

The Cabin, Rosemerryn

**Archaeological Recording
February - March 2012**



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Cover photo: The Cabin, prior to redevelopment, November 2011

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1 Summary

Archaeological recording was carried out during spring 2012 as part of the redevelopment of The Cabin, Rosemerryn, which lay close to the scheduled monument of Boleigh Fogou and the remnants of an associated Iron Age / Romano British round (enclosed settlement). No significant archaeological remains were found – only paved garden paths (part of the early 20th century landscaped garden of Rosemerryn House) and a seam of outcropping rock, which initially looked like a wall. The location and character of the latter corresponds with a fragmentary feature marked on T J Blight's c1885 plan, suggesting that his depiction can now be interpreted as natural, rather than part of an outer rampart.

2 Background

2.1 Location and setting

The development site - The Cabin, Rosemerryn, St Buryan, Penzance, TR19 6BN - is located 3km southwest of St Buryan, just inland of the south coast of West Penwith, between Penzance and Land's End, at NGR SW 4374 2518 (Figures 1 and 2).

The site lies approximately 30 metres east of Rosemerryn House, within its wooded garden (Figures 13). It is located on a northeast-facing spur above the Lamorna Valley, with level ground to the west and sloping land to the north, east and south.

A relatively dense cover of trees and mature rhododendron opens up into a more open grassy slope on the south. The historic landscape character type is recorded as 'plantation and scrub' (Figure 4).

The Cabin occupied the eastern edge of the spur, where an outcrop of natural granite protruded above the ground surface, before the land sloped down towards the valley (front cover photo and Figure 21).

2.2 Planning context

The archaeological recording was associated with a planning application (PA11/06652) submitted by the owners of the property, Laura Shaw and Rob Donaldson, for the demolition of an existing building on the site (a wooden cabin erected in the 1980s) and the construction of a replacement dwelling, and associated works (Figure 13). The recording was required to discharge a condition attached to the planning permission, which stated:

A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

A 'Brief for Archaeological Recording' was produced by Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO), 6th October 2011, which set out the minimum required in order to discharge the anticipated planning condition. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) addressing the Brief's requirements was prepared by Historic Environment Consultant, Jeanette Ratcliffe, and approved by the HEPAO, and she was commissioned by the owners to carry out the recording work.

2.3 Archaeological context

The site is adjacent to archaeological monuments of Iron Age / Romano-British date - Boleigh Fogou, a well-preserved Cornish souterrain, and the, less obvious, remains of an associated enclosed settlement, or *round* (Figure 3).

The *fogou* is a rare monument type, with only a dozen or so examples known to survive in Cornwall, mainly in the West. Enigmatic subterranean, stone-walled and stone-roofed tunnels of Later Iron Age origin (from c400 BC), which continued in use during the Romano-British period (43-410 AD), their function has been the subject of much debate - from chambers for storing food produce, to refuges from attack, sacred places and cult centres associated with pre-Roman religious practices (Quinnell 1986, 118-119; Nowakowski, forthcoming, 249-50).

Rounds are much more common, though there are only a handful with associated fogous. They started appearing in the Cornish landscape around 400 BC and become the main settlement type of the Romano-British period. Usually consisting of a small number of round houses enclosed by a (single) substantial bank and ditch, these were essentially farming settlements whose inhabitants grew crops, kept livestock and in some cases practised small scale metalworking. It is debatable whether the purpose of the enclosure was to provide protection or to signify status (or perhaps both).¹

Owing to their early date, rarity, survival and association, the Rosemerryn archaeological remains are of national significance and the fogou has been designated a Scheduled Monument, number CO599 (Appendix 2; Figure 3).

A Time Team investigation in 1995 confirmed the extent of the fogou and revealed at least two possible ramparts, together with the walls of a house built against the inside of the inner enclosure (west of the fogou) and a small assemblage of associated pottery and stone artefacts. It highlighted the potential for the survival of further buried archaeological remains to the north and east of Rosemerryn House.

The development site lies approximately 10 metres ESE of the fogou, in an area which could have been part of the settlement. Although the lines of its ramparts on this side were not determined by the Time Team investigation, the proximity to known remains made it possible that significant prehistoric features (such as defensive and house walls) and occupation material (such as pottery and stone artefacts and charcoal deposits) could survive below the ground.

There was also the possibility, however, that if the development site was outside of the round or if subsequent activity had removed any early remains, little or nothing of archaeological significance would be uncovered. For example, the ground works may just reveal walls and other features associated with the landscaping of the present garden.

The key research questions to be addressed during the archaeological recording work were identified as follows.

- Can the eastern extent of the enclosed settlement (Round) be determined?
- Does it extend into the development site?
- Are remains of the rampart(s) evident within the development site?
- Are there any associated settlement remains (eg house walls, occupation layers, artefacts)?

- What is the date of the site, given that the Time Team investigation suggested this may be the earliest known round in Cornwall (and found evidence for earlier prehistoric occupation)?

2.4 Development groundworks

The development involved the demolition of the existing wooden cabin, its supporting concrete pillars and a 20m length of granite garden wall (2), and the construction a new, larger, wooden dwelling on top of a raised platform supported by concrete strip footings.

The groundworks for the development (Figure 15) consisted of the following.

- Main site: mechanical stripping (using a toothless bucket) of an area approximately 20m by 18m, removing 0.2-0.3m of overlying turf and soil, down to the granitic subsoil and outcropping granite; excavation down into the latter in order to create a level platform and trenches for strip footings and services (Figure 32).
- Surface water soakaway: mechanical excavation (using a toothless bucket) of a 10.5m long by 0.5m wide trench leading to a 2m² pit, removing overlying turf and soil, down to the top of the granite/granitic subsoil; excavation down into the latter to the required depth (Figure 34-5).
- Septic tank pit & trench (1st): mechanical excavation (using a toothless bucket) of an approximately 2m² pit and 7m long by 0.5m wide trench; removing 0.3-0.6m of overlying turf and soil, down to the top of the granite/granitic subsoil (Figure 36). NB. Owing to the hardness of the ground, these excavations were backfilled, in favour of the 2nd septic tank location further down the slope
- Septic tank pit (2nd) and soakaway: mechanical excavation (using a toothless bucket) of an approximately 3m² by 1.8m deep pit, connected to a herringbone pattern soakaway (in total 33m of trench measuring 0.5m wide by 0.6-1.4m deep); after removal of overlying turf and soil, excavation was down into periglacial head deposits (Figure 37-40).

3 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work took account of two broad scenarios.

- A. Little or nothing of archaeological importance is uncovered by the groundworks (the fieldwork is mainly a watching and recording exercise)
- B. Significant archaeological remains are uncovered (requiring more hand excavation by the archaeological contractor)

There was also scope for two sub-scenarios within scenario B.

- B1 No artefacts or environmental material are found
- B2 Artefacts and/or environmental material are found (meaning specialist analysis of the different types of material is required)

In the event, the recording involved the following stages.

1. Consulting existing records
2. On-site archaeological watching brief (including very limited hand excavation)
3. Archiving & assessment (of fieldwork results)
4. Report preparation
5. Dissemination & deposition (of report & archive)

Detailed archaeological excavation, specialist analysis of excavation material and publication in an academic journal were not required.

3.1 Consulting existing records

The purpose of this stage of the work was to gain a clear picture of what was already known of the history of the site, in order to inform understanding of any archaeological remains discovered during the watching brief.

It consisted of visiting Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Record and Cornwall Record Office in Old County Hall, Truro, in order to view and copy easily accessible, existing archaeological and historic information about Boleigh Fogou and Round, and the immediate vicinity.

This included the following.

- Records held within the Cornwall Historic Environment Record's computer database of archaeological sites
- 1840 Tithe Map
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps (1880 & 1908)
- Results of the 1995 Time Team investigation
- Scheduled Monument description & map
- Published accounts of the site

In addition, on line research was conducted in order to gather information about Rosemerryn House.

Electronic and paper copies of the architect's plans were also obtained at this stage and used as a base for assimilating the archaeological and historic information collected.

3.2 On-site archaeological watching brief

In order to protect the fogou and its environs, prior to the development works taking place the historic environment consultant assisted the owner in the taping off of the scheduled monument area and defining an access route to the development site that avoid the area.

In addition, in advance of the development, a walk over survey was conducted using the architect's plan as a base, in order to identify and photograph archaeological and historic landscape features within the site and its close vicinity.

The historic environment consultant was present during all the groundworks described in 2.4 (following the removal of the existing building, which took place prior to their arrival on site).

The aim was to:

- establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains;
- determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered;
- establish the nature of the activity on the site;
- identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site;
- provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered.

The historic environment consultant watched as the contractor mechanically removed the overlying turf and soil (using a toothless digger bucket). No archaeological horizons were found within those layers.

The underlying surface of granitic subsoil and a number of exposed granite features were hand cleaned, drawn to 1:100 scale and plotted on the architect's ground plans (Figure 15).

Only very limited hand excavation took place – to investigate an area of darker soil visible in the subsoil surface. It was revealed to be a plat root hole.

A photographic record was made to archive standard, which included the following.

- Photographs were taken using black and white 35mm or medium format film in order to produce archive quality contact prints and negatives
- A photographic scale (and, where necessary, a north arrow) was used for both general and specific photographs
- Digital colour photography was taken to provide images for illustrating this report (Figures 16-40)

- A photographic register has been made of the black and white photographic record (Appendix 3)

Five artefacts were recovered, bagged and identified to their archaeological context.

3.3 Archiving & assessment (of fieldwork results)

Archiving consisted of the following.

- Developing, printing & indexing photographs
- Indexing field drawings
- Inking up field drawings
- Integrating and listing the contents of the paper archive
- Washing the few artefacts found

On completion of the archiving process, an assessment was made as to whether specialist analysis of the excavation material was required. Given that only 20th century features were uncovered and only one significant artefact retrieved, it was concluded that there was no need for specialist involvement.

The HEPAO was informed of the results of the watching brief.

3.4 Report preparation

The HEPAO Brief required that the project results be presented in a report, which must contain the following.

1. Concise non-technical summary of the project results
2. Aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
3. Discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research
4. Location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections (all plans to be tied to the national grid)
5. All specialist reports and assessments (*none required*)
6. Summary of the archive contents and date of deposition
7. Context register with brief descriptions (*none required*)
8. Copy of the brief and the approved WSI (*contents integrated into this report & original documents deposited with the project archive*)

This report satisfies the requirements of the Brief and also gathers together other archaeological and historic information, in order to provide a comprehensive summary of the site and its context.

3.5 Dissemination & deposition (of report & archive)

- A paper copy of this report (including a list of the archive contents), together with a digital copy in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format, has been submitted to the Cornwall Council HEPAO.
- The report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- Paper and digital copies of the report has been supplied to the client.
- An ordered and integrated site archive (including a paper copy of the report) was prepared and deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- The few finds retained have been deposited with the client (owner) at Rosemerryn House.
- A paper copy of the report has been supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- A project summary has been added to the OASIS (the English Heritage/ADS online index of archaeological investigations)

4 Results

4.1 History of the site

Documentary, cartographic and archaeological records indicate two key historical phases of development, separated by at least 1500 years.

1. The construction and occupation of the fogou and enclosed settlement (round) in the Iron Age / Romano-British period
2. The building and laying out of Rosemerryn House and gardens in the early 1900s

In between these two phases, the area appears to have reverted to rough ground, known locally as 'croft', and is identified as such in the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Survey (Figure 5).

4.2 Fogou and enclosed settlement – recorded evidence

Three Iron Age/ Romano-British archaeological monuments are recorded west of the development site (Figure 2).

- MCO6853 - Boleigh Fogou
- MCO6854 - Fogou (destroyed)
- MCO7609 - Round

The Historic Environment Record forms in Appendix 1 describe the recorded evidence and list the documentary sources for these monuments. Information has also been gleaned from a number of additional sources.

Leaving aside MCO6854, for which there is insubstantial information, the evidence can be summarised as follows.

