

LAND at INDIAN QUEENS ST COLUMB CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment &
Walkover Survey



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**Land at Indian Queens
St. Columb,
Cornwall**

Results of a Walkover Survey

For

Russell Dodge (the Agent)

On behalf of

Mr J. Hawkins (the Client)

Of

H. Developments Ltd

By



SWARCH project reference: SIQ15

National Grid Reference: SW 192663 594100

Planning application No:

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January 2015

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was asked to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Indian Queens, St. Columb Major, Cornwall.

The site lies immediately to the north of the A30 at its junction with the A39, 10 miles south-west of Bodmin, at the north-eastern end of Indian Queens, St. Columb, Cornwall, a small village largely developed along the old A30 on the site of a disused quarry. The majority of the proposal site occupies a series of fields between an industrial estate and the modern A30 bypass.

The site is located close to post-medieval mining activity, with substantial 20th century development of the land to the north and south of the site. The site is of local interest in relation to the post-medieval mining activity, and although there is no physical evidence of remains evident on the ground, a mine shaft is indicated within the site on the tithe map. The proximity to prehistoric enclosures, and barrows (including in the field to the south-west of the site) suggest that there is also potential for prehistoric activity to be uncovered.

| Contents | Page No. |
|--|----------|
| <i>Summary</i> | 3 |
| List of Figures | 5 |
| List of Tables | 5 |
| List of Appendices | 5 |
| Acknowledgements | 5 |
| 1.0 Introduction | 6 |
| 1.1 Background | 6 |
| 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background | 6 |
| 1.3 Historical Background | 6 |
| 1.4 Archaeological Background | 6 |
| 1.5 Methodology | 7 |
| 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis | 9 |
| 2.1 Documentary Background | 9 |
| 2.2 Cartographic Sources | 9 |
| 2.2.1 Early Maps | 9 |
| 2.2.2 The 1840 St Columb Major Tithe map | 10 |
| 2.2.3 Ordnance Survey 1 st and 2 nd Edition Maps | 13 |
| 2.2.4 Subsequent changes | 14 |
| 3.0 The Walkover Survey | 15 |
| 3.1 Site Description | 15 |
| 3.2 The Walkover | 15 |
| 3.3 Summary of Archaeological Potential | 22 |
| 4.0 Conclusions | 23 |
| 5.0 Bibliography and References | 24 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----------|
| <i>Coverplate: Shot across Area #5; viewed from the south (no scale).</i> | Page No. |
| Figure 1: Site location. | 7 |
| Figure 2: Aerial view of the site. | 8 |
| Figure 3: Extract from the Gasgoyne Map of 1699. | 10 |
| Figure 4: 1840 St. Columb Major tithe map. | 11 |
| Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1 st Edition Map, c.1888. | 13 |
| Figure 6: Extract from the OS 2 nd Edition Map, c.1907. | 14 |
| Figure 8: Walkover plan. | 15 |
| Figure 9: Access route, Area #1; viewed from the north-east. | 16 |
| Figure 10: Car park Area #2; viewed from the south-east corner. | 17 |
| Figure 11: Car park Area #2; viewed from the south-west. | 17 |
| Figure 12: Northern stone wall boundary to Area #2; viewed from the south-east. | 17 |
| Figure 13: East end of the northern boundary to Area #3; viewed from the north-east. | 18 |
| Figure 14: Hedge forming the southern boundary of Area #3; viewed from the north-west. | 18 |
| Figure 15: Hedgebank forming the eastern boundary of Area #3; viewed from the south. | 18 |
| Figure 16: View of modern drainage channel; viewed from the north-east. | 19 |
| Figure 17: View of western part of Area #3; viewed from the south. | 19 |
| Figure 18: View of the outer 'track'; viewed from the north-west. | 19 |
| Figure 19: View of northern boundary of Area #4; viewed from the south-west. | 20 |
| Figure 20: View of the western hedgebank of Area #4; viewed from the south-east. | 20 |
| Figure 21: The eastern boundary of Area #4; viewed from the south-east. | 20 |
| Figure 22: View of recent ground disturbance in Area #4; viewed from the south-east. | 21 |
| Figure 23: Detail of stone hedgebank of Area #5; viewed from the north-east. | 21 |
| Figure 24: Detail of the southern boundary of Area #5; viewed from the north-west. | 21 |
| Figure 25: The eastern boundary of Area #5; viewed from the south-west. | 22 |
| Figure 26: Location map of nearby HER entries. | 25 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Information from the St. Columb tithe apportionment 1840. | 12 |
|--|----|

List of Appendices

| | |
|---|----|
| Appendix 1: Relevant HER entries | 25 |
| Appendix 2: Additional Photographs from Walkover Survey | 29 |

Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Johnny Hawkins, H. Developments Ltd. (the client)
 Russell Dodge, Business Location Services Ltd. (the agent)
 The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office (CRO)

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Indian Queens

Parish: St Columb

County: Cornwall

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Russell Dodge of H. Developments Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Johnny Hawkins (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Indian Queens, St. Columb Major, Cornwall (see Figure 1) prior to work associated with the construction of commercial units.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site lies immediately to the north of the modern A30 at its junction with the A39, 10 miles south-west of Bodmin, at the north-eastern end of Indian Queens, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, a small village developed along the old A30 on the site of a disused quarry. The majority of the site occupies a series of fields between an industrial estate and the modern A30 at a height of c.140m AOD.

Indian Queens is situated on the boundary of well drained fine loamy soils over slate and slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association; and loamy permeable upland soils over rock with a wet peaty surface horizon and bleached subsurface horizon, often with ironpan of the Hafren Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the Hornfelsed slate and sandstone of the Meadfoot group bedrock laid down in the Devonian Period (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

Indian Queens is now located within the parish of St. Enoder on the northern fringes of china clay country, though prior to 1981 it was part of the parish of St. Columb Major. At the time of the Domesday Book, Indian Queens was known as *Carworgie*, a manor held by Aiulf, with land for two ploughs (Williams and Martin 2002). The land continued in use as farmland during the medieval period. The 1840 Tithe records the Indian Queen Hotel, formerly described on William Tunnicliff's 1791 'new map of Cornwall' as the 'Indian Queen Inn', from which the name of the current settlement is derived. During the 19th and 20th centuries the settlement grew in size with the development of the railway and roads.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The site is located within land characterised as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) on the Corwall Historic Landscape Character map, with activity around Indian Queens pre-dating the construction of the former eponymous public house, with an Iron Age round (MCO48548) located to the west of the site and a further prehistoric (Bronze Age) enclosure (MCO49268) to the south-west. Romano-British activity is suggested to be present in the form of a Roman road overlain by the modern A30 (MCO25660), though more secure evidence of activity is provided by early medieval inscribed

stones (MCO7426, MCO7427) recovered from the village and now situated in the graveyard of St. Francis' church. However, the predominant phase of activity at Indian Queens was post-medieval, including a mine (MCO12193) of which one of the quarry pits was turned into a preaching pit (MCO25659); blacksmiths workshop (MCO9114) recorded on the 1840 tithe and Grade II Listed school building (MCO 139588) within the village itself.

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by V. Hosegood and S. Walls with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments. The necessary research was conducted at the Cornwall Record Office and using internet resources. A walkover survey was conducted by P. Webb in January 2015.

