

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

Governs, Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall.

Archaeological Impact Assessment



By
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CAP Report No. 472

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**Governs, Threemilestone,
Truro, Cornwall.**

BY *RICHARD SCOTT JONES (MA, BA Hons)*

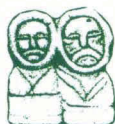
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Non Technical Summary

The following report is the result of a preliminary archaeological impact assessment undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. for RPS Planning and Development, on behalf of Asda Stores Ltd, on proposals for an area of development west of Truro and immediately east of Threemilestone, in the area known as Governs. The assessment is an appraisal of all known and designated archaeological sites, find-spots and landscapes within the proposed assessment area, including a gazetteer of all known archaeological sites within an approx. 500m radius of the centre of the site. In its entirety, the assessment provides information about the likely impacts of the proposed conceptual scheme on the archaeological resource to support its allocation for mixed use development in the Truro and Threemilestone Area Action Plan.

Within the bounds of the study area, only one previously known archaeological site has been identified, this being a medieval field system characterised by a series of three field banks, identified from Aerial Photos as part of the National Mapping Programme. Cartographic investigation of early maps spanning 1880 – 1990 recorded a further 11 archaeological sites within the bounds of the area. These include the remains of two quarry sites and associated trackway at the far west of the area, a former spring, again in the western end of the area, two unroofed structures, likely former agricultural enclosures, one square platform area by the same spring, now wooded over, and three fairly modern walled enclosures in the eastern area toward Penventinnie settlement.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The following report is the result of a preliminary archaeological impact assessment undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. for RPS Planning and Development, on behalf of Asda Stores Ltd, on proposals for an area of development immediately north-east of Threemilestones, in the area known as Governs, near Truro, Cornwall, centered on NGR SW 7930 4560 (see Figs 1, 2, 3).
- 1.2 The area under assessment is presently an agricultural landscape bordering the northern edge of Treliske Industrial Estate.
- 1.3 Although the report mainly focuses on the archaeological resource within the proposed development area of 41.24 hectares, all known archaeological sites and features within a buffer zone of an approx. 500 metre radius from the centre of the site have also been included. These sites are included within a gazetteer at the end of the report.
- 1.4 As part of the assessment the report provides information about the likely impacts of the proposed scheme on the archaeological resource within and within the bounds of the 500 metre buffer zone. The report was undertaken in March 2007.
- 1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IFA's *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment* and current Health and Safety legislation.

Site Location and Description

- 1.6 The existing site is long and irregular in form following natural features such as streams and land ownership boundaries. It measures approx., 1500m x 300m, covering an area of approx. 41.24 hectares or 412,400 square metres. The site is on a gentle slope facing north-west, its lowest point lying at approx. 50m O.D. It is bounded on the north and the north west by a small stream that feeds the River Kenwyn, and by the northern bounds of the Treliske Industrial Estate to the south. The eastern side is bounded by a 'B' road that leads back onto the A390. To the west is the northern part of the town known as Threemilestone.

- 1.7 There are no designated sites of international (e.g World Heritage Sites) or national importance (e.g Scheduled Ancient Monuments SAM) within the proposed application area. However, there is one SAM site within the prescribed 500m radius of the application area, that of Penventinnie Round (SAM No: 981)
- 1.8 There are no Conservation Areas or English Heritage designated Parks or Gardens of Special Historic Interest or Registered Historic Landscapes situated within or immediately surrounding the application site
- 1.9 However, within the Sites and Monuments Record of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit there are records pertaining to 61 archaeological sites and find-spots within the 500m radius of the application area. Only two of this total number however are to be found within the bounds of the assessment area itself. Both are the remains of a Medieval or Post Medieval field system characterised by the remains of three field banks as revealed by aerial photographs.

Nature of proposed development

- 1.10 The development area under investigation is being proposed as a new commercial and residential area development with an ASDA store, offices, car parks and dwellings.

Historical & Archaeological Background

- 1.11 Within the bounds of the proposed assessment area there are no known prehistoric sites or find-spots recorded in the National Monuments Record (NMR) or the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). However, outside of the area but within the bounds of the 500m buffer zone, there are 22 known prehistoric sites. Of this number there are 11 known Bronze Age barrow sites, 5 Iron Age rounds, 2 Iron Age hut circles, 1 Iron Age field system, 2 Iron Age mounds and 1 Bronze Age earthwork.
- 1.12 The Medieval period is represented by 11 known sites. Within the bounds of the proposed assessment area there 3 features associated with the medieval period. These are each field system related and are characterised by boundary or field banks. Six of the other sites outside of the assessment area are also field system related, however three of the remaining sites mark the positions of medieval settlements, those of Stencoose, Penventinnie and Gloweth.
- 1.13 The Post-Medieval period is represented by 8 known sites, three of which are lead mines located at the far west and northwest end of the study area.

2. Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the desk based assessment are primarily to assess the character, distribution, the extent, the significance and the vulnerability of any archaeological sites, features or deposits within the area of the proposed development, whilst identifying those areas where desk-top study alone would be insufficient to provide sufficiently detailed information for the drawing up of the recommendation for further work or mitigation measures. The readily available archaeological resource of the study area has been assessed in its local, regional and national contexts.
- 2.2 In conjunction with the results of the prime objective, an assessment of the potential impact on the archaeological sites themselves and on the archaeological context of the immediately surrounding landscape has also been undertaken. The impact on the wider historic environment and the historic landscape character has also been assessed. Whilst the work concentrates on the application area, the archaeological resource outside of the area has also been noted, especially where features may extend into the boundaries. Also, the effect of the proposed development on monuments and their settings located outside the application area has been considered. This has been undertaken to within an

approx. 500m radius of the application area.

3. Methodology

- 3.1 For the desk based part of the archaeological assessment a full study was made of all the readily available documentary records, inclusive of cartographic and photographic records. The following repositories were consulted;
- RCAHMW (National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth).
 - Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Cornwall Archaeological Unit
 - Cambridge Air Photo Library
 - County Hall, Library Section.
 - Carrick District Council.
- 3.2 The desk based research focused primarily on archaeological sites and features within the application area covering approx. 41.2 hectares. To compliment this, the desk based research also analysed the archaeological resource within an approx. 500m radius of the area as recorded within the Regional Sites and Monuments Record.
- 3.3 It was considered unnecessary to undertake a field survey of the assessment area at this early stage. However after review of the desk-based assessment a field survey may be undertaken during initial construction work in order to review the current state of the known archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the documentary research.
- 3.4 In order to discuss the vulnerability of known archaeological sites, features and deposits both to direct and indirect impact, any new sites recorded were plotted geographically by registering the appropriate map into MapInfo GIS software.
- 3.5 Following the results of the desk based study, an assessment was made of the potential impact of the development on individual identified sites and features and on the historic environment as a whole.
- 3.6 The archaeological assessment followed the standards and guidance as laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeology's '*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological desk based assessment and field evaluation*'

Impact Assessment

- 3.7 The methodology used to assess the likely direct and indirect impacts of the scheme on the existing archaeology and historic landscape has been based in accordance with the following criteria:
- spatial extent of the impact (small/large scale);
 - magnitude of the impact (local/strategic);
 - duration of the impact (short term/long term);
 - reversibility of the impact;
 - probability of occurrence of the impact (likelihood); and
 - confidence in the impact prediction.
- 3.8 In addition, in order to classify the significance of predicted impacts, and in an effort to provide a consistent framework, the terminology in the following table has also been adopted.

IMPACT	DEFINITION
Negligible	The impact is not of concern
Minor Adverse	The impact is undesirable but of limited concern

Moderate Adverse	The impact gives rise to some concern but it is tolerable (depending on its scale and duration).
Major Adverse	The impact gives rise to serious concern; it should be considered as unacceptable.
Minor Beneficial	The impact is of minor significance but has some environmental benefit.
Moderate Beneficial	The impact provides some gain to the environment
Major Beneficial	The impact provides significant positive gain to the environment

- 3.9 Where any potentially significant adverse impacts are identified, recommendations for mitigation measures are made.

4. Geology

- 4.1 The geology of surrounding the area of Truro is predominantly of the Devonian period, covering slates and shales, with veins of lead also present. This is confirmed by the presence of lead mines at the far west end of the survey area.

Geo-technical Data

- 4.2 There does not appear to have been any previous local Geo-technical work undertaken in the area known as Governors.

5. Results of Desk Based Assessment (see Fig 14)

- 5.1 Within the bounds of the proposed development area there has been little archaeological research undertaken, other than aerial photographic examination as part of the National Mapping Programme and a small geophysical survey undertaken in 2006 as part of the Treliske Medipark geophysical survey (Report No: ER604). With regards the latter geo-physical survey, access to this information is unfortunately copyrighted.
- 5.2 Please see site index map for location of archaeological sites. All previously known sites recorded within the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) have been marked with red datapoints and their Primary Record Number (PRN), where supplied. Red datapoints with no PRN supplied have been allotted identity numbers 1-16. All new sites identified from desk based assessment have been marked as blue datapoints and given identity numbers 17-28.

Prehistoric Period

- 5.3 Within the bounds of the proposed assessment area there are no known prehistoric sites or find-spots. However, outside of the area but within the bounds of the 500m buffer zone, there are 22 known prehistoric sites. Of this number there are 11 known Bronze Age barrow sites, 8 of which are located in the region of Treliske, in the grounds of the now Treliske Hospital. Each of these barrows (PRN: 9023/1-8) was excavated as part of a rescue programme in advance of the construction of Treliske Hospital. The other 3 barrows are located in the areas known as Gloweth (PRN: 19247), Penventinnie (PRN: 19226) and Chyvelah (PRN: 19230). The only other Bronze Age site is that of an earthwork (PRN: 19227), located within the bounds of the Iron Age Hillfort or Round of Governors. The 6 Iron Age rounds or hillforts are located in Bosvisack (x2), Little Gloweth, Penventinnie, Mount Pleasant, and Treworder. Of the 6 rounds only one survives in a well preserved state which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No: 981), that of the round at Penventinnie (PRN: 19225). Penventinnie is located on the hilltop overlooking the assessment area at the far northeast end at a height of approx. 100m O.D. It has a linear earthwork associated with it that runs about 1km to the west (PRN: 19227, 19228). Henderson described it as a very perfect round, an earth rampart

6.0m thick with an external ditch 3.5m wide and 1.8m deep at the north, though very shallow at the south. At that time the entrance was on the east. In fact there is a possible earlier reference to this round, but this may refer to Bosvisack round. It describes an earthwork on top of a hill with a round bank, enclosed like an ancient castle for a giant or a sepulchre. In 1840 the field was known as 'Ancient Fort', 'Fort Field' and 'Fort Close'. A gap has recently been made in the south-west rampart, and there is some damage by badgers. The monument was included in the Schedule on 14/10/1975 and the scheduling was updated on 8/7/1997. The round is clearly visible as a ring of trees on vertical aerial photographs of the area.

