

LAND at PARK BOTTOM ILLOGAN CORNWALL

Results of a Geophysical Survey



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Land at Park Bottom, Illogan, Cornwall

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For

Jason Mitchell of Robertson Developments Ltd. (the Client)

By



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Planning Application Ref: Pre-planning
OASIS Number: Southwes1_212940
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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 Park Bottom, Illogan, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a housing development. The geophysical survey identified a series of relict field boundaries that are either present on historic cartographic sources or else comfortably fit within that pattern.

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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Jason Mitchell (the Client)

Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment)

The staff of the Cornwall Record Office

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Park Bottom
Parish: Illogan
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 67127 42723
Type of survey: Gradiometer
Date of survey: 20-21 May 2015
Area surveyed: 2.13ha

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Park Bottom, Illogan in Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Jason Mitchell of Robertson Developments Ltd. (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by a proposed housing development.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed development would be located within six sub-rectangular fields on the southern edge of the modern settlement of Illogan, on a slight north-facing slope at an altitude of c.85m AOD. The fields are located within a triangular area of land defined by Clifton Road, Trevelyan Road and Spar Lane. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the Hornfelsed slates and siltstones of the Mylor Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

Illogan is a village in a civil parish of the same name, in the deanery and the east division of the Hundred of Penwith. Prior to 1200 the principal manor in the parish was Tehidy, which belonged to the baronial Dunstanville family, from whom it passed to the Bassets of Ipsden in Oxfordshire.

The place-name Illogan meaning '(church of) St Illogan' was referred to as *Sancti Illogany* in 1292. The local churchtown was also referred to as Egloshal as early as 1235 (*Eglossalau*), which is derived from the Cornish elements *eglo*, meaning church and *halow* meaning marsh, however 'church of the marshes' does not fit obviously with the topography of the site (Watts 2004). Spar Lane, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site, may refer to crystalline minerals noted during mining in the area. The fields subject to the survey are noted on Cornwall and Scilly HLC *Post-Medieval Enclosed Land*, and the geometric layout strongly suggests they were enclosed from open rough ground (*Illogan Downs*) in the later 18th century, a process partially complete by 1809 (OS surveyor's draft drawing – see Appendix 2).

1.4 Archaeological Background

No archaeological fieldwork has taken place on or close to the site, although a number of extensive surveys have taken place for the Redruth-Camborne-Pool area and include Illogan. Within 1km to the north-west a struck flint was recovered (HER no.178277) and there is documentary evidence of six Bronze Age barrows in this area (HER no.18024-6). There is also documentary evidence for

medieval settlements nearby at Treloweth and Trevenson (HER nos.18178 and 18180). The NMP has identified the cropmarks of numerous probable post-medieval field boundaries across the wider landscape (e.g. HER nos.54402 and 54441). The other identified heritage assets in the area are post-medieval and modern features associated with mining or else Nonconformist chapels. A list and location map for nearby heritage assets can be found in Appendix 3.

Two kilometres south-east of the site is the Scheduled Monument of Carn Brea (SAM:1006704 UID: CO 79). Carn Brea is topped by a Neolithic hilltop enclosure, and Iron Age hillfort, an associated field system, at least twelve stone hut circles/shelters, and there have been chance finds of Mesolithic flints, a Bronze Age socketed axe and Roman coins. By 1348 a 'castle' (Grade II Listed) and deer park had been established on Carn Brea. This was used as a hunting lodge by the Bassets, although by 1785 the park was moved to Tehidy due to mining activity. A pillow mound for rabbits was also built on the hill in the medieval period. Mining activities relate to both medieval and 19th century extraction of tin, copper and arsenic. The hill also has a Grade II Listed memorial commemorating Sir Francis Basset, later Lord de Dunstanville, who was an important mine owner. Pits and associated spoil on the hill are indicative of charcoal burning, stone splitting and quarrying activities.

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1), drawn up in consultation with Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment).

The geophysical survey is comprised of a magnetic gradiometer/magnetometer survey. The gradiometer survey was conducted according to a Project Design (Appendix 1) and follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008b) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014).

'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' (ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2014).

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.

