

# LAND AT CHYTANE FARM SUMMERCOURT ST ENODER CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
&  
Walkover Survey



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

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Authors: S. Walls

# **Land at Chytane Farm, Summercourt, St. Enoder, Cornwall**

## **Results of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment & Walkover Survey**

*For*

Russell Dodge  
*of*  
Business Location Services Ltd

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** SEC12  
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**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys  
**Fieldwork Managers:** Samuel Walls  
**Project Officer:** Samuel Walls  
**Desk Based Assessment:** Samuel Walls  
**Walkover Survey:** Samuel Walls  
**Report:** Samuel Walls  
**Report Editing:** Bryn Morris  
**Research:** Samuel Walls  
**Graphics:** Samuel Walls

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## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd. were instructed by Business Location Services Ltd. to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Chytane Farm, Summercourt, St. Enoder, Cornwall.*

*The walkover survey and the desk-based and cartographic research indicate that the proposed development area appears to have limited archaeological potential. The 1840 tithe map indicates that the three fields in question were formerly divided into four smaller enclosures, but that the field pattern and field-names are suggestive of post-medieval enclosure. Chytane is first referred to in 1296, although the nearby manor of Burthy Row is of early medieval origin. There is a rich heritage of post-medieval industrial sites in the immediate area.*

*The walkover survey indicated that there are no extant earthworks within the three fields. The ground was extremely wet, especially to the west, which is presumably why the study area was only enclosed in the post-medieval period. Two of the fields had recently been ploughed, but almost no finds were noted in the topsoil: only modern plastic fragments and a couple of scraps of white refined earthenware. There appears to be an average c.0.3m depth of topsoil over most of the site, which suggest that any buried archaeological deposits will have at least been partially truncated by modern ploughing.*

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The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office  
Russell Dodge, Business Location Services Ltd

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Land at Chytane Farm, Summercourt

**Parish:** St. Enoder

**County:** Cornwall

### 1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were commissioned by Russell Dodge of Business Location Services Ltd. (the Client) to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Chytane Farm, Summercourt, St. Enoder, Cornwall, prior to proposed development on the site. The area was later extended at the request of the Client to include parts of two further fields located to the south and east (see Figure 1).

### 1.2 Historical Background

The site lies adjacent to the B3257 in the parish of St. Enoder, 0.8km south of the A30 and the Penhale Services. St. Enoder is a parish located near the centre of Cornwall, 11km south-east of Newquay and 13km north-east of Truro. It is located in the Hundred and Deanery of Pydar. The parish is largely rural, with the main settlement at Summercourt about 1.2km to the west of the site. It is bounded on the north by the parish of St. Columb Major, on the east by St. Dennis and St. Stephen-in-Brannel, on the south by Ladock, and on the west by St. Newlyn East and Colan. St. Enoder is mentioned in the Domesday Book as *Heglosenuder* held by the Count of Mortain from St. Petroc's Church (in Bodmin).

A small number of Prehistoric sites have been identified in the area, with the closest example being a sub-circular cropmark enclosure *c.*500m to the north-east (HER No: 75841). There are also a small number of early medieval and medieval sites nearby, most notably at Burthy Row, which is first mentioned in the Domesday survey (HER: 21189) and where a manor house and chapel (HER 21087) formerly stood. Closer to the site, medieval ridge and furrow has been identified on aerial photographs in the fields to the south of the site (HER 75842). Chytane itself (HER 21192) is first mentioned as *Tywarton* in 1296, which contains the Cornish place-name elements *\*ti* meaning 'house', *\*war* meaning 'upon', and *\*ton* meaning lea land. The site is positioned within a landscape containing a large number of recorded post-medieval sites and features (see Appendix 2). These are largely associated with china clay extraction to the east (e.g. HER: 21116), while to the north and north-west there are sites associated with tin mining (e.g. HER 21166), quarrying (e.g. HER 21166) and brick manufactory (e.g. HER 21166).

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

The site lies within an area recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The archaeological potential of AEL is considered to be high, as it includes the remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and field systems. However, no archaeological investigations have been carried out in close proximity to the development site, and very few within the parish. The notable exceptions are those works associated with the A30 development, most obviously the excavations at Penhale Round (largely unpublished but see Jones *et al.* 1994), and the large-scale excavations at Scarcewater (Jones & Taylor 2010).

## 1.4 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is comprised of parts of three sub-rectangular fields, with their long axis' lying approximately east-west (see Figure 1). It sits on a gentle west-facing slope, between 76m and 109m (AOD) and covers an area of approximately 12.8ha (Figure 1).

The underlying rocks fall within the Devonian Meadford Group Formations, with interbedded slate and sandstone to the west of the site and Hornfelses Slate and Hornfelses Sandstone to the east (BGS 2013). The soils of this area are predominantly the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association with an area of fine loamy permeable soils variably affected by groundwater of the Yeollandpark Association in the lowest part of the site (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

## 1.5 Methodology

This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* and utilises existing information in order to establish as far as possible the archaeological potential of the site. This information can then be used in an attempt to make informed decisions regarding the potential impact any proposed development may have on the archaeological resource. Mitigation strategies can then begin to be formulated which will reduce this impact.

It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further intrusive investigations such as machine-excavated trial trenching are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.

In drawing up this assessment report, cartographic and documentary sources held by the Cornish Studies Library were consulted, as well as the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Cornwall Council. Relevant online sources were also utilised, and appropriate Internet databases investigated. These included: the English Heritage Listed Buildings online database, The Defence of Britain Project, and The English Heritage NMR Excavation Index and National Inventory.

The development site was visited for the walkover survey by Dr S. Walls on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2012. A further visit to cover the additional area took place on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2013.



Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).



## 2.0 Results of the Cartographic Analysis

The first reasonably accurate depiction of this part of Cornwall is the 1699 map produced by Joel Gascoyne (Figure 2). While this map lacks detail, it does show the homes of the major local gentry, including to the north of the development site *Treville*, and to the west *Gunrounson* (Goenrounsen) at this time owned by the Flamanks family (Lysons 1814, 87). Chytane is not shown on this map, although *Chyproys* (Chypras) is shown to the immediate north.



Figure 2: Extract from the Gascoyne map of 1699 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

The next available cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey ‘Old Series’ map c.1809, which shows Chytane to the south of Chypras. The Turnpike road running along the eastern edge of the development area is not shown as this was constructed in the 1820s, although the lanes to the north and south of the site do appear to be shown. Lysons (1814, 87) makes reference to a John Basset owning Chytane at this time.



Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey ‘old series’ map of c.1809 (the location of the site is indicated).

## 2.1 The 1840 St. Enoder Tithe Map

The earliest available detailed map is the tithe map for St. Enoder, produced in 1840. This shows the study area divided between four fields instead of the present three (see Figure 4). The site and most of the surrounding fields were under the ownership of *Chytan*, which was owned and occupied at this time by Nicholas Francis Bassett, who also owned several of the nearby estates including *Chyprase*, which was leased to a Luke Bice.

Most of the fields within the holdings of Chytan and Chyprase are described in the tithe apportionment as arable or furzy pasture, and those within the study area are no exception (see Appendix 1). The field-names are largely prosaic and suggestive of late enclosure of former moor and waste. The names include: *Chyprase Great Cleve* (field 486), *Sheep Close* (field 491), *Pool Close Moor* (field 492) and *The Cleve* (field 514). The fieldsystem clearly pre-dates the construction of the Turnpike Road in the 1820s, which cuts diagonally right across this landscape, but is probably no earlier than post-medieval in date. The fields to the south-east and east – and around the medieval and post-medieval farmsteads – are quite different in character, comprised of narrow fields with slightly curving boundaries ultimately derived from the cultivation strips of medieval common fields.

