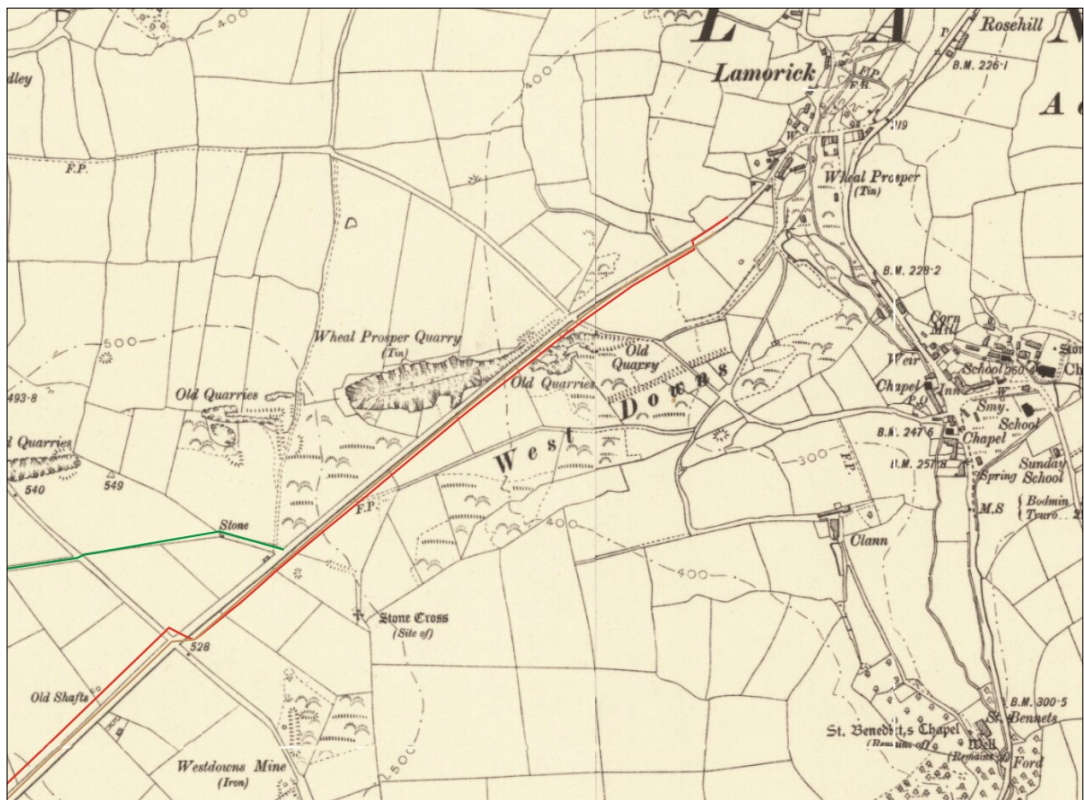


LANIVET TO LAKE VIEW PIPELINE

LANIVET CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160302

Lanivet to Lake View Pipeline, Lanivet, Cornwall Results of a Desk-Based Assessment

By Peter Webb
Report Version 01
2nd March 2016

Work undertaken by SWARCH for James Lockyer of James Lockyer Associates Ltd.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by James Lockyer of James Lockyer Associates Ltd. (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment for the proposed route(s) of a sewer main between Lanivet and Lake View Country Club, near Bodmin, Cornwall

The route(s) of the proposed sewer main runs west from Lamorick to the Lake View Country Club in the parish of Lanivet, on land currently under a mix of pasture and arable rotation. The desk-based assessment identified that the fields have been in agricultural use since at least the mid 17th century, although most of the eastern part of the route crosses land that was, until the 19th century, unenclosed open common. It also identified a number of earlier Prehistoric features in the surrounding landscape, along with streamworks and mining activity of medieval and post-medieval date.

Where they survive, the proposed development is likely to disturb buried archaeological deposits or remains. The features identified along the route of the pipeline are of a medium significance and a programme of monitoring and recording may be required.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location:	Lanivet to Lake View
Parish:	Lanivet
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX 03732 64103
SWARCH ref:	LLV16
Oasis No.:	Southwes1-244464

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by James Lockyer of James Lockyer Associates Ltd. (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment of several proposed routes of a sewer requisition main between Lanivet and Lake View Country Club, near Bodmin, Cornwall. This work was carried out in accordance with CIFA and Historic England guidance on the preparation of desk-based assessments.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed route(s) of the pipeline runs for c.2km within the modern civil parish of Lanivet, extending from the northern edge of the village near Lamorick west to the Lake View Country Club, to the north of the A30. The survey area follows a linear route through fields in close proximity to the 'Old Coach Road' joining Lamorick and Higher Brynn Farm (see Figure 1).

The soils in this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate of the Denbigh 2 Formation (SSEW 1983), which overlie the slate, siltstone and sandstone of the Meadfoot Group (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The pipeline route(s) are located within the Hundred and Deanery of Pyder, extending west from between Lamorick and Lanivet, to just south of the village of Rosewarrick. The documentary background to the site is surprisingly sparse; the tithe apportionment indicates that in 1839 the site formed part of the lands of Rosewarrick, under the ownership of Anna Maria Agar, representative of the Robartes family. A settlement at Rosewarrick is first recorded in 1201, though sub-divided in 1294 to form Higher and Lower Rosewarrick. A settlement at Lanivet is first recorded in 1268; and a settlement is first recorded at Lamorick in 1327.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The historic fieldscape in this area is characterised by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *medieval farmland*, though the pipeline route runs mainly through post-medieval enclosures, with modern enclosed land and upland rough ground at the western end. Medieval farmland forms part of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL), the agricultural heartland of Cornwall, with the settlements and field systems typically having clear medieval antecedents. AEL has also been demonstrated to indicate areas first settled, enclosed and farmed during late Prehistory i.e. the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500-1000 BC) until the Roman period (AD 43-410) and continuing into the early medieval period (AD 410-1066). It is considered highly likely that buried archaeology dating to the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods generally survives within areas of AEL. The post-

medieval enclosures of the 17th to 19th centuries often further subdivided the agricultural landscape, enclosing upland rough ground formerly in use as common land, whilst modern enclosure further altered the landscape.

The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (see Appendix 2) records a number of heritage assets in close proximity to the proposed pipeline route, spanning Prehistoric settlement and burial monuments, medieval settlement and post-medieval industry. Further descriptions of nearby heritage assets can be seen in Appendix 2.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

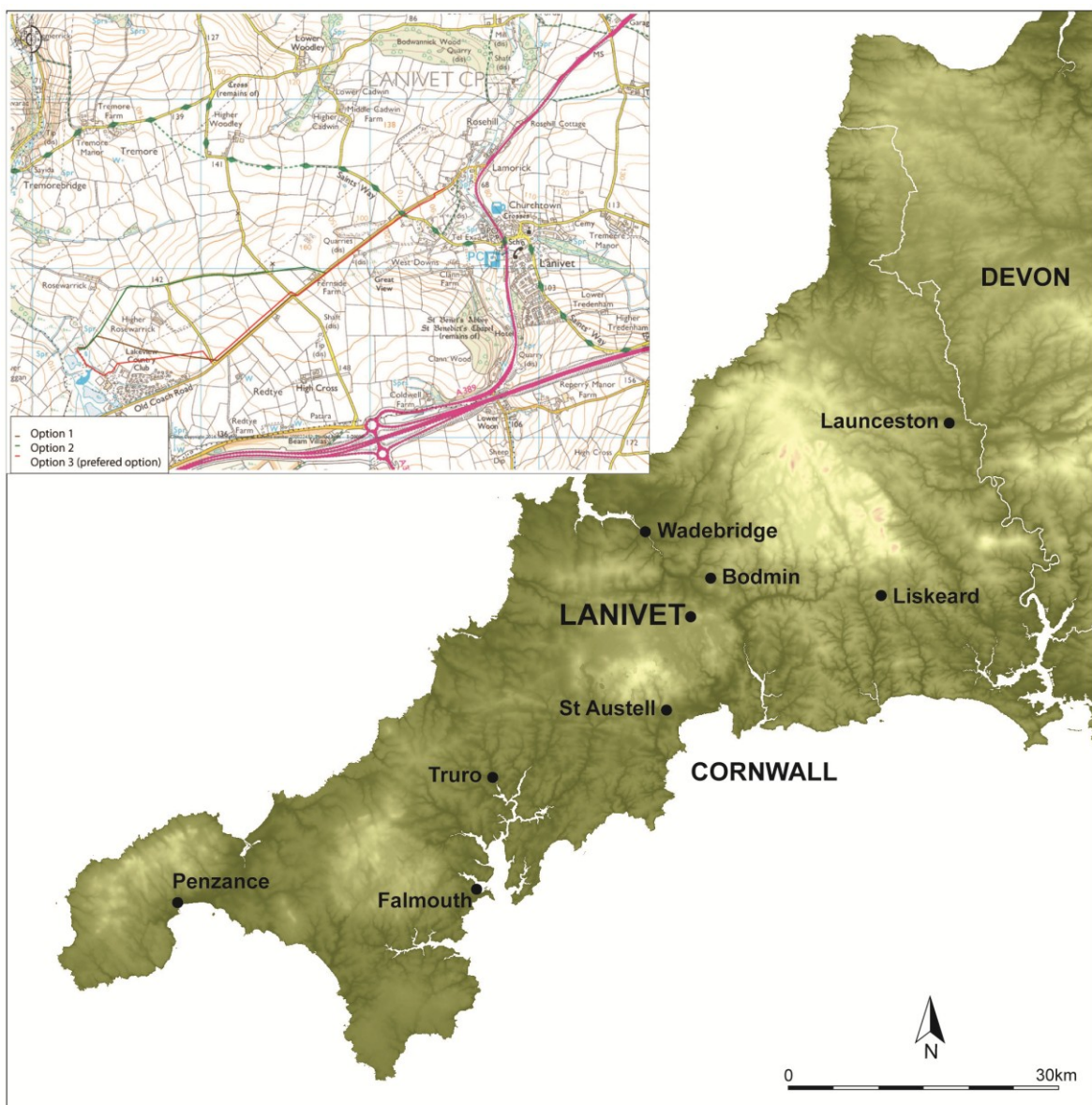


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 RESULTS OF A DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

The proposed pipeline route(s) are located in the Hundred and Deanery of Pyder, extending west from between Lamorick and Lanivet, to just south of the village of Rosewarrick. The documentary background to the site is surprisingly sparse; the tithe apportionment indicates that in 1839 the site formed part of the lands of Rosewarrick, under the ownership of Anna Maria Agar, representative of the Robartes family. A settlement at Rosewarrick is first recorded in 1201 as *Rosarac Bichan* from the Cornish *ros* meaning moor and a personal name, and was sub-divided in 1294 to form Higher Rosewarrick (*Overerosewarek*), the prefixed English element *over* indicating the sub-division. A settlement at Lanivet is first recorded in 1268, from the Cornish *lann* (enclosed cemetery, burial ground) and implies an early medieval origin to the settlement, and *neved* (pagan holy place). A settlement is first recorded at Lamorick in 1327 as *Lamorek* from the Cornish *lann* and a saint's name (Watts 2010).

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

2.2.1 LANHYDROCK ATLAS

The earliest useful cartographic source is the late 17th century Lanhydrock Atlas, which shows the lands held from the Lanhydrock estate in considerable detail. It provides both general outline of fieldscape (Figure 2) and a more detailed depiction of the lands of tenements at Higher and Lower Rosewarrick (Figure 3); the land being shown as under a combination of arable cultivation and pasture. The outline map shows that the proposed pipeline routes run through predominantly common land, through Woodland Common to the east and south, passing into Higher Rosewarrick Common before entering fields associated with Tremore and Rosewarrick manor. It indicates that the bulk of the fields were part of Colling's Tenement, though also including a significant number of fields fell within Prinn's Tenement, and small numbers of fields belonging to Benet's and Bourn's Tenements.

The more detailed field plan provides details of the land associated with the various tenements. The field boundaries are shown as a combination of gently-curving boundaries, indicating that the fields were derived from medieval strips, with straight boundaries belonging to post-medieval enclosures. The majority of the field names are prosaic, primarily locational or topographic. The proposed pipeline would, from the western edge of unenclosed land, pass through *East* and *West New Park* belonging to Rowland Prinn's Tenement; and *Lower New Park*, *Hill Park*, *Rain's Park*, *Lower West Park* and *West Park Moor*, the lands of Fran Robartes at Rosewarrick. The alternative routes also pass through *Lower South Park* of Fran Robartes land; *West Meadow*, *Hill Meadow* and *Under Park* belonging to Benet's Tenement; *Great North Park*, *Lower Middle North Park*, *Higher North Park* of Rowland Prinn's Tenement; and *Hig Park* of Prinn's Tenement in Penstrace.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 'GENERAL SCHEME OF THE MANOR OF TREMORE AND ROSEWARRICK' IN THE LANHYDROCK ATLAS (NT) (THE APPROXIMATE PIPELINE ROUTE IS INDICATED).



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 'TENEMENTS AT HIGHER AND LOWER ROSEWARRICK, ROSEBINE AND PENSTRACE' MAP IN THE LANHYDROCK ATLAS (NT) (THE APPROXIMATE PIPELINE ROUTE IS INDICATED).

2.2.2 ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYORS DRAFT

The next useful cartographic source is the OS surveyor's draft of 1808, which shows the surrounding landscape in some – if perhaps misleading – detail. It shows the route(s) as running alongside a road cutting through the steeply-sloping hillside. The outline field boundaries to the north show a pattern consistent with that of the earlier maps. The pattern of fields on the draft maps is, however, often speculative rather than accurate.

