



A 30 Plusha Junction, Cornwall

Archaeological Assessment



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

A30 Plusha Junction, Cornwall

Archaeological Assessment

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Cormac Consultancy and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Dr Andy Jones

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



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Cover illustration

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1809 1 inch to the mile map showing the medieval settlements of Trecorner and Blackaton, to the north of Plusha.

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Abbreviations

AEL	Anciently Enclosed Land
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
MEL	Modern Enclosed Land
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
REL	Recently Enclosed Land

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, was commissioned by Cormac Consultancy in September 2014 to undertake a rapid archaeological assessment ahead of proposed improvements on the A30/B3257 junction at Plusha, on the borders of Altarnun and Lewannick parishes in Cornwall. The assessment comprises a rapid desk-based study intended as a scoping document to assist future planning considerations.

The study area surrounding the A30 Plusha junction falls within an area of historic farmland and farming settlement dating back at least as far as the medieval period. Sections of the study area to the south of the A30 junction at Plusha fall within land characterised through Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' – typically land that has been continually farmed since prehistory and whose boundary arrangements were reorganised to a substantial degree during the medieval period. AEL frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating from the medieval and earlier periods and it is typical for patterns of present day enclosure to fossilise older boundary elements of prehistoric and Romano-British land organisation.

Some sections of the study area to the north of the A30 Plusha junction fall within land characterised through Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as 'Recently Enclosed Land (REL) or 'Modern Enclosed Land' (MEL), respectively land (typically upland ground) that has been enclosed during the 17th to 19th centuries or land that has been enclosed during the 20th century. However, these categories can also include medieval farmland that has been substantially altered through later enclosure, as is indicated by some of the fields and field boundaries at Blackaton and Trecorner (both documented as early as the 13th century), in the north of the study area. A small area of open downland may have existed to the southwest of Trecorner into the early 19th century and a later 19th century account documents a possible Bronze Age barrow in this area, probably closely adjacent to the A30 trunk road.

Previous archaeological assessment of this area noted potential evidence for settlement remains at Blackaton that may relate to the medieval farmstead. Although there is some evidence for late prehistoric settlement to the north of the study area, at Trecorner and Cargelly, none is currently documented within the study area itself. There may be some suggestion for this to be focussed around the hilltop at Blackaton, based on mapping and aerial photographic evidence, but this is not confirmed.

The results of the desk based study suggest that the greatest archaeological sensitivity may lie to the north of the A30 road corridor, in the vicinity of the medieval farmsteads of Trecorner and Blackaton, and possibly Strylands. The potential existence of a Bronze Age barrow in this vicinity increases this sensitivity, although its precise location is not currently known. The report recommends that future development or road improvements avoid these areas where possible.

Given that much of the study area may comprise medieval or older farmland, even where this has been substantially altered, there is good potential for surviving below ground remains associated with medieval or earlier settlement activity, even where this is not otherwise documented. It is likely, therefore, that a programme of targeted archaeological evaluation and recording would be recommended ahead of any development work within the study area.

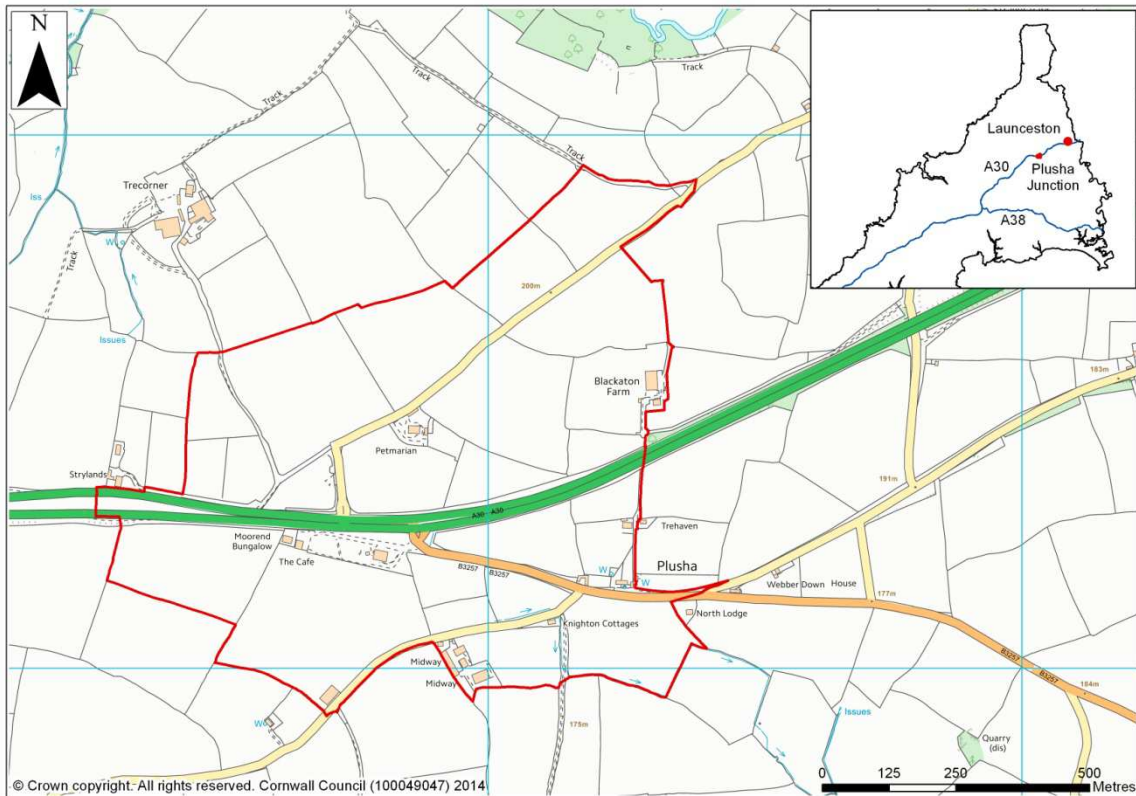


Fig 1 Location map and site extent

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, was commissioned by Cormac Consultancy in September 2014 to undertake an Archaeological Assessment ahead of proposed improvements on the A30/B3257 junction at Plusha. The assessment comprises a rapid desk-based study intended as a scoping document to assist future planning considerations.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the impacts of proposed junction improvements to the A30 junction at Plusha, situated on the parish boundaries of Altarnun and Lewannick.