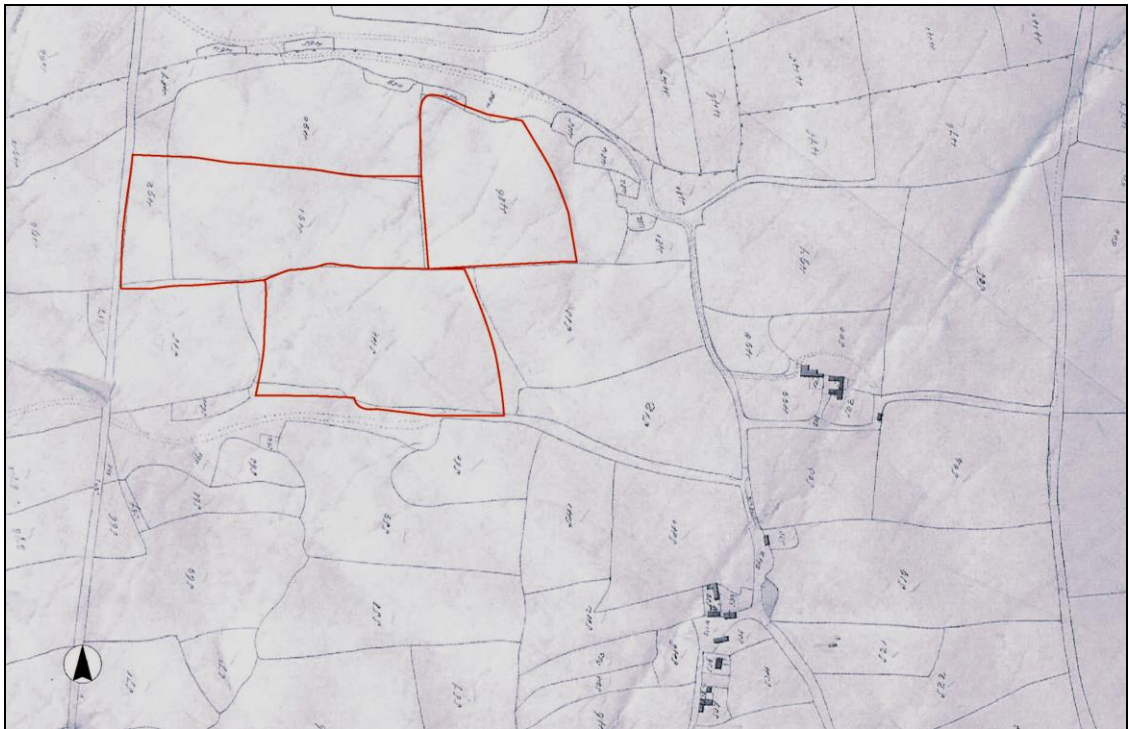


Figure 4: Extract from the 1840 St. Enoder tithe map (the proposed development area is indicated).

## 2.2 The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map c.1880

The next available cartographic source for this study is the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of c.1880, which indicates some slight change (see Figure 5) by this date. The field numbered 492 on the tithe map, which partly falls within the development area, had been merged with fields 490 and 491 to its east. There are few other obvious changes, although the lanes to the north and south have been encroached upon, enclosed parts of these formerly wide lanes. Spring lines are shown running along the routes of these two roads. In the wider landscape few other changes are evident, although a number of industrial buildings have been constructed to the north-east, including the Chytane brickworks.

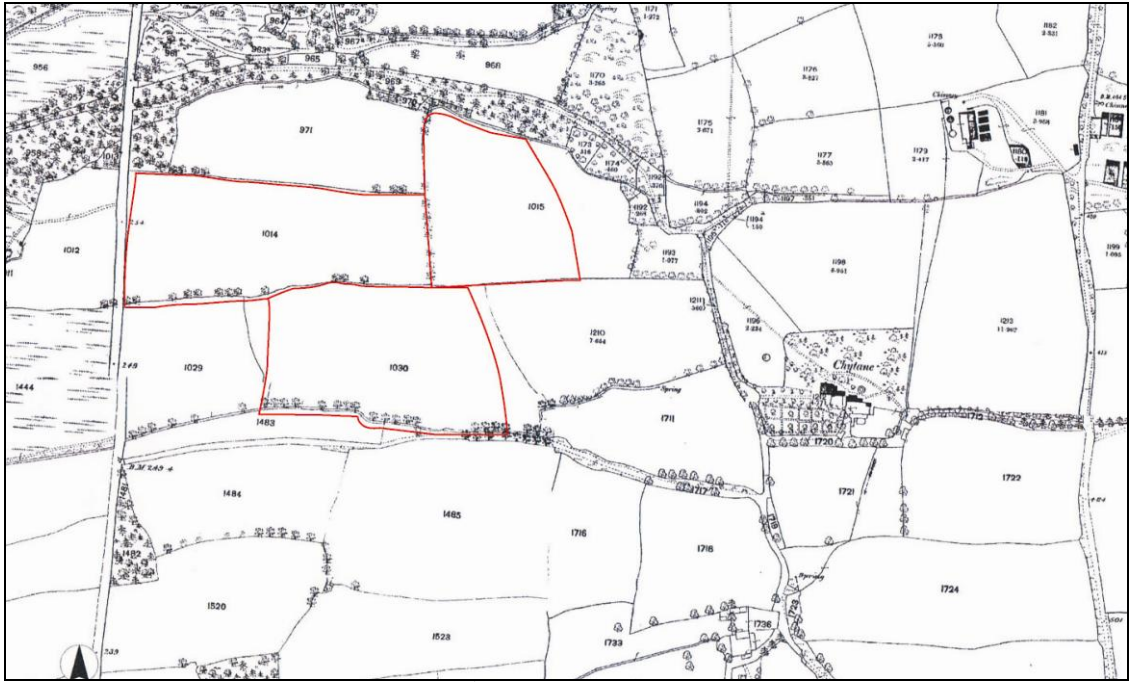


Figure 5: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of c.1880 (the site is indicated).

### 2.3 The Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of 1908

The Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map of 1908 indicates no further change within the proposed development area (Figure 6).

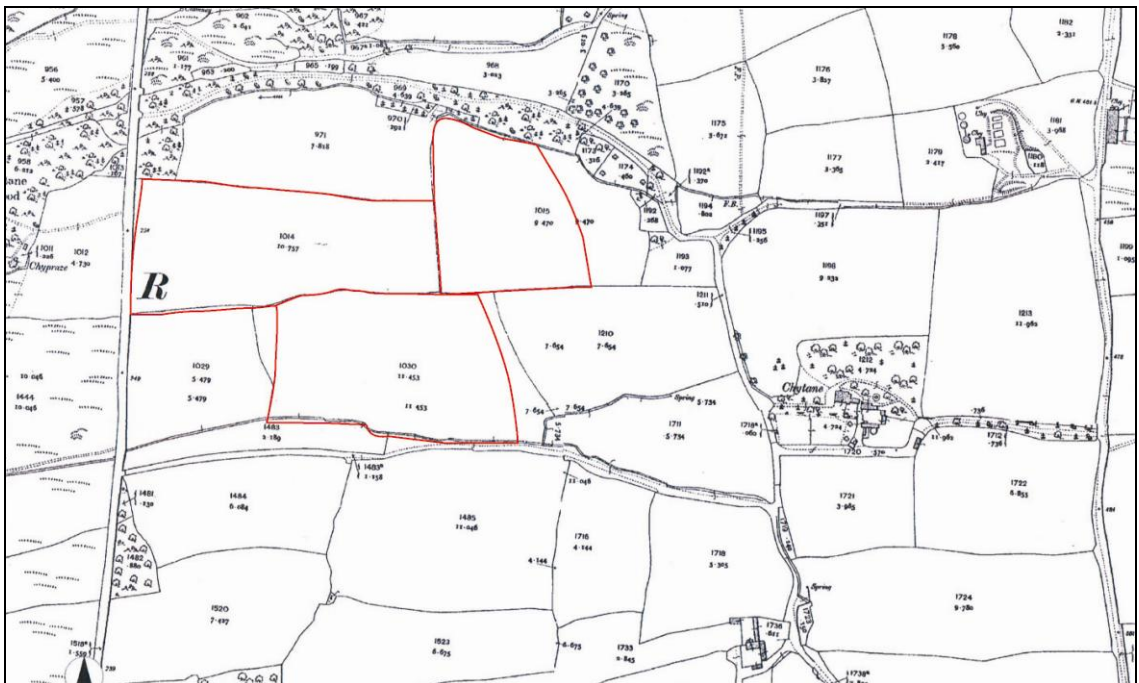


Figure 6: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of 1908 (the site is indicated).