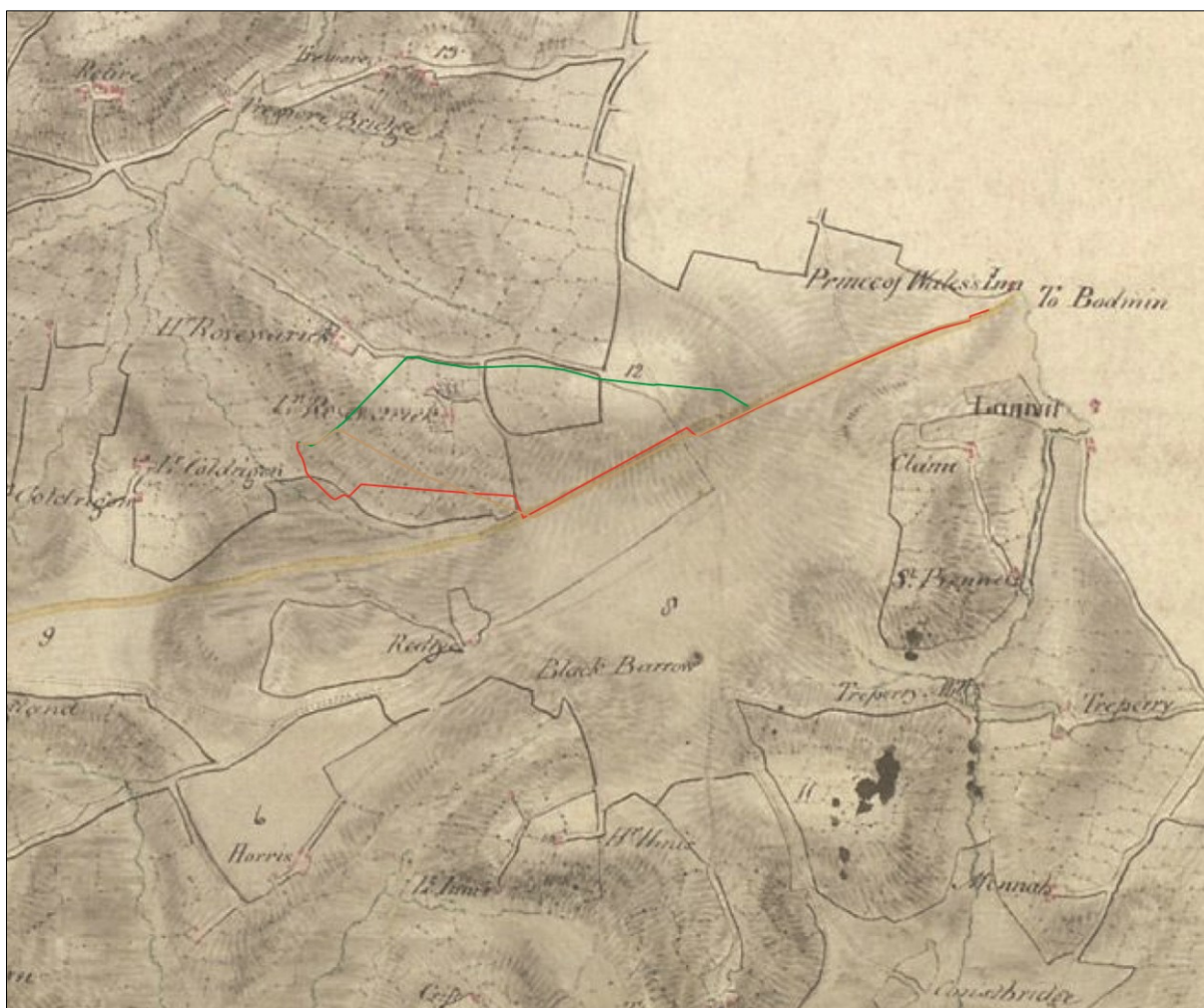


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1808 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL) (THE APPROXIMATE PIPELINE ROUTE IS INDICATED).

2.2.3 THE 1840 LANIVET TITHE MAP

The next detailed map available to this study is the 1840 tithe map, which shows the proposed pipeline route(s) as running through three large areas of common land along the side of the road before entering a series of large sub-rectangular fields. These fields are set within a fieldscape of gently-curving boundaries derived from medieval strip fields.

Whilst the layout of field boundaries does not appear to have changed significantly since the late 17th century, there are exceptions e.g. the division of the northern fields of Prinn's Tenement in Penstrace. The apportionment indicates that several of the field names have altered: *East and West New Park* being reversed, *Lower New Park* to *Great Willows Close*, *Hill Park* to *Little Willows Close*, *Rains Park* to *Long Meadow*, *Lower West Park* to *Lower High Meadow*; and *West Park Moor* to *Pot Moor*. This may reflect changes in tenants between the 17th and 19th centuries, though most of the land was still held by the Agar-Robartes (see Appendix 2). Again, most of the field names are prosaic, being locational, topographical or relating to personal names; the exception being *Pot Moor*, perhaps, indicating clay extraction. The majority of the fields are described as being under arable rotation, though the nature of the local terrain resulted in a number of these fields as containing coarse pasture, whilst areas of bog, scrub and furze are also indicated.

Most of the enclosed fields relate to the village of Rosewarrick and form part of the Lanhydrock Estate, owned by the Honourable Anna Maria Agar(-Robartes). Some of the fields, however, are jointly owned, and only two (both *Outer Town Park*) are under different ownership entirely. Those

solely under possession of the Agar-Robartes belong to the tenements of Rosewarrick and Higher Rosewarrick. Those jointly owned with Roger Henwood belong to Parson's and Penstraze tenements, while those with Mrs. Johnson with Prin's tenement. The remaining fields were owned by Joseph Thomas Trefrey, in association with Thomas and William Solomon, and Mary Thomas.

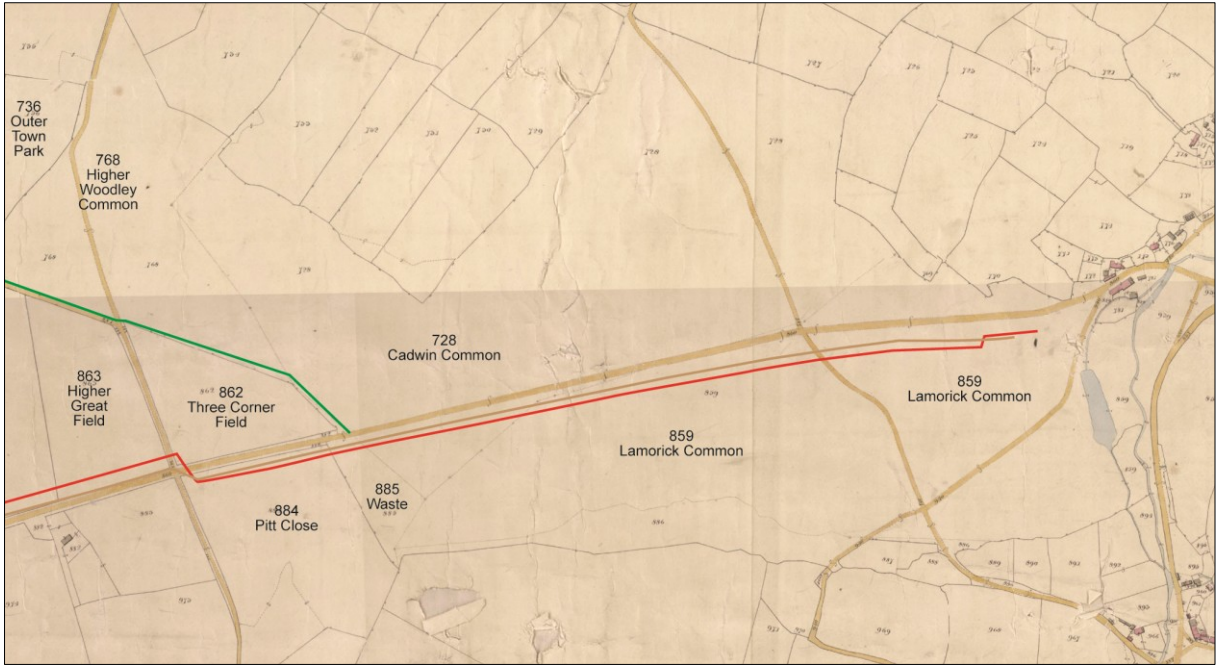


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 LANIVET TITHE MAP (CRO) SHOWING THE EAST END OF THE PROPOSED PIPELINE ROUTES.

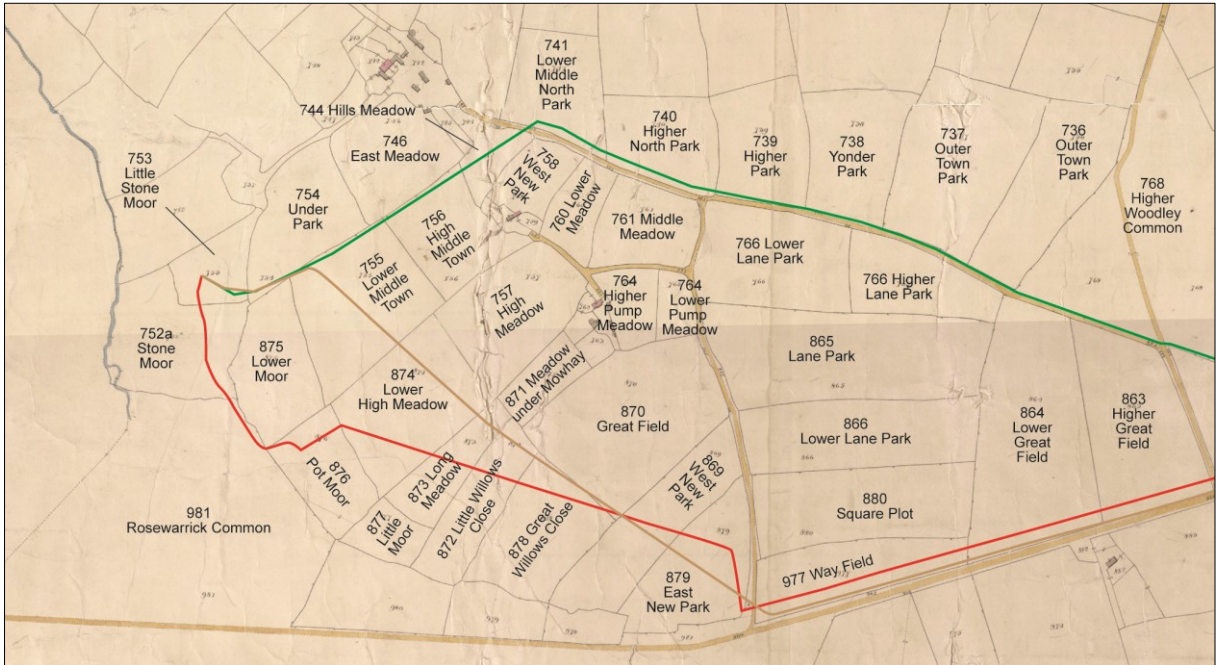


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 LANIVET TITHE MAP (CRO) SHOWING THE WESTERN END OF THE PROPOSED PIPELINE ROUTES.

2.2.4 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps depict a landscape similar in outline, but subject to significant alteration of field boundaries. In 1888 the majority of the field boundaries were the same, though several of the fields had undergone rationalisation. *Long Meadow* and *Little Willows Close* had been amalgamated; *Way Field* had been joined with the field to the north; *Lower Great Field* and *Higher Great Field* had both been split into two; and *Three Corner Field* and *Pitt Close* had both been divided into three. Of particular note is the development of much of the common land. Whilst *Higher Woodley Common* remained open and mostly coarse pasture, *Cadwin Common* had been fully enclosed, whilst *Lamorick Common* was in use as a rifle range. Mining and quarrying activity are depicted, primarily in the areas of common land, but extending along the full route of the pipeline, from Lamorick in the east, to Colbiggan in the west, though they are already shown as disused. By 1908 Lamorick common had been enclosed and the rifle range no longer in use, although the rest of the fieldscape remained unchanged. Since this time, significant boundary loss has occurred around Rosecarrick.

