

Wessex Archaeology

Carrick Council Offices Site Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Ref: 54935.01

November 2003

**Carrick Council Offices Site,
Pydar Street, Truro,
Cornwall**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Prepared on behalf of

**ENVIRON UK
5 Stratford Place
London
W1C 1AU**

By

Wessex Archaeology (London)
Unit 701
The Chandlery
50 Westminster Bridge Road
London
SE1 7QY

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Project Background	1
	1.2 The Site.....	1
	1.3 Geology.....	2
	1.4 Hydrography	2
	1.5 Site visit	2
	1.6 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
2	PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND	7
	2.1 National Planning Guidance & Legislation	7
	2.2 Local Planning Guidance	8
	2.3 Statutory and Local Designations.....	9
3	METHODOLOGY	10
	3.1 Introduction.....	10
	3.2 Sites and Monuments Records.....	10
	3.3 Documentary Sources	10
	3.4 Cartographic Sources	10
	3.5 Aerial Photographs,	11
	3.6 Site Visit	11
4	RESULTS	12
	4.1 Introduction.....	12
	3.1 The Nature of the Evidence.....	12
	3.2 Statutory Protection.....	12
	4.2 Palaeolithic to Neolithic (500,000 – 2,400 BC).....	12
	4.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age (2,400 – AD 43).....	12
	4.4 Roman (AD 43 – 410).....	13
	4.5 Post-Roman Dark Age (AD 410 – 1066).....	13
	4.6 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1499)	13
	4.7 Post Medieval (AD 1500 - 1799) and Modern (AD 1800 – present)	14
	4.8 Map Regression Exercise.....	15
	4.9 Site Visit	15
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	16
	5.1 Introduction.....	16
	5.2 Archaeological Potential.....	16
	5.3 Proposed Development Impacts.	17
	5.4 Summary and Recommendations for Mitigation.....	17
6	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	19

APPENDIX 1 – Gazetteer of sites mentioned in the text

Illustrations

- Figure 1: Site location plan*
Figure 2: Sites and Findspots identified in the Study, location of listed and historic buildings and extents of medieval and Post-medieval Truro
Figure 3: Map Regression Exercise. 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map 1880
Figure 4: Map Regression Exercise. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map 1907

Carrick Council Offices Site, Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (London) was commissioned by Environ UK to undertake an archaeological Desk-based Assessment of some 4.2 ha of land occupied by the Carrick Council Offices (centred on NGR 182450 045150), hereafter 'the Site' (Figure 1) in advance of proposals for residential development of the Site.

This Assessment has gathered and synthesised archaeological and historical information from a range of readily available, publicly accessible sources, and is intended to form a baseline report on the known and potential archaeological resource within the Site, and a circular surrounding area of c. 250 metres radius.

The desk based assessment has demonstrated that there is a low potential for the survival of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic material on the Site. The likelihood for Iron Age, Roman and Post-Roman Dark Age material is considered to be moderate to low.

The greatest potential for archaeological remains on the Site lies in the medieval, Post-medieval and modern periods. The Site lay within the known extents of the medieval and Post-medieval town, and known developments include a 17th century almshouse, an 18th century prison and workhouse, a hospital and mortuary. There is also obviously a potential for other medieval and Post-medieval settlement in addition to these buildings, possibly dating as far back as the 12th or 13th centuries. There are significant questions, however, regarding how these archaeological remains may have been affected by modern truncation.

The likely survival of archaeological remains and deposits is likely to be strongly influenced by the depth of any truncation the Site has suffered, along with the potential protective benefits which may have occurred from material dumped on the Site in order to level certain areas or by alluviation. The level of this truncation is not only likely to influence the assessment of the archaeological potential for the Site, but also to influence any requirement for further archaeological investigation to mitigate the effects of the proposed development.

Accordingly, it is recommended that a preliminary investigation is undertaken in order to further this understanding. This investigation should establish the level of truncation to which the underlying deposits have been subjected and characterise any archaeological deposits within or sealed by the alluvium laid down on the west bank of the River Allen. This will enable a detailed mitigation strategy for such remains to be drawn up in consultation with the relevant authorities.

Such an investigation could take the form either in conjunction with a geotechnical investigation of the Site or as a stand alone piece of work, and should be designed to characterise the nature of the underlying deposits across the Site. It should contribute to a predictive statement regarding the likely locations of areas of surviving archaeological potential, against which re-development proposals can be compared and the need (or otherwise) for further archaeological investigation assessed.

On the basis of this study, a more detailed methodology for the mitigation of any potential archaeological remains and deposits can be formulated in conjunction with the appropriate bodies.

Acknowledgements

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Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Steve Hartgroves (Cornwall SMR) and Graham Kirkham (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey) for their invaluable assistance and co-operation.

Research for this Assessment was undertaken by Vaughan Birbeck and Nicholas Cooke (*Senior Project Officers*), this report was compiled by Nicholas Cooke and the illustrations were prepared by Mark Roughley. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology (London) by Lawrence Pontin (*Senior Project Manager*).

Carrick Council Offices Site, Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (London) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological Desk-based Assessment of approximately 4 ha of land occupied by and associated with the former Carrick Council Offices in Truro, Cornwall (centred on NGR 182450 045150), hereafter ‘the Site’ (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The existing former Council Offices date from the 1970s and are currently used as a clinic, commercial premises (shops) and offices. The majority of open areas between the buildings are presently occupied by a number of car parks, including a multi-storey car park.

1.1.3 The purpose of this assessment is to provide a detailed appraisal of known archaeological remains and findspots within the Site, and within a circular Study Area centred on NGR 182450 045150. In order to place the parcel of land in its wider archaeological and historical context, the radius of the Study Area has been set at 250m. This will, therefore, encompass any remains that lie within any part of the scheme, and provide clear coverage of the known archaeological remains in the area. Based on the results of this desk-based assessment, recommendations have been made regarding the potential for the survival of *in situ* archaeological remains on the Site.

1.1.4 This desk-based assessment has been carried out in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Institute of Field Archaeologist’s *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (IFA 1999)

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located within Truro City centre, and comprises an approximately rectangular parcel of land. The Site is bounded by Pydar Street to the south west, St. Clement Street to the south east and by the mainline railway to the north west. Its north eastern limit respects the present course of the River Allen.

1.2.2 The site is located on a moderately steep north east facing slope between the Pydar Street frontage, which lies at an elevation between approximately 21.5m and 16.6m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the course of the River Allen which lies at approximately 5.2m aOD. The present topography of the site is probably the result of large-scale terracing of the slope, possibly when the site was last redeveloped in the 1970’s.

1.2.3 Because the precise details of the impact of the proposed development are unclear, it has been assumed that the entire Site is potentially threatened by the development, and recommendations have been made accordingly. It may be possible, within the

scope of the development, to mitigate potential damage to any archaeological remains by means other than archaeological excavation, but these have not been explored in detail here.

1.3 Geology

1.3.1 The solid geology underlying the Site comprises slates and sandstones of the Falmouth and Portscatho Series. These are overlain by a drift geology comprising clays and with possible alluvial deposits on the lower part of the Site, adjacent to the course of the River Allen.

