



# **A30-A38 Callywith Gate, Bodmin, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment**



**Cornwall Archaeological Unit**



**A30/A38 Callywith Gate,  
Bodmin, Cornwall**

**Archaeological Assessment**

<b>Client</b>	<b>Mr Ed Maguire</b>
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## **Acknowledgements**

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The Project Manager was Andy Jones.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

## **Freedom of Information Act**

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



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Cover illustration

Aerial photograph showing the study area, taken in 2005. (AERIAL IMAGERY 2000/2005. Cornwall Council Licence 2015. Imagery Copyright. Getmapping PLC.)

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## **Abbreviations**

AGLV Area of Great Landscape value

AGSV Area of Great Scientific Value

CAU Cornwall Archaeological Unit

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

HER Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record

MCO Monument number in Cornwall HER

NGR National Grid Reference

OS Ordnance Survey

WSI Written Scheme of Investigation

## **1 Summary**

Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council was commissioned by Cormac Consultancy in June 2015 to undertake a desk-based archaeological scoping assessment in advance of proposed improvements and upgrading of the A30/A38 road junction at Callywith, located on the north-eastern periphery of Bodmin. Two options were proposed for the same area.

Land to the north and west (including the north-western part) of the study area is included within the Camel and Allen Valley Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), and to the immediate east is the Mid Fowey AGLV. Also to the east (including the north-eastern part) of the study area is the Bodmin Moor Area of Great Scientific Value (AGSV).

There are no designated Scheduled battlefields or gardens within the study area. There is one Scheduled Monument and Listed Building (Callywith stone cross) within the area and a further Listed and Scheduled stone cross just beyond the southern edge. There are a number of sites recorded in the HER which fall around and within the study area, as well as others that have been identified by this report from historic mapping. In addition a parish boundary cuts across the area, which will be affected by Hedgerow Regulations and is broadly associated with the Scheduled/Listed stone cross and other stone cross fragments, as well as an enigmatic earthwork known as the 'Great Ditch' since at least the sixteenth century.

The assessment consisted of a rapid desk-based assessment using historic mapping and information layers on GIS, reference to published sources and the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER). There was not a field visit.

This report recommends that a geophysical survey of suitable areas within the project area should be undertaken, followed by an appropriate level of archaeological mitigation, for example a targeted excavation trench or a watching brief.





## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Ed Maguire on behalf of Cormac Consultancy (01/07/2015) to undertake a scoping level desk-based archaeological assessment in advance of proposed road junction works on the A30/A38. The assessed study area (Fig 1) covers two proposed options (Fig 2) and will entail the construction of either one or two new roundabouts linking the A30 and the A38.

The study area is a roughly 13 hectare plot of land located on the north-eastern edge of Bodmin. It spans the Bodmin / Cardinham parish boundary in east Cornwall. The southern, eastern and northern parts of the study area are focussed on existent road corridors and will be affected by either Option A or B, while the western edge of Option A extends into undeveloped field space.

### 2.2 Aims

The purpose of the project was to undertake a rapid desk-based archaeological assessment of the study area (Fig 1), to identify the heritage resource plus any relevant constraints and to identify further stages of archaeological assessment and / or recording which may be required (as appropriate).

In addition an entry for the OASIS/ADS-online record was to be made at completion.

### 2.3 Methods

The project consisted of a desk-based assessment. During the assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the project area and the structures likely to survive, with particular reference to sub-surface features. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) including the National Mapping Programme (NMP) plotting of sites visible on aerial photographs.
- Images of England online listed buildings database.
- Early maps and photographs.
- Selected published histories.
- Existent archaeological reports covering the area.

All work was undertaken according to the appropriate Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance. The CIfA *Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology* was followed.

## 3 Location and setting

The project area is located to the immediate north-east of Bodmin and is centred at NGR SX 20845 67949. The study area runs diagonally south-south-west to north-north-east and closely follows parts of the existent Old Callywith Road, the A38 and the main A30.

The study area lies on Middle Devonian (Undifferentiated) Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (GIS Physical Geography Layer). Contour mapping shows the site to be on a gently undulating site with ground levels dropping from 182m above sea level in the extreme north of the site to 152m at the southern end.

Wooded streams, fields and interlinking lanes extend east and west away from the site, while 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century housing, recreational and other development is shown on modern mapping as encroaching around the southern part of the area. This is reflected in the Historic Landscape Characterisation for the area as Recently Enclosed Land of Post-medieval Enclosed Land type, with 20<sup>th</sup> century urban development and recreational land to the south, and Anciently Enclosed Land (Medieval Farmland) to the

west (Fig 7) (Cornwall Council 1996). The 1809 OS map (Fig 4) shows the northern part of the study area as being rough ground criss-crossed by tracks, one of which is also a turn pike road – which forms the alignment of the current road.

The HER for the wider area contains a wide range of site types which date to a number of periods. A number of these extend up to and across the study area. The vast majority in the immediate area include quarry sites and, interestingly, medieval stone crosses associated with Bodmin and the long-lived parish boundary line between Bodmin and Cardinham. The same small area also includes a large probable medieval earthwork, known as the Great Ditch, where excavations during the 1970s bypass works (Irwin 1976) revealed an approximate 52m length of rock cut ditch and bank just beyond the eastern edge of the study area.

## 4 Policies and guidance

### 4.1 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The following paragraphs within the National Planning Policy Framework of 2012 frame planning policy relating to the Historic Environment and are applicable to this assessment:

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

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

**132.** *When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

**133.** *Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*

- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

**134.** *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.*

**135.** *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

**139.** *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*

## **4.2 Local Plan Policies, adopted by Cornwall Council as unitary authority**

### **4.2.1 Former North Cornwall District; Local Plan Policy ENV12**

4. Development proposals for the erection of a new building or other structure, or the use of land, will not be permitted where this would adversely affect the character or appearance of a listed building or its setting.

