

LAND AT PENLEAZE, LAUNCELLS CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Geophysical Survey &
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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**Land at Penleaze, Marhamchurch,
Launcells, Cornwall**

**Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Geophysical Survey &
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

For

Chloes Bines
of
Mi-Grid Ltd (The Agent)

On behalf of

Mr. Richard Turner (The Client)

By



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March 2013

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. undertook a desk based assessment and archaeological monitoring and recording; and commissioned a geophysical survey on land at Penleaze, Marhamchurch, Launcells, Cornwall between December 2012 and January 2013.

The geophysical survey revealed a number of strong anomalies that seemed correspond to modern drainage ditches and a known field boundary removed in recent history. It also revealed a number of weak non-descript anomalies.

The desk based assessment that consisted primarily of a cartographic analysis and reference to the Historic Environment Record (HER), set the site in a context of a number of phases of post medieval enclosures, emphasising the relative continuity in the fields specific to the site. A previous early medieval field system and a possible double ditched Romano-British round in the adjacent eastern field were evident within the aerial photographic record on the HER.

The archaeological monitoring and recording identified the stronger geophysical anomalies as modern drainage ditches, and a pre-1840s field boundary removed in the second half of the 20th century with no other features being identified and very few surface finds to indicate the truncation of any features.

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Phil Copleston (CCHEPAO)
The Staff of the Cornish Studies Library, Redruth
The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Penleaze
Parish: Launcells
County: Cornwall
NGR: SS 23421 04339

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Penleaze, Launcells, Cornwall (Figures 1). The work was commissioned by Chloes Bines of Mi-Grid Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Richard Turner (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 500kw wind turbine and associated cable run and access track.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field 1.2km north-east of the town of Marhamchurch and about 500m west by north-west of Penleaze farm, about 360m north of Hobbacott Lane (see Figure 1). It sits on a relatively gentle north facing slope, situated about half way up the hill at about 70-80m (AOD).

The underlying rocks fall within the Bude Formation sandstone, formed in the Carboniferous Period (BGS Viewer 2013). The soils of this area are the typically the fine loamy soils of the Neath Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies near the southeast edge of the parish of Launcells, c.600m to the west-northwest of the late 19th/early 20th century farmstead of Penleaze. The site is located approximately 1.2km northeast of the village of Marhamchurch and 3.5km southeast of Bude. Launcells is situated in the Deanery of Trigg Major and Hundred of Stratton and is bounded on the north by Kilkhampton, the east by the River Tamar and county border, the south by Bridgerule West and Marhamchurch, and on the west by Stratton and Poughill (see Figure 1).

The farm at Penleaze is first recorded in 1906 (Figure 5) and the area in which the site is situated is classified as Modern enclosed land set within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Land At Penleaze, Launcells, Cornwall

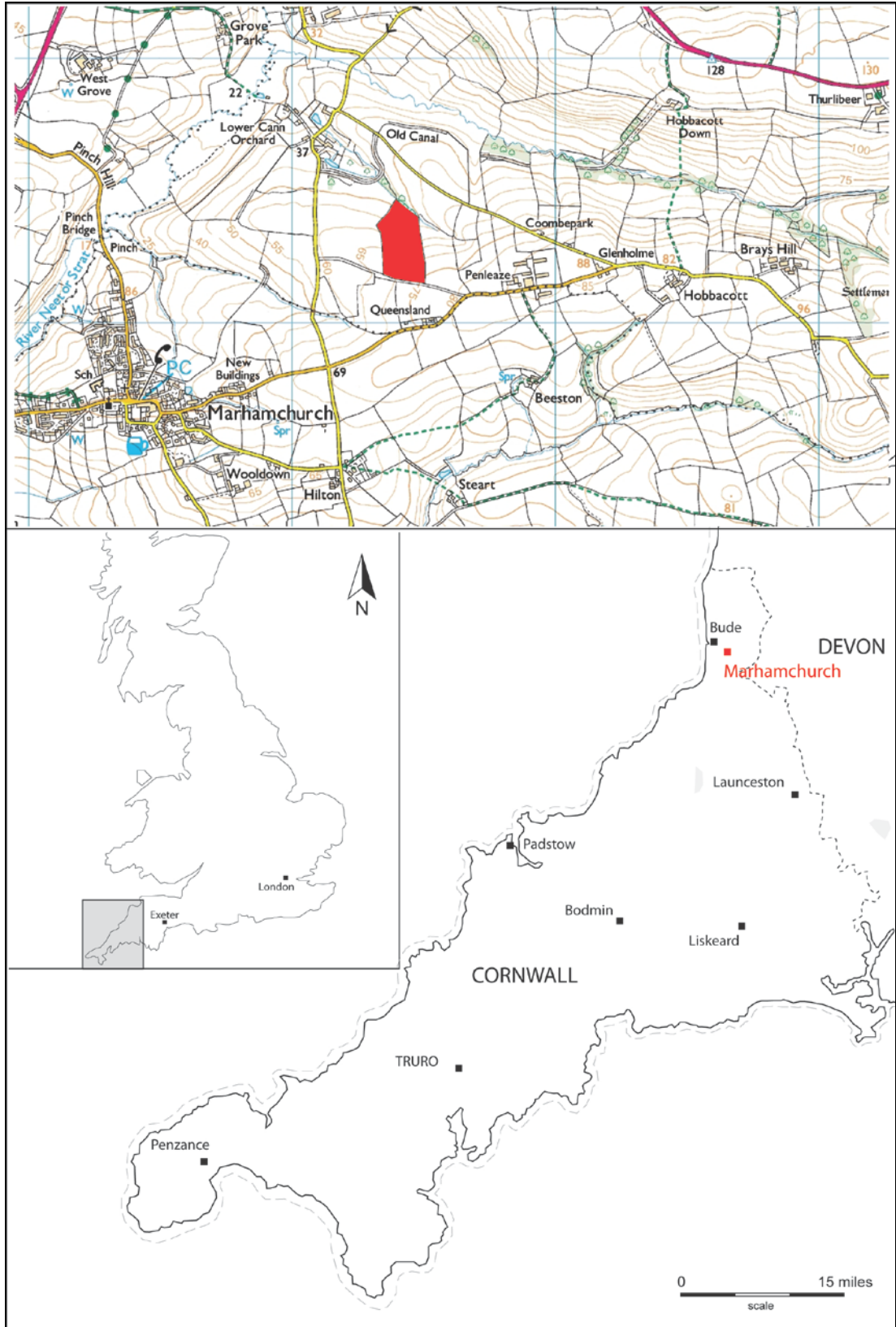


Figure 1: Site location. The site is shaded in red.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record indicates that, although the proposed development site is within land characterised as modern farmland, it is adjacent to fields characterised as Anciently Enclosed Land with a consequent high probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains. There are also a number of known archaeological sites nearby, most notable is an apparent Iron Age/Romano-British round (MCO39203) and undated enclosure (a sub-circular enclosure, approx 30m diameter, visible as cropmark ditches on aerial photographs) located in the adjacent field only 130m to the east south-east of the site. There is also an Early Medieval/Medieval field system (visible on air photos) located 85m to the west north-west of the site (MCO39202), and a section of the Bude Canal located 200m to the north-west (MCO51960), which includes the Scheduled Monument of Hobbacott canal incline (DCO1675), located 800m to the north-east. This context of surrounding archaeological sites, together with historic landscape characterisation, suggested a strong probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the footprint of, or close to, this development.

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological monitoring and recording were carried out in accordance with two Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI's) drawn up in consultation with Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice (see Appendices 1 and 2).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the proposed turbine development in its historical and archaeological context. The assessment was based on the cartographic material held at the Cornish Local Studies Library and Cornwall Record Office and records sourced from the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the County Historic Environment Service. This work was carried out in February 2013 by Dr S. Walls.

A geophysical magnetometry (gradiometer) survey was carried out on behalf of SWARCH in December 2012 by Substrata, Archaeological Geophysical Surveyors (see Report no. 130313). It covered approximately 1.3ha, encompassing the area of the proposed turbine, access track and cable trench.

The archaeological monitoring and recording took place in January 2013. All areas subject to groundworks relating to the development were exposed to the depth of weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket and under archaeological supervision. All archaeological deposits that were exposed were then excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the WSI and IFA guidelines.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

Launcells is listed in Domesday as *Landseu* and was held by Alfred from the Count of Mortain. The nearby manor of Marhamchurch is listed in Domesday as *Maronecirche/Maroncirca* and was held by Hamelin from the Count of Mortain. The name Launcells suggests an earlier origin, as it contains a *Lann place name element which indicates the presence of an early Christian enclosure (Cole and Herring 2000: 87). The *cell element in Launcells is likely to reflect the 12th-16th century ownership of the manor by Hartland Abbey, with a cell of canons based in Launcells. During the dissolution in 1537 Launcells was leased by Henry VIII to Sir John Chamond and stayed in that family until the death of another John Chamond (*De Calvo Monte*, or *Chaumont*) in 1624. The barton and manor of Launcells was then held by the Orchard family and in the late 18th century leased by them to Rev. Cadwallader Jones before becoming the seat of Joseph Hawkey, Esq., who had married the Reverend's widow by 1814 (Lysons & Lysons 1814).

By the time of the 1840 Tithe map the field containing the site was held by the farm of Cann Orchard. Cann Orchard was originally mentioned in Domesday as possessing seven households (1 villager, 4 smallholders and 2 slaves). Its Lord in 1066 was Aelfric and by 1086, Alfred the Butler from Count Robert of Mortain. In 1748 Martyn recorded a Hamlet at Cann Orchard (HER 170633) with extant farm house; former farm buildings and a cottage, there are also ruined buildings suggesting the settlement was once more extensive. Cann Orchard derives from the *Can place-name element which may be a personal name but also denotes a deep valley (Padel 1985), which perfectly fits with the location of the farmstead, which sits within a valley; which runs along the north-east border of the site. The site is now owned by the modern farm at Penleaze.

