

# LAND off LISKEY ROAD PERRANPORTH CORNWALL

Results of a Desk- Based Assessment,  
Walkover Survey & Geophysical Survey



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# **Land off Liskey Hill, Perranporth, Cornwall**

## **Results of a Desk-Based Assessment Walkover Survey & Geophysical Survey**

*For*

Kim Dodge (the Client)

*Of*

Westcountry Land

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** PLH15  
**National Grid Reference:** SW 75811 53608  
**Planning Application Ref:** Pre-planning  
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## Summary

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*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Liskey Hill, Perranporth, Cornwall as part of the pre-planning documentation for a proposed housing development. This work was undertaken in order to identify and characterise any archaeological features on the site that might be affected by the proposed development and inform any subsequent investigation or mitigation works prior to the development of the site.*

*The field in question belonged in 1840 to the small hamlet of Nampara, at that time divided between the Manor of Lambriggan and that of Boscawen. Nampara is first recorded in 1293. The southern half of the site was used as a football pitch in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and this may have led to the truncation of potential archaeological features in this area.*

*The geophysical survey determined that very few features of probable archaeological origin were present within the area of the proposed development. A single possible pit is the only anomaly not accounted for in the cartographic record or by current farming practices.*

*On this basis, it would appear unlikely that any significant archaeological remains or deposits survive across the site.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Land off Liskey Hill, Perranporth  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SW 75811 53608  
**Type of survey:** Gradiometer  
**Date of survey:** 09.10.15  
**Area surveyed:** 1.47ha

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Liskey Hill, Perranporth in Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Kim Dodge (the Client) in order to establish the historic background for the area and identify any archaeological features that might be affected by a proposed housing development.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Perranporth is located on the north Cornwall coast, c.8.5km south-west of Newquay and c.12km north-west of Truro. The development site is on the south side of the town, west of Liskey Hill (the B3284). It lies on a north-facing slope, running down towards the coast and town at an altitude of c.60m AOD (see figure 1).

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These soils overlie the siltstones and mudstones of the Grampound Formation (BGS 2015).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The parish of Perranzabuloe contains the supposed burial place of St Piran, the 7<sup>th</sup> century Patron Saint of Cornwall and tin miners, and who founded an oratory here in the dunes north of Perranporth. Both the structure referred to as the oratory (now thought to be a medieval chapel) and the medieval church were subsumed by the shifting sands and the current church is located some distance inland, consecrated in 1805. The parish takes its name from the Latin *Perranus in Sabuloe*, for *Piran in the Sands*. The site lay within the holding of Nampara, which would appear to have originally formed part of the Manor of Lambriggan. The Cornwall and Scilly HLC records the site as lying within post-medieval enclosed farmland.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

No archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken on the site to date, but an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey was conducted on land immediately to the north-east in and after 2010 (Exeter Archaeology Report No.10.25 and no data). That survey identified a number of geophysical anomalies associated with shifting post-medieval field boundaries, land drainage and mining activity, with some possible Prehistoric settlement activity. This was represented by two possible ring-ditch or roundhouse-type features. Within the wider area, Bronze Age barrows are

to be found to the south, west and north-west (HER nos. 19540.10, 19540.20, 19540.30, 19540.50, 19415 and 19564). 'Round' field-names to the south-west of the site, beyond Bolingey (19578 and 19580), imply the presence of Iron Age or Romano-British enclosed settlement. There are a large number of medieval settlements in this landscape, particularly to the north and east, the nearest of which being Nampara (19607) to the north; the early medieval settlement of Tywarnhayle was first recorded in AD 960 (19623). There is reported find of a medieval belt buckle from south-west of the site (CORN-E26F47). Many of the medieval settlements contain post-medieval Grade II Listed buildings. East of Bolingey the cropmarks of medieval fieldsystems have been observed (55355).

Mining was common across this area, with the St Agnes Mining District section of the World Heritage Site located along the coast to the west. The closest mine as listed on the Cornwall and Scilly HER is the post-medieval mine at Perran United (41157). A full list and map of designated and undesignated heritage assets can be found in Appendix 2.

## 1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1).

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014b) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

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* (ClfA 2014a):

*'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.'*

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.

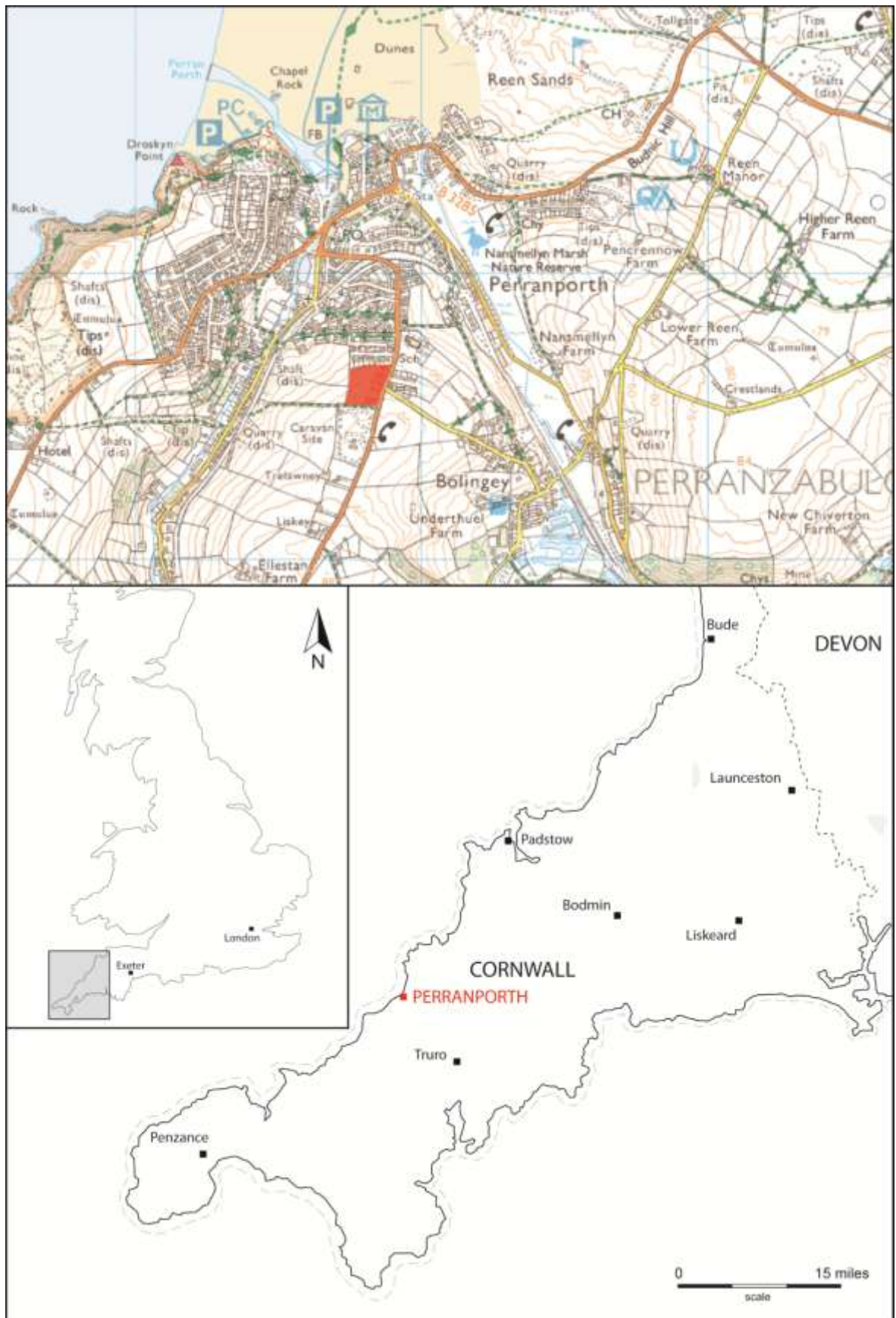


Figure 1: Site location (the proposed extent of the development is indicated).

