



Bodmin College campus development, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Bodmin College campus development, Cornwall

Archaeological Assessment

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Cian Spowart (Poynton Bradbury Wynter Cole Architects Ltd) and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was 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

Aerial view showing extent of site outlined in red. Cornwall Council Licence 2015.
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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit, County Council was commissioned by Cian Spowart (Poynton Bradbury Wynter Cole Architects Ltd) in January 2016 to undertake an archaeological assessment of the location of a former caravan site that is to be developed as the new Bodmin campus for Truro/Penwith College. The 4.3 hectare site is located to the northeast of the settlement of Bodmin, and is an area of ground classified by the HLC as 'Recreational' surrounded by 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land'.

Land to the west of the study area is included within Bodmin's Historic Settlement area. There are no other designations covering the area or any designated sites within it (Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings).

There are a few sites recorded within the HER which lie outside the study area. However, 14 removed or altered boundaries and a former building, which are of local significance, were identified within the study area during the project.

The assessment consisted of a rapid desk-based assessment using historic mapping and information layers on GIS, and reference to published sources and the HER. There was not a field visit.

This report recommends that a geophysical survey should be undertaken over part of the site, followed by an appropriate level of archaeological mitigation, for example an archaeological watching brief and/or excavation depending on the results of the survey.

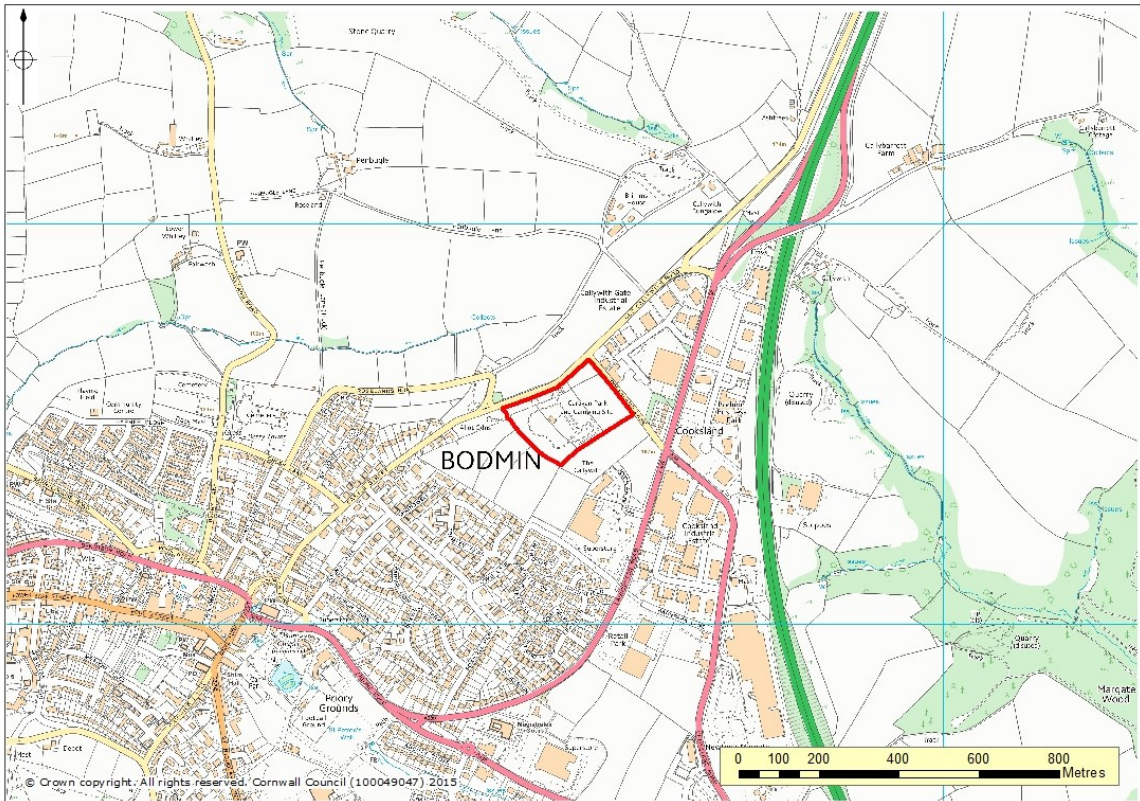


Figure 1. Location map (site outlined in red).



Figure 2. Site extent (outlined in red).

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Cian Spowart (Poynton Bradbury Wynter Cole Architects Ltd) on the 04/01/2016 to undertake a rapid desk-based archaeological assessment in advance of a planning application for the proposed development of the site for the new Bodmin campus for Truro/Penwith College (Figures 1 and 2). The site consists of eight fields (3 large, 5 small) the majority of which were occupied by a caravan site (formerly the Bodmin Camping and Caravanning Club) with associated reception buildings, toilet block, trackways and caravan hard standings (Figure 2).