### **4.2.2 Former North Cornwall District; Local Plan Policy ENV14 2**

14 2. Development proposals which adversely affect locally important archaeological sites or remains identified as a result of a prior archaeological investigation will only be permitted where:

(a) Physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible in conjunction with the proposed development and the importance of the development clearly outweighs the case for preservation of the remains; and

(b) Satisfactory arrangements for investigation and recording of the remains before or during development.

## **4.3 Hedgerow Regulations**

Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 state that should it be intended to partially or totally remove a hedgerow considered significant under historic criteria (incorporating an archaeological feature and/or recorded on mapping of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier), the Local Planning Authority must be notified, and may issue a 'hedgerow retention notice' prohibiting removal if it is judged to be important.

Note: Parish boundaries are frequently regarded as being of significance because they often incorporate early boundary elements.

#### 4.3.1 Criteria for 'important' hedgerows

An important hedgerow must be at least 30 years old and meet one of the following criteria:

- Marks a pre-1850 parish/township boundary, or part of it
- Incorporates a Scheduled Monument or an archaeological feature recorded 'at the relevant date' in a Sites and Monuments Record:
  - situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site as above or is on land adjacent to and associated with such a site and is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
- Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor:
  - is an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts
  - is part of or visibly related to any building or other feature associated with such a system
- Contains protected species listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or Joint Nature Conservation Committee publications

You can find the detailed criteria in [Part II of Schedule I to the Regulations](#).

Contact the Defra farmland conservation mailbox:

[farmland.conservation@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:farmland.conservation@defra.gsi.gov.uk) for more information on Hedgerow Regulations or refer to: [Hedgerows Regulations 1997 - a guide to the law and good practice](#).

## 5 Historical background

### 5.1 Outline of Historic Landscape Character

Historic Landscape Character (HLC) Types represent types of landscape sharing a similar historic character today as a result of similar development in the past, the different Types together forming a continuous mosaic. Areas of any particular HLC Type tend to contain a similar, predictable range of archaeological sites and historic features.

Figure 7 is an extract from Cornwall's mapping of HLC Types. As this map shows, the study area lies within Recently Enclosed Land of Post-medieval Enclosed Land Type).

The following text is adapted from recent generic HLC summaries, accessible through the Cornwall HER.

- **'Post-medieval Farmland'** – is land enclosed in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons land. It is often found on relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county – in this instance the upland Bodmin Moor area lies to the east. Potential for both historic and prehistoric remains to survive within the area.
- **'Communications'** - the main A30 (and A38) are not shown on the landscape character mapping as being of 'Communications' type, although clearly they should be regarded as such. There is the potential for pockets of earlier remains to survive within intervening areas of the modern road development. Old Callywith Road may well cover earlier remains including flanking ditches, old surfacing, cart rutting, etc.
- **'Recreational'** – largely fuelled by tourism, in this instance a caravan park and camping ground located close to the amenities offered by Bodmin town and the surrounding area. Recreational development rarely involves intensive disturbance of the underlying ground, and as a result underlying remains can

remain intact. This land is closely associated with the 20<sup>th</sup> century urban settlement development located to its south and east.

## 5.2 Overview of recorded archaeological sites

In total 20 sites have been identified during this assessment. They include sites of various types and date, reflecting how the area has been used and altered by people in the past. All sites are listed in the Site Inventory and shown on Figure 9.

The sites identified include:

- Callywith stone cross (a Scheduled and Listed Building) and related undesignated stone cross remains (**Sites 1, 2 and 3**). All of these are directly associated with the medieval Bodmin / Cardinham parish boundary, the historic through road linking medieval Bodmin to Lostwithiel and Bodmin Priory.
- Nearby (just to the south of the study area) is a further Scheduled and Listed stone cross (**Site 4**), associated with Old Callywith Road.
- The Great Ditch (**Site 5**) - a probable medieval linear earthwork, potentially associated with the long-lived parish boundary and the stone crosses (**Sites 1-4**) in the immediate vicinity (Irwin 1976). Its extent, significance, character and date of construction are at present uncertain. There is the potential for it and / or associated features (such as the pits and postholes) identified during the 1970s to extend into the study area.
- Callywith is a medieval farming settlement (**Site 6**) lying within Cardinham parish. It is one of many early settlements found within the vicinity, including Steppes (see Fig 9). This settlement type can shift over time and has associated tracks and field systems, etc.
- The parish boundary (**Site 7**) runs across the study area. Its presence has resulted in the marking of its line by at least two medieval stone crosses (one designated plus fragments of another), and probably the Great Ditch earthwork (see **Site 5** above and below).
- Seven post-medieval removed field boundaries (**Sites 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14**) and associated features including a track (**Site 9**) and a structure (**Site 10**) have been identified on mapping and aerial photographs. There is the potential for more to be found within the study area, or for earlier, differently aligned field boundaries to exist beneath the current field system.
- Post-medieval toll house (**Site 15**), is shown on the 1840 Tithe Map, but had been removed by 1907 (see Fig 6). It may have some association with immediately adjacent structure **Site 20**.
- Three post-medieval quarries (**Sites 16, 17 and 18**) have been identified in close proximity to the study area (Figs 5 and 6). They represent just a few of the known quarry sites for the surrounding area and are all ascribed a post-medieval date, although given the known medieval activity in the area some may have an earlier origin. It is possible that other small quarry sites exist within the study area, probably associated with the past construction of the roads and lanes in the vicinity.
- The NMP has identified double ditched feature (**Site 19**) running approximately east to west just within the southern part of the study area. There is the potential for it to be associated with Site 14.
- This small roofed structure (**Site 20**) is visible on the 1840s Tithe Map in close proximity to the toll house (Fig 4). Its function is uncertain.

### 5.2.1 Potential for further remains

There is the potential for further sites to exist below ground, particularly removed boundaries, tracks and lanes associated with the long-term use of this landscape and the historic parish boundary with its associated crosses and potentially the Great Ditch earthwork. The curvilinear character of some, particularly the long sinuous largely

contour-driven boundaries which exist just beyond the study area attests to the general area's use prior to the current rectilinear post-medieval field system.