1.4 Hydrography

1.4.1 Truro developed at the confluence of two rivers – the Kenwyn and the Allen. The hydrography of the area is inevitably dominated by the courses of the two rivers. These two rivers converge to the south east of the Site. The historic core of Truro was sited at the lowest crossing points on the Kenwyn and the Allen, and on the highest navigable point on the River Truro. It was the harbour constructed at the confluence of these rivers and the River Truro that ensured the continued success of Truro in the medieval and Post-medieval periods. The closest of the two rivers to the Site is the Allen, which forms the north-eastern border of the Site, and alluvial deposits from which form part of the underlying drift geology in this area.

1.5 Site visit

1.5.1 A brief site visit to the Site was undertaken on 11th November 2003 in order to establish the nature of the ground conditions and to allow a visual examination of potential areas of archaeological interest. This established that the Site is currently occupied by offices, shops and car parks, including a multi-storey car park. The levels of the Site suggest that it has been subject to some degree of truncation in the form of terracing. It is unclear, however, how extensive this terracing has been.

1.6 Archaeological and Historical Background.

1.6.1 During the Palaeolithic period (500,000 – 10,000BC), Britain was subjected to a series of glacial periods, although the ice sheets covered most of the country, they appear to have never reached Cornwall (Woodcock 1978, Wessex Archaeology 1994). Despite this, a recent survey only identified 11 worked flints and chert that could be dated to the Lower Palaeolithic (Wymer 1999, 187-8), all of which were very worn. None of these came from the Truro area, with the closest being a handaxe found from a riverbank at Ladock.

1.6.2 The Mesolithic period (8,500 – 4,000 BC) is characterised by environmental change including changing sea levels, rising temperatures, and subsequent shifts in associated vegetation. Mesolithic sites are often represented as small scatters of worked flint representing hunting camps. Hunting, gathering and fishing sustained an expanding population. Mesolithic settlement sites are extremely rare, as the population was seasonally nomadic. Groups of worked flint may be recovered from the area, especially along the river valleys, where suitable resources for exploitation are likely to have been more abundant.

1.6.3 The Mesolithic or post-glacial period was marked by a rise in sea level after the Devensian glaciation, slowly infilling the then mainly dry English Channel. However, the sea level rise was neither continuous nor consistent, but was punctuated with many small recessions.

- 1.6.4 The Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC) is characterised by drastic cultural changes. Most notably this period saw the development of agriculture and therefore much more sedentary settlement patterns and complex ceremonial practices. Monumental construction and elaborate material culture assemblages also became common, especially in lowland Britain. With this shift in exploitation strategies, the human impact on the landscape increased greatly. The evidence points to the introduction of domesticated animals and cultivated cereals, in addition to new artefact types such as pottery and new stone tools. There is evidence for a reduction in woodland as a result of sedentism and farming, although the population may have continued to be seasonally nomadic to an extent, exploiting different areas in the winter and in the summer.
- 1.6.5 Cultural complexity increased in the Bronze Age (2400-700 BC), which was characterised by both mixed agriculture and specialised labour linked by a complicated trade network as evidenced by imported metal and ceramics. Settlement patterns also became denser. From an archaeological perspective, more is generally known about this period because of better preservation. In general, site types common to the Bronze Age include major settlement/redistribution enclosures, lesser enclosures, downland farmsteads, lowland settlements, heathland farmsteads, bronze-working sites, bronze findspots, and wrecked boats. The four bronze axes recovered from the site of the former County Council offices in Truro point to some Bronze Age activity in the area (Sheppard, 1980, 25), although it is unclear whether these represent a votive deposit, a founders hoard or are individual finds associated with a settlement.
- 1.6.6 The Iron Age in Britain (700 BC – AD 43) saw a continued evolution of society and culture, with a tribal system of government and control, based on kinship, economic and military ties. The characteristic forms of sites during this period are hillforts and both unclosed and unenclosed settlements of roundhouses, although the former are better known. Some of the larger of these hillforts may have been proto-urban in nature. Agriculture is likely to have focussed on exploiting the fertile river valleys and the lower upland slopes. There is evidence for Iron Age activity in the Truro area, with a possible Iron Age hillfort underlying the site of the medieval castle. Archaeological and place name evidence points to a number of defended farmsteads of the later Iron Age and Roman period known as ‘rounds’. One of these lies to the east of Truro at Polwhele, and survives as an upstanding earthwork. There are also places incorporating the Cornish element *ker*, meaning a fort or round, such as Carveth and Carvedras close to Truro (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 10).
- 1.6.7 Roman Britain (AD 43 - 410) was a heavily populated and developed place, relative to previous periods, although Cornwall appears to have seen less Roman influence than elsewhere. Both a ‘Romanisation’ of the population took place, as well as a continuation of trends observed in the Iron Age. Population and settlement increased. A hierarchical system of settlement was developed, with major towns constructed in tribal areas. Much of the countryside is likely to have been intensively farmed, either by settlements similar to those predominant in the Iron Age, or by more Romanised settlement forms such as the *villa*. In Cornwall, there is strong evidence that the native form of settlement, agriculture and burial continued relatively unaltered throughout the Roman period.
- 1.6.8 With the withdrawal of Roman influence in Britain, the Post-Roman Dark Age period (AD 410-1066) was characterised by a decline in the production and trade of goods due to a lack of coinage. Another notable trend was a shift of power, wealth and population from urban centres to rural locations. Once more, the best evidence

for activity in this period is from place-name evidence. Place-names incorporating the Cornish element *tre* (meaning a farm estate) suggests a fairly widespread settlement pattern. There is also some possibility that Early Christian monastic sites existed in the area – at St Clemens to the south-east of Truro and at Kenwyn, which lies just to the north of Truro (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 10).

- 1.6.9 Truro itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, although archaeological evidence points to some form of settlement here at the time of the Norman Conquest – finds of diagnostic ‘grass marked’ pottery have been made from excavations in Truro, generally as residual material in later features and deposits. There is also a suggestion that there was a pre-Norman settlement at Newham, which now forms part of Truro (Sheppard, 1980, 23). The nearest settlement recorded in the Domesday Book is the manor at Trehaverne, to the north-west of the town (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 10), and within the lands of which, the Site almost certainly fell.
- 1.6.10 The earliest occurrence of the name Truro occurs in the late 12th century, when it was recorded as *Triueru* in a document of 1195 and *Triwereu* in 1201. Its exact meaning is uncertain, although the *tri* element of it may relate to the Cornish ‘three’ (Sheppard, 1980, 23).
- 1.6.11 The castle at Truro was probably built during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda in the mid 12th century by Richard de Luci, who was granted the manor of Kenwyn, along with other lands in Cornwall *circa* 1140, for his support for Stephen. De Luci awarded Truro borough status *circa* 1153, probably in an attempt to stimulate economic growth. The town appears to have been laid out as a new town, with Pydar St as its main axis (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 10). A series of charters in the 12th century gave further economic advantages to the town, including an exemption from customs duties in Cornwall.
- 1.6.12 The new town was sufficiently successful for Truro to be created as a new parish separate from Kenwyn – the original mother parish for the town, by the end of the 13th century, and the chapel of St Mary, built in Truro and consecrated in 1259 became the new parish church. By this time, a Dominican Friary had been established on the western outskirts of the borough.
- 1.6.13 The castle at Truro appears to have been a short lived one – by *circa* 1270 the site was described as a vacant lot. Truro continued to thrive during the 13th and 14th centuries. This was aided by a legal judgement which prevented the manor of Newham, to the south of the River Kenwyn, from holding rival cloth and meat markets.
- 1.6.14 The emergence of the tin trade in the area, in particular the rise of mineral exploitation in the Tywarnhaile area, ensured Truro’s continued economic success. It was appointed as one of only four ‘coinage’ towns in the county and tin was brought here for assaying and taxation. A coinage hall was built in the town in 1351. During the 14th century, the town predominantly exported tin and hides from its port, and imported wine, salt and grain.
- 1.6.15 Truro was devastated by outbreaks of the plague in the mid and late 14th century, with half or two-thirds of the population dying in some areas. The area also suffered from French raiding, and in 1377, the town was described as ‘almost uninhabited and wholly wasted’ Truro (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 11). From the mid 14th century onwards, there was a major decline in the production of tin in the area, and documents dating to the early 15th century talk of a town in decline.

