

LAND AT HENSBARROW

TREVERBYN

ST AUSTELL

CORNWALL

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 250415



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LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL

RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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Report Version: Final
Draft Issued: 15th April 2025
Report Finalised: 17th June 2025

Work undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH)
for Cornwall Archaeological Unit (the Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey that was carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Hensbarrow, Treverbyn, St Austell, Cornwall. The work was carried out as part of the pre-application planning process.

The site lies within a post medieval landscape to the north-west of the settlement of St Austell. Area 01 and Area 02 fall into an area that is classified in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post Medieval Enclosed Land, whilst Area 03 and Area 04 are a combination of Post Medieval Enclosed Land and Upland Rough Ground. The four areas formed a part of a larger agricultural landscape throughout the 19th century and into the early 20th century, though in recent years much of this agricultural landscape has been consumed by various expansions to the neighbouring quarry. The site was generally under uneven and scrubby ground with large patches of gorse, brambles, and tufts of grass at the time of survey. As a result, large parts of the survey area were not surveyable.

The geophysical survey identified 10 groups of anomalies that comprised 15 distinct geophysical anomalies across four separate areas. These included: four probable modern services (Group 1; Group 4; Group 6; Group 7); one possible modern service (Group 8); six possible pits or post holes (Group 3); one probable trackway (Group 5); one probable linear feature of uncertain origin (Group 2); one possible linear feature of uncertain origin (Group 9); and one probable curvilinear feature of uncertain origin (Group 10). The survey data displayed evidence for anomalies that are associated with agricultural activity, metallic debris, and modern ground disturbance. A number of possible ferrous anomalies were also discernible within the survey data, though no such features were apparent at surface level.

The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the archaeological potential of the site is low. The development of the site is likely to have a permanent and irreversible impact on any buried archaeological resource that is present on the site, though the results of the geophysical survey suggest that this archaeological resource is of low value and limited in extent.



June 2025

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT HENSBARROW
PARISH:	TREVERBYN
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 99260 57360 (AREA 01) SW 99630 56560 (AREA 02) SW 99660 56850 (AREA 03) SW 99340 56650 (AREA 04)
PLANNING NO.:	PRE-APPLICATION
SWARCH REF.:	TH25
OASIS ID:	SOUTHWES1-533110

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Hensbarrow, Treverbyn, St Austell, Cornwall. The work formed a part of the pre-application planning process prior to the proposed expansion of extractive activities at Littlejohns China Clay Works. The work was carried out in accordance with best practice and in line with ClfA guidance.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site comprises multiple fields that are spread across four separate areas on Hensbarrow and Cocksbarrow; it lies to the east of Littlejohns China Clay Works and c.5km to the north-west of St Austell. Area 01 is located at the north-western end of the survey area and it comprises eight fields (seven surveyable) of varying size and shape that surround the abandoned farmstead at Hensbarrow Farm, with access facilitated by an access track from the main road to the west. The northern fields are predominantly long and narrow fields that lie on an approximate north by south alignment, whilst the southern fields are more irregular in size and shape. The area is bordered by a haul road to the north, a main road to the west, and a recently expanded area of the quarry to the south-east. It lies on a gentle south-facing slope that ranges from an elevation of c.283m AOD in the south-western corner to an elevation of c.298m AOD in the north-western corner. The soils of this area are the gritty loamy very acidic soils of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983) which overlie the granite of the St Austell Intrusion for much of the area and the hornfelsed slate and hornfelsed sandstone of the Trendrean Mudstone Formation in the north-eastern corner (BGS 2025).

Area 02 and Area 03 are located at the south-eastern end of the survey area and they comprise four fields and one field respectively, with access facilitated by an overgrown trackway from the main road to the south. The fields in Area 02 are predominantly long and narrow fields that lie on an approximate north-east by south-west alignment. The area is bordered by overgrown farmland to the north-east and to the south-east, an overgrown trackway to the north-west, and a main road to the south-west. It lies on a north-east-facing slope that ranges from an elevation of c.233m AOD in the eastern corner to an elevation of c.255m AOD in the western corner. The field in Area 03 is sub-rectangular in shape and it lies on an approximate north-east by south-west alignment, though it is heavily overgrown towards its north-western boundary. The area is bordered by overgrown farmland on all sides and a sky tip to the north-east. It lies on a south-facing slope that ranges from an elevation of c.240m AOD in the south-western corner to an elevation of c.267m AOD in the north-eastern corner. The soils of these areas are the gritty loamy very acidic soils of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983) which overlie the granite of the St Austell Intrusion (BGS 2025). Area 04 is located at the south-western end of the survey area and it extends northwards across three fields, with access facilitated by an access track from the main road to the south. The southern fields have