## 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

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### 2.1 Historical Background

The site lies on the western edge of the parish of Perranzubaloe, on the south-east edge of Perranporth. The parish of Perranzubaloe, or *St Piran in the Sands* lies within the Hundred and Deanery of Pyder. The principle manor of St. Piran (*Lanpiran* meaning ‘church of St Piran’, from the saints name and Cornish *lann* meaning ‘church site/enclosure’) belonged to a college of the canons at St Pirans prior, and was partly usurped by the Count of Mortain, who also held the Manor of Tywarnhayle from St Petroc at Bodmin. It was at one point the manor of St Pirans was the seat of the family of the same name, from whom it passed via female heirs to the Kendalls and Vincents. Callestick, Halwyn and Tywarnhayle within the parish were all Domesday manors. The place-name of Tywarnhayle is derived from the Cornish for ‘house on the salt river/estuary’ or ‘higher house’. Tywarnhayle (*Tiwarthel* in Domesday) was located to the east of the current town of Perranporth. It was held by Algar prior to the conquest and it was a relatively large estate taxed for seven hides but with land to 20 ploughs. A moiety of that manor was granted in 1337 to Edward the Black Prince, who gave it to Sir Walter de Woodland. It was later annexed to the duchy of Cornwall until 1798, when it was purchased by John Thomas, Esq., of Chiverton. Tywarnhayle Barton was occupied as a farm in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The parish church was subsumed by the sands and in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century and a new church was constructed near the centre of the parish, and consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter in 1805. It is possible the new church site occupied the site of an earlier chapel of ease.

Perranporth was referred to in 1577 as *St Perins Creek* and by 1720 as Perranporth; derived from the name of the saint and the Cornish *porth* meaning ‘harbour’ or ‘cove’, and occasionally ‘gateway’. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Perranporth was a popular bathing place for the local gentry, who procured lodgings and cottages on the beach. The inland part of the parish area was populated by miners dwelling in small detached cottages erected on common land.

The tithe apportionment indicates the site lay within the lands attached to Nampara. This settlement was first recorded in 1293 as *Nanspara*, derived from the Cornish elements ‘valley’ and ‘bread’. In 1841 Nampara was split into several tenements, but it is unclear whether this indicates it was in fact a small medieval hamlet, or that multiple smallholdings had been created in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century for farmer-miners. The land of Nampara was split between Lord Falmouth, lord of the Manor of Boscawen, and Francis Enys Esq., who held a moiety (one sixth) of the Manor of Lambriggan. On balance, the proximity of Lambriggan would suggest it originally belonged to that manor.

### 2.2 Cartographic Evidence

#### 2.2.1 1610 John Norden Map

The Norden map of the Hundred of Pyder (completed 1610, published 1728) shows ‘Peran on the Sande’ approximately half way along the edge of the dunes, very close to the existing *Church Cross* and *St Piran’s Oratory*. Perranporth as it is today would be south-east of this church, close to the mouth of the watercourse shown west of the church. South of the site the area is labelled ‘Here are Copper Mynes’, and this may include Liskey Hill.

### 2.2.2 The 1840 Perranzabuloe Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map (Figure 4) is the first detailed cartographic source available to this study. It depicts a very familiar layout of fields, virtually identical to those of the modern landscape, with some notable additions (e.g. railway). The fieldscape is comprised of a series of regular rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures; the general lack of more irregular or curving boundaries suggesting this land was enclosed in the post-medieval period. The field boundaries typically run perpendicular to the slope and with the contours of the slope.



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The 1841 Tithe Apportionment (Table 1) demonstrates that the proposed site belonged to the Nampara estate, which was divided into several tenements and the ownership split between John Samuel Enys and the Earl of Falmouth. The current site is shown as two fields (field nos.788 & 789). These were owned by the Earl of Falmouth and leased to one Edward Nankivell. Both fields are described as *arable* and bear prosaic field names ('Close' and 'Field') suggested of late enclosure. A small linear mark in the field immediately to the north, and orientated east-west, may represent mining prospection or an openwork, as it runs roughly on the same line as the lodes in this area (see below). Both Wheal Leisure and the Great St George Mine are labelled.

No.	Land owner	Occupier	Field name	cultivation
Nampara				
410	John Samuel Enys	Elizabeth Hoskins	Croft	Pasture
411			Field	Arable
412			Parkenmow	Arable
413			Cottage & Court	Homestead
416		William Mitchell	Field	Arable
417			Field	Arable & Pasture
417a		Elizabeth Hoskins & William Mitchell	Croft	Pasture
784	Earl of Falmouth	Edward Nankivell	Close	Arable & Pasture
785			Croft	Pasture
786			Croft	Pasture
787			Croft	Pasture
788			Close	Arable
789			Field	Arable
790			Park Clies	Arable & Pasture
791			Higher Great Field	Arable
792			Waste	Waste
793			Lower Great Field	Arable
794			Lower Meadow	Arable
795			Higher Meadow	Arable
796			Moor	Arable
Hendrawana				
425	John Samuel Enys	John Cowling	Close by Common	Arable
426			Western Common	Arable
828	Earl of Falmouth	Thomas Stephens	Top Field	Arable
829			Top Meadow	Arable
830			Path Field	Arable
831			Road Slip	Arable
832			Middle Slip	Arable
844		Honor Jenkin	Great Field	Arable
845			Lane Meadow	Arable
846			Ponslego Field	Arable
847			Meadow	Arable
Liskey				
2233a	Joan Tyack	John Cowling	Close	Pasture
3136	John Oates	Richard Jenkins	Cottage, Court & Garden	Garden
3137			Meadow	Arable
3138			Middle Meadow	Arable
3139			Off Meadow	Arable
Penwortha				
2470	Sir R.R. Vyvyan	David Michell	Higher Croft	Pasture
2471			Great Croft	Pasture
Commons, Roads & Waste – exempt from tithes				
3116			Waste and Road at Nampara	
3133			Hendrawana Common	

Table 1: Extract from the 1841 tithe apportionment (CRO) (the fields of the site are indicated).

### 2.2.3 The 1869 Chiverton Mining District

The 1869 map of the Chiverton mining district (Figure 2) shows a lode (no.4 – *tin*) running east-north-east by west-south-west through the north end of the site. Lead, tin, zinc, iron, copper and silver were commonly mined in the area. The site lies just to the south of Wheal Leisure, a copper mine in operation 1812-1864, with the largest amounts of copper metal generated in 1830 (759 tonnes) and in decline thereafter (Burt 2015). Most of these mining areas, including this site, were owned by the Earl of Falmouth in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

