



INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title Bodmuni Bypass-Induan Queens (A30) Trunk Road corridor	Details Archaeological Assessment
Road Number A30	Date January 1994
Contractor Cornwall County Council	
County Cornwall	
OS Reference SW95	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 0 Colour 0	

**A REPORT TO
COUNTY HIGHWAYS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE
BODMIN BYPASS-INDIAN QUEENS (A30)
TRUNK ROAD CORRIDOR**

**by Stephen Hartgroves and
Tony Bayfield**

January 1994

Cornwall County Council

INTRODUCTION

The County Surveyor commissioned Cornwall Archaeological Unit to carry out a desk-based assessment of the defined corridor for the proposed A30 Bodmin Bypass to Indian Queens road improvement, as a first stage in the selection of a route for the new road.

The assessment consisted of extracting information from the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record, and plotting sites from Aerial Photographs. No detailed survey or fieldwork was carried out.

Further more detailed assessment will be required before it will be possible to produce a definitive statement on the archaeological content of the area and to define the extent of additional investigation and recording which will be required before construction commences on the new road.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES WITHIN THE ROAD CORRIDOR

The area centred around Goss Moor is particularly rich in evidence for past human activity. An initial desk-based appraisal of the route corridor has identified over 200 sites of archaeological and historic interest representing every period from earliest prehistory up to industrial features of the recent past. All sites and areas are marked on the archaeological constraints map and listed in the accompanying gazetteer.

Prehistoric sites

Probably the earliest evidence for human activity are the flint scatters on Castle-An-Dinas Downs and at Little Innisvath, which represent the debris from stone tool making which is likely to be between 4 and 8 thousand years old. Castilly Henge, a Neolithic ceremonial enclosure on Innis Downs, was constructed around 2500 BC, and placename evidence for stone-rows (ceremonial avenues) and single standing stones indicate the probable locations of other sites of this period of early prehistory.

More numerous are the Bronze-Age burial mounds or *Tumuli*, of which there are twenty-nine possible examples in the corridor. Evidence for Bronze-Age activity also comes from artefacts found within the corridor, of pottery and metalwork including two cauldrons which have been recovered from streamworks in the area, possibly indicating sites of prehistoric tin extraction.

Not until the Iron-Age however does evidence for prehistoric settlements begin to appear, with a major tribal centre within the defences of the hillfort of Castle-An-Dinas lying at the centre of a network of minor defended farmsteads or 'Rounds' (so called because of their characteristic circular form). Again, most of the rounds are indicated by placenames, though a well preserved rampart survives at Demelza.

Early medieval and medieval sites

For the medieval period a much fuller record of settlement and related activities has survived. Early christian sites, including churches, chapels, holy wells, crosses and hospitals are well represented in the corridor, and many of the modern settlements would have been established in the pre-Norman period, even though the first documented references occur during the Norman period, when record-keeping became more commonplace.

Many of the medieval settlements are surrounded by well preserved traces of strip field systems, reflecting medieval farming practices, and incorporating such features as dovecotes and pounds. This can be particularly well appreciated at Tregoss and Belowda, where the settlements and their fields are almost completely surrounded by moorland, and the original extent of the field systems are largely unaffected by pressure from neighbouring farmsteads. This situation affords the opportunity to study the overall layout and development of medieval strip field systems which is rarely encountered in more intensively farmed lowland areas of the county.

As well as strip field systems the area contains good examples of other classes of fields, including the small irregular fields representing piecemeal enclosures of moorland or waste, typified by the fields around Gothers and Carbis, and large regular rectangular fields representing post-medieval enclosures of moorland, as on Castle Downs and north of Roche.

Goss Moor lies at the heart of the medieval Stannary of Blackmoor, which recorded the largest output of tin of all the Stannaries throughout the medieval period. Most of the rough land within the corridor bears traces of tin streaming, and Goss Moor itself is the largest continuous expanse of streamworkings surviving in Britain. The Blackmoor streamworkings have not been surveyed and recorded in any detail, and the area will require particularly careful investigation and survey since it is clear that there is no possible route through the corridor which will not affect some areas of streamworks.

