

62 DANIEL ROAD & MILANO, GREEN LANE TRURO CORNWALL

Archaeological Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170914



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62 Daniell Road & Milano, Green Lane, Truro, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for
Ed Crossley of Ed Crossley & Associates (The Client)

Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment for 62 Daniell Street & Milano, Green Lane, Truro, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in order to set the proposed site in its historical and archaeological context.

The site lies in an area of Truro that was developed in the 20th century and has seen much alteration and redevelopment both within the site and in the surrounding area since 1935. The historic mapping indicates that this was part of a pasture field, encroached on by a small quarry before it was developed for housing.

Land to the south and south-east of the site has revealed prehistoric settlements with evidence of metalwork and field systems, although the results of the geophysical survey at Tolgarrick were unclear and did not indicate the level of preservation which was afterwards revealed through intrusive investigations.

The proximity of the site to Tolgarrick and the historic usage of the land as pasture would suggest there is a high probability of below ground remains of prehistoric activity. The quarry at the eastern end of the site and the multiple phases of development on the site throughout the 20th century may have disturbed or truncated any remains across the site. However, further archaeological investigations in the form of evaluation trenching or monitoring and recording of the groundworks for the proposed development may be required to establish if any archaeological remains have survived and their extent.



September 2017

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: 62 DANIELL ROAD & MILANO, GREEN LANE
PARISH: TRURO
COUNTY: CORNWALL
NGR: SW 81862 44231
SWARCH REF: TDL17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Ed Crossley of Ed Crossley & Associates (The Client) to undertake an archaeological assessment for 62 Daniell Road & Milano, Green Lane, Truro, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in response to pre-application advice issued by Charles Johns (SDOHE) and was undertaken in order to set the proposed site in its historical and archaeological context.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies close toward the south-western edge of Truro, approximately 8 miles north of Falmouth and 15 miles south-west of St. Austell. Truro lies within the hundred and deanery of Powder. The site is located at c.75m AOD. The soils of this area are recorded as urban (SSEW 1993); these overlie the interbedded sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the Portscatho Formation (BGS 2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies on the southern side of Daniell Road and to the east of Green Lane, just outside of Truro's Conservation Area. The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identified the majority of Truro's surround as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL), *"The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins"*. The site falls within the area classed as 20th century settlement, adjacent to an area of AEL which is currently under development.

No assets are recorded on the Cornwall HER within the bounds of the site, but multiple archaeological investigations have been carried out in advance of major developments to the south and south-east of the site and have revealed prehistoric settlements, field systems and metalworking.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with recognised best practice, and the assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2017) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 DESK-BASED RECORDING

2.1 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Truro is the county town of Cornwall and the county's sole city. It developed around the confluence of the rivers Allen and Kenwyn, where they become the Truro River. The city began as a settlement at the lowest crossing points of these rivers and at high tide, the highest navigable point for ships (Truro CAA 2010). Truro lies in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. Lysons (1814) noted that the city had been historically recorded as *Treveru*, *Triureu* and *Truru-burgh*.

Truro market was certified during the reign of Edward I, who also gave Truro the right to elect two members of Parliament. The mayor of Truro's jurisdiction included Falmouth Harbour, the grant of which is attributed to King John and recorded in the Heralds' visitation of 1620, but successfully contested by the people of Falmouth in the 18th century. An act of Parliament was passed in 1540 to encourage repairs in Truro, which had become a "decayed market-town" (Lysons 1814). Carew (1602) in his *Survey of Cornwall* records that Truro comes "behind none in buildings, Launceston only excepted". Lysons (1814) also praises the buildings of Truro "which has of late years very much increased in buildings, is now the handsomest, and, including its suburbs, by far the largest town in Cornwall, except Falmouth".

The Manor of Truro (*Truru-burgh*) was owned by the Chief Justice of England, Richard de Lucy in the mid-12th century (Sheppard 1980). He is the most likely candidate to have built the castle, which was sited where the modern Court is located. William of Worcester noted the castle as being in ruins by Edward I's reign and completely removed by Henry VIII's reign.