The overall project aims are to:

- Collect and report on archaeological information for the identified study area in which Plusha junction is located in order to determine the potential direct impacts on upstanding and sub-surface archaeology within its footprint.
- To recommend any mitigation measures which might be required by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) to offset or mitigate any determinable impacts on the site.

The site specific project aims are to:

- Carry out a rapid desk-based assessment to collate information from historic maps and data sources such as Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), remote survey and the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER).
- Produce a report in respect of these.

- Inform where areas of particular sensitivity may be located and where archaeological recording or other mitigation is recommended should development work be proposed in the vicinity of these.

The objective of the project is to produce a report setting out the likely range of impacts of the development on heritage assets within the study area and to advise where recommendations to the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council, might be required relating to future proposed development.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER
- Images of England online listed buildings database.
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 8.1).
- Existing reports (see Section 8.2).

2.3.2 Post-assessment archiving

On completion of the project and following review with the CAU Project Manager the results of the study will be collated as an archive in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006*. The site archive will initially be stored at ReStore, with the eventual aim of deposition at Cornwall Record Office.

An archive report (this report) has been produced and supplied to the Client. This report will be lodged in digital form with the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), to the Courtney Library of the Royal Cornwall Museum and to the Cornish Studies Library. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record has been made covering this project.

3 Location and setting

The proposed development site at Plusha Junction flanks the main A30 trunk road through Cornwall at Plusha in north Cornwall, located around 9.3 km to the southwest of Launceston (Figs 1 and 8). The study area (approximately 71 Ha) is centred at SX 24885 80343 and incorporates the current junction of the A30 with the B3257 towards Callington. The current A30 road junction is located around 182m OD, the surrounding landscape character either side of the main road corridor typically one of rolling hills and steep-sided valleys on the eastern fringes of Bodmin Moor. Scattered hamlets and farmsteads are characteristically situated amongst predominantly pastoral fields and pockets of woodland, linked by narrow winding lanes. The predominant underlying geology comprises Carboniferous period sandstones and argillaceous rock. Around the granite intrusions of Bodmin Moor and Bolventor to the east these have metamorphosed to form areas of harder rocks intermixed with softer regional killas. Soils are typically acidic and well-drained brown earths (Lawson Jones 1998, 7).

The study area for the proposed A30 junction improvements is located to the west of Plusha, a loosely dispersed 19th century development of settlement around the junction of two historic routeways shown to have existed in some form at least as early as Martyn's map of Cornwall dated to 1748 (Fig 2) and is shown on the first edition OS map of 1809 (Fig 3). The northernmost of these ran from northwest to southeast between Five Lanes and Callington and now forms a section of the current B3257. The

study area sits within a relatively high shallow basin between the surrounding hilltops and valley ridgeways and the main A30 trunk road currently cuts across this depression through its centre.

The medieval settlement of Blackaton (MCO13402) is situated just within the eastern boundary of the study area; the settlement name is of English origin, referring to a black or dark hill (Lawson Jones 1998, 22). The settlement is first recorded in 1261 and is shown on Martyn's map of 1748 (Fig 2). The medieval settlement of Trecorner (MCO17122), first recorded as 'Tregornou' in 1262, is situated beyond the study area to the northwest but the Tithe apportionment for Altarnun parish indicates that the land holdings of Trecorner extend into the northwest of the study area. Settlement at Strylands (MCO16921), immediately west of the study area, may also have a medieval origin, having been first recorded in 1464. The Tithe apportionment for Altarnun parish does not record a house or farmstead at Strylands, although a single building, probably a field barn, is shown on the Tithe map (Fig 4). The present farmstead may take its name from the original settlement of Strylands but the location of this may have shifted from its original point of origin or experienced a phase of abandonment and subsequent resettlement during the later 19th century (Lawson Jones 1998, 23-24).

The morphology of field enclosure in the northwest of the study area has been characterised through Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as part 'Farmland: Post-medieval', potentially upland ground taken into enclosure typically between the 17th to 19th centuries and part 'Farmland: C20', land enclosed during the 20th century or, often, medieval farmland substantially altered during this period (Fig 9). The HLC project was originally a rapid assessment undertaken at a scale of 1:25000 and a finer grain analysis would likely indicate that much of the farmland in the vicinity of Trecorner and Strylands in fact derives from medieval farmland that has been much altered by later enclosure. The Tithe map for Altarnun parish indicates several field boundaries at Trecorner that have since been removed. Conversely, a number of field boundaries at Strylands appear to have been added since the time of the Tithe map (1843); the process of altered enclosure was probably ongoing from around the 17th century.

In contrast, the farmland in the southeast of the study area, at Blackaton and around Plusha, is characterised by HLC as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL), characteristically land within ancient agricultural heartland, predominantly lowland ground, which has typically been farmed continuously since later prehistory (Fig 9). It is not uncommon for the pattern of enclosure within land of this character type to partially fossilise older enclosure boundaries and alignments of late prehistoric or Romano-British date that may have been substantially reorganised by the medieval period.

Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) also frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating from the medieval period and earlier. Although there is currently no evidence for such remains within the study area, an undated banked curvilinear enclosure (MCO47346) around 230m in diameter is visible as a cropmark in a field around 140m to the north of Trecorner and has been recorded by the National Mapping Programme (NMP), which maps archaeological features visible on aerial photographs (Figs 10 and 11). The enclosure is likely to be of late prehistoric or Romano-British origin and represent an enclosed farming settlement, or 'round'. Another probable round (MC7726) is identified at Cargelly, around 2.5km to the north of the A30 Plusha junction; the Cornish place-name element *car* in Cargelly is also indicative of an enclosed and/or fortified late prehistoric/Romano-British settlement in this vicinity. Both enclosures are likely to be settlement related and both appear to have been closely respected by the development of a medieval settlement by the 13th to 14th centuries; Cargelly (MCO13754) is first recorded in 1332.

4 Designations, policies and guidance

4.1 National

4.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

There are no Scheduled monuments within the study area

4.1.2 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The following paragraphs within the above document frame planning policy relating to the Historic Environment and considered relevant to this assessment:

128 *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

132. *When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

133. *Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

134. *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.*

135. *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

139. *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*

4.2 Regional/county

None apply within the site

4.3 Local

4.3.1 Listed Buildings

Sites are numbered (Fig 13) and included in a gazetteer (Appendix 1)

Meadowside and an adjoining house to the east (**Site 4**) are located within the eastern boundary of the study area at Plusha. The buildings are probably 18th century in origin and are both Grade II Listed buildings (Fig 12).