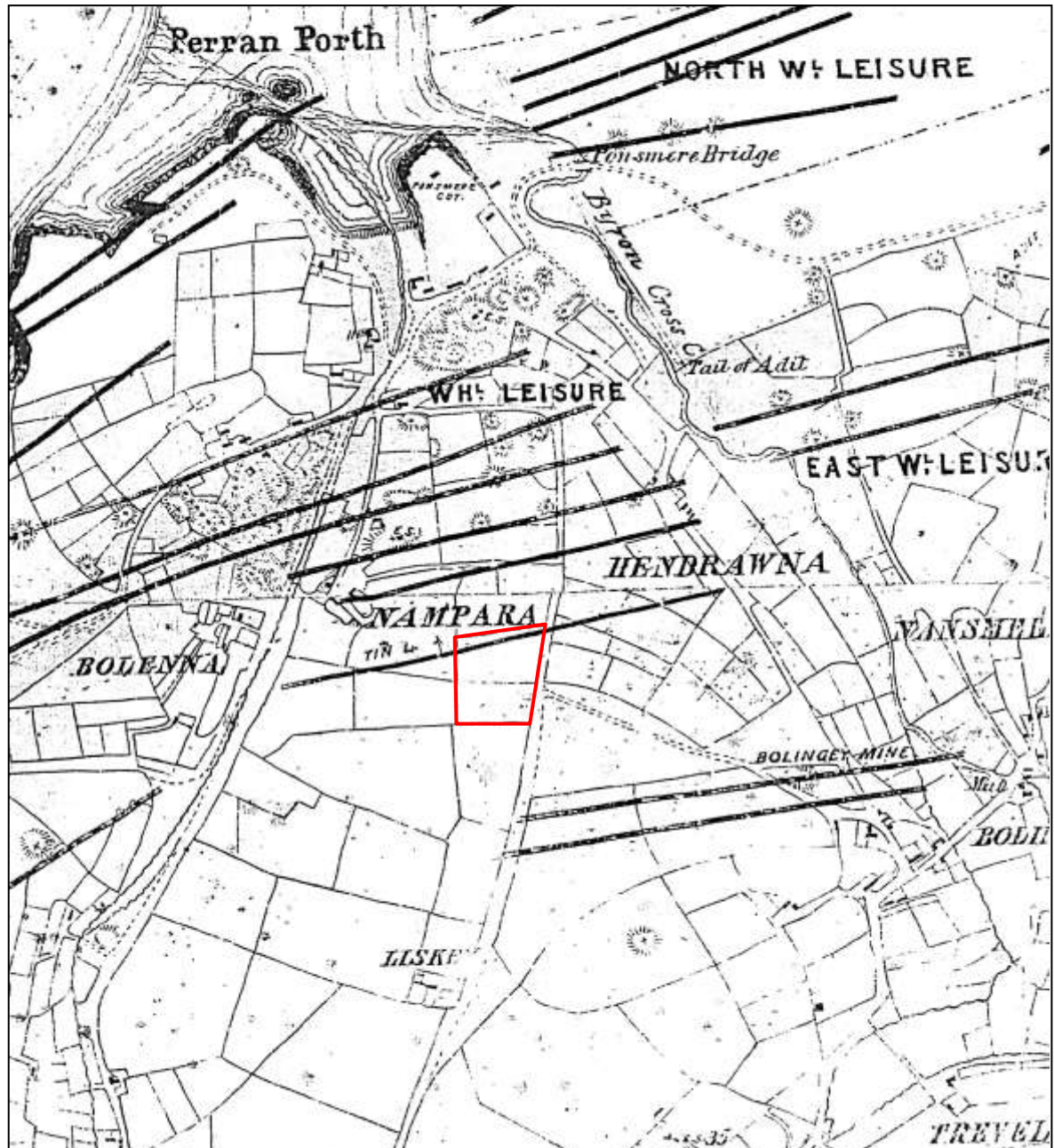


Figure 4: Map of the Chiverton Mining District by E.H. Brenton, 1869 (TCO) (the site is indicated).

#### 2.2.4 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Maps

The fieldscape did not change drastically 1840 and 1888. A number of field boundaries were removed, including the one bisecting the site. By 1908, two major changes had occurred: the Truro and Newquay branch of the Great Western Railway had been constructed, looping around Liskey Hill; and the growth of Perranporth, which had swelled to encompass Tywarnhaile.

#### 2.2.5 Later Developments

The 1933 OS maps show a football pitch on the southern half of the site, and indicate that Perranporth then extended as far as Nampara. The football pitch is still present on mapping dated between 1938 and 1946 and then absent by 1963. The land immediately north and east of the site has since been developed with housing and a school and; the field to the south is now a caravan site.

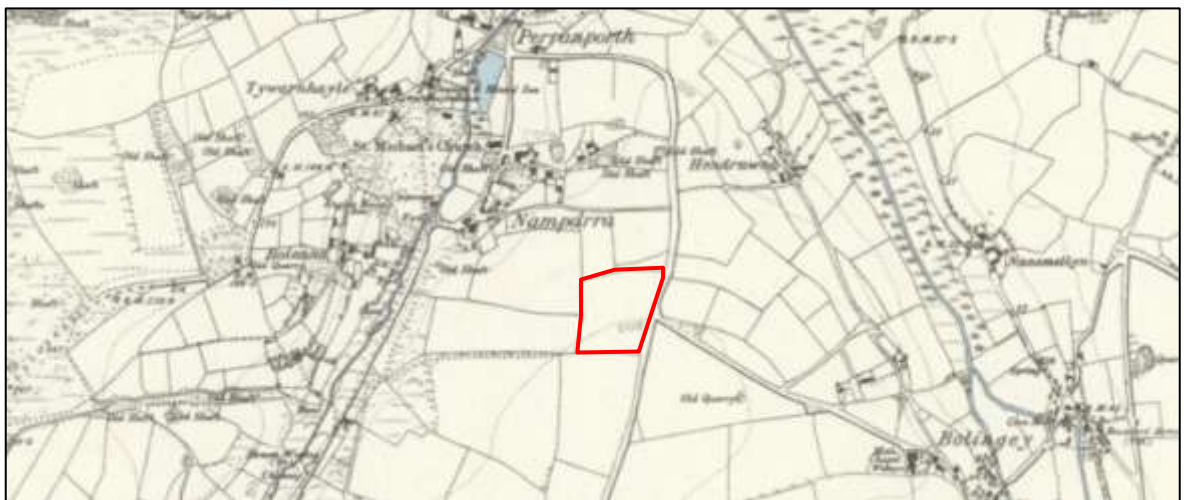


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map, 1888 (CRO) (the site is indicated).



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



Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey mapping, 1933 (CRO) (the site is indicated).

## 3.0 Gradiometer Survey

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### 3.1 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 the anomalies identified during this survey. The survey took place over two days in October 2014 by SWARCH personnel in variable conditions that fluctuated between showers and sunny spells.

The survey identified: one linear anomaly of probable archaeological origin that is represented in the cartographic record as a hedge boundary; one anomaly of possible archaeological origin indicative of a pit, although the strength of its response may imply a buried ferrous object of modern origin; one anomaly group of probable geological origin; and one anomaly group indicative of a ditch associated with the existing field boundary and agricultural cultivation. The severity of modern ploughing, particularly across the southern half of the site, is evident from the survey.

### 3.2 Site Inspection

The site is located on a gentle-to-moderately steep north-facing slope. The southern half of the site is less steep, with a noticeable east-west break of slope across the middle of the field. The slope is steepest towards the north-east corner, with a slight ridge in the north-west corner. During the survey a series of geotechnical pits were opened on the site. These revealed a dark grey-brown silty-loam topsoil 0.30-0.50m thick overlying a decayed shillet bedrock. Despite the depth of topsoil the soil was rather stony, which would imply some significant truncation through ploughing. Occasional sherds of white refined earthenware were noted in the topsoil. A track bisects the site, crossing east-west between the east and west gateways into the field. A pile of manure and compost was being kept on the west side of the site near to a gateway in the western boundary. Adjacent to this gateway was a circular iron object, mostly concealed. This appeared to be a possible anchor of some kind, or perhaps an access to the known pipeline running from the caravan park to the south across the field to the north, to a point east of No.8 Somerville Road. The field had been used for arable and contained short wheat stubble. The eastern and western boundaries were c.1.75m high and c.2m wide stone-faced Cornish hedgebanks with long grass, brambles and nettles on their earth caps. The southern boundary was a similar Cornish hedgebank, but soil had been dumped against it on its southern side. The northern boundary was relatively wide and low on its southern side, with more hedge shrubs and occasional sections of block walling and fencing. It has clearly been altered and maintained as a barrier to the 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development along Somerville Road. All the boundaries are well maintained. A full complement of supporting photographs can be found in Appendix 4.

### 3.3 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* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a).

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: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset outbound by up to -2 interval; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 1.47ha surveyed; Max. 101.43nT, Min. -132.84nT; Standard Deviation 7.00nT, mean 0.15nT, median 0nT.