- 5.4 The two iron Age hut circles sites are both located within the bounds of Mount Pleasant Round (PRN: 9010). The Iron Age Mounds site is located in the area of Bosvisack (PRN: No prn supplied [NGR: SW 7866 4627]). Here, five round cropmarks are visible on vertical aerial photographs on the slopes between Little Treworder and the Bosvisack Round. The date and function of these potential mounds is uncertain however. The Iron Age field system is located in the area of Higher Besore (PRN: 9040). Here, a ditch with possibly a palisade slot outside exists and a further linear earthwork along a valley to the SW of the site. Each of these features are visible as cropmarks on air photos.

Roman and Romano-British Period

- 5.5 Other than the Iron Age sites mentioned above there are no known Roman sites or findspots within the bounds of the assessment area, nor within the prescribed 500m radius of the site.

Medieval period

- 5.6 Within both the bounds of the assessment area and within the 500m buffer zone there are 12 known medieval sites. Within the bounds of the proposed development area alone there are only 4 features that have been interpreted as being likely to be associated with the medieval period. These are each field system related and are characterised by boundary or field banks (ID No's. 4, 8). However ID No: 8 is shown as a trackway on the early 1840 Tithe map, a track that joined Penventinnie settlement with Maiden Green area. Five of the sites outside of the assessment area are also field system related, however the three remaining sites mark the positions of medieval settlements, those of Stencoose (PRN: 25296), Penventinnie (PRN: 19271) and Gloweth (PRN: 19268).
- 5.4 The small settlement known as Stencoose (PRN: 25296) is located only 250m east of the development area. The site is mentioned in a land charter document of 1302 and is still occupied. The settlement of Gloweth (PRN: 19268) is not in existence today but the site is mentioned in a document dated 1325. It is located immediately southeast of the Treliske Industrial Estate. The settlement of Penventinnie (PRN: 19271) is located toward the north-eastern end of the proposed development area, at the base of the Iron Age hillfort or *round* of Penventinnie. The site is mentioned in a charter document dated 1284, however the name suggests an earlier date. The settlement is still occupied today and, as the early Ordnance Survey maps imply, a series of structures have been built within the northern region of the development area since 1880.
- 5.5 Investigation of the early Ordnance survey maps spanning the years 1880-1990 revealed one new feature that very likely has a medieval origin, a ford in the area of Treworder Mill at the far north end of the development area (ID No: 24).

Post Medieval period

- 5.6 For the Post Medieval periods there are only 9 known significant sites recorded within the SMR. These include 2 settlement sites, one at Penhaldarva (PRN: 25290) and the other at Higher Besore (PRN; No prn given [SW 7858 4467]). Penhaldarva is mentioned in a document of 1620 and is still occupied. The settlement at Higher Besore supposedly replaced an earlier settlement some 400m to the west of the datapoint supplied, but kept its name. The other sites recorded in the SMR include

Truro House (PRN: No prn given [NGR: SW 8017 4536]- A private house built for leading Methodist and notable educationalist, Sir George Smith and recorded on the OS 1st and 2nd Edition 1:25000 maps. It is now a preparatory school (Treliske School), Treworder Mill (PRN: No prn given [NGR: SW 7953 4628] - Treworder Mill is listed in Kellys in 1856 and buildings still occupy the site, although it is uncertain if they are original.), Gloweth Non-Conformist Chapel (PRN: No prn given [NGR: SW 7940 4506] - Wayside Bible Christian chapel plus a later schoolroom at rear), a series of post medieval findspots (PRN: 9010 - Three post-medieval sherds were found in excavation of Mount Pleasant Round in 1974) and the remains of a series of lead mines, that of South Penhaldarva (PRN: 41113 - South Penhaldarva mine was a lead trial mine between 1857 and 1860 and is located at this position by Hamilton Jenkin), North Penhaldarva (PRN: 41111 - North Penhaldarva mine was a lead trial from 1858 to 1860 and Old shafts are recorded on the OS map of 1963.) and Penhaldarva (PRN: 41112- Penhaldarva mine was prospected in 1855 and was producing lead in 1857. The mine ceased production in 1861. A shaft and associated spoil heap are visible on vertical aerial photographs).

- 5.7 Investigation of the early Ordnance survey maps spanning the years 1880-1990 revealed 5 new post-medieval sites. Sites include two quarrying sites and an associated trackway in the area of Maidens Green at the far west end of the assessment area (ID No's. 21, 22, 23), and two square enclosures in the area above Gloweth and the other near Penventinnie (ID No's: 17-18). Two further features that warrant mention here is a spring and what appears to be a square earthwork or platform associated with it (ID No: 19-20). Both of these features are marked on the early OS maps of 1880 and 1907 and are very likely associated with each other. The square earthwork or platform on later aerial photos is shown as a wooded area. This site needs further investigation in the field so as to ascertain its character and date, and may in fact be just a natural feature, however because of its close proximity to a marked spring, this is unlikely.

Modern Period

- 5.8 Within the Sites and Monuments Record the modern period is represented by 3 sites, two of which are World War II military sites, Treliske Military Camp (ID No: 6 - World War II military base on the site of what is now Treliske Hospital, clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1944), and Gloweth Military Base (ID No: 5 - World War II military camp is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1944. The site is now occupied by the ambulance station and superstores). The third site is that of Treworder Mill Road Bridge (ID No: 16).
- 5.9 Investigation of the early Ordnance survey maps spanning the years 1880-1990 revealed 3 new enclosure sites associated with the Penventinnie settlement. These are all post 1960 and are marked as unroofed structures, so are likely to be agriculture related.

Cartographic Sources

- 5.10 Maps sourced spanned the years 1840 – 1990. Ordnance Survey maps included the 1:10560 and 1:2500 series covering the years 1880-1990. Map series discussed in the following are the 1:2500 series.

Tithe Map of 1840 for the parish of Kenwyn (see Fig 7)

- 5.11 The tithe map of 1840 for the Kenwyn parish shows the area of the proposed development was predominantly agricultural land with a trackway that ran through the central area from southwest to northeast, joining the areas of Maiden Green with Penventinnie. In the central area the track stops however and opens out into a rectangular piece of ground, shown as an area of meadow and woodland. The shape of the fields is much the same as the system on the early OS maps.

Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1880 [1:2500] (see Fig 9)

- 5.12 The early OS map of 1880 shows the proposed development area as an agricultural landscape with few features worthy of mention. What there is however are a few of the new features highlighted on the site index map, identity numbers 17-28. The most significant features include two quarry sites at the far west end of the area, a spring and a platform area, again in the western area, and two small agricultural enclosures, now likely absent.

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1907 [1:2500] (see Figs 10)

- 5.13 No great change from the earlier map series.

Ordnance Survey 3rd edition map of 1933 [1:2500] (see Figs 11)

- 5.14 Trackway between earlier quarry sites now marked and small enclosure (ID No: 18) now absent.

Ordnance Survey 4th edition map of 1967 [1:2500] (see Figs 12)

- 5.15 Very little change from earlier series.

Ordnance Survey 5th edition map of 1972-1990[1:2500] (see Figs 13)

- 5.16 Very little change from earlier series apart from new structures at far northern area by Penventinnie settlement.

Aerial Photographs (see fig 5)

- 5.17 The area has been investigated as part of English Heritage's National Mapping Programme. Maps covered include 1940's and 50's RAF verticals and 1970 Meridian series. Other oblique photographs were also sourced from the Cambridge Air Photo Unit. Features visible within the survey area are 4 field banks visible as cropmarks, indicative of an earlier field system.

Summary of Desk-top Assessment

- 5.18 In summary, the desk-based assessment of the proposed application site recorded 62 sites in total within and surrounding the site within the 500m buffer Zone. Of this number 51 were previously existing records held within the regional SMR and only 4 of this number are within the bounds of the development. This small number are the relic remains of what is likely to be a medieval field system, characterised by cropmarked linear field banks as are visible on air photos. Eleven of the total number of sites are new sites identified from this desk based assessment. Each of these sites have been sourced from the early OS map series and include two post medieval quarry sites at the far west end of the development area, a spring and possible medieval platform area, again to the west of the area. The possible platform site is speculative, but it has been marked on the OS map of 1880 as a square earthwork, implying that the site may have had an association with the natural spring. Without further investigation in the field a clearer interpretation of this mapped feature is impossible.
- 5.19 Other new sites include two small agricultural enclosures, the most western one, ID No: 18, being marked on the OS 1933 map as absent. Other much later modern enclosures or structures were also identified at the far east end in the area of Penventinnie settlement.
- 5.20 Study of the Historic Landscape Character area types for the development area show that the central area is predominantly a medieval landscape. This is evident from the relic field system remains characterised by field banks, however further south the area has been characterised as a prehistoric landscape. A geo-physics survey was undertaken in this area as part of a preliminary assessment in 2006 (Report No: ER604), but unfortunately the results of this project are copyrighted. The landscape surrounding the development area is fairly rich in prehistoric remains, especially in the

form of bronze burial mounds or barrow sites and Iron Age hill-forts otherwise known as *rounds*. Immediately above the development, at the far northeast end is the remains of the Iron Age round of Penventinnie, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) site and to the southeast there were, prior to the development of Treliske Hospital, a series of 8 Bronze Age barrows, positioned in an arc on a rise, so as to be seen visually from the lower ground and from other existing barrows. Inter-visibility with burial mounds appears to have been a fairly common practice in the Bronze Age. Because of these surrounding prehistoric sites, it is very likely that much of the ground within the proposed development area has been witness to prehistoric activity, either in terms of agriculture or else settlement.

6. Assessment of Potential Impacts on Archaeology

(See Summary Gazetteer in Appendix II)

- 6.1 A full assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on any recorded archaeology and any buried and prospective archaeology within the assessment area, is inevitably dependent on the scale and nature of the development being undertaken. It is also dependent on the scale of its operational phases. As such the suggested impact given can only act as a gauge or a framework at this stage, until further development strategies and plans are made available. Within the bounds of the assessment area, the previous archaeological resource held in the Cornwall Archaeological Unit Sites and Monuments Record, recorded only four existing SMR data points in total, that of a series of field banks (ID No: 4), possibly the remains of a relic medieval field system.
- 6.2 As well as assessing the archaeological record within the proposed application area, the other part of this assessment was to consult the known archaeological resource within a 500m radius of the centre of the site (50 in total). A list of all these sites, along with summary descriptions, has been included as part of a gazetteer at the end of the report. Inevitably as these archaeological sites and find-spots are outside of the proposed application site there will be no direct impact, only indirect impact in terms of visual and setting issues.
- 6.3 In total 11 new archaeological data points have been collected from documentary sources alone. These include the locations of all archaeological sites and features located within the assessment area from cartographic sources alone spanning the years 1840-1990. The new sites include the remains of two post medieval quarries, a spring, a platform area, two small agricultural enclosures and a series of unroofed structures at the far east end of the area.
- 6.4 With regards to the sites located within the 500m buffer zone, there are 50 known sites in total. There are no Grade II Listed Buildings and no registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation areas. However, there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument, that of 'Penventinnie Round' (SAM ref: 981), located only 200m north of Penventinnie settlement.

