

# LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE CARDINHAM CORNWALL

Results of a Desk Based Appraisal, Geophysical Survey & Impact Statement



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 170130

# Land at Moor Cottage, Cardinham, Cornwall

## Results of a Desk Based Appraisal, Geophysical Survey & Impact Statement

---

By J. Bampton  
Report Version: FINAL  
30<sup>th</sup> January 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Chris Smirthwaite (the Client)

### SUMMARY

---

*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Chris Smirthwaite (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and impact statement on land at Moor Cottage, Cardinham, Cornwall. The work was carried out to inform potential future development.*

*The desk-based assessment indicates a variety of historic assets and possible prehistoric assets in the wider landscape: of particular interest close to the site is the Iron Age hill fort of Bury Castle, Medieval field-systems including ridge and furrow and post-medieval quarries. The development site, however, appears to have been part of common rough-moorland into the last century, although located within a former live-stock funnel leading to the moor. The desk-based assessment does not indicate the likely presence of any significant archaeological deposits in or close to the site.*

*The results of the geophysical survey would also suggest that there are no significant archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area. It indicated modern and probable geological anomalies. Furthermore, a walkover of the site proved no standing archaeological remains were present on the site and that thin soils and stony ground were visible in places.*

*Despite the moorland fringe location, the setting of the proposed development site would almost completely mitigate any impacts on the wider historic landscape or any individual historic assets, due to the local screening of the site by the topography and vegetation and the low and sympathetic nature of the proposed build. Any impact of the site would be negligible if not neutral.*

*No further archaeological works are recommended.*

---



South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Design.

## CONTENTS

---

<i>SUMMARY</i>	2
<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	4
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.5 METHODOLOGY	6
<b>2.0 RESULTS OF A DESK-BASED APPRAISAL</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND	8
2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	9
<b>3.0 GRADIOMETER SURVEY</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 INTRODUCTION	12
3.2 SITE INSPECTION	12
3.3 METHODOLOGY	13
3.4 RESULTS	13
3.5 DISCUSSION	16
<b>4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5.0 CONCLUSION</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>19</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

*COVER PLATE: VIEW OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FIELD FROM ITS NORTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).*

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	7
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1805 BODMIN OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL).	9
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 CARDINHAM TITHE MAP (CRO).	10
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1881, PUBLISHED 1882 (CRO).	11
FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1905, PUBLISHED 1907 (CRO).	11
FIGURE 6: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.	14
FIGURE 7: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	15
FIGURE 8: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH.	20
FIGURE 9: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.	20
FIGURE 10: NORTHERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.	21
FIGURE 11: EASTERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.	21
FIGURE 12: EASTERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING EAST.	22
FIGURE 13: GATE-WAY IN THE SOUTH END OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN FIELDS; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.	22
FIGURE 14: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SOUTHERN FIELD; LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.	23
FIGURE 15: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SOUTHERN FIELD; LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.	23
FIGURE 16: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SOUTHERN FIELD, SHOWING BARN IN SOUTH CORNER; LOOKING EAST.	24
FIGURE 17: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM ITS SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING EAST.	24

FIGURE 18: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM ITS SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING EAST.	25
FIGURE 19: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM ITS SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.	25
FIGURE 20: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM ITS EAST CORNER; LOOKING WEST.	26
FIGURE 21: SITE GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.	26
FIGURE 22: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.	27
FIGURE 23: RED-BLUE-GREEN SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY; GRADIATED SHADING.	28
FIGURE 24: MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS ACCORDING TO THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER).	29

## LIST OF TABLES

---

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	13
TABLE 2: LIST OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL HER).	34

## LIST OF APPENDICES

---

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: SITE INSPECTION	20
APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY	26
APPENDIX 3: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS	29

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

CHRIS SMIRTHWAITE (THE CLIENT) AND FAMILY  
THE STAFF AT THE CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE (CRO)  
THE STAFF AT THE BRITISH LIBRARY (BL)

## PROJECT CREDITS

---

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS  
PROJECT OFFICER: JOSEPH BAMPTON  
FIELD WORK: JOSEPH BAMPTON  
REPORT: JOSEPH BAMPTON  
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS  
GRAPHICS: JOSEPH BAMPTON

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

**LOCATION:** LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE  
**PARISH:** CARDINHAM  
**COUNTY:** CORNWALL  
**NGR:** CENTRED ON SX 12700 70068  
**SWARCH REF:** CDM17

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Chris Smirthwaite (the Client) to undertake a desk based assessment, geophysical survey and impact statement for land at Moor Cottage, Cardinham, Cornwall to inform potential future development. The proposal is for a small number of holiday lodges in the southernmost field of the three considered in this report. This work was carried out in accordance with a Project Design drawn up in consultation with Phil Coplestone, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment; and in accordance with ClfA guidelines.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies on the western side of *Bodmin Moor*, approximately 5.5km east of *Bodmin* and 1.6km south-east of the A30, between *Millpool* (0.8km to the north-west) and *Cardinham* (1.4km to the south-south-west); on the west side of *Moor Cottage*. The site is a single paddock on the south-west facing, gentle to moderate slope of *Four Downs Hill*, 0.83km south of *Bellarmin's Tor* and 0.9km north-east of *Bury Castle*, at a height of approximately 220m AOD.

The site lies on the boundary of three soils in this area: predominantly the well-drained fine loamy soils -over rock of the Manod Association; -with a humose surface horizon in places of the Moretonhampstead Association; and the gritty loamy very acid soils with a wet peaty surface horizon of the Hexworthy Association; all of which include occasional bare rock and boulders and are of granite and/or mudstone geology (SSEW 1983). These overlay the Trevoze Slate Formation and Rosenum Formation (BGS 2014).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The settlement and parish of Cardinham lies in the deanery and hundred of West (Lysons 1814). In the late 12<sup>th</sup> century the Manor of Cardinham was held by Robert de Cardinan, who had acquired large estates, including this estate, via the marriage to the heiress of Robert Fitz-William, although, in 1259 on her death the manor passed from Isolda to Oliver de Dinan (or Dinant), a probable older branch of the Cardinan family. Around 1500 it passed by marriage, inheritance and purchase to the Arundell family until c.1800 when it was purchased by the Glynn family (Lysons 1814). The site and Moor Cottage were leased from Lord Vivian (of Glynn) and occupied by a William Harris in c.1840 and the site was under rough-grazing, arable and pastoral cultivation (1839 Cardinham Tithe apportionment).

### 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within land recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as 'Farmland: Medieval' - *The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the*

*17<sup>th</sup> century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins, by the Cornwall Council Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). Furthermore, this is included as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). AEL is land which is likely to have been enclosed and in intensive cultivation since the medieval period or earlier with the potential for the survival of archaeological remains of prehistoric and early historic periods. Much of the wider landscape is denoted as rough ground or further Medieval farmland.*

The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) records several heritage assets within 1km of the proposed development site. Prehistoric assets include: potential 'round's' (HER Nos.1674 and 2949) to the west and south-west; the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) Bury Castle, an Iron Age hillfort (HER No.1539) and a prehistoric hut circle near Bury Castle to the south-east; Bronze Age cairns (including HER Nos.1639.10, 1639.20, 1640.10 and 1640.20) and a potential 'round' (HER No.1749) to the east-north-east. Early Medieval assets include: The settlement at Trezance, first recorded in 1086 (HER No.1526), to the south; possible mill fragments (HER No.12581) to the north-west; ridge and furrow (HER Nos.1715 and 1716), a boundary bank (HER No.1717) and a possible streamworks (HER No.12688) to the east-north-east; and immediately east of the site, within 500m, the cropmark of a possible field system (HER No.1718). Medieval assets include various monument types, such as crosses, including at Trezance (HER No.1535); 12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century settlements, including at Bury, first recorded in 1180 (HER No.1563) and at Bilgars, first recorded in 1488 (HER No.1743); various enclosures, field systems, possible pounds and boundaries, including on Fore Downs (HER Nos.71266 and 71267); and potential quarries, hollow ways, chapels and holy wells the nearest of which to the site is a hollow way on Fore Downs (HER No.12481). Post-medieval assets also include various quarries, leats and settlements; the nearest of these, immediately east and within 500m of the site are a leat (HER No.12482), a quarry and an associated building (HER No.12448).