Land at Park Bottom, Illogan, Cornwall

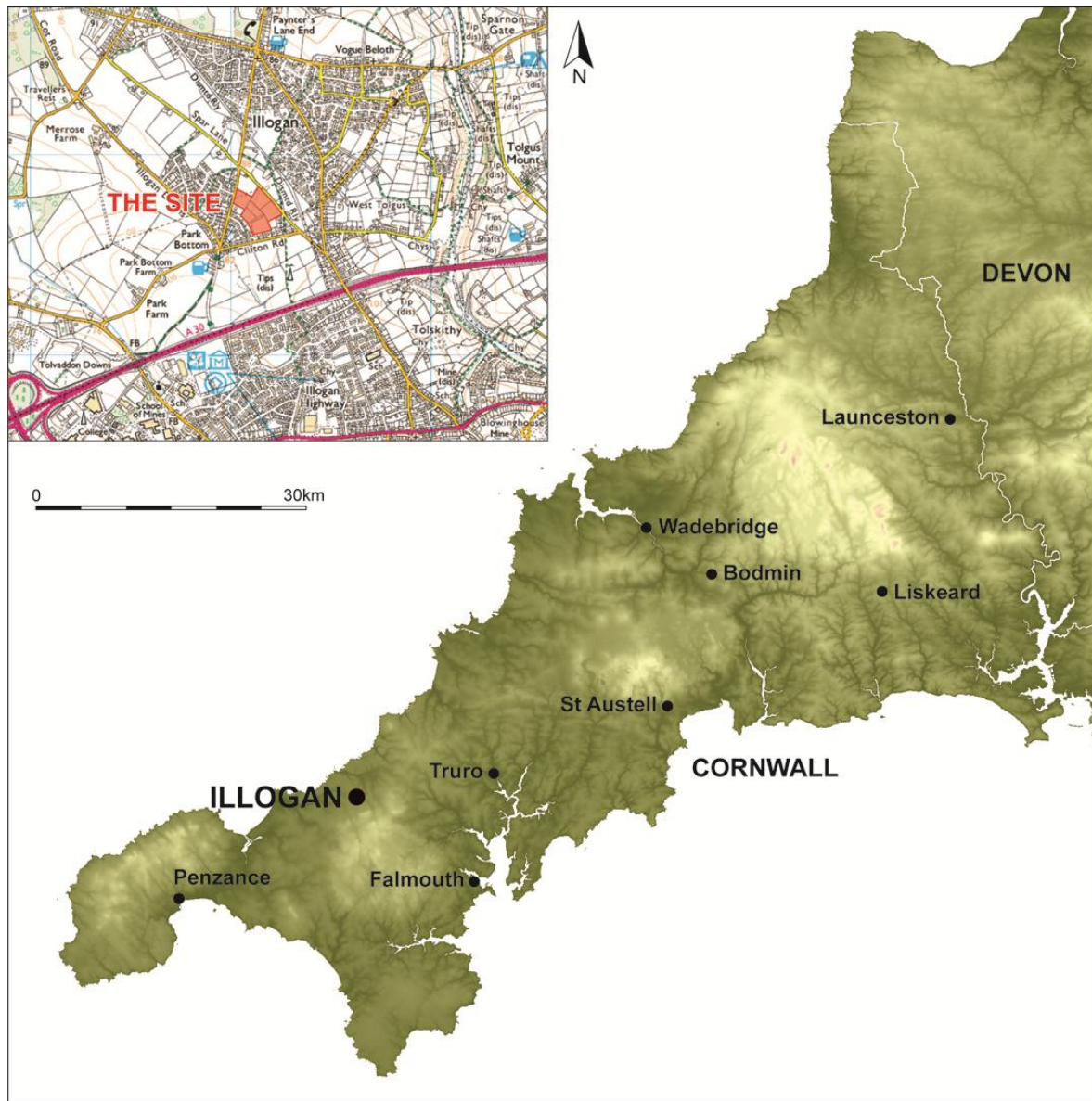


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

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 identified anomalies. The survey took place on the 20th and 21st of May 2015 by SWARCH personnel under warm sunny conditions.

The survey identified five groups of anomalies. Group 1 is of probable archaeological origin and represents three field boundaries removed in the 20th century. Group 2 is of probable archaeological origin and represents two post-medieval boundaries removed in the later 18th or 19th century. Group 3 probably represents a spread of stony bank material associated with one of the linear anomalies within Group 2. Group 4 is indicative of ploughing activity, albeit multiple phases. Group 5 is a possible boundary, although less substantial or less well preserved than the others; it may reflect modern activity that respects the existing boundary.

2.2 Site Inspection

The survey was carried out over six small sub-rectangular fields defined by fairly substantial Cornish hedgebanks between 1-1.5m in height. The land is relatively flat and even, although sloped very gently to the north.

Until recently, the fields contained overgrown scrub comprised largely of gorse, bramble and thorn, cleared for the survey by a tractor-drawn scrub-buster. Animal burrows and the mature shrub species present are likely to have disturbed the horizon between the topsoil and the natural, and thus bioturbation/truncation of archaeological features (if present) is likely. A feature covered and concealed by dense scrub in the middle of the site (pit or mound?) appeared to contain refuse and may relate to a mining prospecting pit.

Modern features included a trench around most of the western and southern perimeter of the site, adjacent to the surrounding housing developments; the section as revealed in this trench demonstrated the topsoil was relatively shallow (c.250mm). Modern services were observed near the south-western entrance to the site. Overgrown machine-dug depressions in the north-eastern field presumably relate to geo-technical investigations. A large amount of modern debris and rubbish was noted across the site, including large amounts of 20th century domestic ferrous waste material, such as bed springs. This would imply the disposal of waste through burning. Near to a corroded trough in the southern field was a fallen granite post with a drilled hole.

