



Bosloggas St Just-in-Roseland  
Cornwall

Grid Ref: SW 8515 3432

An Archaeological Watching Brief  
During Renovations and Excavations  
of Bosloggas



Fieldwork between:-

Feb 2017 & Feb 2018

Report Date:-

February 2018.

Historic England/ ADS OASIS,

ID: lillylew 1-312740



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An Archaeological Watching Brief During Renovations and  
Excavations of Bosloggas St Just-in-Roseland

CORNWALL

TR2 5AB

Grid Ref: SW 8515 3432

Historic England/ ADS OASIS - ID: lillylew 1-312740

Historic Building Recording: (Condition 5: PA 10/08735)

for

Ian Forrest.

Report by;

Peter Houghton BA MA

## Summary.

Peter Houghton (PH) was commissioned by Ian Forrest to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the renovation and the associated excavation of trenches at Bosloggas. The requirement for the archaeological monitoring of the work had been identified by the Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) department of Cornwall County Council and was imposed as a condition of the planning department under Planning Application PA18/01512 and discharge condition number 5 in respect of decision notice PA10/08735.

Bosloggas is of significant historical interest as a medieval manor although the earliest date for the manor taken from documents held at the Cornwall Record Office, Truro, Cornwall is 1<sup>st</sup> March 1608 and refers to rentals and leases of the manor. Several other leases on the same property occur throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In particular there are a series of account books for the Buller Estate dated 1677-1692 which covers 'Bogullas' (spelling as found in certain documents) and several other properties owned by the family. In particular Bosloggas manor covers land and property outside of the St Just in Roseland Parish and these are not considered within this report. There were no documents found to date after this but the Record Office has a number of undated documents that refer to the Manor of 'Bogullas', with a slightly different spelling. These were not consulted at the time of this survey (Cornwall Record Office: 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017).

*The property has been listed by Historic England formerly English Heritage as Grade II property, Listing No. 1136491. Bosloggas according to Historic England comprises an early 18<sup>th</sup> century house, which has been subsequently extended. However documentary evidence, as stated above, implies that the site/property was being leased as early as the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century although there is no evidence within the grounds to support this date. As suggested by AC Archaeology in their initial report on the property it is highly probable that the original building was a rectangular building comprising the Study and Lounge and was possibly a hall house. At the time*

*of writing with the internal structure undergoing refurbishment it confirms this layout. The property has been extended over time, to the west by the inclusion of a sitting room, a hall and kitchen. Additional extensions have also been carried out and these were in the process of being renovated at the time of the survey (James 2011: 1).*

The development work consisted of the replacement of extensions to the north-west and south-east of the existing property and the watching brief was carried out during the ground work including the excavation of strip trenches together with the associated service trenches to the property. The watching brief was carried out over time between February 2017 and February 2018 when work on site required a visit by the archaeologist.

In addition to the watching brief during renovation work the opportunity was taken to assess the property internally and to field-walk the area to the south-east of the property which at the time was being landscaped.

In summary the watching brief found nothing of archaeological interest or antiquity, only revealing during field-walking of the landscaped area, layers of probable garden soil from which small amounts of pottery, glass and animal bone dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and latter were located.

The watching brief however has allowed a report to be compiled, which follows, and will be lodged with the County Historic Environment Record and which will allow any future planning in the area to be consulted and will be made available to anyone wishing to study the archaeological and historical significance of the area.

In light of the results of the watching brief it is recommended that no further archaeological work is necessary as any further work would be of a limited value, particularly due to the significant work/disturbances that were carried out during the 1960's.

P. Houghton.  
14<sup>th</sup> March 2018

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 P Houghton (PH) was commissioned by Mr. Ian Forrest (IF) to undertake a controlled archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation and service trenches during construction work for the renovation of Bosloggas Farm House.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was initiated by Mr. Forrest in response to advice from Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) department of Cornwall County Council. Tanya James MA MifA (TJ) of AC Archaeology had provided a brief for the work which had informed of the specific site work through a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Ian Forrest. A copy of the WSI was submitted to PH before the watching brief was carried out.
- 1.3 PH was on site on the 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> February 2017 when preliminary work was carried out on the slip trenches for the foundations of the extension to the north-west of the property (figure 3).
- 1.4 All trenches were excavated by machine and cleaned up by hand. All of the spoil remained on site for use during backfilling and in landscaping the garden area.
- 1.5 PH was also on site during 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017 when preliminary work was carried out on the slip trenches for the foundations of the extension to the north-east of the property (figure 4).
- 1.6 Visits were also made during April and May when work was being carried out on both of the extensions in order to determine any disturbance to the ground within the buildings (figure 3).
- 1.7 Neither of the trenches listed above or any disturbance of the natural ground level within the extensions revealed any archaeological deposits of interest which pre-dated the construction of Bosloggas Farm House. The only

deposits observed were all recovered from field-walking the landscaped area which is thought to have been associated with farming activities through manuring (1.10 below).

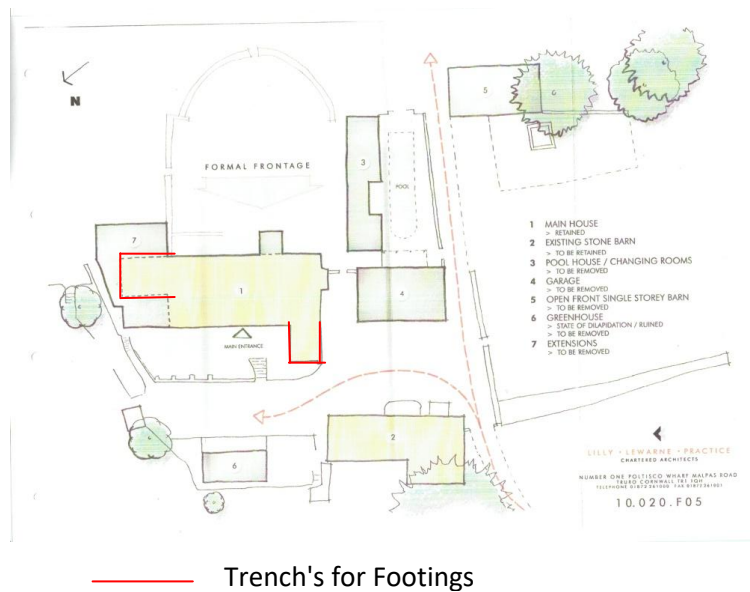
- 1.8 During June, July and August PH visited the site to assess the progress on the extensions and during these visits the opportunity was taken to assess the work within the farm house itself as small trenches/pits were being excavated for footings for fireplaces and to support existing footings. As with the trenches excavated during the extension work no archaeological finds were found which were of interest.
- 1.9 PH visited the site again on the 13<sup>th</sup> September 2017 and 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2017 when service trenches were being excavated to the front and rear of the detached barn (storage/workshop). These were taken down to bedrock and nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered (figure 6-7).
- 1.10 A visit to the site on the 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> November 2017 was carried out to determine progress on site no further excavation work had been undertaken at this time in the area immediately surrounding the farm house. The opportunity was taken to fieldwork the area in front of the farm house (to the south-east) down towards the river. This area had been landscaped and revealed the only finds of any interest, in the form of pottery, glass and two animal bones (Appendix 3). These were all of a 19<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 1.11 This report has been written to provide details of any archaeological remains that may have been observed during excavations. All work on site provided an essentially negative result archaeologically.
- 1.12 The report will be submitted to Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Record as a record of the work carried out during the watching brief and as a guide for future reference of any archaeological work that may be carried out in the area

## 2.0 LOCATION AND GENERAL BACKGROUND.

2.1 The manor of Bosloggas is situated in the parish of St Just in Roseland in the County of Cornwall (Ordnance Survey National Grid ref SW 8515 3432) .



Figure 1. 1880 OS map of Voskelly, Nanshuttal and Bosloggas. (©Ordnance Survey: 2017)).



— Trench's for Footings

Figure 2. Overview of buildings at Bosloggas (©Lilly - Lewarne: 2018).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The limited scope of this watching brief does not permit or require the need for a detailed archaeological and historical background to be provided in this report. It is suffice to say that although Historic England have provided a listing date of 17<sup>th</sup> century there is documentary evidence to suggest that a settlement existed on this site in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

### **4.0 AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

4.1 The primary aim of this watching brief was to determine if there was a presence of any archaeology that may be associated with any medieval settlement and later occupation and to record the result of any findings associated with it.

4.2 The objectives of this watching brief can be summarised as follows;

- to identify any surviving archaeological remains with the constructions development of the ground-works and to record any archaeological remains or deposits that have been revealed.
- to establish the location, date and nature of any archaeological areas of activity that are revealed and to assess any preservation that may be required.
- to identify to what extent any of the archaeological remains or finds might contribute to our understanding of the archaeology and history of the area.
- to prepare a report on the results of the watching brief and any archaeological finds/remains that were recovered.

4.3 The Methodology for the work were as follows;

- all excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision with reference to the footings for the extension to Bosloggas Farm House.



- all trench's were initially excavated by machine down and finished by hand down to a suitable level until any archaeological remains were identified or the required construction levels had been reached. (in many cases this was the natural bedrock).
- It was agreed that when an archaeological horizon was uncovered that all deposits or any further excavation work was required it would be carried out by hand by an archaeologist in order to understand the stratigraphic relationship of any features.

## 5.0 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS



Figure 3. Area to the north-west (rear) of farm house during construction.  
area watched from excavation to start of building work.

- 5.1 Archaeological observations were undertaken over selected days from February 2017 to February 2018 as agreed between PH and IF when the site required it.

5.2 Figure 3 above shows the building work in progress with the remaining excavated trench's still visible (from centre of photograph towards top left of picture). In addition trench'/inspection pits were opened during building work next to main building as highlighted in 'red' in the above photograph (figure 3). These latter excavations were associated with services and drains connected with the main house and the extension and while they were open it was felt prudent to examine them. Neither of these excavations revealed anything of archaeological significance. The watching brief for this part of the work was carried out on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> February 2017.



Figure 4. Area to the north-east (side) of farm house during construction.  
area watched from excavation to start of building work.

5.3 Figure 4 above provides an overview of the trench's being excavated for the foundation and service trench's for the extension to the side of the farm house. The watching brief for this part of the farm house was carried out on

the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> March as with the trench's on the rear extension the work was initially carried out by machine and completed by hand



Figure 5. Side extension showing start of new construction.

- 5.4 Figure 5, above has been included as it clearly shows the differences in construction of the farm house, providing clear phases in the design and development of the property. In addition the gable end of the barn can be seen on the bank to the right of the farm house. The trench's outlined in red (in figure 5 above) which runs adjacent to the property and the trench's outlined in 5.3 above revealed nothing of archaeological sequence.
- 5.5 Figure 6 below, provides an overview of the trench's excavated for the installation of service (pipes) associated with the farm house. These trench's run around the outside of the barn situated to the left and rear of the main farm house.

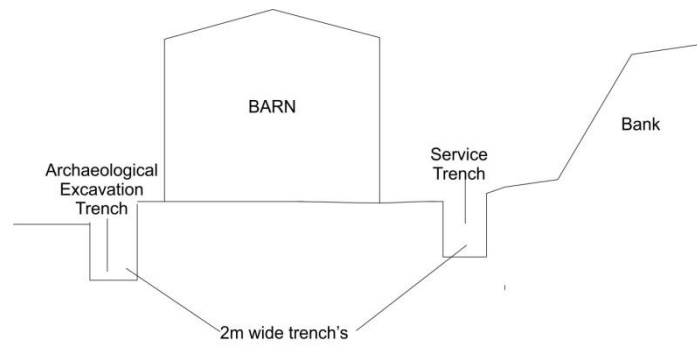


Figure 6. Section view of service trench's adjacent to barn (not to scale).

Overview of Trench's excavated for Services and Archaeological Investigation

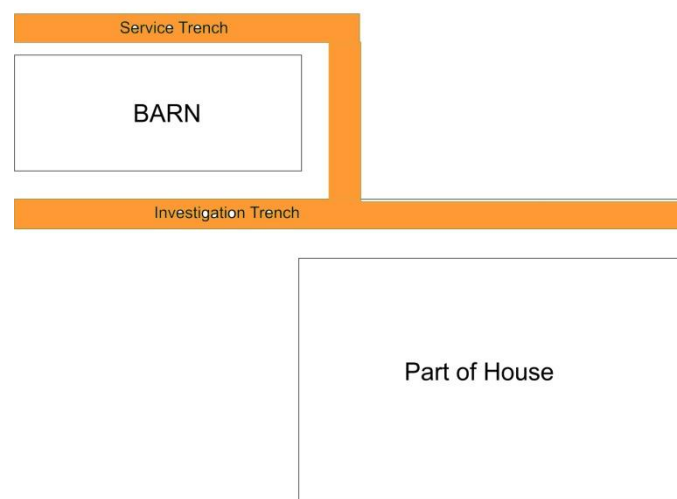


Figure 7. Plan view of service trench adjacent to barn (not to scale).