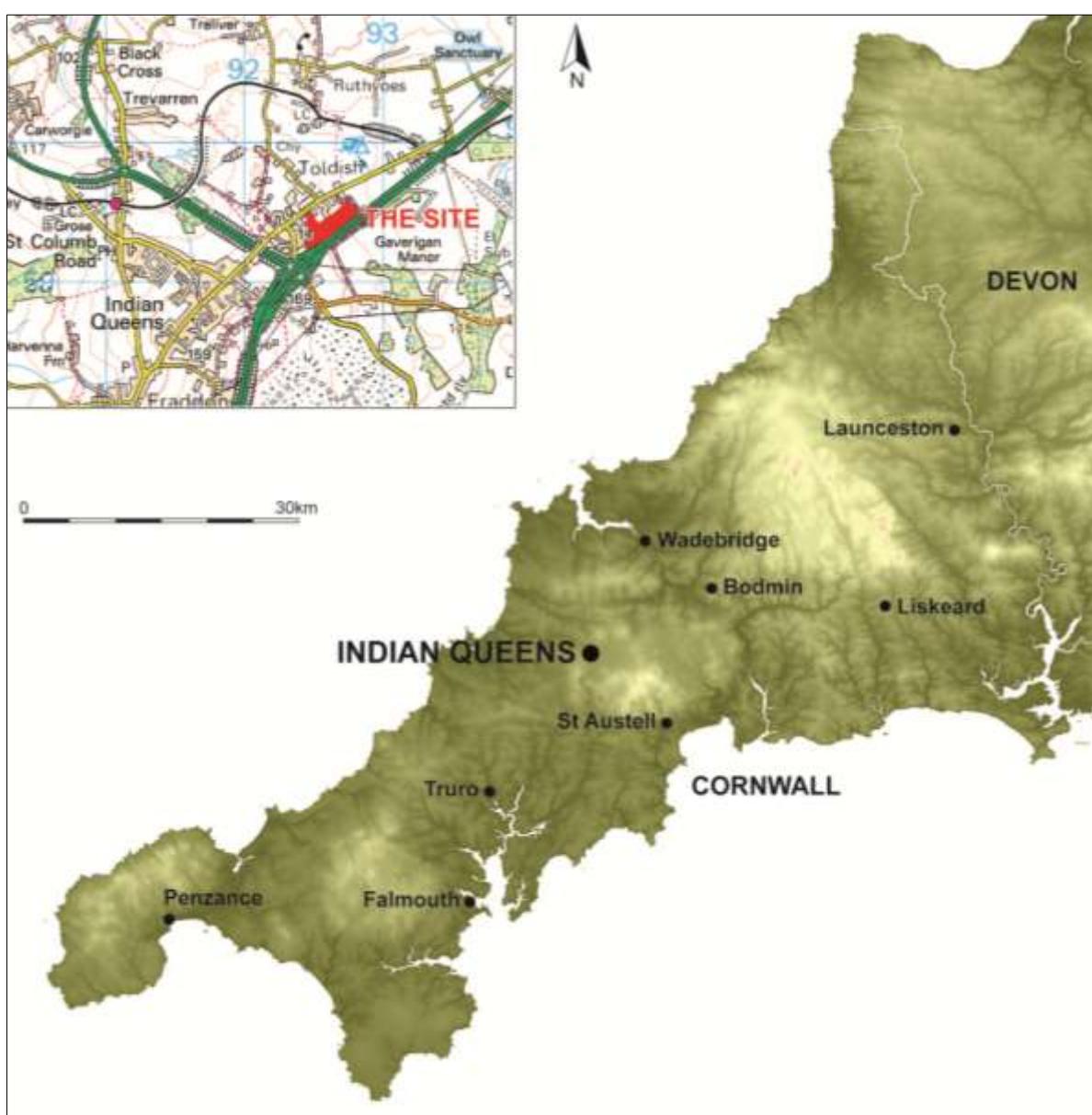


Figure 1: Site location (the proposed site is shaded in red).



Figure 2: Aerial view of the site (the proposed site is bounded in red).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Documentary Background

The site is situated less than a kilometre north-east of the village of Indian Queens which is now located within the parish of St. Enoder on the northern fringes of china clay country. Prior to 1981 it was part of the parish of St. Columb Major, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder. Indian Queens is mentioned in the Domesday Book under the name of *Carworgie*, a manor held by Aiulf, with land for two ploughs (Williams and Martin 2002). St. Columb Major has links to the Arundell family dating back to the 1200s when their only possession was the manor of Treloy in St Columb Major. Lysons notes that 'A market at St. Columb was granted by King Edward III., in the year 1333, to Sir John Arundell, to be held weekly' (Lysons and Lysons 1814). In later years they prospered reaching their height of influence and wealth in the sixteenth century with twenty-eight manors all over Cornwall as well as properties in Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. A.L. Rowse described the Arundells as 'the richest and best-beloved of all Cornish families' (Rowse 1957). Use of the land in St. Columb Major and in the area surrounding Indian Queens continued throughout the medieval period, as is evidenced through the scattering of medieval settlements in the area, for example Ruthvoes to the north of the site which is first recorded in 1296 and Gaverigan which is first recorded in 1302.

There is no record of the place name of Indian Queens before the late eighteenth century. There are several theories about the origin of Indian Queens' unusual name. Most sources agree that it derives from the coach house or inn of that name, a theory which is supported by the historic mapping. The 1840 Tithe records the *Indian Queen Hotel*, formerly described on William Tunnicliff's 1791 *new map of Cornwall*, as the *Indian Queen Inn*. Before this, until at least the late 1700s, the inn had the name *The Queen's Head*. An inscription on the porch of the pub (which was demolished in the 1960s) explaining the name change allegedly told the story of a Portuguese princess who spent a night at the Inn on her way to London.

During the 19th and 20th centuries the settlement expanded with the development of the railway and roads. One of Treffry's mineral tramways running between Newquay and St Dennis, and running past Indian Queens, was opened in 1849. These tramways were designed to allow the easy transportation of mining materials and consequently the expansion of mining towns along the line. This line was later taken over by the Cornish Minerals Railway and extended, further benefitting the area. Evidence of this original tramway and the mining activity in the area is still apparent today in the form of the Toldish tunnel, situated to the north of the site near the hamlet of Toldish, and by a number of disused mines surrounding the line.

2.2 Cartographic Sources

2.2.1 Early Maps

Early maps, such as Gasgoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall (Figure 2), although lacking the detail of later cartographic sources indicate the presence of a road in the approximate location of the old A30 (now Moorlands Road) to the north of the proposal site. The area to the south of this road and extending to the south-east is all depicted as rough ground (part of Goss Moor). The track shown running south towards *Gavrian* (Gaverigan) is dashed to suggest that it passes through un-enclosed land.



Figure 3: Extract from the Gascoyne Map of 1699. The approximate location of the site is indicated.

2.2.2 The 1840 St Columb Major Tithe map

The first detailed cartographic source available to this study is the 1840 tithe map of St Columb Major. At this time, the proposal site was comprised of (parts of) nine separate fields and a track/road leading to the Turnpike Road (the Old A30) to the north. These fields are mostly large, relatively regular and are distinct from the fields to the north of the old A30, which are generally narrow, and more irregular with a number of curving boundaries, indicative of anciently enclosed land (AEL). The larger and regular nature of the fields apparent on the proposal site is suggestive of land enclosed in the post-medieval period probably of the rough upland or commons, hinted at on earlier maps.