### 3.4 Results

Figures 8 and 9 with the accompanying Table 2 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be seen in Appendix 3.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological characterisation	Comments
1	Negative with flanking positive, probable	Linear	Field Boundaries present on the 1930's and 1940's OS mapping	Typical of a double-ditched Cornish hedgebank across the middle of the field. 20 <sup>th</sup> century mapping shows it had access points at either end and defined a football pitch in the southern field from the north field. It was absent from the cartographic record in 1968.
2	Positive, possible	Sub-oval	Possible pit, if so, probably modern	Compared to other spiked/strong responses this one is relatively weak (<30nT), thus it may indicate a genuine feature. However, it does have a relatively strong response across the site in general, and may reflect a buried metallic object and thus a possibly modern origin.
3	Positive and negative, possible	Curving/sinuuous linear	None	Weak magnetic variation; usually the result of natural geological features, such as soil creep or changes in minerals and geology.
4	Positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	This is the most prominent ditch associated with the existing boundaries and current agricultural activity on the site. It denotes an area visible on satellite imagery along which farm machinery moves and turns. This is an example of what can be seen to a lesser extent along each of the boundaries and associated with drainage that protects the adjacent down-slope housing development.

Table 2: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.

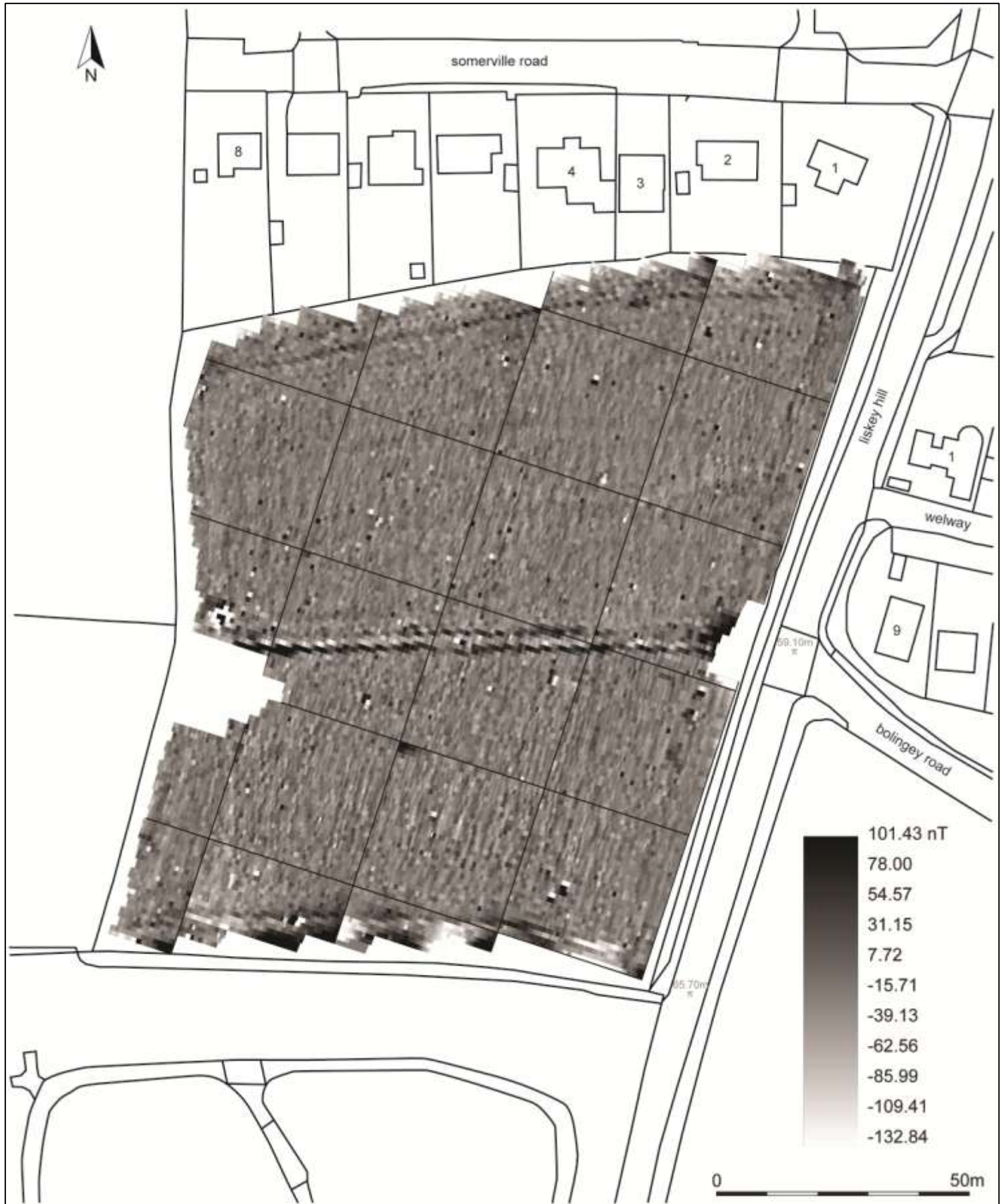


Figure 8: Shade plot of gradiometer survey results with minimal processing.

