



Land at Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall

Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey



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Geophysical Survey**

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Report author	Anna Lawson-Jones
Checked by	Andy Jones
Approved by	Peter Rose

Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

tel (01872) 323603 fax (01872) 323811 E-mail hes@cornwall.gov.uk

www.cornwall.gov.uk

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The Project Manager was Andy Jones.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration

Looking southwest through boundary B6 from Field 5 into Field 4.

Cornwall Council 2011

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Abbreviations

EH English Heritage

HER Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record

HE Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

MCO Monument Cornwall

N R National Grid Reference

NMP National Mapping Programme

OS Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment for seven fields located to the immediate east of Trevithick Manor (Fig 1), and west of Higher Trevilly on the southern edge of New uay, in addition to a slither of land referred to as area or field 8 in the geophysical survey report (Fig 8).

The project was carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council, for Bilsdale Properties Ltd. This assessment report is the result of a desk-top study, a geophysical survey and a walkover survey. It identifies and evaluates the archaeological resource in the study area, provides initial guidance on potential impacts, and recommends further appropriate archaeological work. Development within the study area would affect a number of sites considered to be of archaeological significance.

This site is located within land classified as Anciently Enclosed and of Medieval Farmland type. It has produced evidence for prehistoric activity potentially spanning the Bronze Age through to the Romano-British period, including an oval enclosure with associated entrance works, boundaries and field system elements, plus a number of potential roundhouses of different construction and site identified by geophysical survey. Medieval field boundaries have been identified using cartographic sources, with a fuller picture of their original pattern shown by geophysical survey. Map sources have also highlighted the site of occasional small post-medieval structures within the study area none of which are extant. In addition part of the former R New uay to Chacewater line defines the western edge of Field 3 and then runs through the site. It has an associated, blocked but still partially visible bridge at the point where it enters the study area.

The 51 sites identified within this report as relevant to the development proposal (with specific or potential archaeological value) include one considered to be of National Importance (peripheral to the study area), seven considered to be of Regional Importance (1 peripheral to the study area) plus a further 4 of potential Regional Importance, and a further 43 (5 peripheral to the study area) of Local Importance (plus one modern non-important site Site 18 which overlies and may therefore protect locally important Site 12). In addition a further 18 boundaries have been identified.

- All six of the Regionally Important sites located within the study area were identified through geophysical survey Site **G2** (an oval enclosure with apparently complex entrance area), **G2** (one of several potential ring ditches or roundhouses), **G2 to G2** (four complex boundaries associated with the enclosure and related activity).
- Of the 38 Locally Important sites located within the study area, 25 were identified through geophysical survey Sites **G**, **G**, **G1** and **G20** (pit-like features with the potential to be associated with domestic settlement), **G**, **G1** and **G12** (removed boundaries linked to sites associated with the enclosure complex), **G21** (curvilinear boundary), **G1**, **G2**, **G to G**, **G10**, **G11**, **G1 to G1**, **G22** (Site 1 and G2 removed field boundaries identified by geophysical survey, a track and disjointed anomalies of variable date. The remaining 15 sites were identified during the desk top and walkover survey, Sites **1** and **1** (removed boundaries with potential medieval origins), Sites **12** and **1** (R line and bridge), Sites **to 11**, **1**, **1** and **20** (5 post-medieval structures 4 no longer extant, and a removed boundary).
- Eighteen boundaries (**B1 to B1**) were identified, and of these eleven are considered to have probable medieval origins and would be considered important under Hedgerow Regulations. A further 3 have part original remains, and 4 would not be considered important under Hedgerow Regulations.

Historic Landscape Character analysis indicates additional archaeological potential for the survival of unknown prehistoric and medieval sites in land identified as being of

Anciently Enclosed Medieval Farmland Type. The geophysical survey has identified a significant number of subsurface archaeological features, some of which may contain complex remains and are of likely prehistoric date.

A series of recommendations have been made. These include evaluative trenching, controlled topsoil stripping, watching brief, selective or targeted excavation. Field boundaries should be retained where feasible, or recorded accordingly. Access to geotechnical pit, drilling or coring results is advised. Archiving of results and (dependant on significance) analysis and publication would be a requirement.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The Projects team of Historic Environment, County Council (HE, CC), was commissioned by Peter Handley, Project Director for Bilsdale Properties Ltd, to carry out an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey of a proposed development site located at Trevithick Manor, Newquay. Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advise Officer, CC) produced the initial brief for archaeological recording.

The study area covers approximately 12.5 HA and consists of seven variably sized and shaped fields, which slope down from east to west (Figs 1 and 7). The area lies within land characterised as Anciently Enclosed Land, (Cornwall County Council 1966) and had until recent development to its immediate north, retained its rural and agricultural setting.

2.2 Aims

This report aims to identify and evaluate the cultural, archaeological and historical resource in the study area. In particular:

- To draw together existing historical and archaeological information about the site and its landscape setting from published and unpublished sources and information on designated and undesignated assets.
- To undertake and interpret the results of the geophysical survey, and to identify features in the light of known historical and archaeological sites.
- To analyse geotechnical testing logs to establish the potential for the preservation of environmental remains, to inform whether palaeoenvironmental sampling would be required.
- To produce statements of significance (indicated by national, regional or local) for all sites identified as potentially impacted on by the current proposals.
- To identify the impacts of the current proposals on designated and undesignated historic assets as described in PPS5.
- To inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.
- To make outline recommendations for further stages of archaeological recording in advance of and during the scheme.

2.3 Methods

The assessment has consisted of the following:

- Desk top study walkover of the area geophysical survey production of an assessment report.

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

This involved inspection of the following sources, the plotting of archaeological and historical information onto base maps, and the preparation of a sites gazetteer:

- HE Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record including National Mapping Programme (NMP - air photo plots) information and secondary sources held in the HE library as referenced.
- Aerial photographs, including RAF and CC verticals and HE's own photo archive.

- Historic map sources held at HE, including:ascoynes map, Martyn s map (1748), OS First Edition 1 inch and surveyors sheets, c 1840 Tithe Maps, OS c 1880 and 1 07 25 maps, etc.
- The Cornwall Landscape Assessment will be consulted and re-interpreted as appropriate, to identify the historic landscape character (HLC) types in which the proposed development is located.

2.1.2 Fieldwork

The purpose of the walk-over was to provide a good descriptive record of the study area, to assess archaeological potential and to record the condition and survival of historic archaeological sites and features. It allowed for the recording of information about sites identified during the desk study, and for the identification and description of any new sites. This information was used to complete the sites ga etteer.

The walk-over survey achieved the following:

- Identify existing or previous land use that may affect the survival or condition of known or potential sites.
- Identify archaeological sites within the proposed development area and make recommendations for their recording.
- Identify areas which are likely to contain buried archaeological remains.
- Identify areas that re uire further archaeological survey (eg, geophysics) or mitigation (excavation watching brief, etc).

2.1.3 Geophysical survey

The geophysical survey was undertaken by SB Prospection and took the form of a detailed magnetometer survey (SB Prospection 2011). It took place across an area of approximately 12.5 ha, laid out with 20m by 20m grids and using a total station theodolite. Readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and were later downloaded to computer for processing and interpretation. *Geoplot* (Geoscan Research), *GeoSlice* (for PR surveys) and in-house SB software was used to process and present the data.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with guidelines outlined by *British Heritage* (*Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, Research and Professional Services* uidelines No 1, compiled by A David, 1 5) and by the *Institute of Field Archaeologists* (*The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations*, IFA Paper No 6, Caffney, J ater and S Ovenden, 2002). All figures reproduced from *Ordnance Survey* mapping were made with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty s Stationery Office © Crown copyright Licence No. 100018665.

2.1.4 Assessment report

The results from the desk top study, the walkover survey and the geophysical survey are presented here as an archaeological assessment report.

1 Location and setting

The project area is located on the southern side of New uay (Fig 1). The seven fields comprising the study area lie between the settlements of Trevithick to the west and Trevilly to the southeast, and to the immediate south of the A3075. The northern part of the eastern side is defined by the smaller linking lane which runs south through Higher Trevilly towards Terrice.

Topographically the study area drops from 60m above sea level at the north-eastern corner down to 25m in the south-western corner. The ground largely consists of a gentle south-southwest facing slope (see Fig). The underlying bedrock consists of Palaeo oic slaty mudstone and siltstone, overlain by well drained fine loamy soils (IS bedrock geology layers). The study area is agricultural (see aerial photographs Fig 5 and 6), but overlooked by, and adjacent to modern development to the immediate north.

□ Designations, policies and guidance

The study area does not lie within land specifically protected by statutory designation. There are no Scheduled monuments within the vicinity.

Listed Building

On the immediate western edge of the study area is a pair of Listed grade II gate piers, marking the entrance to today's Trevithick Manor (**Site 1**). These are of elvan ashlar, and 18th century in date. They stand to a height of 2m, and have moulded cornices with swept necking and ball finials (as stated in the designation details Listed Building designation No. DCO13073). The site has been shown on Figure 7.