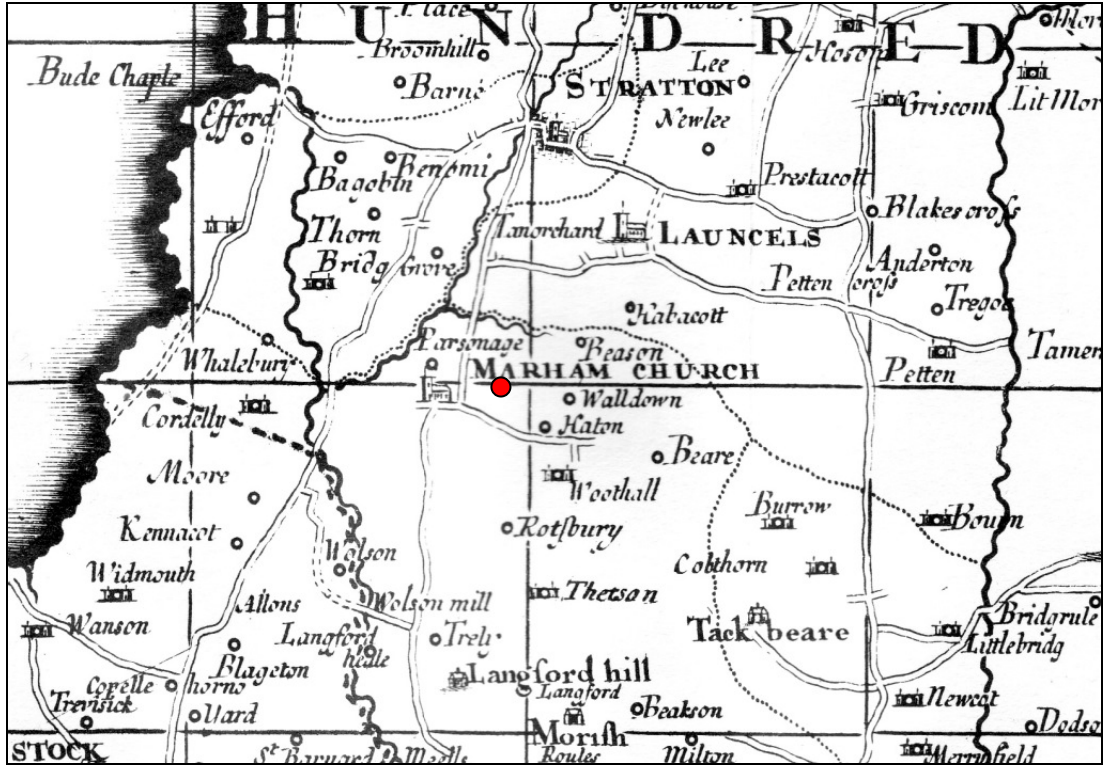


Figure 2: Extract from Gasgoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall. The approximate location of the site is indicated.

2.1 The 1840 Launcells Tithe Map

Although there are several early cartographic sources for Cornwall (e.g. Figure 2) none of these are detailed enough to depict the site or the farm at Can Orchard. The earliest available detailed mapping evidence is the tithe map for Launcells, produced in 1840. This clearly shows that at this time the development area was divided into two enclosures numbered 1886 and 1899 (see Figure 3) set within a landscape of probable medieval and early post-medieval enclosed fields, which have subsequently been broken down into fewer, larger fields, including the development site. The area of the site and a number of the surrounding plots were owned and occupied by a John Symons, and were part of the tenement of Can Orchard (see Appendix 3).

Both of the fields that constitute the proposed development are described as arable and coarse pasture, which accounts for the majority of plots in the immediate vicinity. The field names for the enclosures within and surrounding the development area are largely prosaic, and include *Dog Pit Meadow*, *South Moor*, *Under Canal* and *Middle Close*. The fields within the development area are named *Higher Mellands* (field 1899) and *Lower Melland* (field 1886); higher and lower referring to their position on the slope of the hill. Given the proximity of the fields *Lower-* and *Higher Millen* (fields 1885 and 1901, respectively) on the north-west side of the development area and the site topography with the fields running into a valley with a small stream along its north-east boundary it is likely that the **Mell* aspect of the field name refers to land with a mill on it. A mill which may have shifted along the river as technologies and the landscape developed and which is absent from the 1840s Tithe map, suggesting a medieval date. Therefore the upper division, *Higher Mellands*, was named by

merit of its lower counterpart on which a mill once stood. The affix of *Mell**, although still derived from mill, may alternatively have come from a personal name as is the case at *Mellands* in Devon, which is associated with a John atte Mille, (Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1932: 502)

Notably, *Penleaze* farm does not exist at the time of the Tithe map.



Figure 3: Extract of the 1840 tithe map. The development site is indicated by the red dot.

2.2 The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map 1883

The next available cartographic source for this study is the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1883. It shows a large amount of continuity in the field systems over forty years with only a few amalgamations of enclosures including that of field 802 to the north-east of the site and 746, 747 and 763 to the south of the site, in which nine fields become four (see Figure 4). An important addition to the cartographic record by 1883 is the existence of a building on the site of *Penleaze* in the south-west corner of field 774 (see Figure 4).

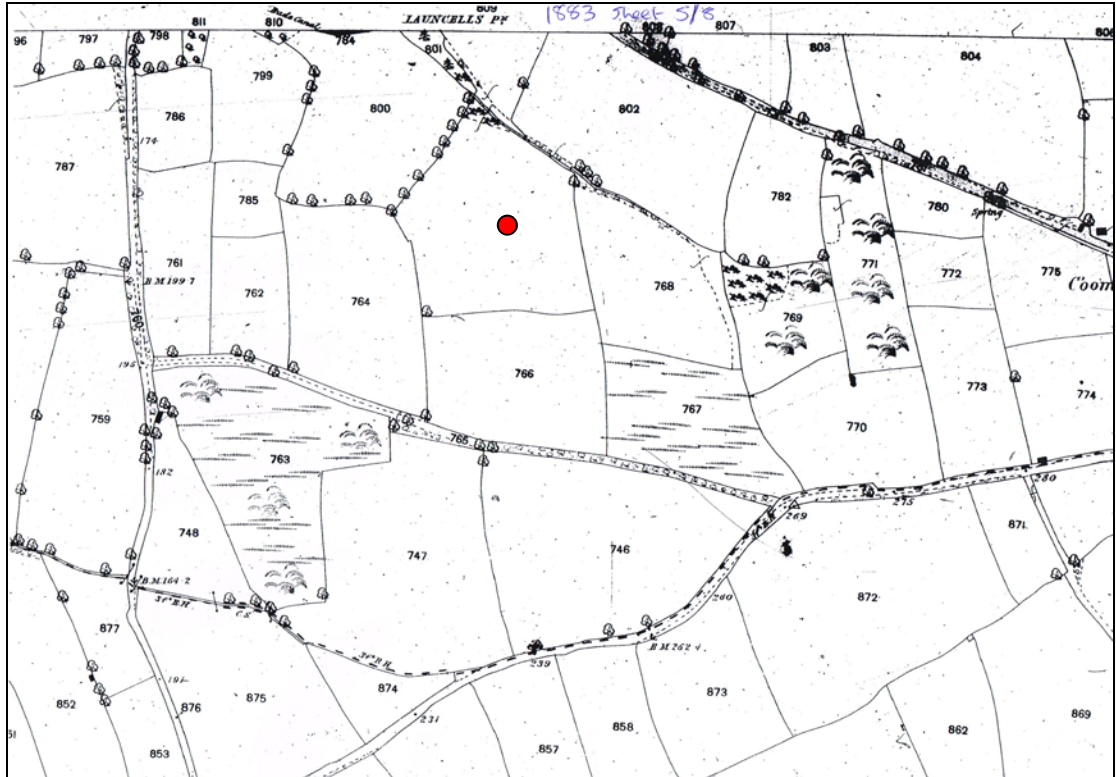


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1883. The site is indicated.

2.3 The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1906

The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1906 indicates further continuity in the field system with a single boundary extraction in the immediate vicinity of the development area, the field numbered 762 (see Figure 5). Important additions to the map are the larger farmstead labelled *Penleaze* and the addition of *Queensland* farmstead on Hobbacott Lane, directly south of the site. Also, the field (number 783) containing the proposed turbine is indicated as wet ground. This area is likely to have been wet at the time of the tithe and of the 1st Edition map as there is a clear spring line running along the north-east boundary of the site and the shallow active topsoil layer sits on compact clay with shillet that would restrict water permeation.