There are no assets recorded on the Cornwall HER within the bounds of the proposed site, although the Portable Antiquities Scheme records an Edward II silver long-cross penny as being found here. The site lies just to the west of the Conservation Area, which terminates halfway along Daniell Road. To the south and south-east of the site, desk-based assessments, historic building recording, geophysical surveys and intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out in association with the major developments at Newham Farm and Tolgarrick. At Higher Newham, an indistinct, low, mound was observed on aerial photographs and believed to be a barrow. Geophysical survey carried out by Stratascan in 2005 identified a number of anomalies, but nothing to suggest that the mound was a barrow. The anomalies included two opposing curvilinear ditches that may represent the enclosure ditches of a pair of barrows and a sub-rectangular feature with associated pits that potentially represents a prehistoric mortuary enclosure. Evaluation trenching was carried out on the site, but the reports are not publicly available at present.

At Tolgarrick, just across the road to the south of the site, GSB Prospection Services carried out a geophysical survey in 2008 (Stephens). The geological conditions gave a high level of background variation, which made interpretation of the site difficult and may have masked weak or ephemeral anomalies. A number of linear anomalies were identified which were identified as possible boundary ditches. The density of features was highest in the east of the surveyed area, which may relate to the medieval settlement at Tolgarrick. The Environmental Statement for the development at Tolgarrick suggests that archaeological investigations would be carried out ahead of or during the development, but reports of the monitoring or trenching are not currently publicly available. Pre-application comments for the proposed development at Daniell Road indicate that Tolgarrick revealed a Middle Bronze Age settlement and evidence of Iron Age metalworking, settlement and field system. Undated structural remains on the site are also thought to be prehistoric and a corn drying oven was exposed, thought to be post-Roman in date.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

The first map to show the area in any detail is the Kenwyn Tithe Map of 1840. The site at this time is a triangular field between two roads, with a small rectangular building in the east corner. The field is called “Three Cornered Field” and was recorded on the apportionment as pasture. The landowner was Anna Maria Agar, the heiress of Llanhydrock and the wife of the first Viscount Clifden. The site is part of a cluster of fields to the east of the roads that are owned by Anna Maria Agar, although these are not recorded on the Llanhydrock maps. The land was occupied by Henry Behennah. There is a Henry ‘Behenna’ recorded on the census of 1841, a 45 year old butcher living in Charles Street, with his wife Ann and 7 children between the ages of 4 and 20. In the 1851 census, Henry is listed as 57, a Master Butcher, still living in Charles Street, with his wife and 5 children, between the ages of 12 and 28. The family is not recorded in the 1861 census, or thereafter.

Immediately north-east of the plot of land, the Kenwyn Tithe map records a small quarry, owned by Charles Nicholls. Across the road to the west of the site are the lands owned by the Earl of Falmouth, a large number in this area occupied by one tenant, John Best.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE KENWYN TITHE MAP 1840 (CRO). THE SITE IS INDICATED.

Landowner	Occupier	Plot No.	Plot Name	Usage
Joseph Hodge	Joseph Hodge	310	Great Field	Pasture
		311	Cottage and Garden	Garden
		312	Three Corner Field	Pasture
Anna Maria Agar	Henry Behennah	264	Three Cornered Field	Pasture
		282	Lower Meadow	Pasture
		283	Higher Meadow	Pasture
		313	Field	Pasture
	Charles Nicholls	265	Great Field	Pasture
		266	Quarry	-
		269	Barn	-
		280	Higher Meadow	Pasture
		281	Lower Meadow	Pasture
		284	Long Meadow	Pasture
		309	Square Meadow	Pasture
	Henry Edmunds	302	Lower Dennick Field	Pasture
		303	Higher Field	Pasture
		304	Inner Field	Pasture
The Earl of Falmouth	John Best	246	Lower Moor	Pasture
		247	Lower Hill	Arable
		248	Higher Hill	Arable
		249	Outer Hill	Arable
		250	Inner Hill	Arable
		251	Higher Moor	Pasture
		252	Part of Coal Close	Arable
		253	Part of Coal Close	Arable
		257	Lower Beef Close	Arable
		258	Middle Beef Close	Arable
		259	Upper Beef Close	Arable
		263	Eastern Field	Arable
		587	Upper Gatleys Field	Arable
		588	Lower Gatleys Field	Arable
		589	Barn and Yard	Arable
		590	Barn Meadow	Arable
		591	House, Garden, Yard, Lane	Garden
		606	Dingley's Meadow	Arable
		607	Upper Hill	Arable
		611	Lower Hill	Arable
		629	Orchard	Orchard
		630	The Moor	Arable

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE KENWYN TITHE APPORTIONMENT, C.1840. THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED IN GREEN.