Grade II Listed properties close to the site include the 17<sup>th</sup> century Lower Haygrove (List Entry No.1138226) to the west of the site; the 19<sup>th</sup> century Cardeast- and Higher Bury Farmhouse, to the south-west and east of the site (List Entry Nos.1143106 and 1143111); beyond a kilometre, in Cardinham village, a 20<sup>th</sup> century chapel (List Entry No.138394). The 15<sup>th</sup> century parish church, Church of St Meubred, in Cardinham is Grade I Listed (List Entry No. 1143114) and has Grade II listed monuments in its churchyard, which is itself a possible lann site. A map and complete list of historic assets as recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) can be seen in Appendix 3.

## 1.5 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment and impact statement follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014a), *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012), and *The Setting of Heritage Assets, GPA3* (Historic England 2015).

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b).

*'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential*

through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.’ (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2014).

The results of the survey will as far as possible inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology to inform a strategy to mitigate any threat to the archaeological resource.



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

## 2.0 RESULTS OF A DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

---

### 2.1 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

The site lays within the parish of Cardinham, slightly further than 1km north of the settlement of Cardinham itself. It is located on the east edge of Fore Down, south of Bellarmin's Tor on a probable access route to Cardinham Moor and Fore Downs and is to the rear of the property *Moor Cottage*.

The settlement and parish of Cardinham lies in the deanery and hundred of West (Lysons 1814). In the late 12<sup>th</sup> century the Manor of Cardinham, which included parcels of land across Cornwall and Devon was held by Robert de Cardinan, who had acquired large estates, including the this estate, via marriage to the heiress of Robert Fitz-William. The probable grand daughter of Robert de Cardinan, Isolda, was a significant landholder in Cornwall and, in 1257, married Thomas de Tracy. However, on her death in 1259 she left the manors of Cardinham and Bordardle, in Lanlivery, to Oliver de Dinan (or Dinant), whose family had been in the retinue of William the Conqueror.

The Cardinan family was probably a younger branch of the Dinan family and probably named the estate after their family name after acquiring it through marriage to the Fitz-William family. The family name became more consistently written as Dinham and was established thus during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Sir John Dinham was a significant figure during the Wars of the Roses and was made Lord Treasurer in 1485. On his death his estate was divided between his four sisters: one of which, Catherine, married Sir Thomas Arundell. The Arundell family eventually, through inheritance and purchase, held seven-eighths of Cardinham Manor. The Wrey family had inherited a parcel of the estate that was bought by Denys Glynn Esq., whose descendant; an E.J. Glynn Esq. purchased the manor from Lord Arundell and a small adjacent manor, Newland Prayse in c.1800. In 1814 E.J. Glynn Esq. was still the proprietor of the manor. The seat of the Dinhams at Cardinham Castle is reported as having no remains in 1814, although is reported as standing in c.1500 by Leland (Lysons 1814). A custom known as *free-bench*, described in *The Spectator*, by which a widow could keep her lands, despite chastity intentions, by riding a black sheep/ram, possibly into court and reciting a nonsense song was reportedly practised in this manor. An instance was recorded by Hals in 1736 as having occurred in living memory (Lysons 1814).

The place name of Cardinham means 'the fort Dinan' and is derived from both Cornish words 'ker' and 'dyan' that mean fort, however, the 13<sup>th</sup> century family name of Dinan and later Dynham, who possessed the manor accounts for the form of the place-name and its interpretation as meaning 'the fort (Cornish: *ker*) of Dinan (the Dynham family)' (Watts 2004). Cardinham Castle itself was a motte and bailey castle and Bury Castle, near to the site, is an Iron Age hill fort and is derived from the Old English 'berie/byrig' meaning a/at the fortified place. A number of estates names derived from 'hay' to the west and south-west of the site appear to be derived from the Old English 'hæg' or 'hæs' meaning enclosure or brushwood respectively (Watts 2004), either of which would be apt for the area based on the number of possible enclosures on the HER in the area or the rough grazing and moorland flora. The name of *Moor Cottage* presumably refers to its proximity to Cardinham Moor and perhaps its significance at the head of a possible access/live-stock funnel to the moor and St Bellarmin's Tor.

The 1839 Tithe apportionment indicates that what is now known as Moor Cottage was leased and occupied by a William Harris and that the three fields subject to geophysical survey (the southern of which is the proposal site) were under rough grazing, pasture and arable cultivation (plots 236 and 237). The majority of the land in the immediate surroundings was owned by Lord Vivian (Baron



Vivian of Glynn) whose family had purchased the land at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it is probable that William Harris leased the site from Lord Vivian.

The nearest Domesday manor to the site is Trezance (*Thersent*), which was held by Alwen before the conquest and then Richard in 1086. The manor had c.24 occupants or families and included an area c.4x2.5 leagues of mostly meadow and some woodland and had 2hides of land (c.240 acres or between c.80-480 acres), from which it paid geld for 1 hide. It paid tithes of 30 Shillings before the conquest and 20 Shillings after (Williams and Martin 2002).

## 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 2.2.1 1805 SURVEYORS DRAFT MAP

The earliest map to provide a substantial level of detail, although not necessarily wholly accurate, of the surrounding area is the 1805 Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor's Draft Map. It reliably indicates a field pattern that is recognisable on current mapping for the wider area and shows that the site occupies the edge of perhaps open moorland, at the head of a possible live-stock funnel, or access route onto the moor from the main route between Millpool and Cardinham.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1805 BODMIN OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

### 2.2.2 1840 CARDINHAM TITHE MAP

The next map available to this study is the 1840 Cardinham tithe map. Moor Cottage and two outlying barns to its south are clearly shown, as are the north and east field plots in the survey area. The southern field of the survey area is essentially defined but with no eastern boundary. The (now) bridle way and road access towards Moor Cottage denote tracks through a live-stock funnel that may have been utilised in droving livestock on and off the moor. The enclosures within this funnel shape are probably late (17<sup>th</sup> century?) relative to the medieval enclosures in the wider landscape as defined by the HLC.

The 1839 apportionment indicates that fields (plots 236 and 237) are part of the Haygrove Mill Tenement, which was owned by Henry Menheniott and leased and occupied by William Harris. The plots were named inner- and outer meadow respectively; plot 236 was listed as being under pasture- and plot 237 as under arable cultivation. Plot 238 to the west of the site, under the same tenement was known as 'Old Scotland' and was under cultivation. The majority of the field names in the area were relatively prosaic and indicative of the late enclosure of the land. The large plot immediately to

the south (plot 315) was part of Higher Tresance, which was owned by Lord Vivian and John Davie, but occupied by William Harris as on the site. Plot 315 was named 'Jessamine' and under arable cultivation. The dwelling to the south of Moor Cottage (plots 316-318) were part of Boney's Tenement and owned and occupied by John Hoskins with prosaic names, such as 'the plot' and these were used for garden, arable and dwelling.