The theory that these fields may have been rough common is further supported by the tithe apportionment (see Table 1) which indicates that some of the larger fields (e.g. 3669, 3670 and 3671) were part of a holding named as *Part of Castle Denis Common* and are described as *Rough Pasture*. These large fields probably represent the last phase of enclosure (associated with an 1821 enclosure award), with the other smaller fields to the west of these, probably enclosed at an earlier date on a more informal basis. The field-names are also largely prosaic for the most part, fairly straightforward, and indicative of late enclosure. Within and surrounding the area of the proposed development there are a few noteworthy field names, with the exception of *Barrow Close* (3633) adjacent to the western boundary of the site, especially given a cropmark identified in this approximate location on the HER.

Land at Indian Queens, St. Columb Major, Cornwall

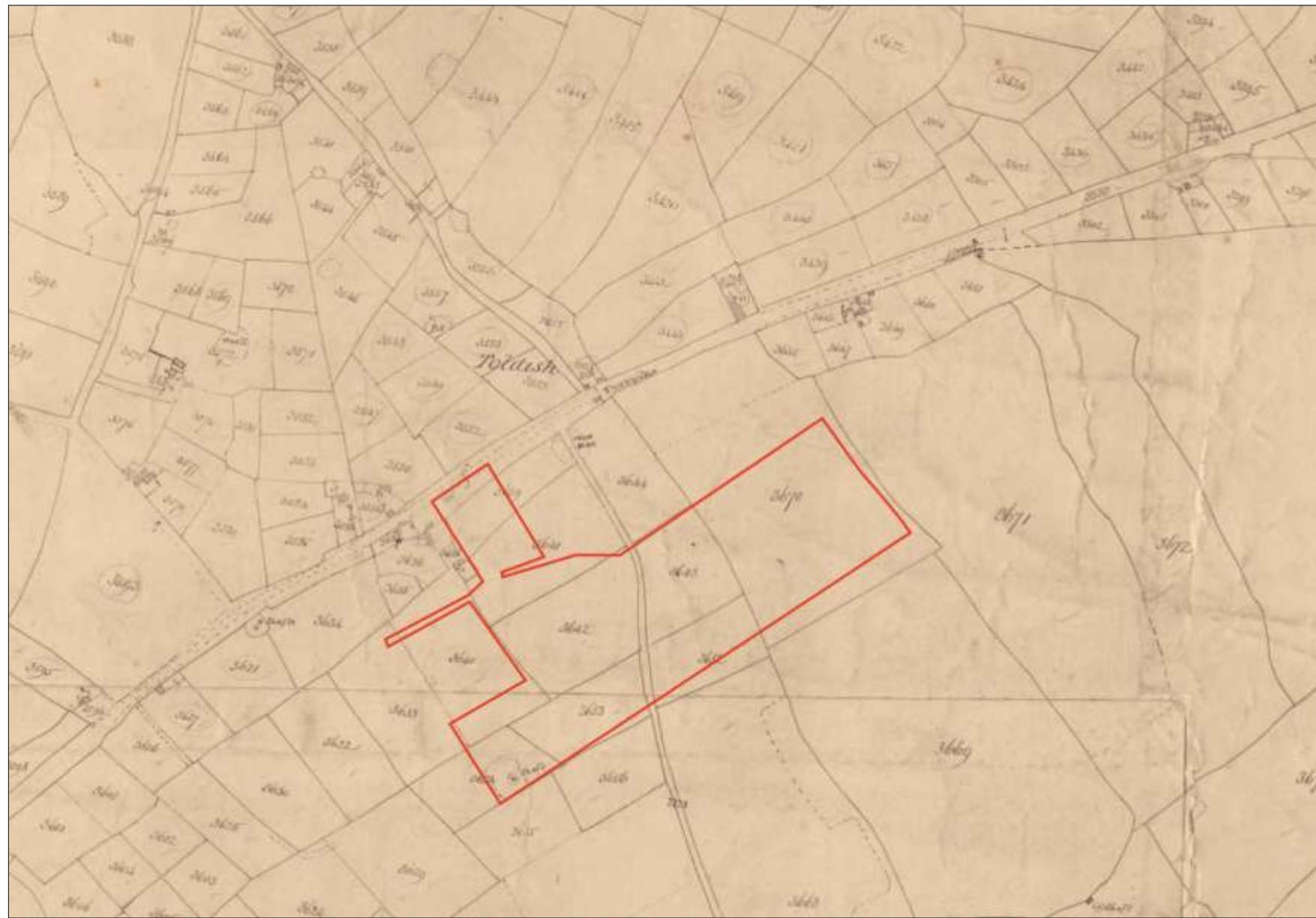


Figure 4: Extract from the 1840 St. Columb Major tithe map. Site location is bounded in red. Note the *Shaft* indicated in the south-west corner of the proposal site.

| No. | Land owner | Occupier | Field name | Cultivation |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| LAWREYS | | | | |
| 3553 | John Vivian Esq. | Joseph Osborne | Turnpike Meadow | Arable |
| 3554 | | | House and Garden | - |
| 3556 | | | Pit Close and Waste | |
| 3557 | | | Mine Park and Waste | |
| 3439 | John Vivian Esq. | Thomas Cowling | Road Middle Close | Arable |
| 3441 | | | House, Yard, Mowhay & Garden | - |
| 3442 | | | Higher Meadow | Arable |
| 3443 | | | Road Higher Meadow | Arable |
| 3547 | John Vivian Esq. | John Bullock | Higher Meadow | Arable |
| 3548 | | | Middle Close | Arable |
| 3549 | | | Middle Close | Arable |
| 3550 | | | Back Meadow | Arable |
| 3551 | | | Garden, house and waste | - |
| 3552 | | | Lane Close | Arable |
| Carthews | | | | |
| 3582 | Susanna Stanley | Digory Brokenshire | Lower Field | Arable |
| 3583 | | | Middle field | Arable |
| 3584 | | | House Field | Arable |
| 3585 | | | Road Field | Arable |
| 3586 | | | House, Garden and Lane | - |
| GAUERGIA | | | | |
| 3632 | John Vivian Esq. Jane Tamblin (Lessee) | Richard Common | Stony Park | Arable |
| 3633 | | | Barrow Close | Arable |
| 3634 | | | Acre | Arable |
| 3635 | | | Meadow | Arable |
| 3636 | | | Meadow | Arable |
| 3637 | | | Garden | - |
| 3638 | | | House, Mowhay and waste | - |
| 3639 | | | Long Close | Arable |
| 3640 | | | Two Acres | Arable |
| 3641 | | | Barn Close | Arable |
| 3642 | | | Outer Close | Arable |
| 3643 | | | Lane Close | Arable |
| 3644 | | | Turnpike gate field | Arable |
| 3652 | Missing | Missing | Missing | Missing |
| 3653 | Missing | Missing | Missing | Missing |
| 3654 | Missing | Missing | Missing | Missing |
| 3655 | Missing | Missing | Missing | Missing |
| 3656 | Missing | Missing | Missing | Missing |
| ROAD AND WASTE | | | | |
| 3738 | - | - | Road | Road |
| 3500 | - | - | Road | Road |
| PART OF CASTLE DENNIS COMMON | | | | |
| 3668 | John Vivian Esq. | Richard Grigg and others | Lower Part of Great Downs | Rough pasture |
| 3669 | | Richard Grigg | Higher Cross Close Downs | Rough pasture |
| 3670 | | | New Close | Rough pasture |
| 3671 | | | Lower Cross Close Downs | Rough pasture |

Table 1: Extracts from the St. Columb tithe apportionment 1840. The fields comprising the proposal site are indicated in red.