Date	Source	Boleigh Fogou	Round
1740/1754	Borlase	Described	Described
1838	Gilbert	Described	Described
1840	Tithe Map & Apportionment	Named, but not depicted	-
1848	Edmunds	Described	-
c1880	OS 1 st Edition Map	Depicted	Depicted
1885	Blight	Plan drawn	Plan drawn
c1906	OS 2 nd Edition Map	Depicted	Depicted
1932	Hencken	Described	Described
1945 (Published 1961)	Clark & Ford	Interior excavated	Described
1960	Simms, AM7 form	Described as part of scheduling	-
1960	Quinnell, OS fieldworker	Surveyed	Described
1968	OS 1:10,000 Map	Depicted	-
1971	Russell	Listed as extant	Listed as extant
1981	Weatherhill	Described & planned (see Figure 9)	-
1982	Sheppard, HBM/English Heritage	Condition described	-
1993	Cooke	Detailed description & history	-
1995 (Published 2000/1)	Cornwall Archaeological Unit & English Heritage, for Channel 4 Time Team programme	Geophysical survey & five test excavation trenches	Topographical survey; test trenches (no. 2 & 4)

Owing to the location of the development site – 10 metres away from the fogou, but adjacent to recorded remains of the settlement enclosure - it is the evidence for the latter that is relevant to this project. Though there have been published references to the enclosure since the mid-18th century, these description and depictions fail to provide a clear and consistent representation of its character and extent.

The first mention was in 1740, when William Borlase described the slight traces of circular ramparts, including four stones standing and three prostrate, situated on the brow of a gently rising hill slope; the whole of which he said was once enclosed by a stone wall. A hundred years later, Gilbert (1838) records a triple entrenchment surrounding a fogou. Both these references indicate a multivallate enclosure.

Nothing is depicted on the 1840 Tithe Map, but this does not mean that remains were not visible at the that time, since the fogou is also not shown, despite the area being named as 'Fugo Croft' in the Apportionment Survey, with 'Fugo' also appearing in the name of three other, adjacent plots (Figure 5). The owner of the land in 1840 was 'John Paynter Esq'; the lessee, William Bosistow; and it was occupied by John Penrose, as part of Boleigh (farm).

On the first edition Ordnance Survey map (c1880), an oval, single-banked (univallate) enclosure (c45m x 25m) is depicted, with an outlying c25m length of bank c8m to the west; a similar depiction appears on the second edition map of c1906 (Figure 6).

Blight's sketch plan of c1885 (Figure 7) shows, to the N and SSW of the fogou, the fragmented lines of two ramparts; or perhaps the inner and outer wall face of a single rampart of varying width – c5m wide on the N and c2.5m wide on the S (assuming his measurements are in feet). The oval plan of the enclosure bears a general resemblance to that depicted on the early OS maps. There is also an outlying feature (a wall fragment?) depicted c12m SE of the fogou. (NB: The north point on Blight's plan is actually pointing NW)

Hencken (1932) records that the fogou 'until recently was surrounded by a fort with two ramparts 140 feet long inside and half as wide' (ie 42m x 21m).

In 1960 Norman Quinnell (surveying the site for the Ordnance Survey) recorded that the ramparts of the fort noted by Hencken had been destroyed by the construction of a house (ie Rosemerryn House) and ornamental garden. He found one fragment of the bank (0.2m high on the south and 0.9m high on the north) curving west from the fogou, which he identified as the only remaining feature resembling part of an associated earthwork (though in its current condition he could not certainly identify it as such).

Clark, writing in 1961, on the basis of evidence collected during the 1945 excavation of the fogou interior, identifies an oval fort consisting of an embankment surrounding the fogou, and says that a wall was built around the gardens of Rosemerryn House in 1922 using stone from the enclosure ramparts. Ten years later, Russell (1971) recorded slight traces of two or three ramparts remaining of the round.

In 1995 a topographical survey carried out (using an EDM) as part of the Time Team investigation recorded several low linear banks, the most substantial extending NW from the fogou (Figure 10; Young, 2000-1, 133-4). This corresponds with the bank described by Quinnell and, less exactly, with the line of the inner of the two walls depicted along the north side of the enclosure on Blight's plan. Time Team's Trench 4 exposed the stony remains of this bank and the base of a wall which may have been its inner face (Figures 10-11, Wall 21), and evidence for a curvilinear building constructed against the latter (Young, 2000-1, 135-6, 138).

A slight scarp surveyed to the S may be an extension of this rampart, and a 2m long wall foundation in Trench 2 was interpreted as part of a revetting wall along its southern stretch (although this is further S than the line of the bank shown on the early OS maps). Two other scarps surveyed further down the slope to the NW may represent outer defensive works or natural breaks of slope. There is a vague correspondence between the line of the upper one and the outer northern line of walling shown on Blight's plan.

It was clear from the Time Team investigation that the majority of the interior of the settlement had been removed by the construction of Rosemerryn House and the landscaping of its garden - test trenching to south of the house in 1995 revealed that this area had been levelled and 0.5m of loam laid to form a bed for the present lawn (Figure 10, Trenches 1-3, 5).

Only to the east of the house, in NE corner of the inner enclosure, in the vicinity of the fogou did the lie of the land indicate potential for surviving buried settlement remains. Here the topographical survey recorded an L-shaped bank running parallel to the fogou and connecting with the surviving inner enclosure bank (Figure 10; Young 2000-1, 134).

4.3 Rosemerryn House and its owners

(This section is largely a collation and synthesis of information extracted from the web pages listed in the Bibliography)

The name *Rosemerryn* is comprised of the two Cornish placename elements *Rose* (or *Ros*), meaning 'promontory', and *Merryn*, an old Cornish personal name (as in the Celtic Saint Merryn). Prior to the naming of the house in the early 20th century, there does not appear to have been any historical connection between the site and the name Rosemerryn, making it unclear why it was chosen, perhaps purely out of a liking for the sound of it. NB: May (1996) gives an alternative meaning – 'brambly heath', for the placename.

Rosemerryn House was built in 1914-15 by the artist Benjamin Eastlake Leader (Figure 12), the son of an English landscape artist, Benjamin Williams Leader RA (1831-1923), and his artist wife, Mary Alexandra Leader (nee Eastlake). The oldest of at least six children, he was born on 17th June 1877 in Worcester, and at aged 12 moved with his family to 'Burrows Cross', a large mansion in the village of Shere, near Guildford, Surrey.

Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, Leader matriculated in 1896, and, on leaving there, he studied as a landscape painter – first, under Sir H. Von Herkomer, selling his first painting (*Surrey Pines*) in 1904, and later at Newlyn, as a pupil of Stanhope Forbes.

On 8th September 1910, he married Isabella (Belle) Anderson in Glasgow, and had two children: Benjamin John Leader (born 7th June 1914); and Alison Mary Leader (born 1st June 1916).

When they moved to Cornwall, he and his wife lived near Lamorna – at Oakhill (1911-13), The Reens (1913-14) - and then built Rosemerryn. It was constructed of granite (reputedly from the quarry at Lamorna), in the style of a Cornish manor - with low-beamed ceilings and pitch-pine timbers - but also including a substantial, purpose-built studio, lit by large windows in the walls and roof.

According to May (1996): 'The fort's palisades were knocked down and the stones incorporated into a garden wall, the whole area landscaped and beautified...The grounds were a blaze of rhododendrons, azaleas and camellias tended by two full-time gardeners. An area was levelled for a grass tennis court, which provided amusement for the local gentry on hot summer afternoons.'

Many artists had moved to the area, which had become fashionable with the success of the 'Newlyn School', and a house and studio had just previously been built on adjoining land by an associate of Stanhope Forbes. After he and Belle had moved to their new home, Leader loaned his cottage at Oakhill to, subsequently to become famous artists, Laura and Harold Knight.

With them, Leader was part of the Artists' Colony at Lamorna, being for five years a well-known exhibitor at the Royal Academy. His painting, *Study of the Cornish Coast* (Figure 12) is on display in the Royal Cornwall Museum & Galleries, Truro. Belle also painted, but seldom exhibited.

Sadly, Leader had little time to enjoy Rosemerryn House with his family. He volunteered his services after the outbreak of the First World War (Figure 12), and was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the West Surrey Regiment on 25th September 1914. Promoted to Lieutenant on 20th November and Captain on 22nd May 1915, he served with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders, and (aged 39) was killed in action (on 12th October 1916) at Le Transloy, during the Battle of the Somme. His memorial plaque, designed by the jewellery maker, Ella Louise Naper, hangs in St Buryan Church.

It is assumed (though not confirmed) that Belle Leader continued to live at Rosemerryn House with her children (and develop the garden) up until 1928, when it was bought by Cornish author, Crosbie Alfred Norman Gaskin.

Born in Cornwall in 1887, Gaskin was an interesting character – a true adventurer and traveller, who, in his earlier years, worked as a lumberjack in Canada, a ranger in Africa, a miner on the Pacific coast, and as an army horsemaster and intelligence officer. During the First World War he joined The King's Overseas Dominions Regiment and received a battlefield commission in 1915. At the age of 40, he bought Rosemerryn House, which he already knew, having stayed and written in a nearby house.

Crosbie Garstin is best known for his trilogy of novels about the Penhales family, published before World War Two. *The Owls' House*, *High Noon* and *The West Wind* are all adventures set in Cornwall and on the high seas in the days of sail. *China Seas*, his last book, continued the genre, and was made into a Hollywood film, starring Clarke Gable and Jean Harlow. (Figure 12)

'Bosula', the fictional home of the Penhales family (the Owls' House in the book's title), is almost certainly based on Rosemerryn, with the nearby moors, and the valley and cove providing the physical setting for the novels.

In 1930 Garstin disappeared when a dingy he was rowing back to a friend's yacht after a party capsized in Salcombe Harbour, Devon. A woman friend also in the boat survived. Garstin was presumed drowned, but as his body was never found and he was known to be a strong swimmer, some felt he may have faked his own death. It seems more likely that he did actually drown.

From the few clues available, it seems that the next owner of Rosemerryn House (shown as it looked in the 1930s in Figure 12) may have been a botanist called R B Ullman.

May (1996) records:

'I bought the place from a widow. A short while after she and her husband, a botanist, first arrived, she had a premonition about an expedition he was about to make, and tried to persuade him not to go. A few days later, in Norway seeking plants for his collection, his car was hit by a train and he was killed.'

Cornwall Wildlife Trust has identified Ullman as the possible botanist in question - . he died in 1953, has a Norwegian sounding name and the Herbaria at Home website lists numerous specimens collected by him from Cornwall and elsewhere, including some from around Lamorna and one from Rosemerryn.

However, the latter specimen (*Viola*) is recorded as having been collected in 1914, when the house was only starting to be built by Benjamin Leader, and there is also a suggestion that the plant find spot could be mislocated from a Rosemerryn placename elsewhere in Cornwall (eg there is another Rosemerryn House at Budock, near Falmouth).

Another piece of the jigsaw that doesn't quite fit, is the fact that the owner's name recorded on the 1960 Scheduled Monument form (Appendix 2) is not Ullman, but a Mrs Gorst (although it is possible that Ullman's wife kept her maiden name or remarried after his death). This period of the house's history would benefit from further research, perhaps through looking at the house deeds, talking to local people who have lived in the area for

several decades and conducting a more in depth search of Cornwall Record Office and other local archives (eg Penlee House and Morrab Library in Penzance).

In 1978 psychotherapist and trainer/group facilitator, Jo May, bought the house (from the botanist's widow) and established CAER (Centre for Alternative Education and Research) 'to provide innovative workshops for personal and spiritual development, and training'.

May and CAER remained at Rosemerryn House for 25 years. The Time Team investigation happening during his residency, and he wrote a book about the history of the site and house (including the fact that, ominously, all of its previous male owners had died not long after moving there), and his and his family's experience of living at Rosemerryn, including spiritual and supernatural encounters (May 1996).

The present owners, Laura Shaw and Rob Donaldson purchased the property in January 2004 and currently run it as a family home and business, offering Bed and Breakfast and self-contained accommodation.

