



Cornwall Heritage
Trust

Castle-an-Dinas Hillfort

Cornwall, England

National Grid Reference: SW945624

Castle an Dinas is an Iron Hillfort near St Columb Major in Cornwall. It is considered one of the most important hillforts in the southwest of Britain. It dates from around the second and third centuries BCE and consists of three ditch and rampart concentric rings, 850 feet above sea level. During the Twentieth Century it was also the site of a successful wolfram mine.

Scheme of work, classroom and visit-based activities
for Key Stages 1-3



Castle an Dinas: How to get there

Grid reference: SW945624 OS Maps

Access to Castle an Dinas by road is good.

From the east, leave the A30 at the Victoria interchange and follow the old A30 through Victoria and under the "iron bridge". This road swings to the right across the new A30 and heads towards St Columb Major. As the road crests the hill, there is a signposted track to Castle-an-Dinas on the right. This track, along the edge of a field, leads to the southern edge of the site, where there is a small car park and an information plaque.

From the west, access is via the roundabout at the western end of St Columb Major on the A390. The hillfort is signposted from this point, lying about a mile south of the roundabout. As the road crests the hill, there is a signposted track to Castle-an-Dinas on the left. This track, along the edge of a field, leads to the southern edge of the site, where there is a small car park and an information plaque.

School groups are invited to contact Cornwall Heritage Trust before visiting the site. The Trust may be able to provide people to help on the visit and in some cases financial support towards the cost of transport.

Castle-an-Dinas Cornwall, England

Iron Age Hillfort

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Castle-an-Dinas Cornwall, England Iron Age Hillfort

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Introduction to the site - 1 - prehistory

Castle-an-Dinas is one of the largest and most impressive hillforts in Cornwall. It occupies an imposing position on the summit of Castle Downs between St Columb Major and Goss Moor. From the hillfort there are panoramic views across Cornwall in all directions. It is a scheduled monument of national importance. It stands 700 ft (214m) above sea level and commands extensive views: south and east over Goss Moor to the Hensbarrow Downs, north towards St. Breock Downs and west to Newquay and the estuary of the Gannel. It was an important focus of prehistoric settlement and trading activity.

The hillfort encloses a central area of 7 hectares (20 acres). Inside this central area there are two Bronze Age barrows, which are at least 1000 years older than the banks and ditches and are probably the earliest trace of human activity on the site. Within the fort are the remains of two Bronze Age round burial mounds (2000-1500 b.c). The barrows, graves of local chieftains or nobles, would have been built around 1500 years before the hillfort, and appear to have been respected and revered by the Iron Age people and not damaged during their occupation of the hill.

Its strategic position overlooks trade routes through Cornwall, so this was a natural site for an Iron Age fortress. It is one of the largest hillforts in Cornwall. The defences are made up of three massive circular stone and earth banks with outer ditches, together with traces of another, smaller fourth bank. The castle was occupied between 400 B.C. and 150 A.D. However, excavation in the 1960's revealed little evidence of long-term occupation. Post-holes of a circular timber house were found close to the main entrance on the south west. Piles of sling-stones and a few shards of pottery (dated to the 4th to 1st centuries B.C.) were the main finds.



Introduction to the site - 1 - prehistory (continued)

However, some archaeologists believe that the site was occupied in the Neolithic period and that it is actually a Neolithic causewayed enclosure (like Carn Brea and Trencrom Hill), to which the barrows and later hillfort are later additions. They have come to this conclusion because one of the three banks that form the hillfort is of a slighter construction and this may indicate an earlier phase of occupation. The several gaps within this slighter bank have been interpreted as multiple entrances, which would be typical of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure. If this is the case, remains of the slighter bank pre-date the barrows and indicates an even earlier origin for the site, perhaps 5000 years ago.

A small amount of material has been excavated from the interior and this suggests that the hillfort's main period of use was within the Iron Age, when the ramparts would have been at their highest, probably topped by a wooden fence or palisade. The main entrance is on the south-west side, and this gateway had a cobbled surface, to protect it from constant use by feet, hooves and wheels. There is a spring in the northern part of the enclosed area.

The excavations found little evidence for activity in the enclosed area. Archaeologists think that there would have been timber roundhouses and other structures and work areas.

Hillforts like Castle-an-Dinas provided a focal point for the community. They showed-off the wealth and power of the local tribe, and provided a central place for social ceremonies, trade and ritual. They may have had a defensive function (hence the banks and ditches), or simply offered protection to the tribes herds in times of rivalry with other groups.



Introduction to the site - 1 - prehistory (continued)

Castle an Dinas was excavated by Bernard Wailes in the 1960s. His report . *Excavations at Castle-an-Dinas: Interim Report* is in *Cornish Archaeology* 2 pages 51-54. This page contains some rare photographs of that excavation, kindly re-produced with the permission of Joan Taylor (JJ Taylor)





Introduction to the site - 2- legends

A Cornish legend speaks of Castle an Dinas as a seat of the Dark Ages Dukes (or petty kings) of Cornwall from the 5th to the 10th centuries A.D.

Goss Moor is supposed to have been the hunting ground of King Arthur Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall, husband of Arthur's mother Igetna, is said to have been killed at the time Arthur was born at Tintagel. The Dukes's death originally is recorded as having occurred at Domellick (probably Damelioc near St. Dennis across the Moor), but by the 15th century the legend had been transferred to Castle an Dinas. Folklore tales say that Cador, Duke of Cornwall, and Ygraine, King Arthur's mother were killed here.

Traditionally, Castle an Dinas is the hunting lodge of King Arthur, from which he rode in the Tregoss Moor hunt. A stone in St. Columb is said to bear the four footprints of his horse made whilst hunting.

The earliest written history was written by William of Worcester during his visit to Cornwall in 1478. He wrote that a local legend says that the fort was the place where Gorlois Duke of Cornwall and husband of King Arthur's mother, died.

These stories suggest that the site continued to be important into the Post-Roman and Early mediæval periods but the limited excavations that took place in the 1960s did not provide any evidence to confirm this.

Introduction to the site - 3 - early modern period

Cornwall and the Civil War 1642-9

Sir Ralph Hopton was the most important Royalist leader in Cornwall during the Civil War. He persuaded the county to support the King, by accusing Parliament in the in front of the grand jury of the county of being "disturbers of the peace". Using this excuse he was able to expel Parliament's supporters from the county. He then took his fight into Devon. In **May 1643** he won the brilliant victory of **Stratton** on the Cornwall-Devon border near Bude and in June he overran Devon. On **July 5th 1643** he defeated on Sir William Waller at the **Battle of Lansdowne**, where he was badly wounded when a powder-wagon exploded. Soon afterwards he was besieged in Devizes in Wiltshire by Waller. His army defended itself until relieved by the victory of **Roundway Down on July 13th 1643**.

He was soon afterwards created Baron Hopton of Stratton. But his military successes in the west were ended by the defeat at the **Battle of Cheriton in March 1644**. After this he served in the western campaign under Charles' own command, and towards the end of the war he himself took the command of the royal army. By this time it was too late to stop parliament's victory, and Hopton, defeated in his last stand at Torrington on **February 16th, 1646**, surrendered to Thomas Fairfax.

In **March 1646** Royalist troops camped for two nights within the rings of the fort. Here they held a council of war where it was decided that they would surrender to the Parliamentarians. Only Hopton and Major General Webb voted against. A few days later Hopton surrendered at **Tresillian Bridge near Truro**.

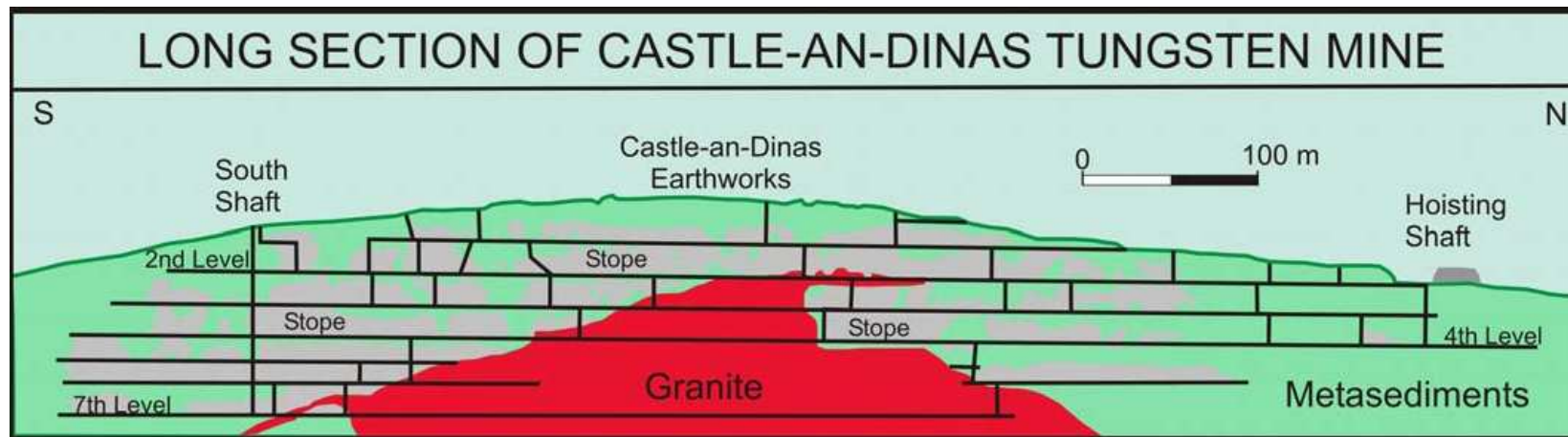


Ralph Hopton, 1st Baron
Hopton (1598 -1652)

Introduction to the site - 4 - the twentieth century and tungsten mining

A 20th century wolfram mine operated at Castle-an-Dinas, with level platforms cut into the prehistoric ramparts to carry an aerial ropeway known as a 'blondin' to transport skips of ore from the mine on the northern side of the hill to the processing works on the south. The remains of the processing works can still be seen next to the car-park on the south side of the hill. The mine itself is underneath the hillfort.

This mine was the only one in the country where wolfram was the sole ore produced. Wolfram is one of the chief ores of tungsten. It was mined from 1917 until 1958. The mine became Cornwall's biggest wolfram mine, producing about 200 tons of concentrates per year between 1934 and 1958.



Slice through diagram of the hill, showing the hillfort on the top of the hill and the wolfram mine underneath it. A nearly vertical quartz-wolfram lode trending north 18 degrees east intersects the isolated hill rising 300 feet or so above the surrounding country to over 700 feet.



Tungsten has the symbol *W* in the periodic table and the atomic number 74. It is a steel-grey metal and it has the highest melting point of any pure metal. It is a brittle metal. It is mostly used in electrical applications, things like light-bulb filaments and X-ray tubes and as an ingredient, with other metals, to make hard alloys. When added to steel, tungsten increases its strength. With other metals, it makes "superalloys", used for making things like turbines in jet engines.

The main ore of tungsten is the iron/manganese tungstate called **wolframite**. Wolframite occurs in veins together with quartz and cassiterite, tin ore. The tungsten-bearing "lodes" (bands of ore) are found within outcrops of granite, and are often surrounded by "greisen", a dark grey mass of mica and quartz. Tungsten is found at several places, for example Cligga Head and St Michael's Mount, and in the Gunnislake district.

Wolframite was difficult to extract from tin concentrates. Originally it was separated using a chemical process; later it was separated from tin and waste materials using magnets.

The value of tungsten for hardening steel was not understood until the late 1800's. Tungsten ores were up till then regarded as an impurity in tin concentrates and were treated as waste. After people realised the usefulness of tungsten metal as an additive to alloys and steel, there was demand for the metal and production began in a number of Cornish mines.

The demand for tungsten peaked during war-time. Tungsten alloy was used in machine tools and in some artillery shells, where a very hard projectile was needed. Lack of money and machinery meant that Castle-an-Dinas Mine used hand-drilling and steam-powered machinery for much of its life.

Today tungsten wire is used in the manufacture of electric light filaments. Tungsten carbide is widely used in the manufacturing of cutting tools and dies, and in powdered form as an abrasive. Tungsten compounds find various other uses in the chemicals industry and in pigments.