Archaeological Importance

- 6.5 In terms of archaeological importance, none of the known existing or newly identified sites from the map research may be regarded as having any great national significance, however the relic medieval field system is of regional and local significance, especially in relation to the earlier Penventinnie settlement which supposedly dates back to 1284. Also because of the location of the site surrounded by prehistoric sites, of particular concern here is the SAM site of Penventinnie Iron Age Round, the likelihood of Iron Age activity in the area is fairly high, wherein the importance of the *potential* buried archaeology increases.

Survival

- 6.6 The cartographic and documentary study suggests that the assessment area has always been an agricultural landscape, except for the area to the far west where the remains of two quarry sites are

located. Aerial photo interpretation has identified a series of old field banks that are likely to be medieval in date, but may even have an earlier association with the Iron Age, given that Penventinnie round is close by.

- 6.7 At the west end of the area, analysis of the early maps shows the existence of a platform area by a spring. This feature may well be the remains of a house platform, but without further investigation in the field, interpretation is impossible. Aerial photos show this feature as wooded over now.

Potential

- 6.8 Because of the nature of the surrounding landscape and known sites immediately surrounding the study area, the assessment suggests that the potential for any buried archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods is fairly high.

Impact of proposed development & Mitigation measures

- 6.9 It is envisaged that the proposed development would have a *moderate adverse* impact on all of the archaeological sites within the bounds of the development area, because of the nature and large scale of the proposal. As a mitigation measure it is recommended that the area be field-walked so as to identify any further possible features as well as to help identify the significance of already identified sites. As a further mitigation, it is also recommended that Geo-physics or a resistivity survey be undertaken within the area of the prehistoric HLC landscape identified in the region immediately north of Treiske Industrial Estate. Following the results a series of archaeological watching briefs may be necessary on any potentially identified sites or features.

7. Conclusion & Recommendations

- 7.1 The archaeological assessment of the proposed application site in the area of Governs, Threemilestone, near Truro recorded the existence of 14 sites in total within the bounds of the development area. The total number of sites including those within the prescribed 500m buffer zone was 62.
- 7.2 Significant sites within the development area include a relic medieval field system, two post medieval quarries and a platform area of unknown character and date. The landscape immediately surrounding the site is interspersed with prehistoric sites in the form of Bronze Age barrows and an Iron Age hillfort or round, which is a Schedule Ancient Monument. Because of the nature of this surrounding landscape the chances of prehistoric and even medieval features becoming exposed during any ground-works is fairly high. As a recommendation, as well as the site needing to be field-walked prior to any ground work taking place, in order to identify any potential sites and features as well as record the condition and survival of all existing sites and features, during soil stripping of the site, an archaeological watching brief condition should be imposed. Should any archaeological resource associated with these periods be identified during ground-work of the proposed development, suitable contingency arrangements would have to be made in order to record any archaeological remains.
- 7.3 A summary table of the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource within the assessment area has been included in Appendix III.
- 7.4 For the archaeological resource outside of the proposed application area, but within a 500m radius of the site, a gazetteer of the known archaeological sites as held within the Cornwall Archaeological Unit Sites and Monuments Record database has been included as part of the report. However discussion and comment on the indirect impact in terms of setting of any of these sites has not been included. Because of the close proximity of Penventinnie Round, SAM site, issues on the indirect-impact on the monuments *setting* may be an issue for concern. In this case this will need to be discussed with English Heritage. The summary gazetteer has only been included as an archaeological guide for reference should the proposals require them in any future assessment. Sites located within

the development area have also been included here.

- 7.5 In summary the known archaeological sites and new sites found during the desk-based assessment are not considered of any great national interest. However, the relic medieval field system is of regional and local significance, especially in relation to the earlier Penventinnie settlement which supposedly dates back to 1284. Because of the location of the site surrounded by prehistoric sites, of particular concern here is the SAM site of Penventinnie Iron Age Round, the likelihood of Iron Age activity in the area is fairly high, wherein the importance of the *potential* buried archaeology increases.
- 7.6 The archaeology is not seen as a major constraint to the development, provided a suitable mitigation of archaeological work is agreed with the County Archaeologist.

8. Acknowledgements

- 8.1 Thanks to Kevin Blockley at Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. Thanks also to Steve Hartgroves at the regional Sites and Monuments Record Cornwall Archaeological Unit, and those at the NMR Swindon and the Cambridge Air Photo Library and the regional Record Offices and other local sources, for helping with the compilation of this work.

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THOMAS R. 1851. Letters to the West Briton, No.42 at Cornish Studies Library, Rdruth.
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Cartographic Sources consulted

- OS Surveyors drawing of 1813
- Tithe map of 1840 for Llandeilo Tal-y-bont parish.
- OS 1st edition six inch series map of 1880
- OS 2nd edition six inch series map of 1907
- OS 3rd edition six inch series map of 1933
- OS 4th edition six inch series map of 1967
- OS 5th edition six inch series map of 1972-1990
- British Geological Service, 1979, Geological Survey Ten Mile Map: South Sheet. BGS.

Aerial Photographic Sources

- 1945 RAF 106G/UK/1663/3035-6
- 1946 RAF 106G/UK/1663/3034-5
- 1950 RAF 58/472/5207-8
- 1950 RAF 58/472/5207-8
- 1964 JIP 64/31/27A



APPENDIX I:
Figs & Illustrations

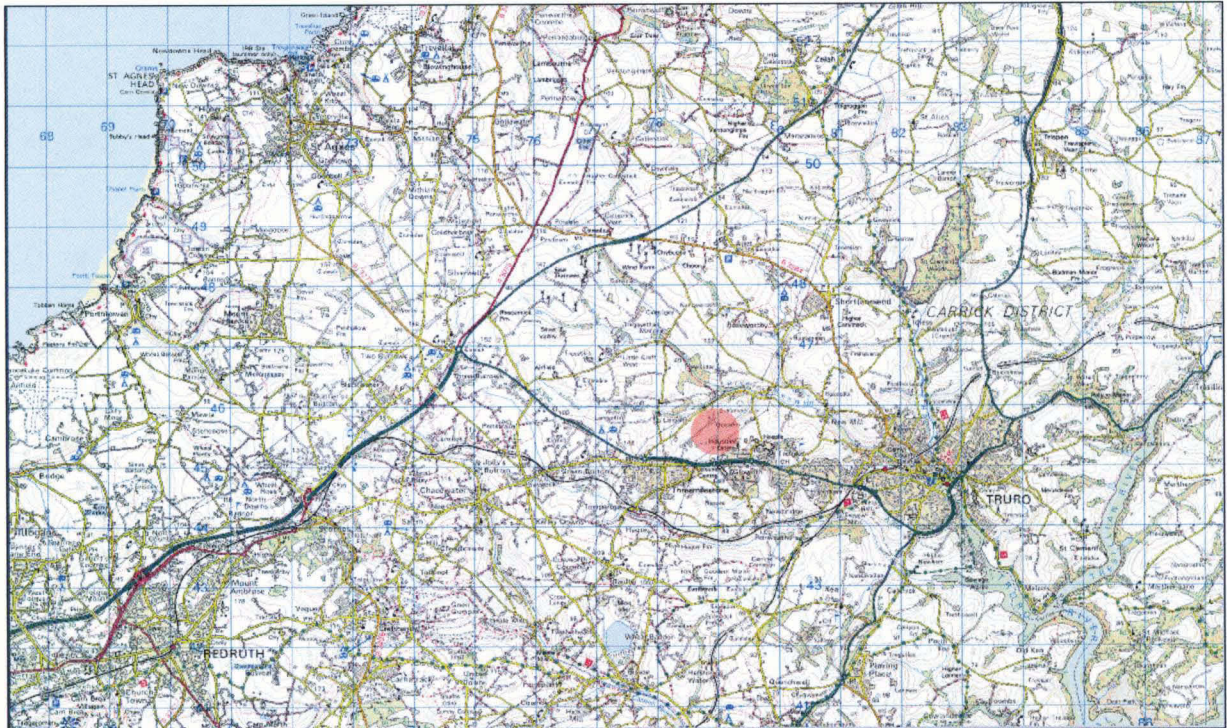


Figure 1. Location of proposed development (high-lighted in red circle).

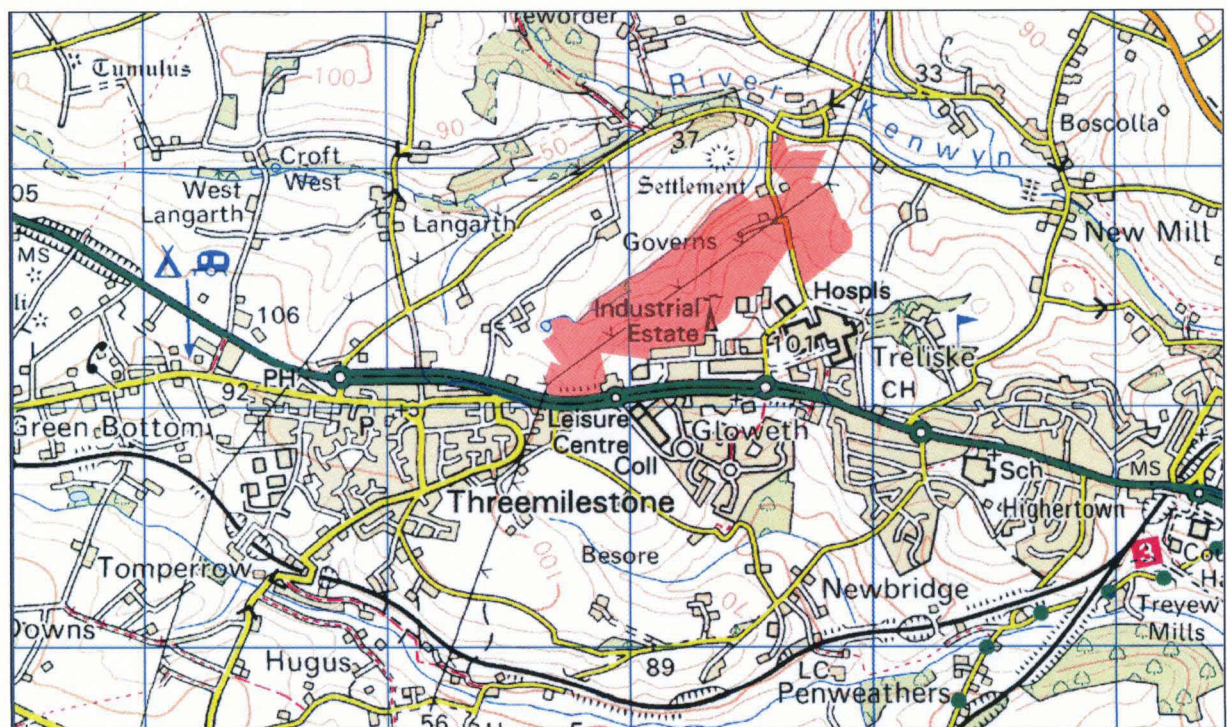


Figure 2. Area of proposed development high-lighted in area known as Governors, Threemilestone.