Immediately outside and adjacent to the study area to the west is a Grade II Listed milestone (**Site 8**) at Strylands, whilst immediately outside and adjacent to the study area to the east is a Grade II Listed milestone (**Site 5**) at Plusha,

4.3.2 Hedgerow Regulations

Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 state that should it be intended to partially or totally remove a hedgerow found to be significant under historic criteria (incorporating an archaeological feature and/or recorded on mapping of the mid-19th century or earlier), the Local Planning Authority must be notified, and may issue a 'hedgerow retention notice' prohibiting removal if it is judged to be important.

5 Site history

Sites are numbered (Fig 13) and included in a gazetteer (**Appendix 1**)

The study area incorporating the A30 Plusha junction was probably historically an area of ancient farmland, possibly having some more open areas of upland pasture along its northwestern fringes at Trecorner (**Site 9**) and with wetter marshland and meadow at Plusha itself; the name Plusha likely derives from the word 'plashy', meaning wet or marshy, and several enclosures at Plusha are recorded in the Tithe apportionment for Lewannick parish as having names such as 'Homer Plushes' and 'Middle North Plushes'. There is still surviving evidence for the sinuous field boundaries and smaller irregular field shapes characteristic of medieval open fields farmed communally in strips. These are particularly evident in the northeast of the study area at Blackaton (**Site 2**) and Plusha (**Site 3**) (Fig 13).

Elsewhere in the study area many of the fields are larger with straighter boundaries. This morphology is often characteristic of later enclosure, typically between the 17th to 19th centuries, but within the study area probably disguises an earlier pattern of medieval enclosure that has been substantially altered during this period. There is evidence that field boundaries were still being removed at the time of the Tithe maps for Altarnun (1843) and Lewannick (1839) parishes, whilst at Strylands, in the west of the study areas, field boundaries were added at some point between the making of the Tithe map and the later OS c1880 map (Figs 4 and 5) to create smaller regular enclosures. This probably coincided with the reoccupation of Strylands and the construction of the 19th century farmhouse.

An archaeological study (Lawson Jones 1998) ahead of the construction of the current A30 Plusha junction recorded that the medieval settlement of Blackaton (**Site 1**) was much altered during the 19th century and had clearly suffered some shrinkage by the late 20th century. A walkover of the site for that study indicated concentrations of stone, pottery and roof slate within a raised area of field immediately west of the current farmstead at Blackaton (*ibid*, 23). This spread of domestic material was probably the result of post-medieval manuring activity but may have derived from earlier buildings or settlement activity in the vicinity of the current farmstead. There is therefore significant archaeological potential in this area for evidence pertaining to earlier settlement at Blackaton. This may also be the case for Trecorner, to the north, but the main farmstead at Trecorner lies beyond the study area and should not be impacted by proposed development works on the A30 junction.

At Plusha, the loose core of settlement around the road junction has largely developed from the late 19th century onwards. Two adjoined 18th century (Grade II Listed) buildings at Meadowside (**Site 4**) are recorded on the 1839 Tithe map for Lewannick parish as part of the Blackaton holdings, along with the parcel of fields immediately to the north. The fields at Plusha with 'Plushes' field names stand in a small group to the west of Plusha (Fig 4) and are recorded in the Altarnun Tithe apportionment as part of the holdings for Trevage Mills, beyond the study area to the west. The land use of these and adjacent enclosures at Plusha is recorded in the Tithe apportionments for both Altarnun and Lewannick as a mixture of meadow and occasional arable, indicating the wetter marshy land suggested by the 'Plushes' field names and, as mentioned above, probably the origin for the Plusha place-name itself. Land use generally across the study area is recorded in the Tithe apportionments for Altarnun and Lewannick as a mixture of pasture and arable, probably indicative of a form of land husbandry characteristic of Cornwall, ley husbandry, which was based around a particular rotation of cultivated and fallow land.

There is currently no certain evidence for activity prior to the medieval period within the study area incorporating the A30 Plusha junction, although the cropmark evidence for the banked curvilinear enclosure (**Site 10**) at Trecorner and the probable round further to the north at Cargelly, indicate the potential for further settlements of this type within the vicinity. It is possible that the settlement of Blackaton (**Site 1**), in particular, may have earlier origins, yet to be shown; the name 'Blackaton', or 'black hill', may refer to the nature of the hilltop to its immediate northwest. The hill is bordered in the southwest by a curvilinear boundary that may simply reflect medieval field enclosure (**Site 2**) but could also potentially respect an earlier settlement-related enclosure boundary. Blackened or darkened soils are often an indicator of past human activity and it is not uncommon for field names to be given names such as 'Blacklands' where such evidence remains visible. It is possible that such evidence existed at Blackaton by the time the medieval settlement developed, although this remains conjectural at present.

There is, however, a documentary record of a Bronze Age barrow (**Site 6**) at Plusha, taken from an 1852 account by Richard Thomas in the West Briton newspaper; 'About two miles east of Five-Lanes, about a furlong west of Plashy-Cross, a little north of the turnpike road is Tregoner barrow, diameter 50 feet, formed of earth and quartz stones; great part of which has been taken away'. The Cornwall and Scilly HER places the approximate site of Tregoner Barrow (MCO56602) within a field to the north of the A30 Plusha junction (Fig 11). This enclosure is recorded as 'Down' in the Altarnun Tithe apportionment, which suggests it was an area of later enclosure, its 19th century land use being fir plantation. Such an elevated area might potentially have been a suitable location for a Bronze Age barrow, of which there are numerous examples along the route of the A30 trunk road, the line of which probably respects sections of an ancient trackway along the spine of Cornwall from the northeast. The enclosure shown on the 1843 Tithe map for Altarnun is now truncated to the south by the A30 trunk road and if there was a barrow in this vicinity the construction of the road may already have destroyed any visible evidence for this. Future development of the road corridor within

the study area could potentially expose surviving below ground evidence for the barrow, however, if its location was sufficiently close to the current road extent.