2.3 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* (CIfA 2014).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (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 and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by 0 (grid b6), -1 (grids a11, a12, a13, b7, b8, b9, b11, b12, b14), all other grids -2 intervals; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 2.41ha surveyed; Max. 134.87nT, Min. -100.00nT; Standard Deviation 12.99nT, mean - 0.56nT, median -0.80nT.

2.4 Results

Figure 2 with the accompanying Table 1 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 4.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Strong negative and positive, probable	Linear	Post-medieval field boundaries including possible stony bank material with an associated ditch	These anomalies represent boundaries shown on the 1908 OS mapping. The strong negative response with flanking positive responses are indicative of a Cornish hedgebank
2	Strong negative and positive, probable	Linear	As above	As above; the boundary in the north field is present on the 1840 tithe map, the boundary in the west field is not on the tithe map
3	Weak negative, possible	Amorphous	Possible demolished stony bank material	May reflect geological variation but it is associated with the northern side of a probable removed boundary
4	Weak parallel positive and negative, possible	Linear	Activity associated with ploughing	Not clear in every field. The most recent ploughing is evident in the most easterly field. In the most southerly field it may indicate ridge and furrow, but the shallow topsoil increases the probability of severe truncation by later activity
5	Weak negative, Possible	Linear	Field Boundary removed prior to 1888	A possible slight boundary which has been replaced by the boundary to its north, or which was once contemporary with it and defined a track. Aligns with existing boundaries. Its weak signature may reflect its shallow nature and association with farming activity along the edge of the existing field

Table 1: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.

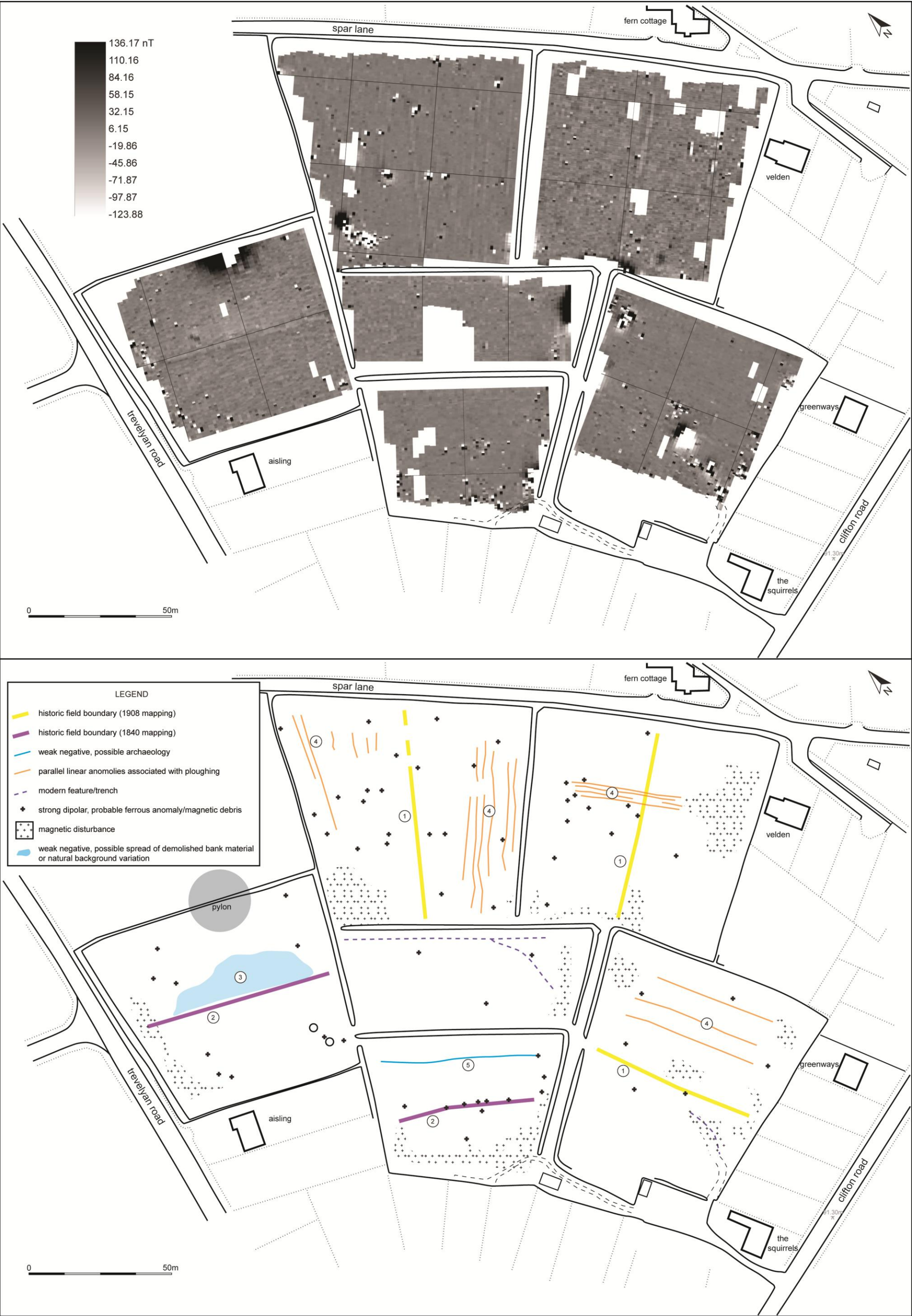


Figure 2: (above) Shade plot of gradiometer survey data (minimal processing); (below) Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