Post-Medieval and Early Modern sites

In the post medieval period the development of new settlements is mainly restricted to the establishment of a few new farms, some from the sub-division of older establishments (eg Higher and Lower Kernick, Higher and Lower Trenoweth) and some sporadic housing along the main road (eg Victoria, Higher Brynn).

Mining of the mineral riches of the area begins in the 18th century, and tin, iron and wolfram mines are all recorded during the 19th and 20th centuries. China clay was exploited from the late 18th century, and other industries in the corridor, many of which will have originated in the medieval period include corn mills, tucking mills, smithies, clay pits, a dyehouse, a smelting house and limekilns.

Transport and communications are represented by early railway routes; the line across Goss Moor formed part of the Treffry Tramway which developed into the Cornwall Minerals Railway, and the A30, formerly a turnpike route, is thought to be aligned on the course of a Roman road.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

Archaeology can be defined as the study of the development of the modern world, its origins and how things come to be as they are today, based on the study of the material remains of past cultures. The landscape is a product of decisions about food, fuel and shelter and is as much a cultural artefact as potsherds and flint tools. In this study, although certain types of sites and areas have been identified as being of particular archaeological significance, the landscape ought to be viewed as a whole, with prehistoric and medieval sites representing earlier episodes in the continuing story of the countryside. From an archaeological perspective, the whole of the landscape is a single continuous archaeological site, and in this respect all change is potentially damaging. The challenge is to manage change to minimise disturbance to the landscape, and to provide protection to important sites and areas.

It will clearly be impossible to construct a road through this corridor without impinging on at least some of the sites which have been shown on the map as being of particular archaeological importance. Apart from discrete sites such as Bronze-Age barrows, holy wells and Medieval settlements, which can generally be avoided by incorporating slight deviations in the route, the major problem which this area throws up is the survival of extensive and important tracts of medieval and post-medieval field systems and streamworks, which are practically continuous across the central section of the corridor.

The value of the fields lies in their variety, good preservation and completeness, and they are the major element of the special character of the area. Little survey or research has focused on the field remains of medieval and post-medieval streamworking. The recovery of Bronze-Age artefacts from early workings may indicate sites of prehistoric tin streaming and this aspect of the archaeology of the area is potentially of the highest importance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The information presented here should be an adequate basis for the selection of a shortlist of possible routes through the area.

An essential component of the continuing road scheme project should be the commissioning of a programme of more detailed field study and evaluation. It would be most cost-effective for this next stage of archaeological assessment to focus on a shortlist of possible routes, once these have emerged from the consultation procedures currently under way. The study should give particular attention to the areas of tin streamworking, and to the medieval fields and settlements. The main function of the study should be to characterise the remains and to recommend what level of additional survey, excavation and recording will be required both before and during the road construction programme for each route.

A30 Goss Moor to Innis Downs Gazetteer

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAU PRN No.	Grade
1	A30 Trunk Road	Possible section of Roman road underlying modern A30 trunk road	SW 9214 5925 - SX 0242 6371	21090 21213	B
2	Toldish	Bronze-Age barrow, alleged site: "Barrow Close" shown on Tithe Map of 1840; feature shown on air photo	SW 925 593	21076	A
3	Gaverigan	Medieval cross, alleged site: "Cross Close" shown on Tithe Map of 1840	929 594	21059	C
4	Goss Moor	Iron-Age/Romano-British round / Post-medieval streamworks	9319 5956	21075	A
5	Toldish Mine	Tin mine working 1873-83, engine house, chimney	924 597	22500	A
6	Ruthvoes	Medieval enclosed strips of an open field system	925 597 - 928 611	21082 21621	B
7	Gaverigan	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1302	934 590	21177	B
8	Gaverigan	Medieval mansion recorded in 1361; carved stone and corbelled head attached to present building	9340 5900	21077	B
9	Gaverigan Bridge	Bridge marked on OS map of 1880	9372 5869	21133	C
10	Cornwall Mineral Railway	Retew extension shown on OS map of 1908	9331 5500 - 9355 5975	21134	B
11	Cornwall Mineral Railway	Built in 1840; tunnel abandoned in 1874; deviation constructed in 1904	SW 923 603 - SX 012 602	21135 21670	B
12	Penrose	Engine house demolished in 1975	9476 5927	21104	C
13	Domellick	Gothers to Domellick tramway in use 1880-1929, carrying coal and clay	9420 5922 - 9595 5895	21176	B
14	Ruthvoes	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1296	925 605	26536	B
15	Ruthvoes	Medieval chapel of St Columba, cemetery; Venton Allen holy well shown on Tithe Map of 1840	9252 6056	21596	B
16	Goss Moor	Post-medieval streamworks shown on the OS map of 1810	948 605	21671	B
17	Ennisworgey	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1201	932 611	21636	B
18	Black-acre	3 mounds shown on OS map of 1963 and visible on air photos: possibly Bronze-age barrows or associated with post-medieval mining	9434 6140	--	A
19	Old Castle-an-Dinas Mine	Tin mine working 1836 and 1851-73.	950 616	21687	A