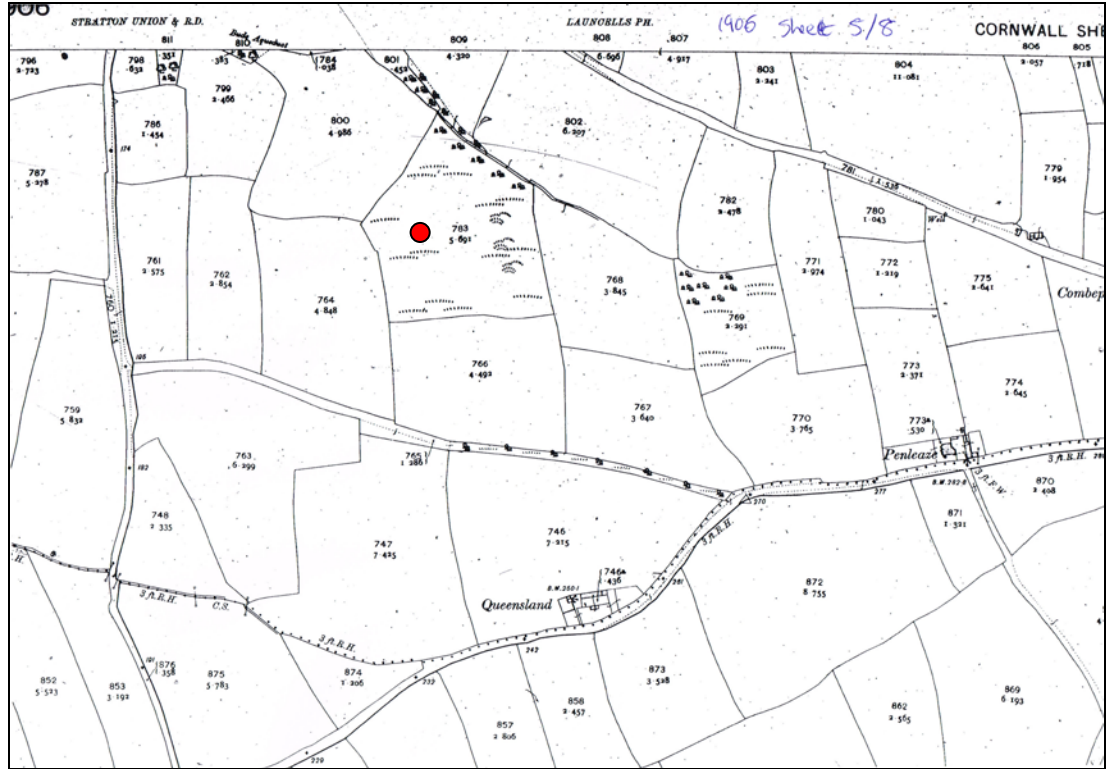


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1908. The site is indicated.

2.4 Subsequent Changes

Further amalgamation of the surrounding fields to the west, north and east of the site, has occurred with all internal boundaries removed. The original two fields subject to the proposed development have also become a single field (see Figure 1). This specifically must have happened sometime around 1968, as the boundary is still present on the 1963-4 edition OS map (Figure 6). The boundary is shown as acutely transacted by land drains on a 1968 map supplied by the land owner, which uses the 1963-4 OS map as a base map (see Figure 6), this suggests it had probably been removed by this date. It is absent from the 1979 edition and it seems likely that it was removed prior to or during the instalment of the land drains. On visiting the site the track along the southern boundary of the site has gone into an intermittent state of disuse from the south-east corner of the site running west, however remains as a consolidated gravel surface running east to Hobbacott Lane.

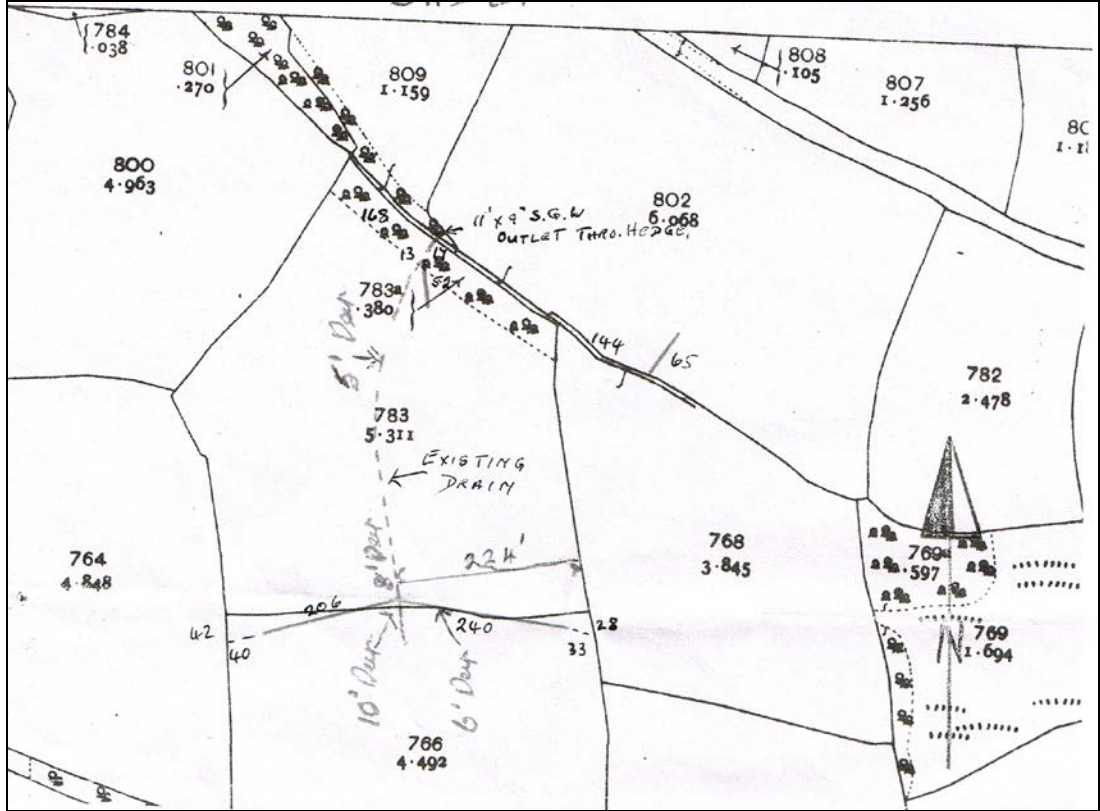


Figure 6: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1963 revision with farmers notes from 1968.

3.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

This survey was designed to record magnetic anomalies. The anomalies themselves cannot be regarded as actual archaeological features and the dimensions of the anomalies shown do not represent the dimensions of any associated archaeological features. The analysis presented below attempts to identify and characterise anomalies and anomaly groups that may pertain to archaeological deposits and structures.

The magnetic contrast across the survey areas was sufficient to be able to differentiate between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses. A total of thirteen magnetic anomaly groups were identified as pertaining to potential archaeology.

The groups of anomalies identified in the survey are numbered on the illustration below (Figure 7). Groups 1 to 3 and 5 to 6 are positive linear anomalies and are most likely field drains. Group 4 is a positive irregular anomaly, which may represent an archaeological deposit or recent rubble/bedrock. Groups 7 and 8 are positive disrupted linear anomalies of which 7 may represent the field boundary present on the 1840s Tithe map (Figure 3) and 1963 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6), but absent by the 1980s. Groups 9 and 11 are positive linear anomalies; group 10 a positive curvilinear anomaly and group 12 a disrupted parallel linear anomaly. Anomaly groups 8 to 12 may represent archaeological features of earlier field management systems. Group 13 is a weak broad bipolar anomaly and is most likely a spring.

One linear group is likely to represent a former field boundary mapped by the Ordnance Survey from 1884 and removed before 1980. Ten of these linear groups may represent archaeological deposits typical of former field and enclosure boundaries although five may relate to relatively recent land drains, some of which had been roughly located on a map of 1968 (see Figure 6). The more likely archaeological linear deposits are concentrated in the south-east of the site along the line of the proposed access route. There is one area of enhanced magnetic responses which may be associated with archaeological deposits. Such groups of responses can relate to former industrial or craft activities.

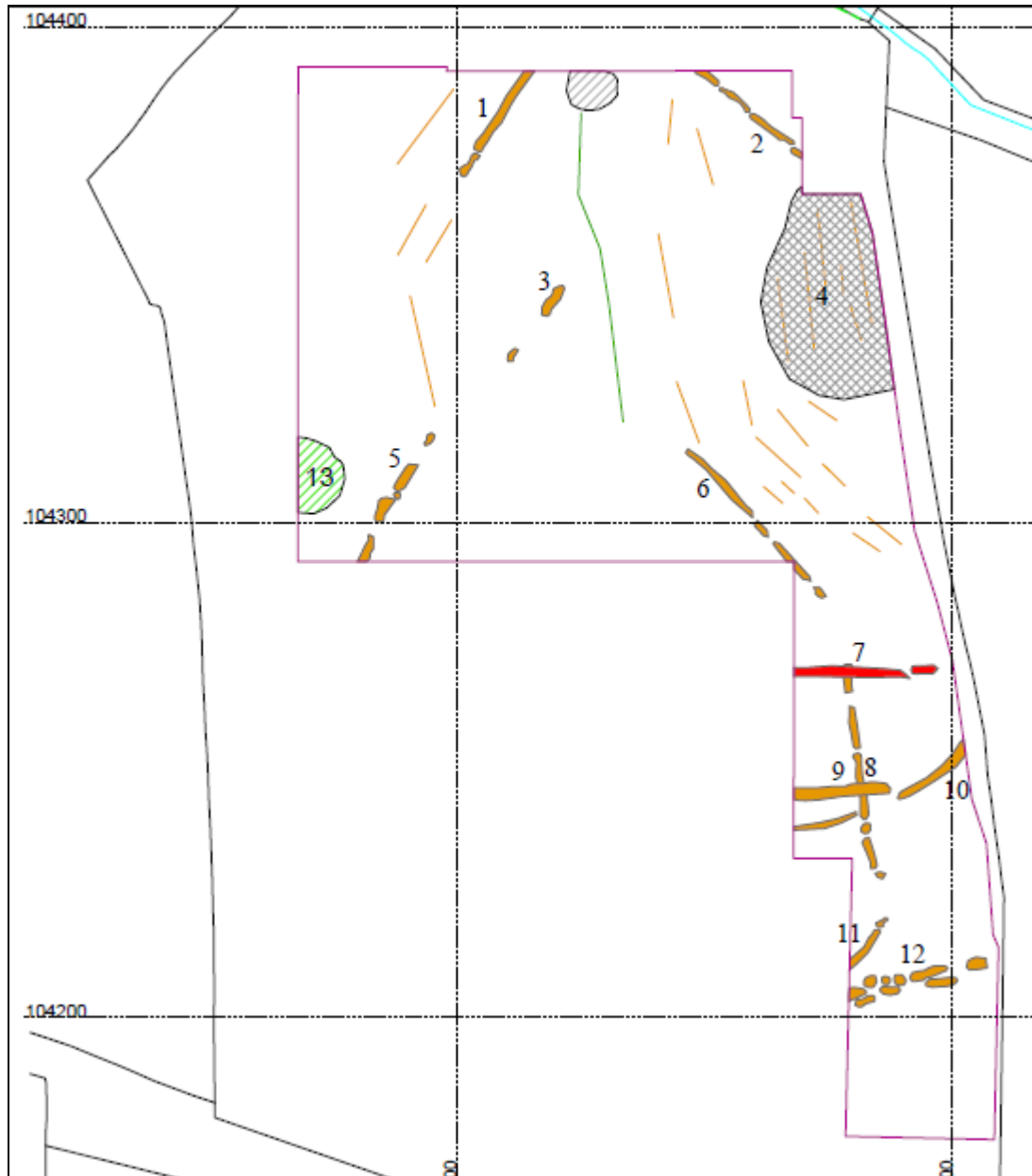


Figure 7: Geophysical Survey interpretation.