### 3.0 The Results of the Walkover Survey

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At the time of the survey the northern and southern fields were both ploughed and the eastern field was under close-cropped pasture. There were no obvious traces of earthworks, not even of the removed field boundary that fell within the western part of the northern field (note, however, that this area has been subject to substantial recent earthmoving).



Figure 7: Shot of the southern field, viewed from the north.

#### 3.1 The Southern Field

The southern field is sub-rectangular in shape and slopes gently from east to west (see Figure 7). The soil was a wet and soft fine yellowish-brown silt-clay loam with occasional to common sub-angular shillet stones across the field. During the walkover survey only modern plastic finds and a single sherd of white refined earthenware were noted.

The eastern, western and northern boundaries were all earthen hedgebanks, partly faced with stone and topped with grass, brambles and weeds, these having been cut back severely quite recently. The hedges are on average *c.*1.6m high and 1-1.4m wide, although it is slightly more substantial (*c.*2m high) in the north-eastern corner and along the shared boundary with the eastern field.

The southern boundary is of the same style of construction, but appears much more substantial, and there is a 2m deep and 3m wide ditch running along much of the length of this boundary. In the south-east corner of the field the channel has been culverted to facilitate access to the field from the road. The ditch exits the field and is culverted along the field to the south for *c.*50m before re-entering the southern field through an iron pipe closer to the western boundary (Figure 8). At the point at which the ditch re-enters the southern field there was formerly a gateway between the two fields, which crossed the ditch at this point (see Figure 8).



Figure 8: Shot of drainage channel along southern boundary, viewed from the west.

There is a gateway giving access to the field in each of the four hedgebanks. The eastern gateway appears to have been forced through at a later date, and falls just outside the study area. The southern gateway, located towards the eastern end of the field, provides access from the road to the south and appears to have been widened, probably at the same time as an area of concrete hardstanding was laid down. The western gateway was located adjacent to the drainage ditch running along the southern boundary (noted above), and has a single concrete gatepost but no gate. The northern gateway gives access to the south-east corner of the northern field; it also features a single concrete gatepost and no gate (see Figure 9).



Figure 9: Gateway between the southern and northern fields, viewed from the north.

### 3.2 The Northern Field

The northern field is also sub-rectangular in shape and slopes gently from east to west. The soil was wet to very wet, composed of soft fine dark yellowish-brown silt-clay loam with occasional to common sub-angular shillet stones across the field, particularly in the eastern part of the field. Only modern plastic finds were noted during the walkover.

The southern and northern boundaries were both earthen hedgebanks, partly faced with stone and topped with grass, brambles and weeds, these having been cut back severely quite recently. The banks are on average *c.*1.6m high and 1-1.4m wide. The eastern boundary is of the same style of construction but retains a greater range of trees and shrubs topping the bank. The western boundary, which extends along the former Turnpike Road, is composed of a large drainage channel (*c.*3m wide and *c.*2m deep) along the eastern face of a slight earthen bank. This earthen bank (no stone facing was visible) is 0.4m high to the north and rises to 1.4m to the south, and is topped primarily by grass and weeds.

The western end of the northern hedgebank had been removed during recent earthmoving activities (see Figure 10). This revealed that the hedgebank was comprised of a core of re-deposited natural clay *c.*0.5m high and *c.*1m wide, overlain by a deposit of light yellowish-brown silt-clay bank *c.*0.7m high and *c.*1.4m wide with partial sub-angular stone facing. The hedge is surmounted by a deposit of humic dark grey-brown silt-clay loam with common roots *c.*0.3m thick.



Figure 10: West-facing section through the northern hedgebank of the north field, viewed from the north-west.

There are four gateways into the field, with two in the southern boundary, one in the northern hedgebank and one in the eastern hedgebank. The northern gateway is located in the north-eastern corner of the field, directly opposite one of the southern entrances, which directly it replicates in both size and style, with a single concrete gatepost and no gate (see Figure 9 and Section 3.1). The other southern gateway is located towards the western end and is positioned centrally in relation to the square field to the south. This opening has no surviving gate or posts, and appears to have been forced through, although there are relatively substantial erosion hollows leading to and away from the hedge. The eastern opening is centrally located and gives access to the eastern field. The opening is flanked by a concrete block northern face (repair) to the hedgebank, a granite gatepost to the south (Figure 11) and has a modern galvanised gate.

### 3.3 The Eastern field

The eastern field is sub-triangular in shape and slopes very gently from east to west (see Figure 12). The field was under close-cropped pasture at the time of the survey.

The boundaries are all formed by earthen hedgebanks partially faced with stone and topped with a variety of shrub and tree species. The hedgebanks are on average *c.*1.6-2m high and 1.2-1.5m wide. There are two entrances to the field, with one in the eastern boundary opening onto a lane running to Chytane Farm, and the other in the western bank accessing the northern field of the study area (see Figure 11 and section 3.2). There was also a possible blocked opening in the southern hedgebank, as there is a short length (*c.*3.5m) of slightly wider and higher bank.



Figure 11: Granite gatepost to the south of the eastern opening, viewed from the north-north-east.



Figure 12: The eastern field, viewed from the west.



## 4.0 Conclusions

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### 4.1 Summary

The walkover survey and the desk-based and cartographic research indicate that the proposed development area appears to have limited archaeological potential, despite being officially classified as Anciently Enclosed. However, the survival of Prehistoric or Romano-British remains cannot be ruled out, as the Scarcewater example demonstrates.

The desk-based element of this study indicates that, although the wider parish of St. Enoder contains a large number of known archaeological sites, this site and its immediate surroundings are dominated by post-medieval mining and quarrying, especially to the north and east. The farm of Chytane itself is a settlement with medieval origins, as are several of the other nearby settlements, most notably the former manor at Burthy Row.

The tithe map and other cartographic sources suggest that the site was enclosed from open grazing in the post-medieval period. Given the extremely wet conditions experienced on site, it is unsurprising that this land was not enclosed at an earlier date. The field-names within the study area and its immediate surrounding are prosaic and reflective of the former nature of this land, containing elements such as *moor* or *cleave* and characterised as *furzy pasture*.

The walkover survey was unable to identify any archaeological features of any great age, and there was a remarkable dearth of finds in the topsoil of the two ploughed fields. The topsoil itself appears to be only *c.*300mm thick, and as it appears to have been ploughed for potatoes, it is likely any buried archaeological features will have suffered some truncation.

## 5.0 Bibliography & References

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### Published Sources:

**British Geological Survey** 2012: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

**Jones A.J., Nowkowski J & Thorpe C** 1994: *Penhale Moor Excavation 1994 - Archive Report*. Cornwall Archaeological Unit

**Jones, A.J. & Taylor S.R.** 2010: *Scarcewater, Pennance, Cornwall: archaeological excavation of a Bronze Age and Roman Landscape*. Oxford: Oxbow.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists.** 2001 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

### Unpublished Sources:

#### Cornish Studies Library:

St. Enoder tithe map 1840

St. Enoder tithe apportionment 1839

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map

Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map

## Appendix 1

## Details from the 1840 Tithe Apportionment for St. Ender

Chyprase Estate				
Number	Field-name	Land-use	Occupier	Owner
<b>486</b>	<b>Chyprase Great Cleve</b>	<b>Arable</b>	<b>Luke Bice</b>	<b>Nicholas Francis Bassett</b>
487	Chyprase Lane	Furzy Pasture	"	"
488	Plantation	Plantation	"	"
489	Plantation	Plantation	"	"
490	Pool Close	Arable	"	"
<b>491</b>	<b>Sheep Close</b>	<b>Arable</b>	"	"
<b>492</b>	<b>Pool Close Moor</b>	<b>Furzy Pasture</b>	"	"
494	Plantation (Great)	Plantation	"	"
Chytan Estate				
498	Lawn	-	Nicholas Francis Bassett	Nicholas Francis Bassett
499	Garden	-	"	"
500	Plantation	Plantation	"	"
501	House, Yard, etc.	-	"	"
508	Garden Meadow	Arable	"	"
<b>514</b>	<b>The Cleve</b>	<b>Arable</b>	<b>Luke Bice</b>	"
515	The Cleve Moor	Furzy Pasture	"	"
517	Hoskilly's Meadow	Arable	"	"
Burthy Brum Estate				
519-549	<i>Various</i>	Arable	Luke Bice	Richard Parsons

Note: the entries in red correspond to the area of the development.

