# LAND at HIGHER GOONAMARTH ST. MEWAN CORNWALL

Results of a Geophysical Survey





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# **Results of a Geophysical Survey**

For

**Bryony Fowler** 

of

Cleanearth (the Client)

Ву



SWARCH project reference: MHG14 National Grid Reference: SW9878054963 Planning Application Ref: Pre-planning

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# **Summary**

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Higher Goonamarth Farm, St. Mewan, Cornwall in advance of the construction of a 50m (77m to tip) wind turbine.

The survey identified a group of anomalies that probably equate to ridge and furrow. A pattern formed by medieval ploughing practices. The survey also identified a linear bipolar anomaly representative of a modern trench containing a metallic pipe or cable and frequent amorphous anomalies indicative of the underlying igneous geology.

Any development is unlikely to disturb any significant archaeological deposits or remains.

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Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH)

### 1.0 Introduction

**Location:** Higher Goonamarth

Parish:St. MewanCounty:CornwallNGR:SW9878054963Type of survey:Gradiometer

Date of survey: 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2015

Area surveyed: 1.13ha

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Higher Goonamarth Farm, St. Mewan, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Bryony Fowler of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of a 500Kw wind turbine (50m to tip).

# 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located on the upper western flanks of the Gover river valley, just north-west of Goonamarth Farm, at an altitude of *c*.220m AOD. The soils of this area are the gritty loamy acid soils with a wet peaty horizon of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the granites of the St Austell Intrusion (BGS 2014).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site of the proposed turbine lies within Higher Goonamarth Farm, which is first recorded in 1347, with the place-name element *goon* indicative of late (i.e. post-Conquest) enclosure. It probably formed parcel of the Manor of Treverbyn Trevanion, and was sold in 1852 along with the rest of the holdings of John Trevanion. There are documented references to a blowing house here in 1540, and an 'old' stamping mill is shown in the valley on the 1838 tithe map. From *c*.1820 china clay extraction became increasingly important, the rate of extraction and dumping accelerating in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1838 the land use is described as 'croft' and furze', which are rough grazing and scrub, possibly with the potential for providing fuel.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The impact of the china-clay industry on the land north of St Austell is immediately apparent: vast clay pits and enormous spoil heaps dominate this strange and desolate landscape. Parts of the landscape around Goonamarth have escaped despoliation, and these areas may contain features and structures relating to earlier china clay and tin exploitation, as well as settlement. Assessment, survey and fieldwork have been carried out by Exeter Archaeology (2002) and CAU (Cole 2004) at Goonamarth, with a possible Bronze Age roundhouse identified in an evaluation trench near Higher Biscovillack. A list of local Historic Environment Record entries can be seen in Appendix 1. A full desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment for the proposal site has previously been produced by SWARCH (Report No.: 141225).

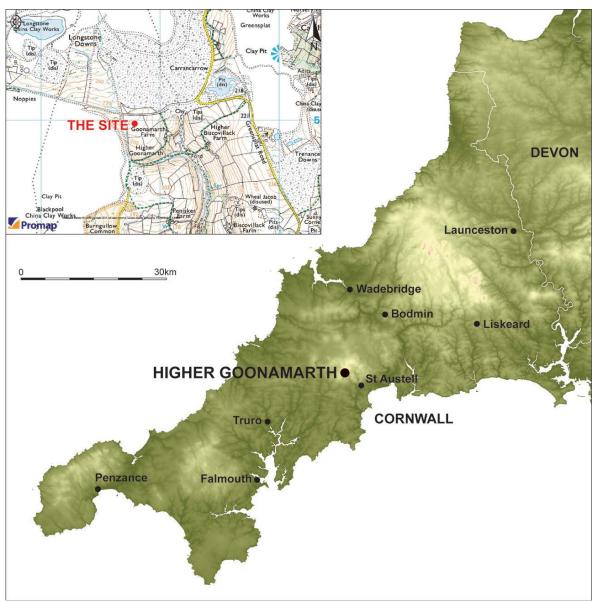


Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

# 1.5 Methodology

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (IfA, 2011, updated 2013).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey, 2011).

The results of the survey will as far as possible inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.

### 2.0 Gradiometer Survey

### 2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise any identified anomalies. An area of 1.13ha surrounding the proposed turbine base and also encompassing the proposed access to the site was subject to the survey (see Figure 2). This area included two parts of a large field divided by a barbed wire fence. The survey took place on 8<sup>th</sup> January 2015 by SWARCH personnel in overcast conditions. The field was a meadow containing short grass. The land sloped gently to the south; it was relatively flat, although undulations, some possibly indicative of ridge and furrow and occasional stones were visible.

The survey identified one group of anomalies of probable archaeological origin that are not represented in the cartographic record. This group was comprised of *c.*13 parallel linear anomalies, most likely indicative of medieval ridge and furrow. The remaining anomalies were of modern origin and represent cable or service trenching; and amorphous geological variations indicative of the local igneous geology.

### 2.2 Methodology

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2011, updated 2013).