4.0 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Topsoil (100) directly overlaid Natural (101) across the site at a depth of 0.21-0.24m. Three linear features were encountered across the site (Figures 14-15). Two roughly east-west aligned ditches, [102] and [104], within the area of the access track and a north-south aligned ditch, [107], within the area of the turbine base. The entire site had been heavily ploughed with scars evident across the area and the features (see Figures 8-9).



Figure 8: Sample section 1 showing plough-scars looking north-west (1m scale).



Figure 9: South end of access road post-excitation, looking north-west (no scale).

Ditch [102] was 1.05m wide and 0.29m deep with moderately sloping sides, slightly curved on the south and straight on the north, and a flat base (Figure 10). It contained a single fill, (103), which produced no finds. Although undated it is most likely a relic drainage ditch. Ditch [102] would have sub-divided the field occupying the southern half of the site in the first half of the 20th century into two and fallen only slightly south of the field boundary in the adjacent field to the east.



Figure 10: East facing section through Ditch [102], looking west (1m scale).

Ditch [104] was 1.55m wide and 0.41m deep with a very steep south slope and moderate north slope and irregular flattish base (Figure 11). It contained two fills; (105), a basal fill defining the root disturbed edge of the boundary; and (106), a tertiary fill caused by the backfilling of the ditch and/or the ploughing out of the original hedgebank. It lines up with a now removed boundary ditch extant in 1968 as on a map of land drains provided by the resident farmer (Figure 6) and it contained heavy duty plastic bag fragments.



Figure 11: Ditch [104], looking west (2m scale).

Ditch [107] was a slight curvilinear feature some 0.55m wide and 0.46m deep with nearly vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (108) and (109) including re-deposited natural. It lines up with the north-south land drain depicted on the afore mentioned 1968 map (see Figure 6).



Figure 12: Ditch [107], looking north (1m scale).



Figure 13: Turbine base post-excavation, looking south-east (1&2m scale).

The finds were all derived from the topsoil (100) and included 1× sherd (8g) 17th-18th century North Devon gravel-tempered ware and 1× post-medieval pan tile fragment (18g).

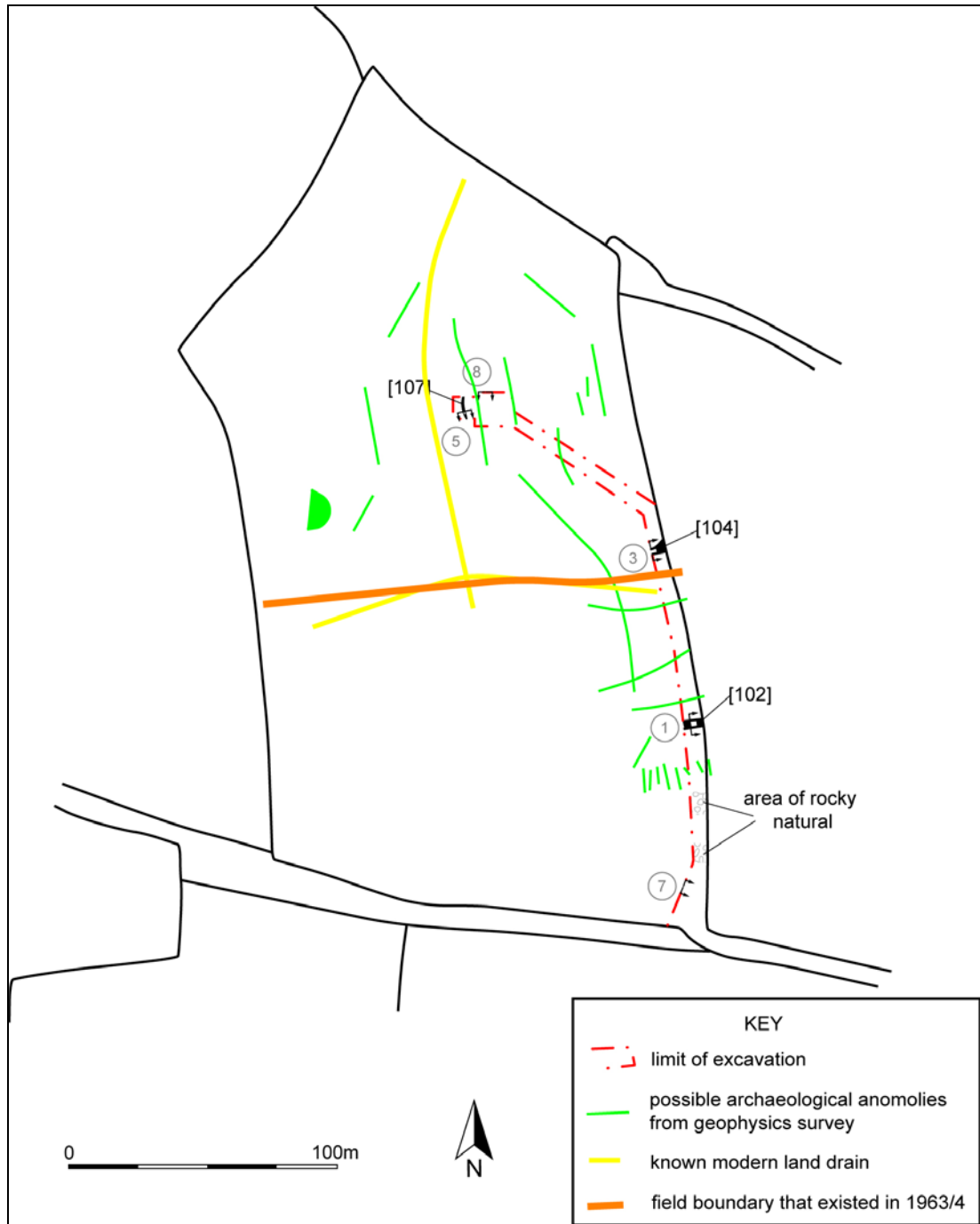


Figure 14: Site plan showing the areas of excavation and features overlain on the geophysical survey and land drain map (Figures 6 and 7).

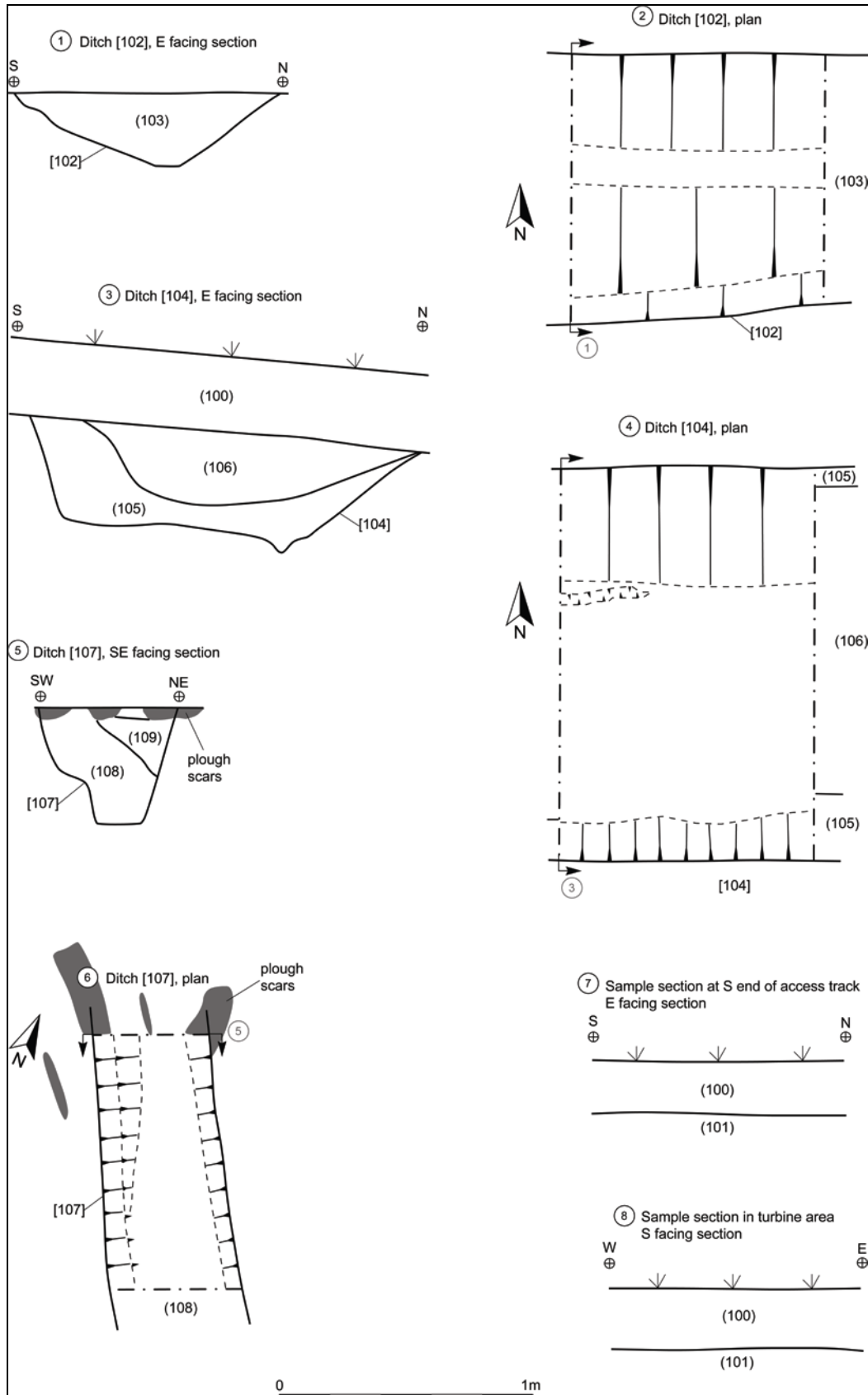


Figure 15: Detailed plans and sections of the excavated features.