There may still be as much as 1000 tonnes of tungsten ore underneath Castle-an-Dinas.

Wolfram Mine, Castle an Dinas, Cornwall, 1945



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New Shaft, Castle an Dinas, Cornwall, 1945

Looking south at the Castle an Dinas Wolfram Mine. in 1945. The New Shaft is on the southern slopes of the hill, near to the car-park. In the photograph, the horizontal beam from the building on the right operates the pump; the hoisting engine house is behind the headgear. Trucks from the shaft are run along the gantry, waste rock being dumped on the left and ore into the ore bin in the centre, from which it is fed into tubs on the overhead ropeway to the mill at Old Shaft.





Wolfram Mine, Castle an Dinas, Cornwall, 1945

Looking north at Castle an Dinas Wolfram Mine in 1945. The photograph shows the Old Shaft and mill on the northern slopes of Castle an Dinas hill. The structure in the foreground is the tension member for the overhead ropeway from New Shaft. The ore bin for ore raised from Old Shaft is just beyond the headgear. Ore from New Shaft is delivered into the bin above the processing mill. The wolfram lode had been productive for a length of nearly 1,800 feet. A few exceptionally rich patches were found in the higher levels and an average value of 30 per cent wolfram persisted at deeper levels. 46.5 tons were produced in 1918, a recovery of 28.76 lbs per ton of ore.





Wolfram Mine, Castle an Dinas, Cornwall



Activity here...using photographs as evidence/stimulus for work on mining at the site



To provide protection for archaeological remains and natural habitats, as well as continuing to make the fort accessible to the public, Castle an Dinas was acquired by the Cornwall Heritage Trust from the Duchy of Cornwall in 1986, when the tenant farmer retired. The Cornwall Heritage Trust was formed in 1985 as a result of the deep concern of members of the Cornish Assembly who feared for the future of Cornwall's unique inheritance.

Castle-an-Dinas is one of the largest and most impressive hillforts in Cornwall, sited in an imposing position on the summit of Castle Downs with extensive and panoramic views across central Cornwall to both north and south coasts. It features in Cornish legend as one of the seats of the Duke of Cornwall and folklore has it that Cador, Duke of Cornwall, and Ygraine, King Arthur's mother were killed here. That the site has attracted such mythic associations may be a reflection of its continued significance from its prehistoric beginnings into the Post-Roman and Early mediæval periods. The very limited excavations that took place in the 1960s were unable to provide evidence to confirm this, however.

The hillfort is surrounded by three ramparts and ditches, one of which is of a noticeably slighter construction and indicates either an earlier phase of occupation, or the remodelling of the ramparts. There are two Bronze Age barrows, now in a rather poor condition, in the interior and these may represent the initial use of the site around which the later enclosures were built. Alternatively, the several gaps within the slighter bank have led to speculation that they are multiple entrances and this is in fact the remains of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure which would pre-date the barrows and indicates an even earlier origin for the site.

The small amount of material excavated from the interior suggested that the main period of use fell within the Iron Age when the ramparts would have stood at their highest, probably surmounted by a wooden palisade. The main entrance lies on the south-west side, and the gateway had a cobbled surface. There is documentary evidence for a causeway leading away to the west towards Trekenning, but nothing visible remains today. The problem of providing a water supply for hilltop sites such as this is often remarked upon; at Castle-an-Dinas there is a spring in the northern part of the interior against the rampart walls and cobbling around this area and a gully leading towards a hollow, possibly for water collection, may be associated with the main occupation of the site. Although the excavations recovered little evidence for activity in the interior, it is likely that there would have been timber round-houses and other structures and work areas. Hillforts are considered to have provided a focus for the community, symbolising of the wealth and power of the tribe, and providing a central place for social ceremonies, trade and ritual.

Recent nearby excavations carried out when the new A30 was built

The A30 route across Goss Moor is overlooked by the hillfort of Castle-an-Dinas. The shape and size of the fort tell us that it was probably built in the Iron Age, perhaps about 300-200 BC. **Truro College Archaeology Foundation Course** students worked on the Belowda roundhouses during a training dig organised by the A30 project team. The group of 12 students were taking part in a one-week training excavation hosted by our professional archaeologists from Oxford Archaeology. Finds from the excavations included pottery cooking jars and small amounts of charred grain. This suggests that the houses were lived in, at least for a short time. They may have been used as seasonal dwellings.



Left — archaeological excavations took place near to the hillfort when the new A30 road was built.

On the right, an aerial view of the Victoria interchange, about a mile from Castle an Dinas



We found the remains of two roundhouses, about 800m apart, in the Belowda area. The finds from these sites, and the radiocarbon dates, show that the houses were lived in during the Late Iron Age and early Roman period (c 250 BC - AD 100). This means they were probably occupied at the same time as the nearby Castle-an-Dinas hillfort. Both roundhouses were 12 metres in diameter, and they had low dry stone walls with an east-facing doorway. The roofs would have been made of thatch. Charred fragments of heather and straw were found, both of which are suitable for thatching. Around each house was a gully to collect rain-water from the eaves.

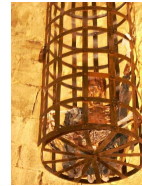
Timeline: the history of Castle-an-Dinas



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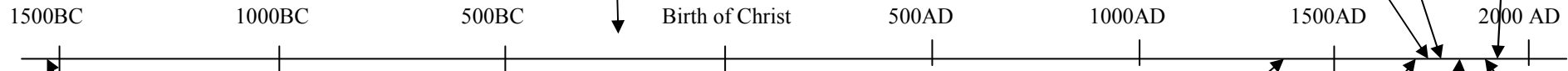
Construction of three ditch and rampart concentric rings, 850 feet



1671 John Trehenban, from St. Columb Major, was condemned to be starved to death in a cage within the castle's rings for the murder of two

1798 Cornish historian Samuel Drew recorded seeing a ghost army in the sky above Castle an Dinas.

Excavated during the early 1960s by Dr. Bernard Wailes of the University of Pennsylvania.



One (possibly two) barrows constructed on the hill

1478 The earliest written history to mention Castle an Dinas by William of Worcester during his visit to Cornwall. He noted that legend says that the fort was the place where Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall and husband King Arthur's mother, met his untimely death.

1642-9 For two nights during the Civil War Sir Ralph Hopton's Royalist troops camped within the fort.



1904 A young woman was murdered at Castle-an-Dinas by a jealous lover, who then killed himself.

1916-57 it was the site of Cornwall's largest





Life in the Iron Age: background information for teachers

Depending on which book you read, the Iron Age "began" at point between 900 and 750 BC. This was a not a sudden event, of course: no-one woke up one morning, looked out of the hut circle door and said "Thank the Gods, the Iron Age has started". Rather, iron as a material for making tools and weapons slowly replaced bronze. This happened over a period of time, at different times in different areas of western Europe and at different paces, depending on the availability of materials.

If the date for the start of the Iron Age is hard to fix, in Cornwall the date for its end is equally difficult. In the rest of Britain, the Roman invasion of AD43 is taken to mark the end of the Iron Age, Most timelines that you see show it like this. However, the Roman impact on Cornwall was slight compared to the rest of the country and, for many reasons, an "iron-age" way of life continued in Cornwall for longer than it did in many other parts of Britain. So, for example, people living at Carn Euny were probably living much the same way in the C4th AD as their ancestors had four hundred years earlier. So the idea of the iron age coming to an abrupt halt when the Romans invaded is wrong, at least in Cornwall.

How did people live in the Iron Age?

Changes and technological innovations occurred during the Iron Age which were just as evolutionary as those that have occurred in the last 800 years. The world kept changing and it was different from one part of Britain to another. New varieties of crop and types of animal were introduced at different times over the 850 years of the Iron Age. By the end of the Iron Age, coinage had been introduced; pottery was being made on wheels; people had started to live in larger, more settled communities; how the dead were dealt with had changed; and the domesticated cat and chickens arrive in Britain during this period.

Because of climatic, geographical and topographical differences, someone living in northern Britain or Ireland would have eaten different food, worn different clothing and lived in different style houses from someone living in Cornwall. When we think of the lives of people at Carn Euny during the Iron Age, we are basing it partly on a general idea of what life was like at the time, taking into account what we do know that is specific to life in Cornwall 2000 years ago.



Who were the so-called "Celts"?

Who were they? The Iron Age is the age of the "Celt" in Britain. Over the 500 or so years leading up to the first Roman invasion a "Celtic" culture established itself throughout the British Isles. **So, who were these Celts and where did they come from?** We know that the people we call Celts gradually infiltrated Britain over the course of the centuries between about 500 and 100 B.C. There was never an organized Celtic invasion; for one thing the Celts were so given to fighting among themselves that the idea of an organised "invasion" is impossible. The actual number of "Celtic" newcomers was low. They came, settled, interbred with the people already living here. So genetically Cornish people today are likely to owe as much to their Bronze Age ancestors as to the later "Celts".

The whole idea of a "Celtic" people is a modern and fairly inaccurate modern misinterpretation of history. The "Celts" were tribes who at the time certainly wouldn't have seen themselves as one people. They were a collection of tribes, each controlling different areas of Britain, loosely linked by similar language, religion, and cultural expression. They were not centrally governed, and as happy to fight each other as any non-Celt. They were regarded by the Romans as "barbarians", not as civilised as the Romans. "Celtic" art, music, oral history and religion all suggest something different; "Celtic" culture was rich, ancient and creative. They were the people who brought iron working to the British Isles.



Iron Age Villages and Hillforts

Each homestead (village) was surrounded by the fields in which the inhabitants grew crops. Beyond that, at the edge of their boundary, there might be a short wall made of rocks, used to define the fields that belonged to the village and also as some protection from attack.

In times of attack from another Celtic tribe or from the Romans, the villagers retreated to a hill fort. These were stone or earth forts built on top of a hill, surrounded by ditches, with earth banks or stone walls topped off with a palisade of stakes.

Hill forts were huge things that could hold everyone in times of attack. There were huts and cattle enclosures standing ready at all times. Most archaeologists agree that, unless the area was under attack, the hillfort was empty, waiting until they were needed. The hill fort was a temporary retreat.



Near to Carn Euny is the impressive hillfort of Caer Brane. It dates from the same period as Carn Euny and most archaeologists think that it was the place to which the people of Carn Euny would retreat if ever attacked.

The Iron Age Hillfort at Castle-an-Dinas,
similar to Caer Brane, though larger



Farming in the Iron Age: outline



The people of Carn Euny were, first and foremost, farmers. Caesar wrote that Britain was a land of small farms, and this has been proven by the archaeological evidence. At Carn Euny, the daily routine would have revolved around the maintenance of the crops and livestock. The village would have contained a number of extended families and the farmed land around the village would have produced enough to live on and possibly a little surplus to exchange for things that the village was unable to provide for itself.



In other parts of Britain, archaeological evidence has helped us to build up a picture of the Iron Age economy. This has come not just from excavations but also from the field of experimental archaeology, the most famous example of which probably being the late Peter Reynolds experimental Iron Age Village at Butser in Hampshire. So, what did they grow and eat?



Environmental evidence, such as carbonised grains and pollen - has shown that new crops such as **emmer wheat** were introduced, in addition to the **spelt wheat, barley, rye and oats** already grown in these fields. Harvested crops were stored in either granaries that were raised from the ground on posts, (there is an example of a granary at Chysauster), or in bell-shaped pits 2-3m (6-7ft) deep, dug into the ground if it was soft enough.



Cattle and sheep would have been the most common farm animals, (we know this from the quantity of bone that is found at Iron Age sites), pigs were also kept. All animals were versatile providers for the village: manure, wool or hide, and food products (meat, milk, cheese) Cattle were also used to pull ploughs. Horses were used for pulling two or four wheeled vehicles (carts, chariots), though whether there were horses at Carn Euny is unknown. Dogs would have helped in the herding of the livestock and for hunting.