- 1.6.16 There was a resurgence in the tin trade in the second half of the 15th century, which led to a commensurate rise in Truro's fortunes – in 1584, Norden described 'a pretty compacted town, well peopled and wealthy merchauntes... ther is not a town in the west part of the Shyre more comendable for neatnes of buyldinges, and for being served of all kynde of necessities' (Sheppard, 1980, 23). St Mary's church was rebuilt in the early years to the 16th century.
- 1.6.17 The Priory, which had expanded during the 13th to 15th centuries, was dissolved in 1538, by which time it housed ten friars under a Prior. Medieval industry was dominated by the tin trade, but there were also a number of medieval mills in the town, including the Town Mill, which can be traced back as far as the 13th century, as can Carvedras Mill, whilst Truro Vein Mill (also called Moresk Mill) and Pool Mill were both medieval in date.
- 1.6.18 The medieval town of Truro was largely confined to the roughly triangular area formed by the convergence of the two rivers. The remains of the castle stood at its north-western extent. To the east, a 13th century bridge over the River Allen led to the suburb of Strete Clemens on its east bank, whilst there was also a ford slightly further downstream. The River Kenwyn was crossed by a ford in the vicinity of Victoria Square, which led to the western settlement of 'Street Newham'. An east-west street running between the two fords now largely known as Boscawen St, formed the main High Street and commercial centre. The coinage hall and court buildings were built in this area, with a market hall following later. Initially this area also had a large central open area, probably used for markets and fairs, which was later built over. The Medieval town quay lay to the east of the town centre, at the confluence of the two rivers, in an area much altered by Post-medieval reclamation (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 13).
- 1.6.19 Much of the 17th century appears to have been a prosperous time for Truro. Its borough status, its ability to 'coin' tin, its market, fairs and port all contributed to a thriving economy, which was noted on by several visitors, including Sir Richard Carew. The town also became a centre for processing tin, and smelting or blowing houses were built there to this end. The town suffered a major downturn in fortunes towards the end of the 17th century due to a major downturn in the tin industry. The early years of the 18th century saw an upturn in the tin industry, but Truro was by then in competition with Falmouth. Its fortunes did improve, however, and it continued to be an important port, predominantly shipping copper ore, tin, and importing coal and timber for the mining industry.
- 1.6.20 The town was well supplied with almshouses and hospices. The earliest of these was Lazar House, which was founded to house 24 lepers in 1309, but which was no longer in use by 1657. Two major almshouses are recorded in the Post-medieval town – Griest's almshouses, dated to the 16th century, was originally the founder's own house, whilst William's Almshouses, which lay within the bounds of the Site, were founded in 1631 according to a surviving stone inscription, housing ten poor women. It comprised low buildings built around a central court, and was demolished in the 20th century (Sheppard, 1980, 25).
- 1.6.21 The port continued to expand in the Post-medieval period. Archaeological excavations have revealed that this was done by dumping massive quantities of demolition material and smelting waste along the foreshore to enlarge and consolidate the river frontage. In some areas, up to three phases of reclamation have been identified (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 15). During the 18th century, Truro once more rose to prominence, both for economic and administrative reasons. This was reflected in a new wave of construction, with a steeple added to St

Mary's, a new bridge across the Allen, the construction of the Assembly Rooms and Theatre and a new prison and workhouse constructed at the upper end of Pydar St. Other new buildings included a replacement market and town hall and the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, built in the early 19th century. A number of non-conformist chapels were also built.

- 1.6.22 Towards the end of the 18th century, Truro began to expand beyond its medieval limits, with the population of the town doubling in the first half of the 19th century to some 11,000 people. This expansion took place in the suburbs to the east of the river Allen and on the south bank of the Kenwyn, with the latter benefiting from the construction of a new bridge in 1898. Further development took place, with the construction of a new quay downstream from this new bridge at Lemon Quay. This became the focus for further industrial activity in the form of a pottery, limeyards and limekilns, an ironworks and gasworks as well as a tin smelting works (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 20).
- 1.6.23 Development to the east also included both industrial and domestic development, including another tin smelting works, an iron foundry and even timber ponds where timber could be left in water to season. Both the population and the town continued to grow for much of the 19th century, partly stimulated by the arrival of the railway in 1855, initially linking the town to Penzance, and then in 1859 linking it to London. In 1876, Truro was nominated for the new Anglican see of Cornwall, and in 1877 it was granted city status. This led to the construction of a new cathedral building, which incorporated some of the earlier church in its fabric. The cathedral was consecrated in 1887, with construction continuing until its completion in 1910. When Cornwall County Council was first set up in the late 1880's, it held its meetings in Truro, and has been home of the county legislature since. Development and expansion continued throughout the 20th century, not always in sympathy with the existing historic fabric of the town – the development on upper Pydar St which now forms part of the Site necessitated the demolition of a set of almshouses, whilst other notable losses include the Post Office, the 'Great House' and the Red Lion Hotel as well as a number of industrial complexes.

2 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

2.1 National Planning Guidance & Legislation

Archaeology

- 2.1.1 Principal legislation concerning protection of important archaeological sites comprises the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). Guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is provided by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) (DoE 1990). This sets out the policy of the Secretary of State on archaeological remains on land, and provides many recommendations that have subsequently been integrated into Local and Unitary Development Plans. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that:

‘where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. (Para 8)’

In addition, Paragraph 19 states:

“ in their own interests... prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site... an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.”

Paragraph 22 also states:

‘In their own interests...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site...an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains’.

Paragraph 25 adds:

‘Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in-situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before the development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority and taking advice from archaeological consultants’.

Listed buildings

- 2.1.2 Protection for historically important buildings is principally based upon the *planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Recent guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings is provided by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15).

- 2.1.3 Paragraph 2.16 of PPG 15 states:

‘Sections 16 and 66 of the Act [Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990] require authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special

regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building’.