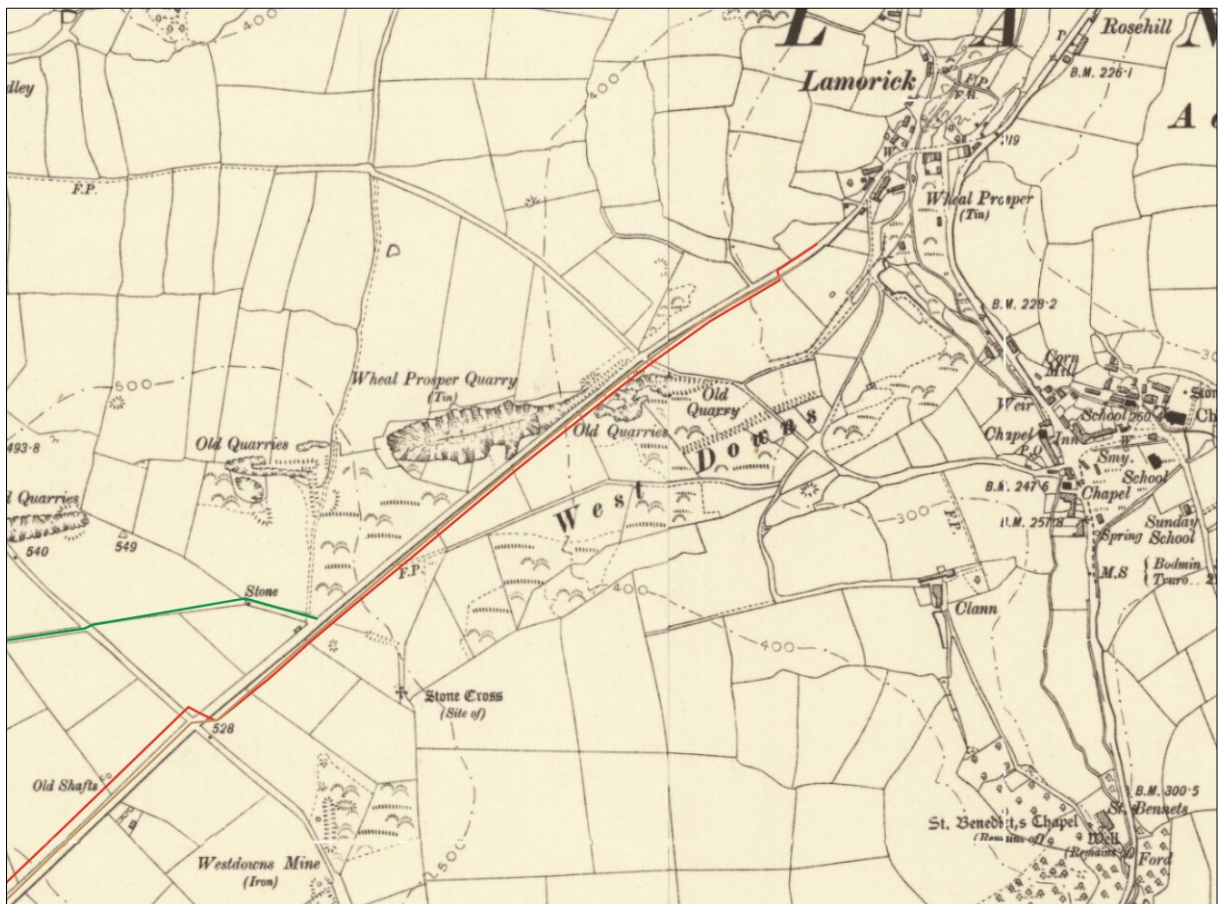


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 1888 OS 1ST EDITION 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEET XXXIII AND XXXIV, CRO) SHOWING THE EASTERN END OF THE PROPOSED PIPE ROUTES (THE PROPOSED ROUTES ARE INDICATED).

Lanivet to Lake View Pipeline, Lanivet, Cornwall

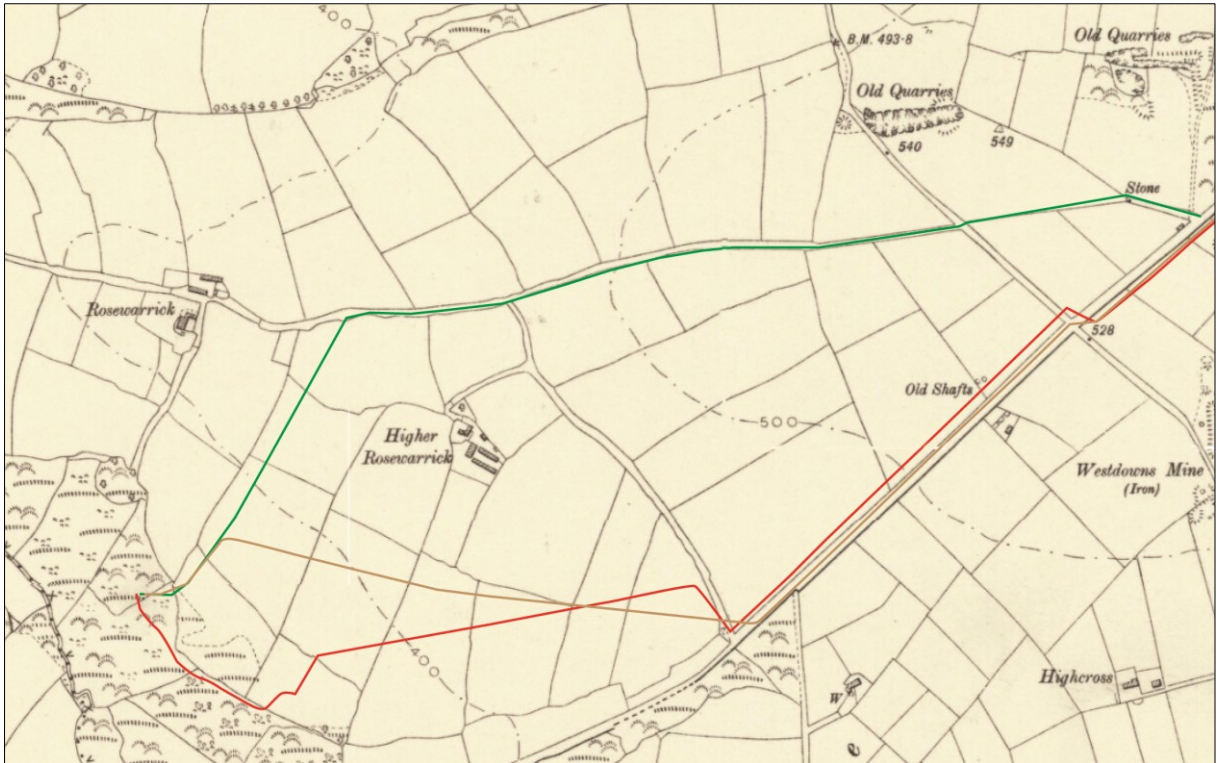


FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 1888 OS 1ST EDITION 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEET XXXIII AND XXXIV, CRO) SHOWING THE WESTERN END OF THE PROPOSED PIPE ROUTES (THE PROPOSED ROUTES ARE INDICATED).

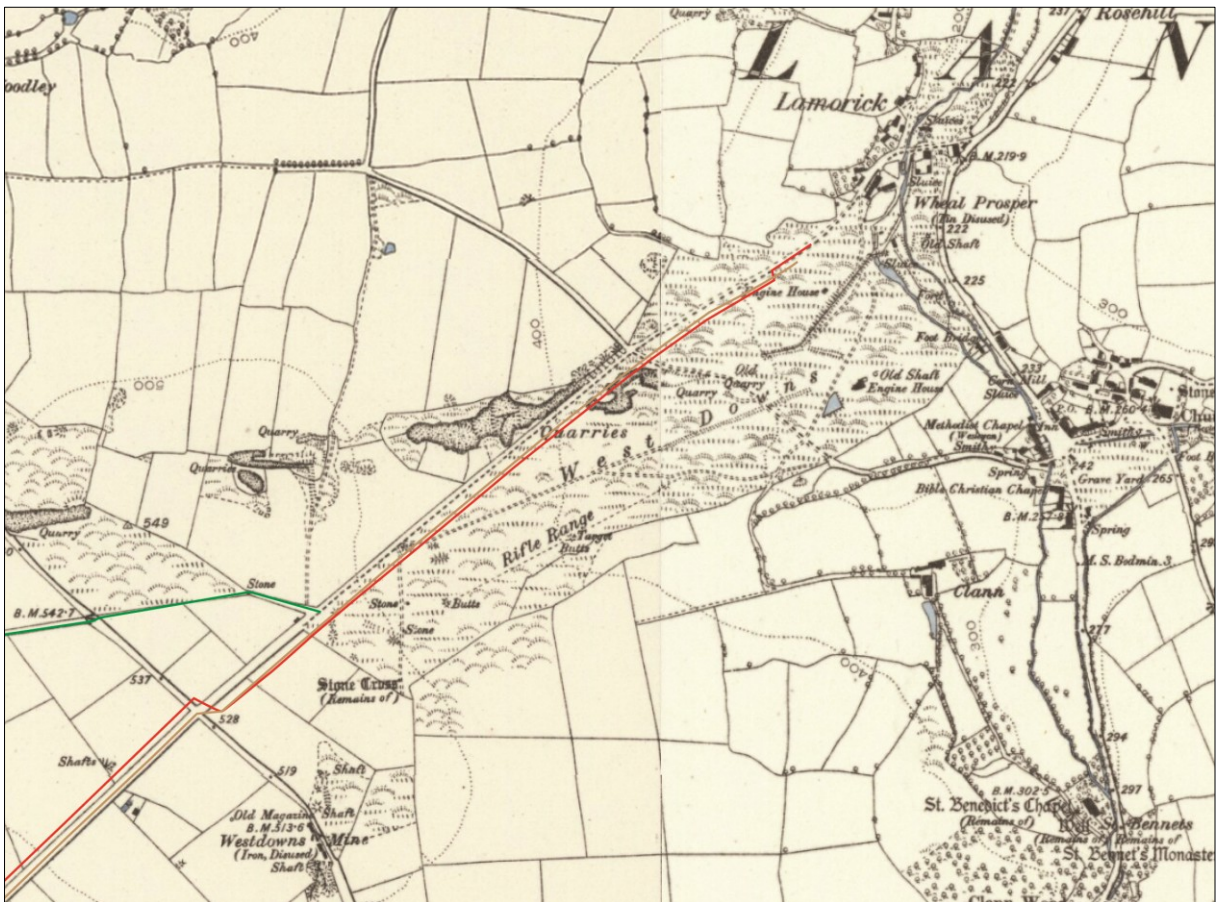


FIGURE 9: EXTRACT FROM THE 1908 OS 2ND EDITION 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEET XXXIII AND XXXIV, CRO) SHOWING THE EASTERN END OF THE PROPOSED PIPE ROUTES (THE PROPOSED ROUTES ARE INDICATED).

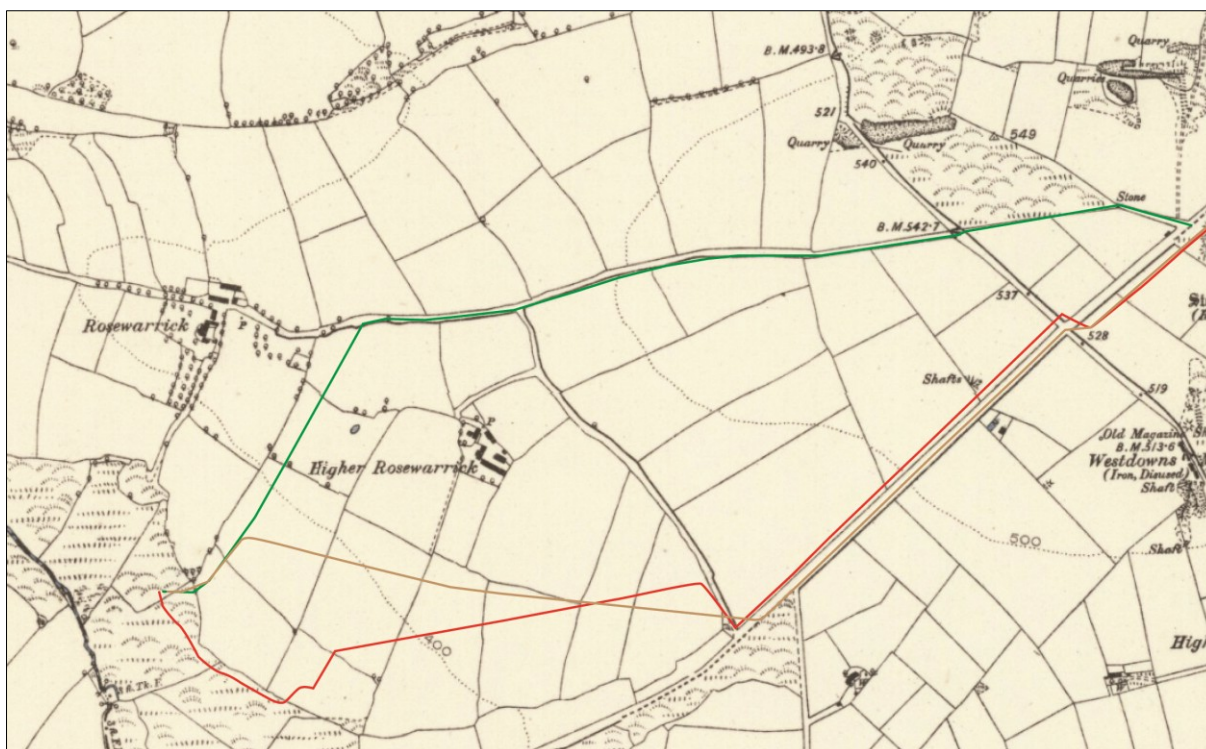


FIGURE 10: EXTRACT FROM THE 1908 OS 2ND EDITION 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEET XXXIII AND XXXIV, CRO) SHOWING THE WESTERN END OF THE PROPOSED PIPE ROUTES (THE PROPOSED ROUTES ARE INDICATED).

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A gazetteer of known and potential heritage assets in the wider study area has been compiled (Appendix 1). All assets are referred to in the text by a unique reference number **01**, etc. and the locations of these assets can be seen on Figure 8.

