LAND to the rear of BOWLING GREEN ST-JUST-IN-ROSELAND CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
&
Walkover Survey

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Land to rear of Bowling Green,
St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall

Results of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
& Walkover Survey

For

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of
Business Location Services Ltd

By

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd were instructed by Business Location Services Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on Land to rear of Bowling Green, St, Just in Roseland, Cornwall.

The walkover survey and the desk-based and cartographic research have highlighted that there is some archaeological potential within the proposed development area.

The field names and field pattern of the area in which the development is situated are suggestive of post-medieval enclosure, probably former upland common or waste. This relatively small area of late enclosure is surrounded by anciently enclosed land. In addition the early-medieval settlement of Trethewell, which has an associated Round is located c.250m to the east of the site. The largely post-medieval village of St. Just is located a similar distance to the west and south-west of the site, although the crossroads is probably historic and the road which is now St. Just Lane (the B3289) is likely to have been an important routeway from at least the medieval period.

The walkover survey indicated that there were no significant extant earthworks or evidence of archaeological deposits or remains. It is clear however that the site has not been extensively landscaped, with the level of the field similar to those surrounding, and the truncation of any archaeological deposits within the development area is therefore likely to be minimal.

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1.0   Introduction

Location: Land to the rear of Bowling Green
Parish: St. Just in Roseland
County: Cornwall

1.1   Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were commissioned by Russell Dodge, Business Location Services Ltd (the Client) to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land to rear of Bowling Green, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall, prior to potential development of the site.

1.2   Historical Background

The site lies on the eastern edge of the village of St Just (in Roseland), approximately 9.5km south of Truro and 4.5km north-east of Falmouth, and adjacent to late 20th century residential developments to the east and Trethewell; a farm of early medieval origin, to the west. St Just in Roseland is located in the Deanery and Hundred of Powder and sits largely surrounded by water with the Percuil River to the east and the deep tidal Carrick Roads to the west. The main settlement is located on the south coast at St. Mawes, although in the centre of the parish is the 'village' of St. Just, which is located c.0.5km to the east of the church (and churchtown) on a north-south running ridge at a major road junction. The village appears to have largely developed in the late medieval to post-medieval period, with further significant residential developments since 1945. The majority of the rest of this rural parish retains a typical medieval pattern of dispersed farmsteads.

1.3   Archaeological Background

The site lies within a small area recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land' although it is largely surrounded by Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) and is located almost immediately adjacent to an early medieval placename 'Trethewell' (*Trethiwil*) which may suggest that it should be considered to have a similar level of archaeological potential as AEL categorised land, i.e. likely to include the remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British monuments, settlements and field systems.

However, very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the parish, with most of the recent investigative works carried out by English Heritage (e.g. Linzey 2000) as well as the Cornwall Archaeological Unit in relation to castle and defences at St. Mawes. Closer in proximity to the development area, part of the round at Carwarthen was excavated in 1939, a range of pottery and artefacts were recovered dating from the Bronze Age through the Iron Age and Romano-British period into the 5-6th Centuries AD (HER: 24371).

In the immediate vicinity of the development site are the extant remains of a range of post-medieval buildings and structures relating to the village (e.g. schools, chapels, wells, malthouse, etc.) located to the east and west of the site (see Appendix 2). There are also the remains of a number of Bronze Age Barrows (e.g. HER: 50794 and 50828) and possible prehistoric enclosures (e.g. HER: 22735) to the north, north-west and south of the site. (See Appendix 2 for a full list of relevant HER entries.

1.4   Topographical and Geological Background

The site is comprised of part of a single field and forms a roughly sub-rectangular shape with an associated access route approaching from the south (see Figure 1). It sits on a gentle east facing slope, perched overlooking Trethem Creek at between 55m and 45m (AOD), with a fall in slope of *c*.10m across the site from west to east, the fall is more pronounced in the eastern portion of the field, which falls outside of the proposed development.

The underlying rocks fall within the Middle Devonian (Undifferentiated) mudstones, siltstones and sandstones (British Geological Survey 1975; BGS Viewer 2012). The soils of this area are predominantly the shallow well-drained loamy soils of the Powys Association and the well drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.5   Methodology

This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* and utilises existing information in order to establish as far as possible the archaeological potential of the site. This information can then be used in an attempt to make informed decisions regarding the potential impact any proposed development may have on the archaeological resource. Mitigation strategies can then begin to be formulated which will reduce this impact.

It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further intrusive investigations such as machine-excavated trial trenching are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/ absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.

In drawing up this assessment report cartographic and documentary sources held by the Cornish Studies Library were consulted, as well as the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Cornwall County Council. Relevant online sources were also utilised, and appropriate Internet databases investigated. These included; The English Heritage Listed Buildings online database, The Defence of Britain Project, and The English Heritage NMR Excavation Index and National Inventory.

