

LAND AT TRESKYBER ROSE PERRANZABULOE CORNWALL

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 190521



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Land at Treskyber, Rose, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall Results of a Geophysical Survey

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Treskyber, Rose, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall. The site is located south-west of the village of Rose. Historic sources and the HER indicate that the site is located in a landscape of prehistoric funerary monuments, one of which is recorded within the development site. The surrounding landscape shows signs of medieval and post-medieval sub-division.

The geophysical survey identified a series of anomalies across the site, including: linear bank and ditch features probably relating to historic (medieval? and post-medieval) field systems; and a series of discrete ovoid features associated with either pits or tree-throws; and a mixed anomaly and earthwork mound which may represent a ploughed-out tumulus (as depicted on historic mapping) or spoil mound. Ploughing evident in the survey results will have truncated any buried potential archaeological resource to some extent.

The removed historic field boundary crossing the site (anomaly Group 3) is notably straight and whilst not depicted on historic mapping appears congruent with the modern fieldscape and thus likely to reflect post-medieval boundaries removed in the earlier 19th century. There are a substantial number of pits (Groups 4, 5 and 6) across the site, the arrangement of which appears to trace a series of linear patterns across the survey area and, given the proximity of the site to Budnick tin mine (to the immediate west), it is highly likely that these are lode chasing mineral prospecting pits associated with the mine.

A tumulus is recorded on the historic mapping, tacitly implying the presence of a prehistoric burial mound (having been recorded as such in 1850). A low earthwork mound was noted during the survey in the approximate location of this feature, though the geophysical survey results only show an area of disturbance (anomaly Group 7). Whilst it is possible that this forms the ploughed-out remains of a barrow, the absence of field-name evidence in the surrounding fields suggests it is more likely, given the results of the survey across the rest of the area, that the mound represents the ploughed-out or levelled remains of a spoil mound associated with mining activity.

On the basis of the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of the site is low to moderate, containing only features likely associated with the post-medieval mining activity of the area.



May 2019

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PROJECT CREDITS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: TRESKYBER, ROSE
PARISH: PERRANZABULOE
COUNTY: CORNWALL
NGR: SX 77515 54615
PLANNING NO. PA19/02686
SWARCH REF. PRT19

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Treskyber, Rose, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, as part of a planning application for the proposed relocation of a haulage business. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

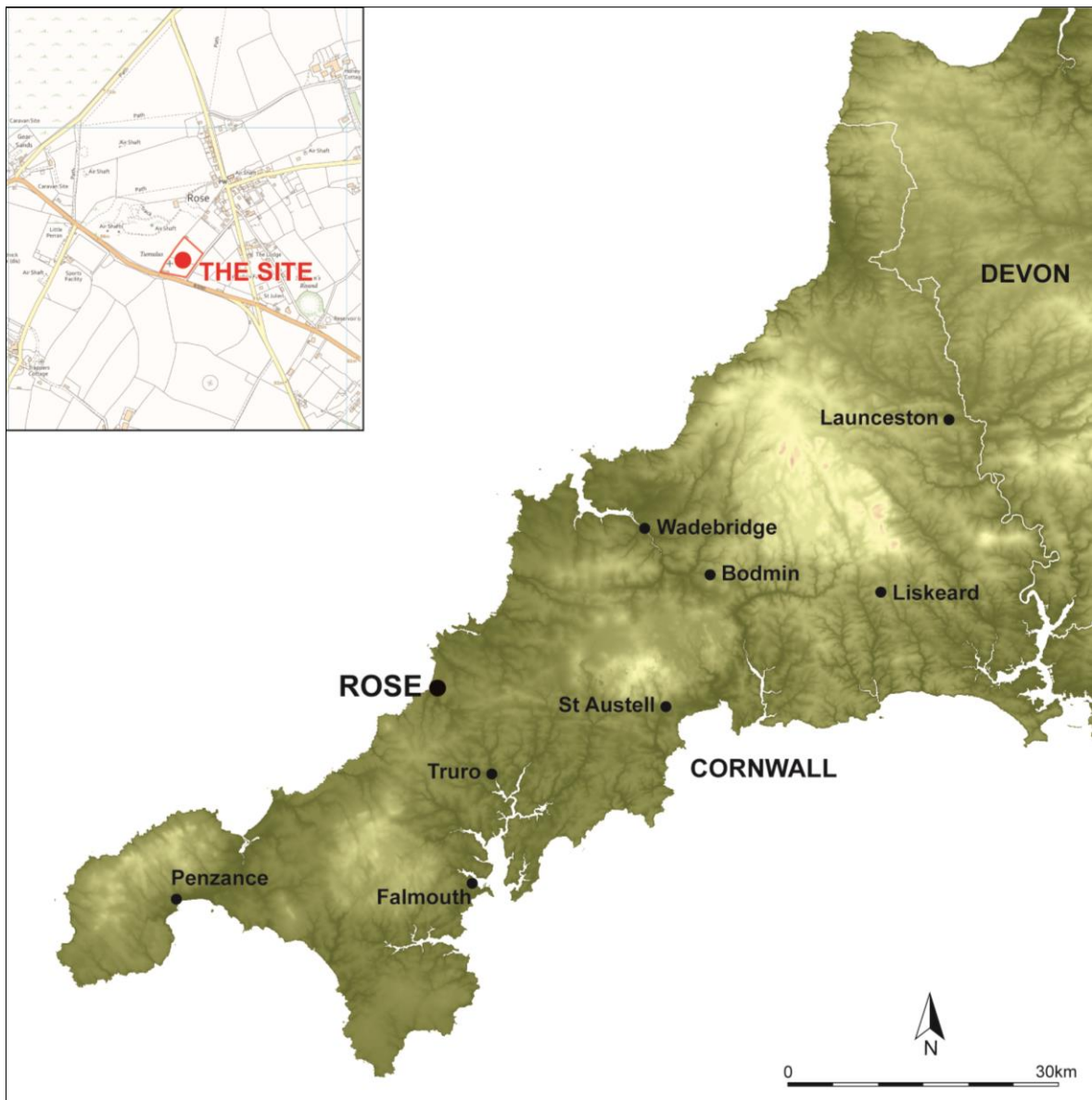


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Rose is located approximately 2.3km north-east of Perranporth, the site being situated approximately 200m south-west of the core of the village. The site is located within fields south of a haulage and buildings material yard on fairly level ground at an altitude of c.88m AOD (Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the mudstones and siltstones of the Trendrean Formation, part of the Meadfoot Group (BGS 2019).