2.2.3 Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

In terms of the historic fieldscape, only a few minor changes appear to have occurred between 1840 and 1888. A number of larger fields had been broken into smaller regular fields, including the eastern field which forms the proposal site, which had been sub-divided into three fields.

There is also an increase in the number of houses and buildings between 1840 and 1888. Two groups of buildings had been built to the north of the proposal site, along the old A30, the western group (Penrose Farm) are focussed upon a track, which formed a crossroads at Toldish to the north, and ran south bisecting the proposal site.

The only other aspect of note is that there is a mine shaft depicted flanking the track in the centre of the site, which was not shown on the tithe map. The shaft located in the south-west corner of the proposal site on the tithe map is in contrast no longer marked, although it is indicated as rough ground.

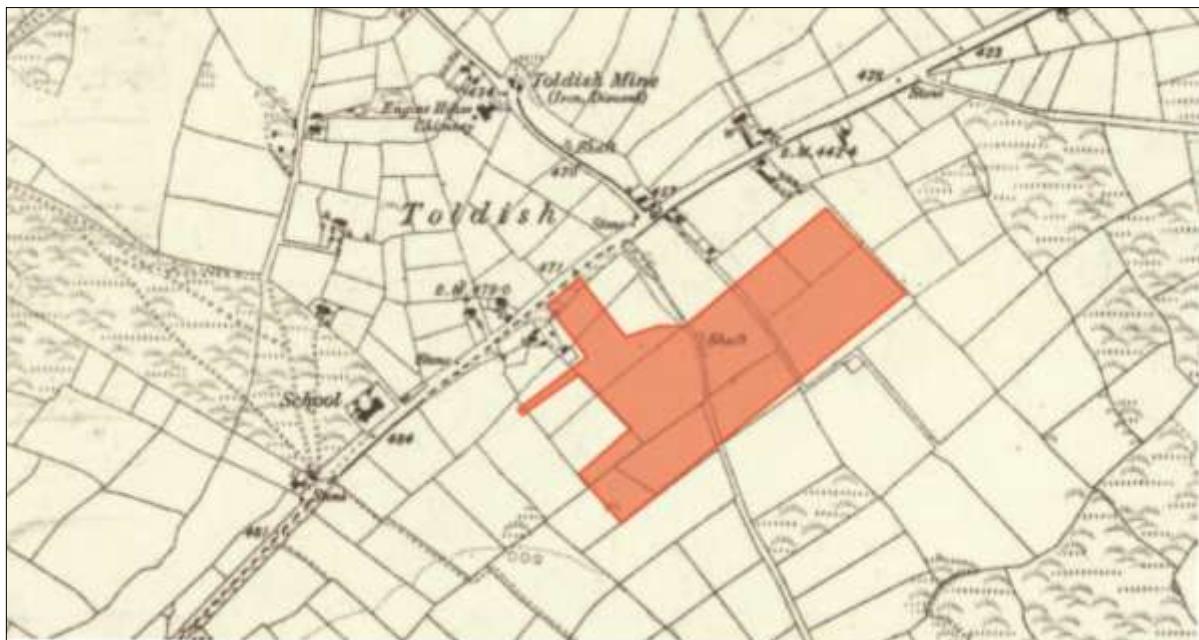


Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1st Edition Map, c.1888 (the site is indicated).

There are a few minor changes between the first and second edition OS map of 1907, with the two mine shafts on the tithe and 1st edition no longer appearing, and an additional boundary subdividing the southern of the three fields to the east of the proposal site.

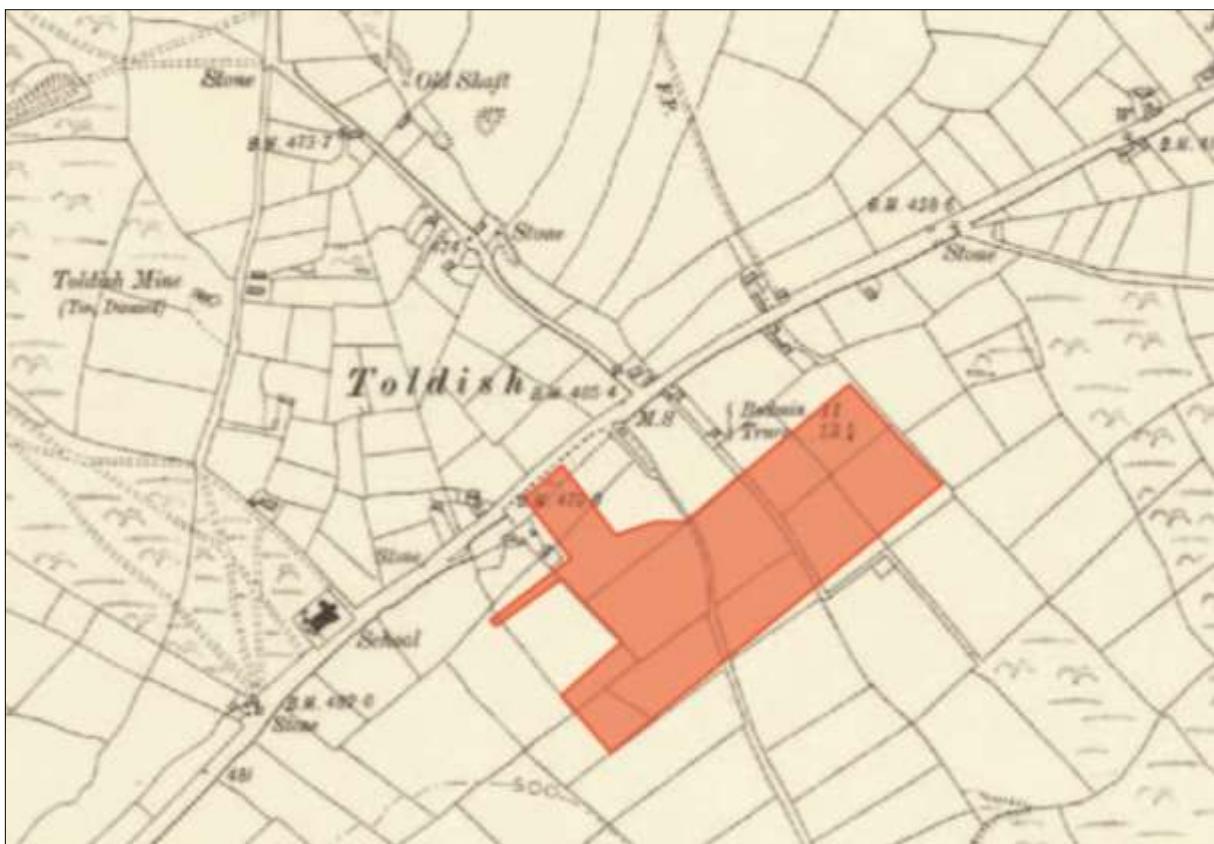


Figure 6: Extract from the OS 2nd Edition Map, c.1907 (the extent of the site is indicated).