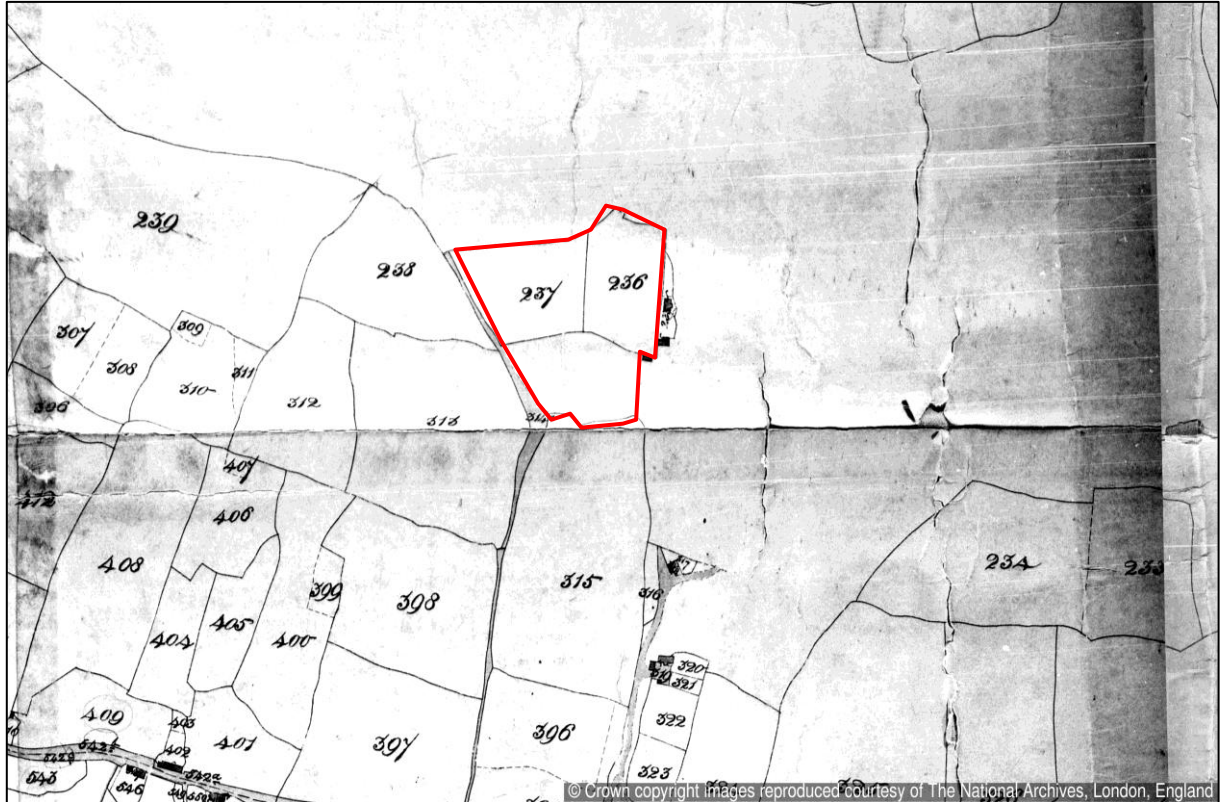


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 CARDINHAM TITHE MAP (CRO); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

### 2.2.1 Ordnance Survey and mapping

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps depict a landscape little changed from that recorded on the tithe map. Further enclosure has taken place across the area, including the establishment of the eastern boundary to the southern field. Barns depicted on the tithe map associated with Moor Cottage appear to have been removed and a large number of trackways can be seen adjacent to the site. The southern field of the site (the proposed development field) is shown as rough moorland, suggesting that it was not part of the cultivated enclosures that surround it on the tithe map. A track is shown running from the south- to north corner of the southern field.

Modern satellite imagery shows the more scrub like nature of the southern field compared to the more intensively cultivated fields to the north. Also bare rock extrusions can be seen across the upper slopes of the wider area and in the north-western field of the site.

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

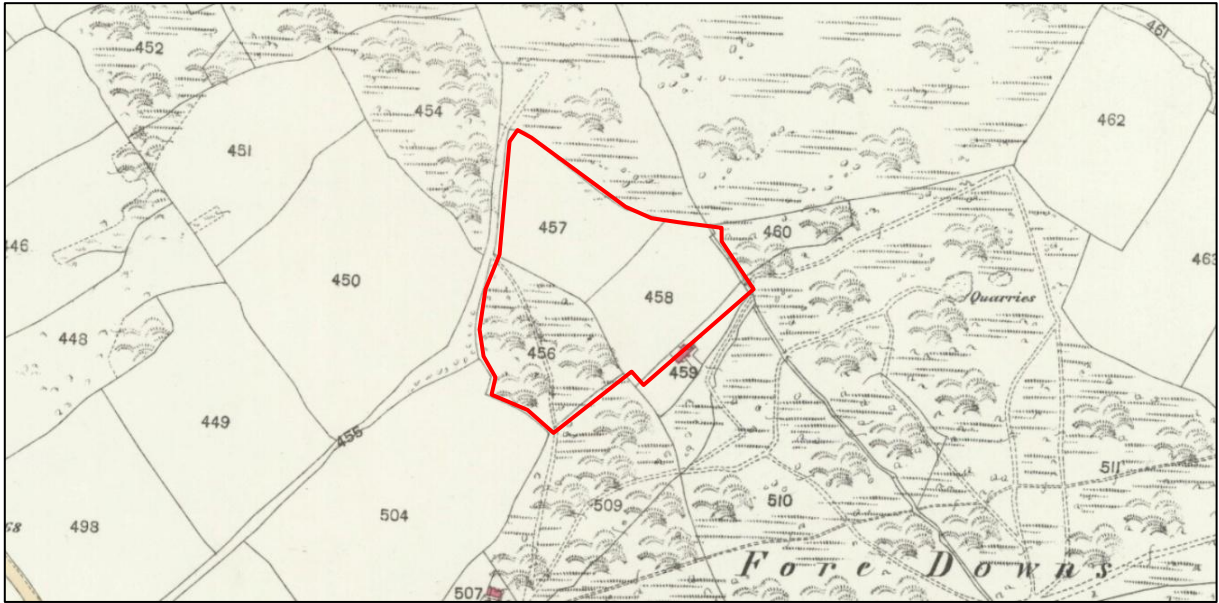


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1881, PUBLISHED 1882 (CRO); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

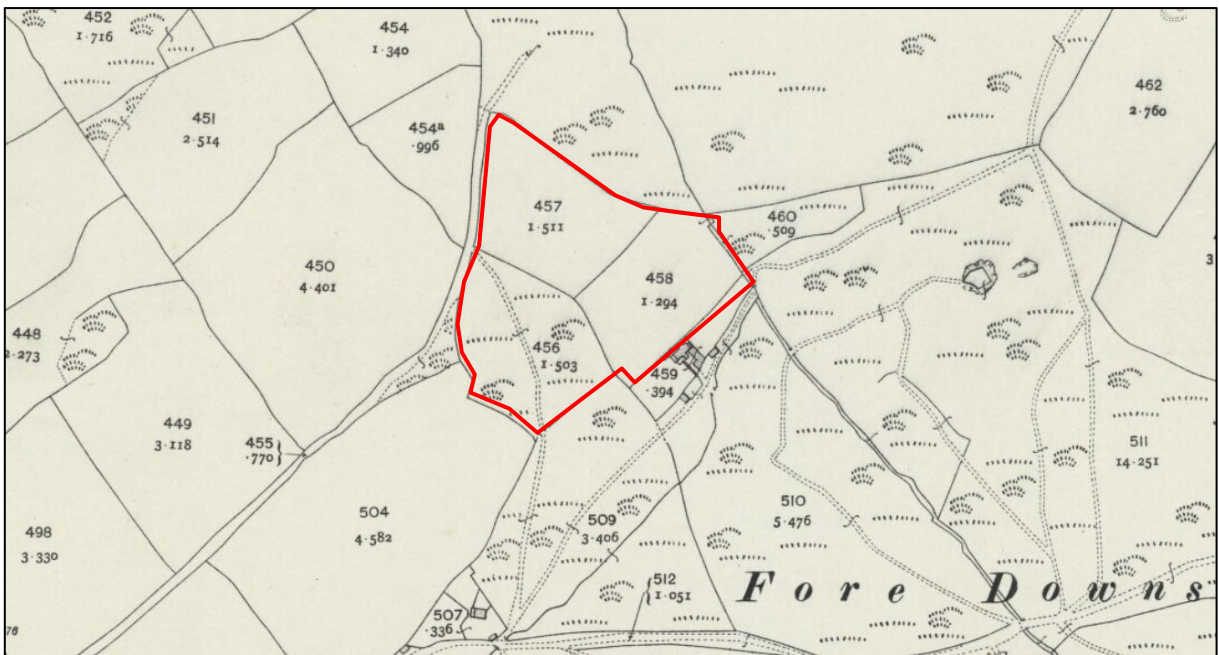


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1905, PUBLISHED 1907 (CRO); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

## 3.0 GRADIOMETER SURVEY

---

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site and two adjacent paddocks. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken on the 20<sup>th</sup> of January 2017 by J. Bampton in sunny conditions. The survey data was processed by J. Bampton. An area of approximately 1.2ha was surveyed.