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAU PRN No.	Grade
20	Tresadern/Trewolvas	Medieval enclosed strips of an open field system shown on OS map of 1880	937 621 - 940 628	21620	B
21	Castle-an-Dinas	Iron-Age/Romano-British hillfort	945 623	21602	S
22	Castle-an-Dinas	Prehistoric flint scatter	9447 6231	21603	A
23	Castle-an-Dinas	Bronze-Age barrow	9457 6234	21605	S
24	Castle-an-Dinas	Bronze-Age barrow	9455 6241	21604	S
25	Castle-an-Dinas	Post-medieval mine working	9469 6218	21606	A
26	Castle-an-Dinas	Quarry shown on the Tithe Map of 1840	9452 6239	21663	C
27	Castle-an-Dinas Mine	Wolfram mine working in 1815 and 1930-50	947 628	21686	A
28	Tregonetha Mine	Iron mine working in 1873-76	952 628	21555	A
29	Tregonetha Downs	Medieval cross-base	9567 6266	21491	S
30	Tregonetha Downs	Medieval chapel, alleged site	9573 6262	21489	B
31	The Cross and Hand	Medieval cross marking boundary between parishes of St Wenn, Roche and St Columb	9573 6261	21490	S
32	Tregonetha Downs	Bronze-Age menhir shown on Lanhydrock Atlas	960 626	21492	B
33	Bosonna	Quarry shown on OS map of 1963	9627 6300	21547	C
34	Kernick	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1363	966 636	21574	B
35	Tregonetha Downs	Quarry shown on OS map of 1880	9634 6259	21544	C
36	Belowda Beacon	Works shown on OS map of 1963 and air photo of 1986: use uncertain	966 626	21560	A
37	Belowda	Medieval enclosed strips of an open field system	961 615	21496	A
38	Belowda	Engine house	9700 6214	--	A
39	Tregoss	Medieval enclosed strips of an open field system	96 60	21495	A
40	Tregoss	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1210	966 604	21568	A
41	Tregoss	Medieval pound, alleged site: fieldname "Poundridge Meadow" shown on Tithe Map of 1840	9653 6054	21497	B
42	Pendine	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1303	959 605	21564	B
43	Pendine	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: placename "dyn"	960 605	21498	A

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAU/PRN No.	Grade
44	Tregoss	Blacksmith shown on OS maps of 1880 and 1963	9663 6046	21552	C
45	Tregoss Mill	Mill shown on the Tithe Map of 1840; marked with mill pond on OS maps of 1880 and 1963	9733 6008	21500	B
46	Tregoss	Medieval/post-medieval enclosure	9734 6017	21499	B
47	Tregoss Moor	Quarry marked on OS map of 1880	9782 6089	21550	C
48	Tregoss Mine	Tin mine working 1868-71	977 616	21557	A
49	Belowda	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1275	966 618	21561	A
50	Belowda	Blacksmith shown on OS map of 1880	9683 6182	21551	C
51	Mill Moor Mine	Mine marked on map of 1847	838 594	41470	A
52	Belowda Beacon	Quarry marked on OS maps of 1880 and 1963	9718 6248	21545	C
53	Belowda Beacon	Bronze-Age barrow group: 2 barrows plus a possible third	971 625	21493	A
54	Little Brynn	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname "The Round" on Tithe Map of 1840	9780 6222	21519	A
55	Little Brynn	Bronze-Age barrow, alleged site: fieldname "Burrow Field" on Tithe Map of 1840	9773 6246	21518	A
56	Demelza Castle	Iron-Age/Romano-British round	9772 6366	21483	S
57	Demelza	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1309	976 637	21573	B
58	St Demelza House	Medieval house recorded in 1750	9775 6375	21482	B
59	Brynn Mill	Mill shown on Tithe Map of 1840; extant, with machinery in 1980	9824 6333	21488	B
60	Little Brynn	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname "Gold Dennis" on Tithe Map of 1840	9810 6266	21517	A
61	Brynn Tye Mine	Tin mine working in 1830-43; extant engine house	981 625	21556	A
62	Little Brynn	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname "The Rounds" on Tithe Map of 1840	9804 6212	21520	A
63	Brynn Mine	Mine working in 1870	989 623	21558	A
64	Brynn	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1244	990 630	21570	B
65	Holy Well	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname "The Round" on Tithe Map of 1840	9842 6186	21516	A