2.2 Aims

The purpose of the project was to undertake a rapid desk-based archaeological assessment of the study area, to identify the heritage resource and relevant constraints, and to identify further stages of archaeological assessment and / or recording as appropriate.

2.3 Methods

The project consisted of a desk-based assessment. During the 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 Historic Environment Record (HER) including the National Mapping Programme (NMP) plotting of sites visible on aerial photographs.
- Historic maps.
- Relevant existing archaeological reports and selected published secondary sources.

All work was undertaken according to the appropriate Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance*. The CIfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology* was followed.

3 Location and setting

The site covers an area of 4.3 hectares and is located on the northeast edge of modern day Bodmin, situated between the Old Callywith Road to its northwest, Cooksland Lane to the northeast and Launceston Road (A389) a short distance to the southeast. The site is centred at SX08066 67516 (Figures 1 and 2)

The site lies on the northern side of a ridge of land to the east of Bodmin that runs roughly north to south between the valley of a tributary stream of Cardinham Water (itself a tributary of the River Fowey) to the east, and a valley formed by a tributary stream (unnamed) of the River Camel to the west.

The project area is set within an area of green fields that is largely surrounded by Cooksland Industrial Estate to the north and east, and a mix of domestic housing and gardens to the southwest. The topography slopes towards the northwest with the mapped contours showing a fall from 166m OD to 154m OD.

The site has not been visited as part of this project and this means that the degree of any previous landscaping relating to the caravan park is uncertain. The design and access statement produced by Poynton Bradbury Wynter Cole Architects Ltd (2015) indicates that since the closure of the caravan park, the site has been used for grazing horses.

The underlying bedrock geology is Devonian slate and siltstones of the Trevoise Slate Formation (BGS 1978, Sheet 347).

The development falls within land defined as 'Recreational' (Cornwall County Council, 1996). This is a component of Cornwall's Historic Landscape Character (HLC) (Figure 4), and is land which has been used since the late 19th and 20th century for tourism and has recreation features, in this particular case a campsite.

The wider development area is surrounded by land that is classified as 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council, 1996). This is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons.

There are no identified sites within the study area itself, but there are a few sites beyond the immediate area of the site which help establish the site's setting (Figure 3). These include the Scheduled Castle Hill cross (DCO770, MCO5109), a medieval wheel headed wayside cross, located to the west of the study area. The cross is not in its original location (though close to it), which was alongside the line of the Old Callywith Road. It does, however, attest to medieval activity within the vicinity. Other nearby sites include post-medieval quarries (MCO41436, MCO41439, MCO41440, and MCO41442), and a post-medieval milestone (MCO55324).

4 Policies and Guidance

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The following paragraphs within the National Planning Policy Framework of 2012 frame planning policy relating to the Historic Environment and are applicable 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 Local Plan Policies, adopted by Cornwall Council as unitary authority

4.2.1 Former North Cornwall District; Local Plan Policy ENV12

4. Development proposals for the erection of a new building or other structure, or the use of land, will not be permitted where this would adversely affect the character or appearance of a listed building or its setting.

4.2.2 Former North Cornwall District; Local Plan Policy ENV14 2

Sites of Archaeological or Historic Interest (1999)

- **Policy ENV14: 1** Development proposals affecting nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, will not be permitted unless: (a) there will be no significant damage to, or adverse effect on, a site or its setting; and (b) the development can be controlled through the use of conditions or planning obligations to ensure the remains are preserved *in situ*.
- **Policy ENV14: 2** Development proposals which adversely affect locally important archaeological sites or remains identified as a result of a prior archaeological investigation will only be permitted where: physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible in conjunction with the proposed development and the importance of the development clearly outweighs the case for preservation of

the remains; and (b) satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation and recording of the remains before or during development.

4.3 Hedgerow Regulations

Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 state that should it be intended to partially or totally remove a hedgerow considered 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

5.1 Outline of Historic Landscape Character

Historic Landscape Character (HLC) Types represent types of landscape sharing a similar historic character today as a result of similar development in the past, the different Types together forming a continuous mosaic. Areas of any particular HLC Type tend to contain a similar, predictable range of archaeological sites and historic features.

Figure 4 is an extract from Cornwall's mapping of HLC Types. As this map shows, the landscape of the study area is made up of Recreational type which is surrounded by Post-medieval enclosed land.

The following text is adapted from recent generic HLC summaries, accessible through the Cornwall HER.