- 5.6 A service trench was excavated from the rear of the barn adjacent to the farm house which then ran at right angles around the outside of the barn. It then took a further right angle and ran the full length of the farm house. In addition an (archaeological) investigation trench was dug along the front of the barn to determine if there was any associated structure with the barn.
- 5.7 The trench's excavated were approximately 2 metres wide and 2 metres deep. Overall the depth was taken down through the natural shillet of the area to the bedrock. Nothing was uncovered during the excavation work that would suggest there was any previous occupation of the area. No footings to previous buildings or any archaeological finds were uncovered during this

process. This would imply that the barn and the main building with its extensions were the only structures that were built on this site. It was certainly felt that the soil/shillet being removed from the trench's was from previously unbroken ground.

- 5.8 Figures 8, 9, 10 & 11 are photographs of the actual trench's excavated for the services stated in 5.7 above and the additional trench's that were excavated around the main farmhouse.



Figure 8 - archaeological investigation trench outside barn.



Figure 9. Service trench running next to rear of farm house.



Figure 10. Service trench adjacent to rear of farm house.



Figure 11. Service Trench in front of house.

- 5.9 [Context 001] After removal of turf there was a layer of topsoil approximately 100-150mm deep followed by a layer of compacted shillet and soil (80/20%).
- 5.10 [Context 002] the layer of compacted shillet and soil (80/20%) which varied in its depth depending where on the site the excavation was taken place. At the front of the farmhouse this was approximately 1m in depth, the service trench around the barn and along the rear of the house varied in depth from 1.5m to 2m, before the bedrock (Slate?) was reached. The size of shillet/stone varied from 25mm inclusions to +150mm.
- 5.11 As stated above a brief reconnaissance by field-walking the landscaped area in front of the house and various flower beds and patch's of cleared ground around the site was carried out. As stated elsewhere this exercise failed to recover any pottery or other artefact pre-dating the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. An overview of a selection of artefacts recovered can be found in Appendix 3.

## **6.0 RECORD OF CONSTRUCTION OF PROPERTY**

- 6.1 The WSI of AC Archaeology under 3.2 suggest that the proposed application could result in the destruction of the later parts of the main building and that the associated opening up of works may result in important evidence which may provide information on the date and phasing of the property.
- 6.2 The recording of information on the parts of the building and the farm house in general is concentrated on those areas which appear to be affected or lost by the redevelopment proposals.
- 6.3 The recording of the work carried out to meet the requirements of this section are contained in Appendix 6.

## **7.0 DEVELOPMENT AND PHASING HISTORY OF BOSLUGGAS**

- 7.1 The watching brief of the excavations carried out during construction work on the extensions to Bosloggass revealed little evidence of the sites development. The development and phasing of the farm house itself was carried out during the refurbishment of the internal structure of the property. This confirmed an early 18<sup>th</sup> century date for the main part of the property with development over time until the mid 1960's. A watching brief on the internal/external structure of the farm house has been more fully reported on in Appendix 2

## **8.0 ASSESSMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE**

- 8.1 General overview of the site.

In general the area within the Manor of Bosloggass was found to be archaeologically lacking in evidence. Its location within a horse-shoe area



between the two river estuaries of the Fal and Percuil and overlooking St Mawes and its harbour does however imply that it must have been of some importance and is probably why Henry VIII had the two castles of St Mawes and Pendennis constructed. Although there are archaeological sites of a Bronze and Iron Age date within 3-5km away, it does ask the question "as to why there was no settlement or defence structure built in this location". Other archaeological settlement sites/fortifications can be found in similar coastal and river situations, typically on the high ground of a bend in a river and generally close to a crossing point, Bosloggas fits this criteria. Perhaps further investigations, such as 'Geophysics' or 'Metal Detecting' investigations should be considered as this may provide some useful evidence towards settlement.

## 8.2 Dating of the site

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) has dated Bosloggas as early 18<sup>th</sup> century, however there is documentary evidence, in the form of court rolls, which date it as early as 1562 and refer to Bosloggas (Bogullas?) Manor, located within the Cornwall County Record Office at Truro. This date for a court roll suggests that at least there was a property on the site before the early 18<sup>th</sup> century date for the present property. There are problems however as no evidence has been found during renovation work to suggest that any prior building existed before the present one. However as discussed above it is conceivable that there may have been earlier properties on the site and Bosloggas may well have been in use as early as the prehistoric period. The present property may well have been built upon the footprint of a far older building.

The photographs below have been included to support the evidence on the phasing of the building as has been discussed in Appendix 2. In Figure 12 below, of particular interest is the hipped roof, which can be clearly seen is relatively steep for a slate style roof and the pitch would be more suited to a thatched roof although the hipped style is debateable. Alternately the roof may

have been raised from the height of the adjoining building making it a continuation of the adjoining building(s) seen in Figures 12 & 14. Considering the height of the chimney breast to the left, this is below the height of the hipped roof and it could have been a fire hazard. If the roof had been in line with the other buildings and if it had originally been lower than the fire risk would have been reduced as the chimney pots would have been above the line of the roof.



Fig 12. Front view of building - 1 (Author 2017).

Also it should be noted that the chimney breast on the left is stone built on the outside of the property and may also have been constructed at a later date to the main house. Although if the Historic England date of 18<sup>th</sup> century is considered then it is possible that the chimney breast is contemporary with the main house and not a latter addition. On the other-hand the brick chimney breast on the right in Figure 12 implies that this was a latter addition and from the design of the fireplaces internally shown in the photographs above it would suggest that this is the case. Figure 13 below clearly shows the outside of the building with its stepped chimney breast allowing for the fireplaces on the first floor.

A point worth noting is that porch with the balcony shown in Figure 12 above has now been removed. From this photograph it should be pointed out that there is the possibility that the chimney breast was heightened over time as indicated.



Fig 13. End view of building (Author 2017).



Fig 14. Front view of building - 2 (Author 2017).

### 8.3 HER Data (Appendix 1)

As a final note it is worth considering the findings/listings of the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record which suggest that the site at Bosloggas has been inhabited since 1327, see Appendix 1. This evidence takes the date of the origin of Bosloggas back 400 years from Historic England's date of an early 18<sup>th</sup> foundation and 200 years more than the authors suggested date of mid 16<sup>th</sup> century from the documentary sources reviewed. The date from The HER is for the manor/farmhouse only and as suggested above it would imply that the present farmhouse is on the site or footprint of an early settlement, although no archaeological evidence has been forthcoming during the recent survey/ investigations to support this.

The post medieval quay, Site 2 from the HER, is now more of a slipway although there is slight evidence for its previous existence and its post-medieval date given by the HER suggest that it was contemporary with the manor/farmhouse.

The medieval hollow-way, Site 3(HER), remains today as a short isolated length of track which can still be followed although from aerial photographs it is difficult to determine its source or destination. It does not appear to have started from Bosloggias manor/farmhouse and it would be pure speculation to suggest that it started at Nanshuttal or Voskelly and eventually worked its way down to the river.

The medieval fields of Site 4(HER), however are clearly visible east of the manor as three fields, although the larger of the them were originally four fields. The single large field close to the house has obviously had its dividing hedge removed at some stage, by the time of the Tithe Map (Appendix 4). The four fields were possibly part of a medieval enclosure process when their original strip fields were converted to the fields we see today. Many fields in Devon and Cornwall were converted at this time although there are many strip fields within the West Penwith district of Cornwall still in existence today. It is not possible to be more accurate than providing a medieval date as the conversion was not part of an enclosure act as set by the government in the late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup>.

Site 5(HER), a modern quarry was sited down on the river frontage next to the quay of site 2 above. It has been designated by the HER as being of a medieval/post medieval date and has not been used for some time, in fact little remains to suggest that it was a quarry as it is badly overgrown, within the woods and next to the public pathway that winds its way back to St Mawes. It was probably used in the construction of the quayside, adjacent boathouse and riverside property, although the latter has been altered considerably from the original property.

Site 6(HER) is or was a modern quarry in the woods to the east of the manor/farmhouse. Today it is badly overgrown although it is possible to access the quarry. Its small size does imply that it may have been used for

material in the construction of some of the outbuildings around the farm, many of which have since been removed.

The hop garden, Site 7(HER) was not located during the survey even though the site was field-walked. The plot from the Tithe Map can be discerned but there is no trace on the ground that it was a hop garden, as it is a rather overgrown plot of land today.

As with the hop garden above the orchard which was slightly to the north-east of the manor is also on a plot of land that could only be described as being waste ground while building work is being carried out. It was clearly marked on the 1840 Tithe Map (Appendix 4) and was obviously in use during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At less than  $\frac{1}{5}$  acre it was hardly used for market profit and was probably used like many farms in the Victorian era for the production of the annual cider at harvest time. The same could have been true of the hop garden which was also less than an acre in production.

#### 8.4 Additional information on dating the site

According to Lilly, Lewarne Practice in their Design Statement for Bosloggas the Cornish Historian Charles Henderson noted that "...in all probability there has been a succession of buildings on the site since Domesday as it was common practice to demolish buildings every hundred years or so and to build a fresh one on the site.....". Henderson also further states "..... that there is no reason to suppose that a house had been ever built anywhere else on the 27 acre site of Bosloggas....it is also possible that Nanshuttal, Voskelly and Bosloggas formed a small hamlet in the area".

#### 8.5 Summary/Conclusions on Dating the phasing of the Manor House

From the evidence on the ground in addition to all the documentary evidence investigated, Bosloggas has a long history dating back at least to the Norman Conquest and Domesday, however there is very little evidence surviving in the present building to suggest that it is any earlier than the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as suggested by Historic England (see above). Much of the evidence for this early date has come from the building's main construction being of cob walls. As discussed above and in Appendix 2 the building has been greatly altered/renovated during the 1960's. There is also evidence to suggest that the walls have been repaired with modern concrete blocks at some stage in order to stabilise its external walls. In addition the roof and first floor timbers have been replaced probably due to the onset of (dry) rot or some other form of decay.

In conclusion due to the continuous alterations and updating of the property by previous owners it would be difficult to give any definitive date or dates to the phases of the property that has occurred during its lifetime other than that given and discussed in the above text.

## **9.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT.**

- 9.1 The developmental impact on the archaeological resources at Bosloggas has been negligible. As stated above no archaeological deposits of a pre mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date or any in-situ stratigraphy or disturbed or re-deposited material were identified on the site.

## **10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 10.1 At present there is no further work necessary on this very limited archive.

10.2 Further work at the site should take into account the Historic England Listing of Bosloggas Manor House outside of the area under investigation in this report.

## **11.0 CONCLUSIONS**

11.1 Clearly the property which stands on the site today is of a late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century date and is within a medieval landscape. An overview of the archaeological and historical phasing of the property has been outlined in Appendix 2 and the listing by the Cornwall and Scilly HER Data is included in Appendix 1. As stated within this report the watching brief provided no evidence for either in situ archaeological evidence or any re-deposited artefactual material of any archaeological significance. From what was observed during the watching brief it is obvious that the area to the front of the property has been landscaped since the 1960's and may well overlie early medieval deposits which were not revealed by the construction work on site. From what was observed during the watching brief of the excavation of service trench's to the rear of the property nothing of an archaeological evidence was revealed and it appeared that the work was carried out on previously undisturbed ground. Overall it is likely that the construction of the present house and developments in the 1960's may well have removed any earlier material or artefacts.

## **12.0 ARCHIVE**

12.1 The small amount of mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century artefacts removed during the watching brief was assessed by the archaeologist and was considered to be of little value to warrant further study. However the two animal bones that were found during field walking were analysed by Dr Wendy Howard who suggested that they were cattle bones that showed signs of being butchered



and were probably discarded from a midden during manuring of the fields in front of the farm house in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The material has been returned to the owners of Bosloggas House and in light of the results of the watching brief it is recommended that no further archaeological work is necessary on this archive.

## REFERENCES

A.C. Archaeology, September 2011: Written Scheme of Investigation, Bosloggas St Mawes Truro Cornwall.

Cornwall Record Office, 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017: Documents/leases on Bosloggas Manor.

James.T. 2011: *Bosloggas, St Mawes, Truro, Cornwall*. AC Archaeology Document No. ACD367/1/0 September 2011.

Lilly-Lewarne Practice, Chartered Architects Jan 2011: Document No. 10020.050 Bosloggas Report.

Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2017: 1880 OS map of Bosloggas downloaded from <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore>.