The development site was visited for the walkover survey by Dr S. Walls on 4th December 2012.
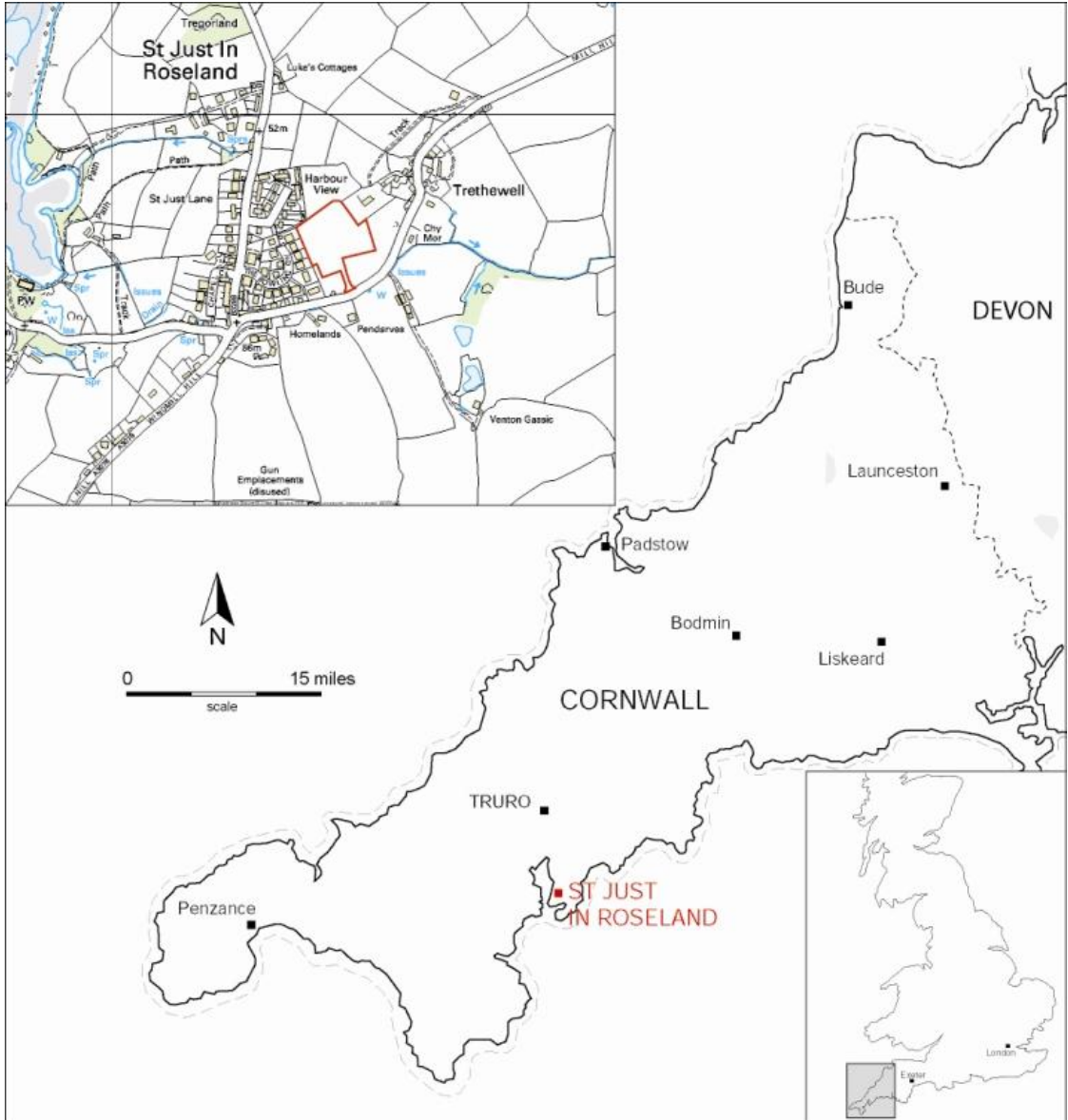
Figure 1: Site location. The site is bounded in red.

2.0   Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

The church of St. Just (c.0.6km west of the site) is probably of early medieval origin, as the former estate adjoining the church 'Lanzeage' includes the placename element -*Lann* meaning enclosed cemetery. The church is first recorded in 1046, passing to the priory of Plympton in 1140 (HER: 24374). The development of the village on the crossroads is likely to have largely been of post-medieval origin, as the only known medieval evidence is of a chapel and cemetery (dedicated to St. Nicholas or St. Margaret) located close to what is now Chapel Close. This chapel had a licence in 1391, was seemingly later converted into a residence and was still extant as a ruin in the 19th century (HER: 22712). However, evidence of further medieval buildings may have been lost beneath the post-medieval and modern expansion of the village.

To the east of the proposed development site, the small settlement of Trethewell is likely to have had early medieval origins, given the -*tre* placename element (Padel 1985).

2.1   The 1840 St. Just-in-Roseland Tithe Map

The earliest available detailed mapping evidence is the tithe map for St Just (in Roseland), produced in 1840. This clearly shows that by this time the development area was a larger field as its north-east portion had not been separated (see Figure 2). The area of the site and most of the surrounding lands were in the holding of Trethewell, which was at this time owned by James Borlase. The field was leased according to the 1841 apportionment to John Borlase (see Appendix 1).

The majority of the fields within the vicinity of the development area and including this field (No. 550) are described as arable. The field is known at this time as *Clipper Close*, which may suggest that it represents post-medieval enclosure of rough ground or common, that was 'cut out'. The tithe map certainly appears to suggest that the eastern part of the field and part of the field along the southern edge (both outside of the proposed development) are seemingly depicted as rough or wet ground. The field to the east of the development (No. 549) is named *Bowling Green*, which further supports this suggestion that this was formerly rough ground, perhaps common. *Bowling Green* is often a place name element which is used in an ironic way to indicate fields that are far from flat, e.g. *Devil's Bowling Green,* and this may indicate or suggest the presence of quarrying waste or perhaps other lumps and bumps associated with archaeological features such as Barrows, which were therefore seemingly extant into the post-medieval period.

The fields to the north of the development (numbers 564, 565 and 566), have straight boundaries as do fields 549 and 550 and all were listed in the tithe apportionment as *Park Lawry*, which suggests that they may have all formed a single larger enclosure at some point, particularly as they were all under the same ownership in 1841 (see Appendix 1). The element -*Lawry* (Lowran or Lowen) may be derived from a Brittonic personal name (Padel 1985).

Figure 2: Extract of the 1840 St. Just-in-Roseland tithe map. The proposed development area is highlighted in red.

2.2   The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map c.1880

The next available cartographic source for this study is the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of c.1880, which suggests that no significant changes had occurred within the development area (see Figure 3) by this time. However, within the same field a number of changes had occurred, most notably the construction of a building in the area now enclosed by a separate field. The two areas of rough ground also seem to have been 'improved' by this date, with that to the south along the road, seemingly becoming a small lay-by and that to the east having been drained with a second line shown following the course of the boundary.

In the wider landscape there are relatively few other changes in terms of the field pattern, although there are a limited number of buildings which are constructed or demolished within the hamlet of Trethewell during this phase. There are far fewer changes notable within the main village.

2.3   The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1908

The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1908 also indicates some further slight changes in the wider landscape, but again not within the proposed development area (see Figure 4). The building which had been constructed between 1840 and 1880 had by 1908 been enclosed within a small field.