2.3.1 PREHISTORIC TO ROMANO-BRITISH (PRE AD 410)

Prehistoric remains are well attested within the study area. The majority relate to possible Bronze Age funerary activity, with barrow cemeteries particularly centred around Castle Hill (nos.72, 74, 85, 108, 115) and Innis Down (nos.73, 74, 85, 88), but with further examples at Bodwannick (no.153), Colbiggan (no.37), Conce Moor (no.100, 105) Higher Woodley (no.52), Rosehill (no.145), and Trengle (no.147). There are also possible examples at Mulberry Downs (no.54), although these earthwork mounds may be associated with later mining activity. A Neolithic henge has been excavated at Castilly (no.108), and Neolithic flint scatter was also recovered from Trescoll (no.94) to the south. Later Prehistoric activity is more focused on settlement, with Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures and rounds with associated fieldsystems identified at Colbiggan (no.12), Conce Moor (no.97), Higher Woodley (no.46), Lamorick (no.143), Lanivet (no.110), Newgate (no.101) and Tremore (no.45, 53). The documented, though unproven, line of a Roman Road (no.18) is also said to run in proximity to the present course of the A30, perhaps along the Old Coach Road, and a penanular brooch was found at Lanivet (no.128). The place-name evidence has also been used to suggest that Lanivet is the site of a Romano-British shrine (no.135). Most of these heritage assets are located at some distance from the proposed route; only the potential barrows and settlement at Colbiggan and the findspot at Lanivet are located relatively close to the proposed routes.

2.3.2 EARLY MEDIEVAL (5TH CENTURY – 1066)

The presence of Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in the surrounding landscape, along with later settlement, would indicate that there is likely to have been early medieval occupation in the area. However, while conclusive evidence for this is scarce, it is likely that many of the older fieldsystems originated during this period. The church in Lanivet (no.135), whilst dedicated in 1318, is believed to have pre-Norman antecedents.

2.3.3 MEDIEVAL (1066–1539)

It is during the medieval period, and particularly during the 13th and 14th centuries, that much of the surrounding landscape is first documented, with settlements and associated fieldsystems at: Colbiggan (nos.14, 17, 35), Harros (nos.24, 26), Rosewarrick (no.42-43), Higher Rosewarrick (nos.38, 41), Lanivet (nos.124, 134); whilst there are also settlements recorded at Agnelesmylle (no.132), Bodwannick (no.152), Cadwin (no.59), Clann (no.130), Lamorick (no.142), Mena (no.106), Penstrace (no.44), Polgoda (no.98), Reperry (no.112), Tredenham (no.123), Tremore (no.49), and Woodley (no.56). These settlements would also have had associated fieldsystems. The majority of these settlements are likely to have been based on small-scale farmsteads, though some were larger consolidated settlements with churches, including at Lanivet (no.135), but also at Lanival (no.146) where the place-name element *lann* indicates the presence of an early church, and the chapel of St. Benets (no.124) was founded in 1411.

The medieval period also saw the beginnings of large-scale industrial activity in the area, with streamworks associated with the production of tin located at: Clanfurze (no.99), Colbiggan (no.35), Coldwell (no.116), Innis (no.82-83), Lanivet (no.127, 137-138), Mena Moor (no.105) Newgate (no.102), Polgoda (no.100), Redtye (no.38-40, 68, 75-76, 79-80), and Retire Common (no.13), whilst there is also evidence for mining at Fernside (no.65).

Of the elements affected by the proposed routes, the majority relate to the medieval fieldsystems and animal enclosures, including at: Colbiggan (nos.15, 35), Lower Colbiggan (no.14), Higher Rosewarrick (no.38), Redtye (no.38, 40), Ryan Park (no.36); though elements of the associated settlements at Higher Rosewarrick (no.41) and Rosewarrick (no.42) may also be affected. The streamworks at Colbiggan (no.35), Redtye (no.38, 68) and mining at Fernside (65) also lie in close proximity to the proposed routes.

2.3.4 POST-MEDIEVAL (1540-1900)

Most of the standing buildings in this landscape date to the post-medieval period, with many of the medieval settlements continuing and developing, such as at Higher Innis (no.89); and the creation of new settlements at: Bodmin Wheal Mary (no.150), Castle Hill (no.108), East Griglands (no.29), Griglands (nos.20,28), Highcross (no.71), Highfields (no.81) Red Tye Farm (no.77). Some of these are likely to be associated with mining activity, with developing fieldsystems associated with enclosure and the need to feed non-agricultural labourers, as can be seen at Ramilles (no.72), and Redtye (nos.66, 69). During the early post-medieval period, known assets are limited, with only a Civil War cannon battery position at Castilly (no.108). Change in the landscape, however, is most prevalent during the 19th century through the creation of mines and their associated structures and earthworks, at: Clann Wood (no.117), Colbiggan (no.11), Higher Woodley (no.57), Lanivet (no.136), Reoperry Wood (no.121), Rosewarrick (no.10), Tremorebridge (no.5), West Downs (no.63-64,138), Wheal Agar Consols (no.103), Wheal James (no.2), and Wheal Prosper (no.137). Further evidence of mine working and quarrying between the main mine sites has also been identified in earthworks at: Bodmin Radio Station (no.32), Colwell (no.114), Griglands (no.30), Highcross (no.126), Higher Harros (no.23), Higher Innis (no.87), Higher Rosewarrick (no.39), Lamorick (no.140), Lanivet (nos.60, 139), Lower Tredenham (no.133), Mount Pleasant (no.19), Okewoon (no.103), Redtye (no.66), Rosehill (no.140), Tremore (nos.5, 50), Tremorebridge (no.47), Trescoll (no.96), Withielgoose (no.1). However, mining was not the only industrial activity in the area, with corn mills being present at:

Hoopersbridge Mill (no.151), Lanivet (no.135), and Reperry (no.113); and a stamping mill at Lanivet Wheal Prosper (no.142).

The proposed routes pass close to some of the areas affected by mining activity, and particularly close to: the South Woodley, Wheal Mitchell, Wheal Prosper, and Wheal Sara mines at West Downs (no.61-64); and the earthworks associated with mining at Redtye (no.66)

2.3.5 MODERN (1901-PRESENT)

By the 20th century many of the Cornish mines had fallen out of use. While some continued to operate on a small scale with associated quarrying, much of the modern development of the landscape focused on the growth of settlements, and particularly Lanivet, though several of the isolated farmsteads also received alteration. Advances in communication technology during the 20th century saw the creation of Bodmin Radio Station (no.32), an important site during World War II, with its associated staff housing at Beam Villas (no.73).

2.4 LIDAR EVIDENCE

The LiDAR survey data shows not only a comprehensive, detailed plan of the existing fieldsystems and roads, but also a substantial number of other removed historical, archaeological and natural features (see Figure 11). Many of these can be related to the historic maps described above, and provide evidence for the historic development of the surrounding mining landscape identified in the archaeological analysis.

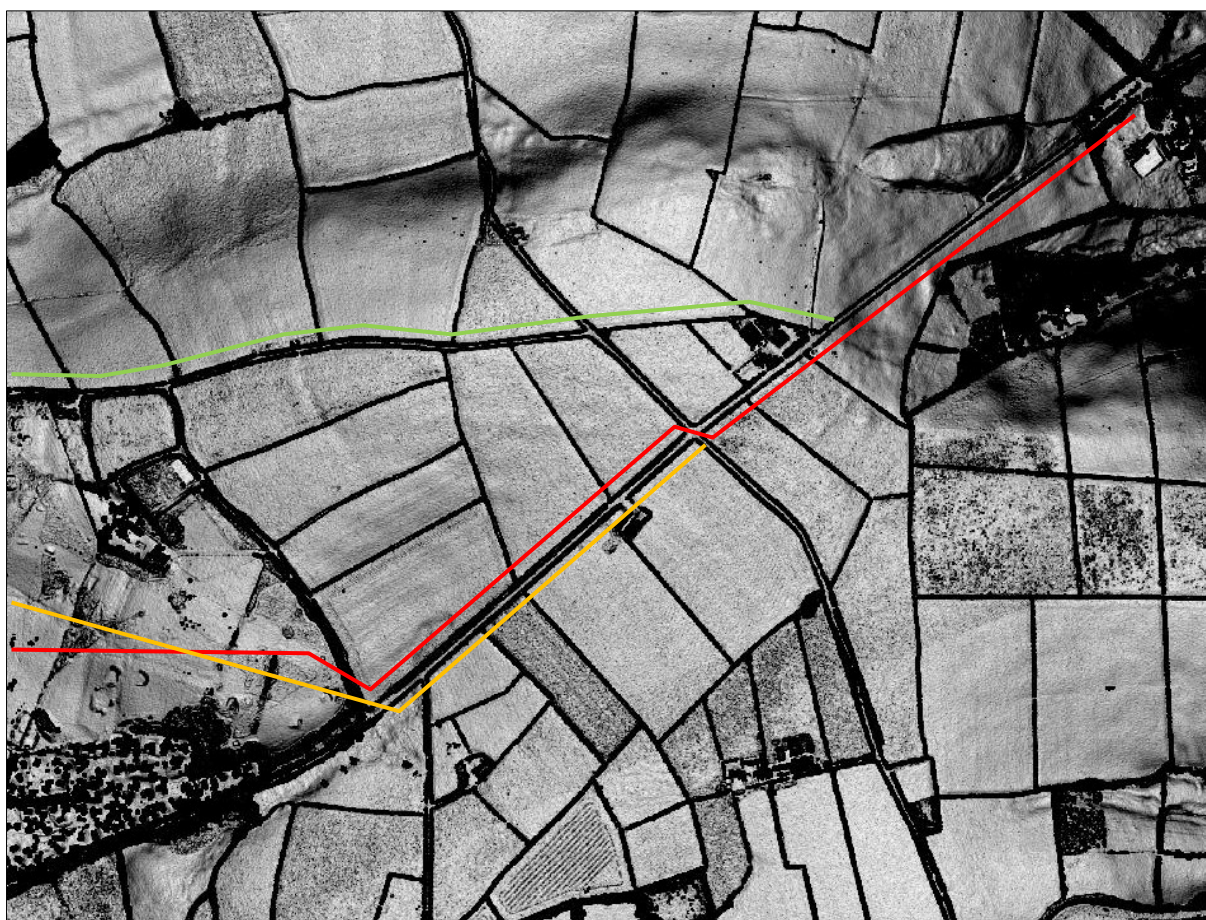


FIGURE 11: TOPOGRAPHICAL IMAGE BASED ON DTM LIDAR DATA. THE LIDAR DATA USED IS FREELY AVAILABLE DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY); ©NERC (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY) (THE PROPOSED ROUTES ARE INDICATED).

2.5 FIELD BOUNDARIES

The preferred sewer route will cross at least twelve extant field boundaries, and run beneath four roads and their flanking boundaries. The majority of the field boundaries which the proposed sewer route (and alternative routes) will cross are post-medieval in origin, especially along the eastern portion of the route. In general the boundaries can be identified as being based upon medieval fields to the west, post-medieval and 19th century in the central portion and early 20th century hedgebanks, walls and fences to the east.

The preferred sewer route will also cross the locations of a further ten boundaries which have been removed at various times, but five of which were depicted on the late 17th century estate map. The state of survival and original nature of these features is unknown; certainly the 20th century examples may have only ever been fence lines, and some of the 19th century examples may represent the routes of unmade tracks rather than hedged and ditched boundaries.

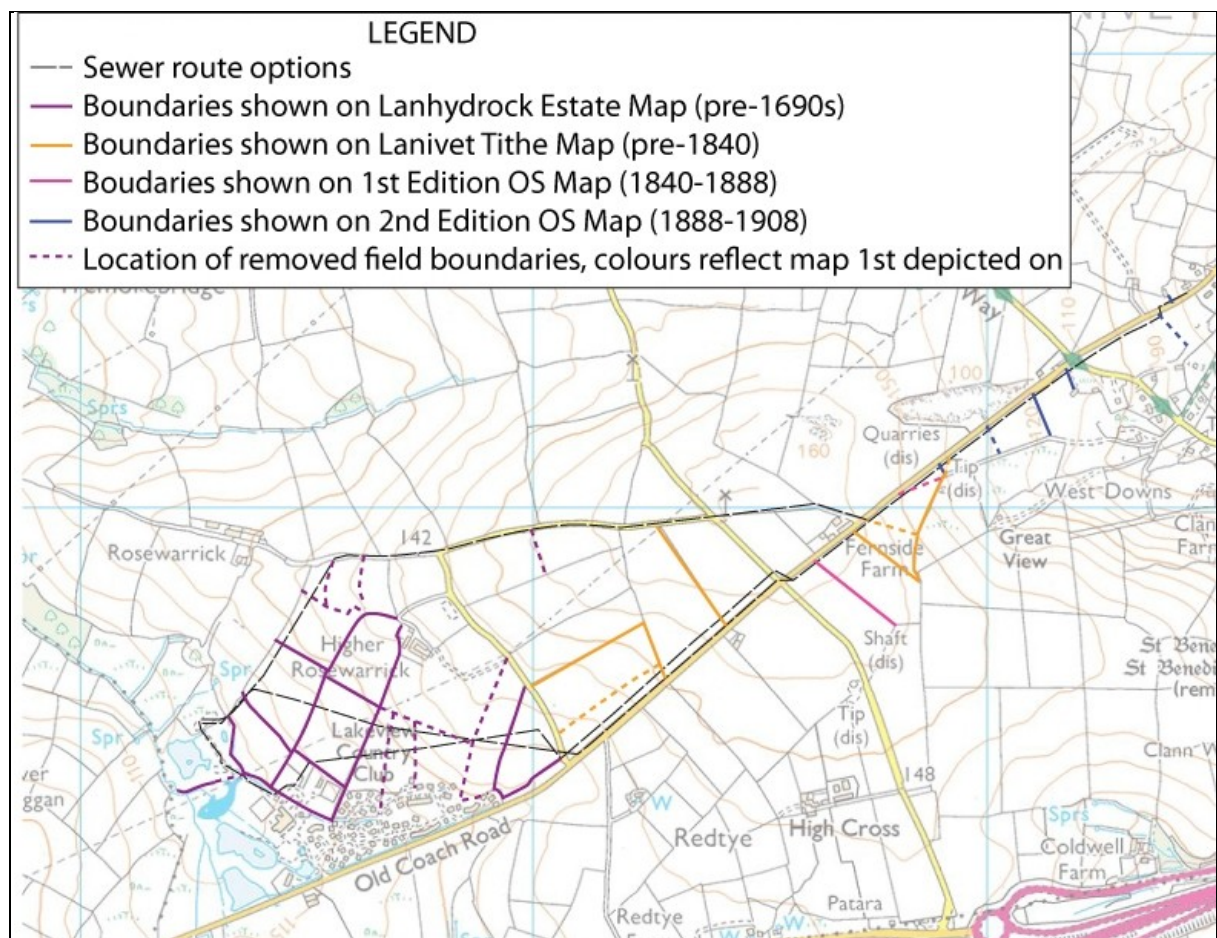


FIGURE 12: MAP SHOWING THE PROPOSED SEWER ROUTES AND THE PHASING OF THE FIELD BOUNDARIES ALONG THESE ROUTES.