2.2.4 Subsequent changes

The landscape has changed a great deal between the OS 2nd Edition and today, and by 1973 some of the field boundaries had been removed, with the eastern fields amalgamated again, this time into two enclosures, whilst the other fields had been amalgamated into the present layout. The area to the north of the site had by 1973 also started to take on a more industrialised appearance with various buildings (*depot* and *filing station*) added to the west of Penrose Farm.

The construction of the A30 bypass to the immediate south of the site in the 1990s brought further changes with the two tracks which had crossed the proposal site both truncated, and subsequently fallen into disuse.

3.0 The Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 8th January 2015 following heavy rain. The weather was overcast and windy.

3.1 Site Description

The site lies immediately to the north of the A30 at its junction with the A39 at Indian Queens. The proposal site is comprised of three fields and a car park between the Indian Queens industrial estate and the A30, with land sloping from c.150m AOD in the south-west to c.135m in the north-east.

The site comprises three fields sloping gently down to the north-east. The fields were currently under pasture with signs of recent machine tracking activity, and were sub-divided by stone hedgebanks.

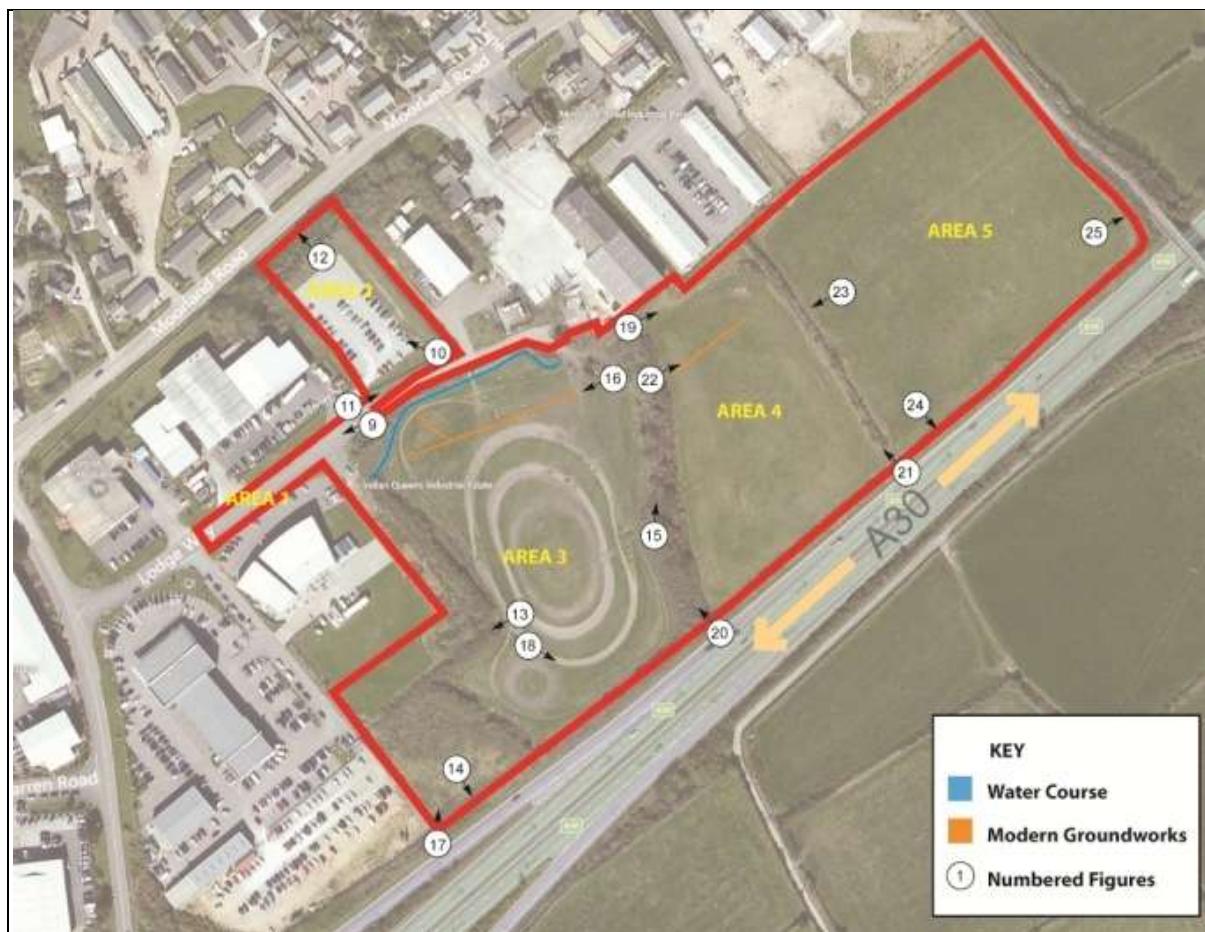


Figure 7: Walkover plan.

3.2 The Walkover

The site includes an access area (Area #1; Figure 9) running between industrial units at the western end of the current industrial estate, which currently comprises a tarmac road developing into a hardcore track before entering the main site at the north-eastern corner of Area #3. The northern boundary, between Areas #1 and #2, is an earthen bank c.1.5m high with overgrown shrubbery

including brambles. The southern boundary, with Area #3 consisted of a low earthen bank overgrown with brambles.



Figure 8: Access route, Area #1; viewed from the north-east (no scale).

Area #2, to the north of Area #1 comprised a rectangular area currently in use as a car park with a compacted hardcore surface (Figure 10). It was bounded on the southern and eastern sides by an earthen bank c.1.5m high (Figure 11); whilst the western boundary gently slopes up to the west with a modern industrial unit standing on it. The northern boundary comprised a stone wall c.1m high (Figure 12) with an area of trees shielding it from Moorland Road (the old A30) to the north.



Figure 9: Car park Area #2; viewed from the south-east corner (no scale).



Figure 10: Car park Area #2; viewed from the south-west showing the earthen bank boundaries (no scale).

Figure 11: Northern stone wall boundary to Area #2; viewed from the south-east (1m scale).

To the south of Area #1, forming the bulk of the western end of the site, is Area #3, a reverse 'L' shape in plan. It was under pasture with signs of recent machine tracking. The area was bounded to the north by a low earthen bank overgrown with brambles. The northern half of the western boundary was formed by a stone hedgebank c.1m high covered with earth and topped by a recently cut hedge and trees. The western return, forming part of the northern boundary of the western extension, similarly consisted of a stone hedgebank c.1m high and 1m wide, constructed of large stone blocks (Figure 13). The southern half of the western field boundary was composed of a c.2m high metal fence. The southern field boundary, which extended the length of the site, incorporating Areas #4 and #5 was a further stone hedgebank with flat facing stones, though with two upper courses in a herringbone pattern (Figure 14). The eastern boundary to Area #3 was composed of a curvilinear earth covered stone hedgebank c.1m high. This formed the western side of a double

stone hedgebank which had previously had a number of trees growing between (Figure 15), and most likely represents the remains of a track/road.



Figure 12: East end of stone hedgebank forming the western half of the northern field boundary to Area #3; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).

Figure 13: Detail of stone hedgebank forming the southern boundary of Area #3; viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Figure 14: Stone hedgebank forming the eastern boundary of Area #3; viewed from the south (no scale).