1.3 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and 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).

1.4 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Treskyber is located to the south-west of the village of Rose, within the parish of Perranzabuloe of the same name that lies within the Deanery and Hundred of Pyder (Lysons 1814). The Cornwall and Scilly HLC lists these fields as *post-medieval enclosed land*, usually enclosed during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries from land that was previously *upland rough ground* and often medieval commons, and may have elements of surviving potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains. A barrow was recorded by Thomas in 1850 (MCO3305) and subsequently depicted on historic mapping; whilst the surrounding landscape contains numerous examples of barrows and prehistoric settlement, including St. Pirans Round (MCO117) to the south-east.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 PERRANZABULOE TITHE MAP (PRO); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

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The title map of c.1840 shows the site as two small fields on the end of a row of similarly sized fields running along the side of the road. The tithe apportionment names them as *Fourth Close* and *Fifth Close*, part of the holding called *Tywarnhayle*. The landowners were Davey, Stephen and Richard, the occupants were John Mitchell and William Pascoe. One field was laid to pasture and the other was arable. The ordnance survey maps (1878, 1908, 1933, 1946) show that the shape of the fields and those around them remained consistent. All record a *tumulus* in the southern field, but no other features.

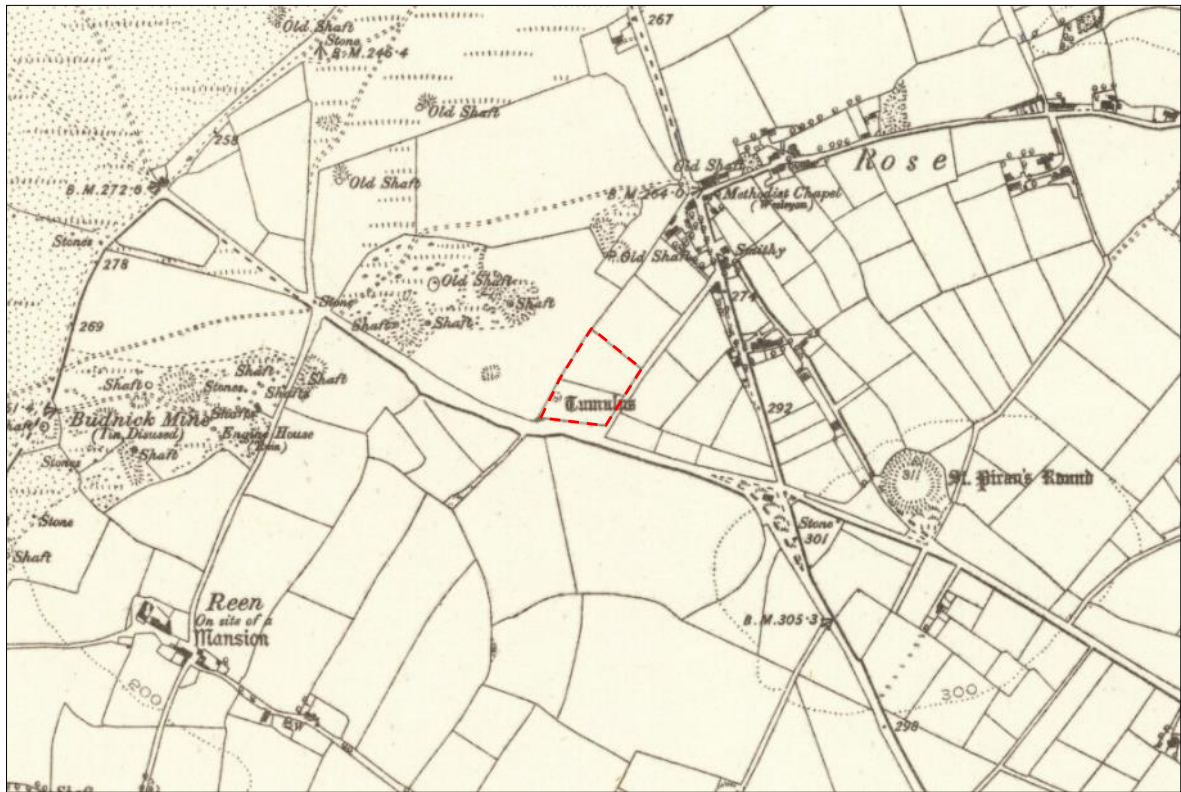


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1888 2ND EDITION OS 6" MAP (SURVEYED 1879) (CORNWALL SHEETS XLVII.NE); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL

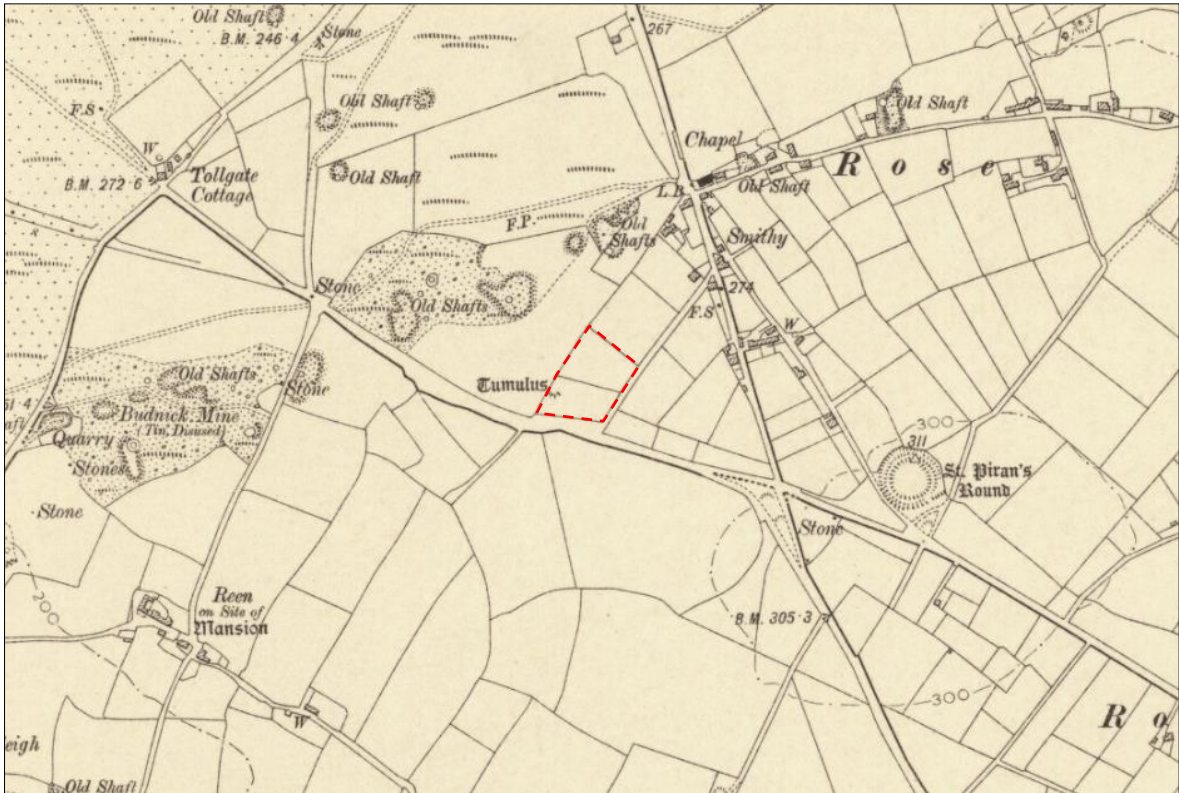


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1908 2ND EDITION OS 6" MAP (REVISED 1906) (CORNWALL SHEET XLVII.NE); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.0.67ha was the subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey. The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site. While identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken on the 20th of May 2019 by P. Webb; the survey data was processed by P. Webb.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

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 of particular grids.

Details: 0.66535ha surveyed; Max. 98.32nT, Min. -104.42nT; Standard Deviation 8.90nT, mean -0.22nT, median 0.00nT.



FIGURE 5: VIEW ACROSS F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

2.3 SITE INSPECTION

The site is divided into two sub-rectangular fields (F1 and F2) south of the core of the village of Rose. The survey area was fairly flat, bounded on all sides by Cornish hedgebanks 1.2-1.5m high with high hawthorn and bramble hedges. The site was bordered to the south-east by the B3285, to the south-east by a single-track road; and to the north-east and north-west by fields. The site was under pasture at the time of survey. A single possible earthwork, a sub-circular low mound up to c.0.20m high was identified towards the western end of Field 1 at the approximate location of the reputed barrow. No finds were recovered. A full complement of site photographs can be found in Appendix 2.



FIGURE 6: DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN HEDGEBANK (F2); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

2.4 RESULTS

Table 1, with the accompanying Figures 7 and 8, 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 1.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate/strong positive, probable	Linear	Historic field boundaries	Indicative of a ditch. Likely a linear ditch formerly flanking the existing field boundary at this location. Responses of c.+7.24 nT to +68.40nT.
2	Weak/moderate positive, possible	Linear	Historic field boundaries	Appear similar to Group 1 anomalies but with weaker responses. Most likely associated as part of the same field system. Responses of between c.+2.76nT and +19.26nT.
3	Weak/moderate positive with associated	Linear	Historic field boundaries	Indicative of Cornish hedgebanks, a bank flanked by linear ditches. Boundaries are not depicted on historic mapping, but

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	negative, probable			are aligned with elements of the existing field system and are likely associated. Responses of between c.-29.65nT and +30.85nT.
4	Moderate/strong positive, probable	Ovoid	Possible pits/tree-throws	Indicative of discrete anomalies such as pits/tree-throws. Responses of c.+9.69nT to +97.49nT.
5	Strong positive with associated negative, probable	Ovoid	Possible pit	Indicative of discrete anomalies such as pits with surrounding spoil mound. Responses of c.-16.92nT to +96.53nT.
6	Moderate/strong positive, probable	Ovoid	Possible pits/tree-throws	Indicative of discrete anomalies such as pits/tree-throws. Responses of c.+7.96nT to +45.59nT.
7	Weak/moderate positive with associated negative, possible	Ovoid	Possible mound	A sub-oval area of positive and negative responses indicative of ground disturbance. In the location of a low mound earthwork indicated on historic mapping as 'tumulus'. Responses of c.-25.55nT to +11.07nT.
8	Weak positive and negative	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the entire site with regularity. Weak mixed positive and negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Responses between -4nT and +7nT.
9	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Ovoid	Modern disturbance / ferrous anomaly	Indicative of a large modern metallic object. Responses of between -65.16nT to +97.86nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Ovoid/sub-rectangular	Modern disturbance / ferrous anomaly	Indicative of a large modern metallic object. Responses of between -102.22nT and +97.86nT.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified ten groups of anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely to be associated with historic boundaries. The general geological variation across the site was between +/-5nT. The identified anomaly groups include: historic field boundaries forming buried parts of the existing field-system; probable historic boundaries not depicted on historic maps (removed pre-1840); a number of possible pits which may be associated with mining activity across the site (or tree-throws); a possible levelled mound and possible buried ferrous/metallic items. A series of linear anomalies, very close to the natural responses, also cover the site and reflect various episodes of ploughing and agricultural practices.