2.5 Discussion

The survey identified 5 groups of geophysical anomalies: Groups 1 and 2 are of probable archaeological origin, representing relict field boundaries; Group 3 was possibly associated with an anomaly in Group 2; Group 4 represents a series of linear anomalies indicative of ploughing activity, which can be observed on the surface; Group 5 is of possible archaeological origin. The magnetic disturbance observed across the site, but concentrated around the edges, relates to recent disturbance, the distribution of recent ferrous waste, and the geology of the area, as the underlying slates and mudstones have been subject to contact metamorphism.

Anomaly Group 1 represents three historic field boundaries present on the 1908 OS map, and were removed during the 20th century. The wider landscape contains numerous comparable examples of relict field boundaries (e.g. HER no. 54434).

Group 2 represents two additional removed post-medieval field boundaries that were lost during the 19th century but before 1888. The boundary in the north field is on the 1840 tithe map, and they fit neatly into the pattern of historic field boundaries and thus date to the same period of enclosure.

The weak negative response of anomaly Group 3 could be indicative of background variation. However, it respects one of the linear anomalies in Group 2 and this makes it likely it is a spread of stony material derived from the demolished hedgebank.

Group 4 is indicative of ploughing activity, as observed on the surface, and these linear anomalies generally run parallel to the original long axis of the fields. The easternmost field has been ploughed perpendicular to a removed field boundary. The wider parallel linear anomalies in the southernmost field may relate to ridge and furrow, but these are very weak responses.

Group 5 represents a less substantial or poorly-preserved relict boundary with a bank. It runs between the entrance on the north side of the southern field and the south end of the western boundary that meets Trevelyan Road. If the boundary to the north was contemporary – as seems likely – it would have defined a track similar to the surviving access trackway onto the site, which is flanked by two banks. Alternatively, the weak response may indicate a shallow, plough-related feature that respects the northern boundary of the field.

Ploughing will have affected the survival of buried archaeological deposits and seems particularly prominent in the eastern part of the field. The topsoil is noted as being rather shallow, and thus the survival of shallow archaeological remains may have been affected.

3.0 Conclusions

The geophysical survey would indicate there are features of archaeological origin present within the area of the proposed development, but that these are associated with the extant post-medieval field system and possibly late medieval ploughing activity. Any development is likely to disturb any archaeological deposits or remains encountered.

4.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.

English Heritage 2008: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Lysons, D. & Lysons, S. 1822: *Magna Britannia*, vol.3. London.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

Watts, V. 2010: *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Cambridge University Press.

Websites:

British Geological Survey 2014: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html [accessed 23.03.2015]

Unpublished Sources:

Cornwall Record Office:

Illogan tithe map 1840

Illogan tithe apportionment 1840

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1888

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1908

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND AT PARK BOTTOM, ILLOGAN, CORNWALL.

Location: Land at Park Bottom
Parish: Illogan
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW6712742723
Proposal: Housing development
Date: 15th May 2015

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on behalf of Jason Mitchell of Robertson Developments Ltd. (the Client). It sets out the methodology for a geophysical survey to be undertaken in advance of the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in line with previous guidance from Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. This survey may form the first part of a staged programme of works.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development lies in an area of known archaeological potential with regard to Prehistoric activity in the general area, and medieval and post-medieval mining activity in the Redruth area. The six fields lie within *post-medieval enclosed land* (Cornwall and Scilly HLC) and were probably enclosed in the later 18th century from the Illogan Downs.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To observe and identify archaeological features through geophysical survey.
- 3.1.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of c.2.1 hectares, covering the six fields of the site. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.2 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

- 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

5.0 REPORTING

5.1 The type of report produced will be agreed with the HET in view of the results. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 5.1.2 A copy of this PD;
- 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 5.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 5.1.11 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 5.1.12 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 5.1.13 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.

5.2 CCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork.

5.7 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-212940 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

6.0 MONITORING

- 6.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HET and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 6.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 6.1.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

7.0 ARCHIVE

7.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>).

7.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.

- 7.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs.
- 7.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the RCM, and in a timely fashion.

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- 7.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RCM obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 7.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 7.5 SWARCH will notify the HET upon the completion of the deposition of the material archive with the RCM.
- 7.7 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 8.0 CONFLICT WITH STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 9.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 9.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Samuel Walls; the geophysical survey will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists, below).