## APPENDIX 1.

Historic England  
and  
Cornwall and Scilly HER Date  
of Bosloggas Manor House

### A1.1: Historic England Listing of Bosloggas Manor House.

Bosloggas is a Grade II listed building which is set in substantial grounds within the Parish of St Just in Roseland.

Bosloggas according to Historic England (formerly English Heritage) comprises an early 18<sup>th</sup> century house, which has been subsequently extended. However documentary evidence, as stated above, implies that the site/property was being leased as early as the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century although there is no evidence within the grounds to support this date. As suggested by AC Archaeology in their initial report on the property it is highly probable that the original building was a rectangular building comprising the Study and Lounge and was possibly a hall house. At the time of writing with the internal structure undergoing refurbishment it confirms this layout. The property has been extended over time, to the west by the inclusion of a sitting room, a hall and kitchen. Additional extensions have also been carried out but these were in the process of being renovated at the time of the survey (James 2011: 1).

In Historic England's report, the property was Grade II Listed by their English Heritage inspector and their assessment for Bosloggas read as follows;

*Farmhouse. Early 18c extended late 18c. Painted slatestone rubble and cob walls Steep hipped scantle slate roof with brick stacks over multi-stage external rubble breast to left side wall and to right over ridge of lower pitched scantle slate roof of service range right with axial and gable brick stacks. 2 room, double depth, central stair plan, plus 2 room double depth service range to right. 2 storeys plus attic. Originally symmetrical 3 window east front plus 2 windows service range front, right. Central Entrance now with 20c flat roofed window bay in front. Ground floor windows opening left and right have cambered arches. Left opening cill lowered in 20c for French windows. Otherwise 20c casements with glazing bars. 20c, false, louvered shutters to first floor openings 1, 3 and 4., Central hipped roofed dormer with 6-pane sash. Interior has original splat, twist baluster, dog-leg stair, chair rail in left room, some 2 panel doors and pegged roof structure.*

*Further buildings around the site are thought to be 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. (Note: the above text is as written by Historic England).*

The outbuildings mention above are in a poor state of repair and with the exception of a barn to the rear of the property they are to be demolished. It is however possible that with the groundwork being undertaken that some earlier phases of archaeological significance may be disturbed during site works. On field-walking the

area directly in front of the property and down to the river (see Appendix 3, Figure 23) the only items recovered were pottery sherds mainly dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, some shells, glass bottles/jars and two animal bones probably cattle bones (see Section 10 - Finds below) There were no artefacts recovered which would suggest or provide an earlier date for the site other than that given above.

### A1.2: Cornwall & Scilly HER Data

The following information is taken from the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record [HER] and provides data over and above that given in the Digital Documents data quoted above. In particular there is far more detail provided on the medieval period of the immediate area. Eight locations in addition to Bosloggias Farmhouse are contained within this section with a brief description and grid reference of each.

Name: *BOSLOGGAS FARMHOUSE*

List Entry Number: 1136491

Location: BOSLOGGAS FARMHOUSE, St Just-in-Roseland CORNWALL

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.- from the information quoted below this does not appear to be the case.

**County:** Cornwall

**District:** Cornwall

**District Type:** Unitary Authority

**Parish:** St. Just-in-Roseland

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

**Listing;**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 25-Jun-1985

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 63036

### List Entry Description:

A full description of this report can be found in Chapter 6 above.

### Summary of Building:

Early 18<sup>th</sup> century Farmhouse.

### History

A history of the property within the listing is contained in Chapter 6 above.

### Details

SW 83 SE ST JUST IN ROSELAND

5/75 Bosloggas Farmhouse - Grade II

"Protected Status: There has been none recorded on the sites listed below;"

### Site 1.

**HER Number:** 141431  
**Name:** BOSLOGGAS - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement  
**Summary:** The settlement of Bosloggas is first recorded in '1327'.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8515 3428  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Map:** See below and OS map in Appendix 5  
**Other References/Statures:**

- Cornwall PROJECT ID: MW
- Primary Record No. (1985-2009): 141431

### Monument Types

- SETTLEMENT? (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
- SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

### Full description

The settlement of Bosloggias is first recorded in 1327 (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the elements bos meaning 'dwelling' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin), and logaz meaning 'mice' (b2). Bosloggias is still occupied.

<1> Gover, JEB, 1948, *Place-Names of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference). SCO3402.

<2> Padel, OJ, 1985, *Cornish Place-Name Elements*, 23 (Bibliographic reference). SCO4064.

### Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. *Place-Names of Cornwall*

[2] SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*. 23.

- ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey
- 

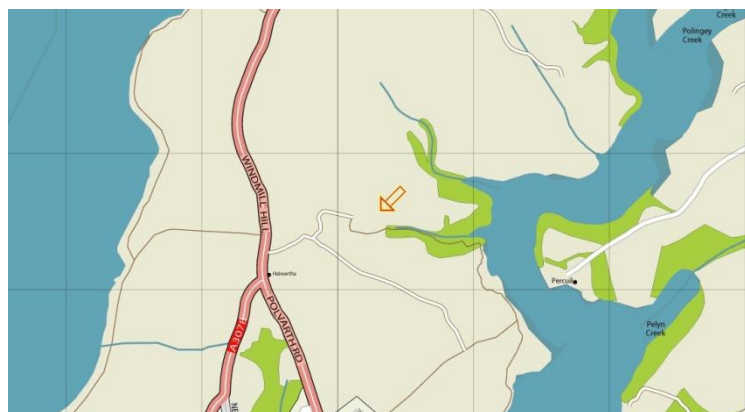


Figure 3. Bosloggias - Early Medieval Settlement (Heritage Gateway: Dec 2017).

### Site 2.

**HER Number:** 41628  
**Name:** BOSLOGGAS - Post Medieval quay  
**Summary :** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8551 3419  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Map:** See below and OS map in Appendix 5

### Other References/Statuses:

- Cornwall PROJECT ID: MW
- Primary Record No. (1985-2009): 41628
- SMR No. (OS Quarter-sheet and SMR No.): SW83SE 12

### Monument Types

- QUAY (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

### Full description

A quay at Bosloggias is shown at this location on the OS map of 1879 (b1). No feature appears at this position on the map of 1972 (b20).

<1> Ordnance Survey, 1880s, *1st Edition 6 Inch Map* (Cartographic materials). SCO4049.

<2> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials). SCO4045.

### Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4049 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 6 Inch Map.
- [2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 OS Map

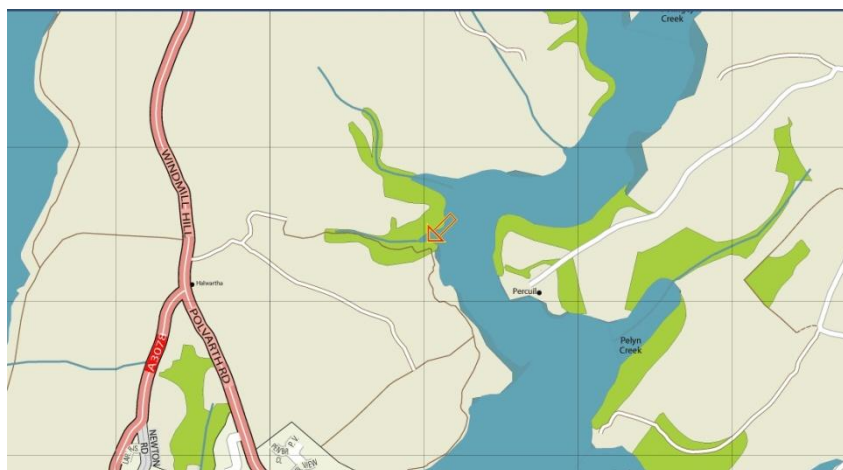


Figure 4. - Bosloggias Medieval Quay (Heritage Gateway: Dec 2017).

### Site 3.

**HER Number:** 50716  
**Name:** BOSLOGGAS - Medieval hollow way, Post Medieval hollow way  
**Summary:** A hollow way is visible on aerial photographs.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8528 3445  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall.  
**Map:** See below and OS map in Appendix 5

## Other References/Statuses

- National Mapping Programme (Morph No.): 152.1.1
- Primary Record No. (1985-2009): 50716

## Monument Types

- HOLLOW WAY (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- HOLLOW WAY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

## Full description

A hollow way is visible on aerial photographs (p1) as two parallel banks and was plotted as part of the NMP. A trackway is shown in the same location on the 1880 1st Edition OS 1:2500 map.

<p1> RAF, 1946, 106G/1663/4179+80 (Photographic Record). SCO9990.

## Sources / Further Reading

[p1] SCO9990 - Photographic Record: RAF. 1946. 106G/1663/4179+80. ABP.

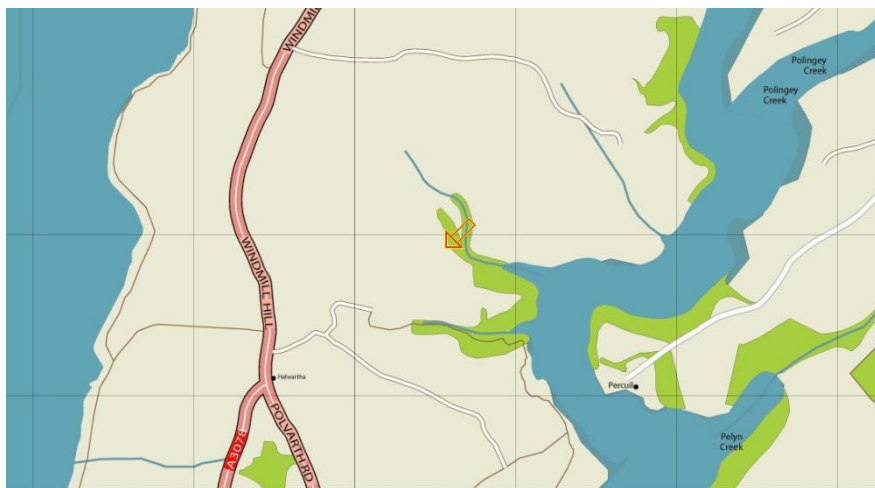


Figure 5. - Bosloggass Medieval Hollow-Way (Heritage Gateway: Dec 2017).

## Site 4.

**HER Number:** 141492  
**Name:** BOSLOGGAS - Medieval field system  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8516 3440  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall.  
**Map:** See below and OS map in Appendix 5



### Other References/Statuses

- Cornwall PROJECT ID: MW
- Primary Record No. (1985-2009): 141492

### Monument Types

- FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

### Full description

A field system of medieval origin, associated with the early medieval holding of Bosloggas, and recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. A small holding, it contains a small number of very regular fields, probably formed out of open field strips.

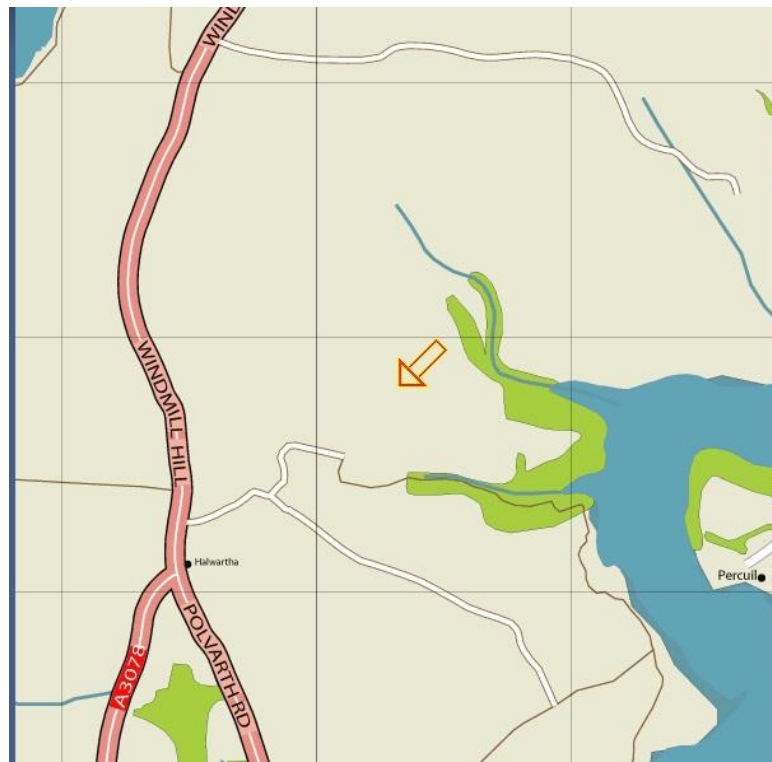


Figure 6. - Bosloggas Medieval Field System (Heritage Gateway: Dec 2017).