Anomaly Group 1 consists of a pair moderate-strong (+7.24nT to +68.40nT) positive linear responses along the south-eastern boundary, which suggest ditches. These anomalies are in close proximity to, and aligned with, the existing hedgebank boundary and are likely to represent earlier phases of ditches flanking it.

Anomaly Group 2 consists of a series of weak-moderate (+2.76nT to +19.26nT) positive linear responses, which suggest ditches. As with the Group 1 anomalies these are in proximity and alignment with the existing field boundaries, but appear as much weaker and therefore possibly shallower features. They are likely to represent earlier phases of ditch flanking the existing hedgebanks.

Anomaly Group 3 consists of a series of weak-moderate (+2.43nT to +30.85nT) positive linear responses with associated weak-moderate (-2.04nT to -29.65nT) negative linear responses across the centre of the site, and are suggestive of banks with flanking ditches. These anomalies align

with various elements of the existing field-system, and may have formed elements of the same or an earlier phase of the same field-system.

Anomaly Group 4 consists of a number of moderate-strong (+9.69nT to +97.49nT) positive ovoid responses indicative of cut and filled discrete features such as pits or tree-throws. The overall strength of these responses indicates that they are more likely pits than natural features, whilst their size and alignment may indicate mineral prospection pits.

Anomaly Group 5 consists of a strong (+59.25nT to +96.53nT) positive ovoid response with associated surrounding weak-moderate (-7.20nT to -16.92nT) negative anomaly, indicative of a cut and filled discrete feature such as a pit with surrounding spoil mound.

Anomaly Group 6 consists of a number of weak-strong (+7.96nT to +45.59nT) positive ovoid responses indicative of cut and filled discrete features such as pits or tree throws. The overall strength of these responses indicates that they are more likely pits than natural features, their apparent alignment suggesting that they may be associated with mineral prospection.

Anomaly Group 7 consists of an oblong/ovoid weak (+2.01nT to +11.07nT) positive anomaly with ovoid weak-moderate (-2.00nT to -25.55nT) negative anomaly indicative of ground disturbance. It is situated at the approximate location of the 'tumulus' depicted on historic mapping and is visible as a low earthwork mound.

The background noise across the site shows a series of weak-moderate (-4nT to +10.93nT) mixed positive and negative linear responses (Group 8) orientated broadly north-west to south-east across the site. They are narrowly and consistently spaced and likely to represent the most recent episode of ploughing across the site.

Modern disturbance, Di-Polar anomalies and magnetic disturbance are also located across the site, particularly around the site boundaries. This is likely due to modern or metallic debris and metallic components along the boundaries of the field. However, anomaly Group 9 appears as a linear arrangement of a mix of these Di-polar anomalies and strong pit responses, and it is possible that it represents either modern service or a series of mineral prospection pits.

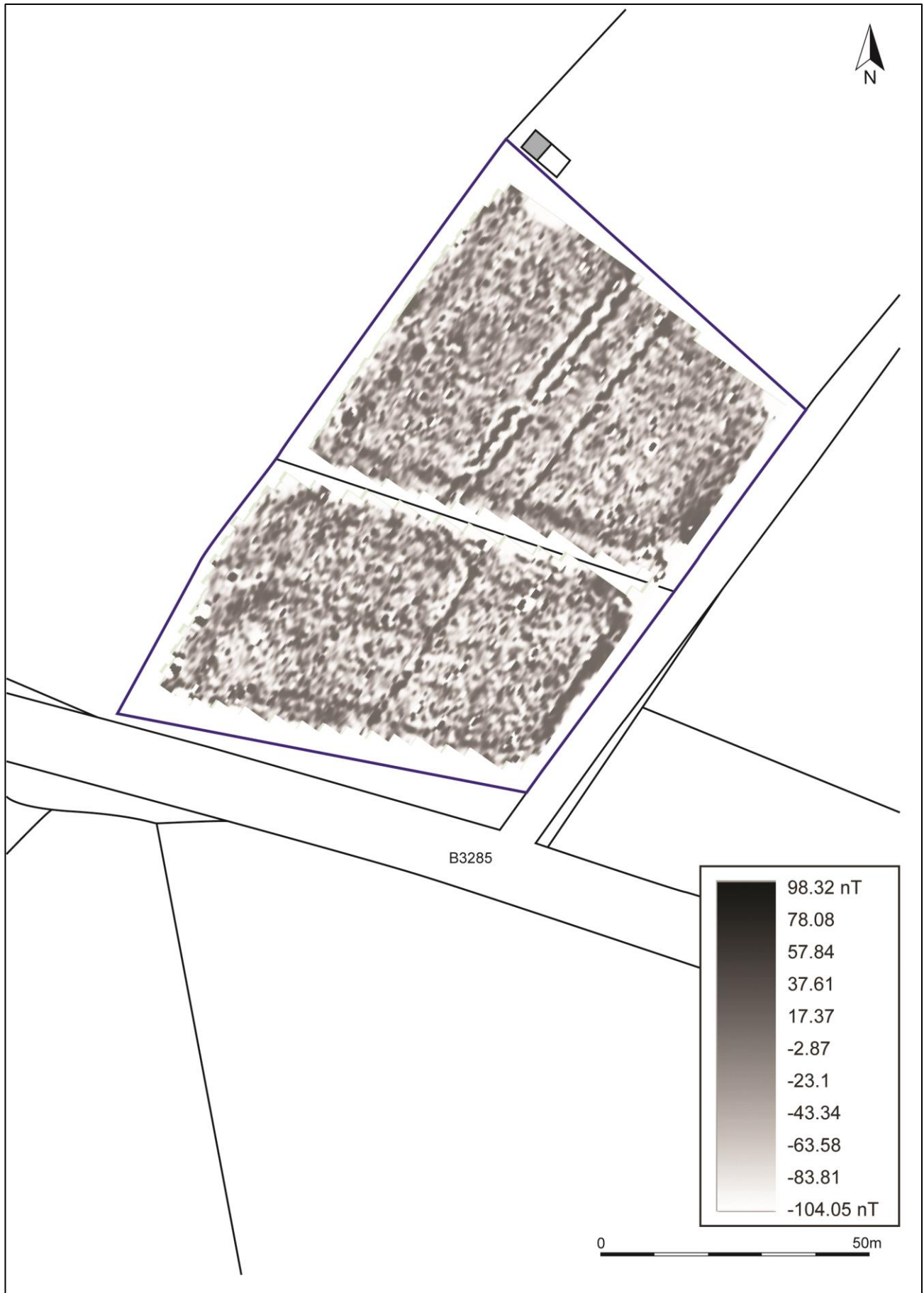


FIGURE 7: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING (SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN BLUE).

