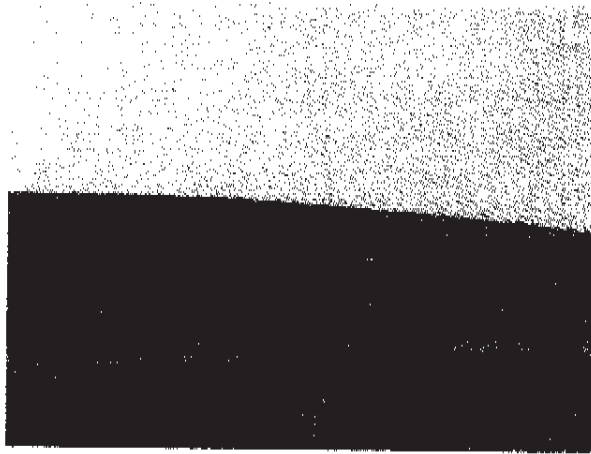


A30 Temple to Higher Carblake



Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

January 2004

Report no: NE02264/D59/2

A30 Temple to Higher Carblake

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

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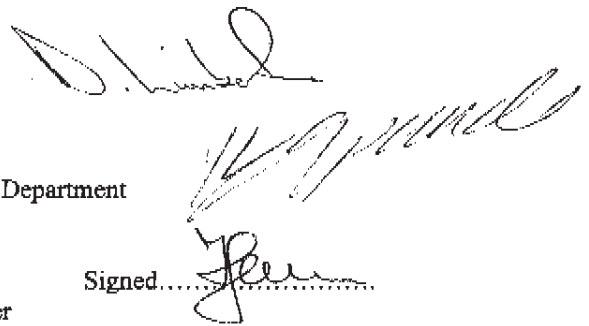
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Worksheet for Environment Heritage of Historic Resources - Plan Level: Temple to Higher Carblake (Part A: Temple to Colvannick)
 (Source: Equals GOMMMS Worksheet 4.8)

Part 1		Part 2		Part 3	
Feature	Description	Scale it Matters	Significance	Rarity	Impact
Form	Open moorland containing prehistoric menhirs & stone rows, barrows, platform cairns, settlements & small cairns, with a medieval building, enclosures strip fields, medieval & post-medieval quarries & two disused china clay works.	All the moorland has been designated of Great Historic Value, as well as various designations of regional environmental importance.	Four barrows/platform cairns are SAMs, also medieval cross & a ruined chapel. Two post-medieval farms & a milestone are Grade II listed. Undesignated stone rows, tumuli/cairns, later prehistoric & medieval settlements/fields & china clay works all of regional significance.	Stone rows are very rare locally & nationally. Barrows common, platform cairns less so. Later settlements/field systems relatively common in SW. Longhouses, crosses & chapels relatively common, & milestones.	Slight adverse effect overall. Below-ground impact on medieval fields. Impact on extant industrial features.
Survival	Moderate- upstanding prehistoric features but medieval quarrying & encroachment/cultivation. Medieval building, enclosures and strip fields, disturbed by 2 china clay pits, themselves undisturbed since abandonment.	Fossilised phases of activity, each well-preserved, create resource of regional educational value.	Early prehistoric ceremonial/funerary phase, later prehistoric settlement phase, medieval settlement phase & china clay works all well-preserved & diverse examples of their type.	Although some monument types are common, their excellent preservation is not. Several elements in each phase of land use are quite uncommon & several such phases, each with a distinct character, is rare.	Visible impact on surviving elements of landscape will be slight.
Condition	Largely stable under grass, but gradual erosion due to livestock & public access.	Regional importance due to public access to heritage resource.			Neutral impact from proposed road changes to condition of landscape.
Complexity	Prehistoric ceremonial complex with later settlement & clearance cairns, medieval farms, fields & quarries, & large-scale post-medieval extractive industries. Most visible elements discrete, but overlap with buried sites likely. Multi-period use & development of common land.		Designations do not adequately reflect significance of the grouped elements of each phase. Sum of several past landscapes is greater than each individually. Multi-period use-changes around edges of common moorland adds to significance, making this a nationally important landscape.	The presence of nationally & regionally important landscapes of several periods together makes the site rarer overall. The evidence of multi-period activity around the moorland suggests a pattern of common ownership & continuity that is also regionally & nationally rare.	Impact will not significantly affect complexity.
Context	Common land open to the public. Moor-land vegetation results in good visibility of all features & inter-visibility between prehistoric monuments.	Resource of local/regional importance that can be easily appreciated by local people & tourists (nearby car park) due to open setting.	Surviving moorland with settlement/enclosure of various phases at edges provides varied & instructive landscape.		Slight adverse effect - Embanked road by Greenbarrow Downs will sever landscapes to N and S. Crossing from car park to Greenbarrow Downs difficult. Possible physical impacts on post-medieval.
Period	Neolithic, Bronze Age, ? Iron Age/Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval.		Significance enhanced by multi-period use & changes, all with well-preserved remains.	Well-preserved landscapes spanning the Neolithic to post-medieval period are rare.	

Reference Source(s): English Heritage SAMs, DoE Listed Buildings; CSSMR, NMR; CAU survey 1992; historic maps (CCRO & Bodleian); walkover survey; CAU aerial photographs; HILCA (0A Jan 2004)

Qualitative comments: Direct Impacts upon landscape limited in scale and scope. Largest are to potentially buried sites and to setting.

Summary assessment score: Slight Adverse Effect.

Worksheet for Environment Heritage of Historic Resources - Plan Level: Temple to Higher Carblake (Part B: Colvannick to Racecourse Farm)
(Source: Equals GOMMMS Worksheet 4.8)

Part 1		Part 2		Part 3	
Feature	Description	Scale it Matters	Significance	Rarity	Impact
Form	Ancient enclosed land of fields & farms. Possible ploughed-out barrow, otherwise prehistoric evidence only field names. Documented medieval settlements, causeway and fair, only crosses and fields survive. Post-medieval buildings & milestones and gateways.	Enclosed farmland between Preeze Cross & Bodmin Moor has been designated of Great Historic Value. Otherwise of local importance.	Medieval crosses at Trewandale & Peverell's Cross are SAM, Grade II Post-medieval Listed Buildings. Listed milestone (Higher Carblake). Possible barrow, rounds & medieval settlements/causeway are of regional/local significance.	Barrows common on moor to NE. Rounds fairly common in SW, though few excavated. Medieval settlements relatively common. Post-medieval buildings & milestones common in SW.	Possible direct impact on buried barrow & rounds south of Preeze Cross & north of Higher Carblake. Possible direct impact on Listed milestone. Possible impact on causeway at Pounds Conce. Impact on gates/lanes at SW end. Setting issue for Peverell's Cross.
Survival	Moderate preservation of dispersed settlement pattern of enclosed land. No medieval buildings however survive.		The ancient enclosed landscape is a well-preserved example of its kind, but survival overall does not enhance local significance.	Ancient enclosed land common in Cornwall due to absence of modern large-scale development.	Slight Adverse effect on local features towards SW end of route.
Condition	Enclosed land under long-term stable management of mixed farming.		Of local significance.		
Complexity	Evidence from crop marks, place names, field shapes & crop marks suggests buried prehistoric/Roman archaeology, but none confirmed. Medieval sites documented.		If crop marks/place names do indicate buried prehistoric or Roman settlements, of regional significance. Medieval buried archaeology likely, increases significance of visible landscape.	Confirmation of rounds increases rarity. Cluster of medieval settlements & fair of local & possibly regional significance in relation to adjacent moor-land sites.	
Context	Rural character of ancient landscape well-preserved. Visual character characteristically broken up by Cornish hedges.			Visible landscape of local rarity.	Slightly increased separation of local landscapes at Peverell's Cross, Preeze Cross & Pounds Conce.
Period	Bronze Age, ? Later prehistoric/Roman, early medieval to present.			Possible continuity at Higher Penstroda, Preeze Cross & Stokeley/Pounds Conce of local or regional rarity.	Slight adverse effect on possible bronze age barrow & two potential Iron Age-Roman rounds.

Reference Source(s): English Heritage SAMs; DoE Listed Buildings; CSSMR, NMR; CAU survey 1992; historic maps (CCRO & Bodleian); walkover survey; CAU aerial photographs; HLCA (OA Jan 2004)

Qualitative comments: Slight Adverse Effect on ? ploughed-out barrow/rounds and landscape at SW end due to impact on local landscape features.

Summary assessment score: Slight Adverse Effect due to direct impact on Listed Grade II milestone and potential prehistoric barrow/round(s).



A30 Temple to Higher Carblake Improvements

Wider Study Corridor: Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

Environmental Report Working Papers

NEO2264/D59/V3

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

prepared for the Highways Agency on behalf of
Hyder Consulting Ltd

by Oxford Archaeology

revised January 2004

LIST OF CONTENTS

1	ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND DATA	2
1.1	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	2
1.2	METHODOLOGY	4
1.3	ASSUMPTIONS	8
1.4	LEGISLATION AND PLANNING CONTEXT	8
1.5	BASE DATA.....	11
2	SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR WORKSHEETS AND ASTS.....	12
2.1	CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	12
2.2	POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY	19
2.3	IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	21
2.4	CONCLUSION.....	23
Appendix 1.	Schedule of data sources	
Appendix 2.	Gazetteer of base data	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures 1 - 4	Study area and archaeological site distribution
Figures 5 - 8	Areas of archaeological features and statutory designated sites

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 archaeological assessments from an initial baseline appraisal through to a full DMRB Stage 2 level assessment. The purpose of these assessments is 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 10 years ago.
- 1.1.3 Two stages of baseline assessment already have been completed: the first examined a study corridor 500m wide either side of the existing A30 (OA May 2002); the second a wider study corridor 1km either side of the A30 (OA December 2002). These desk-based assessments involved a detailed data collection exercise acquired from all the main repositories of archaeological information, but did not include historic map evidence or detailed fieldwork.
- 1.1.4 This report outlines work carried out to complete a third stage of assessment (to DMRB Stage 2 level) based on a detailed data collection exercise within the same wider study corridor (see section 1.3 above). It includes new data obtained from historic maps, particularly the 1840 tithe maps, and new features observed during a detailed walkover survey. In addition, further examination of material from some sources, e.g. the 1:2500 Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey maps, has resulted in additions or corrections to the previously collected dataset. The gazetteer and accompanying figures has been revised, as has the baseline description of the cultural heritage resource where appropriate.
- 1.1.5 This report is complemented by a Historic Landscape Character Assessment (HLCA) (OA revised January 2004), which includes historic map regression, a gazetteer of boundaries recorded adjacent to the A30 (within 100m), and an assessment of the character and significance of the historic landscape along the route.
- 1.1.6 This data has been used to assess the impact of the preferred route option (Route Option 4: deep cut). The drawing supplied for the assessment is a copy of the AutoCad layout for the proposed road development (Hyder Consulting: Project A30 Temple to Higher Carblake; March 2003, Drawing No. 1007 - Issue A), supplemented by an additional drawing showing indicative locations for attenuation ponds (Hyder Consulting: Project A30 Temple to Higher Carblake; September 2003, Drawing No. H11027) and a further drawing of an additional 1 km at the south-west end (Hyder Consulting: Project A30 Temple to Higher Carblake; October 2003, Drawing No. H). The proposed road alignment on this drawing was used to assess the possible nature and extent of any impacts on the archaeology and the historic landscape identified from the base data (see sections 1.2-4 below). The assessment resulted in the submission of a GOMMS Worksheet 4.8 (split into two parts) and an AST entry for the Heritage of Historic Resources.

Site Location

- 1.1.7 The proposed route corridor runs generally NE-SW from NGR: SX137736 to SX110709, 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. The limits of the study area within which cultural heritage data was to be collected was therefore set at 1000m either side of the existing A30, as illustrated in Figures 1-8.

Geology

- 1.1.8 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.
- 1.1.9 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

- 1.1.10 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, Higher Carblake the existing A30 rises again onto a plateau of high ground with valleys to either side, and continues along the ridge top as far as the south-west end of the scheme at Racecourse Farm.
- 1.1.11 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 existing A30 is in a significant cutting between Trethorne (OA 17) and Peverell's Cross (OA 1).

Land use

- 1.1.12 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). The western part of the study area has been classified as 'anciently enclosed land' (Cornwall HLA 1994). The more detailed HLCA, just completed for this scheme (OA revised January 2004), showed that there has been significant nineteenth and twentieth century enclosure or improvement of Colvannick Moor and part of Cardinham Moor at the south-west end of the scheme (including an aerodrome). In contrast there has been only limited encroachment in the north-east part of the scheme, principally on the north side of the existing A30 around Trethorne.
- 1.1.13 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 (CSSMR) 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

- 1.1.14 The proposed development would result in the disturbance of ground surfaces over approximately 4.5 km 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 also section 1.3.1). New and re-aligned access lanes at Greenbarrow settlement and Preeze Cross, and a new junction at the south-west end of the scheme, will result in ground disturbance on farm land at distances of up to 100m from the alignments of existing access roads. This disturbance will result in the truncation of extant field patterns. All proposed work would be carried out within the study area as defined in section 1.1.7.

1.2 Methodology

- 1.2.1 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of GOMMMS (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 A corridor approximately 1000m wide either side of the A30 was chosen as the study area in which to assess the impact of proposed development for the second stage of assessment (OA December 2002). 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 identified during the assessment outside this 1000m 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 not included on the accompanying plans (Figures 5-8) due to the limited extents of the SAMs (typically the area of an extant barrow or cairn) and the scale of the plans adopted for this archaeological assessment.
- 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

the study area were included in the project gazetteer (Appendix 2), which contains the details and grade of each building or structure. It should be noted that English Heritage is in the process of updating and computerising the listings, and has acknowledged that the current listings and maps may not be entirely accurate.

- 1.2.6 A search was made of the non-statutory Register of Historic Battlefields and Register of Historic Parks & Gardens (under the National Heritage Act 1983), 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 archaeological 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 (see OA May 2002).
- 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, both the 1:2500 and 1:10,000 transcription sheets of the Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey (1979-1994) were examined, and these form the basis of the archaeological features mapping on Figures 5-8.
- 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 north-east half of the scheme corridor lies within a designated Area of Great Historic Value on the Local Plan. No Conservation Areas are located in the study area. Non-heritage (ecological) designations were not considered in this archaeological assessment, neither 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 was 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 5-8 under revised headings, i.e. *Stone row*, *Medieval ridge & furrow*, and *China clay works* or *Tin works* respectively.
- 1.2.11 A search was made at the NMR, Swindon, for aerial 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. This search was originally carried out over a corridor extending only 500m either side of the A30, and in view of the limited width of direct impact resulting from the proposed scheme, the search was not widened for this revised assessment. Within the 500m corridor 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 oblique photographs are considered unlikely to add significant information due to their recent date and existing moor-land coverage (Andrew Young [CAU NMP] pcrs. comm.).
- 1.2.12 The collection of aerial photographs covering the study area, held by Cornwall County Council, was examined as part of this study. This included:
- vertical 1:10,000 aerial photographs dating from 1946-7
 - a collection of vertical photographs from 1988
 - vertical aerial photographs dating from 1995-6
- 1.2.13 A search was also requested of aerial photographs held by the Cambridge University aerial photography unit, but no coverage of the study area was indicated.
- 1.2.14 The most recent aerial photographic coverage, supplied by *Get Mapping*TM was provided by Hyder, and subsequently was used to identify and plot some additional features included on Figures 5-8.
- 1.2.15 The results of OA's aerial photograph analysis are included on Figures 5-8, and features identified have been classified as:
- Old field boundaries
 - Trackways
 - Earthworks
 - Cropmarks
- 1.2.16 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 the report.
- 1.2.17 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 and historic map evidence, landscape characterisation was 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. This information is superseded by the historic map regression and landscape character analysis (see 1.20-23 below)
- 1.2.18 A number of secondary sources are listed in Appendix 1 and sites identified from these sources have been included in Appendix 2. Of particular value are the references to settlements in medieval documents referred to in the "*Place Names of Cornwall*" (Gover 1948).

Site visit

- 1.2.19 An initial site visit was undertaken in Stage 1 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 close to the route line was made.

Historic map regression and Historic Landscape Character Assessment (HLCA)

- 1.2.20 The third stage of assessment included map regression, HLCA over the wider study area and a detailed walkover 100m either side of the existing A30. This was done to provide adequate context for the historic map regression and the assessment of historic landscape character.

- 1.2.21 Historic maps held at the Cornwall County Record Office in Truro and at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, were examined as part of a map regression exercise (see *Historic Landscape Character Assessment*, OA revised January 2004). Sources consulted comprised (full list in Appendix 1):
- All previous editions of Ordnance Survey maps at 1:2500 (25"/mile) and 1:10,000 (6"/mile scales), including the 1810 2"/mile drafts
 - 1839 -1842 Tithe Maps and Apportionment Books for the parishes of Blisland, Cardinham, Temple and Helland
 - Lanhydrock Estate Atlas - Survey of Manor of Trehudreth: estates of Trehudreth, Wallhouse, Poullvase (Penstroda) and Medland (1695-6); Survey of Nether Helland: estate of Coldrinnick (1695)
- 1.2.22 This work has resulted in a series of maps showing the earliest cartographic date for the boundaries within the study area (see *Historic Landscape Character Assessment* OA revised January 2004, Figures 1-4). Also, it has allowed a more detailed characterisation of the land units within the study area (*ibid.*, Figures 5-10).
- 1.2.23 The historic map regression and HLCA carried out by OA has supplemented previous assessments carried out in the wider study area, 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 1.2.16). The specific methodology of the Bodmin Moor Archaeological 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). Field names recorded on nineteenth-century tithe surveys that suggested some archaeological potential were first included from these sources as part of the first stage assessment (see OA 27, 38, 106 and 181), and have now been added to by more detailed examination of these historic maps. The sources of these additional sites are included in Appendix 2 and accompanying figures, their significance is considered in section 2.1 and any potential impacts are stated in section 2.3.

Detailed walkover survey

- 1.2.24 A more limited corridor was chosen for aspects of the detailed walkover survey (carried out between the 17-21 February 2003) whose purpose was to record features that might suffer direct impacts from construction of the scheme. For this purpose a corridor 100m wide either side of the existing A30 and of the off-line sections of Route Option 4 was chosen. This is referred to hereafter as '*the potential impact corridor*'.
- 1.2.25 All extant, relict and historic field boundaries within the potential impact corridor were assessed, and all key features of the industrial landscape were inspected and verified. Selected boundaries and features of interest within the wider study corridor also were inspected during the walkover survey. This recording followed the criteria and conventions adopted by CAU for the Lynher Valley Archaeological Survey (Herring and Tapper 2002) in order to feed back to the CSSMR in a form that could be integrated into existing datasets. The recording broadly corresponded to the RCHME Level 2 survey (RCHME 1999). Photographs of boundaries were taken in colour print format. Pro-forma record sheets were completed for the extant boundaries, which provide dimensions, descriptions and assessment of condition and character of these features.
- 1.2.26 The walkover survey also identified previously unknown archaeological features. All additional archaeological features identified during the walkover survey have been plotted on Figures 1-4, and added to the gazetteer (Appendix 2). The boundary

records are the subject of a separate gazetteer that is included with accompanying figures in the *Historic Landscape Character Assessment* report (OA revised January 2004, Figures 1-4).

Results

- 1.2.27 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 sections 1.1.8 and 1.1.9 above) that have determined the current character of the archaeological landscape.
- 1.2.28 The assessment, summarized 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.
- 1.2.29 Further research to define more clearly the archaeological constraints within the potential impact zone could include examination of existing borehole data and targeted investigation of sites on the ground by geophysical survey, fieldwalking and possibly trial trenching.

1.3 Assumptions

- 1.3.1 OA received information about the proposed position of attenuation ponds (Drawing H-1027) at a late stage in the assessment. The size of these features and their locations are only indicative, but for the purposes of this assessment it has been assumed that they are correct.
- 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 Many sites identified in Appendix 2 have been attributed to a particular chronological period on the basis of what is known about their physical character and setting, rather than on the basis of excavated evidence.

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. The Department of the Environment/Department of National Heritage issued planning Policy Guidance Note 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment, 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 local planning authority. If the planning authority serves a hedgerow retention notice, the hedgerow may not be removed. The wording of the legislation however suggests that road schemes can claim exemption from these regulations.

- 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 minimize 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 as Areas of Natural Beauty (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 The issues arising from policies relating to AONBs and Ancient Woodland (see 1.4.12 above) are only generally referred to when assessing impacts in this report. These matters are dealt with elsewhere by Hyder Consulting.

1.4.14 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 summarized 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. 46.1, 46.2 etc. Some sites entered before the scheme corridor limits were agreed and which are located outside the study area have been retained in the gazetteer, and all these entries are highlighted in grey, even those very close to the study area. Those sites that are located a larger distance outside the study area are also outside the limits of Figures 1-8.