### Site 5.

**HER Number:** 38295  
**Name:** BOSLOGGAS - Modern quarry (1)  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8557 3427  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall.  
**Map:** See below and OS map in Appendix 5

### Other References/Statuses

- Cornwall PROJECT ID: MW
- Primary Record No. (1985-2009): 38295

### Monument Types

- **QUARRY** (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)

### Full description

A quay survives at this location was built in 1915. Local resident Mrs Miles says that Desavary's Pontoon went out from this quay

### Associated Events

- ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey
- 

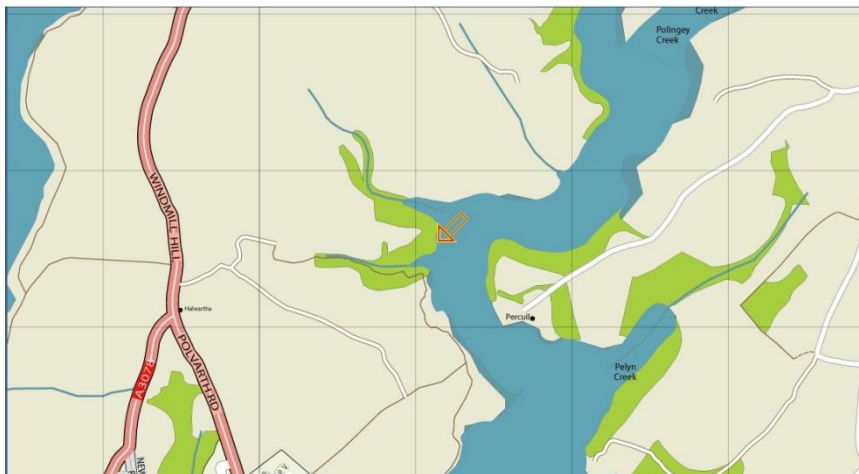


Figure 7. - Bosloggias Modern Quarry -1 (Heritage Gateway: Dec 2017).

### Site 6.

**HER Number:** 141436  
**Name:** BOSLOGGAS - Modern quarry  
**Summary:** not yet available.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8528 3442  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Map:** See below and OS map in Appendix 5

### Other References/Statuses

- Cornwall PROJECT ID: MW
- Primary Record No. (1985-2009): 141436

### Monument Types

- [QUARRY](#) (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)

### Full description

A quarry is recorded at this location on the 1908 OS map.

**Associated Finds: none recorded**

### Associated Events

- ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey

**Related records: none recorded**

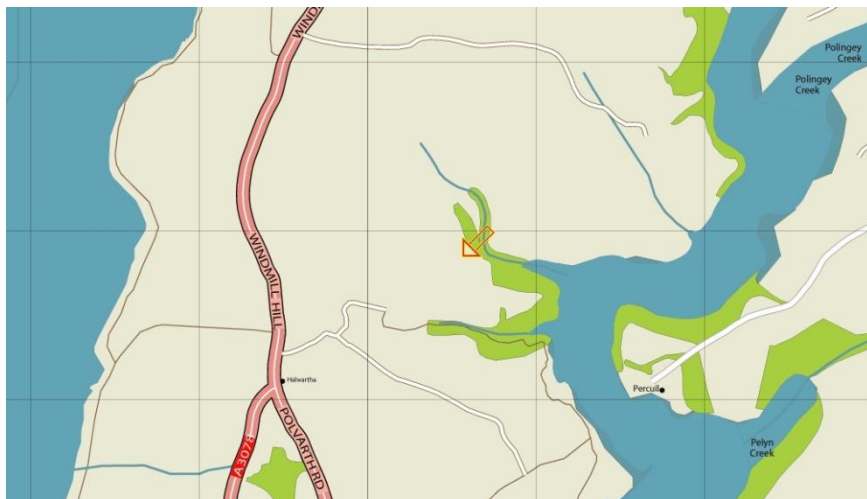


Figure 8. - Bosloggias Modern Quarry - 2 (Heritage Gateway: Dec 2017).

### Site 7.

**HER Number:** 141443  
**Name:** BOSLOGGAS - Post Medieval hop garden  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8512 3423  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Map:** See below and OS map in Appendix 5

### Other References/Statuses

- Cornwall PROJECT ID: MW
- Primary Record No. (1985-2009): 141443

### Monument Types

- [HOP GARDEN](#) (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

### Full description

A hop garden was recorded at this location on the 1840 Tithe map.

**Associated Finds: none recorded**

### Associated Events

- ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey

**Related records: none recorded**

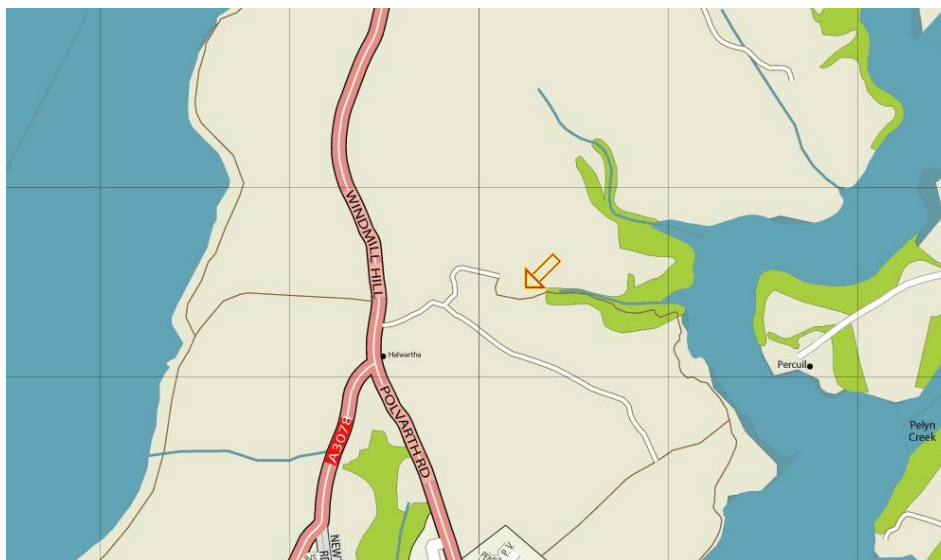


Figure 9. - Bosloggias Hop Garden (Heritage Gateway: Dec 2017).

### Site 8.

**HER Number:** 141441  
**Name:** BOSLOGGAS - Post Medieval orchard  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8518 3433  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Map:** See below and OS map in Appendix 5

### Other References/Statuses

- Cornwall PROJECT ID: MW
- Primary Record No. (1985-2009): 141441

### Monument Types

- [ORCHARD](#) (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

### Full description

An orchard was recorded at this location on the 1840 Tithe map.

**Associated Finds: none recorded**

### Associated Events

- ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey

**Related records: none recorded**

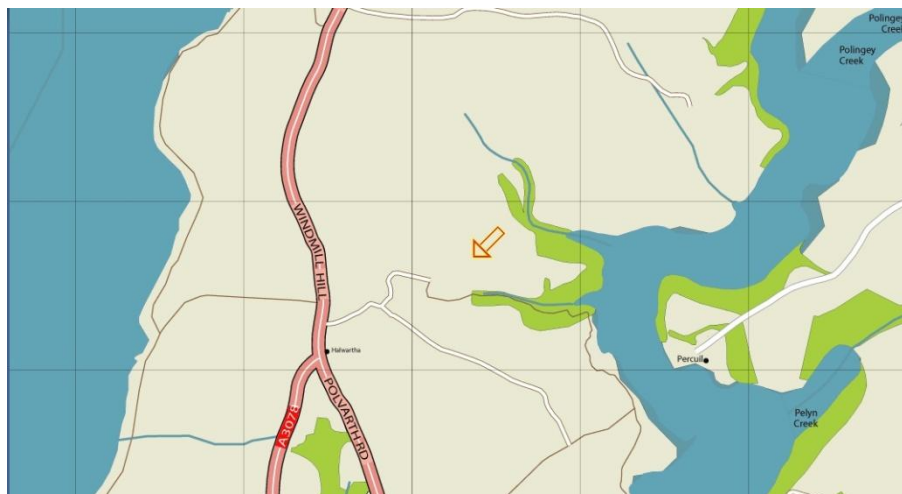


Figure 10. - Bosloggias - Post-Medieval Orchard (Heritage Gateway: Dec 2017).

The above maps provide an overview of the medieval and post medieval sites that may be of interest. More detailed map(s) are shown in Appendix 5 which show the sites location relevant to Bosloggias Farmhouse and each other. From what can be derived from this information supplied by the HER of Cornwall County Council at Truro:-

Site 1 a Medieval Settlement appears to have been located on the site of the present farmhouse or at least adjacent to it. There is nothing to suggest that this

settlement did exist with reference to the ground and its location today. Certainly nothing has been seen during renovation work at the site.

Site 2, the Post Medieval Quay is still in existence today although it is probably somewhat different to the original quay. It is situated to the South-East of the house and can be reached by following the path down to the river and back towards St Mawes.

Site 3, is a Medieval Hollow-way which in part can still be seen today running alongside the hedge to the North-East of the farmhouse.

Site 4 the Medieval Field System is again partly visible today in front and to the East of the farmhouse with the exception of the field closet to the house which is now one field and was originally to fields. The HER suggest that these fields were probably the original strip fields for the area and it is possible from this that the area was originally a settlement in medieval times which has now long gone, being replaced by the farmhouse seen today.

Site 5 has been designated as a "Modern Quarry" and is down on the river frontage next to the medieval/post medieval quay and has not been in use for some time. Probably used in the construction of the quayside and adjacent boathouse and adjacent property.

Site 6 is also described as a "Modern Quarry" and lies within the woods to the East of the farm. It is clearly shown on the OS map for 1906 in Figure 33 of Appendix 5. Also it is possible to view it when walking through the woods although it was rather overgrown during the time of the survey and somewhat difficult to discern.

Site 7 is described as a hop garden although no trace of this is apparent today.

Site 8 is stated as an orchard slightly to the North-East of the present house. Today this is at present waste ground while building work is carried out. Although the patch of ground is clearly marked on the 1840 Tithe Map of Figure 10 and its corresponding Apportionment Table. So it was clearly in use during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

APPENDIX 2.

An  
Archaeological and Historical Report  
on  
Bosloggas Manor House

## A2.1: Whats in a Name.

The site has been recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (Appendix 1) as having an Early Medieval Settlement site date. Its place name suggest that it is composed of two Cornish elements, *bos* meaning 'dwelling' and *logaz* meaning 'mice'. The *boz* element implies that there was a dwelling here at some point. It is debatable as to what the second element refers to as it would suggest that it was a dwelling for mice or perhaps a dwelling infested with mice! The Early Medieval Settlement date given above implies that Bosloggas was in use well before the date for the site suggested by Historic England (above).

It is worth remembering that Bosloggas was owned by the Buller family of Morval and the records cover the 'Manor of Bosloggas' and as such cover other properties outside of the farm and its land mentioned above. Attached to the manor were a rope and twine factory, other quayside properties, a property referred to as the 'Killing Shop' (perhaps a cattle slaughter house) and other plots and houses within the town of St Mawes.

The original name or spelling of the Manor appears to have been Bogullas as written on the many deeds and leases prior to the last decades of the nineteenth century. There is no mention of how the name became Bosloggas or Bosluggas. Occasionally it can be found spelt as Boslogas or Voslogas. There are some problems with identifying the deeds and leases 'specifically' for Bosloggas as the Buller family owned a considerable amount of land throughout Cornwall and the properties tend to be grouped together as a single Assession number within the Cornwall Record Office Archive.

The archaeology of the area is quite rich even though there was nothing found within the Manor of Bosloggas. Bosloggas is situated in an ideal location for a prehistoric settlement as well as an early medieval defensive site being located just below the crest of the hill with views down towards the Percuil River and St Mawes



## A2.2: Bosloggas Manor/Farm House.

The following is a brief overview of the state of the property which at the time of the survey was under restoration. With the ceilings removed and the walls stripped down to the stonework/cob walling a clearer picture of the construction of the building could be seen and reviewed than that carried out by the more recent/previous surveyor(s).



Figure A2.1. Gable end of the original building (Author 2017).

Figure A2.1 above clearly shows the cob wall and the 20<sup>th</sup> century construction work of manor including the footings for the reconstruction of the original annexe. In addition the concrete block modifications around the door(s) to the right can also be seen. It is thought that this was carried out during the 1960's during updates/improvements by one of the previous owners. In the background (to the right) can be seen the gable end of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century barn.

Internally the roof of the main building is an ad-hoc mixture of old and new timbers, probably at the earliest 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century with some mid 20<sup>th</sup> century timbers suggesting that work within the property has been continually ongoing. This can be clearly seen in Figure A2.2, below, where the roof trusses are of older (undated) timbers and the supporting cross beam is of a timber more recently installed. The

roof in places has obviously been replaced at some time, again the timbers for the purlins vary in date as can be seen by some which show signs of being covered with laths which were probably plastered at one time. However the evidence suggest that many of the alterations to the property took place in the mid 1960's.