Hedgerow Regulations

Within the current legislation (Hedgerow Regulations 1 7) the following extract explains the criteria used to assess the archaeological and historical importance of hedgerows:

For the purposes of Section 7 (hedgerows) of the Environment Act 1 5 and these Regulations, a hedgerow is important if it, or the hedgerow of which it is a stretch:

- (a) has existed for 30 years or more and
- (b) satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1.

Part II of Schedule 1 provides the following historic criteria:

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township and for this purpose historic means existing before 1850.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1 7 or recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site and is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is substantially complete or is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1 0 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

NOTE: Boundary features are the most abundant archaeological feature to be found in Cornwall. Whilst some may be of recent origin, many have older origins and are thus of considerable importance in telling the story of the development of agriculture in the

rural landscape, their layout, inter-relationships and phasing allowing sequences of land clearance and enclosure for agriculture to be read. They are thus important not only visually (as landscape features), but also archaeologically.

Cornwall Structure Plan 2000

The Cornwall Structure Plan (Policy 2: Character Areas, Design and Environmental Protection) produced by Cornwall County Council (now Cornwall Council), provides an overview and framework for environmental policy in Cornwall. Paragraph 2 states *Development must be compatible with the conservation of Cornwall's historic and natural heritage. This is not just confined to designated areas. Local features are an important part of local character and all too often these elements are lost by gradual attrition. The protection, conservation, interpretation and stewardship of the environment for future generations is an important element in sustainable development and one in which local authorities must play a vital role through example and encouragement.*

Local plans should define Character Areas to inform planning decisions taking into account local and county-wide landscape assessments. The conservation and enhancement of sites, areas or interests of recognised international or national importance or their landscape, nature conservation, archaeological or historic importance, including the proposed World Heritage Site, should be given priority in the consideration of development proposals.

Planning Policy Statement 5

Planning Policy Guidance PP 15 and PP 16 have now (since March 23rd 2010), been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5. Planning Policy Statement 5 *sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and should be read alongside other relevant statements of national planning policy* (as described in the Introduction to the statement). It guides planning development and the protection of all heritage assets. Heritage Assets include A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

The policy itself is divided into a series of sub-policies HE1 to HE12 each deals with either grouped assets or different stages in planning and development. In rapid summary these policies range from initial development proposals (HE1 - HE4), through monitoring, assessing and evaluating an area (HE5 - HE6), to the application for consent (HE6 - HE9), consideration of setting and impact (HE9 and HE10) and finally the construction and completion of a development proposal (HE11- HE12).

1.6 Landscape character and history

In 1966 Cornwall's historic landscape character (HLC) was classified as a series of types, each the result of a different set of historical influences, and each highly distinctive (Cornwall County Council 1966). These different types are shown as layers on the LIS.

Two aerial photographs showing the study area and vicinity, taken in 1947 and in 2005, have been included within this report (Figs 5 and 6). They clearly show the rural, agricultural character of the area prior to and during later 20th century use and development.

Trevithick is first recorded in 1423 when it was subdivided into Trevythkwartha and Trevythykwoles (Higher and Lower Trevithick). The name is Cornish and contains the element *tre* meaning estate or farmstead (implying a settlement of early medieval origin) and an unknown second element (Padel 1985, 223 and 1987, 32). The Tithe apportionments record fields 1, probably 2, and 3 as belonging to Trevithick, fields 4 and 5 as belonging to Lane and 6 and 7 as belonging to Trevilley.

The mansion of Trevithick is shown onascoyne s 16 and Martyn s 1748 maps of the area. ascoyne s map shows the road running along the northern boundary of the study area. In addition fields 4, 5, 6 and 7 are shown in the 17th century Lanhydrock Atlas, where they are shown as tenements with no manorial affiliation and are described as being in arable use, while land to the immediate north and east is shown as belonging to Lord Arundell.

The study area itself is entirely located within Anciently Enclosed Land of Medieval Farmland Type. To the northwest is Post-medieval Enclosed Land and to the north 20th century settlement and development in the form of a superstore etc.

1.1 Medieval Farmland

This is Cornwall s agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Most of the land was cleared and improved in later prehistory but was re-organised in the medieval period into extensive strip field systems worked by small groups of farmers.

Field boundaries vary: most have medieval or earlier origins but present forms are the products of several hundreds of years of refurbishment and repair, stripping down and rebuilding. Most are broadly curvilinear earth and stone banks with uarry ditches along one or both sides and a stone-facing, particularly at vulnerable points like gateways. Most of the boundaries from this period were built to be stock-proof and most are covered with dense and varied vegetation. Within the study area curvilinear boundaries with medieval or earlier origins include **boundaries 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11** (although **1 and 11** have seen substantial later renewal and some realignment), and interlinking straighter strip field **boundaries 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11**

Exceptions to the above include **Boundary 12** which post-dates 16 and surrounds what became The King s Head Inn and **boundaries 12 and 13** and former boundary **Sites 14 and 15** which are associated with the former Trevithick Manor site and its immediately surrounding gardens, plantations and orchards. The presence of the manor is likely to have had some bearing on the use and appearance of boundaries, as did the tramline and the R link, which ran very close to the former manor, gardens and associated fields and had the affect of separating fields to the east of the manor from the core of the manor itself.

Medieval farmland tends to be relatively sheltered, not too steep and not too poorly drained, but can extend onto the edges of high downs. Networks of winding lanes and roads, often deeply cut by the passage of people, animals and vehicles over centuries or thousands of years, run through it, connecting farming settlements for example, Higher Trevilley (**Site 16**), Lower Trevilley and Trevithick (**Site 17**). Both Higher Trevilley and Trevithick are shown on early mapping as containing small rounded enclosures surrounded by a scatter of buildings (see the 1840 Tithe map Fig 3). That at Higher Trevilley is a particularly nice example, still retained as a boundary today. It is located on the immediate south-eastern edge of the study area.

Many archaeological sites, such as rounds survive either as earthworks (as at Treringey (MCO8721) a kilometre to the west of site), or as underground remains (as at Manuels (MCO8228) a kilometre to the east), identified by NMP as a complicated set of crop-marks. There may have been as many unenclosed or open prehistoric and Romano-British settlements as there were rounds, but open settlements, with houses more loosely scattered through fields tend to be less easy to detect. Increasing numbers of earlier prehistoric houses, fields and ceremonial ritual monuments are being discovered within Cornwall s Medieval Farmland as archaeological fieldwork in the form of geophysical survey, watching briefs, and trial excavations take place.

Two or three thousand years of agriculture has taken its toll on earlier features. The main early survivors visible at the surface tend to be the relatively robust Bronze Age barrows and Iron Age Romano-British rounds (farming hamlets enclosed by banks and

ditches). However, buried archaeological features from prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods, including settlements, fields, ceremonial and ritual monuments and industrial remains can be expected virtually anywhere in this landscape Type. This has been clearly shown by the results of the geophysical survey (see **Sites G1 to G11**). Of particular importance is the group of anomalies which include an enclosure **G2** with a complex south-east facing entrance, and at least one ring ditch roundhouse site (**G2**), successive phases of field enclosure and a scatter of large pit-like features perhaps with a domestic function, suggestive of unenclosed settlement (**G1, G2, G11 and G20**). It is likely that these remains are associated with several phases of prehistoric settlement-related activity.

Standing features such as post-medieval buildings (**Sites 10 and 11**), as well as demolished buildings (**Sites 12, 13 and 20**), and extant field boundaries (**boundaries 1 to 11**) will also reveal much about the history of this HLC type and particular places within it.

The landscape type indicates a high potential for the presence of prehistoric and medieval remains to exist below ground.

□ Assessment results

This assessment has highlighted the potential for a range of different site types of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date (see Site Inventories and Figures 7 and 8, which show the desktop study sites and the geophysical survey sites). Some of these have been specifically identified others have been inferred.

NOTE: There is a high likelihood for complicated remains to be associated with the sites identified by geophysical survey and for further, as yet undetected sites of all dates, but particularly for the prehistoric period to exist within the study area. The geophysical survey, in identifying a number of probable prehistoric sites has significantly minimised the potential for unexpected archaeological work. In addition there is the potential for variable medieval and post-medieval remains to be focussed around the former site of Trevithick Mansion.

□□1 Prehistoric sites

The geophysical survey has identified components of at least two early phases of field system, and a small c40m long, and an oval enclosure in Field 7 which is likely to be a settlement. The fields and settlement are probably of later prehistoric or Romano-British date (c 400 BC – AD 400) (though some of the boundaries may be medieval). There is also a number of large, roughly circular and irregular negative features (SB 2011), some of which could be hollow-set Middle Bronze Age roundhouses forming part of an open settlement (c1500-1000 BC), on the basis of similar geophysical survey identified features and subsequent excavation results (for example, as was found at Callestick Jones 1981 and at Scarcewater Jones and Taylor, 2010).