The survey was carried out using two twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometers (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots used in this analysis were *Shade*, *3D & Relief*, and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: West half of site (grids F13-15, E19-22) Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset out- and inbound by -2 intervals; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution. East half of site (grids F16-19, E23-26) Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset out- and inbound by up to -5 intervals; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: West half of site (grids F13-15, E19-22) 0.52ha surveyed; Max. 115.42nT, Min. -100.82nT; Standard Deviation 3.47nT, mean 0.05nT, median 0nT. East half of site (grids F16-19, E23-26) 0.61ha surveyed; Max. 99.51nT, Min. -100.49nT; Standard Deviation 5.59nT, mean -0.03nT, median 0nT.

### 2.3 Results

Figures 2 and 3 with the accompanying Table 1 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be seen in Figure 4.

Anomaly	Class and	Form	Archaeological	Comments
group	Certainty		characterisation	
1	Alternate positive and negative, probable	Linear	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval ploughing practices formed relatively wide ridges divided by furrows (troughs). One of these ridges seemed partially visible on the ground in the north of the site.

Table 1: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.



Figure 2: Shade plot of gradiometer survey results (the survey grid is shown in red).

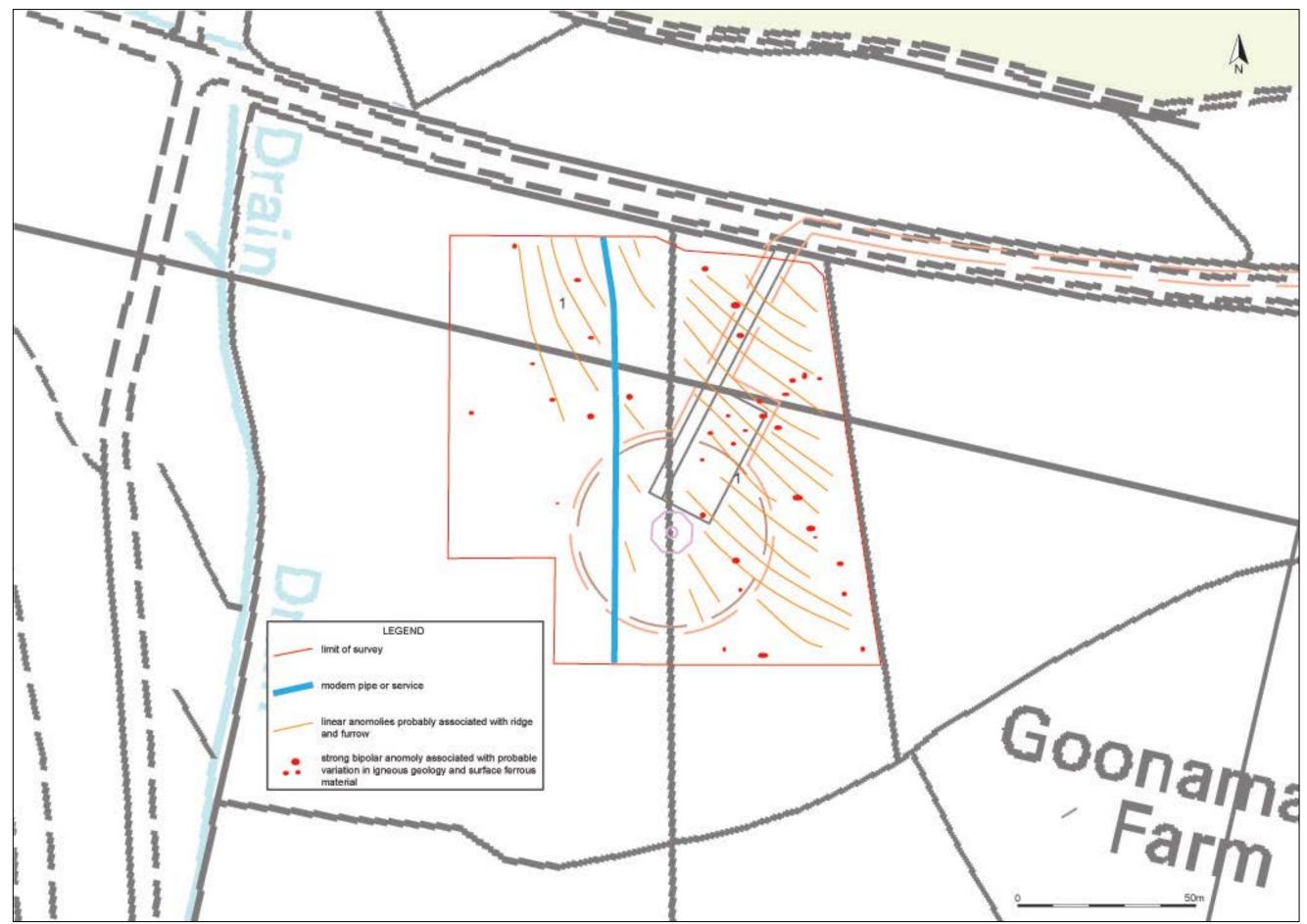


Figure 3: Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

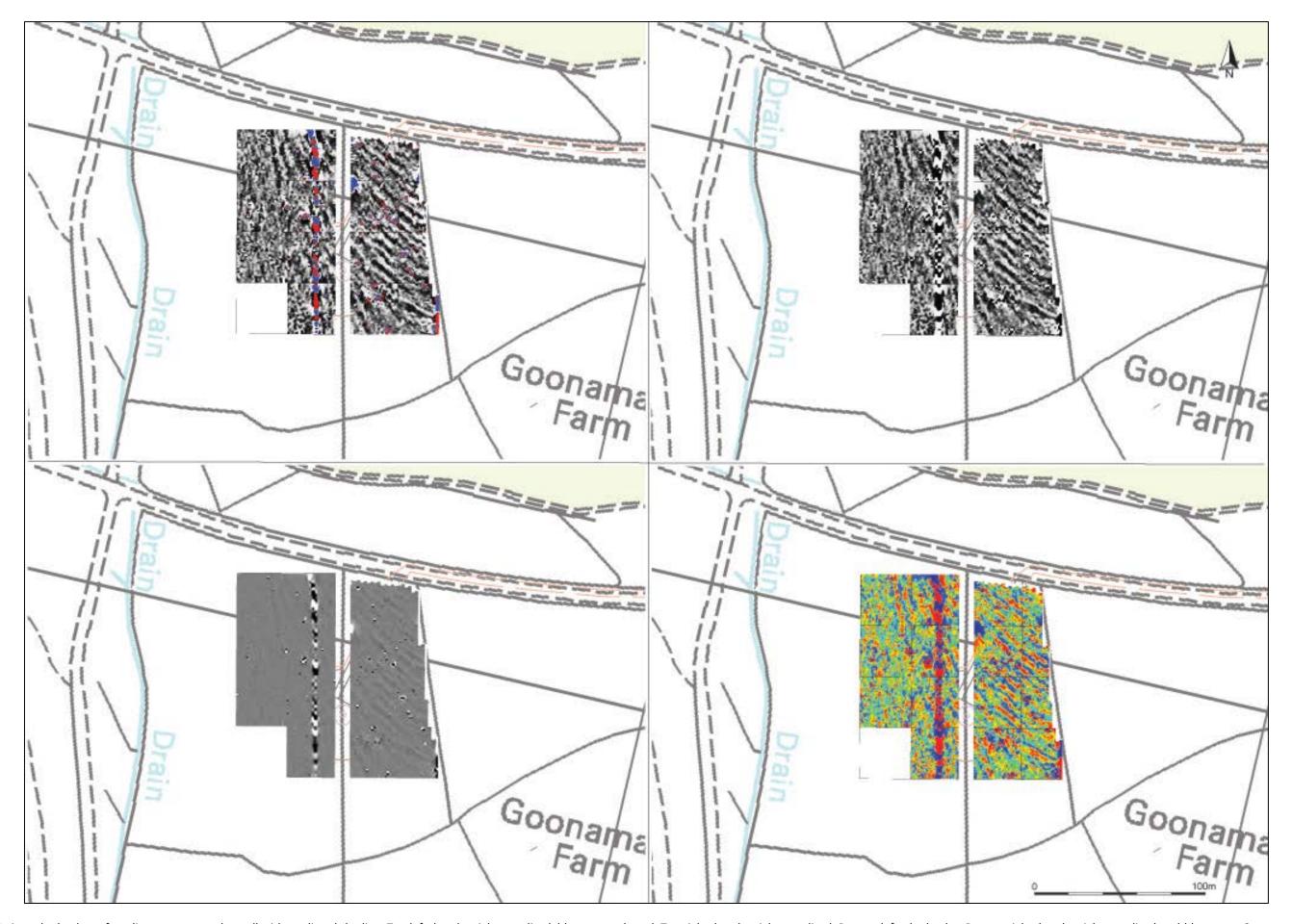


Figure 4: Various shade plots of gradiometer survey data, all with gradiated shading. Top left; band weight equalised, blue-greyscale-red. Top right; band weight equalized. Bottom left: shade plot. Bottom right; band weight equalized, red-blue-green 2. South West Archaeology Ltd.

### 3.0 Discussion and Conclusion

### 3.1 Gradiometer Survey

Anomaly Group 1 probably equates to a series of ridge and furrow linear anomalies. A pattern formed by medieval ploughing practices.

The survey also identified a linear bipolar anomaly representative of a modern trench containing a metallic pipe or cable and frequent amorphous anomalies indicative of the underlying igneous geology.

No historical features were shown within the survey area in the cartographic record and this is supported by the geophysical survey.

### 3.2 Conclusion

The geophysical survey suggests there was a period of ploughing on the site in the medieval period, probably from *c*.1347, the physical remnants of which survive as a sub surface geophysical anomaly. The longevity of the site as 'croft' and 'furze' and now meadow in an area dedicated to china clay industrial processes may have preserved this ridge and furrow pattern, protecting it from truncation by modern ploughing and despoiling with china clay waste.

Any development is unlikely to disturb any significant archaeological deposits or remains.

