

# Land at Rockhead, Delabole, St Teath, Cornwall

*Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey*



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#### Executive Summary

*This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey that were carried out prior to a proposed residential development on land at Rockhead, Delabole, St Teath, Cornwall.*

*The geophysical survey identified six groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly features that are associated with a field layout that pre-dates the existing field layout and a public right of way that is depicted on historic/modern mapping, though a possible drainage feature or modern service and a curvilinear ditch were also identified. The geophysical survey also identified evidence for metallic debris and for modern disturbance.*

*The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the archaeological potential of the site is low, with some evidence for boundaries that are tentatively suggested as being a part of the medieval or earlier field system, the majority of these features lie outside of the development area. The curvilinear feature (Group 5) falls within the proposal area, and whilst this likely also reflects an historic boundary or drainage feature this is of unknown date and origin.*

*The proposed development is likely to have a permanent and irreversible impact on any buried archaeological resource that is present on the site, though this resource appears to be limited. It is anticipated that the impact upon any surviving archaeological features/deposits on this site can therefore be mitigated through a standard archaeological condition as part of any approved planning permission.*

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County	Cornwall
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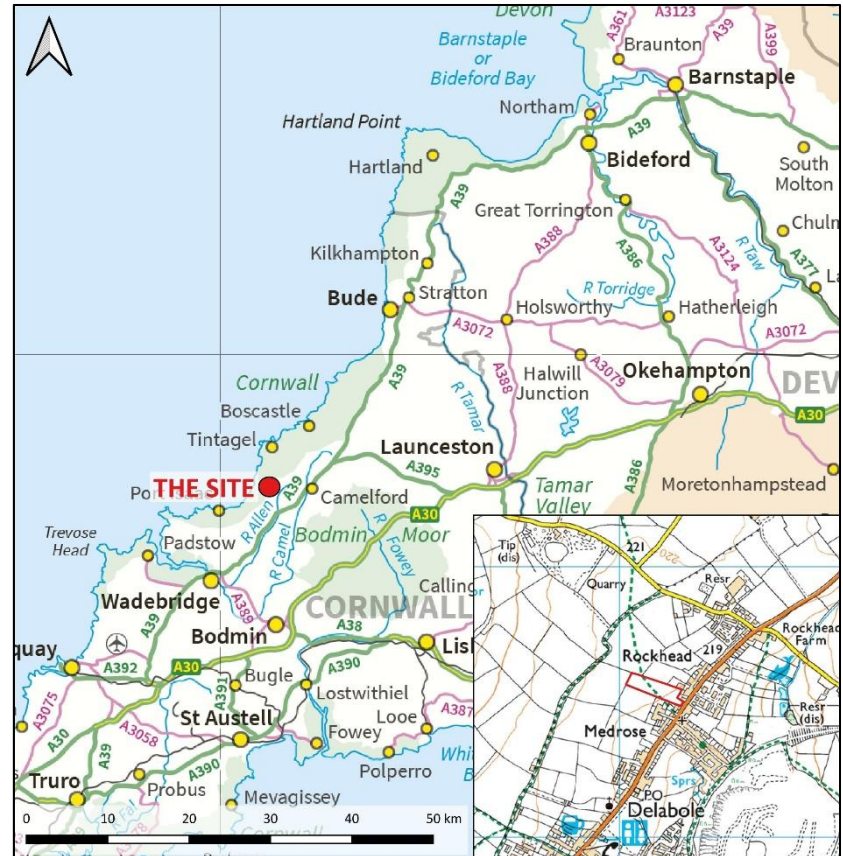


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP. CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2025. OS AC0000813445.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was instructed by BKT Architecture (the Agent) on behalf of a Private Client (the Client) to prepare an archaeological assessment and a geophysical survey for a proposed residential development on land at Rockhead, Delabole, St Teath, Cornwall.

### 1.2 LOCATION

The site comprises a small plot at the eastern end of a single agricultural field, though the whole field is under consideration as part of this assessment. It is situated along the north-eastern approach to Delabole and it lies c.3.5km to the west of Camelford. The field is rectangular in shape and it forms a part of a predominantly agricultural landscape, though the landscape to the south-east and to the north-west is dominated by quarries for the Delabole Slate Company and for RTC Quarries respectively. The field borders agricultural fields to the north, the south, and the west, whilst residential properties line the northern boundary and the southern boundary of the development area, and the site is accessed via Rockhead Street to the east.

### 1.3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

The site lies on an almost imperceptible south-west facing slope within a gently undulating edge-of-settlement agricultural landscape, though the topography of the landscape to the west changes significantly as the land drops away towards the coastline. The elevation of the site ranges from c.216.5m AOD along the southern boundary to c.219.0m AOD along the northern boundary. The soils of the area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association<sup>1</sup> which overlie the slate of the Tredorn Slate Formation<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> SSEW 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*.

### 1.4 SCOPE AND CONTEXT

The proposals are still at a masterplan stage, though the proposals are for a residential development. This report is an initial assessment that seeks to feed into an iterative design process by highlighting any archaeological or heritage constraints and by indicating where mitigation measures, including further archaeological works, are likely to be required to inform the design and the layout of the proposed development.

### 1.5 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The proposals are for a residential development that would comprise five residential properties, two ponds, and associated infrastructure. The site would be accessed via a new road that would adjoin Rockhead Street at the southern end of the eastern boundary; the road would follow the southern boundary before turning towards the centre of the site and eventually terminating in the centre of the western boundary, where there would be access to the agricultural field beyond. The western boundary would be formed of a c.1.2m high Cornish hedge, whilst additional Cornish hedges of similar height across the site would provide screening and would soften the landscape, and an area of mixed shrub planting along the eastern boundary would provide screening from Rockhead Street beyond. A c.1.2m high post and rail fence would be erected in the south-western corner, beyond which would be a clear and unobstructed c.2.0m wide pathway to maintain the public right of way.

### 1.6 CONSULTATION

This document has been produced for consultation with relevant stakeholders as part of an iterative design process. The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record was consulted as part of the supply of HER data.

<sup>2</sup> BGS 2025: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>

## 1.7 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance that is outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020); and *Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context* (Historic England 2017).

The geophysical (gradiometer) survey follows the guidance that is outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014); and *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016).

*'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 geophysical (gradiometer) survey will, as far as is possible, inform on the presence or absence, the character, the extent, and, in some cases, the apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology to inform a strategy to mitigate any threat to the archaeological resource.

## 1.8 LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

There were no limitations to undertaking this survey.

## 1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE

This assessment has been undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH). SWARCH is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers (FAME). SWARCH employees working on this project are appropriately qualified both academically and commercially. SWARCH directors hold doctoral qualifications in archaeology and are Members (MCIfA) of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

### 1.10 PREVIOUS WORK

The site has not been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation, though it does lie within an area that was under consideration during a Forestry Commission project to create Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE) data in Low Sensitivity Areas (LSAs) (ECO7068). A watching brief was carried out to the south-west during a water main renewal between *Delabole* and *St Endellion*, the north-eastern end of which lies within 1km of the site; cist graves, charcoal-filled pits, flint scatters, and a Romano-British coin were all identified, much of which was located at the south-western end towards *St Endellion* (ECO1743). A desk-based assessment (ECO6700) and a watching brief (ECO3176) were carried out at *Delabole Wind Farm* to the east, though no archaeological features or deposits were identified despite the archaeological potential of the landscape.

## 2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest cartographic representation of the site occurs on the 1748 Martyn Map of Cornwall (Figure 2), though the map lacks detail and it is therefore difficult to comment on the nature of the landscape. The map instead presents a schematic overview of the region, depicting the approximate location of the site in relation to the neighbouring settlements of *Rockhead* (*Rock Head*) to the north-east, *Meadrose* (*Medrose*) to the south-east, and *Pengelly* to the south. The depicted road layout is similar to that which is extant in the present day, linking *St Endellion* to the south-west with the main road towards the Borough Town of *Camelford* to the east. *Meadrose* and *Pengelly* are both depicted as villages, whilst a pair of houses are depicted at *Rockhead*. There is substantial evidence to suggest that the landscape was agricultural during this period, with farmhouses depicted at *Cocks* to the north-east and at *Delle* to the south-east, whilst various farmhouses are depicted further afield, though the degree to which the site and the landscape was enclosed is unclear given the omission of boundaries. A quarry is depicted to the south-east, presumably the *Delabole Slate Quarry* which would have been operational at the time of survey, and a seat of nobility or gentry is depicted at *Helland* to the south, whilst a mound that is depicted to the north of *Cocks* is likely to be a Bronze Age barrow at *Condolden*.

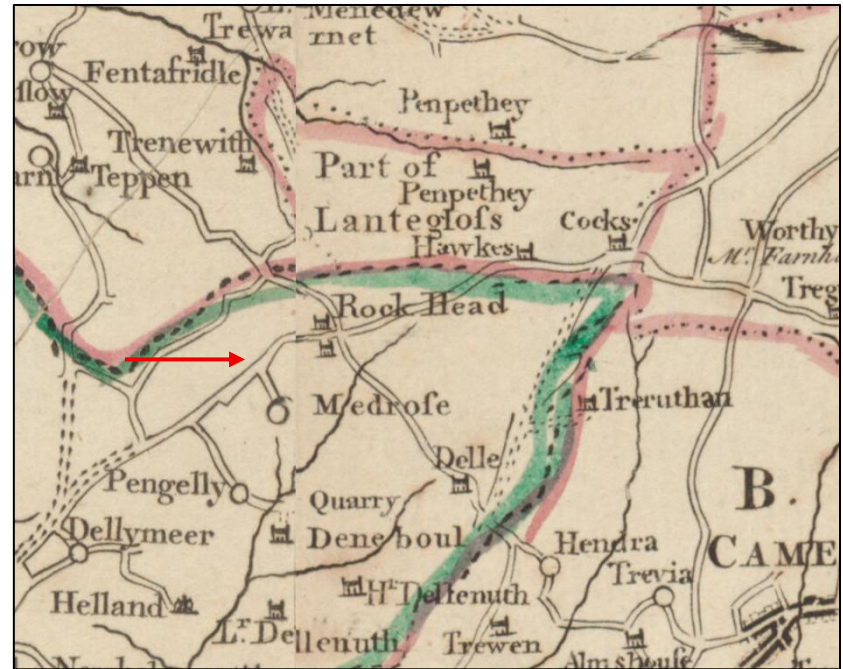


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1748 MARTYN MAP (HARVARD). THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 1843 Tithe Map for St Teath (Figure 3) is less informative as a schematic overview than the previous cartographic source, though the depiction of boundaries and the associated record of ownership, occupancy, and cultivation provide a clearer indication with regards to the nature of the landscape. The site comprised a single rectangular arable field (Plot 1434) that was bounded by arable fields to the north, the south, and the west and by a parish road to the east. The plot was owned by *Richard Chapman, T. R. Avery, Esq.*, and *Thomas Smart* and it was occupied by the latter, as were the plots to the south and to the west, whilst the plots to the north were owned and occupied by *Miss M. Hocken* and *Robert Bray* respectively. The landscape comprised predominantly arable land, though some land to the south-east towards *Meadrose* was recorded as pastoral.