The pitch of the roof in the main building suggest that the original building may have been thatched and was not hipped at that time. It is also possible that when the roof was probably repaired or modified typically for aesthetic reasons it was raised and changed to the hipped construction. Unfortunately there is no evidence surviving to support this.

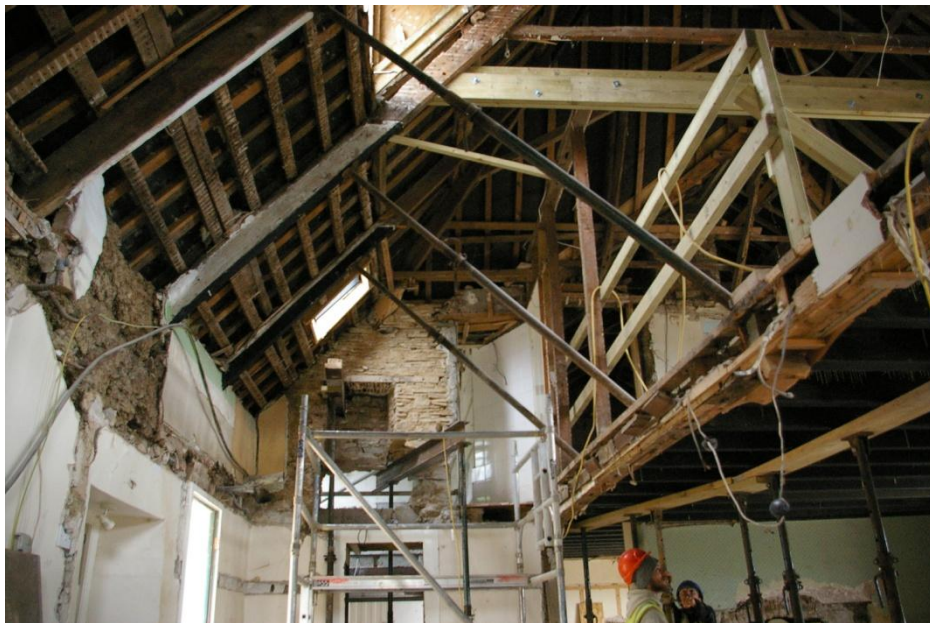


Figure A2.2. Internal view of the manor/farm house during renovation (Author 2017).

In Figure A2.3 below, the floor joist appear to be of an 18th/19<sup>th</sup> century date probably dating from when this extension was constructed.



Figure A2.3. Close up of 1<sup>st</sup> floor timbers.

There appears to have been various phases of changes being carried out throughout the property. With the internal plasterwork being removed from the walls during renovation the fireplaces clearly show the changes that had taken place. In Figure A2.4 the fireplace illustrates the major changes, with the original brick arch being supported by the timbers. The final changes were its reduction in size by the addition of stonework and a brick finish to the inside of the fireplace. This final change has been circled in red, Figure A2.4. The top level of the bricks that have been circled would have been the height of the final fireplace. Above this level on the rear wall can be seen the blackened stonework caused by smoke from the original fireplace.



Figure A2.4. Overview of fireplace with its changes over time (Author 2017).

The fireplace in Figure A2.5 below, appears to be its original size and does not seem to have been altered. The chimney breast itself is constructed from local stone and lined with brick and is possibly an addition to the room at a later date. It is probable that the fireplace is of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

It is not unusual for fireplaces to be installed at a later date particularly as it is thought that this may have been an Hall House originally. In addition it is not always the case that chimney breast that are installed at a later date are constructed on an external wall. Many within the south west are installed internally even though this may be reducing the room size, the construction becomes easier as the external wall does not have to be cut through. This is particularly important where the main construction is a cob wall. The internal chimney breast can then be of a stone construction which was then rendered.



Figure A2.5. A fireplace thought to be installed at a later date (Author 2017).

The arched fireplace of Figure A2.6, below, is possibly a later modification, as the original size can be determined from the horizontal brickwork above the arch and the vertical line of stonework on either side of it. The timber framing within the chimney

breast implies that it was originally panelled, although there are no longer any further traces of this. The evidence for this is further strengthened by the presence of timber within the walls adjacent to the chimney breast. As with the fireplace in Figure A2.5 above, it is also possible that this fireplace was also constructed at a later date other than the building's main construction.



Figure A2.6. Arched fireplace reduced from original size. (Author 2017).



Figure A2.7. A fireplace in the kitchen area for Aga [1960's?]. (Author 2017).

In Figure A2.7, above, it can be seen from the tiling on the rear wall that it would appear that at one stage there was a kitchen range/Aga fitted within this alcove. However the tiles behind do look relatively clean considering the cooker was probably coal fired and general use does not seem to have affected it. Perhaps it was not used for several years? or the previous owners may have preferred electric cooking?



Figure A2.8. Room in rear extension prior to floor being laid (Lilly-Lewarne: Aug 2017).

During August 2017 a site visit was made and in addition to monitoring the progress of trench's externally areas of the progress in renovation internally were also viewed. Figure A2.8 above provides an illustration of one of the rooms within the extension prior to the floor being laid. This and other areas within the extension was monitored and was nothing of archaeological interest was revealed this time. It would appear from this room and the adjacent ones there was no evidence revealed within the floors that could determine the phasing in construction of the property. It is thought

that previous disturbances through building work prevents any understanding of the previous structure.

During work on a fireplace, Figure A2.9, it was necessary to remove the soil at its base in order to provide a suitable base/footing for the new fireplace. The area was excavated down to the bedrock level other than the footings for the main fireplace wall and adjoining cob walls no other evidence was revealed. The construction of the fireplace and the adjoining cob walls does imply that the fireplace itself was a later construction than the cob wall which formed the main building construction. However it is difficult to provide a definitive date for its inclusion into the building construction.



Figure A2.9 Fireplace with the base removed to reveal its construction. (Lilly-Lewarne: Aug 2017).

Finally Figure A2.10, a first floor fireplace was inspected as it provided an overview of the changes in building material that has taken place over time within the farm house. Close inspection of the fireplace shows that it was constructed in part using traditional red bricks. The wall appears to have been rendered with lime mortar with the wall to the left of the fireplace being a cob wall. The external wall in the right of

the picture below, which is an entrance to the adjoining room, shows a stone wall in the adjoining room and a partially rendered cob wall in the room being viewed.

This difference in construction throughout the building is a recurring theme throughout the structure. As stated previously it would appear that overtime ad hoc methods of repairs have been carried out at different periods of time and these are difficult to determine as nothing has been recorded.



A2.10. Fireplace in first floor room and adjoining walls which illustrates differences in construction. (Lilly-Lewarne: Aug 2017).

In conclusion, the photographs above and those within the watching brief clearly shows the differences in the construction methods used and highlights the difficulty of providing any phasing to the construction history. This is continued into the roof area where the main timbers have also been changed in recent years (1960's).



## APPENDIX 3.

### A

Report on the  
Archaeological finds  
recovered from  
Field-Walking an Area in front of  
Bosloggas Manor House

### A3.1: Field-walking Finds.

While the area was not field-walked in a systematic manner, it was decided to carry out a general walk around the areas which covered the grounds from the house down to the river frontage that had either been excavated or levelled in recent months. A variety of modern artefacts was found some dating back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These mainly consisted of small sherds of pottery, glass fragments, some shells and two fragments of bone of which a selection are shown below.



Figure A3.1. Cattle Bone 1



Figure A3.2. Cattle Bone 2.

The animal bones were assessed by Dr Wendy Howard during a site visit to a multi-period site at Mount Folly Farm Bigbury-on-Sea Devon. Both of the animal bones were found to show signs of butchery based on the several cuts that were clearly visible on the bones. The bones were identified as being cattle bones and were probably the result of bones being discarded from butchered meat, possibly into a midden. The remnants' from the midden, the bones, pottery and other fragments of finds along with other waste material were then spread at some time onto the field as manure, a common practice of the time. As the artefacts are difficult to give a precise date to and it would be difficult to determine when they were discarded no date or phasing can be provided. In addition as the finds were found over a large area and totally out of any stratigraphical context they can only be classed as residual or stray finds.



Figure A3.3.

Dark (green) coloured bottom half of glass bottle recovered from the area leading down to the river. There are partial remains of a name 'N.P. ???????? & SONS PAIGNTON' marked on the bottle but to date no name of a manufacturer in Paignton has been forthcoming.

Figure A3.4.

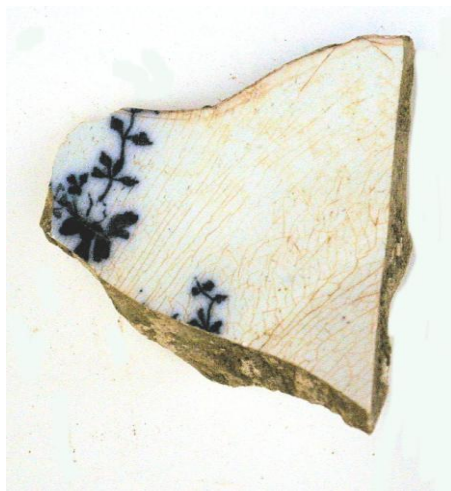
The artefact at the top is a meat paste jar and the bottle probably contained a sauce of some description although there are no markings on the bottle itself. They are both probably of a 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

The lower three items are a selection of shells which were probably from the river below the site.



Figure A3.5.

A fragment of pottery from a base of a bowl of unknown date. This is just one sherd of the many that were recovered from this site. It is possible that the many artefacts recovered during field-walking were from a midden which was likely to have been used to manure the fields.



### A3.2: Conclusions.

There were numerous other sherds of pottery that were recovered from field-walking as well as other stray items, these were mainly of a late 19<sup>th</sup> - an early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The size of sherds recovered were un-diagnostic beyond the broad date range given. In addition more modern finds, such as, cigarette, crisp packets, ear tags for sheep? and parts of a tile floor, see Figure A3.6 below. The latter probably removed from the farm house and left with other building material in the area.



Figure A3.6. Parts of a tiled floor and other waste from farm house.

The spread of the finds suggest that they were probably disposed of through manuring in the late Victorian period.

As all of the finds recovered were out of context, therefore it would be difficult, as discussed above, to determine any precise date to the artefacts other than the approximate period of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As it is also unknown as to where the artefacts were originally from they do not provide any useful information in interpreting the sites history. All finds have been logged and as they are not likely to be required for further study they have been returned to the owner of Bosloggas.

Appendix 4  
The  
Tithe Map  
and  
Apportionment  
of Bosloggas

A4.1. The Tithe Map for Bosloggas.

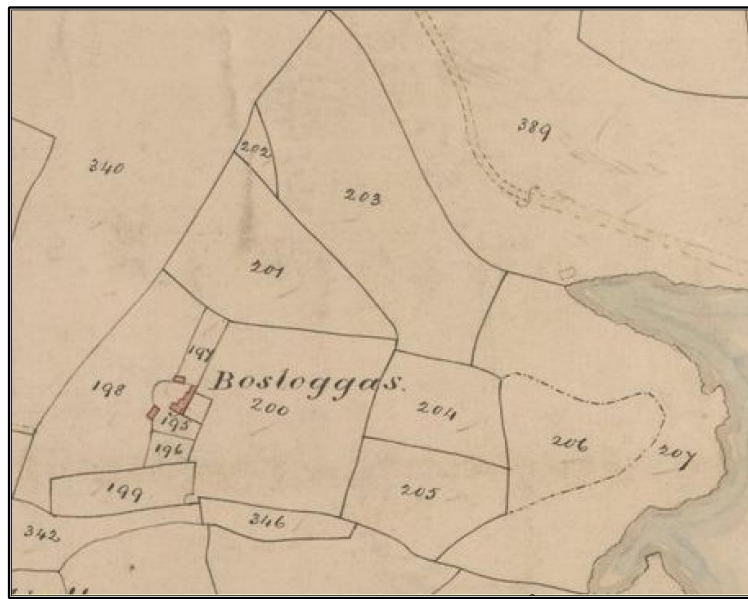


Figure A4.1. Tithe Map of the Manor of Boggles (CRO: CD ROM, the Parish of St Just in Roseland).