- **Sites G1, G2, G11 and G20** Pit-like features which have the potential to be for domestic Bronze Age roundhouses, possibly forming part of an open pattern of settlement, set within an increasingly enclosed landscape (Fig 8). Elements have been located within Fields 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- **Site G2** oval enclosure (approximately 30m x 40m across) located within Field 7, and overlain by either earlier or later curvilinear boundary **Site G2**. Potentially related to or broadly contemporary with this enclosure site are linear features **G2, G2, G2, G10 and G11** (linking with **G12** in Fields 3 and 4). These linear sites would appear to respect or work with an apparently quite complex south-east facing entrance area to the enclosure. Located within enclosure **G2** is a possible ring ditch roundhouse, and located to the immediate north is a second, better defined ring ditch roundhouse feature **Site G2**. Both are considered contemporary and may contain complex remains.

- **Sites G2, G□, G□, G□, G10, G11, G1□, G1□, G1□, G1□, G1□, G21 and G2□** Later prehistoric to medieval dated linear and curvilinear probable boundary related remains, forming two or three successive phases of enclosure. Track Site **G1** forms a part of this pattern of land use and division.
- **Site G□** consists of a disjointed, vaguely north to south aligned series of short anomalies of uncertain potential prehistoric date (see Fig 8).
- **Sites G□ and G1□** relate to typical removed Cornish hedge boundaries with flanking ditches. **G□** is shown as extant on historic mapping, but **G1□** pre-dates mapping. **Site G22** is shown on historic mapping as an extant field boundary, but its continuation south and curved southern end may suggest an early origin given the proximity and similarity of those identified in Field 7.

There is the potential for further, as yet undetected but related prehistoric remains to exist below ground in a relatively undisturbed, but possibly truncated state (due to ploughing), as shown by archaeological investigations in landscapes of similar historic character in other parts of Cornwall.

□□ Medieval sites

Within the study area are a number of known sites of likely medieval origin associated with the manor farm settlement of Trevithick (MCO17 52) and Higher Trevilly (MCO15575) and their historic field systems. Trevithick immediately adjoins the proposal area and it is probable that remnant boundaries associated with the surrounding orchards and gardens will exist within Field 1 (some of which are shown on historic mapping).

- Extant boundaries form the majority of medieval sites within the study area. **Boundaries 1-10, 1□, 1□ and 1□** are all or largely considered to be of medieval origin. They are likely to retain elements from this date. Some may pre-date the medieval period given the underlying prehistoric activity identified by geophysical survey.
- Removed boundary **Sites 1□, G□□ and 1□** identified through cartographic work are considered likely to have some medieval origins. NMP identified parallel running banks **Site □** reflects the continuation of medieval features in the immediate vicinity of the study area. **Site G1□** was identified by geophysical survey.
- Settlements with medieval origins immediately border the study area. Trevithick **Site □** and Higher Trevilly **Site □** may both have had elements which extended in to the study area.

□□□ Post-medieval sites

Post-medieval field systems lie to the north-west of the study area. Within and adjacent to the study area a number of sites have been identified.

- A series of post-medieval sites associated with Trevithick have been identified, including **Site 1** (Grade II Listed gate piers) plus another fine pair of un-listed gate piers slightly to the south, **Site 2** (probable 17th 18th century mansion predating the current farmhouse, which stands on the same site and incorporates medieval remnants). Removed boundary **Sites 1□ and 1□** are of likely 17th 18th century date and associated with the mansion.
- **Site 1□** a small, probable mowhay (animal barn) structure shown on the Tithe map close to the eastern edge of the bridge but removed by 1880.
- **Site 20** a small structure shown on 1 07 and 1 30 s mapping of uncertain function.

- Transportation related sites include **Site 1** (a horse drawn tramline located to the immediate west of the study area), the related goods yard **Site 2**, the R line **Site 12** and its related bridge **Site 1** and filled in cutting area **Site 1**.
- Sites associated with Lane include the chapel **Site 1**, located to the immediate north, and three sites within the study area. **Site 11** is shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas, and on the 1840 Tithe map as a north-south aligned house with garden on the immediate western edge of the King's Head Inn. **Site 1** is a former Smithy shown on the 1880 OS map in a field named Shop Close on the Tithe Map. Both have now been removed and underlie road alterations. **Site 10** is the King's Head Inn, which mapping first shows in 1840. Subsequent mapping shows this site to have shifted and been rebuilt.
- Extant boundaries **Boundaries 11 to 1** and part of **1**

Related to these, but very much later (and not given site numbers) are scattered, modern animal watering troughs some inserted within boundaries. All may have involved some underground disturbance during the laying of connecting pipes which are likely to be shallow and will become visible as lines of disturbance during topsoil stripping.

□ Significance

The study area does not lie within a designated area, but is surrounded by known Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British remains, for example a kilometre to the north (Trellogan Barrow - MCO325), to the east (Manuels Round MCO8228) to the south (Higher Trevilley enclosure MCO33723) and to the west (Treringey Round MCO8721). Medieval fields too have been identified from cartographic sources, associated with both Trevithick and Higher Trevilley. In addition, to the immediate north of the site NMP work identified remnant linear earthworks (MCO33167).

The study area itself lies within land classified as being Anciently Enclosed Land of Medieval Farmland type (see above), and is characterised by former and extant medieval settlements and boundaries. Eighteen boundaries were identified, the vast majority of which fall within criterion 5 of Hedgerow Regulations. Cutting through this swathe of medieval farmland is the post-medieval remains of the R line, which marks the western edge of Field 3 and extends north into the study area. An original R bridge gives access via a track to Trevithick Manor's eastern farmland Fields 2 to 7.

Geophysical survey has identified a number of potentially significant sites within the study area, including an enclosure, two phases of field systems and a number of likely roundhouse sites. The group value of these different elements is high, with the significance enhanced by the potential for further prehistoric and medieval remains to exist in association with those sites already identified in the form of pits, postholes and spreads of material within an area where the basic agricultural character has altered little.

The following definitions are used in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment (HE) to determine the grade value of sites and features within the historic environment:

- S Scheduled Monuments
- L Listed Buildings
- A Site of National potential National significance
- B Site of Regional or county importance
- C Site of Local importance

D Modern removed feature

Each feature in the ga etteer is valued on the basis of these grades.

Assessment of importance

The 51 sites identified as relevant to the development proposal include 1 considered to be of National Importance (peripheral to the study area), 7 considered to be of Regional Importance (1 peripheral to the study area) plus a further 4 of potential Regional Importance, and a further 43 (5 peripheral to the study area) of Local Importance (plus one modern non-important site Site 18 which overlies and may therefore protect locally important Site 12).

□1 National

The following site is designated and as such of National Significance:-

- **Site 1** □ Listed gate piers (part of original Trevithick Mansion)

□2 Regional

The following sites are considered to be of potential Regional Significance:-

- **Site G2□ and G2□** - Enclosure with complex entrance and ring ditch hut circles.
- **Sites G2□ to 2□** - Removed boundaries which are in the immediate vicinity of Sites 24 and 25, and which appear to form part of a complex of prehistoric activity, or sites which appear connected or markedly curvilinear.
- **Site 2** □ Trevithick Manor farm house (rebuilt, but contains elements of original mansion associated with Listed gate piers).

Potentially Regionally Important sites

- **Sites G□, G□, G1□ and G20** Pit-like features which have the potential to be associated with domestic settlement and roundhouse structures. These appear early, discreet and may reflect open prehistoric settlement along this moderately gentle, protected south facing slope. If prehistoric they would be of Regional Importance

□□□ Local

The following sites are considered to be of Local Significance:-

- **Sites G□0, G□1 and G12** - Removed boundaries linked to sites associated with enclosure complex (Sites 24 to 2), and curvilinear boundary **G21**.
- **Sites G1, G2, G□ to G□, G10, G11, G1□ to G1□, G22 □Site 1□□ and G2□** removed geophysical survey identified field boundaries, a track and disjointed anomalies of variable date. Some of these may well be early and contemporary with the enclosure and settlement identified within Field 7.
- **Sites □, □, □, 1□ and 1□** - all have potential medieval origins, and include both settlements and field system elements.
- **Sites □, □, 12 and 1□** are all related to either the tramline or the subse uent R line. The surviving railway bridge provides a visual link to this aspect of New uay s history, as does the survival of elements which suggest the former course of the railway.
- **Sites □, □ to 11, 1□, 1□ and 20** are all post-medieval sites, some of which are no longer extant, identified during the desk based study.

N□TE□ Sites □, 11, 1□ and 20 are all structures which are no longer extant. **Sites □ and 11** are beneath recent road widening, while **Sites 1□ and 20** have the

potential for sub-surface remnants of local-only significance. **Site 1** is modern, but overlies part of **Site 12**

Impacts

The proposed residential development of the study area will have a significant visual affect on the landscape character of the site, and more specifically a marked physical affect on the sites contained within it, ranging from disturbance to complete loss. A detailed plan of the proposals has not been seen, as a result all-over disturbance and or landscaping works has been assumed.

As archaeological sites are a non-renewable resource, most potential negative impacts are likely to occur during the construction phase of this development rather than during the operation. The potential impact on archaeological remains during construction is assessed through definitions of impact significance as set out below.