- Recreational is land which has been used for Late 19th and 20th century tourism and recreation features in this particular case a campsite. Cornwall's tourism industry developed through the 19th century, aided by the introduction of railways. Caravan parks mainly comprise late 20th century standard structures served by simple concrete block ancillary buildings and tarmac or concrete drives often with extensive carparks. Recreation sites are usually impositions on earlier HLC Types that tends to involve the removal of historic field boundaries and the dilution of the agricultural character of former farmland. Though few archaeological features may survive in this landscape type it is possible that buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval times may be present (Cornwall County Council, 1996).
- Post-medieval Enclosed Land. This is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. Generally it is in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county. This was either as wholly new farms, or smallholdings, characterised by regular straight-sided fields or by extensions to medieval field systems, usually with no new settlement established or by alteration of existing field systems typically through the insertion of numerous new field boundaries. Fields in Post-Medieval Enclosed Land normally have perfectly straight sides and boundaries have less mature or varied vegetation cover than in Anciently Enclosed Land. Many consist of drystone walls. Within this landscape type there may be evidence for still earlier episodes in the form of prehistoric monuments, both secular and ceremonial: several stone circles and standing stones survive in Post-Medieval Enclosed Land along with numerous cairns and barrows. There is also the potential for buried archaeological remains (Cornwall County Council, 1996).

5.2 Overview of recorded and potential archaeological sites

In total, 15 sites have been identified within the project area (Figure 6). They include two removed field boundaries shown on the Tithe Map of 1841 forming a small rectangular field (Field 1102) at the centre of the site (centred at SX 08070 67559), and two removed field boundaries, along with a small building shown on the 1907 OS map at the northern side of the site.

These are all shown on Figure 6 and listed in the Site Inventory.

5.2.1 Potential for further, buried prehistoric and later remains

Although there may have been some landscaping that might have removed features, the project area has potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains of various types and period. This is indicated by its Historic Landscape Characterisation and the close proximity of the site to a medieval route way. The open areas in between the driveways, and the field to the northeast would be ground suitable for geophysical survey (see recommendations, below).

5.2.2 Field boundaries

The Tithe Map and the historic OS mapping reveal that the field boundaries in the study area are almost all of post-medieval origin (Figures 5, 7, and 8).

Alterations have occurred as a result of the land being used as a campsite in the 20th century and two boundaries have been removed (see site inventory below). However, the remaining boundaries and divisions within the site area do reflect the former field system as depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map (Figure 5).

It is uncertain though how many of these still retain original up-standing elements, or associated boundary features such as gate posts, stiles or lynchetting which contribute to the residual Historic Landscape Character or have been replaced with modern additions.