## Appendix 2

### Relevant HER Entries

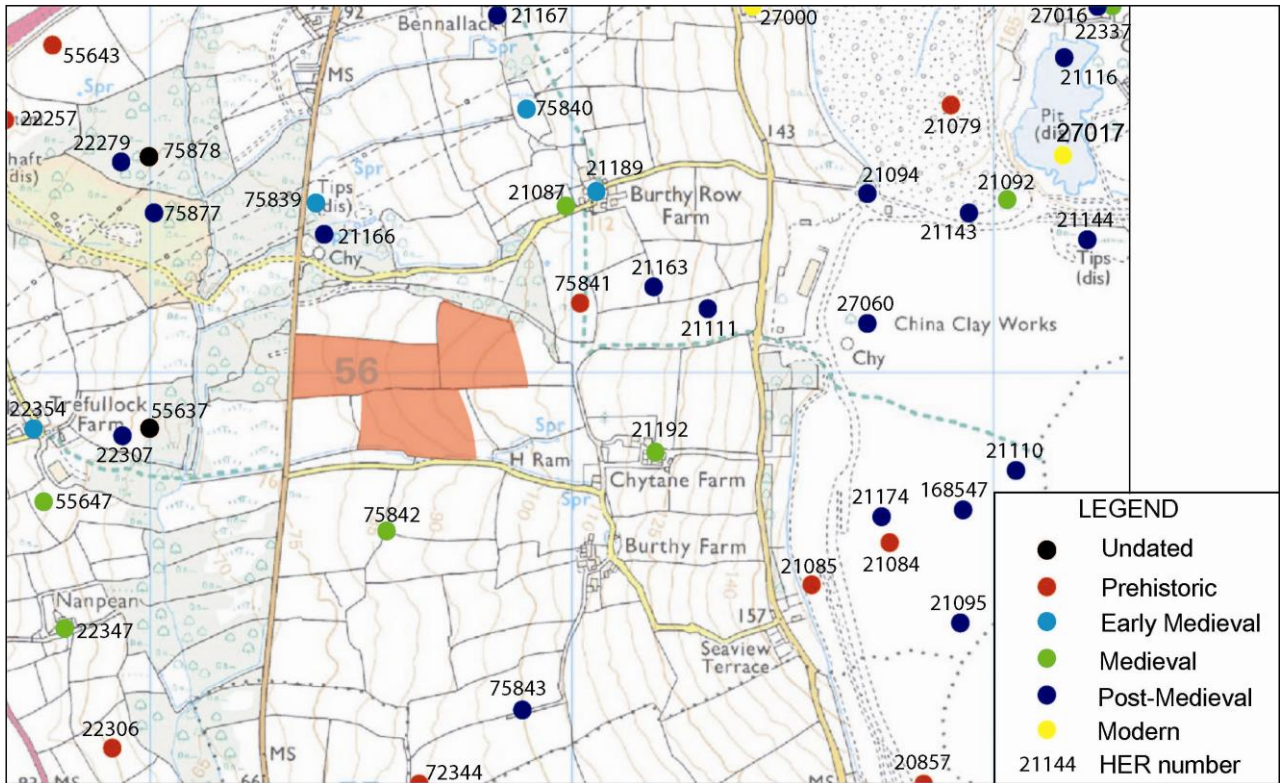


Figure 13: Map of the relevant HER entries (listed below).

**HER Number:** 21192  
**Name:** CHYTANE - Medieval settlement  
**Summary:** The settlement of Chytane is first recorded in 1296 when it is spelt "Tywarton".  
**Grid Reference:** SW 9115 5583  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** The settlement of Chytane is first recorded in 1296 when it is spelt "Tywarton" (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the elements ti meaning 'house', war meaning 'upon', and ton meaning 'lea land' (b3). Chytane is still occupied (b2).

**Sources / Further Reading**

- [1] SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 331
- [2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.
- [3] SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 255

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 75842  
**Name:** BURTHY - Medieval ridge and furrow  
**Summary:** The remains of a ridge and furrow field system are visible as cropmarks on aerial photos  
**Grid Reference:** SW 9058 5562  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** RIDGE AND FURROW? (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** The remains of a ridge and furrow field system are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The fields, typically 250m x 116m, are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO13690 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1959. 543/2332 (F22) 192&3. ABP.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21166**

Name: CHYPRAZE CONSOLS - Post Medieval mine  
Summary: Chypraze Consols mine worked in the C19 and was originally part of St Enoder Consols  
Grid Reference: SW 9042 5631  
Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: MINE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: Chypraze Consols mine worked in the C19 and was originally part of St Enoder Consols. It was called Chypraze tin mine in 1840 and by 1850 was known as Chypraze Consols, which included East Wheal Bassett (b4). It was also known as Trefullock Mine (b3). The mine sold black tin in 1852 and ceased work in 1856 (b2). A chimney is shown at SW 9040 5629 on the 1st Edition OS map of 1879 but is marked "ruin". The chimney survives beside the B3275 road, together with some dumps in rough woodland to the east.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO13444 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1953. 540/994 (F22) 051&2. ABP.  
[1] SCO4049 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 6 Inch Map.  
[2] SCO3168 - Bibliographic reference: Collins, JH. 1912. Observations on the West of England Mining Region. 449  
[3] SCO3217 - Bibliographic reference: Dines, HG. 1956. The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England. 529  
[4] SCO3635 - Bibliographic reference: Jenkin, AKH. 1961. Mines and Miners of Cornwall. PT 8, 18  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 75839**

Name: BURTHY ROW - Early Medieval ridge and furrow  
Summary: Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, with the rigs up to 95m long, are visible as a series of low earth banks on aerial photographs  
Grid Reference: SW 9040 5642  
Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: RIDGE AND FURROW (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD)  
Full description: Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, with the rigs up to 95m long, are visible as a series of low earth banks on aerial photographs (p1) and were digitally plotted as part of the NMP.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO13445 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1953. 540/994 (F22) 051&52. ABP.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21189**

Name: BURTHY - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement  
Summary: The settlement of Burthy is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt "Brethei".  
Grid Reference: SW 9104 5641  
Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
Full description: The settlement of Burthy is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt "Brethei" (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the element bryth meaning 'variegated' (b3). The manor house has been demolished. Burthy Row is still occupied (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 331  
[2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
[3] SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 249  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21087**

Name: BURTHY ROW - Medieval chapel, Medieval country house  
 Summary: The site of a medieval manor house and attached chapel at Burthy Row; some stone including carved blocks was removed in 1923.  
 Grid Reference: SW 9096 5640  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: CHAPEL and COUNTRY HOUSE ( (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
 Full description: A manor house was sited just to the west of the hamlet of Burthy Row Farm. It was the seat of the de Burthy family (later called Enys) and an heiress married into the Penrose family of Sithney in the C16. There are no extant remains of the house, or of the chapel that was attached (b1), and the only record of the structure is that a few cartloads of stone were removed in about 1923 from the gateway of Chapel Orchard. The stones were used in hedge building and included carved blocks, some freestone and parts of a pointed arch (h1).  
 Site history: 1: 1971. MJF/OS

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4875 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Enoder. FIELD NO 450, CHAPEL ORCHARDS
- [2] SCO3499 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1955-60. Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar. JRIC (NS) Vol 2 (part 3 & 4) Vol 3 (part2 &4). (NS) VOL 2, 148
- [3] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.
- [4] SCO2720 - Bibliographic reference: Adams, JH. 1972. The Medieval Chapels of Cornwall. MS At ICS.

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 75840**

Name: BENNALLACK - Early Medieval ridge and furrow  
 Summary: Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, with the rigs up to 95m long, are visible as a series of low earth banks on aerial photographs  
 Grid Reference: SW 9089 5663  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: RIDGE AND FURROW (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD)  
 Full description: Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, with the rigs up to 66m long, are visible as a series of low earth banks on aerial photographs (p1) and were digitally plotted as part of the NMP.