- **Major positive** Site continues in, or is restored to, its original design and use.
- **Moderate positive** Site restored as far as possible respecting its original function, but its use is altered.
- **Minor positive** Site partially restored interpretation introduced.
- **Negligible positive** Stabilisation and or maintenance of site.
- **Negligible negative** Benign neglect losses of fabric over a long period of time.
- **Minor negative** Site suffers areas of alteration or damage, which contribute to loss of meaning.
- **Moderate negative** Significant loss of fabric or alteration, leading to erosion of original character.
- **Major negative** Complete demolition and or removal.

Identified archaeological sites

In summary the proposed development is considered likely to have the following impact on identified sites within the study area.

- **Sites 1 to 12** have all been included because of their proximity, although they do not physically extend in to the study area. The only exception to this is **Site 12** the medieval settlement of Trevithick, and **Site 11** the medieval settlement of Higher Trevilley, both of which may have had early elements that extended in to the study area. If medieval remains were to be encountered in areas planned for development, with particular reference to the southern part of Field 1 where the geophysical survey was not carried out, this would be considered a **moderate negative**. With full recording, this would be seen as a **moderate positive**.
- All sites identified by geophysical survey **Sites G1 to G11** are located within the study area - are below ground, not visible at surface and as such vulnerable to any ground disturbance. These include remains considered to have high archaeological potential and the impact on these is considered a **major negative**. Excavation, recording, sampling, dating, analysis and publication would be seen as a **moderate positive** in the light of current ploughing practices in Fields 3, 4 and 8 in particular. The apparent range and complexity of sites within Field 7 **Sites G2 to G11** indicates that any development in this field would have major implications.

- Removed boundary **Sites 1□ and 1□** were identified using map evidence and were also located by the geophysical survey. They are vulnerable to development. The likely impact is considered to be a **minor negative**. **Site 1□** was not picked up by geophysical survey, and **Site 1□** was not within the area that was not surveyed using geophysics.
- R line **Site 12** (only a small part of which is in the study area), is currently sealed beneath infilling and hard core surfacing **Site 1□**. Development of this area would be seen as a **minor negative**. If the line of the railway is respected and enhanced this would be seen as a **moderate positive**. Immediately adjacent to these two sites is the blocked bridge **Site 1□**. Removal or damage to this visually pleasing, if neglected site would be seen as a major negative. Repair work and maintenance of this site would be viewed as a **major positive**.
- The following sites are either no-longer extant **Sites □ and 11**. Both are likely to have been totally removed by alterations to the road and roundabout construction. If any remains associated with Site 11 are identified, development would have a **major negative** affect on them. Recording would be deemed a **minor positive**.
- The king s Head Inn - **Site 10**, has been shown as a building in an enclosed area adjacent to the road since 1880. Its immediate proximity to **Site 11** (shown since the 16 0s on mapping), suggests potential medieval links. The site has shifted and seen much alteration, but its removal would be seen as a **moderate negative**, since it has continued to function as an inn for in excess of 130 years.

Identified historic boundaries

If the proposed development removed the following boundaries - **Boundaries 1 to 10, 1□, 1□ and 1□**, which are all considered important under Hedgerow Regulations the impact would be considered a **major negative**. If boundaries were breached, but recorded this would be deemed **moderate negative**. If boundaries were retained and sympathetically maintained this would be a **moderate positive**.

Boundaries 11 and 1□ mark the eastern edge of the historic R line and as such are of local interest and should be retained. If removed this would be seen as a **major negative**□ If retained and maintained it would be considered a **major positive**. **Boundaries 12 and 1□** may both have underground vestiges of medieval alignments. The threat to underground remains during development would be considered a **minor negative**. **Boundary 1□** has seen significant alteration, but the part immediately behind the inn is likely to retain its earliest element. Its removal is considered unlikely if the inn is to be retained. Maintenance would be considered a **major positive**.

Landscape character

The proposed development will change the character of the study area from an Anciently Enclosed Landscape consisting of Medieval Farmland to an rban and Residential characterisation. The impact of the proposed development will be severe. Anciently Enclosed Land is characterised by pre-17th century farming settlements and irregular field systems, some of which (in this study area) may have prehistoric origins. It is a landscape type known to contain a predictably rich range of archaeological remains, spanning the prehistoric and medieval period through to the modern day.

Potential archaeological sites

On the basis of the walk-over survey, the geophysical survey and the desk-based assessment of the study area, it has become apparent that there is considerable scope for archaeological remains of all types to exist within the study area, some of which may not yet have been identified. The impact of the proposed development is likely to be severe, with particular reference to those sub-surface, predominantly early sites identified by geophysical survey.

Known sites identified by geophysical survey relate to an enclosure with an apparently ornate or complex south-east facing entrance, ring ditches roundhouses, several phases of early field system apparently pre-dating the medieval period, large single and double or figure of 8 shaped pit-like features, which may include structural remains, plus other uncertain site types. It is very likely that other remains will exist within the area, including smaller pit and posthole defined features, deposits, old land surfaces and scatters of finds.

□ Recommendations

It should be noted that the recommendations given below are indicative of the archaeological recording which may be required and that the actual scheme for mitigation should follow a Brief set out by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (Archaeology), Cornwall Council.

The following recommendations are made for the study area, with provision to fully archive and publish results where applicable.

NOTE:

- here possible preservation *in situ* of archaeological deposits, following adequate recording, should be considered.
- All mechanical topsoil removal, at all times should involve a toothless bucket.

□1 Mitigation through design

It is recommended that Field 7 is left undisturbed by the development. The geophysical survey has highlighted an apparently dense and intact landscape of prehistoric date, which may include complex, well preserved remains, with considerable cost implications. The sites affected by this are **Site G2□ to G2□**

In addition, it is recommended that the line of the railway and its associated boundaries are respected **Site 12** (railway line), **Site 1□** (railway bridge) and **boundaries 11 and 1□**

□2 Evaluative trenching

Evaluative trenching is recommended, with particular reference to the pit-like features **Sites G□, G□, G1□ and G20**. A similar anomaly has been noted on the otherwise linear **Site G12**. These would be designed to assess the significance and level of preservation of features selected for trenching.

□□□ Controlled topsoil strip

It is recommended that a controlled topsoil strip should take place across the western side of Field 2 (**Sites G2, G□ and G□**), the northern two thirds of Field 3 (**Sites G□ to G11**), Field 4 (**Sites G12, G1□ and G1□**), and Field 5 around **Site G20**. In the event that evaluation trenching (see above) confirms the presence of Bronze Age settlement features, controlled topsoil stripping may need to be extended.

□□□ □atching Brief

All areas not subject to controlled topsoil stripping in advance of archaeological recording should be monitored and recorded as part of a watching brief. This would allow for the recording of other geophysical survey identified sites **Sites G1, G□, G□, G1□, G1□ to G1□, G21 to G2□, G□0 and G□1**. In addition sites identified during the desk-study **Sites □ to 20** (where affected by the proposed development) should be recorded via a watching brief. It is likely that the entirety of **Sites □ and 11** have been removed.

NOTE: The status of the King's Head Inn **Site 10**, within the development plan is uncertain it may not be included within the proposal. Likewise **Site 12** (western edge of Field 3) **and 1** the R line and associated extant bridge may be peripheral and unaffected.

Excavation

Excavation of individual features or a larger area (dependant upon evaluative trenching and controlled topsoil stripping results) may be required. Excavation would involve whole or part excavation, full recording, sampling, survey and photography. Sampling for palaeoenvironmental analysis in conjunction with scientific dating where appropriate would be required. If development were to go ahead in Field 7 then a larger area excavation would be necessary in order to deal with an apparent complex of features, which may have deep stratigraphy.

Access to geotechnical work

Geotechnical test pitting and or drilling or coring. Granting archaeological access to any results gained from this type of work may well prove to be both cost-effective and valuable.

Recording of field boundaries

It is recommended that where possible existent gaps and gateways in boundaries should be utilised and extant boundaries where possible be retained. Where boundary removal does take place, recording of the section profile and the basal elements in particular is recommended given the potential for both intact medieval and perhaps earlier boundary development. This would include **boundaries 1 to 10 and 1 to 1**.

Archive, post-excavation analysis and publication

On completion of fieldwork a staged programme should be undertaken, appropriate to the results. This should include collation of a project archive, assessment of the potential for further analysis, a programme of specialist analysis and formal publication.

10 Site inventory

10.1 Identified sites

All identified and numbered sites are shown on figures 7 and 8.

Site No	Type Site MC No	NGR S centred	Import	Mitigation	Description
Sites immediately adjacent to the study area					
1	Listed gate piers DC10	82306 60024	National	Eastern periphery of study area	Pair of Grade II Listed, elvan ashlar, 18 th century gate piers marking the entrance to Trevithick Manor. Two meters high and square in plan. Moulded cornices with swept necking and ball finials. Note: another fine, but un-listed pair of gate piers were noted to the south marking the entrance to a field to the west of the farm core.
2	Country house MC112	82358 5 71	Regional	Eastern periphery of study area	Remains of a mansion noted on 1880, 1897 and c1832 OS maps. It was Listed. Described as probable 17-18 th century remains incorporated within a post-medieval, modernised stone house see Fig 10.