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 sets of maps are included in this report (Figures 1-4 and 5-8) illustrating the distribution of archaeological sites cross-referenced to the gazetteer. Figures 1-4 show all sites mapped in the gazetteer by chronological period. Elements of a single site eg 7.1, are not shown on the maps, as they obscure the main distribution of information, but their locations are held within the digital data and can be reproduced on request. Figures 5-8 include more detail (including dimensions or extents) for selected sites, and symbols for sites with Statutory designations. Figures 5-8 also include general landscape features identified from aerial photographs. Some of these, which are not discrete features such as buildings or crop marks and earthworks that denote settlement sites, do not have OA numbers (i.e. are not listed in Appendix 2). Those features consistently recorded without OA numbers largely constitute unclassifiable cropmarks and linear crop marks (not corresponding to boundaries recorded on historic maps) that may represent possible post-medieval demolished field boundaries or drained watercourses.

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 No early Neolithic monuments have been identified within the study area, but a flint arrowhead and a group of flakes were found during construction of the Bodmin Bypass at the south-west end of the scheme.

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 characterized by sepulchral and ritual monuments (OA 3-7, 21.1, 59, 61-2, 66, 70, 104, 121, 129, 131, 139-145 and 176). 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. The two most prominent barrows (OA 5-6) on Greenbarrow Downs, which are designated SAMs, survive as substantial earthworks. However, they have suffered a considerable amount of disturbance possibly due to moor-land grazing and almost certainly due to antiquarian excavations: severe depressions are visible in the centres of both barrows, suggesting that they were among those excavated by William Borlase in the eighteenth century. The Council barrow (OA 7) is also a substantial earthwork, and appears to be accompanied by a group of ditches on its south-west representing either another flattened barrow or a field system, possibly of Bronze Age date.

- 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, 40.1-2 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. An extensive area of apparent relict prehistoric landscape (OA 200) is visible on the northern fringe of the study area, east of Newton, which probably includes a mixture of sepulchral and settlement activity. Also, a hut circle (OA 157) is recorded on Menacrin Downs, on the north-eastern fringe of the study area.
- 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. Also, there are a number of prehistoric settlement remains throughout the study area (OA 151, 160 and 177), although these can not be assigned a precise date. Other relict field systems (OA 195, 225) and boundaries (OA 197, 378 and 458-9) could also date to the Bronze Age, though they might also be later prehistoric or Roman. In the enclosed landscape a possible area of prehistoric enclosure may be indicated by the name 'Listoo', possibly from the Celtic 'lis' meaning an enclosed place, east of Penstrode bordering the open moor land (OA 321).

Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43)

- 2.1.9 Archaeology of this period is likely within the study area, although no sites have been confirmed. Those sites that are tentatively identified (OA 27, 29, 36, 38, 106, 135, 181-4, 193, 201, 300, 338 and 361) appear to be enclosed settlements known regionally as 'rounds', which may be either Iron Age or Roman in date. They have been identified from a range of evidence including crop marks, extant field morphology and field names. OA 321 possibly may be another such site. For OA 36, however, the field name 'Undertown' has no significance in relation to the potential prehistoric site. 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 certain sites have been recorded. Those sites that are identified (OA 27, 36, 38, 106, 135, 181, 193, 201, 300, 338 and 361) appear to be enclosed settlements known regionally as 'rounds'. OA 321 possibly may be another such site. 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 as regards Anglo-Saxon colonisation and relationships with the indigenous population.

- 2.1.12 An early Christian Latin-inscribed pillar stone (OA 80; SAM 31852), just south-west of the study area at Lancarffe, is amongst the nearest identified 'sites' of this period. Such inscribed stones (generally memorials to the dead) are not necessarily in their original context. At Cardinham, south of the study area, two similar early Latin-inscribed pillar stones have been re-used in the construction of wheel-crosses, dating to the late first millennium AD, located in the churchyard at NGR: SX12306868 and SX12326871 (Okasha 1993, 85-8). The original location of the Cardinham pillar stones is unknown. However, a road-side setting, like that of the Tawna and Welltown Latin-inscribed pillar stones (NGR: SX13616784), is plausible (*ibid.*, 288; 322). There is a potential for such stones to be re-used in medieval and post-medieval field boundaries in the study area.
- 2.1.13 As well as the evidence of the inscribed stone, the early origin of Lancarffe is suggested by the prefix *lann* suggesting an early Christian community at this site. Also, Lancarffe (*Lancharet*) is one of only three estates recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Thorn *et al* 1979: 5,6, 6), which supports at least a late Saxon origin as *Alfwold* held it before 1066. The estate consisted of a modest amount of cultivated land: for two ploughs and one quarter of a hide (a virgate) being taxable (compare with Blisland below). However, ten smallholders were recorded, some of whom may have farmed within the study area. A well-wooded landscape is suggested with 30 acres recorded in Domesday. A pastoral economy may have dominated the landscape south and west of the study area: Lancarffe itself had at least ten acres of pasture, 47 sheep, six cattle and four pigs (*ibid.*).
- 2.1.14 The ancient manor of Trehudreth (*Trewderet*) straddles the northern edge of the study area and was held by *Merleswein* before 1066, with taxable and cultivated land recorded in 1086 like Lancarffe (*ibid.*, 5,17, 4). Again, a pastoral landscape is evident: 100 acres of pasture supported at least 15 sheep and two cows. Two villagers and four smallholders shared one plough (*ibid.*) and the remnants of medieval strip fields should be expected within the modern landscape in the vicinity of Trehudreth.
- 2.1.15 The settlement of Blisland was recorded as *Gluston* (Thorn *et al* 1979: 1,6) in the Domesday survey of 1086 (*Glustona* in the Exeter copy of Domesday). However, this name is likely to be an error, the original name actually being Blystone, as recorded in 1291 (Gover 1948, 92; Elliott-Binns 1955, 49). In 1177, the settlement was recorded as Bloiston, deriving from 'blus' or 'blois', which may be a Celtic topographical reference (Gover 1948, 92). Blisland was taxed for four hides, with enough cultivated land for 30 ploughs shared among 40 villagers and 20 smallholders (Thorn *et al* 1979: 1,6). Some of these smallholdings will have existed within the wider study area. The demesne of Blisland was held directly by the King in 1086, suggesting that the village was an important early medieval centre; subsequently giving its name to the parish in which the north-western part of the study area is located.

Later Medieval Period (AD 1066-1550)

- 2.1.16 Following the Norman Conquest, Richard Fitz Turold established a *motte-&-bailey* castle at Cardinham. This castle was described as the principal seat of the Chief Baron of Cornwall (Elliott-Binns 1955, 42), and its location over 2km to the south of the line of the modern A30 suggests the latter does not correspond with the primary route into Cornwall in the early medieval period.
- 2.1.17 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 'wayside cross' marking the un-surfaced medieval route now represented by the

existing A30 and, therefore, is probably at or close to its original position in the medieval landscape. It is probably named after the Peverell family who held estates in Cornwall and Devon (e.g. Sampford Peverell) in the medieval period (Elliott-Binns 1955, 235). Hugh Peverel was recorded present in the parish of Blisland in 1284, but the first record of the cross dates to 1613: "*Peverels Crosse alias Shortu Crosse*" (Gover 1948, 95).

- 2.1.18 Medieval settlements (OA 21-3, 28, 31, 32/33, 35, 48, 52, 54, 87, 99, 102, 125-6, 149-50, 167-70, 173, 179, 186, 212.1, 215.1, 223-4 and possibly 329) have been identified mainly from historical records as well as some physical evidence:

OA ref:	Name	Date	Meaning
OA 24	Cades	1572	
OA 48	Greneburgh	1301	Green hill (OE grene beorh)
OA 187	Hawkstorr	c.1530	
OA 186	Newaton	1284	New farm (OE)
OA 223	Pengelly	1274	Celtic: woodland (g/celli) on hill/height (pen)
OA 23	Penant	1327	
OA 35	Penstradou [Penstroda]	1244	
OA 173	Poldeu	1284	Black stream/pool (celtic)
OA 34	Poundscawnsc	1813	Caunse = causeway
OA 31	Stokelegh juxta Calvannek	1315	OE stoc (stump) or stoc (place)
OA 17	Thorne	1708	OE tree or bush
OA 54.1	Torr	c.1510	Granite outcrop
-	Trewderet [Trehudreth]	1086	Farm of lord (lud + eponym?); Breton Iudri[d/th])
OA 21	Trecruk [Trencreek]	1471	Farm on hill (Cornish tref-cruc)
OA 167	Trevertal [Tewardale]	1201	Farm on slope (Cornish Trev-war-dal)
-	Tyrwint	c.1510	Land (tir) or farm (tre) in exposed location
OA 224	Ventonhome	1503	Spring/well (Fenten) - golden (Awren)
OA 212.1	La Wallcs [Wallhouse]	1302	Ancient remains
-	Pollglase (field name)	1840	Celtic: blue/grey/green pool or sluggish stream
-	Nytherkildreynek juxta Schulawode [Coldrinnick]	1347	Lower (nyther) corner/nook/angle (cil) thorns (droen)
OA 112	Medlond	1570	Meadow land
-	Mienacryn [Downs]	c.1520	Shaling? Hill (bog land)
OA 215	Merifield	1241	OE pleasant (myrig) - open land (feld)
-	Cardinan [Cardinham]	1194	Caer-din: originally Dinan; caer = later prefix
OA 22	Carblek [Carblake]	1436	Caer-bleth (wolf) ?
OA 28	Calvannek [Colvannick]	1302	Penis (cal) - prominent (vanoc/bannoc); jocular name for a hill
OA 178	Coldharbour	1839	
OA 169	Millpole [Millpool]	1533	

OA 126	Newland Prees [Preeze]	1307	Welsh prys = brushwood (pre-Conquest waste)
OA 170	Treswidek [Treswithick]	1360	Hill? (ros) - place of trees (gwithek)
OA 367	Holton	1325	OE meaning 'farmstead in the hollow'
OA 374	Lanmark [Lemar]	1327	Suffix Margh = horse, prefix lyn=pool, lann=early Christian enclosure or nans=valley.
OA 376	Callenowth [Calleyrough]	1270	Kelingnoz from celli = grove and cnow = nuts or nut trees.

- 2.1.19 The combination of a post-Domesday historical record and a place-name derived from a marginal landscape suggests twelfth to thirteenth-century settlement development expanding into areas of moor or down land due to demographic pressures. Greenbarrow, Pengelly, Stokely, Coldrinnick, Newland Preeze and Treswithick are possible examples of such development.
- 2.1.20 A medieval longhouse (OA 87) between Temple Trout Fishery and Temple Tor Farm is located amongst rough pasture and scrub, and is deemed to be of low vulnerability to disturbance. Such deserted settlements are considered to be relics of the expansion into marginal areas described above. Earthworks also survive 200 m south of the A30 at (OA 448). A map of c1566 (Ravenhill and Padel 1995) marks an area of enclosure within West Down (part of Cardinham Moor) here as 'a dead broken reu new chrisenede and called Deviocke sheppe house', probably indicating recent ploughing of a strip-field within the downland adjacent to a barn for sheep.
- 2.1.21 An estate, probably centred on the modern village of Temple, was held by the military religious order known as the Knights Templars at the end of the twelfth century (OA 50). Such an estate may have included a number of contemporary smallholdings within its bounds. The settlement at Temple dates from before 1307-14: a period when the Order of the Knights Templars, from which the settlement takes its name, was suppressed in France. Although some form of settlement at Temple could have existed before this date, the name derives from it being the location of a Templars' preceptory in the twelfth century. Temple was in existence in about 1200, as there is an historical reference: "*ad calceam de Templo*", where *calcea* is the Latin for 'causeway' (Gover 1948, 133). According to Gover, this part of the parish of Blisland was granted to the Knights Templars in the twelfth century (*ibid.*).
- 2.1.22 With the suppression of the Templars in 1312, its lands passed to the Order of the Knights Hospitallers [Hospital of St John] in 1332 (Elliot-Binns 1955, 362-3), which was itself suppressed during the sixteenth-century English Reformation that took place in the reign of King Henry VIII. In 1340, a Preceptor, two attendants and a chaplain occupied the settlement. The presence of a chaplain indicates a functioning church. By 1371, a licensed priest celebrated mass in the parish, so the church at Temple appears not to have been maintained (*ibid.*). The Church of St Catherine (OA 213), the current parish church at Temple, was built in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. The church fell into disuse in 1753, and a fund to rebuild St Catherine's was started in 1850, and the church was opened in 1883. Kelly's Directory of 1889 (p.1162) states that St Catherine's had been in ruins for 150 years. The present Church of St Catherine (OA 213) is a late nineteenth-century restoration of a medieval church, but its historic architectural importance is exemplified by its designation as a Grade I Listed Building.
- 2.1.23 Peter (1906, 318) reports cross-incised stones at Temple churchyard and a nearby tin mould and smelting house; a small extent of China Clay was found at Temple

(*ibid.*). At St Catherine's Church, Temple, two stones, each with crude inscribed crosses are incorporated in to the northern wall of an outbuilding, along with a possible pilgrimage station stone (a possible dole trough or font). One of the inscribed crosses is the double cross indicative of the Knights of St John (Hospitallers), which suggests a date between the fourteenth and sixteenth century. The other is a crude cross-inscribed slab that may be of earlier Christian origin, contemporary with Class 1 inscribed stones (e.g. sixth century). This latter stone is interesting because all recorded Class 1 inscribed stones are recorded to the south of Bodmin Moor (see section of 2.1.12) suggesting this was the main line of communication in the early medieval period. Peverell's Cross (OA 1), and other wayside crosses to the east along the modern A30, suggests that the route across Bodmin Moor developed in the late medieval period.

- 2.1.24 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), two (OA 319) at Higher Penstroda (OA 247-8) and two (OA 302-3) just north and south-east of Trencreek (OA 21; OA 305-9). 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 also have had private chapels.
- 2.1.25 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, and in recent times unknown except around towns (Elliott-Binns 1955, 178), several areas of medieval strip-fields dating to this period are preserved on Bodmin Moor (OA 39, 46, 55, 71, 82/84, 95, 101, 103, 158, 161 and 185). These vestiges of medieval agriculture are present by virtue of the fact that they were not obliterated by subsequent agriculture. Other areas of former ridge-and-furrow cultivation are known from cropmarks at the south-west end of the scheme (OA 400, 404, 415, 441-3 and 452), as are field boundaries that probably indicate medieval enclosures (OA 377-9, 393, 396-7, 401-3 and 406) and others that may possibly also be medieval (OA 380, 449-50, 454-5, 458-9, 463 and 466). These boundaries indicate significant medieval agrarian activity at the south-west end of the scheme, particularly north of the existing A30.
- 2.1.26 Other features considered to be of medieval date include a leat and associated dam (OA 69), a holy well (OA 108), the possible site of a gallows west of Penstroda (OA 318), and the parish boundary between Blisland and Cardinham (OA 74). Possibly, earthworks interpreted as peat-drying platforms distributed on both sides of the A30 (OA 56, 97 and 98.1-4) belong to this period. 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+)

- 2.1.27 The earliest cartographical evidence includes John Norden's maps of Cornwall, published in 1602 and 1605 (Halliday 1969; Ravenhill 1972). On Norden's map of Lesnewth Hundred only two features of interest are represented within the wider study area: the settlements of Blisland and Temple are each indicated by a church icon, suggesting both were active parochial centres at this time.
- 2.1.28 Sixteen buildings or other structures at various settlements within or on the edges of the study area have Listed Building designations (OA 17-19, 81, 166, 212, 213-5, 216-8, 359 and 436). Of these, one is St. Catherine's church, which is Grade II* Listed and another a Victorian outbuilding (Grade II Listed) associated with it. A restored wayside cross at Lancarffe (OA 81) is Grade II Listed; this is also a

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 31853), and there is also one Listed Milestone (see 2.1.32 below). Twelve are farm houses or associated barns, outbuildings and in one case a gateway. The eighteenth-century house at Trewardale (OA 166) and the 17th and 18th century farmhouse and stable at Lancarffe (OA 359 and 359.1) are Grade II* Listed; the remainder are all Grade II Listed.

- 2.1.29 Some non-designated buildings known to date to this period are still utilized (OA 34, 112-3, 162 and 174-5), the last two being Nonconformist chapels. Other settlements have been abandoned (OA 37 and 100). Some documented buildings and settlements do not appear to have any remains on the surface (OA 24/137, 25, 136, 162, 178 and 448), although survival of buried structures is to be expected at these locations. Similarly, some outbuildings shown on particular OS map editions and not shown on subsequent editions are presumed to have been demolished (OA 171-2, 203-11 and 219-21, 252, 275-288, 291-3, 294, 320, 330, 341-2, 351-5, 438-40, 444-5, 451, 453, 478-80 and 482). Around Lemar the evidence for former settlement is substantial: a substantial platform to the south (OA 407), and cropmarks to the north-east (OA 445) and the west (OA 451) may justify the term 'shrunken village'. The evidence suggests considerable change within individual hamlets or farms, with many buildings demolished or constructed since the 1840s.
- 2.1.30 The Historic Landscape Character Assessment has indicated that a pattern of individual farmsteads or hamlets has persisted since the early 19th century, and the documented medieval origins of many of the extant settlements suggests that this pattern may extend backwards into the medieval period. The focus of some of these settlements has certainly shifted (as for example at Higher and Lower Carblake, and perhaps with OA 136 and 312), but overall the dispersed settlement pattern has persisted. Old field names with 'moor' name elements show that these settlements existed as pockets within the moor land, and have gradually encroached upon it.
- 2.1.31 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. Other undesignated milestones (eg. OA 419, 423, 431) and guide stones (eg. OA 417, 433 and 475) also survive. A stretch of metalled road running parallel to the existing A30 on the south side at the south-west end of the scheme possibly represents an earlier phase of the road (OA 461). Three phases (OA 245 and 246.1) of access from the turnpike road to Trethorne (OA 17) are apparent; the current access lane dates to between 1810-1840.
- 2.1.32 Boundary stones (OA 76, 109-11 and 432) and earthwork banks (OA 43) are a common feature on the open moor land at either end of the scheme. OA 43 appears to define the boundary of the medieval field system (OA 39) suggesting the continued function of this division. Distinct phases of field systems from this period have been identified (OA 159). Boundary features survive as a testament to the antiquity of parish divisions (OA 73-4, 425-6, 429, 471-3).
- 2.1.33 The importance of prehistoric monuments as landmarks in later periods is suggested by the name 'Council Barrow' (OA 7), which appeared on the 1810 OS map (Gover 1948, 248). 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.
- 2.1.34 The granite moor land and its associated metamorphic aureole have been subjected to extensive disturbance due to various post-medieval extractive industries. These activities mainly consisted of tin and china clay quarrying 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, 132, 163-4, 180, 188-92, 194, 196, 199, 236-7, 241, 254-5, 257-8, 264-5, 274, 299, 336-7, 357, 381-2, 392, 394-5, 398-9, 405, 413-4, 427-8, 437,

447, 456, 460 and 462). China clay was discovered in the parish of Blisland, in about 1860, by C. M. Edward-Collins of Trewardale, and a significant vein of mica is reported at Pendrief (Peter 1906). Elluvial tin works were concentrated to the south east of the study area, on Cardinham Moor; the nearest site was known as *Hardhead* located at NGR: SX149718 (Burt *et al* 1987, 230). Relict dams associated with tin streaming in this area are clearly visible from the A30 (at the eastern end of the study area) on the skyline to the south. However, some of the small quarries in the study area may have been associated with road construction or with opportunistic stone quarrying.

- 2.1.35 Other features that probably date to this period include a number of small rectangular mounds on the moorland at the north-east end of the scheme (OA 88-91) that have been interpreted as having had an agricultural function.
- 2.1.36 The moor land also has been subject to encroachment as enclosure has been extended from nearby farms, particularly near Trethorne. Within the wider study area, Bodmin Moor has suffered less enclosure than Coldrannick Moor and Cardinham Downs towards the south-west end, where encroachment has included an airfield in the twentieth century.
- 2.1.37 Relatively recent possible archaeological vestiges have been left by military activity at Cardinham Downs, where late nineteenth-century cartographic evidence records the presence of a rifle range (OA 222) that probably served the volunteer County militia (a precursor to the Territorial Army). The site of this rifle range lies partly beneath an airfield, where the denuded earthworks of the target butts were still visible in 1908. North of the A30 there are a series of small mounds on Racecourse Downs (OA 389) that could have been rifle butts or possibly pillow mounds; there was also a golf course on Racecourse Downs, and these mounds, like some probable tee-off points (OA 435.1), may alternatively be connected with this. A very large building platform just south of the A30 on Cardinham Downs may also relate to World War 2 military activity (OA 457).

Landscape designations

- 2.1.38 The area of Bodmin Moor affected by the proposed route corridor is designated as an Area of Great Historic Value (AGHV). The AGHV designation extends westwards to Preeze Cross, incorporating a substantial amount of the enclosed landscape on the fringes of the present moor land (Figures 4-6).

