Christianity and the Landscape of Early Medieval South-West Britain

2 Volumes
(Volume 2)

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Appendix 1
Sources of evidence

This Appendix outlines the main sources of primary data available to the landscape archaeologist in the South West (with special emphasis on Cornwall, as used for the detailed case studies in Chapter 3). It aims to outline the availability of the sources and the extent to which they have been used to provide data for this project. It is divided into four sections covering maps, place-names, historical documents and archaeological databases. The use of these sources was discussed in Chapter 2.

Appendix 1.1 Maps

Maps (particularly pre-twentieth century editions) are potentially of great value in assessing the historic character of the landscape and the nature of its settlement patterns and modes of land-use. For example, historic maps often contain information relating to field systems which have now been destroyed or obscured by nineteenth and twentieth-century developments (see e.g. Barnatt 1999). The south-western counties are particularly rich in early maps. Nevertheless, as with other sources, the value of map data varies depending on the questions asked of it.

Estate maps
Early estate maps which are useful for landscape archaeology began to appear from c.1580. Maps became more numerous in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Rackham 1986: 18), and developed particular importance in estate management from c.1770 (Haslam 1991: 55). Some estate maps are held in the Public Record Office, and some are still in private collections, but for the South West the biggest corpus is cared for by the local county record offices (see e.g. Ravenhill & Rowe 2002).
A particularly notable example in Cornwall is Joel Gascoyne’s *Lanhydrock Atlas*, produced c.1695. The *Atlas* records detailed plans of large areas of Cornwall, and has been particularly useful in this project for the St Neot study area where many of the farms in Cardinham parish were part of the Lanhydrock estate: a copy was obtained from the Cornwall Record Office of all parts of the map falling within the study areas.

Early estate plans have been used extensively in the preparation of the study area Historic Landscape Characterisations (HLCs) since they normally comprise detailed surveys of fields and enclosures (see below). In addition, they are an important source of place-name evidence (particularly for locating place-names on the ground). All pre-Tithe Map estate maps held for each study area in the County Record Office have been consulted for this project, in addition to other important maps held or published elsewhere. In most cases, they have been photocopied, traced or photographed for subsequent use. The following estate maps were consulted in detail during this research:

<table>
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<th>Map (&amp; date)</th>
<th>CRO Ref.</th>
<th>Location and parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Book of Plans</em> (<em>C18th, n.d.</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>G1872</td>
<td>Manors of Warleggan, Warleggan</td>
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<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/15 12</td>
<td>Carburro, St Neot</td>
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<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
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<td>Carpuan, St Neot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/23 20</td>
<td>Dewey Mead, St Neot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/23a</td>
<td>W Colliver, St Neot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/21 18</td>
<td>Bunings Park, St Neot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/20 17</td>
<td>E &amp; W Pencastle, etc, St Neot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/19 16</td>
<td>Woodland, St Neot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/18 15</td>
<td>Bowdens, St Neot</td>
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<td>FS2/61 4/17 14</td>
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<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/42 41</td>
<td>Tenements of Cabilla, St Neot</td>
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<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/22 19</td>
<td>Hulk, etc, St Neot</td>
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<td>FS2/61 4/13 11</td>
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<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/33 31-2</td>
<td>Cabilla, Cardinham</td>
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<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
<td>FS2/61 4/34 33</td>
<td>Cabilla Barn, Cardinham</td>
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<td>Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)</td>
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</table>
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 4/36 35  Yetta, Cardinham
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 4/37 36  Gilgoth, Cardinham
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 4/38 37  Cabilla Mooreland, Cardinham
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 4/39 38  Tupton, Cardinham
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 4/40 39  Maidenwell, Cardinham
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 4/41 40  Pinsla Park, Cardinham
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 4/42 41  Several tenements, Cardinham
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 4/30 27-8  Calliwiths, Cardinham
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 3/57 62  Hender & Copelstone, Minster
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 3/45 48  Symons Tenement, Tintagel
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 3/61 67  Tenement in Forrabury
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 2/43 40  Gwenter, Trenance, etc, St Keverne
Roskymer Estate (1782)  X101/3  Polquest, Trevenwith, etc, St Keverne
Book of Plans (C18th, n.d.)  G1868  Traboe, Polkerth, Anhay, Trewillis, Traboe Common, etc, St Keverne
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 2/44 41  Predannickwap, Mullion
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 2/41 38  Gilly, St Mawgan in Meneage
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 1/65 62  Trenowith, Mawgan in Meneage
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 2/54 54  Perbularock etc, St Anthony in Meneage
Lanhydrock Atlas (c.1695)  FS2/61 2/55 55  Caveldra etc, St Anthony in Meneage
Bosahan Estate (1789)  C 260  Bosahan estate, St Anthony in Meneage
Book of Plans (n.d.)  G1879  Estates in St Anthony in Meneage & Manaccan parishes

Map (& date)  DRO Ref  Location and parish
Lands in Sandford (c.1768)  1238a/PX68  Park House & estate, Sandford
Newton St Cyres (c.1765)  64/12/21/2  Newton St Cyres
Property of Robert Palk (1809)  Z17/3/20-1  Buckfastleigh, Rattery, etc
Knowle (1759)  Z1/50/11  Knowle, Crediton
Hamlyn lands (1778)  1292M/H/J  Estates in Colebrooke
Norden's Crediton Map  48/12/40/13  Crediton Manor, in Crediton Hundred
(1808 copy (54pp.) of 1598 original)
Early county maps

In addition to the Lanhydrock Atlas, Joel Gascoyne also produced the first relatively large scale map of an English county with his survey of Cornwall in 1699. A county map of Devon by Benjamin Donn appeared in 1765, after failed attempts by both Gascoyne and Thomas Martyn (Ravenhill 1991: 13-15). Both Donn’s Devon map and Gascoyne’s Cornwall map have been re-published by the Devon and Cornwall Record society (Ravenhill 1965; Ravenhill and Padel 1991).

Early county maps such as Andrew and Drury’s 1773 map of Wiltshire have sometimes been used to build interpretations about possible medieval settlement patterns (WANHSRB 1952; see Lewis 1994). However, in the relevance of this approach to the real distribution of medieval settlement has been questioned after excavated evidence has shown that in some areas the post-medieval maps do not accurately represent the location of medieval settlement (e.g. Reynolds 1994). In Cornwall, the evidence of excavated medieval settlements suggests there was less change between the medieval period and the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries than in other parts of the country (see e.g. Bodmin Moor: Johnson & Rose 1994), but it is still necessary to exercise caution when using large-scale county maps to illustrate earlier settlement. These maps are therefore most useful for information about routes of communication and general areas of settlement but lack detail necessary for the close study of localities such as field-boundaries and village or hamlet plans.

Enclosure maps

Enclosure maps relating to Acts of Parliament exist in all the counties of the south-western peninsula, although they are not as plentiful in as in the counties of eastern and central England (see Chapman 1991). They have not been a major source for this project.
Tithe maps & apportionments

The tithe surveys of the south-western counties are the most comprehensive in their coverage of any of the counties of England and Wales, and are also among the most detailed (Kain et al. 1991). They are generally the earliest large-scale maps of complete parishes in Cornwall (dating to around 1840), and as a result they have been used extensively in this project. They show much topographical information of value, particularly relating to field-systems and boundaries. In some cases they pre-date the nineteenth-century enclosure of areas of heath and moorland.