6 Significance

It is considered likely that there would be significant archaeological potential for surviving below-ground remains relating to the medieval settlement of Blackaton, and possibly Strylands where this fell within the extent of the study area. Such evidence might include structural and/or artefactual remains associated with domestic and agricultural buildings as well as former field and enclosure boundaries and trackways. The significance of such evidence would be to increase our understanding of the form and function of medieval and post-medieval farming settlement in Cornwall and the patterns of land enclosure and agricultural practices. There may be evidence of earlier settlement in the vicinity of Blackaton, particularly focussed around the hilltop to the northwest. If this was to be shown it would be highly significant to our understanding of settlement transition between the late prehistoric (typically Late Iron Age and Roman-British) and early medieval (typically late 5th to 11th century) periods in Cornwall.

Evidence of medieval settlement is less likely to the south of the current A30 at Plusha, where settlement largely appears to date from the 19th century onwards, but there may be greater preservation of the medieval pattern of enclosure in this area. The characterisation of this section of land within the study area as medieval farmland, or 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL) also reflects its potential to contain buried archaeological remains pertaining to pre medieval settlement, even where there is no other evidence to suggest this, documentary or otherwise. This has been previously shown for land characterised by HLC as AEL in other areas of Cornwall; at Tremough, Scarcewater and Camelford, for example, where unenclosed settlements were recorded within areas of medieval farmland, all previously undocumented.

The evidence for a possible barrow in the vicinity of the current A30 would be significant as part of a greater distribution of barrows and barrow cemeteries along the line of the ancient trackway running along the high backbone of Cornwall. Currently, however, the location for a documented barrow in this area remains unknown.

7 Recommendations

The desk based study of the A30 Plusha junction and environs indicates that there is a potential for a substantial time depth of settlement and agricultural activity in this area dating back as far as the medieval period, and earlier in some sections. Although the physical evidence for this has seen much alteration over the ensuing centuries there is good potential for surviving below-ground remains of both a domestic and ceremonial character. These would have particular relevance to our understanding of the form and function of medieval farming and earlier settlement in Cornwall. The potential juxtaposition of late prehistoric and medieval settlement at Blackaton would be of particular interest, if this was to be shown.

It is generally considered that the greatest archaeological sensitivity lies to the north of the current A30 trunk road with the medieval settlements of Trecorner, Blackaton and Strylands, and also with the potential for a possible Bronze Age barrow in this vicinity. It is therefore recommended that where future development or road improvements are proposed these areas are avoided where possible.

Much of the study area incorporating the A30 Plusha junction, however, falls within historic farmland of at least medieval origin; even where this has been substantially altered in recent centuries. There is therefore the potential for below-ground remains to survive even where these are not currently indicated. The potential significance and time depth of such remains would be likely to require a recommended programme of archaeological recording and recording ahead of any construction works. The scale and nature of any archaeological mitigation would be dependent on the eventual planning

proposals and would need to be agreed with the [Senior Development Officer \(Historic Environment\)](#) but could include one or more of the following elements:

- More detailed assessment, walkover and geophysical survey. Targeted evaluation trenching.
- An archaeological watching brief or a controlled topsoil stripping over identified sites, followed by the excavation and recording of significant features.
- Publication of results to an appropriate level.

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1809. 1 Inch Map First Edition

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parishes of Lewannick and Altarnun (licensed digital copy at CRO)

8.2 Publications

Lawson Jones, A., 1998. *Plusha A30 Junction: An Archaeological Assessment*. Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. Report No. 1998R060

Rose, P. & Bayfield, T. 1993. *Archaeological Sites within the A30 Corridor at Hayle, Connor Downs and Polyphant*. Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. Report No. 1993R024

8.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/English> Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

9 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146421**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY.

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: [cornwall2-191715](#)

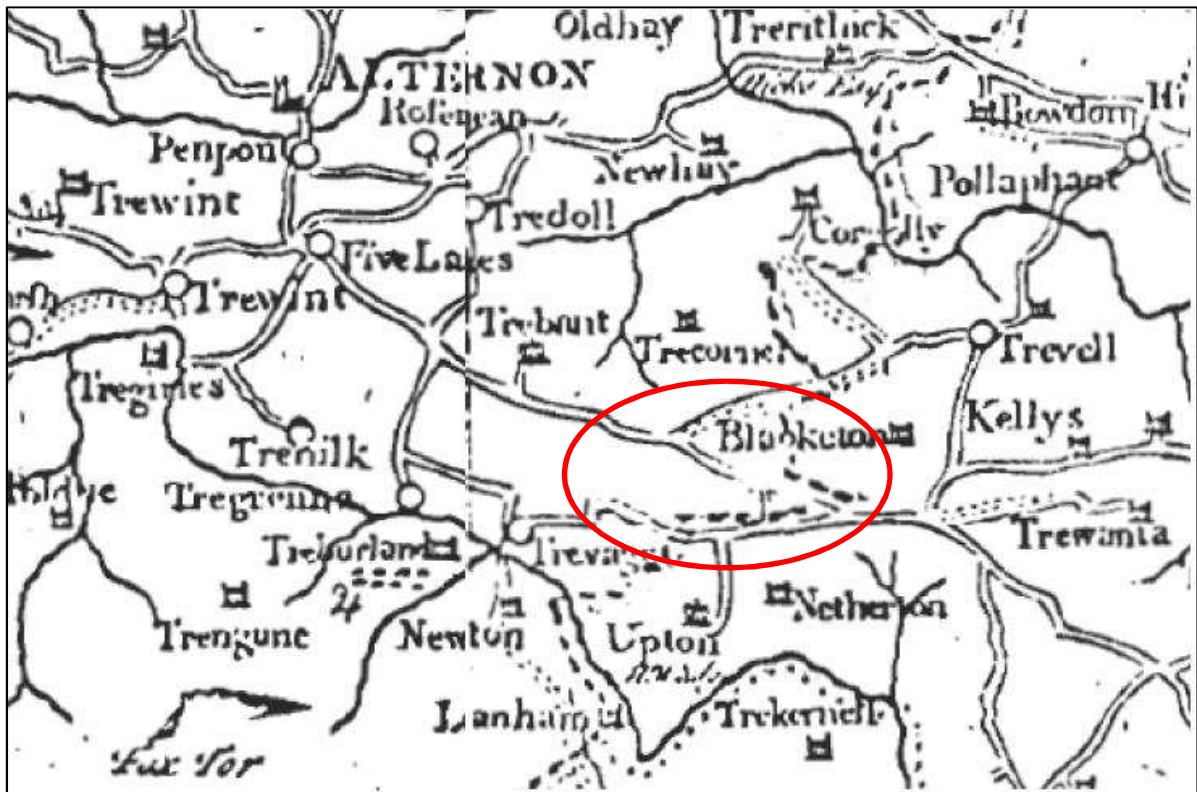


Fig 2 Extract from Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall. The approximate extent of the study area is outlined in red