Few other changes are notable within the wider area, although a school had been constructed on the western edge of the field known as Bowling Green.
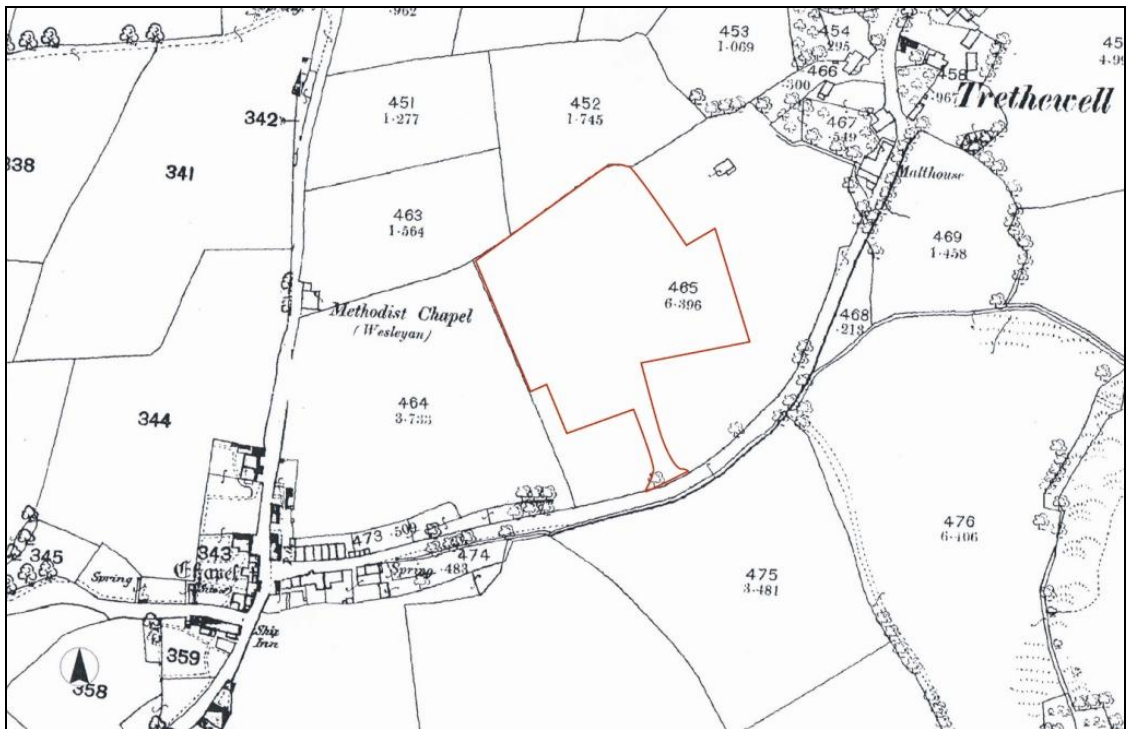
Figure 3: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of c.1880. The site is highlighted in red.
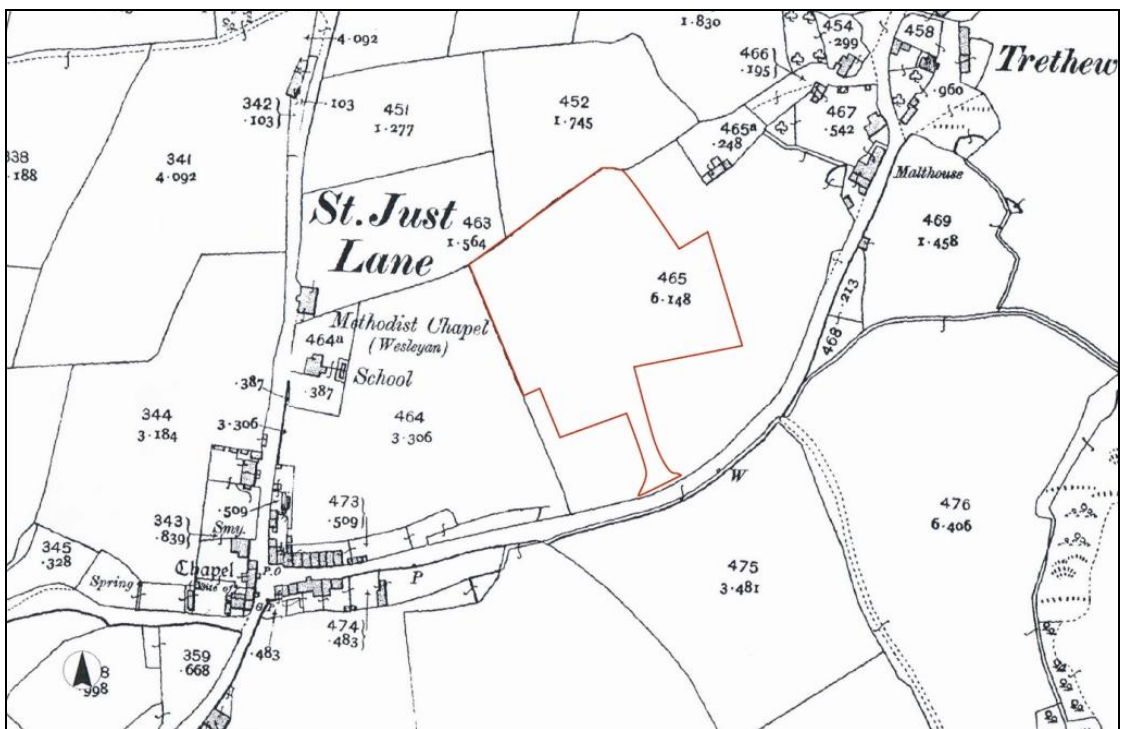
Figure 4: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1908. The site is highlighted in red.

2.4   Later Changes

During the course of the 20th century the boundary of the house in the north-east corner of the field was removed and expanded to abut the proposed development area. In the south-west corner of the field an electricity substation has been constructed, with a tarmaced access road. In the wider landscape the remaining part of the field to the east (Bowling Green) has been infilled with housing, as have the two fields to the north of the Bowling Green. There have also been further residential developments to the west of St. Just's Lane.

3.0   The Results of the Walkover Survey

The site was visited during heavy rain and hail showers in December 2012. The field was largely under pasture, with the grass c.0.4m high but with considerable encroachment of brambles, gorse and nettles around the edges of the development area, particularly the western edge. The vegetation cover meant that any subtle earthworks would have been obscured during the survey. The only extant earthworks which were visible were probably erosion hollows in locations where water troughs and feed stations were placed. There was also a slight vehicular erosion track leading south from the obscured gateway in the northern hedge (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: The obscured gateway in the northern hedge, viewed from the south.