Between the publication of the Tithe map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880, little seems to have changed in the area surrounding the site. The quarry to the east appears to have grown in size, encroaching on the field. The building that had been depicted in the field has been removed, but the little building in the quarry field has remained. Among the fields across the road there is an 'Old Quarry' marked.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1880 OS 25 INCH MAP; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1907 OS 25 INCH MAP; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 2nd Edition map shows that rows of terraced housing have been built to the north-east of the site, along Daniell Road, and to the north-west, along Treyew Road. The field which had

contained the quarry contains two new buildings, but the boundary of the site hasn't changed.

By the publication of the Third Edition OS map in 1935, housing extends all the way along Daniell Road, some terraced, but the majority detached dwellings in individual plots of land. The boundary of the proposed site has been set by this time, and two buildings can be seen within it, a house and a small outbuilding on the south-eastern boundary of the site. Since the publication of this map, the site has been developed further, currently containing two bungalows and three outbuildings.

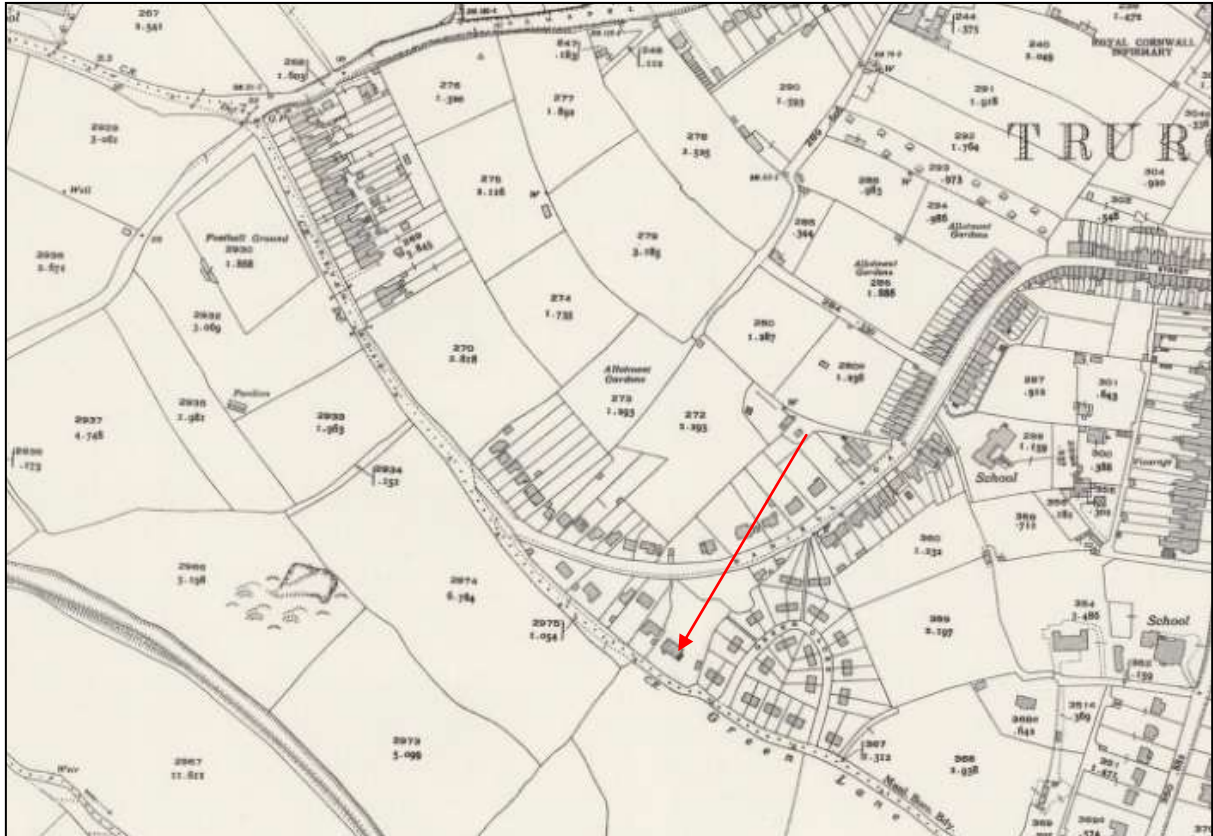


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT OF THE 1935 OS 25 INCH MAP. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.3 HER DATA