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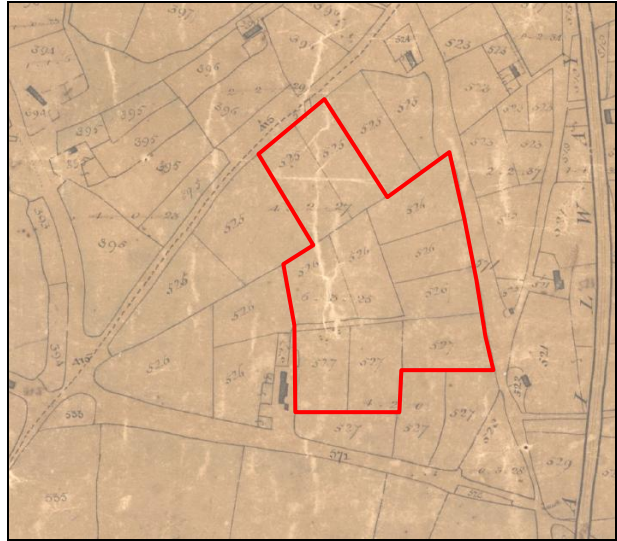
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Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

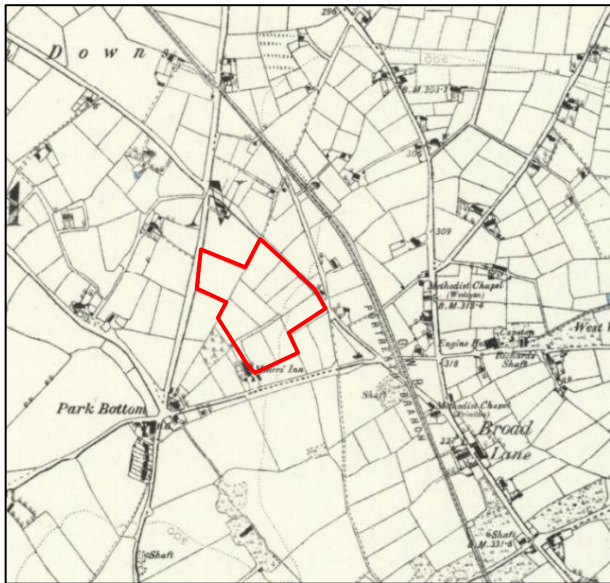
Appendix 2 Cartographic Background



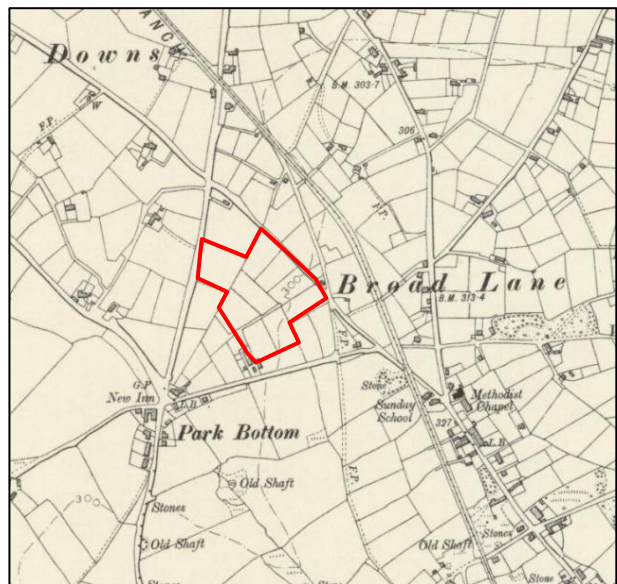
(Left) Extract from OS surveyor's draft map 1809 (the site is indicated) (BL).



(Right) Extract from Illogan tithe map 1840 (the site is indicated) (CRO).