Despite being under pasture, Area #3 showed signs of recent activity. Immediately to the south of the northern boundary was a drainage channel c.0.5m wide. This had been supplemented very recently by the excavation of a further drainage channel several metres to the south, for which the ground disturbance was still visible (Figure 16). The western extension of the area, forming the foot of the 'L', showed further signs of recent disturbance of the ground (Figure 17) and is likely to relate

to the removal of a field boundary visible on modern mapping. The majority of the area showed signs of activity in the form of a series of concentric oval 'tracks' forming depressions in the ground up to 0.2m in depth (Figure 18), with the outermost composed of a compacted earth surface covered with sub-angular gravel. The inner tracks comprised compacted earth.



Figure 15: View of modern drainage channel; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).

Figure 16: View of western part of Area #3; viewed from the south (no scale).



Figure 17: View of the outer 'track'; viewed from the north-west (1m scale).

To the north-east of Area #3, on the north-eastern side of the double hedgebank was a rectangular field currently under pasture, Area #4. The eastern half of the northern boundary was composed of an earthen bank c.1m high. This had a return to the north which abutted a modern breeze block constructed building, which formed the remainder of the northern boundary (Figure 19). The western boundary was a stone hedgebank c.1m high, which itself formed the eastern boundary of a

double hedgebank (Figure 20). The southern boundary was composed of the same stone hedgebank that formed the southern boundary of Area #3 which sheltered the site from the A30. The eastern boundary of the site was formed by a stone hedgebank c.1m high (Figure 21).



Figure 18: View of northern boundary of Area #4; viewed from the south-west (no scale).

Figure 19: View of the western stone hedgebank boundary of Area #4; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Figure 20: The hedgebank forming the eastern boundary of Area #4; viewed from the south-east (no scale).

Internally, Area #4 comprised a field under pasture, though a drainage channel or pipe trench had recently been excavated approximately mid-way along its length (Figure 22).



Figure 21: View of recent ground disturbance in Area #4; viewed from the south-east (1m scale).

Area #5, forming the eastern limit of the site was rectangular in plan, and currently under pasture. The eastern half of the northern boundary comprised a c.2m high metal fence whilst the western half was a continuation of the northern boundary of Area #4. The western boundary was formed by the same hedgebank as the eastern boundary to Area #4 (Figure 23). The southern boundary was again a continuation of the southern boundaries of Areas #3 and #4, though a wire fence runs along its northern face (Figure 24). The southern half of the eastern boundary similarly comprised a flat faced stone hedgebank fronting an area of birch trees (Figure 25). The northern half of this boundary was formed by a wooden fence.



Figure 22: Detail of stone hedgebank boundary of Area #5; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).

Figure 23: Detail of the southern boundary of Area #5; viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Figure 24: Detail of stone hedgebank forming the southern half of the eastern boundary of Area #5; viewed from the south-west (0.3m scale).

3.3 Summary of Archaeological Potential

The site shows signs of substantial modern activity, with both the northern and southern limits disturbed by the 20th century developments nearby; including the creation of the industrial estate to the north. The southern site boundary was probably re-built with the construction of the A30 to the south. None of the fields show signs of earthworks other than the modern track in Area #3. The remaining fields are all currently waterlogged pasture with only the hedgebanks and former track surviving as above-ground remains of historic note.

Despite the limited above-ground remains, the presence of prehistoric enclosures and barrows to the west and south-west of the site suggest that there is some potential for similar dated features or deposits within the bounds of the site. There is also extensive evidence of post-medieval mining activity to the west, and within the site limits on the cartographic sources, which may also survive as below-ground remains within the proposal site.

4.0 Conclusions

The site is situated less than a kilometre north-east of the village of Indian Queens. Indian Queens is mentioned in the Domesday Book under the name of *Carworgie* and has links to the Arundell family dating back to the 1200s. During the 19th and 20th centuries the development of the railway, roads and tramway saw the settlement expand. Evidence of the mining activity in the area is still apparent today in the form of the Toldish tunnel, situated to the north of the site near the hamlet of Toldish, and by a number of disused mines surrounding it, including at least two mine shafts within the proposal site.

The desk-based assessment suggests that the site was enclosed in the post-medieval period, with the eastern part of the site only enclosed in the early 19th century. The lands appear to have all belonged to John Vivian at this time. The site's immediate landscape has changed a great deal between the mid 19th century and the present day, although the proposal site itself has simply seen the addition and subsequent removal of a number of field boundaries.

The walkover survey emphasised the substantial modern activity in the vicinity with both the northern and southern limits of the site disturbed by the 20th century developments of the area. None of the fields showed signs of earthworks other than the modern tracks in Area #3. The hedgebanks and remnant of a track bisecting the site are the only features of historic note, but all appear post-medieval in origin.

Despite the limited above-ground remains, the presence of prehistoric enclosures and barrows to the west and south-west of the site and post-medieval mining activity both outside and within the site suggest that there is the potential for below-ground remains to survive.

The proposed development would be in character with the existing industrial nature of surrounding architecture. The impact of the development on the wider heritage landscape and setting of nearby designated heritage assets would therefore be negligible or neutral.

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<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/historic-environment/cornwall-and-scilly-historic-environment-record/historic-landscape-character/>