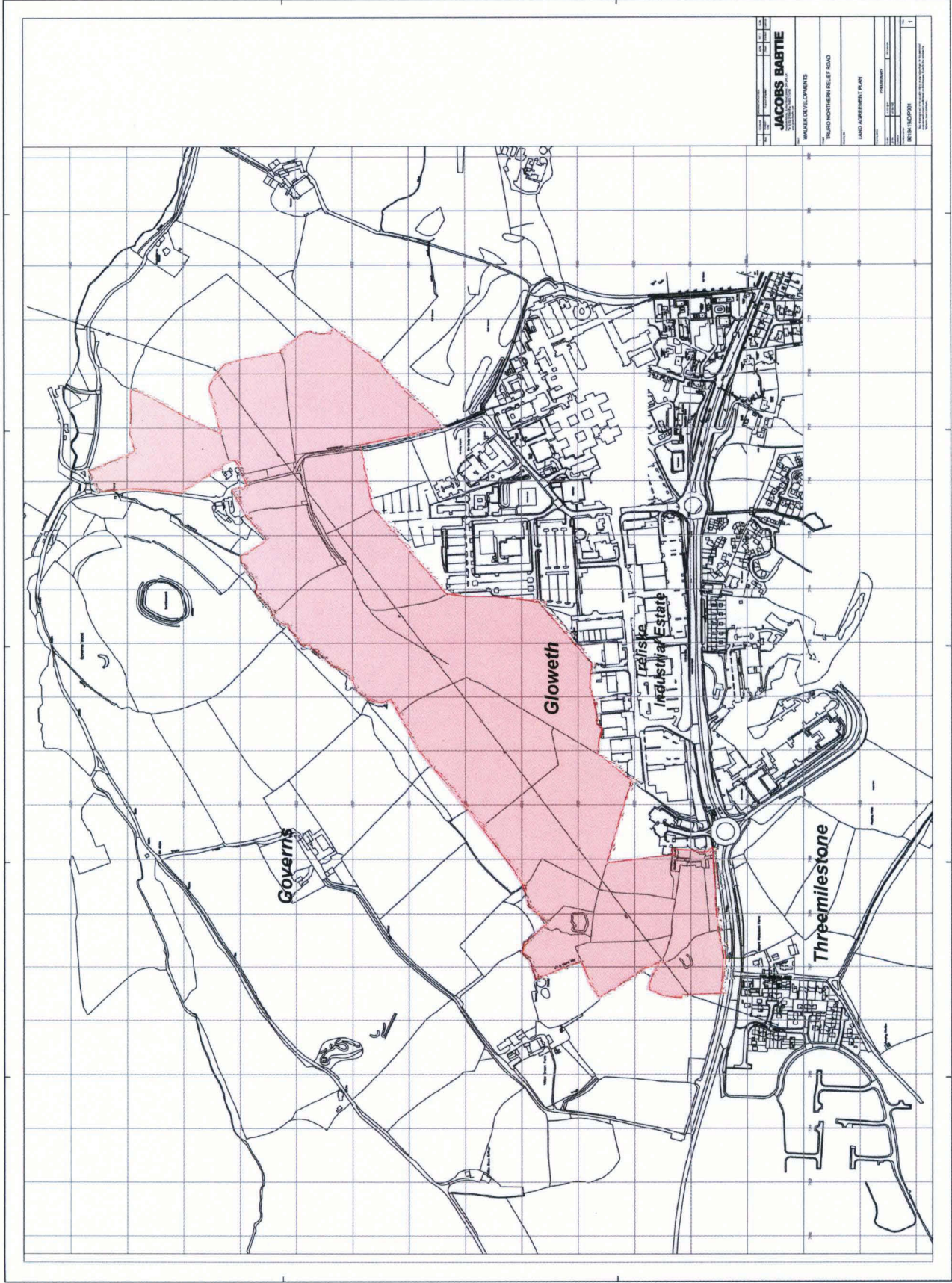


Figure 3. Area of proposed development, Threemilestone, Truro (NGR centered on SW 7930 4560).



Figure 4. Proposed development plan with contour lines (Land ownership outlined in red)

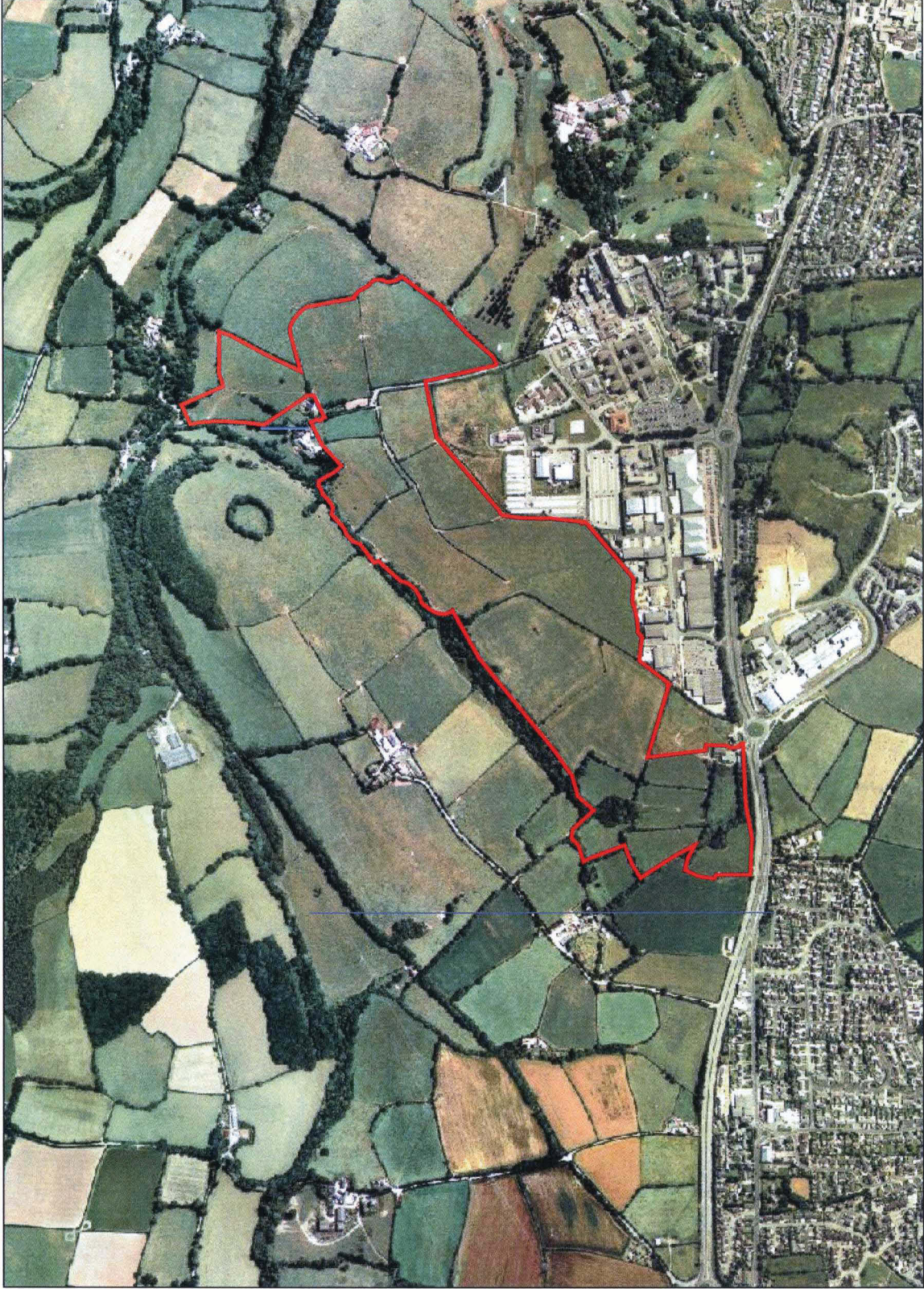


Figure 5. Aerial Photo of Threemilestone and Govers area. Development area outlined in red.
(Scale 1:10000)

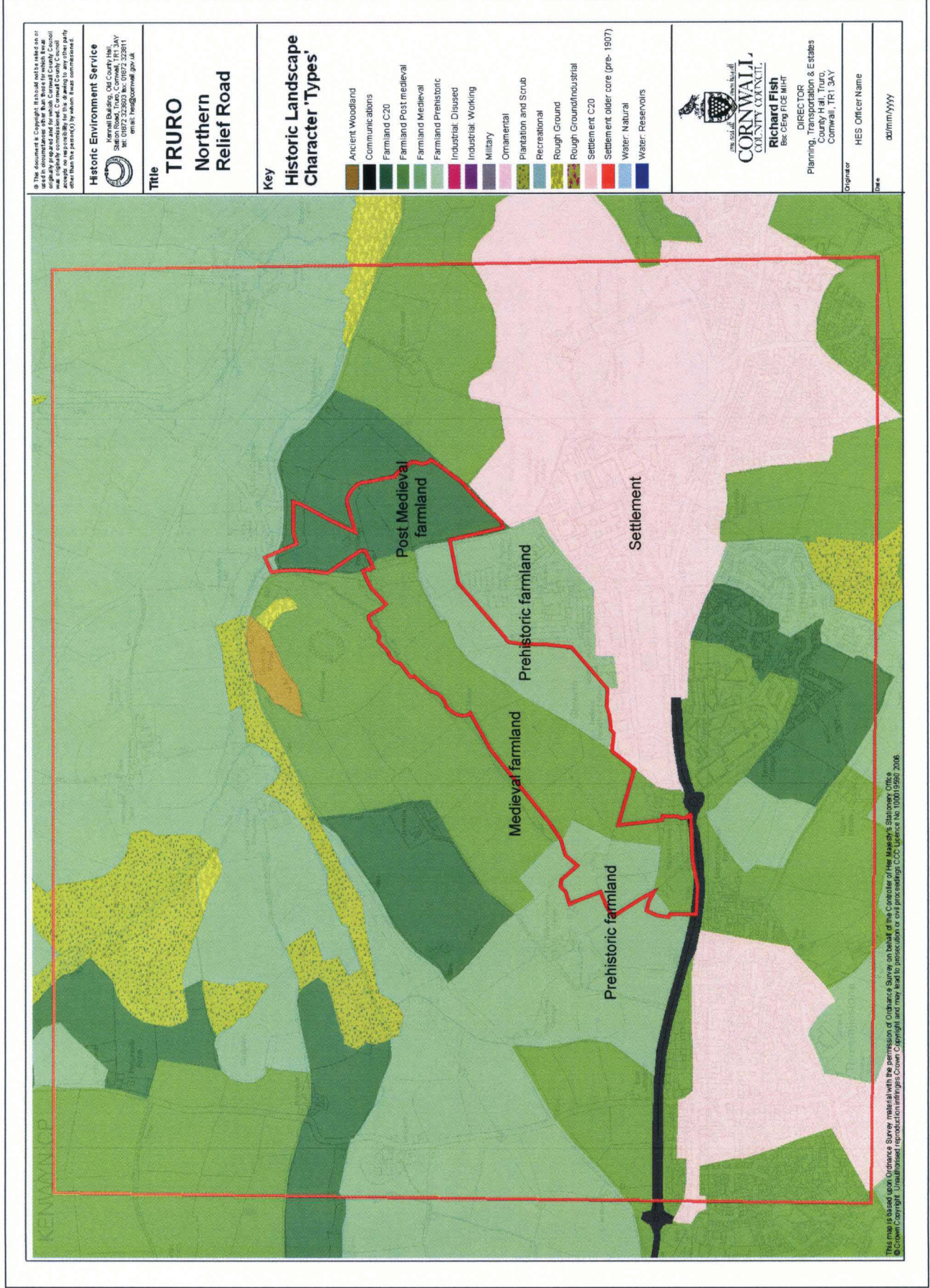


Figure 6. Map showing Historic Landscape Character Areas Types with Key, as defined by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit.
(Proposed development area outlined in red.)