The survey identified three groups of anomalies. These were almost all related to modern disturbance or services. Group 1 represents probable geological patterning or shallow areas of compacted ground possibly associated with temporary paddock divisions. Group 2 represent various modern features including some visible shallow trenches for cabling and pipe, both alkathene and metallic that leads to features and taps that could be seen on site. Group 3 represents made-up ground associated with modern groundworks for barns and linhay-style barns and possibly the made-up ground to the south of proposal site (the southern field). Instances of ferrous objects were also evident in the survey and across the site indicative of animal feeders/troughs and possibly horse shoes and fence parts.

### 3.2 SITE INSPECTION

The surveyed area comprised three fields, essentially bounded by Cornish hedgebanks, c.2m wide and taller at the downslope end of each field, with deciduous trees, including oak. The site sloped gently to moderately down to the south-west from c.230m to 210m AOD. The site was under pasture with short rough grass with various feeding troughs and water-butts near to gateways. A compliment of supporting photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix 1.

The southern field (the proposal site) had shrubs and trees along its north, west and south boundaries with occasional gnarled windswept moorland trees standing in the field. The west boundary had a Cornish hedgebank that was non-existent at its north end, where it adjoins a bridleway along the west boundary. This boundary became taller to its south, down slope end, although the ground had been built-up against the boundary along the south side of the site. Garden features and linhay-style barns had been installed and built on the east side of this field. The south corner of the field was waterlogged.

The northwest field had a weathered Cornish hedgebank along its northern boundary with rough moorland beyond it; its western boundary was a wooded Cornish hedgebank; its eastern boundary was a substantial stone wall with a gate in its south end. The ground had gentle undulations, occasionally in linear patterns where the ground could have been worn with occasional natural divots and bumps. Bare granite boulders were exposed in the upper middle part of the field.

The eastern field had post and wire; and wooden fencing along its north and east boundaries with gates in its south corner and eastern boundaries. Man-holes were visible in the field adjacent to the cottage and natural ridges, parallel to the slope could were clearly visible across this field.

### 3.3 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by -2 intervals (all grids), interpolate (x and y values doubled).

Details: 1.206ha surveyed; Max. 231.45nT, Min. -227.12nT; Standard Deviation 17.76nT, mean - 0.39nT, median 0.00nT.

### 3.4 RESULTS

Table 1 with the accompanying Figures 2 and 3 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 2.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Geological striations	Both parallel and perpendicular to the topography of the site these possibly represent patterning in the underlying geology. Possibly these may be associated with worn patches of ground visible during the survey associated with temporary paddock sub-divisions. Typical responses of -2nT.
2	weak positive and negative, probable	Linear	Modern services/pipe-lines	These equate to shallow anomalies associated with visible features on the site including taps and garden features. Responses vary between -6nT and +3nT (the metallic service in the east of the site had responses of c. +/-100nT).
3	Strong positive and negative, probable	Amorphous	Made-ground	Indicative of made ground. The strength of responses may indicate some metallic debris in the deposit. Terraced cuts for barns in the east of the field may be the source of some of this material, as may scrub and ground associated with the clearing of this field at some point. Responses vary up to c. +/-100nT.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

