

**33 TREGONY HILL
TREGONY
CORNWALL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

NGR: SW 92203 44762

**Report No. 600
May 2008**

Quality Assurance

This Document has been Prepared and Checked in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (BS EN ISO 9001: 2000)

Author: R. King BA MIFA

Date: 14th May 2008

Approved: D. King BA AIFA

QA Checked: A. Hood BSc AIFA

This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill, care and attention to detail within the terms of the project as specified by the client and within the general terms and conditions of Archaeological Management Services Ltd (AMS Ltd) trading as Foundations Archaeology. This report is confidential to the client. AMS Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on this report at their own risk.

CONTENTS

Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Summary

- 1 Assessment methodology and introduction
- 2 Sources
- 3 Site Location
- 4 Archaeological Background
- 5 Aerial Photography
- 6 Site Inspection
- 7 Impact of the proposals
- 8 Conclusions
- 9 References
- 10 Acknowledgements

Appendix 1 SMR Information

Appendix 2 Archaeological Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation

LIST OF FIGURES

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Figure 1 | Site Location |
| Figure 2 | Study Area Location |
| Figure 3 | Existing Site Plan |
| Figure 4 | Sites from Cornwall HER |
| Figure 5 | Map of the Borough of Tregony in the County of Cornwall 1787 |
| Figure 6 | Plan of Tregony 1828 |
| Figure 7 | Tithe Map 1841 |
| Figure 8 | Plan of Tregony 1841 |
| Figure 9 | McLaughlin's Plan of Tregony Castle 1848 |
| Figure 10 | Bennetts and Roberts plan of Tregony Castle 1862 |
| Figure 11 | Ordnance Survey, 1880 |
| Figure 12 | Ordnance Survey, 1907 |
| Figure 13 | Ordnance Survey, 1979 |
| Figure 14 | Ordnance Survey, 1994 |
| Figure 15 | Proposed Development Plan |

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times through to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut off point

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid

OD

Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea level

OS

Ordnance Survey

Prehistoric

In Britain this term is generally used for any of the traditionally defined periods such as Palaeolithic (480,000-12,000 BC), Mesolithic (12,000-4000 BC), Neolithic (c4000-2800), Bronze Age (2800-600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC – AD 43)

Romano-British

Term used to describe the synthesis of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with the invasive Roman culture. Traditionally dated between AD 43 and AD 410

Dark Age

Term used to describe the period between the end of Roman Britain *circa* AD 410 and the Norman Conquest (AD 1066)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment on land adjacent to No. 33 Tregony Hill, Tregony, Cornwall (NGR: SW 92203 44762).

The assessment has highlighted that the site should have had some archaeological potential for finds and features of the Medieval period, possibly related to settlement activity. It was probably a lath-makers yard during the late 18th century, an activity which would be unlikely to leave any substantial archaeological remains.

No extant remains are present within the site, which has been terraced at some point in the past, probably as the result of small scale quarrying between 1841 and 1880. No archaeological deposits are likely to have survived this process.

The archaeological potential of the site may, therefore, be considered negligible.

1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A desk based assessment has been requested on land at 33 Tregony Hill, Tregony, Cornwall (NGR: SW 92203 44762).
- 1.2 The site has not previously been the subject of any archaeological works. This report represents the first stage of the pre-planning permission archaeological investigations for this proposed development.
- 1.3 The proposed development does not directly affect any Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings.
- 1.4 The Cornwall Landscape Assessment (1994) characterises the area as Urban Development, with a Historic Landscape Characterisation of Settlement: older core (pre-1907).
- 1.5 Tregony comprises a residential town sited on a now-silted tidal river and was previously a trading centre.
- 1.6 In considering a development proposal, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in this case Carrick District Council, will consider the policy framework set by government guidance. Relevant considerations are given below.
- 1.7 **National Planning Policy and Guidance**
 - 1.7.1 **Code of Good Practice on Archaeological Heritage in Urban Development Policies, 2000.**
 - 1.7.2 The Code of Good Practice, established by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe (Ref.10.1) states:

“...before taking decisions affecting the archaeological heritage, planners should obtain adequate information and advice, applying non-destructive methods of investigation wherever possible...the purpose [of assessment] will be not only to establish if it is necessary to dig but also to build a picture of the site’s morphology and its potential”.
 - 1.7.3 **Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning, 1990**
 - 1.7.4 Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG16) (Ref 10.2) sets out the Secretary of State’s policy on archaeological deposits on land. PPG16 provides a series of recommendations for dealing with known and potential archaeological resources in a development context. Many of these recommendations have been integrated into regional and local development plans.
 - 1.7.5 A key recommendation of PPG16 is that archaeological remains must be considered as a finite and non-renewable resource. Remains of archaeological importance therefore require appropriate mitigation to ensure their preservation in good condition. Field evaluations and early consultations with Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are encouraged where proposed

developments are likely to affect archaeological remains. Where important remains are confirmed, it is favourable to preserve in-situ, although it may be possible for preservation by record where this is not reasonably feasible.

1.7.6 Some nationally important archaeological remains are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979. Preservation of all SAMs *in situ* is favoured over recording prior to excavation.

1.7.7 Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994

1.7.8 Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG15) (Ref 10.3) sets out the Secretary of State's policy for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other areas of the historic environment. PPG15 provides a series of recommendations for dealing with the known and potential historic built resource in a development context. Many of these recommendations have been integrated into regional and local development plans.

1.7.9 A key recommendation of PPG15 is that the historic built environment must be considered as a finite resource. Important buildings therefore require appropriate mitigation to ensure their preservation in good condition. It also requires authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building. Development proposals to be carried out in a conservation area must give a high priority to the objective of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area. Early consultations with Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are encouraged where proposed developments are likely to affect the historic environment.

1.7.10 It also notes that high or bulky buildings might also affect the setting of a listed building some distance away, or alter views of a historic skyline. In some cases, setting can only be defined by a historical assessment of a building's surroundings.

1.7.11 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

1.7.12 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 provides for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest. This relates not only to Scheduled Ancient Monuments but also to other monuments which the Secretary of State believes to be of sufficient importance.

1.8 Regional Planning Policy

1.8.1 Regional Planning Guidance 10 for the South West, 2001

1.8.2 In reference to heritage issues, policy EN3 of Regional Planning Guidance 10 (RPG10) states:

“Local Authorities and other agencies in their plans, policies and proposals should:

- *Afford the highest level of protection to historic and archaeological areas, sites and monuments of international, national and regional importance; and*
- *Indicate that new development should preserve or enhance historic buildings and conservation areas and important archaeological features and their settings, having regard to the advice of PPG 15 and PPG 16”*

1.8.3 Cornwall Structure Plan 2004

1.8.4 The Structure Plan provides the framework for the preparation of Local Plans. Policy 2 (Character Areas, Design & Environmental Protection) states that

“The conservation and enhancement of sites, areas, or interests, of recognised international or national importance for their landscape, nature conservation, archaeological or historic importance, including the proposed World Heritage Site, should be given priority in the consideration of development proposals”.

1.8.5 It also states that:

- *29. 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 element of local character and all too often these elements are lost by gradual attrition.*

1.9 Local Planning Policy

1.9.1 Carrick District Council Local Plan (1998)

1.9.2 The policies set out in the Local Plan determine the position of archaeology as a material consideration in determining planning applications. As such, the Local Plan seeks to preserve remains of archaeological importance. The applicable requirement for archaeological mitigation is outlined in Section 4 (The Built Environment). This states that the goal is to:

“protect and enhance the built environment in the District and conserve its local variety, heritage, historic buildings and archaeological sites for the benefit of existing and future generations” and to “secure the protection and enhancement of Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological importance from conflicting development proposals”.

1.9.3 Policy 4S states that:

- *“Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains”.*

1.9.4 Policy 4T states that:

- *“Where proposed development is likely to significantly affect sites of local archaeological importance, they should be protected in situ, unless the significance of the remains is not sufficient, when weighed against the need for development, to justify their physical preservation. Where retention of remains is not possible, the District Planning Authority may impose conditions or seek planning obligations to ensure that adequate archaeological records are prepared before development commences”.*

1.9.5 Policy 4V states that:

- *“In considering proposals for development within the historic settlements of Truro, Falmouth, Penryn, St.Mawes, **Tregony** and Mitchell, the District Planning Authority will require in appropriate cases for provision to be made for archaeological excavation/recording before development commences. Where proposals would result in a significant adverse impact upon the archaeological and historic street pattern and form of the settlement, planning permission will not be granted”.*

1.10 This archaeological assessment was compiled in accordance with the principals of the legislative framework set out above. In addition, it fulfils the general requirements of a desktop assessment as set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologist’s *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (1999).

1.11 The study area includes the area defined in Figure 2, plus a 500m area around it. This allows the assessment to study the general potential of the site and its possible impact on associated monuments.

1.12 The proposed development involves the proposed construction of a new dwelling within the existing gardens of 33 Tregony Hill, Tregony (Figures 3 and 15).

2 SOURCES

2.1 The information available in the Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted. A total of 24 HER records have been identified in the vicinity of the study area (Figure 3) and there are also 9 Events, none of which have any direct relevance to the site. No Scheduled

Ancient Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens are affected by the proposed development.

- 2.2 The Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Record Office and Cornish Studies Library have been consulted for cartographic and other historical data. Regional and national journals have also been examined for relevant information. Aerial photographs held at the National Library of Aerial Photographs were also examined.
- 2.3 No geotechnical evidence was available for the site.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located towards the south-western edge of Tregony on the lower south-west facing slopes of the Fal river valley. It is located on the northern side of Tregony Hill between no's 32 and 33. The site does not front onto the road, from which it is obscured by an outcrop of natural granite and a stone wall. The site commands views over the valley of the River Fal to the north.
- 3.2 The solid geology of the study area comprises Late Carboniferous to Permian Igneous Insertions (Granite).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Although the area assessed involves only the study area itself, as outlined in Figure 2, this report provides a broad overview of the surrounding area, to place the site in its landscape and historical context. This document is not in itself intended to discuss the history or development of Tregony.
- 4.2 There is evidence for archaeological remains from within the proposed development area and significant finds and features are also present from the near vicinity of the site.
- 4.3 **Evidence for Prehistoric/Roman activity:** There is a single Historic Environment Record for the prehistoric period within 500m. Record 24314 relates to a Fogou or underground structure. This feature was recorded in 1862 but is now lost. Fogous are a form of late Prehistoric to early Roman feature characteristic to Cornwall, although similar features are also known from Scotland and Ireland, where they are known as souterrains.
- 4.4 A description of the Fogou was given by Dr J.C. Bennetts and Mr S. Roberts in a monograph "The entry to the fogow is in a meadow on the south side of Lady Lane called Calibadgia....The entrance to the cave is by a passage three feet wide at the bottom, and the sides are five feet high formed by overlapping stones on each side which narrow the passage to two feet at the top, which is closed by large covering stones, and this passage crossed under the main roadway to Tregony from Reskivers which was formerly used but is now

under brambles. This passage crossed underneath the hedge and roadway, and under the hedge on the opposite side of the road to a meadow where the cave was situated, the passage being about 18 feet long and the cave itself about twelve feet square, with a raised seat cut in the rock on the Eastern side of the cave, about a foot in height, and nine inches in width. The roof of the cave had fallen in but it had evidently been covered by very large overlapping stones with meadow earth on them, the ground rising considerably on that side of the road”.