The majority of points recorded on the HER relate to post-medieval structures, some extant, some demolished. The record relating to the mint may not be an accurate location. The event record includes the desk-based and geophysical surveys for Higher Newham Farm, Tolgarrick and the Truro LDR, along with ecological surveys for the Fal Estuary and the appraisal for the Truro Conservation Area.

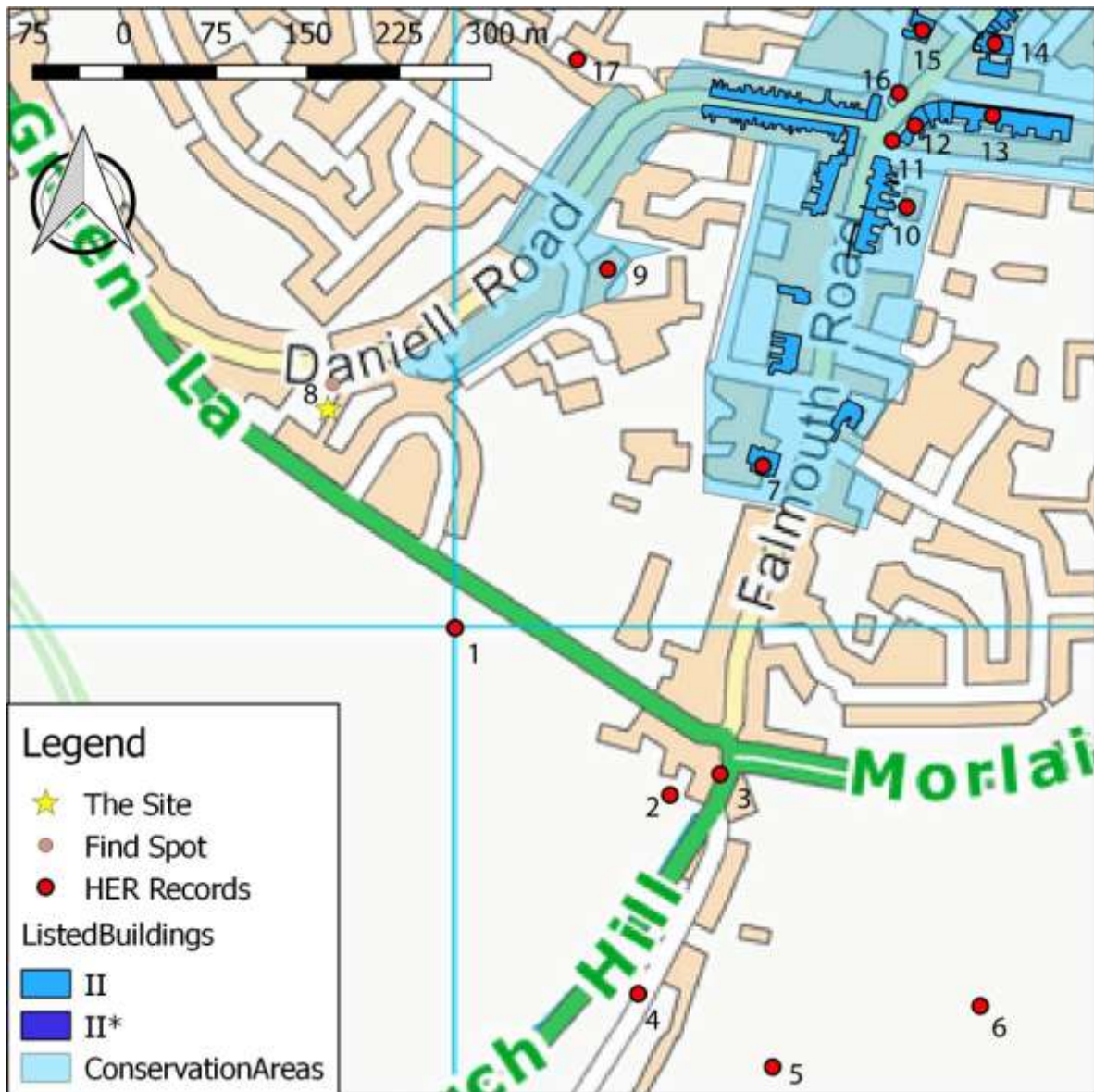


FIGURE 6: MODERN OS MAP SHOWING THE HER DATA WITHIN 300M OF THE SITE (CHER).