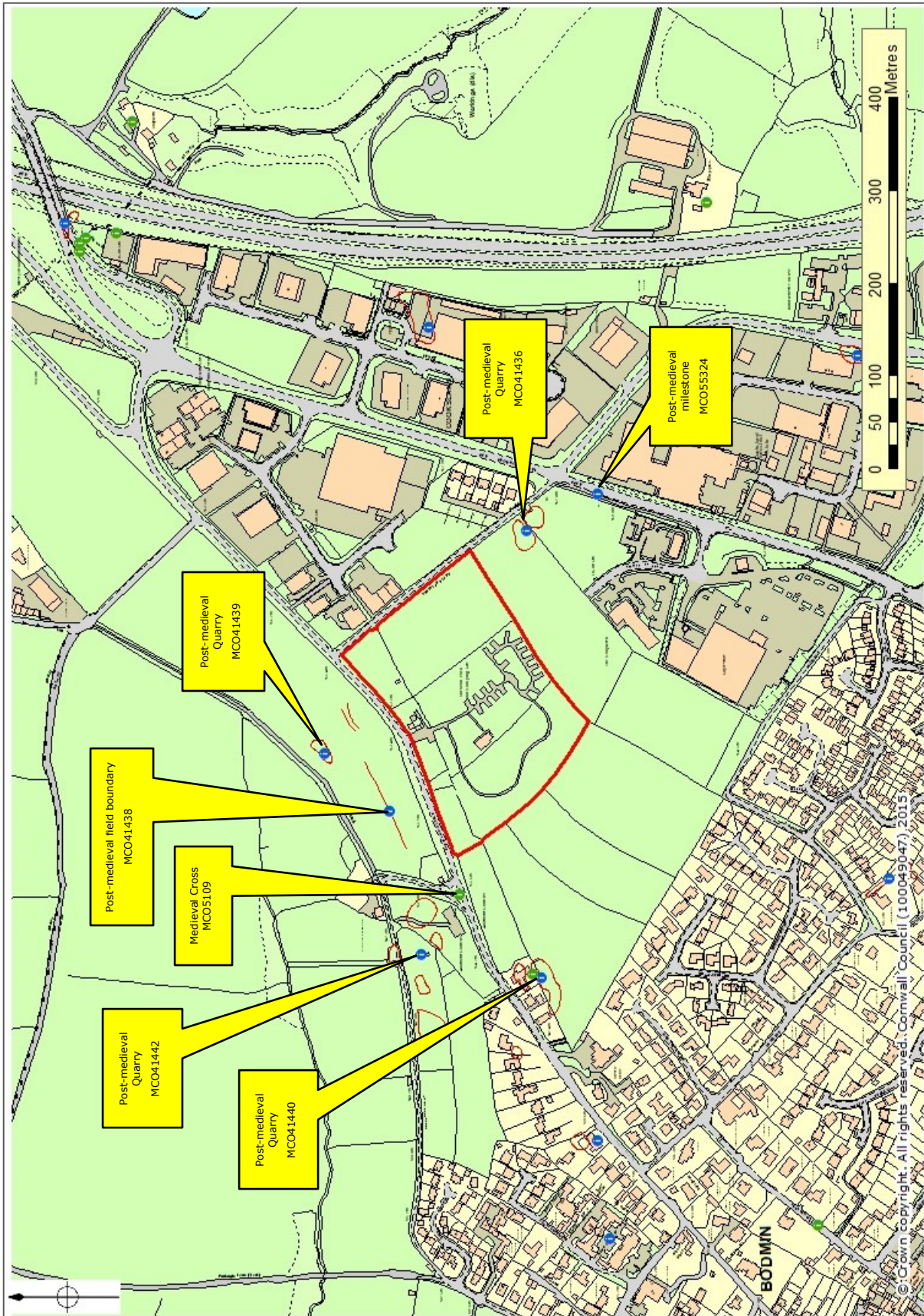


Figure 3. Site location (outlined in red) showing relationship to known sites recorded in the HER.

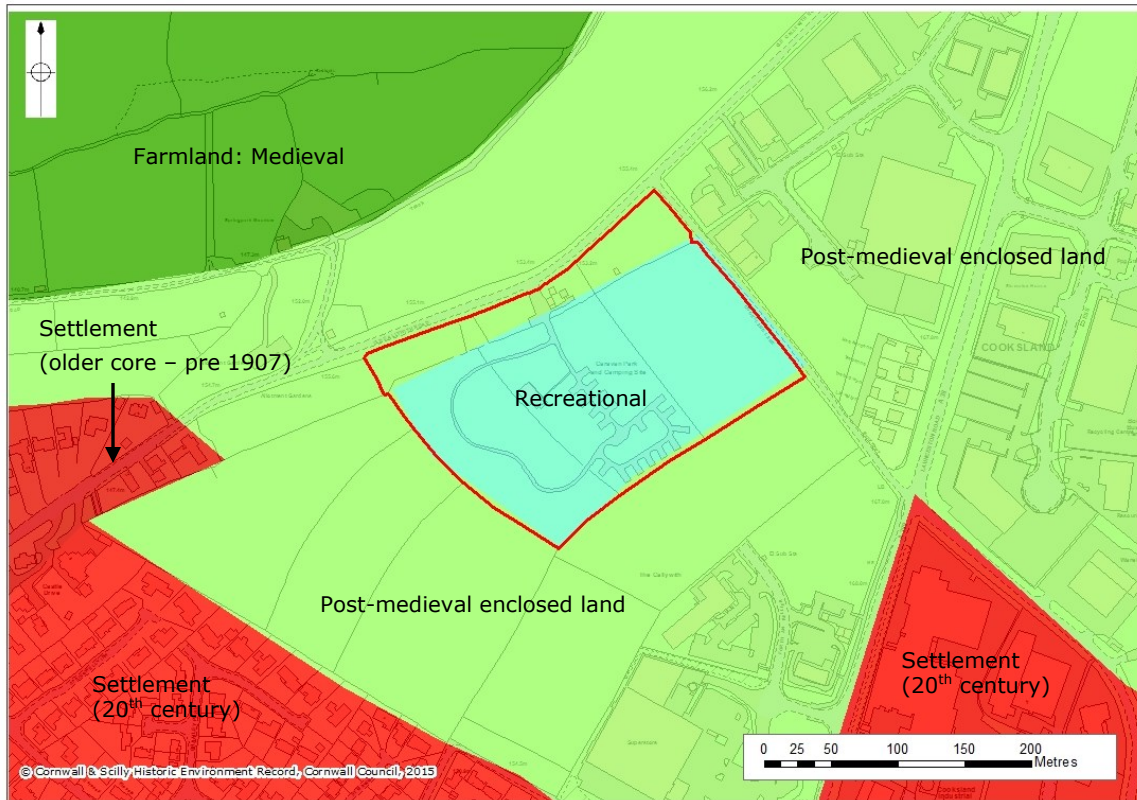


Figure 4. Ordnance Survey digital mapping (2015) showing Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).



Figure 5. Extract from the 1841 Bodmin Parish Tithe Map (development area is outlined in red).

6 Assessment of importance of the resource

6.1 Designated Sites

6.1.1 Site specific designations

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area.