Sources / Further Reading

- p1 SCO13446 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1953. 540/994 (F22) 052. ABP.

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21167**

Name: BENALLACK AND TREWHEALA - Post Medieval mine  
 Summary: Benalleck and Trewhela mine was in operation in 1859-61 and by 1963 it is not recorded on the OS map of that date.  
 Grid Reference: SW 908 569  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: MINE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
 Full description: Benalleck and Trewhela mine was in operation in 1859-61, producing iron (b2). It is mentioned by Collins (b1) and is said by Dines to be almost obscured in 1956 (b2). No features are recorded on OS map of 1963 (b3).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO3168 - Bibliographic reference: Collins, JH. 1912. Observations on the West of England Mining Region. 414, 602
- [2] SCO3217 - Bibliographic reference: Dines, HG. 1956. The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England. 529
- [3] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded



BENALLACK © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 75877  
**Name:** CHYTANE - Post Medieval field system  
**Summary:** A series of irregular sinuous field banks are visible on aerial photographs  
**Grid Reference:** SW 9000 5638  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** FIELD SYSTEM (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** A series of irregular sinuous field banks are visible on aerial photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The banks probably represent post medieval enclosure of low-lying Rough ground.

**Sources / Further Reading**

p1 SCO13444 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1953. 540/994 (F22) 051&2. ABP.

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 75878  
**Name:** CHYTANE - Early Medieval streamworks  
**Summary:** The fragmentary remains of tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8996 5651  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** STREAMWORKS (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD)  
**Full description:** The fragmentary remains of tin streamworks are visible on aerial photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains consist of two cuttings, two leats or water channels and a series of spoil banks.

**Sources / Further Reading**

p1 SCO13444 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1953. 540/994 (F22) 051&2. ABP.

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 22279  
**Name:** ST ENODER - Post Medieval decoy pond  
**Summary:** A field named 'Fowling Pool Moor' on the Tithe Map c1840 was probably the site of a pond.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 899 565  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** DECOY POND? (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** A field named 'Fowling Pool Moor' on the Tithe Map c1840 (b1) was probably the site of a pond. The age of the site is unknown and there are no signs of a pond on the map (b2).

**Sources / Further Reading**

[1] SCO4875 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Enoder. FIELD NO 1467, FOWLING POOL MOOR

[2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number: 55643**

Name: ST ENODER - Iron Age round, Romano British round  
 Summary: A large curvilinear feature, defined by a ditch and measuring 73m by 55m, visible as a faint cropmark on vertical aerial photos.  
 Grid Reference: SW 8975 5676  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)  
 Full description: A large curvilinear feature is visible as a faint cropmark on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946 (p1) in the field to the north-east of the round described in 22257. The feature appears to be defined by a ditch and is 73m by 55m in size. Morphologically it similar to other prehistoric round sites, however the faintness of the cropmark means that a natural or modern agricultural origin cannot be ruled out.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO11703 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 3GTUDUK222PTI/5085-6. ABP.  
 Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 22257**

Name: ST ENODER - Iron Age round, Romano British round  
 Summary: Remains of a round comprising an outer ditched enclosure, 45m across, with traces of an inner enclosure, approximately 30m across.  
 Grid Reference: SW 8962 5666  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: ROUND (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)  
 Full description: A ploughed down univallate round is extant to the south-east of St Enoder. It was marked on the 1840 Tithe Awards and indicated by a number of field names in the area (b1). Thomas noted the site in 1851, as a single bank and ditch enclosing 0.75 acre (b2). The earthwork has been obliterated in the north by house building and is only 38m across (h1). This has led to the OS suggestion that it may have been a plain-an-gwarry rather than a round. The rampart is now only 0.5m high with a ditch still visible on the south at about 0.4m depth (h1). The site lies on a low ridge but has good views over the surrounding land (b5). While ploughing the site in 1935, the farmer found a stone axehead, within the round, which is now in Truro museum (b1). The site was plotted from aerial photographs (p1, p2) during the Cornwall Mapping Project. It appears to comprise an outer ditched enclosure, 45m across, with traces of an inner enclosure, approximately 30m across.

Site history: 1: 1970. MJF / OS 2: 1977. UNKNOWN / CCRA

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO18409 - Cornwall Photo Record: CCC. 1995. BKS 95 46 072-4. ACP.  
 [1] SCO4875 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Enoder. FIELD NOS 1407, ROUND; 1468, LITTLE ROUND DOWN, 14  
 p2 SCO14944 - Cornwall Photo Record: OSP. 1969. OS 69 183/038-9. ABP.  
 [2] SCO4699 - Bibliographic reference: Thomas, R. 1851. Letters to the West Briton. At CSL, Redruth. NO 40  
 [3] SCO4068 - Bibliographic reference: Page, W (Editor). 1906. Victoria History of the County of Cornwall. Page, W. 468  
 [4] SCO4051 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1900s. 2nd Edition 6 Inch Map.  
 [5] SCO3503 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1914. Notebooks of Parochial Antiquities. MS At RIC. 172-173  
 [6] SCO7709 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1958. SS REVISER. APRIL 1958

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded

Related records

22257.20 Parent of: ST ENODER - Medieval plain an gwarry (Monument)  
 22257.10 Parent of: ST ENODER - Prehistoric findspot (Find Spot)

**HER Number: 22257.10**

Name: ST ENODER - Prehistoric findspot  
 Summary: The farmer found a stone axe head. The find is with the Truro museum  
 Grid Reference: SW 8962 5666  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: FINDSPOT (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)



Full description: While ploughing in round 22257 in 1935, the farmer found a stone axe head. This is now in Truro museum (b1).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4875 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Enoder. FIELD NOS 1407, ROUND; 1468, LITTLE ROUND DOWN, 14
- [2] SCO4699 - Bibliographic reference: Thomas, R. 1851. Letters to the West Briton. At CSL, Redruth. NO 40
- [3] SCO4068 - Bibliographic reference: Page, W (Editor). 1906. Victoria History of the County of Cornwall. Page, W. 468
- [4] SCO4051 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1900s. 2nd Edition 6 Inch Map.
- [5] SCO3503 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1914. Notebooks of Parochial Antiquities. MS At RIC. 172-173
- [6] SCO7689 - Unedited Source: ORDNANCE SURVEY. 1958. SS REVISER. APRIL 1958

Associated Finds: FCO1103 - AXEHEAD (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Associated Events: none recorded

**HER Number: 22257.20**

Name: ST ENODER - Medieval plain an gwarry

Summary: The round at St Enoder may have been a medieval plen an gwarry.

Grid Reference: SW 8962 5666

Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types: PLAIN AN GWARRY? (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description: The OS surveyor suggests that the round at St Enoder (22257) may have been a medieval playing place or plen an gwarry, rather than a round (h1). Henderson mentions the name 'Playne Place' alias 'Fayre Park' recorded in the glebe terrier of 1601 (b5).

Site history: 1: 1970. MJF / OS 2: 1977. UNKNOWN / CCRA

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4875 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Enoder. FIELD NOS 1407, ROUND; 1468, LITTLE ROUND DOWN, 14
- [2] SCO4699 - Bibliographic reference: Thomas, R. 1851. Letters to the West Briton. At CSL, Redruth. NO 40
- [3] SCO4068 - Bibliographic reference: Page, W (Editor). 1906. Victoria History of the County of Cornwall. Page, W. 468
- [4] SCO4051 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1900s. 2nd Edition 6 Inch Map.
- [5] SCO3503 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1914. Notebooks of Parochial Antiquities. MS At RIC. 172-173
- [6] SCO7689 - Unedited Source: ORDNANCE SURVEY. 1958. SS REVISER. APRIL 1958
- [7] SCO3759 - Bibliographic reference: Joyce, SL & Newlyn, ES (Ed). 1999. Records of Early Drama: Cornwall. Copy At RIC. 562
- [8] SCO3882 - Bibliographic reference: Lyon, RT. 2001. Cornwall's Playing Places. 20

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

**HER Number: 55637**

Name: TREFULLOCK - Undated mound

Summary: In a field to the SE of Trefullock Farm is a large sub-oval feature, possibly a levelled mound, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

Grid Reference: SW 8997 5587

Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types: MOUND? (Unknown date)

Full description: A large (c. 37m across) sub-oval feature, possibly a levelled mound, is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs (p1) taken in 1963. The feature lies to the east of Trefullock Farm and may be a post medieval spoil heap.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO13789 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1963. 2F22 542RAF2332/0191-2. ABP.