Site No	Type Site MC No	NGR S centred	Import	Mitigation	Description
3	Trevithick - medieval settlement MC11112	82317 5 84	Local	estern periphery of study area.	Settlement first recorded in 1423 when it was subdivided into Trevythkwartha and Trevythkwoles (Higher and Lower Trevithick). The name is Cornish and contains the element tre meaning estate or farmstead (implying a settlement of early medieval origin). <u>NOTE</u> - potential for associated remains to extend in to the study area.
4	oods yard MC111110	82277 60046	Local	North-west periphery of study area	Trevemper Siding was originally part of the Cornwall Minerals Railway. hen the Truro (Chacewater) to New uay branch of the R was built in 1 05, the track was realigned, leaving the small yard at the end of a short spur. Closed in 1 63.
5	Field system MC111111	8245 60230	Local	Northern periphery of study area	Two parallel running, linear crop-marks identified by NMP, which formed part of a remnant medieval field system.
6	Tramway MC111101	822 8 60048 - closest point	Local	estern periphery of study area	Trefry's horse drawn St Dennis to New uay tramway, probably completed during the late 1840s. Continued in use until c1872 when the steam Cornwall Minerals Railway was constructed. Its route ran along the western edge of Trevithick.
7	Chapel MC112112	82662 60150	Local	Northern periphery of study area	Site labelled as a Methodist Chapel on 1880, 1 07 and 1 32 OS mapping and as a Chapel of Rest on modern mapping. The site is recorded as a othic style ayside esleyan Chapel in the HER.
8	Higher Trevilley - medieval settlement MC111111	82 44 5 831	Local	South-east periphery of study area	Higher Trevilley, shown on the 16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas, and all subse uent mapping. Consists of a distinctive globular enclosure with adjoining curvilinear and straight (later) boundaries and a scattering of buildings. <u>NOTE</u> - potential for associated remains to extend in to the study area.
Desk study identified sites within the study area					
	Blacksmiths MC111110	82631 60137	Local	Removed by road widening. If not then watching brief.	Shown on the 1880, 1 07 and 1 32 OS maps but no-longer extant due to road widening and roundabout construction. No surviving remains.
10	Kings Head Inn	82736 60140	Local	ncertain if included in development. atching brief if affected.	Original King's Head Inn shown on 1840, 1880 and 1 07 mapping but removed by slight southern shift of road at this point. Apparent reconstruction of inn to immediate south possibly incorporating earlier elements, shown on the c1 32 and later mapping. Potential for related remains in immediate area.
11	House and garden	82715 60135	Local	Removed by road widening. If not then watching	Shown on the 16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas as a house and garden, and in 1840 as a homestead this site may well have had medieval remains, prior to past alterations and removal during road re-alignment and insertion

Site No	Type Site MC No	NGR S centred	Import	Mitigation	Description
				brief.	of a roundabout. No surviving remains of the building. Associated garden boundary probably removed.
12	reat eastern Railway line	82434 5 02	Local	ncertain if included in development. atching brief if affected.	The Truro (Chacewater) to New uay branch of the R was built in 1 05, along much the same route as the earlier Cornwall Minerals Railway. ithin the study area the rail track was realigned to run along the eastern edge of Trevithick Manor, causing alterations in the original western side of Field 3 and 1, and separating the manor from its eastern fields. As a result a bridge - Site 17 was constructed. To the west of Field 3 (and peripheral to the study area) the railway line is obvious as a sunken linear area (see Fig 11). It has been partially backfilled and is currently used for the storage of machines and materials associated with the farm. It is in a neglected state. ithin the study area it is sealed beneath Site 18, which is a considerable dump of material topped by hardcore, forming a large, flat parking area where a number of large vehicles have been left. The surface of the parking area (positioned above the former R track) has been raised until it is level with the former ground surface and adjacent bridge level.
13 - 6	Removed boundary	82488 5 806	Local	atching brief.	Removed medieval field boundary shown on all maps between the 16 0s and 1 32. Ran north-west to south-east across the southern part of field 3. Formerly part of the curvilinear western side of Field 3 prior to the construction of the R link (see Site 12).
14	Removed boundary	82384 60033	Local	atching brief.	Removed pre-1840 boundary associated with Trevithick House and gardens formerly marked the eastern and southern edge of an orchard (as shown on the Tithe apportions).
15	Removed boundary	82383 60004	Local	atching brief.	Short length of removed boundary, located close to Trevithick House area. Represents a post 1840 extension of the main north-west to south-east part of Site 14.
16 22	Removed boundary	82816 60110	Local	atching brief.	The north to south alignment of a probable former medieval strip field. Shown on the Tithe map, but not on the Lanhydrock Atlas perhaps suggesting that it was not significantly substantial (ie, not a livestock proof boundary).
17	reat eastern Railway bridge	82423 5 85	Local	ncertain if included in development. atching brief if affected.	A blocked former railway bridge - R line (Site 12), suffering from benign neglect. Decorative - shaped granite block construction with red brick arch and topped by black brickwork. A narrow track runs across the top linking the farm complex to its fields in the east, which comprise the bulk of the study area. The rail line itself is no-longer visible to the north of the bridge, but is clear as a linear sunken cutting to the south. The tunnel part of the bridge is almost completely blocked, but the

Site No	Type Site MC No	NGR S centred	Import	Mitigation	Description
					track on top is clear and used. Bridge is shown on Fig 11.
18	Hard core storage area	82413 60026	None	None	An area of hard core, infilling the former R rail cutting, linking the area between the bridge (Site 17) and the main A3075 road. Post 1 46 in date and currently used for vehicular and other bulk item storage. Seals the former rail cutting.
1	Structure 1840	82436 5 87	Local	atching brief.	A small structure is shown on the Tithe map as hugging the northern side of boundary 6 on the southern edge of Field 2. It is not referred to in the Apportions, but could be an agricultural building - based on the field name Mowhay Close . Removed by 1880.
20	Structure 1 07	824 2 60003	Local	atching brief.	A small structure is shown on the 1 07 and 1 30 s OS map as hugging the southern side of boundary 6 on the northern edge of Field 3. Its function is uncertain. It was not noted during the walkover survey.
Geophysical survey identified sites within the study area					
1	Trackway	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	Parallel linear anomalies. Appear to represent a track-way, which may have slightly shifted course.
2	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	Controlled topsoil strip.	Reverse L shaped anomaly, which appears to represent part of an earlier field system.
3	Probable double pit structure	See fig 8	Local	Evaluative trenching. Controlled topsoil strip.	Described as peculiar responses in the SB report, this feature suggests a large pit feature of presumed archaeological origin (or possible bonfire geological origin). Possible roundhouse structure
4	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	Linear anomaly and trending suggestive of former boundaries probably linked to similar sites in areas 4 and 5.
5	Band of anomalies	See fig 8	Local	Controlled topsoil strip.	Disjointed band of anomalies running north to south down the western side of Field 2. Potentially archaeological.
6 Site 13	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	Typical removed field boundary with parallel ditch and bank. Shown as extant on the Tithe map. NOTE: Same as Site 13.
7	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	Controlled topsoil strip.	Removed boundary, part of an earlier field system, running diagonally across Field 3. Runs parallel to Site 26.
8	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	Controlled topsoil strip.	Linear former boundary running east to west across Field 3 and possibly on in to Field 4 and 7.
	Possible pits structures	See fig 8	Local	Evaluative trenching. Controlled topsoil strip.	These features suggest large pit features of probable archaeological origin or possible bonfire geological origin. Possible roundhouse structures
10	Disjointed	See fig 8	Local	Controlled	roup of disjointed, occasionally linear anomalies described as unusual in the SB

Site No	Type Site MC No	NGR S centred	Import	Mitigation	Description
	anomalies			topsoil strip.	report, and as clearly having archaeological potential .
11	Linear anomaly	See fig 8	Local	Controlled topsoil strip.	Linear anomaly described as unusual in the SB report, and as clearly having archaeological potential .
12	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	Evaluative trenching in attached pit-like area. Controlled topsoil strip.	Linear former boundary running east to west across Field 4, extending from Field 3 and possibly on in to Field 7. <u>NOTE</u> : Has a pit-like protrusion along its length.
13	Probable pits structures	See fig 8	Local	Evaluative trenching. Controlled topsoil strip.	These features suggest large pit features of probable archaeological origin (or possible bonfire geological origin) a possible roundhouse structures.
14	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	Linear anomaly and trending suggestive of former boundaries probably linked to similar sites in Fields 2 and 5.
15	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	Controlled topsoil strip.	Linear anomaly and trending suggestive of former boundary ditch.
16	Linear anomaly	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	One of a series of responses in Field 4 which shows no clear shape or form, but which clearly represent elements of an earlier anthropogenic landscape . <u>NOTE</u> : SB report refers to clear ploughing damage in this field.
17	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	Linear formerly ditched boundary suggestive of part of an earlier field system.
18	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	Linear formerly ditched boundary suggestive of part of an earlier field system.
1	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	Linear former ditch and bank boundary suggestive of part of earlier field system.
20	Probable double pit structure	See fig 8	Local	Evaluative trenching. Controlled topsoil strip.	These features suggest large pit features of probable archaeological origin (or possible bonfire geological origin). Possible roundhouse structure
21	Curved ditch	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	An arc or broadly curved ditch anomaly running across Field 6 from the north-eastern corner to the south-western corner.
22 Site 16	Removed boundary ditch	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	North to south running ditched field boundary, which continues south in to Field 7. Shown as extant on the Tithe map. <u>NOTE</u> : Same as Site 16.
23	Ditches	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	Two ditched anomalies located in the extreme eastern side of Field 6.
24	Oval enclosure	See fig 8	Regional	Recommend non-development. If not - full excavation.	A clearly defined oval enclosure which may have a complex entrance in its southwest segment (SB report). Tentative hints of an internal ring ditch or possible roundhouse. eneral area shown on Fig 12.