6.1.2 Wider landscape designation

An area around Berry Towers (centred at SX 07280 67512) to the west of the development area is designated a Historic Settlement (ID23). There are no landscape designations for any part of the site.

6.2 Undesignated Sites

6.2.1 Known sites of Local significance

Fifteen undesignated sites have been identified during this assessment from the historic mapping (Figure 6). These include removed and upstanding post-medieval field boundaries and a small early 20th century building (see site inventory).

It is uncertain how many, if any, of the present day boundaries and divisions within the study area retain any upstanding historic element. Any that do survive would be of Local significance.

6.3 Potential Sites

6.3.1 Within the site

There is potential for below-ground archaeological features and/or related finds scatters within the site area particularly within those areas identified as being suitable for geophysical survey. These areas are considered likely to have particular potential (see Figure 9) on the basis of the ground never having been built on, or been disturbed to only a small extent.

6.3.2 Within the wider landscape

The whole study area lies within what would have been HLC defined Post-medieval enclosed land until the 20th century when the majority of the site became 'Recreational' after conversion to a caravan site. A range of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval sites and archaeological remains may survive as sub surface features within the agricultural landscape.

7 Recommendations

Further stages of archaeological work likely to be required include the following.

7.1.1 Additional assessment

Geophysical (magnetometer) survey is recommended for three separate parts of the site to provide full recommendations for avoiding, reducing, or mitigating adverse impacts on the archaeological resource.

The main area for geophysical survey lies within the easternmost field of the development (shaded blue on Figure 9). This area has been selected because according to the cartographic evidence (Figures 5, 7 and 8) and recent aerial photographs (see Figure 10 and cover photo) it has not been developed in the past.

The smaller field immediately to the northwest has been suggested as an area for geophysical survey (shaded green on Figure 9). The 2005 aerial photograph shows some slight ground disturbance in this area; however, there is the potential for buried remains to survive in this area

The area to the west of the development is also suggested for geophysical survey. From the cartographic (Figures 5, 7 and 8) and photographic (Figure 10) evidence it appears that this has undergone little development in the past apart from the construction of an access road for the caravan park.

The central part of the site has not been recommended for a geophysical survey as it appears to have been landscaped, with the construction of ancillary buildings, trackways, and hardstanding for caravans.

7.1.2 Written scheme of investigation for archaeological mitigation

Following the geophysical survey, an agreed programme of archaeological recording should be put in place and a WSI (written scheme of investigation) approved by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), in advance of any development works. Measures proposed may include one or more of the following elements: archaeological watching brief, controlled soil stripping, archaeological excavation, and palaeoenvironmental sampling, with reporting at an appropriate level.