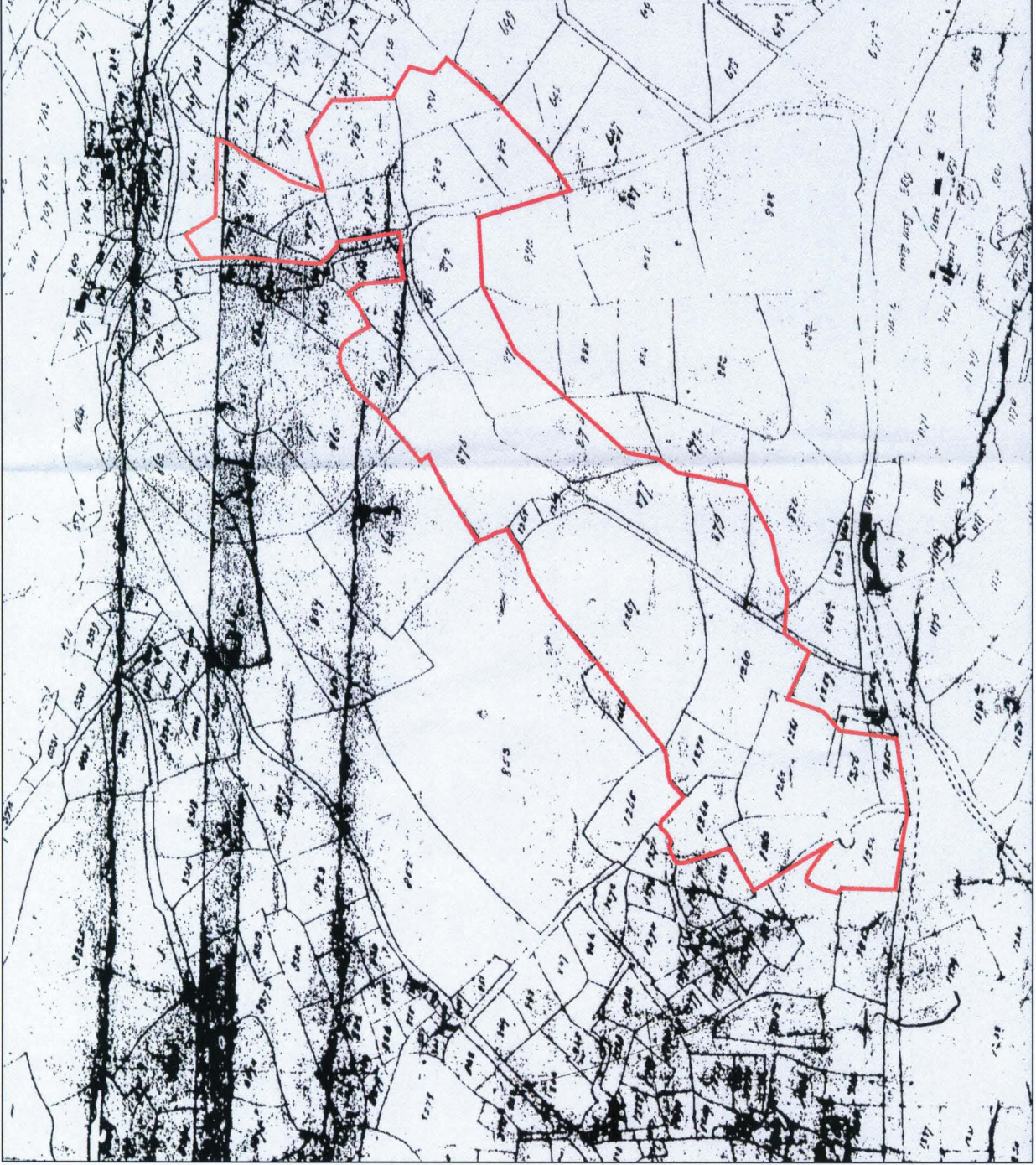


Figure 7. Part of Tithe Map for Kenwyn parish 1840. (Proposed development area outlined in red.)



Figure 8. Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1888 (1:10560). Development area highlighted in red outline with buffer zones in blue.

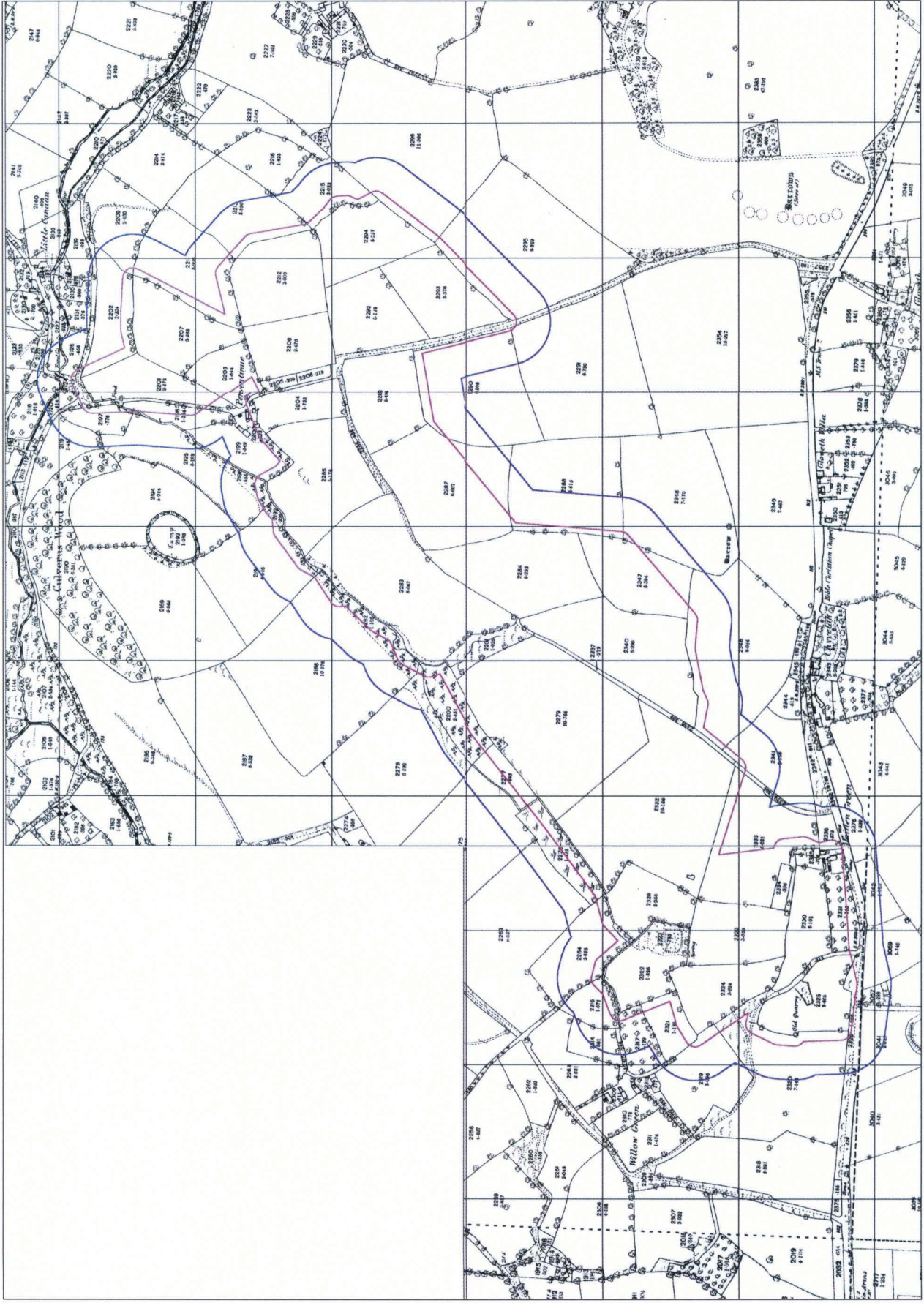


Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1888 (1:2500). Development area highlighted in red outline with buffer zones in blue.

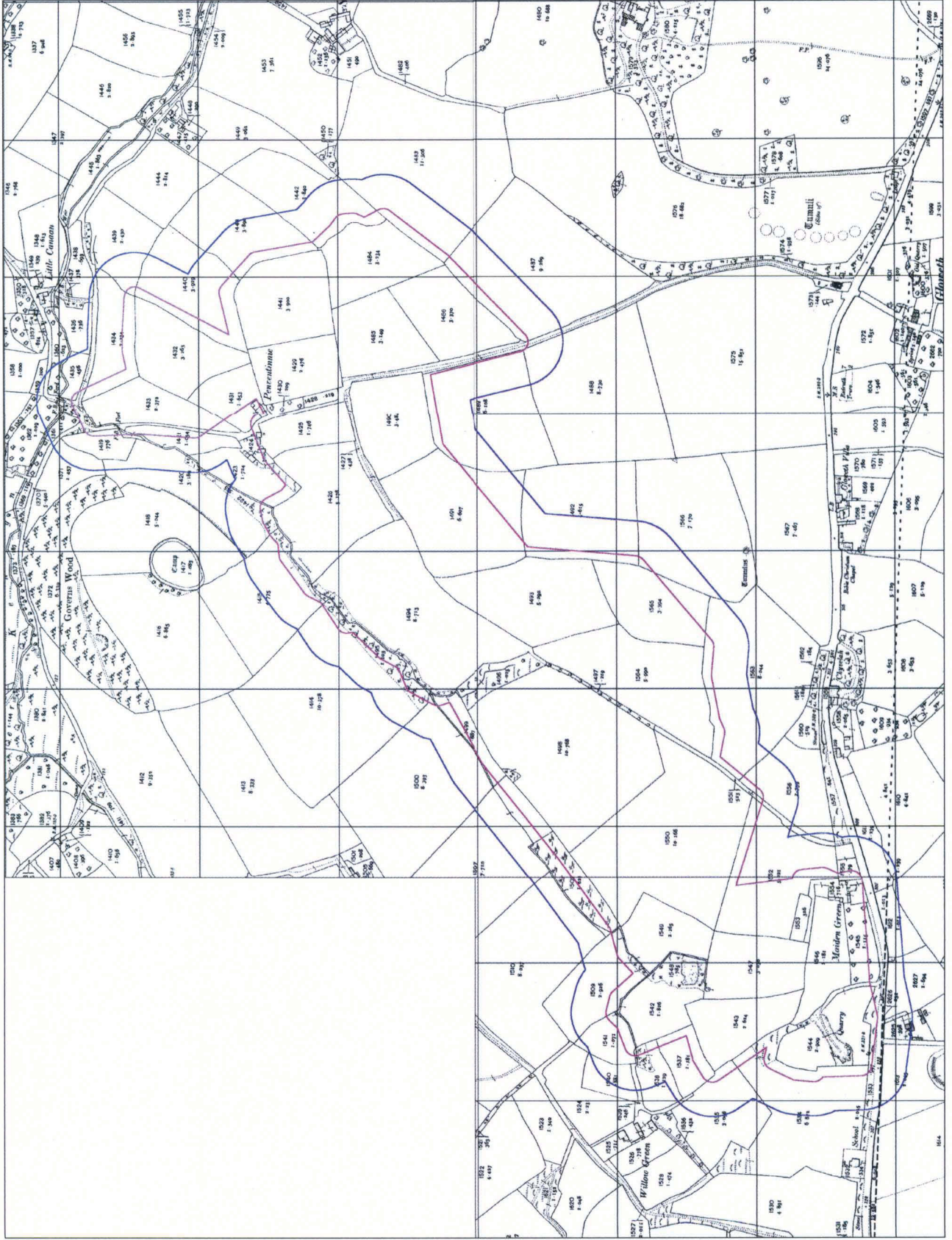


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1907 (1:2500). Development area highlighted in red outline with buffer zones in blue.