- 4.5 A number of antiquarian’s believed that Tregony had a Roman origin and had been a significant town and port during that period. McLauchlan, writing in 1848 cites Whitaker (1735-1808) ‘who examined the ruins’, stating that the medieval castle was built on the site of an earlier Roman fort. No Roman evidence is known to have been recovered from Tregony and the settlement is likely to have had a Dark Age/ early medieval origin. It remains possible, though unlikely, that any Roman settlement was located in the traditional site of the early village in the valley, rather than on the hill and evidence for such settlement may be buried beneath the river silts.
- 4.6 **Evidence for Dark Age/Medieval activity:** No Dark Age finds or features are known from the vicinity of the study area, although the settlement of Tregony (HER 23024) probably originated during this period. It is first documented in 1049 as *Tref Hrigoni* (Riceneu’s homestead) and was also recorded in the Domesday Book, where it had land for five ploughs, five slaves, three villagers, six smallholders, 12 acres of woodland and 100 acres of pasture. It was one of 248 Cornish manors granted by William the Conqueror to Robert, Count of Mortain. The manor itself was held by the de Pomeroy family.
- 4.7 The settlement is bounded on three sides by the parish of Cuby, which combined with its small size, suggests a later plantation. Beresford suggests that the town was established by 1149. It was represented by its own jury by 1201 and, although there is no known charter, there is a reference to burghal status in 1249 and from 1306 it was taxed as a borough.
- 4.8 The traditional site of the settlement of Tregony lies in the valley between the River Fal and Frog Lane, rather than on top of the hill. The original church for the settlement, St. James church (HER 23407), is known to lie within the valley. It was built during the 12th century and was gradually overwhelmed by silting of the river, being finally abandoned in 1553. Graves associated with the church are recorded as being disturbed during searching for tin in 1761 (Hitchens 1824) and possibly again during the 19th century (Bennetts and Roberts 1862). A medieval cross (HER 24316) is also believed to have been sited in the valley; the name Moor Cross is recorded in an undated manuscript, but no remains are known. Dr J.C. Bennetts and Mr S. Roberts note that the base of the cross was removed from the moor and was ‘existing in Tregony’.
- 4.9 The presence of the church in the valley adds credence to the suggestion that parts of the town existed around it in the open space between the quay and the present village. Tregony was an important port until the 14th century, when

silting of the river began to have a serious impact on the ability of ocean-going ships to reach the town; a situation exacerbated by the construction of ‘the Great Bridge’ c. 1300 (HER 24306), located near the present 19th century bridge, and still later by tin-streaming.

- 4.10 The quay (HER 24318) for the town is believed to have been at Daddiport, where there was also a small settlement (HER 24326), which was first mentioned in 1289. Hitchens (1824), states that the quay formed an embankment to the river, with the town and church behind it. He also notes that Tonkins (n.d) “in his manuscript” on Tregony bridge observed that ruins of the old town were visible after floods and that the walls of the church were still present “a little to the north of the bridge”. Hitchens also notes that tradition adds a street also extended up from the level ground to the high ground east of the castle and that another street wound under the precipice of the castle towards Reskivers.
- 4.11 It is not known exactly when Tregony Castle (HER 24346) was built, although this is likely to have been shortly after the Norman Conquest. Lysons (1814), states that it was built by Prince John (as Earl of Cornwall) when Richard I was on crusade. The castle was still standing in 1478 when seen by William of Worcestre. Sixty years later John Leland recorded it as an old castle, but John Norden in 1584 wrote of it “the ruynes whereof yet speake, as they lye altogether rent on the top of a mounte”. The motte survived into the mid-19th century and was known as ‘the green hill’.
- 4.12 There is some uncertainty about the size and shape of the castle. Henry McLaughlin (1848) recorded that the castle remains were very few surviving only as fragments of well-cemented stone in the ditch, which had been ‘buried until lately’. His description notes that traces of the rock-cut ditch could distinctly be seen for a great part of the interior circle, while on the outside, towards the western declivity, was an attached outwork, the outline of which was ‘very obscure’. He also notes that in the centre of the work was a tumulus, almost gone which was said to be ‘very lofty’. He notes that much of the ‘rubbish’ had been cleared and more of the ditch, containing masonry fragments, exposed. The diameter given for the inner circle was 130 feet with a 15 foot wide ditch. The breadth of the outwork was 300 feet and the width from the ditch of the inner circle to the ditch of the outwork was 120 feet. He notes that it was not possible to tell if the outwork was circular or ‘right-lined’ a part of the way. The plan shows only a single bailey (Figure 9).
- 4.13 In 1862 the final clearance of the castle took place and was recorded by Dr J.C. Bennetts and Mr S. Roberts (Figure 10). Their account indicates that part of the circuit of the ditches was clearly visible on the surface, although no excavation of these took place. An anecdotal account by ‘an old inhabitant’ informed him that the ditches were very sloping and were about 20 feet in depth; the bottom being not more than about a foot wide, the top being far apart. The plan gives a more circular impression of the outer bailey, although it is not significantly different in size to the 1848 plan. The main difference

lies in the fact that the 1862 plan shows a second bailey on the eastern side of the castle, although the greater part of this appears to be conjectural.

- 4.14 A priory (HER 24309) was constructed at Tregony during the 12th century as a cell of the Abbey of Ste Marie de Valle in Normandy (which was also a foundation of the de Pomeroy's) and the churches of Cuby and Tregony St James were given as its endowment. In 1267 it was exchanged with the Priory of Merton and it is not mentioned again. Hitchens (1824) locates it opposite the old mound of the castle. The Ordnance Survey plan of 1907 shows the 'site' of the priory, but comparison with the 1848 and 1862 plans suggests that this location would have fallen within the motte. It is likely therefore that the Priory was sited further to the east.
- 4.15 St. Anne's chapel (HER 24309) stood at the lower end of St James Street (now Fore Street). It was licensed in 1425 and is mentioned by Leland. It remained in use as a chapel as late as 1643, but by 1690 it was used as a 'cloth hall' or factory, although Hitchens (1824) has it as a corn hall. By 1777 he notes it was a 'heap of rubbish'.
- 4.16 To the north of Tregony are the remains of a well house (HER 22954) that may be the medieval holy well of St. Cuby. To the west of this site is the site of a medieval mill (HER 22958). There are two records of medieval stonework from Tregony; built into a wall in the yard of the Methodist chapel (HER 24317) and recovered from fill against the garage of 19 Tregony Hill in 2004 (HER 169165).
- 4.17 **Evidence for Post Medieval Activity:**
- 4.18 Tregony continued to decline during the Post-medieval period as silting continued to reduce the size of the Fal. Complaint was laid under Henry VIII that "all manner of ships under the burthen of 800 tons might at low water enter the said port but now a ship of 100 tons can scarcely enter at half-flood". In 1555 the second of two Acts to prevent tin-streaming near the harbour was passed, but to no avail. In 1553 the church of St. James had been abandoned and the retreat of the town up the hill is likely to have been complete by this time. In 1584 John Norden described Tregony as a 'poor market town' and by 1600 the maritime activities of the town were effectively at an end. During the 17th century Tregony saw a temporary revival of its fortunes due to the production of manufactured cloth, but the market had declined by the mid-17th century.
- 4.19 A number of post-medieval finds and features are recorded from the vicinity of the site. These include Tregony prison (HER 24310) "where lunatics were kept chained" and Tregony Almshouses (HER 24311), which are both located within the possible eastern bailey of the castle, a blacksmith (HER 41695) shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1879, the clocktower (HER 24313), which was built in 1833. Dr J.C. Bennetts and Mr S. Roberts note a mullioned window in the clocktower came originally from St. James' church. This has not been verified as part of the present study. A congregational chapel (HER

138142) and a Wesleyan chapel (HER 138143) are also located within the town. A well (HER 170099) and a quarry (HER 170262) are recorded from north of the town, along with Back Lane (HER 170264), an unmade road linking Tregony to The Moor. A fulling mill (HER 24315) is also suggested by a field name to the west of Tregony Bridge.

- 4.20 The earliest cartographic representation of the study area comprises a plan of 1787 (Figure 5). The study area is shown as open ground but is named 'Lathright's lands', although it is uncertain as to whether it was being used as a Lath-making yard, or whether Lathright was merely the name of the owner. In any event it is unlikely that lath working would leave any archaeological trace. The map shows a number of buildings in the near vicinity. The castle mound (but not the bailey) and the prison and almshouses (referred to as the poorhouse) are shown and there are several structures within the western bailey, including a building on the site of the present No. 7 Tregony Hill. A bridge, called the 'new bridge' is shown across the Fal at the location of the present day bridge.
- 4.21 The next available map dates to 1828 (Figure 6). The range of buildings incorporating the present day No. 33 Tregony Hill is shown. The study area is still shown as open land. The site of the castle is now shown as 'Green Hill'. The motte is not differentiated and the site incorporates the western bailey. Several of the buildings shown within and around the area of the western bailey in 1787 have disappeared, although one building (on the site of No. 7 Tregony Hill) remained and the Poorhouse had been constructed.
- 4.22 There are two plans dated to 1841, including the tithe map (Figures 7-8). The site is shown as unchanged, although Frog Lane (formerly St. James Street) is no longer shown as one of the main thoroughfares and there are no longer buildings on its northern side. The tithe apportionment gives the name of the land immediately to the north of Frog Lane as 'St James Park'. The second plan is of particular interest in that it shows the study area steeply sloping down to Frog Lane from Tregony Hill. Both plans show the castle mound as being partially slighted and spread much to the west, covering a greater part of the former bailey area. The study area is also shown on McLaughlan's 1848 plan (Figure 9) but not on the 1862 plan (Figure 10).
- 4.23 The next available map comprises the Ordnance Survey plan of 1880 (Figure 11). This shows the study area as terraced flat into the basic configuration that it retains today, with ground rising steeply to the southeast. Two small buildings are shown on the road frontage between No. 33 and No. 32 Tregony Hill. Two Smithy's are shown on this plan and the site of the priory is located upon the site of the former motte. The general character of the site and its immediate vicinity appear relatively unchanged from 1841, although several of the nearby buildings have slightly different configurations. The main difference shown is that the lower part of Frog Lane is no longer clearly identifiable as a road.