2.1.4 Paragraph 1.1 of PPG 15 addresses the historic environment:

‘It is fundamental to the Government’s policies for environmental stewardship that there should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and past. Their presence adds to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside. The historic environment is also of immense importance for leisure and recreation’.

2.2 Local Planning Guidance

2.2.1 The *Cornwall Structure Plan*, adopted in December 1997, contains policies and explanatory text relating to management of archaeology and the wider historic environment.

2.2.2 Policy ENV 2, relating to the historic environment, states:

“The structure, character and setting of the archaeological and historic environment should not be adversely affected to a significant degree by development. In particular:

1. priority should be given to the physical preservation of nationally important sites;

2. development should not detract to a significant degree from the specific historic character of the Areas of Great Historic Value listed in Proposal ENV B; and

3. development should not adversely affect, to a significant degree, the form and character of important historic features in the landscape, including maritime and inter-tidal features, and parks and gardens of special historic interest and historic battlefields.”

2.2.3 Policy ENV 3, relating to historic buildings and settlements, states:

“The character, appearance or setting of historic buildings or settlements should not be adversely affected to a significant degree by development. In particular:

1. priority should be given to the preservation of the fabric and setting of listed buildings;

2. development within of affecting a Conservation Area should pay special attention to the preservation or enhancement of its character or appearance;

3. within Historic Settlements (listed in Proposal ENVC) particular regard should be paid to the impact of development on below ground buried layers of historic and architectural interest; and

4 *proposals for new use of buildings of historic or architectural merit should be compatible with the character of the building and its setting..”*

Proposal ENVC identifies Truro as an historic settlement.

2.2.4 The Carrick District Council Local Plan 1993 Consultation Draft also contains policies and explanatory text relating to management of archaeology and the wider historic environment.

2.2.5 Explanatory paragraph 5.10.2 states

Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological sites and monuments are not needlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

2.3 Statutory and Local Designations

2.3.1 The Site does not contain areas protected by Statute, and development will not have a significant bearing upon any areas designated as or containing:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The primary aim of this survey is to identify and characterise known and potential archaeological sites and findspots within the Site and its surrounding area, on the basis of this work, recommendations will be made regarding the likelihood of the survival of archaeological remains within the Site. In order to assess the Site's potential in a wider context, a Study Area has been defined, comprising an area with a radius of 250 metres from Site centre (**Figure 2**).

3.1.2 The objectives of the assessment were:

- to assess the archaeological and historic potential of the Study Area;
- to produce an overview of the known archaeological resource within the Study Area;
- identify areas of potential for all periods of archaeology,
- assess the impact, where known or expected, of any proposed works on the archaeological resource,
- assess the importance of the archaeology and historic environment of the Study Area in national, regional and local terms.

3.1.3 A number of different sources and archives were consulted as part of this exercise. The study included searches of both national and local archives, and covered cartographic, photographic and documentary sources.

3.1.4 The following sources were consulted:

- The Cornwall County Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- Cornwall County Record Office
- Online sources, including both maps and documents.
- Wessex Archaeology library and reports

3.2 Sites and Monuments Records

3.2.1 The Cornwall County Council Sites and Monuments Record for the region was consulted. An initial cover search was undertaken by an SMR Officer for Cornwall, and was supplemented by a visit to the Sites and Monument Record. The results of this form the basis of the sites and findspots indicated on **Figure 2**.

3.3 Documentary Sources

3.3.1 A range of documentary sources were consulted, including local and national journals, popular booklets and historical and archaeological syntheses. Books and documents were examined from the Cornwall County Council Record Office, online on the internet, from the Wessex Archaeology library and from the author's personal collection.

3.4 Cartographic Sources

3.4.1 Maps belonging to the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record, Wessex Archaeology and online internet map collections were consulted. The following maps were consulted:

- Creighton's 1835 Map of Truro
- Symons' maps of Truro, 1842 and 1848
- 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map of 1880
- 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map of 1907
- 1:2500 Ordnance Survey of Truro, 1970

3.5 Aerial Photographs,

3.5.1 A small number of aerial photographs held by the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record was examined. These demonstrated that much of the Site had been under housing and other development when the photographs were taken. There is good evidence that the Site has formed part of the urban zone of Truro from as early as the medieval period. In view of this, a full aerial coversearch was not undertaken. The photographs examined are listed below:

Photo No. F 60/65	Date: 16/6/03
Photo No. F 3/55/820	Date: 6/9/85
Photo No. Cambridge BFO 63	Date: 23/6/71
Photo No. F 56/110-2	Date: 28/8/01

3.6 Site Visit

3.6.1 A Site visit and walkover was carried out on 11th November 2003. The Site was viewed from publicly accessible areas, and observations made regarding its general aspect, character, condition and setting.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 These results represent a synthesis of the information collected from the sources listed above. The location of these findspots is indicated on **Figure 2**, and a comprehensive list is provided in Appendix 1. As indicated above, for the purpose of this assessment, a circular Study Area centred on NGR 182450 045150 and with a radius of 250 metres has been used. In total, 13 sites or findspots have been identified within the Study Area. In view of the location of the Site within the historic core of the city, no findspots or sites outside the Study Area have been considered.

3.1 The Nature of the Evidence

4.1.2 The nature of the surviving archaeological evidence that exists within the Study Area is dominated by structures, both historic and extant. No significant intrusive archaeological work has been undertaken within the Study Area. Consequently, the potential of the Site is significantly affected by its location within the known extents of medieval and Post-medieval Truro.

3.2 Statutory Protection

4.1.3 *Scheduled Monuments*: No Scheduled Monuments lie within the bounds of the Site, or within the Study Area.

4.1.4 *Listed Buildings*: No Listed Buildings lie within the Site, although four listed buildings lie within the Study Area.

4.2 Palaeolithic to Neolithic (500,000 – 2,400 BC)

4.2.1 No Palaeolithic (500,000 – 10,000 BC) or Mesolithic remains (8,500 – 4,000 BC) have been identified during the course of this study, either from within the Study Area, or the wider area of Truro. In view of the paucity of the evidence for Cornwall as a whole, the likelihood of remains of this date being present on the Site should be regarded as very low.

4.2.2 No Neolithic sites or findspots (4,000 – 2,400 BC) are recorded either within the Study Area or within the wider area around the Site. Neolithic activity in the area may have involved the exploitation of the resources offered on the Site, but this may not have taken an archaeologically visible form. The potential for Neolithic remains on the Site should be regarded as very low.

4.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age (2,400 – AD 43)

4.3.1 There were no Bronze Age (2,400 – 700BC) sites or findspots identified within the Study Area. There is clearly some evidence of Bronze Age activity in the area in the form of the four Bronze Age axes recovered from the site of the old County Council offices (Sheppard, 1980, 25). It is unclear, however, whether these finds represent a single act of deposition, or whether they are indicative of localised settlement or industrial activity.