Not all tithe maps were made to the same standards, and this means some are more detailed than others. For example, whilst the tithe map of St Cleer in Cornwall shows the names of many settlements and some topographical features, that of Tintagel omits all place-names. This makes the Tintagel map rather more difficult to use. Nevertheless, all the tithe maps in the study area share many features. They all have detailed surveys of fields and field-boundaries, and these depictions clearly show how much field patterns have changed in some areas over the intervening 160 years. In addition, they all have accompanying Tithe Awards which list the field names in each parish (although some of these are now partly illegible on the copies available for public consultation, e.g. the Trevalga Tithe Award). They also show the parish boundaries as they were in the mid-nineteenth century, and this represents the closest widely available approximation to their medieval extent (Orme 1999: 212).

Copies of the Tithe Maps for all the parishes in the three Cornish study areas were obtained from the Cornwall Record Office and used in the preparation of the HLCs.
The early Ordnance Survey maps

The complete coverage of the first edition one-inch OS maps have been re-published by David and Charles. These maps are useful for the identification of place-names and routes of communication, although they do contain various errors, for example where neighbouring settlements have accidentally had their names swapped. They are useful for their approximate depictions land-use, which indicate areas of woodland and heathland.

First edition six-inch and twenty-five inch OS maps were produced relatively late for the South-Western counties (Oliver 1991). However, they still depict in great detail the landscape before twentieth century alterations and are therefore of great value, particularly for undertaking HLCs.

Modern maps

OS mapping generally provides a reasonably accurate, fairly modern survey. Unfortunately, although electronic versions of the maps have been published by the OS, they are not available at the University of York. Printed OS maps are generally available for research use without additional charge (OS website last consulted 12/08/02; http://www.ordsvy.gov.uk).

Electronic Bartholomew map data have been available for use in this research through the University of York’s subscription. From 2000 the projection of these maps has been altered so that it coincides accurately with OS mapping. They are useful primarily for data such as coast outlines and rough depictions of relief since the scale at which they are digitised is too small to be used at a local level.

Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

The DEM used to provide elevation data in this thesis is the 25m Landmap DEM derived from Landsat satellite data (Landmap website last consulted 15/01/03: http://www.landmap.ac.uk).
Appendix 1.2 Sources of place-name data

*Institute of Cornish Studies (ICS) place-names index*

The major source of information on Cornish place-names is the Institute of Cornish Studies' *Cornish Place-Names Index*, compiled by Oliver Padel and colleagues and housed at the Institute (now in Truro). The *Index* includes details of all categories of place-name, but is most comprehensive in its coverage of settlement names. The *Index* includes much information (often with Padel's corrections) from earlier surveys of Cornish place-names, particularly the unpublished typescript of J.E.B. Gover (1948) housed at the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro and the Cornwall Record Office. It also draws data from original research on a wide range of medieval and post-medieval manuscript and map sources housed in the County Record Office and elsewhere.

*English Place-Name Society (EPNS) volumes*

The EPNS has published volumes on all the counties of the South West except Somerset. The oldest are the Devon volumes, and although they are still of considerable value they are badly in need of updating (Gover et al. 1932). Dorset and Cornwall have had the most recent treatment. The Cornwall volume complements the *ICS Place-Name Index*, as it lists the elements found in Cornish place-names with examples rather than each individual occurrence (Padel 1985).
Appendix 1.3 Sources of documentary evidence

_Pre-Conquest charters_

Charters are documents relating to land grants (catalogued in Sawyer 1968; see now the revised version: Electronic Sawyer). Most have been published at least partly in printed editions on various occasions, and a comprehensive listing of these is published in the Electronic Sawyer.

Pre-Conquest charters survive from all parts of the South West, although they are particularly plentiful in the eastern counties of the region such as Wiltshire. They have been the subject of recent work by Hooke and Costen (e.g. Hooke 1994a; Costen 1994).

_Other pre-Conquest written sources_

Other relevant pre-Conquest written sources include the Anglo-Saxon chronicle (e.g. Swanton 1996), laws (e.g. Attenborough 1922), various vitae, including Asser's Life of King Alfred (Keynes & Lapidge 1983) and several saints' lives (e.g. Vita Prima Sancti Samsonis; Fawtier 1912), ecclesiastical documents (e.g. manumissions (Hooke 1994a) and certain literary sources, such as Aldhelm's letters (Lapdige & Herren 1979). This corpus of historical material relating to the South West is relatively small, and has been fairly well studied by historians. The present project therefore relies on the published editions and discussions of these sources.

_Domesday Book_

Domesday Book survives at least partially in two versions for the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset and Dorset. These are the Exchequer and Exeter (or Exon) Domesdays. Domesday Book has most recently been published with notes (following the text of Farley 1783-1816) in the Phillimore editions edited by John Morris, and in this series the differences
between the Exchequer and Exon texts are noted. However, the thoroughness of the notes and commentary varies widely between the county volumes, even when produced by the same author(s). For example, the Cornwall volume has only minimal notes, whereas Devon is very fully commented upon (this deficiency is partly compensated by the Devon volume since much of relevance to Cornwall is described there; Thorn & Thorn 1979a; Thorn & Thorn 1985). Domesday contains the earliest recorded use of many place-names and hundred-names, as well as invaluable information about taxation, agriculture, population and land-use.

**Later medieval documents: ecclesiastical records**

Later medieval ecclesiastical records such as episcopal registers (e.g. *EAA Exeter*), charters (e.g. the cartularies of St Michael's Mount and Launceston: Hull 1962; Hull 1987) and ecclesiastical taxation records (e.g. the 1291 *Pope Nicholas Taxation*: Hingeston-Randolph 1889) have been used in the present study when they cast light on the institutional status of individual churches, church estates, and their relationships with other bodies. Where available, published editions have been consulted. However, the majority of medieval documents exist only in manuscript form, and in these cases the main source for Cornwall is the massive corpus of notes (mainly manuscript, but some published) compiled by Charles Henderson in the early twentieth century (e.g. Henderson *EA; EAEC; EC*; 1958). Henderson was a pioneering interdisciplinary scholar (though trained as a historian) who undertook extensive research on the medieval documents, topography and monuments of Cornwall in preparation for the publication of a planned *Ecclesiastical History of Cornwall* and *Topography of Cornwall*. He died before his work was complete so there is some variation in the comprehensiveness with which his notes cover different parishes.
Later medieval documents: secular records
Manorial extents, grants to secular land-holders and related documents have occasionally been used in the present study when they have some bearing on the extent or nature of ecclesiastical estates or settlement patterns. The main sources used in the present study are published editions (e.g. Hull 1971) and Henderson's notes (see above).

Post-medieval documents
Certain types of post-medieval documents such as glebe terriers may provide some indication as to the status of medieval churches and their relationships to other monuments (see e.g. Cardinham in St Neot case study). The sources used include published versions (e.g. Potts 1974) and Henderson's notes.

Some works of early post-medieval scholarship such as Roscarrock's Lives of the Saints of Devon and Cornwall have been used for information relating to ecclesiastical institutions (Orme 1992; see also Orme 2000).

Appendix 1.4 Archaeological Databases

Sites and Monuments Records
Sites and monuments records (SMRs) are databases of information about archaeological sites and events which are normally maintained at the county or unitary authority level. The way information is held and the amount of data varies between SMRs depending on how each one has been compiled and who has been responsible for maintaining it.

In Cornwall the SMR has been one of the most important sources for the present study, and a considerable volume of information about
archaeological sites in each of the study areas has been extracted from the database.