- 4.24 No significant changes to the site or its immediate vicinity are shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1907, although there appears to have been some further terracing to the south of No. 33 and the lowest part of Frog Lane is shown as a track again (Figure 12).
- 4.25 The site has since remained effectively unchanged, although some minor changes have taken place within the immediate vicinity, including the loss of the structures between no's 33 and 32 and their replacement with a small outbuilding. By 1979 there had been changes to some of the surrounding buildings, including the loss of a building adjacent to No. 31 Tregony Hill and the smithy to the west of No. 7. A number of new structures had also been constructed in the vicinity, but these were mostly away from the historic street frontage (Figure 13). No significant changes have been noted on more recent mapping (Figure 14).

5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 5.1 Aerial photographs held at the National Library of Aerial Photographs (NLAP). A total of 9 oblique prints were examined.
- 5.2 No archaeologically significant features were noted as cropmarks, parchmarks, soilmarks or upstanding features in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 5.3 The National Mapping Project (NMP) for Cornwall has identified only a single feature within 500m of the site. This feature is located to the south of Tregony and is likely to represent a former field boundary.

6 SITE INSPECTION

- 6.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on 6th May 2008 to examine the external setting of the study area.
- 6.2 The study area comprises a strip of garden to the east of No. 33, which is bounded by a fence to the north, a sheer rock face to the east and a sheer rock face and stone wall to the south. The plot partly comprises grassed lawn but is divided by flower beds and shrubs from a further area of garden to the east, which includes a greenhouse. The site has clearly been terraced flat at some point in the past, leaving vertical rock faces on the eastern and parts of the southern boundary, which cartographic evidence suggests happened between 1841 and 1880.
- 6.3 No archaeologically significant features were identified during the site visit.

7 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSALS

- 7.1 Based on the results of the desk based assessment the perceived archaeological potential of the site can be summarised as follows:
- 7.2 **Prehistoric:** The site appears to contain low potential for the recovery of prehistoric finds or deposits. A possible fogou is recorded close to the junction of Well Lane and Lady Lane, but the feature may equally be of Roman or later date. No other activity dating from the Palaeolithic to Iron Age periods is known from close by. This apparent absence of activity may, however, be due to limited previous archaeological fieldwork in the area.
- 7.3 **Roman:** The site contains low potential for the recovery of Romano-British activity (see the possible fogou above). No Roman settlement is known from the immediate vicinity and antiquarian claims that Tregony was a significant Roman port and military station appear completely unfounded.
- 7.4 **Dark Age:** The site contains moderate-low potential for the presence of Dark Age finds and features. The settlement of Tregony may have originated during this period, although it is not recorded before 1049 and Sheppard (1980) suggests it is a later foundation than Cuby. Although Tregony itself may not have an early origin, there may well have been small scattered estates in the vicinity, which continued through into the Medieval period.
- 7.5 **Medieval:** The site contains moderate-low potential for the presence of Medieval finds and features. The study area lay outside the historic core of Tregony, whether the historic core lay on the moor, or to the east of the Castle; although Hitchens (1824) records a tradition that a medieval street did run from the valley up the hill to the castle. The site also clearly falls outside the curtilage of the castle. The possibility that medieval structures may have been present on the site remains, but is unlikely.
- 7.6 **Post Medieval:** The site contains low potential for Post-medieval features. No structures are recorded on plans dating from the late 18th century and the site appears to have been open ground throughout. It may have been a lath makers yard in 1787, but this is unlikely to have left any archaeological traces. A plan of 1841 shows the site as sloping down towards Frog Lane, a fall of approximately 4 metres, although the 1880 Ordnance Survey plan shows the site as terraced flat, almost certainly the result of small-scale quarrying. If the hachuring on the 1841 map is accurate, and there is no reason to doubt this as the site has clearly been terraced, then destruction of any previously existing archaeological deposits is likely to have been total. Small-scale quarrying is known from elsewhere within Tregony; a watching brief during the construction of a bungalow close to the castle bailey in 1977. Rock faces, indicative of quarrying, were exposed on three sides of the excavation (CCRA 1979).
- 7.7 The proposed development will not impact on any Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens or the settings of any Listed buildings.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The assessment has highlighted that the site should have had some archaeological potential for finds and features of the Medieval period, possibly related to settlement activity.
- 8.2 The site may have been utilised as a lath-makers yard during the late 18th century.
- 8.3 No extant remains are present within the site.
- 8.4 The site has been terraced at some point in the past, probably as the result of small scale quarrying between 1841 and 1880. No archaeological remains are likely to have survived this process.
- 8.5 The archaeological potential of the site may, therefore, be considered negligible.
- 8.6 An integrated archive has been prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006). Copies of the archive will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office and the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record and a summary of the archive will be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.7 An OASIS record will also be compiled and submitted to ADHS.

9 REFERENCES

Adams, J 1867 *Chronicles of Cornish Saints* RRIC Vol 2 Parts 6-8 1866-67

Bennetts, CJ and Roberts, S 1862 *no title*

Carew, R 1603 *The Survey of Cornwall*

Carrick District Council, 1998 *Local Plan*

Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology, 1979 *Watching Briefs and Small Excavations: Tregoney*, Cornish Archaeology 18

Cornwall County Council, 2004 *Cornwall Structure Plan*

Countryside Commission, 1996 *Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994*

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1985, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, Cornwall*

Land adjacent to No. 33 Tregony Hill, Tregony: Archaeological Assessment

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)*

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1994, *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15)*

English Heritage, 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

Hitchens, F, 1824 *History of Cornwall*

IFA, 1994, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*

Jones, AL, 2004 *Penlee House, Tregony, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*

Lysons, D 1814 *Magna Britannia*

Philpott, WTA & Lidgley, OB, n.d. *Tregony and its Parish Church*

Philpott, WTA & Parsons, KO n.d. *St Cuby's Parish Church of Tregony*

Salter, M 1999 *The Castles of Devon and Cornwall*

Sheppard, P 1980 *The Historic Towns of Cornwall: an Archaeological Survey*

Spreadbury, ID 1984 *Castles in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly*

SWRA, 2001 Regional Planning Guidance 10 for the South West, 2001

Victoria County History of Cornwall

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Phil Markham and Jane Powning of the Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service, the staff of the Cornwall Record Office and Cornish Studies Library and the staff of the NMR. We would also like to thank Andrew Wooding of Rhosnoweth Developments and the site owners.

APPENDIX 1
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

SMR No	NGR	SITE NAME	TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
169165	SW 9240 4483	19 Tregony Hill	Fragment	Medieval	Fragment of dressed stone discovered in the fill against the garage of 19 Tregony Hill in 2004
24346	SW9229 4475	Tregony Castle	Castle	Medieval	The site of Tregony Castle, a motte and bailey earthwork now destroyed
24318	SW 9210 4474	Daddiport	Quay	Medieval	A medieval quay stood at Daddiport just below Tregony bridge
24316	SW 9220 4480	Moor Cross	Cross	Medieval	The name 'Moor Cross' is mentioned in an undated document but there are no remains of a cross
24307	SW 9221 4486	St. James Church	Church	Medieval	The church of St. James stood in the moor below the town of Tregony. No above-ground traces remain
24314	SW 9235 447	Fogou	Fogou	Prehistoric/ Roman	A possible fogou or underground structure was recorded in 1872 but is now lost
22954	SW 9238 4509	St Cuby's Well	Holy Well	Medieval	Remains of a well-house that may be the medieval holy well of St. Cuby
41695	SW 9217 4473	Blacksmith	Smithy	1879	A smithy is shown on the OS map of 1879
24306	SW 9212 4477	Tregony Bridge	Bridge	Medieval	Site of the medieval bridge. The present bridge has a single arch probably of mid 19th century date. The parapet is dated 1893
24312	SW 9233 4483	St Anne's Chapel	Chapel	Medieval	There are no remains of the chapel, but re-used medieval stonework is used in the village
24309	SW 9235 4476	Tregony Priory	Priory	Medieval	There are no surviving remains of the priory
24326	SW 9210 4468	Daddiport	Settlement	Medieval	The settlement at Daddiport is first mentioned in 1289 and is still occupied
22958	SW 9226 4510	Tregony Mill	Corn Mill	Medieval	The site of a medieval mill below Tregony
23024	SW 9244 4485	Tregony	Settlement	Medieval	The settlement and manor of Tregony is first recorded in 1049 when it was spelt "Tref Hrigoni"
24310	SW 9234 4481	Tregony Prison	Prison	Post-Medieval	The site of a local prison at Tregony
24311	SW 9236 4481	Tregony Almshouses	Almshouse	Post-Medieval	Almshouses built 1696 comprising two-storeys with rubble walls and slate roofs
24313	SW 9252 4493	Clocktower	Clocktower	Post-Medieval	The clock tower was built in 1833
24315	SW 9209 4472	Fulling Mill	Mill	Post-Medieval	A field name suggests the presence of a fulling mill
24317	SW 9259 4500	Methodist chapel	Fragment	Medieval	Medieval stonework built into a wall in the yard of a methodist chapel
138142	SW 9253 4487	Congregational Chapel	Chapel	Post-Medieval	Congregational chapel built in 1824 and refurbished in 1876
138143	SW 9260 4500	Wesleyan Chapel	Chapel	Post-Medieval	Chapel built of killas rubble with granite dressings