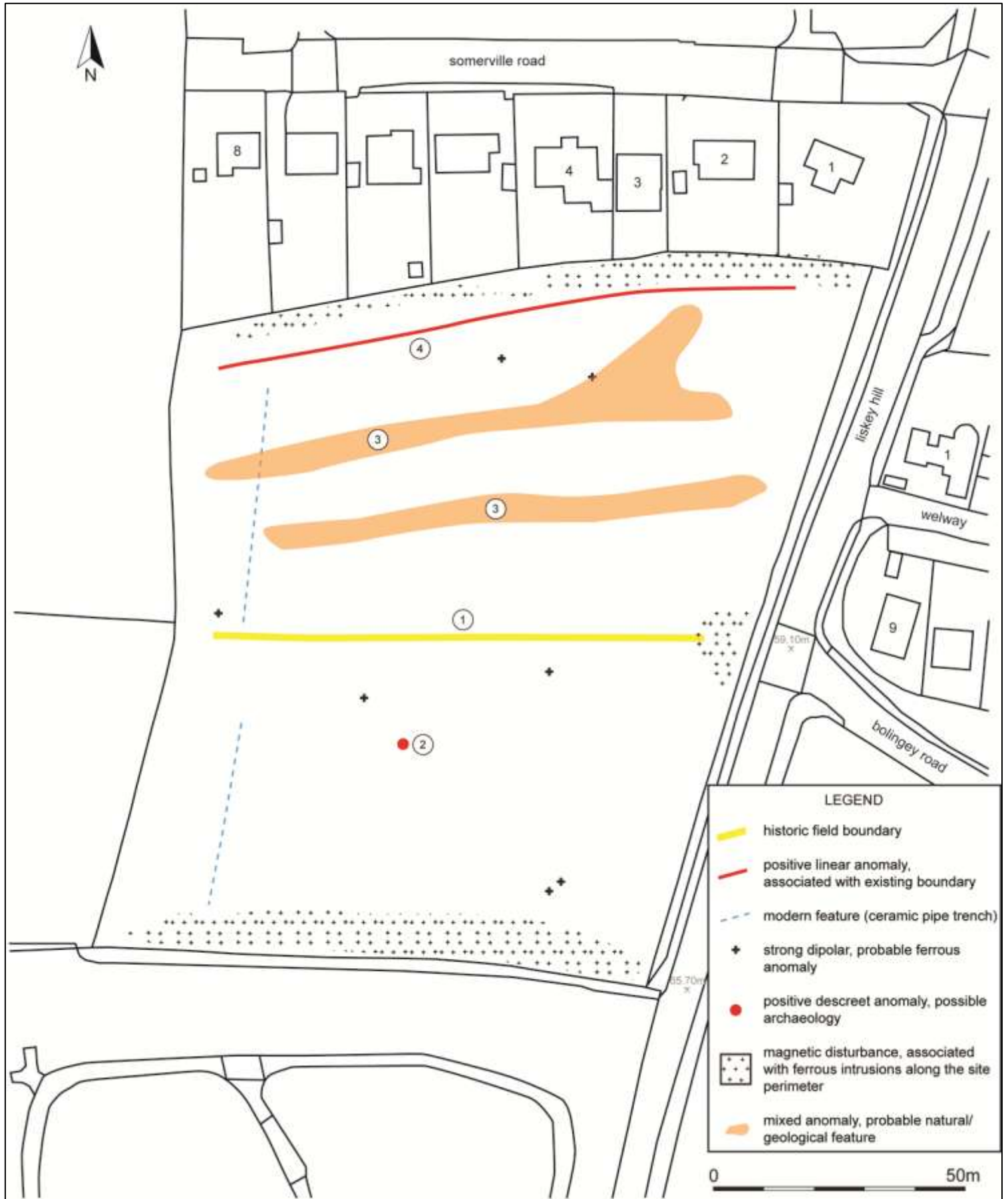


Figure 9: Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

## 4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

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### 4.1 Gradiometer Survey

Anomaly Group 1 equates to a typical double-ditched Cornish hedgebank crossing the middle of the field. A field boundary here is not shown on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1908 or earlier mapping. However, it is shown on OS mapping from 1933, and shows it had access points at either end. This is the northern boundary of a short-lived football pitch, at the southern end of the current field; this pitch was removed, along with the boundary, sometime before 1968.

Anomaly Group 2 equates to a possible pit. Compared to other spiked/strong responses this response is relatively weak (<30nT), thus it may indicate a genuine feature. However, relative to the background readings the response is relatively strong, and this could imply that a metallic object is either buried or masking a response, or there is some other magnetic disturbance. Because the response is predominantly of a single polarity it is not an *in situ* burning event, although there may be some other thermoremanent debris. If this anomaly represents a buried metallic object, then it is probably fair to assume that it is of modern origin, like the ferrous objects scattered across the site that give more conventional strong dipolar responses.

Anomaly Group 3 consists of the weak magnetic variation associated with natural geological features, such as soil creep or changes in minerals and geology. The topography of the site and mineral-rich geology may account for this response. The topography of the slope may mean soil creep has occurred and been picked up by the survey. The lode shown on the 1868 map (above) runs at an angle across the northern end of the site, which implies a change in geology. The British Geological Survey identifies various seams/dykes/sills of igneous formations running through the predominantly mud- and siltstone bedrock in this area. In this case, silica-rich Feldspar-Porphyry formed in the Late Carboniferous to Early Permian era.

Anomaly Group 4 equates to an example of a probable ditch close to the existing northern boundary that defines the extent of ploughing in a given direction and the edges of the field around which machinery is taken, as is visible on satellite imagery. That this probable ditch is clear along the down-slope boundary adjacent to the modern housing development along Somerville Road is to be expected, as it would need to deal with the majority of water draining from the field and perhaps divert that water in consideration of the housing development.

The survey also identified modern disturbance from a known service trench that runs from the western end of the caravan park to the south to the eastern side of No.8, Somerville Road to the north. This service is a ceramic pipe and only faintly and intermittently is visible in the survey. The extent of modern ploughing is also visible across the site and can be seen to be more severe up slope in the southern half of the site. This may reflect more shallow topsoil or perhaps landscaping associated with the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century football pitch on the site. Occasional ferrous objects and debris were also identified in the survey.

### 4.2 Conclusion

The geophysical survey would indicate there are relatively few features of archaeological origin present within the area of the proposed development. A single possible pit is the only anomaly not accounted for in the cartographic record or by current farming practices. The desk-based assessment implies that some post-medieval landscaping may have occurred relating to a 20<sup>th</sup> century football pitch in the southern half of the site. Any development is unlikely to disturb any significant archaeological deposits or remains.

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#### **Cornwall Record Office**

- John Nordens map of 1610 of the Hundred of Pyder
- Perranzabolue Tithe Map 1840
- Perranzabolue Tithe Apportionment 1841
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 1888, six-inch series
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 1908, six-inch series
- Ordnance Survey map, 1933 Revision, six-inch series

#### **The Cornwall Centre**

- E.H. Brenton's 1869 'Map of the Chiverton Mining District, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, showing relative positions of the Mines, ...'
- Manning, P.**, 2010: *Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Development Site, Liskey Hill, Perranporth, Cornwall*. Exeter Archaeology Report No.10.25.
- Exeter Archaeology**, no date: *An archaeological gradiometer survey. Land at Liskey Hill, Perranporth, Cornwall*.

## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR A DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND OFF LISKEY HILL, PERRANPORTH, CORNWALL.

**Location:** Land off Liskey Hill, Perranporth  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SW 75811 53608  
**Planning Application No.:** Pre-planning  
**Proposal:** 50-60 new dwellings  
**Date:** 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2015

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Kim Dodge of Westcountry Land (the Client). It sets out the methodology for a desk based assessment and geophysical survey to be undertaken in advance of the application for planning for 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 best practice.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposal site lies approximately 1km east of the St Agnes Mining District World Heritage Site. There are Bronze Age barrows to the south and east of the site within 1km and a number of dispersed medieval farmsteads, the most relevant of which are Nampara and Tywarnhayle. Both have been subsumed by Perranporth in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. The site is surrounded by post-medieval mining activity including old shafts to the north, a spoil heap to the south and at least one lode running across the site. A geophysical survey on land c.300m to the north-west at *Hendrawna* identified potential evidence of prehistoric settlement. The site lies within an area characterised in the Cornwall HLC as Post-Medieval Enclosed Farmland.

#### 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.
- 3.1.3 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 4.0 METHOD

##### 4.1 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey covering the field in which the proposed development would be located. 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 Desk Based Assessment:

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of cartographic sources; *Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments*. Locally held documents will also be consulted where available. This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork. The desk-based appraisal will conform to the *CIfA's Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2014).

##### 4.3 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.

##### 4.4 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 depend on 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 consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 5.2 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 Southwes1-227363 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**
- Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). This work would be subject to a separate Project Design.
- 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/>).
- The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation.
- 7.2
- 7.2.1 The 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 Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM), and in a timely fashion.
- 7.2.2 If the RCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the Cornwall Record Office (CRO). If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 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 case officer upon the completion of deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 7.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and supplied to the Client or Agent to be submitted to the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 7.7 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 8.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND 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 ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also 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. Bryn Morris; 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 in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

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## Appendix 2

### Key Heritage Assets



Local HER records within 1km of the site (source: Cornwall and Scilly HER) (the site is outlined in red).