The northern and western boundaries of the proposed development area are both 0.6-0.8m high and c.1m wide earth and are stone banks of similar construction, with only some roughly coursed stone facing along their base. The western boundary is topped by a modern wooden fence, and the northern bank is topped by a range of deciduous scrub and primarily young trees (see Figure 5). The other boundaries are all modern fences and of no historical merit.

There were a number of mole hills in the southern part of the site which were examined for artefacts, although none were noted. The soil was a very dark-brown silt loam with occasional small sub-angular shillet fragments.

4.0   Conclusions

4.1   Summary

The walkover survey and the desk-based and cartographic research have highlighted that there is some archaeological potential within the proposed development area.

The field names and field pattern of the area in which the development is situated are suggestive of post-medieval enclosure, most likely of former upland common or waste. This relatively small area of late enclosure (7 or 8 fields) is however surrounded by anciently enclosed land. In addition the early-medieval settlement of Trethewell, which has an associated Round (HER: 22735), is located c.250m to the east. The largely post-medieval village of St. Just is located a similar distance to the west and south-west of the site, although the crossroads is probably historic and the road which is now St. Just Lane (the B3289) is likely to have been an important routeway from at least the medieval period.

In addition to the archaeologically significant sites located in close proximity to the development area, there are also a number of other prehistoric sites within the wider landscape, most notably a series of barrow cemeteries (HER: 50825; 50828; 50794).

The walkover survey indicated that there were no significant extant earthworks or evidence of archaeological deposits or remains. It is clear however that the site has not been extensively landscaped, with the level of the field similar to those surrounding it, and an average depth of topsoil can be expected. Some ploughing does appear to have occurred in recent history, although given the relatively poor quality of the land this is unlikely to have been common practice. The truncation of any archaeological deposits within the development area is therefore likely to be minimal.

The two hedgebanks are of little note, but they appear to represent later enclosure as they are largely of earthen construction and are quite diminutive in size. No archaeological artefacts were recovered from the large number of mole hills on the site. It is also noteworthy that a large amount of rubbish and the remains of several bonfires were located on the site, which would most likely render any geophysical survey of the area of negligible value.

5.0   Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

British Geological Survey 2012: Geology of Britain Viewer.
http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessment.*

Institute of Field Archaeologists. *2001 (Revised 2008): Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Unpublished Sources:

Cole, R & Herring, P. 2000: *Roseland Heritage Coast Historic Audit.* Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Linzey, R. 2000a: *Fortress Falmouth: A Conservation Plan for the Historic Defences of Falmouth Haven; Volume I.* English Heritage.

Linzey, R. 2000b: *Fortress Falmouth: A Conservation Plan for the Historic Defences of Falmouth Haven; Volume II.* English Heritage.

Ratcliffe, J. 1997a: *Fal Estuary Historic Audit.* Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Ratcliffe, J. 1997b: *Fal Estuary Historic Audit: General Management Recommendations.* Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Cornish Studies Library:

St Just in Roseland tithe map 1840
St Just in Roseland tithe apportionment 1841
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

Details from the 1841 Tithe Apportionment for St. Just-in-Roseland

Trethem Mill				
Number	**Field-name**	**Land-use**	**Occupier**	**Owner**
540	House and Garden	-	Grace Pascoe	Representatives of Sir John Saint Aubyn
541	Houses and Yards	-	Soloman Pascoe and Others	"
542	Garden	-	"	"
543	Houses and yards	-	Mary Gould	"
544	House and yard	-	John Tiddy	"
545	Garden	-	"	"
546	Garden	-	Soloman Pascoe	"
547	Garden	-	William Pascoe	"
548	Houses	-	William Pascoe	"
Trethwell				
549	Bowling Green	Arable	John Borlase	James Borlase
550	**Clipper Close**	**"**	**"**	**"**
Tolcarne				
560	Waste	Waste	James Borlase	Richard Martyn
561	Moor	Arable	"	"
562	Garden	-	"	"
563	Chapel	-	John Tiddy	"
564	Park Lawry	Arable	"	"
565	Park Lawry	Arable	"	"
566	Park Lawry	Arable	"	"
Trethem Mill				
584	House and Garden	-	William Nicholls	William Nicholls
585	Orchard	-	"	"
586	Waste	-	"	"
Trethem				
578	Mejuggam	Arable	Samuel Jewell	Henry Pascoe
Ventongassick				
440	Clannick Close	Arable/ Road	James Blake	Matthew Garland Cregoe