The Cornwall SMR is maintained and held in Truro by the Cornwall Historic Environment Service (CHES; formerly the Cornwall Archaeological Unit), part of Cornwall County Council. CHES is also the Council's archaeological contractor and carries out most of the archaeological work undertaken in the county. The SMR is held on computer as a Microsoft Access database, which means records are easy to search and locate by keyword. The database has its origins in the records of the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology, and prior to the mid-1990s was held in paper files. The process of conversion to computer files was sub-contracted to an external data-entry company who were not archaeological specialists (Ann Preston-Jones, pers. comm.). This means that some records are confused, although the old files are still available for consultation. Unfortunately, the inaccuracies which can exist in the data (most commonly incorrect grid references) mean that apart from very general purposes (e.g. production of county-wide distribution maps) all references from the SMR have to be checked against modern maps, and sometimes against the original paper files.

In addition to the database of sites, the SMR includes a large collection of air photographs, a complete set of 1st edition OS 6-inch maps, and a full set of Cornwall's tithe maps on microfiche. During research for the study areas (Chapter 3), air photos and historic mapping were consulted in cases where the SMR contains an unclear or muddled site description. A decision was then made about the identity of the site in question on the basis of all available evidence.

One major drawback of the SMR is that the data is not uniformly detailed across the county for each different category of site, and this will inevitably have affected some of the data gathered for the present project (e.g. distribution of rounds; see Herring & Johnson 1997). Fortunately, the
Cornwall SMR database has benefited from innovative initiatives such as the Rapid [monument] Identification Surveys carried out in 1993-4 and the ongoing English Heritage National Mapping Programme (NMP), which is being carried out for Cornwall by CHES. Results from all these projects are incorporated into the SMR with the aim of correcting some of the current imbalances in the database (CAU 1995).

Archaeological expertise in Cornwall is relatively centralised within CHES, and relatively few other contractors work in the county. CHES therefore generates and inputs most new SMR records. The modern and efficient method of data storage makes the Cornwall SMR relatively coherent and easy to use.

Other SMRs have also been used for the present study for various sorts of information, but as noted above, the level of information and ease of access at each SMR is different. The Devon SMR, for example, is maintained by the Devon County Council Environment Department at their offices in Exeter. Unlike Cornwall, Devon County Council have maintained responsibility only for the curatorial side of archaeology, with survey and fieldwork being sub-contracted to commercial units such as Exeter Archaeology. This makes transfer of information into the SMR database more difficult than in Cornwall. Another dissimilarity is that whilst CHES have fully computerised their records, the Devon SMR still has to be consulted in paper files organised by OS map square. This means searching the Devon SMR and noting relevant records is considerably more time-consuming than working on its Cornish equivalent.

National Monuments Record

The National Monuments Record (NMR) is an extensive database of archaeological sites, air photos, surveys, buildings records and an excavation archive (catalogue publicly available at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk).
Although it is in many ways complementary to the SMRs, the NMR also contains much information that is repeated.

This is particularly the case in Cornwall. In some local authority areas (such as Devon) the results of survey activity conducted by English Heritage (and the former Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England (RCHME)) is not necessarily incorporated into the local SMR (or copies even held there), but rather archived directly with the NMR (see e.g. RCHME 1999: Appendix). However, in Cornwall much survey work is undertaken by CHES, or with their participation, so the results are generally incorporated into the SMR.

This also applies to the results of the National Mapping Programme (NMP), which is being incorporated straight into the Cornwall SMR upon completion of each section. The NMP for the whole of the Tintagel study area had been completed and the results incorporated into the SMR in time for use in the present study. Unfortunately, this work has not been completed in the other study areas (although see Johnson & Rose 1994 for part of the St Neot study area).

The NMR has therefore not been a major source for data about the Cornish study areas. However, it has been consulted for the results of English Heritage/RCHME surveys and other data in some other parts of the South West.
Appendix 2
The Project Database

The database used to hold data for the case studies in this project has been created using Borland Paradox v.7, software available to this project via the University of York's license.

Appendix 2.1 The Tables of the Project Database

The main tables and their contents (in outline) are as follows:

1. Sites & Monuments
This table contains various pieces of information about the name(s) of each site, the date of origin (or date range), the type of evidence the data on the site is derived from, and the class and type of the site.

The possible classes ('Broad terms') and types ('Narrow terms') are listed in the 'Glossary of Site Types' (below, Appendix 2.3). This is based on the RCHME's Thesaurus of Monument Types 2nd edition (RCHME 1998b), although some adaptation has occurred to allow the classes and types to be used most effectively in the present project. The 'Broad' and 'Narrow' terms are generally intended to describe the site's original use rather than any subsequent or modern use (for which see 'Phases' table, below).

The name of the site is the modern name, or that by which the site is most commonly known. There is a separate field for recording the earliest known name form and the date this was first recorded.

Another feature of the 'Sites & Monuments' table is the 'Evidence Qualifier' field. The nature of some sites is not securely identified (e.g. some earthworks, cropmarks or sites indicated by place-names). This feature
allows the researcher to indicate the level of certainty with which the ‘class’ and ‘type’ of any site has been identified from the source of evidence indicated (on a scale of ‘Certain’, ‘Probable’ or ‘Possible’).

2. Site/Monument Location
This table records details about the known location(s) of each site or monument. In the case of monuments which are known to have moved in the past (common in the case of crosses, for example), one entry in the ‘Sites & Monuments’ table will require more than one entry in the ‘Location’ table.

3. Site/Monument Phase
The ‘Phases’ table records information about the different uses each site or monument may have had in each location. The classification used is the same as that in the ‘Sites & Monuments’ table, as described in the Glossary (below, Appendix 2.3). The approximate period of time for each ‘phase’ is also indicated.

4. Publication
All sites entered must have at least one reference to show the source the data was derived from. These references can be to published items or to unpublished databases such as SMRs. Details about these references and full bibliographic data are held in the ‘Publication’ table.

5. Subsidiary tables: (i) Crosses and (ii) Inscribed Stones
These two tables are linked directly to the ‘Sites & Monuments’ table and hold extra data on crosses and inscribed stones (respectively) that could not be included there (e.g. texts of inscriptions, detail about decoration). The ‘Crosses’ table contains a further level of classification relating to ornament on crosses and related monuments. A glossary for this field is included in Appendix 2.
6. Sub-table: References

This sub-table's main role is to link the 'Sites & Monuments' and 'Publication' tables, as shown in Table 2.2. It additionally contains information such as page references in a given book or article, or reference numbers in an archaeological database (e.g. SMR numbers).
Appendix 2.2 Entering data using the database forms

The sources used to provide the information included in the database are outlined in Appendix 1. Data has been entered onto the database using three 'forms'. These 'forms' display the data from one or many tables together, in a more user-friendly format than the tables themselves. The 'Sites' form displays data from the 'Sites & Monuments', 'Location', 'Phases' and 'Reference' tables which relate to each individual entry in the 'Sites & Monuments' table (see above, Appendix 2.1). The 'Stone monuments' form combines data from the 'Crosses' and 'Inscribed Stones' tables (see above). The 'Publications' form displays only bibliographic information from the 'Publication' table (see above) and is not discussed further.

The following text describes in some detail the conventions developed for entering data onto the database. The text, the mini-glossaries it contains, and the 'Glossary of Site Types' (below, Appendix 2.3), were intended to ensure that the data used in the case-studies had been entered in a reliable and consistent manner according to established standards (see RCHME 1998a; 1998b).

Using the 'Sites' Form

The 'Sites' form is made up of information from the 'Sites & Monuments', 'Location', 'Phases' and 'References' tables, presented in that order.

Sites & Monuments

Site No: Unique identifier, increasing by one with each entry
Name: The commonly used (or modern) name of a site
Site Type (BT): The Broad Term for the type of site as it is classified archaeologically. Thus the BT for a Cornish round is SETTLEMENT. The terms are laid out in the 'Glossary of Site Types' (below, Appendix 2.3), which is based on the RCHM(E)'s *Thesaurus of Monument Types* (RCHME 1998b).