Site No	Type Site MC No	NGR S centred	Import	Mitigation	Description
25	Ring ditch or roundhouse	See fig 8	Regional	Recommend non-development. If not - full excavation.	Located to the immediate north of Site 24 is this incomplete ring ditch anomaly or possible roundhouse. Potentially contemporary. NOTE: the SB refers to other, similar, tentative anomalies in the field.
26	Ditch	See fig 8	Regional	Recommend non-development. If not - full excavation.	Western side of possible rectangular enclosure enclosing Site 24.
27	Ditch	See fig 8	Regional	Recommend non-development. If not - full excavation.	Northern side of possible rectangular enclosure enclosing Site 24 (with additional short arms extending northwards).
28	Ditch	See fig 8	Regional	Recommend non-development. If not - full excavation.	Southern side of possible rectangular enclosure enclosing Site 24, with connected short, sometimes globular arms extending north, south and west.
2	Ditch	See fig 8	Regional	Recommend non-development. If not - full excavation.	Strongly curved ditch within the area of oval enclosure Site 24. Uncertain chronology with Site 24 or ditches 26, 27, 28. NOTE: There are other short ditches and pit responses in this field which do not form a coherent pattern and may be of variable date.
30	Ditches	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	A number of short ditch sections identified which appear to be connected with those identified in Field 7 to the immediate north.
31	Removed boundary	See fig 8	Local	atching brief.	A removed field boundary identified as extent on the Tithe map.

10.2 Eminent boundaries

All identified boundary numbers and locations are shown on figure 7.

Bound No	NGR S centred	Earliest mapping	Origin	Hedgerow Reg	Description
1	82781 60163	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes (in part)	Approximately 1m high and 1.6m wide at base in the east. Stone faced decorative herring bone along top. Closely trimmed bushy vegetation. Large parts rebuilt due to road realignment, roundabout construction and alterations associated with the King's Head Inn. Broadly follows medieval roadside. Shillet and quart dump at eastern end.
2	82748 60060	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	1-1.3m high and 1.4-1.8m wide formerly stone faced earth and stone bank. Much slumping and animal burrowing. Stubby trees, bushes and other varied flora.
3	8287 60115	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	0.8-1.2m high and c2m max. wide at base. Formerly stone faced earth and stone boundary, but much neglected. Large scale animal

Bound No	NGR S centred	Earliest mapping	Origin	Hedgerow Reg	Description
					burrowing and slumping. varied flora including small trees and bushes. Curvilinear. Northern extension of boundary 5
4	82830 60045	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	1-1.3m high and 2.5m wide. Much of its length appears to comprise of a double bank, with little clearly visible faced structure. Partially on a lynchett. Limited mature flora.
5	82 18 5 63	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	Runs along western edge of medieval lane to Higher Trevelley. 1-1.3m high, 1.6-2.3m wide at base. Stone faced earth and stone construction, with burrowing and some larger trees and bushes. Neglected, some slumping. Overgrown, curvilinear and forms southern extension of boundary 3.
6	82672 5 8	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	Long curvilinear boundary, running the full east to west extent of the study area. 0.5-1.2m high, 1.3-1.8m wide at base. Some variations along its route, but essentially a former stone faced, earth and stone boundary with small trees, bushes and other mature vegetation, burrowing, slumping, breached gateways and occasional water troughs etc. A complete granite gatepost was recorded as removed and thrown against the southern side towards its eastern end where a wider gateway has been forced through from Field 7. Runs along a lynchett northern Field 7 is at least 0.6m higher than the fields to the south. Could perhaps have included an unmapped track running west from Higher Trevelley along its southern side.
7	82650 5 1	1840 Tithe map		Yes	0.8-1.2m high and up to 1.6m wide. Stone faced earth and stone boundary. Neglected. Some burrowing and collapse. Trimmed tree bush growth, varied flora. Northern end, at its junction has been breached probably a widened original gateway.
8	825 5 5 861	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	0.7-1.1m high, 1.4-1.7m wide. Neglected. Remnant stone facing. Earth and stone construction, with varied vegetation and small trees and bushes.
	82531 5 11	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	0.6-1m high and 1-1.5m wide. Curvilinear and slightly wobbly, earth and stone construction with remnant stone facing. Neglected. Some burrowing. varied flora, including short trees etc. Northern end breached probable widening of a former gateway entrance. ater trough breached. Partial lynchett eastern side is 0.5m higher than Field 3 on western side.
10	82528 5 784	East- 1840, est- is post 1 46	Medieval in part	Yes (in part)	Eastern, older part c1-1.5m high at junction with boundary . This rounded, low-lying corner of the field is enclosed by high, well formed, apparently stable or more massive boundaries, topped by slightly taller vegetation. The western end of boundary 10 is more haphazard and is not really a formalised boundary, but instead consists of dumped recent deposits of soil and

Bound No	NGR S centred	Earliest mapping	Origin	Hedgerow Reg	Description
					occasional stone, up to 0.5m high and c2m wide.
11	82445 5 8 0	1 07 OS map	Post medieval	No	Post-medieval R related boundary, marking the eastern edge of the railway cutting (west side of Field 3). 0.2-0.6m high, c1m wide earth and stone bank. Not obviously stone faced.
12	823 1 5 77	1880 OS map	Post medieval - removed	No	Former mapped boundary no longer visible, although approximate route can be traced by track way surfacing within the farm complex.
13	82353 5 0	1840 Tithe map	Post medieval	No	Western side of Field 1. Wooden fencing and wire. Southern end runs parallel to the eastern side of the farm house and is marked by a scarp slope dropping down from field height to the house.
14	82424 6003	1 07 OS map	Post medieval	No	Post-medieval R related boundary, marking the eastern edge of the railway cutting (west edge of Field 2). Up to 1.2m high, c1.6m wide earth and stone bank. Not obviously stone faced. Shaped granite gatepost noted at southern end, close to track running across the bridge.
15	82464 60108	East part- 16 0s	Medieval	Yes	Approximately 1-1.3m high and 1.6m wide at base. Stone faced decorative herring bone along top. Closely trimmed bushy vegetation. Some parts rebuilt due to road re-alignment and roundabout construction etc. Broadly follows medieval roadside.
16	82587 60074	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	0.8-1m high and 1.4m wide, stone faced earth and stone boundary with varied vegetation and bushy growth. Gate and partially buried pipe at southern end, close to junction with boundary 6.
17	82755 60132	1880 OS map	Post medieval	No (in part)	Boundary encircling the King's Head Inn. Part wooden fence, part earth and stone with much overgrowth. The earth and stone portion immediately behind the inn is shown on the Tithe map. Neglected.
18	82763 5 4	16 0s Lanhydrock Atlas	Medieval	Yes	Northern part only falls within study area. Gateway breach at its junction with boundary 6. c1m high and 1.5m wide at base. Earth and stone with remnant stone face. Some collapse, mixed flora.

11 References

11.1 Primary sources

- Joel Mascoyne, 1687. Map of Cornwall (published copy held at HE).
- Thomas Martyn, 1748. Map of Cornwall. 2 Inch Drawing (microfiche copy held at HE).
- Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of St Blum Minor* (microfiche copy held at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, c1880. *1:25,000 Ordnance Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, c1907. *1:25,000 Ordnance Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, c1935, Revisions (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*
- RAF aerial photograph (held at CC) reference number (No. 4113), April 13th 1947.