HER No.	Site Name	Record	Notes
19415	PERRANPORTH - Bronze Age barrow	Extant Structure	A shallow mound 0.3m high is all that remains of a barrow at Perranporth. It was recorded by Thomas in 1850 as being 40ft (12.2m) across. He describes it as being close to Tywarnhale Farmhouse and mentioned another such barrow about a quarter mile south-west from that. This may have related to the only extant barrow of the Trevellas Downs group (19410.08), which was also said to be 40ft across although it is rather higher. The monument was included in the Schedule on 10/10/2000 (SAM: List entry No. 1019212).
19540.10	LISKEY HILL - Bronze Age barrow	Documentary Evidence	One of a group of at least four barrows on Liskey Hill. Thomas gave a general description of the group, and described the north three as 12m or 13m across at that time (i.e. 1850). The barrow is marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. OS 25" maps, with a triangulation point on it. According the Christie the site was visible in 1960, but neither Warner (1963), nor the OS could recognise any trace of it (1971). It is claimed that the barrow has been partially destroyed by a road but there is no significant difference between the width of the road and route on the map of c.1880 and the modern OS Landline. The triangulation point is not included on the modern map.
19540.20	LISKEY HILL - Bronze Age barrow	Extant Structure	One of a group of at least four barrows on Liskey Hill. Thomas gave a general description of the group, and described the north three as 12m or 13m across at that time (i.e. 1850). The barrow is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. OS 25" map of c.1880; it is marked as "Tumulus, Site of" on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. of c.1905. In 1971 the OS could find no trace of it.
19540.30	LISKEY HILL - Bronze Age barrow	Documentary Evidence	One of a group of at least four barrows on Liskey Hill. Thomas gave a general description of the group, and described the north three as 12m or 13m across at that time (i.e. 1850). The site is not marked on the OS 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. maps, and no trace remains of this site today.
19540.50	LISKEY HILL - Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	A plough-levelled mound, 22m across, is visible as a cropmark on a vertical aerial photograph to the west of the other four barrows in this group. The site, which was plotted during the Cornwall Mapping Project, is considered likely to be a Bronze Age barrow.
19537	HIGHER REEN - Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Extant Structure	Warner has suggested that the curved hedgerow to the south of Higher Reen Farm may indicate the site of a round. The OS suggest that this is not the case since the curve in the hedge is much sharper than indicated on the map

Land off Liskey Hill, Perranporth, Cornwall

			and because there is no platform visible in the sloping eastern side of the hedge where the centre of the round should have been. No traces of a round were noted by the NMP and it is most unlikely that this is the site of a round.
19564	PERRANPORTH - Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary Evidence	Thomas describes a barrow in 1850 as being a low barrow about 200m from Tywarnhayle Farmhouse, with diameter of 16m. It does not survive.
19578	TREVELLANCE - Iron Age round, Romano British round	Documentary Evidence	Warner has suggested that the field named 'Round Field' in the Tithe Awards, close to Trevellance, implies the site of a round. This is improbable since the site lies on the floodplain of a steep-sided valley.
19580	TREVELLANCE - Iron Age round, Romano British round	Documentary Evidence	Warner has suggested that the field named 'Round Field' in the Tithe Awards, at Trevellance, implies the site of a round. Nothing is visible.
168945	PERRANPORTH - Prehistoric Submarine Forest	Documentary Evidence	A submerged forest was recorded by de la Beche in 1839 on Perranporth beach.
55335	BOLINGEY - Early Medieval field system	Cropmark	Fragments of a rectilinear banked field system are visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs on the west-facing slopes above Bone Mill Road.
19622	TREVELLANCE - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Documentary Evidence	The settlement of Trevellance is first recorded in 1303 when it is spelt "Trefelens". The name is Cornish and contains the element tre meaning 'estate, farmstead' and an unknown personal name. Trevellance is now a farm and is still occupied.
19623	TYWARNHAYLE - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor, Medieval settlement	Documentary Evidence	The settlement and manor of Tywarnhayle is first recorded in 960 when it is spelt "Tiwarhel". The name is Cornish and means 'the house on the estuary'. It is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 and was an important place for centuries, having been a large manor extending into St Agnes parish. The site is now occupied by a public house called 'The Tywarnhayle', and a settlement in St Agnes is called Tywarnhayle, possibly because it was one of the manorial properties.
19558	PERRANPORTH - Medieval bridge, Post Medieval bridge	Extant Structure	At Perron, or Ponsleggo, or Ponslusson – the names all apply to the same site – there is an old foot bridge on the shore which runs out to the sea. Ponslusson is recorded in 1590. It is extant.
19569	REEN - Medieval cross	Documentary Evidence	Warner has suggested that a field named 'Parc Grouse' near to Reen may represent the site of a medieval cross, on the grounds that 'grouse' may be derived from 'crous', cross. This name was recorded in 1840 in the Tithe Awards and was listed by Henderson in about 1915. Nothing is visible.
19579	TREVELLANCE - Medieval chapel	Documentary Evidence	The field named 'Old Church Croft' at Trevellance has led Warner to suggest that a chapel was sited here, whereas in fact the name could have arisen from the field having been part of the glebe, or owned by the church, or that a footpath to the church passed this way.
19593	BOLINGEY - Medieval settlement	Documentary Evidence	Bolingey was first recorded as "Mellingey" in 1516. The name is Cornish and derived from the elements 'Mellin' and 'Chy' meaning 'Mill-House'. The name implies the existence of a mill hereabouts in the C16. The name seems to be related to the C14 place-name 'Nansmellyn', which describes a mill in the valley, below the modern settlement (19609 and 41151)). Bolingey is now a small village.
19604	HENDRAWNA - Medieval settlement	Documentary Evidence	The settlement of Hendrawna is first recorded in 1337 when it is spelt "Hendregavena". The name is Cornish and contains the element hendre meaning 'home farm', plus an unknown second element. It is now a small farmstead on the edge of Perranporth.
19607	NAMPARA - Medieval settlement	Documentary Evidence	The settlement of Nampara is first recorded in 1293 when it is spelt "Nanspara". The name is Cornish and contains the elements nans meaning 'valley' and bara meaning 'bread'. Nampara is now a part of Perranporth.
19609	NANSMELLYN - Medieval settlement, Medieval corn mill	Documentary Evidence	The place-name "Nansmellyn" is first recorded in 1337. The name is Cornish and contains the elements 'nans' meaning 'valley' and 'melyn' meaning 'mill'. The name translates as Valley Mill and implies the existence of a mill hereabouts in the early C14 (19593 and 41151).
19610	PENCRENNOW - Medieval settlement	Documentary Evidence	Pencrennow was first recorded as "Pencranou" in 1337. The name is Cornish, and derived from 'pen' meaning 'above' and 'cran' meaning 'bracken or scrub'. It is still occupied.
19618	PONSMERE - Medieval bridge	Documentary Evidence	Ponsmere was first recorded in 1337 as Pons, 'bridge' and later as Ponsmere, 'great bridge'. The current name of the area, Ponsmere Bridge, is a tautology, and is on the outskirts of Perranporth.
19619.10	REEN - Post Medieval country house	Demolished Structure	The mansion at Reen is said locally to have been sited at this location, but nothing is visible on the ground. A well-preserved granite square doorway and dripstone dated 1656 are extant close to a nearby buttressed barn; possibly it originates from the old manor house.
19622.10	TREVELLANCE - Medieval house, Post Medieval house	Documentary Evidence	Trevellance was a manor house in the C15. Tonkin, quoted in Lake, writes "Trevellance was the dwelling house of Mr William Trefelus which (in the reign of) Henry VIII settled by the name of Trefelens - on Ralph John, clergyman". The OS map of 1963 names "Trevellance, on site of manor house", but no sign of the manor is now visible. The site is now a small farming settlement.
55336	NANSMELLYN - Medieval	Extant	Banked and ditched field boundaries are visible on vertical aerial photograph