The Great Ditch, which was partially recorded in the 1970s (Irwin 1976) but not fully traced, may well extend in to the study area. This is an enigmatic feature, the origin and function of which remain uncertain.

There are no find spots marked on the HER (GIS Monuments layer) for the immediate area, but these should be expected given the known medieval activity for the area.

There are no springs, ponds or streams marked on the mapping to suggest areas of potential waterlogging which might be suitable for the preservation of environmental or other scientifically dateable organic remains.

### **5.2.2 Medieval stone crosses and their significance**

The following text has been largely taken from the online Scheduled Monument records for Sites 1 and 4, and provides a background to the history and significance of this type of monument in Cornwall.

Wayside crosses are one of several types of Christian cross erected during the medieval period, mostly from the 9th to 15th centuries AD. In addition to serving the function of reiterating and reinforcing the Christian faith amongst those who passed the cross and of reassuring the traveller, wayside crosses often fulfilled a role as way-markers, especially in difficult and otherwise unmarked terrain. The crosses might be on regularly used routes linking ordinary settlements or on routes which might have a more specifically religious function, including providing access to religious sites for parishioners and funeral processions. Wayside crosses vary considerably in form and decoration but several regional types have been identified. The Cornish wayside crosses form one such group. The commonest type includes a round, or 'wheel', head on the faces of which various forms of cross were carved. The design was sometimes supplemented with a relief figure of Christ. Less common forms include the 'Latin' cross, where the cross-head itself is shaped within the arms of an unenclosed cross and, much rarer, the simple slab with a low-relief cross on both faces. Over 400 crosses of all types are recorded in Cornwall. Wayside crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval religious customs and sculptural traditions and to our knowledge of medieval routeways and settlement patterns. All wayside crosses which survive as earth-fast monuments, except those which are extremely damaged and removed from their original locations, are considered worthy of protection. During the Reformation many were subject to damage or partial destruction by iconoclasts.



Fig 3 Extract from the OS First Edition One Inch Map c1809.

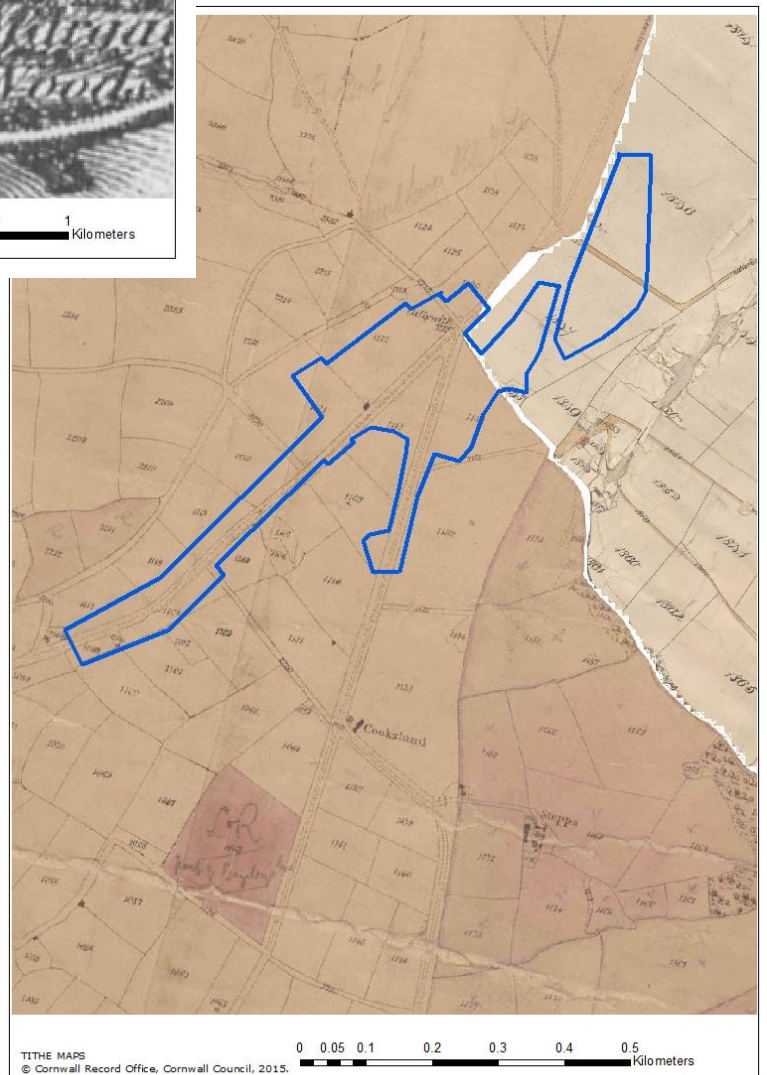


Fig 4 Bodmin (left) and Cardinham (right) Tithe Map extracts for the study area, c1840.