170099	SW 9228 4509	Well	Well	Post-Medieval	A small well fed by a spring
170262	SW 9230 4516	Quarry	Quarry	Post-Medieval	A quarry near Tregony Town Mill
170264	SW 9237 4505	Back Lane	Road	Post-Medieval	Unmade road linking Tregony to The Moor

Reference	Title	Author
2002R066	Probus to Trewithian Power Cable, Cornwall, Archaeological Watching Brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CA 18, 1979	CCRA Watching Briefs and Small Excavations: Tregoney (Cornish Archaeology No 18, 1979)	Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology
1997R015	Fal Estuary Historic Audit	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
1997R015	Fal Estuary Historic Audit. General Management Recommendations	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
ER451	Roseland Crescent, Tregony (EA Project No 4590)	Exeter Archaeology
ER472	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 9, Well St, Tregony, Cornwall (EA Proj No 5265)	Exeter Archaeology
2004R078	Penlee House, Tregony, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
ER493	Tregony, Cornwall, Geophysical Report 2004/82	GSB Prospection
2006R017	Penlee House, Tregony, Cornwall. Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council

APPENDIX 2

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BRIEF AND WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION**

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Date: 8th April 2008

Address: 33 Tregony Hill, Tregony, Truro TR2 5RU

Applicant: Rhosnoweth Developments

Agent: Dan Reid, Westlinkdesign, Merls Luar, La Flouder Lane, Mullion, TR12 7HT

Tel. 01326 240637 E-mail. westlinkdesign@tiscali.co.uk

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Philip Markham, Cornwall County Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. Tel. 01872 322546 E-mail. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for an archaeological assessment at the above site. This assessment has been requested by Carrick District Council Planning Authority prior to a formal planning application. It is expected that any recommendations for archaeological mitigation will be undertaken via a PPG16 Archaeology and Planning condition attached to any planning consent.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is situated towards the south western edge of Tregony on the lower south-west facing slopes of the Fal river valley. The site is located at OS Grid Reference SW 92203 44762 at an approximate height of 15m OD. From the County Councils vertical air photography the site appears to be of mixed use.

3 Planning Background

This assessment has been requested by Carrick District Council Planning Authority prior to a formal planning application. It is expected that any recommendations for archaeological mitigation will be undertaken via a PPG16 Archaeology and Planning condition attached to any planning consent.

4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being within the Historic Settlement of Tregony and therefore has the potential for medieval remains. The site is also less than 100m from the recorded site of a castle. The HER records the following for the castle: *Tregony Castle, a motte and bailey earthwork was built by Henry de Pomeroy on behalf of John, Earl of Cornwall in the time of Richard I (1189-1199). The castle was still standing in 1540 and the castle and walls are mentioned in 1643. It was later pulled down and a manor house erected on the site. The final clearance of the castle mound and ditches took place in 1862, for which a contemporary detailed description exists together with a plan. There are now no extant remains. The site was visited by the OS in 1977 who noted that there are no remains of Tregony Castle and no way of proving which of the plans produced in 1848 and 1862 is correct, and that whether it had a single or double bailey, the area occupied is probably exaggerated. In 1979 the*

CCRA note that the foundations for a bungalow were dug in 1977 close to the course of the bailey ditch at SW 9227 4481. Rock faces were exposed to the E, W and S sides of the excavation, giving the overall effect of an old quarry. No artefacts earlier than the C18 were found and no traces of the castle outworks were revealed.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works may disturb extant and buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains an assessment is required. This would involve a desk based assessment including a map regression plus a walk over survey of the extant remains of the site. This would provide evidence for any recommendations for archaeological recording.

The site specific aims are to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.
- Inform whether palaeo-environmental sampling would be required.

6 General Guidance

- 6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).
- 6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Results

- 7.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the appropriate museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 7.2 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 7.3 The report must contain:
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map tied to the national grid.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
 - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

8 Archive Deposition

- 8.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum.

- 8.2 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 8.3 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 8.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 8.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.6 Only on completion of 8.1 to 8.4 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of the written scheme of investigation for an archaeological desk based assessment of a site at 33 Tregony Hill, Tregony, Truro. The desk-based assessment is required as the first stage of archaeological works in advance of the determination of planning permission.
- 1.2 The archaeological assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the principals of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) and the policies of Carrick District Council and Cornwall County Council. The specification has been prepared in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (rev. 1999) and the brief for desk-based assessment issued by Cornwall County Council (8th April 2008).
- 1.3 Foundations Archaeology is certified to BS/EN/ISO 9001: 2000 for quality assurance in the provision of archaeological services. The company is a Registered Organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and subscribes to that organisations Code of Conduct. All relevant IFA Codes of Practice will be adhered to throughout the course of the project.
- 1.4 The assessment will involve a desktop study of presently available archaeological, historical, aerial photographic and other relevant information. This allows a full assessment of the implications of any development proposal and an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy to be identified and implemented.
- 1.5 The archaeological assessment will therefore form the basis for any further pre-planning permission archaeological work, such as field evaluation, should this be appropriate.

2 STAFF

- 2.1 The data acquisition team will consist of a minimum of 1 experienced operatives who may be supplemented by additional staff as required. The project will be directed by Mr. R. King BA, MIFA who has wide experience of performing, monitoring and managing assessment projects and archaeological chapters for Environmental Impact Assessments throughout Britain. He is the Director of Foundations Archaeology and is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 2.2 Specialist aerial photographic assessment will be undertaken, if appropriate, by Air Photo Services UK.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological assessment are to gather information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site, including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource, in order to allow an assessment of its merit.
- 3.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to prepare a report that assembles, summarises and orders the available evidence;
 - ii) to synthesise the evidence and place it in its regional or local context, as appropriate;
 - iii) to comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and indicate how it might be supplemented by further intrusive or non-intrusive survey (such as recording of extant remains, field evaluation, geophysical survey or palaeoenvironmental sampling) in order to provide information required for planning purposes.

4 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is located towards the south-western edge of Tregony on the lower south-west facing slopes of the Fal river valley. The site is located at NGR: SW 92203 44762 at an approximate height of 15m OD. An archaeological assessment has been requested by Carrick District Council prior to a formal planning application
- 4.2 The proposed development area is recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as lying within the Historic Settlement of Tregony and therefore has the potential for medieval remains. The site is also less than 100m from the recorded location of Tregony Castle.
- 4.3 Tregony Castle was a motte and bailey earthwork built in the late 12th century. It was still standing in 1540 and was mentioned in 1643. The Castle was subsequently demolished and replaced by a manor house with the final clearance of the castle mound and ditches taking place in 1862.
- 4.4 No extant remains are recorded. The site was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1977, who noted that there are no remains visible and that there is no way of knowing which of the plans produced in 1848 and 1862 is correct. They also noted that it was not possible to tell if the castle had a single or double bailey and that the area occupied had probably been exaggerated. In 1979 the CCRA note that the foundations for a bungalow were dug in 1977 close to the course of the bailey ditch at SW 9227 4481. Rock faces were exposed to the east, west and south sides of the excavation, giving the overall effect of an old

quarry. No artefacts earlier than the 18th century were found and no traces of the castle outworks were revealed.

5 SOURCES

5.1 All readily available sources of information will be consulted and a site visit will take place. Any sources of information which are not consulted during the course of the assessment will be specified and the reason for non-consultation given.

5.2 Sources will include:

- The Sites and Monuments/Historic Environment Record
- The Archaeological Data Service database
- The National Monument Record
- Scheduled Ancient Monument List
- Listed Building Register
- Register of Listed Parks and Gardens
- Archaeological grey and published literature
- The National Buildings Record
- Local and County Museums
- The County Record Office (including parish and estate records, historic mapping and other maps and data sets as appropriate)
- Estate collections (if available)
- National, County and District Libraries
- The National Library of Air Photographs
- The Cambridge Collection of Air Photographs (if appropriate)
- Private collections (if available)
- Borehole and Test-pit logs
- Geological Survey publications
- Ordnance Survey
- Other sources as appropriate (such as Fire Insurance Maps)
- Information from Landowners, agents or surveyors/architects)
- A walk-over survey

6 REPORTING

6.1 The project will result in a typescript report to fulfil the requirements set out in the specification. This will include a non-technical summary, introduction and context of the project (including relevant legislative background), site location and description, geological and topographic background, archaeological and historical background, general and specific aims, description of the methodology, field visit, synthesis and discussion of potential impact, conclusions, recommendations (as appropriate), list of sources and supporting data, bibliography.

6.2 The report will be fully illustrated with appropriate drawings.

- 6.3 An indexed and internally consistent archive will subsequently be prepared in accordance with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and Foundations Archaeology's internal quality control systems which are certified to BS EN ISO 9001: 2000. These standards comply with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1994). Arrangements will be made for the deposition of the archive with the Cornwall Record Office and the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.
- 6.4 Two copies of the report will be deposited with the HER while an additional copy will be deposited with the project archive and the National Monuments Record. An OASIS form will be submitted at the end of the project. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months.
- 6.5 The report will be published in an appropriate form in a relevant journal within 12 months from completion.

7 MONITORING

- 7.1 An appropriate level of monitoring will be undertaken by the HEPAO.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 The evaluation will be undertaken with regard to all relevant Health and Safety legislation, in accordance with the *Foundations Archaeology Health and Safety Manual* (2004). A Health and Safety method statement and risk assessment will be prepared identifying the major risks inherent in the works; these will be predominantly connected with Lone Working

9 INSURANCE

- 9.1 Foundations Archaeology carries appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Copies of the certificates are available on request.