4.3.2 There is more evidence for Iron Age activity within the wider area, notably in the form of place-name evidence. There is tentative evidence for Iron Age activity

within the Study Area itself. The Sites and Monuments Record lists a possible Iron Age defended settlement or hillfort beneath the Site of the medieval castle (1). This interpretation is reliant on a combination of place-name evidence and the strategic value of the site, and is unsupported by archaeological material. The possibility that this may well have been a round or fort site cannot be discounted, neither, given the apparent level of Iron Age activity in the area, can the possibility that Iron Age remains will survive within the Site. Accordingly, the likelihood that remains of this date will survive within the Site should be regarded as moderate to low.

4.4 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

3.6.1 No Roman findspots were identified within the Site or the Study Area. Given the continuity of settlement pattern between the Iron Age and Roman periods in Cornwall, it is likely that any activity recorded in the Iron Age may well continue into the Roman period. In view of this, the possibility that remains of this date may occur within the Site cannot be discounted, but that the likelihood of this should be regarded as moderate to low.

4.5 Post-Roman Dark Age (AD 410 – 1066)

4.5.1 No findspots or sites of this period were found during this study. There are inevitably, some problems with dating sites of this period. Whilst occupation is likely to have continued in the area, perhaps linked to a shift back to rural settlement, there is no evidence for such remains within the Study Area. The presence of potential Early Christian Sites within the wider area means that the possibility of settlement of this date in the area cannot be dismissed. Despite this, the potential for remains of this date within the Site can be regarded as very low.

4.6 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1499)

4.6.1 Three medieval sites or findspots were identified within the Study Area. The larger portion of the Site itself lies within the known extent of the medieval town as defined by the Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey of Truro. The most easterly of these findspots is the site of Moresk ford (2). This ford, crossing the River Allen to the east of the Site, was probably the earliest crossing of the River Allen in use. Its use may well date back to the 11th or 12th century.

4.6.2 It was almost certainly the main crossing point of this river when the medieval castle (3) was built by Richard de Luci during the civil war between Matilda and Stephen. The Sites and Monuments Record for Truro castle records the possibility that the castle pre-dates this civil war, indicating that it may have been built by one Hamelin, lord of the manor of Trehaverne soon after the conquest. Current thinking appears to favour de Luci as the builder of the castle – he was certainly instrumental in the setting up of the new town and granting it borough status. When the site was levelled for construction of a cattle market on the Site in 1840, a circular wall 3 ft thick and 75ft in diameter was recorded, along with a small room adjoining the entrance to the south-east, all built in local stone (Sheppard, 1980, 23). More recent small scale investigations in the vicinity identified a ditch which may have formed part of the bailey defences.

4.6.3 A small medieval cemetery is thought to have existed at the crossroads on Castle Hill (4). This comprised an area of unconsecrated ground used to bury suicides. The evidence for this relies on documentary evidence alone, although such cemeteries were fairly common in medieval England. One suicide victim is even mentioned by name – “James Stephens, a teacher and celebrated local preacher, committed suicide

when faced with a serious criminal charge. His body was interred in the dead of night 'at the crossroads on the Castle Hill, Truro'. The author of this document, held by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit is unknown.

4.6.4 Much of the Site (approximately the southern two-thirds) lies within the area defined as the urban core of the planned settlement of Medieval Truro, whilst a further small portion is thought to have lain within the wider urban extent. Pydar Street itself is thought to have been the main thoroughfare on which the first town was laid out, with properties fronting onto the street and burgage plots stretching out behind to the two rivers. There is a very strong possibility therefore, that the Site was a focus of settlement in the medieval period, and the potential for remains of this date being present on the Site must be regarded as high. These may take the form of structures, boundaries, pits or wells, and even possibly areas of yards or streets.

4.7 Post-medieval (AD 1500 - 1799) and Modern (AD 1800 – present)

4.7.1 Eight of the thirteen findspots and sites identified within the Study Area dated to the Post-medieval period, two of which lay within the bounds of the Site itself. The majority of these represent existing Post-medieval buildings or the Site of former buildings. Much of the Site lay within the known extent of the Post-medieval town, and contained a mixture of housing, almshouses and hospitals and industrial sites. A new prison and workhouse, built at the north end of Pydar St in the late 18th century, may well also have lain on the Site.

4.7.2 One of the city almshouses lay to the west of the Site (**5**) (**Figure 2**). Griest's Almshouse was founded outside the bounds of the town. This slightly unusual location was the result of the founder donating his own house for use as an almshouse. To the north of the Site, the viaduct crossing the River Allen is Grade II listed (**6**). Originally designed by Brunel in 1858, it was rebuilt in 1904. To the east of the Site lay Moresk or Truro Vein Mill (**7**). This may have been of medieval origin (Sheppard, 1980). It was occupied by Tank and Luke in 1856, and was marked as a corn mill on the first edition OS 6 inch map, with a leat extending upstream to SW 8250 4596. It was named Lake's Stream and Water Flour Mills in 1884; but by 1897, the mill was steam powered. It was subsequently demolished and developed for housing.

4.7.3 A second almshouse, William's almshouse, was founded in 1631 to house ten poor women. It was built within the boundary of the Site, fronting onto the eastern side of Pydar St (**8**). Only the gatehouse now survives, with an inscription recording their construction. Although the almshouses have since been demolished, they appear on early maps as a series of almshouses built around a central courtyard. Also within the Site, is the location of a Post-medieval ropewalk (**9**). The Sites and Monuments Record erroneously places this to the south-east of the Site, but it is clearly depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 lying to the north of William's almshouses.

4.7.4 A non-conformist meeting house was built to the east of the Site, across the river Allen. This was a Quaker (Friend's) meeting house (**10**). It is grade II listed, and built of local stone under a hipped slate roof with a walled courtyard and small burial ground. To the south-east of the Site two further buildings lie within the Study Area. These are the Grade II* listed Wesleyan chapel of St Mary Clement and its associated schoolhouse. The chapel itself (**11**) was designed by Philip Sambell (a deaf mute architect) and was remodelled and refitted in the late 19th century by

Sylvanus Trevail. The schoolhouse, which is also Grade II* listed, was added in 1868 (12). It was built in the classical style, and is now used as a Methodist Hall.

- 4.7.5 The final site is modern in date, and comprises a modern drill hall in the form of a large single storey building with a taller rectangular building at the rear (13). It is home to D Company 6th Battalion, The Light Infantry and The 243 Field Hospital Truro detachment and C Sqn HQ.

4.8 Map Regression Exercise

- 4.8.1 A map regression exercise was undertaken in order to establish whether there have been any significant changes in the pattern of land use in the historic period. This has established that much of the Site is situated within part of the Post-medieval town of Truro. The earliest map consulted, the 1835 Creighton Map of Truro, is not sufficiently detailed to allow us to establish the nature of activity on the Site.

- 4.8.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1880 (**Figure 3**) depicts the area of the Site as largely developed. Buildings line both sides of Pydar St, including William's almshouses, with plots stretching back to the river. Other notable developments include the isolation hospital building and the street of houses making up Boscawen Row. The ropewalk evident on the 1907 map may well have been functioning at this point, as the plot remains the same form on both maps.