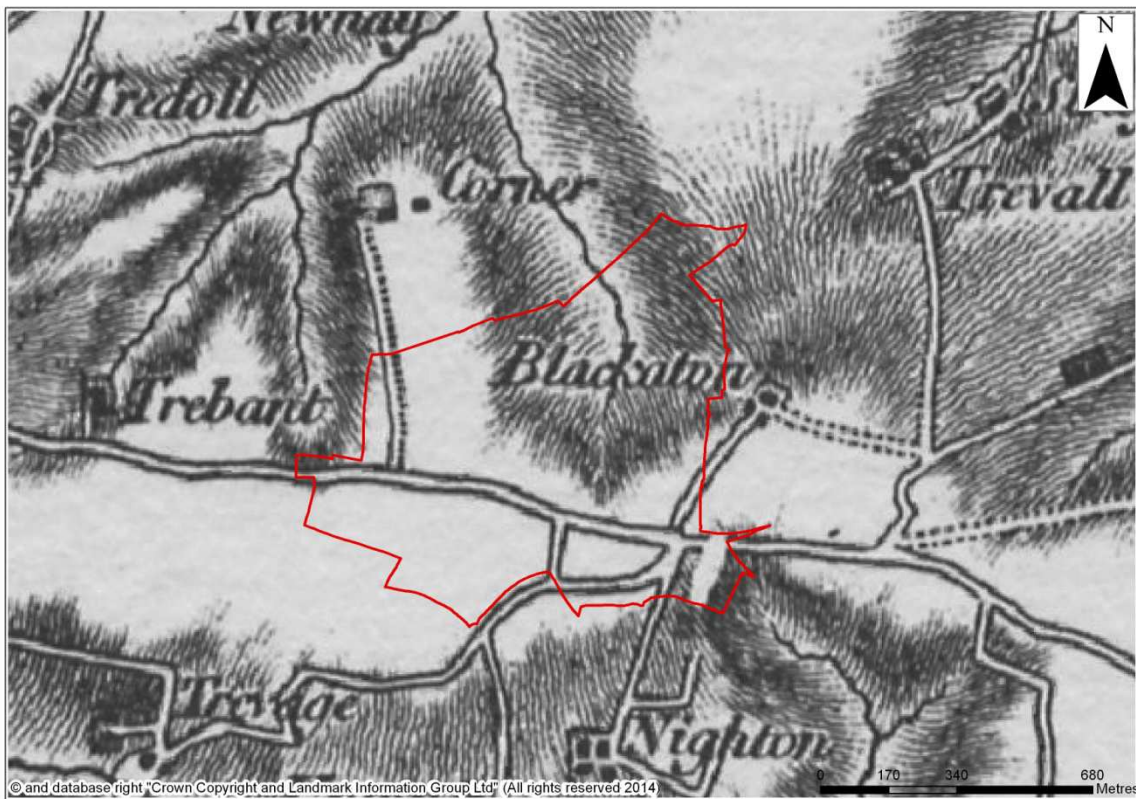


Fig 3 Extract from the OS First Edition One Inch Map c1809



Fig 4 Tithe Map, c1840

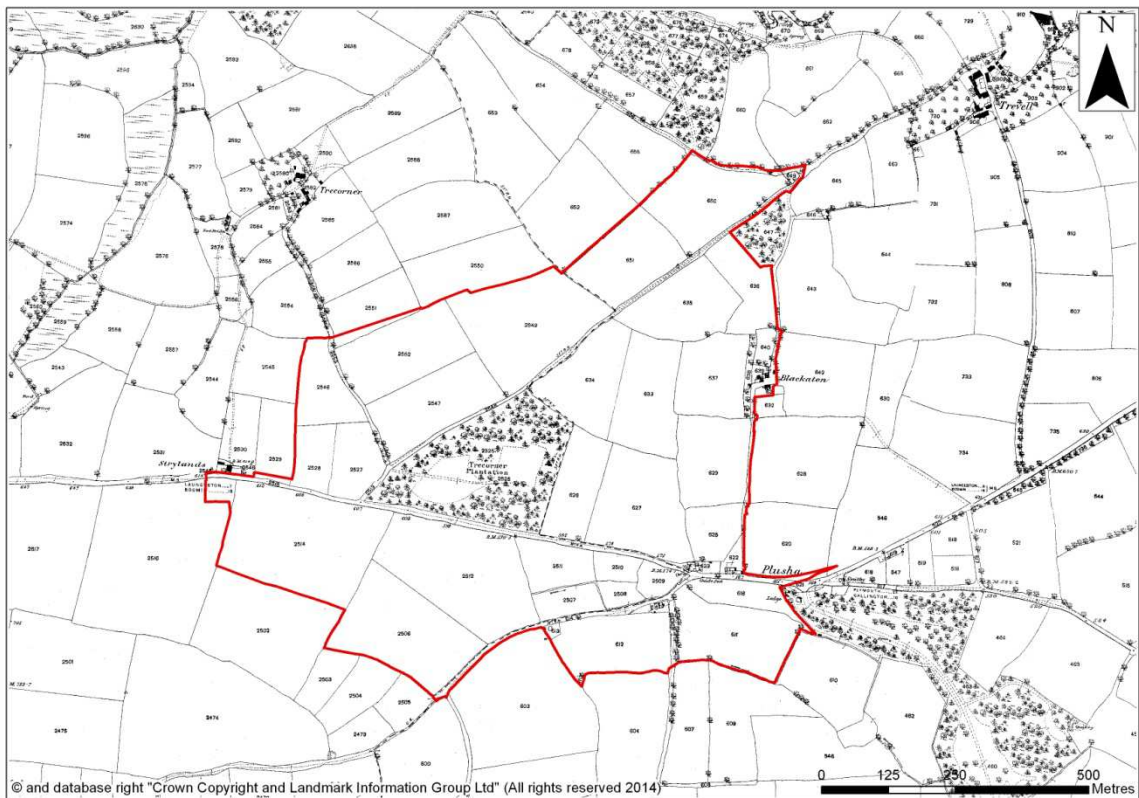


Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

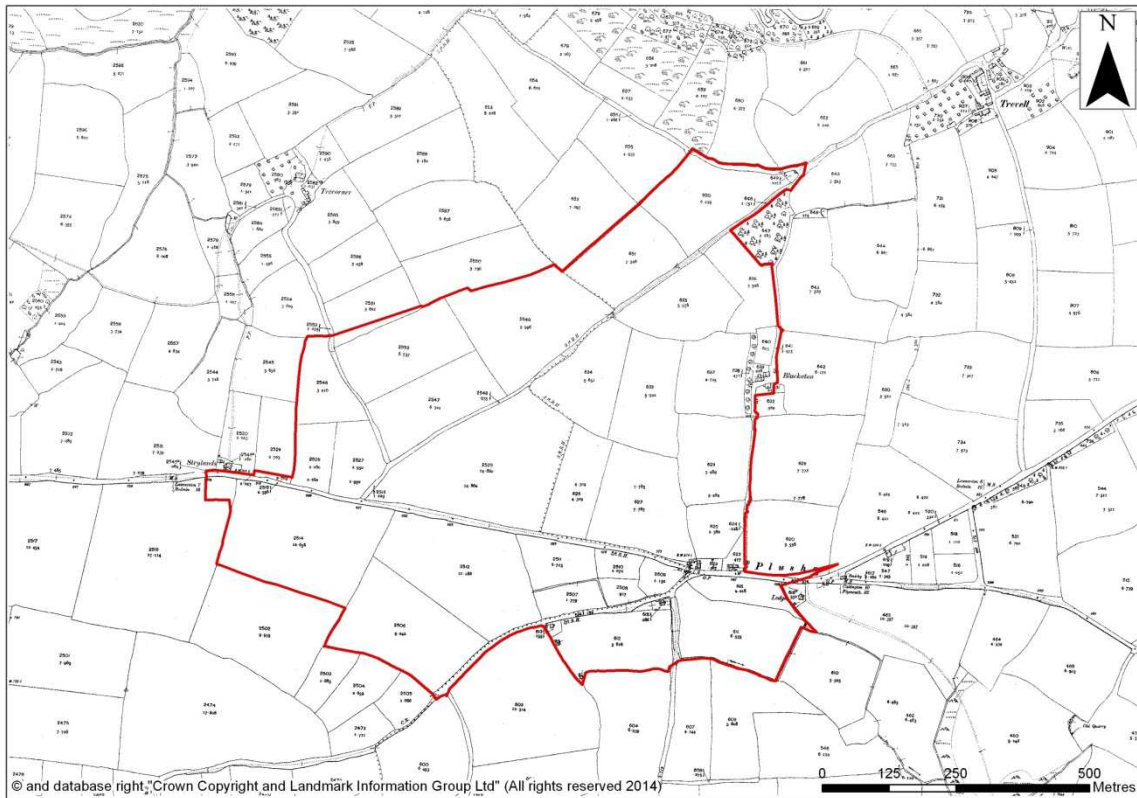


Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907