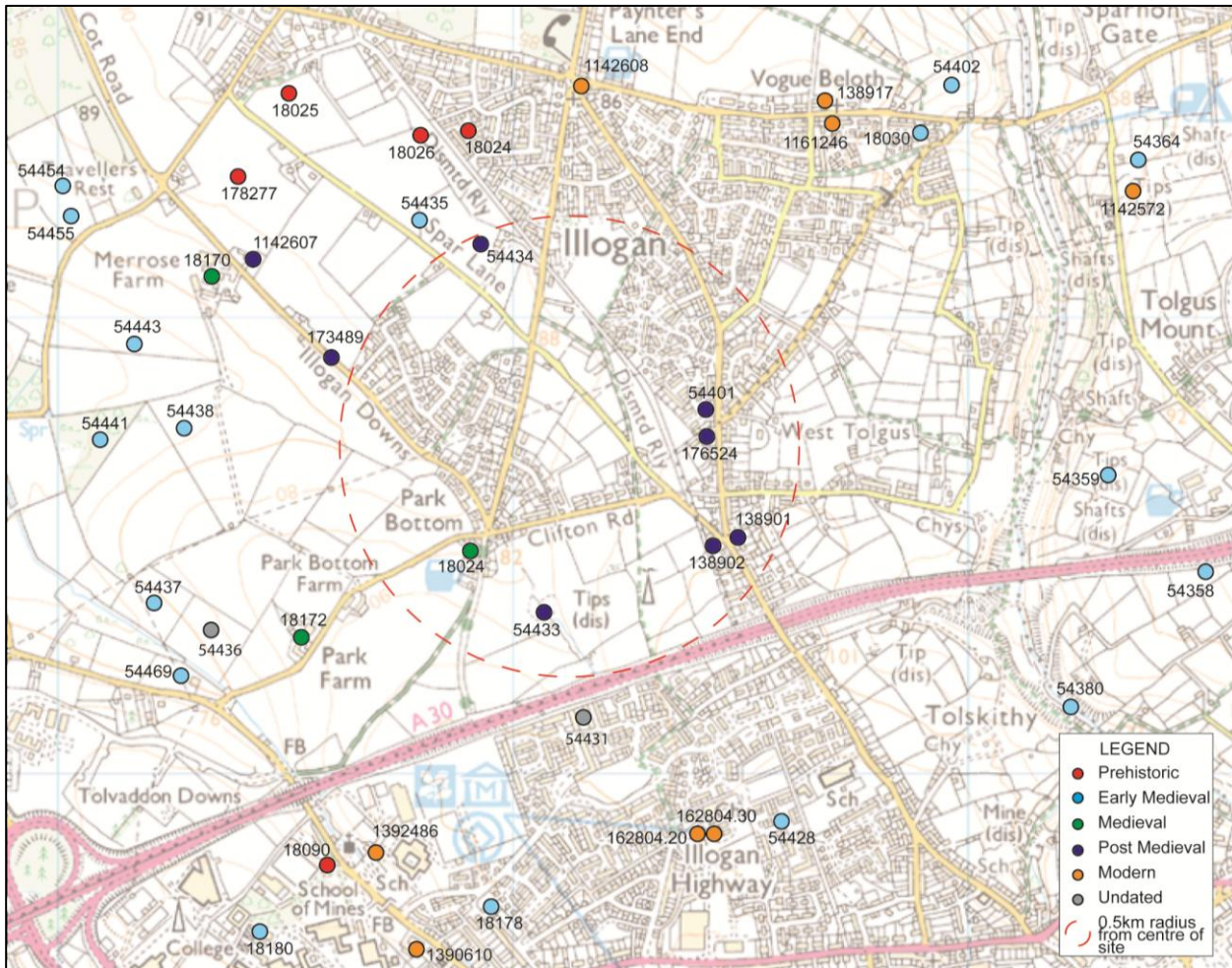
(Left) Extract from 1st Edition OS map 1888 (the site is indicated) (CRO).



(Right) Extract from 2nd Edition OS map 1908 (the site is indicated) (CRO).

Appendix 3

Key Heritage Assets



Map of nearby heritage assets according to the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER No.	Name	Record	Description
178277	Illogan Downs – Neolithic Findspot	Findspot	Flint blade, likely to have been used as a borer
18024	Illogan Downs – Bronze Age barrow/barrow cemetery	Documentary	A 1768 plan of Illogan Downs shows three barrows. There are no remains; and not on OS mapping
18025	Illogan Downs – Bronze Age barrow/barrow cemetery	Documentary	Two barrows recorded on Thomas' map of 1819 and noted in a letter by him c.1851. No extant remains.
18026	Illogan Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	Thomas records a barrow, 15.25m dia. in 1851-1852. No extant remains recorded
18090	Trevenson – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	In 1915 C. Henderson records the name 'Trevenson Burrow', which may suggest a barrow. No remains
18030	Vogue Beloth – early medieval pond	Documentary	On the S. Dell 1768 plan of Illogan. No remains
18178	Treloweth – early medieval, Medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Trevenson first recorded in c.1200. Cornish elements for 'estate/farmstead' and 'pilot'. Also, 19 th century Grade II Listed stable block (List Entry No. (LEN)1142596)
18180	Trevenson – early medieval, Medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Trevenson first recorded in 1314. Trevenson House, 18 th century Grade II Listed (LEN1392498) is part of Cornwall College
54358	Tolgus Mount – early medieval, post-medieval boundary	Demolished Structure	Two field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on APs. They fit with existing field pattern of <i>recently enclosed land</i> and are probably post-medieval. Destroyed during construction of A30
54359	Tolgus Mount – early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	30m cropmark ditch on APs; undated but probably contemporary with existing fieldsystem
54364	Sparron Gate – early medieval, post-medieval field system	Cropmark	Series of field boundaries visible as cropmarks on APs. They fit with existing field pattern of <i>recently enclosed land</i> and are probably post-medieval
54380	Tolskithy – early medieval bank?, post-medieval leat?	Extant Structure	A 60m length of bank is visible on aerial photography. Possibly part of a leat?