# 4.0 Bibliography & References

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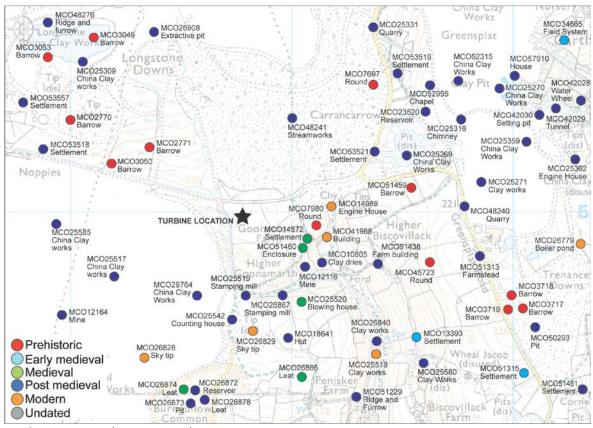
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**Cole, R.** 2004: *Goonamarth and Higher Biscovillack, Cornwall: archaeological assessment*. CAU report 2004R058.

Appendix 1 Local Historic Environment Record Entries



Nearby HER entries (source CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO14572	Goonamarth – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1347
MCO51460	Goonamarth – medieval enclosure, post-	Extant structure	Goonamarth farmstead, farmhouse, buildings and
	medieval farmstead		medieval enclosure
MCO7980	Goonamarth – Iron Age Round, Romano-	Documentary	Field-name Round Park suggests a round but there
	British Round		are no remains
MCO41988	Goonamarth – modern building	Extant structure	Small granite-and-brick building under a slate roof
MCO41989	Goonamarth – modern engine house	Extant structure	An engine house and driving chimney stack
MCO10805	Goonamarth – post-medieval china clay	Demolished	A C19 pan kiln, converted into industrial housing
	dries	structure	by 1907
MCO12116	Goonamarth – post-medieval mine	Demolished	Mine working recorded at Goonamarth on the
		structure	tithe map but no extant remains
MCO51459	Higher Biscovillack – Bronze Age barrow	Extant structure	Four circular features visible on APs NE of Higher
			Biscovillack, possibly a barrow group
MCO45723	Higher Bicovillack Farm – Iron Age	Cropmark	Sub-circular enclosure visible on APs
	enclosure, Romano-British enclosure		
MCO51458	Higher Biscovillack – post-medieval	Extant structure	Higher Biscovillack shown on the 1840 tithe map
	agricultural building		
MCO48240	Carancarrow – post-medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on aerial photographs
MCO51313	Higher Biscovillack Farm – post-medieval	Extant structure	Shown on the tithe map
	farmstead		
MCO25271	South Greensplat – post-medieval china	Extant structure	South Greensplat China Clay Works shown at this
	clay works		location on the 1881 OS map
MCO13393	Biscovillack – early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1169 as Botschelvec
MCO25580	Wheal Jacob – post-medieval china clay	Extant structure	Wheal Jacob China Clay Works in operation by
	works		1858 and shown on the 1881 OS map
MCO3718	Trenance downs – Bronze Age barrow	Demolished	The site of a barrow recorded by Thomas and