No.	Asset	HER No.	Desig.	Description
1	TRURO - Post Medieval mint	MCO25147	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	A mint was set up in Truro in 1642 by commission of Charles I. It was moved to Exeter in 1643.
2	TOLGARRICK - Medieval settlement	MCO17021	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	The settlement of Tolgarrick is first recorded in 1277.
3	TOLGARRICK - Post Medieval toll house	MCO52704	DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE	The site of a toll house located at the top of what is now Arch Hill, Truro where the 'Old Coach Road' from Playing Place joined the newer road. The toll house was in the C20.
4	TOLGARRICK - Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO8544	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	The field-name 'Lower Dernick Field' suggests the site of a round or hillfort.
5	TRURO - Modern observation post	MCO42511	DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE	One of three Royal Observer Corps Posts to be built for WW2 and the Cold War period - demolished in 1968
6	HIGHER NEWHAM - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2856	EXTANT STRUCTURE	An indistinct low earth mound, 18m by 12m, visible on air photographs - no trace of barrow on the geophysical survey of 2005.
7	TRURO - Post Medieval school	MCO53075	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Truro High School, Falmouth Road. Built 1896. Architect ER Robson. Private school for girls previously held at Strangways Terrace. Large irregular plan with main block in form of a Baronial tower.

8	COIN	PAS ID 189757	FIND SPOT	Silver long-cross penny of Edward II (1307-1327), Class 13, c.1314-1317, with straight-edged central fleur on crown and broken E, North 1064
9	TRURO - Modern school	MCO53088	EXTANT STRUCTURE	County Primary School, Daniel's Road, built 1913, still survives, now 'Cornwall Information Technology Centre'.
10	TRURO - Modern air raid shelter	MCO45398	EXTANT STRUCTURE	An air raid shelter from WW2 (or perhaps later) survives intact in the rear garden of 9 Falmouth Rd, Truro,
11	TRURO - C19 Monument	MCO58646	EXTANT STRUCTURE	C19 extant monument. Philip Sambell's design for the column was chosen in 1834. Statue by Neville Northy Burnard dated 1852. Erected to celebrate the discoveries of the Lander brothers, Richard and John (including the source of the River Niger in 1827) a
12	TRURO - C19 barracks	MCO58715	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Early C19 army barracks, demolished in 1835, now remembered in the name Barrack Lane.
13	TRURO - Post Medieval house	MCO32420	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Mid C19 house, adapted and used as the first "Truro School", a Methodist public school for boys (present school mixed).
14	TRURO - Post Medieval church	MCO43311	EXTANT STRUCTURE	St John's Church situated in Lemon Street.
15	TRURO - C19 parsonage	MCO58645	EXTANT BUILDING	C19 extant house. Built as a parsonage for the Revd. John Medley, who came to St. Johns and named the house Southleigh to remind him of his previous home in Devon.
16	TRURO - C19 Sunday school	MCO58716	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Sunday School built in 1834, associated with St John's Church. Demolished for road improvements in 1962.
17	TRURO - Modern Royal Observer Corps headquarters	MCO42722	DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE	This is a Royal Observer Corps Nuclear Operations Room and Headquarters.

TABLE 2: TABLE OF HER DATA WITHIN 300M OF THE SITE (CHER).