- 4.8.3 The 1907 map (**Figure 4**) shows little significant differences on the Site. More buildings are named on this latter map, including a small mortuary in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital, adjacent to the river. Some development is evident, with a number of the open spaces on the Site on the 1880 Map depicted containing buildings on the 1907 map. By 1907, there was a bridge across the river Allen at the Moresk ford.

- 4.8.4 By 1970 (**Figure 5**), the Site had been largely redeveloped, with most of the residential area swept away, along with the hospital and mortuary, and replaced with car parks, warehouses and government offices. Further development has since involved the construction of a multi storey car park, and a number of council offices and buildings.

4.9 Site visit

- 4.9.1 The Site visit, undertaken on 11th November 2003, was confined to a brief survey from publicly accessible areas. Much of this land is under assorted buildings and concrete and tarmac aprons, making it difficult to further assess either any truncation or landscaping or the archaeological potential of the area. However, it is clear from the levels of some areas on the Site, that there have been episodes of modern landscaping, which may have involved both areas where ground level has been reduced and other areas where it may have been raised. This will have led to differential preservation of any potential archaeological features and deposits.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This study has identified archaeological sites and findspots of several periods within the Study Area. In total, some 13 separate sites and structures are recorded within the Study Area.

5.2 Archaeological Potential

5.2.1 The identification of a small number of archaeological sites and findspots within the Study Area, indicates that there may be a potential for their survival within the Site itself. There are a number of factors which are likely to have influenced the preservation or truncation of any archaeological remains on the Site, ranging from the impact that the current structural complex may have had on any buried remains to the possible benefits of preservation that may have been afforded by the raising of ground level in certain areas and the preservation of areas of the Site under deposits of alluvium.

5.2.2 The location of the much of the Site within the known extents of the medieval and Post-medieval town of Truro clearly places it within an area of archaeological potential. The Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey report on Truro states:

“This area is historically significant as the former location of the medieval castle and planted settlement and a variety of post medieval institutional buildings including 17th century almshouses, an 18th century workhouse and town prison and 19th century school.” (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 63)

5.2.3 The absence of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic remains from both the Study Area and the wider area around Truro suggest that the archaeological potential for remains of this date surviving within the Site should be regarded as low. The absence of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman findspots within the Site is not, however, reflected within the wider area. Four bronze axes are recorded from the Truro area, whilst place-name evidence suggests a fairly dense Iron Age and Roman settlement pattern. It has been suggested that the Medieval Castle, located to the west of the Site, was constructed on the site of an Iron Age defended settlement. Accordingly, the archaeological potential for these periods should be regarded as moderate to low. The evidence for the Post-Roman Dark Ages is once more dominated by place-name evidence within the wider area. There are no findspots or Sites recorded within the Study Area, and once more, the likelihood of remains of this period being recovered from the Site should be viewed as moderate to low.

5.2.4 The main potential for archaeological material on the Site clearly lies with the medieval and Post-medieval periods. Known development within the Site include an almshouse, a prison and workhouse, a hospital, a mortuary and a ropewalk, whilst other development is likely to have included substantial areas of medieval and Post-medieval housing, tenements and burgage plots, boundaries, rubbish pits and wells. As a consequence of this, the potential for medieval and Post-medieval remains within the area of the Site should be regarded as high.

5.2.5 This is reflected in the Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey report on Truro, which describes the potential for the area thus:

“The known history of this area suggests that the potential for archaeological deposits of major significance for understanding the development of Truro could be high, from remains associated with the castle and early development of the town to traces of 17th and 18th century almshouses, a hospital and prison, and from medieval burgage plots and open fields to 19th century housing and a school...” (Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey: Truro, 64)

- 5.2.6 The main concern with the archaeological potential of the Site lies not in the likelihood of the presence of archaeological remains, but in their preservation. The Site visit has established that the current buildings on the Site may well have significantly truncated areas of archaeological remains, particularly where structures have been cellared or areas levelled. It is also clear that the Site has undergone significant alterations throughout the 20th century, with successive phases of construction, each with the potential to destroy archaeological material and remains. This concern is articulated in the Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey report on Truro:

“...there has been substantial ground disturbance associated with later 20th century redevelopment; the north-east facing slope between upper Pydar Street and the River Allen, for example, may have been extensively re-profiled, with consequent truncation or loss of archaeological levels. Some areas may have been subject to less extensive disturbance, however, in which case important deposits may remain.”

5.3 Proposed Development Impacts.

- 5.3.1 At the time of writing, the precise details of the proposed developments were not available, and this report has therefore assumed that any archaeological remains on the Site are likely to be threatened with complete destruction. When detailed plans and construction techniques are known, this assessment can be re-evaluated in consultation with the appropriate monitoring bodies and the mitigation strategy modified accordingly.

5.4 Summary and Recommendations for Mitigation.

- 5.4.1 The desk based assessment has demonstrated that there is a low potential for the survival of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic material on the Site. The likelihood for Iron Age, Roman and Post-Roman Dark Age material is considered to be moderate to low.
- 5.4.2 The greatest potential for archaeological remains on the Site lies in the medieval, Post-medieval and modern periods. The Site lay within the known extents of the medieval and Post-medieval town, and known developments include a 17th century almshouse, an 18th century prison and workhouse, a hospital and mortuary. There is also obviously a potential for other medieval and Post-medieval settlement apart from these buildings, possibly dating as far back as the 12th or 13th centuries. There are significant questions however, regarding how these archaeological remains may have been affected by modern truncation.
- 5.4.3 The survival of archaeological remains and deposits is likely be strongly influenced by the depth of any truncation the Site has suffered, along with the potential protective benefits which may have occurred from material dumped on the Site in order to level certain areas or by alluviation. The level of this truncation is not only likely to influence the assessment of the archaeological potential for the Site, but also to influence any requirement for further archaeological investigation to mitigate the effects of the proposed development.

- 5.4.4 Accordingly, it is recommended that a preliminary investigation is undertaken in order to further this understanding. This investigation should have two primary aims:
- To investigate the level of truncation to which the underlying deposits have been subjected by the successive industrial developments on the Site.
 - To investigate and characterise any alluvial deposits associated with the edge of the River Allen, which might potentially include waterlogged remains, and which might also be of some considerable depth. This will enable a detailed mitigation strategy for such remains to be drawn up in consultation with the relevant authorities.
- 5.4.5 Such an investigation could take the form either in conjunction with a geotechnical investigation of the Site or as a stand alone piece of work, and should be designed to characterise the nature of the underlying deposits across the Site. It should contribute to a predictive statement regarding the likely locations of areas of surviving archaeological potential, against which re-development proposals can be compared and the need (or otherwise) for further archaeological investigation assessed.
- 5.4.6 On the basis of this study, a more detailed methodology for the mitigation of any potential archaeological remains and deposits can be formulated in conjunction with the appropriate bodies.