5.0 Conclusions

The geophysical survey revealed a number of strong anomalies that appear to have mostly corresponded with modern drainage ditches and a known field boundary removed in recent history. It also revealed a number of weak non-descript anomalies, some of which appear to have been areas of dense plough scarring.

The desk based assessment set the site in a context of a number of phases of post medieval enclosures, but relative continuity in the fields specific to the site. A previous early medieval field system and a possible double ditched Romano-British round in the adjacent eastern field were evident within the aerial photographic record on the HER and may be indicative of further Romano-British activity or early medieval activity nearby.

The archaeological monitoring and recording confirmed the stronger geophysical anomalies as modern drainage ditches, and the pre-1840's field boundary removed in the second half of the 20th century. No other features were identified and very few surface finds to indicate that the destruction of features had occurred across the site, although plausible given the plough scars visible in the natural subsoil. Patches in the natural of rockier material may account further for some of the geophysical responses, particularly across the access track in the south-east corner of the site. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the area of excavation.

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Unpublished Sources:

Cornish Studies Library

- Launcells Tithe Map 1840
- Launcells Tithe Apportionment 1840
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND AT PENLEAZE, HOBACOTT LANE, MARHAMCHURCH, CORNWALL

Location: Land at Penleaze, Hobbacott Lane, Marhamchurch, Bude, Cornwall EX23 0ET
Parish: Launcells
County: Cornwall
NGR:
Planning Application no: PA12/09058
Proposal: Siting of a 50kW wind turbine measuring 36m to the hub and 45.6m to the tip, with three blades and a rotor diameter of 19.2m ss road
Date: 01.12.2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (The Agent) on behalf of Mr Richard Turner (The Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken within the area of the proposed turbine and access track during groundworks for the development, and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Phil Coplestone, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).
- 1.2 Planning permission for the turbine has been granted conditional on a programme of archaeological work. The planning condition (No. 8) states that:
No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.
Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record potential finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the guidance contained in the NPPF.
- 1.3 The work covered by this WSI represents a second stage of archaeological investigation on the site; any further stages of work will be covered by separate WSIs.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record indicates that, although the proposed development site is within land characterised as 20th century Farmland, it is adjacent to fields characterised as Anciently Enclosed Land with a consequent high probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains. There are also a number of known archaeological sites nearby, including MCO39203 Queensland Iron Age/Romano British round and undated enclosure (a sub-circular enclosure, approx 30m diameter, visible as cropmark ditches on aerial photographs) located in the adjacent field only 130m to the east south-east, MCO39202 Queensland Early Medieval/Medieval field system (visible on air photos) located 85m to the west north-west, MCO51960 a section of the Bude Canal at Cann Orchard, located 200m to the north-west, and the Scheduled Monument of DCO1675 Hobbacott canal incline, located 800m to the north-east. This context of surrounding archaeological sites, together with historic landscape characterisation, suggests a strong probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the footprint of, or close to, this proposed development.
- 2.2 The work covered by this WSI represents a first stage of archaeological investigation on the site; any further stages of work will be covered by separate WSIs.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the programme are:
- 3.1.1 Undertake desk-based assessment of the site;
 - 3.1.2 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey;
 - 3.1.3 Produce a report containing the geophysical data and the data in interpreted form and report on the findings of the desk-based research.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 Desk-based assessment:
The programme of work will include desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will include of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Cornwall Record Office, Cornwall Studies Library, the Courtney Library and the County Historic Environment Service.

- 4.2 Geophysical Survey:
- 4.2.1 The geophysical survey will cover an area of approximately 1.3ha. This includes the area around the turbine base, the cable run and the access trackway.
- 4.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the following standards and codes of practice:
 Institute for Archaeologists (undated) IfA house style, [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_house_style.pdf
 Institute for Archaeologists (2011) Standard and guidance archaeological geophysical survey. Reading: Author [Online], Available: <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics2010.pdf>
 Institute for Archaeologists (2009) Code of conduct. Reading: Author [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf
 Institute for Archaeologists (2008) Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology. Reading: Author [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf
 Schmidt, A. (2002) Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice, ADS series of Guides to Good Practice. Oxford: Oxbow Books [Online], Available: <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.5 Monitoring:
- 4.5.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HEPAO and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 4.5.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 6.6 below.
- 4.5.3 SWARCH will notify the HEPAO upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 5.0 REPORT**
- 5.1 The report will contain:
- 5.1.1 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.2 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.3 A location map, copies of the viewshed analysis mapping, and copies of all historic and modern map resources referred to in the text;
- 5.1.4 All specialist reports and assessments, when applicable;
- 5.1.5 A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research;
- 5.1.6 Make recommendations regarding the impact of the development, any mitigating factors, and any further work that might be necessary;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this WSI, included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report shall be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 6.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**
- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 6.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 6.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 6.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 6.5 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under reference southwes1-138634.
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
- 7.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological research will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience and the geophysical survey will be carried out by Ross Dean of Substrata. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Appendix 1 – List of specialists

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Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

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Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell
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Post Medieval Graham Langman
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Appendix 2

SUBSEQUENT WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING AT PENLEAZE, HOBACOTT LANE, MARHAMCHURCH, CORNWALL

Location: Land at Penleaze, Hobacott Lane, Marhamchurch, Bude, Cornwall EX23 0ET
Parish: Launcells
County: Cornwall
NGR:
Planning Application no: PA12/09058
Proposal: Siting of a 50kW wind turbine measuring 36m to the hub and 45.6m to the tip, with three blades and a rotor diameter of 19.2mss road
Date: 21.01.2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (The Agent) on behalf of Mr Richard Turner (The Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken within the area of the proposed turbine and access track during groundworks for the development, and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Phil Coplestone, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).
- 1.2 Planning permission for the turbine has been granted conditional on a programme of archaeological work. The planning condition (No. 8) states that:
No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.
Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record potential finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the guidance contained in the NPPF.
- 1.3 The work covered by this WSI represents a second stage of archaeological investigation on the site; any further stages of work will be covered by separate WSIs.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record indicates that, although the proposed development site is within land characterised as 20th century Farmland, it is adjacent to fields characterised as Anciently Enclosed Land with a consequent high probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains. There are also a number of known archaeological sites nearby, including MCO39203 Queensland Iron Age/Romano British round and undated enclosure (a sub-circular enclosure, approx 30m diameter, visible as cropmark ditches on aerial photographs) located in the adjacent field only 130m to the east south-east, MCO39202 Queensland Early Medieval/Medieval field system (visible on air photos) located 85m to the west north-west, MCO51960 a section of the Bude Canal at Cann Orchard, located 200m to the north-west, and the Scheduled Monument of DCO1675 Hobacott canal incline, located 800m to the north-east. This context of surrounding archaeological sites, together with historic landscape characterisation, suggests a strong probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the footprint of, or close to, this proposed development.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the programme are:
- 3.1.1 Undertake archaeological monitoring during groundworks for the turbine;
- 3.1.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording:
All groundworks including the cable trench and the area for the base of the turbine will be excavated under archaeological supervision (see attached plan). All groundworks including service trenching and topsoil stripping will be carried out by machine, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and the HEPAO to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed. Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:
- 4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.
- 4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.