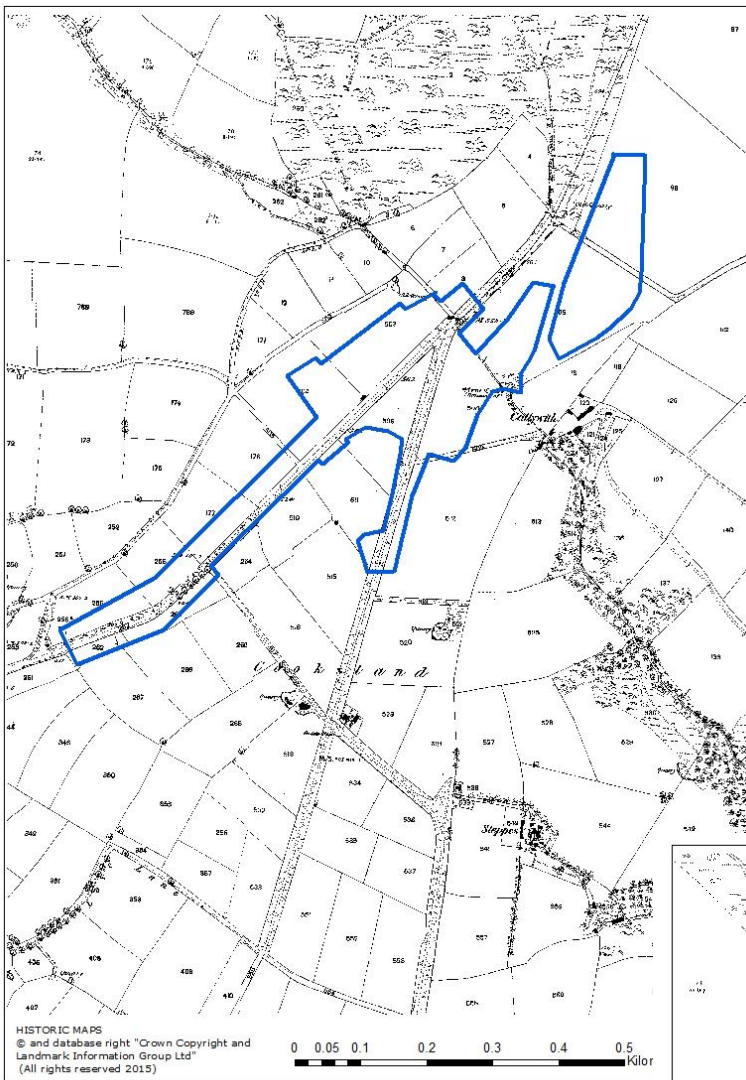
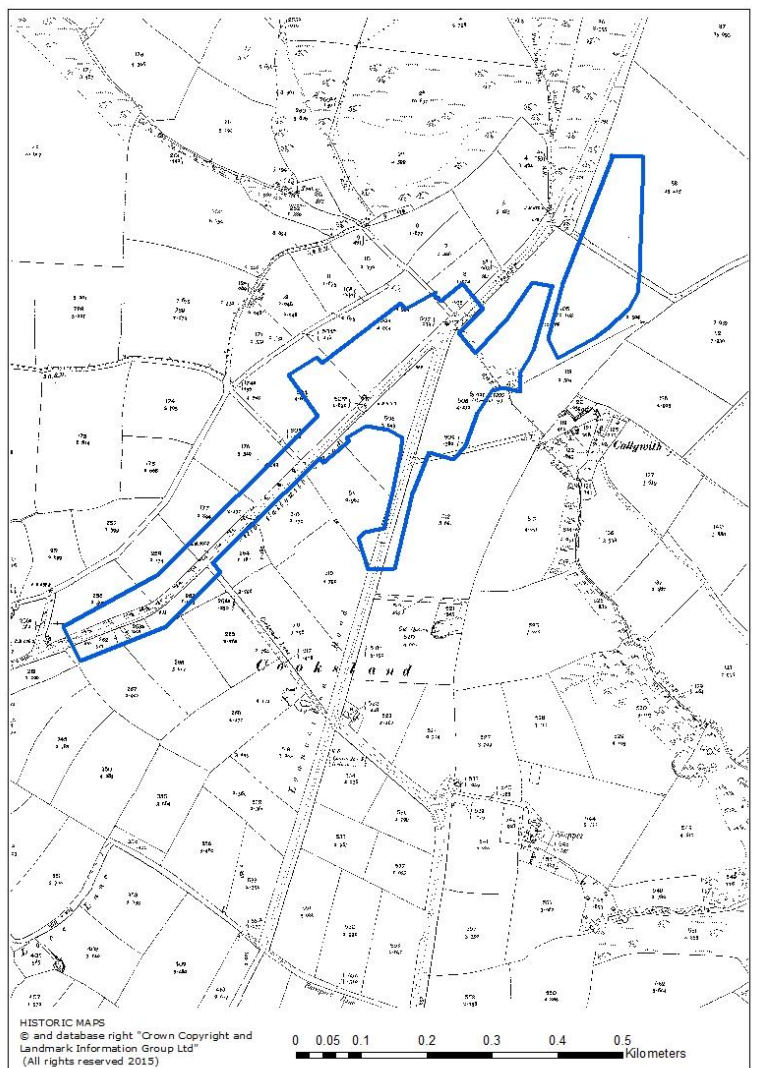


Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880, showing the study area.

Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907, showing the study area.