Sub Type (NT): Gives more precision to the Broad Term. Thus the NT for a round is ROUND, making the whole 'Type' for a round: (BT) SETTLEMENT – (NT) ROUND. See the 'Glossary of Site Types.'

Special Note:
When entering SETTLEMENTs where 'splitting' has occurred (see Austin *et al.* 1989), e.g. Great Tredinnick and Little Tredinnick, or West Northwood and East Northwood, both settlements have been entered as separate records in the following format:

TREDINNICK GREAT

and

TREDINNICK LITTLE

Both have the same 'evidence qualifier' (see below) unless there is a good reason to differentiate between them. Also both have the same 'category of evidence', 'name first recorded' and 'date first recorded' etc. (see below)

Category of Evidence: The main source of evidence used to identify the site, denoted by the following codes:

AIR Air Photo
DOC Documentary
EXC Excavated
EXT Extant
FDS Field Survey
MAP Cartographic evidence
OTH Other
PFN Place-name

Form of Evidence: based on the glossary used in the Cornwall SMR (with additions):

AIR Air Photo Site
ARC Architectural feature/fitting
CHF  Chance find
CRP  Cropmark
DIS  Disused
DOC  Documentary evidence
EWK  Earthwork
EXF  Excavated find
EXS  Excavated Site
EXT  Extant monument
FWF  Fieldwalking find
GPH  Geophysical survey
LOS  Lost
MAP  Cartographic evidence
PFN  Placename/fieldname
PPN  Earliest reference is a personal name including the place-name (evidence qualifier = PROB)
ROB  Roofed building
RUB  Ruined building
SLM  Soilmark
SOF  Site of
STR  Structure
SWK  Stonework
TRA  Traditional Site
UNF  Unprovenanced Find
WWK  Woodwork

Evidence Qualifier: Describes the level of certainty that the site was what it has been interpreted as in the database record. Evidence qualifier is based on the type of the evidence used and has been applied consistently throughout the database (examples below):

CERT  Certain
PROB  Probable
POSS  Possible

e.g. CERT: a stone monument with distinctively Hiberno-Saxon ornament as an indicator of a pre-conquest Cross

e.g. PROB: a place-name including 'gear' as an indicator of round

e.g. POSS: a place-name with 'CROSS PARK' next to a cross-roads as indicator of the former site of a stone cross

Min Century of Origin: Earliest likely date of origin, based on archaeological / historical data or analogy with other sites of the same Type (intended only as a very rough guide).
Max Century of Origin: Latest date site/monument is believed to have been created, based on archaeological / historical data or analogy with other sites of the same Type (e.g. 7 = during the seventh century. Intended only as a very rough guide).

Period of Origin: Intended as a rough guide to the period of origin of the site. One of the following has been used:
- UX Unknown
- PX Prehistoric undated BC
- HX Historic undated AD
- BA Bronze Age 2500-800 BC
- IA Iron Age 800 BC- AD 50
- RB Romano-British AD 50-AD 400
- MX Medieval uncertain AD 400-AD 1600
- EM Early Medieval AD 400-AD 1100
- LM Later Medieval AD 1100-AD 1600
- PM Post medieval AD 1600-AD 1900
- MO Modern AD 1900-present

To Third of Century: If the date of origin is known precisely, 1, 2, or 3 has been used to indicate which third of the century the site or monument dates from.

Name Form First Recorded: The earliest known form of the site’s name

Name Language: The language of the earliest known form:
- BRITISH (for sites not in Cornwall with Brittonic place-names)
- BRETON (for borrowings from Breton, e.g. Kenketh & Kenkeese in Cardinham, Cornwall)
- CORNISH (for sites in Cornwall)
- ENGLISH (places with English names)
- UNKNOWN (where language of name is unclear)

Date Name First Recorded: The date the earliest known form was recorded

Domesday Form: The name form first recorded in Domesday Book, if applicable

Name Elements 1, 2 & 3: The elements of the name (e.g. tre-, caer-, -tun)

Name Meaning: The meaning of the name, as given by relevant authority (e.g. Padel 1986; ICS Index)
**Location**

The 'Location' section of the form contains information about a site's known current and previous locations.

**Location No:** Starting with the earliest known location for each site/monument as Location No. ‘1’

**100 km:** OS 100 km grid square, e.g. SX

**NGR East:** The easting as located in sources or on modern 1:25,000 OS Explorer map

**NGR North:** The northing as located in sources or on modern 1:25,000 OS Explorer map

**GIS East:** The easting as a 6-figure reference (i.e. theoretically accurate to 1m). The first letter of the 100km grid square is represented by the first digit, to give an absolute easting (see RCHME Midas data standard handbook (RCHME 1998a); e.g. the ‘S’ in ‘SX’ becomes 2). If the NGR East (the source) is only a 3- or 4-figure reference, the missing end digits have been replaced with 5s (the site is therefore plotted in the middle of the correct grid square rather than in one corner).

**GIS North:** As for GIS East. (e.g. The ‘X’ in ‘SX’ becomes 0)

**Height:** Height above ordnance datum (to within 5 metres)

**Civil Parish:** The present civil parish

**Ecclesiastical Parish:** The historic ecclesiastical parish, based on the Tithe Map

**Hundred:** The Domesday hundred (after Thorn & Thorn 1979a; 1979b; 1980; 1983; 1985)

**County:** Pre-1974 county

**Setting:** The topographical location of the site (after Cornwall SMR terminology, with alterations):

BEACH – Beach, above high water

CLIFF – Cliff top, sea stack
Phases

Phase No: Starting with the earliest known phase for each site (as Phase No. ‘1’). A 'phase' is defined here as a period of use for a particular purpose, e.g. the period during which a carved cross shaft was used as a doorstep, etc.

Location No: The location (as entered above) in which this phase took place.

Use Type and Use Sub Type: ‘Use Types’ (BT) and ‘Use Sub Types’ (NT) are the same categories as the ‘Site Types’ and ‘Sub Types’ defined above for the ‘Sites and Monuments’ part of this form, although here they refer to the function of a monument in the particular phase in question. A pre-Conquest cross with two phases, first used for its original monumental purpose and later re-used as a step would have the following phases and ‘Use Types’:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Use Type (BT)</th>
<th>Use Sub Type (NT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CROSS</td>
<td>HIBERNO-SAXON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PEDESTRIAN TRANSPORT</td>
<td>STEP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Min Century:** the earliest likely century this phase began. Derived from archaeological / historical data or analogy with other sites of the same type (rough guide only).

**Max Century:** The latest century during which this phase may have begun. Derived from archaeological / historical data or analogy with other sites of the same type (rough guide only).

*Note* that the uncertainty inherent in using the latest reasonable date for one phase and the earliest reasonable date for the next phase may mean that the dates of phases in the database for any given site may well overlap. Hence e.g. for a round:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Use Type</th>
<th>Min Date</th>
<th>Max Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SETTLEMENT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AEL*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(where AEL = Anciently Enclosed Land, i.e. medieval farmland as identified by the HLC)*

**Period:** Many phases will have overlapped several chronological period divisions noted below. Where this is the case the period when the phase began is indicated. E.g. the ‘phases’ for a round abandoned in the late Roman period would be entered as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Use Type</th>
<th>Min Date</th>
<th>Max Date</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SETTLEMENT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>RB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AEL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>EM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ‘period’ indicators have been selected from the following categories:

UX   Unknown
PX   Prehistoric undated  BC
HX   Historic undated     AD
BA   Bronze Age           2500-800 BC
IA   Iron Age             800 BC- AD 50
RB   Romano-British       AD 50-AD 400
MX   Medieval uncertain   AD 400-AD 1600
EM   Early Medieval       AD 400-AD 1100
LM   Later Medieval       AD 1100-AD 1600
PM   Post medieval        AD 1600-AD 1900
MO   Modern              AD 1900-present

Status: This field gives an idea of the status of the site in the context of this phase. It is intended mainly for use with sites that have ‘SETTLEMENT’ as their BT.. If a settlement has reverted to some other use, e.g. a round to a field, NAP (Not Applicable) has been used for the post-settlement phases.