3.0 CONCLUSION

3.1 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

The recorded heritage assets indicate activity in the surrounding landscape dates from the Prehistoric through to the modern period. The earliest of these relate to Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments, with the henge at Castilly Scheduled and of national importance, despite having been disturbed by medieval and later activity. The large numbers of suspected Bronze Age barrows, many of which have been damaged, emphasize the continued ritual importance of this landscape. By the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, settlement and farming appear more prevalent, a pattern continued and developed during the medieval period and linked with scattered small-scale settlements. During the latter period the importance of Cornwall as an industrial county can be seen through the development of tin streamworks. During the post-medieval period, and particularly the 19th century, the Cornish landscape was much more industrialised, with the large numbers of mining sites within the study area reflecting the importance of this industry.

3.2 POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

There is a high potential for archaeological remains to be present, given the large number of earthworks and historic field boundaries identified during this desk-based survey. The majority of these relate to medieval and later fieldsystems, a number of which the pipeline route(s) can be shown to pass through, though there are also elements of earlier Prehistoric settlements and fieldsystems which may also be affected. Several mines and quarries are recorded in the vicinity of the pipeline; while most of these do not lie directly on the route, they may include buried elements that do not survive as earthworks and which have not been mapped. Again, while most of the Prehistoric sites do not occur along the pipeline route(s) – with the exception of the settlement and barrow at Colbiggan – this reflects the limited nature of investigation in this area, and Prehistoric activity cannot be ruled out.

3.3 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The impact of the pipeline, along most of its route, is likely to be limited. Where it is projected to follow the course of the existing road it is highly likely any buried archaeological remains will have been disturbed or destroyed. Where the pipeline diverges from the road the survival of buried archaeological remains – should they be present – is likely to be better. Most of the anticipated features would relate to the historic field boundaries recorded on the historic mapping. While evidence for Prehistoric activity along the pipeline route(s) is limited, given part of the route passes through *Anciently Enclosed Land*, and considering the rich Prehistoric heritage of the surrounding landscape, there is clearly a relatively high risk of encountering elements of fieldsystems and settlements of this date.

3.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Boundary recording and reconstruction

Any of the historic field boundaries (pre-1908) or parts of these disturbed by the proposed works may require recording in cross-section. Where sections of boundaries are to be taken down, sections should be drawn at a suitable scale. Boundaries should also be sampled for buried soils and palaeoenvironmental evidence, if considered appropriate by the recording archaeologist. If possible,

boundaries so disturbed should be re-instated using original or similar local rubble stone, and in the existing style.

Mining activity recording

Any mining activity disturbed by the proposed works would require, as a minimum, the location of associated features recording. However, if shafts or deep quarries are encountered, these raise serious health and safety issues and thus archaeological recording may be necessarily limited (i.e. locational diagrams and photography rather than more detailed recording).

Other feature excavation and recording

Any features not related to known historic field boundaries or mining activity would also need to be recorded. This would entail hand excavation by professional archaeologists of slots across the features in order to record cross-sections, but also to acquire dating evidence in order to assess their significance.

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Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1908

APPENDIX 1: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

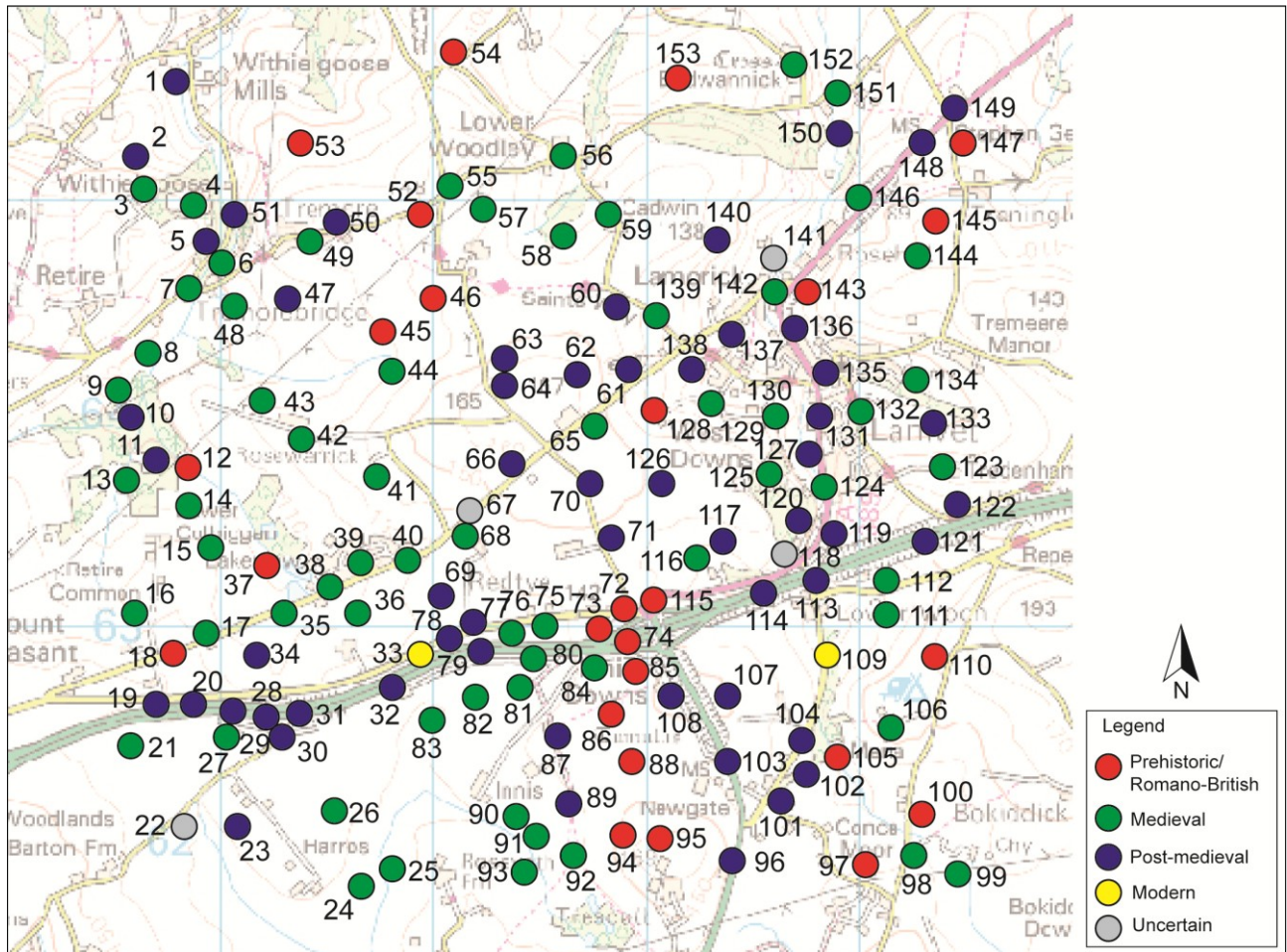


Figure 13: Map of nearby heritage assets (source: Cornwall HER).

Mon ID	Site Name	Record	Notes	
1	MCO50603	Withielgoose – post-medieval shaft	Earthworks	Two sub-circular low earth mounds visible on aerial photographs. Possibly shafts associated with Wheal James iron mine
2	MCO12997	Wheal James – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Remains of the Wheal James iron mine shown on the OS 1 st edition map
3	MCO40926	Retire – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary is visible as a cropmark bank on aerial photographs
4	MCO40927	Tremorebridge – medieval field system	Earthwork	A series of field boundaries are visible as cropmark banks on aerial photographs
5	MCO25756	Tremore – post-medieval quarry	Documentary	A quarry is marked west of Tremore on the OS 1 st edition map, disused on the 1963 OS map, and visible as on aerial photographs
	MCO12658	Tremorebridge – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Wheal Betsy mentioned at Tremorebridge in 1912, may have been known as Betsy and Penvivian. A series of spoil tips, likely marking the site of shafts, is visible on aerial photographs
	MCO25765	Tremorebridge – post-medieval quarry	Documentary	A quarry is marked at Tremorebridge on the OS maps of 1908 and 1963, visible on aerial photographs.
6	MCO40924	Tremorebridge – medieval field system	Documentary	A field boundary is visible as a low earth bank on aerial photographs, though the date is uncertain.
7	MCO40925	Tremorebridge – post-medieval spoil heap	Documentary	A spoil tip is visible on aerial photographs, likely to be part of either Wheal Betsy or Retire mine
	MCO9380	Tremorebridge – post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Documentary	A smithy at Tremorebridge is marked on the OS map of 1880 but not 1963, but the building may be extant.
	MCO9742	Tremorebridge – medieval bridge	Structure	The remains of an early bridge survive at Tremorebridge. Probably 18 th century
8	MCO40930	Hillcrest – medieval field boundary	Documentary	A field boundary visible as a cropmark ditch on aerial photographs, likely to be medieval in origin

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	MCO40932	Hillcrest – medieval spoil heap	Documentary	A spoil tip is visible as a mound on aerial photographs, likely to be the result of tin prospecting and may be associated with streamworkings to the south-west
	MCO40933	Hillcrest – medieval field system	Documentary	The fragmentary remains of a rectilinear field system visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, consisting of three banks and a ditch
9	MCO40931	Kerriers – medieval field system	Documentary	A series of parallel ditches visible on aerial photographs with an area of ridge and furrow to the south-west.
10	MCO12490	Rosewarrick – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Rosewarrick mine was occasionally amalgamated with Wheal James, Retire, and Colbiggan in 1845 as Withiel Iron Mine as well as with Vyvyan United and Withiel United in 1855. Marked on OS map of 1963.
	MCO40935	Kerriers – undated bank	Documentary	Two parallel banks visible on aerial photographs, likely to be remains of field boundaries of uncertain date.
11	MCO11969	Colbiggan – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Colbiggan mine was marked in 1845 with Wheal James, Wheal Retire and Wheal Rosewarrick when it was known as Withiel iron mine. Worked in 1855 with Vyvyan United or possibly Withiel United. Suggested as in use for iron in 1874. Marked on 1880 OS.
	MCO52654	Colbiggan – post-medieval engine house	Documentary	Engine house situated on the site of Colbiggan, which had a whim engine. Recorded on 2 nd edition OS map.
12	MCO40941	Colbiggan – prehistoric enclosure	Earthwork	A polygonal enclosure visible as a cropmark bank. There is a possible entrance on the north site. Uncertain date but of possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosed settlement.
	MCO40942	Colbiggan – prehistoric field system	Earthwork	The fragmentary remains of an irregular rectilinear field system visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
13	MCO40934	Retire Common – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs comprising a series of irregular parallel spoil mounds and two short stretches of cutting.
	MCO40940	Colbiggan – undated ditch	Earthwork	Two ditches visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. One forms the possible remnant of a curvilinear enclosure. They may be associated with a streamworks.
14	MCO40939	Lower Colbiggan – medieval field system	Earthwork	A series of boundaries visible as low earth banks on aerial photographs.
15	MCO25734	Colbiggan – medieval pound	Documentary	A field east of Colbiggan Farm called ‘Pound Close’ on the 1839 tithe award, presumably indicating the site of a possible medieval animal pound.
16	MCO50443	Retire Common – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	A series of interrupted parallel banks visible on aerial photographs on the southern fringe of Retire Common are probably the remains of a small eluvial streamworks
17	MCO14044	Colbiggan – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Colbiggan is first recorded in 1288 when it is spelt ‘Kellibyghan’ from the Cornish ‘kelli’ meaning small wood and ‘byghan’ meaning small
18	MCO25733	Lanivet – Romano-British road	Documentary	The western section of the present A30 as it passes through Mount Pleasant and Past Bodmin across Innis Down was clearly a routeway during the later 17 th century. Has been alleged to be Roman in date, though there is no evidence to support this.
19	MCO40994	Mount Pleasant – post-medieval quarry	Earthwork	A round hollow visible on aerial photographs. Not marked on any OS maps but likely to be a disused quarry
20	MCO50336	Griglands – post-medieval settlement	Documentary	A building within an enclosure is recorded on the 1 st edition OS map, built between 1839 and 1880, but is not recorded on the 1907 OS map.
21	MCO40992	Mount Pleasant – medieval field system	Earthwork	The fragmentary remains of a rectilinear field system are visible as low earth banks on aerial photographs. One contains evidence of ridge and furrow.
22	MCO40987	Woodlands Barton – undated field boundary	Earthwork	A sinuous stony bank is visible on aerial photographs. Likely to be a field boundary, but date uncertain.
23	MCO40993	Higher Harros – post-medieval mine	Earthwork	A pit and associated spoil tip are visible on aerial photographs. A line of 3 further pits are visible as cropmarks with a further spoil tip. The pits have the appearance of shafts though there is no documentary reference to a mine in the immediate vicinity. Likely to be the remains of an early short lived tin mine.
24	MCO40981	Lower Harros – medieval field system	Earthwork	Ridge and furrow cultivation is visible on aerial photographs.