© Crown Copyright
 Reproduced under licence AL523064A

Site Code: THT08



— SITE AREA

1: 50000 Scale

FIGURE 1: Site Location



© Crown Copyright
 Reproduced under licence AL523064A

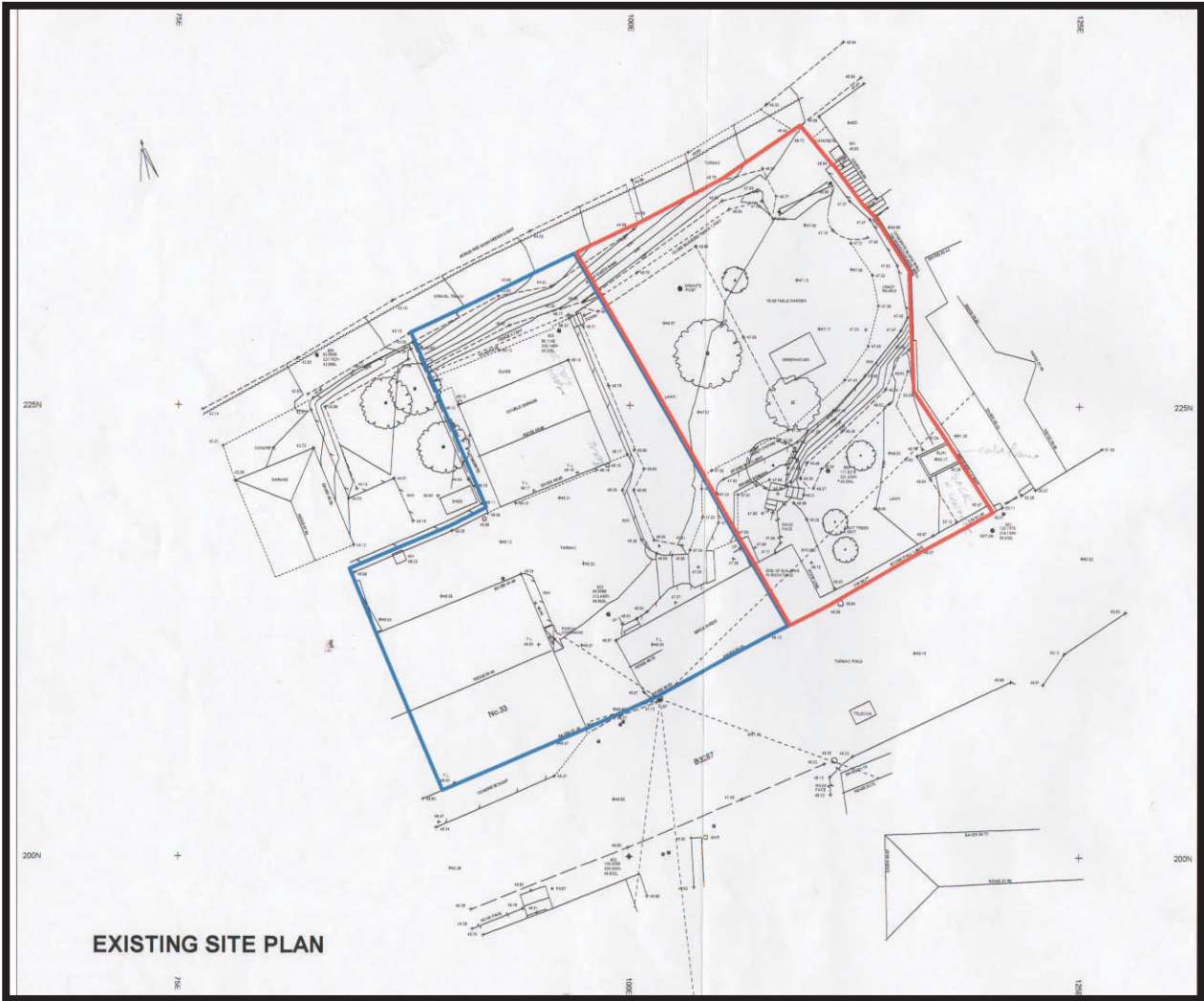
Site Code: THT08



 **SITE AREA**

1:1250 Scale