The tithe apportionment indicates mostly prosaic field names that evidence features such as cultivation, location, and use; *Fowl Field* (Plot 1344), *Lamb Park* (Plot 1382), and *Higher Bee Park* (Plot 1339) are perhaps indicative of the rearing of livestock and the siting of bee boles in these fields at some point prior to the tithe survey, though there is neither cartographic nor physical evidence to support this. There is no cartographic evidence for the *Bible Christian Chapel* and the adjacent *Sunday School* to the south despite both buildings pre-dating the tithe map by six years.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR ST TEATH (TNA). THE PLOTS WITHIN THE SITE ARE SHADED.

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	Cultivation
1337	Miss M. Hocken	Robert Bray	Higher Meadow	Pasture
1338			Orchard Meadow	Pasture
1339			Higher Bee Park	Pasture
1341			Lower Coste Loss	Arable
1342			Higher Coste Loss	Arable
1343			Middle Field	Arable
1344			Fowl Field	Arable
1345	T. R. Avery, Esq.	John Palmer	Clover Field	Arable
1377			Middle Park	Arable
1382			Lamb Park	Arable

1412	William Reed	William Reed	Higher Meadow	Arable
1430	Richard Chapman and T. R. Avery, Esq. and Thomas Smart	Thomas Smart	Higher Phillip's Ground	Arable
1431			Middle Phillip's Ground	Arable
1434			Little Above Town	Arable
1435			Above Town	Arable
1436			Slade	Arable
1437			Higher Above Town	Arable

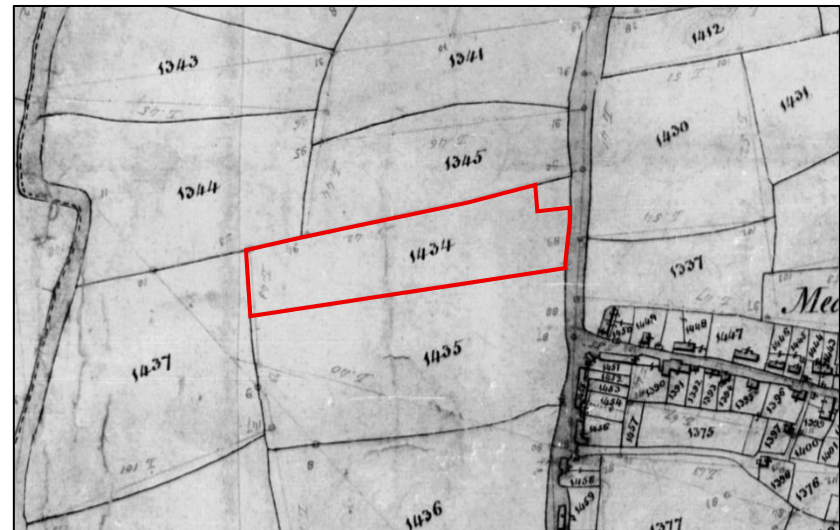


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1843 TITHE MAP FOR ST TEATH (TNA). THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 1883 Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-Inch Map (Figure 4) shows that very little change had occurred on the site and within the surrounding area since the publishing of the previous cartographic source. The public right of way is depicted for the first time, crossing the site on an approximate south-east by north-west alignment, though the site was otherwise unchanged. A newly erected boundary in the adjacent field to the south divided the former Plot 1435 into two smaller sub-rectangular plots, whilst the *Bible Christian Chapel* to the south was, by this point, clearly depicted. There had been further

development along *Rockhead Street* to the north-east, with the construction of a smithy and possible residential properties. The landscape was largely unchanged by the publishing of the 1907 Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-Inch Map (Figure 5), though the *Sunday School* to the south was, by this point, clearly depicted and there had been further development along *Rockhead Street* to the north-east.

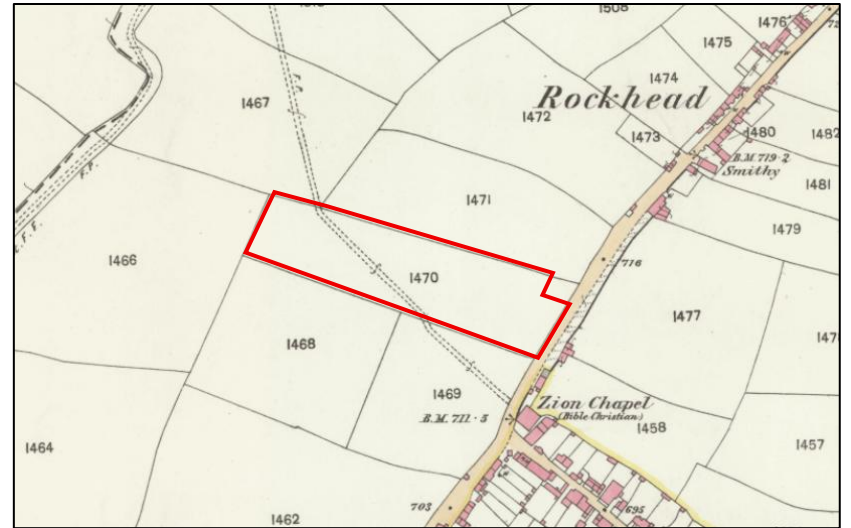


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1883 OS FIRST EDITION 6-INCH MAP (NLS). REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE NLS. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.

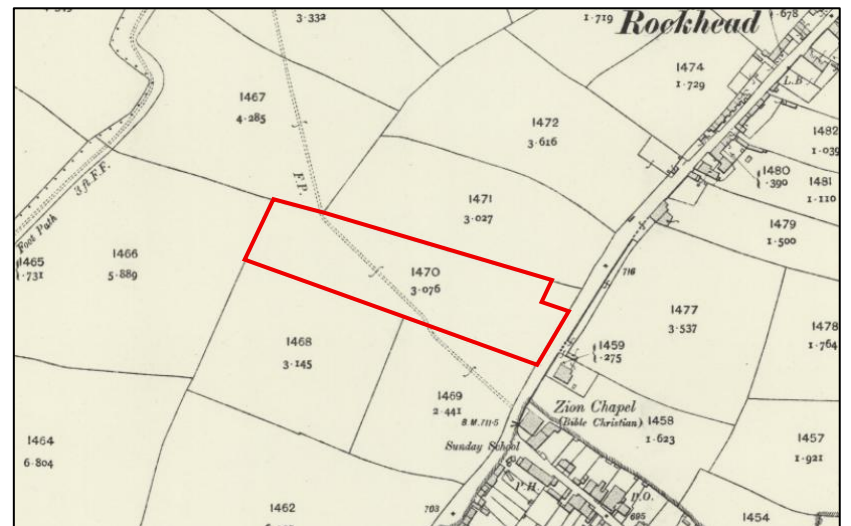


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1907 OS SECOND EDITION 25-INCH MAP (NLS). REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE NLS. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.

## 2.2 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The site is located in the parish of *St Teath*, in the hundred of *Trigg*, and in the deanery of *Trigg-Minor*; it lies approximately eleven miles to the north of *Bodmin* and approximately three miles to the south-west of the post office town of *Camelford* (Lysons 1814). It was recorded at Domesday as a small manor with five households that comprised one villager, three smallholders, and one slave. The land was formed of four ploughlands and one lord's plough teams, with 0.06 lord's lands, one acre of meadow, forty acres of pasture, five cattle, and twenty-five sheep. The manor was held by *Leofwin* prior to the conquest, following which it was held by *Roger (of Courseulles)* from *Count Robert of Mortain*, and it had an annual value to the lord of 10 shillings, though it had previously been worth 30 shillings (Morris 1992).

The barton of *Dellabole*, which adjoins a large slate-quarry of that name, belonged to *J. P. T. Bettesworth Trevanion, Esq.* during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Lysons 1814). The landscape has been dominated by the *Delabole Slate Quarry* since at least the 15<sup>th</sup> century, though the *Cornwall Chamber of Mines* suggests that the earliest slate extraction occurred in 1314. The *North Cornwall Railway* opened between 1892 and 1899 and it transported goods and passengers between *Launceston* and *Padstow* via *Delabole* before its eventual closure between 1966 and 1967; the station took the name *Delabole* and the nearby hamlets of *Meadrose*, *Pengelly*, and *Rockhead* were amalgamated into a single settlement.

## 2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site has been subject to little change during the past two centuries, with the agricultural field in which it is located having generally retained the boundaries that were recorded at the time of the tithe survey aside from in the north-eastern corner where two mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential properties have since been constructed. The surrounding area, however, has been subject to greater change, with the immediate landscape becoming increasingly urban following the amalgamation of the settlements of *Delabole*, *Meadrose*, and *Rockhead* which lie along *Rockhead Street*. The site falls into an area that is classified in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Farmland: Medieval* which comprises a field pattern that is morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. It is bordered by *Settlement: C20* to the south-east, whilst areas of *Industrial: Disused* and *Industrial: Working* lie to the south-east and to the north-west respectively.

The site has not been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation, though it does lie within an area that was under consideration during a Forestry Commission project to create Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE) data in Low Sensitivity Areas (LSAs) (ECO7068). A watching brief was carried out to the south-west during a water main renewal between *Delabole* and *St Endellion*, the north-eastern end of which lies within 1km of the site; cist graves, charcoal-filled pits, flint scatters, and a Romano-British coin were all identified, much of which was located at the south-western end towards *St Endellion* (ECO1743). A desk-based assessment (ECO6700) and a watching brief (ECO3176) were carried out at *Delabole Wind Farm* to the east, though no archaeological features or deposits were identified despite the archaeological potential of the landscape.