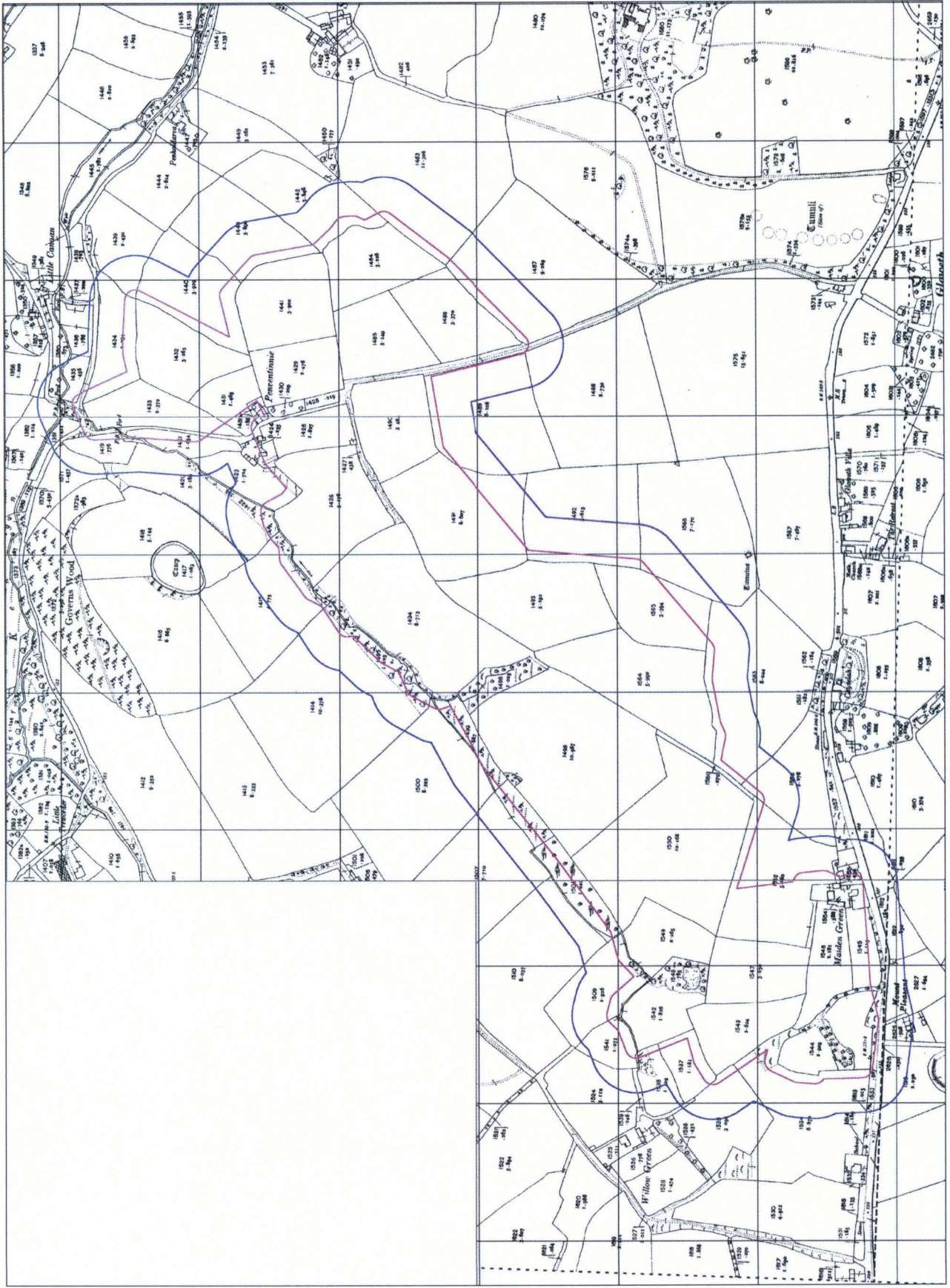


Figure 11. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition map of 1933 (1:2500). Development area highlighted in red outline with buffer zones in blue.

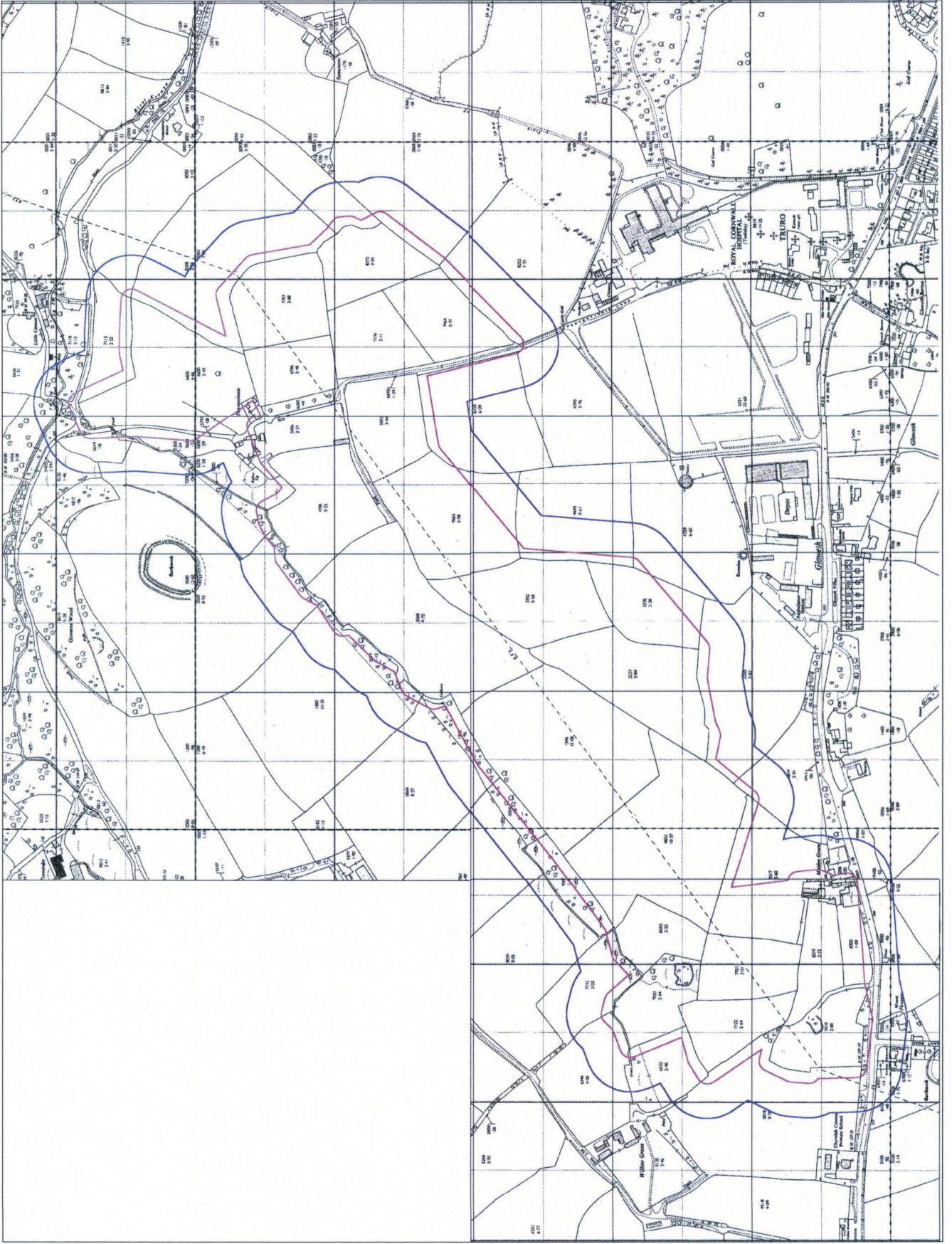


Figure 12. Ordnance Survey 4th edition map of 1967/68 (1:2500). Development area highlighted in red outline with buffer zones in blue.