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	field system, Post Medieval field system	Structure	on the valley floor to the south of Nansmellyn. They are considered likely to be the remains of a field system of medieval or later date.
19512	BOLINGEY - Post Medieval bridge	Documentary Evidence	Henderson said in 1928 that there was a picturesque C18 bridge near to Bolingey. It is most likely this refers to the road bridge. The old twin arch bridge was replaced in 2010 as the C18 twin arch bridge was failing. The replacement is a concrete bridge faced in local stone with the distinctive granite copings recycled from the earlier structure.
41131	TREVELLANCE - Post Medieval bone mill	Documentary Evidence	A bone mill is depicted on the Tithe Map of 1841 and on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. OS map of c.1880 along with a leat. A building with the same footprint still stands in this location on the modern OS Landline (2006).
41147	SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE - Post Medieval mine	Extant Structure	South Wheal Leisure was in operation in 1836 producing copper and zinc. It then worked as Truro Consols but reverted back to South Wheal Leisure in 1862 producing copper. The mine is shown on the OS map of 1878 and details are given by Dines. Shafts are marked on the OS map of 1976 and visible on vertical aerial photographs of the area.
41151	BOLINGEY MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	Documentary Evidence	Bolingey corn mill and leat are depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. OS 1:2500 map of c.1880 and the mill is listed by Symons in 1884. Benney in 1972 shows a photograph of the mill. This location was recorded as Nansmellyn in the C14 and as Mellyngey in the C16. This seems to indicate that the river has powered a mill hereabouts since the medieval period (cf 19609 and 19593).
41152	PONSMERE BRIDGE - Post Medieval bridge	Extant Structure	Ponsmere bridge at Perranporth is recorded at this location on the OS maps of 1879.
41153	PERRANPORTH - Post Medieval coastguard station	Documentary Evidence	Perranporth coastguard station on Droskyn Point, buildings survive although now converted for domestic use.
41154	WHEAL LEISURE - Post Medieval mine	Documentary Evidence	Wheal Leisure was also known as Great Wheal Louise and was active 1820-40, producing copper, and was for sale in 1841. Between 1829 and 1853 it worked as Great Wheal Leisure. It is marked on Brenton's of 1869 and is shown on the OS map of 1879 with engine house at SW 7587 5422; smithy at SW 7566 5411; and a pumping house at SW 7607 5398. The site now appears to be built over. The tips and shafts associated with this mine are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1952.
41157	PERRAN UNITED - Post Medieval mine	Documentary Evidence	Perran United mine is marked at this position on the tithe map of 1841 and is shown on the OS map of 1879 with engine houses at SW 7542 5382 and SW 7549 5381. The mine is mentioned by Hamilton Jenkin and Barton but the area now appears to have been built over. Two shafts are visible at this location on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1952.
41158	EAST WHEAL LEISURE - Post Medieval mine	Extant Structure	East Wheal Leisure is an ancient mine which ceased work in 1825, restarting in 1853, although Collins and Dines say that it was in operation in 1851-2 when it was producing copper. The mine is shown on Brenton's map of 1869 and the OS map of 1879, and a shaft is shown at this location in 1976. Shafts and spoil associated with this mine are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1952.
41163	NORTH WHEAL LEISURE - Post Medieval mine	Documentary Evidence	North Wheal Leisure was also known as Wheal Catherine from 1844 to 1846. The mine is mentioned by Spargo and Collins and is located on Brenton's map of 1869 on the OS map of 1880. Nothing is shown in the area on the map of 1976. A single shaft is visible at SW 7635 5456 on vertical aerial photographs.
41164	EAST LEISURE - Post Medieval mine	Documentary Evidence	The OS map of 1880 shows a chimney at this location. It is unclear to which mine this may have belonged. No feature is marked on the OS map of 1976. East Leisure is marked at this location on Brenton's 1869 map. Two chimneys are visible at this location on vertical aerial photographs of the area.
41165	WHEAL DROSKYN - Post Medieval mine	Documentary Evidence	An ancient mine worked for tin, Wheal Droskyn was included in Perran St George and Droskyn mine. It is mentioned and located by Hamilton Jenkin, and Barton says that old workings are traceable at low tide. An early feature of the mine was a 22 ' waterwheel housed in a chamber hewn out of the rock that was fed by a leat that conveyed water from 2 miles away up the Perran Coombe Stream and thence through a tunnel 700 ' long driven beneath the upper portion of the present Tywarnhayle Road. The water was then fed through a further tunnel via a launder to another shaft where it drove another waterwheel. Two shafts associated with this mine are visible on vertical aerial photographs of the area.
41166	WHEAL PERRAN - Post Medieval mine	Extant Structure	Wheal Perran was included in Perran st George and Droskyn mine. Barton records an engine house which was demolished in 1939-45. Hamilton Jenkin gives details and marks the mine at this location and shafts are shown on the OS map of 1976. Two shafts are visible on vertical aerial photographs of the area.
41883	PERRAN COOMBE - Post Medieval streamworksv	Documentary Evidence	A tin streamworks established along the valley at perran coombe is shown on the OS map of 1880. It had been extended by 1907 to include a processing floor with several circular buddles and a chimney is shown at sw 7525 5336.
138089	BOLINGEY - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant Structure	Wesleyan chapel and attached Sunday school, now converted to flats. Mid/late C19. Dressed local stone brought to course, granite dressings; dry

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			slate roof. Classical style 2-storey front with pediment over 3-window range. Horned sash windows with glazing bars and fanlight heads. Traceried fanlight over doorway. Rubble road-frontage walls and dressed granite gate-piers. Externally sympathetic conversion.
138094	PERRANPORTH - Late C19 early C20 nonconformist chapel, Sunday school	Extant Structure	Late C19 early C20 nonconformist chapel and attached Sunday School to the rear.
138095	PERRANPORTH - Post Medieval Sunday school	Extant Structure	A late C19 Sunday school or Methodist hall, now used as a museum.
138331	BOLINGEY - Post Medieval spoil heap	Extant Structure	A small tip is visible on vertical aerial photographs on the hill-slope to the west of Bolingey. This mound is marked on Brentons 1869 map although no mine name is given. The site lies to the south of Bolingey mine and may form part of it.
169852	PERRANPORTH - Post Medieval church	Extant Structure	A C19 Anglican church in Perranporth. It is first recorded on the 1st Edition OS 1:2500 map. The church is stone-built under a slate roof with a small belfry.
172417	PERRANPORTH - Post Medieval bridge	Extant Structure	An early C19 road bridge survives in Perranporth. In 1988 EH listed the structure and described it as a single-span humped-backed bridge. Villas rubble construction, segmentally-arched openings with rubble voussoirs and original stone rubble-coped stone and rubble parapets. Grade II Listed structure (List Entry Number: 1141561).
177264	PERRANPORTH - Post Medieval school	Extant Structure	School, St George's Hill. Recorded on the 1st and 2nd Edition of the 1:2500 1880 and 1907 OS map. Still extant. Recorded as 'The Old School House' on the Mastermap.
178089	PERRANPORTH - Post Medieval milestone	Extant Structure	A milestone survives on the north side of Liskey Hill, Perranporth, in the verge between the road and pavement outside no 31 - TO PERRANPORTH 1 MILE TO TRURO 9 MILES, metal plates missing. Turnpike road.
172563	PERRANPORTH - C18 house, fish cellar	Extant Structure	A large detached building of aslar masonry construction with some rendering, designed by Silvanus Trevail known as 'Droskyn Castle', possibly built on the site of a former fish cellar.
MC057503	PERRANPORTH - C19 fish cellar	Demolished Structure	The site of fish cellars operated by the "Miners Seining Company" which was relocated to this approximate location from the earlier fish cellars on the western side of Droskyn Point. The building is recorded at this on the Tithe Map c1840 and on later maps. The site is now occupied by a hotel, apart of which has been dedicated to the earlier occupation of the site 'The Seiner's Arms'.
MC057505	PERRANPORTH - C19 fish cellar	Demolished Structure	The site of a fish cellar at Perranporth operated by the "Farmers' Seining Company". The building is recorded on the 1st and 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS maps c1880 and c1907 however it is not recorded on modern mapping.
MC057506	PERRANPORTH - C19 fish cellar	Documentary Evidence	The approximate site of a fish cellar at Perranporth operated by the "Love's Seining Company".
MC057507	PERRANPORTH - C19 fish cellar	Demolished Structure	The site of a fish cellar in Perranporth operated by the "Union Seining Company".
List Entry Number: 1137023	Hendrawna Farm	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century building.
1137070	Cliff Cottage	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, 19 <sup>th</sup> century building.
1328703 1141526	Reen Manor House & former barn adjoining	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, 17 <sup>th</sup> century building & 18 <sup>th</sup> century building.
1328677 1141547 1141548	Elm Cottage, Greenbank & adjoining Cottage, Cosy Nook	Extant Structures	Grade II Listed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century buildings.
1141560	Sand Cottage	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, 19 <sup>th</sup> century building.
1328676	Mirton & The Cottage	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century building.
1328683	Nansmellyn Farm	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, 19 <sup>th</sup> century building.
41160	NEW LEISURE - Modern mine	Extant Structure	New Leisure mine was a small mine which worked for zinc from 1907 to 1911 although Collins gives a closure date of 1909. The mine is noted on Hamilton Jenkin's map and is shown on the OS map of 1976. The shafts and tips associated with this mine are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1952.
55302	PERRANPORTH - Modern pillbox	Extant Structure	Type 24 pillbox lying in the grounds of Ponsmere Hotel.
55315	PERRANPORTH - Modern pillbox	Extant Structure	Type 24 pillbox, now converted into a beach kiosk at Perranporth.
166316	PERRANPORTH - Modern military base	Extant Structure	This is a small concrete building built at the beginning of WW2 as a Royal Naval Experimental and Research Station for the study of sonar, radar and so on. Closed in 1983 and is now a YHA Youth Hostel.