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 Mesolithic) archaeology in the study area; it is perhaps possible that this generally upland landscape was not utilized in this early period. For the early Neolithic, however, the presence of struck flints (OA 360) shows that the area was utilised, and it is likely that other sub-surface occupation sites of this period exist within the study corridor.
- 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). Due to the rough terrain there is still potential for further such monuments to be discovered.
- 2.2.5 The presence of hut circles on the moor, such as **OA 92**, hint at the existence 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 or in extant curvilinear field morphologies (e.g. **OA 105, 107 and 155**).
- 2.2.6 There is a high potential for archaeological evidence of the later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, 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 utilized, 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 thirty medieval settlements have been identified in the study area, this does not preclude other sites of this period remaining undetected as buried features. Firstly, many 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 (e.g. at Lenar (**OA 374-5**). 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, 135 and 361**) and burial (**OA 129 and 131**), medieval settlement (**OA 134, 445 and 451**) and post-medieval mineral extraction (e.g. **OA 130**). As a whole, this evidence indicates the great potential for buried archaeology that may be waiting to be discovered. However, not all crop-marks can be assumed to represent the archaeological remains of past human activity (see **OA 124**).
- 2.2.10 Aerial photograph interpretation is also useful in the identification of modern landscape disturbance. This section of the current A30 was constructed in the 1970s and a tip (**OA 133**), on the opposite side of the A30 to Pounds Conce, dates to this period, although it was first identified as disturbed ground from 1976 aerial photographs when vegetation cover still appeared to be absent over this area of granite rubble/waste. 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 Two route options are still under consideration for the central section of the route between Higher Carblake and Preeze Cross, the online route (Option 7) and an off-line route to the south (Option 4 deep). Since most of the route is common to both options, the impacts for each will not be described separately throughout the length of the route, as this would involve much repetition. Instead, the differing impacts of the route options will be described where relevant, and will be summarised in the concluding section.
- 2.3.2 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be directly affected by the proposed development. There may be a slight adverse effect upon the setting of the scheduled Peverell's Cross (OA 1), as the widening of the road at this point will bring the road closer to the cross. There is however already a lay-by in this location, so the effect will be slight. There is a remote possibility that buried remains associated with the Council Barrow (OA 7), Scheduled Ancient Monument Cornwall Number 340, but lying outside the scheduled area, may be affected by the additional cutting to reduce the level of the eastbound carriageway. As the limit of new cutting will correspond closely to the limit of existing cutting, however, and will be 45 m from the barrow, this is unlikely.
- 2.3.3 There will be an adverse effect upon the setting of milestone OA 16, which has a Listed Grade II designation, should the online option (Route Option 7) be adopted. An attenuation pond is proposed on the north side of the proposed offline section (Route Option 4) just south of Listed milestone OA 16, which will in theory also have an adverse effect on its setting, but any potential impact will be able to be mitigated at detailed design stage.
- 2.3.4 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, and no evidence of any such monuments have been found re-used in later field boundaries.
- 2.3.5 A ring ditch at Preeze Cross (OA 129), possibly a ploughed down round barrow, may suffer a direct impact from the proposed road widening. Another possible ring ditch (OA 131) has been identified a little to the west near Higher Carblake, and although this will not be affected by the proposed scheme there may be other ring ditches as yet undetected in this area. 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 within the wider study area.
- 2.3.6 Of the twelve or thirteen possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosed settlements identified, two (identified only by field names) may be at risk. OA 27 may be cut by new access roads to the proposed dual carriageway and the ill-defined OA 38 lies within a field where land-take is proposed for the dual carriageway.
- 2.3.7 Peverell's Cross (OA 1) 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. There is a lay-by between the cross and the existing A30, and the adverse effect upon its setting will be slight.
- 2.3.8 Of the thirty identified locations of medieval settlements, Higher Carblake (OA 22) will not be directly affected, but the road access to the north of this settlement will be truncated by the proposed dual carriageway. A system of crop-mark ditches just

south of Pounds Conce (OA 134) will be affected, and should the online option (Route Option 7) be adopted, possible settlement remains at Pounds Conce itself (suggested by OA 32-3), could be disturbed during road construction. Medieval archaeology associated with settlement at Greenbarrow (OA 48) also may be affected by the proposed road scheme.

- 2.3.9 Of the eleven remnants of medieval field systems identified, OA 46 on the moor land SE of the A30 possibly may be affected by land-take for the dual carriageway. 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.
- 2.3.10 There will be some impact on the local industrial heritage, particularly the post-medieval tin and china clay industries (OA 30, 44, 49, 51, 56-7, 78, 120, 127 and 196). The abandoned Temple China Clay Works (OA 49) extends to both sides of the existing A30, including the buried remnants of leats that carried water to the various parts of the mining complex requiring a power supply. This relict industrial complex may be affected by the proposed construction of an attenuation pond on the north side of the road, although this area is improved grassland where the industrial features already may have been destroyed.
- 2.3.11 A possible extant leat (OA 196) and a 'flatrod' trench (OA 127) extend up to the western side of the existing A30 and will be affected by the proposed dual carriageway and, in the case of OA 196, possibly by a proposed access lane realignment (see Figure 8). Horizontal transmission rods or '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. Examination of an aerial photograph, taken in 1964, clearly showed such a characteristic intermittent 'flatrod' trench (OA 127) present on both sides of the precursor to the existing A30 (constructed circa 1976), and evidence of the trench may partially survive beneath the existing road surface and its verges.
- 2.3.12 In the enclosed landscape there will also be some impact on the local industrial heritage. A quarry just south of the old A30 (OA 233) will suffer direct impacts as a result of the road widening, and another towards the south-west end of the scheme (OA 395) may also suffer limited impact from additional cutting to reduce the level of the eastbound carriageway.
- 2.3.13 In the recently enclosed Cardinham Moor south of the existing A30 relict trackways (OA 225) and field boundaries (OA 226) of unknown antiquity may suffer direct impacts from the construction of an underpass and an embanked new access lane leading onto the westbound carriageway from the airfield.
- 2.3.14 In the enclosed landscape on the fringes of the granite moor land, parts of the post-medieval landscape will be affected by the construction of the dual carriageway (e.g. OA 26). South-west of Higher Carblake granite milestones (OA 417 and 419) may have to be moved due to additional cutting north of the eastbound carriageway. The access road to OA 17 could be substantially truncated by the proposed development. Cornish hedges between Higher Carblake and Peverell's Cross will be cut across by the off-line section of the proposed dual carriageway (Route Option 4), or truncated by the online widening to the south of the existing A30. The online option (Route Option 7) will further truncate the old curving lane between Pounds Conce and Preeze Cross. Other Cornish hedges will be cut by proposed access roads in the vicinity of Preeze Cross (NGR: SX115711). This will locally distort the ancient road and field pattern.

- 2.3.15 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 Precze Cross. This will cause truncation of Cornish hedges, and quarried granite gateposts also may suffer impacts.

2.4 Conclusion

- 2.4.1 The proportion of scheduled monuments that lay within the study area signifies its archaeological importance: twelve per cent of all 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) may be affected by land-take. The widening of the existing A30, to accommodate the proposed dual carriageway, may require Listed Building Consent for re-location of a milestone (OA 16).
- 2.4.3 On the basis of the data available to date, the overall impact of this proposed scheme will result in a slight adverse effect upon the cultural heritage resources, whether the offline option (Route Option 4) or the online option (Route Option 7) is adopted.
- 2.4.4 The offline route option (Route Option 4) will cross more of the historic landscape than the online option (Route Option 7), but the online option will have a definite adverse effect upon the setting of Listed milestone OA 16. Adoption of the offline option will however allow the infilling of the straight section of the existing A30 between Precze Cross and Pounds Conce, and the reinstatement of the old curving road as access between them. This will be more in keeping with the character of the Historic Landscape, and for this reason the offline option is preferred on Cultural Heritage grounds.
- 2.4.5 This survey has identified 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.

Oxford Archaeology
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APPENDIX 1: Schedule of data sources

Bodleian Library, Oxford. Maps examined were as follows:

OS New Series 1:2500 (1975)
OS County Series 6"/mile 2nd Edition (1907-8)
OS County Series 25"/mile 2nd Edition (1907-8)
OS County Series 6"/mile 1st Edition (1880-2)
OS County Series 25"/mile 1st Edition (1880-2)

Burt, R., Waite, P. and Burnley, R. 1987. *Cornish Mines: Metalliferous and Associated Minerals 1845-1913*. University of Exeter

Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Westgate, Oxford. Maps examined were as follows:

OS Surveyor's Draft 2"/mile (1810)

Cornwall Archaeological Unit. 1992. *An Archaeological Assessment of the Temple to Higher Carblake Corridor*. 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. *Cornwall Historic Landscape Assessment (map of Historic Landscape Character Zones)*. Cornwall County Council

Cornwall and Scilly Sites and Monuments Record, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro (May 2002)

Cornwall County Council (Planning and Technical Services), County Hall, Truro. Aerial photographs examined were as follows:

CPE/UK/1999 E5 1086-1088 (April 1947)
CPE/UK/1999 E5 3093-3095 (April 1947)
3G TUD UK.137 PART IV 5289 (April 1946)
3G TUD UK.137 PART IV 5336 (April 1946)
JASAIR 1:10,000 (April 1988) 2488/119
JASAIR 1:10,000 (April 1988) 2488/120-122
JASAIR 1:10,000 (April 1988) 2488/182-185
JASAIR 1:10,000 (April 1988) 3388/075-078

Cornwall County Record Office, Old County Hall, Truro. Maps examined were as follows:

Blisland Tithe Map and Apportionment Book (1840); (CRO: P11/27/1; TA 11)
Cardinham Tithe Map and Apportionment Book (1839-40); (CRO: F52/105/1; TA 28)
Helland Tithe Map and Apportionment Book (1842/40); (CRO: TM 83; TA 83)
Temple Tithe Map and Apportionment Book (1839/41); (CRO: TM 220; TA 220)
Survey of Manor of Trehudreth: estates of Trehudreth, Wallhouse, Poullvase (Penstroda) and Medland (1695-6); (CRO: F52/61)

Survey of Nether Helland: estate of Coldrinnick (1695); (CRO: F52/61)
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)
Elliott-Binns, L. E. 1955. <i>Medieval Cornwall</i>
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)
Gover, J. E. B. 1948. <i>Place Names of Cornwall: Volumes II-III</i> (pp. 92-7, 115-7, 133 & 247-51)

Halliday, F. E. (ed.) 1969. <i>Richard Carew of Anthony: The Survey of Cornwall</i> (1602)
Johnson, N. and Rose, P. 1994. <i>Bodmin Moor: An Archaeological Survey Volume 1: The Human Landscape to c 1800</i> . RCHME
Kain, R. J. P. and Oliver, R. R. 1995. <i>The Tithe Maps of England and Wales</i> . Cambridge University Press
Kelly's <i>Directory of Cornwall</i> 1889 (p.1162)
North Cornwall District Local Plan: Part 1 (General Policies); Part 2 (Maps). April 1999
Okasha, E. 1993. <i>Corpus of Early Christian Inscribed Stones of South-West Britain</i> . Leicester University Press
Peter, T. C. 1906. <i>A Compendium of the History and Geography of Cornwall</i> , by the Rev. J. J. Daniell (Fourth Edition)
Ravenhill, W. (ed.) 1972. <i>John Norden's Manuscript Maps of Cornwall and its Nine Hundreds (1605)</i> . University of Exeter
Ravenhill, W. and Padel, O. 1995. 'A sixteenth-century map of West Down in Cardinham Parish, Cornwall', <i>Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall</i> , 2 (Series 2), 15-31
Thorn, C. and Thorn, F. (eds.) and Padel, O. (Trans.) 1979. <i>Domesday Book (Volume 10): Cornwall</i> . Chichester

APPENDIX 2

(A30 Tengler, 2002B extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features										
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Findings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
1	Structure	Medieval	SAM 203	Peverell's Cross, a medieval granite way-mark cross that could be the "White Cross" recorded in 1613, named after Cornish family that died out in early 15th century	72230		SX 17 SW 12	1635	CAU 1992: 54	
2	Structure	Medieval	SAM 915a	Stone wheel-headed cross in garden of Trewardale	21090	AS 214	SX 17 SW 11	17001		
2.1	Structure	Medieval	SAM 915b	Stone wheel-headed cross in garden of Trewardale	210305		SX 17 SW 14	17002		
3	Earthwork	Bronze Age	SAM 916	Barrow (Greenbarrow Downs)	72900					
4	Earthwork	Bronze Age	SAM 916	Barrow (Greenbarrow downs)	72900					
5	Earthwork	Bronze Age	SAM 916a	Barrow (Greenbarrow downs); bronze-age platform cairn or mutilated bowl barrow	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	73020		SX 17 SW 10	1634.1	CAU 1992: 41	
7	Earthwork	Bronze Age	SAM CORN 340	"Council Barrow", a much mutilated round barrow	20940		SX 07 SE 21	17*00	Cardinham Tithes Map	
7.1	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Sunken ditch features adjacent to "Council Barrow", revealed by vehicle wheels sinking into softer ditch fill; appears to be either 3 ditches running to meet underneath barrow, or one ditch running under & a ring ditch partially exposed next to barrow	20940				Fieldwork: November 2003	
8	Structure	Medieval	SAM 45d	Possible remains of Bealamin's Chapel on the grounds of St. Bealamin's for amongst 16th century quarry workings	212110		SX 07 SW 17	16158		
9	Historic Landscape	Post-Medieval	GD1407 Grade II	Lane barrow	208104					
10	Historic Landscape	Post-Medieval	GD1406 Grade II	Emulsion	208104					
11	Historic Landscape	Post-Medieval	GD1541 Grade II	Lanmelon	208104					
12	Historic Landscape	Post-Medieval	GD1543 Grade II	Pencarrow	208104					
13	Historic Landscape	Post-Medieval	GD1604 Grade II	Pentuanic Hens	208104					
14	Historic Landscape	Post-Medieval	GD2239 Grade II	Pitbean Mine	208104					
15	Historic Landscape	Post-Medieval	GD1408 Grade II	Werrington Park	208104					
16	Structure	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	Cilca 19th-century granite milestone inscribed "B3", located east of Geniavon	70970				CAU 1992: 59	16249/21
17	Structure	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	Trethorne (known as Thorne until 1892-1897), a late 17th century farmhouse & a range of other buildings dating to before 1840 (apparently incorporated into modern layout, except DA 22f); earliest documentary evidence is 1708	212250			1731	Blisland TA, No. 85f, OS 1:2500 1974; Cover 1948: 96	16249/34
18	Structure	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	West Penrods, 17th-century farmhouse & garden walls	211730				CAU 1992: 17; No LB sheet received from EH	16249/40
19	Structure	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	Praze (building)	211650				No LB sheet received from EH	15772/22
20	Structure	Post-Medieval	Put forward for Listing; not completed?	Sunday School at Millicod	211950				No LB sheet received from EH	15772/54

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic features											
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	EB Ref
21	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Trencreek settlement first recorded in 1471 as "Trenck", containing name elements for (east)to(far)westly & one (barrow)wholly, or modern map this site is un-named, but former settlement of Verulamium (OA 224) is marked Trencreek.	210500	71100			17032	CAU 1992: 1; Gover 1946: 96	
21.1	Archaeological Site	Bronze Age	Local	Trencreek ('cruc') place name suggests site of bronze-age barrow	210500	71130				CAU 1992: 2 (p.93)	
21.2	Archaeological Site / Structure	Post Medieval		Site of building at Trencreek, ("Gweat"), extant on 1940 title survey; other buildings appear to be extant or incorporated into modern layout	210517	71110				Bilsland TA: No. 356	
22	Structure	Medieval	Local	Higher Carthack is recorded in c 1602 (Carthack recorded in 1438 as "Carthek"); the prefix 'car' could derive from 'car', which indicates an early medieval defensive farm	211200	70800			17021	CAU 1992: 3; Gover 1946: 248	
23	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Settlement of Penrhant, first recorded in 1327	211100	71200			17030	CAU 1992: 4; Gover 1946: 95	
24	Archaeological Site / Earthwork	Post Medieval	Local	Site of settlement called Cades, recorded in 1572, abandoned by 1665, now beneath pasture (previously arable)	211200	71600			17026	CAU 1992: 5; Gover 1946: 99	
24.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, extant on 1840 title survey at "Cades"	211250	71630				Bilsland TA: No. 805	
24.2	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, extant on 1840 title survey at "Cades"	211240	71600				Bilsland TA: No. 805	
25	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Blacksmith's shop at Preeze Cross, recorded on 1888 OS map, but no longer extant; a house called "Fur Winds" was extant on 1840 title survey & existing building may incorporate original structure	211490	71385		(SK17SW11 IND)	42355	CAU 1992: 6; Bilsland TA: No. 910	
26	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Local	"Cross Park" field name at Preeze Cross, refers to road junction rather than a stone cross, settlement called "Four Winds" in 1840	211470	70960		17017		CAU 1992: 7	
27	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric	Local	Field named "Round Park", recorded on 1839 title survey, possibly suggests site of fortage or Romano-British defended enclosure, apart from curving field boundary; no evidence for such settlement is apparent above ground	211520	70820			17036	CAU 1992: 8; Cardinham TA: No. 501	
28	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	"Cahvaneck" (probably Lower Colvaneck) first recorded in 1302; Higher Colvaneck is probably a later settlement	212080	71140			1747	CAU 1992: 9; Gover 1946: 248	
28.1	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Settlement of "Cahvaneck" consisting of at least two homesteads, recorded on 1839 title survey	212080	71150			1747	Cardinham TA: Nos. 286-7	
28.2	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant building, recorded on 1839 title survey, probably one of two homesteads (see OA 28.1)	212043	71220				Cardinham TA: Nos. 286-7	
29	Cropmark	Prehistoric	Regional	A possible prehistoric ditched enclosure visible as a curvilinear positive crop mark on western side of Stokely (c 200m diameter), with parallel negative linear crop marks possible denoting a trackway within interior of the enclosure	211720	71550			17004	CAU 1992: 10; AP: RAFCDEJUK2149 (6-1947) Name 3336	
30	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry, probably dug for road-building material, shown on Bilsland & Cardinham title surveys & marked as "Old Quarry" on 1862 OS map; now partially infilled but appears to have extended NW (close to modern A30) of limit indicated on maps	211830	71270				CAU 1992: 11; OS 257 (26/41) 1st edition (1882); Bilsland TA: Nos. 901-2; Cardinham TA: Map	
31	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Settlement at Stokely, first recorded in 1315 as "Stokely; Juxta Cahvaneck"	211700	71500			17031	CAU 1992: 12; Gover 1946: 96	
32	Linear Communication	Medieval	Local	"ad calcem de Temple", a causeway at Temple, mentioned in charter of 1291, probably referring to Pounds Cause	212080	71520			1732.1	CAU 1992: 13; Gover 1946: 133	
33	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Site of fair/meeting place possibly at "Fair Park" (if this is not a reference to good land), which is the name of field immediately NW of Pounds Cause on 1840 title map	212000	71500				CAU 1992: 14; Bilsland TA: No. 877	
34	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Pounds Cause settlement, shown on 1 st OS map of 1843, first recorded by this name in 1867 according to Gover, recorded as "Pounds Cause" on title survey of 1840	212040	71569			1732	CAU 1992: 15; Gover 1946: 95; Bilsland Title Map (1942)	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple; DMRB II extended scheme)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northing	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
34.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of "Garden House", extant on 1840 (the survey)	212018	71528				Blisland TA: No. 878	
34.2	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of barn, extant on 1840 (the survey)	212060	71600				Blisland TA: No. 879	
34.3	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of stable, extant on 1840 (the survey)	212035	71530				Blisland TA: No. 880	
34.4	Archaeological Site / Structure	Post Medieval		Site of building elements, extant on 1840 (the survey)	212017	71563				Blisland TA: No. 881	
34.5	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant cottage recorded on 1840 (the survey) (see OA 244)	212038	71556				Blisland TA: No. 883	
35	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Pensiroda settlement, first recorded in 1244 as "Penstirod"	211800	72300			38093	CAU 1992: 16; Gower 1948: 95	
36	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric	Local	Topography & shape of field south of Pensiroda (called "Undertown" in 1840) suggests site of possible IA or R-B farmstead	211810	72280		SX 17 SW 32	38090	CAU 1992: 15	
37	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	"Heroes Cottage", marked on Blisland Tithe Map (TM) & Apportionment (TA), abandoned in late 20th century (shown on 1974 OS map)	212093	72078				CAU 1992: 18; Blisland TA: Nos. 860-2; OS 1:2500 (1974)	
38	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric	Local	Field called "Round Peak", recorded on 1833 (the survey, suggests site of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British farmstead, but no extant features have been detected)	211750	71180			17009	CAU 1992: 21; Cardinham TA: Nos. 281 & 479	
39	Historic Landscape	Medieval	National	Strip-field system	212600	71200			1641	CAU 1992: 22	
39.1	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Field system	212600	71200	212980 71800			*641 & 1641.1	
40	Historic Landscape / Structure / Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Prehistoric settlement & largely cleared but still traceable prehistoric field system consisting of earth & stone walled fields extending over 11 hectares, incorporating at least three hut circles	212630	71420	212550 71580 to 212710 71230	SX 17 SW 34 & 35	1649	CAU 1992: 23	
40.1	Structure	Bronze Age		Two double-walled hut circles with southern entrances	212560	71550		SX 17 SW 34	1648.1 - 1649.2		
40.2	Structure	Bronze Age		Three hut circles	212710	71280		SX 17 SW 34	1648		
41	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Small abandoned 18th century quarry	212510	71700			12439	CAU 1992: 24	
42	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional	Medieval or post-medieval lead back working (shallow mining)	212560	71670			12438	CAU 1992: 25	
43	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Local-Regional	Boundary bank (associated with OA 39)	212700	71900			1641.2	CAU 1992: 26	
44	Quarry	Post Medieval	National	Abandoned 19th century Cardinham China Clay Works on Burnt Heath, operating from ~1870s, lies virtually undisturbed since becoming redundant before 1907; a shaft & linear pond have not been marked on maps since 1882 OS survey	212830	72140	212700 72150		12449	CAU 1992: 27; OS 25' (26/8); 1st edition (1882)	
45	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Monsioma 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	213050	72840	213300 71680 to 214400 72000		1652	CAU 1992: 29	
46.1	Historic Landscape	Medieval	National	Enclosed ridge & furrow cultivation	214000	72000			1652.1		
46.2	Historic Landscape	Medieval	National	Enclosed ridge & furrow cultivation	213300	72200			1652.2		