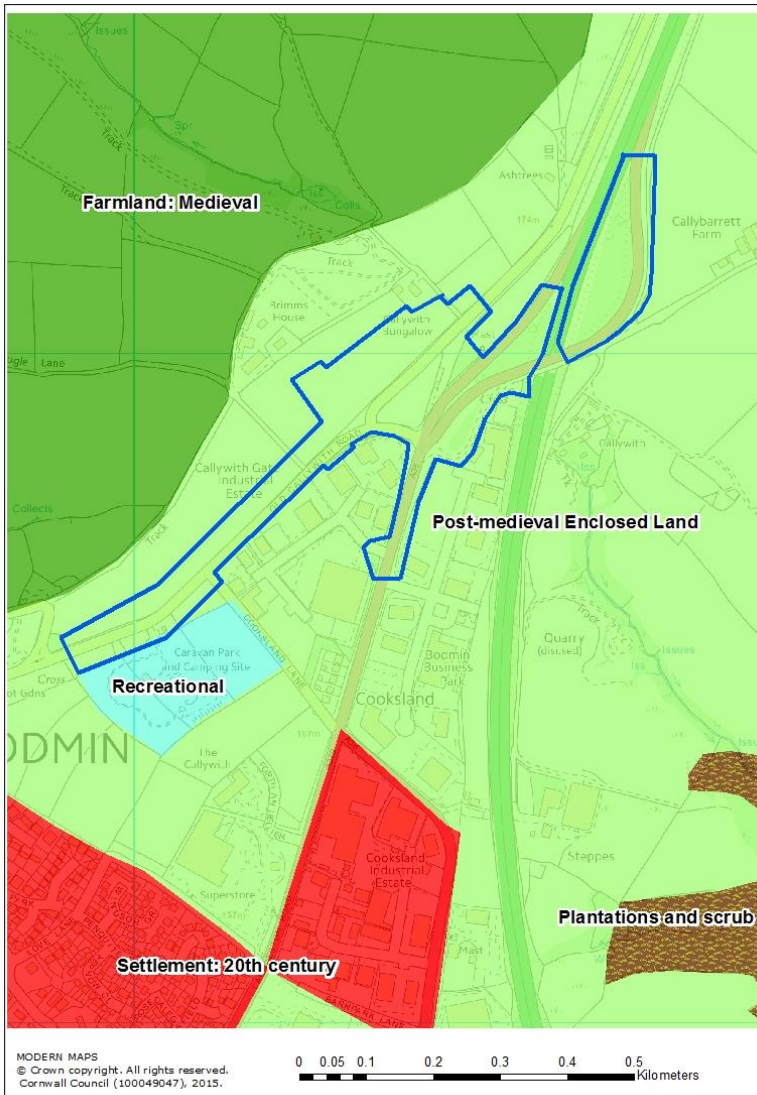


Fig 7 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the Historic Landscape Classification for the site and its environs (2015).

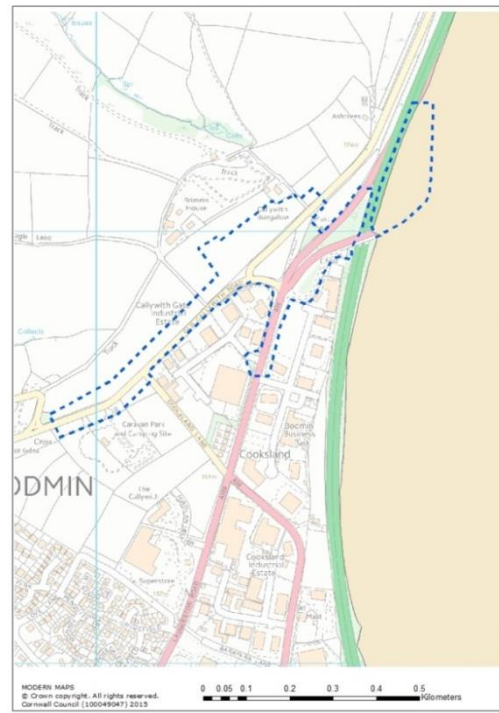


Fig 8 Ordnance Survey digital mapping (2015) showing Area of Great Scientific Value (right) and Area of Great Landscape Value (left).

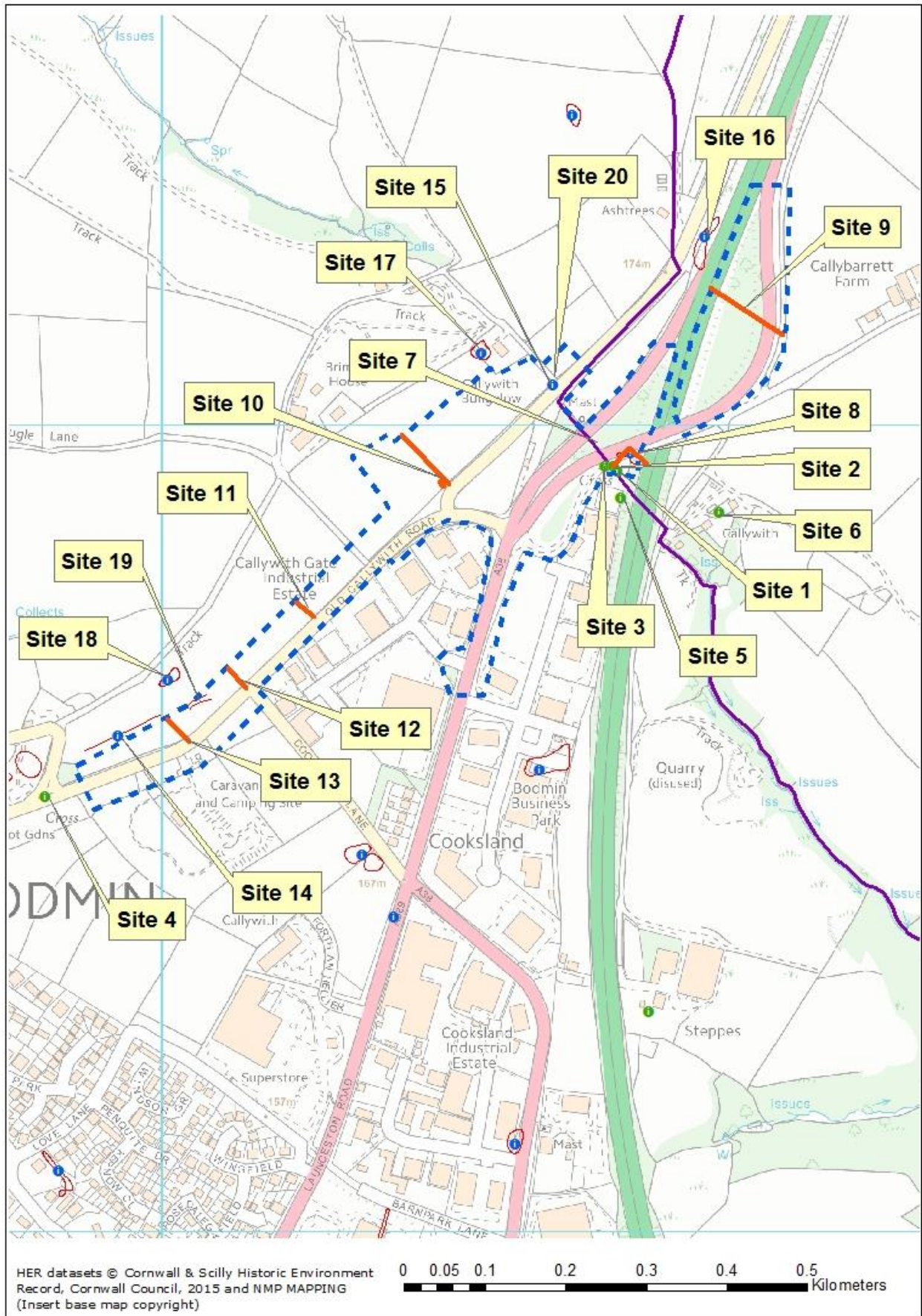


Fig 9 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing all identified sites.