MC03717 Trenance Downs – Bronze Age Barrow MC03717 Trenance Downs – Post-medieval MC03718 Biscovellet – early medieval endosure MC03719 Biscovellet – early medieval endosure MC03719 Mineal Jacob – post-medieval mine MC03719 Mineal Jacob is recorded at this location on the Jasob is recorded in 1540 no longer Javoves and the site is heavily operation Javoves and the site is			structure	excavated in 1973 prior to covering by spoil
MCO23717   Trenance Downs – Bronze Age Barrow   Demolished   Trenance Downs – post-medieval prospecting pit   Stant structure   Stant st	MCO3719	Trenance Downs - Bronze Age Barrow		
MCO3717   Trenance Downs – post-medieval country   Demolished structure   Treaste of a barrow excavated in 1973 prior to destruction by spoil heaps	WICO3719	Treffance Downs – Broffze Age Barrow		
MC023717   Trenance Downs – Bronze Age Barrow   Demolished   Structure   destruction by spoil heaps   Structure   Structure   Demolished   Trenam's of prospecting pits visible on APs is also visible on APs are applied to the APs is also visible on APs are applied to APs is also visible on APs are applied to the APs are applied to APs are applied applied to APs are applied applied to APs are applied applied applied to APs are applied to APs are applied applied to APs are ap			structure	_
MCO50393   Trenance Downs – post-medieval prospecting pits   Extant structure   Oval feature visible on APs is also visible on APs	MCO2717	Transpos Downs - Propro Ago Parrow	Domolished	
MOS0293   Trenance Downs – post-medieval prospecting pits visible on APs prospecting pits   Sixtoweller – early medieval enclosure   Extant structure   Qualifeature visible on APs is also visible on the ground, possibly an enclosure   Wheal Jacob + post-medieval mine   Stant structure   Wheal Jacob is recorded at this location on the 1881 OS maps as Tin Disused   Stant Structure   Sixtome of the 1881 OS maps as Tin Disused   Stant Structure   Sixtome of the 1881 OS maps and as is still occupied   Stant Structure   Sixtome of the 1881 OS maps and as is still occupied   Stant Structure   Stant Struc	WICO3717	Treffance Downs – Broffze Age Barrow		
MCO51391   Siscovellet – early medieval enclosure   Extant structure   Grand possibly an enclosure   Extant structure   Stant structure	MOEO202	Transport Downs nost medicual		
MCO25915   Biscovellet - early medieval enclosure   Estant structure   Oval feature visible on APs is also visible on the ground, possibly an enclosure   ground, possibly and ground   gr	101030293	•	Extant Structure	The remains of prospecting pits visible of APS
MCO12996   Wheal Jacob – post-medieval mine   Extant structure   Wheal Jacob is recorded at this location on the	MCOF131F	· · · - ·	Futant structure	Oval facture visible on APs is also visible on the
MCO12996   Wheal Jacob – post-medieval mine   Extant structure   1881 OS maps as Tin Disused*   MCO25146   Sunny Corner – post-medieval farmstead   Extant structure   1881 OS maps as Tin Disused*   MCO22520   Goonamarth – medieval blowing house   Demolished   Stricture   Extant structure   Extan	MICOSISIS	Biscovellet – early medieval enclosure	Extant structure	
MCO251461   Sunny Corner – post-medieval farmstead   Extant structure   Sunny Corner is shown on the 1881 OS maps and as is still occupied   Sunny Corner is shown on the 1881 OS maps and as is still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the 1881 OS maps and as is still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the 1881 OS maps are still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the 1881 OS maps are still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the still occupied   A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer when the still occupied   A blowing house when the still occ	MCO13006	Wheel laceh nest medicual mine	Extant structure	1 1
MCO25520   Goonamarth - medieval blowing house   Demolished structure   Sunny Corner is shown on the 1881 OS map and as is still occupied   Statil occupie	WCO12990	wheat facob – post-medieval milie	Extant Structure	
MCO22520   Goonamarth - medieval blowing house   Brownished structure   Survives and the site is heavily overgrown	MCO51461	Sunny Corner – post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	
MCO25520   Goonamarth - medieval blowing house   Demolished structure   Starts structure   China clay works or it could be medieval and served a steam works   MCO25518   South Halviggan – modern china clay works   Starts structure   Starts structure   Starts structure   China clay works at Gover Valley were surveyed at 1.2500 by CAU in 1990   Starts structure   Starts starts   Starts structure   Starts stru	1010031401	Sumiy Comer post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	1
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MCO51299         Pensiker – post-medieval ridge and furrow         Crop mark         Traces of ridge and furrow are visible on APs           MCO18641         Goonamarth – post-medieval hut         Extant structure         In 1975 Sheppard reported the site of five huts; however, the huts could be tinners pits           MCO26829         Great Havliggan – modern sky tip         Extant structure         A sky tip at Great Halviggan           MCO26868         Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill         Demolished structure         The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth is shown as operational on the tithe map of 1840           MCO25519         Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill         Demolished structure         Field-name Mill Meadow is recorded on the tithe award which suggests the site of a stamping mill at Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980           MCO25542         Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval counting house         Extant structure         A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980           MCO26874         Burngullow Common – modern sky tip         Extant structure         Fleid-name Mill Meadow is recorded on the tithe award which suggests the site of a stamping mill at Goonamarth           MCO26872         Burngullow Common – post-medieval leat reservoir         Extant structure         A reservoir most leave le		We'ne		1 '
MCO26829   Great Havliggan — modern sky tip   Extant structure   The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth — post-medieval stamping mill   Demolished structure   The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth — post-medieval stamping mill   Demolished structure   The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth — post-medieval stamping mill   Demolished structure   The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth — post-medieval stamping mill   Demolished structure   The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth   Shown as operational on the tithe map of 1840   Field-name Mill Meadow is recorded on the tithe award which suggests the site of a stamping mill at Goonamarth	MCO51299	Pensiker – post-medieval ridge and furrow	Crop mark	. 55
MCO26829   Great Havliggan – modern sky tip   Extant structure   A sky tip at Great Havliggan   MCO26868   Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval   Extant structure   Stamping mill   Stamping m		<u> </u>	·	_
MCO26829         Great Havliggan – modern sky tip         Extant structure stamping mill a Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill         Extant structure stamping mill a Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill         Extant structure structure is shown as operational on the tithe map of 1840           MCO25519         Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill         Demolished structure         Field-name Mill Meadow is recorded on the tithe award which suggests the site of a stamping mill at Goonamarth           MCO25542         Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval counting house         Extant structure         A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980           MCO26828         Great Halviggan – modern sky tip         Extant structure         Two small sky tip dumps           MCO26874         Burngullow Common – medieval leat         Extant structure         A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the function of the leat in uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks           MCO26872         Burngullow Common – post-medieval leat         Extant structure         A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for           MCO26878         Burngullow Common – post medieval leat         Extant structure         A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible           MCO26878         Burngullow Common – post medieval china clay         Extant structure         A leat on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what he reservoir was used for	1110010011	Goonamaran post medievarnat	Extune seructure	1