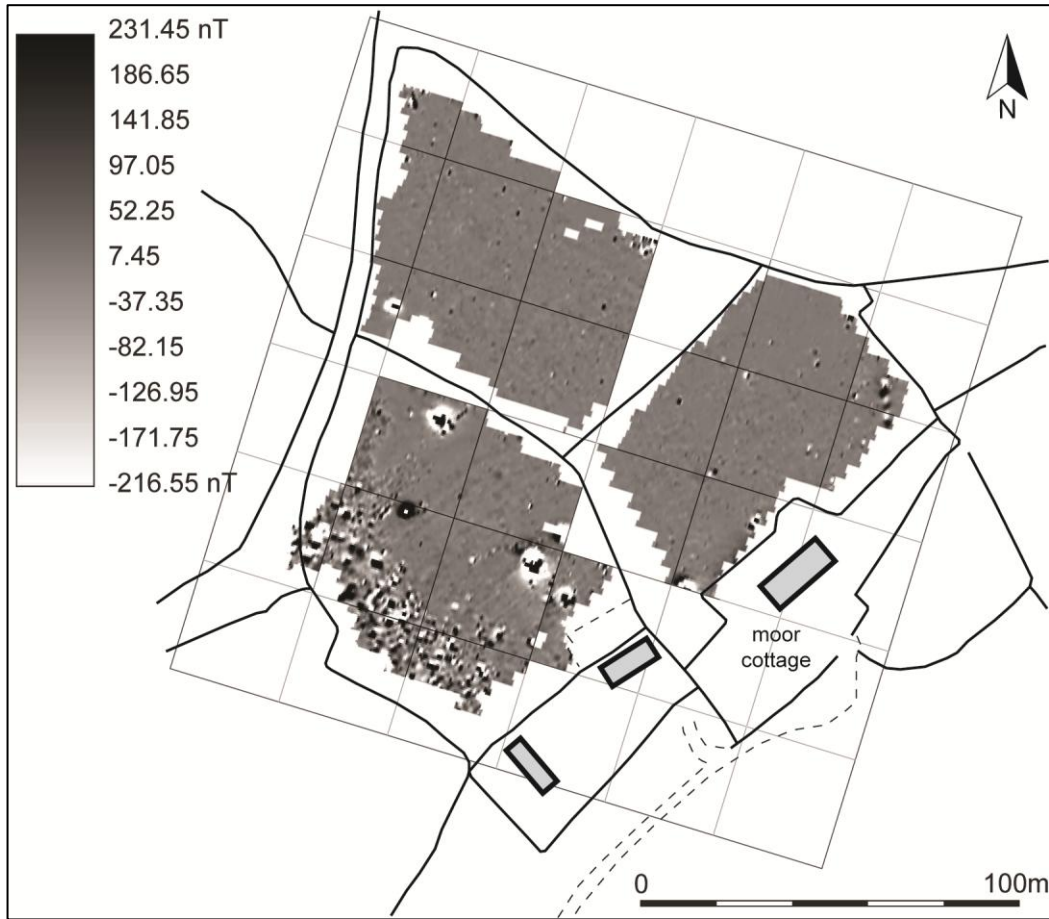


FIGURE 6: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

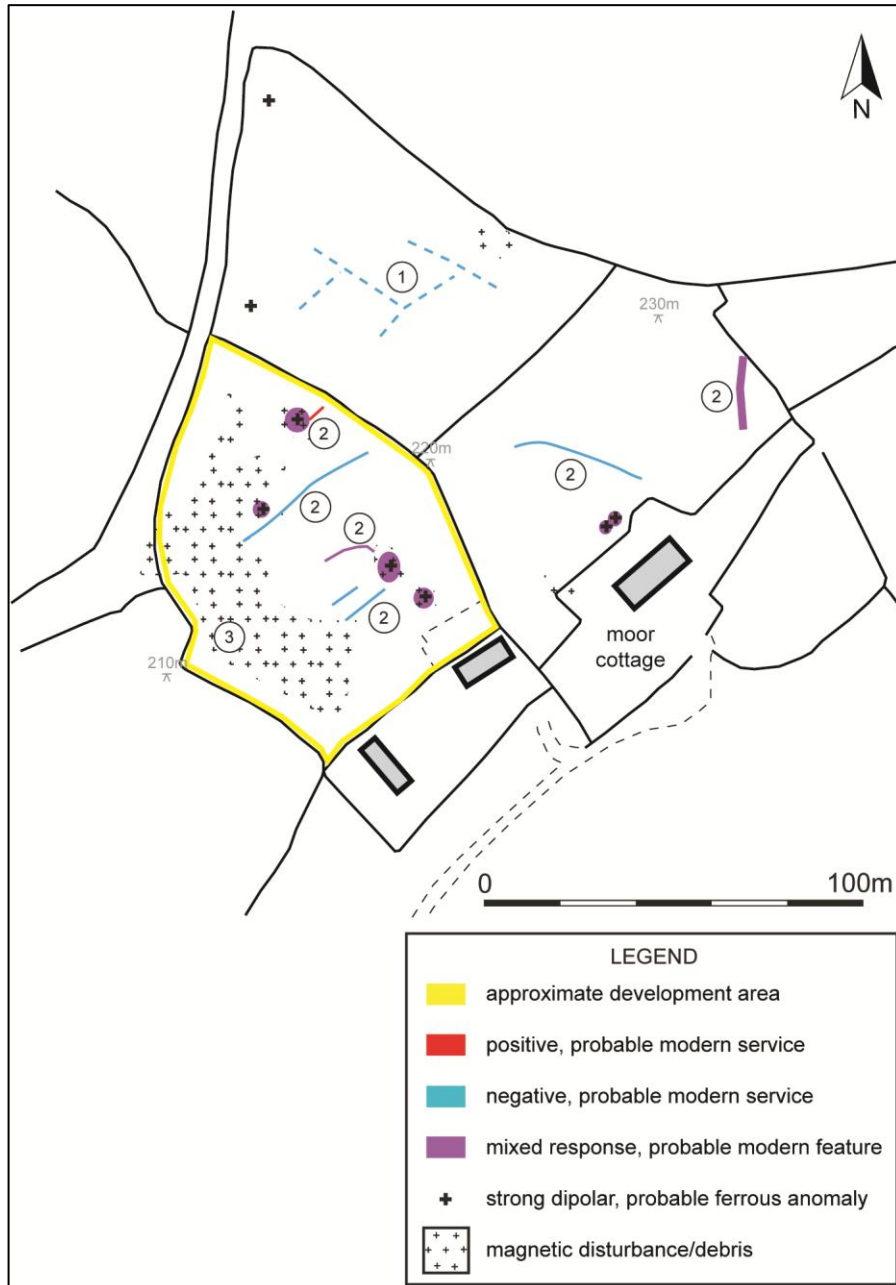


FIGURE 7: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

### 3.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified three groups of anomalies. These were almost all related to modern disturbance or services and possibly geological variation. Weak striations parallel to the slope visible in the shade plots of the data are indicative of geological variation and exacerbated by observed modern disturbance, such as direction of scrubbed/cut scrub and service pipes. Cartographic and visual sources supporting the discussion and comments can be seen in Appendix 3.

Group 1 represents weak ( $-2\text{nT}$ ) negative linear anomalies indicative of geological striations/patterning. They are aligned parallel and perpendicular to the topography and are indicative of the fractures in the underlying granite geology. The strength of the responses is indicative of a natural feature or one that only exists in the topsoil, which is typically shallow on upland granite geologies. It is possible that these indicate lines of compacted ground associated with sub-divisions in the paddock or gullies associated with drainage of the field via cuts in the topsoil. There is no indication of sub-divisions in the cartographic record although the 1839 tithe apportionment does indicate that this field was under arable cultivation at some point, which may have necessitated ploughing or drainage that could account for these anomalies. These anomalies are outside the proposed development area.

Group 2 are weak ( $-15\text{nT}$  to  $+24\text{nT}$ ) positive and negative linear anomalies indicative of modern services and pipe-lines. An eastern bipolar example is a more substantial metallic service ( $\pm 100\text{nT}$ ). Recently cut narrow trenches, pipes, water taps and garden features were observed during the survey that would account for most of these anomalies.

Group 3 is a strong (up to  $c.\pm 100\text{nT}$ ) of magnetic disturbance/debris and in this case is indicative of made-ground. The strength of response of this area indicates the presence of metallic and or thermoremanent material in the deposit. Terraced areas of Linhay-style barns in the east of the field are probably the source of some of this deposit, as may be removed scrub from the landscaping and reclaiming of this field from rough moorland.



## 4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

---

### 4.1 IMPACT STATEMENT

The proposed development includes the construction of single storey structures in the southern field of the geophysical survey area.

It is important to stress that the only views afforded directly to- and from the development field are to the south-west and that screening by trees, hedgebanks, topography, modern barns and to a lesser extent Moor Cottage, block any views in other directions to- or from the site. A compliment of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 1.

None of the heritage assets and Listed buildings listed in Appendix 3, Cardinham itself or Bellarmin's Tor have a discernible inter-visibility with the site and the site will be entirely absent from any significant views across the landscape between these assets and almost entirely from the opposing slope to the south-west when looking towards Cardinham Moor due to the nature of the proposed buildings and the volume of screening immediately adjacent to the site, such as trees and structures. Glimpses may be discernible but there are unlikely to be any significant impacts upon the settings of most heritage assets.

The significant assets in the surrounding landscape, such as the Bronze Age cairns, are largely on the opposite side of the Fore Downs Hill and so would not be affected by any development. Bury Castle and its associated hut circle do not have views of Moor Cottage and it is difficult to discern even Moor Cottage in panoramic views of the remnants of the prehistoric landscape. As such, the proposed development would have any impact on assets.

It would be fair to say that the proposed development will open up the beautiful, rugged, historic and prehistoric landscape of the west side of Bodmin Moor to new and wider audiences, enhancing the value of this landscape as a resource for education, tourism and life experiences of this rural landscape, without sacrificing it or having a measurable detrimental impact upon it, or the any of its historic assets significances or settings.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

---

The desk-based assessment indicates a variety of historic assets and possible prehistoric assets in the wider landscape: of particular significance and close proximity to the site is the Iron Age hill fort of Bury Castle (SAM). There are also undesigned medieval field-systems including ridge and furrow and post-medieval quarries within close parameters to the proposal site. The development site, however, appears to have been part of common rough-moorland into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The site is located within a former live-stock funnel to the moor, i.e. not part of the wider medieval HLC, which exists to the south, east and west. This infill of a livestock funnel suggests that Moor Cottage and the other historic buildings to the south-west represent squatter settlements, likely to be 17<sup>th</sup> century or later in origin. The desk-based assessment does not indicate any likely presence of significant archaeological deposits.

The results of the geophysical survey appear to confirm that there are no significant archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area or in the two paddocks to the north. Furthermore, a walkover of the site proved an absence of standing or visible archaeological remains or earthworks on the site, as well as highlighting the presence of thin soils and stony ground on the proposal site.

The setting of the proposed development site would almost entirely mitigate any impact on the wider historic landscape, due to the screening of the site afforded by vegetation and topography and the sympathetic nature of the proposed build. Any impact of the site would be insubstantial if not neutral. That is to say it would have no impact.

No further archaeological works are recommended.

## 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### *Published Sources:*

**Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** 2014a: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

**Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** 2014b: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.

**English Heritage** 2008: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

**Lysons, D. and Lysons, S.** 1814: *Magna Britannia: Volume 3, Cornwall*. T. Cadell & W. Davies, London.

**Martin, G.H. and Williams, A.** 2002: *Domesday Book*. Penguin Publishing, London.

**Schmidt, A.** 2002: *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*. ADS series of Guides to Good Practice. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

**Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

**Watts, V.** 2004: *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

### *Unpublished Sources:*

**Boyd, N.** 2017: *Land at Moor Cottage, Cardinham, Cornwall: Project Design for Desk Based Appraisal and Geophysical Survey*. SWARCH.

### *Websites:*

**British Geological Survey** 2016: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk> [accessed 23.01.2017]

**Common-Land.com** 2017: *Cardinham Moor and Fore Downs*  
<https://common-land.com/lands/view/3272> [accessed 25.01.2017]

**Cornwall Council Interactive Map** 2017: *Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)*.  
<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk> [accessed 24.01.2017]

**Heritage Gateway** 2017: *Cornwall and Scilly HER*  
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> [accessed 24.01.2017]

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: SITE INSPECTION



FIGURE 8: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH.



FIGURE 9: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL



FIGURE 10: NORTHERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



FIGURE 11: EASTERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



FIGURE 12: EASTERN FIELD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING EAST.



FIGURE 13: GATE-WAY IN THE SOUTH END OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN FIELDS; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



FIGURE 14: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SOUTHERN FIELD; LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.



FIGURE 15: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SOUTHERN FIELD; LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



FIGURE 16: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SOUTHERN FIELD, SHOWING BARN IN SOUTH CORNER; LOOKING EAST.



FIGURE 17: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM ITS SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING EAST.



LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL



FIGURE 18: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM ITS SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING EAST.



FIGURE 19: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM ITS SOUTH-WEST CORNER; LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



FIGURE 20: SOUTHERN FIELD FROM ITS EAST CORNER; LOOKING WEST.