5 Watching brief results

5.1 Archaeological and historic landscape features in the vicinity of the development site

As will be evident from section 4.2, it is difficult to tie in exactly the recorded evidence for the Iron Age / Romano-British settlement enclosure with what survives on the ground today, and to decipher which of the various banks and granite walls within the garden might represent surviving remains of the site's earlier use. Figure 7 is an attempt to clarify this by electronically overlaying the 1880 and 1906 depictions over the modern OS mapping - discrepancies in the survey data make for an imperfect fit.

On the basis of this, scrutiny of the other recorded evidence and the walk over survey conducted prior to the development, archaeological and historic landscape features within or in close proximity to the development site were identified (Figure 14).

- The **bank** running NW from the fogou is a **surviving remnant of the inner rampart** of the enclosure shown on the early OS maps; a garden path runs along its top (Figure 18).
- The **garden wall (1)** curving SE to S from the fogou fossilises the line of the rampart - this substantial, double-faced, 1.5m high wall appears to be part of that built around the garden in 1922, using stone from the original enclosure wall – built like a Cornish hedge it has large boulders at its base and courses of smaller stones above (Figures 28-9); the garden path from the bank runs along the inside of this wall, and there is a gap giving access to granite steps leading down to a path descending the steep, wooded NW slope of the garden.
- The low **stone kerb** along the other side of the path along the top of the bank further defines the original line of the rampart (though the kerb itself is a garden feature);
- The area between this kerb and another 14m to the SW is the only part of the enclosure's interior where **buried settlement remains** are likely to exist; this ground is more raised and uneven (Figure 17) than the levelled lawn area to the SW, in front of Rosemerryn House.
- The **Garden wall (3)** that borders this area on the SE follows the line of a field boundary shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 5) and subsequent OS maps (Figure 6); though the original Cornish hedge survives further to the SW, this section has been rebuilt in a similar style to garden wall (1), with which it forms a gateway (Figure 19), in addition to being interrupted by a wider access through into the lawned area in front of the house.
- The line of this **garden wall/Cornish hedge**, curving in as it does to meet the SE corner of the enclosure shown on the OS maps, suggests that it fossilises the line of a bank/wall contemporary with it (perhaps forming an **outer enclosure**, together with

the boundary depicted to the N and/or one of the outer scarps surveyed in 1995), or it was laid out subsequently, but while the enclosure remains were still substantial.

- **Garden wall (2)** fossilises the line of another boundary depicted on the Tithe Map and early OS maps, running E from the SE corner of the enclosure; apart from a stub of original Cornish hedge at its E end, it has been rebuilt as a narrower, higher (1.5m) wall, capped with roughly dressed, horizontally laid, rectangular coping stones (Figure 22).
- The location of the **outlying feature (wall fragment?)**, depicted on Blight's c1885 plan (Figure 8) could be within the main development area, given its position and distance from the fogou (c12m SE); prior to the development its possible location was obscured beneath the wooden structure of the The Cabin.
- Prior to the development groundworks taking place, a **linear stone feature** running up to a natural outcrop of granite was visible in the sloping ground surface in front The Cabin (Figure 21 & 23); this feature was later identified as a garden path (4) (Figure 15).

5.2 Features exposed by the main development groundworks

Figure 15 shows the location of the development groundworks and the exposed features recorded during the archaeological watching brief.

Within the main development area (The Cabin site) the general stratigraphy was as follows.

Layer 1	0-10cm	Humic surface layer	Decomposed vegetation
Layer 2	10-15cm	Mid-dark grey/brown clayey silt, with <10% gravel and small/medium (granite) stone, bits of quarts; full of plant roots	Topsoil supporting shrubs and tree growth
Layer 3	15cm -	Outcropping granite surrounded by orange-brown clayey subsoil (known locally as <i>rab</i>); surface mottled grey by fill of plant holes & root runs	Natural subsoil - decomposed granite & bedrock

After the removal of the overlying humic layer the following features were visible.

- Two stretches of granite paved garden paths - (4) & (5)
- A line of naturally outcropping granite, with possible wall remains on top (6)

Garden path (4) entered the site from the wooded NE slope below and ended at a small natural outcrop of granite, from where **path (5)** ran along the contour in a NNW direction – the two paths being continuations of each other (Figures 22-27). Measuring 0.7-0.9m wide and constructed of undressed granite slabs, these paths are part of the 20th century garden layout, along with the other paved and kerb-lined paths, stone steps and boulder walls built to provide access and terraces for planting on the steeply sloping ground to the N and E of the development site.

Just up slope from the two linked garden paths, on ground previously occupied by The Cabin, was a substantial **linear granite feature (6)**, following the curve of the natural contour, parallel with path (5). When first exposed this feature resembled a wall of large slabs incorporating outcropping granite (Figure 28) – the walling is shown in red in Figure 15, and the natural rock in orange. However, when the overlying soil was completely removed, down to the underlying *rab*, the walling appeared to be the results of in situ weathering of the outcrop's surface – the blocks of granite resembling a dislocated jigsaw (Figure 29). At its NW end, where it continued under the trees beyond the edge of the development site, the feature did resemble a wall of roughly placed boulders, 0.7m high (Figure 30), similar in style to other garden walls constructed along the contour further down the slope (Figure 31).

No early occupation material was found, and the only artefacts (from within Layer 2) were a few fragments of 20th century china, slate and animal bone, and **two pieces of flint** (only the latter were retained).

The flints are as follows.

- Part of a pebble, which has been shattered in more recent times, rather than struck in antiquity;
- A secondary flake struck from a flint core, which has subsequently become very waterworn.

These finds had clearly been re-deposited, perhaps, given their waterworn nature, as part of a barrow load of seaweed or sand brought in to manure the garden. Offshore deposits in Mounts Bay are the likely original source of the flint.

There were no archaeological features cut into the underlying subsoil – areas of grey mottling showing up within the orange-brown *rab* proved to be silted up root holes and runs (Figure 32-33).

5.3 Septic tank & soakaway groundworks

The only feature exposed by these groundworks was the **surface of a garden path** uncovered by trenching for the surface water soakaway (A) dug S from the SE corner of the main development site (Figures 15 & 35). The trench cut through the stone-kerbed path running along the S side of garden wall (2), exposing a layer of re-deposited *rab* hardcore (Figure 34).

The only early artefact was an unstratified **piece of struck flint**, from one of the side trenches of the herring bone soakaway (B) for the septic tank (Figure 15). This was retrieved from the 0.6m deep trench section, half way down, within the homogenous layer of soil underlying the turf and overlying the natural periglacial head deposit. It is a small secondary flake struck from a pebble core and subsequently snapped at its distal end. Though difficult to date, given the lack of any context or associated material, the narrowness of the two primary flake scars on this piece suggests that it was from a core used to produce microliths, and, therefore, of Mesolithic, rather than later prehistoric date.

The only other finds (which were not retained) were a tiny fragment each of china and roofing slate, also from the herring bone trenching.

6 Conclusions

No significant archaeological remains were recorded during the archaeological watching brief. The only features uncovered were two lengths of paved path, (4) & (5), which were part of the early 20th century garden landscaping, and a natural seam of outcropping granite (6), exposed on the brow of the spur on which the enclosed settlement and fogou were constructed. The only early find which may originate in the general area of the site was an isolated flint flake.

Nevertheless, there has been an important gain in knowledge, since the location of (6) roughly corresponds with the outlying feature on Blight's c1885 plan, and his depiction (of two parallel lines running up to what looks like a large rock) ties in with the general character of (6). It seems likely, therefore, that, rather than being an outlying fragment of rampart, the feature on his plan is that found during the watching brief – a linear arrangement of stones, which initially looked like the remains of a wall, but was subsequently revealed to be a seam of natural rock.

Owing to the total lack of evidence of Iron Age / Romano British activity within the development site, despite the fact that the feature recorded by Blight appears to have remained relatively unaltered, it seems likely that the settlement enclosure never extended this far east. It is possible that the 20th century landscaping of the garden removed all traces of what might have been there, but one might have expected at least some survival of re-

deposited artefacts. It may be safe to conclude, therefore, that, on this side of the site, at least, the enclosure was univallate.

In the absence of any settlement occupation material, it was not possible to further test the date of the enclosure and the suggestion, from the results of the Time Team investigation, that this may be the earliest known round in Cornwall.

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Information on Benjamin Eastlake Leader

<http://cornwallartists.org/cornwall-artists/benjamin-eastlake-leader>

http://www.bwleader.com/family_archive.html

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Williams_Leader

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/artists/benjamin-eastlake-leader>

Information on Crosbie Alfred Norman Gaskin

<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0308611/bio>

<http://www.syntagmamedia.com/2005/10/22/cornish-authors-2-crosbie-garstin/>

Information on R.B. Ullman

<http://herbariaunited.org/collector/13926/>

Information about Jo May and CAER

http://www.developing-people.co.uk/index_files/CAER/abtcaer.htm

<http://www.gothicimage.co.uk/books/fogou1.html>

Rosemerryn House today

www.rosemerrynwood.co.uk/

Appendix 1**Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record**

Historic Environment Cornwall Council
 Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro TR1 3AY
 Tel 01872 323606 Fax 01872 323811 E-mail hes@cornwall.gov.uk

11 Nov 11

BOLEIGH - Iron Age fogou

SMR No. 28916.10 - MCO6853

Verified OK

Location**National Grid Reference**

Centroid SW 43727 25190 (MBR: 1m by 1m) SW42NW Point

Administrative Areas

Ecclesiastical Parish	St Buryan
Civil Parish	St Buryan, Penwith, Cornwall
District	Penwith, Cornwall

Monument Types and Dates

FOGOU (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

Description

Boleigh fogou is recorded in 1769 by Borlase (b1) and noted by various C19 writers including Gilbert (b2), Edmunds (b3) and Blight (b4). It is marked on the OS map of 1908 (b5) and is described by Hencken as being small but well-preserved and consisting of a main passage 10.6m long, with which a low elbow-shaped chamber is connected by a small opening. It is situated in the sheltered Lamorna Valley just above the stream, and was until recently surrounded by the ramparts of a round (28916) (b6). The chamber was excavated in 1945 and later by Clark and Ford (h1). The surviving structure, which appears to be unfinished, was built in a trench, the walls being lined with horizontally laid stones of various sizes battered to reduce the span of roofing lintels and gaps between smaller stones. The main passage has a maximum height of 2.0m and is approached by a sloping roofless gallery. The passage entrance is 1.4m high and 1.5m wide and is roofed by granite lintels (b8). The fogou, which is entered from the south-west, curves slightly to the east. On the west side of the gallery, approximately 2.0m from the entrance, is a small, well built portal leading into an L-shaped creep passage at the innermost end of which is a false doorway. One of the lintels of this passage has fallen leaving an open hole in the roof. The west jamb of the entrance to the main chamber bears a carving in relief of what appears to be the upper part of the human figure with upraised arms, carrying a spear in one hand (b12) and a mask or torch in the other, perhaps representative of a Celtic deity (b7). The fogou was included in the Schedule in 1960 and was surveyed at 1:2500 by the OS, also in 1960 (h2, p1), and is shown on the OS map of 1968 (b9). Russell in 1971 lists the extant remains of a fogou (b10) and Sheppard in 1982 reports that the site is in good condition (h4, b11).

Site history:

- 2: 1960. QUINNELL, NV / OS
 3: 1979. SHEPPARD, PA / DOE
 4: 1982. SHEPPARD, PA / DOE

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Borlase, W. 1754. Antiquities Historical and Monumental of the County of Cornwall. 292
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Gilbert, D (Ed). 1838. The Parochial History of Cornwall. VOL I, 143
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Edmonds, R. 1848. On the Hill-Castles and Cliff-Castles of Penzance. Trans Penzance Natural History and Antiquarians Society, Vol 1. VOL I, 250
- (4) Bibliographic reference: Blight, JT. 1885. Churches of West Cornwall: with Notes of Antiquities of the District. 203-205
- (5) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1900s. 2nd Edition 6 Inch Map.
- (6) Bibliographic reference: Hencken, HO. 1932. The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly. 142, 148, 293
- (7) Unedited Source: MOW. 1960. AM 7.
- (8) Bibliographic reference: Clark, EV. 1961. Cornish Fogous. 50-63
- (9) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 OS Map.
- (10) Bibliographic reference: Russell, V. 1971. West Penwith Survey. 61
- (11) Bibliographic reference: Sheppard, PA (for DOE). 19--. Scheduled Monument Description. HBMC / English Heritage.