<b><u>Bosloggas Apportionment</u></b>								
Nos. referring To the plan	Name and Description of Lands And Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure			Amount of Rent charged payable to Rector		
			a	r	p	£	s	d
195	House, Yard, &c.,	-----		1	18			
196	Garden,	-----			28			
197	Orchard,	-----			30			
198	Back Field,	Arable	2	1	35			
199	Hop Garden,	do.		3	28			
200	Fore Field,	do.	4	0	2			
201	Three Corner Field,	do.	2	2	31			
202	Potato Plot,	do.			25			
203	The Hill,	do.	3	1	38			
"	Furze,	Furze	1	3	0			
204	Higher Middle Field,		1	1	38			
205	Lower " "		1	3	8			
206	Point Field,		1	3	22			
207	Wood,	Timber	5	2	0			
			<u>26</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>£5</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>

Table A4.1:- Tithe Apportionment for Bosloggas Manor. (CRO: CD ROM, the Parish of St Just in Roseland).

This appendix has been included in order to determine the changes to the buildings that may have taken place since the Tithe Maps and its associated Apportionment were compiled around 1842. It also shows how the land use and field system has changed since that time. This has been discussed in the report on the watching brief (WSI).

At the time of the Tithe survey being carried out (c1842), the Land of the manor of Bosloggas was under lease to Humprey Hicks and it was also in his occupation. From the Apportionment it would appear that the land was mainly used for 'Arable' farming.

#### A4.2. Comparison of acreage in the adjacent properties.

Voskelly	44a.	2r.	36p.	rateable value	£11.	5s.	3d.
Nanshuttal	142a.	2r.	36p.	"	"	£32.	1s. 6d.
Bosloggas	26a.	3r.	23p.	"	"	£5.	19s. 10d.

Voskelly is under lease to John Parsons who rents the property to Joseph Lowry.

Nanshuttal's Landowner is the Bishop Of Exeter who leases the farm to William Bullmore who rents the land onto Joseph Lowry and John & William Allen.

From the information above it would appear that the manor or farm of Bosloggas was by far the smallest. It may be that the majority of finances for the manor came from the rental of other properties that was held within the St Just in Rosleland Parish. It would be difficult otherwise to make a living out of a 26 acre farm. The census returns for the property from 1841 - 1901 suggest that it was rented out to a person working within another industry who rented

the land onward. By far the largest farm in the immediate area was Nanshuttal.

Sampson Tresawna and Timothy Symons both of the Parish of Probus were appointed as valuers to apportion the total sums agreed to be paid by way of Rent Charge in lieu of Tithes. The Tithe Apportionment is dated 7<sup>th</sup> November 1842. Evidence from leases and rental agreements suggest that both Bosloggas and Voskelly were at one time owned by James Wentworth Buller of Morval, however the apportionment shown above states the Landowner was Humprey Hicks, therefore the Bullers must have sold the land prior to the survey being carried out in the first decades of the nineteenth century. How much of the manor's land especially the properties outside of the parish of St Just in Roseland that was sold or rented on is not discussed in this paper and would require a further investigation of the documentary evidence.



## APPENDIX 5

### Maps, Plans & Drawings of Bosloggas

Appendix -5.1: Aerial Photograph of Bosloggias Manor



Figure A5.1. Aerial Photograph of Bosloggias (digital-documents - St Mawes Cornwall Aerial Photograph August 2017).

The above photograph shows the area that has been under discussion in this report. Apart from the building works that has been carried out and the levelling/landscaping of the area there are no crop marks present which would indicate any archaeological feature. The only features which are visible in the photograph and on the ground are the remains of the helicopter pad (believed to have been constructed in the 1960's) and the remains of the garden wall in front of the house (to the east). The latter feature is semi-circular in its construction and at the time of the survey the overburden of vegetation would make it difficult to date precisely.

Appendix -5.2: Geology Map of Bosloggias Manor

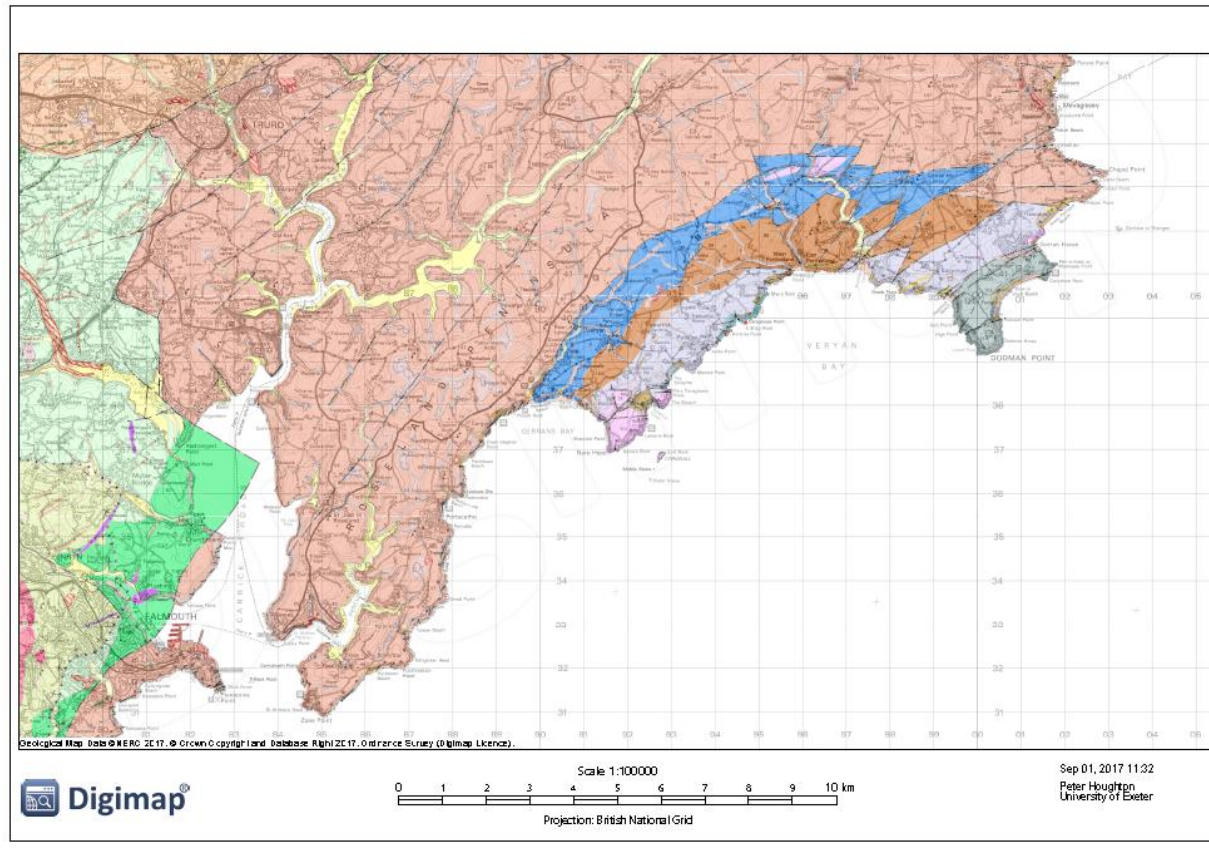


Figure A5.2. Geological Map of Falmouth and St Mawes of Cornwall (©Digimap Sept 2017).

The area covering St Mawes and Bosloggias is of 'Porthscatho formation:- Sandstone And [Subequal/Suborel] Argillaceous Rocks Interbedded (PORO-SDAR)'. Mid Devonian - Late Devonian epoch.

Appendix 5.3: Location of field-walking finds.

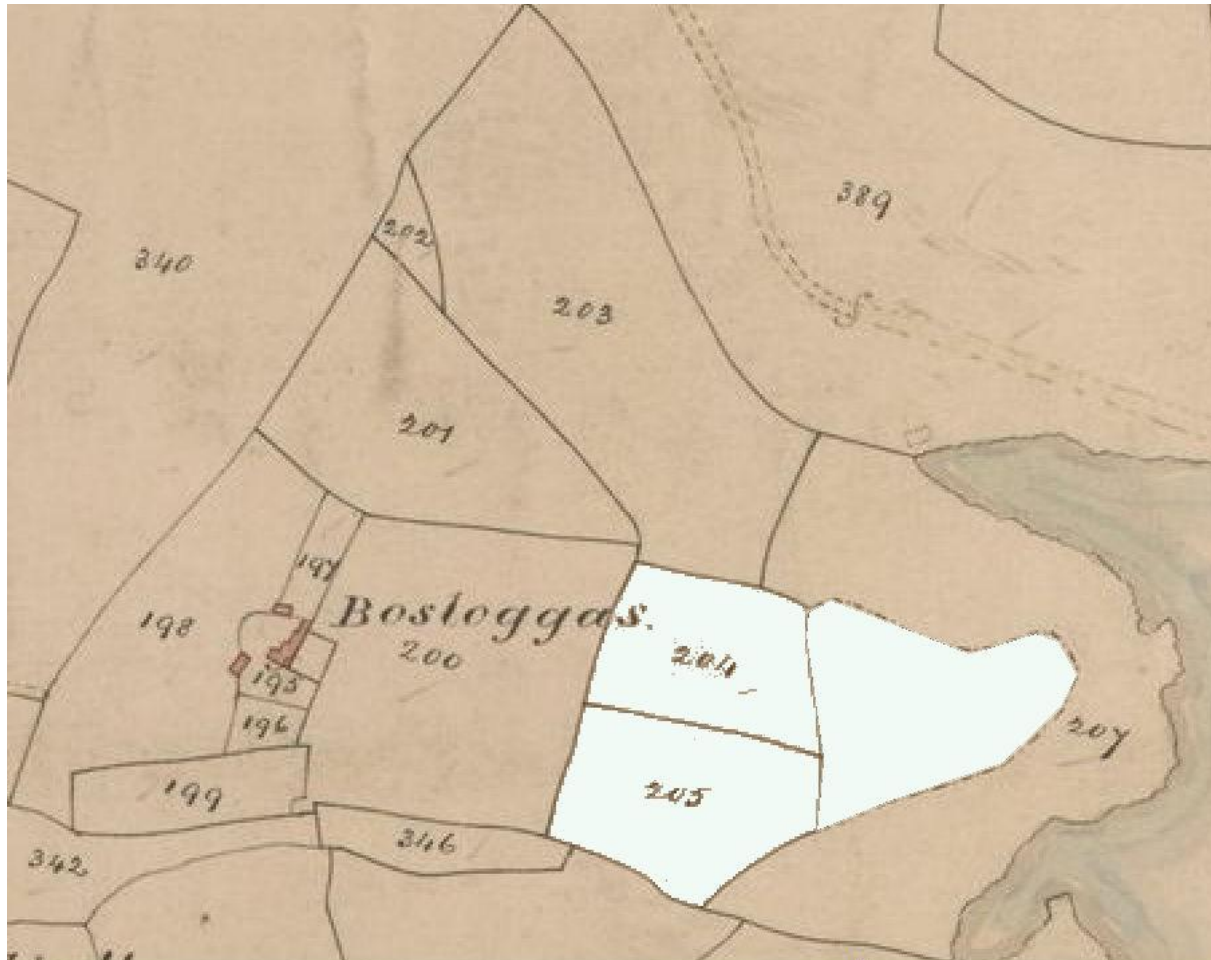


Figure A5.3. Area field-walked in relation to Bosloggas manor (highlighted in white).

Appendix 5.4: Location of metal detecting survey.