Fig 7 Vertical aerial photograph (2000) showing the project area and environs



Fig 8 Vertical aerial photograph (2005) showing the project area and environs

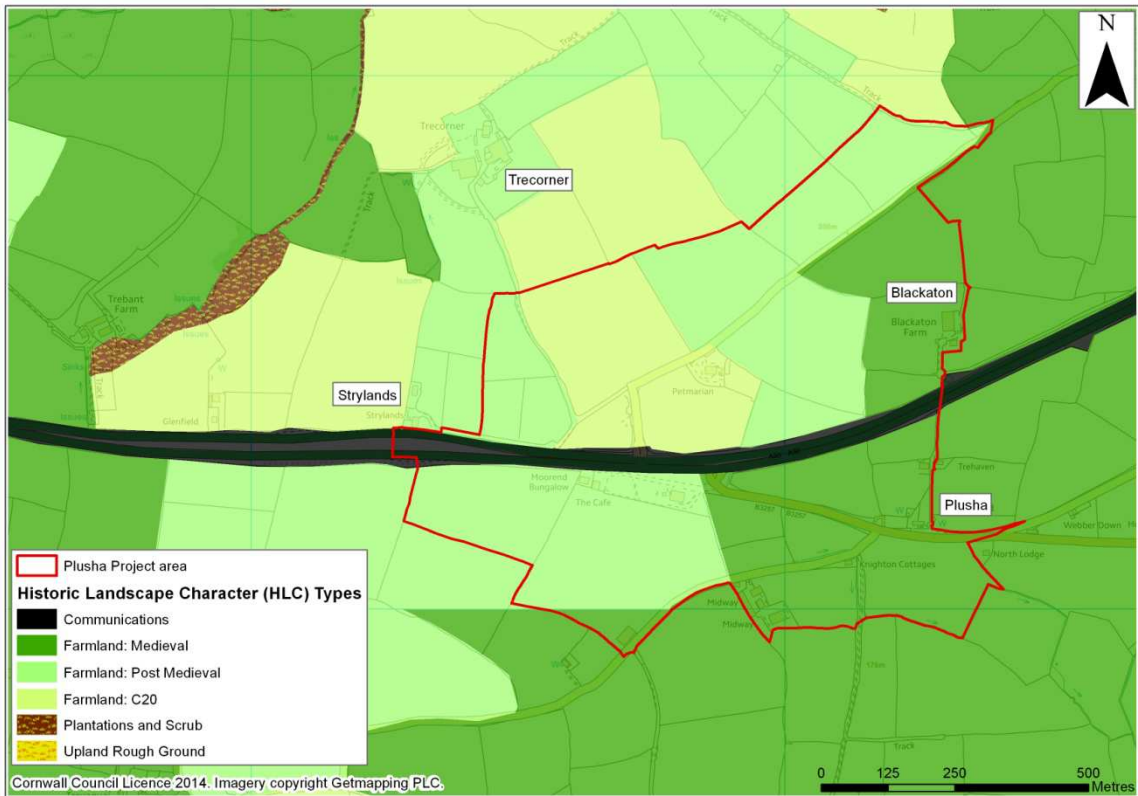


Fig 9 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) types associated with the project area