(12)Bibliographic reference: Weatherhill, C. 1981. Belerion: Ancient Sites of Land's End. 35-36

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Scheduled Monument - CO599	Boleigh fogou	Active
DCO1452		

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Primary Record No. (1985-2009) - 28916.10	Active
OS No. (OS Quarter-sheet and OS No.) - SW42NW 103	Active
SMR No. (OS Quarter-sheet and SMR No.) - SW42NW 157.1	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition	A - Very Good
Condition Qualifier	Total excavation
Survival	A - 100%

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

28916	BOLEIGH - Iron Age round, Romano British round	Hierarchical
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

BOLEIGH - Iron Age fogou

SMR No.	28916.20 - MCO6854	Verified OK
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Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SW 437 252 (MBR: 100m by 100m)	SW42NW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Ecclesiastical Parish	St Buryan
Civil Parish	St Buryan, Penwith, Cornwall
District	Penwith, Cornwall

Monument Types and Dates

FOGOU (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
Evidence DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE

Description

Russell in 1971 lists the site of a fogou at Boleigh, mentioned by b1 and b2. It lay 30m west of the extant Boleigh fogou (28916.1), and parallel to it (b3).

Sources

- (1) Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1---. UNKNOWN TITLE. ARCHAEOLOGICAL J. VOL CXX, 333 N
- (2) Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1---. UNKNOWN TITLE. TRANS PENZANCE NAT HIST AND ANTIQ
- (3) SOC. VOL I, 313
- (4) Bibliographic reference: Russell, V. 1971. West Penwith Survey. 61

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Primary Record No. (1985-2009) - 28916.20
SMR No. (OS Quarter-sheet and SMR No.) - SW42NW 157.2

Active
Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition F - Destroyed
Condition Qualifier Built over
Survival G - 0%

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

28916 BOLEIGH - Iron Age round, Romano British Hierarchical
round

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

BOLEIGH - Iron Age round, Romano British round

SMR No. 28916 - MCO7609

Verified OK

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SW 4371 2520 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SW42NW Point

Administrative Areas

Ecclesiastical Parish St Buryan
Civil Parish St Buryan, Penwith, Cornwall
District Penwith, Cornwall

Monument Types and Dates

ROUND (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE
ROUND (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

Description

Borlase in 1740 records, the slight traces of circular ramparts at Boleigh including four stones standing and three prostrate, situated on the brow of a gently rising hillslope, the whole of which was once enclosed by a stone wall (b1). Gilbert (b2) mentions a triple entrenchment surrounding a fogou and Hencken notes two ramparts 43m long and 21m wide (b6). The feature appears on the OS map of 1906 (b4). The OS who surveyed the remains at 1:2500 in 1960 record that the ramparts of the fort noted by Hencken have been destroyed by the construction of a house and ornamental garden. One fragment of the bank 0.2m high on the south and 0.9m high on the north curves west from the fogou, and is the only remaining feature resembling part of an associated earthwork, but in its present condition could not certainly be identified as such (h1). Clark in 1961 identifies an oval fort consisting of an embankment surrounding the fogou (b7) and Russell in 1971 lists slight traces of two or three ramparts remaining of the round (b8).

Site history:

1: 1960. QUINNELL, NV / OS

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Borlase, W. 1740. Parochial Memoranda. MS At RIC. 21, 74
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Gilbert, D (Ed). 1838. The Parochial History of Cornwall. VOL I, 143
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- (4) Antiquaries.
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- (6) Bibliographic reference: Page, W (Editor). 1906. Victoria History of the County of Cornwall. VOL I, 468
- (7) Bibliographic reference: Hencken, HO. 1932. The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly. 148, 293-294
- (8) Bibliographic reference: Clark, EV. 1961. Cornish Fogous. 51
- (9) Bibliographic reference: Russell, V. 1971. West Penwith Survey. 41

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations

Scheduled Monument - CO599	Boleigh fogou	Active
DCO1452		

Other Statutes and Cross-References

Primary Record No. (1985-2009) - 28916	Active
SMR No. (OS Quarter-sheet and SMR No.) - SW42NW 157	Active
OS No. (OS Quarter-sheet and OS No.) - SW42NW 105	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition E - Very Poor	
Condition Qualifier	Built over
Survival	F - 10-20%

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

28916.10	BOLEIGH - Iron Age fogou	Hierarchical
28916.20	BOLEIGH - Iron Age fogou	Hierarchical

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

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Appendix 2

Scheduled Monument Description

(Copied from original 1960s A.M.7 form)

Name of Monument	Boleigh Fogou
Parish	St Buryan
Local Authority	West Penwith R.D.C
County Number of Monument	599
Ordnance 6 inch Sheet Number	LXXVIII N.E and S.E.
Name and Address of Owner	Mrs Gorst, Rosemerryn, St Buryan

Short description of Monument and its condition

A fogou or underground passage constructed by man. The tunnel is built of drystone walling and has a circular chamber on one side entered by a low and narrow entrance. Another low passage led to ground level from this chamber. The main passage terminates in a circular artificially made apse. Recently excavated, Iron Age pottery discovered. At entrance is stone with carved figure holding spear in one hand and mask or torch in the other; perhaps Celtic deity.
Owner seen and agreeable.

R.S.Simms 19/5/60

Appendix 3**Register of Black & White Photographs (taken November 2011 & Feb/March 2012)**

Film / Shot	Subject / direction
1 / 1	Soakaway (A): N end of trench showing exposed garden path surface, looking N
1 / 2	Main site: Natural outcrop/wall (6), looking W towards Garden wall (1)
1 / 3	Main site: Natural outcrop/wall (6), looking W towards Garden wall (1)
1 / 4	Main site: looking W across site, showing outcropping granite, outcrop/wall (6) & wall (1)
1 / 5	Main site; Feature 1 (root hole) after excavation, looking E
1 / 6	Main site: Garden wall (1), close up, from E
1 / 7	Main site: Natural outcrop/wall (6), looking towards Garden wall (1), from E
1 / 8	Main site: Subsoil (<i>Rab</i>) surface & outcropping granite, looking towards Garden wall (1), from E
1 / 9	Main site; Feature 1 (root hole), half sectioned, looking E
1 / 10	Main site; Feature 1 (root hole) before excavation, looking E
1 / 11	Main site: Root-disturbed <i>Rab</i> surface & natural granite, looking NE
1 / 12	Main site: Root-disturbed <i>Rab</i> surface & natural granite, looking E
1 / 13	Main site: Root-disturbed <i>Rab</i> surface, natural granite & outcrop/wall (6), looking E
1 / 14	Main site: Garden path (5), from E
1 / 15	Main site: Garden path (4), from SW
1 / 16	Main site: Garden path (5), from S
1 / 17	Main site: Outcrop & Garden path (5), from S
1 / 18	Main site: Outcrop & Garden path (5), from N
1 / 19	Main site: General view from W, after vegetation clearance, with outcrop/wall (6) in foreground & Garden paths (5) & (4) beyond
1 / 20	Main site: Outcrop/wall (6), after vegetation clearance, from N
1 / 21	Main site: Outcrop/wall (6), after vegetation clearance, close up from S
1 / 22	Main site: Garden path (4), after vegetation clearance, from SW
1 / 23	Main site; digger removing concrete foundation pillar
1 / 24	Main site: Garden path (5), after partial vegetation clearance, from N
1 / 25	Main site: demolition in progress, most of Garden wall (2) still standing, looking SE
1 / 26	Main site: demolition in progress, Garden wall (2), looking SE
1 / 27	Main site: demolition in progress, Garden wall (2) still abutting Garden wall (1), looking SW
1 / 28	Main site: General view from S, during demolition of Garden wall (2)
1 / 29	Main site: General view from S, during demolition of Garden wall (2)
1 / 30	Main site (pre-development): The Cabin, from S
1 / 31	Main site(pre-development): The Cabin, from S
1 / 32	Main site(pre-development): Garden path (4), looking SW towards The Cabin

1 / 33	Main site(pre-development): Garden wall (2), from N
1 / 34	Main site(pre-development): overgrown area in front of The Cabin, looking ENE
1 / 35	Main site(pre-development): overgrown area in front of The Cabin, from SW
1 / 36	Main site(pre-development): The Cabin , from NE
1 / 37	Main site(pre-development): The Cabin and area in front , from E
2 / 23	Septic tank soakaway: trench section, from S
2 / 24	Septic tank soakaway: trench section, from S
2 / 25	Septic tank soakaway: trench section, from S
2 / 26	Septic tank pit and herring bone soakaway, from S
2 / 27	Septic tank pit and herring bone soakaway, from SE
2 / 28	Septic tank pit and herring bone soakaway, from NW
2 / 29	Septic tank pit (2 nd), section, from W
2 / 30	Septic tank pit (1 st), from SE (this pit back filled)
2 / 31	Septic tank pit (1 st), from SW
2 / 32	Septic tank pit (1 st), from S
2 / 33	Surface water soakaway (trench and pit) from N
2 / 34	Surface water soakaway (trench and pit) from N
2 / 35	Surface water soakaway (trench and pit) from N
2 / 36	Surface water soakaway (trench and pit), together with house foundations, from S

Appendix 4

Contents of Project Archive (deposited CRO 17.05.2012)

1. Report of the project results (May 2012)
2. Brief for Archaeological Recording, 6th October 2011, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer
3. Written Scheme of Investigation, 24.10.11, Jeanette Ratcliffe
4. Annotated tracing of architect's plan (existing) showing location of The Cabin and surrounding archaeological, built and garden features, and actual location of surface water soakaway trench and pit for new house
5. Annotated architect's plan (proposed) marked up with actual location of septic tank pit and soakaway trenches
6. Field drawing – 1:100 plan of features exposed by house foundation groundworks
7. Inked up plan showing the development site in relation to archaeological and historic landscape features
8. Inked up plan of groundworks and exposed historic and natural features
9. Index of black and white photographs
10. Black and white photograph contact sheets & negatives

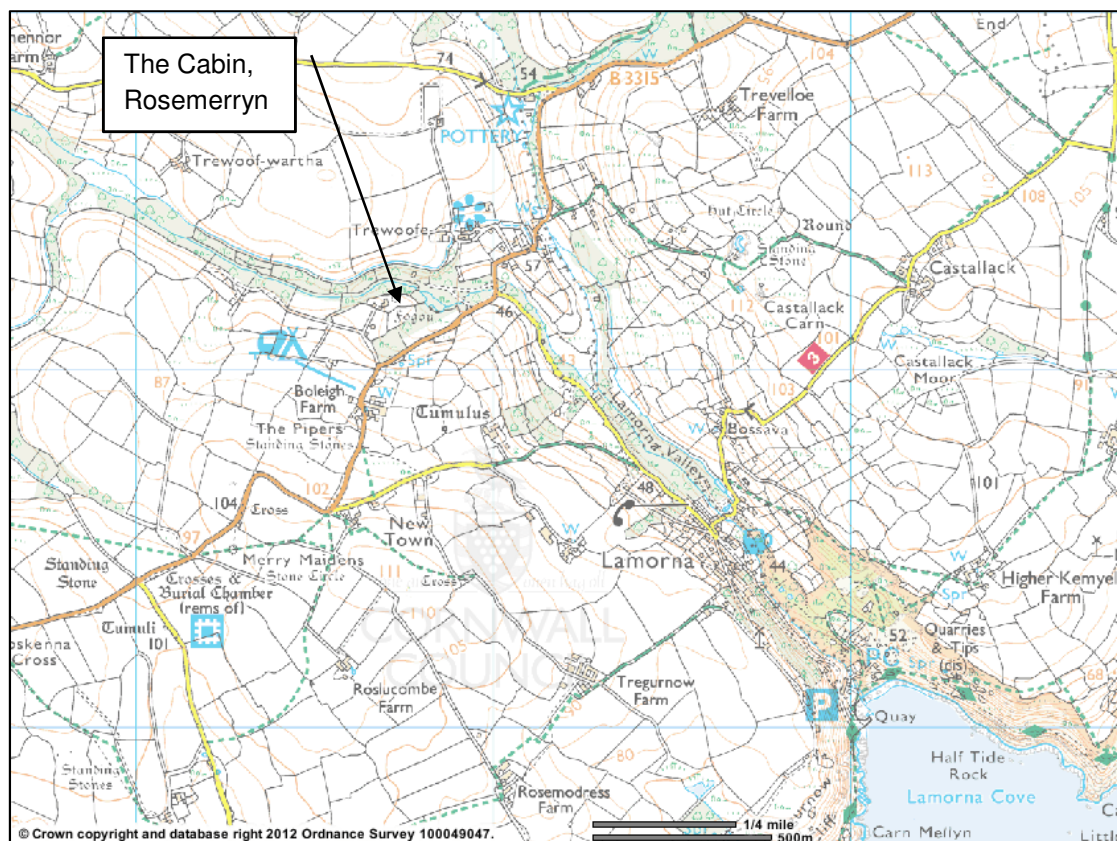


Figure 1. Site location and setting (Cornwall Council OS mapping)