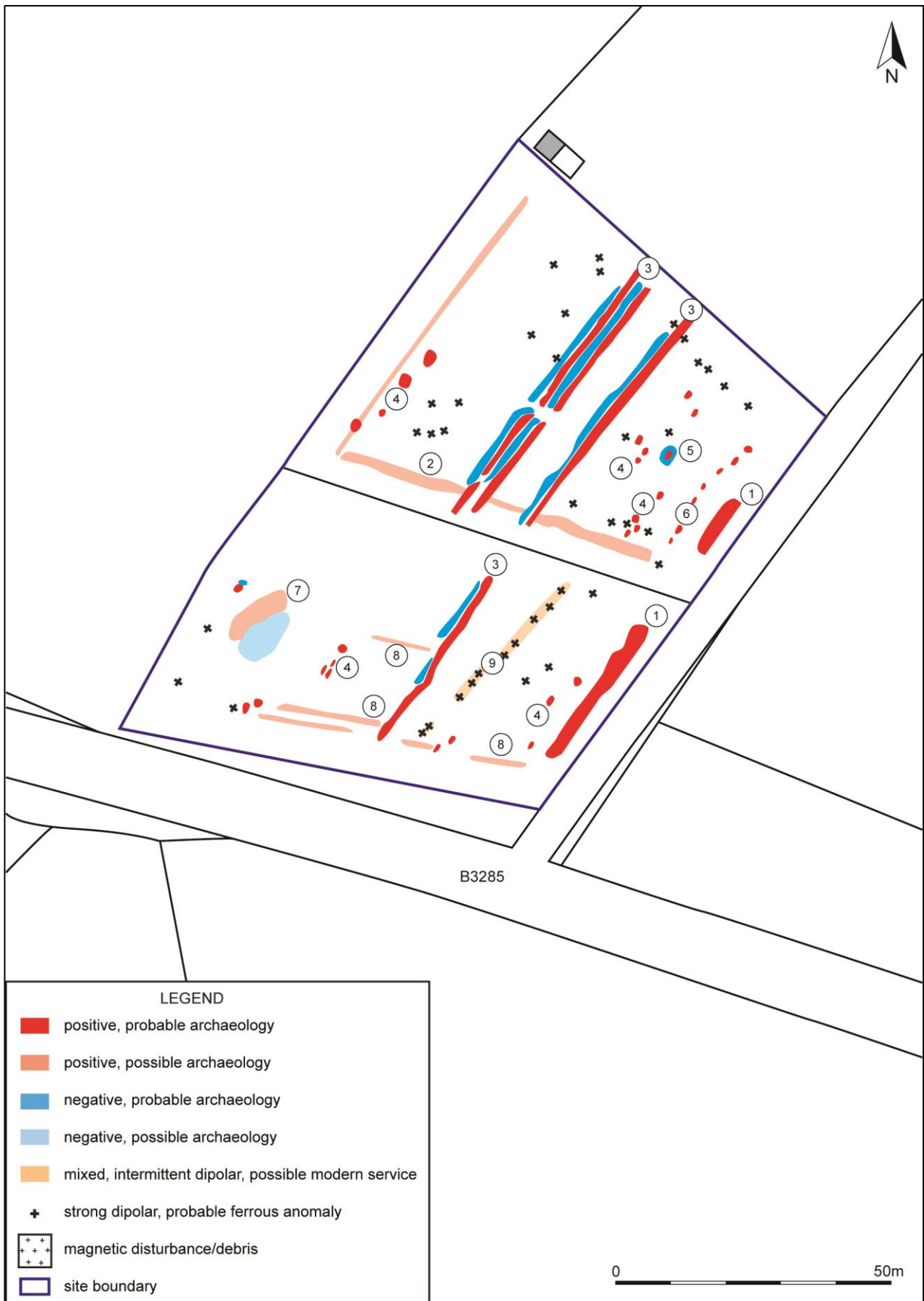


FIGURE 8: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN BLUE).

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located in the parish of Perranzabuloe to the south of the core of the village of Rose. Historic sources and the HER indicate that the site is located in a landscape of prehistoric funerary monuments, one of which is recorded within the development site. The surrounding landscape shows signs of medieval and post-medieval sub-division.

The geophysical survey identified a series of anomalies across the site, including: linear bank and ditch features probably relating to historic (medieval? and post-medieval) field systems; and a series of discrete ovoid features associated with either pits or tree-throws; and a mixed anomaly and earthwork mound which may represent a ploughed-out tumulus (as depicted on historic mapping) or spoil mound. Ploughing evident in the survey results will have truncated any buried potential archaeological resource to some extent.

The removed historic field boundary crossing the site (anomaly Group 3) is notably straight and whilst not depicted on historic mapping appear congruent with the modern fieldscape and are thus likely to reflect post-medieval boundaries removed in the earlier 19th century. There are a substantial number of pits (Groups 4, 5 and 6) across the site, the arrangement of which appears to trace a series of linear patterns across the survey area and, given the proximity of the site to Budnick tin mine (to the immediate west), it is highly likely that these are lode chasing mineral prospecting pits associated with the mine.