Appendix 2

Relevant HER Entries
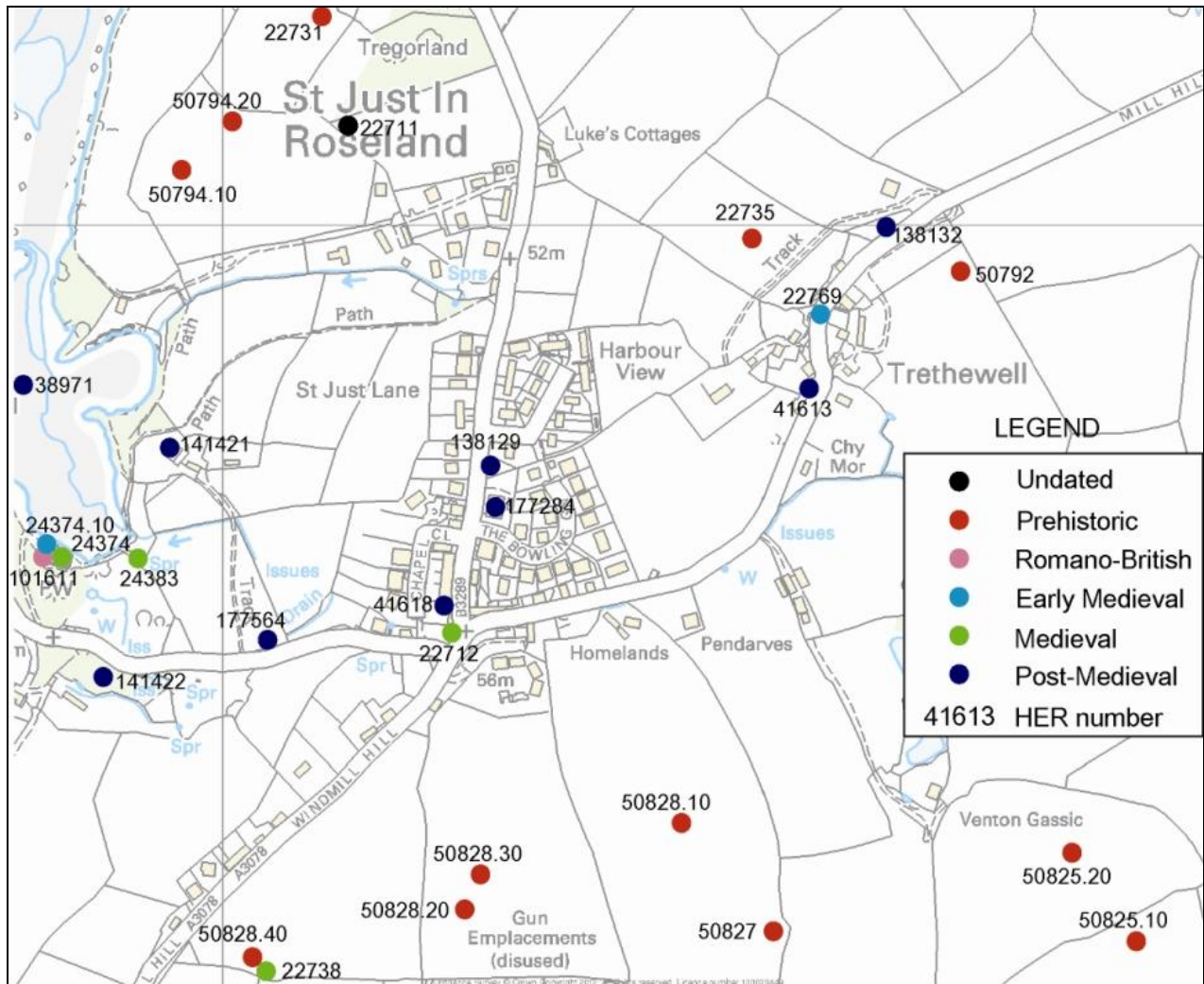
Figure 6: Map of relevant nearby HER entries.

HER Number:	**41613**
Name:	TRETHEWELL - Post Medieval malt house
Summary:	Not yet available
Grid Reference:	SW 8553 3584
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	MALT HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description:	A malthouse at trethewell is shown at this location on the OS map of 1879 (b1) and is listed by kelly in 1883, 1897 and 1902 (b2). The map of 1963 also marks a malthouse (b3) and an extant building is shown at this position in 1973 (b4).

Sources / Further Reading

[1]   SCO4049 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 6 Inch Map.
[2]   SCO3769 - Bibliographic reference: Kelly. 1883. Kelly's Directory of Cornwall. 1883, 1897 & 1902
[3]   SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.
[4]   SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	22769
Name:	TRETHEWELL - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
Summary:	The settlement of Trethewell is first recorded in 1320 when it is spelt "Trethiwl".
Grid Reference:	SW 8554 3591
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	SETTLEMENT? (Early Medieval – 410-1065 AD) (Medieval – 1066-1539 AD)
Full description:	The settlement of Trethewell is first recorded in 1320 when it is spelt "Trethiwl" (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the element tre meaning 'estate, farmstead' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin), and an unknown personal name (b2). Trethewell is still occupied and is at present a hamlet.

Sources / Further Reading
[1]   SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 456
[2]   SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 223

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	177284
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Post Medieval school
Summary:	Board School, built 1893 (b1). Recorded on the 2nd Edition of the 1:2500 1907 OS map. Still extant and in use as an Activity Centre.
Grid Reference:	SW 8524 3574
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	SCHOOL (19th Century to Unknown - 1893 AD)
Full description:	Board School, built 1893 (b1). Architect Silvanus Trevail (CROAD396/3 & SRB/JUR/1 Board Minutes). Recorded on the 2nd Edition of the 1:2500 1907 OS map. Still extant and in use as an Activity Centre.

Sources / Further Reading:
---   SCO3774 - Bibliographic reference: Kelly. 1914. Kelly's Directory of Cornwall.

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	138129
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel
Summary:	Not yet available
Grid Reference:	SW 8524 3577
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (19th Century to Unknown - 1812 AD)
Full description:	Wesleyan chapel. Early example of Picturesque Gothic (or possibly remodelled). Rubble walls, scantle slate roof with brick stack at left-hand end. Pointed arches to front side elevation including gabled porch. Interior not inspected but presumed to have end gallery with presumed vestry (or stable and trap house) under gallery. Listed in Stell (b1).

Sources / Further Reading
---   SCO4485 - Bibliographic reference: Stell, C. 1991. An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels. p 51

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	138132
Name:	TRETHEWELL - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel
Summary:	Wayside Bible Christian chapel, now converted to house and altered.
Grid Reference:	SW 8561 3599
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (19th Century to Unknown - 1836 AD)

Full description: Wayside Bible Christian chapel, now converted to house and altered. Rendered walls; hipped roof. Now 2 storeys with symmetrical 2-window front side but may have had an end gallery originally. Listed in Stell (b1).

Sources / Further Reading
--- SCO4485 - Bibliographic reference: Stell, C. 1991. An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels. p 51
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 22735
Name: TRETHEWELL - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure
Summary: A complex series of two thin cropmark ditches visible on air photos.
Grid Reference: SW 8549 3599
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Full description: A complex series of two thin cropmark ditches appears on RAF aerial photographs of 1946 above Trethewell east of St Just (p1, p2) and was plotted as part of the NMP. It appears to consist of two roughly circular overlapping enclosures in adjacent fields. The larger enclosure measures 66m across while the smaller enclosure is only approx 40m in diameter. Though it has been suggested that the site is a banjo enclosure (h1), close inspection of the air photos indicates that this is an unlikely interpretation.