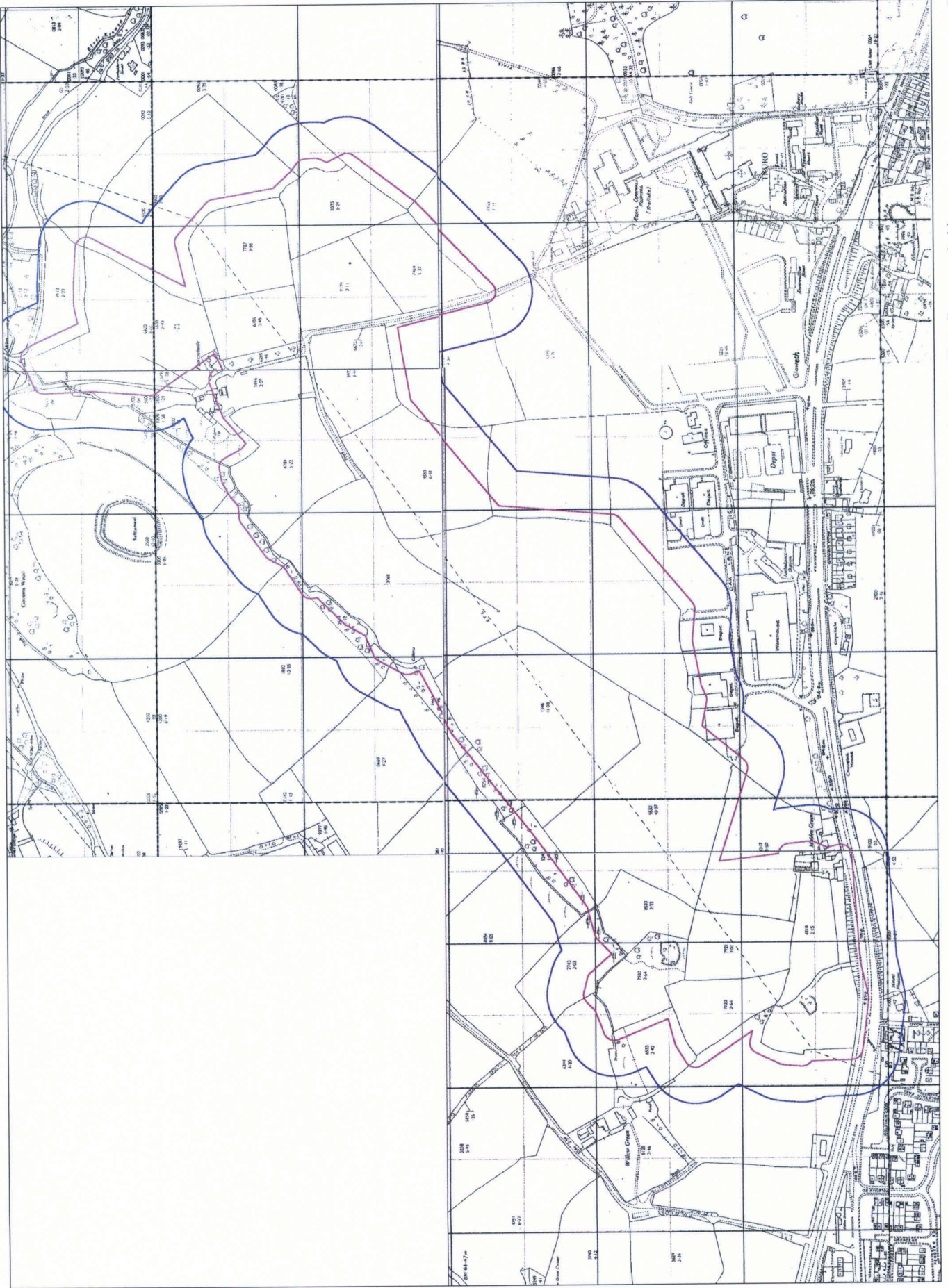


Figure 13. Ordnance Survey 172-1990 edition map (1:2500). Development area highlighted in red outline with buffer zones in blue.

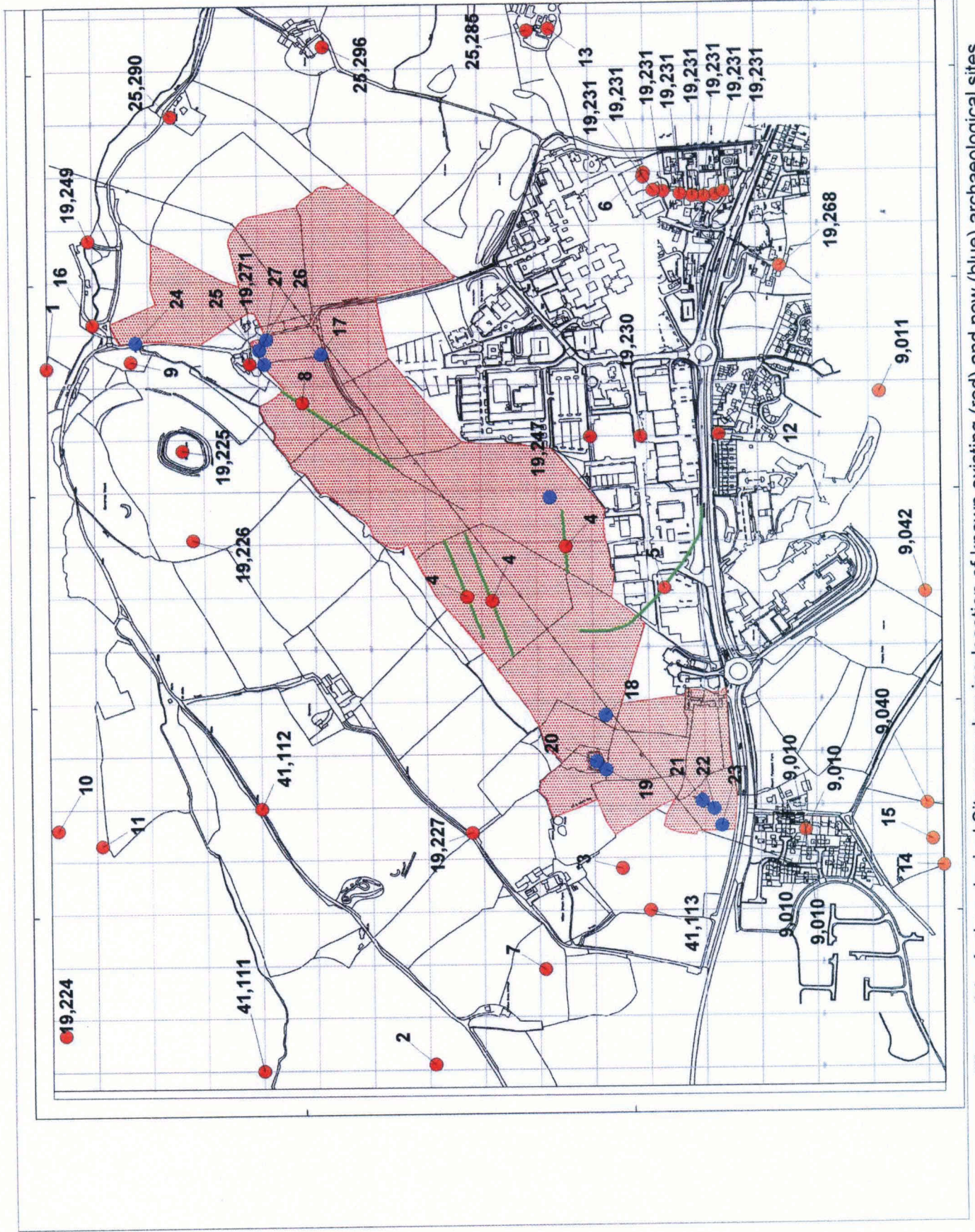


Figure 14. Archaeological Site map showing location of known existing (red) and new (blue) archaeological sites (for summary of impacts please see gazetteer at end of report).



APPENDIX II:
Gazetteer

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Archaeological Sites within proposed development area and within approx. 500m buffer zone with predicted im

PRN: 1 **SITE NAME:** TREWORDER **SITE TYPE:** CORN MILL
X COORD: 79538 **Y COORD:** 46284 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Treworder Mill is listed in Kellys in 1856 and buildings still occupy the site, although it is uncertain if they are original.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 2 **SITE NAME:** LANGARTH **SITE TYPE:** FIELD SYSTEM
X COORD: 78210 **Y COORD:** 45590 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Curvilinear field banks were seen as cropmarks and are likely to form part of a plough-levelled field system of Medieval or Post Medieval date.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 3 **SITE NAME:** WILLOW GREEN **SITE TYPE:** FIELD SYSTEM
X COORD: 78580 **Y COORD:** 45250 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Field boundaries of Medieval or Post Medieval date were seen as cropmarks and mapped from oblique aerial photographs.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 4 **SITE NAME:** GLOWETH BOUNDARY BANK I **SITE TYPE:** BOUNDARY BANK
X COORD: 79190 **Y COORD:** 45350 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Field boundaries of Medieval or Post Medieval date were seen as cropmarks and mapped from oblique aerial photographs.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 4 **SITE NAME:** GLOWETH BOUNDARY BANK II **SITE TYPE:** BOUNDARY BANK
X COORD: 79100 **Y COORD:** 45480 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Linear field banks, probably fragments of a Medieval or Post Medieval field system, are visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 4 **SITE NAME:** GLOWETH BOUNDARY BANK III **SITE TYPE:** FIELD SYSTEM
X COORD: 79090 **Y COORD:** 45480 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Linear field banks, probably fragments of a Medieval or Post Medieval field system, are visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 5 **SITE NAME:** GLOWETH MILITARY CAMP **SITE TYPE:** MILITARY CAMP
X COORD: 79270 **Y COORD:** 45160 **BROAD DATE:** Modern

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

World War II military camp is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1944. The site is now occupied by the ambulance station and superstores.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 6 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** MILITARY CAMP
X COORD: 79900 **Y COORD:** 45200 **BROAD DATE:** Modern

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

World War II military base on the site of what is now Treliske Hospital, is clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1944.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 7 **SITE NAME:** WILLOW GREEN **SITE TYPE:** BOUNDARY BANK
X COORD: 78390 **Y COORD:** 45390 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Sinuuous linear bank is visible on vertical photographs. The bank is thought likely to be Medieval or later in date.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 8 **SITE NAME:** PENVENTINNIE **SITE TYPE:** BOUNDARY BANK
X COORD: 79470 **Y COORD:** 45820 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A straight linear bank is interrupted by a rectilinear hollow or terraced. Both features are visible as a slight earthwork on vertical aerial photographs. These features are considered likely to be Medieval or Post Medieval in date. Track on 1840 tithe.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 9 **SITE NAME:** TREWORDER MILL **SITE TYPE:** RIDGE AND FURROW
X COORD: 79550 **Y COORD:** 46130 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Parallel linear banks, possibly plough-levelled ridge and furrow of Medieval or Post medieval date, are visible on vertical aerial photographs.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 10 **SITE NAME:** BOSVISACK **SITE TYPE:** MOUND
X COORD: 78660 **Y COORD:** 46270 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Five round cropmarks are visible on vertical aerial photographs on the slopes between Little Treworder and the Bosvisack Round. The date and function of these potential mounds is uncertain.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 11 **SITE NAME:** BOSVISACK **SITE TYPE:** ROUND
X COORD: 78630 **Y COORD:** 46190 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A circular ditched enclosure, 46m across, faintly visible as a cropmark on vertical aerial photographs.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 12 **SITE NAME:** GLOWETH **SITE TYPE:** NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL
X COORD: 79403 **Y COORD:** 45069 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Wayside Bible Christian chapel plus a later schoolroom at rear.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 13 **SITE NAME:** TRURO **SITE TYPE:** HOUSE
X COORD: 80175 **Y COORD:** 45369 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A private house built for leading Methodist and notable educationalist, Sir George Smith and recorded on the OS 1st and 2nd Edition 1:25000 maps. It is now a preparatory school (Treliske School).

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 14 **SITE NAME:** HIGHER BESORE **SITE TYPE:** SETTLEMENT

X COORD: 78580 **Y COORD:** 44670 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Higher Besore replaced an earlier settlement of the same name located some 400m to the west.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 15 **SITE NAME:** HIGHER BESORE **SITE TYPE:** Strip Field

X COORD: 78630 **Y COORD:** 44690 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Medieval field system visible on aerial photographs and excavated in 2003.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 16 **SITE NAME:** TREWORDER MILL **SITE TYPE:** BRIDGE

X COORD: 79621 **Y COORD:** 46199 **BROAD DATE:** Modern

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A road bridge south east of Treworder Mill is C20.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 17 **SITE NAME:** PENVENTINNIE ENCL **SITE TYPE:** ENCLOSURE

X COORD: 79561 **Y COORD:** 457785 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Small enclosure marked on OS map of 1933. Shown as unroofed. On later OS map of 1967 shown as roofed.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 18 **SITE NAME:** GLOWETH ENCLOSURE **SITE TYPE:** ENCLOSURE

X COORD: 78872 **Y COORD:** 45278 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Small enclosure approx. 6m x 4m as marked on OS map of 1880. Not marked on OS map of 1907.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 19 **SITE NAME:** WILLOW GREEN SPRING **SITE TYPE:** SPRING

X COORD: 78770 **Y COORD:** 45280 **BROAD DATE:** Unknown

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Location of spring as marked on OS first edition map of 1880. May have had association with earthwork immediately to north.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 20 **SITE NAME:** WILLOW GREEN EARTHWORK **SITE TYPE:** EARTHWORK

X COORD: 78780 **Y COORD:** 45290 **BROAD DATE:** Unknown

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Square earthwork immediately north of spring as marked on OS first edition map of 1880. Aerial photos show that the area is now tree covered. Possible medieval house platform?