MCO25519   Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill   Extant structure   Shown as operational on the tithe map of 1840   Field-name Mill Meadow is recorded on the tithe map of 1840   MCO25542   Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill   Structure   Structure   Structure   Structure   Acount house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980   MCO25542   Burngullow Common – medieval leat   Extant structure   Extant structure   Acount house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980   MCO26874   Burngullow Common – medieval leat   Extant structure   Extant structure   A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the function of the leat in uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   A leat on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with heaps downhill   Extant structure   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is still visible   Burngullow Common post medieval china clay works   Burngullow Common is still visible   Surface mining on Burngullow Common is represented by conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with heaps downhill   Goonamarth   Acount heaps of rubble with large stones   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded by Henderson   A reservoir   A reservoir on 1822-1847   A reservoir on 1822-1847   A	MCO26829	Great Hayliggan – modern sky tip	Extant structure	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Stamping mill   Demolished   Sis shown as operational on the tithe map of 1840				
MCO25519   Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill   Structure   Structure   Structure   A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported counting house   Extant structure   A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980				1
MCO25542         Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval counting house         Extant structure         A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980           MCO26828         Great Halviggan – modern sky tip         Extant structure         Two small sky tip dumps           MCO26874         Burngullow Common – medieval leat         Extant structure         A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the function of the leat in uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks           MCO26872         Burngullow Common – post-medieval reservoir         Extant structure         A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for           MCO26878         Burngullow Common – post medieval leat         Extant structure         Surface mining on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for           MCO26873         Burngullow Common – post medieval leat         Extant structure         Surface mining on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for           MCO29764         Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay         Extant structure         Surface mining on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for           MCO25517         Halviggan – post medieval china clay         Extant structure         Great Halviggan China Clay Works was established in 1817 the site appears to have been destroyed by expansion of the Blackpool China Clay works	MCO25519		Demolished	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
MCO25542   Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval counting house   Extant structure counting house   Extant structure counting house   Great Halviggan – modern sky tip   Extant structure   A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980   MCO26874   Burngullow Common – medieval leat   Extant structure   A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the function of the leat in uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   MCO26878   Burngullow Common – post medieval leat   Extant structure   A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible   MCO26873   Burngullow Common – post medieval prospecting pit   Extant structure   Surface mining on Burngullow Common is represented by conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with heaps downhill   MCO29764   Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works   Structure   Great Halviggan China Clay Works was established in 1817   MCO25517   Halviggan – post medieval china clay works   Structure   Halviggan china clay works was established in 1817   Works   MCO25585   McO25885   McO25885   Noppies – post-medieval china clay works   Demolished structure   Halviggan and Burngullow to mine was in operation in 1822-1847   McO2570   Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow   Documentary   The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson   MCO2770   Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow   Documentary   The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award   MCO25518   Noppies – post-medieval settlement   Extant structure   All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones   McO25518   McO2551				
Counting house   Extant structure   Two small sky tip dumps   Extant structure   Two small sky tip dumps   Extant structure   A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the function of the leat in uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks				
Counting house   Extant structure   Two small sky tip dumps   Extant structure   Two small sky tip dumps   Extant structure   A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the function of the leat in uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks	MCO25542	Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval	Extant structure	A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported
MCO26874       Burngullow Common – medieval leat       Extant structure function of the leat in uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks         MCO26872       Burngullow Common – post-medieval reservoir       Extant structure       A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for         MCO26878       Burngullow Common – post medieval leat       Extant structure       A leat on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for         MCO26873       Burngullow Common – post medieval prospecting pit       Extant structure       Surface mining on Burngullow Common is represented by conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with heaps downhill         MCO29764       Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works       Extant structure       Great Halviggan China Clay Works was established in 1817         MCO25517       Halviggan – post medieval china clay works       Demolished structure       Halviggan china clay works was established in 1817         MCO12164       Halviggan and Burngullow – postmedieval mine       Extant structure       Halviggan and Burngullow tin mine was in operation in 1822-1847         MCO25585       Noppies – post-medieval china clay works       Demolished structure       Noppies China Clay Works was recorded as due to close in 1942         MCO2771       Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow       Documentary       The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson         MCO2770       Halviggan – Br		-		<u> </u>
Burngullow Common – post-medieval reservoir   Extant structure   Extant structure   A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   For the structure   A leat on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for   A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible	MCO26828	Great Halviggan – modern sky tip	Extant structure	Two small sky tip dumps
MCO26872       Burngullow Common – post-medieval reservoir       Extant structure for medieval reservoir       A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for         MCO26878       Burngullow Common – post medieval for       A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible         MCO26873       Burngullow Common – post medieval prospecting pit       Extant structure       Surface mining on Burngullow Common is represented by conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with heaps downhill         MCO29764       Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works       Extant structure       Great Halviggan China Clay Works was established in 1817         MCO25517       Halviggan – post medieval china clay works       Demolished structure       Halviggan china clay works was established in 1817 the site appears to have been destroyed by expansion of the Blackpool China Clay works         MCO21164       Halviggan and Burngullow – postmedieval china clay works       Extant structure       Halviggan and Burngullow tin mine was in operation in 1822-1847         MCO25585       Noppies – post-medieval china clay works       Demolished structure       Noppies China Clay Works was recorded as due to close in 1942         MCO2771       Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow       Documentary       The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson         MCO3050       Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow       Documentary       The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award         M	MCO26874	Burngullow Common – medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the