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAU PRN No.	Grade
66	Holy Well	Medieval chapel site	984 616	21514	B
67	Holy Well	Medieval holy well	9850 6173	21515	S
68	Tregoss Moor	Bronze-Age barrow	9804 6145	21501.1	S
69	Tregoss Moor	Bronze-Age barrow	9811 6146	21501.2	A
70	Tregoss Moor	Bronze-Age barrow	9819 6138	21501.3	S
71	Roche	19th century workhouse shown on the Tithe Map of 1840	9810 6099	21502	B
72	Roche	Bronze-Age barrow	9821 6079	21503	S
73	Roche	Blacksmith shown on OS map of 1908	9860 6012	21553	C
74	Roche	Bronze-Age menhir, originally at Longstone Downs	9867 6012	21505	A
75	Enniscaven	Bronze-Age menhir, alleged site: fieldname "Mencars Meadow" on Tithe Map of 1840	9632 5944	19856	A
76	Goss Moor	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname "The Round" on Tithe Map of 1840	9570 5911	19860	A
77	Enniscaven	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1201; associated medieval field system	965 594	19945	B
78	Enniscaven	Bronze-Age barrow, alleged site: fieldname "Berries Close" on Tithe Map of 1840	968 597	19854	A
79	Retallick	Medieval settlement first recorded in the 12th century	973 592	19969	B
80	Retallick	Wheelpit	9734 5926	19969.1	B
81	Retallick	Millpool and leat	9740 5917	19969.2	B
82	Gilley Mill	Mill shown on OS map of 1880; extant wheelpit	9780 5944	19812	B
83	Dyehouse Mine	Iron mine working 1858 and 1866-68	980 597	19932	A
84	Dyehouse	Medieval/post-medieval streamworks	9800 5972	19932.1	A
85	Dyehouse	Dye house marked on OS map of 1810 and Tithe Map of 1840	9798 5977	19826	B
86	Trerank	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1260	983 594	19973	B
87	Trerank	Medieval cross, now in vicarage garden, Roche (Site 91)	9861 5941	19835	C
88	Roche	Medieval/post-medieval smelting house; tin ingot and coins found in 1835	982 598	19836	A
89	Roche	Bronze-Age barrow opened in 1835; bronze pick-axe and spearheads found	982 598	19867	A

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAUPRN No.	Grade
90	Roche	Medieval wheel-headed cross	9873 5998	19829	A
91	Roche	Medieval cross originally at Trerank (Site 87)	9865 6000	19829	A
92	Roche	Blacksmith marked on OS map of 1880	9876 5998	19914	C
93	Roche	Blacksmith marked on OS map of 1880	9879 5998	33125	C
94	Roche	Blacksmith marked on OS maps of 1908 and 1963	9879 5990	19915	C
95	Roche	Medieval/post-medieval pound shown on Tithe Map of 1840	9883 5985	19838	C
96	Roche Parish Church	Mainly 15th century building with some Norman remains	9880 5977	19830.2	S
97	Roche Parish Church	Medieval wheel-headed cross	988 597	19936	A
98	Tower Consols Mine	Mine in operation before 1841; re-worked for iron in 1850s and 1873	9910 5960	19839	S
99	Roche Rock	Medieval chapel built in 1409; associated medieval field system	9912 5951	19840	A
100	St Gomonda's Well	Medieval holy well	9916 5927	19868	A
101	Tresaize	Cropmark showing as dark ring on air photo	9999 5960	33126	C
102	Carbis	Blacksmith shown on OS map of 1880	999 597	19924	A
103	Cornubia Mine	Tin mine working in 1860-65 and 1872-74	999 597	19958	B
104	Carbis	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1260	987 600	19971	B
105	Roche	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1201	993 600	19972	B
106	Tregarrick	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1250	9938 6008	21506	B
107	Tregarrick	Early-medieval manor house site	996 604	21567	B
108	Tregonhay	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1293	997 604	21507	B
109	Tregonhay	Medieval chapel licensed in 1428	997 604	21508	B
110	Tregonhay	Medieval cross-base site	9245 6078	21509	B
111	Trebilcock	Hospital, alleged site: fieldname "Hospital" on Tithe Map of 1840	992 609	21566	B
112	Trebilcock	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1250	992 609	21510	B
113	Trebilcock	Medieval cross-base site	998 612	21569	B
114	Trenowner	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1270	9985 6125	21512	B
115	Trenowner	Medieval mansion site			