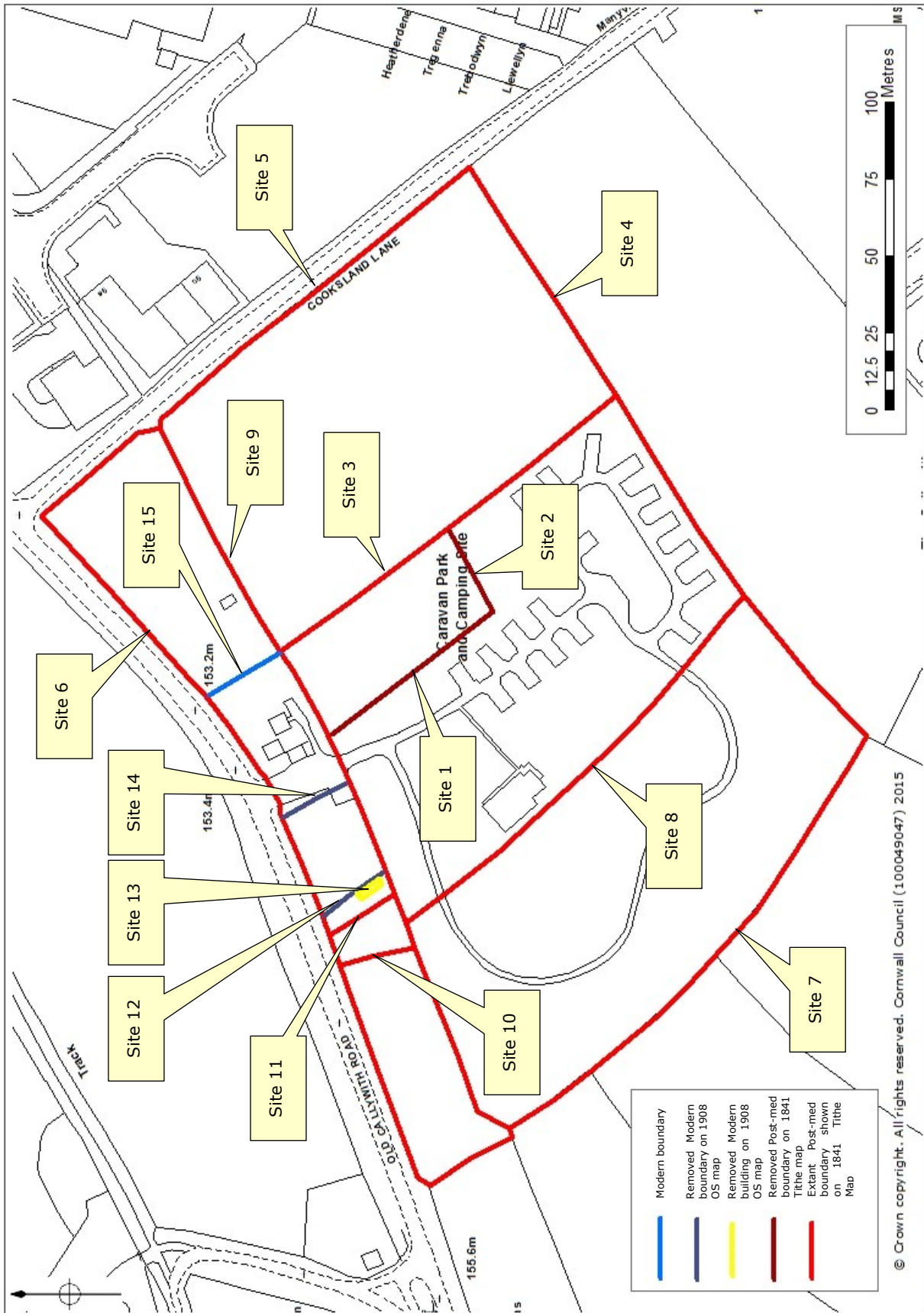


Figure 6. Ordnance Survey digital mapping (2014) showing the development area (outlined in red) and sites identified by this assessment.

8 Site Inventory

See Figure 8 for plans and locations.

Site no.	Site type	Easting	Westing	Period	Significance	Description / documentation
1	Removed boundary	SX 08058	67549	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>The Tithe Map shows a linear northwest to southeast aligned boundary. It was removed by 1880 and represents part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>In the 1840s it formed the western boundary of field 1102 described as 'Plot' used for arable.</p> <p>Its southern end links in with Site 2 while to the north it connects with site 9.</p> <p>Below ground remains in the form of ditches may survive.</p>
2	Removed boundary	SX 08094	67527	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>The Tithe Map shows a linear east, northeast to west, southwest orientated boundary. It was removed by 1880 and represents part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>In the 1840s it formed the southern boundary of field 1102 described as 'Plot' used for arable.</p> <p>Its western end links in with Site 1 and the eastern with site 3.</p> <p>Below ground remains in the form of ditches may survive.</p>
3	Field boundary	SX 08104	67541	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>A linear boundary orientated northwest to southeast. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>Depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, it forms the western boundary of field 1103 described as 'Field' used for arable.</p> <p>It is uncertain how much (if at all) it has been modified in modern times and to what extent the original fabric survives.</p> <p>The northern end connects with site 9 and the southern with site 4.</p>
4	Field boundary	SX 08131	67466	Post-medieval?	local	<p>A slightly curved boundary orientated roughly northeast to southwest. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p>

						<p>Depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, it forms the southern boundary of the entire development area, and fields 1100 (Drum Major), 1101 (Cooksland Field) and 1103 (Field) all are used for arable. It is uncertain how much (if at all) it has been modified in modern times and to what extent the original fabric survives.</p> <p>The eastern end connects with site 5 and the western end with site 7.</p>
5	Field boundary	SX 08180	67584	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>A boundary orientated roughly northwest to southeast. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>Depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, it forms the eastern boundary of the development area and forms the western boundary to Cooksland Lane, and the eastern side of fields 1103 (Field) and 1104 (Slip) both described as being used for arable.</p> <p>It is uncertain how much (if at all) it has been modified in modern times and to what extent the original fabric survives.</p> <p>The northern end connects with site 6 and the southern with site 4.</p>
6	Field boundary	SX 08003	67583	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>A boundary orientated roughly northeast to southwest. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>Depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, it forms the northern boundary of the development area and forms the southern boundary to Old Callywith Road, and the northern side to fields 1099 (Cooksland Meadow), 1100A (unnamed), and 1104 (Cooksland), utilised for arable.</p> <p>It is uncertain how much (if at all) it has been modified in modern times and to what extent the original fabric survives.</p> <p>The eastern end connects with</p>