Sources / Further Reading
p1 SCO10109 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/UK 1663, 3174. ABP.
p2 SCO9829 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3173. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 50792
Name: TRETHEWELL - Bronze Age barrow
Summary: The remains of an earth mound is visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference: SW 8568 3595
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description: Faint traces of a possible oblong earth mound approx 28m by 19m is visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the mound is uncertain. It could possibly be the remains of a large Bronze Age round barrow or possibly the remains of a conjoined pair.

Sources / Further Reading
p1 SCO9830 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3173+4. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 50825
Name: TREWOLLACK - Bronze Age barrow cemetery
Summary: The remains of two possible barrows, visible as circular earth mounds on aerial photos.
Grid Reference: SW 8580 3536
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: BARROW CEMETERY? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description: The remains of two possible barrows (50825.1 and 50825.2) are visible as circular earth mounds on aerial photographs.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records
50825.10 Parent of: TREWOLLACK - Bronze Age barrow (Monument)
50825.20 Parent of: TREWOLLACK - Bronze Age barrow (Monument)

HER Number: 50825.10
Name: TREWOLLACK - Bronze Age barrow
Summary: The remains of a possible Bronze Age round barrow is visible on an aerial photograph.

Grid Reference: SW 8582 3531
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description: The remains of a circular earth mound approx 12m in diameter is visible on an aerial
                         photograph (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The feature lies within an area classed
                         as Anciently Enclosed Land and may possibly be a Bronze Age round barrow, similar to
                         another located 100m to the NW (50825.2).
Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO9830 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3173+4. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: 50825 Part of: TREWOLLACK - Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Monument)

HER Number: **50825.20**
Name: TREWOLLACK - Bronze Age barrow
Summary: The remains of a potential Bronze Age round barrow is visible on an aerial photograph.
Grid Reference: SW 8578 3541
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description: Overlooking Trethem Creek, the remains of a circular earth mound approx 12m in diameter
                         is visible on an aerial photograph (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The feature lies
                         within an area classed as Anciently Enclosed Land and may possibly be a Bronze Age
                         round barrow, similar to another located 100m to the SE (50825.1).
Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO9830 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3173+4. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: 50825 Part of: TREWOLLACK - Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Monument)

HER Number: **50827**
Name: ST JUST LANE - Prehistoric enclosure
Summary: The remains of a rectangular enclosure 30m by 30m, visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference: SW 8550 3534
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ENCLOSURE (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
Full description: The remains of a rectangular enclosure 30m by 30m is visible on aerial photographs (p1)
                         and was plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the feature is unknown but it is
                         sited within an area classed as Anciently Enclosed Land. The medieval field boundary kinks
                         slightly to the east of the enclosure which indicates it was at least in existence before this
                         and may possibly have a prehistoric origin.
Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO12374 - Cornwall Photo Record: 1947. CPE/2368/4107+8. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: **50828**
Name: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow cemetery
Summary: Four possible barrows visible as circular earth mounds on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference: SW 8522 3536
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: BARROW CEMETERY? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description: Four possible barrows (50828.1-.4) visible as circular earth mounds on aerial photographs
                         were plotted as part of the NMP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records
     50828.10 Parent of: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow (Monument)
     50828.20 Parent of: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow (Monument)

50828.30   Parent of: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow (Monument)
50828.40   Parent of: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow, Medieval windmill (Monument)

HER Number:	**50828.10**
Name:	ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow
Summary:	A circular mound is visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference:	SW 8542 3543
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description:	A circular earth mound approx 13m in diameter is visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the feature are uncertain. There are a number of possible round barrows within the close vicinity (50828.2-.4, 50826) and to the east (50825.1-.2) and this could perhaps be the remains of another barrow. However there is a WW2 gun emplacement to the south and it is also possible that it is associated with this.

Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO9828 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3172+3. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records
50828   Part of: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Monument)

HER Number:	**50828.20**
Name:	ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow
Summary:	The potential remains of a barrow is visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference:	SW 8522 3536
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description:	A circular earth mound approx 12m in diameter is visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. There are a number of possible round barrows within the close vicinity (50828.1-.4 and 50826) and this could perhaps be the remains of another Bronze Age round barrow. However, there is a WW2 gun emplacement to the SE and it is also possible that the feature is associated with this.

Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO9828 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3172+3. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records
50828   Part of: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Monument)

HER Number:	**50828.30**
Name:	ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow
Summary:	A circular earth mound is visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference:	SW 8524 3539
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description:	A circular earth mound approx 14m across is visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The feature is similar to a possible round barrow (50828.2) and may possibly be the remains of another. However, a WW2 gun emplacement lies to the SE and it is also possible that it may be associated with this.

Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO9828 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3172+3. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records:
50828   Part of: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Monument)

HER Number:	**50828.40**
Name:	ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow, Medieval windmill
Summary:	A circular earth mound is visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference:	SW 8504 3531
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall

Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
	WINDMILL? (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description:	The remains of a circular earth mound approx 14m in diameter is visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the feature are unknown. There is the possibility it the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, similar to a number of other possible barrows in the close vicinity (50828.1-.3). However, it is also possible that it is the remains of a documented medieval windmill (22738).

Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO9828 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3172+3. ABP.

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded

Related records
50828   Part of: ST JUST LANE - Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Monument)

HER Number:	**22738**
Name:	TREVENNEL - Medieval windmill, Post Medieval windmill
Summary -	not yet available
Grid Reference:	SW 8505 3530
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	WINDMILL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description:	A mill on the hill just n of trevennal was shown as a tripod on an early c16 map of falmouth haven, and was probably a postmill at that time. It may have been the subject of a lawsuit in 1560. P post mill was marked on a map of 1580 and by 1695 two mills were extant on the site. Presumably the postmill was demolished shortly after the completion of the new one, which is shown on the OS map 1813 map (b1), was in use in 1824, was advertised for lease in 1834 and probably went out of use shortly after. The OS card has a copy of an attractive illustration of the mill in 1840 (b2).

Sources / Further Reading
[1]   SCO4046 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1800s. 1st Edition 1 Inch Map.
[2]   SCO3241 - Bibliographic reference: Douch, HL. 1963. Cornish Windmills. 31-35

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	**41618**
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop
Summary -	not yet available
Grid Reference:	SW 8520 3564
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description:	A smithy at st just is shown at this location on the OS map of 1963 (b1). A building is shown at this position on the map of 1973 (b2).