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic features											
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	DMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
46.3	Historic Landscape	Medieval	National	Small area of ridges & furrow cultivation	213660	74660			1652.3		
46.4	Historic Landscape	Medieval	National	Area of discontinuous ridges & furrow cultivation	214400	73360			1652.4		
47	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry, recorded on Cardman's Tithe Map, now partially re-filled	213500	72810				CAU 1992: 30	
48	Structure	Medieval	Local	Settlement at Greenham, recorded as 'Greenburgh' in 1301	213300	72900			1733	Gower 1948: 94	
48.1	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Extent settlement at Greenham, incorporating house recorded on 1840 tithe survey	213390	72890			1733.1	CAU 1992: 31; Bilsland TA; No. 1251	
48.2	Structure	Post Medieval		Extent settlement called Jalkook Barn, incorporating building recorded on 1840 tithe survey as 'pig'	213390	72990				Bilsland TA; No. 1252	
48.3	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building east of & on different alignment to extent eastern range at Greenham, shown on 1892 & 1907 OS maps	213400	72950				OS 25' (2711) 1st edition (1882); 2nd edition (1907)	
48.4	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of apparent building at Greenham settlement, shown on 1907 OS map	213400	72860				OS 25' (2711) 1st edition (1882)	
48.5	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of apparent building in corner of field, shown on 1882 & 1907 OS maps	213430	72815				OS 25' (2711) 1st edition (1882); 2nd edition (1907)	
48.5	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of apparent building in corner of field, shown on 1907 OS map	213395	72910				OS 25' (2711) 2nd edition (1907)	
49	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Abandoned 18th century Temple China Clay Works, operating from at least 1876, active on east side of A30 (disused clay works to west, on Newton Downs) in 1882 when the OS survey records the engine house, sluices, flooded areas of extraction, leats & tramways, whole complex disused by 1905-7	213550	73310	213500 73620 to 213500 73020		12456	CAU 1992: 32; OS 25' (2614 & 2711) 1st edition (1882); OS 6' (2644E & 2711W) 2nd edition (1907)	
48.1	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	213520	73020			12456.1		
49.2	Earthworks	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Three pairs of rectangular settling tanks, each arranged on a slope so that an upper bank drains into a lower one; clay slurry extends over adjacent marsh	213200	73504			12456.2		
49.3	Earthworks	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Three earthen, possibly re-wetted, banks built across an earlier stream-working site, all associated with the mill (17th north) (QA 122); a fragment of bank is extent adjacent leat system (QA 48.4); on 1974 OS survey	213440	72270			12456.3	OS 1:2500 (1974)	
49.4	Earthworks	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Group of leats, active in 1882, running north-south, which supplied Temple China Clay Works fed by two reservoirs to south; a quarry adjacent each reservoir provided material for dams, & reservoirs were regulated by sluices	213550	72100			12456.4	OS 25' (2705) 1st edition (1882)	
49.5	Structure	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Wharfedale probably supplied by north-south leats (QA 48.4)	213710	72700			12456.4		
50	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Temple recorded as an estate of the Knights Templars in 1185	214600	73300			1738	CAU 1992: p3	
51	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Regional	Probable survival in streamworks at Temple Marsh	213520	73400	213550 73450		12457	CAU 1992: 33	
52	Structure	Medieval	National	A possible longhouse with vestiges of a field system surviving in adjacent stable fields at Temple Tor Farm	213890	73310		SX 17 SW 64	1669	CAU 1992: 34	
53	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional	Temple Tor quarry, which had become disused by 1974, although an extent building is tank shown on the map survive at southern end	213850	73420			12463	CAU 1992: 35; OS 1:2500 (1974)	
53.1	Structure	Post Medieval		Stone foundations of former buildings	213920	73370				Fieldwork, February 2003	
54	Structure	Medieval	National	Temple Tor longhouse	213810	73650	213810 73240		1673	CAU 1992: 36	
54.1	Structure	Post Medieval		Temple Tor Farm, for which the earliest documentary evidence is probably c 1100 ('Torr')	213610	73340			1673	Gower 1948: 96	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
55	Historic Landscape	Medieval	Regional	Field system, with ridge & furrow cultivation, extending over c.20 hectares	213900	73800			1721	CAU 1992: 37	
55.1	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Regional	Field system							
56	Earthwork	Post Medieval	Regional	Peat-drying platforms on Menacrin Downs	213900	73600			1721	CAU 1992: 37	
57	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional	Prospecting & sheds working on Menacrin Downs	213560	73660			12460	CAU 1992: 38	
58	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	National	Neolithic-EBA stone row alignments consisting of a row of five stones on a NE-SW axis	213450	73660	213360 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	212860	73000	212880 73070 to 212440 72940	SX 17 SW 69	1672	CAU 1992: 40	
60	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local-Regional	Approximately 12 small avate prospecting pits on Greenbarrow Downs, c.2m in diameter with associated concentric spoil heaps	213020	73040		SX 17 SW 61	1634.3	CAU 1992: 43	
61	Earthwork / Structure?	Bronze Age	SAM	Alleged two cairns, dist & menhir	213020	72880			12455	CAU 1992: 44	
62	Earthwork	Bronze Age	Regional	Probable round cairn (see OA 3)	212400	72700		SX 17 SW 50	1665	CAU 1992: 45	
63	Findspot	Post Medieval	National	Abandoned millstone rough-out, 1.4m in diameter, lying in a small hollow	212670	72860		SX 17 SW 58	1663	CAU 1992: 46	
64	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	National	Stone setting	212500	72850		SX 17 SW 57	1662	CAU 1992: 47	
65	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	National	Possible standing stone (menhir)	212580	72820		SX 17 SW 59	9684	CAU 1992: 48	
66	Structure	Bronze Age	SAM 915c	Cairn (see OA 4), which has been robbed leaving a rim and low disturbed interior; cairn has been mistaken as a stone ring	212430	72810		SX 17 SW 66	1689	CAU 1992: 49	
67	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	SAM	Stone setting	212503	72750		SX 17 SW 29	3617	CAU 1992: 50	
67.1	Structure	Prehistoric	SAM 916d	Upside-down (1.8m long) & most westerly of three stones aligned east-west, possibly associated with cairn (OA 66)	212520	72740			3618	CAU 1992: 51	
67.2	Structure	Prehistoric	SAM 916e	Leaning (1.5m long) & central of three stones aligned east-west, possibly associated with cairn (OA 66)	212578	72746		SX 17 SW 29			
67.3	Structure	Prehistoric	SAM 916f	Rectangular (1.6m long) & most easterly of three stones aligned east-west, possibly associated with cairn (OA 66)	212522	72746		SX 17 SW 29			
68	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional	Lode back working (prospecting) & moor stone quarrying	212526	72746		SX 17 SW 29			
69	Structure	Medieval	Local	Medieval or early post-medieval cairn & leat	212500	72400			12436	CAU 1992: 52	
70	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn group	212440	72400			3618?	CAU 1992: 53	
70.1	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212500	72750			1646	CAU 1992: 55	
70.2	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212330	72680			1646.2		
70.3	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212350	72670			1646.3		
70.4	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212350	72680			1646.4		
70.5	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212360	72680			1646.5		
					212400	72700			1646.6		

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features											
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Easting	Northing	Area	DMRB No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
71	Historic Landscape	Medieval	Regional	Ridge & furrow cultivation	212300	72850			1712	CAU 1992: 56	
72	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	National	Menhir	212530	72530			3619	CAU 1992: 57	
73	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Regional	Boundary stones & low bank on parish boundary, probably dating to 19th century	213150	72600	412940 72900 to 213450 412900 72900 to 213230			Site visit; CAU 1992: 59	
74	Historic Landscape	Medieval	Regional	Parish boundary between Bilsland & Cardham	213100	72560				CAU 1992: 60	
75	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	National	Stone row, now 55.50m long, comprising 2 upright, 2 leaning and 8 recumbent stones; other stones have been removed	212900	71700	212810 71980 to 212980 74540	SX 17 SW 53	1847	CAU 1992: 61	
76	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Boundary stone NE of Peverell's Cross	212800	72300				CAU 1992: 62	
76.1	Structure / Earthwork	Post Medieval		Boundary bank & miscellaneous features north of Peverell's Cross	212250	72850				Field visit (2002); OS map	
76.2	Structure	Post Medieval		Boundary stone	212560	72402				OS map	
76.3	Structure	Post Medieval		Boundary stone	212474	72483				OS map	
76.4	Structure	Post Medieval		Boundary stone	212336	72598				OS map	
77	Earthwork	Post Medieval	Local	Semi-circular depression, adjacent A50, interpreted as probably modern by CAU, but appears as an earthwork on 1907 OS survey	212860	72430				CAU 1992: 63; OS 25' (2715) 2nd edition (1907)	
77.1	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Earthwork on 1907 OS survey	213109	72300				OS 25' (2715) 2nd edition (1907)	
78	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry on Greenbarrow Downs active before 1840 (expanding to SW by 1882) until 1907, when a building was extant at eastern entrance	213340	73225				SX075W/28 IND. No. 1262; OS 25' (2711) 1st edition (1882); OS 2nd edition (1907)	
79	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Fields called 'Lower Church Park' & 'Higher Church Park' recorded on 1839 tithe survey, denoting possible site of a chapel associated with Higher Cavanrick	212175	71115			1861 & 1892	CAU 1992: 65; Cardinham TK: Nos. 259-60	
80	Structure	Early Medieval	SAM 31852	Early Christian Latin-inscribed memorial stone discovered in a stream bed in 1912 by Mr Dunn of Lanchiff, that once marked a high-status burial dating between 5th-8th centuries, but has survived as a granite shaft 1.88m long by 0.23m wide built horizontally into wall of a summerhouse at Lanchiff (moved to Bodran in 1928, but later returned to Lanchiff); inscription is deeply-incised & clearly visible running along shaft in two lines reading 'DYNO ATT HIC INCIIT FILI ME CASINI' (there has the body of Dunolcius son of Meleleginus), while Mescegnus is an early Irish name & Dunolcius early Welsh or Cornish	208316	68996	or 208270 68950	SX 06 NE 24	4330	Ordnance Survey Monument Notification 18/4/1993	
80.1	Archaeological Site	Early Medieval		Lanchiff: first recorded in Domesday survey of 1086, containing place-name element (early) (wealey) & uncertain suffix; Lanchiff has 2 acres in Domesday survey with land for 2 poultres, 50 acres of woodland, 10 acres of pasture, 10 small meadows & 2 slaves	208300	68900			4328.1		
81	Structure	Medieval	SAM 31853 & Grade II Listed	A restored wayside cross, 60m NE of Lanchiff cross, consisting of a weathered hammer head (probably 15th century, 0.55m high with faces 0.24m wide on which figures can be identified on 3 of its 4 sides) mounted on a modern octagonal shaft & two-step base; cross was returned to Lanchiff in 1946 (or c 1955) from house at Tredeley, where it had been located since 1858	208292	68995	or 208260 68960	SX 06 NE 18	4329	DoE list; Wadebridge RD (1960); RD Band; Lady White; Cornish Crosses Mss.	UID 87531

APPENDIX 2
(A10 Temple, DMAS II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Character of Archaeological and Historic Features											
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
82	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Unenclosed medieval ridge & furrow field system, extending over c.3ha	213850	72500		SX 17 SW 37			
83	Linear Communication	Medieval		Temple Causey, a 12th century causeway, which was later rebuilt, possibly concealed beneath modern road	213830	72940		SX 17 SW 46	1654		
83.1	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		18th century rebuild of a 12th century causeway, possibly concealed beneath modern road	213830	72940		SX 17 SW 46	1654		
84	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Field boundary bank & ditch, defining an area of ridge & furrow	213800	72370	21311072360 to 213880	SX 17 SW 52	SX 75W/54		
85	Earthwork	Prehistoric		Five turf-covered mounds of uncertain classification but probably prehistoric stone clearance cairns	212350	72660		SX 17 SW 55			
86	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Probable post-medieval strip fields surviving as three parallel banks of stone aligned NNW-SSE	212880	71800	212800 71840 to 212890	SX 17 SW 65	SX17SW/60		
87	Structure / Historic Landscape	Medieval		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			
88	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Small rectangular mound surrounded by a ditch, likely to represent post-medieval stack-stands for the drying and storage of fodder	212820	71800		SX 17 SW 71			
89	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Small rectangular mound surrounded by a ditch, likely to represent post-medieval stack-stands for the drying and storage of fodder	212850	71780		SX 17 SW 71			
90	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Small rectangular mound surrounded by a ditch, likely to represent post-medieval stack-stands for the drying and storage of fodder	212840	71730		SX 17 SW 71			
91	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Small rectangular mound surrounded by a ditch, likely to represent post-medieval stack-stands for the drying and storage of fodder	212840	71710		SX 17 SW 71			
92	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Hut circle, recorded in 1950 but no longer visible	214090	73680		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	213360	72230		SX 17 SW 22		APS: NMR-SX1372/1422; OS-721103 500	
94	Historic Landscape	Prehistoric		Field system at Colvannick	212730	71660		SX 17 SW 23			
95	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Field system at Colvannick, probably linked with nearby longhouse	212730	71660		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 213390	SX 17 SW 31 & 72			
98.1	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	213080	72250	74510	SX 17 SW 31 & 72			
98.2	Earthwork	Medieval		Largest of a group of fourteen rectangular peat drying 'platforms' in an area of extensive surface peat digging	213530	74450		SX 17 SW 31 & 72			
98.3	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			
98.4	Earthwork	Medieval		One of a group of fourteen rectangular peat drying 'platforms', in an area of extensive surface peat digging, which retains a compacted mound of peat that demonstrates how the peat was piled up & a ditch dug around the perimeter with the spoil being dispersed outwards	213270	74490		SX 17 SW 31 & 72			
99	Structure	Medieval		Possible medieval settlement, possibly comprising two medieval longhouses, overlain by post-medieval dwelling	212550	71550		SX 17 SW 35			
100	Structure	Post Medieval		Ruined settlement, almost certainly an 18th century standing, comprising two-roofed dwelling with outhouses and two small barns	212560	71340		SX 17 SW 35	1650		

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features											
DA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LG Ref
101	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Site of field system at Higher Colvannick	212570	71320			1690.1		
102	Structure	Medieval		Extant enclosure at Medland	214070	72830			1651		
103	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Field system at Medland	214070	72930			1651		
104	Earthwork	Bronze Age		Extant cairn	213310	74190		SX 17 SW 51	1658		
105	Cropmark	Unknown		Enclosure at Temple Tor Farm	213810	72750			1679		
106	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Field called "The Gear" recorded on 1839 Ordnance Survey, suggests possible site of Iron Age or Romano-British round, as name appears to be derived from British cair (landed settlement), although cae (field) is an alternative possibility; adjacent "Caldrahour Field" (TA No. 254) may be an indicator of archaeological significance.	212300	70910			1693	Caldraham TA No. 255	
107	Cropmark	Unknown		Enclosure at Temple Tor	214030	73650			1696		
108	Structure	Medieval		Levitical wall	214000	73000			1700		
109	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant boundary stone on Manor Common	212000	73000			1702		
110	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant boundary stone on Manor Common	212000	73000			1703		
111	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Boundary stone referred to on Manor Common	213600	73660			1704		
112	Structure	Post Medieval		Settlement at Medland first recorded in 1570 as "Medland" (meaning meadow land)	213900	72700			1736	Gover 1948: 133	
113	Structure	Post Medieval		Settlement at Temple Tor recorded as "Tor Farm Yard, Offices & c." on 1839 Ordnance Survey; most structures appear to have been incorporated into modern layout	214000	73340			1739	Temple TA No. 118	
114	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry at Colvannick Tor	212700	71490			12440		
115	Quarry	Post Medieval		Extant quarry at St Belahams Tor, recorded as disused on 1974 OS survey	212800	71090			12441	OS 1:2500 (1974)	
116	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Tin streamworks at Higher Colvannick	212800	70890			12443		
117	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Tin streamworks at Carvaham Marsh	213500	72870			12454		
118	Quarry	Post Medieval		Prospecting pit on Manor Common	213110	73820			12459		
119	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry at Lower Colvannick, dating to before 1908	212280	70760	CCSMR = 212250 70810		12473	OS 25' (26/12) 2nd edition (1908); 1:2500 (1974)	
120	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Leat on Menacnis Downs	213600	74000			12474		
121	Earthwork	Bronze Age		Barrow on Manor Common	213250	73630			12699		
122	Quarry	Post Medieval		Mine on Carvaham Moor; pit extent as an earthwork on 1974 OS survey in vicinity of surviving leats & dams (DA 49.4)	213850	72000			12690	OS 1:2500 (1974)	
123	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Reservoir at Trehuthell Downs	212430	72350			12910		

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple; DMRB II extended scheme)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
124	Cropmark	Unknown		Fourteen circles of various sizes at Trenchack, identified as Fungus rings in 1973, but no surface traces recorded	210140	70590			17005		
125	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Newland mentioned in documentary sources (Newland Prieze was a manorial centre)	211700	70400			17024	Gazetteer of Cornish Manors (Cornwall CC); Dover 1940; 250; Gazetteer of Cornish Manors (Cornwall CC)	
126	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Preeze, first recorded in 1307 as "Newland Preeze" (Newland Preeze was a manorial centre)	211670	70650			17026	APs: 58/6399 (7-1964) frame 416; RAF/CP/PEUK/1989 frames 1095-a (4-1947)	
127	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Regional	Line of fairroads, extending over 1.5 miles, for transmitting power from Gwons waterwheel to Temple China Clay Works, installed 1911 & replaced by electricity in 1934, with rods being re-used as park railings. On 1947 aerial photograph, flatrod trench was visible in these sections up to old A30; western section still visible from air in 1964	212900	73210	212900 73280 to 213500 73100		12432		
128	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Wheel Area China Clay Works, operated between 1966 to 2027 (and possibly earlier) and partially black-brown soils, a fine-splined, siltstone	212700	73300			12433		
129	Cropmark	Bronze Age		Apparent ring-ditch, visible as a positive annular parch-mark c 10m in diameter, denoting ditch of a ploughed down round barrow at Preeze Cross	211530	71079				AP: RAF/CG/TUDUK/137 (4-1946) frame 5386	
130	Cropmark	Post Medieval		Possible cluster of small prospecting pits, visible as negative crop marks, between Higher Carblake & Preeze	211440	70700				AP: MAL/78050 (8-1978)	
131	Cropmark	Bronze Age		Apparent negative annular parch-mark, c 13m 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/CP/PEUK/2149 (6-1947) frame 3037; OS/71306 (7-1971) frame 71	
132	Earthwork	Unknown		Earthwork of an apparent hollow way leading to a small quarry pit, south of Trenchack	210450	71020				AP: 58/6395 (7-1964) frame 420	
133	Earthwork	Modern		Area of disturbance & possible spoil dump associated with construction of existing A30	212250	71600				AP: MAL/78050 (8-1978)	
134	Cropmark	Unknown		Complex of positive crop marks, suggesting a series of ditches at Pounds Conce	212100	71600				AP: MAL/78050 (8-1978)	
135	Cropmark	Prehistoric		Roughly oval enclosure, c 50m wide, visible as a negative parch mark north of Stokely	211850	71750				AP: MAL/78050 (8-1978)	
136	Earthwork	Unknown		Two parallel linear features within a small field enclosure, which appears to be an abandoned farmstead	211920	71750				AP: MAL/78050 (8-1978)	
137	Cropmark / Earthwork	Post Medieval		Abandoned farmstead, with defining features of bounded access lane & apparent curvilinear enclosure (c 60m diameter) still extant in 1946, visible as earthworks by 1960s, but nothing visible in 1976; a NW-SE linear earthwork (lynchet) was discernible in February 2003	211250	71600				APs: RAF/CG/TUDUK/137 (4-1946); MAL/78050 (8-1978); OS 25" (2688) 1st edition (1982); OS 2nd edition (1907)	
138	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Area of tin mining	212891	71524	to 213540 71755		12453		
139	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Cam on Manor Common	212960	74230			1642.2		
140	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Possible round cairn on Manor Common	212970	74210			1642.3		
141	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Residual rim of robbed round cairn or ring cairn; if it is not a stone-ring	212960	71090		SX 17 SW 25 & SX 17 SW 49	1643		
142	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Cam at Little Care Hill	213890	71890		SX 17 SW 53 & SX 17 SW 26	1644.1		