## 6 Assessment of significance

### 6.1 Designated Sites of National Importance

#### 6.1.1 Site specific designations

There are no Scheduled Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area.

There is one Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building – Callywith medieval stone cross within the study area (**Site 1**).

There is a further Scheduled Monument and Grade II\* Listed Building – Castle Hill medieval wayside stone cross, located just outside the study area (**Site 4**).

The north-western part of the study area lies within the Camel and Allen Valley Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) (Fig 8).

The north-eastern part of the site lies within the Bodmin Moor Area of Great Scientific Value (AGSV) (Fig 8).

#### 6.1.2 Wider landscape designation

All the land to the north-west of the study area lies within the Camel and Allen Valley (AGLV).

All the land to the north-east of the study area lies within the Mid Fowey AGLV.

All the land to the east of the A30 lies within the Bodmin Moor AGSV.

### 6.2 Undesignated sites of National, Regional and Local Importance

#### 6.2.1 Specific sites

Twenty sites have been identified within or on the immediate periphery of the study area, eleven of which are recorded by the HER.

- Two have a National significance on the basis of their designations (**Sites 1 and 4**) – see above.
- One has a Local/potential Regional significance (**Site 5**).
- Seventeen have a Local significance (**Sites 2, 3 and 6 to 20**).

NOTE: The stone cross fragments (**Site 3**) have a Local significance because it is incomplete and its original location has been shifted.

\*It should be noted that none of the sites have been visited, recently verified / monitored or further recorded during this assessment.

#### 6.2.2 Potential for further sites

Further sites may exist within the study area, particularly along the entire northern side of Old Callywith Road, which has not seen development and where former field system elements may be preserved below-ground, including the potential for medieval remains.

Similarly towards the northern end of the study area, in close proximity to the parish boundary, stone crosses and Great Ditch, there is the potential for further parish boundary related features, including the possible extension of the Great Ditch in to the study area. In addition, the 1970s bypass excavations revealed two undated pits. It is feasible that more exist within the vicinity. Further small scale quarry sites may also exist within the area.

## 7 Recommendations

Further stages of archaeological work are likely to be required when the area for the junction is more closely defined. These stages are likely to include the following:

### **Further assessment prior to groundworks:**

This is likely to be required to provide full recommendations for avoiding, reducing or mitigating adverse impacts on the archaeological resource.

- **Walkover survey** of the final scheme to provide for appropriate identification of upstanding remains. It will allow for the identification of new sites or areas of concern and in some cases will reduce the suspected number of sites in the area.
- **Geophysical (magnetometer) Survey** is recommended for any parts of the study area affected by the finalized scheme, which have not previously been developed, to identify any archaeological remains in advance of works and reduce potential delays.

Reporting at an appropriate level would be required at the completion of any works.

### **Fieldwork / recording during groundworks:**

Following the above assessment, a programme of archaeological recording will need to be agreed with the Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment. This may include one or more of the following elements:

- **Evaluation/excavation trench** based on the results of the geophysical survey, evaluative trenching of anomalies may be required to establish their significance.
- **Controlled topsoil strip** based on the results of the geophysical survey. This is a focussed approach to areas that are likely to contain significant archaeological remains requiring excavation (for example, the Great Ditch).
- **Watching brief** throughout all soil stripping works in order to identify, rapidly excavate, record/sample features and recover finds.
- **Excavation** of significant archaeological features uncovered by the watching brief.

Reporting at an appropriate level would be required at the completion of any works.

## 8 Site inventory

Sites are arranged in chronological order and approximately from east to west. All are shown on Fig 9.

Site No.	HER / LB / SM ref.	Site type / name	NGR easting (SX suffix)	NGR westing	Period	Significance	Description
<b>Site 1</b>	MCO5073 / DCO8741 / DCO1657	Callywith stone cross - extant	20856	67942	Medieval	National / Grade II / Scheduled	A wayside cross located 120m north west of Callywith with a well-documented history and closely associated with parish boundaries and Bodmin Priory. The Listed Building schedule notes it as possibly pre-conquest in date. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a length of shaft and stands to a height of approximately 1.8m. It is rather worn, but decorated with a flared Greek cross in relief on both faces with a small hole at the centre. It is first recorded in 1613 as 'Greedetch Cross', so named because it then marked the parish boundaries of Bodmin and Cardinham at their junction with the Great Ditch ( <b>Site 5</b> ) which bounded land owned by Bodmin Priory known as Ditch Park. It was moved during road construction work to its current location in the 1970s. Its original location shown on 1908 OS map. Langdon (1896) suggested its rather worn condition was a result of the time honoured custom of beating the bounds. Known as Callywith Cross.
<b>Site 2</b>	MCO5072	Site of stone cross	20855	67955	Medieval	Local	The former position of Callywith Cross ( <b>Site 1</b> ) prior to its removal in the 1970s. Irwin (1975) recorded the back of the cross as leaning against half of a field wall, and that both cross and base were removed to a highways depot, prior to being re-sited in a similar position, on the north-east side of the field hedge.
<b>Site 3</b>	MCO5071	Stone cross fragment	20854	67951	Medieval	Regional	Part of a Latin cross found in a Cornish hedge during the 1970s construction of the Bodmin bypass, 0.9m north-west of Callywith Cross ( <b>Site 1</b> ). The fragment consists of a granite cross head with one arm missing. It was re-erected close to its original position on top of another piece of granite – giving a total height of 0.76m.