Sources / Further Reading
[1]   SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.
[2]   SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	**177564**
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Post Medieval school
Summary:	National School. c 1850 but said to be much older.
Grid Reference:	SW 8505 3560
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	Listed Building (II) 63087: THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	SCHOOL (19th Century to Unknown - 1850 AD)
Full description:	National School. c 1850 but said to be much older. Slatestone rubble with granite quoins, grouted scantle slate roofs with gable ends and external rubble stack over gable end, right. 1 room plan plus porch Tudor influence, local vernacular style. Single storey. 1 window, south east,- road front. Entrance doorway to gable end of porch. 4 centred rubble arch with

original 4 centred doorframe and pair of doors with moulded boards and iron hinges with fleur de lys finials. Small window in porch gable 15-pane casements. Similar original window opposite to rear., Larger window to gable end, left is C20 copy. Simple interior, original roof structure hidden by C20 plaster ceiling.

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number: **22712**

Name:	ST JUST LANE - Medieval chapel
Summary:	The site of a chapel and cemetery is recorded in 1391.
Grid Reference:	SW 8521 3563
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	CHAPEL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description:	A chapel & cemetery were sited in St Just Lane in medieval times. It was dedicated to St Nicholas or St Margaret, for which the rector (of St Just?) had a licence in 1391.

In 1820, Gilbert recorded that at Chapel Close, a lane in St Just in Roseland, were the remains of a chapel and burying ground (b1). Henderson says that the chapel had been converted into a dwelling house, but had been burnt down. It was still remembered in his day (before 1920) as the 'church house' which stood between two (extinct) public houses near the corner of the road to Trethewell on the Trevennal side. It was probably either the chapel of St Nicholas or of St Margaret for which the rector had license in 1391 (b4). According to Lake, human bones had been found on the site (b2), indicating the site of a cemetery. Chapel (site of) marked on the 1st Edition OS map.

Sources / Further Reading

[1]   SCO3360 - Bibliographic reference: Gilbert, CS. 1820. An Historical and Topographical Survey of the County of Cornwall. VOL 2, 839
[2]   SCO4139 - Bibliographic reference: Polsue, J (Editor). 1867. Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall. VOL 1, 309
[3]   SCO4048 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:2500 Map.
[4]   SCO3499 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1955-60. Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar. JRIC (NS) Vol 2 (part 3 & 4) Vol 3 (part2 &4). (NS) VOL 3, 60
[5]   SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

Associated Finds:	FCO295 - HUMAN REMAINS (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number: **22711**

Name:	TREGORLAND - Undated earthwork
Summary:	not yet available
Grid Reference:	SW 851 361
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	EARTHWORK (Unknown date)
Full description:	Bousfield suggested that there was 'distinct rampart' present at the ngr given (b1). In fact, the OS suggest, he mistook either a ha-ha around a house or an old field boundary for an earthwork (h1).

Sources / Further Reading

[1]   SCO5167 - Bibliographic reference: Bousfield, P & S. 1952. Archaeological Survey of the Roseland Peninsula. JRIC (NS) Vol 1. (NS) VOL 1, 144
[2]   SCO3499 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1955-60. Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar. JRIC (NS) Vol 2 (part 3 & 4) Vol 3 (part2 &4). (NS) VOL 2, 172-173

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number: **50794**

Name:	TREGORLAND - Bronze Age barrow cemetery
Summary:	Remains of two possible barrows, visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference:	SW 8499 3608
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	BARROW CEMETERY? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description: Remains of two possible barrows (50794.1 and 50794.2) within an area of Anciently
                          Enclosed Land, are visible on aerial photographs.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records
50794.10   Parent of: TREGORLAND - Bronze Age barrow (Monument)
50794.20   Parent of: TREGORLAND - Bronze Age barrow (Monument)

HER Number: **50794.10**
Name: TREGORLAND - Bronze Age barrow
Summary: Faint traces of a circular mound visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference: SW 8496 3606
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description: Faint traces of a cropmark mound approx 10m in diameter is visible on aerial photographs
                          (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The feature lies within an area of Anciently
                          Enclosed Land and may possibly be the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, similar to
                          another approx 60m to the NE (50794.2).
Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO9828 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3172+3. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records
50794   Part of: TREGORLAND - Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Monument)

HER Number: **50794.20**
Name: TREGORLAND - Bronze Age barrow
Summary: A circular enclosure approx 11m in diameter is visible on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference: SW 8502 3609
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description: The possible remains of a sub-circular enclosure approx 11m across is visible on aerial
                          photographs (p1) as a cropmark ditch and was plotted as part of the NMP. It lies within an
                          area classed as Anciently Enclosed Land and could be the remains of a Bronze Age barrow,
                          possibly one of a pair, 60m to the SW (50794.1).
Sources / Further Reading
p1   SCO9828 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/3172+3. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records
50794   Part of: TREGORLAND - Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Monument)

HER Number: **22731**
Name: TREGORLAND - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Summary: The name Tregorland, spelt Kaercorlan in 1302, suggests the site of a round.
Grid Reference: SW 851 362
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Full description: The name of Tregorland (22767) is spelt Kaercorlan in 1302 (b1). This indicates the possible
                          site of a round or hillfort, as it means the fort of the fold or enclosure (b2). Bousfield suggests
                          that the name refers to feature 22711 (b3); but the OS regard this as doubtful.
Sources / Further Reading
[1]   SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 456
[2]   SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 50, 65
[3]   SCO5167 - Bibliographic reference: Bousfield, P & S. 1952. Archaeological Survey of the Roseland Peninsula.
          JRIC (NS) Vol 1. (NS) VOL 1, 2, 144
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: **38971**

Name:	ST JUST - Post Medieval trackway
Summary:	There is a local tradition that a trackway once existed across the inter-tidal area of Creek.
Grid Reference:	SW 8482 3584
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	TRACKWAY (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description:	There is a local tradition that a trackway once existed across the inter-tidal area of St Just Creek. A feature is depicted as a shingle bank on the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps (b1 and b2) - running from the Bar to the shoreline N of the church. The feature is also visible on air photographs.

Sources / Further Reading
[1]   SCO4048 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:2500 Map.
[2]   SCO4050 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1900s. 2nd Edition 1:2500 Map.