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features											
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Estings	Metings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
143	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Cairn at Little Care Hill	214020	72070		SX 17 SW 53 & SX 17 SW 25	1644.2		
144	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Cairn at Little Care Hill	213960	72000		SX 17 SW 53 & SX 17 SW 25	1644.3		
145	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Cairn at Little Care Hill	213920	71990		SX 17 SW 53 & SX 17 SW 25	1644.4		
146	Quarry	Post Medieval		Pit extant as an earthwork adjacent leat system (OA 49.4) on 1974 OS survey (see OA 122)	213760	72150				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
147	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Extant bank on 1974 OS survey, located at north end of leat system (OA 49.4); active quarry at this location in 1892	213780	72640				OS 25* (26/7) 1st edition (1882); OS 1:2500 (1974)	
148	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Extant earthworks suggestive of dams & reservoirs on 1974 OS survey; located at north end of leat system (OA 49.4)	213640	72710				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
149	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Probable medieval settlement succeeded by longhouse settlement (OA 150)	214310	72720		SX 17 SW 62	1665		
150	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Medieval Longhouse settlement consisting of two longhouses & one other structure	214360	72190		SX 17 SW 63	1667	Johnson & Rose 1994: Table B	
151	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Enclosure; possible prehistoric field system and/or settlement at Merion Downs	212560	73660		SX 17 SW 67	1670		
152	Archaeological Site	Unknown		Possible modern enclosure	212790	73650		SX 17 SW 68	1671		
153	Cropmark	Unknown		Enclosure at St Bellamir's Tor	212900	71000			1681		
154	Cropmark	Unknown		Enclosure at Temple	214270	73380			1682		
157	Cropmark	Prehistoric		Hut circle at Menacrin Down	213900	74500			1695		
158	Earthwork	Medieval		Field system at Temple Tor	214470	73950			1696		
159	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Field system at Temple Tor	214470	73950			1696		
160	Cropmark	Prehistoric		Enclosure at Menacrin Down	214350	73250			1699		
161	Cropmark	Medieval		Ridge & furrow at Trethdrush Downs	212760	73340			1713		
162	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Settlement at Coombe	212280	70700			1742		
163	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant streamworks at Carthman Moor	213400	71750			12480		
164	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant stamping mill at Coombe	212290	70700			12591		
165	Findspot	Unknown		Findspot at Coombe	212290	70700			12591.01		
166	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II* Listed	House constructed in 1773 on site of Trewardale medieval manor house & buildings forming a courtyard at SE corner were in existence in 1840 & (laterals) have been preserved in modern layout buildings & a pond have disappeared at this settlement since 1890	210370	71620		SX 17 SW 20	17003	OS 25* (26/7) 1st edition (1881)	No sheet requested

APPENDIX 2
(OSO Temple; OMBB extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Overview of Archaeological and Historic features											
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
166.1	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Cartage house and stables to north of Trewartha	210350	71645					
166.2	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Gateway in garden to west of Trewartha	210315	71600					
167	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Trewartha first recorded in 1201 as "Trewartha"	210300	71600			17003	Gover 1948: 95	
168	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Lower Colvanick	212000	70800			17022		
169	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Milpool, first recorded in 1533 as "Milpole"	212000	70300			17023 & 1741	Gover 1948: 250	
170	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Treswithick, first recorded in 1300 as "Treswithick"	211400	70400			17026	Gover 1948: 251	
171	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Pengelly Cottage (previously Lower Pengelly, SSW of Pengelly Farm), which had a short length (c. 10m) of irregular boundary extending from NE corner appears to correspond with building recorded on 1840 tithe survey	210630	71765					Blisland TA; No. 798; OS 1:2500 (1974)
171.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Pengelly Cottage, extant in 1974; possibly corresponds with building recorded on 1840 tithe survey	210915	71735					Blisland TA; No. 798; OS 1:2500 (1974)
171.2	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Pengelly Cottage, extant in 1974	210950	71745					OS 1:2500 (1974)
171.3	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building adjacent road at Pengelly Cottage, extant on 1840 tithe survey	210960	71780					Blisland TA; No. 798
171.4	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building on south side of Pengelly Cottage, extant on 1840 tithe survey	210980	71780					Blisland TA; No. 798
171.5	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Pengelly Cottage, extant on 1840 tithe survey	210930	71750					Blisland TA; No. 798
172	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building SSW of Trewartha, adjacent access path	210190	71540					OS 1:2500 (1974)
173	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Poldve, first recorded in 1294 as "Poldve" (Cornish meaning "Black Pool")	211800	72900			38092		
174	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant Nonconformist chapel at Trewartha	210800	71580			16294		
175	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant Nonconformist chapel at Milpool	211950	70470			136395		
176	Earthwork	Prehistoric		Two bowl barrows: claim first recorded on tithe map of 1840 as a boundary marker, later described as bowl barrow	212935	74280	21291 74330 - 212960 74230		SX 17 SW 24		
177	Earthwork	Prehistoric		Enclosure and field system	214090	72920			SX 17 SW 36		
178	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Earthworks of possible building of Coltharbour ruins, as recorded on Cardiffham tithe map of 1839	212380	70830			SX 17 SW 39		
179	Earthwork	Medieval		Some slight suggestions of shrinkage at west end of Temple medieval village	214900	73400			SX 17 SW 41		
180	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Extant quarry at Corner Quoit, recorded as an "Old Quarry" on 1882 OS survey	212510	70920			12442	OS 25 (26/12) 1st edition (1882)	
181	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Field called "Round Stone" on 1839 tithe survey, suggesting site of an Iron Age or Romano-British round stone, 1973 nothing visible and ground apart from a 450m x 250m and 0.5m high platform to NE corner of field	212140	70070			1678	Cardiffham TA; No. 644	
182	Cropmark	Prehistoric		2 'pouched-egg' enclosures, each 50m in diameter noted; in 1973 nothing was visible on ground or on aerial photographs	212570	70870			1680		
183	Cropmark	Prehistoric		All oval enclosures up to 50m across, with extent to 1973 nothing was visible on ground or on aerial photographs	212680	70740			1684		

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic features												
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Easting	Northing	Area	NMA No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref	
184	Crupmark	Prehistoric		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
185	Crupmark	Medieval		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
186	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
187	Structure	Post Medieval		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
188	Structure	Post Medieval		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
189	Structure	Post Medieval		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
190	Structure	Post Medieval		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
191	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
192	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Small rectangular pond, a simple, round, shallow depression in the landscape of 1971, containing a number of shallow, roughly rectangular pits or a medieval field system, located on an area of agricultural land SW of St Bedwin's Church and the remains of a 19th century wall. The pond boundary is roughly 10m x 10m. The surrounding area is a field of 1971.	210950	71240						
193	Crupmark	Unknown		A possible enclosure visible on aerial photographs	209810	70900				RAF: E. 7, 2098		
194	Earthwork	Unknown		A gully that probably marks (?/int) mining along watercourse	212900	72250				RAF/CPE/MK/1996 frames 10E9.8 (4-1947)		
195	Earthwork	Prehistoric		Prehistoric field system & hut circle, with ridge & furrow & clearance cairns also present, possibly bounded by a post-medieval contour wall on east side (DDCAP)	213900	72000				RAF/CPE/MK/1998 frames 3093.5 (4-1947), CCCCAP 1998		
196	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Leat at Temple China Clay Works (weir)	213900	73500				RAF/3G/TUD/MK/137 PART IV frame 5298 (4-1946)		
197	Earthwork	Prehistoric		Boundary on Greenbarrow Downs	213100	72800				RAF/3G/TUD/MK/137 PART IV frame 5285 (4-1946)		
198	Crupmark	Unknown		Recently removed field boundaries north of Temple, visible as negative crop marks	214500	73700				JASAIR 2468/119 (4-1989)		
199	Crupmark	Unknown		Possible mining disturbance	214300	73800				JASAIR 2468/119 (4-1989)		
200	Crupmark	Prehistoric		Apparent prehistoric landscape, visible as crop marks and earthworks NE of Newton Farm; former reports that glazed pottery has been observed in this area when the field was ploughed	212800	74200				(check SMR)	JASAIR 2468/120-2 (4-1989)	
201	Crupmark	Prehistoric		Negative field boundaries on different alignment to extant boundaries, north of Fernhill Farm; appear to have been recently removed before 1971	210950	71250				JASAIR 3380/75-8 (4-1989)		
202	Crupmark	Unknown		Extant rectangular pond recorded on 1840 (the survey; more recent pump house (DA 200) located immediately to south	210450	71400				JASAIR 3380/75-5 (4-1989); OS/17306 80/75 (1971), 71		
203	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant pump house SW of ponds, SE of Trewadale	210450	71490				OS 1:2500 (1974)		
203.1	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Extant rectangular pond recorded on 1840 (the survey; more recent pump house (DA 200) located immediately to south	210440	71515				Bisland T.M. No. 419		

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple DMRB It extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features										
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Findings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
203.2	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Extent pond recorded on 1907 OS survey	210500				OS 25' (26/7) 2nd edition (1907)	
203.3	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Pond recorded on 1907 OS survey, apparently infilled	210620				OS 25' (26/7) 2nd edition (1907)	
204	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of buildings arranged to form two courtyards at modern Penlan Garage, adjacent to A30	210360				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
205	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant farm building, supposedly originally associated with adjacent road-side quarrying to SW (OA 47); 1974 OS survey records a smaller 7levelled building existed immediately to west of surviving structure, with field boundary to north linking around both structures (link on Blisland Tithes Map).	210570				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
206	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of part of a range of buildings (c. 25m long), recorded on 1839 tithe survey at Medland, of which central section is extant; fully extant in 1974	210930				Temple TA, No. 36; OS 1:2500 (1974)	
207	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Trethorne	212230				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
208	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Trethorne	212220				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
209	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small annex to main buildings at Outer Colvarnick	212045				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
210	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of two annexes linking extant buildings at Outer Colvarnick	212060				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
211	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Outer Colvarnick	212060				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
212	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Medieval, early 17th century farm house constructed from granite and stone rubble, which appears to have been modified some 40th years (the settlement was recorded as 'Widles')	210030				OS 1:2500 (1974)	1624/037
212.1	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Wadrowse, first recorded in 1302 as 'La Wadse' - probably referring to an even older abandoned settlement	212100				Green 1844, 97	
212.2	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, extant on 1840 tithe survey	212070				Blisland TA, No. 1666	
212.3	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, extant on 1840 tithe survey	212075				Blisland TA, No. 1558	
213	Structure	Medieval	Grade II Listed	Church of St Catherine, built c.1200, but heavily restored in second half of 19th century, although represented as a substantial building on 1830 tithe survey	212070				Temple TA, No. 65	1624/039
214	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	16th century, water-lifting, south of Church of St Catherine, which probably originates from phase of Victorian granite restoration; site of re-used granite from church	212070					1624/033
214.1	Structure	Medieval		Various stone elements, including architectural elements & masonry, also incorporated into OA 214, and possibly early 16th-century cross shaft and base, probable cross of St John (from 16th century)	212060				Endicott, February 2003	1624/034
215	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Old stone stable farm house and adjoining 4 by 30 barn; dating from at least 16th century	214060				Green 1844, 133	1624/034
215.1	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Merfild, first recorded in 1281 (meaning medieval occupation)	214060					1624/034
216	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Stone farmhouse, house, dating to 19th century, at Shenston Farm	214600					1624/040
217	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Early 18th century farm, constructed of granite stone rubble, at Shenston Farm	214620					1624/041
218	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Stone rubble outbuilding, on west of farm, ruins at Trelthorne, dating to c. 16th century (c. 16th date delivery)	212030				Blisland TA, No. 1555	1624/044

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features

QA No.	Axch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
219	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of two small buildings (one with a small pool) on SE side of Highr Carthake Farmyard	211160	70770				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
220	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Buildings within enclosure shown on OS maps at this location in 1881 and 1974, neither corresponding with the modern farm buildings	210270	70489				OS 257 (26/11) 1st edition (1881); OS 1:2500 (1974)	
220.1	Structure	Post Medieval		Building & yard, extent on 1839 title survey	210300	70505				Cardinham TA: No. 1745	
220.2	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building, extent on 1839 title survey, now superseded by larger building	210270	70505				Cardinham TA: No. 1145	
221	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at "Thorn" (Trenchon), extent on 1840 title survey	212270	72000				Bilsand TA: No. 858	
221.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Probable site of "Thorn Cottage", recorded on 1840 title survey; not marked on title map	212190	71880				Bilsand TA: No. 863	
222	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Target bulks at SW end of Volunteer Rifle Range (min 800 yards long) on Cardinham Downs: active in 1890, but only earthworks recorded in 1908	210800	69980	to 210730 70400			OS 257 (26/11) 1st edition (1881); OS 67 (26/SE) 2nd edition (1908)	
223	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement at Penpelly, first recorded in 1274; the name is pre-English & suggests that the ridge-top SE of farm was once woodland	210850	71900	or 210800 71700		17029	Gover 1948: 95	
224	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement first recorded as Yenthorpe in 1503; name means "golden spring" or "well" ("venthor" = "well"; "enthor" = "marked as Trenchon on modern maps (see QA 21)	210300	71250			17934	Gover 1948: 97	
225	Earthwork	Unknown		Possible relict field system	210416	70454					
226	Linear Communication	Unknown		Probable line of a former road or track at right-angles to modern A30	210178	70311					Fieldwork: February 2003
226.1	Archaeological Site	Unknown		Old trackway or ditch running NW to SE	210205	70265					Fieldwork: November 2003
226.2	Archaeological Site	Unknown		Old trackway or ditch running NNW to SSE	210230	70295					Fieldwork: November 2003
227	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Curving section of earl that disappears beneath embankment of A30	213342	72960					Fieldwork: February 2003
228	Quarry	Post Medieval		Three large irregular hollows set within a trench extending over 20m	213345	72945					Fieldwork: February 2003
229	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Two leats aligned E-W & defining a possible structure platform (30m by 3.5m)	212873	72352					Fieldwork: February 2003
230	Earthwork	Unknown		Probable ditch or leat	212459	72503					Fieldwork: February 2003
231	Quarry	Post Medieval		Granite outcrop with a section drilled out of it to be used as a gatepost (2.0m long by 0.50m thick)	213358	72808					Fieldwork: February 2003
232	Structure	Post Medieval		Demolition rubble extending over an area of about 1m metres denoting a probable barn, possibly associated with an old orchard	210620	70751					Fieldwork: February 2003
233	Quarry	Post Medieval		Large sub-oval area quarried along with a linear area immediately to the west	212009	71965					Fieldwork: February 2003
234	Quarry	Post Medieval		Drifted rock & an abandoned broken lintel (pillar stone)	212356	71827					Fieldwork: February 2003
235	Flintscot	Unknown		Possible home stone (3.0m by 1.0m) quarried by drilling technique	212340	71859					Fieldwork: February 2003
236	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Stone-lined raised track leading to Cardinham China Clay Works (see QA 44)	212867	72353					Fieldwork: February 2003
237	Earthwork	Post Medieval		System of leats & drains around Cardinham China Clay Works (see QA 44)	212790	72325					Fieldwork: February 2003