Site No.	HER / LB / SM ref.	Site type / name	NGR easting (SX suffix)	NGR westing	Period	Significance	Description
<b>Site 4</b>	MCO5109 / DCO10358 / DCO770	Restored stone cross	20785	67541	Medieval	National / Grade II* / Scheduled	This cross formerly stood 110m south-west of its current position on Old Callywith Road, Castle Hill. In 1827 it was dismantled when a new boundary was built and the cross was taken to cover a well in an adjoining meadow. It remained there until 1925 when it was re-erected in the modern base stone in its present location. It has a height of 2.3m. The surface of the modern metalled road south of the cross-base is excluded from the Scheduling but the ground beneath is included. Its location on the former course of the main regional route linking two important medieval administrative, ecclesiastical and market centres demonstrates the major role of wayside crosses and highlights the subsequent development of the road system.
<b>Site 5</b>	MCO22997	Great Ditch earthwork - infilled	20856	67913	Medieval	Local - potentially Regional	Referred to in 1566 as 'Gretediche', where two annual law courts were held for the Manor of Cardinham. The Great Ditch divided Cardinham Manor's moors from Bodmin Priory's fields at Callywith and is closely associated with the parish boundary and adjacent stone crosses. The ditch and attached northern bank? is named Greedetch in 1613. The ditch was visible on DOE provided air photos (Irwin 1976, 77) and on a magnetometer survey running across Turnpike Field and in to Ditch Park (both named in the Tithe apportionments). Excavations in 1975 (Irwin 1976) recorded that 0.5m below the turf a 2.9m wide ditch was clearly visible, cutting down 1.5m in to the bedrock. 18 <sup>th</sup> century sherds of pottery were found in the uppermost, more recently deposited layers, but nothing from the lower fills. A 52m length was identified, running obliquely across the bypass.  <u>NOTE:</u> two large (1.0m and 1.5m diameter) circular pits were also recorded in close proximity. These did not produce finds, but appeared to be of ?post-medieval or later date.

Site No.	HER / LB /SM ref.	Site type / name	NGR easting (SX suffix)	NGR westing	Period	Significance	Description
<b>Site 6</b>	MCO13703	Callywith settlement	20869	67895	Medieval	Local	Callywith settlement was first recorded in 1276, when it was spelt 'Souz Kellegwyth'. It is uncertain whether the current buildings are on South Callywith, or on the implied North Callywith. The name is Cornish and contains the elements 'kelli' meaning 'grove or small wood', and 'gwyth/gwydh' meaning 'trees' (Padel 1988, 65). This site's associated field system, etc, may well extend in to the study area.
<b>Site 7</b>	-	Parish boundary	20853	67977	Medieval (?or earlier)	Local	Zig-zagging boundary following historic field edges separating the parishes of Bodmin and Cardinham, marking both the ecclesiastical and the civil boundary. It is likely to be covered by Hedgerow Regulations, although this desk-based study cannot verify the existence of intact stretches without a field visit. It is associated (within the immediate vicinity of the study area) with medieval stone crosses and the Great Ditch.
<b>Site 8</b>	-	Removed boundary	20857	67955	Post-medieval	Local	Shown on the 1840s Tithe Map and 1880s OS map (Figs 4 and 5) as a small defined enclosure hugging the north-eastern edge of the parish boundary and within the parish of Cardinham. The 1907 OS map (Fig 6) shows the area as unimproved ground, but no longer defined by its northern and eastern boundaries. No longer extant.
<b>Site 9</b>	-	Removed track/boundary	20872	68145	Post-medieval	Local	A track is shown on the 1840s Tithe map, 1880 and 1907 OS maps (Figs 4-6) running north-west to south-east across the northern part of the study area. It was removed as part of the 1970s bypass works. No longer extant.

Site No.	HER / LB /SM ref.	Site type / name	NGR easting (SX suffix)	NGR westing	Period	Significance	Description
<b>Site 10</b>	-	Removed boundary and structure	20832	67960	Post-medieval	Local	<p>A field boundary shown on the Tithe map, 1880 and 1907 OS mapping (Figs 4-6). The boundary is sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and is likely to form part of a post-medieval field system. No longer extant.</p> <p>Located at the south-eastern end of the boundary, at its junction with the road is a roofed structure shown on the Tithe, 1880 and 1907 OS mapping. No longer extant.</p>
<b>Site 11</b>	-	Removed boundary	20817	67773	Post-medieval	Local	<p>A field boundary shown on the Tithe map, 1880 and 1907 OS mapping (Figs 4-6). The boundary is sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and is likely to form part of a post-medieval field system. No longer extant.</p>
<b>Site 12</b>	-	Removed boundary	20809	67689	Post-medieval	Local	<p>A field boundary shown on the Tithe map, 1880 and 1907 OS mapping (Figs 4-6). The boundary is sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and is likely to form part of a post-medieval field system. No longer extant.</p>
<b>Site 13</b>	-	Removed boundary	20801	67621	Post-medieval	Local	<p>A field boundary shown on the Tithe map, 1880 and 1907 OS mapping (Figs 4-6). The boundary is sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and is likely to form part of a post-medieval field system. No longer extant.</p>
<b>Site 14</b>	MCO41438	Remnant boundary	20794	67618	Post-medieval	Local	<p>A removed field boundary was visible on RAF air photos and plotted as part of the NMP. The boundary is sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and is likely to form part of a post-medieval field system.</p>
<b>Site 15</b>	MCO52590	Toll house – site of	20848	68051	Post-medieval	Local	<p>A toll house was recorded at this location on the 1880 OS map, but was demolished by 1907 according to the mapping (Figs 5 and 6). It was part of the Bodmin Turnpike Trust.</p> <p>Note- consultation of the Tithe map (Fig 6) shows the same building as 1840, along with <b>Site 20</b> (see below).</p>