A 1km search radius has been considered in detail due to the prevalence of locally and nationally significant archaeological deposits and heritage assets within the landscape and the potential impact of the proposed development on said deposits and assets, though

reference is made to archaeological features and to heritage assets within the wider landscape. There are four Listed Buildings (all Grade II) within 1km of the site. There are no World Heritage Sites, no Conservation Areas, no Scheduled Monuments, no Registered Parks and Gardens, and no Registered Battlefields within 1km of the site.

The following account is based on the entries in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER). It should be noted that this section of the report is based on the entries that are held by the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) which is partial and indicative rather than definitive and it is dependent on the frequency and the intensity of archaeological fieldwork in any one area (see Appendix 1).

### 2.3.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity on the site and there is very little evidence for prehistoric activity within the surrounding area. The field names *Tom Stone* and *Lower Tom Stone* were recorded to the west at the time of the tithe survey, both of which suggest the possible site of a standing stone, though no such feature is present in this location (MCO7394). There is more conclusive evidence for the prehistoric occupation of the wider landscape, with a Bronze Age barrow visible as earthworks on aerial photographs c.1.5km to the north-east (MCO37002) and with a pair of Scheduled Iron Age rounds visible as earthworks on aerial photographs c.2.0km to the south-east (MCO7830; 1004274; MCO8282; 1004273).

### 2.3.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 - AD409

There is no evidence for Romano-British activity on the site, nor is there evidence for Romano-British activity within the surrounding area. The wider landscape is similarly devoid of Romano-British assets.

### 2.3.3 MEDIEVAL AD410 - AD1540

The site is situated within a predominantly medieval landscape, with the settlements of *Meadrose*, *Delabole*, *Pengelly*, and *Trenouth* having

been first recorded in 1278, 1284, 1302, and 1327 respectively (MCO15640; MCO14247; MCO16100; MCO11508). The settlement of *Delabole* was originally recorded as *Deliodbol*; the name is Cornish, comprising the elements *deyl* meaning *leaves* and *pol* meaning *pool/pit/stream*, and it possibly refers to the nearby slate quarry (MCO14247). The *Cornwall Chamber of Mines* records that the earliest extractive activities at the *Delabole Slate Quarry* occurred in 1314, though this is contradicted by *Falconer* who states that the quarry was worked from 1396; it is still active and it has reached a depth of c.150m (MCO24739). The extant field system at *Pengelly*, to the south, is considered to be anciently enclosed land of medieval or earlier origin; it comprises parallel ditched field boundaries that are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (MCO38364; MCO38365). A wide linear feature that comprises a central ditch with two flanking banks is also visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs along *Trebarwith Road* to the north-west; it is possibly a trackway or a field boundary, though it has presumably been destroyed due to the extractive activities at the adjacent quarry (MCO37012).

### 2.3.4 POST MEDIEVAL AD1540 - AD1899

There is considerable evidence for the post medieval occupation of the landscape, much of which is associated with stiles that allow for passage through post medieval or earlier boundaries. A pair of stiles that are recorded along the northern boundary (MCO72277) and the southern boundary (MCO72278) represent the first documented evidence for activity on the site, with historic mapping indicating that a public right of way has crossed this field since at least 1883. A Bible Christian Chapel (MCO32705) and an adjacent Sunday School (MCO52326), both of which date to 1837, are located on the opposite side of *Rockhead Street* to the south, whilst a pair of blacksmiths' workshops (MCO9106; MCO9107), a church (MCO45587), and a school (MCO45588) are located further along *Rockhead Street* to the south-west. The development of the landscape and the growth of the nearby settlements is further evidenced by a pair of former Methodist

Chapels at *Pengelly* to the south; they both date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and they have been converted to commercial premises and to residential premises respectively (MCO32706; MCO32708). The most notable change within the landscape during this period was the construction of the *North Cornwall Railway* to the east; the line opened between 1892 and 1899 and it transported goods and passengers between *Launceston* and *Padstow* via *Delabole* before its eventual closure between 1966 and 1967 (MCO55659; MCO55662; MCO55666). The line itself is now disused and overgrown, if not lost, along much of its length, though some associated infrastructure survives, including a bridge along *Underlane* to the east (MCO53646) and a station building at *Pengelly* to the south (MCO53645).

#### 2.3.5 MODERN AD1900 - PRESENT AND UNKNOWN

There was little development into the modern period despite the continuing occupation of the landscape. The *Delabole Community Fire Station* was constructed at some point between 1905 and 1946; it is a single-storey stone building with a Delabole Slate roof and a large opening at its southern end for fire tenders (MCO55716). There is also evidence to suggest that Cornish Wrestling matches and tournaments were held in a field to the rear of the *Commercial Hotel* (MCO73804). A war memorial (MCO56287) and an associated memorial garden (MCO56286) are recorded towards the centre of *Delabole* to the south-west, whilst a reservoir (MCO78484) is recorded to the north of the *Delabole Slate Quarry* to the east, though there is otherwise little evidence for the modern occupation of the landscape.

#### 2.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A review of readily available aerial photographs indicates that the site was subject to no change between 2001 (Figure 6) and 2024 (Figure 7), whilst only minimal change is apparent within the surrounding area. The site appears to have been under pasture for much of the past two decades, during which there have been intermittent periods of arable cultivation, and the public right of way is visible on both aerial photographs. The surrounding area has become increasingly urban following the extension of the residential development at *Park Pennkarn* to the east of *Rockhead Street*, whilst the yard area behind *Luggs Garage* to the north has recently been extended and paved. There are no cropmark features on either aerial photograph, and no further change is apparent within the surrounding area.



FIGURE 6: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM 2001 © 2025 INFOTERRA LTD & BLUESKY.



FIGURE 7: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM 2024 © 2025 AIRBUS.

## 2.5 LIDAR DATA

LiDAR data is available at a survey interval of 1m for the site and for the surrounding area. Whilst a 25cm survey interval is preferable for the identification of archaeological features, especially within woodland, a 1m interval can be used, particularly for the identification of larger archaeological features. The LiDAR data is a 2022 data set.

Digital Surface Model (DSM) (Figure 8) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) (Figure 9) LiDAR data has been processed and examined for the site, with both data sets showing little evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological features. The DSM and the DTM both show the route of the public right of way which crosses the site between a pair of post medieval stiles, whilst faint evidence for agricultural activity such as ploughing is visible across the survey area. A linear feature that runs on an approximate north-east by south-west alignment is visible in the western part of the site; it does not align with the extant field system and it is perhaps associated with drainage, though it does not extend beyond the northern boundary or the southern boundary.

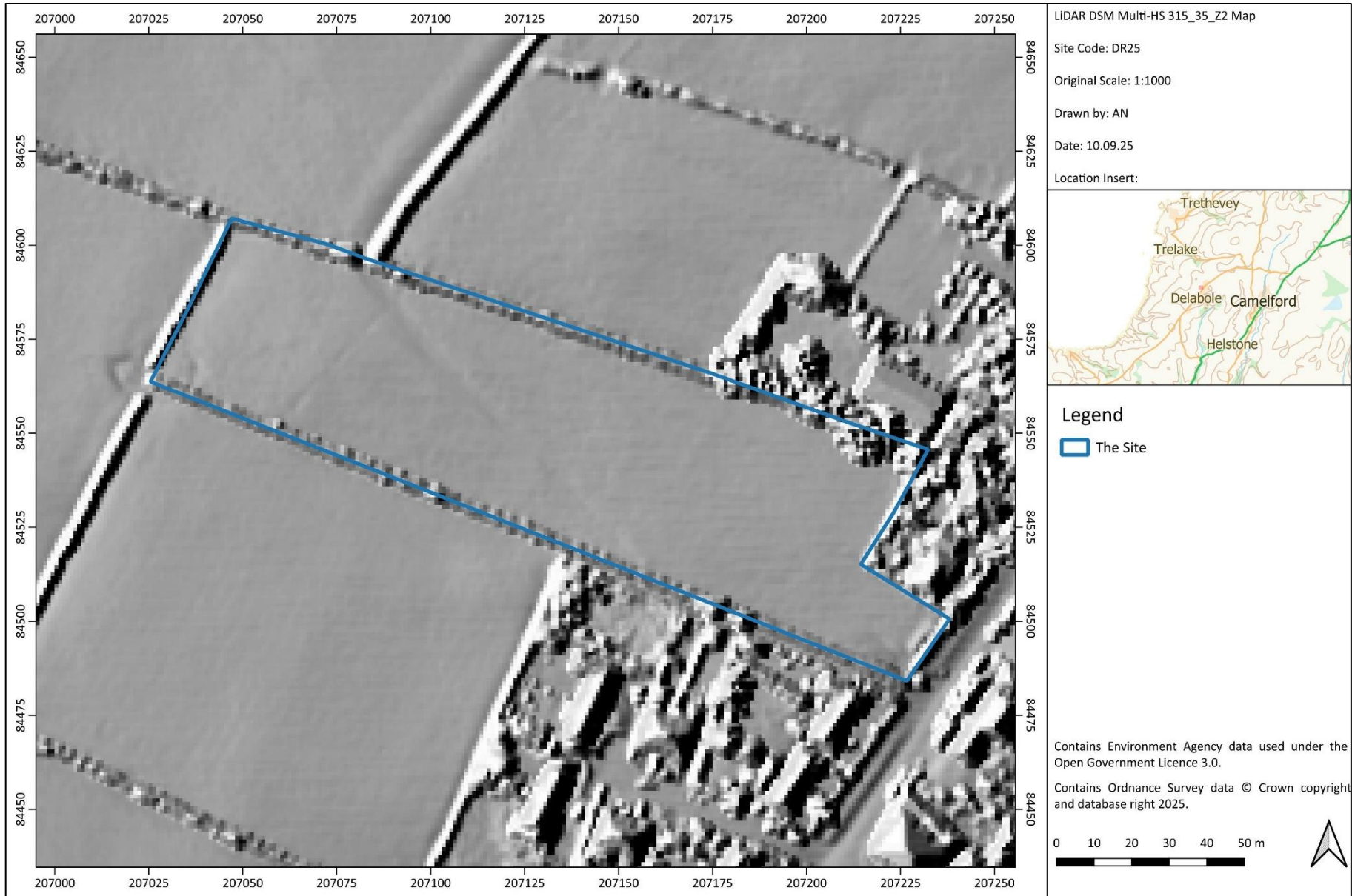


FIGURE 8: LIDAR 1M DSM MULTI-HS 315\_35\_Z2. PROCESSED USING QGIS 3.40. CONTAINS ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