- 4.1.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a *minimum*:
- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features;
 - iv) a minimum of one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
- 4.1.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and the HEPAO.
- 4.1.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
- 4.1.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.1.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.2 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HES will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HEPAO and the client/applicant to determine the appropriate mitigation.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.5 Monitoring
- 4.5.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HEPAO and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
 - 4.5.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 6.6 below.
 - 4.5.3 SWARCH will notify the HEPAO upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by CCHES and will consist of:
- 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
 - 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
 - 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO.
- 5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints will be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum.
- 5.3 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002* and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field notes and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum. The museum's current guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to
- 6.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 6.3 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HEPAO on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HES either digitally or as a hard-copy. However, the results of the earlier evaluation work will need to be incorporated within this report, and appropriately archived with this. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.
- A report will include the following elements:
- 6.3.1 A report number, date, version number and the OASIS record number;
 - 6.3.2 A copy of this WSI;
 - 6.3.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 6.3.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 6.3.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
 - 6.3.6 A summary of the project's results;
 - 6.4.7 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 6.3.8 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - 6.3.9 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
 - 6.3.10 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These should be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans must show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - 6.3.11 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - 6.3.12 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 6.3.13 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
 - 6.3.14 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.
 - 6.3.15 Site matrices where appropriate;
 - 6.3.16 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
 - 6.3.17 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation.
- 6.4 The HEPAO will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the HEPAO.
- 6.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 6.6 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference southwes1-138634.
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
- 7.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological research will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience and the geophysical survey will be carried out by Ross Dean of Substrata. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

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Appendix 3

Details from the 1840 Tithe Apportionment for Launcells

Number	Field-name	Land-use	Occupier	Owner
PART OF CAN ORCHARD				
1800	Gust Close	Arable	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1801	West Close	Arable	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1802	Middle Close	Arable	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1803	Second Field Above Canal	Arable	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1804	Upper Canal	Meadow	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1805	Orchard	Orchard	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1806	Orchard	Orchard	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1807	Garden	Garden and Orchard	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1808	Meadow	Meadow	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1809	Potato Plot	Garden	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
1932	Stephens Meadow	Meadow	John Thorne	Lewis William Buck Esq.
LONGLANDS				
1881	The Close	Arable	John Symons	Lewis William Buck Esq. & Ann Uglow
1887	Lower Longland	Pasture	John Symons	Lewis William Buck Esq. & Ann Uglow
1888	Higher Longland	Pasture	John Symons	Lewis William Buck Esq. & Ann Uglow
CAN ORCHARD				
1886	Lower Melland	Arable and Coarse Pasture	John Symons	John Symons
1889	Wellens Close	Coarse Pasture	John Symons	John Symons
1890	Higher Westland	Arable and Coarse Pasture	John Symons	John Symons
1893	South Moor	Arable and Coarse Pasture	John Symons	John Symons
1899	Higher Mellands	Arable and Coarse Pasture	John Symons	John Symons
1900	Deer Park	Arable and Coarse Pasture	John Symons	John Symons
1902	Dog Pit Meadow	Arable and Coarse Pasture	John Symons	John Symons
?				
1883	Under Canal	Arable	John Symons	Sir John Butler Yarde Buller Bart.
1884	Coppice	Coppice	John Symons	Sir John Butler Yarde Buller Bart.
1885	Lower Millen	Arable and Coarse Pasture	John Symons	Sir John Butler Yarde Buller Bart.
1901	Higher Millen	Arable and Coarse Pasture	John Symons	Sir John Butler Yarde Buller Bart.

Appendix 4

Key HER Entries

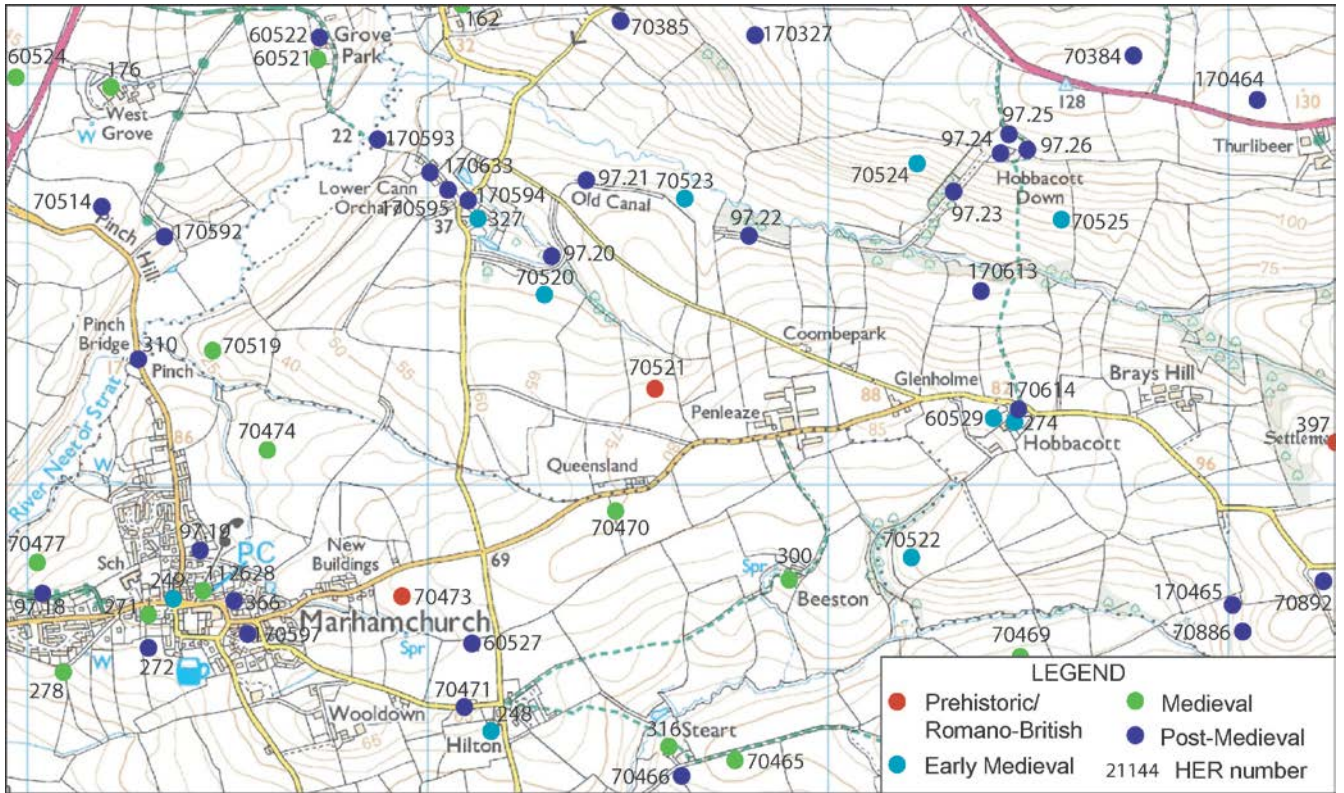


Figure 16: Relevant HER entries.

HER Number: 97.18
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Post Medieval inclined plane
Grid Reference: SS 2194 0372
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: Marhamchurch incline was the first inclined plane on the Bude Canal. It had a rise of 120 ft and was 836 ft long, operated by a water wheel. The wheelpit has been partially infilled, and the course of the incline is now obscured by new housing and other encroachment.
Related records: Part of: BUDE CANAL - Post Medieval canal (Monument)

HER Number: 97.19
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Post Medieval canal
Grid Reference: SS 2246 0380
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Monument Types: CANAL (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A short section of the Bude Canal, which appears to survive in Marhamchurch village according to OS map and aerial photograph evidence from 2005 (JRS).

HER Number: 97.20
Name: CANN ORCHARD - Post Medieval canal
Grid Reference: SS 2323 0462
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A short section of the Bude Canal, which appears to survive at Cann Orchard according to OS map and aerial photograph evidence from 2005 (JRS).

HER Number: 97.21
Name: CANN ORCHARD - Post Medieval canal
Grid Reference: SS 2347 0474
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A short section of the Bude Canal, which appears to survive at Cann Orchard according to OS map and aerial photograph evidence from 2005 (JRS).

HER Number: 97.22

- Name:** COOMBEPARK - Post Medieval canal
Grid Reference: SS 2381 0461
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A short section of the Bude Canal, which appears to survive at Coombepark according to OS map and aerial photograph evidence from 2005 (JRS).
- HER Number:** 97.23
Name: HOBACOTT DOWN - Post Medieval inclined plane
Grid Reference: SS 2424 0469
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The Hobbacott Incline is the most notable engineering feature on the Bude Canal, and the largest inclined plane built on any canal. It has a vertical rise of 225 ft and is 935 ft long. It was worked by the 'bucket in well' system, hauling the small wheeled tub boats up the incline on a chain as a large bucket filled with water descended a shaft. A steam engine was housed at the top of the incline for use in emergencies. Hobbacott Incline is relatively well-preserved, and is a Scheduled Monument.
- HER Number:** 97.24
Name: HOBACOTT DOWN - Post Medieval lock keepers cottage
Grid Reference: SS 2445 0482
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The incline-keeper's cottage at the head of the Hobbacott Incline. The house was formerly the residence of John Honey, the company secretary. The building is Listed, grade II, and is in private ownership.
- HER Number:** 97.25
Name: HOBACOTT DOWN - Post Medieval canal warehouse
Grid Reference: SS 2443 0483
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A canal warehouse and store at the head of the Hobbacott Incline on the Bude Canal. The buildings are of rubble stone masonry under a slate roof, and are within the Scheduled area.
- HER Number:** 97.26
Name: HOBACOTT DOWN - Post Medieval bridge
Grid Reference: SS 2450 0483
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A small bridge carrying the lane over the Bude Canal. Only the stone abutments survive, and the deck has been replaced by a concrete slab.
- HER Number:** 162
Name: MARSH - Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2303 0521
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Marsh is first recorded in 1284. The name is English and is self-explanatory. Marsh is recorded on OS maps of 1813 and 1888, and is still occupied.
- HER Number:** 176
Name: WEST GROVE - Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2225 0499
Parish: Bude Stratton, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of West Grove is first recorded in 1389. West Grove is recorded on the 1st Edition OS map of 1888 and is still occupied.
- HER Number:** 248
Name: HILTON - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor, Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2316 0340
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement and manor of Hilton is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it was held by Alfred from the Count of Mortain. Osborn held it before 1066. There was land sufficient for 10 ploughteams here, although there were only 5 ploughs in fact; also 10 acres of woodland and 50 acres of pasture. The population recorded consisted of 7 villagers, 11 smallholders and 3 slaves. 6 cattle, 2 pigs, 70 sheep and 17 goats are also noted. The value of the manor had dropped from 100s in 1066 to 50s in 1086. The name Hilton is English and means 'hill farm'. According to the OS 6-inch map of 1963, the settlement of Hilton is still extant. This map marks 'remains of manor house' here, which are said to be the southern portion of the farmhouse. However, the OS in 1977 recorded that externally, Hilton appears to be of C18 and C19 date, the southern portion is simply a single storey out-building. There are no signs of re-used materials in barns and outbuildings.
- HER Number:** 248.10
Name: HILTON - Medieval chapel
Grid Reference: SS 2315 0338
Full description: A site of a chapel associated with the manor house at Hilton is recorded in 1872. There are no remains; the site is regarded as being within the farm complex (SS 2316 0340).
- HER Number:** 249
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement, Medieval manor
Grid Reference: SS 2238 0370

Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement and manor of Marhamchurch is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, when it was held by Hamelin from the Count. Alnoth held it before 1066. The manor contained land sufficient for 4 teams to plough; there were only 2 ploughs there, however; also 5 acres of woodland and 60 acres of pasture. The population recorded comprised 2 villagers, 3 smallholders and 3 slaves, 6 cattle and 20 sheep were also noted. The value of the manor had dropped from 20 shillings to 15 shillings. The name Marhamchurch is English. Marhamchurch is still occupied.