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25	MCO40983	Great Innisvath – medieval field system	Earthwork	Ridge and furrow cultivation is visible on aerial photographs.
26	MCO14749	Harros – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Harros is first recorded in 1292 when it is spelt 'Hirros', from the Cornish 'hyr' meaning long and 'ros' meaning moor.
27	MCO40986	Griglands – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary of uncertain date is visible on aerial photographs
28	MCO40985	Griglands – medieval hollow way	Earthwork	Three hollow ways running parallel to each other are visible on aerial photographs. Two appear as banks, the third as a bank and ditch.
	MCO50331	Griglands – post-medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Griglands is first recorded on Martyn's map of 1748, East Griglands appearing on the 1840 tithe map, and OS 1 st edition. By 1907 it is not recorded on the 2 nd edition OS, and appears to have relocated to the present Griglands
	MCO50332	Griglands – post-medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Griglands is first recorded on Martyn's map of 1748, East Griglands appearing on the 1840 tithe map, and OS 1 st edition. By 1907 it is not recorded on the 2 nd edition OS, and appears to have relocated to the present Griglands.
29	MCO50333	East Griglands – post-medieval settlement	Documentary	East Griglands is recorded on the tithe map of 1840 as a small farmstead, however by 1907 it is not recorded on the 2 nd edition OS, and appears to have relocated to the present Griglands
30	MCO40984	Griglands – post-medieval open cast mine	Earthwork	A possible shaft is visible on aerial photographs with a possible open work to the north.
31	MCO48620	Griglands – post-medieval milestone	Listed building	Grade II listed (70910) early 19 th century granite milestone
32	MCO40979	Bodmin Radio Station – post-medieval extractive pit	Earthwork	Two tanners pits and associated spoil tips are visible on aerial photographs.
	MCO40969	Bodmin Radio Station – modern radio station	Documentary	Bodmin Radio Station opened in 1926 and its development can be traced through aerial photographs. The site was closed and dismantled in 2002.
33	MCO40955	Redtye – modern structure	Structure	An unroofed stone structure is visible on aerial photographs. It is not marked on the 1908 2 nd edition OS map and is likely to date to the 20 th century
34	MCO50334	Griglands – post-medieval hollow way and buildings	Documentary	Two free-standing buildings within enclosures accessed by a hollow way are recorded on the 1 st edition OS map, and may have been contemporary with the adjacent streamworks.
35	MCO40999	Colbiggan – medieval streamworks	Earthworks	Tin streamworks survive as banks visible on aerial photographs. The 1 st edition OS shows the land as rough enclosed land and so they are likely to be earlier. All now appear ploughed out.
	MCO41002	Colbiggan – medieval enclosure	Earthwork	The remains of a rectilinear enclosure are partially visible as a bank on aerial photographs. May be associated with an adjacent field system or with tin streamworks.
	MCO41001	Colbiggan – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary is visible as a low earth bank on aerial photographs.
36	MCO40947	Ryan Park – medieval field system	Earthwork	A series of field boundaries visible as low earth banks on aerial photographs.
37	MCO2467	Colbiggan – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	A Bronze Age burial mound called Kitta Barrow is said to be at Colbiggan and is recorded on an annotated rural survey map. No other confirmation of the site is recorded.
38	MCO40945	Higher Rosewarrick – medieval ridge and furrow	Earthwork	Two stretches of ridge and furrow cultivation are visible on aerial photographs.
	MCO40946	Redtye – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs consisting of a drain or channel and occasional spoil banks.
	MCO40948	Redtye – medieval enclosure	Earthwork	A polygonal enclosure visible as a low stony bank on aerial photographs. May be a small reservoir associated with streamwork, or part of a field system.
39	MCO40949	Redtye – medieval spoil heap	Earthwork	A spoil tip is visible as a cropmark mound on aerial photographs, likely to be a result of tin prospecting or extraction, possibly forming part of a streamworks.
	MCO40977	Higher Rosewarrick – post-medieval spoil heap	Earthwork	An oval mound is visible on aerial photographs, probably a spoil tip associated with tin extraction or prospecting.

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40	MCO40950	Redtye – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs, consisting of two drains or channels and series of parallel spoil banks.
41	MCO14945	Higher Rosewarrick – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Higher Rosewarrick is first recorded in 1294 when it is spelt 'Overerosewarek', from the Cornish 'ros' meaning moor, and a personal name. The prefixed English element 'Over' indicates that the original settlement had sub-divided by 1294.
42	MCO16662	Rosewarrick – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Rosewarrick is first recorded in 1201 when it is spelt 'Rosoroc Bichan', from the Cornish 'ros' meaning moor and a personal name. The settlement sub-divided at an early date.
	MCO40944	Rosewarrick – medieval field system	Earthwork	Two rectangular fields are visible as low earth banks on aerial photographs, and may be associated with Rosewarrick.
43	MCO40943	Rosewarrick – medieval field system	Earthwork	A series of parallel boundaries are visible as ditches on aerial photographs.
44	MCO16240	Penstrace – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Penstrace is first recorded in 1426, from the Cornish 'pen' meaning head and 'stras' meaning shallow valley. Last recorded as a tenement in 1840 tithe, now deserted.
45	MCO40917	Tremore – prehistoric field system	Earthwork	The remains of a rectilinear field system are visible on aerial photographs. May be medieval origin, though may be associated with a nearby round.
46	MCO40916	Higher Woodley – prehistoric enclosure	Earthwork	A curvilinear, univallate enclosure visible as a cropmark ditch and bank on aerial photographs. Likely to be a later prehistoric enclosed settlement or round.
47	MCO40923	Tremorebridge – post-medieval shaft	Earthwork	A shaft or extractive pit is visible on aerial photographs. Likely to be part of Wheal Betsy.
48	MCO40929	Tremorebridge – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary is visible as a cropmark ditch on aerial photographs.
49	MCO17544	Tremore – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tremore is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt 'Tremhor' from the Cornish 'tre' meaning estate, farmstead, and 'muer' meaning big, great.
50	MCO40922	Tremore – post-medieval spoil heap	Earthwork	A small mound is visible on aerial photographs and is likely to be a spoil tip associated with Wheal Betsy.
51	MCO48006	Navarac – post-medieval bridge	Structure	A stone bridge recorded on the 1 st Edition OS map.
52	MCO40920	Higher Woodley – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A mound visible on aerial photographs may be a Bronze Age barrow, though may be a spoil tip associated with Woodley mine.
	MCO40921	Higher Woodley – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A mound visible on aerial photographs may be a Bronze Age barrow, though may be a spoil tip associated with Woodley mine.
53	MCO40928	Tremore – prehistoric enclosure	Earthwork	A possible curvilinear univallate enclosure visible as a faint cropmark ditch on aerial photographs. Possibly an later prehistoric enclosed settlement or round.
54	MCO3143	Mulberry Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A low earth mound visible on aerial photographs may be a round barrow, though proximity to Mulberry mine suggests it may be associated with a shaft or quarry.
	MCO3141	Mulberry Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A low earth mound visible on aerial photographs may be a barrow, though proximity to Mulberry mine suggests it may be associated with a shaft or quarry.
55	MCO26540	Tremore Cross – medieval cross	SAM	SAM CO204. The remains of a cross are recorded at Tremore Cross, though part of the shaft is missing.
56	MCO18399	Woodley – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Woodley is first recorded in 1275, a sub-division of the settlement into 'Wodeleye le Overa' and 'Wodeleye le Netherta' is recorded in 1311. The name is English, meaning 'wood clearing'.
57	MCO12183	Higher Woodley – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Tremore mine, also known as Woodley mine, is recorded in operation in 1836 and between 1859-1877. Old shafts are recorded on the 2 nd edition and 1963 OS maps, visible on aerial photographs.
	MCO40919	Higher Woodley – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary is visible as a cropmark bank on aerial photographs.
58	MCO40911	Higher Cadwin – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary is visible as a low earth bank on aerial photographs.
59	MCO13684	Cadwin – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Cadwin is first recorded in 1302 when it is spelt 'Caduan'. It was sub-divided into Higher and Lower Cadwin in 1813.
60	MCO40906	Lanivet – post-medieval shaft	Earthwork	An oval enclosure is visible on aerial photographs and

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				may be an extractive pit associated with mining. However, may be a natural hollow or pond.
61	MCO12766	West Downs – post-medieval mine	Documentary	The Wheal Prosper mine at West Downs was in use from 1860-1909, the engine house still functioning in 1925, and the mine may have been in use again 1928-1930 extracting tin from stockwork.
	MCO25750	West Downs – medieval open cast mine	Earthwork	A very ancient tin openworks, part of the Wheal Prosper and Mitchell is visible on aerial photographs and is in use as a rubbish dump.
62	MCO12765	West Downs – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Wheal Sara at West Down is shown as an old quarry on the 1 st edition OS map. Was a tin mine that extracted stockwork.
63	MCO40905	West Downs – post-medieval quarry	Earthwork	A series of spoil tips are visible as cropmark mounds on aerial photographs, likely to be the result of open cast mining
64	MCO12764	West Downs – post-medieval mine	Documentary	South Woodley mine is marked as a quarry on the 1 st edition OS map and marked as a quarry on the 1963 map. The mine extracted diffuse veins in a stockwork.
65	MCO6262	Woodley Cross – medieval cross	Listed building / SAM	Grade II listed (67574) SAM (24300) medieval cross re-erected close to where the base was found
	MCO40904	Fernside – medieval open cast mine	Earthwork	Two large pits with associated spoil tips visible on aerial photographs.
66	MCO40914	Redtye – post-medieval shaft	Documentary	A disused shaft is marked at this location on the 2 nd edition OS map. Its associated spoil tip is visible on aerial photographs.
	MCO40915	Redtye – post-medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary visible as a cropmark bank on aerial photographs.
67	MCO40952	Redtye – undated mound	Earthwork	A large mound is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
68	MCO40953	Redtye – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Small scale tin streamworkings are visible on aerial photographs, consisting of at least two drains or channels and spoil banks.
69	MCO40951	Redtye – post-medieval field system	Earthwork	A series of field boundaries visible with four ditches and two low earth banks, on aerial photographs
70	MCO12767	West Downs – post-medieval mine	Documentary	West Downs marked on 1 st edition OS along with a magazine. A small open work is marked on the 1963 OS. It was an iron mine that operated both open cast and shaft work. The open work, spoil tips and tinner's pits are visible on aerial photographs.
71	MCO40913	Highcross – post-medieval field system and settlement	Documentary	A settlement at this location named Highcross is marked on the 1880 1 st Edition OS map and a series of cropmark banks are visible on aerial photographs. The settlement is likely to be a miner's smallholding, and is not shown on the 1908 2 nd Edition OS map.
72	MCO2413	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	The northernmost of the line of three barrows to the north of Castle Hill. Must have been a prominent landmark in 1813 as marked on the OS map as 'Black Barrow', but just detectable in 1953 and since may have finally been destroyed by roadworks.
	MCO54225	Innis Down – post-medieval milestone	Monument	The site of a milestone is recorded on the north side of the old A30, recorded on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, but not modern mapping.
	MCO5111	Castle Hill – medieval cross	Documentary	The site of a cross has been suggested north of Castle Hill on the basis of a name marked on the Lanhydrock Atlas 'White Pitts Cross', though there are no remains of a cross, and may refer to a cross-roads.
	MCO40961	Ramillies – post-medieval field boundary	Earthwork	Two field boundaries are visible as cropmark ditches on aerial photographs.
73	MCO40962	Innis Down – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A mound is visible on aerial photographs, and is one of six similar mounds. A number of Bronze Age barrows have previously been recorded in the vicinity. It has been damaged by structures associated with Bodmin Radio Station.
	MCO39008	Beam Villas – modern settlement	Buildings	A row of cottages built at Beam Villas during the 1920s to house Bodmin Radio Station staff. During WWII RAF staff were billeted here.
	MCO50565	Beam Villas – modern shelter	Structure	A below-ground air raid shelter constructed of railway sleepers was located in the area and was infilled after the war.
74	MCO40963	Innis Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A mound is visible on aerial photographs, one of six similar mounds visible on Innis Downs.