A tumulus is recorded on the historic mapping, tacitly implying the presence of a prehistoric burial mound (having been recorded as such in 1850). A low earthwork mound was noted during the survey in the approximate location of this feature, though the geophysical survey results only show an area of disturbance (anomaly Group 7). Whilst it is possible that this forms the ploughed-out remains of a barrow, the absence of field-name evidence in the surrounding fields it is more likely given the results of the survey across the rest of the area that the mound represents the ploughed-out or levelled remains of a spoil mound associated with mining activity.

On the basis of the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of the site is *low to moderate*, containing only features likely associated with the post-medieval mining activity of the area.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY

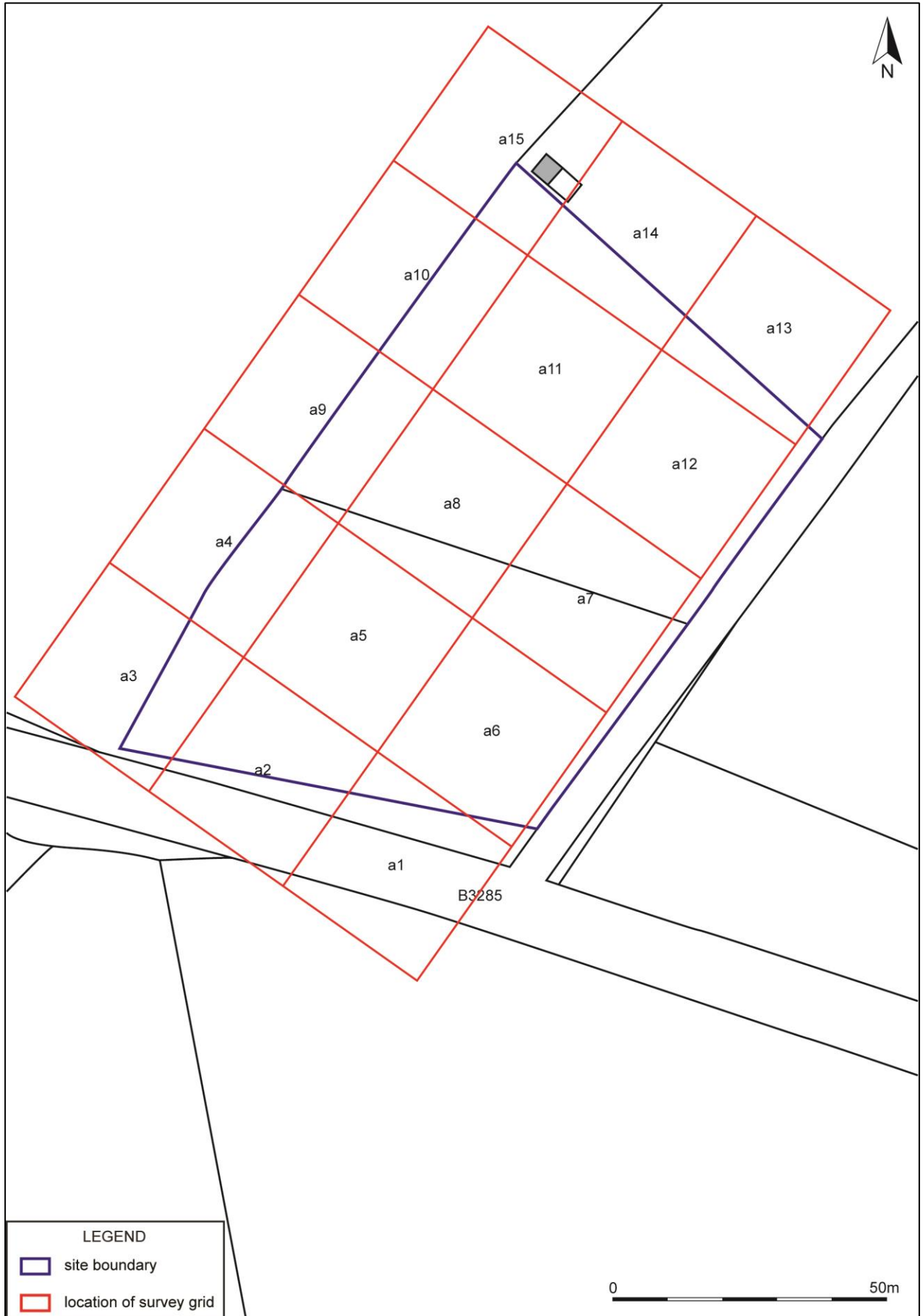


FIGURE 9: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

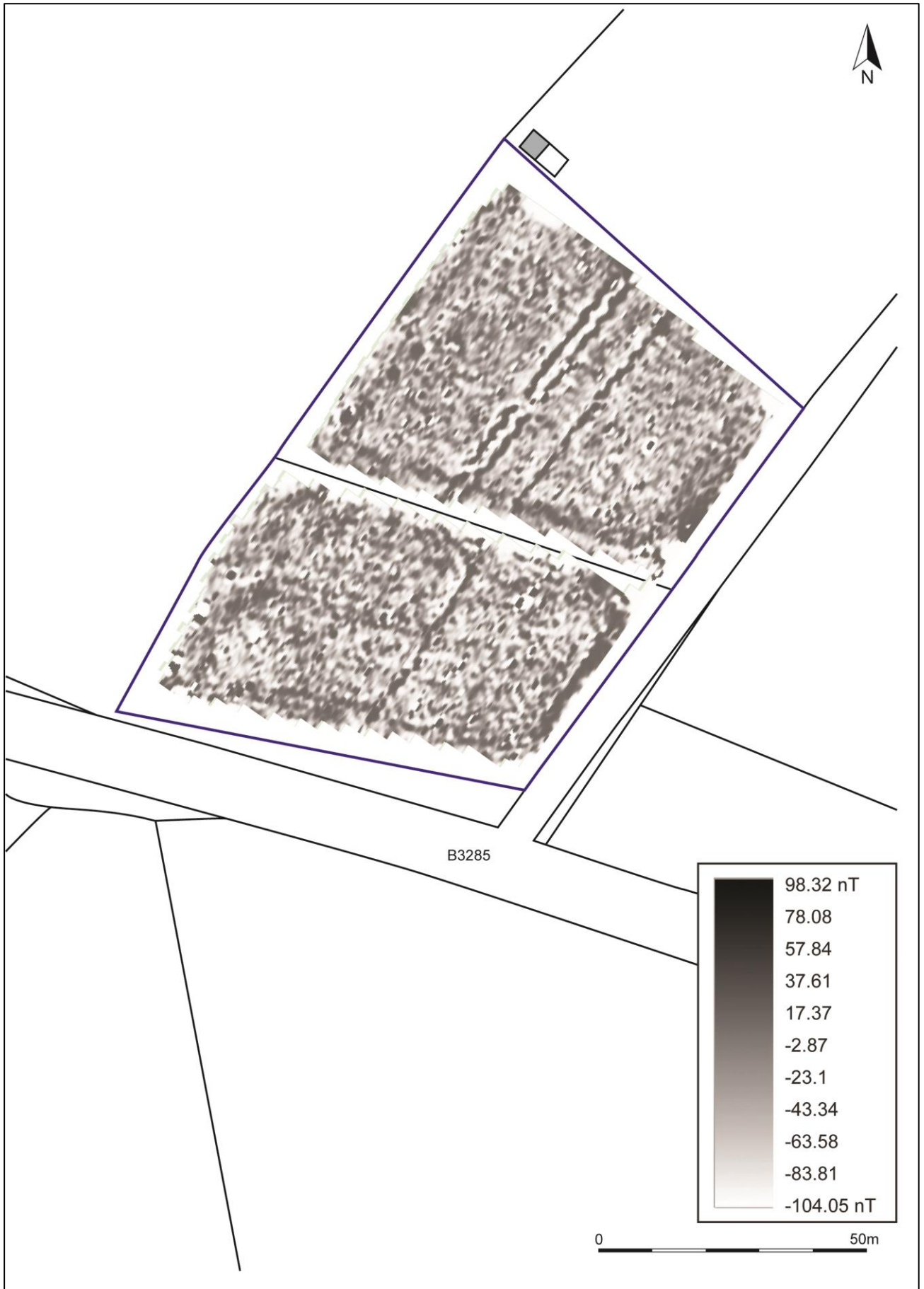


FIGURE 10: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING, BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.

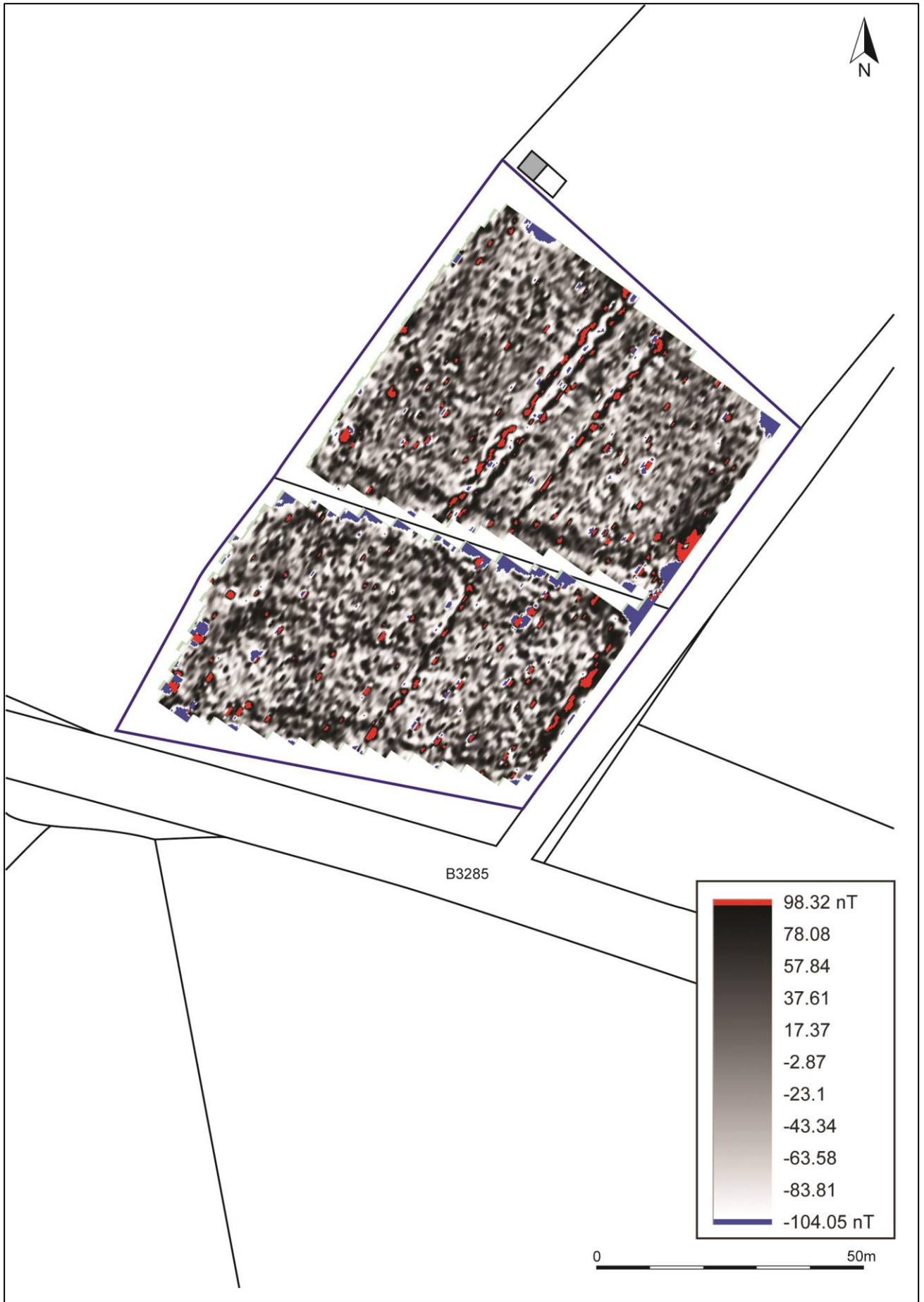


FIGURE 11: RED GREYSCALE BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING, BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.