Choose from:

CAT   Cathedral
CCH   Collegiate church
CHAP  Chapel
EC    Estate centre
ECH   Estate church
IND   Industrial (e.g. mills, tin-works, etc.)
MAN   Manorial centre
MINCH Major ecclesiastical centre
MON   Monastery
NAP   Not Applicable
ORS   Other religious settlement
OSS   Other secular settlement
PAR   Parish church
REC   Royal estate centre
RMAN  Royal manor
TOWN  Town

Owner Name: If the name of (an) owners during this phase is known, insert it here

Owner at Date: Insert the date(s) of their ownership

Tenant Name: If the name of (a) tenant(s) during this phase is known, insert it here

Tenant Status: Insert the date(s) of their tenancy
References

The database includes references to each site in primary and secondary published and 'grey' sources. Generally they are self-explanatory. This form was used to enter references relating to the site in question. A different 'Reference no' was entered for each relevant source – i.e. one for the SMR number, one for the NMR number, one each for references in any published items, one for a reference in Domesday Book, etc.

Published/Grey Item: Harvard reference: 'Bloggs 1999'. If 'Bloggs 1999' was already a in the database, new items were differentiated using 'b', 'c', 'd', etc, i.e. Bloggs 1999, Bloggs 1999b, Bloggs 1999c, Bloggs 1999d etc. will all be different publications.

Pages: This field refers to the page numbers in the item indicated where the reference to the site in question can be located.

Using the 'Stonemon' (Stone Monuments) form

This form was used for storing additional information about crosses (see Langdon 1896; Preston-Jones & Okasha 1997) and inscribed stones (see Thomas 1994; Okasha 1993). The 'Sites' form was always completed before adding additional details were added here.

Site No, Name, References, etc
Entered through the 'sites' form.
For Crosses Only:

Ornament Type: Refers to the type of ornament on the stone. Acted as a second level of ‘Sub Type (NT)’ (see ‘Sites’ form, above) specific to crosses:

CHAMFERED SHAFT
GOTHIC
INCISED CROSS
INTERLACE
KEY PATTERNS
LANTERN HEAD WITH FIGURES
NOT APPLICABLE
MANX RING CHAIN
RELIEF CARVED CROSS
RING HEAD
RING KNOT
SPIRAL SCROLLWORK
TRIQUETRA KNOT
WINCHESTER STYLE

Okasha Number: (If applicable: Okasha 1993)

Macalister/Thomas Number: (If applicable: after Thomas 1994)

Language of Names: The language of any personal names appearing on the monument:

ENGLISH
BRITISH
LATIN
UNKNOWN

Inscription Language: The language of the inscription:

ENGLISH
LATIN
UNKNOWN

Inscription Text: The text of the inscription as given in the relevant authority, e.g. Okasha 1993

Notes: Free-text notes field up to 255 characters. Used for notes necessary to qualify any of the above entries, especially regarding Ornament Type or Inscription Text
For Inscribed Stones Only:

Okasha Name: (After Okasha 1993)

Okasha Number: (After Okasha 1993)

Macalister/Thomas Number: (After Thomas 1994)

Formula: Chosen from:
FILI
HIC IACIT
SINGE NAME
UNKNOWN

Script: (See Okasha 1993: 18ff.) Chosen from:
CAPITAL
INSULAR
OGAM ONLY
UNKNOWN

Names Language: (See Okasha 1993: 43ff.) Chosen from:
PCELTIC British
QCELTIC Irish
UCELTIC Unknown Celtic
LATIN Latin
UNKNOWN Unknown

Layout: Chosen from:
HORIZONTAL
VERTICAL

Letter Forms: Chosen from:
ANGLE BAR A
HORIZONTAL I
NOT APPLICABLE

Art: Choose:
YES
NOT APPLICABLE

Inscription Text: Text as cited in Okasha 1993

Notes: Free-text notes field up to 255 characters. Used for notes necessary to qualify any of the above entries, especially regarding Art or Inscription Text


Appendix 2.3
Glossary of Site Types

[Words in square brackets expand abbreviations only used in database and noted here]

BT    NT

ADMINISTRATIVE SITE
  GALLOWS
  MEETING PLACE
  MEETING PLACE MOUND
  POUND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE(S)
  BURIED FEATURE(S)

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT
  AGRICULTURAL USE
  ARCH FRAGMENT
  PINNACLE
  WALL FABRIC

BURIAL SITE
  CAIRN CEMETERY
  CAIRN SINGLE
  BARROW CEMETERY
  BARROW SINGLE
  CREMATION CEMETERY
  CREMATION SINGLE
  EXECUTION CEMETERY
  EXECUTION BURIAL
  FIELD NAME
  INHUMATION CEMETERY
  INHUMATION CEMETERY CIST GRAVES
  INHUMATION SINGLE
  INHUMATION SINGLE CIST GRAVE
  PLACE NAME

CASTLE
  MOTTE AND BAILEY
  HIGH MEDIEVAL

CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE
  EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY
  LATER MEDIEVAL POTTERY
  POST ROMAN MEDITERRANEAN POTTERY
ROMANO BRITISH POTTERY
ROMAN TILE

CIVIL DEFENCE
BEACON

CHURCH
CHAPEL
CHURCH
CATHEDRAL
FIELD NAME
GRANGE
HERMITAGE
HOSPITAL
MONASTERY

COIN
ROMAN COIN
ROMAN COIN HOARD

CROSS
CROSS BASE
FIELD NAME
GRAVE MARKER OTHER
HIBERNO SAXON
INCISED
LANTERN HEADED
LATIN
PLACE NAME
POST CONQUEST OTHER
ROUND HEADED
UNDIAGNOSTIC FRAGMENT

NT2: Ornament Type (in Crosses sub-table)
CHAMFERED SHAFT
GOTHIC
INCISED CROSS
INTERLACE
KET PATTERNS
LANTERN HEAD WITH FIGURES
NOT APPLICABLE
MANX RING CHAIN
RELIEF CARVED CROSS
RING HEAD
RING KNOT
SPIRAL SCROLLWORK
TRIQUETRA KNOT
WINCHESTER STYLE

CROSSING
CROSSROADS
BRIDGE
FORD

ENCL
ENCL
ENCL CIRCULAR
ENCL CURVILINEAR
ENCL RECTILINEAR
  "  SD  [Single-ditched]
  "  DD  [Double- ditched]
  "  MD  [Multiple ditches]

FIELD BOUNDARY
GATEPOST
HEDGE BANK
WALL

FORT
CIVIL WAR FORT
CLIFF CASTLE
HILLFORT
ROMAN FORT

INSCRIBED STONE
INSCRIBED STONE
ROMAN INSCRIPTION

MISCELLANEOUS SMALL FIND
MISC SMALL FIND ASSEMBLAGE
STONE MORTAR

LOST
LOST

PEDESTRIAN TRANSPORT
FOOTBRIDGE
STEPS

RELIGIOUS RITUAL OTHER
FOGOU
STANDING STONE

SETTLEMENT
COUNTRY HOUSE
HAMLET
HOMESTEAD
MILL
ROUND
INDUSTRIAL
INDUSTRIAL SALTWORKING SITE
ROYAL CENTRE
TOWN
TRANSHUMANCE DWELLING
VILLA
VILLAGE

SUNDIAL
SUNDIAL PLINTH

WELL
HOLY WELL
SPRING
WELL

Land-Use Categories*:
(* Land-use categories for use with post-abandonment Phases of deserted settlement sites, after Cornwall County Council 1994).