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Character of Archaeological and Historical Features											
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	MRB No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
238	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Possible sub-rectangular structure marked by banks & orientated E-W (12.0m by 5.0m)	212884	72263				Fieldwork: February 2003	
239	Structure	Post Medieval		Pillar stones possibly marking a former track or other defined area; although overgrown certain stones were detected as having drilled holes that once held iron fence wire, but some of these face away from alignment suggesting reuse of boundary stones	213490	73178				Fieldwork: February 2003	
240	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Track running downslope from A30, probably related to Temple China Clay Works (see OA 49)	213430	73230				Fieldwork: February 2003	
241	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Three? substantial leats & other earthworks associated with Temple China Clay Works (OA 49); see OA 196	213400	73515				Fieldwork: February 2003	
242	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Probable platform marking foundations of a former structure (12.0m by 5.0m) with an entrance/porch (2.0m by 2.0m) on south side & associated ridge & furrow to the south; (see OA 243)	211458	70818				Fieldwork: February 2003	
243	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Apparent ridge & furrow that has an uncertain relationship with (OA 242); this area was apparently planted or orchard in the mid-late 20th century	211158	70815				Fieldwork: February 2003	
244	Structure	Post Medieval		Well-constructed building, with slate roof & possible hay loft, which appears exceptional as a farm outbuilding; adjacent leats may relate to OA 134	212040	71805				Fieldwork: February 2003	
245	Historic Landscape / Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Possible cross beat that may have been originally the first of 3 phases of access to Trelthorne (OA 47), as it was called "Occupation Road" on 1840 title survey; possibly abandoned due to wet conditions (see OA 134); & superseded by phase 2 to the east (see OA 246.1)	212180	71700				Fieldwork: February 2003; Blisland TA: No. 844	
246	Structure	Post Medieval		Abandoned farm buildings & enclosures at Trelthorne: one building has 1803 date stone & abuts OA 246.4	212220	71953				Fieldwork: February 2003	
246.1	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Former access (phase 2?) to Trelthorne via OA 246; blocked gateway in field boundary adjacent A30	212240	71780				Fieldwork: February 2003	
246.2	Structure	Post Medieval		Concentration of stones, many on an alignment	212270	71890				Fieldwork: February 2003	
246.3	Structure	Post Medieval		Concentration of stones, many on an alignment & some definite edges	212285	71840				Fieldwork: February 2003	
246.4	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant building representing first phase of OA 246, recorded on 1840 title survey as a barn	212215	71843				Fieldwork: February 2003	
247	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at West Penstroda, indicated as derelict on 1974 OS survey	211750	72430				Blisland TA: No. 846	
248	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building north of Higher Penstroda, extant on 1974 OS survey	211890	72450				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
249	Structure	Post Medieval		Taf, slender milestone (over 1.0m high), inscribed "Blisland" on SE face in 19-18th century script with capital letters beneath, drilled hole in rounded top	210301	70463				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
250	Structure	Post Medieval		Granite boundary stone, inscribed vertically "H" & "P" on SW face, located on western edge of quarry (OA 47)	213460	72805				Fieldwork: February 2003	
251	Structure	Post Medieval		Granite boundary stone, inscribed vertically "M" & "P" on NE face, located on western edge of quarry (OA 47)	213470	72790				Fieldwork: February 2003	
252	Structure / Archaeological Site / Findspot	Post Medieval		Building foundations, boundary remains, post-medieval pottery sherds & sites of buildings & pond (extant 1892), on north & east side of modern Penmant Farm, that were part of Neipper Penant & Great Penant	211300	71270				Fieldwork: February 2003; OS 1:2500 (1974); Blisland Title Map (1940); OS 25" (2008) 1st edition (1882)	
252.1	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant farm building at "Penant Lavana" that appears to correlate with a house recorded on 1840 title survey	211198	71236				Blisland TA: No. 922	
252.2	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of house at "Lower Penant", extant on 1840 title survey; fragmented walls demarcating former orchard associated with this settlement are included on 1974 OS survey	211150	71255				Blisland TA: No. 930; OS 1:2500 (1974)	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features.											
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
252.3	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of two houses at 'Nether Penant', extant on 1840 time survey	211180	71290				Bilsland TA: Nos. 995-6	
252.4	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building in lane between 'Nether Penant' & 'Great Penant', extant on 1840 time survey, & apparently extant to 1974	211190	71280				Bilsland TA: No. 993; OS 1:2500 (1974)	
252.5	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Buildings at 'Great Penant', extant on 1840 time survey; large building probably incorporated into extant stone-hall house, but correlation of original & extant small outbuildings to north is uncertain	211225	71240				Bilsland TA: No. 281; OS 1:2500 (1974)	
252.6	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at 'Great Penant', extant on 1840 time survey, superseded by two smaller buildings to north & east by 1974; all building since demolished, although overgrown remains are visible on surface	211228	71270				Bilsland TA: No. 392; OS 1:2500 (1974)	
252.7	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, extant on 1974 OS survey	211246	71258				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
252.8	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, extant on 1974 OS survey	211259	71289				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
253	Archaeological Site / Earthwork	Post Medieval		Site of 'Main House' in 1840 on former lumpy road, now beneath modern A30; cartway SW of Pounds Corner, although eastern extent of building may be marked where there is a junction of lumpy road with a former track extending into 'Fair Park' (QA 33); archaeological remains may survive beneath A30 cartway as this is an area of fill	212015	71475				Fieldwork: February 2003; Bilsland TA: No. 882	
254	Quarry	Post Medieval		Pit extant on 1974 OS survey	214170	72575				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
255	Quarry	Post Medieval		Pit extant on 1974 OS survey, now an area defined by scrub	214470	72930				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
256	Findspot	Post Medieval		Triangular granite stone (minimum 1.10m tall by 0.40m wide by 0.15m thick) set in east face of boundary hedge (2016), which has five visible depressions along one of longer edges; possibly an early example of stone splitting by hand-chipping technique or an unusual example of a (broken) hammer stone	212230	72200				Fieldwork: February 2003	
257	Quarry	Post Medieval		Linear quarry (c. 40m long) along northern side of post-1840 field boundary (2016) quarry stones in-situ	212270	72195				Fieldwork: February 2003	
258	Quarry	Post Medieval		Roughly circular quarry (15m diameter) in an area of mid-18th century roof-land enclosure, extant in 1907 & clearly visible on 1975 aerial photograph; shown as a 50m long oval 'in works', orientated with field boundary to north (2002), on Bodden Moor Survey 1:10,000 industrial transcription sheet	212370	72230				AP: MAL/76050 (6-1976); Fieldwork: February 2003; OS 25' (26/6) 2nd edition (1907)	
259	Structure	Post Medieval		Short granite boundary stone, inscribed vertically 'R' & 'P' on north face & 'M' & 'X' on south face	212274	72551				Fieldwork: February 2003; OS map	
260	Structure	Post Medieval		Boundary stone	212987	72480				OS map	
261	Structure	Post Medieval		Granite pillar stone built into eastern face of field boundary (2001) that demarcates eastern limit of mid-18th century roof-land enclosure; stone may have been an original boundary stone on open moorland, as indicated on title survey	212435	72310				Fieldwork: February 2003; Bilsland Title Map (1942)	
262	Structure	Post Medieval		Granite pillar stone lying in ditch at east side of field boundary (2001) that demarcates eastern limit of mid-19th century roof-land enclosure; stone may have been an original boundary stone on open moorland, as indicated on title survey	212395	72370				Fieldwork: February 2003; Bilsland Title Map (1940)	
263	Structure	Post Medieval		Small granite pillar stone built into SE face of field boundary (2020)	213980	73150				Fieldwork: February 2003	
264	Quarry	Post Medieval		Two areas of road-side quarrying with in-situ quarried granite stone; outlines preserved in field boundaries pre-dating 1810	213940	73220				Fieldwork: February 2003; OS Draft 1810	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic features											
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Easings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
265	Quarry	Post Medieval		Road-side quarrying with in-situ quarried granite stone; outline preserved in field boundary pre-dating 1810	213810	73480				Fieldwork: February 2003; OS Draft 1810	
266	Structure	Post Medieval		Remains of settlement, extant in 1974, mainly consisting of foundations or boundaries visible as earthworks, but NW gable of building survives to full height with chimney stack	213925	73510				Fieldwork: February 2003; OS 1:2500 (1974)	
267	Structure	Post Medieval		Short boundary stone	213725	73568				Fieldwork: February 2003	
268	Structure	Post Medieval		Exterior "Higher Hill House Farm" house recorded on 1839 tithe survey	214472	73322				Temple TA: No. 101	
268.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building constructed after 1839 at Higher Hill House (Temple), extant on 1974 OS survey	214475	73310				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
269	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of two outbuildings at Hill House (Temple), a settlement founded after 1839, extant on 1974 OS survey	214470	73270				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
270	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building on north side of access road from Pounds Conche to Stokely	211960	71575				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
271	Structure	Post Medieval		Isolated pillar stone (modern setting)	211625	71285				Fieldwork: February 2003	
271.1	Structure	Post Medieval		Approximate location of isolated pillar stone (modern setting)	211580	71330				Fieldwork: February 2003	
271.2	Structure	Post Medieval		Approximate location of isolated pillar stone (modern setting)	211622	71430				Fieldwork: February 2003	
272	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building abutting field boundary north of Praeze Cross, extant on 1974 OS survey	211480	71110				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
272.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building north of Praeze Cross, extant on 1974 OS survey	211475	71125				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
273	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Extant pond on 1974 OS survey	213280	72805				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
274	Quarry	Post Medieval		Site of quarry, extant on 1974 OS survey (woodland on 1839 tithe survey)	211945	70285				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
275	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building with irregular boundary abutting north side, at Haygrove (Milpool), extant on 1839 tithe map & 1974 OS survey	212072	70305				Cardinalham TA: No. 4162; OS 1:2500 (1974)	
276	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of annex at Granite Cottage (Milpool), extant on 1974 OS survey	212010	70405				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
276.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building at Milpool, extant on 1974 OS survey	212000	70425				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
277	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building at west side of Milpool, extant on 1974 OS survey	211895	70390				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
278	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building south of Milpool Cottage, extant on 1974 OS survey	211950	70430				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
278.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building at Milpool Cottage, extant on 1974 OS survey	211942	70458				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
279	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building NW of The Old Carpenters Shop (Milpool), extant on 1974 OS survey	211925	70505				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
280	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building NW of The Old Carpenters Shop (Milpool), extant on 1974 OS survey	211925	70510				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
281	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Sunnyvale (Milpool), extant on 1974 OS survey	212045	70520				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
282	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of probable hay barn at Lower Colvernick, extant on 1974 OS survey	212050	70670				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
283	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Lower Colvernick, extant on 1974 OS survey	212013	70665				OS 1:2500 (1974)	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features											
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
284	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building with abutting boundaries to north, east & south at Lower Colmanick, extant on 1974 OS survey	212025	70680				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
285	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Lower Colmanick, extant on 1974 OS survey	212020	70685				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
286	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Lower Colmanick, extant on 1974 OS survey	212014	70688				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
287	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Lower Colmanick, extant on 1974 OS survey	212038	70615				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
288	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building at Lower Colmanick, extant on 1974 OS survey	212045	70615				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
289	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of pond east of Teswithick, extant on 1974 OS survey	211620	70985				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
290	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of pond east of Teswithick, extant on 1974 OS survey	211620	70660				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
291	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building beneath access road at Praze, extant on 1974 OS survey	211725	70670				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
292	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building complex at Praze, extant on 1974 OS survey	211725	70670				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
293	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of two buildings & associated boundaries in SW corner of Praze, extant on 1974 OS survey	211690	70620				OS 1:2500 (1974)	
294	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building of Newton Tenement on 1842 title survey	208865	70580				Holland TA: No. 348	
295	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Reference to "Great Staff Middle House Tenement" but not indication of any buildings on 1839 title survey	214180	73090				Temple TA: No. 48	
296	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		"Lower Hill House Farm Yard, Office & C" recorded on 1839 title survey; no buildings represented, only outline of farmyard	214500	73280				Temple TA: No. 58	
297	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant "Temple Tenement Farm" house recorded on 1839 title survey	214540	73328				Temple TA: No. 61	
298	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Sites of three buildings at "Giles Tenement Farm Yard" recorded on 1839 title survey; extant buildings is more recent but probably incorporates original two northern buildings	214525	73330				Temple TA: No. 98	
299	Quarry	Post Medieval		Site of quarry recorded on 1839 title survey & still extant in 1907; TA No. 108 (note on title map) refers to "Old Temple(?)" & must be nearby or same site	214280	73285				Temple TA: Nos. 107-8	
300	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Field named "Rounda Park" on 1840 title survey, possibly suggesting site of Iron-Age or Romano-British defended enclosure; quarrying field boundary is one of several parallel boundaries in this area	210300	71100				Bisland TA: No. 337	
301	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of Linhay, extant on 1840 title survey	210345	70990				Bisland TA: No. 780	
302	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Field named "Church Park" on 1840 title survey, possibly suggesting site of a chapel associated with one of nearby settlements	210800	71250				Bisland TA: No. 351	
303	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Field named "Church Park" on 1840 title survey, possibly suggesting site of a chapel associated with one of nearby settlements	210380	71390				Bisland TA: No. 788	
304	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Pond recorded on 1807 OS survey, apparently infilled	211200	71500				OS 25" (26th) 2nd edition (1907)	
305	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building (probably Linhay) at "Verinhorst", extant on 1840 title survey	210345	71210				Bisland TA: No. 7707	
306	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building at "Verinhorst", extant on 1840 title survey	210340	71175				Bisland TA: No. 771	
307	Structure	Post Medieval		Dereel(?) building at "Verinhorst", extant on 1840 title survey	210337	71290				Bisland TA: No. 776	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Context of Archaeological and Historic Features											
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
308	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Main settlement at "Yewthorn", consisting of two extant main buildings & sites of three small outbuildings, all recorded on 1840 1/16 survey	210330	71270				Bisland TA: No. 728?	
309	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Possible site of a chapel suggested in this vicinity, at southern side of fields called "Outer Church Park" & "Hamer Church Park" on 1840 1/16 survey	211250	71700				Bisland TA: Nos. 798-9	
310	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Possible site of "Houses, Lane & Courtyage" at "Over Pengelly", recorded on 1840 1/16 survey; no buildings recorded on 1/16 map, only lane & possible courtyard discernible	211500	72800				Bisland TA: No. 830	
311	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		"Occupation Road" linking Penmant Farm & Stockley, extant on 1840 1/16 survey	211650	71400				Bisland TA: Nos. 894, 896 & 898	
312	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of cattle house in access lane at "Stockley", recorded on 1840 1/16 survey	211860	71584				Bisland TA: No. 908	
313	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Buildings at "Stockley" probably preserved in modern layout, recorded on 1840 1/16 survey	211860	71584				Bisland TA: No. 907	
314	Quarry	Post Medieval		"Quarry Park" recorded on 1840 1/16 survey	211120	71060				Bisland TA: No. 913	
315	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Old lane from Luptpike (modern A30) to Penmant Farm	211060	71060				Bisland Tithes Map (1840)	
316	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		"Occupation Road" linked to Penmant Farm, recorded on 1840 1/16 survey, visible as an ancient rutted track	211000	71320				Bisland TA: Nos. 364 & 924	
317	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		"Occupation Road" recorded on 1840 1/16 survey	211390	72250				Bisland TA: No. 937	
318	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Field called "Gallows" recorded on 1840 1/16 survey, located between medieval settlements of Trethudeth (manorial centre outside study area) & Penstrode (chapel)? (QA 319)	211360	72250				Bisland TA: No. 954	
319	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Possible site of a chapel suggested in this vicinity, at southern side of fields called "Outer Church Park" & "Hamer Church Park" on 1840 1/16 survey	211700	72400				Bisland TA: Nos. 1159-60	
320	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Sites of buildings at "West Penstrode", recorded on 1840 1/16 survey, possibly partly preserved (incorporated) in extant central building at this settlement	211745	72412				Bisland TA: No. 1170	
320.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, extant on 1840 1/16 survey	211720	72395				Bisland TA: No. 1170	
320.2	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, extant on 1840 1/16 survey	211773	72402				Bisland TA: No. 1170	
320.3	Structure	Post Medieval		Building, extant on 1840 1/16 survey	211735	72415				Bisland TA: No. 1170	
320.4	Structure	Post Medieval		Building, extant on 1840 1/16 survey	211770	72428				Bisland TA: No. 1170	
320.5	Structure	Post Medieval		Building, extant on 1840 1/16 survey	211729	72390				Bisland TA: No. 1170	
321	Archaeological Site	Unknown		Fields to east of Penstrode, bordering open moor land, called "Luston" on 1840 1/16 survey, which appears to be Celtic prefix (i.e. denoting an enclosed space, could be referring to prehistoric relict landscape that may have existed in this vicinity)	211950	72650				Bisland TA: Nos. 1171 & 1570-2	
322	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Lane recorded on 1840 1/16 survey, now beneath pasture	213365	73090				Bisland TA: No. 1265	
323	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Field named "Church Park" on 1840 1/16 survey, possibly suggesting site of a chapel associated with medieval settlement of Poulke (QA 173)	211800	72900				Bisland TA: No. 1544	
324	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Site of pond, extant in 1892	211910	72200				OS 25" (26/8), 1st edition (1882)	
325	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Extant pond, recorded in 1892 but not on 1840 1/16 map	213505	73548				OS 25" (27/1) 1st edition (1882)	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple DMRS II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features

QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
326	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Exlain pond, recorded in 1882 but not on 1840 tithes map; possibly part of china clay works (see QA 128)	212220	73320				OS 25' (2884) 1st edition (1882)	
327	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Site of pond, extant in 1907	212430	73775				OS 25' (2884) 2nd edition (1907)	
328	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Site of pond, extant in 1981	210170	70980				OS 25' (2881) 1st edition (1881)	
329	Archaeological Site	Unknown		"Bad Walls" recorded on 1840 tithes survey, possibly indicating some past enclosure with buried masonry denoting an ancient settlement	211800	72390				Bilsand TA, No. 1585	
330	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of discards settlement & flower garden at Penstrode, which consisted of five buildings, extant on 1840 tithes survey, now only a wall remains	211823	72370				Bilsand TA, No. 1590	
331	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Discard settlement, within hamlet of Penstrode, which consisted of three buildings, extant on 1840 tithes survey, all of which appear extant within modern settlement layout	211855	72365				Bilsand TA, No. 1736	
332	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Site of "Roadway" extant on 1839 tithes survey, defined by extant field boundary	212100	71230				Cardinham TA, No. 261	
333	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Possible site of "Dwelling House, Outbuildings & c." NE of modern Colvarnick, recorded on 1839 tithes survey; alternatively this site is within modern Colvarnick (tithes map microfilm copy is not clear)	212130	71350				Cardinham TA, No. 262	
334	Structure	Post Medieval		Possible extant blacksmith's shop, recorded on 1839 tithes survey (lack of clarity of tithes map makes identification uncertain)	212080	70315				Cardinham TA, No. 420	
335	Structure / Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Possible extant former "Beer Shop", recorded on 1839 tithes survey (lack of clarity of tithes map makes identification uncertain)	212040	70385				Cardinham TA, No. 424	
336	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of mill leak & ponds, extant on 1839 tithes survey	211975	70245				Cardinham TA, No. 531	
337	Quarry	Post Medieval		Site of quarry, extant on 1839 tithes survey	211980	70035				Cardinham Tithes Map	
338	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Fields called "Inner Malesburg" & "Outer Malesburg", recorded on 1839 tithes survey, incorporating OE suffix 'dyng' denoting a defended settlement often applied to old earthworks in early medieval period; extremely suffix could be OE 'dyng' (hill) or 'dewyr' (woodland)	210800	70700				Cardinham TA, Nos. 697 & 1144	
339	Historic Landscape / Archaeological Site	Early Medieval		Fields called "The Old" & "The New" (see map), recorded on 1839 tithes survey, possibly denoting a lost settlement of the region or a significant boundary (reference to the site 2002 2002)	211650	69550				Cardinham TA, Nos. 7142 & 7105	
340	Structure	Post Medieval		"Homeslead" at Prince Hill, extant on 1839 tithes survey	210930	69810				Cardinham TA, No. 675	
341	Structure	Post Medieval		"Homeslead" at Triswithick, extant on 1839 tithes survey	211500	70120				Cardinham TA, No. 707	
342	Structure	Post Medieval		"Homeslead" at "Newlyn Prazz", extant on 1839 tithes survey	211745	70470				Cardinham TA, No. 523	
342.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building that was part of "Homeslead" at "Newlyn Prazz", extant on 1839 tithes survey	211713	70465				Cardinham TA, No. 523	
343	Structure	Post Medieval		"Homeslead" at "Prazz", extant on 1839 tithes survey	211575	70650				Cardinham TA, No. 506	
344	Structure	Post Medieval		"Homeslead" at Lower Cardlake, extant on 1839 tithes survey, of which at least one building survives	211350	70540				Cardinham TA, No. 495	
345	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Site of "Roadway" at Lower Cardlake, extant on 1839 tithes survey	211320	70470				Cardinham TA, No. 690	
346	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Site of road at Lower Cardlake, extant on 1839 tithes map	211430	70550				Cardinham Tithes Map	
347	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		"Homeslead" at Higher Cardlake, extant on 1839 tithes survey	211130	70780				Cardinham TA, No. 488	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple DMRB II extended scheme)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Easings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
348	Structure	Post Medieval		"Dwelling House, Outbuildings & c.", part of "Mawlop Praise" extant on 1839 tithe survey, probably one of extant buildings at Mevlamb Cottage	211930	70460				Cardinham TA: No. 467	
349	Archaeological Site / Structure	Post Medieval		Site of building at Lower Colvarnick, extant on 1839 tithe survey, superseded by modern (pre-1974) farm layout; pre-1839 barn (TA No. 468) may survive at this farm as do an L-shaped building & two small buildings in SW corner of settlement, but clarity of microfilm copy of tithe map is poor	212045	70550				Cardinham Tithe Map: TA: No. 468?	
350	Linear Communicational	Post Medieval		Site of "roadway" that MW from Lower Colvarnick, extant on 1839 tithe survey, defined by extant field boundary	211927	70746				Cardinham TA: Nos. 463? 471	
351	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building west of existing Gomba House (Millpool), both extant on 1839 tithe survey	212020	70450				Cardinham TA: No. 448?	
352	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small road-side building at Lower Colvarnick, extant on 1839 tithe survey	212072	70662				Cardinham Tithe Map	
353	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small road-side building at Lower Colvarnick, extant on 1839 tithe survey	212066	70644				Cardinham Tithe Map	
354	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of small building on east side of Lower Colvarnick, extant on 1839 tithe survey	212065	70595				Cardinham Tithe Map	
355	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of possible structure east of Lower Colvarnick, extant on 1839 tithe survey	212090	70595				Cardinham Tithe Map	
356	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Field named "Church Park" on 1839 tithe survey, possibly suggesting site of a chapel associated with medieval settlement at Lower Canlake (OA 22) & Treswillick (OA 178)	211400	70350				Cardinham Tithe Map	
357	Quarry	Post Medieval		Approximate location of un-labelled pit abutting west side of turnpike road, shown on 1892 & 1907 OS maps	213330	72850				OS 25' (2711) 1st edition (1882); OS 2nd edition (1907)	
358	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of sluice at junction of drains to north and east; (from leading to Temple China Clay Works); latter drain follows apparent field boundary (not on map regression)	213445	73115				OS 25' (2711) 1st edition (1882)	
359	Structure	Post Medieval		Large stone building, 17th century, with an earlier core & a possible 17th-century outbuilding, in 1974 an OS enclosure, subsequent to the 18th-century enclosure is a rectangular, walled-in, stone-walled enclosure, abandoned & is not depicted on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map; stone flinted walls & stone flinted in abutting probably dated from original Indian	209250	69500				DOE: North Cornwall (1984) 34-5; DOE: Wiltshire (1980) (1980)	
360	Structure	Post Medieval		Sluice about 85m west of Lamsrite	209165	69515				DOE: North Cornwall (1984) 34-5; DOE: Wiltshire (1980) (1980)	
361	Flintspot	Neolithic		Flint arrowhead & 5 other flint flakes	209720	69650		SX 06 NE 31	4385	M. M. J. Owen et al. (1976) The Bodmin By-pass. Corn. Arch. 15 p.85	
361	Cropmark	Prehistoric		Bivalent enclosure north of Smith's tenement	209240	70830		SX 07 SE 5		OS: 71/206 frames 068-9	
362	Structure	Medieval		Gravelly Barrow (pre-18th century) in 17th century	209710	70050		SX 07 NE 26		J. MacLellan (1972) Discovery of 7th-C. Barrow, Vol. 2, p. 24	
363	Archaeological Site / Structure	Medieval		Site of Devonian Mine, now occupied by an 18th-century farmstead	210030	68410		SX 26 NW 17		Richards & Drew: History of Cornwall (1813), 41-5; Map of West Cornwall (1866)	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple-DMRB II extended scheme)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref	
364	Structure	Medieval	SAAT	Castle (tower) recorded as 'Castellum' circa 1073, located at level where junction of the road and a Roman cart-riggle track. Excavation revealed a series of walls, the tallest being 10m. The original plan is unclear, but the tower is thought to have been a square, possibly on the site of the tower. The tower is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The tower is thought to have been built on the site of the tower. The tower is thought to have been built on the site of the tower.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
365	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Medieval tower, a round structure, c. 10m diam. Excavated in 1964. The tower is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The tower is thought to have been built on the site of the tower. The tower is thought to have been built on the site of the tower.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
366	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Widely known as 'The Mill' in the 18th century. The mill is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The mill is thought to have been built on the site of the mill. The mill is thought to have been built on the site of the mill.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
367	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement of Holton first recorded in 1325, name is English meaning 'Tarnstead in the hollow'. The settlement is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
368	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement of Holton first recorded in 1325, name is English meaning 'Tarnstead in the hollow'. The settlement is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
369	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement of Holton first recorded in 1325, name is English meaning 'Tarnstead in the hollow'. The settlement is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
370	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement of Holton first recorded in 1325, name is English meaning 'Tarnstead in the hollow'. The settlement is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
371	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement of Holton first recorded in 1325, name is English meaning 'Tarnstead in the hollow'. The settlement is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
372	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement of Holton first recorded in 1325, name is English meaning 'Tarnstead in the hollow'. The settlement is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
373	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement of Holton first recorded in 1325, name is English meaning 'Tarnstead in the hollow'. The settlement is thought to have been built by the castle's founder, the Bishop of Exeter, in the late 11th century. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement. The settlement is thought to have been built on the site of the settlement.	208400	69000	4374	Gover 1948				
374	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Positive settlement of Lennar first recorded in 1327 as 'Lennar', with suffix thought to derive from 'thair' (horse) with 'thair' (good), 'thair' (early christian enclosure) or 'thair' (valley) - 'horse valley' favoured by PNC - but considered by OA to derive 'springs' or 'waters'. Extant farm of Lennar is to east of former site, located at former 'Maugers Terrace', as marked on 1861 OS map (OA 375). There is an enclosure & probable platform visible on aerial photographs at original site. Lennar is likely to have been abandoned at beginning of 20th century & 1898 OS map shows that site has been reduced to 1 structure from 3 in 1885 & 5 in 1840 (tube). Site briefly examined during walkover & found to contain 1 roofless house structure, several platforms, springs & some very old wall foundations, one section held together by hollow remains of an ancient oak.	208300	69000	4395	Gover 1948, OS 6' 2nd edition (1908), Fieldwork, November 2003				