Site No.	HER / LB /SM ref.	Site type / name	NGR easting (SX suffix)	NGR westing	Period	Significance	Description
<b>Site 16</b>	MCO41467	Quarry	20866	68236	Post-medieval	Local	A Post-medieval quarry site is visible on RAF photos and recorded by the NMP. It is shown on the 1880 OS map (Fig 5) labelled as Old Quarry implying existence prior to 1840 – although it is not shown on the Tithe map. It is still shown on the 1907 OS map, but not on modern mapping.
<b>Site 17</b>	MCO41443	Quarry	20839	68093	Post-medieval	Local	A Post-medieval quarry site is visible on RAF photos and recorded by the NMP. It is shown on the 1880 OS map (Fig 5) labelled as Old Quarry implying existence prior to 1840 – although it is not shown on the Tithe map. It is still shown on the 1907 OS map, but not on modern mapping.
<b>Site 18</b>	MCO41439	Quarry	20801	67687	Post-medieval	Local	A post-medieval quarry site is visible on RAF photos and recorded by the NMP. It is not shown on any mapping.
<b>Site 19</b>	-	Ditch	20804	67656	Medieval /?Post-medieval	Local	A double section of ditch was recorded by NMP running approximately east to west in the southern part of the study area. Its alignment suggests association with <b>Site 14</b> .
<b>Site 20</b>	-	Structure			?Post-medieval	Local	The Tithe map shows a small structure on the opposite (north-eastern) side of the lane to the toll house ( <b>Site 15</b> ). It had been removed by 1880.

## 9 References

### 9.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parishes of Bodmin and Cardinham (licensed digital copy at CRO)

### 9.2 Publications

Cornwall Council, 1996. Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994, CCC: Truro.

Irwin, M., 1975. Untitled, *CAS Newsletter*, **No 19**, 3.

Irwin, M., 1976. The Bodmin Bypass, 1975, *Cornish Archaeology* **15**, 77-86

Langdon, A.G., 1896. *Old Cornish Crosses*, Truro.

Padel, O.J., 1988. *Cornish place-names*, Exeter.

### 9.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

## 10 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146506**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY.

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-217635

## Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation



**Project proposal:**

**A30/A38 Callywith Gate, Bodmin, Cornwall**

<b>Authors</b>	
<b>Derivation</b>	<b>Proposal requested from Ed Maguire</b>
<b>Origination date</b>	<b>23 June 2015</b>
<b>Revisers</b>	
<b>Date of last revision</b>	
<b>Version</b>	<b>Rev 01</b>
<b>Status</b>	
<b>Summary of changes</b>	
<b>Circulation</b>	<b>Mr Ed Maguire Cormac Consultancy</b>
<b>Required action</b>	
<b>File name/location</b>	<b>Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites C\Callywith Junction A30 Assessment</b>
<b>Approval</b>	

**Cornwall Archaeological Unit**

## Introduction

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was requested by Ed Maguire of Cormac Consultancy, on 22nd June 2015 to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation and cost schedule for a desk-based archaeological assessment to contribute to a feasibility study of the upgrading of the A30/A38 Junction at Callywith, Bodmin.

This proposal is based on information supplied by Ed Maguire.

## Background

The project area is situated within an area with known archaeological potential, which contains evidence for medieval crosses and a major linear earthwork, as well as post-medieval sites including a toll house.

The proposed A30/A38 scheme is located within land classified as 'Recently Enclosed Land' (Countryside Commission 1996), a type enclosed since the post-medieval period, and which often contains upstanding or archaeological remains such as bank and ditches or dating to prehistoric and medieval times.

Known sites in the vicinity of the proposed road improvement include:

- Medieval linear earthwork/boundary ditch (MCO22997).
- Medieval Cross sites (MCO5071, MCO5072 and MCO5073).
- Medieval settlement (MCO13703).
- Post-medieval toll house (MCO52590).
- Post-medieval quarries (MCO41443 and MCO41466).

### *Potential sites*

There is potential for the survival of unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

## Objectives/scope of work

The purpose of the project is to undertake a rapid desk based archaeological assessment of the project area, and to produce a report containing recommendations for appropriate further stages of archaeological recording.

The resulting report will outline the results from the assessment. An entry to the OASIS/ADS-online record will also be made.

## Method statement

All work will be undertaken according to the appropriate Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance*. Staff will follow the Cifa *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

## Desk-based assessment

A rapid desk-based assessment will be undertaken, based on:

- Relevant published secondary sources held in the Historic Environment Library.
- Historic maps, including:
  - Early county maps (Norden, Gascoyne, Martyn, circa 1810 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS 1:1760 mapping;
  - Circa 1840 Tithe Map;
  - The circa 1877 and 1907 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to a mile mapping;
  - The current OS MasterMap;
- Relevant GIS layers curated by Cornwall Council and Cornwall Archaeological Unit;

- Aerial photograph cover dating from 1946 to the present day, including transcripts of archaeological detail produced by the National Mapping Programme;
- The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record.

## **Report**

A concise report will be produced summarising the results of the assessment. The report will also include a brief gazetteer of identified sites/components. Recommendations for further archaeological recording will be included in the report.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary: description of resource, importance, impact, initial recommendations.
- Introduction: background; objectives; methods; the area/geology.
- Description of the resource:
  - Historic character: note on the historic landscape character types.
  - Identified sites: general description of the resource.
  - Other archaeological potential.
- Assessment of importance:
  - Designations, policies and guidance; of the proposed development area.
  - Other sites
- Recommendations, eg:
  - Further archaeological recording (eg, geophysics, evaluation trenching, watching brief, etc).
- HES Archive
- References
- Appendices: Inventory of Sites.

Illustrations:

- General Location map.
- Detailed location map showing Designated sites / areas.
- Historic maps if appropriate (showing study area).
- Detailed colour A3 map showing location of gazetteer sites and adjacent features.

- ***Gazetteer of sites***

The sites should be numbered sequentially from the east to west.

## **Deliverables/outputs**

Will include:

- Completion of archive form and project record form.
- Completion of the English Heritage OASIS record (online access to archaeological investigations).
- A concise report (see above).

## Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

## Standards



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

## Terms and conditions

### Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

### Project staff

The project will be managed by a nominated manager who is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate.

### **Report distribution**

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres. A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

### **Copyright**

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required. Use of the material will be granted to the client.

### **Freedom of Information Act**

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

CAU will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

### **Health and safety statement**

CAU follows the Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a Risk Assessment.

### **Insurance**

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.