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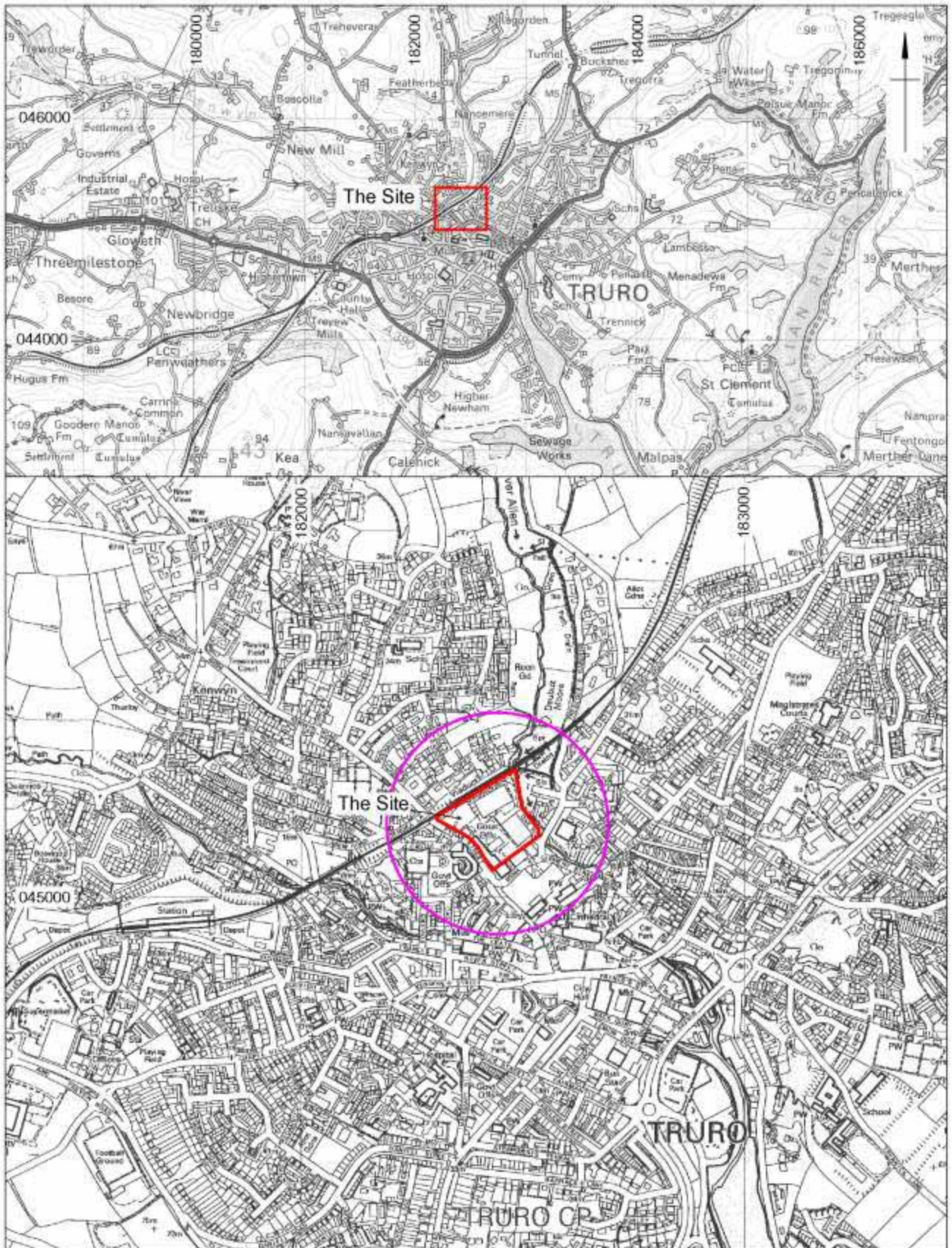
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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of sites mentioned in the text
(see figure 2)

No	Eastings	Northings	PRN No	SMR No	District	Parish	Date	Site type	Listing	Description	Reference
1	182300	045080	25248		Carrick	Truro	Prehistoric	Hillfort		It is suggested that the site of Truro Castle may also have been the site of a prehistoric defended settlement. The reasons for this suggestion are firstly the strategic value of the site, and secondly, the fact that in the past, the place name of Carvedras applied to the hill on which the castle stood. Carvedras contains the place name element ker, 'round' or 'fort'. The name Carvedras is now applied to an area on a hillside to the west of the castle where an alleged round is also recorded.	Douch, H. L. 1977, The book of Truro: a portrait of the town, 11-12; Padle, O. J. 1985, Cornish place name elements, 50
2	182550	045140	25244	35	Carrick	Truro	Medieval	Ford		The moresk ford was probably the earliest (circa 12th century) entry into the town of Truro at the east, being usually passable at low water. There is now a modern bridge at this point.	Henderson, C. and Coates, H. 1928, Old Cornish Bridges and Streams, 92.
3	182300	045080	25246	31	Carrick	Truro	Medieval	Castle		Truro Castle may have been built soon after the Norman conquest by Hamelin, the lord of the Domesday Manor of Trehaveerne. Henderson and Douch, however, consider it more likely to have been thrown up by Richard de Lucy in the years of anarchy between 1135 and 1154 when Stephen and Mathilda contested the throne. These adulterine castles were then demolished in 1154 when order was restored by Henry II. The latter may be the more likely, since as early as 1270, it is described as the 'placea' or vacant plot called 'le castel'. A deed of 1418 mentions 'castellum de guelon' or 'castle field'. In c.1540, Leland found that the castle was 'now clene down' and 'the site thereof is now usid for a shooting and playing place'.	Thorn, C & F. Domesday Book 10, Cornwall, 5, 5, 21; Hendersopn, C. 1935. Essays in Cornish History, 5; Douch, H. L. 1977, The book of Truro: a portrait of the town; Leland, J. 1540. The itinerary of John Leland; Tonkin, T. 1720. Parochial History of Cornwall; Clark, 1884. Medieval architecture in England, 141; Paige, W. (ed) Victoria County History of the County of Cornwall, 466; Perring, D. 1984. Investigative excavations on the site of the Old cattle Market, Truro; Sheppard, P.A. 1980. The historic towns of Cornwall, 23; Pounds, N. 1937. Medieval Castles of Cornwall, No 104, 29-30 and Preston-Jones, A. & Rose, P. G. 1986. Medieval Cornwall Vol 25, 172.
4	182300	045000	25249		Carrick	Truro	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Cemetery		According to an account of Truro Castle by an unknown author (possibly H L Douch) in the CAU information file, suicides used to be buried in the vicinity, with the customary oaken stake driven through the heart. For instance, James Stephens, a teacher and celebrated local preacher, committed suicide when faced with a serious criminal charge. His body was interred in the dead of night 'at the crossroads on the Castle Hill, Truro'	