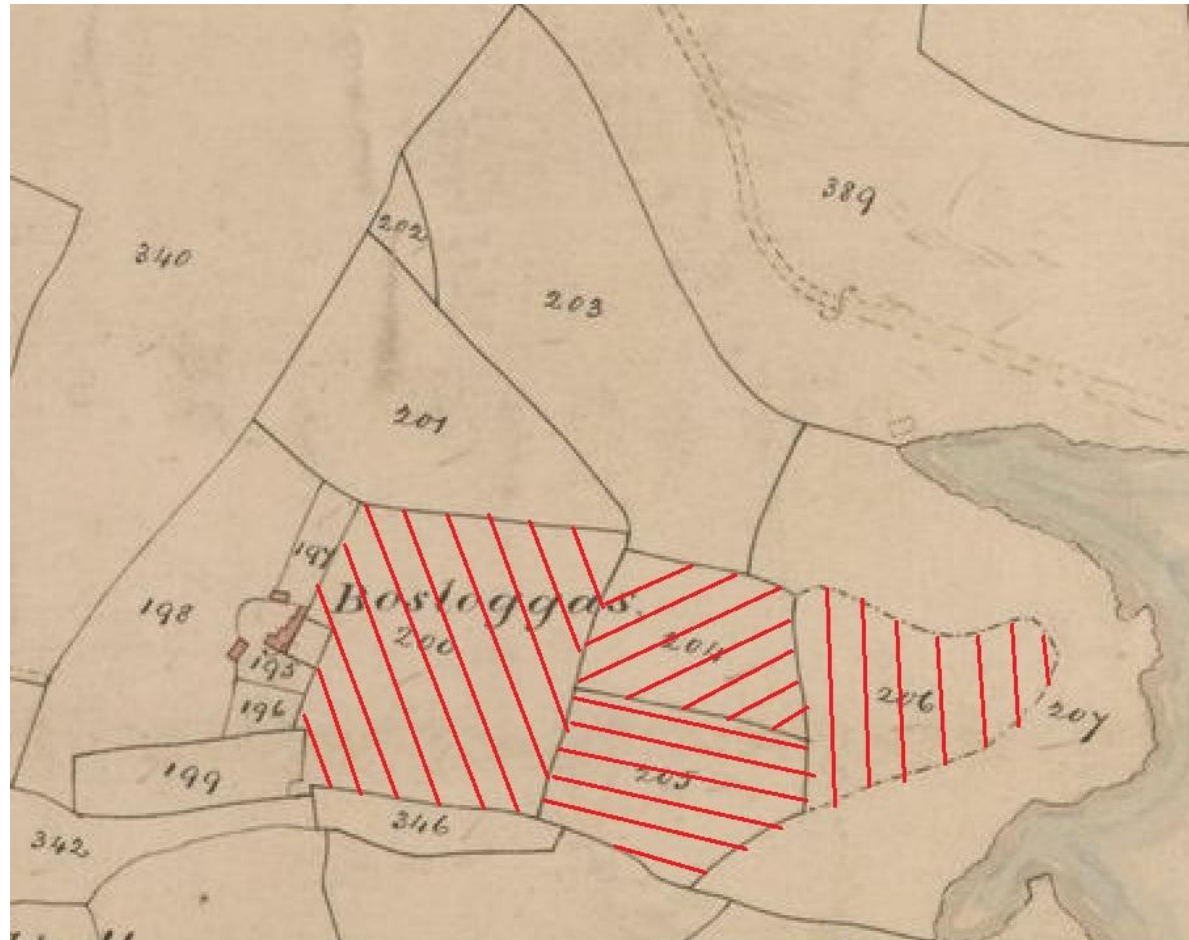


Figure A5.4. Area where metal detecting survey was carried out.

Note:- No finds of an archaeological or historical nature were located during the survey.

Appendix 5.5: Historic England map of Bosloggas.

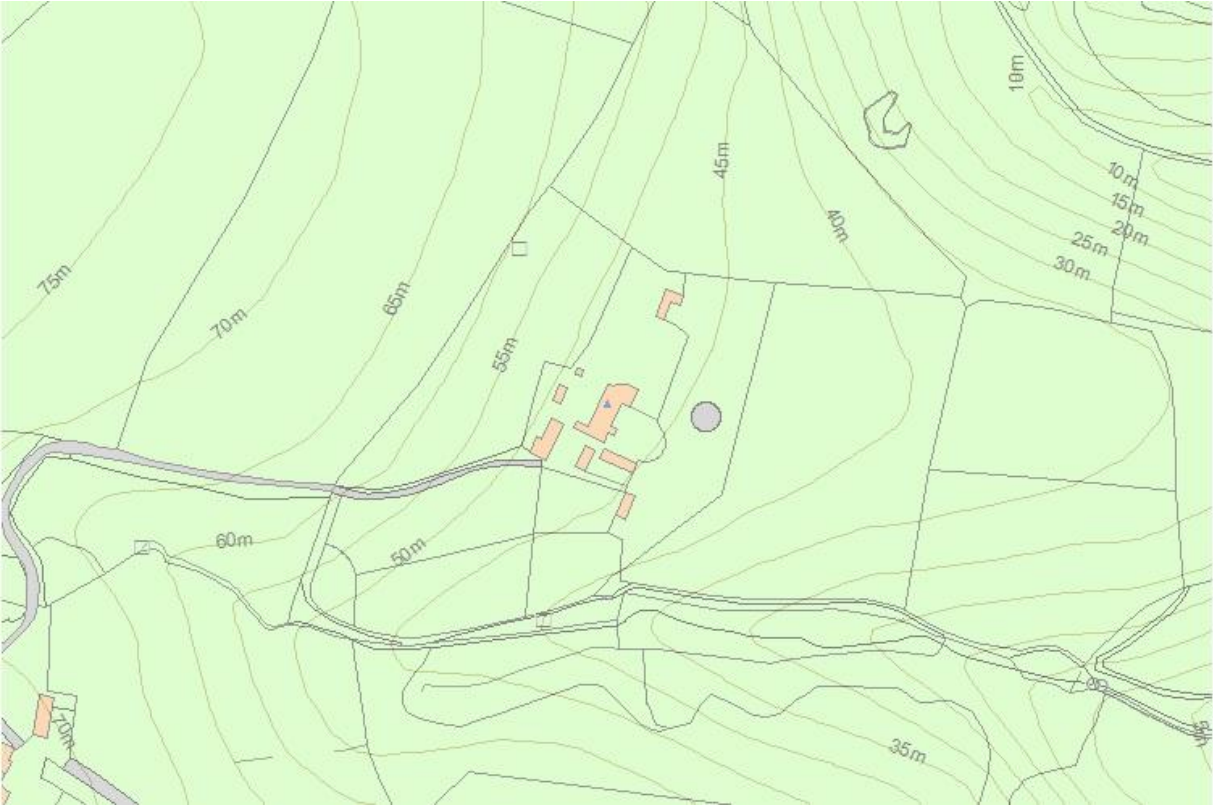


Figure A5.5. Map of Bosloggas [not to scale] - (©Historic England).

Appendix 5.6: OS Map highlighting Cornwall & Scilly HER data.

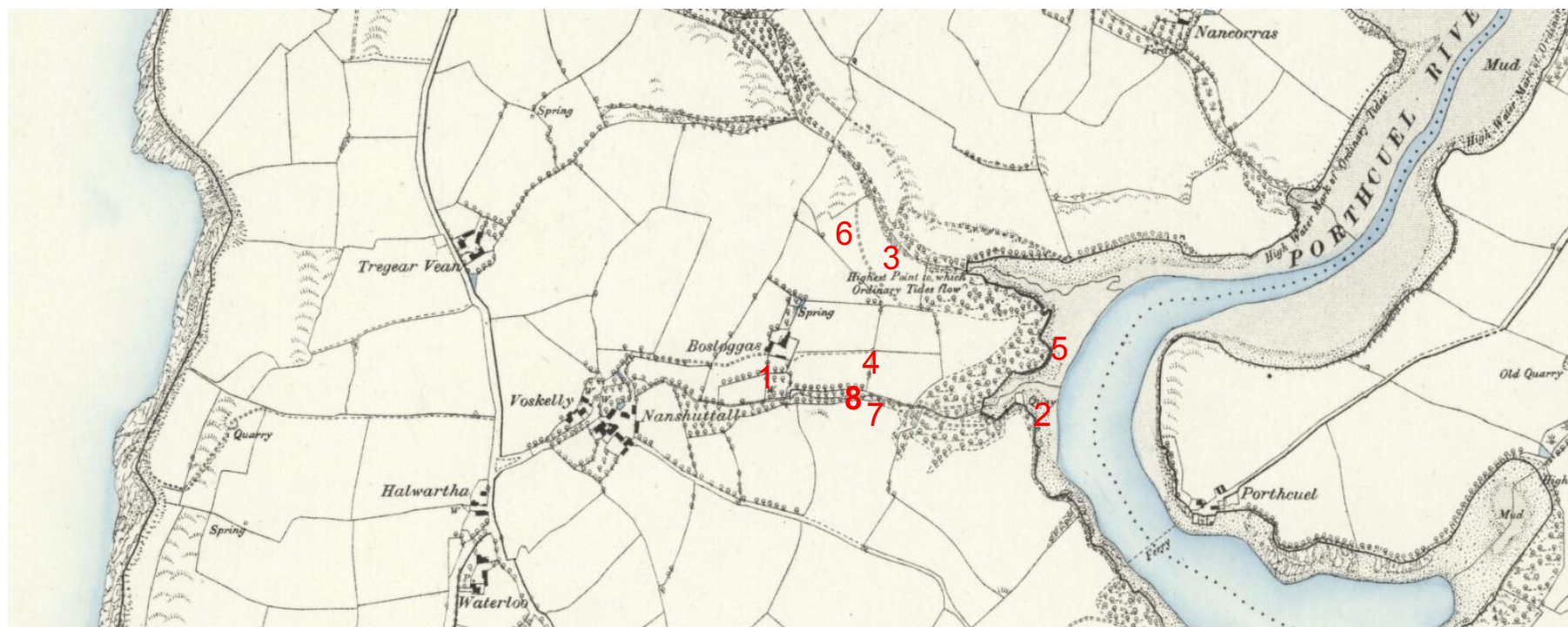


Figure A5.6: 1907 OS Map of Bosloggas highlighting location of medieval and post med sites (National Library of Scotland: Nov 2017).

- |          |                        |          |                        |          |                      |
|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Site 1:- | Medieval Settlement.   | Site 2:- | Post Medieval Quarry.  | Site 3:- | Medieval Hollow-way. |
| Site 4:- | Medieval Field System. | Site 5:- | Modern Quarry 1.       | Site 6:- | Modern Quarry 2.     |
| Site 7:- | Medieval Hop Garden.   | Site 8:- | Post Medieval Orchard. |          |                      |

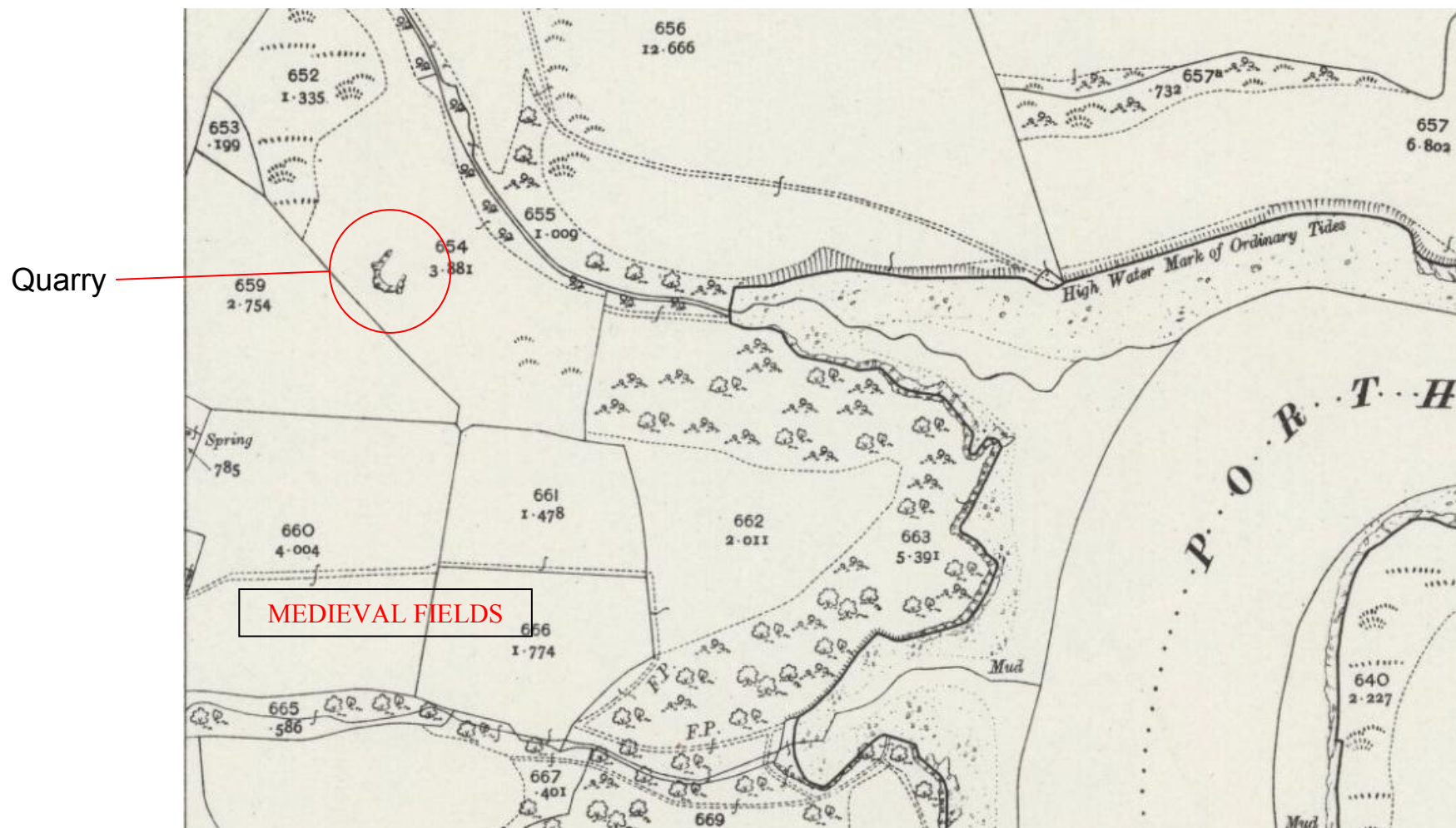


Figure A5.7. 1906 OS Map of Bosloggas - highlighting location of modern quarry (National Library of Scotland: Nov 2017).