FIGURE 2: Study Area



© WestLink Design

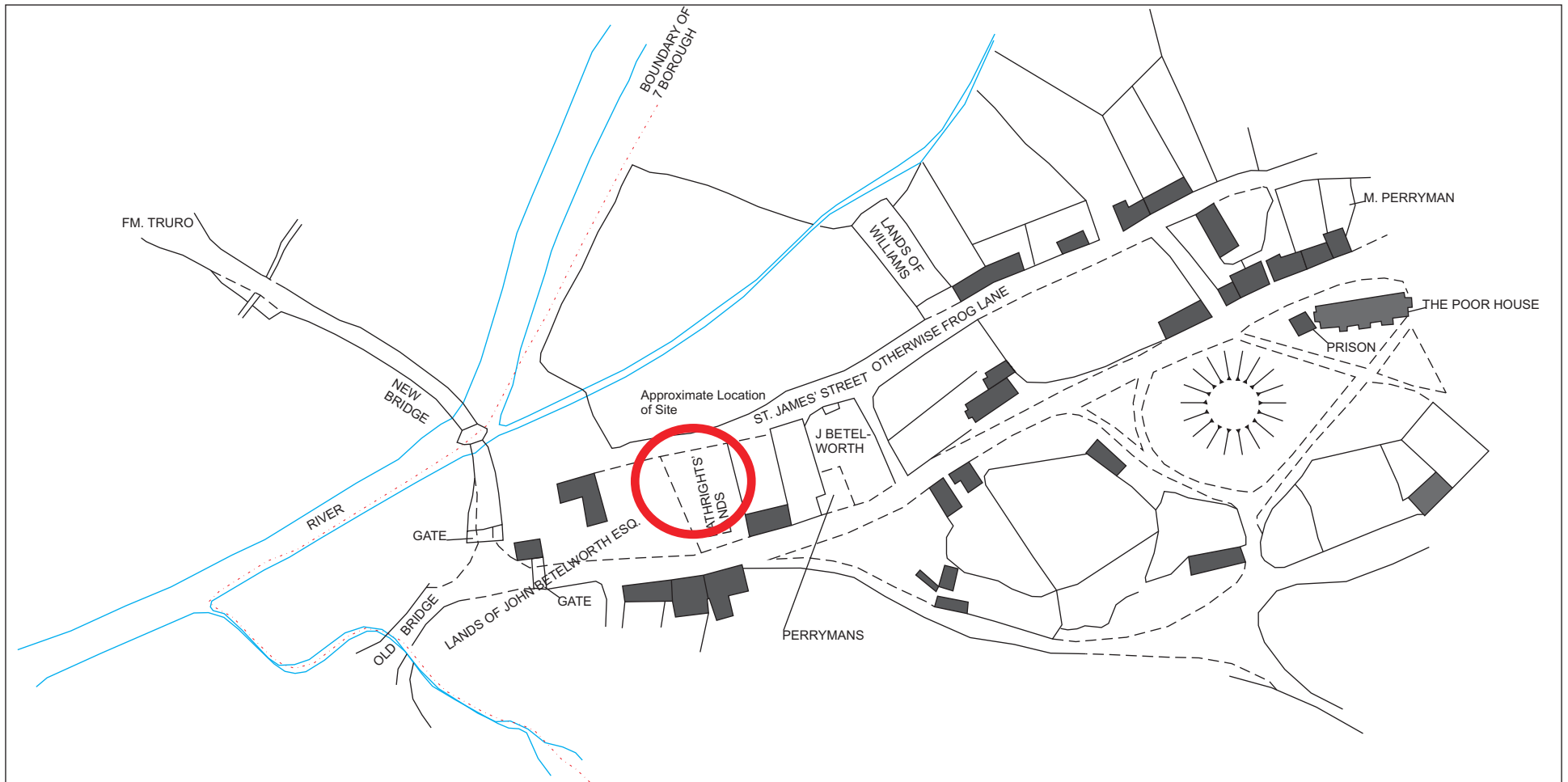
Site Code: THT08



SITE AREA



FIGURE 3: Existing Site Plan



Site Code: THT08



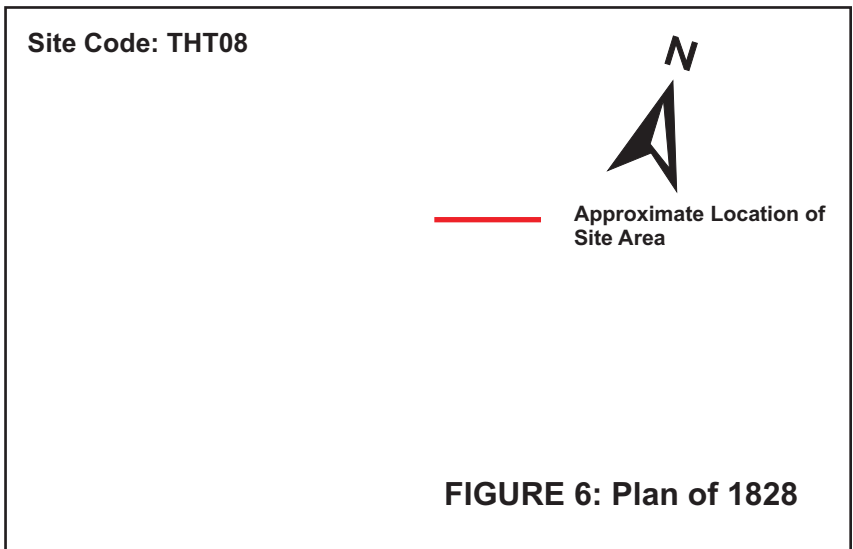
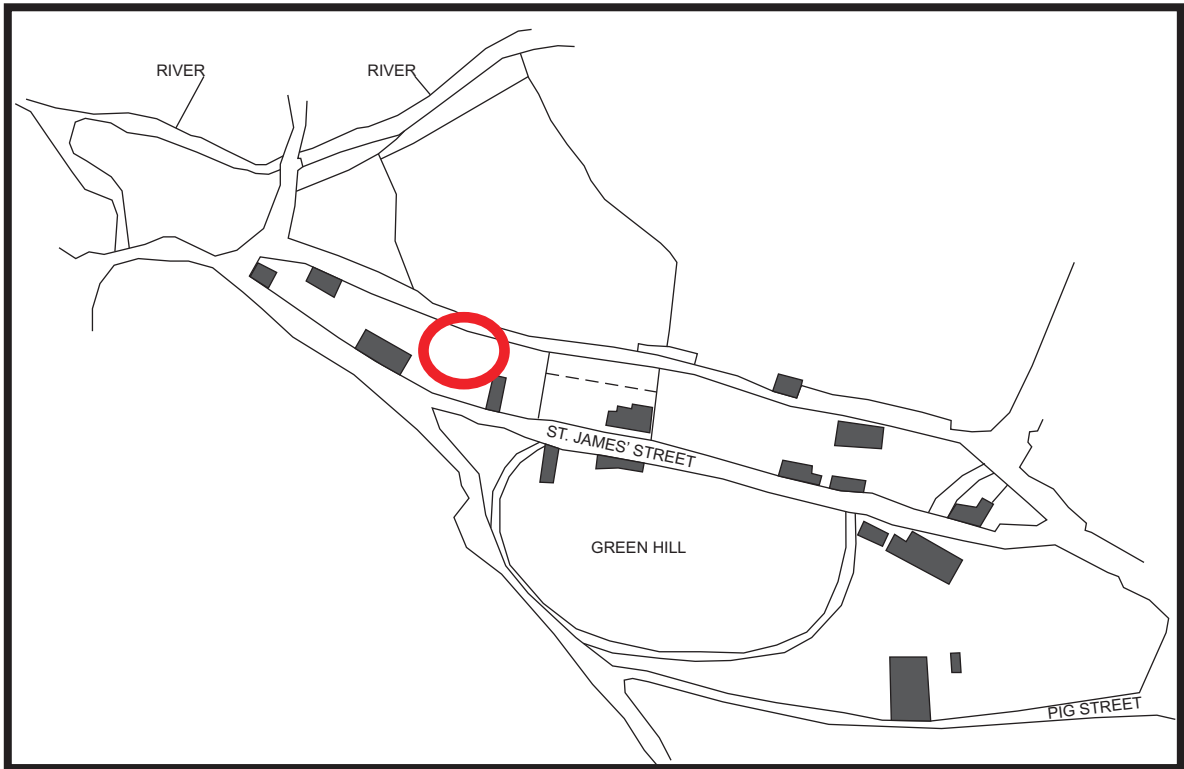
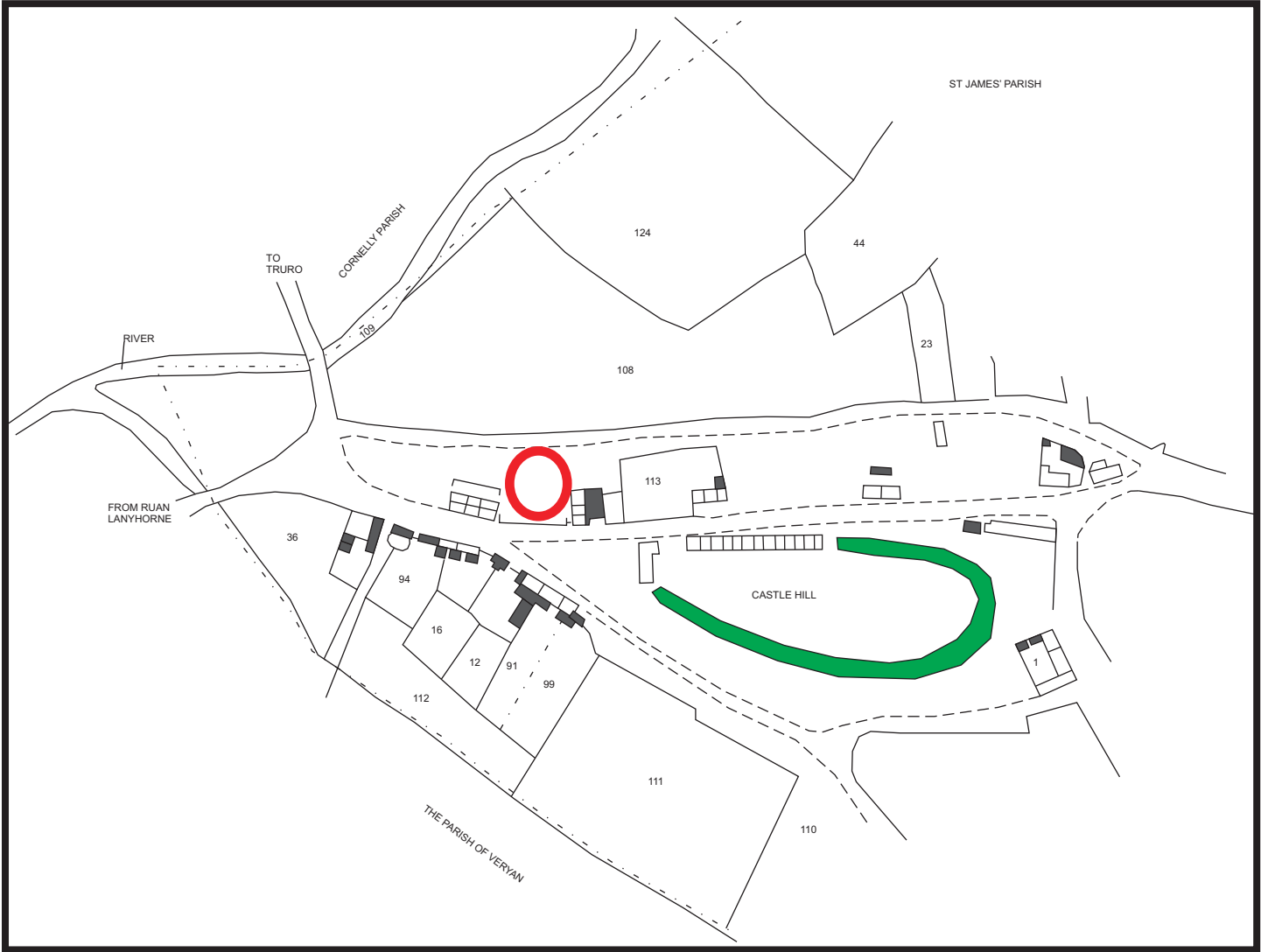