MCO26872       Burngullow Common – post-medieval reservoir       Extant structure for eservoir       A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for         MCO26878       Burngullow Common – post medieval prospecting pit       Extant structure       A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible         MCO26873       Burngullow Common – post medieval prospecting pit       Extant structure       Surface mining on Burngullow Common is still visible         MCO29764       Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works       Extant structure       Great Halviggan China Clay Works was established in 1817         MCO25517       Halviggan – post medieval china clay works       Demolished structure       Halviggan china clay works was established in 1817 the site appears to have been destroyed by expansion of the Blackpool China Clay works         MCO12164       Halviggan and Burngullow – postmedieval china clay works       Extant structure       Halviggan and Burngullow tin mine was in operation in 1822-1847         MCO25585       Noppies – post-medieval china clay works       Demolished structure       Noppies China Clay Works was recorded as due to close in 1942         MCO2771       Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow       Documentary       The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson         MCO3050       Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow       Documentary       The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award         MCO35318       Noppies				function of the leat in uncertain but it may be
reservoir  MCO26878 Burngullow Common – post medieval leat  MCO26873 Burngullow Common – post medieval leat  MCO26873 Burngullow Common – post medieval prospecting pit  MCO29764 Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works  MCO25517 Halviggan – post medieval china clay works  MCO25517  MCO25517 Halviggan and Burngullow – post- medieval mine  MCO25585 Noppies – post-medieval china clay works  MCO25585 Noppies – post-medieval china clay works  MCO2771 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO25518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement  MCO35518  MCO2568  Burngullow Common is still visible  Extant structure Surface mining on Burngullow Common is represented by conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with heaps of nuble with large stones  MEXANT Surface mining on Burngullow Common is represented by conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with leaps on Burngullow Common is represented by Conj				associated with streamworks
MCO26878   Burngullow Common – post medieval leat   Extant structure   A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible	MCO26872	Burngullow Common – post-medieval	Extant structure	A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in
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prospecting pit    Prospecting pit   Prospecting pits with heaps downhill	MCO26878	Burngullow Common – post medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible
MCO29764   Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works   Extant structure   Great Halviggan China Clay Works was established in 1817	MCO26873	Burngullow Common – post medieval	Extant structure	Surface mining on Burngullow Common is
MCO29764 Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works  MCO25517 Halviggan – post medieval china clay works  MCO25517 Halviggan – post medieval china clay works  MCO12164 Halviggan and Burngullow – postmedieval china clay works  MCO12164 Halviggan and Burngullow – postmedieval mine  MCO25585 Noppies – post-medieval china clay works  MCO2771 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO3050 Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Noppies – post-medieval settlement  MCO33518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement  MCO53518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement  MCO3350 Extant structure  Great Halviggan china Clay Works was established in 1817  Halviggan china clay works halviggan china clay works was established in 1817  Halviggan and Burngullow tin mine was in operation in 1822-1847  Noppies China Clay Works was recorded as due to close in 1942  MCO2771 The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson  The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award  MCO53518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement  Extant structure  All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones		prospecting pit		represented by conjoined sub rectangular
clay works  Halviggan – post medieval china clay works  BCO25517  Halviggan – post medieval china clay works  BCO12164  Halviggan and Burngullow – postmedieval china clay works  MCO12164  Halviggan and Burngullow – postmedieval mine  BEXTANT STRUCTURE  EXTANT STRUCTURE  Halviggan and Burngullow tin mine was in operation in 1822-1847  MCO25585  Noppies – post-medieval china clay works  MCO2771  Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO3050  Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770  Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  Documentary  MCO2770  Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  Documentary  The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson  The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award  MCO53518  Noppies – post-medieval settlement  Extant structure  All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones				prospecting pits with heaps downhill
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works  Structure  the site appears to have been destroyed by expansion of the Blackpool China Clay works  MCO12164  Halviggan and Burngullow – postmedieval mine  MCO25585  Noppies – post-medieval china clay works  MCO2771  Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO3050  Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770  Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770  MCO2770  Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO3050  Noppies – post-medieval china clay works  Documentary  Documentary  The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson  The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson  The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson  The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award  MCO33518  Noppies – post-medieval settlement  Extant structure  All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones		clay works		in 1817
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MCO25585 Noppies – post-medieval china clay works  MCO2771 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO3050 Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Documentary  MCO3518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement  MCO53518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement  MCO3550 Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO3770 Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO2770 Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow  MCO35518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement  MCO53518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement	MCO12164	Halviggan and Burngullow – post-	Extant structure	Halviggan and Burngullow tin mine was in
MCO2771Halviggan – Bronze Age barrowDocumentaryThe site of a barrow recorded by HendersonMCO3050Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrowDocumentaryThe site of a barrow recorded by HendersonMCO2770Halviggan – Bronze Age barrowDocumentaryThe site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe awardMCO53518Noppies – post-medieval settlementExtant structureAll that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones		medieval mine		operation in 1822-1847
MCO2771Halviggan – Bronze Age barrowDocumentaryThe site of a barrow recorded by HendersonMCO3050Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrowDocumentaryThe site of a barrow recorded by HendersonMCO2770Halviggan – Bronze Age barrowDocumentaryThe site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe awardMCO53518Noppies – post-medieval settlementExtant structureAll that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones	MCO25585	Noppies – post-medieval china clay works	Demolished	Noppies China Clay Works was recorded as due to
MCO3050 Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow Documentary The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson  MCO2770 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow Documentary The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award  MCO53518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement Extant structure All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones			structure	close in 1942
MCO2770 Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow Documentary The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award  MCO53518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement Extant structure All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones	MCO2771	Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson
MCO53518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement Extant structure All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones	MCO3050	Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson
MCO53518 Noppies – post-medieval settlement Extant structure All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones	MCO2770	Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and
walls and heaps of rubble with large stones				the tithe award
	MCO53518	Noppies – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	All that survives of Noppies settlement are low
MCO48241 Carrancarrow – post-medieval Extant structure The remains of tin streaming are visible on APs				walls and heaps of rubble with large stones
	MCO48241	Carrancarrow – post-medieval	Extant structure	The remains of tin streaming are visible on APs