11.2 Publications

- Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall Landscape Assessment* Cornwall County Council: Truro
- Over, J. E. B., 1948. *Place-Names of Cornwall*. Typescript held in HE library
- SB Prospection, 2011. *Geophysical Survey Report* Trevithick Manor Cornwall SB Prospection: Bradford
- Holden, P., Herring, P., Padel, O.J., 2010. *The Panhydrock Atlas: A complete reproduction of the 19th century Cornish State maps* Fowey
- Jones, A.M., 1987. The excavation of a Later Bronze Age structure at Callestick, *Cornish Archaeology*, 45-4
- Jones, A.M. and Taylor S.R., 2010. *Scarcewater Pennance Cornwall Archaeological Excavation of a Bronze Age and Roman landscape*. BAR British Series 516
- Padel, O., 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*, English Place-name Society: Nottingham

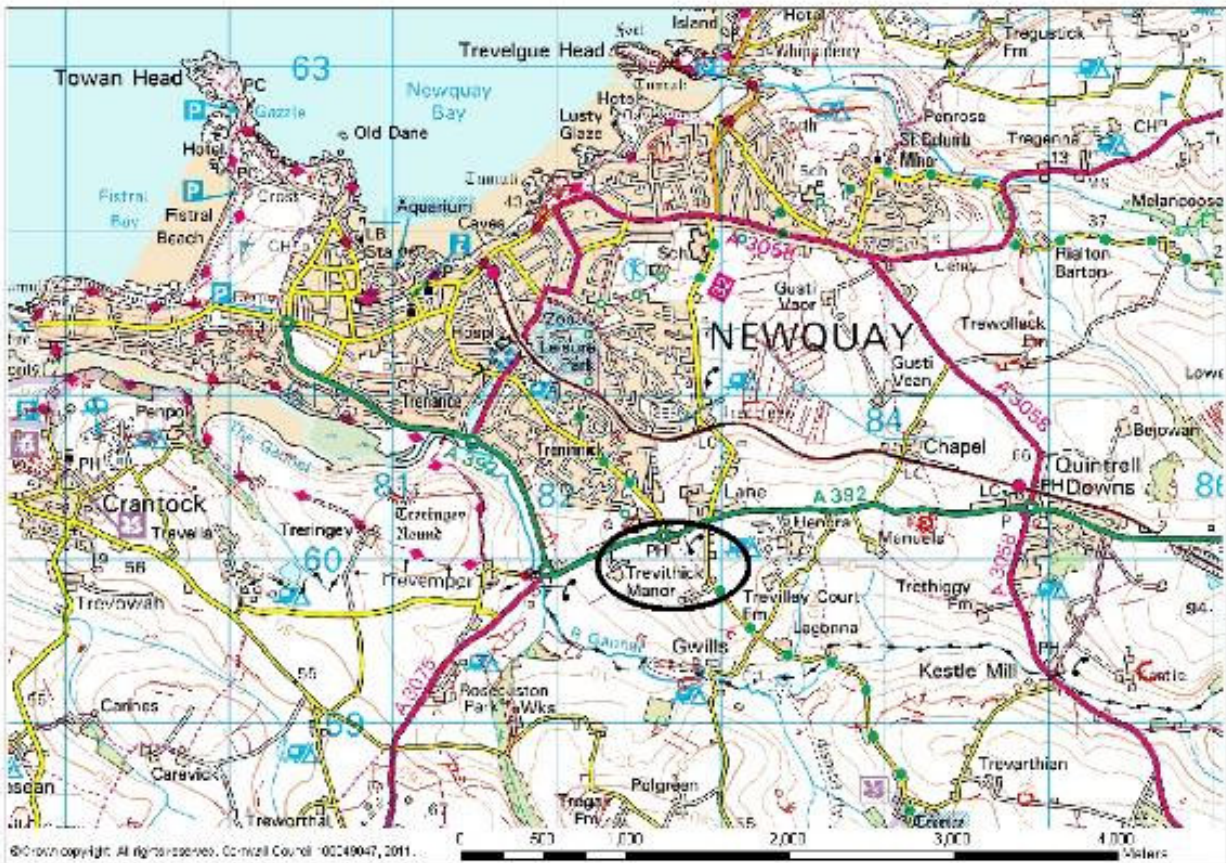
12 Project archive

The HE project number is **2011010**

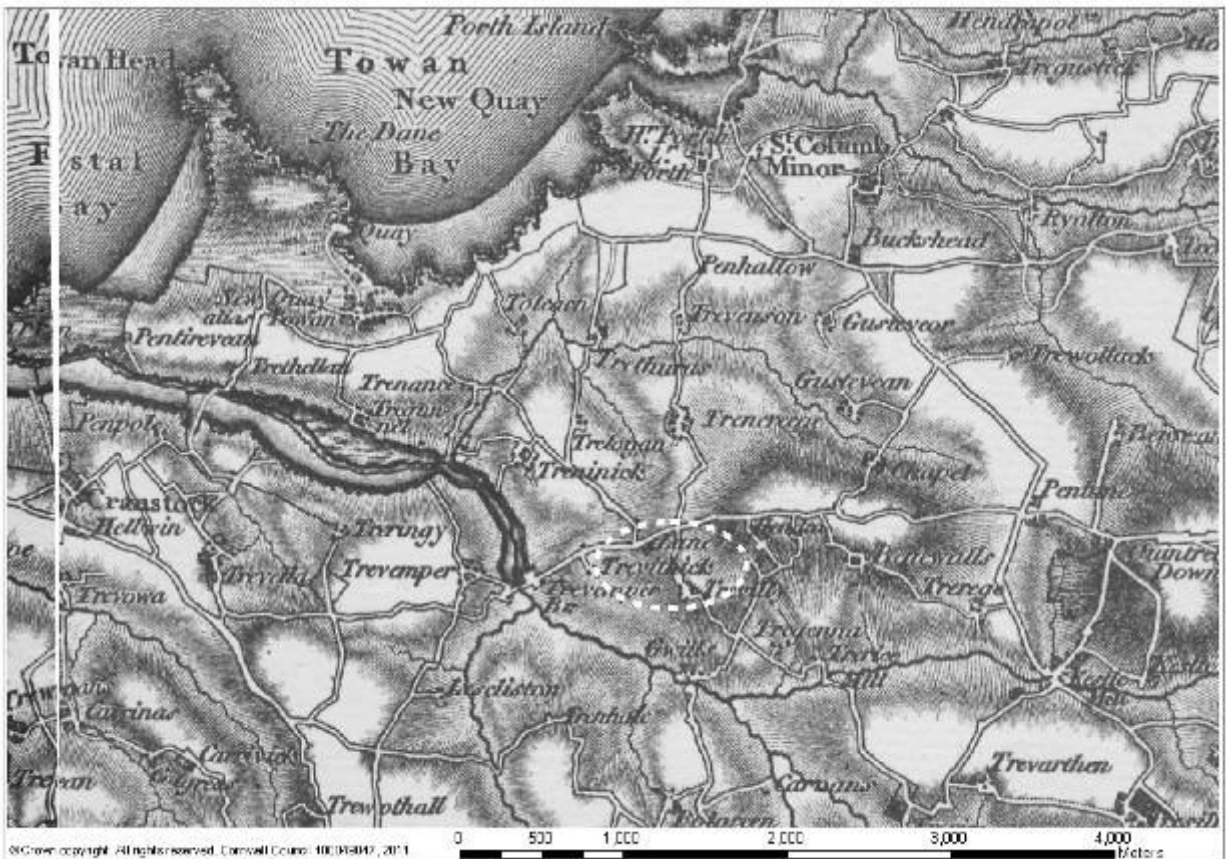
The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Digital photographs stored in the directory ...R Historic Environment (Images) Sites M-P New Quay Trevithick Manor 2011
3. English Heritage ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2- 3762

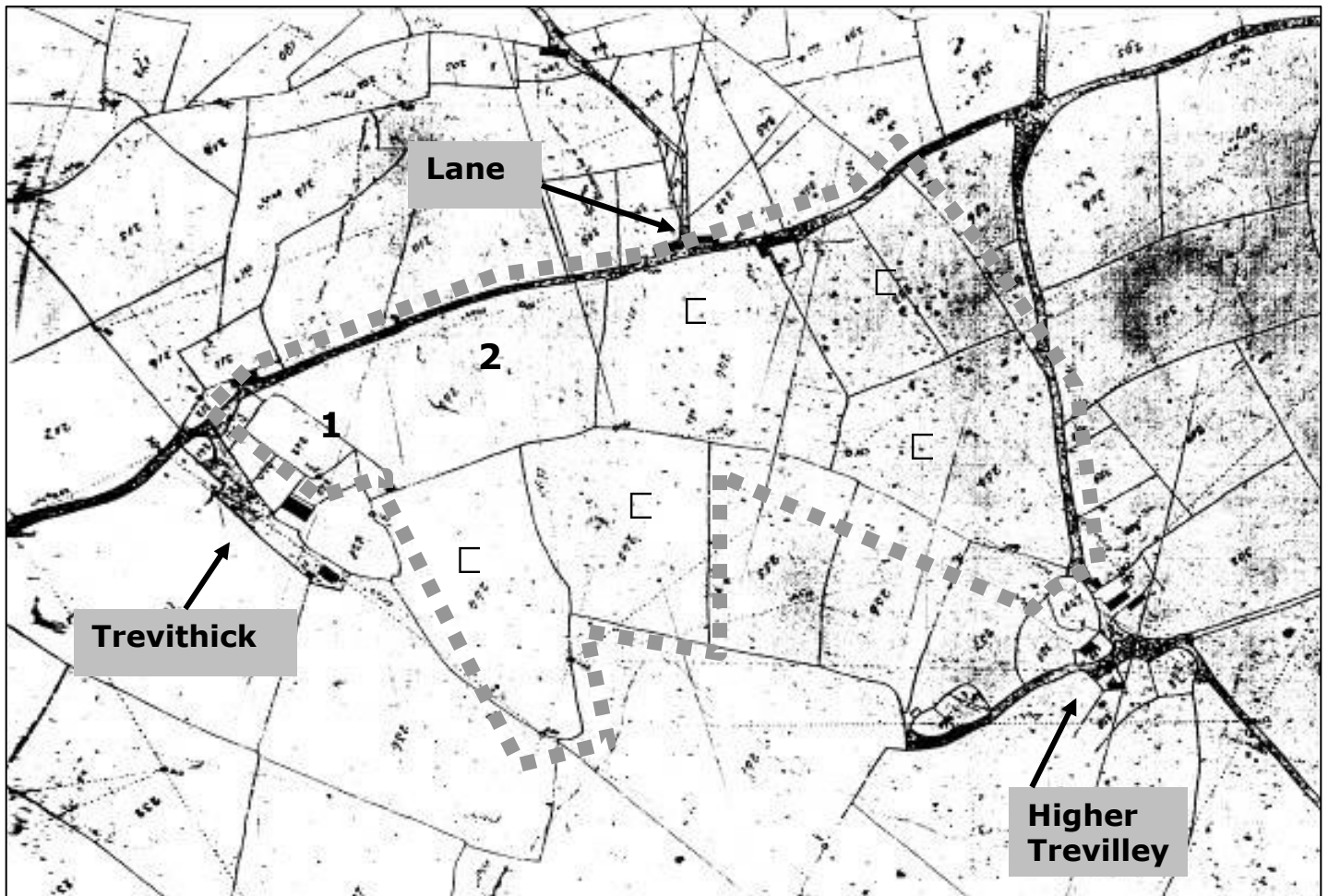
This report text is held in digital form as: CA HE Projects Sites Sites N New Quay Land at Trevithick Manor assessment Trevithick Manor assess and geophys report 1.doc