5	182250	045160	25241	32	Carrick	Truro	Post-Medieval	Almshouse		Griest's almshouses dated to the 16th century. The fact that the house was originally the benefactor's own home accounts for the semi-isolation from the town.	Sheppard, P.A. 1980. The historic towns of Cornwall, 25
6	182440	045260	141244		Carrick	Truro	Post-Medieval	Viaduct	Grade II	Railway viaduct over the River Kenwyn, including redundant piers of the original viaduct designed by Brunel in 1858. Present viaduct built in 1904. LB No. 1/3/321	
7	182570	045230	25230	51-37	Carrick	Truro	Post-Medieval	Mill		Moresk or Truro Vean Mill was a site of medieval origin (Sheppard, 1980). It was occupied by Tank and Luke in 1856. It is marked as a corn mill on the first edition OS 6 inch map, with a lead extending upstream to SW 8250 4596. Called Lake's Stream and Water Flour Symons, Mills in 1884; but by 1897, the mill was steam powered. The site is now occupied by Daubuz Court housing.	Sheppard, P.A. 1980. The historic towns of Cornwall; Kelly's directory of Cornwall, 1856; Symons, 1884, Gazetteer of Cornwall
8	182420	045080	25245	36	Carrick	Truro	Post-Medieval	Almshouse		The surviving stone inscription from the gateway to Williams almshouse records that this hospital was founded in 1631. It housed ten poor women. The low buildings enclosed a square court. The last remaining structures were recently demolished.	Sheppard, P.A. 1980. The historic towns of Cornwall, 25
9	182450	045050	045120	44	Carrick	Truro	Post-Medieval	Ropewalk		A ropewalk to the east of Victoria Gardens, Truro, is shown at this location on the town map of 1880.	
10	182670	045190	138203		Carrick	Truro	Post-Medieval	Non conformist meeting house	Grade II	Quaker (Friend's) meeting house. Good simple example built of local stone under a hipped slate roof. 4 window range with original sash windows under flat arches; slightly later flat roofed porch central to the front side. Interior has original panelled screen. Good walled courtyard and small burial ground. Compare to similar Quaker meeting houses at Redruth and St Austell	
11	182600	045000	138211		Carrick	Truro	Post-Medieval	Non conformist chapel	Grade II*	Large Wesleyan chapel (St Mary Clement) by Philip Sambell (a deaf mute architect) plus schoolroom added 1868; remodelled and refitted late C19 by Sylvanus Trevail. Used for Methodist conferences since 1887. Granite ashlar front, otherwise local stone with granite dressings. Fine neo-Greek front (the best chapel front design in Cornwall) with pylon-shaped architraves to ground floor, round arched windows with fanlight heads above. Evidence that there was probably originally a communion apse behind a pulpit (City road style plan). Interior has panelled and ribbed ceiling and full gallery (incorporating original gallery structure underneath) good rostrum; original late C19 pitch-pine fittings throughout until recent re-ordering involving the removal of the ground-floor pews and the insertion of screens.	
12	182600	045010	138212		Carrick	Truro	Post-Medieval	School	Grade II*	Wesleyan school, now used as a Methodist Hall. Classical style addition to St Mary Clement Wesleyan chapel. Part of a very good group of listed buildings.	
13	182594	045148	166992		Carrick	Truro	Modern	Drill Hall		This is a large single storey building with a taller rectangular building at the rear. It is of relatively modern design and is situated inside a security fence with various ancillary buildings within the perimeter. It is home to D Company 6th Battalion The Light Infantry and The 243 Field Hospital Truro detachment and C Sqn HQ.	



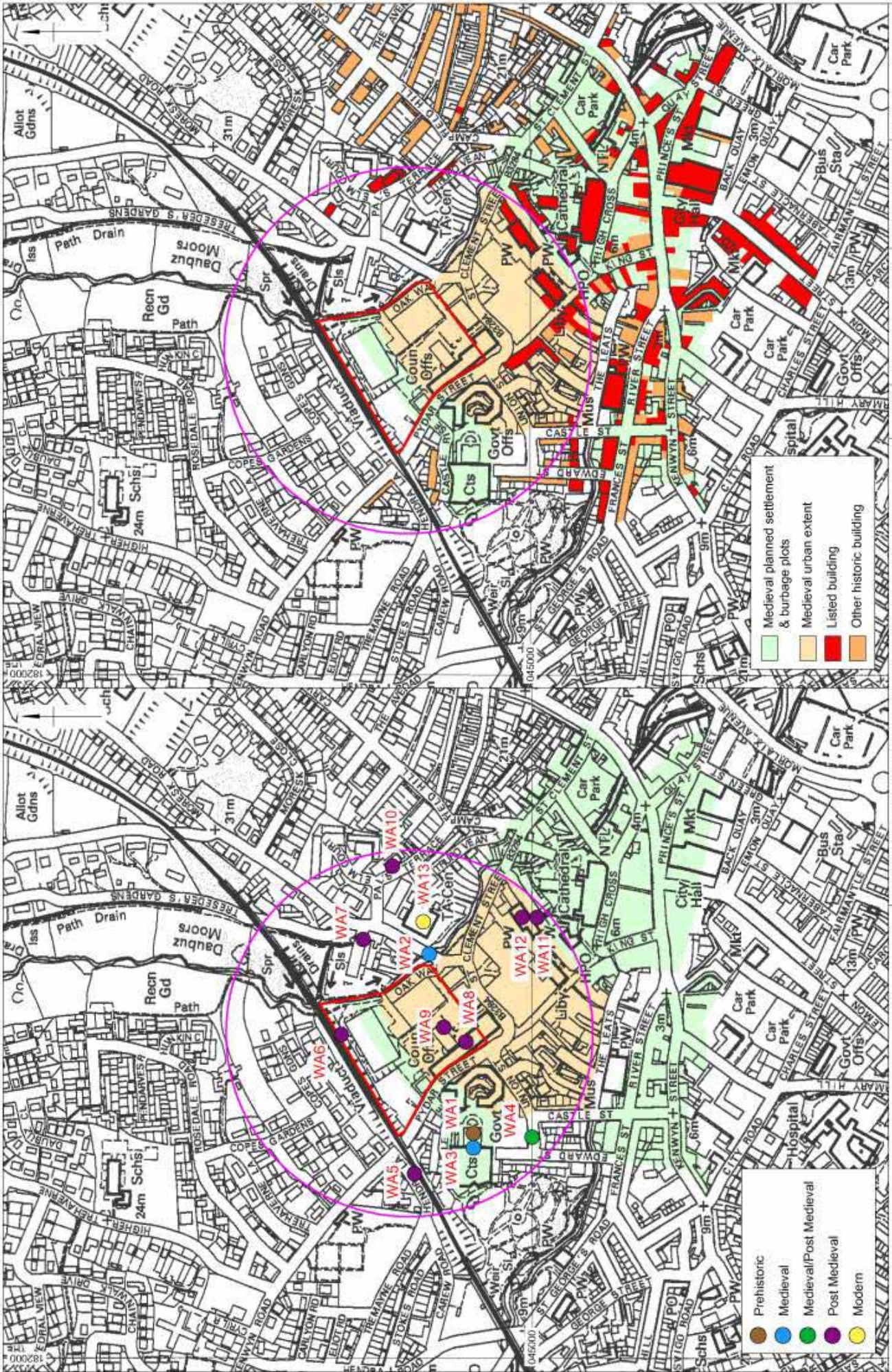
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Location map

Figure 1



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Sites and Findspots identified in the Study, location of listed and historic buildings and extents of medieval and Post-medieval Truro Figure 2



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1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 1880 Figure 3



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2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map 1907 Figure 4



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