AEL* [Anciently Enclosed Land]
AELP [Anciently Enclosed Land – prehistoric enclosure]
AELM [Anciently Enclosed Land – medieval enclosure]
AEL19 [Anciently Enclosed Land – significantly alteration in C18th/C19th]
AEL20 [Anciently Enclosed Land – significantly alteration in C20th]

MILITARY*
AIRFIELD

REL* [Recently Enclosed Land]
RELPM [Recently Enclosed Land – post-medieval enclosure]
REL20 [Recently Enclosed Land – C20th enclosure]

RGR* [Rough Ground]
CRGR [Coastal Rough Ground]
URGR [Upland Rough Ground]

SSV* [Steep Sided Valleys]
SSV [Steep Sided Valleys]

UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN
Appendix 3

Tables
Table 2.1: Two types of data

Table 2.2 Data model showing relationships between tables in the project database
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Likelihood of early medieval status</th>
<th>Grid Ref. (NGR)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Latest Possible Date Of Origin</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Main Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Anthony</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 85483203</td>
<td>Valley Bottom</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodmin</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SX 07306703</td>
<td>Valley Bottom</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Buryan</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 40922572</td>
<td>Hilltop</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary / Extant</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Cadix</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>SX 13465459</td>
<td>Valley Bottom</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantine</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 73112907</td>
<td>Hilltop</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crantock</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 79056056</td>
<td>Valley Side</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989; Olson 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Germans</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SX 35935775</td>
<td>Valley Side</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989; Ralegh Radford 1975-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goran</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>SW 99954231</td>
<td>Valley Head</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Kea</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 84434172</td>
<td>Valley Bottom</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Keverne</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 79122130</td>
<td>Hillslope</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Likely major early medieval ecclesiastical communities in Cornwall (continues overleaf)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Likelihood of early medieval status</th>
<th>Grid Ref. (NGR)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Latest Possible Date Of Origin</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Main Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Kew</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SX 02167688</td>
<td>Valley Bottom</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launceston</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SX 32488570</td>
<td>Hillslope</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looe Island</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>SX 25055218</td>
<td>Island</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Michael’s Mount</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 51452983</td>
<td>Island</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minster</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SX 11009050</td>
<td>Valley Head</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td>Pearce 1978; Thomas 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Neot</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SX 18616786</td>
<td>Valley Side</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Extant / Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padstow</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 91577541</td>
<td>Valley Bottom</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>SW 46452708</td>
<td>Hillslope</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Pirans</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 76855639</td>
<td>Dunes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary ?Extant</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillack</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>SW 56533842</td>
<td>Dunes</td>
<td>(6) / 10</td>
<td>(Excavated) / Documentary</td>
<td>Thomas 1973; Pearce 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probus</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>SW 89904772</td>
<td>Valley Head</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Olson 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tintagel</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>SX 05058845</td>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>(6) / 10</td>
<td>(Excavated) / Excavated</td>
<td>Nowakowski &amp; Thomas 1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Likely major early medieval ecclesiastical communities in Cornwall (continues from previous page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hilltop / Island in sea</th>
<th>Hillslope</th>
<th>Valley side / head</th>
<th>Valley bottom / dunes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Buryan</td>
<td>St Keverne</td>
<td>St Neot</td>
<td>St Kew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantine</td>
<td>Launceston</td>
<td>St Germans</td>
<td>Padstow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Michael’s Mount</td>
<td><em>Paul</em></td>
<td>Minster</td>
<td>St Pirans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looe Island</td>
<td>Probus</td>
<td>Crantock</td>
<td>St Anthony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bodmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Old Kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St Cadix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phillack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2 Locations of the churches of Cornish ecclesiastical communities in the later pre-Conquest period. (Italics indicate sites of particularly doubtful status; Olson 1989: 105)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Distance (to nearest 0.5km)</th>
<th>Royal Centre</th>
<th>Status: (certainty that site was a Phase 2 royal centre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Petroc, Bodmin</td>
<td>12 km</td>
<td>Lanesco</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantine</td>
<td>7.5 km</td>
<td>Helston</td>
<td>Very Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crantock</td>
<td>11.5 km</td>
<td>Arralas</td>
<td>Possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lammana</td>
<td>12 km</td>
<td>Liskeard</td>
<td>Very Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launceston</td>
<td>20 km</td>
<td>Lesnewth</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minster</td>
<td>2 km</td>
<td>Lesnewth</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Kea</td>
<td>13 km</td>
<td>Arralas</td>
<td>Possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padstow</td>
<td>18.5 km</td>
<td>Helstone</td>
<td>Very Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paul</em></td>
<td>3.5 km</td>
<td>Lesingney</td>
<td>Possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillack</td>
<td>14 km</td>
<td>Lesingney</td>
<td>Possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probableus</td>
<td>6.5 km</td>
<td>Arralas</td>
<td>Possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Anthony</td>
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Table 3.3: Distance from high-status churches to the possible royal centres of the sixth-ninth centuries AD in Cornwall (italics: churches of particularly doubtful status: Olson 1989: 105)
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**Fig. 3.4** The quantity of the three different medieval landscape resources mapped in the Historic Landscape Characterisations of each study area (to nearest 0.5 km²)
Table 4.1 Likely superior churches of early medieval western Wessex

*(Identifications based on Blair (forthcoming) and Orme (1996a) for Devon, Hall (2000) for Dorset, Aston (1986) and Costen (1992b) for Somerset, and Pitt (1999) for Wiltshire, where discussion and further references are provided. Any other major sources are indicated below. Further detail on sites and further references are noted in this project's computer database.)*

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*(Reynolds & Turner, forthcoming)*
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*(Turner 1998)*

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<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

Table 4.2: Locations of major churches with reliable evidence for foundation in the C9th or earlier
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Valley bottom</th>
<th>Valley side / Valley head</th>
<th>Hill slope</th>
<th>Hilltop / ridge / promontory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(of all sites)</td>
<td>(59%)</td>
<td>(15%)</td>
<td>(10%)</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>63%(^1)</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>36%(^2)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23%(^3)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

\(^1\) Includes sites on low islands in marshland  \(^2\) Includes sites amid sand dunes  
\(^3\) Includes sites on islands in the sea. Figures are approximate since identifications of minsters remain provisional

**Table 4.3: Physical locations of ecclesiastical centres**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Vill</th>
<th>First Recorded</th>
<th>Domesday Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Holder in 1066</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axminster</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>Alseminstre</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axmouth</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Alsemvde</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branscombe</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Branchescome</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Bishop Leofric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>973</td>
<td>Brantone</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Of Exeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>939x946</td>
<td>Cvlitone</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Colitone</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Thorbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braunton</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>Axminster</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colyton</td>
<td>939x946</td>
<td>Axeminstre</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullompton</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Hertitone</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Countess Gytha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exminster</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Listone</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Queen Edith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartland</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Tovretone</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Countess Gytha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifton</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Dobreham</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiverton</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Dorecestre</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damerham</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Pirestre</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Earl (King)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>Sturminstre</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Harold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puddletown</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>Sutone</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Archbishop</td>
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<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Stigand</td>
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<td>Dorecestre</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>Warham</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>(Town)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sutton Poyntz</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>Witcerce</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>St Wandrille’s (1086)</td>
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</table>