	streamworks		
MCO7697	Carancarrow – Iron Age Round, Romano-	Documentary	The name Caven Nanskarou is suggested as the
	British Round		site of a round but there are no remains
MCO53519	Carrancarrow – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	A settlement to the SE of Carrancarrow recorded
			at this location on the tithe map 1840 appears to
			be two cottages converted into one house and is
			still occupied
MCO32995	Greensplat – post-medieval	Demolished	Methodist chapel and adjoining Sunday school and
	nonconformist chapel	structure	trap house within boundary wall
MCO25315	Greensplat – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Greensplat China Clay Works is still active
MCO23516	Greensplat – post-medieval chimney	Demolished	The engine house at Greensplat was demolished in
		structure	2002 and was the subject of a building survey
MCO53520	Carrnacarrow – post-medieval reservoir	Extant structure	Two circular features visible on APs at
			Carrancarrow are two pits associated with china
			clay work, possibly reservoirs
MCO25269	Carrancarrow – post-medieval china clay	Extant structure	Carrancarrow China Clay Works was established in
	works		1819 and had extant remains in 1990
MCO53521	Carrancarrow – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	the surviving remains of Carrancarrow settlement
MCO34665	Carthew – early medieval field system	Demolished	The area of land immediately between the road
	,	structure	running through Carthew and Wheal Martyn China
			Clay works shows evidence for possible fossilized
			medieval strip fields
MCO57910	Carthew – post-medieval house	Demolished	An C18 or early C19 house and ornamental
		structure	gardens are recorded on the OS 1810-1813 map of
			Cornwall
MCO25270	Wheal Martyn – post-medieval china clay	Extant structure	Wheal Martyn china clay works opened in 1869
	works		using steam power, pumps went into liquidation in
			1880
MCO42030	Wheal Martyn – post-medieval setting pit	Extant structure	A set of mica drags and setting pits at Wheal
	, .		Martyn
MCO25359	Gomm – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	The site of Gomm China Clay Works
MCO25362	Gomm – post-medieval engine house	Extant structure	An engine house which served the Gomm pit and
			housed a Cornish beam engine of the rotative type
MCO42029	Wheal Martyn – post-medieval tunnel	Extant structure	A flat rod tunnel at Wheal Martyn
MCO42028	Wheal Martyn – post-medieval water	Extant structure	An 18 ft water wheel at Wheal Martyn
	Wheel		,
MCO26779	Lansalson – modern boiler pond	Extant structure	The remains of a small horizontal steam engine
			winder house of mass concrete construction
MCO48276	Longstone Downs – post-medieval ridge	Extant structure	Remains of earthwork ridge and furrow are visible
	and furrow		on APs
MCO3053	Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	A barrow is marked on the 1881 OS map
MCO25309	Longstone – post-medieval china clay	Extant structure	Longstone China Clay Works was to close in 1942
	works	30.000.0	when owned by ECLP Co. Ltd.
MCO3049	Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The site of a barrow recorded by Thomas in 1851
MCO26908	Longstone Downs – post-medieval	Extant structure	Surface mining on Longstone downs was surveyed
	extractive pit	- Attaine Structure	at 1:2500 by CAU in 1990
MCO53557	Longstone – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	The settlement at Longstone is recorded on the
	20.195tone post medieval settlement	ZAGATE STEAMER	1881 OS map and is still occupied
MCO25331	Carrancarrow – post-medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry near Carrancarrow is shown at this
1110023331	post-medieval quality	Extunt structure	location on the OS map of 1963
	 cords (source: CCHES).		issuadi on the OS map of 1903

Local HER records (source: CCHES).



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