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAU PRN No.	Grade
116	Trenowner	Medieval cross-base site	998 613	21511	B
117	Penstraze	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1290	993 615	21565	B
118	Roche Station	Lime kiln	9904 6149	21513	B
119	Roche Station	Railway station shown on OS map of 1880	9898 6150	21559	B
120	Higher Brynn	Bronze-Age menhir site recorded in 1915	997 620	21521	A
121	Higher Brynn	Bronze-Age menhir site recorded in 1915	998 621	21522	A
122	Great Brynn	Bronze-Age pottery found in 1795	991 633	21486	A
123	Great Brynn	Medieval mansion house recorded in 1480	9910 6338	21487	B
124	Inchs	Medieval cross	9952 6370	21485	S
125	Hendra	Quarry shown on OS map of 1880	9905 6401	21549	C
126	Rosewarrick Mine	Mine working in 1845 and 1856-70	SX 006 640	21322	A
127	Colbiggan Mine	Mine working in 1845, 1855 and 1874 for iron	007 637	21304	A
128	Colbiggan	Medieval pound, alleged site: fieldname "Pound Close" on Tithe Map of 1840	0095 6337	21214	C
129	Colbiggan	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1288	009 629	21355	B
130	Lower Harros	Medieval tucking mill recorded in 1270; fieldname "Tuck Mill" shown on Tithe Map of 1840	010 617	21230	B
131	Burney House Mine	Iron and tin mine working 1873-74	005 618	21318	A
132	Tremodrett	Medieval pound, alleged site: fieldname "Pound Meadow" on Tithe Map of 1840	0036 6139	21233	C
133	Tremodrett	Medieval chapel	0032 6128	21232	B
134	Tremodrett	Medieval culver house site	003 612	21234	B
135	Tremodrett	Medieval/post-medieval mill	0043 6120	21231	B
136	Tremodrett	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1086	004 611	21359	B
137	Tremodrett	Medieval manor house site and chapel recorded in 1242	0041 6117	21235	B
138	Chillbrook	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1270	002 611	21354	B
139	Tremodrett Mill	Medieval mill and pond	0045 6099	21236	B
140	Polisks	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1250	007 608	21358	B