Appendix 1: HER Entries

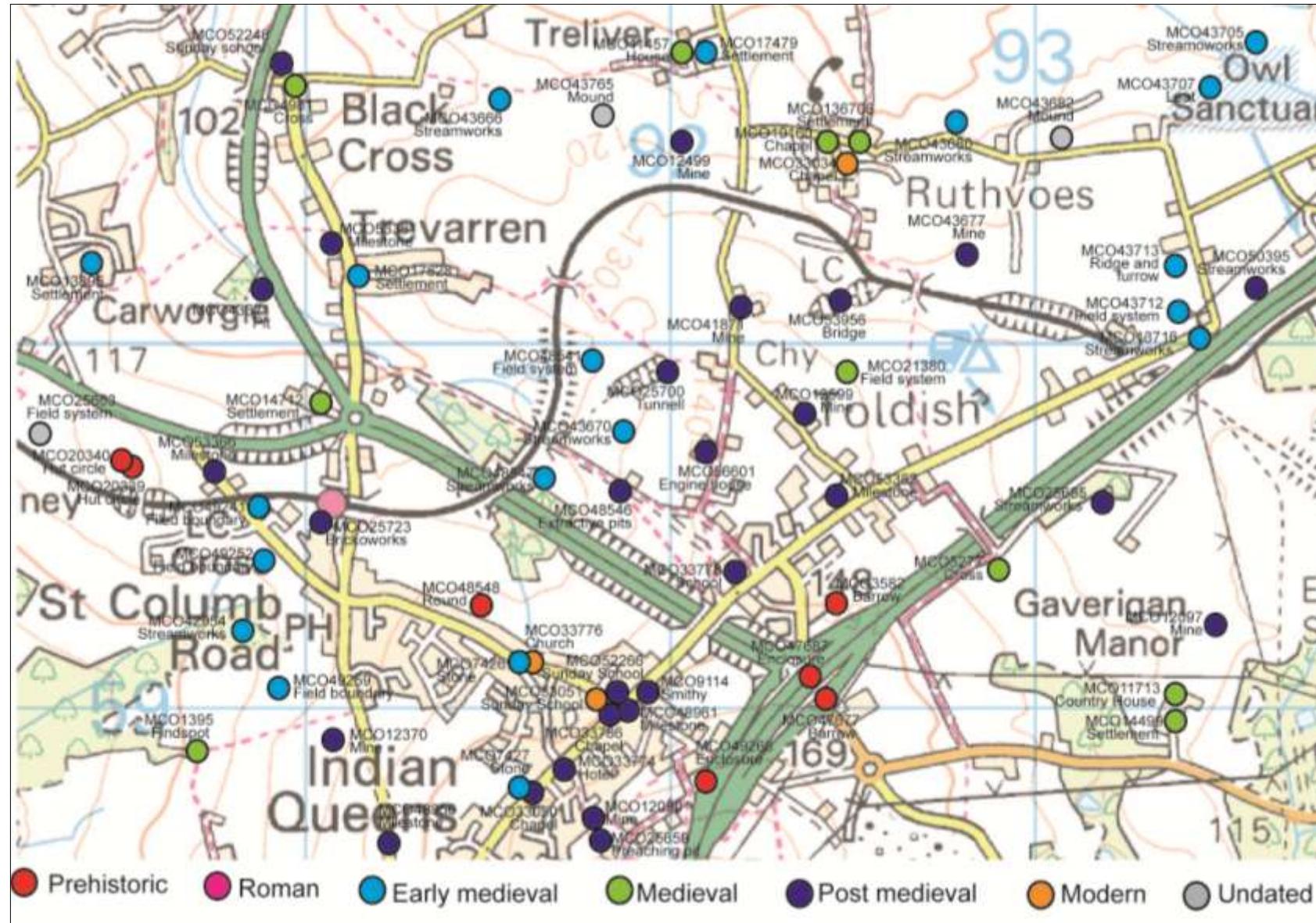


Figure 25: Location map of nearby HER entries.

| Mon ID. | Name | Record | Info |
|----------|---|----------------------|--|
| MCO3582 | Toldish – Bronze Age barrow | Extant structure | The possible site of a bronze age barrow from aerial photography and field name evidence |
| MCO33778 | Indian Queens – post medieval school | Extant structure | Probably designed by Silvanus Trevail, of squared granite single storey building of gothic style |
| MCO53382 | Indian Queens – Post medieval milestone | Extant structure | A C18 Milestone on the N side of the old A30 |
| MCO5277 | Gavergan – medieval cross | Documentary evidence | The field name cross close suggests the site of a medieval cross but there are no remains |
| MCO47687 | Highgate – Bronze Age enclosure | Demolished structure | Highgate ritual enclosure, an early bronze age cremation site |
| MCO47677 | Little Gaverigan – Bronze Age barrow | Demolished structure | Identified during the walkover survey |
| MCO25685 | Goss Moor – post medieval streamworks | Extant structure | The site of a waterlogged streamworks with pits and spoil heaps visible on aerial photographs |
| MCO12599 | Toldish – Post medieval mine | Extant structure | Toldish Mine is listed by Kelly in 1873 |
| MCO56601 | Toldish – C19 Engine house | Extant structure | A pumping engine house is extant but ruinous at Toldish Mine |
| MCO48546 | The Kellers – post medieval extractive pits | Extant structure | Two groups of tinnery pits are visible on aerial photographs |
| MCO12097 | Gaverigan – post medieval mine | Extant structure | Gaverigan mine and tin works are mentioned in 1835 and recorded in the first edition OS |
| MCO11713 | Gaverigan – medieval country house | Documentary evidence | The present house is on the site of an earlier mansion |
| MCO14499 | Gaverigan – medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Gaverigan is first recorded in 1302 when it is spelt "Gaverguen" |
| MCO21380 | Ruthvoles – Medieval field system | Documentary evidence | The remains of a medieval field system around Ruthvoles and almost to Toldish |
| MCO53936 | Toldish – post medieval accommodation bridge | Extant structure | A bridge carrying a farm access over the Treffery tramway of 1849 |
| MCO43677 | Ruthvoles – post medieval mine | Demolished structure | An area of overgrown and apparently disturbed ground |
| MCO43712 | Ruthvoles Farm – early medieval field system | Extant structure | Three banks and two ditches are visible on air photographs |
| MCO43713 | Brentons farm – early medieval ridge and furrow | Extant structure | Two patches of ridge and furrow cultivation both 50m x 40m |
| MCO43716 | Brentons Farm – early medieval streamworks | Demolished structure | Tin streamworks visible on RAF air photographs but largely destroyed by roadwork's |
| MCO50395 | Brentons – post medieval streamworks | Extant structure | On the tithe map 1839 an enclosure is recorded 'streambanks' |
| MCO41871 | Toldish – Post medieval ochre mine | Extant structure | Indian queens colour works was an ochre mine |
| MCO25700 | Toldish – post medieval railway tunnel | Extant structure | The western portal of the toldish tunnel |
| MCO48541 | Toldish – early medieval field system | Crop mark | Three removed field boundaries are visible |
| MCO43670 | Trevarren – early medieval stream | Crop mark | The remains of a possible tin streamworks are visible as a series of crop marks |
| MCO48547 | The Kellers – early medieval streamworks | Extant structure | Extensive remains of tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs |
| MCO53381 | Trevarren – post medieval milestone | Extant structure | A C18 milestone survives on the west side of the A39 |
| MCO17828 | Trevarren – early medieval Settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Trevarren is first recorded in 1201 when it is spelt "Treverran" |
| MCO43621 | Trevarren – Post medieval pit | Extant structure | A line of six small pits are visible on air photographs |
| MCO14712 | Halloon – medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Halloon is first recorded in 1334 when it is spelt "Hallanwoen" |
| MCO49241 | Grose – Early medieval field boundary | Extant structure | A removed field boundary 60m long is visible as a substantial bank on aerial photographs |
| MCO25723 | St. Columb Road – post medieval brickworks | Demolished structure | First recorded on the 2 nd edition OS |