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 22307**

Name: TREFULLOCK - Post Medieval engine house

Summary: A field name 'Engine House' on the Tithe Map c1840 possibly implies the site of such a feature at this location.

Grid Reference: SW 8990 5585

Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: ENGINE HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: A field name 'Engine House' on the Tithe Map c1840 possibly implies the site of such a feature at this location (b1). No remains of an engine house are indicated on the modern map (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO4875 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Enoder. FIELD NO 587  
[2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
[3] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 22354**

Name: TREFULLOCK - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement  
Summary: The settlement of Trefullock is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt "Trefulek".  
Grid Reference: SW 8973 5585  
Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT? (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
Full description: The settlement of Trefullock is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt "Trefulek" (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the element tre meaning 'estate, farmstead' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin) and an unknown second element. Trefullock is now a hamlet and is still occupied (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 333  
[2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 55647**

Name: TREFULLOCK - Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system  
Summary: In fields around Trefullock and Higher Trefullock Farms are several levelled field banks and ditches visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.  
Grid Reference: SW 8973 5569  
Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: The fields around Trefullock and Higher Trefullock Farms may have medieval origins. Several levelled field banks and ditches associated with this field system are visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs and were mapped during NMP.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO11704 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. 3GTUDUK222PTI/5086-6. ABP.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded



No image caption available © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 22347  
**Name:** NANPEAN - Medieval settlement  
**Summary:** The settlement of Nanpean is first recorded in 1416 when it is spelt "Nanspian".  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8979 5538  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** The settlement of Nanpean is first recorded in 1416 when it is spelt "Nanspian" (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the elements nans meaning 'valley' and byghan meaning 'small' (b3). Nanpean is still occupied (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 331
- [2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.
- [3] SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 283

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 22306  
**Name:** NANPEAN - Bronze Age barrow  
**Summary:** The field-name 'Barrow Close' suggests the site of a barrow but there are no remains.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8992 5510  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)  
**Full description:** The site of a barrow may be implied by the Tithe Award field-name 'Barrow Close' south of Nanpean (b1). The site is unlikely (RW) and there is no supporting data.

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4875 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Enoder. FIELD NO 550, BARROW CLOSE

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 72344  
**Name:** WESTOW - Prehistoric enclosure, Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure  
**Summary:** A curvilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 9063 5497  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** ENCLOSURE (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)  
**Full description:** A curvilinear enclosure of roughly 50m diameter is visible on aerial photographs (p1) and has been plotted as part of the NMP. The shape of its south edge has been preserved in a field hedge, while the remainder is visible as a cropmark.

Sources / Further Reading

- p1 SCO17723 - Cornwall Photo Record: JAS. 1988. CC/JAS/92/88/064-5. ACP.

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 75843  
**Name:** BURTHY - Post Medieval extractive pit  
**Summary:** A line of seven tanners pits is visible as a series of cropmark mounds on aerial photographs  
**Grid Reference:** SW 9089 5520  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** EXTRACTIVE PIT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** A line of seven tanners pits is visible as a series of cropmark mounds on aerial photographs (p1) and was digitally plotted as part of the National Mapping Programme.

Sources / Further Reading

- p1 SCO13066 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1951. 540/497 (F20) 3346. ABP.

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 21085  
**Name:** BURTHY - Bronze Age barrow  
**Summary:** A barrow is clearly visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 9157 5550  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** BARROW (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)  
**Full description:** A barrow is clearly visible at this location on aerial photographs (p1, p2) as a cropmark. The field is deep ploughed and is very stony; no features appear to be visible (h1).  
**Site history:** 1: 1977. SHEPPARD, PA/CCRA  
**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 21095  
**Name:** BURTHY - Post Medieval quarry  
**Summary:** A quarry to the east of Burthy is recorded as Burthy Quarry on the 1st Edition 1" OS of 1813.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 919 554  
**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** A quarry to the east of Burthy is recorded as Burthy Quarry on the 1st Edition 1" OS maps of 1813 and on the 1963 OS map (b1).

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 20857  
**Name:** SCARCEWATER - Iron Age round, Romano British round  
**Summary:** The name 'Cars Close' suggests the site of a round. A ditch was revealed during the excavation for drainage works.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 9182 5499  
**Parish:** Ladock, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)  
**Full description:** A round is said to be sited at this location; the only evidence of a structure was a ditch found by a drain excavation, which ran east to west. In addition, the place was called 'Cars Close' in 1840, possibly derived from ker, 'fort' (b1).

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO4914 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Stephen in Brannel. FIELD NO 1155, CARS CLOSE

[2] SCO4420 - Bibliographic reference: Sheppard, PA. 1970. St Stephen in Brannel Checklist. CA No 9. VOL 9, 108

**Associated Finds:** none recorded  
**Associated Events:** none recorded  
**Related records:** none recorded

**HER Number:** 21145  
**Name:** FAL VALLEY - Post Medieval china clay works  
**Summary:** Fal valley china clay works were already established and due to close in 1942 when owned by the same firm as Anchor works (21144).  
**Grid Reference:** SW 925 553  
**Parish:** St Stephen in Brannel, Restormel, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** CHINA CLAY WORKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** Fal valley china clay works were already established and due to close in 1942 when owned by the same firm as Anchor works (21144) (b1). The 1:10,000 OS map of 1963 records pits and spoil.

Sources / Further Reading

--- SCO22762 - Aerial Photograph: NMR. 21/4/76. NMR 9254. SW 9230 5490.

--- SCO22771 - Aerial Photograph: JIP. 1967. JIP 67/25/7 9153. SW 9210 5300.

[1] SCO2793 - Bibliographic reference: Barton, RM. 1966. A History of the Cornish China-Clay Industry. 200

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: none recorded



Melbur: Melbur china clay works taken from east. © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 21110

**Name:** WHEAL PARSONS - Post Medieval china clay works

**Summary:** Wheal Parsons china clay works are recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map c1880 and marked 'disused' on the 1963 OS map.

**Grid Reference:** SW 9206 5577

**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

**Protected Status:** None recorded

**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded

**Monument Types:** CHINA CLAY WORKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

**Full description:** Wheal Parsons china clay works are recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map c1880 and marked 'disused' on the 1963 OS map (b2). On the modern Mastermap (2006) Wheal parsons works have disappeared possibly due to the activities of the adjoining Melbur China Clay Works and Pits.

**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 Map.

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 168547

**Name:** BURTHY - Post Medieval brickworks

**Summary:** A brickworks which formed part of the Burthy china-clay works.

**Grid Reference:** SW 9190 5566

**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

**Protected Status:** None recorded

**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded

**Monument Types:** BRICKWORKS (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

**Full description:** A brickworks which formed part of the Burthy china-clay works, and was in operation in the late C19. Recorded on the 2nd Edition OS 1:2500 map. The works was important locally, and the bricks were white and marked BURTHY or T NICHOLLS & Co. The site has now been destroyed by pit expansion.

**Sources / Further Reading**

[1] SCO4050 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1900s. 2nd Edition 1:2500 Map.

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 21174

**Name:** CHYTANE - Post Medieval clay pit

**Summary:** A clay pit north of Burthy quarry is recorded as disused on the 1963 OS map.

**Grid Reference:** SW 9169 5566

**Parish:** St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

**Protected Status:** None recorded

**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded

**Monument Types:** CLAY PIT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description: A clay pit north of Burthy quarry is recorded as disused on the 1963 OS map (b1).  
Sources / Further Reading  
[1] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21084**

Name: BURTHY - Bronze Age barrow  
Summary: A large circular barrow with a flat top is visible on aerial photographs; the barrow has since been covered by spoil heaps.