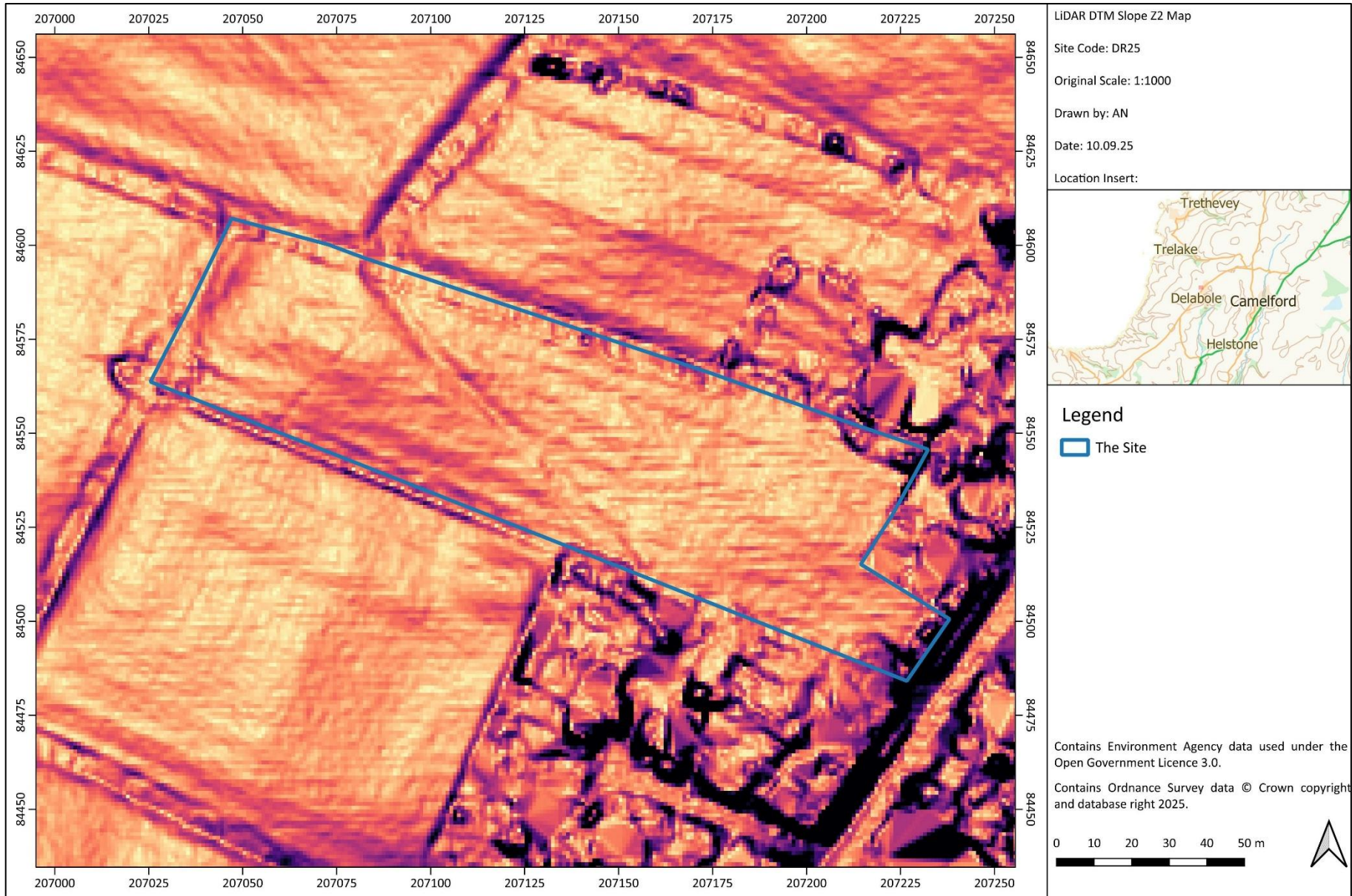


FIGURE 9: LIDAR 1M DTM SLOPE Z2. PROCESSED USING QGIS 3.40. CONTAINS ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

### 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The site comprised a single pastoral field that was subject to a magnetometry survey. The survey extent totalled c.1.26ha, of which c.0.81ha was surveyable. The purpose of the magnetometry survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the survey area. Whilst the identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of the recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The magnetometry survey was carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2025, during which a brief walkover survey of the site was undertaken. The magnetometry survey and the data processing were carried out by A. Nock.

#### 3.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site was under short grass at the time of survey and the ground was firm under foot despite a recent period of inclement weather. The survey area was generally flat, though there was an almost imperceptible south-west facing slope towards the eastern boundary. The site was accessed from Rockhead Street via a gate in the eastern boundary, where a short access track that comprised compacted mud and stone sloped upwards towards the site. The northern boundary, the southern boundary, and the western boundary all comprised low and largely overgrown hedgerows around modern post and wire fences. A patch of trees towards the eastern end of the northern boundary obscured views to and from an industrial building and a possible associated yard area to the rear of the adjacent Lugg's Garage, whilst a field gate at the southern end of the western boundary facilitated accesses to the agricultural fields beyond. A pair of post medieval stiles were noted along the northern boundary and the southern boundary, both of which are recorded on the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record, and the route of the public

right of way was clearly discernible on the ground between them. A pair of residential properties had been constructed at the northern end of the eastern boundary during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, around which was a concrete block wall with a post and wire fence and a well-maintained hedge. The area immediately in front of this boundary was, however, largely overgrown and agricultural machinery was noted in the north-eastern corner of the site. There were no obvious earthwork features on the site despite a possible linear feature in the western part of the site being visible on LiDAR data.

#### 3.3 METHODOLOGY

The magnetometry survey followed the guidance that is outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014); and *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016).

The magnetometry survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to c.1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m; traverse intervals of 1.00m; a zig-zag traverse pattern; traverse orientation was circumstantial; and grid squares of 30m by 30m. The gradiometer was adjusted (zeroed) every 0.5-1.0ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and it was set out using a Leica CS15 GNSS Rover GPS. The data was downloaded onto Grad601 Version 3.16 and it was processed using TerraSurveyor64 Version 4.1.15.0. The primary data plots and the analytical tools that were used in this analysis were Shade and Metadata. Details of the survey can be seen in Table 2. Details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes:

*DeStripe* all traverses, median; used to equalise underlying differences between grids (potentially caused by instrument drift or orientation or by directional effects that are inherent in magnetic instruments).

*Clip +/- 1SD*; removes extreme data point values.

*Clip +/- 3SD*; removes extreme data point values.

TABLE 2: SURVEY DETAILS.

Area Surveyed (ha): 0.8099					
Metadata:	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	$\sigma$ (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
Raw:	98.35	-100.00	9.31	2.26	2.10
Adjusted:	97.36	-105.91	8.62	0.09	0.00
1SD Clip:	8.71	-8.53	5.34	0.05	0.00

### 3.4 RESULTS

Table 3 and the accompanying figures (Figure 10 and Figure 11) show the analysis and the interpretation of the magnetometry survey data. Additional graphic images of the magnetometry survey data and a numbered copy of the grid layout can be found in Appendix 2.

TABLE 3: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Strong Mixed, Probable	Linear	Field Boundary	Located in the western part of the survey area and orientated approximately east by west before turning approximately north by south. It appears to adjoin Group 2 to the south-east. A group of strong mixed responses that are indicative of cut and infilled features such as boundary ditches. These are likely to be associated with a field layout that pre-dates the existing field layout and that is tentatively suggested as being medieval or earlier in date. These responses are denoted by light green (-ve) and dark green (+ve) polygons in Figure 11. Responses of c.-24nT to c.+54nT.
2	Moderate/Strong Positive, Probable	Linear	Field Boundary	Located towards the centre of the survey area and orientated approximately south-east by north-west. It appears to adjoin Group 1 to the north-west and Group 3 to the south-east. A group of moderate/strong positive responses that are indicative of cut and infilled features such as boundary ditches. These are likely to be associated with a field layout that pre-dates the existing field layout and that is tentatively suggested as being medieval or earlier in date. These responses are denoted by dark green (+ve) polygons in Figure 11. Responses of c.+3nT to c.+37nT.
3	Moderate Positive, Probable	Curvilinear	Field Boundary	Located towards the centre of the survey area and orientated approximately north-east by south-west and curving gently. It appears to adjoin Group 2 to the north-west. A group of moderate positive responses that are indicative of cut and infilled features such as boundary ditches. These are likely to be associated with a field layout that pre-dates the existing field layout and that is tentatively suggested as being medieval or earlier in date. These responses are denoted by dark green (+ve) polygons in Figure 11. Responses of c.+3nT to c.+27nT.
4	Strong Mixed, Probable	Linear	Trackway	Located towards the centre of the survey area and orientated approximately south-east by north-west. A group of strong mixed responses that are indicative of a trampled pathway. This corresponds with a public right of way that is depicted in this location on historic/modern mapping. These responses are denoted by light grey (-ve) and dark grey (+ve) polygons in Figure 11. Responses of c.-62nT to c.+20nT.
5	Moderate Positive, Possible	Curvilinear	Curvilinear Ditch	Located in the eastern part of the survey area and forming a gentle curve with a radius of c.11.0m. A group of moderate positive responses that are indicative of a cut and infilled feature, though it is unclear whether this feature continues beyond the southern boundary. This c, quarter arc of a circle, could be associated with prehistoric settlement activity, but is more likely a removed boundary feature, turning to meet the road, and be parallel with garden plots to the south. The responses are denoted by light red (+ve) polygons in Figure 11. Responses of c.+4nT to c.+28nT.
6	Moderate/Strong Negative, Possible	Linear	Drain/Service	Located in the western part of the survey area and orientated approximately north-east by south-west. A group of moderate/strong negative responses that are indicative of a drainage feature or a modern service. This feature was visible on LiDAR but it was not visible as earthworks on site. These responses are denoted by light blue (-ve) polygons in Figure 11. Responses of c.-48nT to c.-0nT.
<b>Other Anomalies</b>				
-	Strong Dipolar, Probable	Point	Geology/Ferrous Objects/Debris	The site has occasional and sporadic dipolar responses. The strongest examples are indicative of ferrous objects that are typically presumed to be modern such as machinery fragments. Similar and weaker responses can be indicative of geological features/anomalies. These are highly probable to be non-archaeological in nature. These responses are denoted by light grey crosses in Figure 11. Responses of <c.+/-100nT.