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY

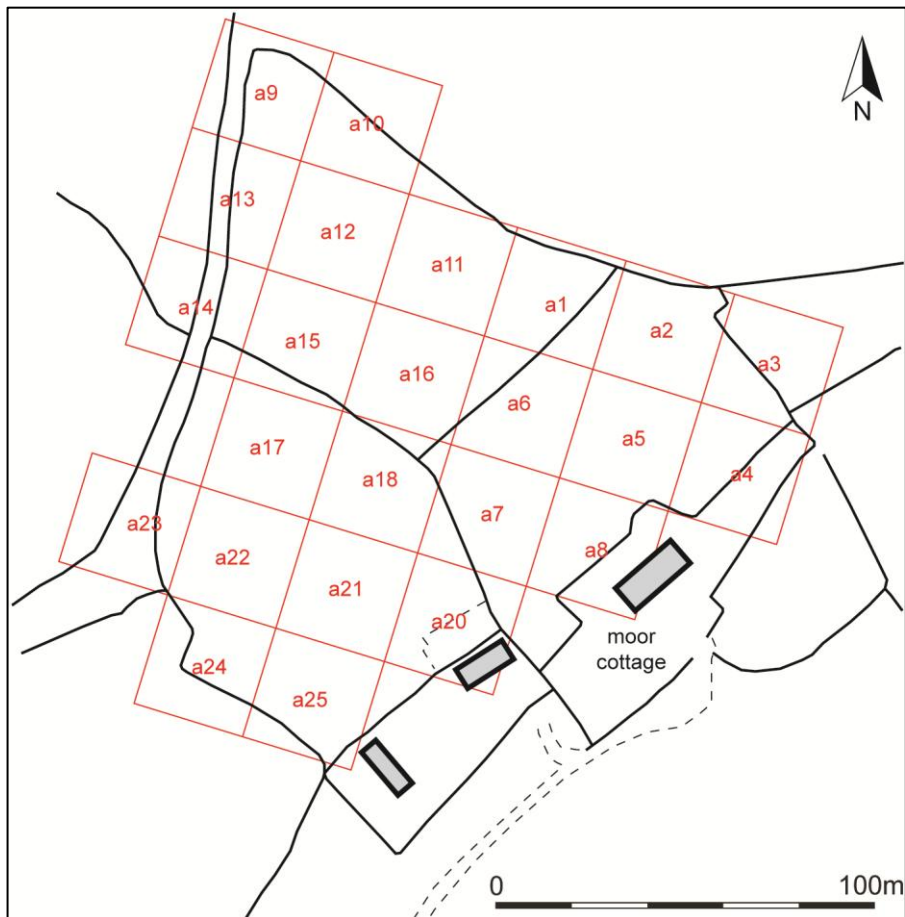


FIGURE 21: SITE GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

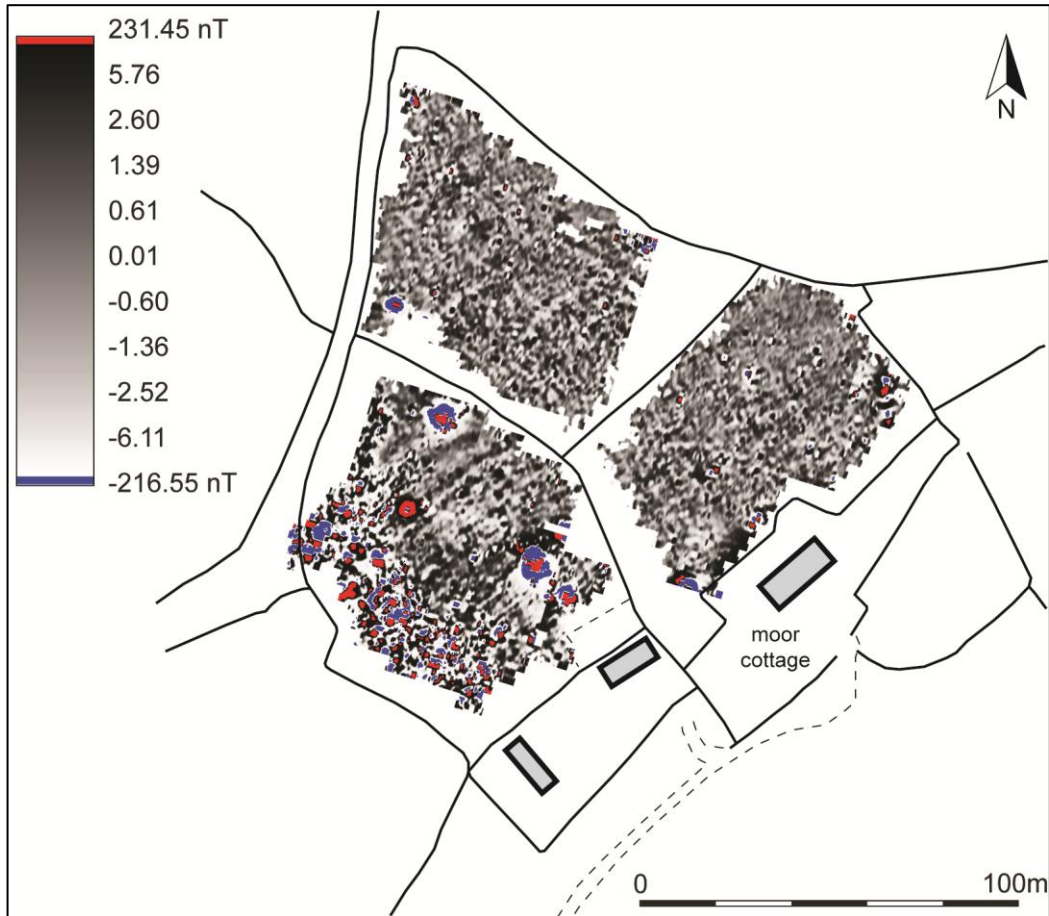


FIGURE 22: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

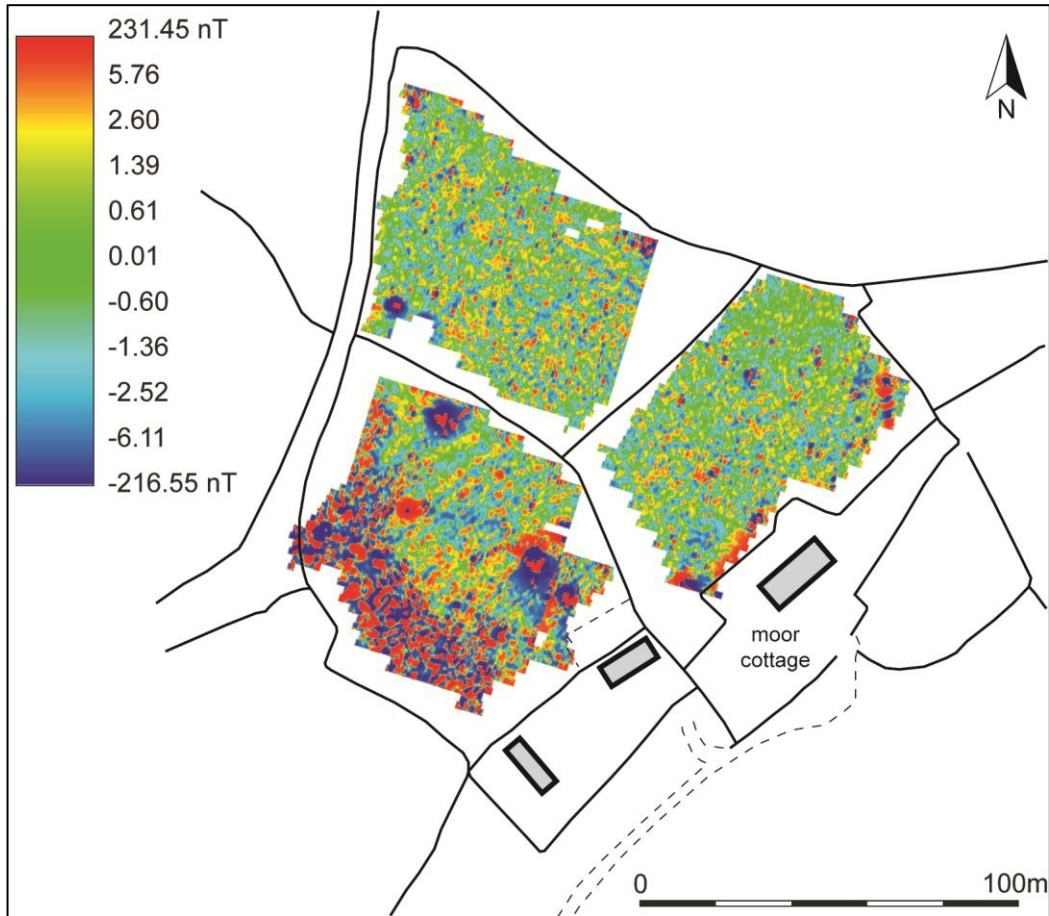


FIGURE 23: RED-BLUE-GREEN SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY; GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 3: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