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54402	Vogue Beloth – early medieval, post-medieval field system	Cropmark	Three field boundaries are visible as cropmark banks on APs. They fit with existing field pattern of <i>recently enclosed land</i> and are probably post-medieval
54428	Illogan Highway – early medieval, post-medieval field system	Extant Structure	Three field boundaries are visible as slight ditches on APs. They fit with existing field pattern of <i>recently enclosed land</i> and are probably post-medieval
54435	Illogan – early medieval field boundary/hollow way	Extant Structure	Up to 120m of banks visible on APs
54437	Park Bottom – early medieval-medieval field system	Cropmark	Fragmentary rectilinear cropmark banks visible on APs. They fit with existing field pattern of <i>recently enclosed land</i> and are probably post-medieval
54438	Park Bottom – early medieval-medieval field system	Cropmark	Rectilinear crop mark banks visible on APs. They fit with existing field pattern of <i>recently enclosed land</i> and are probably post-medieval
54441	Merrose Farm – early medieval-medieval field system	Extant Structure	Remnant of probable medieval strip fields visible on APs as low banks
54443	Merrose Farm – early medieval-medieval field system	Cropmark	Four cropmark banks of possible medieval strip fields visible on APs
54454	Old Merrose – early medieval and post-medieval field system	Cropmark	Cropmark banks of rectangular fieldsystem visible on APs. They fit with existing field pattern of <i>recently enclosed land</i> and are probably post-medieval
54455	Old Merrose – early medieval settlement, undated mound	Extant Structure	Oblong mound (50x30m) visible on APs, plus a pit on the OS 1 st edition. Possibly relate to earlier fieldsystem
54469	Park – early medieval hollow way?, post-medieval leat?, undated ditch?	Cropmark	Two parallel ditches are visible as cropmarks on APs
18024	Treloweth – medieval cross	Documentary	Henderson 1807 remarks ‘remains of a cross’; 1696 Lanhydrock Atlas has field name ‘Cross Croft’. No extant remains
18170	Merrose – medieval settlement	Documentary	First recorded c.1200. Cornish elements <i>meth</i> and <i>ros</i> meaning ‘middle of the promontory/hill-spur/moor or hill’. (Old Merrose to the west (18171) is also recorded in the medieval period)
18172	Park – medieval settlement	Documentary	First recorded in 1389. Place-name, either English referring to a deer park at Tehidy or Cornish meaning a ‘field/enclosure’
54401	Broad Lane – post-medieval shaft	Extant Structure	A shaft and associated spoil tip visible on APs
54433	Illogan – post-medieval shaft	Extant Structure	A line of three shafts and associated spoil tips visible on APs
54434	Illogan – post-medieval field system	Extant Structure	Fragmentary remains of a rectilinear field system. Low earth banks/crop marks. On APs
138901	Broad Lane – 19 th Nonconformist chapel	Extant Structure	1887 Primitive Methodist chapel
138902	Broad Lane – 19 th century Sunday school	Extant Structure	1890 Primitive Methodist Sunday school
173489	Illogan Down – post-medieval mile stone	Extant Structure	Late 19 th century, Grade II Listed
176524	Lower Broad Lane – post-medieval nonconformist chapel	Demolished Structure	Site of former Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Demolished. Present on 1 st and 2 nd edition OS maps, 1880 and 1907
1142607	Boatswains Cottage, Gweal Meneth	Extant Structure	(Heritage Gateway List Entry No.) Grade II Listed. 18 th century farmhouse, now two dwellings
138917	Vogue Beloth – modern Sunday school	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed 1909 Wesleyan Sunday school, now a 7 th day Adventist church. Adjacent to 1866 Wesleyan chapel
162804.20	East Pool modern Engine House	Extant Structure	Grade II* Listed. Taylor’s engine house situated on East Pool and Agar Mine. <i>In situ</i> pumping engine
162804.30	East Pool modern Engine House	Extant Structure	Grade II* Listed. As above, had a whim engine. Stack c.30m east of pumping house at Taylor’s shaft of New East Pool mine (mine = Scheduled Monument 32988)
1142572	Tolgus Cot	Extant Structure	19 th century, Grade II Listed
1142608	Glasgow House	Extant Structure	19 th century, Grade II Listed
1161246	Vogue Beloth Methodist Church	Extant Structure	19 th century, Grade II* Listed, includes forecourt walls and railings
1390610	Pool School	Extant Structures	(Heritage Gateway List Entry No.) 19 th century, Grade II Listed
1392486	Design and Making Centre	Extant Structure	Former stables and school, 19 th century, Grade II Listed
54431	North Pool – undated enclosure	Cropmark	Irregular curvilinear enclosure (45x40m) as indistinct cropmark ditch on APs
54436	Park – undated mound	Cropmark	Oblong mound (50x40m) as indistinct cropmark on APs