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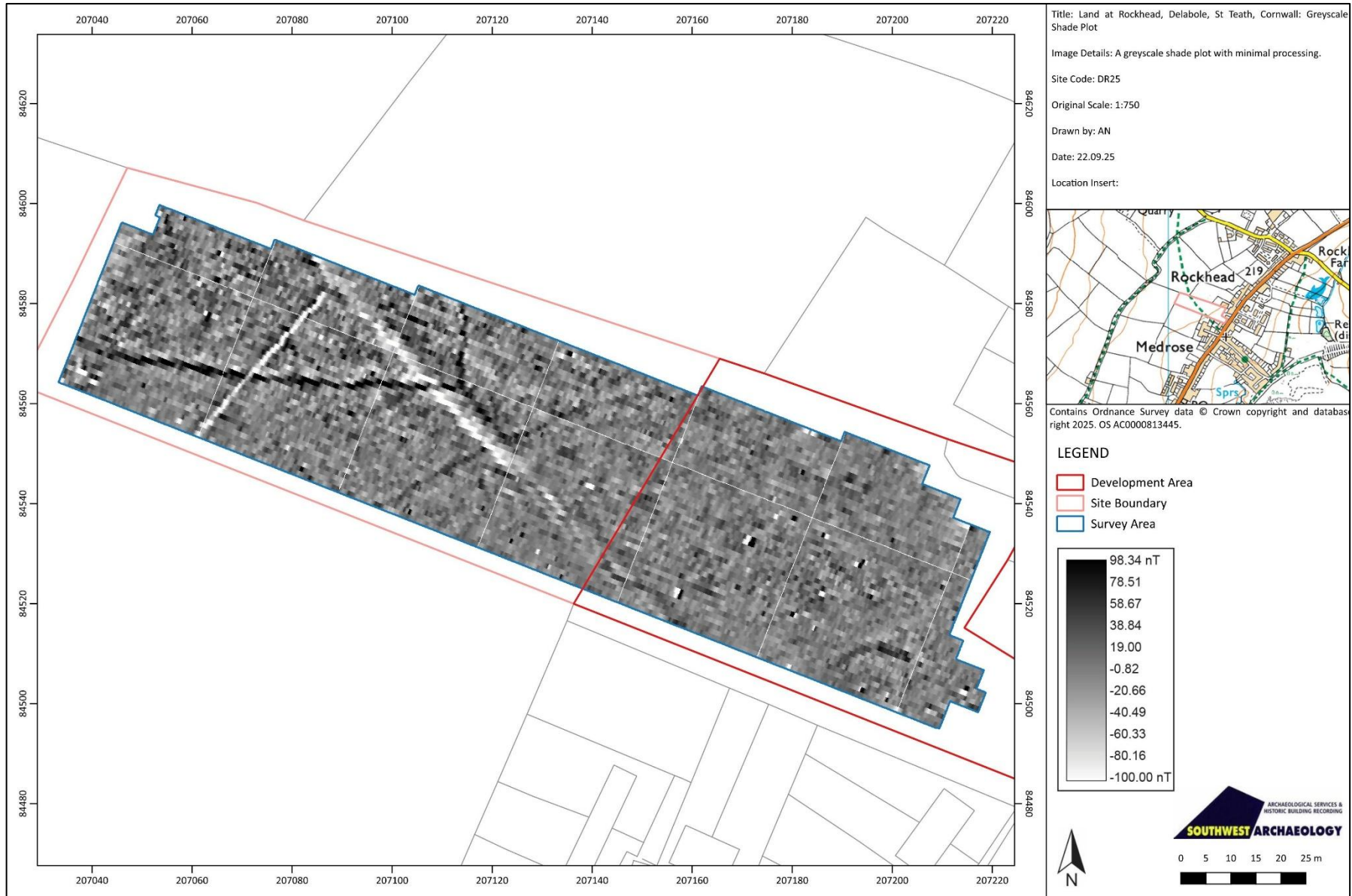


FIGURE 10: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT WITH MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND AT ROCKHEAD, DELABOLE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

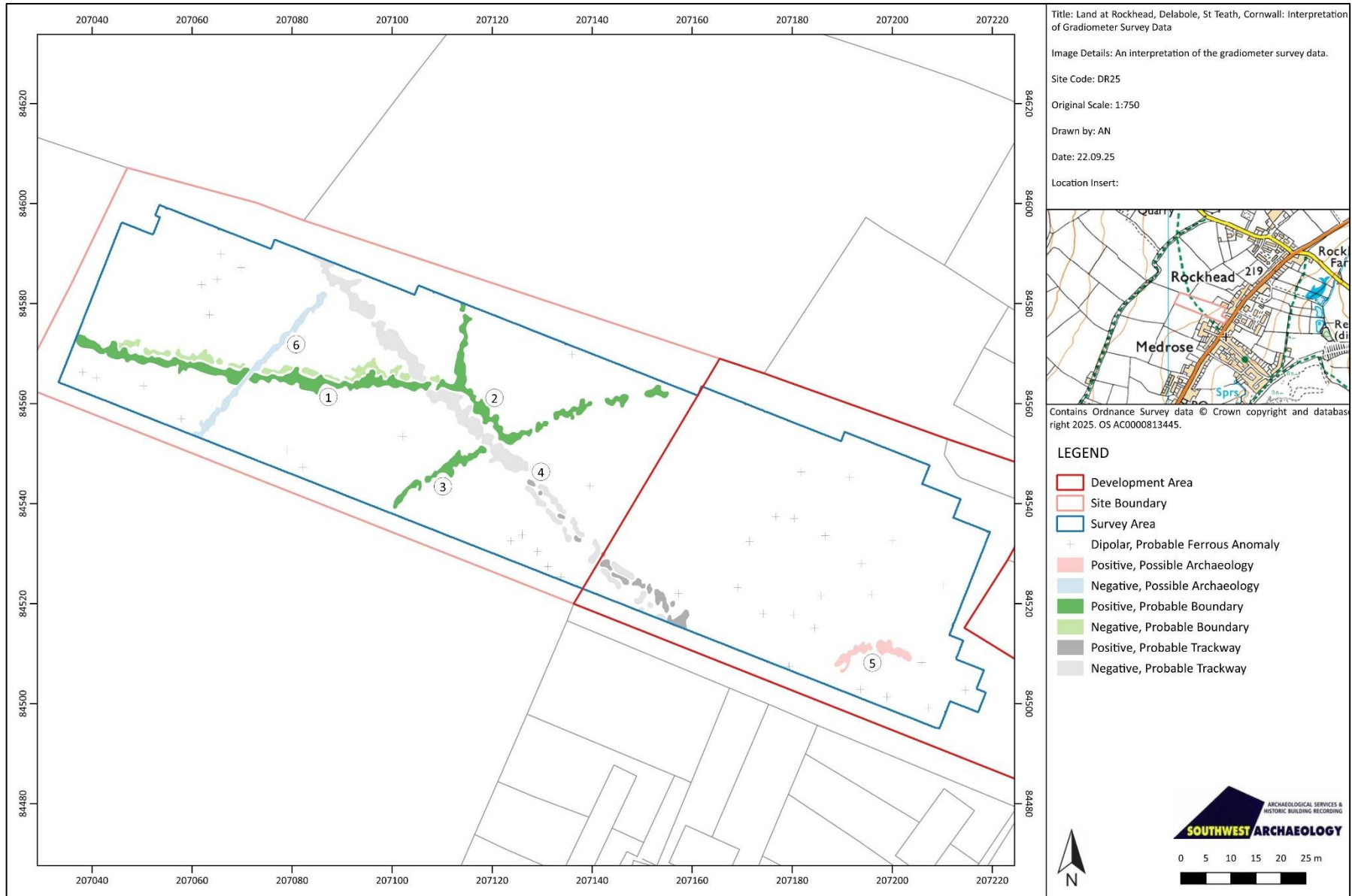


FIGURE 11: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

### 3.5 DISCUSSION

The geophysical survey identified six groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly features that are associated with a field layout that pre-dates the existing field layout and a public right of way that is depicted on historic/modern mapping, though a possible drainage feature or a modern service and possible evidence for prehistoric settlement activity was also identified. The identified features included: a series of probable boundaries (Group 1; Group 2; Group 3); a probable trackway (Group 4); a possible curvilinear ditch (Group 5); and a possible drainage feature or a modern service (Group 6). The geophysical survey also identified evidence for metallic debris and for modern disturbance.

The responses from Group 1 are very clear within the survey data and they are indicative of former boundaries that survive below the surface, with the strong and regular nature of the responses (c.-24nT to c.+54nT) suggesting a good level of survival. They appear to form a roughly rectangular enclosure, though it is unclear whether they adjoin, or whether they continue beyond, the modern boundaries to the north and to the west. The responses from Group 2 (c.+3nT to c.+37nT) and from Group 3 (c.+3nT to c.+27nT), whilst weaker than those from Group 1, are still moderate in strength which again suggests a good level of survival. They form less regularly shaped enclosures that do not share an alignment with Group 1, though they appear to be contemporary. This field layout is tentatively suggested as being medieval or earlier in date. Group 4 corresponds with the public right of way that crosses the site on an approximate south-east by north-west alignment. The responses, whilst mixed, are predominantly negative (c.-62nT to c.+20nT) which suggests a significant compaction of the ground surface following at least two centuries of regular use. The public right of way is still in use and the route is clearly visible at surface level.

Group 5 comprises a curvilinear feature that appears to form a part of an incomplete circle with a radius of c.11.0m; it is tentatively suggested that this could form part of a ring ditch which, would evidence prehistoric settlement activity on the site. This is an inconclusive suggestion, as the anomaly only represents a quarter of an arc, it may equally relate to agricultural activity or an eroded boundary, turning to lead towards the road. The positive responses are indicative of a cut and infilled feature and the moderate and regular nature of the responses (c.+4nT to c.+28nT) suggests a good level of survival and/or more recent origin.

Group 6 comprises a linear feature that appears to cut Group 1, suggesting that it post-dates the field layout that is evidenced by Group 1, Group 2, and Group 3. The negative responses are indicative of a drainage feature or a modern service and the moderate/strong and regular nature of the responses (c.-48nT to c.-0nT) suggests a good level of survival and/or likely more modern date.