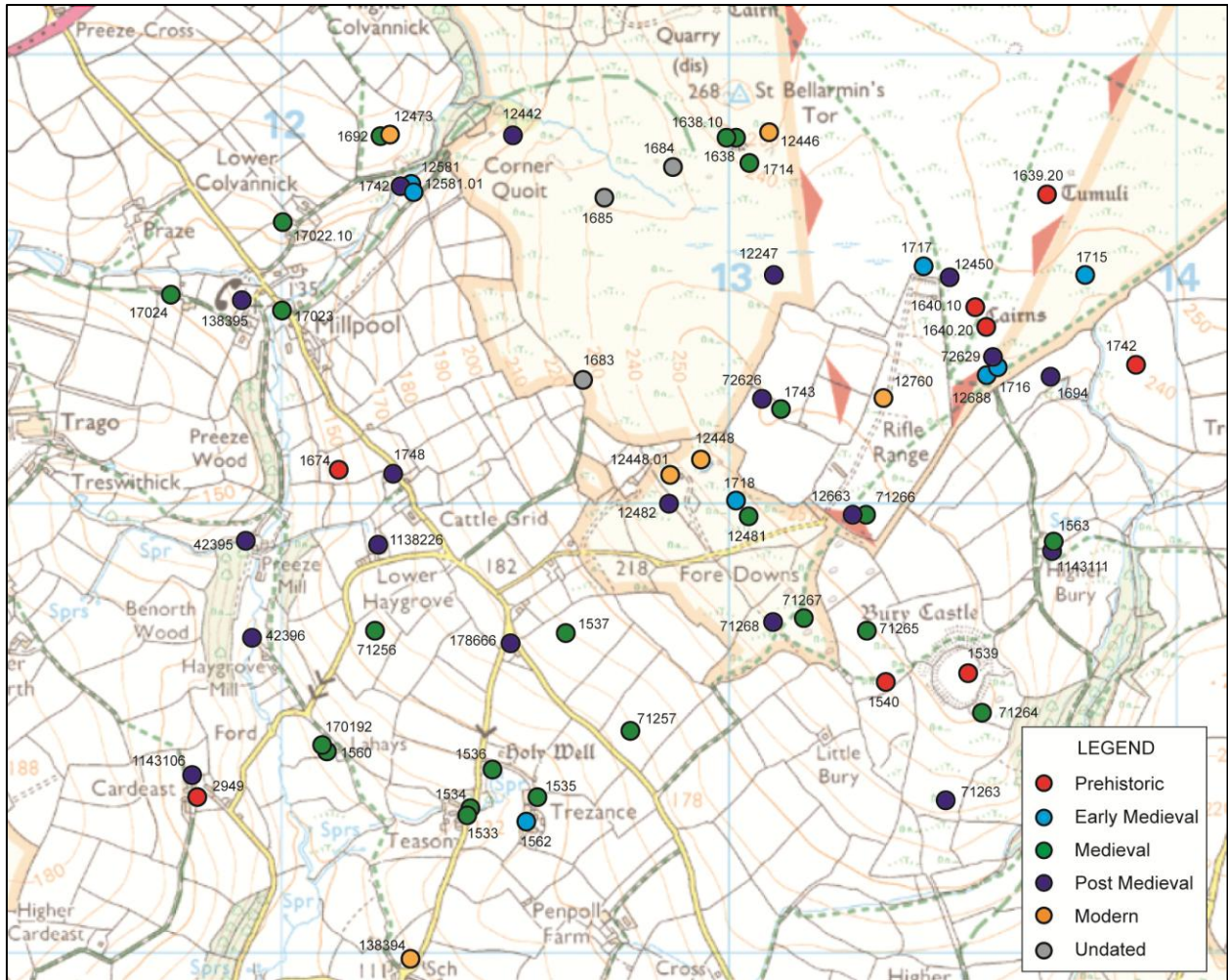


FIGURE 24: MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS ACCORDING TO THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER).

HER No./List Entry No.	Name	Record	Description
1539	Bury Castle – Iron Age Hillfort	Extant	A roughly oval multi-vallate hillfort with a main enclosure of 1.5 hectares. Its rampart stands up to 3.0m high and there is an entrance on the east. Scheduled Ancient Monument.
1540	Bury Castle – Prehistoric hut circle	Cropmark	RAF air photos indicate possible hut circles to the west of Bury Castle.
1639.20	Cardinham Moor – Bronze Age Cairn	Extant	A turf covered cairn 12m in diameter and 0.9m high, with a 0.4m central depression.
1640.10	Cardinham Moor – Bronze Age Cairn	Extant	A much robbed cairn, 9.0m by 3.0m and 0.5m high.
1640.20	Cardinham Moor – Bronze Age Cairn	Extant	A turf covered cairn, 13m in diameter and 0.6m high.
1674	Cardinham Moor – Iron Age round, Romano British round	Documentary	The field-name 'Round Moor' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains. There is a 0.6m high platform in the field's north-east corner.
1749	Berryfield – Iron Age round, Romano British round	Documentary	The field-names 'Higher' and 'Lower Berryfield' suggests the site of a round. (of a defended hilltop site).

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

2949	Cardeast – Iron Age/Romano-British Round	Documentary	The place-name Cardeast suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.
1562	Trezance - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor, Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement and manor of Trezance is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086.
1715	Cardinham Moor - Early Medieval ridge and furrow	Extant	On the south edge of Cardinham Moor an area of ridge and furrow is shown on ap plot but has not been surveyed on the ground. The regular ridging runs nnw-sse, up and down a se-facing hillslope, and may be enclosed by a slight bank on the nnw, ene and wsw sides. Possibly outfield cultivation from Tremoreland (1746) or Maidenwell (1745) or a now disused part of the enclosed land of these settlements.
1716	Cardinham Moor - Early Medieval ridge and furrow	Extant	On the s edge of cardinham moor, an area of ridging, approx 0.5Ha in extent, is shown on ap plot, but has not been surveyed on the ground. The ridging runs roughly n-s, up and down a gentle s facing slope. It is located at a point where a track from higher bury comes out onto the moor from the enclosed land to the s, and it may therefore represent outfield cultivation from that settlement (1763).
1717	Cardinham Moor - Early Medieval boundary bank	Cropmark	A curving boundary is shown on air photo plot, on the s edge of cardinham moor, partly inside and partly outside the rifle range. Site not visited, and context uncertain.
1718	Fore Downs - Early Medieval field system	Cropmark	A small area of ridge and furrow (less than 1 ha) on the sw-facing hillslope of fore down has been surveyed from the air, but not on the ground. The ridging runs ne-sw, ie up and down slope, and is defined on the 2 long sides (nw & se) by banks. Cut by intake associated with the settlement of Bilgars (1743) on the ne (unless it represents a disused extension of this). It is visible on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP.
12581	Coombe - Early Medieval stamping mill, Post Medieval blowing house	Extant	A blowing house complex south of Cardinham.
12581.01	Coombe - Early Medieval findspot	Findspot	A granite mortar was found. It was probably originally used in the mill building to the north east.
12688	Fore Downs - Early Medieval streamworks	Extant	A cutting was depicted on the rchm ap plot and a field visit by herring in 1988 found a cutting up to circa 1.4M deep of irregular form and with two linear heaps up to circa 0.7M high within. These together suggest a fragment of streamworks, pesusably of eluvial type. No obvious leat was found and no dam.