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB if extended scheme)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
375	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Settlement of Lemar on modern maps is named Maegons Tenement in 1891 (marked by two small buildings on the map of 1940); farm appears to have been renamed after abandonment of original Lemar, presumably at beginning of 20th century (OA 374), but this site appears to be Higher Lemar in 1810	209655	69400			OSD 1810; OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
376	Archaeological Site	Medieval		Settlement of Callenowth (modern Calleyrough) first recorded in 1270 as Kellingnoz name derived from 'call' (grove of small wood) & 'now' (nuts or nut trees)	208630	70400		17113	Cover 1948	
377	Cropmark	Medieval		Remains of banks & ditches of field boundaries SE of Broads Farm visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP; being situated within area of Anciently Enclosed Land, they are likely to be medieval in origin	209040	70690		70015	RAFICPEUK190403150-5 (1945)	
378	Cropmark	Unknown		2 parallel ditches 43m long visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP; within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land 950m east of Broads Cottages, and so possibly indicating a medieval or prehistoric field system	209250	70510		70016	OS 73'158'112	
379	Cropmark	Medieval		Ditch of possible field boundary visible on aerial photographs 700m east of Broads Cottages, plotted as part of NMP; within area of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	209570	70460		70017	OS 73'158'118	
380	Cropmark	Post Medieval		Ditch & bank if field boundary visible on aerial photographs 688m east of Calleyrough, plotted as part of NMP; length of boundary runs adjacent to a possible extraction pit (OA 381) & it is possible that both features are related	209370	70160		73018	OS 73'158'112	
381	Quarry	Post Medieval		Oval pit (33m wide) visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of the NMP; shape & size of feature suggests extraction pit, but remains are not substantial enough to make a positive identification	209270	70260		73019	OS 73'158'112	
382	Quarry	Post Medieval		Extant water-filled quarry worked before 1981 (plotted as part of NMP)	209223	70070		73057	OS 6" 1st edition (1887); RAFIC38930423-4 (1964)	
383	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry pit 108' OS map visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209470	67660		71161	OS 6" 1st edition (1887); RAFICPEUK190403150-3 (1946)	
384	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry on 1881 OS map visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	208597	68690		71167	OS 6" 1st edition (1887); RAFICPEUK190403150-3 (1946)	
385	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	208709	68285		21168	RAFICPEUK190403150-3 (1946)	
386	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	208665	68812		71169	RAFICPEUK190403150-3 (1946); Ordnance TA No. 22	
387	Cropmark	Medieval		Remains of moat & tower field system visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP; also within Anciently Enclosed Land so likely to be medieval in origin	208799	69375		71181	OS 73'158'105-105	
388	Quarry	Post Medieval		Extant quarry situated before 1881 (plotted as part of NMP)	208546	69290		71182	OS 6" 1st edition (1887); RAFICPEUK190403150-3 (1946)	
389	Cropmark / Earthwork	Post Medieval		Series of small mounds visible across Racecourse Downs, sited in pairs, each c. 1.4m long by 5m wide, of unknown function; possible military origin resembling remains of known rifle butts, or pillow mounds forming part of former rabbit warren; area was a golf course in early 1900s (OA 435)	208964	69429		71183	RAFICPEUK190403150-2 (1946)	
390	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	208581	67960		71190	RAFICPEUK190403150-3 (1946)	
391	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	208673	68274		71181	RAFICPEUK190403150-3 (1946)	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic features											
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
392	Quarry	Post Medieval		Old quarry marked on 1881 OS map & visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209043	69144			71192	OS 6 th 1st edition (1881); RAF/CPE/UK1904/4152-3 (1946)	
393	Cropmark	Medieval		Field boundary visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, within area of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	209006	69237			71194	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
394	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209510	69900			71195	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
395	Quarry	Post Medieval		Extractive pit visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209634	69950			71196	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
396	Cropmark	Medieval		Field boundary visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, within area of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	208740	69913			71197	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
397	Cropmark	Medieval		Field boundary visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, within area of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	209765	69600			71198	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
398	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209797	69747			71199	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
399	Quarry	Post Medieval		Line of 5 extractive pits visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209630	69778			71200	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
400	Cropmark	Medieval		Remains of ridge & furrow field system visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP; sited within Anciently Enclosed Land so likely to be medieval in origin	210005	69665			71201	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
401	Cropmark	Medieval		Field boundary visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, within area of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	210119	69603			71202	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
402	Cropmark	Medieval		Field boundary visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, within area of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	209921	69475			71203	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
403	Cropmark	Medieval		Field boundary visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, within area of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	209586	69168			71204	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
404	Cropmark	Medieval		Remains of ridge & furrow field system visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP; sited within Anciently Enclosed Land so likely to be medieval in origin	209945	69311			71205	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
405	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry marked on 1840 title map & 1881 OS map; visible on aerial photographs & plotted as part of NMP	209773	69284	209740 69280		71206	Canalturn Title Map; OS 6 th 1st edition (1881); RAF/CPE/UK1904/4152-3 (1946)	
406	Cropmark	Medieval		Field boundary visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, within area of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	209678	69134			71207	RAF/CPE/UK1904/4152-3 (1946)	
407	Cropmark / Structure	Post Medieval		Remains of probable building visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of the NMP; features s.c 10m, wide by c 14m long	209064	69156			71208	RAF/CPE/UK1904/3150-2 (1946)	
408	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry sited on OS map; visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209907	69624			71209	OS 6 th 1st edition (1881); RAF/CPE/UK1904/4152-3 (1946)	
409	Quarry	Post Medieval		Extractive pit visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209405	69206			71210	RAF/CPE/UK1904/4152-3 (1946)	

APPENDIX 2
(A-30 Temple, DMRB II extended scheme)

QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
410	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry on 1881 OS map, visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	209273	698167			71211	OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
411	Cropmark	Medieval		Field boundary visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, within site of Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	209285	698135			71213	RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
412	Cropmark	Medieval		Remains of ridge & furrow field system visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, sited within Anciently Enclosed Land & may have formed part of a medieval field system	209270	698160			71216	OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
413	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	210355	698174			71241	RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
414	Quarry	Post Medieval		Site of old quarry marked on 1881 OS map visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP	210560	69690	or 210528 69715		71272	OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
415	Cropmark	Medieval		Remains of ridge & furrow field system, visible on aerial photographs, plotted as part of NMP, sited within Anciently Enclosed Land so likely to be medieval in origin	210325	69319			71273	RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
416	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Isolated spring west of Trenchmark marked on 1881 OS map, site of archaeological potential	210220	71070				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
417	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant stone marked as a guide post on 1881 OS map	210039	70273				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
418	Disturbed Ground	Modern		Extant pond	209916	70312				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
419	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant milestone originally erected before 1881, but probably moved due to 1970s road improvements	209896	70152				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
420	Quarry	Post Medieval		Site of quarry, apparently within the 1881 OS map, plotted before 1881	209540	69650				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
421	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		2 buried stone markers marked on 1881 OS map, only one currently remained on 1881 OS map	209480	69720				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
422	Quarry	Post Medieval		Quarry worked before 1881, & apparently disused before 1881	209750	70520				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
423	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant milestone in verge near Racecourse Farm erected before 1881	209915	69850				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
424	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of guide post marked on 1881 OS map	209165	69325				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
425	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant parish boundary stone erected before 1881	209346	69886				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
426	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant parish boundary stone erected before 1881	209388	69883				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
427	Quarry	Post Medieval		Possible old quarry marked on 1881 OS map	209090	69915				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
428	Quarry	Post Medieval		Old quarry marked on 1881 OS map	209550	69910				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
429	Structure / Cropmark	Post Medieval		Extant parish boundary stone erected before 1881 & former field boundaries north of Racecourse Down	209429	70176				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
430	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of parish boundary stone marked on 1881 OS map	209450	70220				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); RAF/D6GUK/1498441-3 (1946)	
431	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant milestone erected before 1881	209144	69765				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
432	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant boundary stone erected before 1881	209233	70353				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple - DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features											
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
433	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant stone at location marked as guide post on 1881 & 1908 OS maps	209087	70433				OS 6 th 1st edition (1881); OS 6 th 2nd edition (1908)	
434	Structure	Post Medieval		Roofed building & pump marked on 1881 OS map; by 1908 building had been extended & named Smith's Tennement	209200	70785				OS 6 th 1st edition (1881); OS 6 th 2nd edition (1908)	
435	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Golf course at Racecourse Down marked on 1908 OS map	209050	69220				OS 6 th 2nd edition (1908)	
435.1	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of probable tee-off points for former golf course marked 1908 OS map	209220	69905				OS 6 th 2nd edition (1908); Fieldwork: November 2003	
436	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Racecourse Farm, extant in 1840, consisting of 2 large buildings north of road	209650	68870				Cardham Tithes Map	No sheep?
437	Quarry	Post Medieval		Old quarry marked on title map of 1840, extant as a sub-circular depression c 15 diameter & 2.0-3.0m deep, located within improved pasture	209360	69285				Cardham Tithes Map; Fieldwork: November 2003	
438	Structure	Post Medieval		Building (they barn?) extending into roadway with possible associated yard, extant in 1840; site of Lower Lamer in 1810	209650	69065				OSD 1810; Cardham Tithes Map	
439	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Field called "Barn Meadow" on 1840 title survey, probably indicating location of a barn within or adjacent field	209415	69055				Cardham Tithes Map	
440	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Field called "Wainhouse Meadow" on 1840 title survey, indicating a wagon barn in or adjacent to field	209425	69000				Cardham Tithes Map	
441	Earthwork / Cropmark	Medieval		Ridge & furrow identified from aerial photographs	209450	70825				OS/71306 9075 (1971) 68	
442	Earthwork / Cropmark	Medieval		Ridge & furrow identified from aerial photographs	209900	70439				RAF/CPEUK/2149: 3035	
443	Earthwork / Cropmark	Medieval		Ridge & furrow identified from aerial photographs	210155	70430				RAF/CPEUK/3152-3	
444	Archaeological Site / Cropmark	Post Medieval		Structures near Smith's Tennement visible on aerial photographs	209250	70700				SX09709 NMR 19503 34	
445	Archaeological Site / Cropmark	Post Medieval		Structures NE of Lamer visible on aerial photographs	209650	69970				RAF/CPEUK/3152-3	
446	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Structures (possibly WWII) south of A30 near to "Council Barrow" (QA 7)	210100	70215				RAF/T08G/CPEUK/924:304	
447	Quarry	Post Medieval		Probable evidence of rifting activity, visible on aerial photographs, consisting of a series of small regular dark crop marks in sinuous but regular lines, interspersed with larger more regular quarries	210150	70000				RAF/T08G/UK/1454:4430	
448	Earthwork	Post Medieval		Earthworks visible on aerial photographs; map of c.1568 marks an area of enclosure on this part of "West Down" described as "a dead broken raw new conswade and called Deviche 'steppes house', which might be interpreted as a newly ploughed strip-field breaking up downward with an adjacent sheep house belonging to estate of Deviche (see QA 363)	210435	70200				RAF/CPEUK/3152-3; Map of West Down (1568)	
449	Cropmark	Unknown		Probable old field boundaries visible on aerial photographs	210435	70295				RAF/CPEUK/3152-3	
450	Cropmark	Unknown		Probable old field boundary visible on aerial photographs	208825	69185				OS/77070 (1977) 20	
451	Archaeological Site / Cropmark	Post Medieval		Structures visible on aerial photographs west of Lamer	209400	69285				RAF/T08G/CPEUK/938:3047	
452	Earthwork / Cropmark	Medieval		Ridge & furrow as well as a field boundary, identified from aerial photographs	209905	69465				RAF/T08G/CPEUK/938:3047	
453	Archaeological Site / Cropmark	Post Medieval		Former trackway & barn visible on aerial photographs	209205	70315				SX09709 NMR 19503 34	
454	Cropmark	Unknown		Former field boundaries east of Norton visible on aerial photographs	208550	69465				OS/77070 (1977) 20	

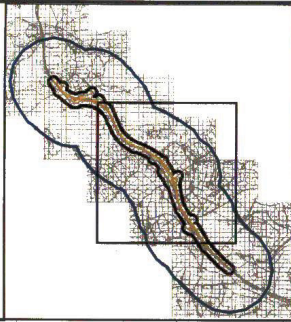
APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: LMRB if extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features											
OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	El.ings	Notings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
455	Cropmark	Unknown		Former field boundaries north of Racecourse Down visible on aerial photographs	209450	70535				SX08799 NMR 15503 34	
456	Quarry	Post Medieval		Probable old quarry scarp	210505	70435				Fieldwork: November 2003	
457	Earthwork	Unknown		Large apparent structure platform measuring c.50m long by c.10m wide, may be a WWII structure or associated with quarry (OA 456)	210450	70385				Fieldwork: November 2003	
458	Linear Communication	Unknown		Ditch or trackway probably connecting with OA 459	209535	70045				Fieldwork: November 2003	
459	Linear Communication	Unknown		Ditch or trackway probably connecting with OA 458	209635	89975				Fieldwork: November 2003	
460	Quarry	Post Medieval		Probable old quarry scarp	209545	89735				Fieldwork: November 2003	
461	Linear Communication	Post Medieval		Probable former metalled road surface running parallel to A30, possibly representing a section of early surface on a route line slightly to north of present course; section is cambered (c.10m wide) rising in centre to height of c.50m	209375	89485				Fieldwork: November 2003	
462	Quarry	Post Medieval		Probable old quarry scarp	209475	89260				Fieldwork: November 2003	
463	Cropmark	Unknown		Probable line of old boundary visible within pasture	209090	88930				Fieldwork: November 2003	
464	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant OS 500 pillar markers on OS Survey in vicinity of 1810s 'Bourne Down Trig'	209325	88920				OSD 1810; Fieldwork: November 2003	
465	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Extant pond at kink in pre-1810 field boundary	209184	89627				OSD 1810	
466	Earthwork	Unknown		Old lynchets visible within pasture east of Racecourse Farm	209145	88795				Fieldwork: November 2003	
467	Earthwork	Unknown		Raised low mound c.10m diameter & c.0.25m high at its centre; quite irregular & possibly a natural feature	209030	89600				Fieldwork: November 2003	
468	Disturbed Ground / Quarry	Unknown		Small quarry scarp or large tree throw	209360	88785				Fieldwork: November 2003	
469	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Limestone Mill							Not Listed
470	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	First Lanes Eye water (Spring)							Not Listed
471	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant parish boundary stone (with OS benchmark)	210641	70791					
472	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant parish boundary stone	210462	70596					
473	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant parish boundary stone	210344	70517					
474	Structure	Post Medieval		Site of boundary stone erected before 1881 & extant in 1908	209278	70324				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); OS 6" 2nd editions (1908)	
475	Structure	Post Medieval		Extant guide post, which appears to have been erected at this location after 1908	209088	70448					
476	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of 1900s (with 1900s) stone arch (supported by OA 477)	208815	70805				OS 6" 1st edition (1881)	
477	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval		Rectangular pond constructed between 1800-1900 (located OA 475)	208744	70795				OS 6" 2nd edition (1908)	
478	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of probable building, extant between 1881-1908	209755	88265				OS 6" 1st edition (1881); OS 6" 2nd edition (1908)	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple: DMRB II extended scheme)

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historic Features											
QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	ESRings	Holdings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
479	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of a range of 2 large buildings & a smaller structure, all constructed after 1881 & extant in 1909, once occupying NW side of Calleyrough settlement	200655	70150				OS 6 th 2nd edition (1908)	
480	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of building, constructed after 1881 & extant in 1908, at extant post-1840 settlement named Norton Cottage	200625	68783				OS 6 th 2nd edition (1908)	
481	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of 2 small parts of 18th/19 th century stone buildings, both extant in 1881 & 1909, on opposite sides of the road, one being a 17 th century building	201540	69440				OS 6 th 2nd edition (1881), OS 6 th 2nd edition (1908)	
482	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of homestead of Little Norton, consisting of house & yard, extant in 1840	201840	69200				Bodmin TA: Nos 2245-6	
483	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval		Site of house, part of Little Norton, extant in 1840	201840	69200				Bodmin TA: Nos 2245-6	

HAFSWCO A30 Temple to Carblake Road Scheme



Key

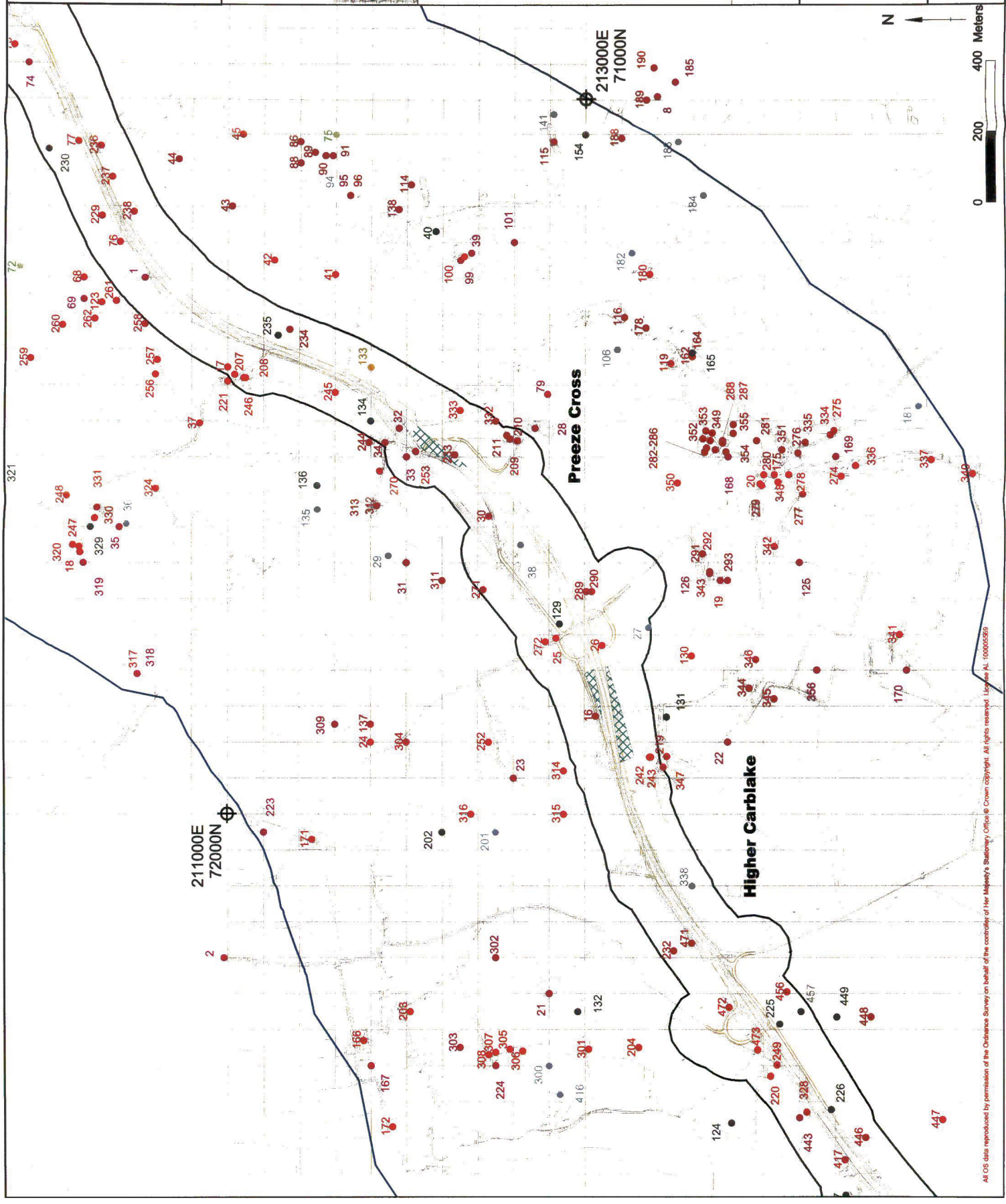
- Wider Study Area
- Potential Impact Corridor
- Map annotation
- Prehistoric
- Neolithic
- Neolithic to Bronze Age
- Bronze Age
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Historical
- Modern
- Unknown
- Proposed areas for attenuation ponds
- Proposed Route
- OS Map