HER Number: 271
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Medieval church
Grid Reference: SS 2230 0368
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: Sedding conjectures that the Norman church at Marhamchurch consisted of nave, chancel and south transept, though Henderson suggests that it was cruciform. Pevsner believes that the masonry of the south transept is Norman while Sedding says "it is quite probable that the south and east walls of the chancel stand on their old foundations, as well as those of the south transept and the south wall of the nave", where the walls are about 3ft thick. Sedding also suggests that the chamfered plinth of the north aisle wall is Norman, perhaps re-used in the C15 when the north arcade was constructed. There are also several pieces of stone, re-used from the Norman church in the later fabric, and two pieces of carved stone. One is a fragment of a capital (though Henderson says that this must have been brought from elsewhere) and the base belonging to the corner shaft of a doorway. The present church is basically C14 and C15. The chancel, transept and tower are C14, the porch and the north aisle C15. The old roofs are still in existence, and well preserved, having been carefully prepared in oak. The bosses have gone. The bays of nave and chancel had their plaster removed in 1906, when it was discovered that they had been plastered only 80 years previously, and never before. Sedding suggests that nave and chancel roofs are late C14, and the north aisle roof early C16. There was an anchorite's cell at Marhamchurch in the early C15. It was inhabited by one Cecilia Moys. The cell was probably on the north side of the chancel, its site being now occupied by the aisle. Built into the west wall is a stone which may be the window of the cell. It is a slab of greenstone pierced with 3 apertures, one above with a trefoil head formerly having had an iron bar and two rectangular slits beneath it. The south door of the church, with its old iron work, is coeval with the C15 doorway. One of the wrought iron handles is the original sanctuary handle. A four-holed cresset stone lamp is preserved in the church. In the porch is a stoup of C14 date and there is a C15 piscina in the south transept. Only one late C15 carved bench end survives. The pulpit is Jacobean, and the font is modern.

HER Number: 271.10
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Early Medieval church
Grid Reference: SS 223 036
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The manor of "Maronechirche" is recorded in Domesday book, 1086, and was in existence before 1066. This was a secular manor, and no church is mentioned in the Domesday account. However, the place name ending in 'church' implies an early medieval ecclesiastical centre after which the manor was named. All the features of the site, its sub-rectangular churchyard, its English name and dedication, suggest a place of English origin (APJ). No remains survive of a pre-Norman church. Baring-Gould and Fisher suggest that a Celtic monastery may have been founded at Marhamchurch by the disciples of St Monynna. On the strength of this, the OS have regarded Marhamchurch as a "possible site of monastic cell" (index card). However, the only evidence of a Celtic foundation resides in speculative local tradition of a cell on the site of the present church, or to the east of it where the war memorial now stands. Of the dedication, Gover says "the early spellings rather favour the OE personal name Maerwynn, the name of the 10th century abbess of Romsey".

HER Number: 272
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Post Medieval guildhall
Grid Reference: SS 223 036
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: 'The Old gild house which stood in the churchyard was pulled down in the last century.'

HER Number: 278
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Medieval strip field
Grid Reference: SS 221 035
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: To the SW of Marhamchurch and recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1888 are the long, thin and curving fields which may represent the enclose strips of a medieval open field system associated with the settlement of Marhamchurch.

HER Number: 300
Name: BEESTON - Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2392 0378
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Beeston is first recorded in 1314. The name is English and means 'east of the tun' - in relationship to Marhamchurch. Beeston is still occupied.

HER Number: 310
Name: PINCH BRIDGE - Post Medieval bridge
Grid Reference: SS 2229 0431

Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: Pinch Bridge is marked on the 1st Edition OS 1880 map and was still extant in 1963. It carries the main road from Marhamchurch to Bude over the River Neet.

HER Number: 311
Name: RATTENBURY - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Grid Reference: SS 2374 0289
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The name of Rattenbury may suggest the site of a prehistoric earthwork. Richard Heard believes he may have located it, to the west of the farmyard in Mowhay Field, where there is a small but distinctive circular enclosure, 40ft (12.2m) in diameter. It has a clear boundary like a decayed hedge, without a ditch. He suggests that it could alternatively be a threshing floor.

HER Number: 316
Name: STEART - Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2360 0333
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Steart is first recorded in 1296. The name is English and means a 'tail, or point of land'. Steart is still occupied.

HER Number: 319
Name: WATERSTONE - Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2416 0316
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT (First mentioned Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: The settlement of Waterstone is first recorded in 1520 when it is spelt "Horstone". The name is English and means 'boundary stone'. Waterstone is still occupied.

HER Number: 327
Name: CANN ORCHARD - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2312 0466
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Cann Orchard is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt "Orcet". It was held by William of the Count. Aelfric had held it before 1066. The estate had land sufficient for 2 ploughteams, 2 acres of woodland and 10 acres pasture. The population recorded consisted of 1 villager, 4 smallholders and 2 slaves. 30 sheep and 20 goats are mentioned. The value of the manor had dropped from 15s to 12s. The prefix 'Cann' appears in 1580 possibly a family name, added to distinguish this place from Week Orchard (246). The 1813 map shows the settlement of Cann Orchard to be just to the south of its present location. It looks as though the settlement was re-located when the Bude canal was built, between 1819 and 1826. This is likely to have been the site of the medieval settlement. According to the modern OS Mastermap the site is still present along with Lower Cann Orchard, although the 1963 OS 6-inch map shows the site as Lower Cann Orchard but Cann Orchard itself is not named.

HER Number: 366
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop
Grid Reference: SS 2251 0369
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A smithy at Marhamchurch is marked on the 1st Edition OS map circa 1880 (b1).

HER Number: 397
Name: BLAKE WOOD CAMP - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Grid Reference: SS 2535 0410
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: Blake Wood camp is an irregular shaped enclosure, measuring 80m N-S by 70m E-W. Where well-preserved on the east (until recently in woodland) it appears as two weak banks 3.5m wide and 0.5m high, the outer 2.0m wide and 0.3m high. The ditch is 3.0m wide and 0.5m deep. On the south there is a 5.0m break, possibly an entrance. The west half is in poor condition, mostly 0.3m deep ditch. The OS could find no reason for the bulge on the north, and suggest that the round may never have been completed. The remains are visible on air photos (p1-p3) and were plotted as part of the NMP.

HER Number: 60521
Name: EAST GROVE - Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2275 0510
Parish: Bude Stratton, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of East Grove is first recorded in 1389. No place of this name survives now, but it may be the same as Grove Park (60522), which is to the east of West Grove.

HER Number: 60522
Name: GROVE PARK - Post Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2275 0510
Parish: Bude Stratton, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Grove Park is first recorded on the 1st Edition OS map of 1813. East Grove was recorded in 1389 (60521). Grove Park is still occupied.

HER Number: 60522.10

- Name:** GROVE PARK - Post Medieval horse engine
Grid Reference: SS 2272 0511
Parish: Bude Stratton, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A rectangular horse engine house is attached to a barn at Grove Park. The interior has not been examined.
- HER Number:** 60524
Name: LOWER HEYFORD - Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 22 05
Parish: Bude Stratton, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Lower Heyford is mentioned only once in 1578. The site is lost, unless the reference is to the settlement at Howard Mill (178) or to the part of Howard (177), which is on the west side of the Stratton Road.
- HER Number:** 60527
Name: LITTLE HILTON - Post Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2312 0360
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Little Hilton is recorded on the 1st Edition 25-inch map of 1888. It is marked as a roofed building on the 1963 6-inch map and on the modern Mastermap as still in use as a farm building and not a dwelling.
- HER Number:** 60529
Name: HOBACOTT - Early Medieval findspot
Grid Reference: SS 244 041
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A worked stone was noted by Gwynneth King at Hobbacott. It was built into a wall, and was of a different stone from the wall. It possibly had a letter 'n' incised on it and a socket in the centre. It is suggested that it came from a chapel at Hobbacott, though none is now known to have existed here.
- HER Number:** 60534
Name: RATTENBURY - Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2379 0288
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Rattenbury is first recorded in 1315. The name contains an unknown first element plus 'bury'. The OS 6-inch map of 1963 shows Rattenbury to be still inhabited.
- HER Number:** 70384
Name: LAUNCELLS - Post Medieval quarry
Grid Reference: SS 2477 0506
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A quarry is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP.
- HER Number:** 70385
Name: HOBACOTT DOWN - Post Medieval quarry
Grid Reference: SS 2351 0516
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A quarry is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP.
- HER Number:** 70465
Name: WATERSTONE - Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2375 0329
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on air photos (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
- HER Number:** 70466
Name: WATERSTONE - Post Medieval quarry
Grid Reference: SS 2361 0328
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A quarry is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP.
- HER Number:** 70467
Name: WOODKNOWLE - Post Medieval quarry
Grid Reference: SS 2333 0300
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A quarry is visible on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP.
- HER Number:** 70468
Name: WATERSTONE - Post Medieval quarry
Grid Reference: SS 2449 0343
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A quarry is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP.
- HER Number:** 70469