Appendix 5.7: - Ground and 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Plans of Bosloggas Farmhouse.

The following plans are supplied to support the above text describing the internal arrangements and fittings within the manor.

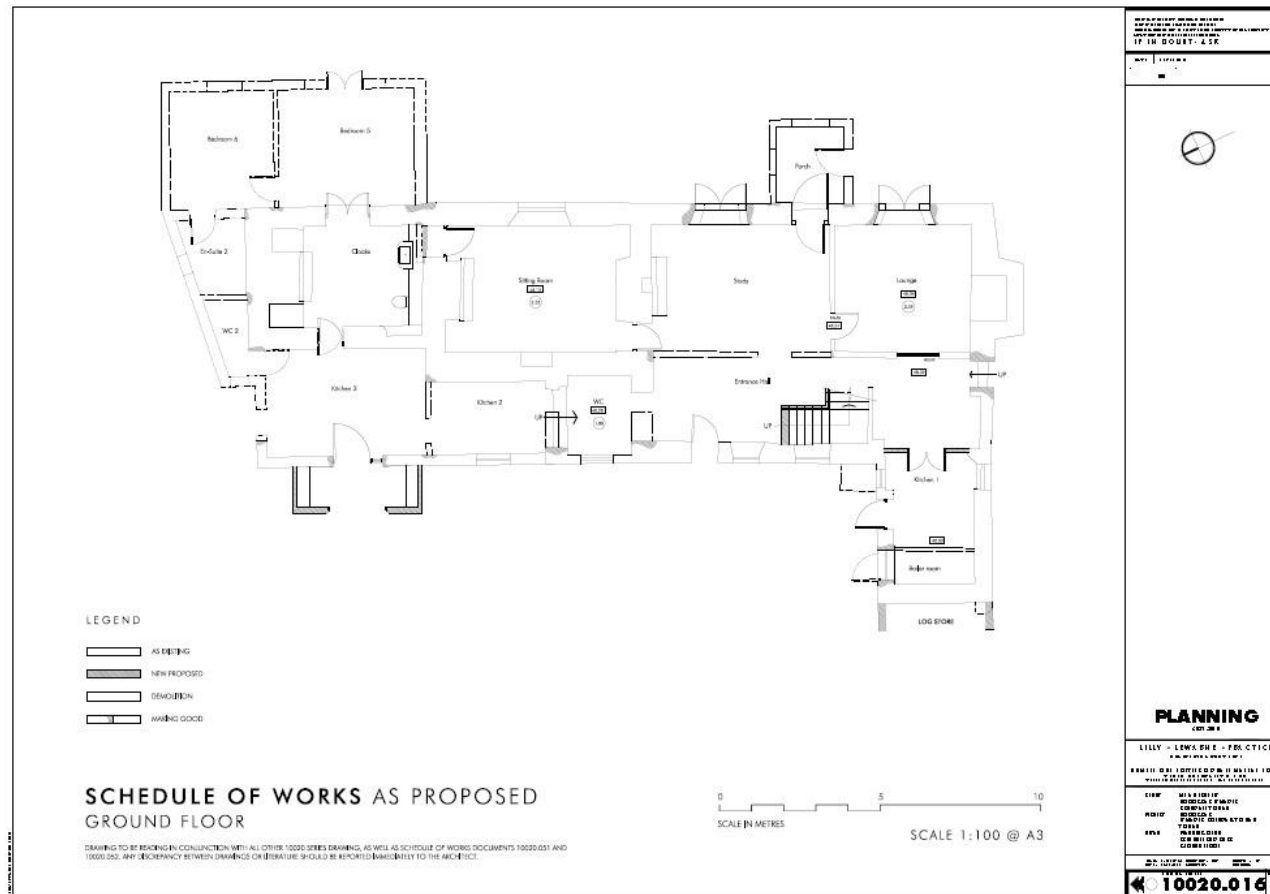


Figure A5.8. Bosloggas - Ground Floor Plan of Manor House (©Lilly.Lewarne Jan 2011).

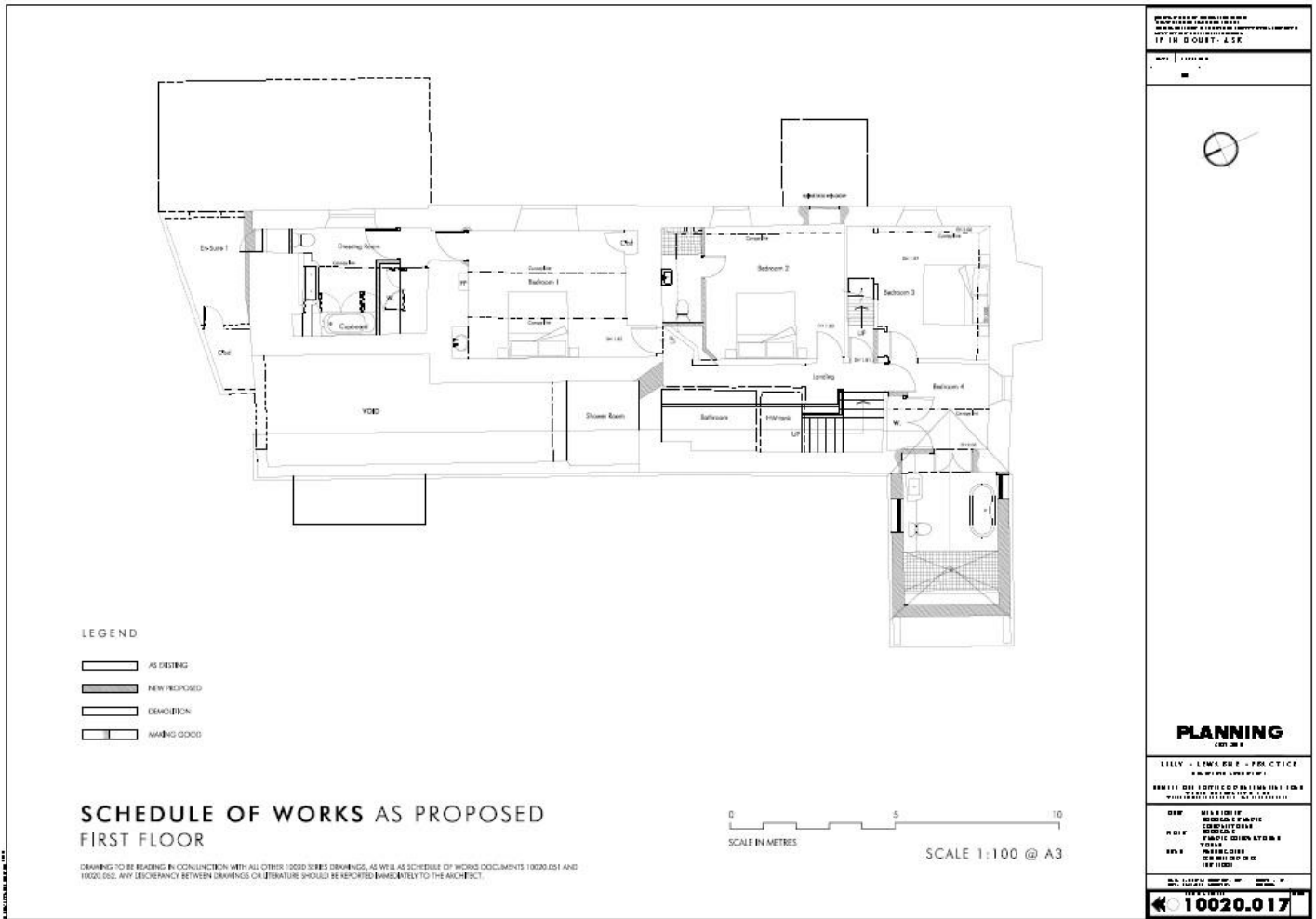


Figure A5.9. Bosloggas - First Floor Plan of Manor House (©Lilly.Lewarne Jan 2011).

Appendix 5.8. - Map of Bosloggias c1829 from a survey by Richard Thomas

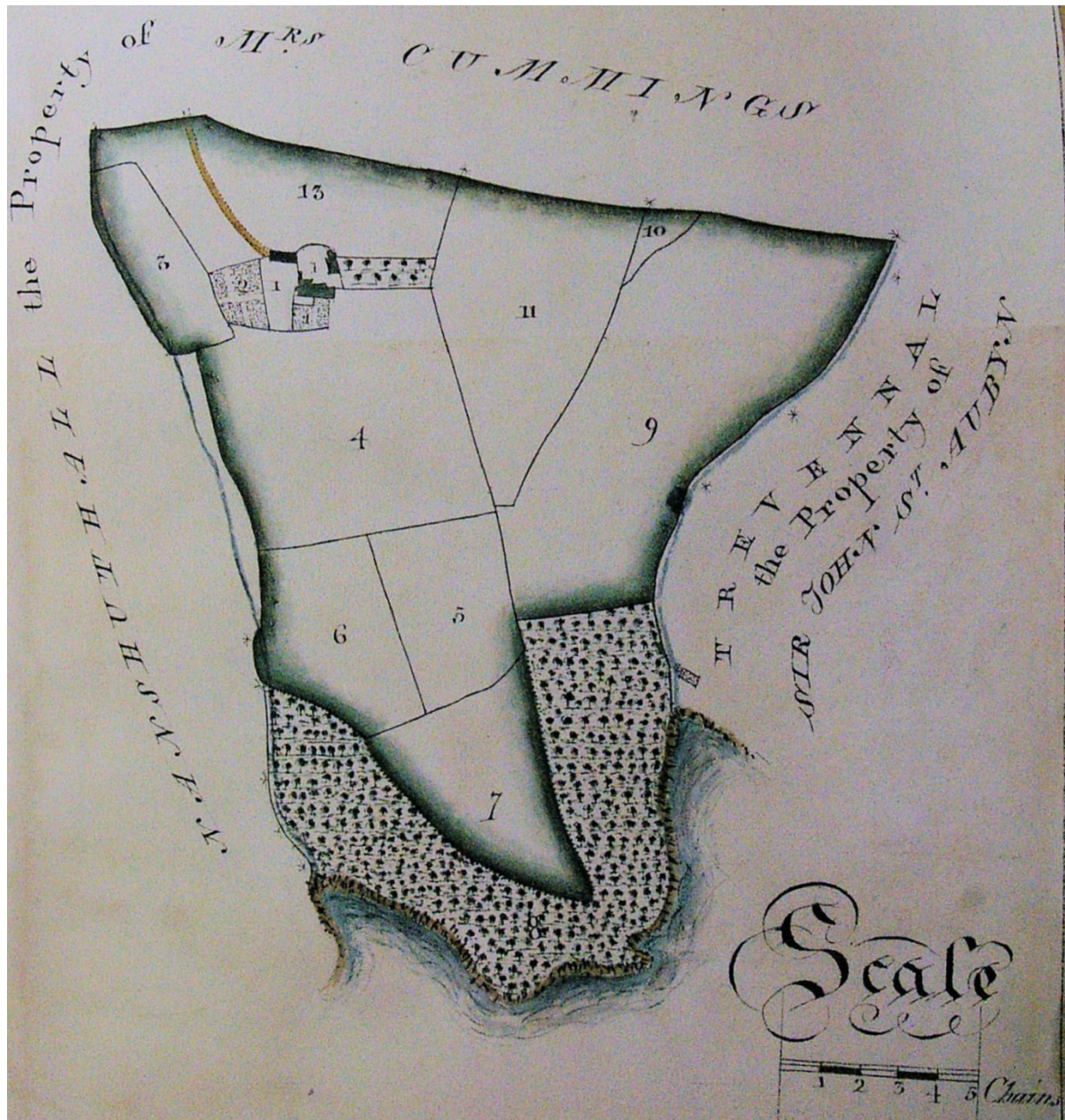


Figure A5.10. - Plan of Bosloggias in the Parish of St Just (Cornwall Record Office WH/3542: July 2017).

The above map was taken from a survey carried out by Mr Richard Thomas in 1829, as discussed above in Section 9, page 23 above. It should be noted that Plot 4 was already converted to one large field by the removal of a boundary hedge which split the field into two plots.

## APPENDIX 6

Bosloggas, St Mawes, Truro, Cornwall

Written Scheme of Investigation [WSI]

for

Historic Building Recording,

Archaeological Excavation

and

Monitoring.