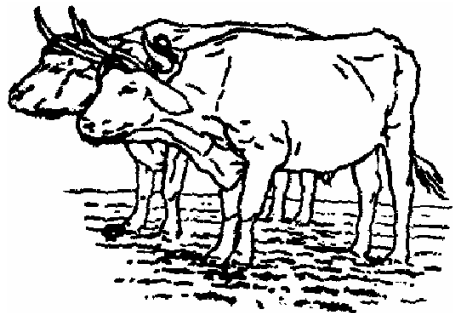


Ploughing

One of the innovations that they brought to Britain at this time was the iron plough. Earlier ploughs had been just basically a stick with a pointed end harnessed behind two oxen. They were only useful for ploughing the light soils.

The heavier iron ploughs made it possible for the first time to farm the heavier but very rich valley and lowland soils.

They were very heavy to pull, of course, and hard to turn. An Iron Age plough used a team of up to eight oxen. To avoid the problems of turning such a large a team, Iron Age field fields tended to be small, long but narrow, a shape that can still be seen in many parts of Cornwall today.





Iron Age Diet

As for eating, **bread** would have been an important part of any meal, and was made from **wheat and barley** ground down into **flour** using a **quern-stone**. The dough would have then been baked in a simple **clay-domed oven**, of which evidence has been found in Iron Age houses.

The barley and rye could also have been made into a kind of **porridge**, evidence for which has been found in the stomach contents in preserved Iron Age bodies that have been deposited in peat bogs in northern Europe. The Roman writer Pliny also tells us that grain was also fermented to make **beer**. The surface foam (**yeast**) was scraped off and used in the bread-making process.

We can also assume that Iron Age people added to their diet with **berries, leaves, flowers, nuts and roots**. The animals reared as livestock, **pigs, cattle and sheep**, would have been eaten as there is evidence of butchery on the bones. **Milk and dairy products** would have been available in addition to **fish, birds, and the occasional wild animal**. The evidence of beeswax in the bronze-casting techniques shows that **honey** would also have been available as a sweetener.

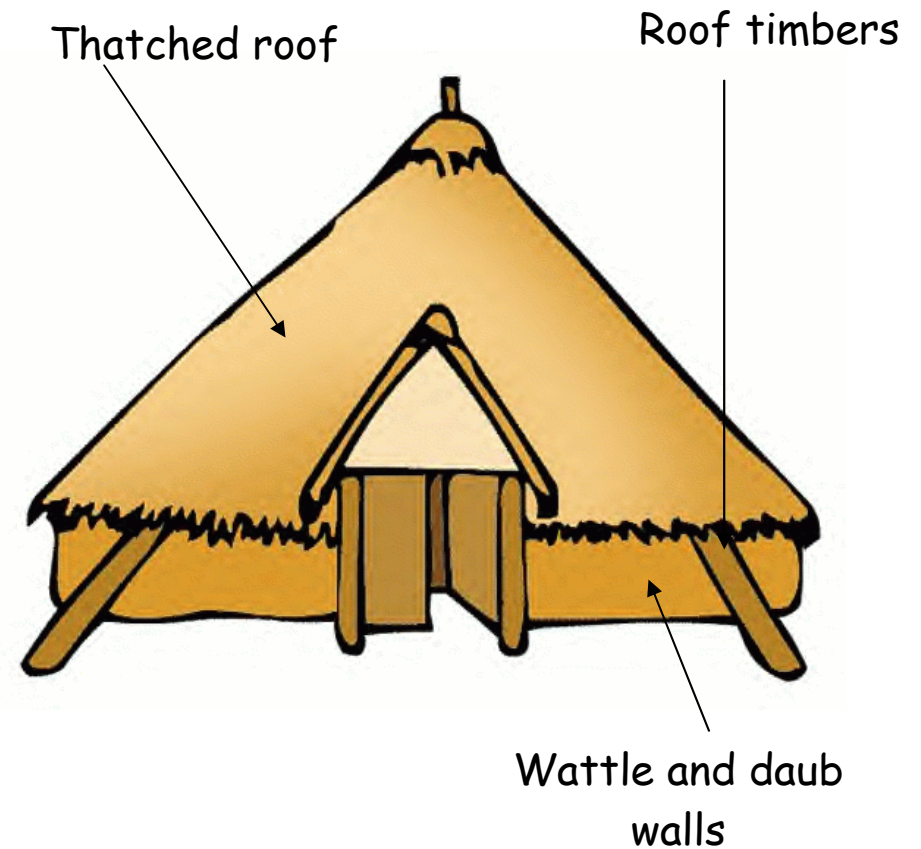
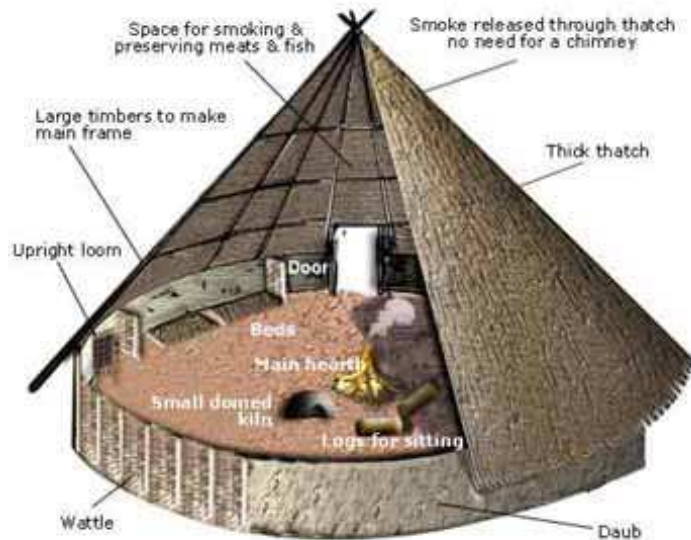
The interior of the house was an ideal place for the drying and preservation of food. Smoke and heat from the constant fire would have **smoked meat and fish**, and would have **dried herbs** and other plants perfectly. **Salt** was another means of preserving meat for the cold winter months, but this was a commodity that could not be made at a typical settlement and was therefore traded.

The ordinary basic cooking pots would have been made by hand, from the local clay and came in varying rounded shapes, sometimes with simple decoration.



Iron Age Houses: wattle and daub

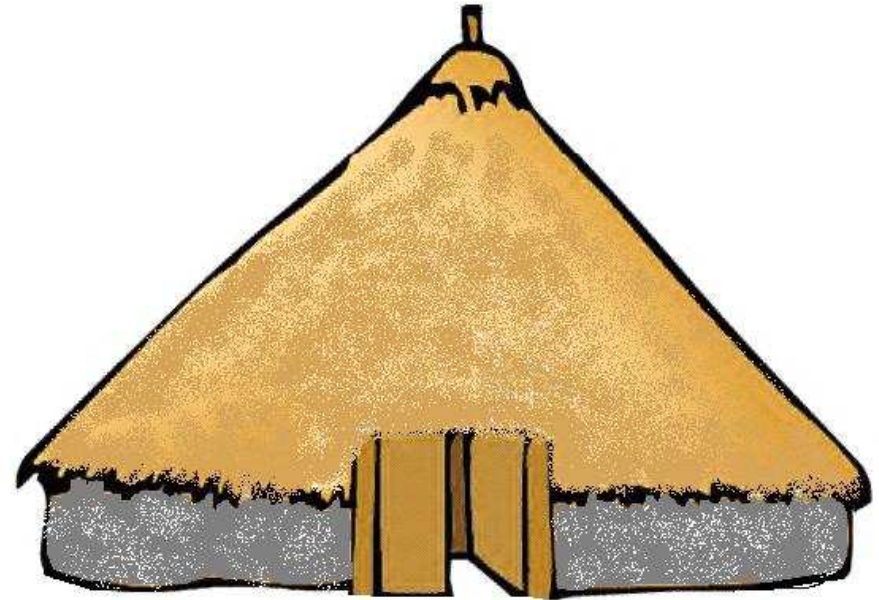
In areas of Britain where there was no stone available, the main frame of the roundhouse would have been made of upright timbers, which were interwoven with coppiced wood - usually hazel, oak, ash or pollarded willow - to make wattle walls. This was then covered with a daub made from clay, soil, straw and animal manure that would weatherproof the house. The roof was constructed from large timbers and densely thatched.





Iron Age Houses: stone

In areas of Britain where there was stone available, walls of the house would have been constructed of stone gathered from local fields and hills, piled on top of each other, perhaps with earth, mud or even dung to bind them together. The main frame of the roof would have been made of upright timbers, which were interwoven with coppiced wood - usually hazel, oak, ash or pollarded willow - to make wattle walls. This was then covered with a daub made from clay, soil, straw and animal manure that would weatherproof the house. The roof was constructed from large timbers and densely thatched.



'All of the domestic life would have occurred within the roundhouse.'

The heart of the house was the central open-hearth fire, which provided cooked food, warmth and light. The fire would have been kept alight 24 hours a day. Beside the fire may have stood a pair of firedogs or suspended above it a bronze cauldron held up by a tripod and attached with an adjustable chain.



Leisure time

At the end of the day, having tended to the livestock, there would presumably - hopefully - have been time to rest. This may have been a matter of sitting by the fire on logs, drinking freshly brewed beer from a drinking horn made of antler and talking to the other members of the house.

Glass gaming pieces have been found in some of the later Iron Age burials, showing that forms of board games may have been played.

Children, who during the day would have helped in the house, or tended livestock, may have occupied their free time playing war games, and practising their skill at the slingshot - a common weapon of the Iron Age. Also popular was a game they played similar to field hockey.

On one side of the roundhouse's interior, and based on internal post-holes, would have been the sleeping quarters. These bed areas may have been raised from the ground on a wooden base; with hay or feather mattresses, strewn with animal skins and wool blankets. The thick thatch of the roof and the heat from the fire would have made the interior of the roundhouse quite a snug and comfortable place to live in, though rather smoky.



What language did they speak?

There was a written Celtic language, but this only developed in Christian times, long after the Iron Age. The inhabitants of villages like Carn Euny relied on a spoken language, through which they passed on their culture, skills and beliefs, through people like bards and poets. A lot of what we know of their traditions comes to us through the old tales and poems that were handed down for generations before eventually being written down.

As the Angles and Saxons invaded and settled Britain from the 5th to 9th century, so the Iron Age culture became absorbed into the new "English" (*Angle-ish*) way of life or it moved west to escape from Anglo-Saxon influence. For this reason and because the far west of Britain was the last area to become dominated by English culture, traces of the old Iron Age language still exist. Welsh (a living language) and Cornish (a reviving language) are direct descendants of the old Iron Age language, as is Breton, a language reinforced in Brittany in the 800-900AD period by people from the south west of Britain escaping to the land of the Celtic cousins across the Channel.





What would they have looked like?

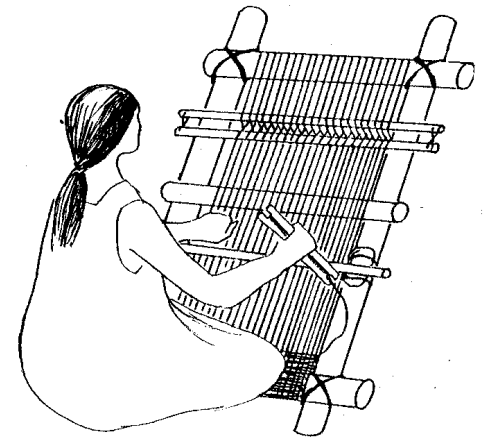
We know something of how people dressed and cared for their appearance partly from the archaeological evidence, but mainly from what classical writers such as **Strabo** and **Diodorus Siculus** wrote at the time.

Britain's Iron Age men and women are said to have worn a form of close-fitting trousers (*braccae*), with a long tunic of either linen or wool, held at the waist with a belt. A man's tunic stopped at the knees, a woman's was floor length. Over this they wore a cloak fastened at the shoulder with a brooch. Archaeological records of brooches, pins and other accessories suggests that they had a functional and decorative role, both holding things together but also looking good. They wore sandals, usually made of leather.

The textiles were dyed bright colours and were woven with striped and checked patterns. In one part of the house would have been an upright weaving loom. The wool from the sheep was spun and woven to make clothes. Spindle-whorls (round clay/stone weights used to make the spindle rotate evenly), carved bone weaving combs, and loomweights also of stone or clay - which held down the warp threads on the loom - are found on many Iron Age domestic sites.