 SITE AREA

FIGURE 5: Lands of Sir Francis Bassett 1787



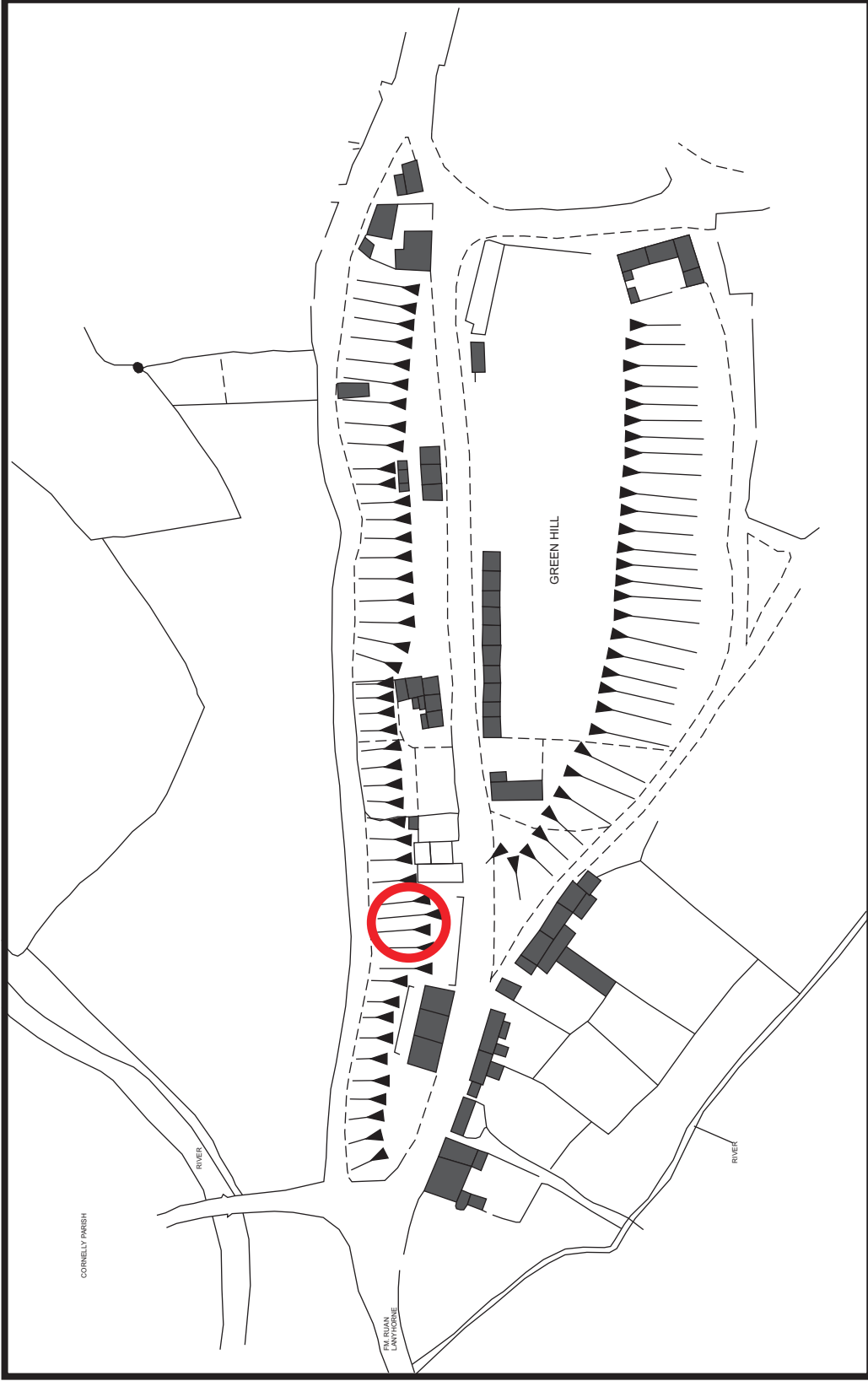


Site Code: THT08



— Approximate Location of Site Area

FIGURE 7: Tithe Map of 1841



Approximate Location of Site Area



Site Code: THT08

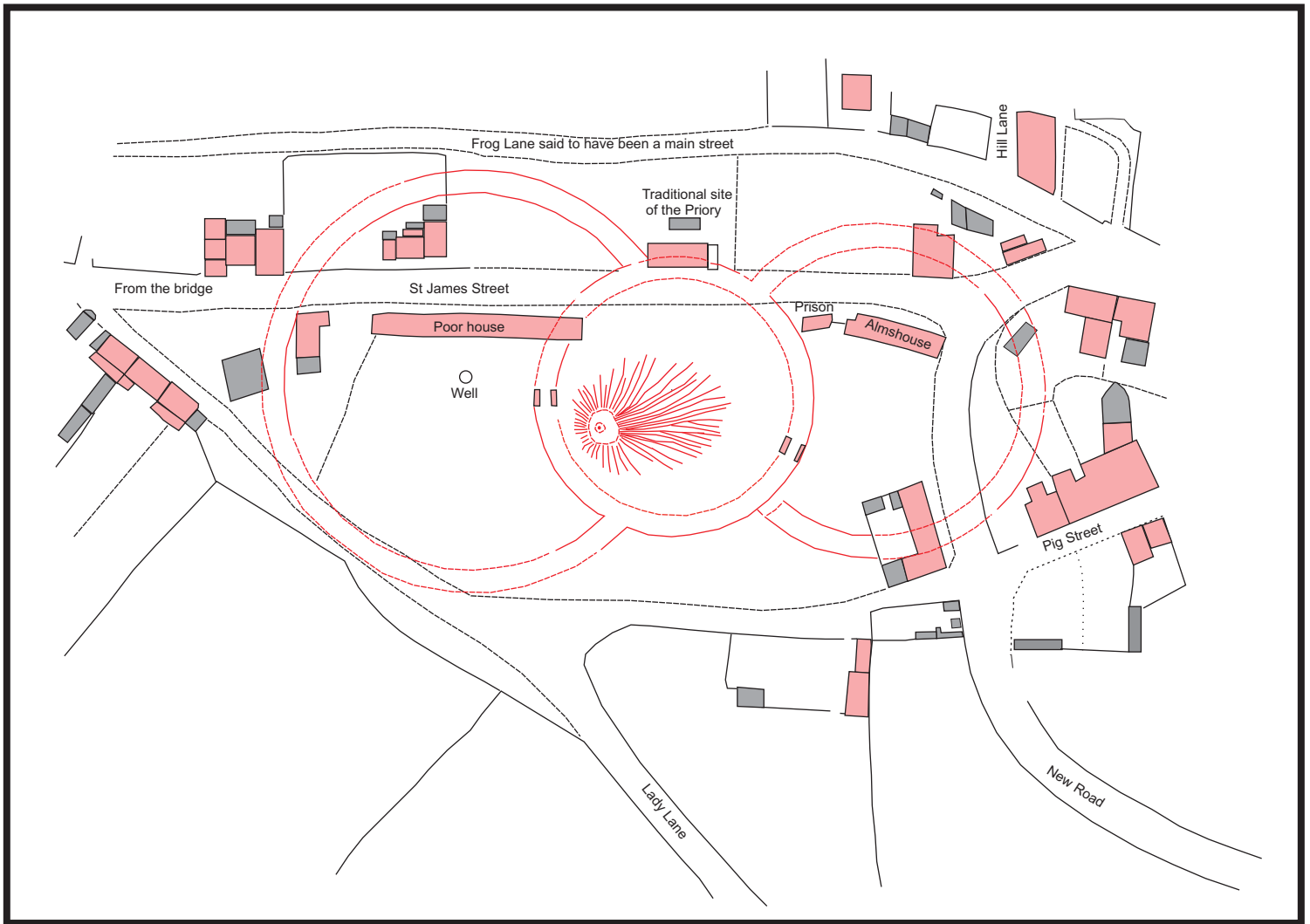
FIGURE 8: Plan of 1841



Site Code: THT08



FIGURE 9: McLaughlin's Plan 1848

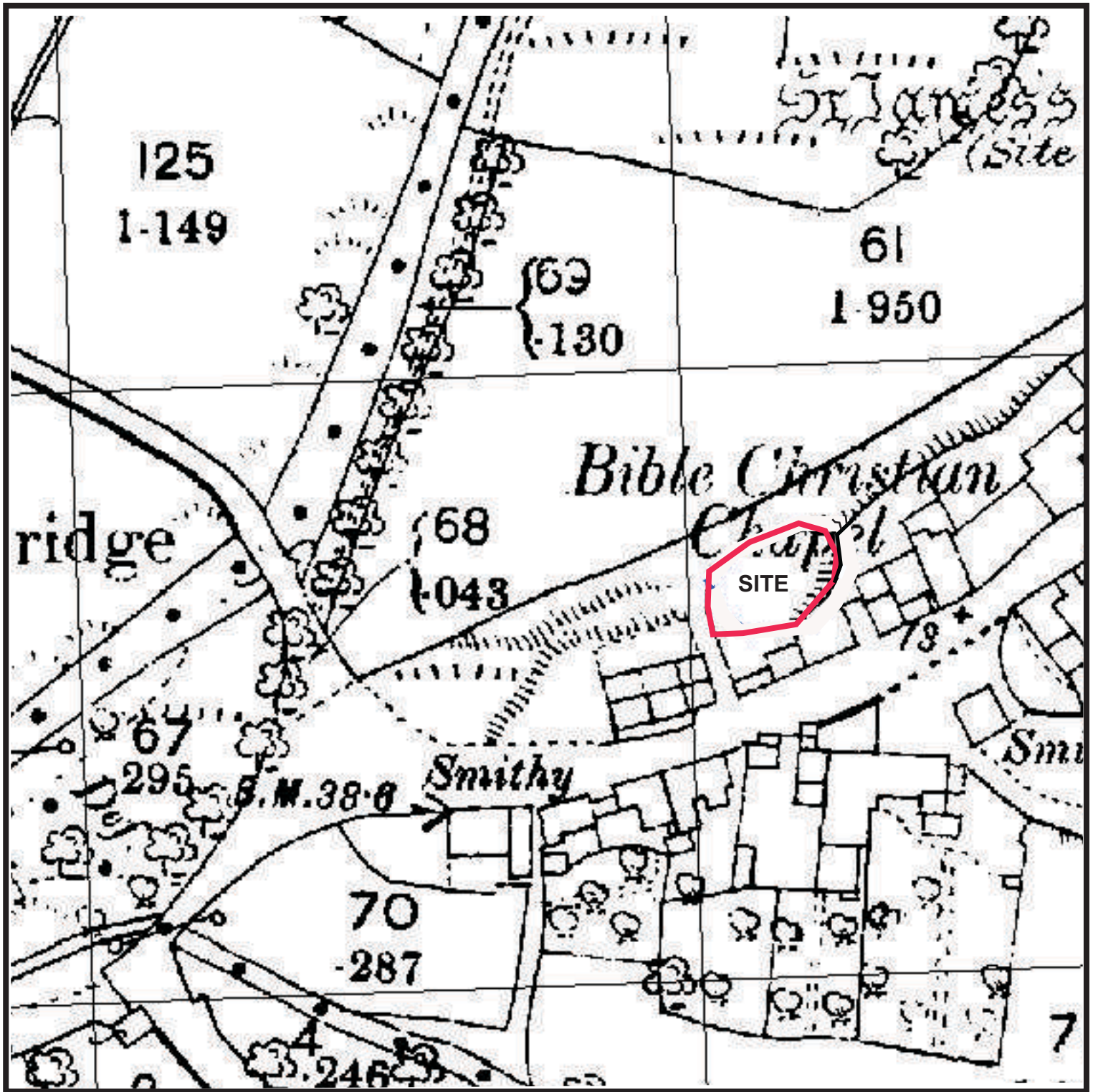


Site Code: THT08



— Approximate Location of Site Area

FIGURE 10: Plan of Tregony Castle 1862



© Crown Copyright
 Reproduced under licence AL523064A

Site Code: THT08

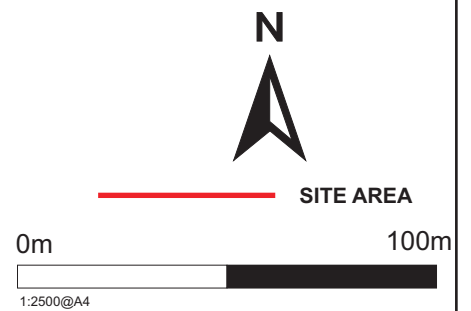
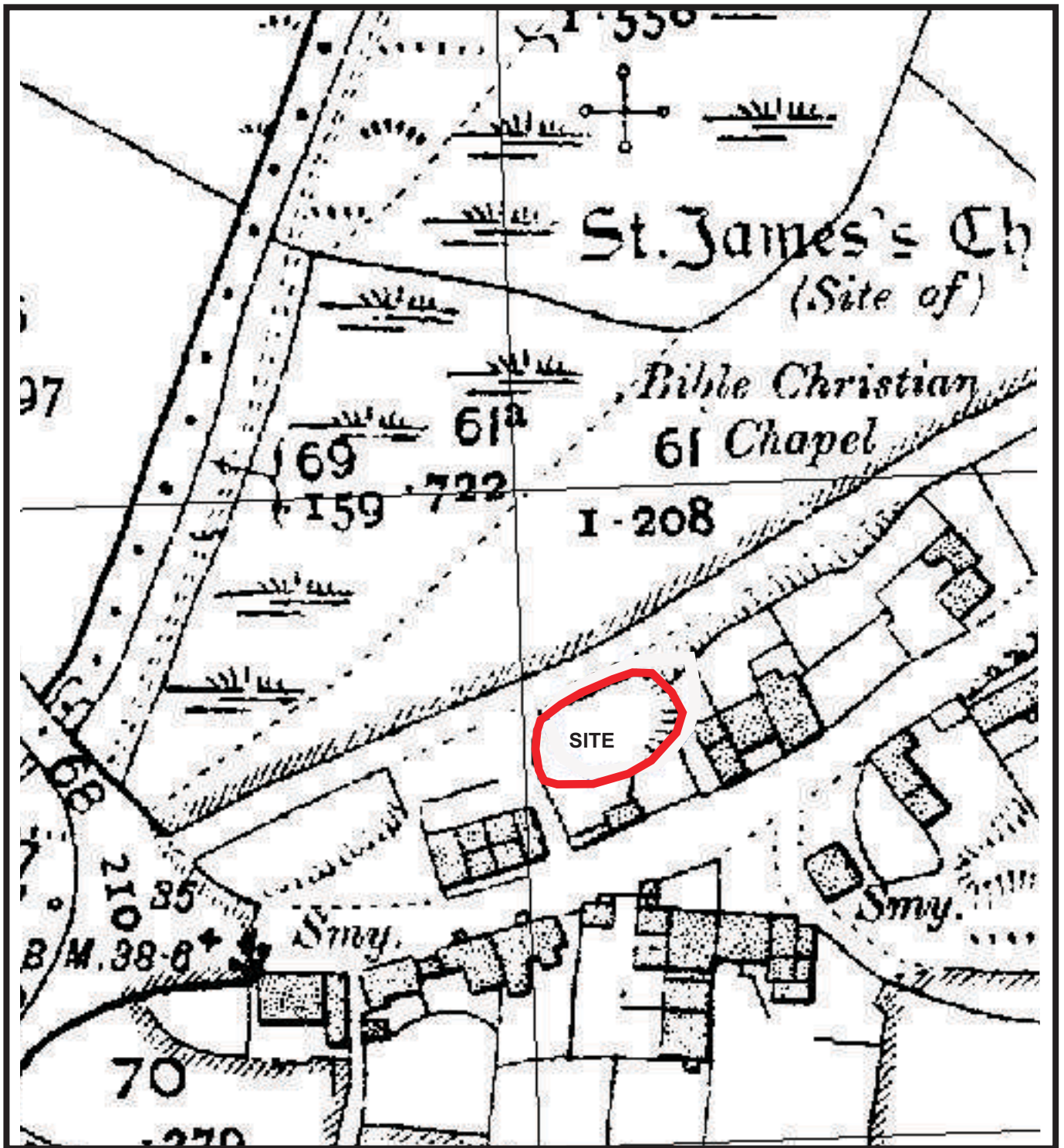