						site 5 and the western with site 7.
7	Field boundary	SX 07951	67464	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>A curved boundary orientated roughly northwest to southeast. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>Depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, it forms the western boundary of the development area and forms western side to fields 1099 (Cooksland Meadow), and fields 1100 (Drum Major) utilised for arable.</p> <p>It is uncertain how much (if at all) it has been modified in modern times and to what extent the original fabric survives.</p> <p>The northern end connects with site 6 and the southern with site 4.</p>
8	Field boundary	SX 08025	67493	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>A linear boundary orientated northwest to southeast. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>Depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, it separates fields 1100 and 1101.</p> <p>It is uncertain how much (if at all) it has been modified in modern times and to what extent the original fabric survives.</p> <p>The northern end connects with site 9 and the southern with site 4.</p>
9	Field boundary	SX 08005	67557	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>A linear boundary orientated roughly northeast to southwest. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>Depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, it separates fields 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103 on the south from fields 1099, 1100A, and 1104 to the north.</p> <p>The western end connects with site 7 and the eastern with site 5.</p>
10	Field boundary	SX 07970	67556	Post-medieval?	Local	<p>A linear boundary orientated roughly north to south. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area.</p> <p>Depicted on the 1841 Tithe</p>

						Map, it separates fields 1099, from 1100A. The northern end connects with site 6 and the southern with site 9.
11	Field boundary	SX 07983	67561	Post-medieval?	Local	A linear boundary orientated roughly northwest to southeast. It forms part of the former post-medieval field system in this area. Depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, it separates fields 1100A from 1104. The northern end connects with site 6 and the southern with site 9.
12	Removed boundary	SX 07988	67565	Modern	Local	A linear boundary orientated roughly northwest to southeast. It is first depicted on the 1908 OS map, creating a small enclosure or plot of land on the western edge of field 1104. It is associated with a small rectangular structure/shed site 13. The northern end connects with site 6 and the southern with site 9. The boundary had been removed by the time that aerial photographs were taken in 2000. Below ground remains in the form of ditches may survive.
13	Removed building	SX 07991	67559	Modern	Local	A small rectangular building (glasshouse?) orientated roughly northwest to southeast measuring roughly 8.5m x 2.5m. It is first depicted on the 1908 OS map, within the small plot formed by boundary site 12. The building had been removed by the time that aerial photographs were taken in 2000. Below ground remains in the form of foundations may survive.
14	Removed boundary	SX 08020	67577	Modern	Local	A linear boundary orientated roughly northwest to southeast. It is first depicted on the 1908 OS map, roughly subdividing field 1104 into halves. The northern end connects with site 6 and the southern with site 9. The boundary had been

						removed by the time that aerial photographs were taken in 2000 probably when the driveway into the caravan site was constructed. Below ground remains in the form of ditches may survive.
15	Field boundary	SX 08061	67600	Modern	None	A linear boundary orientated roughly northwest to southeast. It is first depicted on the 2000 aerial photographs subdividing field 1104. The northern end connects with site 6 and the southern with site 9.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

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, c1841. Parish of Bodmin (licensed digital copy at CRO)

British Geological Survey, 1978. Map sheet 347 Bodmin

9.2 Publications

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994*, Cornwall County Council: Truro

Poynton Bradbury Wynter Cole Architects Ltd, 2015. Truro and Penwith College Campus 3. Design and Access Statement.

9.3 Websites

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

10 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146549**

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.