People wore arms bands, bracelets, neckbands, lots of rings and heavy belts made of many materials. Their more valuable or important jewellery was made of gold or silver.

The classical writers mention that both women and men may have grown their hair long, sometimes plaited, and that the men usually wore beards or moustaches, which they also grew long. *'When they are eating the moustache becomes entangled in the food, and when they are drinking the drink passes, as it were, through a sort of strainer'*, wrote Diodorus Siculus.





Religion and ritual

Archaeologists think that because farming was such an important part of Iron Age life, the religious festivals were based around the agricultural year. Fragments of a bronze calendar found in Coligny, near Bourg, in France, mentions two of the seasonal festivals; **Beltane (1 May)** (beginning of the warm season - a time when cattle are put out to open grazing) and **Lughnasad (1 August)** (marked the hoped-for ripening of the crops).

Two other annual festivals are mentioned in Irish writings from before 1000AD. Although they were written much later than the Iron Age, the traditions they mention may have been passed from generation to generation orally, and written at this later date. Most historians and archaeologists are happy with this idea.

These writings mention **Samhain (1 November)** (represented the end of one year and the beginning of the next; it was a time when the grazing season was over and the flocks and herds were culled) and **Imbolc (1 February)** (possibly a time when the ewes began to produce milk and the next animal rearing season began).

On a social level, Samhain was a transitional period, when the spirits could pass between the two worlds - this pagan tradition still continues in our society today, at Halloween. There is evidence from sites such as Winnall Down and Danebury in Hampshire that some pits are filled with specially chosen 'offerings', such as animal carcasses and even human remains. These special deposits may have been the result of rituals or ceremonies, including feasts, possibly from these seasonal festivals.



From what we know of the Iron Age people from Roman writers they held many of their religious ceremonies in woodland groves and near sacred water, such as wells and springs. The Romans speak of human sacrifice as being a part of "Celtic religion". They tell us too that the "Celts" revered human heads.

According to Roman writers, "Celtic" warriors would cut off the heads of their enemies in battle and display them as trophies. They mounted heads in doorposts and hung them from their belts. They believed that the centre of spiritual power was the head, and that by taking the head of an enemy they took the power for themselves.

During the Iron Age people began to be buried in simple cemeteries containing hole-in-the-ground graves. Sometimes these contained bodies, sometimes ash and sometimes pots containing ashes. An Iron Age cemetery has been found at Harlyn Bay near Newquay in Cornwall.



Two Iron Age religious
artefacts from
Roquepertuse in France





Iron

By 400 BCE iron was being smelted and made into tools all over the British Isles, including in Cornwall.

The arrival of iron must have been amazing. Apart from the simple use of a much harder metal in tools and weapons, iron must have changed the local economy of Cornwall a good deal. During the Bronze Age, there had to be a good deal of trade from Cornwall because not every area had tin and copper ores to make bronze. Iron, on the other hand, was relatively cheap and available almost everywhere, trade patterns changed at this time.

The tribes of Wales developed regional styles of working iron, gold, and other metals, following the western European style known as La Tene (after the village of La Tene in Switzerland).

Trade

Essentials were grown or made locally and were traded over long distances across Britain. Most settlements have evidence of making clothes, woodworking and even blacksmithing. Luxuries, such as shale bracelets, pots, bronze objects, animal furs and feathers were also traded over long distances.

What archaeologists find

Fine metal objects like the Great Torc from Snettisham (Norfolk) are rare and unusual. The most common Iron Age remains are the rubbish from daily life, such as pot sherds, animal bones and broken tools. These small, forgotten things are valuable evidence of the daily life of Iron Age people.

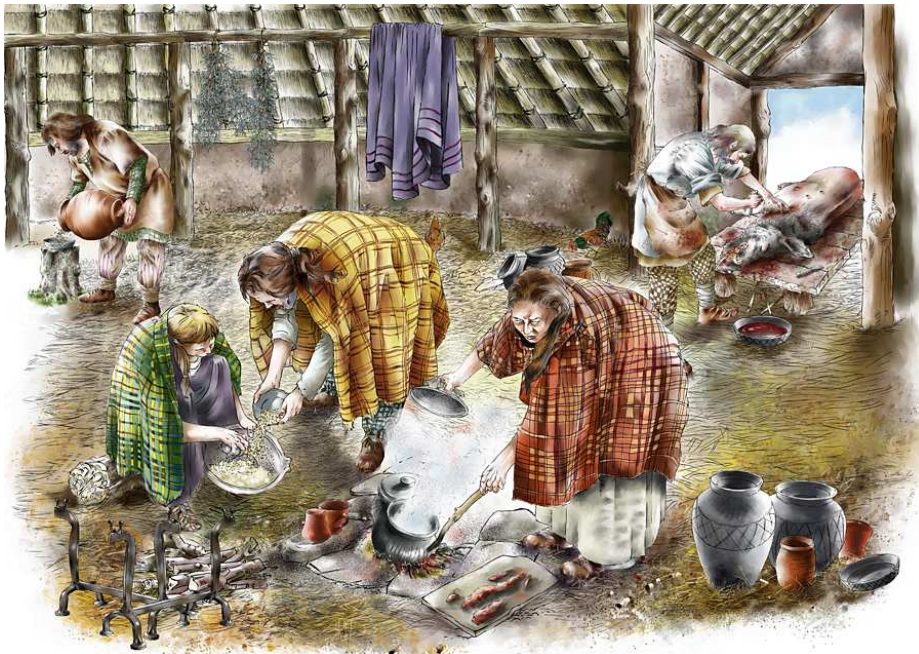


Celtic family life

The basic unit of Celtic life was a sort of extended family (several generations of family living together). Some people call these large extended families "clans".

There is a lot of evidence to suggest that the Celts farmed their children out to be brought up by more distant members of the "family". So Iron Age children may have been brought up by "foster parents", often the brother of the birth-mother.

Clans were linked together with other clans into tribes, each of which had its own social structure, laws customs, and possibly its own local gods.





Druids

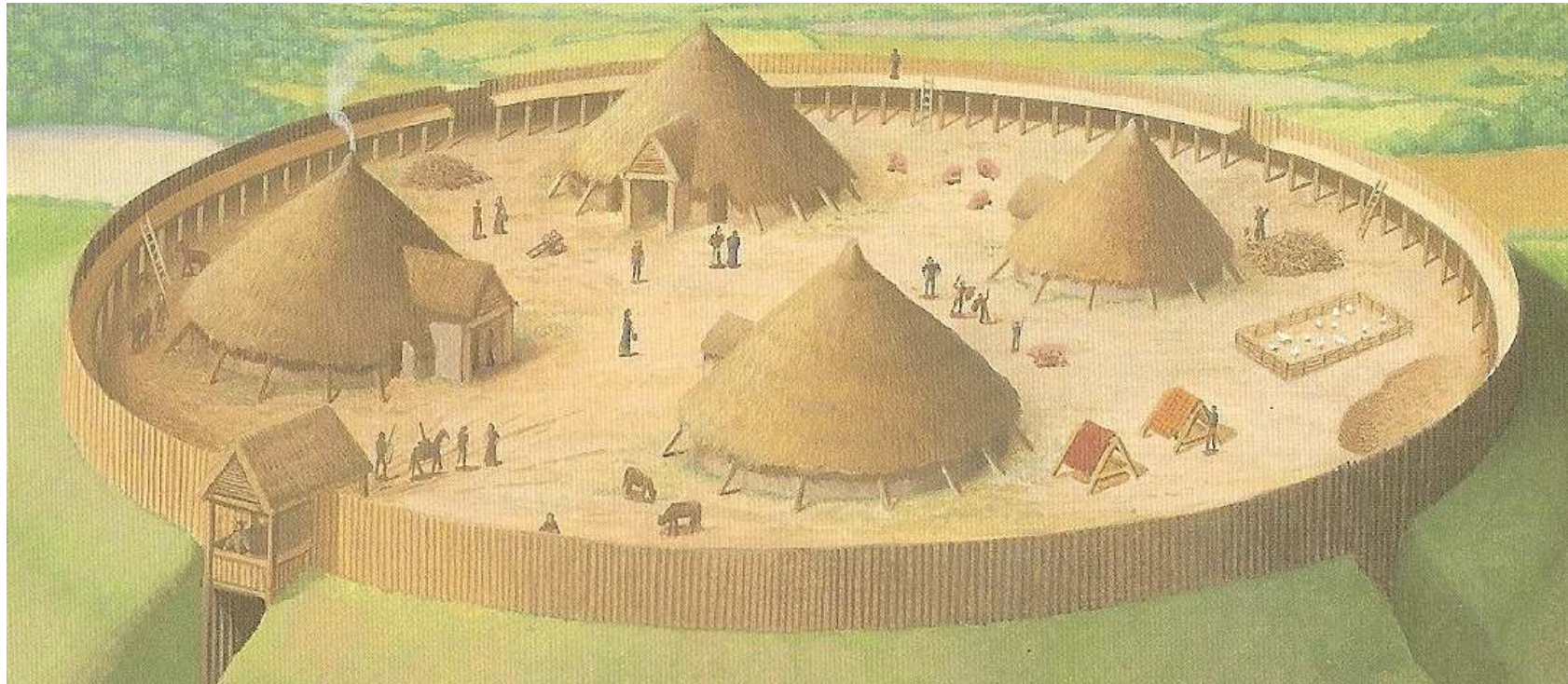
There is a lot of nonsense written about Druids. What we do know is that they were a sort of super-class of priests, political advisors, teachers, healers, and arbitrators. They had their own universities, where knowledge was passed on by word of mouth. They had the right to speak ahead of the king in council, and may have held more authority than the king.

They acted as ambassadors in time of war, they composed verse and upheld the law. They were a sort of glue holding together Celtic culture.

The Isle of Anglesey seems to have been an important centre for the work of the Druids.



A nineteenth century artist's idea of what Druids might have looked like... and probably completely wrong!



A modern artist's idea of what an Iron Age hillfort might have looked like 2000 years ago



Useful websites for teachers and students

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/wales/celts/>

<http://www.channel4.com/history/microsites/T/timeteam/ironage.html>

<http://www.bodrifty.co.uk/home.htm>

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/british_prehistory

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/forkids/>



Exploring the hillfort



Cornwall Heritage
Trust

On this aerial photograph taken from the south east of the fort put arrows showing the features mentioned. If you are at the fort when you do this activity, go and stand where each feature is as you mark them on.