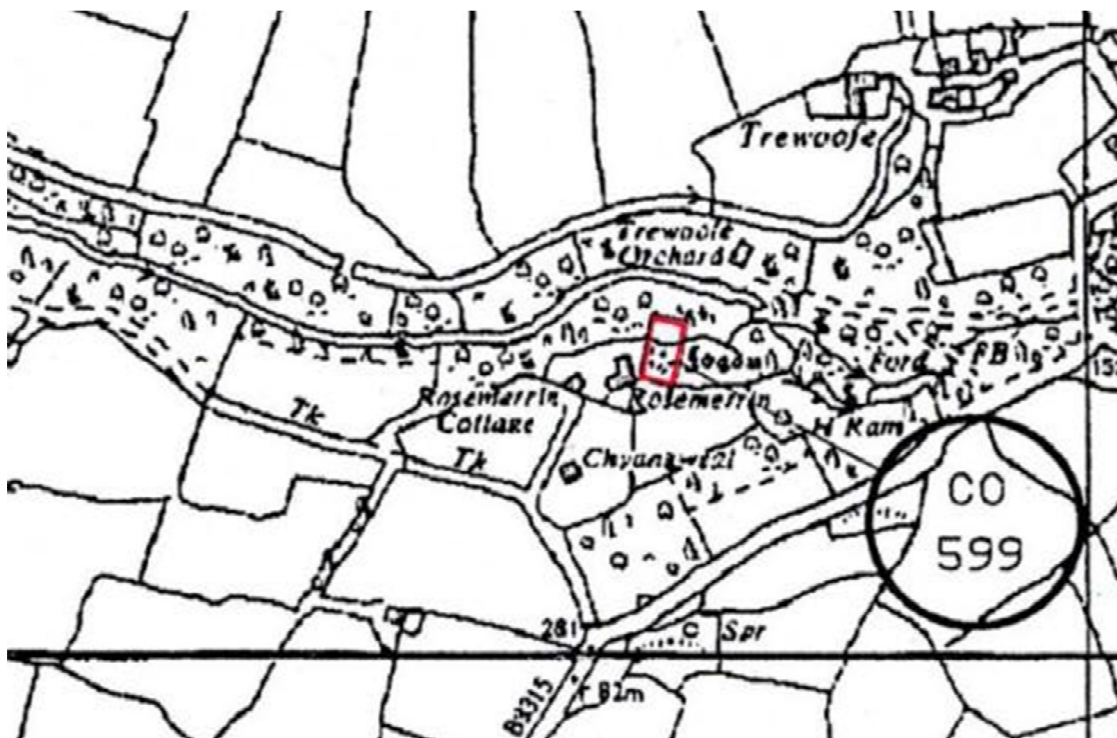
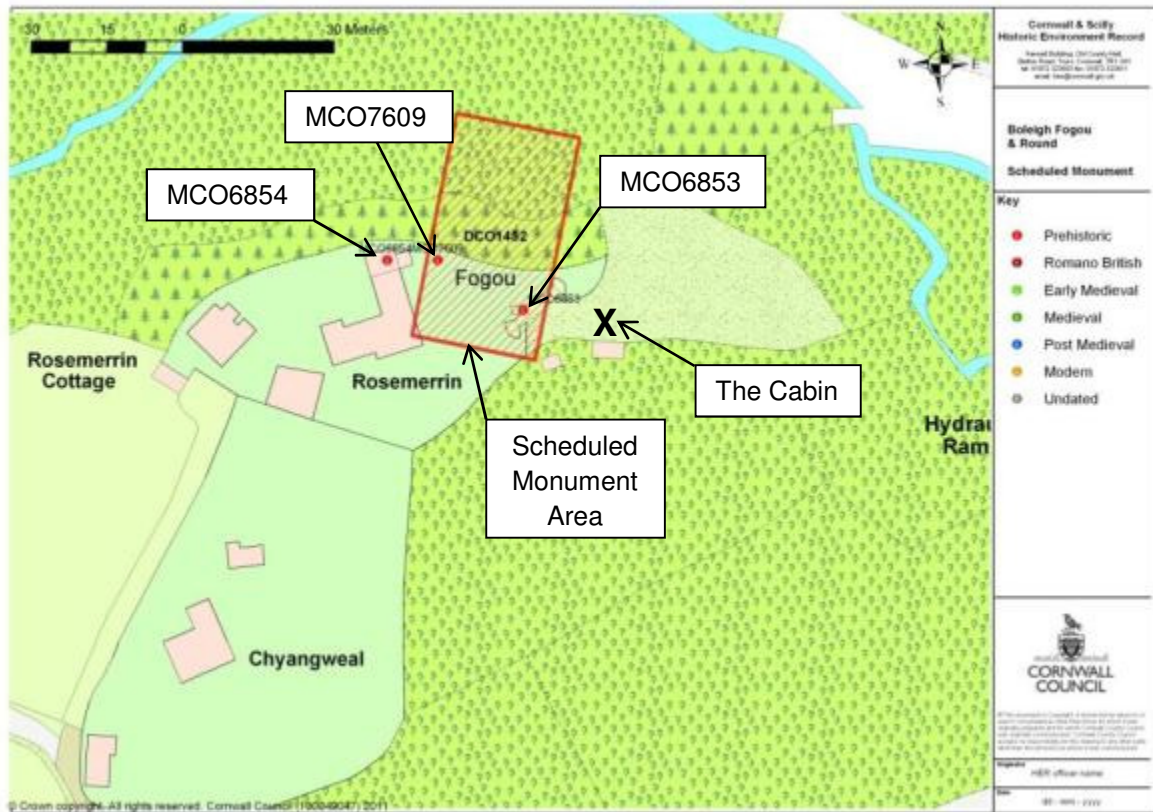


Figure 2. Archaeological sites and Scheduled Monument area (Cornwall & Scilly HER and English Heritage SM mapping).

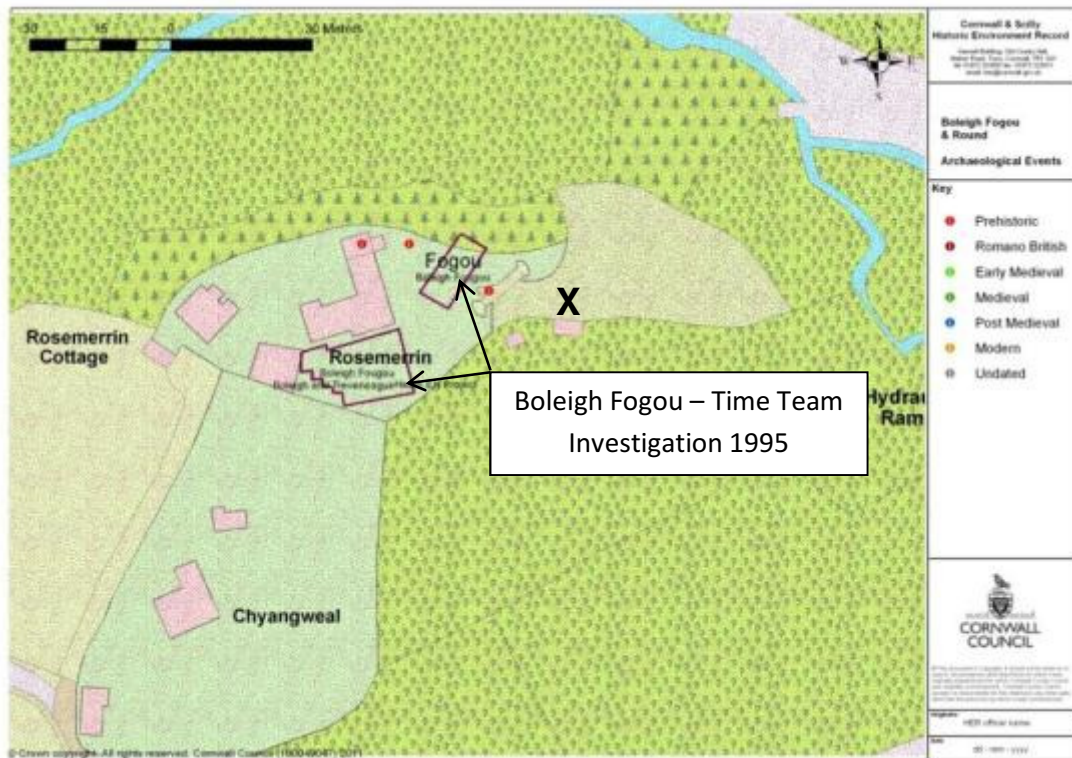


Figure 3. Archaeological events –Time Team's 1995 Investigation of Boleigh Fogou (Cornwall & Scilly HER). X marks location of The Cabin

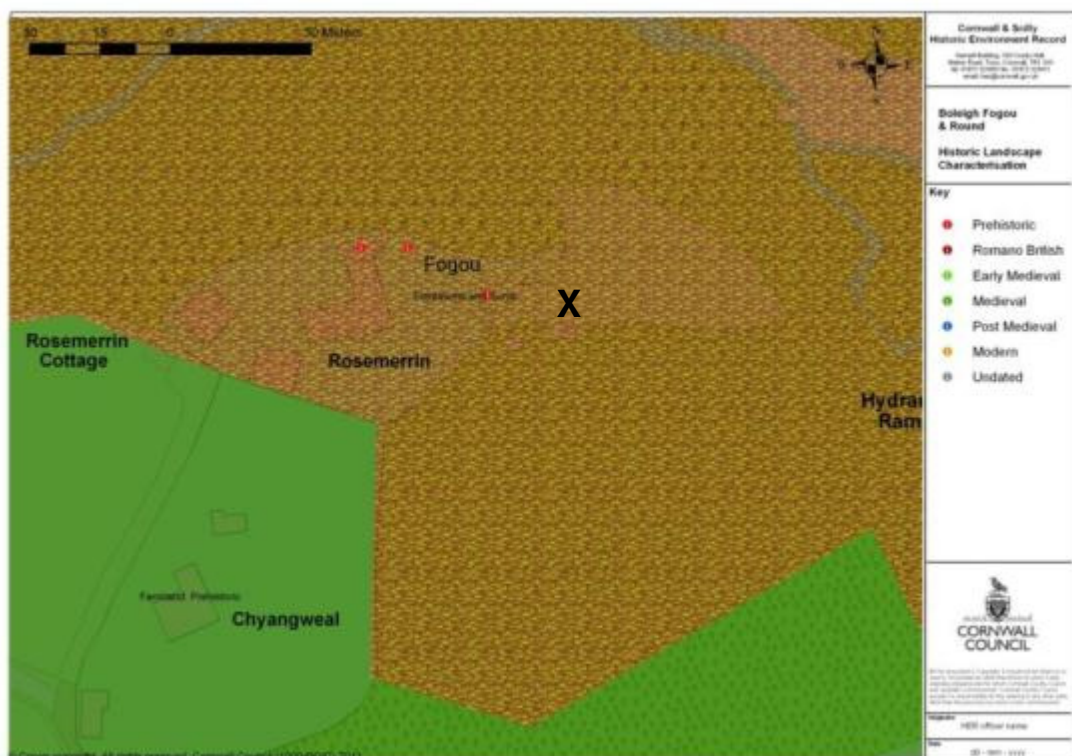


Figure 4. Historic Landscape Character: brown = plantation & scrub; green = prehistoric farmland (Cornwall & Scilly HER). X marks location of The Cabin