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

1533	Teason – Medieval Cross	Extant	A well preserved rectangular cross base buried in the hedge enclosing an orchard at Teason.
1534	Poundstock – Medieval boundary stone/cross	Extant	A Gothic boundary cross which may originally have marked the north corner of Cardinham glebeland.
1535	Trezance – Medieval Cross	Extant	The remains of a possible octagonal cross shaft, or pillar.
1536	Trezance – Medieval chapel, Medieval holy well	Demolished/extant structure	A large and important holy well on a reputedly pagan site. Scheduled Ancient Monument.
1537	Treworthal – Medieval Cross	Documentary	The field-names 'Little Cross Park' and 'Great Cross Park' suggest the site of a cross but there are no remains.
1560	Lahays – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Lahays is first recorded in 1321 when it is spelt "Hayes".
1563	Bury – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Bury is first recorded c1180.
1638	St Bellarmins Tor – Medieval Chapel	Extant	Dubious remains thought to represent the site of a chapel.
1638.10	St Bellarmins Tor – Medieval Holy Well	Demolished Structure	The reputed site of a holy well associated with a chapel.
1692	Lower Colvannick – Medieval Chapel	Documentary	The field-name 'Church Park' suggests the site of a chapel but there are no remains.
1714	St Bellarmins Tor – Medieval field system	Extant	A number of banks, which may be the remains of a medieval field system, are shown on ap plot, but have not been surveyed on the ground. Sw of st bellarmins chapel are two rectilinear, 0.5Ha fields, one accreted to the other, while another boundary running up to st bellarmin's tor encloses another larger area to the east of these.
1743	Bilgars – Medieval settlement, post-medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Bilgars is first recorded in 1438.
2955	Church of St Meubred	Extant	Grade I Listed, 15 <sup>th</sup> century parish church, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century restoration. List Entry No. 1143114. Other monuments in churchyard.
12481	Fore Downs - Medieval hollow way, Post Medieval open cast mine	Extant	The RHCME plot depicts a feature which appears to be a small openwork aligned south west - north east. A field visit showed this to be, in fact, a hollow-way, perhaps medieval. Up to 4.5m wide in places but no more than 0.6m deep. The feature is visible on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP.
17022.10	Lowwer Colvannick – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	Colvannick, is first recorded in 1302 and was sub-divided into Higher Colvannick and Lower Colvannick prior to 1809.
17023	Millpool – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Millpool is first recorded in 1533.
17024	Newland – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Newland is first recorded in 1307 when it is spelt "Newland Preeze".
71256	Lahays – Medieval field boundary	Cropmark	A field boundary is visible in air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP. The

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

			boundary is sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, and is likely to form part of a medieval field system.
71257	Trezance – Medieval pound, undated enclosure	Cropmark	A cropmark rectilinear banked enclosure is visible on aerial photos and was plotted as part of the NMP. Its dimensions are approx 75m by 40m. The SW edge is not visible, instead the enclosure butts up against a road.
71264	Bury Castle - Medieval field system	Extant	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.
71265	Bury Castle - Medieval hollow way, Post Medieval hollow way, Undated watercourse	Extant	Two parallel ditches are visible on air photos running NE-SW for 185m. They were plotted as part of the NMP.
71266	Fore Downs – Medieval field boundary	Extant	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.
71267	Fore Downs – Medieval field boundary	Extant	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.
170192	Lahays – Medieval Cross	Extant	The possible remains of a cross base built into a barn at Lahays.
1694	Blackland – Post-medieval settlement	Documentary	The field-names 'Outer' and 'Inner Blackland' are recorded on the Tithe Map of 1839, suggesting some kind of archaeological site, however OS could obtain no further information.
1742	Coombe – Post-medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Coombe is first recorded in 1639.
1748	Higher Haygrove – post-medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of (Higher) Haygrove is first recorded in 1659 when it is spelt "Hay Croft".
12247	Corner Quoit – Post-medieval leat	Extant	A group of three leats running south west from the marsh to the south of St Bellarmins tor are shown on the 1963 OS map and were surveyed from the air by the RCHM in the 1980s. A field visit in 1988 by Herring showed three fairly modern leats, all some still carrying some water and all regularly cleaned out. All three appear to have been dug to provide water for livestock in fields on higher slopes of fore downs. Leats range from 0.8 to 1.5m wide, 0.4m to 0.7m deep. Slab bridges take tracks across the leats.
12442	Corner Quoit - Post Medieval crane, Post	Extant	A complex and well preserved granite quarry.



LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

	Medieval quarry		
12450	St Bellarmins Tor – Prospecting pit	Extant	Two small groups of prospecting pits adjacent to the rifle range are noted by Sharpe, presumably from air photos. A field visit in 1988 by herring showed no prospecting pits but a shallow earth quarry, no doubt for material for the adjacent rifle range butts.
12482	Fore Downs – Post-medieval leat	Extant	The rchm ap plot depicts a leat of which the flow direction and purpose is not known (b2). When herring visited in 1988 he found the flow to be from north to south having originated in a bog to the south of st bellarmin's tor. Water still runs for the first 200m or so. The leat is fairly substantial being circa 0.8 To 1.5M wide, o.4 To 0.5M deep and the bank to the west is 0.9 To 1.0M wide and 0.3M to 0.7M high. The leat was apparently use to provide water to the fields on the higher slopes of fore downs, stone culverts beneath the hedges allow it into and out of various pasture fields.
12663	Fore Downs – Post-medieval quarry	Extant	Small quarry pits are recorded by the OS in 1880 and on subsequent map editions. They are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP.
42395	Preeze Mill – Post-medieval corn mill	Documentary	Preeze Mill is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map.
42396	Haygrove Mill – Post-medieval corn mill	Documentary	'Old Mill' is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map.
71263	Little Bury – Post-medieval leat/undated watercourse	Extant	A series of interwoven ditches and banks run N-S 50m for 390m, to the south of Bury Castle (PRN 1539). They are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. It is possible that these features are the remains of a leat associated with streamworking further south (PRN 12484).
71268	Fore Downs – Post-medieval/undated trackway	Extant	A single-ditch trackway is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP. The track runs for 317m Its southern edge is marked on modern 10K OS mapping.
72626	Fore Downs - Post Medieval quarry	Extant	A small quarry is visible on aerial photographs.
72629	Cardinham Moor – Post-medieval ridge and furrow	Extant	A small area of ridge and furrow cultivation is visible as earthworks on Cardinham Moor.
138395	Millpool - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel, Modern sunday school	Extant	A small United Free Methodist chapel with a schoolroom (1991) extension.
178666	Holywell Council Houses – Post-medieval signpost	Extant	A cast iron signpost survives at an unclassified junction, just north of Holywell Council Houses. Grade II Listed, List Entry No.67503.
1138226	Lower Haygrove Farmhouse	Extant	Grade II Listed, Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.
1143106	Cardeast Farmhouse	Extant	Grade II Listed, 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.
1143111	Higher Bury Farmhouse	Extant	Grade II Listed, 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.

LAND AT MOOR COTTAGE, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

12446	St Bellarmins Tor Quarry	Extant	Quarry identified on aerial photography (AP) and visited in 1988.
12448	Fore Downs – Modern Quarry	Extant	Quarry on OS mapping from late 19 <sup>th</sup> century and in 1963. Visited in late 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
12448.01	Fore Downs – Modern Building	Extant	Sketch survey in 1988 identified two buildings, concrete floors adjacent to a nearby quarry (above).
12760	Millpool – modern firing range	Extant	World War II range now leased out. Recorded in the Defence of Britain Project as AH 694.
12473	Lower Colvannick Quarry	Extant	Quarry on OS mapping from 1963. Visited in 1988.
138394	Cardinham Methodist Church and attached Sunday School	Extant	Grade II Listed, chapel built 1900-1902. List Entry No. 1146366. Wesleyan non-conformist chapel. Now converted
1683	Cardinham Moor – undated enclosure	Documentary	Two contiguous 20m circles noted by Dudley, 1953, could not be identified by the OS surveyor.
1684	St Bellarmins Tor – undated enclosure	Documentary	Oval enclosure up to 50m in diameter recorded in 1953 by Dudley, but not substantiated by/not identified by later OS surveyors.
1685	Corner Quoit – undated enclosure	Cropmark	Identified in AP but in 1977 a site visit saw no evidence on the ground.

TABLE 2: LIST OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL HER).



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)