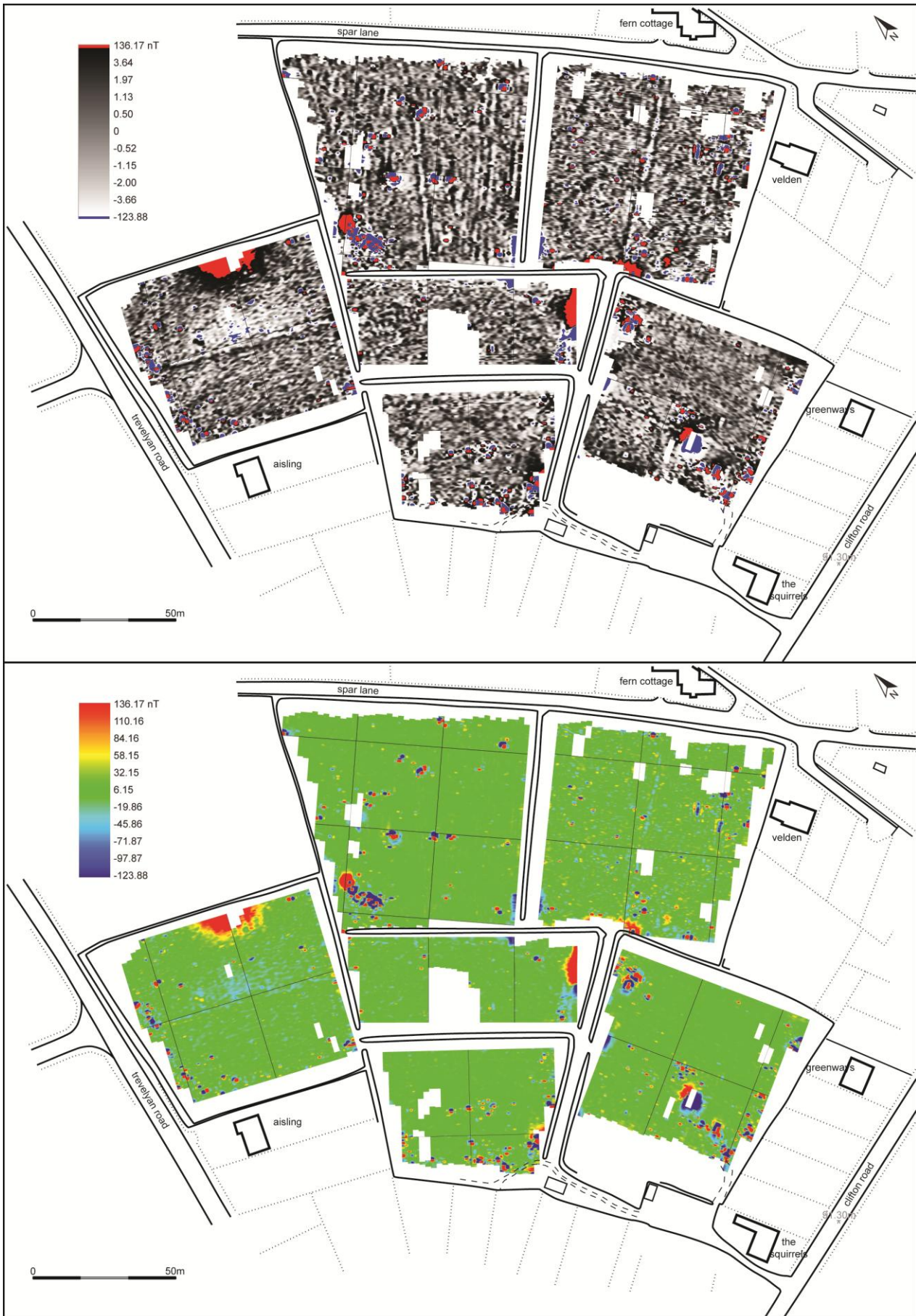
*Only post-medieval assets within 0.5km have been recorded in this table. In the surrounding area there are numerous assets associated with post-medieval mining activity. **List Entry No. for Listed buildings are given in place of HER no. in some cases (alluded to in *Description*)
List of nearby heritage assets (source: Cornwall HER).

Appendix 4
Additional Graphic Images associated with the Gradiometer Survey



Grid location and grid numbering associated with gradiometer survey data.

Land at Park Bottom, Illogan, Cornwall



(above) Red-Greyscale-Blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data; band weight equalised and gradiated shading;
 (below) Red-Blue-Green shade plot of gradiometer survey data, gradiated shading.

Appendix 4 Baseline Photographs



North-west field; viewed from the north corner, looking south-east (no scale).



West field; viewed from the north corner, looking south-east (no scale).



Central field; viewed from the west corner, looking south-east (no scale).



North-east field; viewed from the west corner, looking south-east (no scale).



East field; viewed from the east corner, looking south-west (no scale).



South-field; viewed from the south corner, looking north (no scale).



Fallen granite post in the southern quarter of the south field; viewed from the north (2m scale).



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