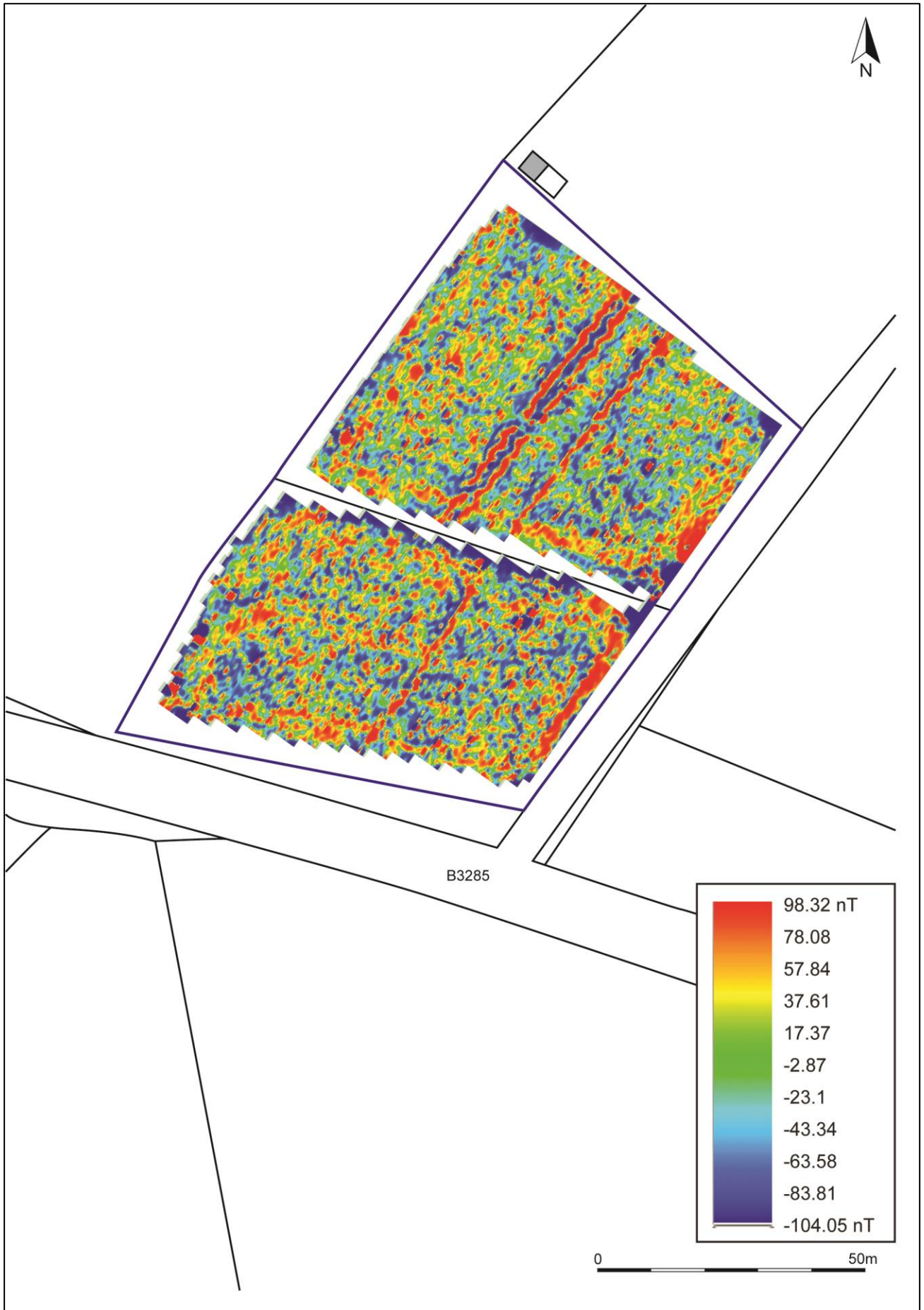


FIGURE 12: RED-BLUE-GREEN SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING, BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: SITE INSPECTION



VIEW ALONG NORTH-EAST BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 2 FROM THE EAST CORNER; FROM THE EAST.

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VIEW ALONG THE SOUTH EAST BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-EAST BOUNDARY, FIELD 2; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-EAST BOUNDARY, FIELD 2; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



VIEW ALONG POSSIBLE LINE OF MODERN SERVICE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ALONG NORTH-EAST BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 2 FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER; FROM THE NORTH.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ALONG THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



VIEW ALONG THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 2 FROM THE WEST CORNER; FROM THE WEST.



VIEW ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



DETAIL OF THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



DETAIL OF THE ACCESS IN THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FIELD 2; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DETAIL OF THE WATER TROUGH BETWEEN FIELDS 1 AND 2; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



VIEW ALONG THE SOUTH-EAST BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 2 FROM THE SOUTH CORNER; FROM THE SOUTH.



VIEW ALONG THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF FIELD 1; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 1 FROM THE EAST CORNER; FROM THE EAST.



VIEW ALONG THE SOUTH-EAST BOUNDARY OF FIELD 1; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



DETAIL OF THE SLIGHT MOUND IN FIELD 1; FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



VIEW ALONG THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF FIELD 1; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 1 FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER; FROM THE NORTH.



VIEW ALONG THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 1; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ACROSS THE LOW MOUND IN FIELD 1; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 1 FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 1; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 1 FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER; FROM THE SOUTH.

LAND AT TRESKYBER, ROSE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL



VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 1; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



DETAIL OF GATE INTO FIELD 1 FROM THE ROAD, IN THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DETAIL OF 'STANDING STONE' OUTSIDE THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FIELD 1; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



AS ABOVE, SHOWING THE SETTING; FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



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