FIGURE 11: Ordnance Survey Map 1880



© Crown Copyright
 Reproduced under licence AL523064A

Site Code: THT08

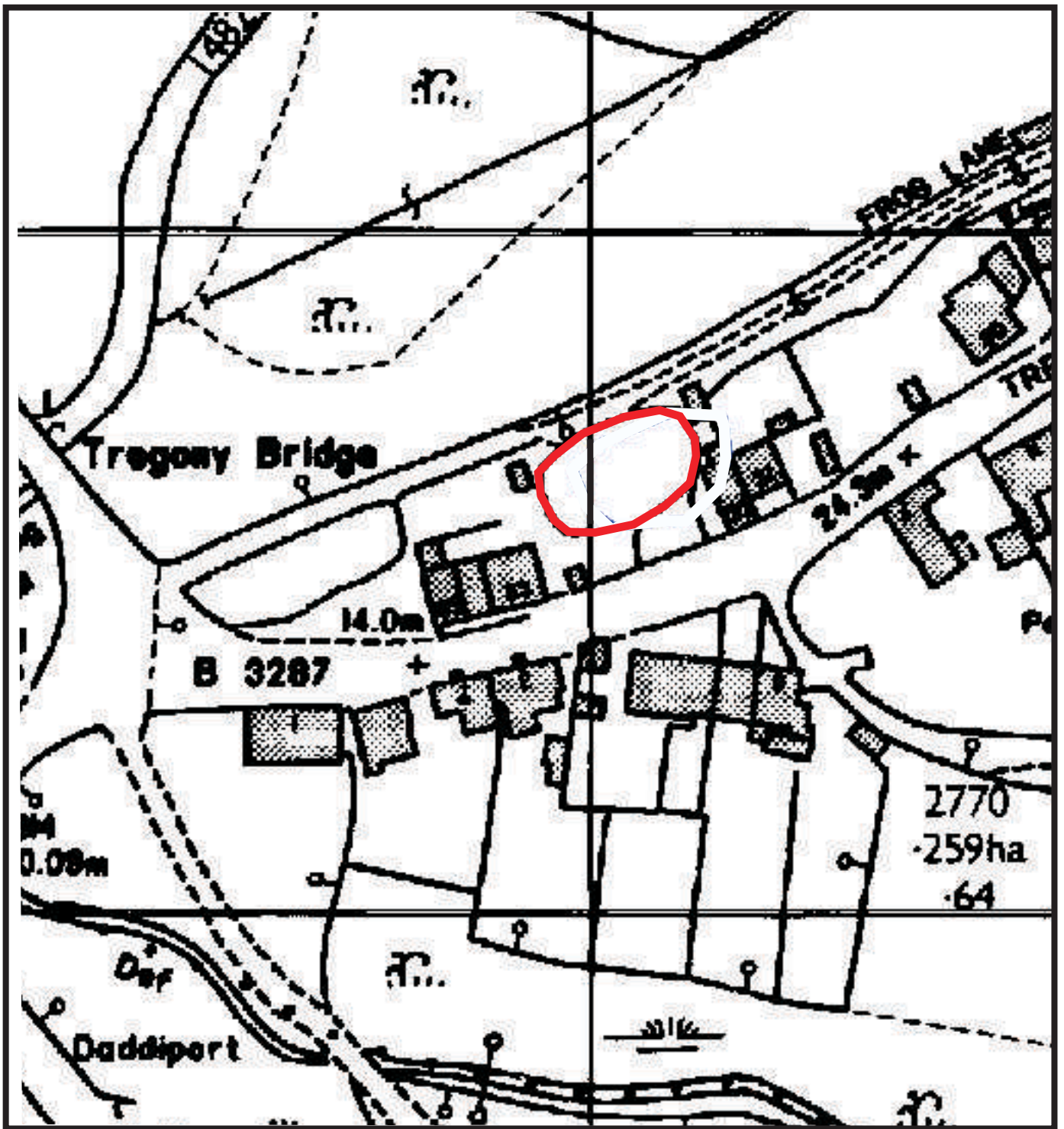


— SITE AREA

0m 100m



FIGURE 12: Ordnance Survey Map 1907



© Crown Copyright
 Reproduced under licence AL523064A

Site Code: THT08

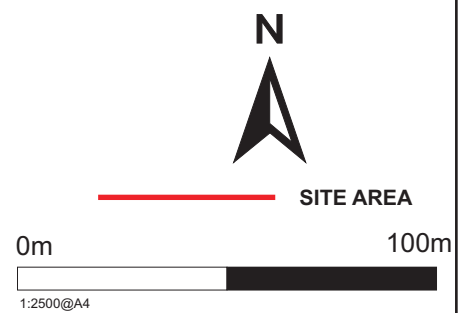
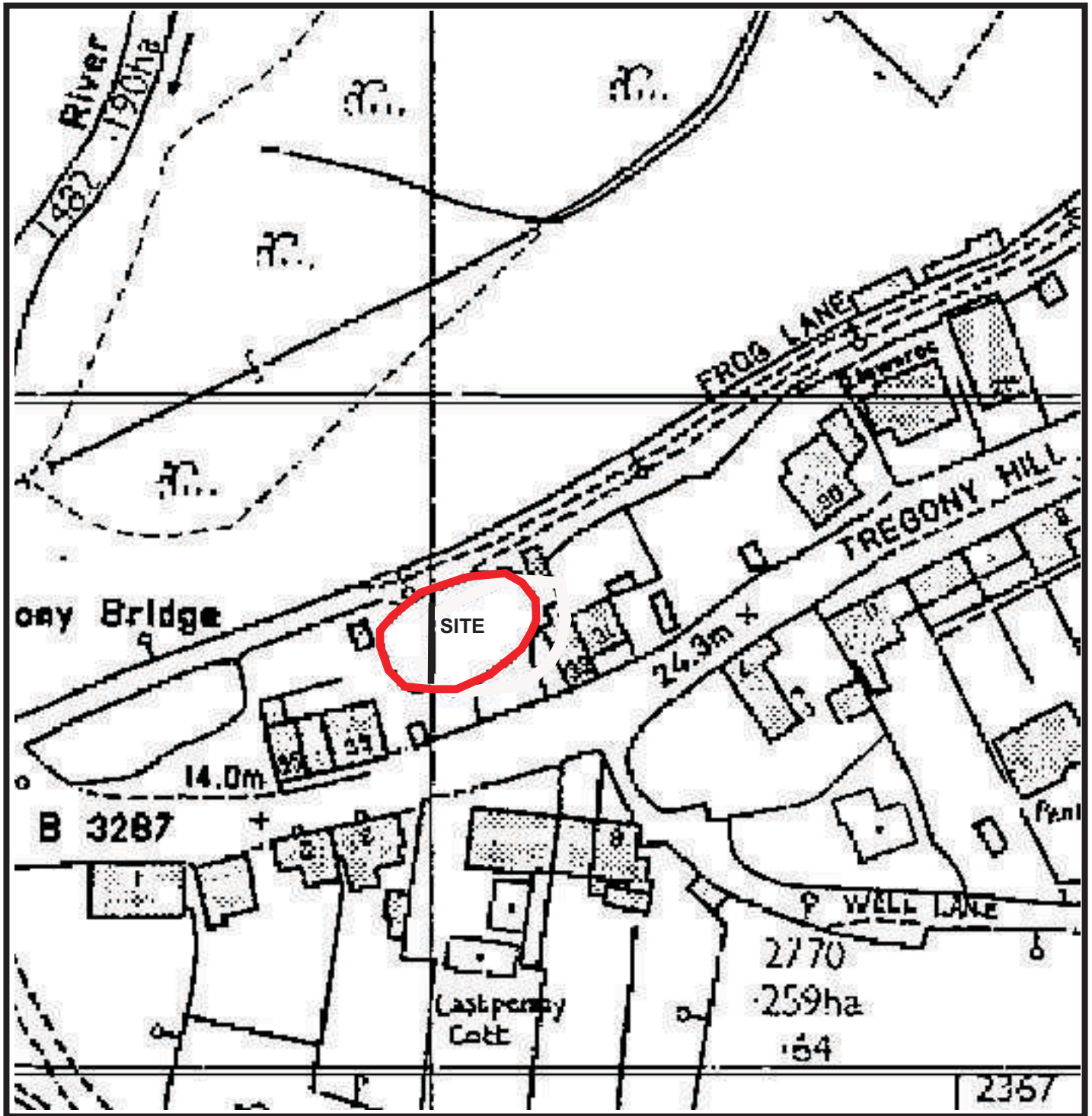


FIGURE 13: Ordnance Survey Map 1979



© Crown Copyright
Reproduced under licence AL523064A

Site Code: THT08

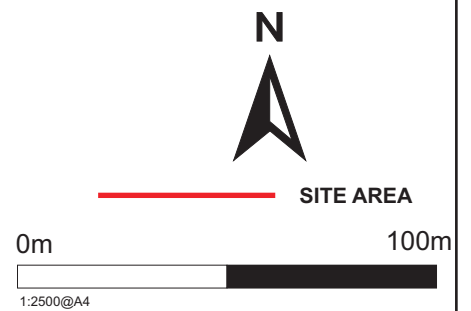


FIGURE 14: Ordnance Survey Map 1994