The general response variation (inherent geological variation) of the site was moderate, c.+/-6nT, with occasional fluctuations/spikes of c.+/-10nT. The response strength of probable features was moderate/strong, typically within a range of c.+/-50nT. The weaker responses may indicate that the features only survive to a shallow depth, whilst the stronger responses may indicate that the features have been subject to more recent disturbance.

## 4 CONCLUSION

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The site lies within a medieval agricultural landscape to the north-east of the centre of *Delabole*. It falls into an area that is classified in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Farmland: Medieval* which comprises a field pattern that is morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. The site has generally retained the boundaries that were recorded at the time of the tithe survey, with the only notable change to the post medieval field layout being the construction of a pair of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential properties in the north-eastern corner, though the surrounding area has become increasingly urban following the amalgamation of the settlements of *Delabole*, *Meadrose*, and *Rockhead*.

The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record indicates that the landscape is predominantly medieval, with the settlements of *Meadrose*, *Delabole*, *Pengelly*, and *Trenouth* having been first recorded in 1278, 1284, 1302, and 1327 respectively (MCO15640; MCO14247; MCO16100; MCO11508) and with the *Delabole Slate Quarry* having commenced extractive activities during the 14<sup>th</sup> century (MCO24739). There is, however, evidence for the prehistoric occupation of the wider landscape, with a Bronze Age barrow visible as earthworks on aerial photographs c.1.5km to the north-east (MCO37002) and with a pair of Scheduled Iron Age rounds visible as earthworks on aerial photographs c.2.0km to the south-east (MCO7830; 1004274; MCO8282; 1004273). The site has not been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation, though it does lie within an area that was under consideration during a Forestry Commission project to create Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE) data in Low Sensitivity Areas (LSAs) (ECO7068). A watching brief was carried out to the south-west during a water main renewal between *Delabole* and *St Endellion*, the

north-eastern end of which lies within 1km of the site; cist graves, charcoal-filled pits, flint scatters, and a Romano-British coin were all identified, much of which was located at the south-western end towards *St Endellion* (ECO1743). A desk-based assessment (ECO6700) and a watching brief (ECO3176) were carried out at *Delabole Wind Farm* to the east, though no archaeological features or deposits were identified despite the archaeological potential of the landscape.

The geophysical survey identified six groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly features that are associated with a field layout that pre-dates the existing field layout and a public right of way that is depicted on historic/modern mapping, though a possible drainage feature or a modern service and possible evidence for prehistoric settlement activity was also identified. The identified features included: a series of probable boundaries (Group 1; Group 2; Group 3); a probable trackway (Group 4); a possible curvilinear ditch (Group 5); and a possible drainage feature or a modern service (Group 6). The geophysical survey also identified evidence for metallic debris and for modern disturbance.

The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the archaeological potential of the site is low, with some evidence for boundaries that are tentatively suggested as being a part of the medieval or earlier field system, the majority of these features lie outside of the development area. The proposed development is likely to have a permanent and irreversible impact on any buried archaeological resource that is present on the site, though this resource appears to be limited. It is anticipated that the impact upon any surviving archaeological features/deposits on this site can therefore be mitigated through a standard archaeological condition as part of any approved planning permission.

## 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

**SSEW** 1983: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.

## 6 PROJECT ARCHIVE

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The archive code for this project is **DR25**.

The OASIS ID for this project is **SOUTHWES1-536682**.

There is no museum accession number for this project.

The documentary, digital, photographic, and drawn archive is held and maintained by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH). This archive consists of:

1. The physical paper archive, consisting of written and drawn site records and notes. These are stored on SWARCH premises in South Molton.
2. No physical artefacts have been retained from the site.
3. The digital archive, consisting of the report, digital photographs, digitised site plans, digitised drawings, etc. are stored on SWARCH premises in South Molton. They have been transferred to a secure server: ARCHIVEPC\archives\Delabole Land at Rockhead, DR25. Data backups are held offsite.

APPENDIX 1: HER DATA

TABLE 4: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD).

No.	Mon. No.	Name	Summary
1	MCO7394	DELABOLE - Neolithic standing stone, Bronze Age standing stone	The field names 'Tom Stone' and 'Lower Tom Stone' suggest the site of a standing stone.
2	MCO11508	TRENOUTH - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	The settlement of Trenouth is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt "Trenewyth".
3	MCO37012	UPTON - Early Medieval trackway, Undated field boundary	A trackway or field boundary of uncertain date is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
4	MCO14247	DELABOLE - Medieval settlement	The settlement of Delabole is first recorded in 1284 when it is spelt "Deliodbol".
5	MCO15640	MEADROSE - Medieval settlement	The settlement of Meadrose is first recorded in 1278 when it is spelt "Methrose".
6	MCO16100	PENGELLY - Medieval settlement	The settlement of Pengelly is first recorded in 1302 when it is spelt "Penkelly".
7	MCO24739	DELABOLE QUARRY - Medieval quarry, Post Medieval quarry	Delabole slate quarry.
8	MCO38364	PENGELLY - Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system	Parallel ditched field boundaries visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.
9	MCO38365	PENGELLY - Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary	The extant field system in the vicinity of Pengelly is considered to be anciently enclosed land of medieval or earlier origin.
10	MCO9106	HIGHER PENGELLY - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	A smithy is recorded at this location in the late C19.
11	MCO9107	HIGHER PENGELLY - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	A smithy is recorded at this location in the late C19 and it is possible that there is some survival.
12	MCO32705	DELABOLE - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	Medrose Bible Christian chapel and attached Sunday school. Originally built in 1837 but almost completely rebuilt in 1863
13	MCO32706	PENGELLY - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	United Methodist chapel, now commercial premises.
14	MCO32707	DELABOLE - Post Medieval sunday school	Large Wesleyan Methodist chapel, formerly a Sunday school, now used as the village hall.
15	MCO32708	DELABOLE - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	Early Wesleyan Methodist chapel, now converted to residential.
16	MCO37010	BOWITHICK - Post Medieval extractive pit, Post Medieval spoil heap, Undated pit, Undated mound	Four mounds and a pit, possibly associated with small scale slite extraction are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
17	MCO37011	JENKINS QUARRY - Post Medieval quarry	Jenkins slate quarry is marked on the OS 1st edition map.
18	MCO38366	PENGELLY - Post Medieval spoil heap	Possible post medieval spoil heap, visible on aerial photographs.
19	MCO45587	DELABOLE - Post Medieval church	St John's church at Delabole was built in 1880.

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No.	Mon. No.	Name	Summary
20	MCO45588	DELABOLE - Post Medieval school	Delabole school was built in 1878-9 to a design by Silvanus Trevail.
21	MCO52325	PENGELLY - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	Original Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in approx 1843 located adjacent to successor Sunday school/chapel/hall.
22	MCO52326	DELABOLE - Post Medieval school, Post Medieval sunday school	Sunday School attached to Zion Bible Christian Chapel. 1837. Used as a British School from 1864
23	MCO53643	DELABOLE ROAD BRIDGE - Post Medieval railway bridge	A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the North Cornwall Railway.
24	MCO53645	DELABOLE - Post Medieval railway station	The site of Delabole station on the North Cornwall Railway.
25	MCO53646	DELABOLE BARTON BRIDGE - Post Medieval railway bridge	A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the North Cornwall Railway.
26	MCO55662	DELABOLE - Post Medieval railway	The line of the North Cornwall Railway.
27	MCO69359	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
28	MCO72201	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
29	MCO72202	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
30	MCO72266	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
31	MCO72267	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
32	MCO72268	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
33	MCO72269	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
34	MCO72270	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
35	MCO72271	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
36	MCO72272	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	Site of a post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
37	MCO72273	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
38	MCO72276	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
39	MCO72277	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
40	MCO72278	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
41	MCO72285	ST TEATH - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Teath
42	MCO72352	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
43	MCO72353	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
44	MCO72354	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
45	MCO72357	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
46	MCO72358	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
47	MCO72359	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
48	MCO72360	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
49	MCO72361	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel

No.	Mon. No.	Name	Summary
50	MCO72362	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
51	MCO72363	TINTAGEL - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Tintagel
52	MCO77423	ST TEATH - Post Medieval path	A Post Medieval or earlier route, bordered by hedges.
53	MCO78481	ROCKHEAD - Post Medieval Barn, C19 Horse Engine	A Post Medieval barn with horse engine.
54	MCO78486	ROCKHEAD- Post Medieval leat	Extant post medieval leat
55	MCO55659	PENGELLY - Post Medieval railway	The line of the North Cornwall Railway.
56	MCO55666	DELABOLE - Post Medieval railway	The line of the North Cornwall Railway.
57	MCO55716	PENGELLY - Modern fire station	Delabole Community fire station was built between 1905-46 and is still in operation (2010).
58	MCO56286	DELABOLE - C20 memorial garden	Delabole war memorial garden is located off High Street.
59	MCO56287	DELABOLE - C20 war memorial	On the corner of Atlantic Road and High Street B3314 is a granite war memorial set in a memorial garden.
60	MCO73804	DELABOLE - C20 wrestling ring	Site of Cornish wrestling tournaments and matches, held in a field at the back of the Commercial Hotel
61	MCO78484	ROCKHEAD - Modern reservoir	Extant early C20 reservoir

TABLE 5: TABLE OF NEARBY DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: HISTORIC ENGLAND).

No.	List Entry	Name	Grade
1	1143509	PENGELLY	II
2	1143548	CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II
3	1311431	DELABOLE COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	II
4	1458265	Delabole War Memorial	II

TABLE 6: TABLE OF NEARBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS (SOURCE: CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD).