Banks and ditches
surrounding the
hillfort



Area where people
lived in the Iron Age

Original entrance
way

Remains of
twentieth century
wolfram mining

Bronze Age barrow
(burial)

Thinking about the hillfort—1



Do this activity while you are standing in the hill fort. Use all of your senses to find your solutions

Why was the hill fort built here?	
What would be the advantages and disadvantages of living here 2000 years ago?	
What can you see from here today?	
Make a list of thing you can see from here today that would not have been here 2000 years ago	

Thinking about the hillfort—2



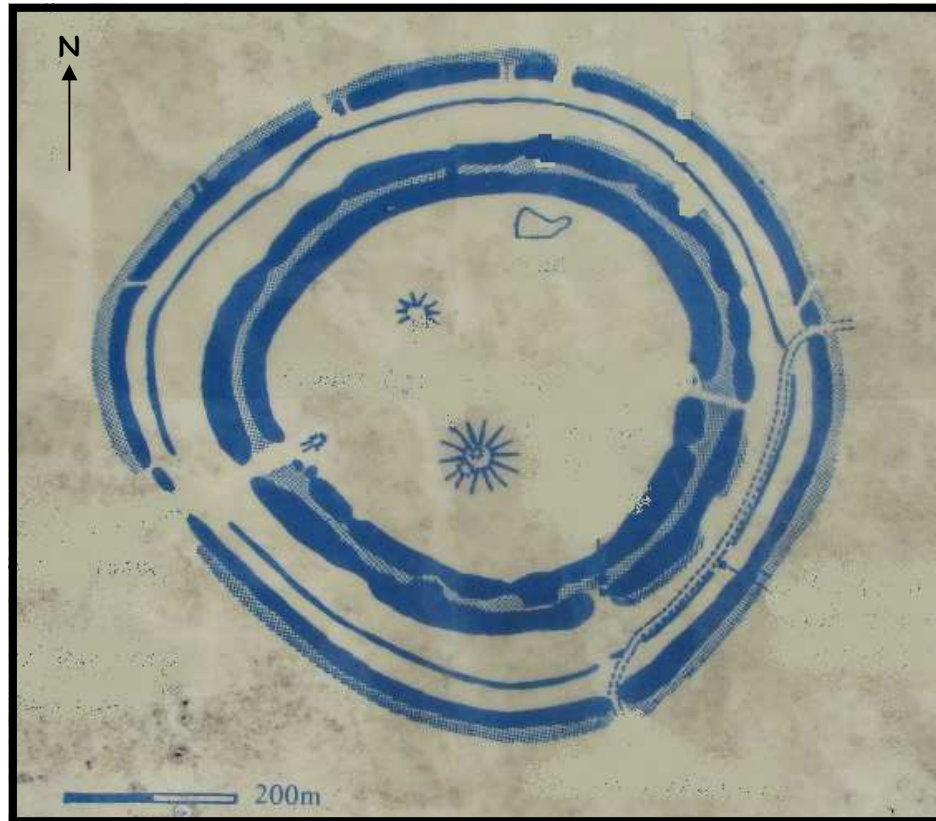
<p>How many people could have lived in the central area of the hillfort?</p>	
<p>Less than 150 years ago it was possible to see the sea to the north and to the south. What has happened to make this impossible today?</p>	
<p>Use the map and find the Bronze Age barrow (2000-800BCE) in the middle of the hill fort. What does this tell you about the history of the hill and of the people who used it after the Bronze Age?</p>	
<p>How comfortable would it have been to live permanently on this hill in the Iron Age?</p>	
<p>From where you are standing , can you see any evidence of how Iron Age people living here would have fed and clothed themselves?</p>	

Mapping the hillfort



Cornwall Heritage
Trust

Here is an outline map of the hill fort. Explore the site carefully and add more detail to this map, including labels for things you find and mark on.





Getting to know the hillfort -1 Pictures

Here are some photographs taken around d the fort. With a partner, try to find the exact location at which each picture was taken and mark it on the map on the map sheet.



1



2



3



4



5

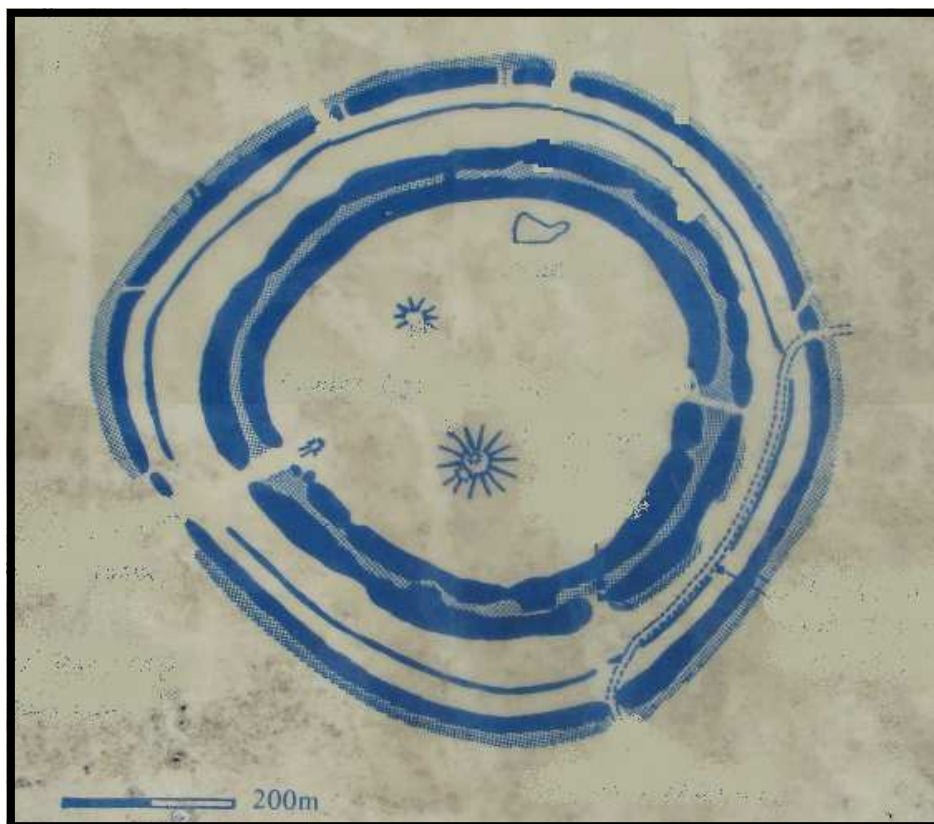


6

Getting to know the hillfort -1 Map



Cornwall Heritage
Trust



Getting to know the natural hillfort



Because the fort is protected it is a rich natural environment. How many of these plants and animals can you find at the site? Tick them off as you find them.



Sweet vernal grass	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------	--------------------------



Yorkshire fog	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------------	--------------------------



Purple moorgrass	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	--------------------------



Thistle	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	--------------------------



Meadow brown butterfly	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------	--------------------------



Bell heather	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------	--------------------------



Ling or scotch heather	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------	--------------------------



Cocksfoot	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Meadow pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Castle an Dinas as a mine

The ruined buildings near to the car-park and the strip of disturbed land to the north of the hill-fort are all that remains, above ground, of Cornwall's only wolfram mine, which went right under the hill-fort and which closed in 1958. This picture was taken for the mine working near the car-park in 1945. How much has changed? Label the differences you can spot.





Castle-an-Dinas Cross Curricular Activities Science /History

Activity 1: Iron Age animals

Targeted age group: Key Stage 1 and 2

Resources: Animal ID cards, Iron Age outfits (optional).

A small number of pupils play the role of Iron Age settlers while all the others play the role of animals.

All the animals are placed around the hill fort while the settlers are placed within the boundaries of the hill fort.

The aim of the game is for the settlers to gather animals into the fort. Each animal carries an ID card giving information to the settlers. Settlers must read the information given and decide which animals they want to bring into the fort.

Once all the chosen animals are safe inside the fort, settlers must divide them into groups. One group for animals they can eat. One group for animals that are useful and one group for animals they might want to keep as companions (pets).

Group discussion: Once all the groups are done. Pupils can all gather within the fort and discuss their choices. The adults/ leaders may want to lead the conversation onto the differences/ similarities between animals during the Iron Age period and our present time. Did the pupils notice the red herrings? Why were some of the animals already extinct while others hadn't arrived in Britain yet?

Learning outcomes:

The aim of this activity is to get children to think of the interaction of humans with the native wildlife and the impact early settlers had on their local environment through farming and the importation of alien species.



Activity 2: The evolution of the landscape through the ages.

Targeted age group: Key Stage 3 and 4

Resources: Maps, clipboards, pens and paper.

Students are divided into small working groups. Each group is given pen paper and a map of the area. Students are asked to spend 5 minutes at each cardinal point around the fort (East West South and North). At each point, and with the help of a map, students decide of 3 man made or natural features unlikely to have existed during the Iron Age period and 3 man made or natural features that were likely to have been present during the Iron Age.

When all the groups have finished their observations, everyone gathers within the fort boundaries and discuss their findings. Teachers/Leaders may want to direct the discussion on the changes in the landscape due to human/ geological activities.

As a follow-up session, students could be asked to design a chronological map of the landscape. (Transparent OHP sheets can be used to superimpose features onto a blank map using a colour code for each period of history.)

Learning outcomes: Through the observation of the landscape surrounding them, students will get a better understanding of the impact of humans/nature on the environment.



Activity 3: Renewable energy debate

Targeted age group: Key stage 4 and 5

Resources: Role-play cards, clipboard, pens, paper.

Fictional scenario

Members of the local council have recently received an application to develop the landscape where Castle-an-dinas hill-fort is located. If the application is successful, 50 large windmills will be built on the northern side of the fort to produce renewable energy from the prevailing northwesterly wind that sweeps the region. Each student will be given a role to play. Clue as to what argument they might use are written on each role play card but teachers/leaders should encourage students to think carefully of whom they represent and how that person would feel and react to the debate. Allow students time to work individually or in small groups to articulate their arguments onto paper. Weather allowing, students are asked to sit in a circle within the hillfort boundaries. A chosen student or the teacher/leader can start the debate.

Characters are as follows (adjust the characters according to number of students present.):

- ✦ Director of Third Wind Ltd.
- ✦ 3 x Members of the local council
- ✦ Member of the local ornithological society.
- ✦ Director of local wildlife trust.
- ✦ Member of local political party
- ✦ Professor at the British Heritage Society
- ✦ Activist from Green Peace.
- ✦ Owner of nearby farm
- ✦ 2 x Local home owners



Mr George Bash

You are a dynamic 35 year-old and the marketing director of Third Wind Ltd company. Your company has been selected to build the wind farm. The money at stake is extremely important for your company as the recession has hit it hard. The pressure is on you to convince all the participants to vote for the plans.

Listen carefully to the questions others might ask and try to explain how important renewable energies are and the price locals will ultimately have to pay if nothing is done to reduce our fossil fuel consumption.

Include ideas such as:

- climate change
- creation of local jobs
- lower energy
- bills
- clean energy





Miss Janine Goarse

You are 52 years old and have been a member of the local council for 6 years. You take your role very seriously and see yourself as a role model for the whole community.

You think that people need to live with modernity in mind and you don't particularly think that heritage should play a major part in modern time.

Your view is that a wind farm will bring money to your community and give it an excellent green reputation. You agree with Mr. Bash and will try to convince others that these windmills must be built.





Miss Julia Silverworthy

You are 30 years old and you have just finished a PhD in ornithology focusing on migratory birds.

You are extremely worried about the proposed site as it is on the migratory route of a rare species and you think that the turbulences caused by the rotating blades will cause the death or the disorientation of many birds.

You think that, although renewable energies are important, people should look at the bigger picture before they plan anything of that scale.

Explain that there is a need for further studies and that there should be alternatives. Try to get locals on your side by pointing out that the farm will be an eye-sore for miles around.





Mr. Jordan Black

You are 45 years old and director of the local Wildlife Trust.

The site surrounding the hillfort is a site of ecological interest. It is home to many species of plants, birds, mammals and invertebrates. Building a wind farm on that site would be a disaster for the local wildlife and it would take a long time to recover.

You do understand that it is important to get renewable energies in the region but you want to know what surveys were done about the ecological impact of the wind farm on the environment.

You also want to know if some of the threatened species would be relocated to a safer site.





Mr. Robin Cooker

You are 45 years old and the local MP. Although you have some doubts about the plans, you are keen to please everyone who might vote for you in the next election so you concentrate on agreeing with the locals.

Find out who the local voters are and try to find more arguments to fight for their corner. You want to talk about jobs creation, financial benefits and ticking the right boxes for the environment without offending any local people.





Professor Hauberk

You are 65 years old, you are a renowned historian and the director of the British Heritage Society.

You are appalled by the plans and are convinced that they would have a massive detrimental effect on the hillfort and its surrounding landscape.

You cannot believe that anyone in this day and age would want to desecrate such an outstanding historical site.

You must underline the importance of local history for the future generations and point out past mistakes that must not be repeated.

You strongly believe that science, technology and history can work together but you think that in this particular case, the plans are poorly designed and you are ready to tell the marketing director of Third Wind Ltd and everybody else.