3190	New Down,	do.	8	1
3195	Ditto,	Improved,	1	1
3197	{ Arable,	Arable,	1	1
	{ Marsh in ditto,			2
3225	Hill,	Arable,	2	0
3224	Common Garden,	do.	1	1
3231	Fugo Croft,	Croft,	3	1
3226	Lower Fugo Field,	Arable,	1	1
3227	Ditto,	do.		3
3230	{ Arable,	do.		2
	{ Furze in ditto,			
3228	Fugo Moor,	Morass,	1	2
3229	{ Long Fugo Field,	Arable,	1	2
	{ Morass in ditto,			3
3232	Orchard,			1
3234	Croft,		1	3
3235	Croft Field,	Arable,	1	1
3236	Little Meadow,	do.		3
3182	Furze Plot,			1
3238	Lower Meadow,	Arable,	1	0
3237	Long Moor,	Morass,	3	3
3239	Little Plot,	Arable,		
3240	{ Lower Outer Field,	do.		3
	{ Furze in ditto,			1
3241	Middle Outer Field,	Croft,	1	1
3242	Higher ditto,	Arable & Rocks,	1	0
			80	3

Figure 5. 1840 Tithe Map and Tithe Apportionment Survey (X marks location of The Cabin)

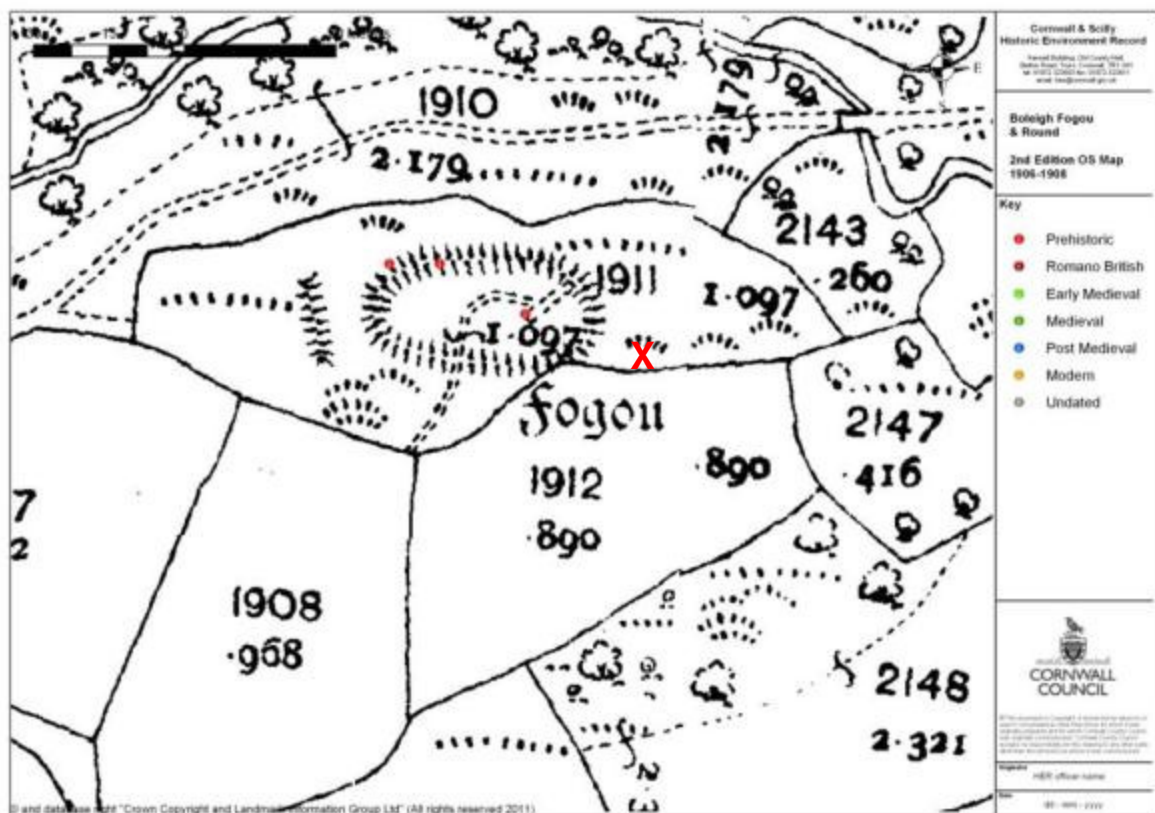
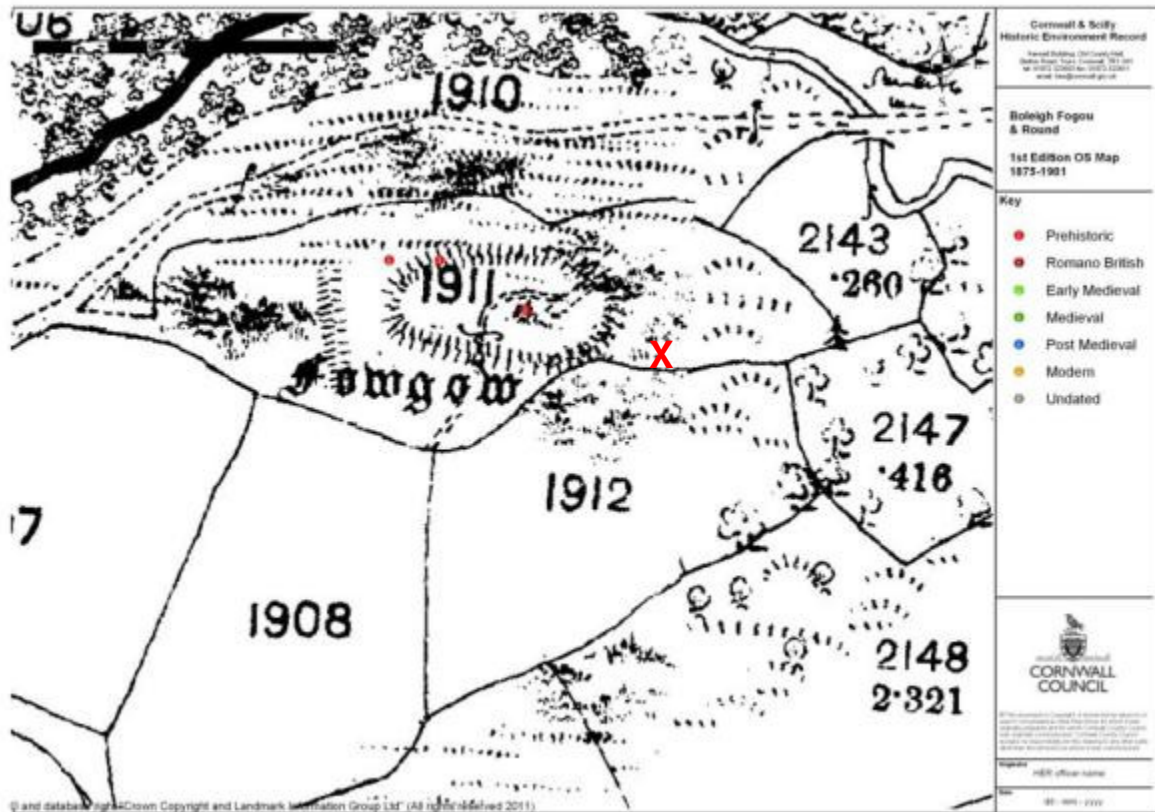


Figure 6. 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Cornwall & Scilly HER). (X marks location of The Cabin)

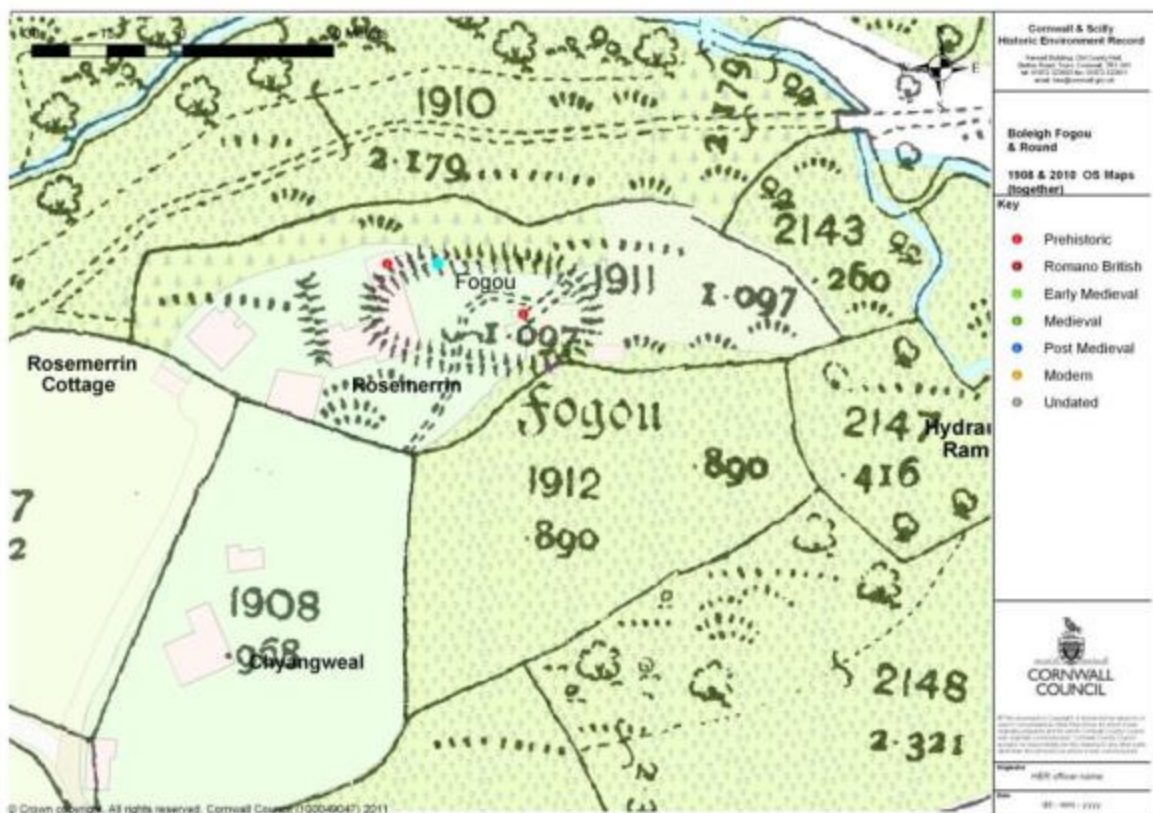
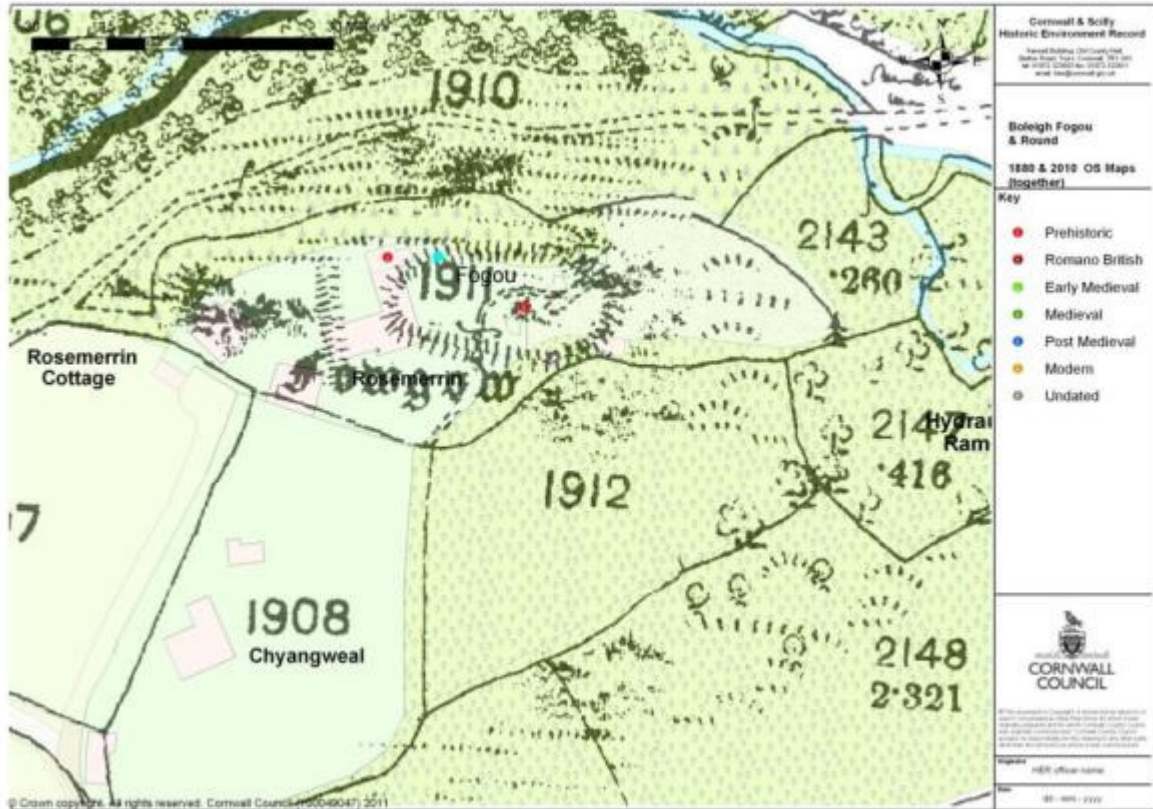