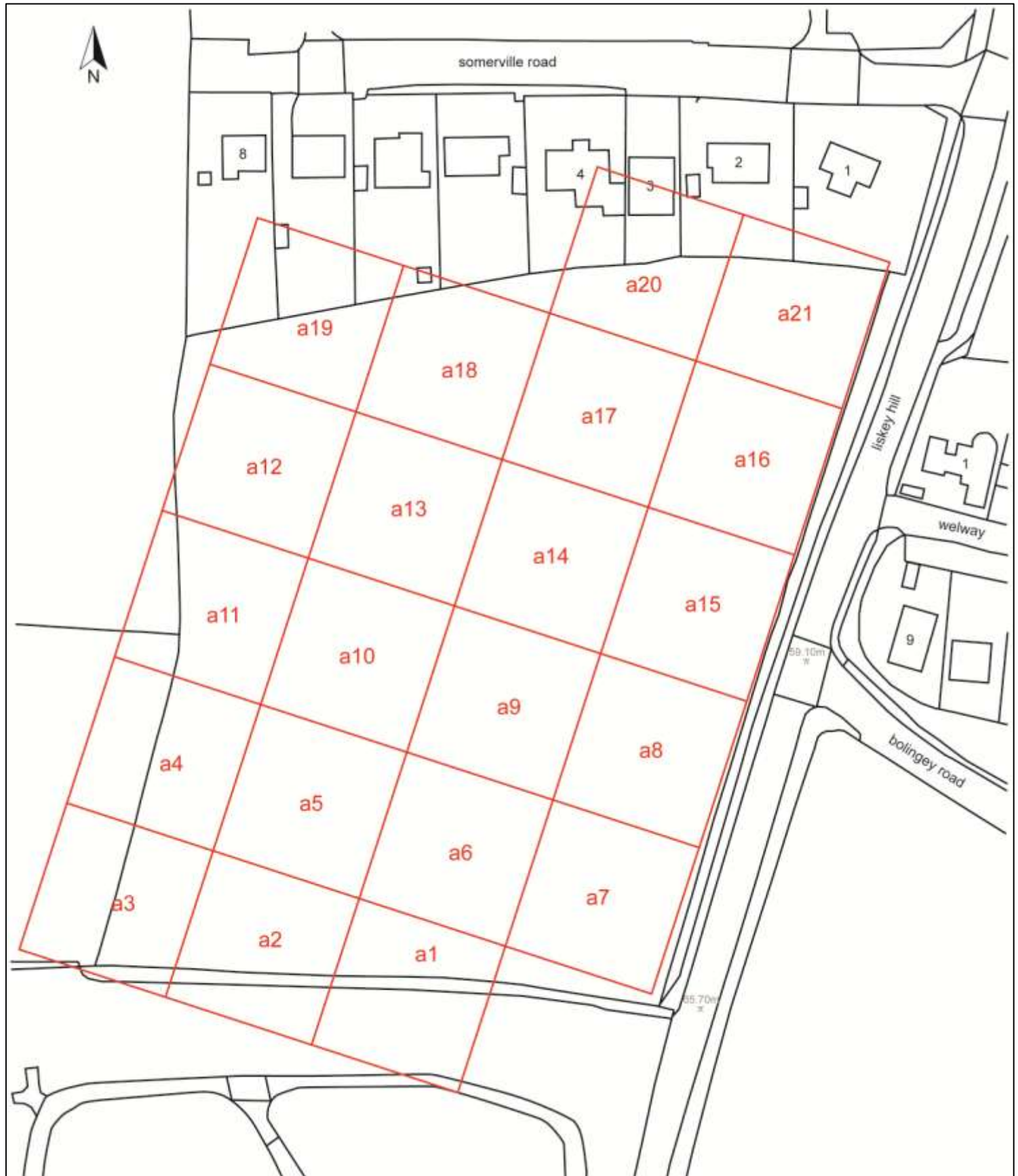
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166967	DROSKYN - Modern gun emplacement	Extant Structure	This is a site for a large mobile gun located in a recess by the coastal footpath.
178108	PERRANPORTH STATION - Modern railway station	Demolished Structure	The site of Perranporth station, on the Chacewater to Newquay branch. The line from Chacewater to Newquay was opened by the GWR in 1905, and closed to all traffic in 1963. The station site has now been completely redeveloped.
178109	BOLINGEY - Modern railway bridge	Extant Structure	A bridge carrying the Chacewater to Newquay branch over the public road.
178114	BOLINGEY - Modern railway bridge	Extant Structure	A bridge carrying the Chacewater to Newquay branch over a stream.
178614	PERRANPORTH - Modern fire station	Extant Structure	Fire Station, Station Road. Built 1964 by County Architect AJ Groves.
MCO56743	PERRANPORT - C20 signpost	Documentary Evidence	The site of a signpost on the junction of Bolingey Road and B3284 south of Perranporth.

Local HER records within 1km of the site (source: Cornwall and Scilly HER).

### Appendix 3

#### Additional Graphic Images of Gradiometer Survey Data



Site grid with survey grid numbers.



Red-Greyscale-Blue data plot; gradiated shading.



Red-greyscale-blue data plot; band weight equalised, gradiated shading.

## Appendix 4 Baseline Photos



Southern half of eastern boundary, viewed from the north (2m scale).



View across the track that bisects the site east-west, viewed from the east.



View across the site from the Liskey Hill entrance towards Perranporth, viewed from the south-east.



Northern half of the eastern boundary, viewed from the south (2m scale).



View across the site from the Liskey Hill entrance, looking towards the caravan park; viewed from the north.



Sample of Cornish Hedgebank in eastern boundary, viewed from the west (2m scale).



The eastern boundary, viewed from the north (2m scale).



View across the site from the north-east corner, viewed from the north-east.



The northern boundary, from the north-east corner; viewed from the east.



The northern boundary from the north-west corner, viewed from the west (2m scale).



View across the site from the north-west corner, viewed from the north-west.



The western boundary from the north-west corner, viewed from the north.



View of the beach at Perranporth from the north-west corner of the site; viewed from the south.



Section through the western boundary, at the access in the boundary; viewed from the north (2m scale).



Access in the western boundary to the site, viewed from the east (2m scale).



View across track that bisects the site east-west, viewed from the west.



Metal anchor point(?) close to the western access to the site; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Western boundary from the south-west corner, viewed from the south (2m scale).



View across the site from the south-west corner, viewed from the south-west.



The southern boundary from the south-west corner, viewed from the south.



View towards Perranporth beach from the south-west corner of the site; viewed from the south.



The southern boundary from the south-east corner, viewed from the east (2m scale).



View towards Perranporth beach from the south-east corner of the site; viewed from the south-east.



The eastern boundary from the south-east corner, viewed from the south.



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