No.	Event No.	Name	Event Type
1	ECO1743	Delabole to St. Endellion	Watching Brief
2	ECO3176	Delabole Wind Farm	Watching Brief
3	ECO6700	Delabole Solar Farm, Cornwall: Desk-Based Assessment, 2015	
4	ECO7068	Forestry Commission Project K: Rapid Area Assessment, 2023-2024	Assessment

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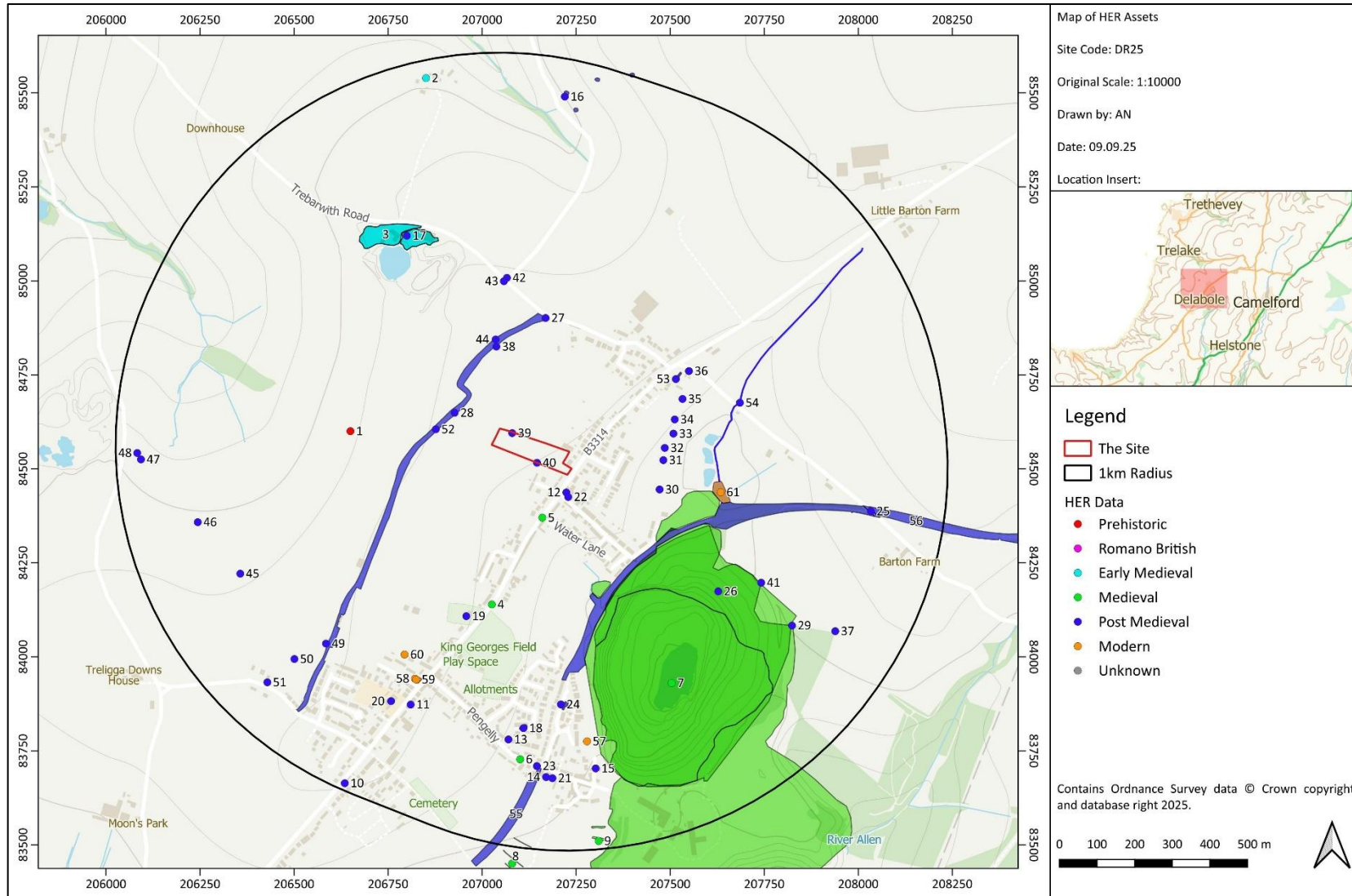


FIGURE 12: MAP OF HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE AS RECORDED IN THE CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD. CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2025.

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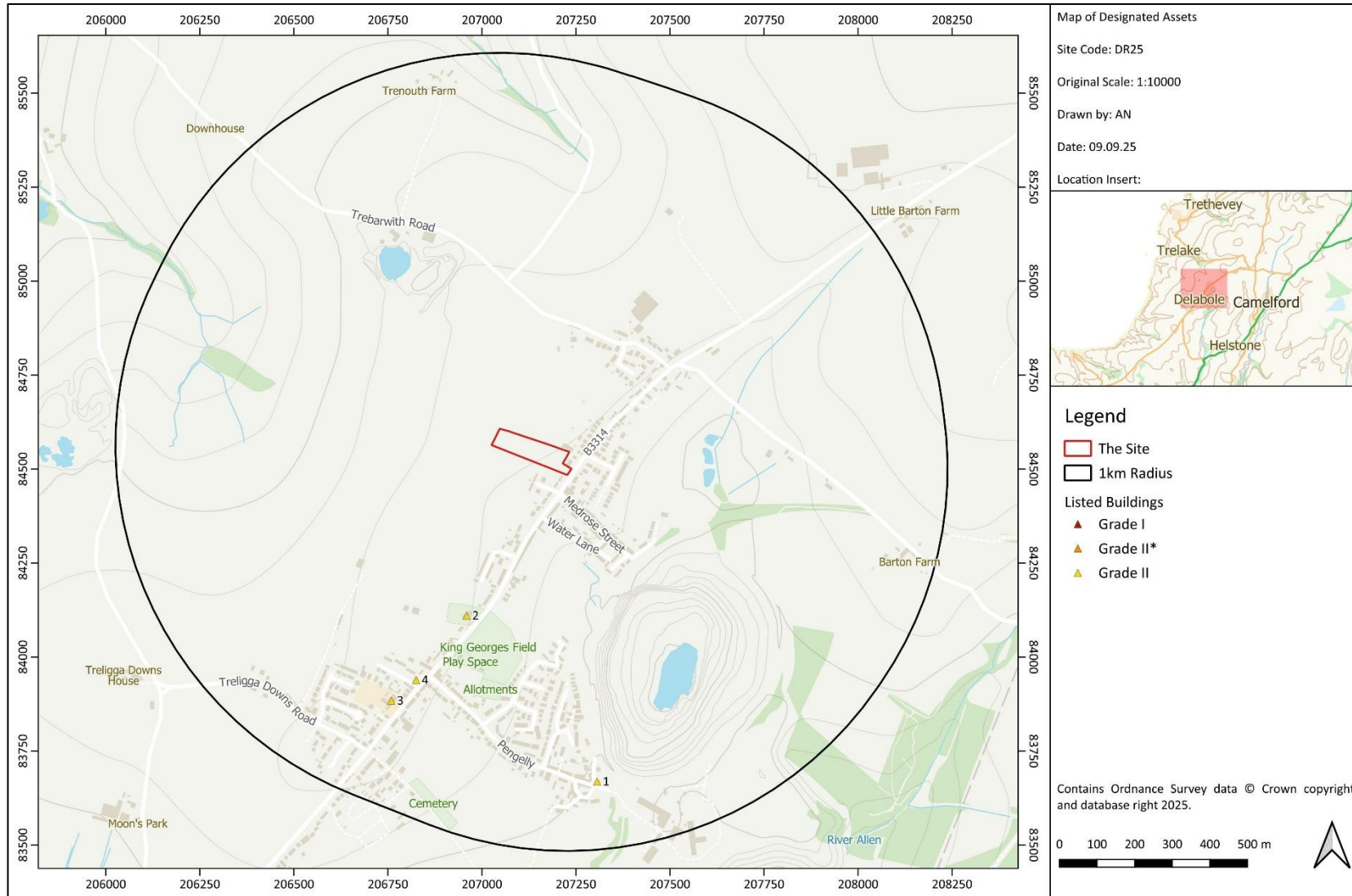


FIGURE 13: MAP OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE AS RECORDED IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST FOR ENGLAND (NHLE) © HISTORIC ENGLAND 2025. CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2025. THE MOST PUBLICLY AVAILABLE AND UP TO DATE HISTORIC ENGLAND GIS DATA CAN BE OBTAINED FROM [HTTP://HISTORICENGLAND.ORG.UK](http://historicengland.org.uk).

LAND AT ROCKHEAD, DELABOLE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

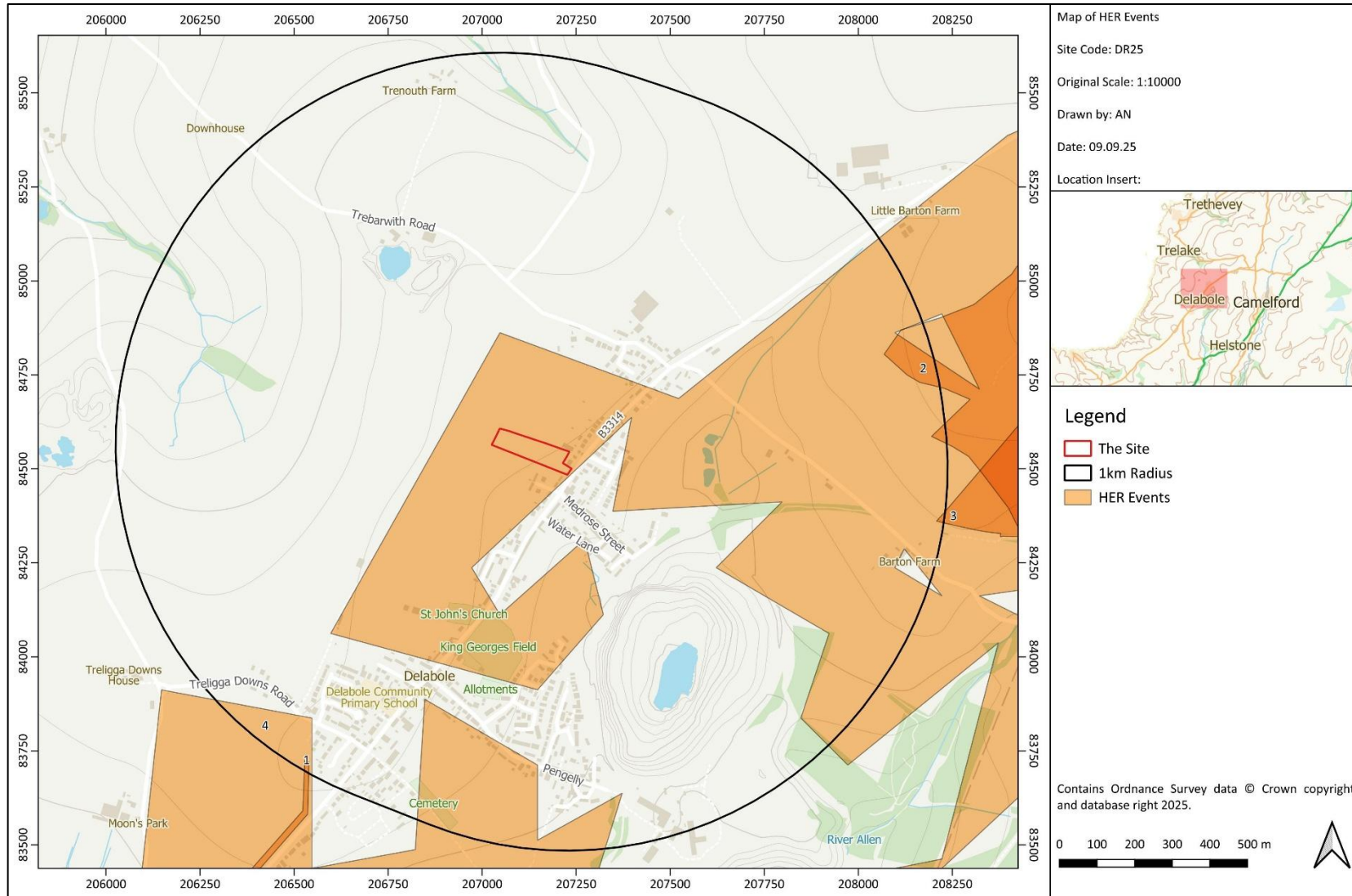


FIGURE 14: MAP OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE AS RECORDED IN THE CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD. CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2025.

APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

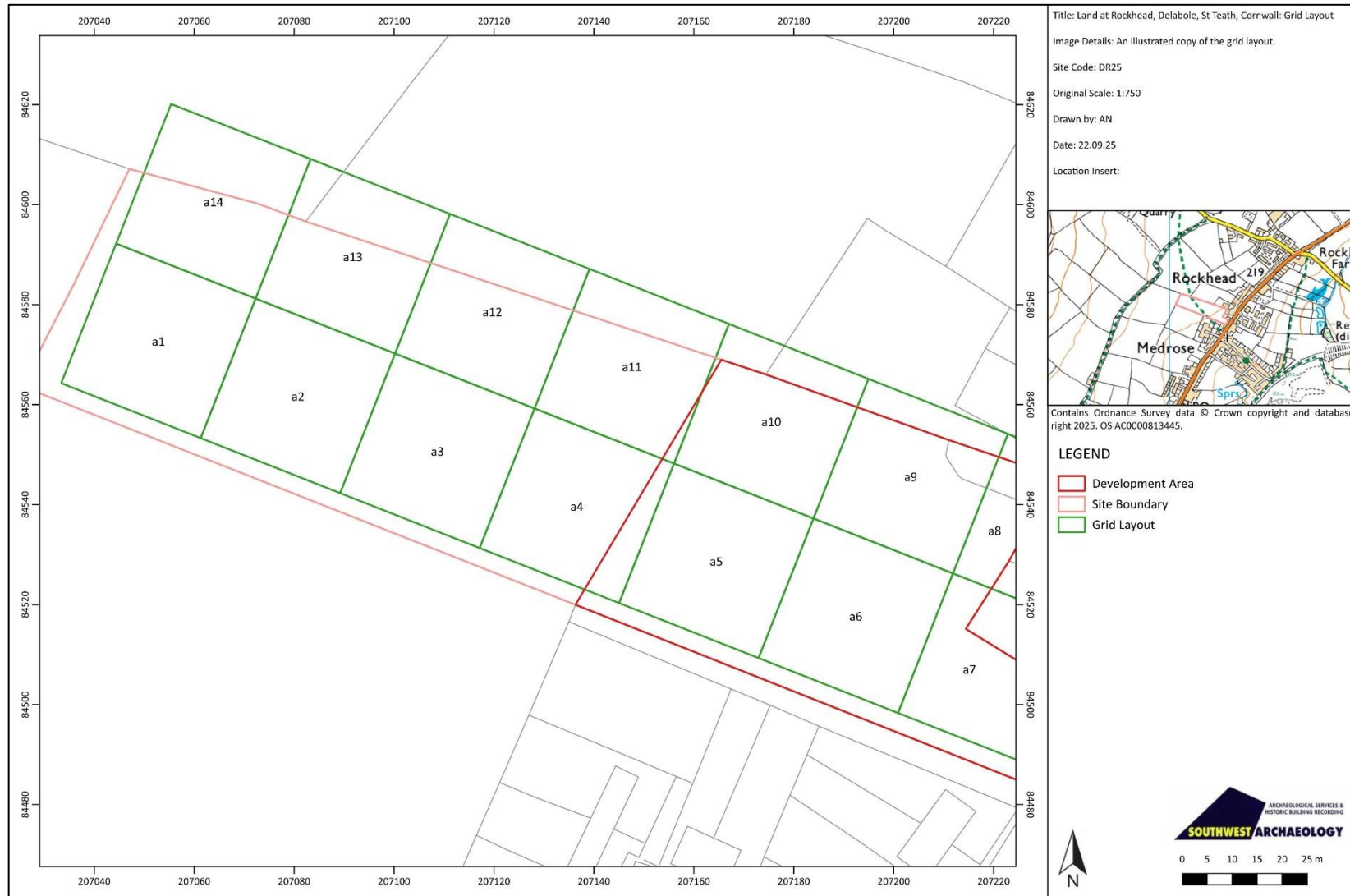


FIGURE 15: AN ILLUSTRATED COPY OF THE GRID LAYOUT.

LAND AT ROCKHEAD, DELABOLE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

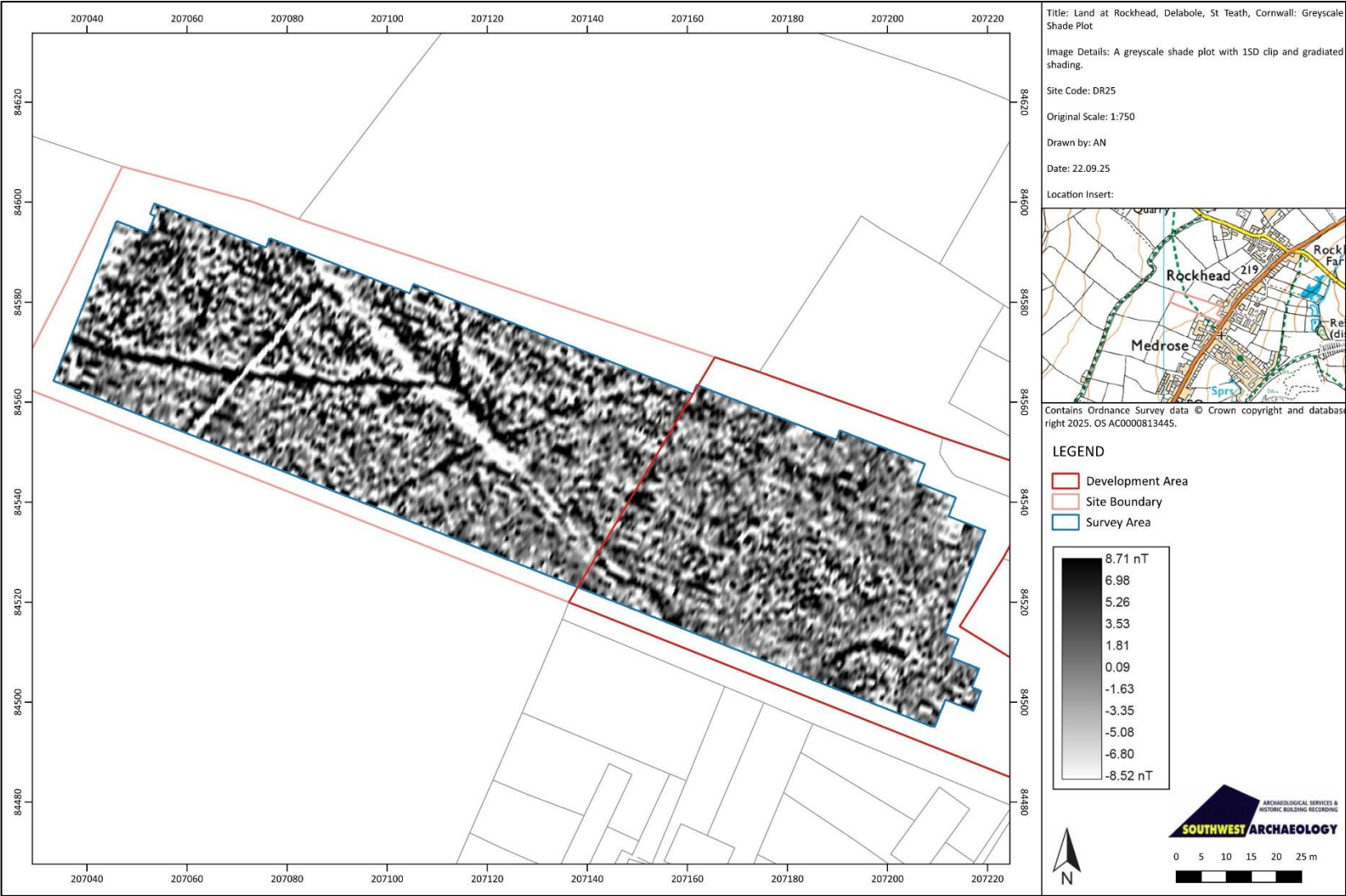


FIGURE 16: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT WITH 1SD CLIP AND GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



FIGURE 17: THE ACCESS TRACK FROM THE GATE IN THE E BOUNDARY; LOOKING NW (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 19: THE SITE FROM THE E BOUNDARY; LOOKING WNW (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 18: THE SITE FROM THE SE CORNER; LOOKING NNE (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 20: THE SITE FROM THE NE CORNER; LOOKING SSW (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 21: THE SITE FROM THE NE CORNER; LOOKING WNW (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 23: THE SITE FROM THE NW CORNER; LOOKING ESE (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 22: THE SITE FROM THE N BOUNDARY; LOOKING SSW (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 24: THE SITE FROM THE NW CORNER; LOOKING SSW (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 25: THE SITE FROM THE W BOUNDARY; LOOKING ESE (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 27: THE SITE FROM THE SW CORNER; LOOKING ESE (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 26: THE SITE FROM THE SW CORNER; LOOKING NNE (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 28: THE SITE FROM THE S BOUNDARY; LOOKING NNE (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 29: THE SITE FROM THE SE CORNER; LOOKING WNW (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 31: THE STILE IN THE S BOUNDARY; LOOKING SSW (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 30: THE STILE IN THE N BOUNDARY; LOOKING NNE (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 32: THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY BEYOND THE S BOUNDARY; LOOKING ESE (NO SCALE).