Drawing No
Figure 2

Scale at
1:10,000

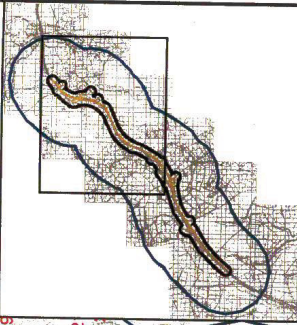
Drawing Title
Study area and archaeological site distribution

Oxford Archaeology
Oxford Archaeology
Oxford, UK
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email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk



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HAFSWCO A30 Temple to Carblake Road Scheme



Key

- Wider Study Area
- Potential Impact Corridor
- Map annotation
- Prehistoric
- Neolithic to Bronze Age
- Bronze Age
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern
- Unknown
- Proposed areas for attenuation ponds
- Proposed Route
- OS Map

Drawing No

Figure 3

Scale at

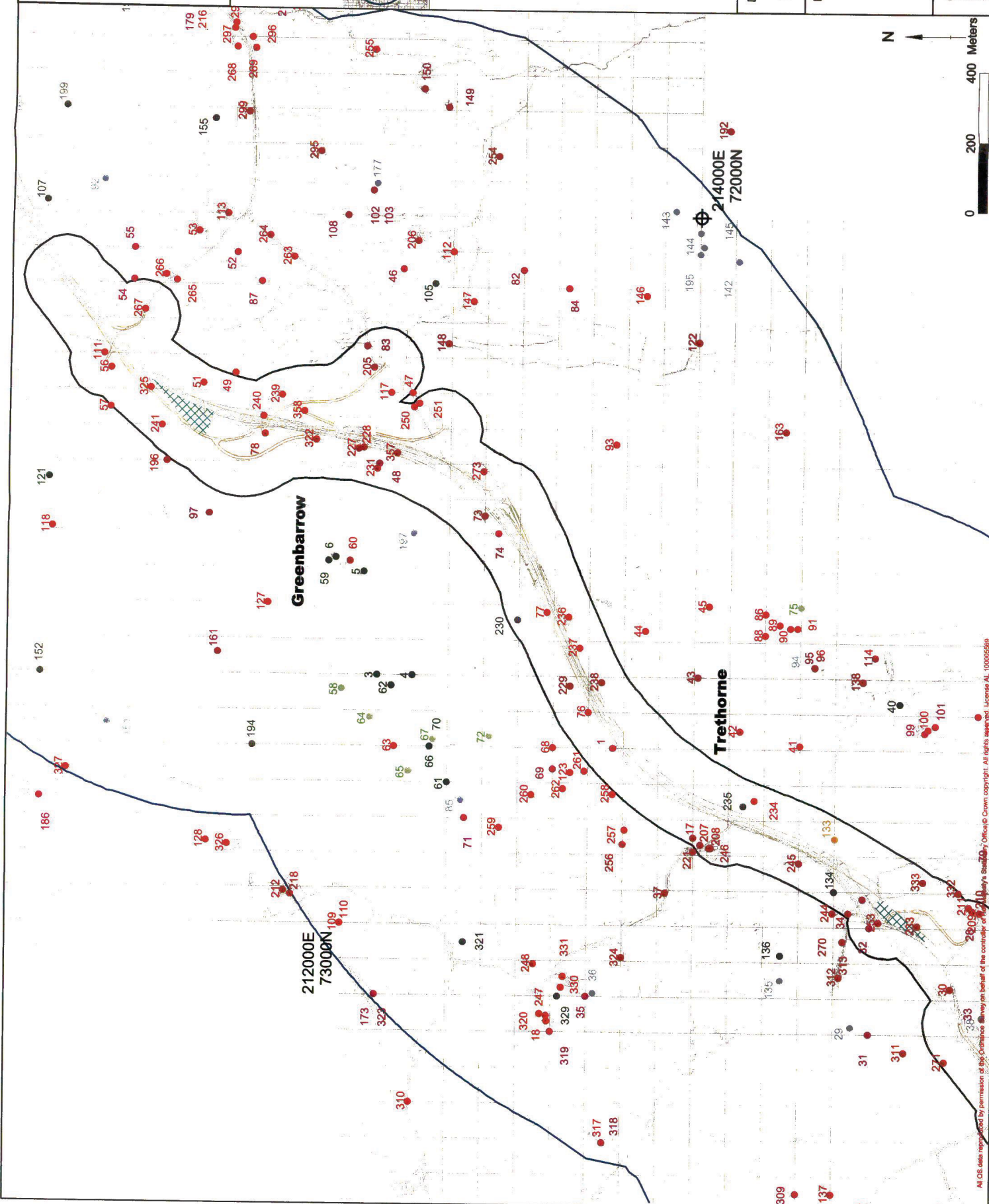
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Drawing Title

Study area and archaeological site distribution

Oxford Archaeology

Archaeology
Oxford
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Fax: 01865 702896
email: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

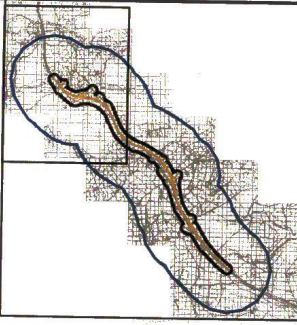


Greenbarrow

Trethorne

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HAFSWCO A30 Temple to Carblake Road Scheme



Key

- Wider Study Area
- Potential Impact Corridor
- Map annotation
- Prehistoric
- Neolithic to Bronze Age
- Bronze Age
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern
- Unknown
- Proposed areas for attenuation ponds
- Proposed Route
- OS Map

Drawing No
Figure 4

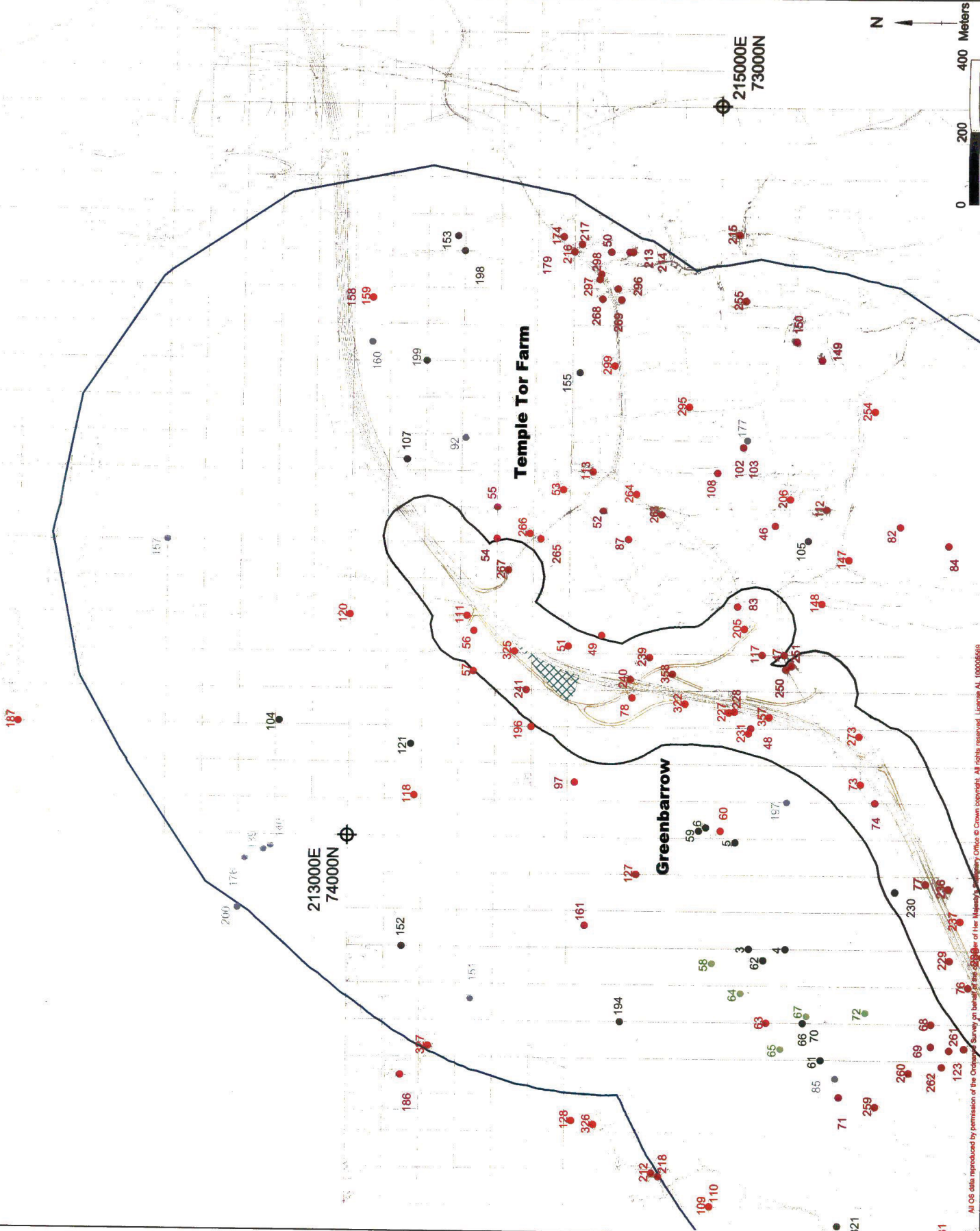
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Drawing Title

Study area and archaeological site distribution

Oxford Archaeology

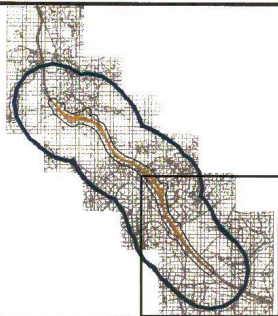
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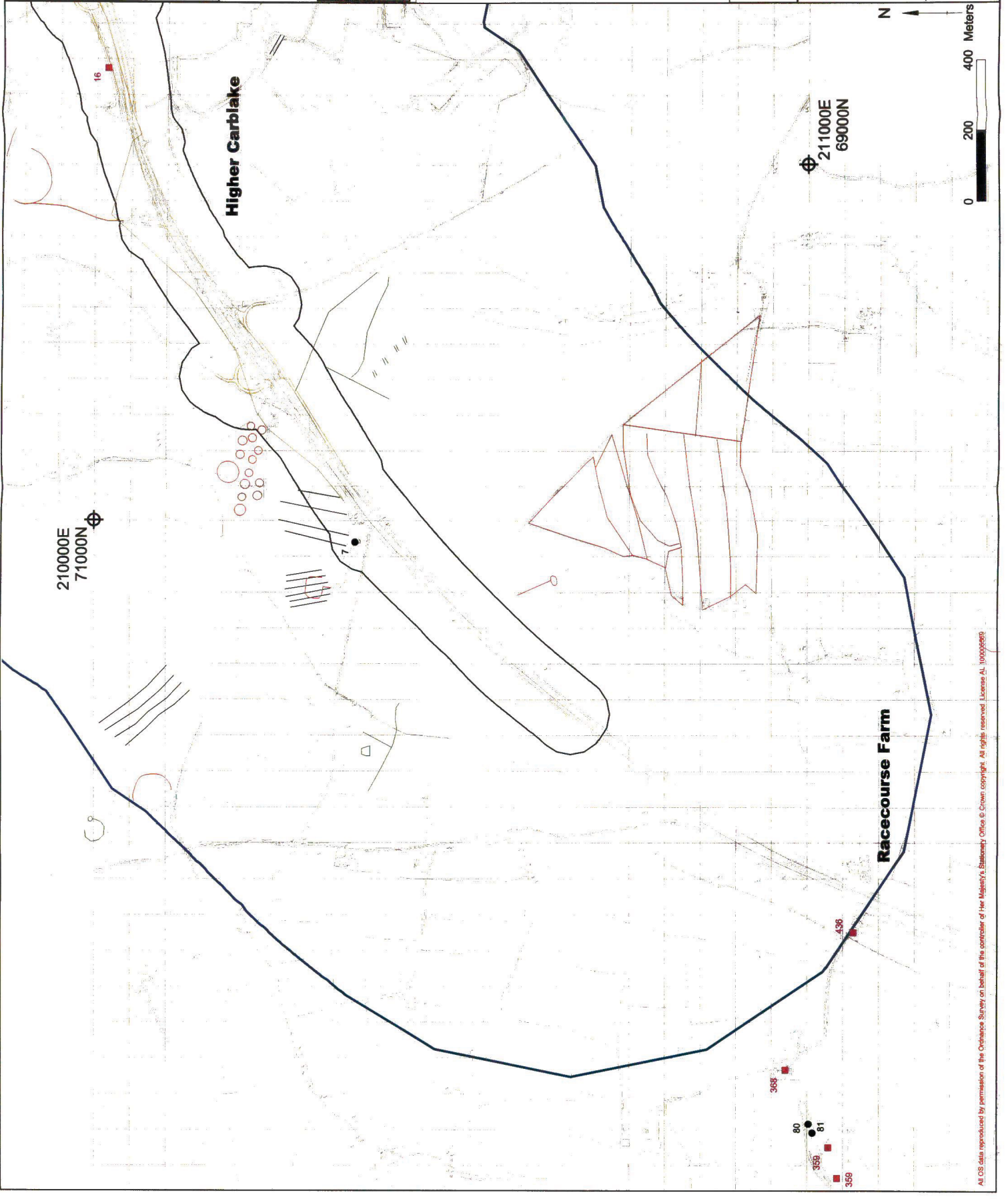
A30 Temple to Carblake Road Scheme



- KEY**
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Listed Building
 - Cropmark
 - Earthwork
 - China clay work
 - Disturbed ground
 - Linear communication
 - Tin work
 - Ridge and Furrow
 - Proposed Route
 - ▨ Area of Great Historic Value
 - ▭ Potential Impact Corridor
 - ▭ Study Corridor
 - ▭ OS Basemap

Drawing No: Figure 5
 Scale at: 1:10,000

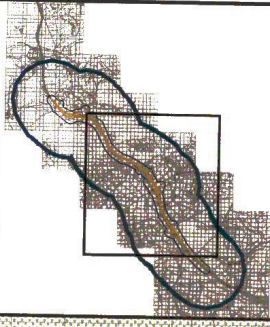
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A30 Temple to Carblake Road Scheme



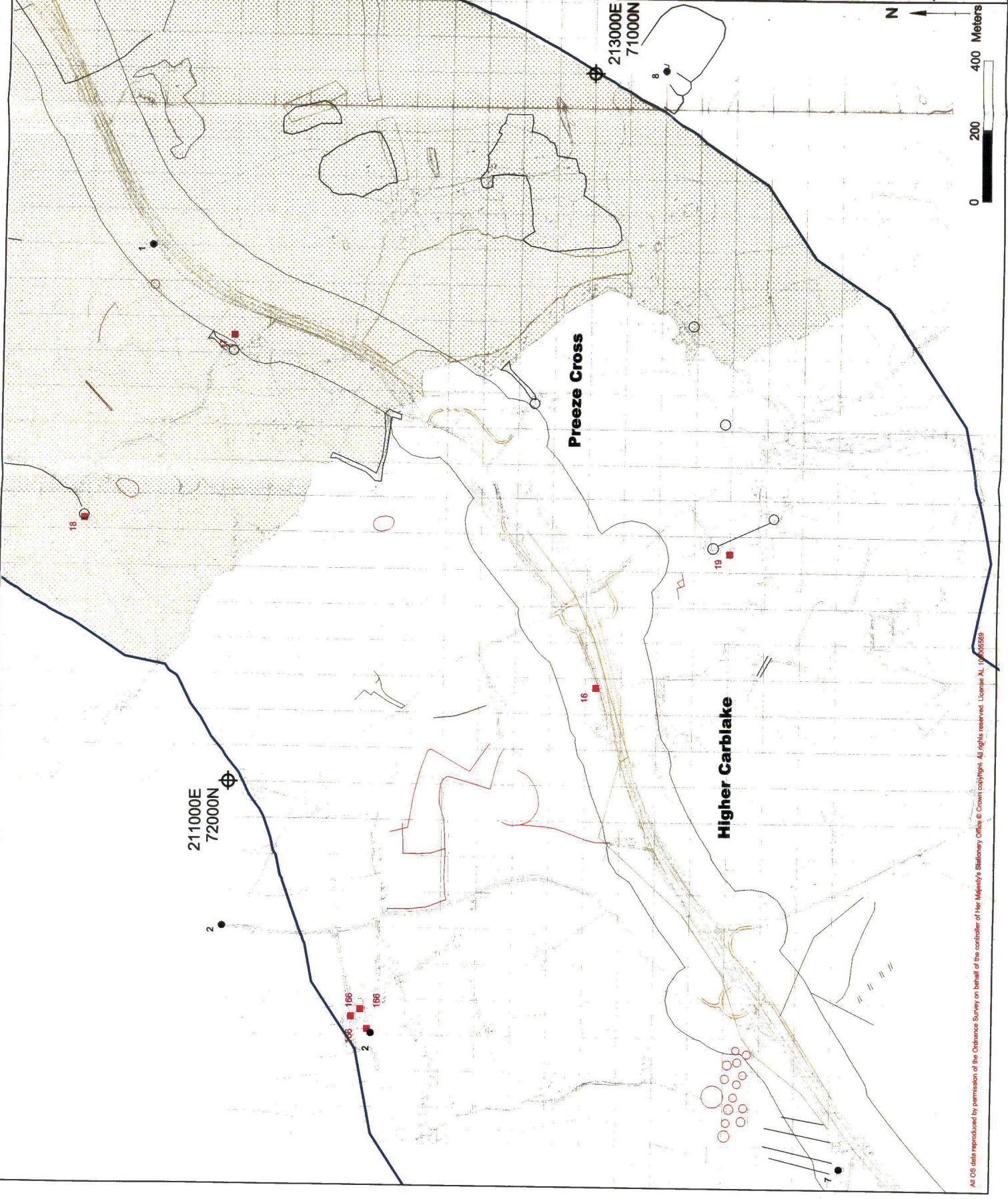
- KEY**
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Listed Building
 - Cropmark
 - Earthwork
 - China clay work
 - Disturbed ground
 - Linear communication
 - Tin work
 - Ridge and Furrow
 - Proposed Route
 - ▨ Area of Great Historic Value
 - ▭ Potential Impact Corridor
 - ▭ Study Corridor
 - ▭ OS Basemap

Drawing No
Figure 6

Scale at
1:10,000

Archaeological Features and Statutory Designated Sites

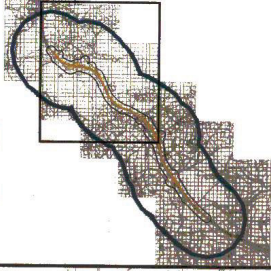
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A30 Temple to Carblake Road Scheme



- KEY**
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Listed Building
 - Cropmark
 - Earthwork
 - China clay work
 - Disturbed ground
 - Linear communication
 - Tin work
 - Ridge and Furrow
 - Proposed Route
 - ▨ Area of Great Historic Value
 - ▭ Potential Impact Corridor
 - ▭ Study Corridor
 - ▭ OS Basemap

Drawing No
Figure 7

Scale at
1:10,000

Drawing Title

Archaeological Features and Statutory Designated Sites

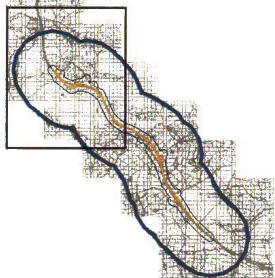
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A30 Temple to Carblake Road Scheme



- KEY**
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Listed Building
 - Cropmark
 - Earthwork
 - China clay work
 - Disturbed ground
 - Linear communication
 - Tin work
 - Ridge and Furrow
 - Proposed Route
 - Area of Great Historic Value
 - Potential Impact Corridor
 - Study Corridor
 - OS Basemap

Drawing No: Figure 8
 Scale at: 1:10,000

Drawing Title

Archaeological Features and Statutory Designated Sites



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