Grid Reference: SW 9170 5559  
Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: BARROW (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)  
Full description: A large circular barrow with a flat top is visible amongst shrubbery on a pair of aerial photographs (p1, p2). The area has since been covered by spoil heaps but it is clear that it lay on the end of a subsidiary ridge (h1). It was marked as a feature on the 1813 OS map (b1).

Site history: 1: 1977. SHEPPARD, PA/CCRA

Sources / Further Reading  
[1] SCO4046 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1800s. 1st Edition 1 Inch Map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21144**

Name: ANCHOR - Post Medieval china clay works  
Summary: Anchor china clay works were already established in 1942 and tanks are recorded on the 1979 OS map.

Grid Reference: SW 922 562  
Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: CHINA CLAY WORKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: Anchor china clay works were already established in 1942 and due to close (b2). They are recorded on the 1963 OS map (b1) and the map of 1979 shows tanks at SW 9211 5604 (b3).

Sources / Further Reading  
[1] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
[2] SCO2793 - Bibliographic reference: Barton, RM. 1966. A History of the Cornish China-Clay Industry. 196, 200  
[3] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 27060**

Name: WHEAL RETALLICK - Post Medieval china clay works  
Summary: Wheal Retallick china clay works includes a clay pit and dump, and an engine house.

Grid Reference: SW 9166 5610  
Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: CHINA CLAY WORKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: Wheal Retallick china clay works are marked on the OS map of 1979 (b1) and were visited by CAU in 1990 (h1). Extant features include a clay pit and dump, and an engine house (27060.1) (b2).

Site history: 1: 1990. PCR, JRS / CAU

Sources / Further Reading  
[1] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
[2] SCO3584 - Bibliographic reference: Herring, PC & Smith, JR. 1991. Archaeology of the St Austell China-Clay Area. GAZETTEER

Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: none recorded  
Related records

27060.10 Parent of: WHEAL RETALLICK - Post Medieval engine house (Monument)



Melbur: Melbur works taken from NE © Cornwall Council



Melbur: Melbur china clay works and block works taken from NE © Cornwall Council

**HER Number: 27060.10**

Name: WHEAL RETALLICK - Post Medieval engine house  
 Summary: An engine house at Wheal Retallick china clay works.  
 Grid Reference: SW 9165 5606  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: ENGINE HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
 Full description: An engine house at Wheal Retallick china clay works is marked on the OS map of 1979 (b1) and was visited by CAU in 1990 (b2). The house and its stack are extant (h1).  
 Site history: 1: 1990. PCR, JRS / CAU  
 Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.
- [2] SCO3584 - Bibliographic reference: Herring, PC & Smith, JR. 1991. Archaeology of the St Austell China-Clay Area.

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded

**HER Number: 21111**

Name: CHYTANE - Post Medieval brickworks  
 Summary: Chytane brickworks was in operation in the 1880s.  
 Grid Reference: SW 9129 5615  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: BRICKWORKS (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
 Full description: Chytane brickworks is first recorded on the 1st Edition OS 1:2500 map of c1880. They were in use in 1901 (b2) and are marked as disused on the OS map of 1963 (b5). The site has been reclaimed for agriculture.

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4048 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:2500 Map.
- [2] SCO6893 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1901. LONDON AND WEST COUNTRY CHAMBER OF MINES.
- [3] SCO3168 - Bibliographic reference: Collins, JH. 1912. Observations on the West of England Mining Region. 449
- [4] SCO3217 - Bibliographic reference: Dines, HG. 1956. The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England. 529
- [5] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21163**

Name: BURTHY ROW - Post Medieval mine  
 Summary: Burthy Row mine was in operation 1790-9 and also in the 1840's, however it was abandoned in 1847  
 Grid Reference: SW 912 562  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: MINE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description: Burthy Row mine was in operation 1790-9 and also in the 1840's, however it was abandoned in 1847 (b1). The mine is not recorded on the 1963 OS map (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO3635 - Bibliographic reference: Jenkin, AKH. 1961. Mines and Miners of Cornwall. PT 8, 19  
 [2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 75841**

Name: BURTHY ROW - Prehistoric enclosure  
 Summary: Possible subcircular enclosure, 27m in diameter, visible as cropmark ditch on aerial photos.  
 Grid Reference: SW 9101 5616  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: ENCLOSURE? (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)  
 Full description: A possible subcircular enclosure, 27m in diameter, is visible as a cropmark ditch on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. This feature is likely to be prehistoric in origin although its precise date and function are uncertain.

Sources / Further Reading

- p1 SCO13693 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1959. 58/3246 (F21) 025&6. ABP.

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 27000**

Name: TREWHEELA - Modern china clay dries  
 Summary: A pan kiln at Trewheela.  
 Grid Reference: SW 9139 5688  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: CHINA CLAY DRIES (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)  
 Full description: A pan kiln at Trewheela, not recorded on the 2nd Edition OS 1:2500 of 1907, and visited by CAU in 1990 as part of the china-clay survey (b2).

Site history: 1: 1990. PCH, JRS / CAU

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
 [2] SCO3584 - Bibliographic reference: Herring, PC & Smith, JR. 1991. Archaeology of the St Austell China-Clay Area. GAZETTEER

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21094**

Name: BURTHY ROW - Post Medieval mine  
 Summary: Jollys mine is recorded on the 1st Edition OS map of 1813, there are no remains as the has been removed by china clay works.  
 Grid Reference: SW 9168 5643  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: MINE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
 Full description: A mine was recorded at location on the 1st Edition 1" OS map of 1813 as Jollys mine (b1). There are no remains, and the area has been removed by china clay works (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4046 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1800s. 1st Edition 1 Inch Map.  
 [2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21143**

Name: WHEAL RETALLACK - Post Medieval china clay works  
 Summary: Wheal Retallick china clay works  
 Grid Reference: SW 919 564



Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: CHINA CLAY WORKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
 Full description: Wheal Retallick china clay works were in operation in 1923 when owned by Varcoe and Sons (b1). The works are described by Barton (b3) and recorded on the 1963 OS map (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO7085 - Unedited Source: CORNISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS. 1923. INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION. 52  
 [2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.  
 [3] SCO2793 - Bibliographic reference: Barton, RM. 1966. A History of the Cornish China-Clay Industry. 200  
 Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21092**

Name: HALLWYN - Medieval cross  
 Summary: The site on Burthy Downs of a large cross base with mortice.  
 Grid Reference: SW 920 564  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: CROSS (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
 Full description: A cross base used to stand on Burthy Downs; it was a large stone with a mortice cut in to it. It can no longer be found, and may have been destroyed by clay workings (h1).  
 Site history: 1: 1971. MJF/OS  
 2: 1977. SHEPPARD, PA/CCRA

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO3503 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1914. Notebooks of Parochial Antiquities. MS At RIC. VOL III, 166  
 [2] SCO3517 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, M. 1975. Ancient Crosses of Cornwall. MS At RIC.  
 Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 21079**

Name: RETEW - Iron Age round, Romano British round  
 Summary: The site of a possible round visible as a circular feature on an air photo, now covered by spoil heaps.  
 Grid Reference: SW 9190 5659  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)  
 Full description: A definite circular feature, possibly a round, appears on an aerial photograph (p1). The area has now been covered by spoil heaps and cannot be identified (h1).  
 Site history: 1: 1978. SHEPPARD, PA/CCRA  
 Associated Finds: none recorded  
 Associated Events: none recorded  
 Related records: none recorded

**HER Number: 27017**

Name: NEW HALWYN - Modern china clay works  
 Summary: New Halwyn china clay works.  
 Grid Reference: SW 9230 5659  
 Parish: St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall  
 Protected Status: None recorded  
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
 Monument Types: CHINA CLAY WORKS (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)  
 Full description: New Halwyn china clay works was visited by CAU in 1990 (b2). Recorded were a mica lagoon (27017.1), a mica drag (27017.2), a sky tip (27017.3), a mica drag (27017.4), and an engine house (27017.5). New Halwyn is a post-1906 development of the area south of Wheal Benallack, which this works latterly incorporated, and is one of the most complete and well-preserved small C20 sites.  
 Site history: 1: 1990. JRS / CAU

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

[2] SCO3584 - Bibliographic reference: Herring, PC & Smith, JR. 1991. Archaeology of the St Austell China-Clay Area.