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	MCO2412	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A line of three or four barrows lie to the north of Castle Hill, Black Barrow being recorded on the 1813 OS map. Geophysical survey of the area suggests one is a barrow and the other two cairns.
	MCO5112	Castle Hill – medieval cross	Documentary	The site of a cross has been suggested to the north of Castle Hill on the basis of the name 'High Cross' marked on the Lanhydrock Atlas. There are no remains and the name may have referred to a cross roads.
75	MCO40958	Redtye – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs, consisting of a cutting with irregular spoil banks and may form leats feedings the workings.
76	MCO40957	Redtye – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs consisting of two large spoil banks.
77	MCO50328	Red Tye Farm – post-medieval farmstead	Monument	A farmstead known as Red Tye Farm is recorded by Camden in 1732, 'tye' meaning a tin streamworks, and presumably referring to the tin streaming and mining activities in the area. It is recorded as Red Tye Cottage in 1839 and a major drain is recorded along with other associated features
78	MCO40954	Redtye – post-medieval quarry	Earthwork	A pit is visible on aerial photographs likely to be associated with tin extraction.
79	MCO40956	Redtye – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs consisting of a drain or channel with a series of parallel spoil banks at its eastern end
80	MCO40959	Redtye – medieval leat	Earthwork	A bank is visible on aerial photographs and may be a leat feeding the streamworks, though may cut the streamworks. Overlies ridge and furrow cultivation.
81	MCO50327	Highfields – post-medieval farmstead	Building	Remains of a small farmstead recorded on the 1839 tithe map forming part of the Lower Ennis Estate. Part cob and granite.
	MCO50315	Highfields – undated field system	Earthwork	Two poorly preserved earth banks.
	MCO40968	Highfields – medieval ridge and furrow	Earthwork	A small area of ridge and furrow cultivation is visible on aerial photographs.
82	MCO50435	Innis – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Streamworks are visible on aerial photographs to the south of a major drainage feature.
	MCO40976	Innis – medieval pond	Earthwork	An irregular curvilinear enclosure is visible as a low earthwork on aerial photographs. Likely to be a reservoir associated with streamworks, though may be a natural or man-made pond.
	MCO40975	Innis – medieval ditch	Earthwork	A sinuous ditch is visible on aerial photographs and likely drains into the nearby reservoir or pond.
	MCO40974	Innis – medieval trackway	Earthwork	A linear feature visible on aerial photographs as a ditch flanked by two banks and may be a trackway or hollow way, or alternatively a drainage channel.
83	MCO40973	Innis – medieval drainage system	Earthwork	Three parallel ditches visible on aerial photographs likely to be the remains of a former extensive field system.
	MCO40970	Innis – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks visible on aerial photographs consisting of a drain or channel with a series of parallel spoil banks.
	MCO40971	Innis – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	Three parallel banks visible on aerial photographs which may be remnants of a field system or associated with streamworks.
	MCO40972	Innis – medieval drainage system	Earthwork	A series of parallel ditches visible on aerial photographs, likely to be draining the fields around Lower Innis.
84	MCO40967	Innis Downs – medieval hollow way	Earthwork	A network of trackways, some deeply hollowed out, visible on aerial photographs, still in use, though of considerable antiquity.
	MCO40960	Innis Downs – medieval ridge and furrow	Earthwork	Extensive area of ridge and furrow cultivation, cut by streamworks
85	MCO2416	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	The middle barrow in the line of three to the north of Castle Hill, though no evidence was found in a geophysical survey or field inspection.
	MCO40964	Innis Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A mound visible on aerial photographs, one of a series of six.
	MCO40965	Innis Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A mound, visible on aerial photographs, one of a series of six.
	MCO2414	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of a line of barrows to the north of Castle Hill, though there are no remains.
	MCO2415	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A small ploughed down barrow to the north-west of

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				Castilly Henge, totally excavated in 1963 and visible on aerial photographs.
	MCO40966	Innis Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	Mound visible on aerial photographs, on of six visible on Innis Downs.
86	MCO2408	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	SAM	SAM (CO907). Barrow visible on aerial photographs.
87	MCO25759	Higher Innis – post-medieval quarry	Earthwork	A quarry is marked north-east of Innis on the 1880 OS map, but not the 1963 map. Visible on aerial photographs.
88	MCO41011	Innis – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	Possible ploughed out barrow visible on aerial photographs.
89	MCO32963	Higher Innis – post-medieval non-conformist chapel	Listed building	Grade II listed (70901) Quaker Meeting House, probably an 1846 re-modelling of an earlier 1819 meeting house with associated burial ground.
	MCO32964	Higher Innis – 19 th century grave	Listed building	Grade II listed (138756) headstone of Thomasine Bryant.
	MCO32965	Higher Innis – 19 th century grave	Listed building	Grade II listed (70903) slate headstone of William Allen.
	MCO52048	Higher Innis – 19 th century cemetery	Monument	Quaker burial ground associated with meeting house.
	MCO52778	Higher Innis – 19 th century grave	Listed building	Grade II listed (176976) slate headstone of Mary Pomey and her husband George.
90	MCO41003	Lower Innis – medieval field system	Earthwork	Series of parallel banks visible on aerial photographs.
91	MCO41008	Innis – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	Field boundary forming a polygonal field visible as a low earth bank on aerial photographs.
92	MCO41149	Trescoll – post-medieval trackway	Earthwork	A network of trackways visible on aerial photographs
	MCO41009	Innis – medieval ridge and furrow	Earthwork	A series of rectilinear fields containing ridge and furrow cultivation are visible on aerial photographs.
93	MCO41004	Rosevath – medieval field system	Earthwork	Three fields containing ridge and furrow cultivation visible on aerial photographs.
94	MCO30079	Trescoll – undated lithic scatter	Findspot	Collection of approximately 30 pieces of flint, including 4 cores, 3 primary flakes, 5 blades, 2 snapped blades, 3 scrapers and miscellaneous flakes; believed to be broadly Neolithic and possibly representing seasonal settlement.
95	MCO25736	Trescoll – medieval pillory	Documentary	A field named ‘Pillory Bing’ has been suggested as the site of a pillory.
	MCO424	Castle Hill – undated findspot	Findspot	Flint arrowhead found in the area of Castle Hill
	MCO425	Castle Hill – post-medieval findspot	Findspot	Cannon balls reportedly found in the area of castle Hill, though not currently available.
	MCO41010	Trescoll – medieval field system	Earthwork	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
96	MCO41015	Trescoll – post-medieval mine	Earthwork	A disused tip is marked at this location on the 1907 OS map, one of several visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, though the associated mine is unclear.
97	MCO7873	Conce Moor – Iron Age round	Documentary	A field called ‘Stone Park’, just north of Conce Round has been suggested as the site of a round.
	MCO41024	Conce – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
98	MCO16354	Polgoda – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Polgoda is first recorded in 1323 when it is spelt ‘Ponsgode’, containing the elements ‘pons’ meaning bridge and ‘gosa’ meaning bleed.
99	MCO41029	Clanfurze – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks visible on aerial photographs
100	MCO18485	Conce Moor – Bronze Age stone alignment	Monument	A line of boundary stones between Luxulyan and Lanivet marked on 1963 OS map, three marked on the Lanhydrock Atlas as ‘three great stones’. May form part of a stone row
	MCO41025	Polgoda – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	Series of three field boundaries visible as low earth banks visible on aerial photographs.
	MCO41026	Polgoda – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Extensive streamworks visible on aerial photographs, including cutting and feeder leats with numerous spoil banks.
	MCO2475	Conce Moor – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The Lanhydrock Atlas of 1696 records a barrow named ‘Cause Barrow’ at this location. There are no remains.
	MCO5142	Conce Moor – medieval cross	Documentary	A cross is recorded as having stood by a road crossing at Conce Moor, but removed in the 19 th century for use as a gatepost.
101	MCO48625	Okewoon Farm – post-medieval milestone	Listed building	Grade II listed (172701) 19 th century granite milestone.
	MCO55269	Okewoon Farm – post-medieval milestone	Documentary	The site of a milestone moved to the north-east recorded at this location on 2 nd edition OS map.
	MCO8283	Newgate – Iron Age round	Documentary	A field near Newgate named ‘The Round’ in 1840 suggested as the site of a round, but unlikely.

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102	MCO41028	Newgate – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Extensive tin streamworks visible on aerial photographs consisting as a central watercourse and numerous spoil dumps.
103	MCO12184	Wheal Agar Consols – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Wheal Agar Consols recorded as in use in 1852 when it produced tin with shafts identified in the area of Higher Woon farm, now Okewoon. Openwork and adits to the east may also be part of Wheal Agar Consols.
	MCO41012	Newgate – undated ditch	Earthwork	A ditch, visible on aerial photographs may be a field boundary or trackway or water-related feature.
	MCO54313	Newgate Farm – post-medieval milestone	Documentary	A milestone is recorded in this location, though subsequently removed.
	MCO41014	Okewoon – post-medieval shaft	Documentary	A disused shaft is marked at this location on the 1907 OS map. A linear spoil tip is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
104	MCO48623	Okewoon Farm – post-medieval milestone	Listed Building	Grade II listed (70911) early 19 th century granite milestone.
105	MCO2474	Conce Moor – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	'Little Barrow' is recorded in the Lanhydrock Atlas but no remains are evident and the location is unlikely for a barrow.
	MCO41027	Mena Moor – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Extensive tin streamworks visible on aerial photographs consisting of a central watercourse.
106	MCO15657	Mena – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Mena is first recorded in 1279 when it is spelt 'Mene' from the Cornish 'meneth' meaning hill.
107	MCO41013	Okewoon – medieval field system	Earthwork	Three field boundaries visible as a ditch and cropmarks on aerial photographs.
108	MCO50306	Castle Hill – undated mound	Earthwork	A mound is visible on aerial photographs to the south-south-east of Castle Hill
	MCO4277	Castle Hill – Bronze Age cairn	Monument	A ring cairn was located and excavated at this location.
	MCO1905	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow cemetery	Earthwork	A group of three barrows stood close together near the summit of Castle Hill. Visible on aerial photographs though no surface remains.
	MCO2409	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of a group of three barrows recorded on the Lanhydrock Atlas close to the summit of Castle Hill, called Black Burrow and recorded on the 1840 tithe.
	MCO2410	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of a group of three barrows recorded on the Lanhydrock Atlas close to the summit of Castle Hill.
	MCO50329	Castle Hill – post-medieval farmstead	Building	Farmstead built in an area of rough unenclosed pasture by the 1881 Os map.
	MCO1905	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow cemetery	Earthwork	Site of a group of three barrows stood close to the summit of Castle Hill in 1696, 1840 and 1852, visible on aerial photographs though no surface remains visible.
	MCO2410	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of a group of three barrows recorded on the Lanhydrock Atlas of 1696 close to the summit of Castle Hill.
	MCO2411	Castle Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of a group of three barrows recorded on the Lanhydrock Atlas near the summit of Castle Hill.
	MCO92	Castilly – medieval plain and gwarry	SAM	SAM CO110 Innis Down earthwork. Henge at Castilly remodelled during the medieval period and converted to a plain an gwarry. 13-14 th century pottery. Most easterly of what is largely a western Cornish phenomenon.
	MCO25735	Castilly – post-medieval battery	SAM	SAM CO110 Innis Downs earthwork. Deep wheel ruts found during excavation identified as due to the passage of heavy cannon during the Civil War.
	MCO6933	Castilly – Neolithic henge	SAM	SAM CO110 Innis Downs earthwork. Large oval earthwork identified as a Neolithic henge. Three flint flakes. Re-modelled in the medieval period.
	MCO18483	Castle Hill – prehistoric stone alignment	SAM	SAM CO110 Innis Downs earthwork. Stone row situated close to the summit of Castle Hill, though there are no remains.
109	MCO46967	Lower Woon – modern wheel pit	Building	Concrete block building beside a wheelpit constructed from shuttered mass concrete. A leat feeds the wheelpit from the south.
110	MCO8143	Lanivet – Iron Age round	Documentary	A field named 'Round Park' on the tithe award suggests the site of a round.
111	MCO40888	Reperry – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
112	MCO10906	Reperry – medieval house	Building	It is suggested that part of Reperry Farm is the remains of an earlier house, formerly owned by the Arundells.