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-237550

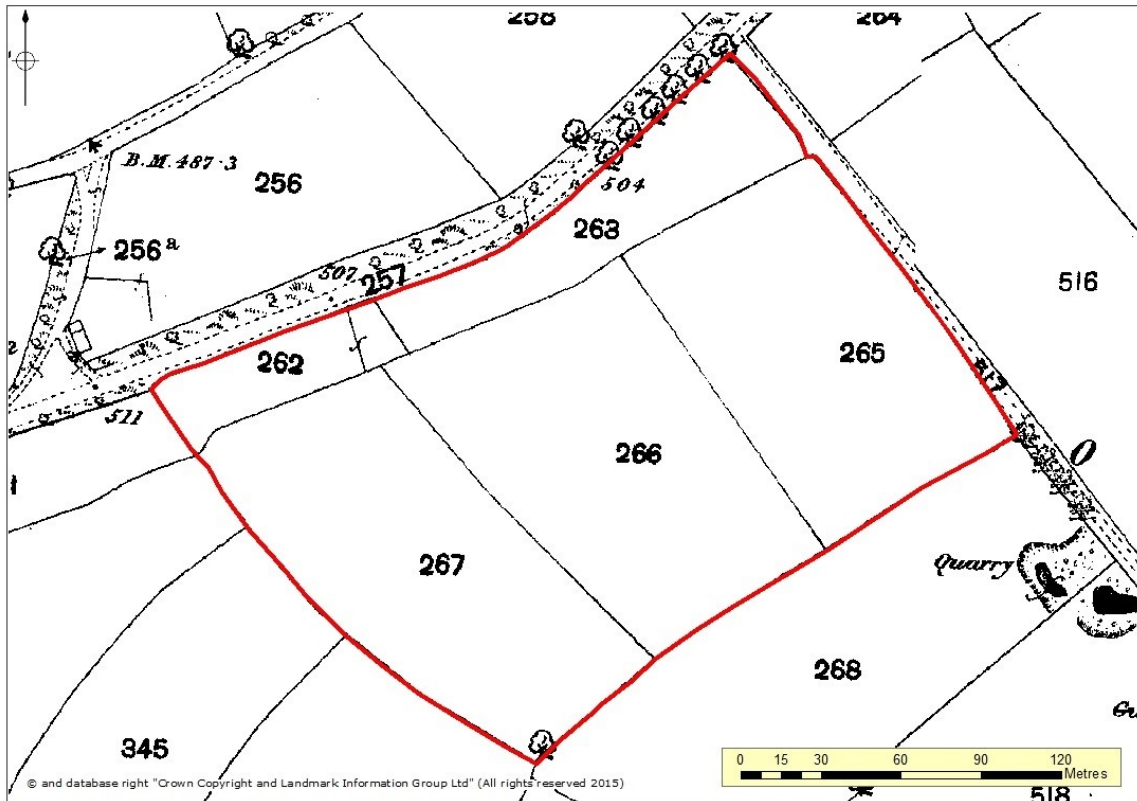


Figure 7. 1880 OS map. Development area outlined in red.

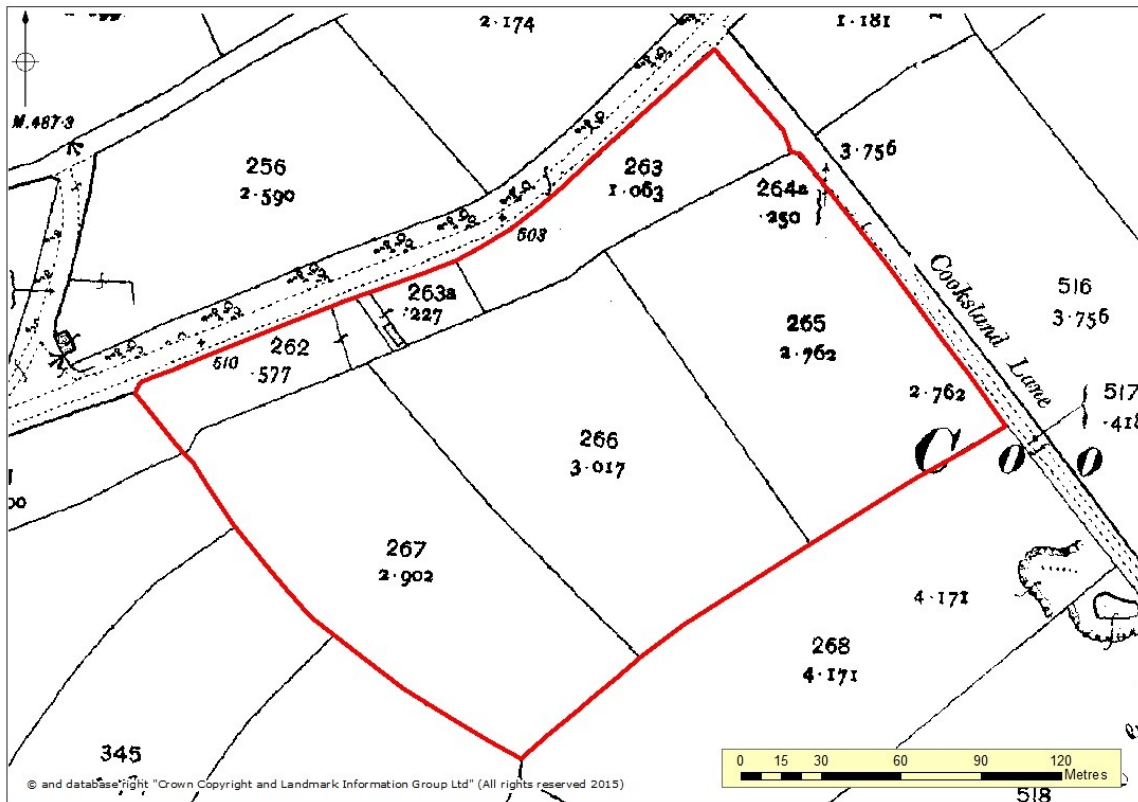


Figure 8. 1908 OS map. Development area outlined in red.



Figure 9. Ordnance Survey digital mapping (2015) showing the site (outlined in red) and areas considered for geophysical survey. The most suitable area is outlined in blue. Two further areas are outlined in green.



Figure 10. Aerial photograph (2005) showing extent of site outlined in red.