- Name:** WATERSTONE - Medieval field boundary
Grid Reference: SS 2452 0357
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A field boundary is visible in air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP. The boundary is sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, and is likely to form part of a medieval field system.
- HER Number:** 70470
Name: BEESTON - Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2347 0393
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
- HER Number:** 70471
Name: HILTON - Post Medieval quarry
Grid Reference: SS 2304 0343
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: Two quarries are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP.
- HER Number:** 70473
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Iron Age round, Romano British round, Undated enclosure
Grid Reference: SS 2296 0369
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A sub-circular enclosure, diameter approx 51m, is visible as a cropmark ditch on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. It is possible that this feature is the remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British round.
- HER Number:** 70474
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2261 0405
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
- HER Number:** 70477
Name: HELEBRIDGE - Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2202 0377
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
- HER Number:** 70514
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Post Medieval quarry
Grid Reference: SS 2218 0466
Parish: Bude Stratton, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A quarry is visible on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP.
- HER Number:** 70519
Name: PINCH BRIDGE - Medieval field boundary
Grid Reference: SS 2247 0433
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A field boundary is visible in aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The boundary is sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, and is likely to form part of a medieval field system.
- HER Number:** 70520
Name: QUEENSLAND - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2331 0444
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
- HER Number:** 70521
Name: QUEENSLAND - Iron Age round, Romano British round, Undated enclosure
Grid Reference: SS 2356 0426
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A sub-circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The enclosure comprises one complete ditch of diameter 30m approx, and a second outer ditch visible only on the NW edge. It is possible that this feature is the remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British round.
- HER Number:** 70522
Name: BEESTON - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2419 0382
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.

- HER Number:** 70523
Name: COOMBEPARK - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2359 0472
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
- HER Number:** 70524
Name: HOBACOTT - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2423 0476
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
- HER Number:** 70525
Name: HOBACOTT - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SS 2461 0462
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The remains of a field system are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
- HER Number:** 70886
Name: ROBERTSHILL - Post Medieval quarry
Grid Reference: SS 2505 0364
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A quarry is visible on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The quarry is marked on the 1st Edition OS map c1880.
- HER Number:** 70892
Name: ROBERTSHILL - Post Medieval extractive pit
Grid Reference: SS 2526 0377
Monument Types: EXTRACTIVE PIT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A pair of extractive pits are visible on aerial photographs & were plotted as part of the NMP.
- HER Number:** 112628
Name: COURT FARM - Medieval manor house
Grid Reference: SS 2245 0373
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The house called Court Farm is supposed to incorporate remains of the manor house of the manor of Marhamchurch. The remains of the manor house are said to consist of the west and part of the north and south walls of what is now used as a farmhouse. However the OS report that the house "is a 2-storeyed building of stone rubble construction with modern windows, roof and chimneys. Externally there is nothing to indicate a pre-C19 date and there is no evidence of reused materials in the farm buildings".
- HER Number:** 170327
Name: KITTS - Post Medieval beacon
Grid Reference: SS 2378 0511
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: Two fields south of the lane between Mapowers and Marsh are called 'Bear Beacons' 1840. There are no remains but the field is in an elevated position and is therefore possibly a beacon site.
- HER Number:** 170464
Name: THURLIBEER - Post Medieval house
Grid Reference: SS 2504 0493
Parish: Whitstone, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A house is shown in 1813 alongside a road northwest of Thurlibeer Farm. No remains are extant; the road has been widened and the NGR is approximate.
- HER Number:** 170465
Name: ROBERTSHILL - Post Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2500 0370
Parish: Whitstone, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The settlement of Robertshill is recorded on the 1st Edition OS 1:2500 c1880 map. It is no longer occupied.
- HER Number:** 170592
Name: PINCH BRIDGE - Post Medieval farmstead
Grid Reference: SS 2234 0460
Parish: Bude Stratton, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A group of farm outbuildings is shown north of Pinch Bridge on the Tithe Map; these appear to have been apart of a small farmstead. One building had disappeared by 1880, the other is still extant on the modern OS Mastermap.

- HER Number:** 170593
Name: LOWER CANN ORCHARD - Post Medieval corn mill
Grid Reference: SS 2286 0484
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: The Tithe Map shows mills at Lower Cann Orchard. The mills had disappeared by 1880 and the area has been landscaped in recent years, but there are some traces of outbuildings remaining. (RIS-NT)
- HER Number:** 170594
Name: CANN ORCHARD - Post Medieval threshing mill, Post Medieval corn mill
Grid Reference: SS 2310 0468
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A large wheelpit was discovered at Cann Orchard when a farm outbuilding was converted to a dwelling, indicating the site of a mill. A pond is shown on the 1st Edition OS map c1880 at SS 2314 0460. Grinding stones were located at the site suggesting this was a corn or grist mill; however the stones may have come from a site at Lower Cann Orchard. (RIS-NT)
- HER Number:** 170595
Name: CANN ORCHARD - Post Medieval ridge and furrow, Post Medieval orchard
Grid Reference: SS 2305 0471
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: Extensive orchards are shown at Cann Orchard in 1880. Ridge and furrow associated with orchards is still present (RIS-NT).
- HER Number:** 170597
Name: MARHAMCHURCH - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel
Grid Reference: SS 2256 0363
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is recorded in Marhamchurch in 1880. The building is extant however it is now a dwelling (RIS-NT).
- HER Number:** 170613
Name: HOBACOTT - Post Medieval brickworks
Grid Reference: SS 2438 0449
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A field north of Hobbacott is called "Brickfield" on the Tithe Apportionment. A site investigation revealed that the field is low lying, in a stream valley and appears to contain clay. A possible infilled pit lies at SS 2439 0450 (RIS-NT).
- HER Number:** 170614
Name: HOBACOTT - Post Medieval horse engine
Grid Reference: SS 2448 0415
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A rectangular horse engine house is attached to the main barn on the east side of Hobbacott complex. No machinery remains (RIS-NT).
- HER Number:** 170621
Name: HILTON - Post Medieval bridge
Grid Reference: SS 2333 0309
Parish: Marhamchurch, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: A single segmental arched stone bridge carries a road across a stream southeast of Hilton. It is probably C19 (RIS-NT).
- HER Number:** 170633
Name: CANN ORCHARD - Post Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SS 2302 0475
Parish: Launcells, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Full description: In 1748 Martyn recorded a hamlet at Cann Orchard. Although a large house, former farm building and a cottage are still extant, there are also ruined buildings, suggesting the settlement was once more extensive (RIS-NT).

Appendix 5

Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	Topsoil Mid orange-grey brown, friable clay=silt. Very clean. Finds = ×1 North Devon gravel-tempered post-med 8g, ×1 pan tile fragment 18g	Overlies everything	0.20-0.30m	-
(101)	Natural Mid yellow orange with white-blue, compact clay with occasional angular mudstone rocks and veins.	Cut by everything	-	-
[102]	Cut of Ditch South slope = gentle becoming moderate concave slope. North slope = moderate & straight to flattish base. Aligned E-W. 1 fill. Undated. Possible 20 th century drainage ditch. 1.06m wide.	Contains (103)	0.29m	-
(103)	Fill of Ditch Mottled light blue-grey, compact silt-clay with very occasional small (<15mm) angular quartz stones and charcoal flecks & has yellow-orange natural clay bits and small roots. No finds.	Fill of [102]	0.29m	-
[104]	Cut of Ditch Very steep south slope, moderate north slope with irregular flattish base. probably hedge and bank removed post 1968. Aligned ENE-WSW. 2 fills, undated, 1.50m wide.	Contains (105), (106)	0.40m	-
(105)	Fill of Ditch Basal fill of Ditch [104]. Mid grey-brown mottled with red-orange veins, firm-soft clay and clay-silt. Find = heavy duty plastic bag (late C20) discarded.	Fill of [104], overlaid by (106)	0.40m	C20
(106)	Fill of Ditch Tertiary fill of Ditch [104]. Mid-light yellow-brown, firm clay-silt. = Bank ploughed into ditch. Finds=heavy duty plastic bag.	Fill of [104], overlies (105)	0.29m	C20
[107]	Cut of Drain Cut of modern curvilinear drainage ditch, backfilled with mixed topsoil and re-deposited natural. Near vertical stepped sides with flat base. aligned N-S and curving E. 2 fills, undated, 0.55m wide.	Contains (108), (109)	0.46m	C20
(108)	Fill of Drain Mid orange-brown, soft clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and sand. No finds.	Fill of [107], overlaid by (109)	0.46m	C20
(109)	Fill of Drain Lens of re-deposited natural. Orange and white compact clay. No finds.	Fill of [107], overlies (108)	0.27m	C20

Appendix 6

List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report.

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
LMP12(1)	Sample section 1, at S end of access road, includes plough scars	E	1m
LMP12(2)	Site shots from SE corner, on top of bank	S	-
LMP12(3)	As above	E	-
LMP12(4)	Ditch [102], section	SE	-
LMP12(5)	As above	W	-
LMP12(6)	As above	N	-
LMP12(7)	As above + entrance in distance (ditch from living memory?)	E	1m
LMP12(8)	Access road along E boundary, post-excavation	E	2m
LMP12(9)	As above	N	2m
LMP12(10)	Access road post-excavation s end	S	1+2m
LMP12(11)	Entrance to access road, already disturbed, post-excavation	S	1+2m
LMP12(12)	N end of access road aligned NW-SE, post-excavation	E	1m
LMP12(13)	Turbine & turning area, post-excavation	E	2m
LMP12(14)	Ditch [104] + entrance in distance (ditch from living memory?)	S	1m
LMP12(15)	Ditch [104], section	SE	1m
LMP12(16)	Sample section 2 at turbine area	W	1+2m
LMP12(17)	Drainage ditch/land drain [107], section	W	1m
LMP12(18)	Turbine area post excavation	S	1+2m



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