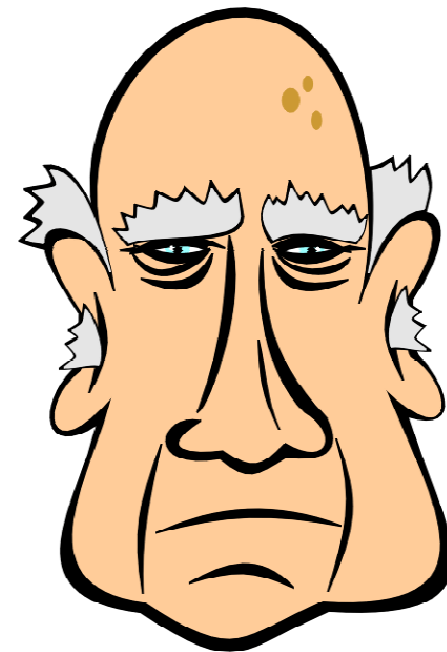
Mr Luke Moonrunner

You are 60 years old and a member of the local council. You have been working for the council for 15 years and you have seen many changes occur within the local landscape.

You are quite skeptical about the efficiency of wind farms and think that the maintenance of such a massive site would cost the local council an absolute fortune.

You are also a keen historian who has written several books about the region during ancient times so you are not happy about the chosen location for the wind farm and would like to see other options.

You are very worried about the impact of the development on Castle-an-Dinas hillfort.





Mrs. Edith Sparrow

You are 40 years old and a new member of the council so you are keen to show your interest in anything going on. You want to ask a lot of questions to the marketing director of Third Wind Ltd.

You are particularly interested to know about the creation of local jobs as it would be good for your community.

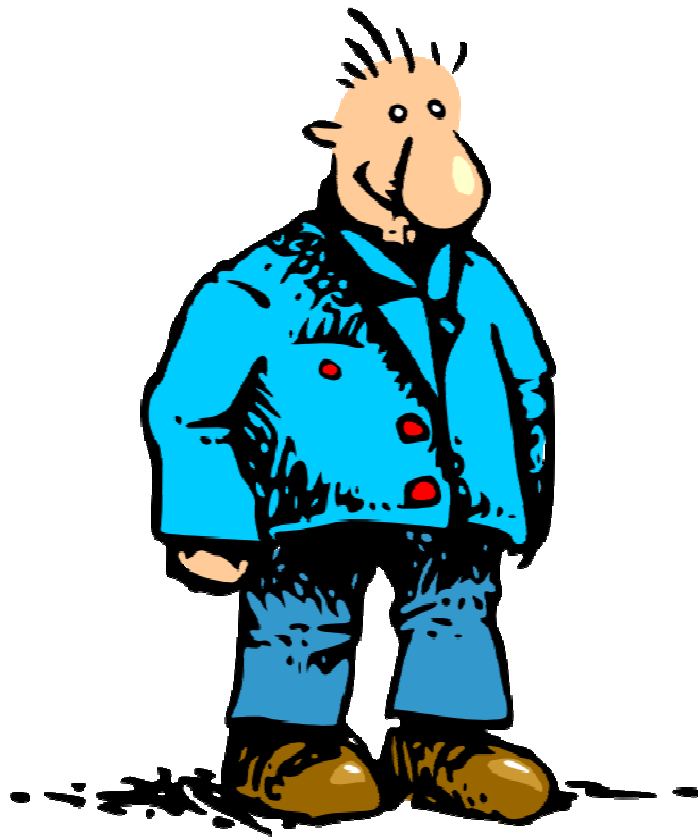
You think that humans are a priority and disagree strongly with animal activists and other animal rights groups. You cannot see how a wind farm could be detrimental to the environment although you agree that building it that close to a historic site might cause a lot of unpleasant protest from scholars.





Mr Edward Stone

You are 20 years old and you are a member of Green Peace. Your views are pretty strong and you are ready to organize a protest against the wind farm plans.



In your eyes, this is just another step towards the destruction of the local environment. You think the plans should be scrapped and although you like the idea of renewable energy, you don't agree with any animal paying the price for it. You are also fed up with older people making all the decisions for you and your generation.

You like interrupting others to make yourself heard and you particularly dislike politicians.



Mrs. Rose Trewartha

You are 57 years old and you have lived locally all your life. You used to play on this hill when you were a child and you live nearby.

The very idea of having 50 wind mills in your back yard is unacceptable. It was bad enough when the A30 by pass was built so there is no way you are going to accept the desecration of your beloved landscape.

You are ready to take it further if the plans go ahead and you will be writing to the prime minister if you have too.

You believe that climate change is a myth and that Cornwall should be left as it is. If politicians and scientists want to build wind farms, they can go and do it somewhere else.





Mr. Hedley Penprase

You are 50 years old and you own a nearby farm. Third Wind Ltd is interested in buying off some of your fields to install wind mills. You are not particularly interested in all the environmental issues making the headlines, you are just trying to make ends meet.

The recession has put your farm under pressure and if the price is right, you are quite ready to sell parts of your land to the best offer.

You are hoping that the money they offer will be enough for you to retire so you are hoping that the plans will go ahead.



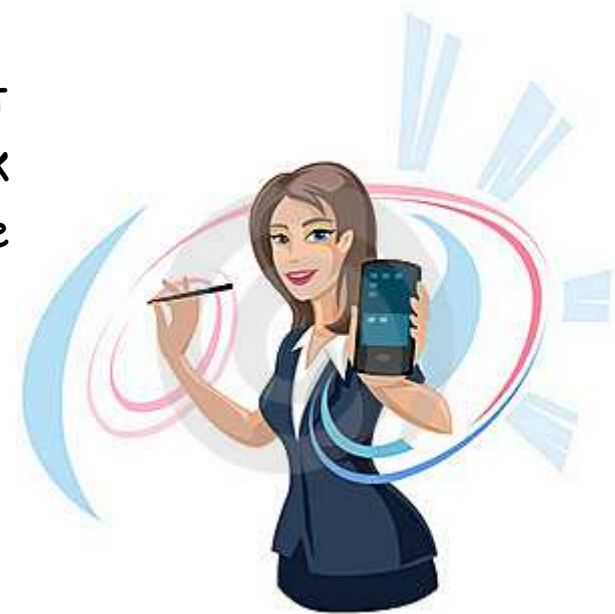


Mrs. Ann Moleyn

You are 29 years old and have just bought a house nearby. After spending several years working in the City, you decided to have a fresh start in the countryside.

Although you feel quite detached from environmental issues and believe that modern civilization means certain sacrifices, you are certainly not ready to have it in your own backyard.

50 windmills in the back garden will definitely not help raising the value of the house and would look terrible when you invite friends to come over in the summer.

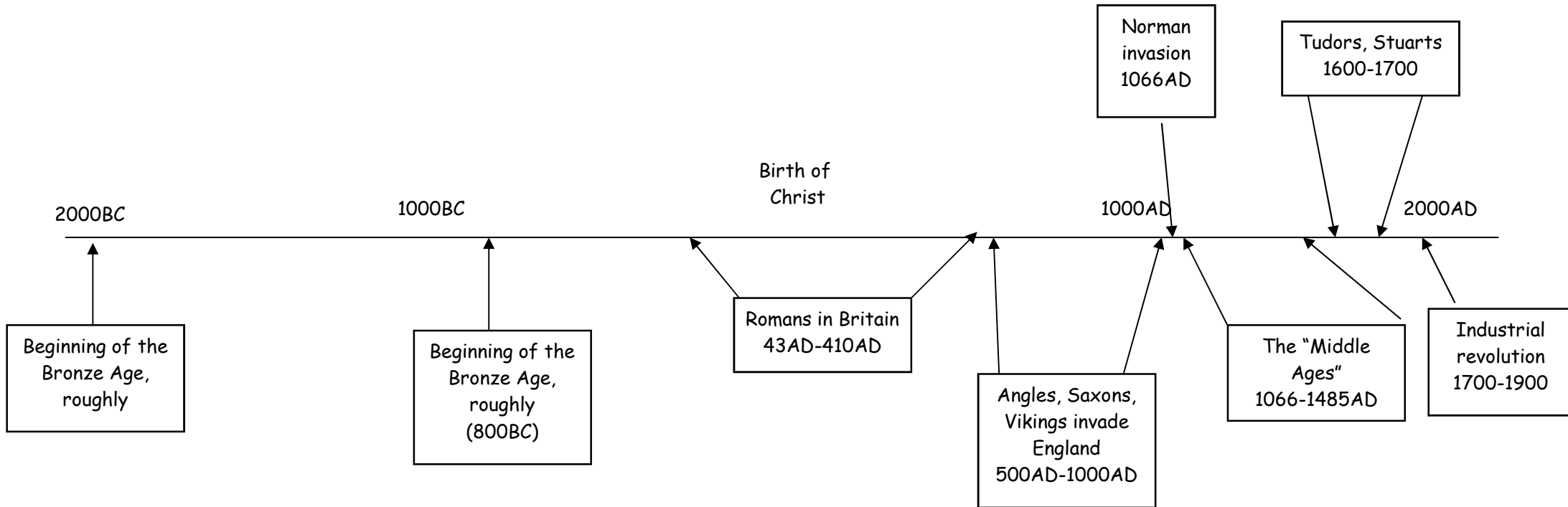


Pre-visit activity: Timeline exercise: make a Castle-an-Dinas timeline






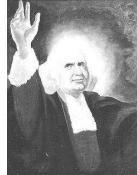


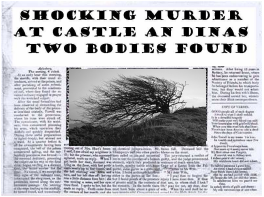






Use the words and pictures on the next page to create a timeline that tells the history of Castle-an-Dinas from the Bronze Age to the present day. It should start around 2000BC and end with today's date. It's probably best to do this on a piece of A3 paper even bigger. Make it as interesting and beautiful to look at as you can.

On this sheet are the dates you should start with, and some of the most important things that were happening at this time in other places.



Pre-visit activity: Timeline exercise: dates/images/line to create a timeline



<p>The fort dates from around the second to third century BC and consists of three ditch and rampart concentric rings, 850 feet above sea level.</p>		<p>From 1916 to 1957 it was the site of Cornwall's largest wolfram mine. Many of the old buildings and workings remain standing.</p>	<p>King Arthur is a legendary British leader who, according to medieval histories, led the defence of Britain against the Saxon invaders in the early 6th century.</p>
 <p>A piece of wolframite</p>	<p>1642-9 For two nights during the English Civil War, Sir Ralph Hopton's Royalist troops camped within the rings of the fort.</p>	 <p>Soldiers of the English Civil War</p>	 <p>A portrait of Samuel Drew</p>
 <p>Sir Ralph Hopton</p>	<p>Traditionally, Castle an Dinas is the hunting lodge (hunting seat) of King Arthur, from which he rode in the Tregoss Moor hunt. A stone in St. Columb allegedly bears the four footprints of his horse made whilst hunting.</p>	<p>Castle an Dinas Wolfram Mine</p> 	<p>In 1904 a young woman was murdered on the site by a jealous lover, he too then took his own life.</p> 
	<p>An extraordinary event that took place at the site was recorded Cornish historian Samuel Drew, a ghost army was seen in the sky above Castle an Dinas around 1798. Samuel Drew (March 6, 1765 - March 29, 1833) was an English Methodist theologian.</p>	<p>Gorlois, according to legend the first husband of Arthur's mother</p> 	<p>In 1671, John Trehenban, from St. Columb Major, was condemned to be starved to death in a cage within the castle's rings for the murder of two girls.</p> 
<p>The earliest written history to mention Castle an Dinas was written by William of Worcester, during his visit to Cornwall in 1478. He noted that legend says that the fort was the place where Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall and husband of King Arthur's mother, met his untimely death.</p>	<p>During the early 1960s it was excavated by a team led by Dr. Bernard Wailes of the University of Pennsylvania.</p> 	<p>A hill fort is an Iron Age fortified enclosure located to exploit a rise in elevation for</p> 	<p>King Arthur, as shown in a stained glass window</p> 



Visit follow-up activity: Designing a visitor centre and booklets for the site

A good visit follow up activity which also encourages students to think about:

Who "owns" the past?
How should sites like this be cared for?
How can a site like this best be presented to visitors?
What do different visitors to the site want from it?



Class is split into groups of four. The groups are given this challenge:

You are the owners of Castle-an-Dinas. You have won Heritage Lottery Funding to design and build a visitor centre to Carn Euny in the next field. This will explain the site to visitors before and after their visit. It can contain a museum, a shop, cafe and toilets, cinema and anything else that helps visitors to enjoy and understand their visit to this site. You have three hours to design this centre and the information leaflet about the site that will be given to each visitor, free of charge.