Figure 7. 1st and 2nd edition OS maps electronically overlain onto the 2010 OS Mastermap (Cornwall & Scilly HER)

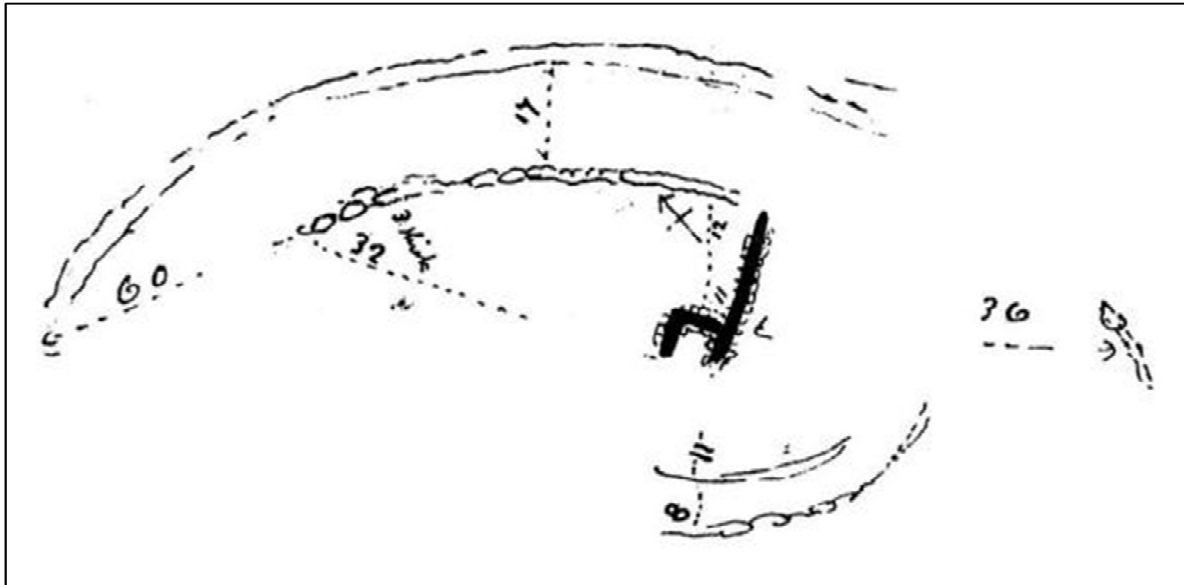


Figure 8. Blight's c1885 plan of the fogou and settlement enclosure (NB: the north point on this plan is actually pointing NW)

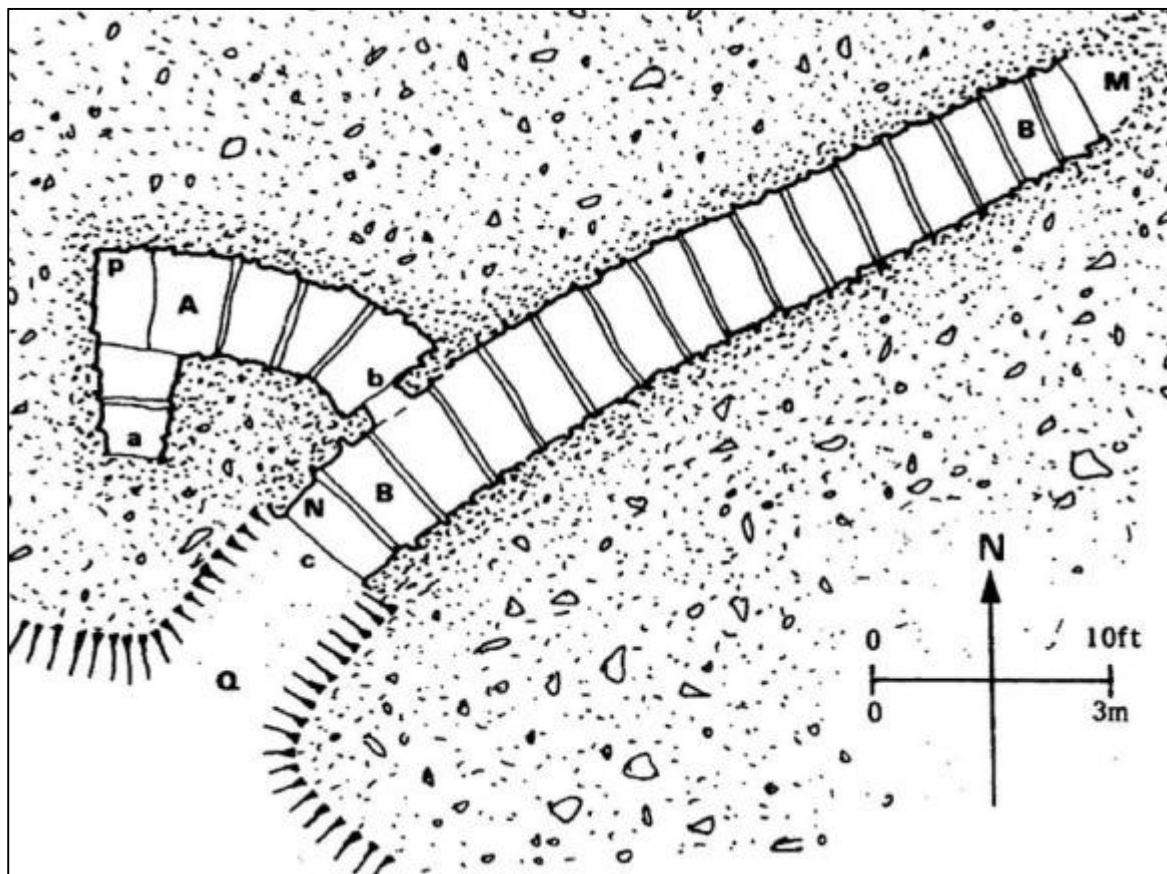


Figure 9. Plan of the fogou by Craig Weatherhill (1981)

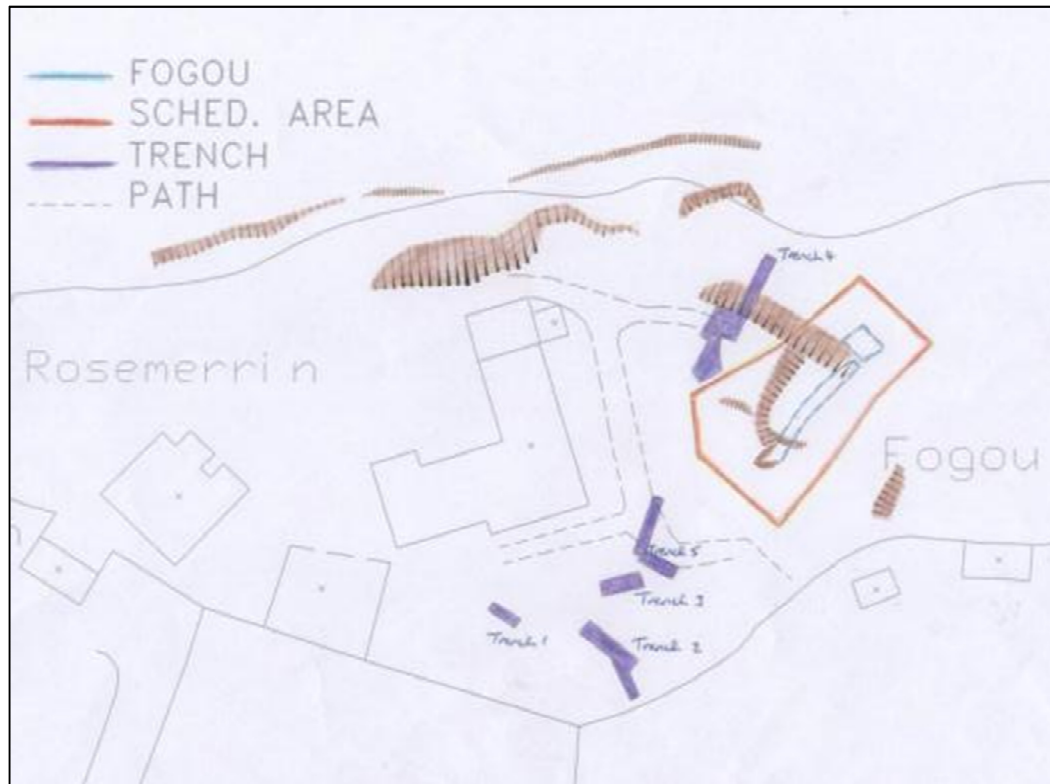


Figure 10. 1995 Time Team topographical survey & excavation trench locations (Cornwall & Scilly HER)

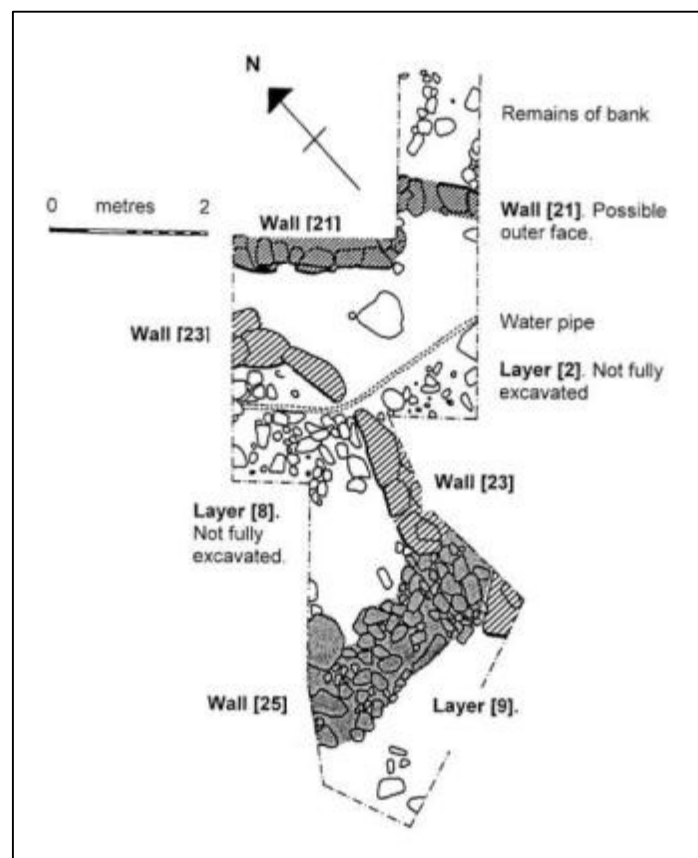


Figure 11. 1995 Time Team excavation plan of Trench 4 (Cornwall & Scilly HER)