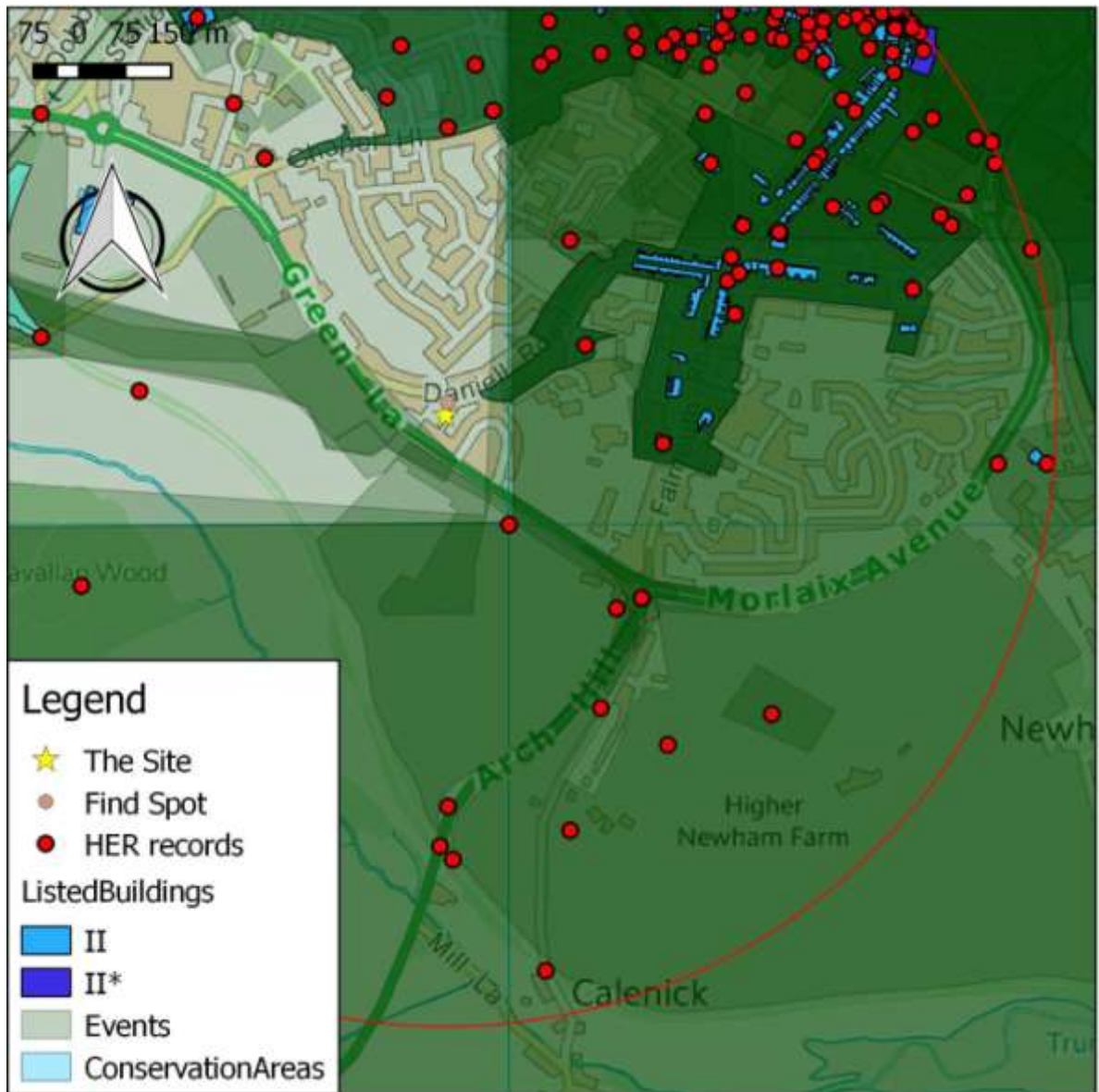


FIGURE 7: MODERN OS MAP SHOWING THE EVENT RECORD WITHIN 500M OF THE SITE (CHER).