After three hours, you will have the chance to show your work to the rest of the class. The class will vote on which group has produced the best visitor centre plans, booklet and overall visitor experience.



Visit follow-up activity: Designing an advertising leaflet

Cornwall Heritage Trust wants to attract more visitors to Castle-an-Dinas each year, but here are problems because it is so remote and difficult to find. English Heritage realises that people will only make the effort to visit Castle-an-Dinas if they can be convinced that it's worth visiting.

You work for an advertising agency employed by Cornwall Heritage Trust to produce advertising leaflets for the site. These will be available all over Cornwall, in hotels, caravan sites, tourist information offices, railway stations and places like that. They hope that people will pick them up, read them and decide to visit Castle-an-Dinas.



Your task is to design a leaflet that will make people want to visit the site. The leaflet needs to be:

Attractive

Easy to read

Full of pictures that show people what's at the site

Full of instructions about how to find Castle-an-Dinas.

Some information about the hillfort: what is it, who lived there and what the remains tell us about how people used to live.



After the visit follow up activity: Hot-seating

Hot-seating is a great way of developing a real understanding of something being studied. It works best when people have a good deal of knowledge of a topic; then, the questions asked are more detailed and penetrating and the answers have to be more carefully thought about. Hot-seating is a form of role-play, and everyone is effectively in-role, as one member of the group assumes the position of a key individual and the others ask him or her detailed questions. **Here are some suggestions for the role of the person to be put "in the hot-seat":**

A local person who wants to have the site bought by the government for protection

A government official who wants to roof the whole site in glass and turn it into a living museum

An archaeologist who wants to excavate the hillfort by taking it apart, to find out what it was for

A person who was there when the hillfort was built

The producer of Timeteam who does not think it would make a good place for a Timeteam program me

A man who wants to start tungsten mining at the hillfort.





Public Enquiry role-play: Castle an Dinas is to be knocked down for new road Key Stages 3/4 Geography/Citizenship

A good way of getting students to think about History in a broader way is to look at some of the issues surrounding a site like Castle an Dinas . This activity will help students to think hard about things like

who owns History?

who are sites like Castle an Dinas preserved for, and is it important to do so?

what things deserve to be preserved and why?

who makes decisions about things like that and how are they made?

The role-play takes the form of a public inquiry and debate, with students taking the roles and the final decision being left to a student jury. The following pages contain the role-cards/maps/other information of the sort that a public enquiry would use, plus an explanation of how the event could be managed.

The scenario is that Castle an Dinas is in the way of the new main road to the airport at Newquay, which the government wants to build to relieve pressure on the route.

The basic materials to run this activity are in the pack, though there is no limit to the amount of preparation work that the people in role could undertake when preparing the materials for their presentations.

It is recommended that a site visit forms part of the preparation for this work; this could be done as a "normal" school visit, but it could also be done in role, as part of the "public enquiry" protest, so that even the site visit is a role-play.

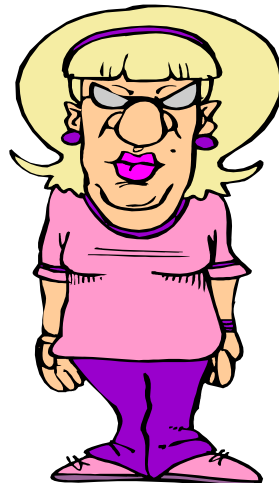
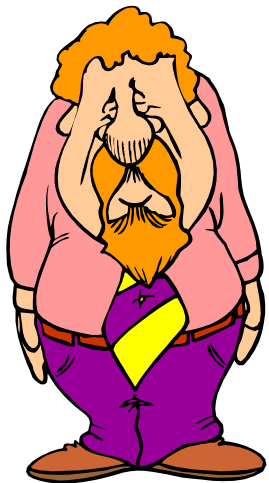
There are enough roles here for 25 people, but it would be easy to add more (for example by giving some of the single roles "assistants" who help with the research and presentations).

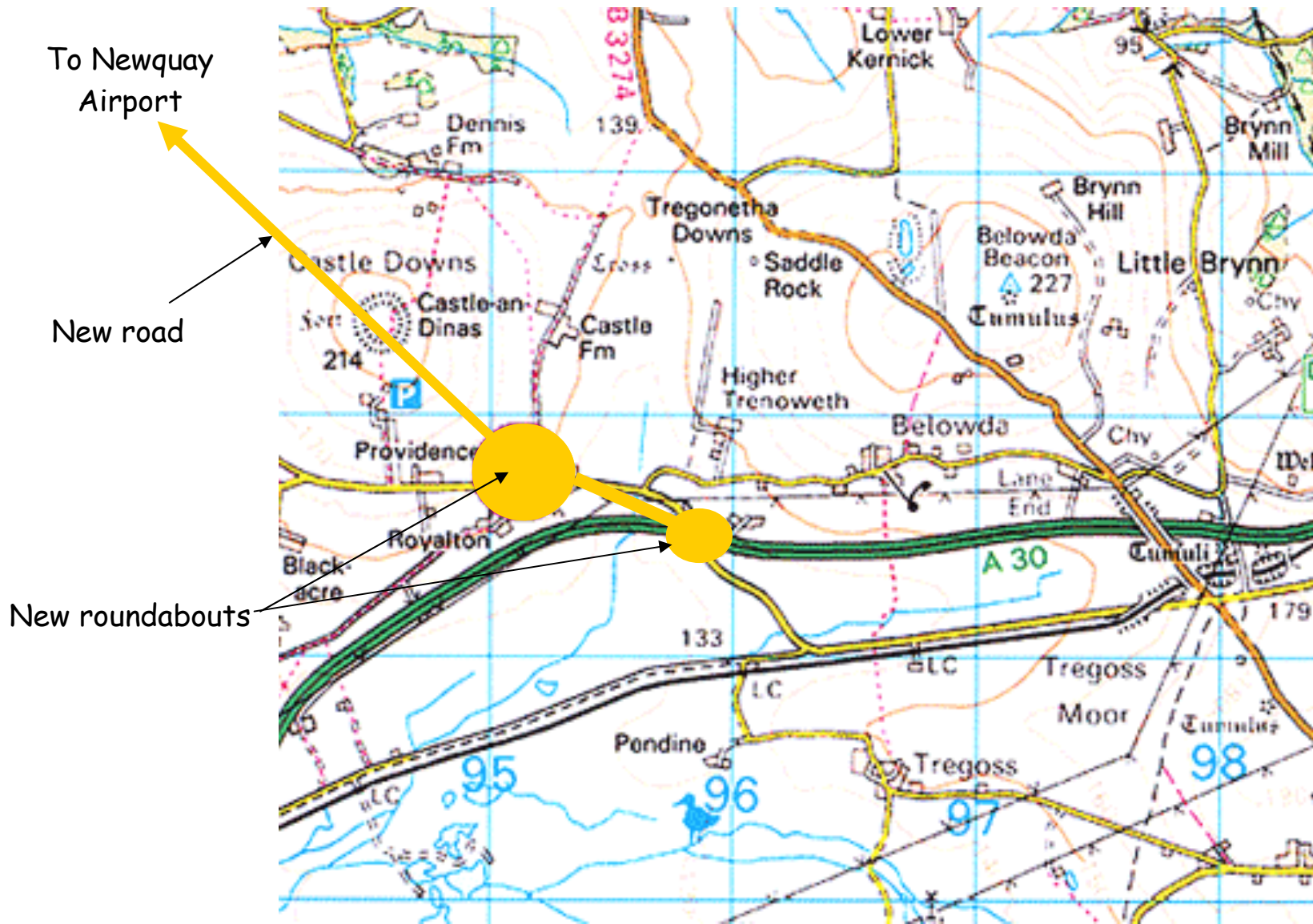





Demolition of Castle an Dinas roleplay

- Pictures of Castle-an-Dinas (from this pack/from the CHT website downloadable Powerpoint files) and from other websites via a Google Images search)
- Information about Castle-an-Dinas (from this pack, from other websites, from the CHT website)
- Maps showing the "proposed route of the new road"
- Tips sheets to help the presenters come up with their main arguments: each presenting group has a tip sheet in this pack

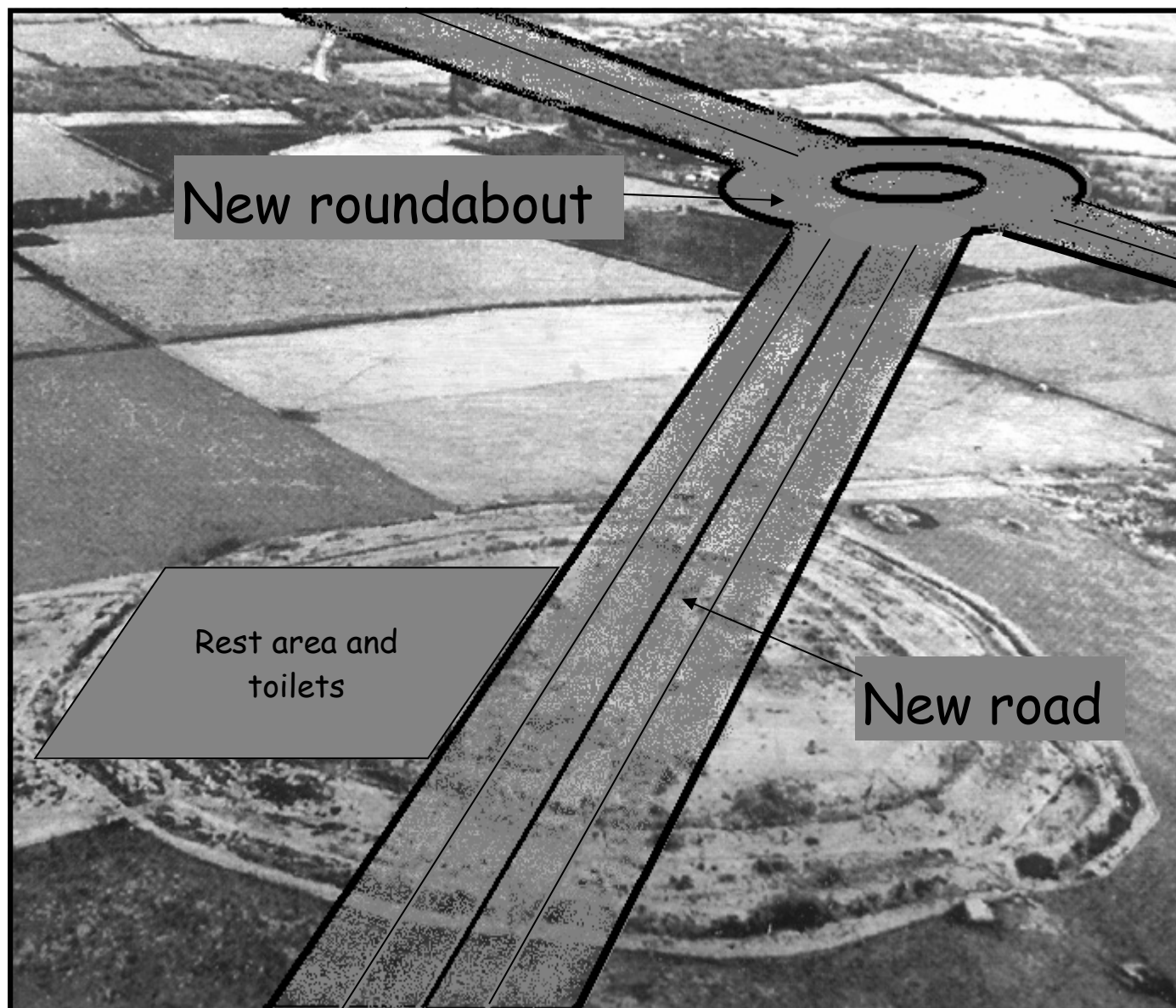




Key
Planned new road 



Artist's impression of how the
new road will look



The national archaeologist who argues against the building of the road (main argument: this is a special site)

You need to make 2 minute presentation that focuses on that idea.