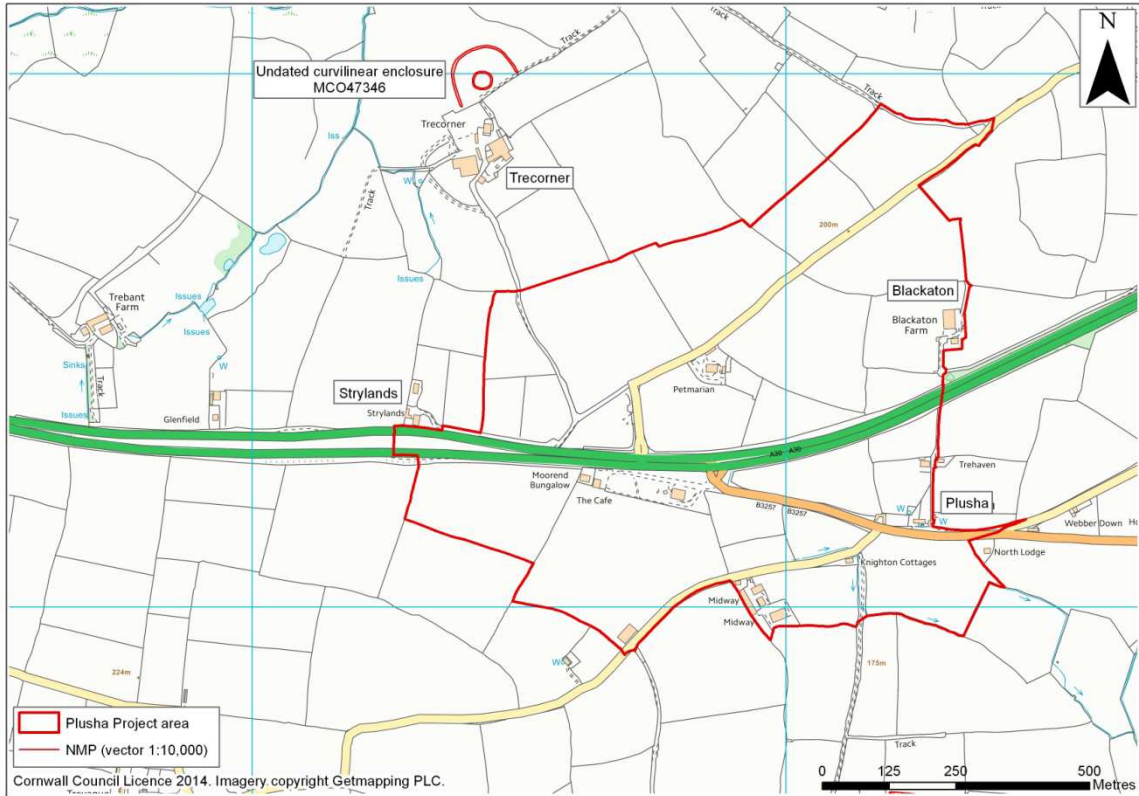


Fig 10 National Mapping Programme (NMP) vectors in the vicinity of the study area