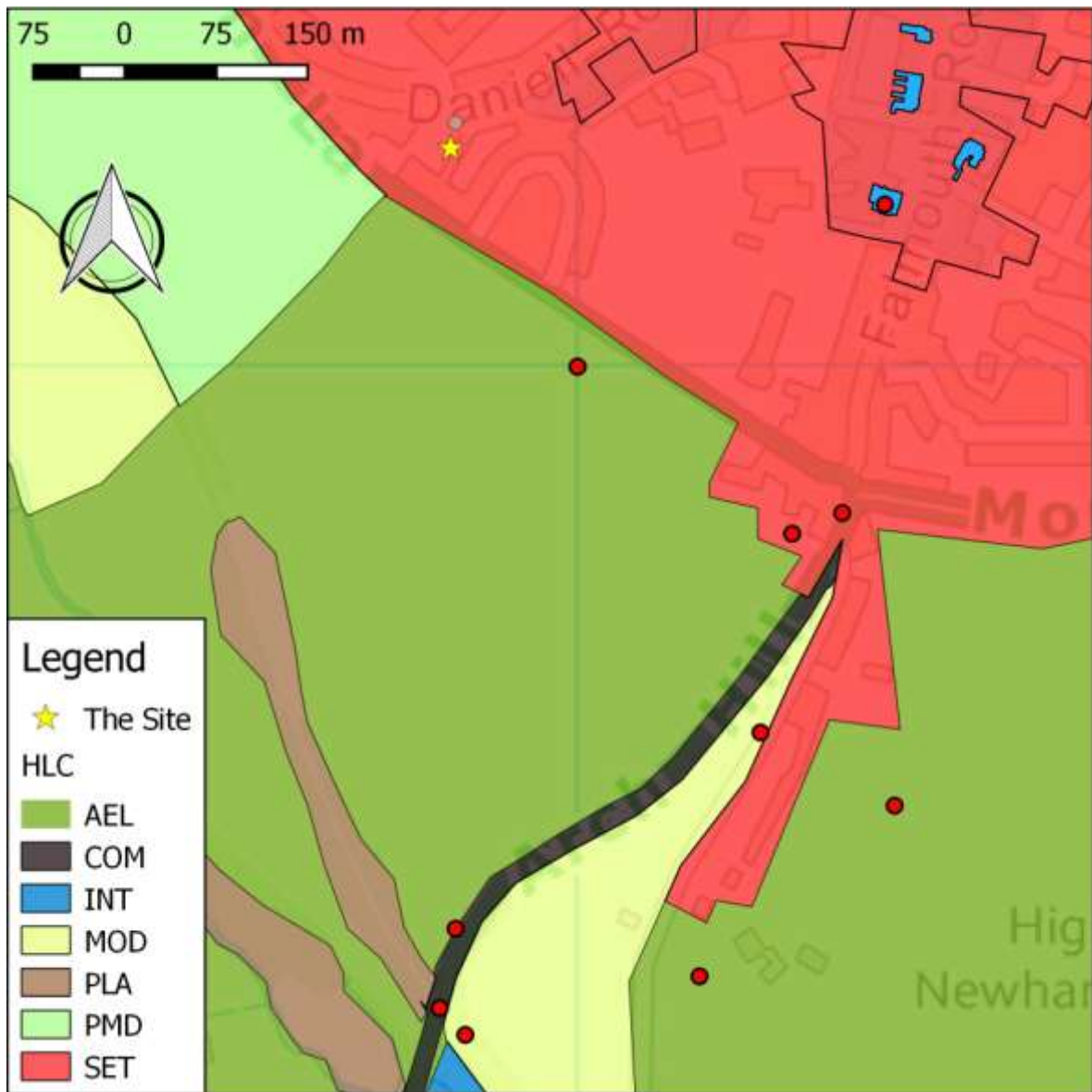


FIGURE 8: MODERN OS MAP SHOWING THE HLC FOR THE AREA SURROUNDING THE SITE (CHER).

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 CONCLUSIONS

The site lies in an area of Truro that was developed in the 20th century and has seen much alteration and redevelopment both within the site and in the surrounding area since 1935. The historic mapping indicates that this was part of a pasture field, encroached on by a small quarry before it was developed for housing.

Land to the south and south-east of the site has revealed prehistoric settlements with evidence of metalwork and field systems, although the results of the geophysical survey at Tolgarrick were unclear and did not indicate the level of preservation which was afterwards revealed through intrusive investigations.

The proximity of the site to Tolgarrick and the historic usage of the land as pasture would suggest there is a high probability of below ground remains of prehistoric activity. The quarry at the eastern end of the site and the multiple phases of development on the site throughout the 20th century may have disturbed or truncated any remains across the site. Further archaeological investigations in the form of evaluation trenching or monitoring and recording of the groundworks for the proposed development would be required to establish if any archaeological remains have survived and their extent.

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