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records

27017.50 Parent of: NEW HALWYN - Modern boiler house, Modern engine house (Monument)

27017.20 Parent of: NEW HALWYN - Modern mica drag (Monument)

27017.40 Parent of: NEW HALWYN - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit (Monument)

27017.10 Parent of: NEW HALWYN - Modern mica lagoon (Monument)

27017.30 Parent of: NEW HALWYN - Modern sky tip, Modern inclined plane (Monument)



NEW HALWYN: Sky tip with mica lagoon taken from SW © Cornwall Council  
NEW HALWYN: sky tip with mica lagoon taken from east. © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:**

**21116**

Name:

WHEAL BENALLACK - Post Medieval china clay works

Summary:

Wheal Bennallack china clay works closed in 1942 and has a well-preserved pit and dumps.

Grid Reference:

SW 9220 5676

Parish:

St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

Protected Status:

None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes:

none recorded

Monument Types:

CHINA CLAY WORKS (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description:

Wheal Bennallack china clay works is recorded on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 OS maps. The works were in use by J Best and Co in 1901 (b2) and were in operation in 1919 (b5). By 1923 they were owned by W Varcoe and Sons (b3), and in 1925 by Cornwall Porcelain China Clay Co, (see photo in Barton) (b5). The works were to close in 1942 (b5). The china clay works was visited by CAU in 1990 (h1) when a clay pit and dump are recorded. Also recorded were a pan kiln (21116.1) and engine house (21116.2) (b6).

Site history:

1: 1990. PCH, JRS / CAU

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO4049 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 6 Inch Map.

[2] SCO6893 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1901. LONDON AND WEST COUNTRY CHAMBER OF MINES.

[3] SCO7090 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1923. UNKNOWN. CIE. 52

[4] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

[5] SCO2793 - Bibliographic reference: Barton, RM. 1966. A History of the Cornish China-Clay Industry. 140, 196

[6] SCO3584 - Bibliographic reference: Herring, PC & Smith, JR. 1991. Archaeology of the St Austell China-Clay Area. GAZETTEER

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records

21116.10 Parent of: WHEAL BENALLACK - Post Medieval china clay dries (Monument)

21116.20 Parent of: WHEAL BENALLACK - Post Medieval engine house, Post Medieval shaft (Monument)

**HER Number:**

**27016**

Name:

BENALLACK - Post Medieval settlement

Summary:

A farmstead, now ruinous and abandoned.

Grid Reference:

SW 9227 5686

Parish:

St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

Protected Status:

None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes:

none recorded

Monument Types:

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

Full description:

A settlement at Benallack is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880. There are two principal centres. This complex is to the south of (27848). A detached structure to the NE of the settlement appears in fact to be a barn. It appears to be attached to a small

ground floor single entrance on the long south wall. There is a loading door immediately above this in the first floor which is reached by a ramp which is built along the wall to the eastern end. The barn has a roughly central ground floor single entrance on the long south wall. There is a loading door immediately above this in the first floor which is reached by a ramp which is built along the wall to the east of this ground floor door. This runs up from east to west. To the west of the ground floor door, there is a buttress built of granite (p1). There is a first floor loading door in the west gable wall. The building has been repaired with white and red bricks particularly along the northern wall. Two small windows in the long northern wall on the first floor have been blocked with concrete block and stonework to create two keeping places. The implement shed was redesigned once the barn had been built against it and it now has a lean-to roof. Neither roof survives. The barn has lost most of its first floor walling in the long north and south walls. Part of the east gable wall has also collapsed. The implement shed has a small keeping place on the inner long eastern wall towards its northern end. This shed is open at the northern end and is big enough for one cart. It opens onto a small hedged lane running east west from the main road. The dwelling here which is about 100m to the SW of the barn has been extended to the north. The original part consisted of a single cell deep cottage with a southern façade. This has a central door on the ground floor with a window each side and two windows above (p2). The lintels are of dressed, as are the first floor window sills. There appears to be a locked central window on the first floor. Tree ivy obscures most of the south façade now. The chimneys have internal stacks and the western one runs the full height of the wall, but in the eastern is using only the ground floor. This eastern chimney has a modern ceramic tiled fireplace. The western ground floor fireplace appears to have a small cooking slab. There is a blocked-in first floor fireplace in this chimney. The house is abandoned and roofless. The western chimney has a brick top with a ceramic pipe. There is a central door in the north wall opposite that in the south. The inner walls have been plastered on the ground floor and at the eastern end on the first floor. The first floor has been removed. The northern extension is narrower than the southern part of the house, it is two storeys high. There is a roughly central northern door. A chimney for a Rayburn is in the west wall. The stack of this chimney is of white brick. There are white brick surrounds for all of the windows and openings in this northern extension. A first floor doorway connecting the two parts of the house also has white brick surrounds. This has been punched through the northern wall of the original house. The brick topping on the western chimney of the original part is built on top of a dressed granite chimney. The western chimney of the northern extension has an external buttress. There is a brick water tank at the eastern end of the house on the outside. This has been concrete rendered. There is a concrete block defined courtyard to the north of the house. To the south of the house is a garden, now overgrown. A hedged land runs to the south of this garden. The settlement's outhouses are a few metres to the NE of the dwelling, a little way down the lane. The principal building is a small single storeyed shed with a gabled roof and two single entrances on the long western wall. These open into a narrow lane. The building has been sub-divided with a concrete block wall and appears to have been a calf or pig shed. Built into the northern end of the short lane and opposite this building, is a small granite and red brick structure with an entrance on its eastern side and is probably the outdoor loo. Attached to the eastern wall of the main building there is a small concrete block single storey lean-to of indeterminate function (b1, h1).

Site history:

1: 1989. SMITH, JR / CAU

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO3587 - Bibliographic reference: Herring, PC. 1990. St Austell CC Survey Field Notes (Unpub). At CAU. 220-222

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:**

**22337**

Name:

BENALLACK - Medieval settlement

Summary:

The settlement of Benallack is first recorded in 1244 and on the 1st Edition OS map there are two settlements and it is not known which is the site of the medieval settlement.

Grid Reference:

SW 9227 5689

Parish:

St Enoder, Restormel, Cornwall

Protected Status:

None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes:

none recorded

Monument Types:

SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description:

The settlement of Benallack is first recorded in 1244 when it is spelt "Benathalek" (b1) The name is Cornish and contains element from banathel meaning 'broom' (b2). Benallack is last recorded on the 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS map c1907. On the modern OS Mastermap all that

survives are roofless buildings, together with enclosures, for the southern of the two settlements, 27848 being the northern settlement now lost. The demise of the settlement is probably due to the expansion of the Wheal Remfry China Clay Works to the north and west.

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 330

[2] SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 245

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: none recorded

## Appendix 3

### List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Lower gateway in southern hedge of northern field, viewed from the south.
2	Southern boundary of northern field, viewed from the north-east.
3	Detail of build of southern hedge of northern field.
4	Shot across northern field, from the south-west.
5	Higher gateway in southern hedge of northern field, viewed from the north.
6	Gateway between northern field and eastern field.
7	Shot of northern field, from the east.
8	Shot of eastern end of northern fields, from the south.
9	Southern field, viewed from the north-east corner.
10	As above.
11	As above, viewed from the north.
12	Granite post in gateway between northern and eastern fields, viewed from the north-east.
13	Eastern field, viewed from the west.
14	As above, viewed from the north-west.
15	As above, viewed from the north.
16	As above, viewed from the south-west.
17	Blocked gateway in south hedge of eastern field.
18	Southern field, viewed from the east.
19	As above, viewed from the south-east.
20	Ditch along southern boundary of southern field.
21	Southern field, viewed from the south-west.
22	Drain on southern boundary where it re-enters.
23	Western boundary of southern field, viewed from the south.
24	Truncated northern hedgebank to the northern field, viewed from the north-west.
25	As above.
26	Gateway in northern hedge of northern field, viewed from the north.
27	Stripped area to west end of northern field, viewed from the west.
28	Drainage channel in south-west corner of the northern field, viewed from the west.
29	As above, viewed from the north-west.
30	Shot of northern field from south-west corner.
31	As above.



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)