Table 4.4 Royal vills with pre-AD1000 evidence in Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire and their Domesday Book holders TRE (after Sawyer 1983, with additions; see also Wormald 2001: 272-273). King Alfred’s will probably dates to between 872-888 (Keynes & Lapidge 1983). (Table continued overleaf).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Vill</th>
<th>Date First Recorded</th>
<th>Domesday Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Holder in 1066</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>796</td>
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<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Queen Edith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnham</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Byrneham</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>BRICTSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannington</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Candetone</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carhampton</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Carentone</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheddar</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>Cedre</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chewton Mendip</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Ciwetvne</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Queen Edith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congresbury</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Cymgresberie</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Earl (King)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crewkerne</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Crvche</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Harold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frome</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>Frome</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Queen Edith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilton</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Chilvetvne</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
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<td>Tantone</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Leofric</td>
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<td>Wedmore</td>
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<td>Wetmore</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimborne</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>Winborne</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeovil</td>
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<td>Iyle</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
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Table 4.4 (Continued from previous page; continues overleaf).
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<th>County</th>
<th>Monument</th>
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<td>Calne</td>
<td>977</td>
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<td>Cavna</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippenham</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>Chepenham</td>
<td>Chiseldene</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>King Edward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisledon</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Chiseldene</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>St Peter’s, Winchester</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Downton</td>
<td>Eadred’s will</td>
<td>Dvntone</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>Bishop of Winchester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>878</td>
<td>Edendone</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>St Mary’s, Romsey</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewsey</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Pevesei</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>St Peter’s, Winchester</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Wardour</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>Werdore</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>St Mary’s, Wilton</td>
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<td>Gverminstre</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>King Edward (Town)</td>
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<td>Wilton</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>Wiltvnie</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
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Table 4.4 (Continued from previous page).
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<th>Closest royal vill</th>
<th>Distance (to km)</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
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<td>Royal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crediton</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Exeter (burh)</td>
<td>11km</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Exeter (burh)</td>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plympton</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Plympton</td>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>Eccl/Royal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Kingsland</td>
<td>4km</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranborne</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Knowlton</td>
<td>4km</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillingham</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Gillingham</td>
<td>1km</td>
<td>Royal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Child Okeford</td>
<td>4km</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaftesbury</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Shaftesbury (burh)</td>
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<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherborne</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Milborne Port</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wareham</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Wareham</td>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>Eccl/Royal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5: Major early churches (pre-AD 900 evidence) and nearest known royal vill (italics indicate reliable pre-AD1000 evidence for royal vill or burh). (‘Ownership’ indicates earliest known owner of the estate where the church stood (‘Ecclesiastical’ includes both episcopal and monastic owners). ‘Eccl/Royal’ indicates uncertainty or cases where both large royal and ecclesiastical estates were centred on the same location)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Closest royal vill</th>
<th>Distance (to km)</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitchurch</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Whitchurch Whitchurch</td>
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<td>Royal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canonicorum</td>
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<td>Canonicorum Canonicorum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimborne</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Wimborne Wimborne</td>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athelney</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Athelney Athelney</td>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(burh)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banwell</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Congresbury Congresbury</td>
<td>6km</td>
<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Bath Bath</td>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Cheddar Cheddar</td>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>Royal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congresbury</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Congresbury Congresbury</td>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Bruton Bruton</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Glastonbury</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Somerton Somerton</td>
<td>10km</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Curry Rivel Curry Rivel</td>
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<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Somerset</td>
<td>(Taunton) (Taunton)</td>
<td>(&lt;1km)</td>
<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Chewton Chewton</td>
<td>9km</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford on</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>Mendip Mendip</td>
<td>8km</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
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<td>Avon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bath Bath</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>Britford Britford</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Damerham Damerham</td>
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<td>Royal/Eccl</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>Chippenham Chippenham</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>Aldbourne Aldbourne</td>
<td>4km</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tisbury</td>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>Wardour Wardour</td>
<td>3km</td>
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Table 4.5: (Continued from previous page):
<table>
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<th>Royal Vill</th>
<th>Date First Recorded</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Nearest Minster Church or Monastery</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axminster</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Axminster</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axmouth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Colyton</td>
<td>3 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branscombe</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Colyton</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braunton</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Braunton</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colyton</td>
<td>939x946</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Coeyton</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullompton</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Cullompton</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exminster</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Exminster</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartland</td>
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<td>Devon</td>
<td>Stoke St Nectan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifton</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>Launceton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tiverton</td>
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<td>Devon</td>
<td>Tiverton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Fordington</td>
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<td>976</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
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<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Sturminster</td>
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<td>Dorset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canonicorum</td>
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<td>718</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Wimborne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
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</table>

Table 4.6: Royal vills (reliable pre-AD1000 evidence) and nearest minster churches (italics indicates reliable pre-AD900 evidence).
King Alfred’s will probably dates to between 872-888 (Keynes & Lapidge 1983). (Table continued overleaf...)
<table>
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<td>Chewton Mendip</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
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<td>Congresbury</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
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<td>Kilton</td>
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<td>Somerton</td>
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<td>Taunton</td>
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<td>&lt;1 km</td>
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<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>&lt;1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeovil</td>
<td>Alfred’s will</td>
<td>6 km</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amesbury</td>
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<td>Bedwyn</td>
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<td>Calne</td>
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Table 4.6 (Table continued from previous page)
Table 4.7: Certain and likely high-status churches and hundreds in central and western Wessex. Figures are approximate since identifications of minsters remain provisional (extent of hundreds based on Thorn & Thorn 1979b (Wiltshire); 1980 (Somerset); 1983 (Dorset); 1985 (Devon). See also Figs. 4.1, 4.2, & 4.3).
Appendix 4

Figures
Fig. 1.1
The counties of Cornwall and western Wessex: location plan
Key:

(For Figs. 2.1-2.3, 3.5, 3.8-3.25)

Historic Landscape Character types conventions:

- Ancient Woodland
- Medieval Farmland
- Rough Ground

Indicative contours
(All heights in metres. Elevation data derived from Landsat 25m Digital Elevation Model. Copyright University Of Manchester/University College London Year 2001)

Important rivers and watercourses

Historic ecclesiastical parish boundary (after Tithe Maps)
Fig. 2.1 Charter boundary clause of Trerice (Cornwall), with Historic Landscape Characterisation (after Herring & Hooke 1993; figure with 1881 OS map (left) = Herring & Hooke 1993: Fig. 2, p.69)
Fig. 2.2a
*Tre*- place-names (first recorded before AD 1550) and the Historic Landscape Characterisation in the St Neot study area, Cornwall
Fig. 2.2b
Tre- place-names (first recorded before AD 1550) and the Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Tintagel study area, Cornwall
Fig. 2.2c
*Tre*- place-names
(first recorded before AD 1550)
and the Historic Landscape Characterisation in the
St Keverne study area, Cornwall
Fig. 2.3 Location of Bunning's Park pollen assemblage and HLC (St Neot parish, Cornwall) (after Austin et al. 1989)
Fig. 2.4
Cliff-castles and hillforts in Cornwall
(Data: Cornwall SMR)
Fig. 2.6

Settlements with *tre*
place-names in Cornwall

(Data: Dr Oliver Padel & *ICS Index*)
Fig. 2.7
Settlements with *tre* place-names and rounds in Cornwall
(Data: Cornwall SMR, Dr Oliver Padel & ICS Index)
Key:

(For Figs. 3.1-3.3, 3.5)

Water bodies

Indicative contours
(All heights in metres. Elevation data derived from Landsat 25m Digital Elevation Model. Copyright University Of Manchester/University College London Year 2001)