One person

A local farmer who owns the nearby land, who stands to make millions of pounds in compensation if the road is built.

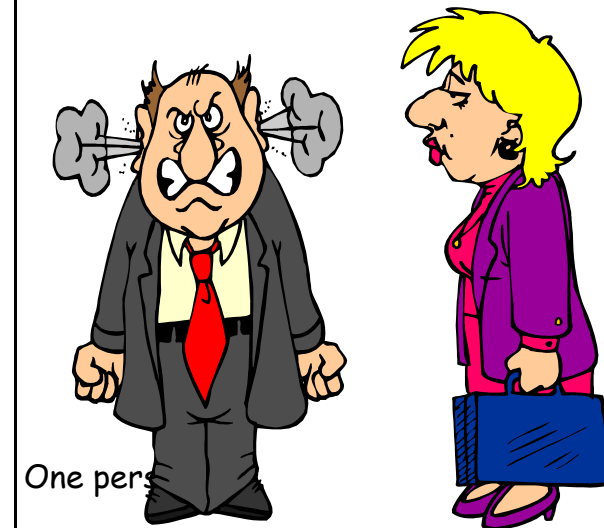
You need to make a short presentation in which this person presents this point of view



One person

A local representative of the tourist industry, who points out the huge benefits of the new road in allowing people to visit Cornwall more easily, so bringing more visitors and money to the county.

You need to make a 2 minute presentation that focuses on that idea.



One person



Demolition of Castle-an-Dinas roleplay role-cards

Member of the jury who sits and listens to the presentations given by the others and then goes with the other jurors to a private place to make the decision about whether the site should be demolished or not.

The jury has to elect its own spokesperson who will manage the discussion and announce the jury's decision to the Public Enquiry when asked to do so by the Chairperson



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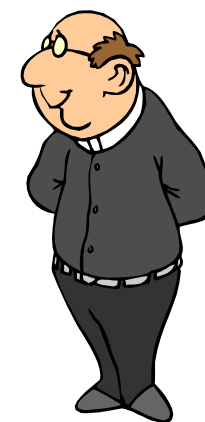
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Demolition of Castle-an-Dinas roleplay role-cards

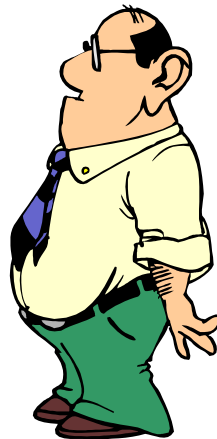
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Demolition of Castle-an-Dinas roleplay role-cards

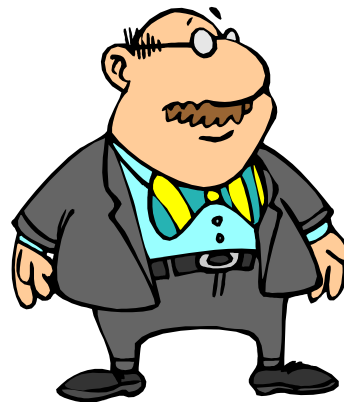
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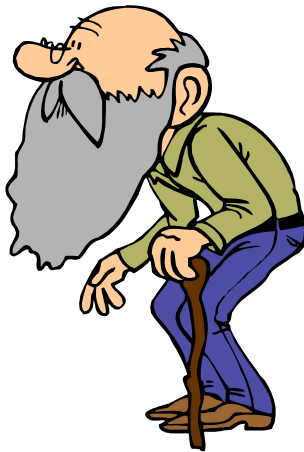




Demolition of Castle-an-Dinas roleplay role-cards

A local historian, who argues that the site should be preserved because of its importance in Cornish history and heritage.

You need to make a 2 minute presentation that focuses on that idea.



One person

A local writer who has included Castle an Dinas in several books, who argues against it being demolished because it is a special site.

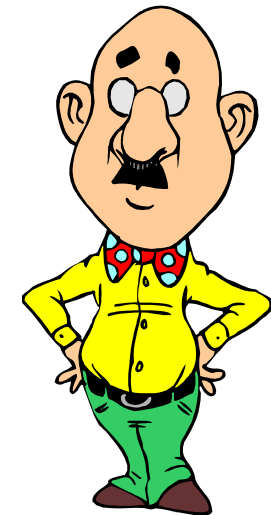
You need to make a 2 minute presentation that focuses on that idea.



One person

Chairperson who administers proceedings, calls each of the presenters to address the jury, makes a brief summing up of the arguments for and against demolition of Castle an Dinas.

After the jury has had its discussion, you have to ask the Jury Spokesperson to announce the result to the public enquiry.



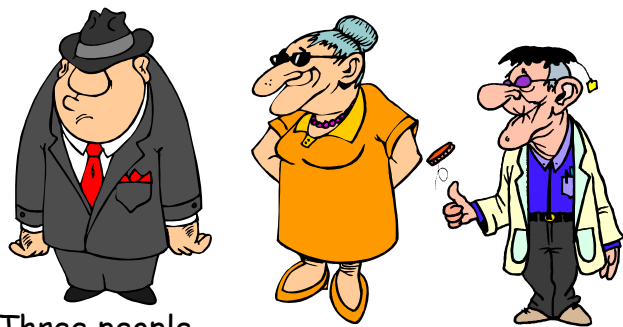
One person

Demolition of Castle-an-Dinas roleplay role-cards



The three government officials do a five minute presentation explaining why the road is needed, what the route is, why this is the best road for the new road, how much of the village will be destroyed by it and why this is felt to be ok

This presentation should/could included maps, a Powerpoint show, hand-outs to the jury etc. etc.



Three people

The three local people make their own 5 minute presentation about their objections to the road being built through the village.

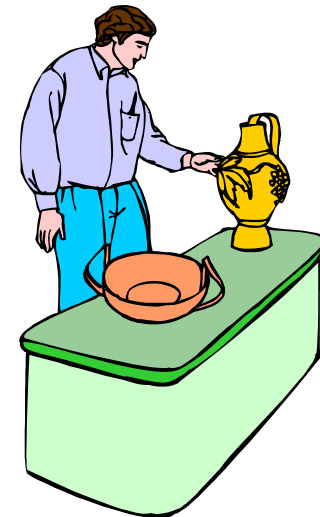
The presentation should include maps, Powerpoints, hand-outs containing ideas that support the preservation of the village in its current state. The three could be a local archaeologist, a local councillor and a local resident.



Three people

The national archaeologist who sees no reason why this site should be preserved (the main argument is that there are other, better places to see similar things, this is not special or unique).

You need to make a 2 minute presentation that focuses on this idea



One person



West Briton & Cornwall Advertiser June 16 1904.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT ST. COLUMB. YOUNG LADY FOUND SHOT

The inhabitants of St. Columb were thrown into considerable excitement on Sunday when it became known that the dead body of a young lady had been discovered at Castle-an-Dinas, situate about 2 ½ miles distant, castle and Castle-an-Dinas is a pyramidal hill at the summit of which are extensive earthworks consisting of three rings or entrenchments built of turf and rough stones, now overgrown with gorse and heather. the outer ring is about eight feet high and inside this hollow is much deeper, and the two inner rings are shaped in the same manner, each being higher than its neighbour, the cavities between them being about equal in depth. It is supposed to be a fort of defence and the eastern and western entrances are still distinct. A magnificent view may be obtained from the top on a clear day, when both the English and Bristol Channels may be seen with the naked eye.

It appears that on Saturday evening two young men named TABB who live at Blackacre, a farm situate on the south side of the Castle observed a young gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, cycling up the main road, with fringes the bottom of the Downs. On reaching the border of the wasteland they dismounted and placed their cycles in the gateway, proceed on foot to the summit of the hill, the while chatting and laughing together. No particular notice was taken of this, as frequently during the summer months visitors ascend to the hill top. On Sunday morning however the two cycles were found in the identical position in which they were left the previous evening, and after removing them to a house nearby, the brothers TABB went in the direction they had seen the couple go towards Castle Rings. After passing the first or outer ring they were horrified to find the body of a young lady which they had not much doubt in believing to be that of the person they saw on the previous evening accompanied by a young man.

A message was dispatched to the police station at St. Columb and on the arrival of Inspector NICHOLLS and P.C. COLLETT it was apparent that a terrible tragedy had been enacted. The body was found lying on its back with the arms crossed over the breast the face horribly disfigured with bullet wounds, there being one through the throat, and two near the right eye, on bullet having penetrated through the left eye

The wounds had the appearance of having been caused by a revolver, held close to the face as the skin and portions of the hair were singed.

The body was removed to St. Columb Police station where it was identified as being that of Miss Jessie RICKARD, aged 17 or 18 years, daughter of Mr. *Pascoe RICKARD of Higher Trenowth farm, St. Columb Major, Meanwhile a search was made for any weapons in the vicinity, but without result, and without traces of the unfortunate young girl's companion.

*(Pascoe Thomas RICKARD died 30 Jan 1913, buried at St. Columb. The RICKARD family originally came from St. Columb Minor)

The Police are pursuing their enquiries, but no arrest has yet been made, and the whereabouts of the young man are not yet known. Great sympathy is on every side expressed towards Mr RICKARD (who is a widower) and his family, they being held in the greatest esteem throughout the whole neighbourhood.

It appears that on Saturday evening Miss RICKARD left her home saying she was going to cycle to St. Mawgan, about three miles distant, to see Miss BERRYMAN a friend. She appears to have met that lady's brother, Charles, who was also cycling. They were seen together in the neighbourhood of Castle-an-Dinas by several persons, including Mr LYNE a School master of St. Columb, and the brothers TABB. As recorded in Mondays issue the latter saw the couple leave the road and go towards the ancient encampment of Castle-an-Dinas leaving their cycles by a hedge inside the first gate, which is approached by the beaten track of the road over some enclosed land about 300 yards distant. From there they went to the first ring of the encampment, formed by earthwork, then into the second ring where they turned to the right, eventually returning to the opening of the ring crossing and entering the ring on the left side. Nothing was seen of either until next morning between eleven and twelve o'clock when the TABBS were taking a stroll over the Castle, were horrified at seeing the dead body of a girl in a grassy spot near the opening of the ring which the couple were last seen to enter.



no confirmation of the statement was forthcoming. The police notice states that BERRYMAN will most likely try and leave the country. This arises no doubt from the statement made by the man himself that he was going to America.

IN MEMORIAM

(JESSIE)

Rest dear maid, where kind friends have laid thee,
May God forgive him who betrayed thee-
To an awful, tragic doom!
Mid thy young life's early bloom.

Tillington, Sussex, June 16th 1904.

W. STREET



John Trehenban

John Trehenban (pronounced TREM-on) (1650 - 1671) of St Columb Major was a murderer, sentenced to imprisonment in a cage at Castle an Dinas and starved to death.

The murder of the two young girls is recorded in the Parish Register like this:

23 June 1671 Anne daughter of John Pollard of this Parish and Loveday Rosevear (aged 17), daughter of Thomas Rosevear of St Enoder were barbarously murdered on the day before in the home of Captain Peter Pollard at the bridge by one John Trehenban the son of Humphrey and Cissily Trehenban of this Parish at about 11 o'clock

Legends attached to the murder

- Trehenban pretended to help in finding the murderer riding on horseback following the bloodhounds. His hat blew off and the dogs wouldn't leave it. Eventually he confessed
- The lane where the dogs picked up the scent is still known as 'Tremons lane'.
- He was placed in a cage which sat on a large rock. This rock is still to be seen and local people used to say that if you ran around this rock fifty times you would hear his chains rattle.
- Tremon begged a passing woman for some food. All she had were a few tallow candles which he ate ravenously.
- According to local historian Arthur Marshel, local people used to refer to a no-gooder as 'a right Tremmon'.



The stone at Castle an Dinas on which the cage stood and Trehenban starved



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Thurley, S and Preston-Jones, A, 1990. *Castle-an-Dinas - its Preservation Above and Below Ground*. English Heritage.

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Tony Brooks *Castle-an-Dinas 1916-1957: Cornwall's Premier Wolfram Mine* Cornish Hillside Publications