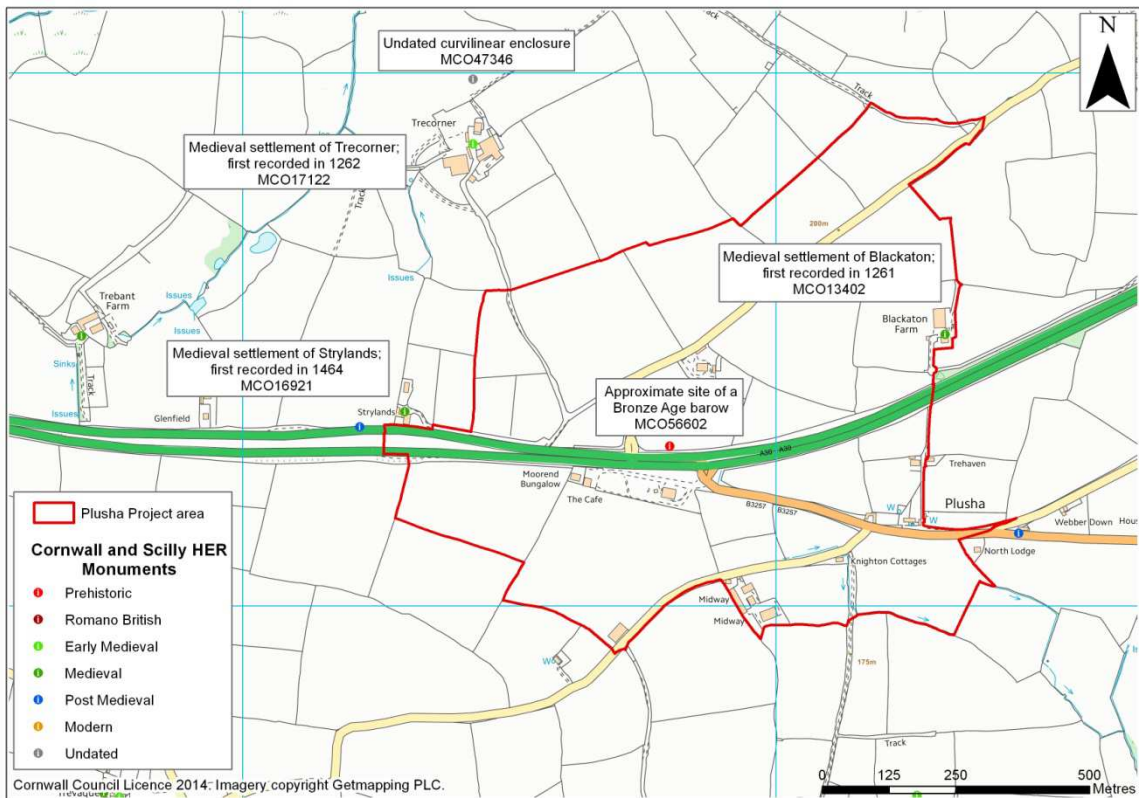


Fig 11 Cornwall and Scilly HER Monuments in the vicinity of the study area



Fig 12 Listed buildings within and in the vicinity of the study area

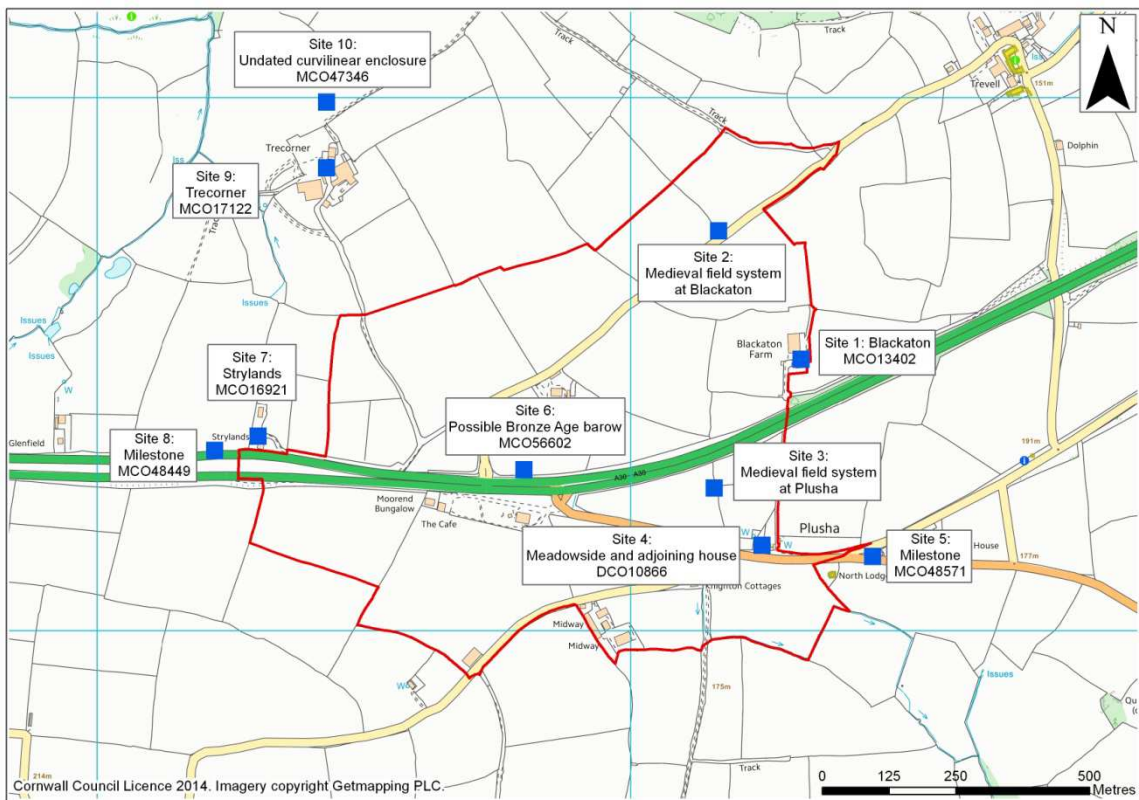


Fig 13 Sites within and in the vicinity of the study area included in the gazetteer (Appendix 1)

Appendix I; Inventory of sites

See site location maps, Fig 13

Site No.	HER ref (if any)	Site type	NGR Easting (all NGRs have SX prefix)	NGR Northing	Period	Importance & Designation (if any)	Description & documentation
1	MCO13402	Farmstead	25316	80509	Medieval	Local	A medieval settlement is recorded at Blackaton from 1261. The current farmstead has been much altered since the 19 th century and has suffered some shrinkage. The name 'Blackaton' may refer to 'black hill', possibly darkened or black soils, which may indicate an area of earlier (late prehistoric or Romano-British) settlement here.
2	—	Field system	25162	80752	Medieval	Local	Curving field boundaries to the northeast of Blackaton indicate the remains of medieval strips and open field. One particular boundary immediately northeast of Blackaton farmstead may also respect an older aspect of enclosure in this area, possibly indicating an earlier origin to the settlement at Blackaton.
3	—	Field system	25154	80273	Medieval	Local	Small irregular enclosures and some curving boundaries may indicate the remains of a medieval field system to the north of Plusha; the c1840's Tithe Apportionment for Lewannick records these enclosures as part of the holdings for Blackaton and they may be an extension of Site 2 .
4	—	Pair of houses	25249	80160	Post-medieval	Local	Meadowside and an adjoining house are probable late 18 th century in origin.

Site No.	HER ref (if any)	Site type	NGR Easting (all NGRs have SX prefix)	NGR Northing	Period	Importance & Designation (if any)	Description & documentation
5	MCO48571	Milestone	25454	38288	Post-medieval	Local	A mid-19 th century granite milestone located on the north side of the B3257 at Plusha.
6	MCO56602	Possible site of barrow	24800	80300	Bronze Age	Potentially national	A possible Bronze Age barrow (Tregoner Barrow) is documented as being sited about a furlong west of Plashy Cross and a little north of the Turnpike Road. Its location remains unknown at present.
7	MCO16921	Farmstead	24304	80365	Medieval	Local	The settlement of Strylands is first recorded in 1464. The current farmhouse bearing that name is 19 th century in origin and may reflect a shift in location for the original settlement site, or a reoccupation following a phase of abandonment.
8	MCO48449	Milestone	24220	80336	Post-medieval	Local	An early to mid-19 th century painted granite milestone sited approximately 80m to the west of Strylands.
9	MCO17122	Farmstead	24432	80867	Early medieval	Local	Settlement at Trecorner is first documented in 1262. The Cornish place-name element 'Tre' indicates a probable early medieval origin. An undated enclosure (Site 10) to the northwest of Trecorner may be associated with an even earlier late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement at Trecorner.
10	MCO47346	Enclosure	24432	80988	Undated, probably of late prehistoric or Romano-British origin	Local	Cropmarks visible in a field to the northwest of Trecorner suggest two concentric enclosures or a banked enclosure of currently unknown date. These are recorded under the National Mapping Programme (NMP) and may indicate a settlement enclosure of late prehistoric or Romano-British date, possibly the precursor to the early medieval settlement of Trecorner.