Capt. B.E. Leader - B.W. Leader's Son
Killed: The Battle of The Somme, WWI



Figure 12. Rosemerryn House (1930s and today); first owner, Benjamin Eastlake Leader, and his painting 'Study of the Cornish Coast'; book from second owner, Crosbie Garstin's Cornish trilogy, and poster for the fourth book made into a Hollywood film (websites images)

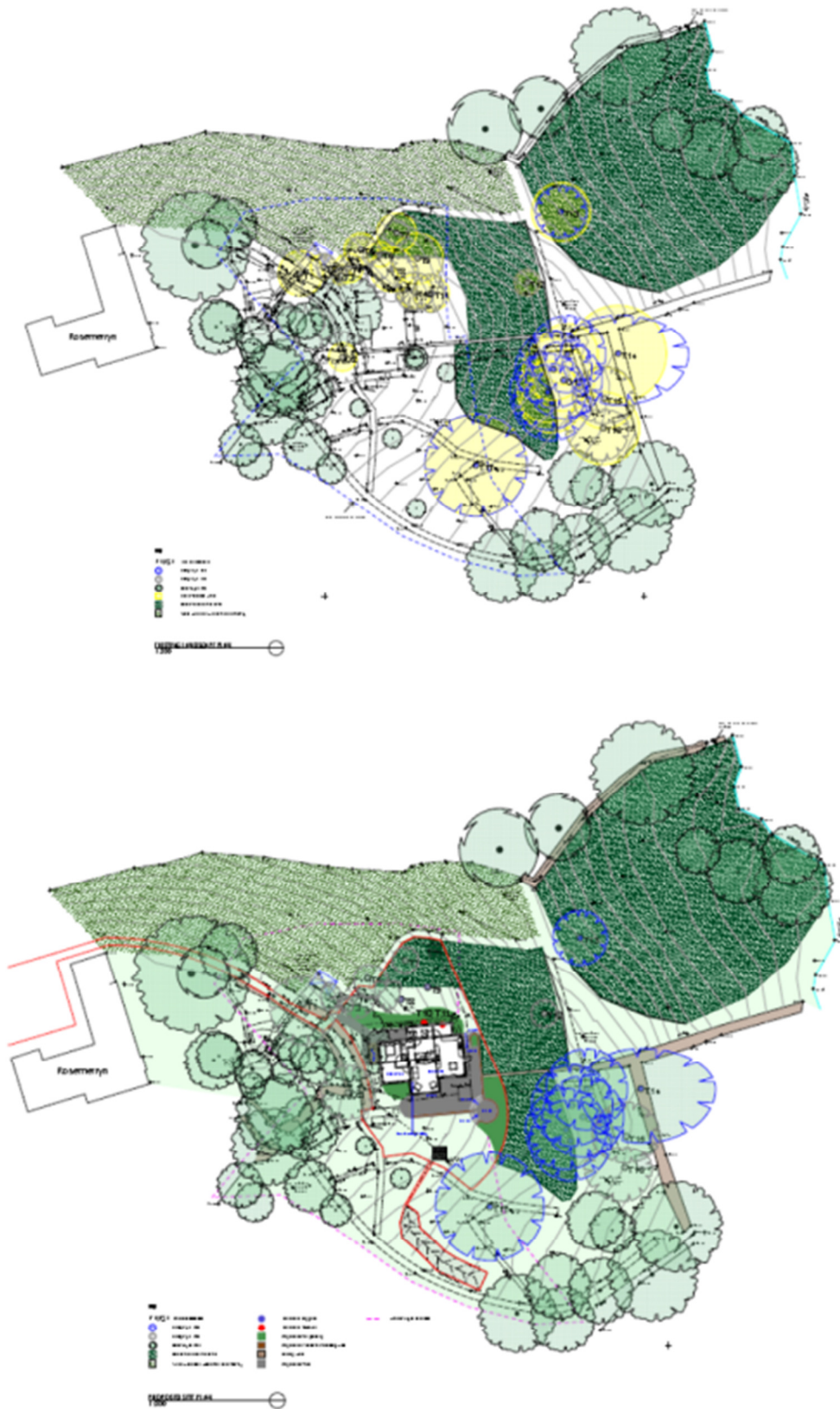


Figure 13. The Cabin, Rosemerryn - architects plans, existing (above) and proposed (below). (Nationwide Surveys for Lawrence Associates)

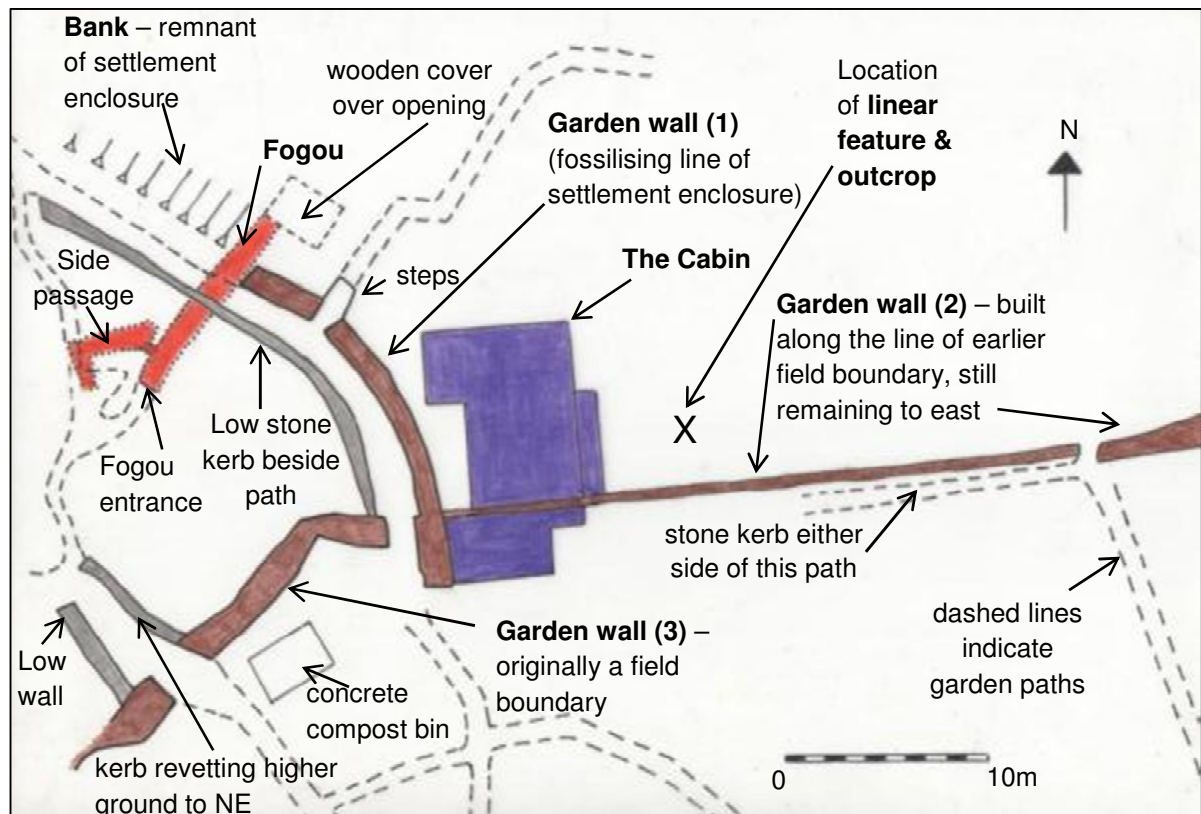


Figure 14. The site prior to development, showing The Cabin in relation to archaeological and historic landscape features (adapted from architect's plan).

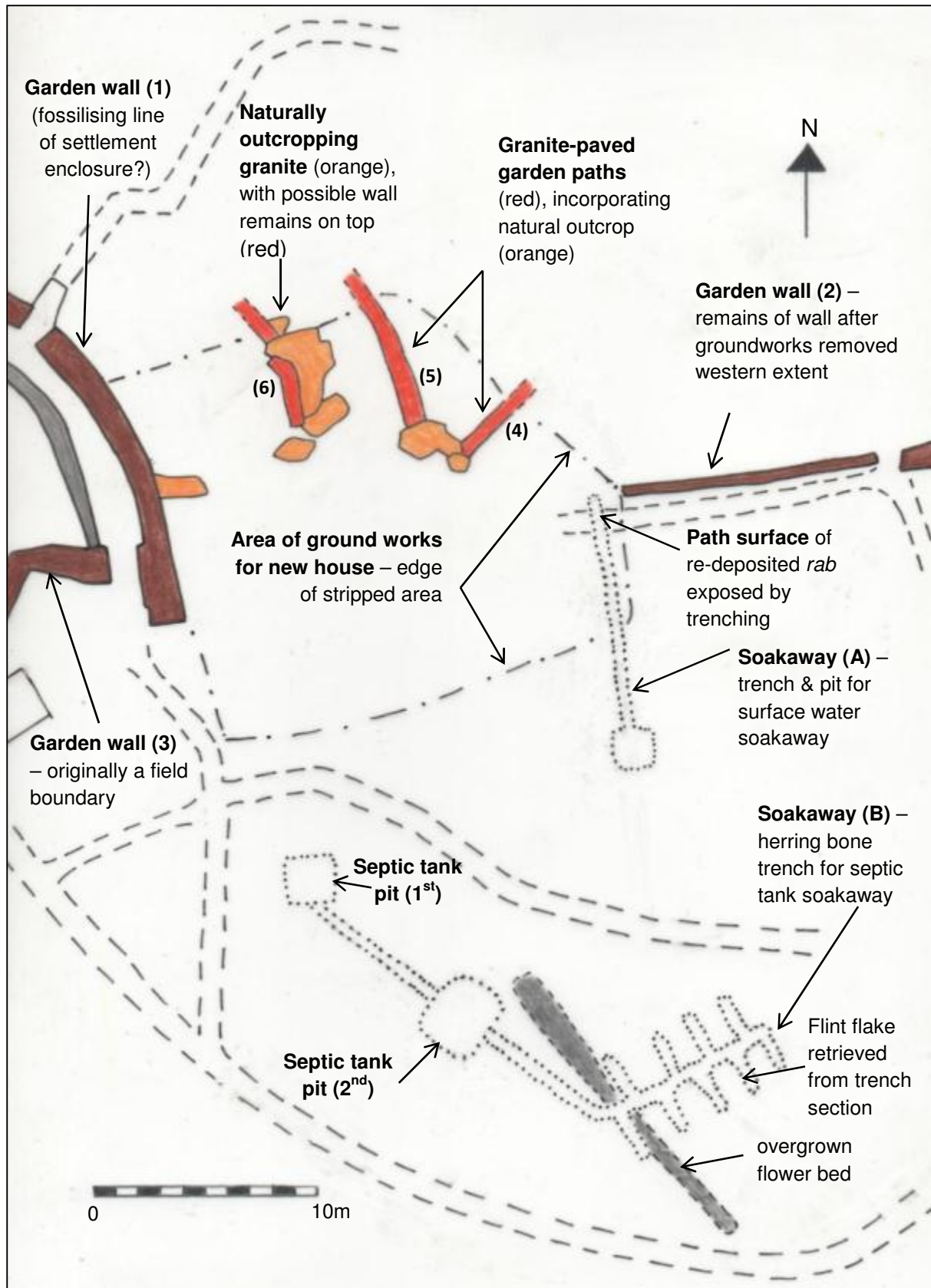


Figure 15. Plan of ground works and exposed historic and natural features (adapted from architect's plan)