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAU PRN No.	Grade
141	Polskeys	Medieval pound, alleged site: fieldname "Pound Park" on Tithe Map of 1840	010 607	21237	C
142	Criggan	Quarry shown on OS map of 1880	0079 6153	21288	C
143	Rosemellyn	Blacksmith shown on OS map of 1880	0069 6008	21287	C
144	Carbis Mill	Mill shown on Tithe Map of 1840; building and wheelpit extant	0020 5975	20001	B
145	Rosemellyn	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1239	004 598	20170	B
146	Rosemellyn	China clay works opened in 1873; pan kiln, processing area	0061 5975	20079	A
147	Criggan	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1250	013 606	21356	B
148	Criggan	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site; placename "Keregan" in 1250	013 606	21238	A
149	Criggan	China clay works shown on OS map of 1908	0115 6068	21289	A
150	Criggan Mine	Tin mine working in 1837-39, 1870s and 1882-85	014 609	21291	A
151	Criggan Mine	Engines houses	0120 6073 0134 6049 0126 6048	21291	A
152	Criggan	Sand pit shown on OS map of 1908	0150 6102	21290	C
153	Savath	China clay works closed in 1873	020 613	21273	A
154	Savath	2 Bronze-Age bronze cauldrons found in streamworks in 1792	020 613	21286	A
155	Great Innisvath	Medieval church, alleged site: fieldnames "Church Park" and "Lower Church Park"	0204 6177	21229	A
156	Harros	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1292; associated medieval field system	050 610	21348	B
157	Colbiggan	Bronze-Age barrow	0123 6326	21207	A
158	Rosewarrick	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1201	013 639	21337	B
159	Higher Rosewarrick	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1294	017 636	21338	B
160	Westdowns Mine	Iron mine shown on OS map of 1880; magazine	027 636	21305	A
161	Higher Innis	Quarry shown on OS map of 1880	0260 6249	21299	C
162	Higher Innis	Medieval/post-medieval chapel recorded in 1840; Quaker cemetery	0264 6217	21215	B
163	Castle Hill	Bronze-Age barrow	0283 6258	21216	S
164	Castle Hill	Group of 3 Bronze-age barrows recorded in 1696, visible on air photos	031 627	21252	A

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAU PRN No.	Grade
165	Castle Hill	Bronze-age ring cairn excavated in 1976	0318 6269	21218	A
166	Castle Hill	Prehistoric stone row site	0314 6275	21261	A
167	Castilly Henge	Neolithic henge excavated in 1962-63; flint flakes; medieval re-use as a plen-an-gwarry; 17th century re-use as a civil war battery	0311 6274	21217	S
168	Castle Hill	Group of 3 or 4 Bronze-age barrows, now visible on air photos	029 628	21256	A
169	Castle Hill	Medieval cross, alleged site: "White Pits Cross" shown on Lanhydrock Atlas	0293 6305	21266	B
170	Castle Hill	Medieval cross, alleged site: "White Pits Cross" shown on Lanhydrock Atlas	0295 6295	21267	B
171	Castle Hill	Undated ditch found in 1974 during road works	0304 6312	21283	B
172	Castle Hill	Bronze-age cist destroyed in 1974 during road works	0305 6314	21284	B
173	Trescoll	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: placename "Kerris" on Lanhydrock Atlas	032 618	21263	A
174	Trescoll	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1327	030 617	21351	B
175	Trescoll	Medieval pillory, alleged site: fieldname "Pillory ring"	0302 6196	21226	C
176	Lockengate	Medieval church, alleged site: fieldname "Church Park"	031 615	21225	A
177	Trescoll	Sand pit shown on OS map of 1908	0278 6168	21292	C
178	Little Innisvath	Prehistoric flint scatter	0212 6113	21228	A
179	Ennisworgey	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	SW 936 609	--	A
180	Demelza/Little Brynn	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	983 627	--	A
181	Tregonetha Downs	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	959 629	--	A
182	Tregonetha Downs	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	962 625	--	A
183	Goss Moor	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	95 60	--	A
184	Deep Tye	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	940 605	--	A
185	Deep Tye	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	942 605	--	A
186	Goss Moor	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	948 608	--	A
187	Tresadern	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	935 622	--	A
188	Brynn Hill	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	972 632	--	A
189	Kernick	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	973 635	--	A

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR	CAU PRN No.	Grade
190	Bosconna	Abandoned post-medieval settlement	965 632	--	B
191	Bosconna	Abandoned industrial complex	966 630	--	B
192	Belowda Beacon	Surface mining, openworks, visible on air photo of 1967	972 625	--	A
193	Belowda	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	965 611	--	A
194	Retire Common	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	003 632	--	A
195	Mount Pleasant	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	006 623	--	A
196	Carbis	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	003 603	--	A
197	Rosevath	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	021 617	--	A
198	Gaverigan	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	931 588	--	A
199	Rosemellyn	Streamworks visible on air photo of 1967	0037 5974	27741	A
200	Rosemellyn	Iron-Age/Romano-British round	0060 6015	27695	A
201	Polskeys	Abandoned medieval hamlet first recorded in 1250	0100 6044	27697	B
202	Ennisvath	Barrow, alleged site	0216 6134	27707	A