Important rivers and watercourses

Selected hilltops. (Elevation data derived from Landsat 25m Digital Elevation Model. Copyright University Of Manchester/University College London Year 2001)

Historic ecclesiastical parish boundary (after Tithe Maps)
Fig. 3.1

The St Neot study area, showing topography and late medieval parish boundaries.
Fig. 3.2

The Tintagel study area, showing topography and late medieval parish boundaries.
Fig. 3.3

The St Keverne study area, showing topography and late medieval parish boundaries.
Fig. 3.4

Possible royal vills of the (pre-English) early medieval period in Cornwall (circles), and probable early medieval monasteries (crosses)
Fig. 3.5
The Location of Fawton within the St Neot study area
Fig. 3.6

Medieval Cornish hundreds (after Thorn & Thorn 1979a and Ravenhill & Padel 1991)
Fig. 3.7

The grant, c.1070, of land in Meneage by the Count of Mortain to Mont St Michel (after Charles Henderson's map: Henderson Calendar 5, p.205)
The Historic Landscape Characterisation of the St Neot study area
Fig. 3.9

The Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Tintagel study area
Fig. 3.10

The Historic Landscape Characterisation of the St Keverne study area

- Ancient woodland
- Medieval fields
- Rough ground
Fig. 3.11
Rounds in the St Neot study area, and the HLC

- Certain and probable rounds
- Possible rounds

- Ancient woodland
- Medieval fields
- Lake
- Rough ground

0 1 2 3 km

393
Fig. 3.12

Rounds, settlements with *tre* place-names (First recorded before 1550) and the HLC in the St Neot study area,
Fig. 3.13
The church of St Neot and settlements with *tre* place-names in the St Neot study area, and the HLC.
Late medieval parish churches, parish boundaries, and settlements with 'tre' place-names (first recorded before 1550) in the St Neot study area; and the HLC
Late medieval parish churches, parish boundaries, settlements with *tre* place-names, and settlements with English place-names (first recorded before 1550) in the St Neot study area; and the HLC
Fig. 3.16

Rounds, settlements with *tre* place-names, and (first recorded before 1550) in the Tintagel study area; and the HLC
Fig. 3.17

Settlements with *tre* place-names, and settlements with English place-names (first recorded before 1550) in the Tintagel study area; and the HLC...
Rounds in the St Keverne study area; and the HLC
Fig. 3.19

The church of St Kevene, and settlements with tre place-names (first recorded before 1550) in the St Kevene study area, and the HLC.
Fig. 3.20

Late medieval parish churches, parish boundaries, and settlements with *tre* place-names (first recorded before 1550) in the St Keverne study area; and the HLC
Inscribed stones (names), settlements with *tre* place-names, (first recorded before 1550) in the St Neot study area; and the HLC
Stone monuments with 'Hiberno-Saxon' style ornament

- Ancient woodland
- Medieval fields
- Lake
- Rough ground

Fig. 3.22
‘Hiberno-Saxon’ sculpture in the St Neot study area; and the HLC
Fig. 3.23

'Hiberno-Saxon' sculpture in the Tintagel study area; and the HLC.
Fig. 3.24

The church of St Keverne, *crousgrua* ('the hag’s cross’), the approximate course of the Anglo-Saxon charter boundaries in the Meneage area (after Hooke 1994a), and the HLC.
Late Saxon churches in the Tintagel study area, and the HLC.

**Fig. 3.25**

- Churches and chapels of the late Saxon period

- Ancient woodland
- Medieval fields
- Rough ground

St Julitta's, Tintagel Island
St Piran, Tintagel

Map scale: 0 1 2 3 km
Fig. 4.1 Late Saxon hundreds and superior early medieval churches in Wiltshire

Wiltshire Hundreds:
32. Swanborough 33. Elstub 34. Kinwardstone 35. Amesbury
(after Reynolds 1999 and Thorn & Thorn 1979b)
Fig. 4.2 Late Saxon hundreds and superior early medieval churches in Dorset (after Hall 2000 and Thorn & Thorn 1983)
Fig. 4.3 Late Saxon hundreds and superior early medieval churches in Devon

Devon hundreds (after Thorn & Thorn 1985)

31. Axmouth
Fig. 4.4 Newton St Cyres & south-east Crediton, Devon: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement enclosures (open squares) and medieval settlements (first recorded before AD 1550) (open circles)
Fig. 4.5 The extent of arable land in the prehistoric period and the later middle ages in West Overton and Fyfield, north Wiltshire (after Fowler 2000: 233, Fig.16.1)
g. 4.6 Topographical positions of superior early medieval churches on the Devon / Dorset border
Fig. 4.7 Topographical location of superior early medieval churches in south-east Wiltshire
Fig. 4.8 The post-medieval manorial boundary of Sherborne (after Barker 1984 and Faith 1997: 20). The boundary possibly reflects Sherborne's early medieval *praedium* (or 'inland') (Faith 1997); two medieval chapels lay close to the manorial boundary.
Fig. 4.9 Glastonbury Abbey’s *Pouholt* estate (S 253) (after Aston 1994: 232).
Fig. 4.10 The location of the *cristel mael ford*, Wiltshire (S466; S1575)
Abbreviations

CAU Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CHES Cornwall Historic Environment Service (formerly (before 2002) Cornwall Archaeological Unit)
CRO Cornwall Record Office
DCC Devon County Council
DRO Devon Record Office


ES = Electronic Sawyer

Electronic Sawyer Kelly, S., (ed.) The Electronic Sawyer: an online version of the revised edition of Sawyer's Anglo-Saxon Charters [S 1-1602] (British Academy/Royal Historical Society Joint Committee on Anglo-Saxon Charters), http://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/sdk13/chartwww/eSawyer.99/eSawyer2.html

HLC Historic Landscape Characterisation
ICS Index Institute of Cornish Studies, University of Exeter: Cornish Place-Names Index

Lake 1 Polsue, J., 1867-73. Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, Vol.1 (Truro: W Lake)

Lake 3 Polsue, J., 1867-73. Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, Vol.3 (Truro: W Lake)

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England


TRE Domesday Book abbreviation for 'In the time of King Edward' (i.e. in 1066)
Period Definitions

All dates cited in the text are AD, unless otherwise indicated. The following shorthands are also used:

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<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>from c. 800 BC to c. AD 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>c.AD 50 – c.AD 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romano-British</td>
<td>c.AD 50 – c.AD 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late Roman</td>
<td>the third and fourth centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-Roman</td>
<td>from the beginning of the fifth to the end of the sixth century AD</td>
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<tr>
<td>late Antique</td>
<td>from the mid-fourth century to the end of the sixth century AD</td>
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<tr>
<td>late Antiquity</td>
<td>from the mid-fourth century to the end of the sixth century AD</td>
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<tr>
<td>medieval</td>
<td>from the fifth to the mid-sixteenth century AD</td>
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<tr>
<td>early medieval</td>
<td>from the fifth to the mid-eleventh century AD</td>
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<tr>
<td>pre-Conquest</td>
<td>before the Norman conquest (AD 1066) and after the fifth century AD</td>
</tr>
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<td>early Saxon</td>
<td>from the fifth century to the seventh century AD</td>
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<td>middle Saxon</td>
<td>from the seventh century to the late ninth century AD</td>
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<td>conversion period</td>
<td>the mid-fifth to seventh centuries AD (Cornwall); the seventh and early eighth century AD (Wessex)</td>
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<td>the tenth and the first half of the eleventh centuries AD</td>
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<tr>
<td>post-medieval</td>
<td>from the mid-sixteenth to the late nineteenth century AD</td>
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