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	MCO16552	Reperry – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Reperry is first recorded in 1181 when it is spelt 'Redperi', from the Cornish 'rid' meaning ford and 'bery' meaning kite.
113	MCO25743	Reperry – post-medieval corn mill	Documentary	Reperry Mill was recorded on the 1813 OS map as Treperry Mill, on the 1840 tithe, 1 st edition OS with its mill pond and leat. Now destroyed
114	MCO25764	Colwell – post-medieval quarry	Earthwork	A quarry is marked on the 1840 tithe map and visible on aerial photographs
115	MCO25751	Castle Hill – undated ditch	Monument	Undated ditch found during A30 road works.
	MCO25752	Castle Hill – Bronze Age cist	Monument	Remains of a probable slate lined cist found during A30 road works. May be part of a damaged Bronze Age burial cist.
116	MCO40912	Coldwell – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworkings visible on aerial photographs as parallel banks.
117	MCO11963	Clann Wood – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Lanivet Wood mine probably started operation in 1850 and recorded in 1930, but not later maps
118	MCO40889	Reperry – undated mound	Earthwork	A mound is visible on aerial photographs.
119	MCO25763	Clann Wood – post-medieval quarry	Documentary	A quarry is marked south of Lanivet on the 1840 tithe, and visible on aerial photographs.
120	MCO25766	Clann Wood – post-medieval chimney	Documentary	A burning house chimney is recorded at this location on the 1 st edition OS map, but not in 1963.
121	MCO12470	Reperry Cross – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Wheal Arundell was in use in 1853 and 1863 when it is known as Arundell tin works, and in 1860 when it is called Reperry tinworks. Ceased to operate in 1871. A series of spoil tips are visible on aerial photographs.
122	MCO40887	Higher Tredenham – medieval field system	Earthwork	Three field boundaries are visible, one as a ditch and others as banks, on aerial photographs.
123	MCO17135	Tredenham – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tredenham is first recorded in 1374 when it is spelt 'Tredynen', from the Cornish 'tre' meaning estate, farmstead and 'dyan' meaning small fort.
124	MCO10010	St Benets – medieval chapel	Monument	St Benets at Lanivet founded in c.1411.
	MCO15285	Lanivet – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of St Benets is first recorded in 1411 when it is spelt 'Sancto Benedict'
	MCO5444	Lanivet – medieval cross	Monument	A small round-headed cross found in the grounds of St. Benets and erected at the entrance on a modern shaft.
125	MCO40890	Reperry – medieval field system	Earthwork	Two field boundaries visible on aerial photographs as a ditch and bank.
126	MCO40918	Highcross – post-medieval extractive pit	Earthwork	A small quarry is visible as a cropmark hollow on aerial photographs.
127	MCO40891	Lanivet – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworkings consisting of a cutting and series of linear spoil tips visible on aerial photographs.
128	MCO855	Lanivet – undated findspot	Findspot	A pitcher full of tin was found in Lanivet, though exact location and date of find unknown.
	MCO857	Lanivet – late prehistoric findspot	Findspot	A bronze penannular brooch found in streamworks near Lanivet
129	MCO40903	West Downs – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	A field boundary is visible as a low earth bank on aerial photographs.
130	MCO14021	Clann - medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Clann is first recorded in 1284 when it is spelt 'Kylan' from the Cornish 'celli' meaning small wood and 'lann' meaning churchyard, burial ground
131	MCO54226	Churchtown – post-medieval milestone	Monument	Milestone first recorded on the 1 st Edition Os map c.1880.
132	MCO13251	Agnesmylle – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Agnesmylle is recorded only once in 1415, derived from a French personal name and the Old English spelling for mill.
133	MCO40892	Lower Tredenham – post-medieval spoil heap	Earthwork	Two mounds are visible on aerial photographs and likely to be spoil tips associated with tin mining.
134	MCO40893	Lanivet – medieval field boundary	Earthwork	Two field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs.
135	MCO9133	Lanivet – post-medieval blacksmiths	Documentary	A smithy is recorded at this location on the 1 st edition OS map, though not on the 1970s map.
	MCO32621	Lanivet – post-medieval Sunday School	Documentary	A Wesleyan Sunday School now a cafe with a date plaque, and part of a group with a former 1842 Wesleyan chapel.
	MCO32622	Lanivet – post-medieval non-conformist chapel	Building	A Bible Christian chapel near the site of an older chapel.
	MCO9136	Lanivet – post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Documentary	A smithy is recorded on the 2 nd edition OS map c.1907.
	MCO51324	Lanivet – modern school	Building	County Primary School built in 1906.
	MCO23018	Lanivet – medieval architectural	Building	A fine transitional Norman capital in Lanivet Church,.

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		fragment		May have come from Bodmin priory.
	MCO25728	Lanivet – Romano-British shrine	Documentary	Place-name Lanivet derived from ‘lan’ and ‘neved’ implying the site of an early medieval church on the site of a pagan sanctuary.
	MCO25729	Lanivet – medieval lann	Documentary	Place-name Lanivet derived from ‘lan’ and ‘neved’ implying the site of an early medieval church on the site of a pagan sanctuary. The lan is in quite good order, the churchyard is large and fairly circular.
	MCO25730	Lanivet – medieval tombstone	Monument	A hogback tombstone supposedly of early medieval date is in the churchyard at Lanivet.
	MCO25731	Lanivet – medieval tombstone	Monument	A cross slab is extant at Lanivet and found during restoration work in 1864.
	MCO5443	Lanivet – medieval cross	SAM	SAM 28444. Two crosses in Lanivet churchyard, possibly as late as 13 th century
	MCO54931	Lanivet – medieval inscribed stone	Monument	Fragment of an early medieval inscribed stone built into the north wall of the church.
	MCO6350	Lanivet – medieval church	Listed Building	Grade II* (67598) church on site of an early medieval lann. Church dedicated in 1318 from a Norman precursor.
	MCO7150	Lanivet – medieval inscribed stone	Monument	Crudely carved pillar stone of probable early medieval date.
	MCO5442	Lanivet – medieval cross	SAM	SAM 28445. Two crosses in Lanivet churchyard
	MCO15296	Lanivet – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Lanivet is first recorded in 1268 from the Cornish ‘lann’ meaning enclosed cemetery, burial ground and ‘neved’ meaning pagan holy place.
	MCO53268	Lanivet – post-medieval school	Building	19 th century parochial or charity school re-built in 1835
	MCO53269	Lanivet – modern school	Building	Infants school to the north of the main county primary school
	MCO25760	Lanivet – post-medieval corn mill	Documentary	A mill at Lanivet is recorded on the 1 st and 2 nd Edition OS maps.
	MCO52367	Lanivet – post-medieval non-conformist chapel	Building	Wesleyan chapel built in 1842, now a post-office.
136	MCO12221	Lanivet – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Wheal Kekewich was in use for lead and copper in 1848 and ceased in 1856 or 1865.
137	MCO52666	Wheal Prosper – post-medieval engine house	Building	Engine house on the site of Prosper Lanivet, which had a pumping engine, recorded on the 1 st Edition.
	MCO40901	Lanivet – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks consisting of linear spoil tips visible on aerial photographs.
138	MCO12768	West Downs – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Wheal Mitchell marked as an old quarry on 1 st Edition OS map with a possible tramway by 1930 and stamps, which may be those of Wheal Prosper. Visible on aerial photographs.
	MCO40900	Lanivet – medieval streamworks	Earthwork	Tin streamworks consisting of a cutting and linear spoil tips visible on aerial photographs.
139	MCO40908	Lanivet – post-medieval spoil heap	Earthwork	A mound is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, likely to be associated with mining.
	MCO40907	Lanivet – post-medieval extractive pit	Earthwork	A small hollow is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, either a small quarry or extractive pit associated with mining.
	MCO40910	Lanivet – medieval field system	Earthwork	A series of parallel banks visible on aerial photographs likely to be a surviving fragment of a medieval open field system.
	MCO40909	Lanivet – post-medieval spoil heap	Earthwork	A tip is visible on aerial photographs and is marked on the 1908 2 nd edition OS map. Likely to be associated with Wheal Prosper.
140	MCO25757	Lamorick – post-medieval quarry	Documentary	A quarry at Lamorick is marked on the 1880 OS map but not the 1963 map.
	MCO25758	Lamorick – post-medieval quarry	Earthwork	A quarry is visible on aerial photographs and recorded on the 1880 OS map.
	MCO40899	Rosehill – post-medieval quarry	Earthwork	A mound is visible on aerial photographs and likely a spoil tip associated with quarrying.
141	MCO40898	Rosehill – undated enclosure	Earthwork	A curvilinear univallate enclosure is visible as a cropmark bank on aerial photographs.
142	MCO15221	Lamorick – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Lamorick is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt ‘Lammorek’ from the Cornish ‘lann’ meaning churchyard, burial ground and a saints name.
	MCO25744	Lanivet, Wheal Prosper – post-medieval stamping mill	Monument	Lanivet tin stamps were surveyed and excavated in 1984. They were the last stamps built in Cornwall, last used in 1953.
	MCO46078	Lamorick – medieval cross	Monument	Wheel headed wayside cross found in the foundations of a garden hedge.

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	MCO48390	Lamorick – post-medieval bridge	Listed Building	Grade II listed (67573) 18 th century stone bridge
143	MCO40897	Lamorick – Iron Age round	Earthwork	A curvilinear univallate enclosure visible as a low earth bank on aerial photographs, likely an enclosed settlement or round dating from the Iron Age or Romano-British period.
144	MCO40894	Rosehill – medieval field system	Earthwork	A series of field boundaries visible as banks or cropmarks on aerial photographs.
145	MCO40895	Rosehill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A mound is visible on aerial photographs. May be a Bronze Age barrow or a spoil tip associated with tin mining.
	MCO40896	Rosehill – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A mound is visible on aerial photographs which may be a Bronze Age barrow or spoil tip associated with mining,
146	MCO26529	Laninval – medieval lann	Documentary	The place-name and historic document suggest a lann in the vicinity of the present settlement.
147	MCO3737	Trengle – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A possible round barrow is visible on aerial photographs as an indistinct low earth mound.
148	MCO53399	Trengle – post-medieval milestone	Monument	A milestone is rcorded on the 1 st edition OS map, though has since been damaged and removed.
149	MCO52585	Lanivet – post-medieval toll house	Building	A toll house is located on the northern side of a crossroads with later alterations.
150	MCO11856	Bodmin Wheal Mary – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Bodmin Wheal Mary comprised a wheal ding or hoopers bridge mine and was in operation before 1816, whilst Wheal Mary or Bodwannick mine worked from 1846-1855.
151	MCO14451	Forda – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement at Forda is first recorded in 1380 from the English meaning river crossing point.
	MCO9589	Hoopers Bridge – post-medieval bridge	Listed Building	Grade II listed (67577) 18 th century stone bridge.
	MCO29366	Hoopersbridge mill – post-medieval corn mill	Listed building	Grade II listed (67581) watermill and corn mill.
152	MCO11045	Bodwannick – medieval manor house	Documentary	Bodwannick is recorded as a farmstead built on the site of an ancient manor house and recorded on the OS maps as site of a manor house.
	MCO13453	Bodwannick – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Bodwannick is first recorded in 1201 when it is spelt ‘Botwenel’ from the Cornish ‘bod’ meaning dwelling and a personal name.
	MCO5003	Bodwannick – medieval cross	Monument	A wheel headed cross now set in a concrete base.
153	MCO2123	Bodwannick – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	A possible round barrow is visible on aerial photographs as an indistinct low earth mound.

Table 1: List of nearby heritage assets (source: Cornwall HER).

Appendix 2: EXTRACTS FROM THE 1839 LANIVET TITHE APPORTIONMENT.

Field No.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
Rosewarrick				
753	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar	Roger Henwood	Little Stone Moor	Coarse Pasture & Bog
867			Waste	Waste
977			Way Field	Arable & Coarse Pasture
Rosewarrick				
870	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar	John Dyan	Great Field	Arable
872			Little Willows Close	
873			Long Meadow	Arable Occasionally
874			Lower High Meadow	Arable
876			Pot Moor	Arable & Coarse Pasture
878			Great Willows Close	Arable
Solomon's Tenement				
862	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar	Thomas Solomon	Three Corner Field	Arable & Coarse Pasture
863			Higher Great Field	
864			Lower Great Field	
882			Homestead & Waste	Houses, Yard
884			Pitt Close	Arable & Coarse Pasture
885			Waste	Coarse Pasture
Parson's Tenement				
752a	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar & Roger Henwood	Roger Henwood	Stone Moor	Coarse Pasture & Scrub
Prin's Tenement				
869	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar & Mrs. Johnson	Roger Henwood	West New Park	Arable
879			East New Park	
Rosewarrick Common				
981			Common	Coarse Pasture
Lamorick Common				
859			Common	Coarse Pasture & Furze

TABLE 2: THE FIELDS WITHIN THE TENDERED OPTION (RED) ROUTE. ALL FIELDS ARE AFFECTED.

Field No.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
Rosewarrick				
753	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar	Roger Henwood	Little Stone Moor	Coarse Pasture & Bog
Rosewarrick				
755	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar	John Dyan	Lower Middle Town	Arable
756			High Middle Town	
868			Waste	Waste
Parson's Tenement				
754	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar & Roger Henwood	Roger Henwood	Under Park	Arable
Prin's Tenement				
740	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar & Mrs. Johnson	Roger Henwood	Higher North Park	Arable
741			Lower Middle North Park	
Penstraze				
738	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar & Roger Henwood	Roger Henwood	Yonder Park	Arable
739			Higher Park	
Higher Woodley				
736	Joseph Thomas Trefrey Esq., Thomas Solomon & William Solomon	Thomas Solomon	Outer Town Park	Arable & Coarse Pasture
Higher Woodley				
737	Joseph Thomas Trefrey Esq. & Mary Thomas	Thomas Solomon	Outer Town Park	Arable & Coarse Pasture
768			Common	Coarse Pasture & Furze
Cadwin Common				
728			Common	Coarse Pasture & Furze

TABLE 3: THE FIELDS WITHIN THE ALTERNATIVE (GREEN) ROUTE. ALL FIELDS ARE AFFECTED.

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Field No.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
Rosewarrick				
753	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar	Roger Henwood	Little Stone Moor	Coarse Pasture & Bog
977			Way Field	Arable & Coarse Pasture
Rosewarrick				
755	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar	John Dyan	Lower Middle Town	Arable
870			Great Field	
872			Little Willows Close	
873			Long Meadow	Arable Occasionally
874			Lower High Meadow	Arable
878			Great Willows Close	
Parson's Tenement				
754	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar & Roger Henwood	Roger Henwood	Under Park	Arable
Prin's Tenement				
869	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar & Mrs. Johnson	Roger Henwood	West New Park	Arable
879			East New Park	
Solomon's Tenement				
863	The Honourable Anna Maria Agar	Thomas Solomon	Higher Great Field	Arable & Coarse Pasture
864			Lower Great Field	
884			Pitt Close	
885			Waste	Coarse Pasture
Cadwin Common				
728			Common	Coarse Pasture & Furze
Lamorick Common				
859			Common	Coarse Pasture & Furze

TABLE 4: THE FIELDS WITHIN THE ALTERNATIVE (BROWN) ROUTE. ALL FIELDS ARE AFFECTED.



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