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 21 **SITE NAME:** MAIDEN GREEN QUARRY **SITE TYPE:** QUARRY

X COORD: 78710 **Y COORD:** 45110 **BROAD DATE:** Post Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Area of quarrying just north of Maiden Green area. Covers an area approx. 20m x 20m square. Marked on OS first edition of 1880.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 22 **SITE NAME:** MAIDENS GREEN QUARRY TRAC **SITE TYPE:** TRACK
X COORD: 78690 **Y COORD:** 45080 **BROAD DATE:** Post Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Length of track running through area of early quarrying. Approx. 90m in length running south-west to north-east.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 23 **SITE NAME:** MAIDENS GREEN QUARRY **SITE TYPE:** QUARRY
X COORD: 78660 **Y COORD:** 45070 **BROAD DATE:** Post Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Area of quarrying approx. 20m x 20m as marked on the OS second edition map of 1907. Located alongside track and immediately south-west of earlier quarry.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 24 **SITE NAME:** TREWORDER FORD **SITE TYPE:** FORD
X COORD: 79590 **Y COORD:** 46120 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Ford crossing stream alongside former medieval Treworder Mill on west bank.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 25 **SITE NAME:** PENVENTINNIE ENCLOSURE I **SITE TYPE:** ENCLOSURE
X COORD: 79540 **Y COORD:** 45890 **BROAD DATE:** Modern

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Small enclosure as marked on OS map of 1967. Not marked on present OS map series (2007).

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 26 **SITE NAME:** PENVENTINNIE ENCLOSURE II **SITE TYPE:** ENCLOSURE
X COORD: 79570 **Y COORD:** 45900 **BROAD DATE:** Modern

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Small enclosure as marked on OS map of 1967. Not marked on present OS map series (2007).

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 27 **SITE NAME:** PENVENTINNIE ENCLOSURE III **SITE TYPE:** ENCLOSURE
X COORD: 79590 **Y COORD:** 45880 **BROAD DATE:** Modern

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Small enclosure as marked on OS map of 1967. Not marked on present OS map series (2007).

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 28 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE MEDIPARK GEOPHYSI **SITE TYPE:** GEOPHYSICS
X COORD: 79290 **Y COORD:** 45370 **BROAD DATE:** Unknown

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Geo-physics survey undertaken in 2006 as part of an impact assessment for enlargement of Treliske Industrial Site. Survey covered approx. 42000 sq meters. Results copyrighted. Contact details can be obtained

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Moderately Adverse

PRN: 9010 **SITE NAME:** MOUNT PLEASANT **SITE TYPE:** ROUND
X COORD: 78650 **Y COORD:** 44920 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

An oval bivallate enclosure about 40m by 50m with a number of internal huts. The site was destroyed by building works in 1959.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 9010 **SITE NAME:** MOUNT PLEASANT **SITE TYPE:** HUT CIRCLE

X COORD: 78650 **Y COORD:** 44920 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Two large ring ditches were found during excavations inside Mount Pleasant Round.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 9010 **SITE NAME:** MOUNT PLEASANT **SITE TYPE:** HUT CIRCLE

X COORD: 78650 **Y COORD:** 44920 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Eight supposed hut circles were identified during excavation inside Mount Pleasant Round.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 9010 **SITE NAME:** MOUNT PLEASANT **SITE TYPE:** FINDSPOT

X COORD: 78650 **Y COORD:** 44920 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Three post-medieval sherds were found in excavation of Mount Pleasant Round in 1974.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 9011 **SITE NAME:** LITTLE GLOWETH **SITE TYPE:** ROUND

X COORD: 79480 **Y COORD:** 44780 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

The field-name 'Round Field' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 9040 **SITE NAME:** HIGHER BESORE **SITE TYPE:** FIELD SYSTEM

X COORD: 78700 **Y COORD:** 44700 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A ditch with possibly a palisade slot outside and a further linear earthwork along a valley to the SW of the site, visible as cropmarks on air photos.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 9042 **SITE NAME:** HIGHER BESORE **SITE TYPE:** FIELD SYSTEM

X COORD: 79100 **Y COORD:** 44700 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

No text given.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19223 **SITE NAME:** TREWORDER **SITE TYPE:** ROUND

X COORD: 79800 **Y COORD:** 46700 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

The field-name 'Round Downs' suggests the site of a round. Field evidence suggests a possible round site.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19224 **SITE NAME:** BOSVISACK **SITE TYPE:** ROUND

X COORD: 78270 **Y COORD:** 46260 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

The ploughed down remains of a round with the outer ring surviving on the north-west.

SITE STATUS: SAM **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19225 **SITE NAME:** PENVENTINNIE **SITE TYPE:** ROUND
X COORD: 79380 **Y COORD:** 46038 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A well preserved round with an earth rampart 6.0m thick with an external ditch 3.5m wide and 1.8m deep at the north. There is an associated linear earthwork to the west.

SITE STATUS: SAM **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19226 **SITE NAME:** PENVENTINNIE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79210 **Y COORD:** 46020 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19227 **SITE NAME:** GOVERNS ROUND **SITE TYPE:** EARTHWORK
X COORD: 78650 **Y COORD:** 45520 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A linear earthwork associated with the round at Penventinnie extends to approx 1km west of the round.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19230 **SITE NAME:** CHYVELAH **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79400 **Y COORD:** 45210 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

The site of a ploughed down barrow recorded in 1851; it was removed during road construction in 1970.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19231 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79864 **Y COORD:** 45056 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

One of eight barrows examined by Dudley as a rescue excavation in advance of building work on Treliiske Hospital.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19231 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79855 **Y COORD:** 45092 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

One of eight barrows examined by Dudley as a rescue excavation in advance of building work on Treliiske Hospital.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19231 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79856 **Y COORD:** 45112 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

One of eight barrows examined by Dudley as a rescue excavation in advance of building work on Treliiske Hospital.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19231 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79860 **Y COORD:** 45134 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

One of eight barrows examined by Dudley as a rescue excavation in advance of building work on Treliiske Hospital.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19231 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79865 **Y COORD:** 45165 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

One of eight barrows examined by Dudley as a rescue excavation in advance of building work on Treliste Hospital.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19231 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79867 **Y COORD:** 45183 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

One of eight barrows examined by Dudley as a rescue excavation in advance of building work on Treliste Hospital.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19231 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79892 **Y COORD:** 45201 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

One of eight barrows examined by Dudley as a rescue excavation in advance of building work on Treliste Hospital.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19231 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79858 **Y COORD:** 45072 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

One of eight barrows examined by Dudley as a rescue excavation in advance of building work on Treliste Hospital.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19247 **SITE NAME:** GLOWETH **SITE TYPE:** BARROW
X COORD: 79400 **Y COORD:** 45300 **BROAD DATE:** Prehistoric

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A barrow is recorded in the area of Gloweth, but both the barrow and its location are now lost, presumably under buildings.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19249 **SITE NAME:** LITTLE CANAAN **SITE TYPE:** FOOTBRIDGE
X COORD: 79781 **Y COORD:** 46206 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

A narrow clapper footbridge constructed of stone slabs provides pedestrian access over the River Kenwyn, south of Little Canaan Farm

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19268 **SITE NAME:** GLOWETH **SITE TYPE:** SETTLEMENT
X COORD: 79722 **Y COORD:** 44957 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Gloweth is recorded in 1325.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 19271 **SITE NAME:** PENVENTINNIE **SITE TYPE:** SETTLEMENT
X COORD: 79544 **Y COORD:** 45915 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Penventinny is recorded in 1284. It is likely that the settlement is rather older than the name implies since it is very close to a round.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 25285 **SITE NAME:** TRELISKE **SITE TYPE:** SETTLEMENT
X COORD: 80172 **Y COORD:** 45408 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

The settlement of Treliske is recorded in 1302. The site of Treliske is now occupied by a preparatory school and golf course

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 25290 **SITE NAME:** PENHALDARVA **SITE TYPE:** SETTLEMENT
X COORD: 80016 **Y COORD:** 46054 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

The settlement of Penhaldarva is recorded in 1620 and is still occupied.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 25296 **SITE NAME:** STENCOOSE **SITE TYPE:** SETTLEMENT
X COORD: 80145 **Y COORD:** 45777 **BROAD DATE:** Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

The settlement of Stencoose is recorded in 1302 and is still occupied.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 41111 **SITE NAME:** NORTH PENHALDARVA **SITE TYPE:** MINE
X COORD: 78200 **Y COORD:** 45900 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

North Penhaldarva mine was a lead trial from 1858 to 1860 and Old shafts are recorded on the OS map of 1963.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 41112 **SITE NAME:** PENHALDARVA **SITE TYPE:** MINE
X COORD: 78700 **Y COORD:** 45900 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Penhaldarva mine was prospected in 1855 and was producing lead in 1857. The mine ceased production in 1861. A shaft and associated spoil heap are visible on vertical aerial photographs.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible

PRN: 41113 **SITE NAME:** SOUTH PENHALDARVA **SITE TYPE:** MINE
X COORD: 78500 **Y COORD:** 45200 **BROAD DATE:** Post-Medieval

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

South Penhaldarva mine was a lead trial mine between 1857 and 1860.

SITE STATUS: **IMPACT:** Negligible



APPENDIX III:
IFA Guidance sheet

ii) IFA Standards and Guidance

THE INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (IFA)

Standard and Guidance for a desk-based assessment

The Standard

A desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the *Code of conduct*, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA.

Definition of a desk-based assessment

The definition of an desk-based assessment is a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater.

It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

This definition and *Standard* do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ*.

Purpose of a desk-based assessment

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- ◆ the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- ◆ the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- ◆ the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

The Standard and Guidance for an archaeological desk-based assessment was formally adopted as IFA approved practice at the Annual General Meeting of the Institute held on 14th October 1994.



APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

**Governors, Threemilestone, Truro.
Archaeological Impact Assessment.**

Site Name:	Governors, Threemilestone, Truro.
Site Code:	TMT/07/IA
PRN:	N/A
NPRN :	N/A
SAM:	N/A
Other Ref No:	N/A
NGR:	SW 7930 4560
Site Type:	medieval field system and prehistoric landscape
Project Type:	Archaeological Impact Assessment
Project Officer:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Dates:	Nov 2006
Categories Present:	N/A
Location of Original Archive:	CAP Ltd.
Location of duplicate Archives:	N/A
Number of Finds Boxes:	Nil
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	Not assigned
Copyright:	CAP Ltd
Restrictions to access:	None



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