Location map showing the location of the study area



Contour map extract showing the study area and schematic representation of the topography



St blum Minor Tithe map extract showing the study area

The following field names were recorded in the 1840 Tithe apportionments. Field 1 spans a number of divisions associated with Trevithick House.

Trevithick

Field 1 east part Higher Orchard (242),
west part Lower Orchard (240),
south part Kitchen garden (23),
north part Plantations (241).

Field 2 Mowhay Close (243)

Field 3 Dry House Close (244)

Lane and Trevelley

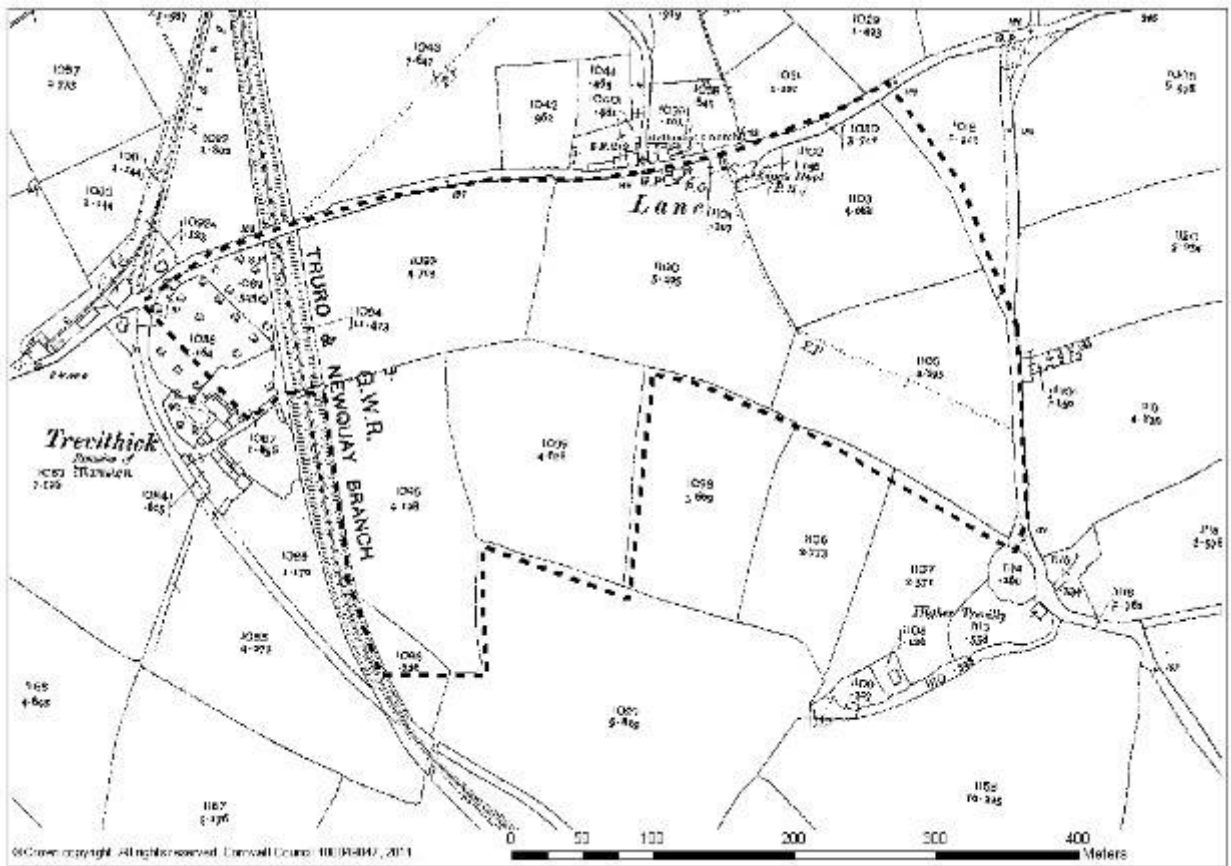
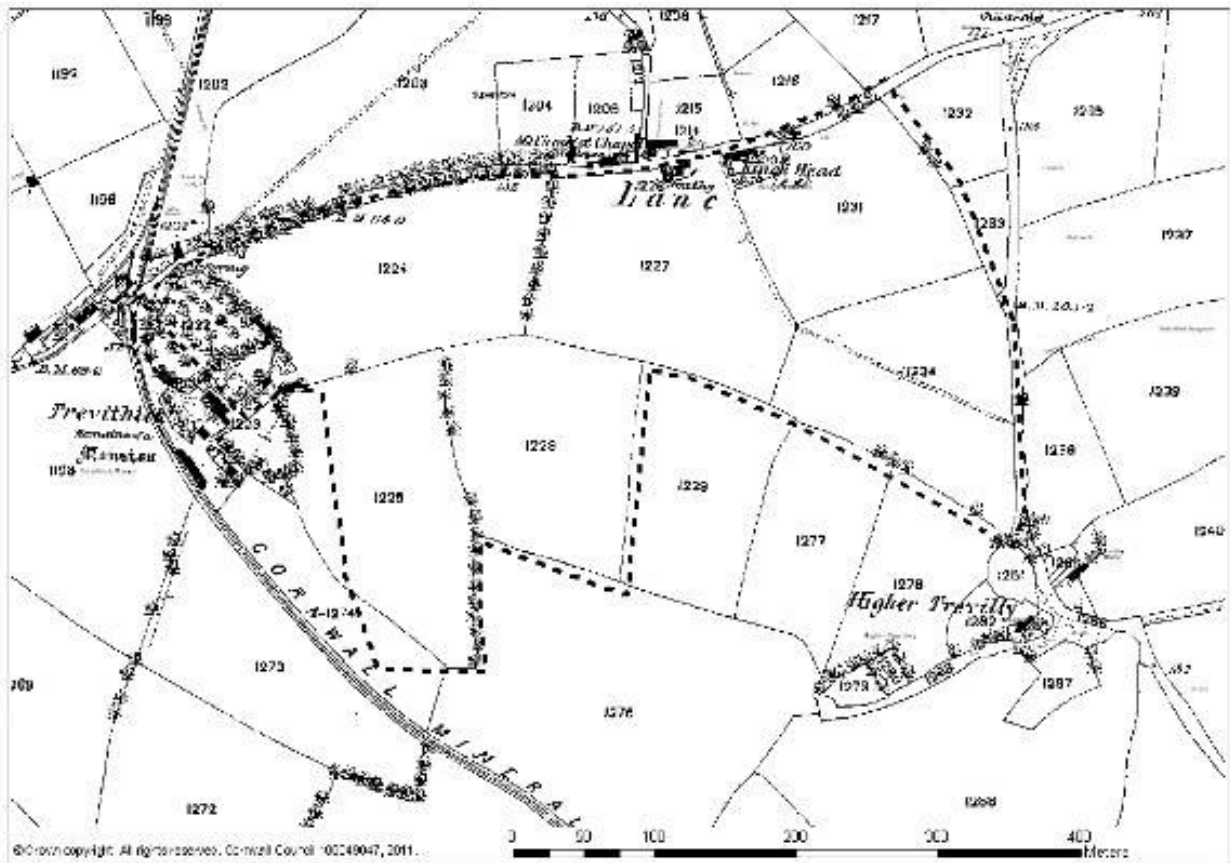
Field 4 Lower Four Acres (245)

Field 5 Shop Close (246)

Field 6 Lower ay Close (253)

Field 7 Higher ay Close (254)

King s Head Inn Homestead and Road Meadow (247)



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