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	**141421**
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Post Medieval house
Summary -	not yet available
Grid Reference:	SW 8496 3579
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description:	Lanzeague House is recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. It takes its name from the earliest place-name form of St Just Churchtown. It is still occupied.
Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	**141422**
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Post Medieval orchard
Summary -	not yet available
Grid Reference:	SW 8489 3558
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	ORCHARD (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description:	An orchard is recorded to the east of St Just Churchtown on the 1840 Tithe map.
Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	**24383**
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Medieval holy well
Summary:	A medieval holy well, rebuilt in the 19th century, near the shoreline below St Just church.
Grid Reference:	SW 8492 3569
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	Scheduled Monument 32959: HOLY WELL 80M EAST OF ST JUST CHURCH
	Listed Building (II) 63075: WELL OF SAINT JUST AT APPROX 100 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF SAINT JUST
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	HOLY WELL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description:	A holy well of medieval origin, rebuilt in the C19. It has a west facing doorway with rubble jambs and a slate slab top. Its shaft has a rectangular plan. Described and illustrated by Lane-Davies as a christening well from which water for baptisms has been brought from time immemorial, it is near the shoreline below the church (24374) (b1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 24/7/2002.

Sources / Further Reading
[1]   SCO3814 - Bibliographic reference: Lane-Davies, A. 1970. Holy Wells of Cornwall. 69, PHOTO 55
[2]   SCO3936 - Bibliographic reference: Meyrick, J. 1982. A Pilgrims Guide to the Holy Wells of Cornwall. 62

Associated Finds:	none recorded
Associated Events:	none recorded
Related records:	none recorded

HER Number:	**24374**
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Medieval church
Summary:	St Just in Roseland parish church.
Grid Reference:	SW 8484 3569
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status:	Listed Building (II) 63072: CHEST TOMB AT 5 METRES SOUTH OF WEST END OF CHURCH OF SAINT JUST
Other Statuses/Codes:	none recorded
Monument Types:	CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description:	The placename "Lanzeage" suggests that St Just-in-Roseland church is of Early Medieval origin. St Just, one of the four Roseland parishes, lay within the Episcopal fief of Tregeare in Gerrans, and is first recorded in 1046 when it is spelt "Ecciae Sci Juste" (b1). The church was given to the priory of Plympton c1140 but the grant was disputed and retained by the Le Sor family of Tolverne. No remains exist of the Norman structure. The church was dedicated by bishop Bronescombe in 1261 (b2). The chancel with its double piscina and the north transept both contain windows belonging to the C13 church. In the south aisle they are all Perpendicular, as is the arcade which rests on Cornish standard granite piers with four plain capitals, and which has nearly semicircular arches (b3). The chancel aisle and nave are of C15 date, as is the south porch which contains panelled jambs and old woodwork in its roof (b4). The doorway once had openwork tracery on top of the arch, which is now broken off (b3). The west tower is of slate in two stages with diagonal buttresses and a stair- turret of three-eighths plan rising above the pinnacles. The top windows, which are preserved, are C14, two lights, cusped (b3). The font is C15, octagonal with quatrefoil panels (b3) and there is a brass of a vested priest c1520 (b4). The present building contains a C17 font cover and creed and Lord's prayer panels dated 1693. The tower contains three bells - the tenor dated 1784 bears the names of two churchwardens, a small three-quarter figure of Charles II and two actual copper coins, cast on (b2). The church was heavily restored in 1872 (b3) when most of the ancient woodwork was discarded. The pulpit and pews, installed by the rector, Thomas Carlyon, are of a coarse, vigorous carving and date from 1840-50, as does the religious text running around the base of the roof (b5). When work was being carried out in the early C20, a Roman coin was found beneath floorboards, and during more recent repairs a brass crucifix was found hidden in the roof.

Sources / Further Reading

[1]   SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 453
[2]   SCO3499 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1955-60. Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar. JRIC (NS) Vol 2 (part 3 & 4) Vol 3 (part2 &4). 243
[3]   SCO4126 - Bibliographic reference: Pevsner, N. 1951. The Buildings of England: Cornwall. 183-184
[4]   SCO2921 - Bibliographic reference: Brown, HM. 1973. What to Look for in Cornish Churches. 97

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records:
24374.10   Parent of: ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Early Medieval lann (Monument)

HER Number:	**24374.10**
Name:	ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Early Medieval lann
Summary:	St Just churchyard may be on the site of a lann.
Grid Reference:	SW 8484 3570
Parish:	St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: Lann? (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
Full description: Henderson records the ancient name of the estate adjoining the church of St Just as Lanzeage, which suggests the site of a lann (b2). The settlement is first recorded in 1202 when it is spelt "Lansioch" (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the element lann meaning 'enclosed cemetery' plus a Cornish saint's name (b4).
Sources / Further Reading
[1]   SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 455
[2]   SCO3499 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1955-60. Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar. JRIC (NS) Vol 2 (part 3 & 4) Vol 3 (part2 &4). 243
[3]   SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.
[4]   SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 142
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records
24374   Part of: ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Medieval church (Building)

HER Number:	**101611**

Name: ST JUST IN ROSELAND - Romano British findspot
Summary: A Roman coin of Constantine found beneath St Just Church.
Grid Reference: SW 8484 3569
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: FINDSPOT (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Full description: A Roman coin of Constantine was found beneath floorboards during renovations to St Just
Church. It had a hole bored through it and is thought to have come from a necklace. Its
present whereabouts is not recorded (b1).

Sources / Further Reading
[1]   SCO8552 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 198-. ST JUST IN ROSELAND CHURCH GUIDE.
Associated Finds: FCO1395 - COIN (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Associated Events: ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey
Related records: none recorded

Appendix 3

List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report.

No.	Description
1	Current access from the road, viewed from the south.
2	Electricity sub-station area to south-west of the development area.
3	Eastern part of Development area, viewed from the south-east.
4	View from site to north-east.
5	As above to east.
6	Area of future green public space, viewed from the north-west.
7	View of bungalows in Bowling Green from the site.
8	As above showing boundary bank.
9	Erosion area on north boundary hedge bank
10	Semi-blocked gateway in northern hedge bank.
11	As above, viewed from the south.
12	Development area viewed from eastern boundary.
13	Vehicular/animal tracks leading south from gateway in north boundary.
14	Mole hills.