| | | | |
|----------|--|----------------------|---|
| MCO53366 | St. Columbe Road – post medieval milestone | Extant structure | C19 Stone milestone |
| MCO20340 | Tresithney – prehistoric hut circle / barrow | Cropmark | In an area to the east of Tresithney at least two ring ditches are visible |
| MCO20339 | Tresithney – prehistoric hut circle | Cropmark | In an area to the east of Tresithney at least two possible hut circles are visible |
| MCO25663 | Tresithney – undated field system | Cropmark | Possible field system on aerial photographs |
| MCO13895 | Carworgie – early medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Carworgie is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 |
| MCO52248 | Black Cross – post medieval Sunday school | Extant structure | A Bible Christian chapel is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 1880 OS Map. By 1907 the 2nd Edition OS Map shows a Sunday school in the same building. Still extant on the MasterMap. |
| MCO4981 | Black Cross – Medieval cross | Extant structure | A small Latin cross and broken part of the base are built into the wall of a cottage garden |
| MCO43666 | Black Cross – early medieval streamworks | Extant structure | Tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs |
| MCO43765 | Treliver – undated mound | Cropmark | Two mounds 14m in diameter are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs |
| MCO12499 | Ruthvoes Iron – post medieval mine | Documentary evidence | Also known as Indian queen iron mine |
| MCO17479 | Treliver – early medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of treliver is first recorded in 1332 |
| MCO11457 | Treliver – medieval manor house | Demolished structure | The present house is on the site of a earlier mansion |
| MCO16706 | Ruthvoes – medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement at Ruthvoes is first recorded in 1296 when it is spelt Ruthfos |
| MCO10160 | Ruthvoes – medieval chapel | Extant structure | Remains of a chapel and holy well dedicated to Columba |
| MCO43680 | Ruthvoes – early medieval streamworks | Cropmark | Remains of possible tin streamworks |
| MCO43682 | Mons Tenement – undated mound | Cropmark | 6.5m x 4.5m visible as cropmark |
| MCO33034 | Ruthvoes – modern nonconformist chapel | Extant structure | Bible Christian chapel. Listed grade II until 1999 but deleted resulting from recommendation following thematic survey of chapels proving this to be fairly ordinary for this date |
| MCO43707 | Enniscorthy – early medieval leat | Extant structure | A bank and a ditch both 175m long |
| MCO43705 | Enniscorthy – early medieval streamworks | Extant structure | Extensive streamworks visible on air photographs |
| MCO49259 | Grose plantation – early medieval field boundary | Cropmark | A substantial linear feature 260m long and 9m wide is visible as a bank |
| MCO12370 | Parka – post medieval mine | Extant structure | A field near parka mine was called inner parka of mines in 1840 |
| MCO48956 | Fraddon – post medieval milestone | Extant structure | A C18 Milestone on the west side of A39 |
| MCO48548 | Indian Queens – prehistoric round | Cropmark | A curvilinear enclosure 47m X 43m |
| MCO33776 | Indian Queens – modern church | Extant structure | A C20 Anglican church |
| MCO7426 | Indian Queens – early medieval inscribed stone | Extant structure | A scheduled standing stone with inscriptions that read Ruani or Cruarig Hiciacit |
| MCO33051 | Indian Queens – modern Sunday school | Extant structure | Wesleyan Sunday school |
| MCO52246 | Indian Queens – post medieval Sunday school | Demolished structure | The first Wesleyan chapel c.1814 |
| MCO9114 | Indian Queens – post medieval blacksmiths | Extant structure | A smithy at Indian queens is recorded at this location on the tithe map 1840 |
| MCO33786 | Indian Queens – post medieval nonconformist chapel | Extant structure | A late C19 Wesleyan chapel |
| MCO48961 | Indian Queens – Post medieval milestone | Extant structure | A C19 milestone |
| MCO33774 | Indian Queens – post medieval Hotel | Demolished structure | The Indian Queens Hotel is recorded at this location on the 1840 Tithe Award. It no longer survives |
| MCO12090 | Fatwork and Virtue – post medieval mine | Extant structure | Fatwork and virtue mine was already developed by 1826 |
| MCO25629 | Indian Queens – post medieval | Extant structure | Wesleyan preaching pit converted into an opencast mine |

| | | | |
|----------|--|----------------------|--|
| | preaching pit | | |
| MCO49268 | Indian Queens – Prehistoric enclosure | Cropmark | A possible small rectilinear enclosure 19m x13m is partly visible as a cropmark ditch on aerial photographs |
| MCO33050 | Indian Queens – post medieval nonconformist chapel | Extant structure | Inn Indian Queens there is a free Methodist chapel since 1876 when construction of another allowed this to become a Sunday school, now converted |
| MCO7417 | Indian Queens – early medieval inscribed stone | Demolished structure | An inscribed stone now stands at the Anglican church but originally stood here |
| MCO49254 | Grose – early medieval streamworks | Extant structure | Tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs |
| MCO1395 | St. Columb Road – medieval findspot | Findspot | A number of pottery sherds were found during laying of a gas pipeline |
| MCO49252 | Grose – early medieval field boundary | Extant structure | A removed field boundary 96m long is visible on aerial photographs |

Appendix 2

Additional Photographs from Walkover Survey



General view of Area #5; viewed from the north-east (no scale).



General view of Area #5; viewed from the north (no scale).



General view of Area #5; viewed from the north (no scale).



Detail of east boundary hedgebank of Area #5; viewed from the north-east (0.3m scale).



Detail of east boundary hedgebank of Area #5; viewed from the north-east (0.3m scale).



Detail of east boundary hedgebank of Area #5; viewed from the north-east (0.3m scale).



Detail of east boundary hedgebank of Area #5; viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



Detail of east boundary hedgebank of Area #5; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



General view of Area #5; viewed from the south (no scale).



General view of Area #5; viewed from the south-west (no scale).



General view of Area #5 showing western hedgebank; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Detail of southern hedgebank of Area #5; viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Detail of hedgebank forming southern half of east boundary to Area #5; viewed from the south-west (0.3m scale).



General view of Area #4; viewed from the east (no scale).



General view of Area #4 showing eastern hedgebank boundary with Area #5; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



General view of Area #4 showing southern hedgebank boundary; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



View of north-west corner of Area #4 showing disturbed nature of ground; viewed from the west (no scale).



General view of Area #4 showing western hedgebank boundary with Area #3; viewed from the north-west (no scale).



View of northern end of Area #4 showing earth bank boundary; viewed from the south-west (no scale).



View of modern groundworks in Area #4; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Detail of hedgebank forming western boundary of Area #\\$ with Area #3; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



View of hedgebank forming western boundary of Area #4 with Area #3; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



General view of Area #4; viewed from the south (no scale).



General view of Area #4 showing southern stone hedgebank boundary; viewed from the south-west (no scale).



View along double hedgebank boundary between Areas #3 and #4; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Detail of disturbed ground in north-west corner of Area #4; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Detail of northern end of double hedgebank boundary between Areas #4 and #5; viewed from the north-west (no scale).



General view of Area #3 showing eastern hedgebank boundary; viewed from the north-west (no scale).



General view of Area #3; viewed from the north (no scale).



General view of Area #3; viewed from the north-east (no scale).



View of modern ground disturbance in Area #3; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Detail of channel in Area #3; viewed from the south-east (0.3m scale).



General view of Area #3; viewed from the west (no scale).



General view of Area #3; viewed from the south-west (no scale).



General view of Area #3 showing northern half of western boundary; viewed from the north-west (no scale).



Detail of eastern end of western half of northern hedgebank boundary of Area #3; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Detail of northern boundary of extension to Area #3; viewed from the north-east (no scale).



General view of Area #3; viewed from the north (no scale).



Detail of southern stone hedgebank boundary to Area #3; viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



General view of Area #3 showing southern hedgebank boundary; viewed from the south-west (no scale).



General view of Area #3; viewed from the south (no scale).



Detail of earthwork track within Area #3; viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Detail of earthwork track within Area #3; viewed from the west (0.3m scale).



General view of earthwork track in Area #3; viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



General view of Area #3 showing curvilinear hedgebank eastern boundary; viewed from the south (no scale).



General view of Area #1; viewed from the north-east (no scale).



General view of Area #2; viewed from the south (no scale).



General view of Area #2 showing southern earth bank boundary; viewed from the south-west (no scale).



General view of Area #2; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



General view of Area #2 showing eastern earth bank boundary; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Detail of hedgebank boundary forming northern boundary of Area #2; viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



General view hedgebank boundary forming northern boundary of Area #2 (no scale).



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