more defined sub-rectangular shapes, whilst the northern field is long and narrow with irregular boundaries. The area is bordered by a haul road to the north, a main road to the south and to the west, and an infilled area of the quarry to the north-east. It lies on a gentle south-facing slope that ranges from an elevation of c.266m AOD in the south-eastern corner to an elevation of c.276m AOD along the northern boundary. The soils of this area are the gritty loamy very acidic soils of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983) which overlie the granite of the St Austell Intrusion to the north and the microgranite of the St Austell Intrusion to the south (BGS 2025).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located to the north-west of the settlement of St Austell, in the parish of Treverbyn (formerly St Austell), in the deanery of Powder, and in the eastern division of the hundred of that name (Lysons 1822); it is a Domesday manor that was held by Alwin prior to the conquest and by Richard (son of Turolf) from Count Robert of Mortain by 1086 (Morris 1992). The site lies within a landscape that has seen significant change during the past two centuries as a result of extractive activities and quarrying within the landscape. Area 01 and Area 02 fall into an area that is classified in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Post Medieval Enclosed Land*, whilst Area 03 and Area 04 are a combination of *Post Medieval Enclosed Land* and *Upland Rough Ground*. The site has been a combination of enclosed fields and open rough ground since at least the mid-19th century, though much of the surrounding area is unrecognisable due to extractive activities and quarrying within the landscape.

The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record indicates that the landscape has been occupied since at least the prehistoric period, with a pair of Bronze Age barrows recorded on Hensbarrow Downs to the north (MCO2813; MCO2814) and with a further Bronze Age barrow and a cairn recorded on the site of Littlejohns China Clay Works to the west (MCO2815; MCO53533). The post medieval settlements of Gunheath (MCO29767; MCO53528), Higher Moor (MCO29785), and Vale Pleasant (MCO53526) are also all recorded on or near to the site. The cottage at Hensbarrow Farm is Grade II Listed (1379511), whilst two of the aforementioned Bronze Age barrows are included in the schedule (1004372; 1007292). The site has not been subject to archaeological investigation, though archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the surrounding area. A geophysical survey (ECO1421) and an excavation (ECO3299) were carried out to the south of Area 01 prior to the expansion of the quarry, whilst an evaluation (ECO798) was carried out to the north of Area 01 prior to the installation of the haul road.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance that is outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2020); and *Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context* (Historic England 2017).

The geophysical (gradiometer) survey follows the guidance that is outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014); and *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2014).

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



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION. CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2025. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432.

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The site is located in the former parish of St Austell, in the deanery of Powder, and in the eastern division of the hundred of that name; the settlement of St Austell is recorded as a considerable market-town that lies approximately 34 miles from Launceston and approximately 257 miles from London (Lysons 1822). The area in which the site is located now forms a part of the parish of Treverbyn, with this parish having been created in 1846, under the Church Endowment Act (of Parliament), from the northern half of the parish of St Austell. The Domesday survey of 1086 records Treverbyn as a small manor with seven households that comprised two villagers, three smallholders, and two slaves. The land was formed of three ploughlands, half a lord's plough teams, and one men's plough teams, with an annual value to the lord of 5 shillings in 1086 and 10 shillings when it was acquired by the 1086 owner. The manor was held by Alwin prior to the conquest, following which it was held by Richard (son of Turolf) from Count Robert of Mortain (Morris 1992). The manor of Treverbin belonged to an ancient family of that name, who had a free chapel upon it, which Hals describes as "lately extant, and of public use before the church of St Austell was erected". This family became extinct in the reign of Henry VI, when the estate was divided into moieties, having passed by coheiresses to the families of Courtenay and Trevanion of Caerhayes. Treverbin-Courtenay, having been forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, was, with other manors, annexed by King Henry VIII in 1540 to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The other moiety, which constituted the manor of Treverbin-Trevanion, continued into the early 19th century in the Trevanion family, where it was the property of J. P. T. B. Trevanion Esq. Knighter (Lysons 1822).

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest cartographic representation of the site occurs on the 1748 Martyn Map (Figure 2), though the map lacks detail and it is therefore difficult to comment on the nature of the landscape. The map instead presents a schematic overview of the county, depicting the approximate location of the site in relation to the neighbouring settlements of *Coldverth* (Coldvreath) to the north and *Penwithick* to the east. A farmhouse is depicted in the approximate location of Area 01, labelled here as *Goonheath*, whilst a further farmhouse is depicted towards Area 04, labelled here as *Carthew*. A road over a common is depicted to the west of these farmhouses; it runs on an approximate north by south alignment and it appears to align with the road layout that is extant in the present day, though there is no record of an east by west aligned road to the south of Area 04 during this period. Hensbarrow is depicted to the north of Area 01, labelled here as *Hens Burrow*, as are additional mounds within the landscape to the west. A pair of barrows are recorded in this approximate location in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record, though whether the map is explicitly referencing these barrows is unclear. There is significant evidence for agricultural activity within the landscape, with numerous farmhouses depicted within the immediate vicinity of the site. One such farmhouse is recorded as *Green Splat*, from which the road to the west of the site presumably takes its name. Also recorded to the east of Area 01 and to the north of Area 03 is a tin mine which suggests that extractive activities were occurring within the landscape from at least the late 18th century.

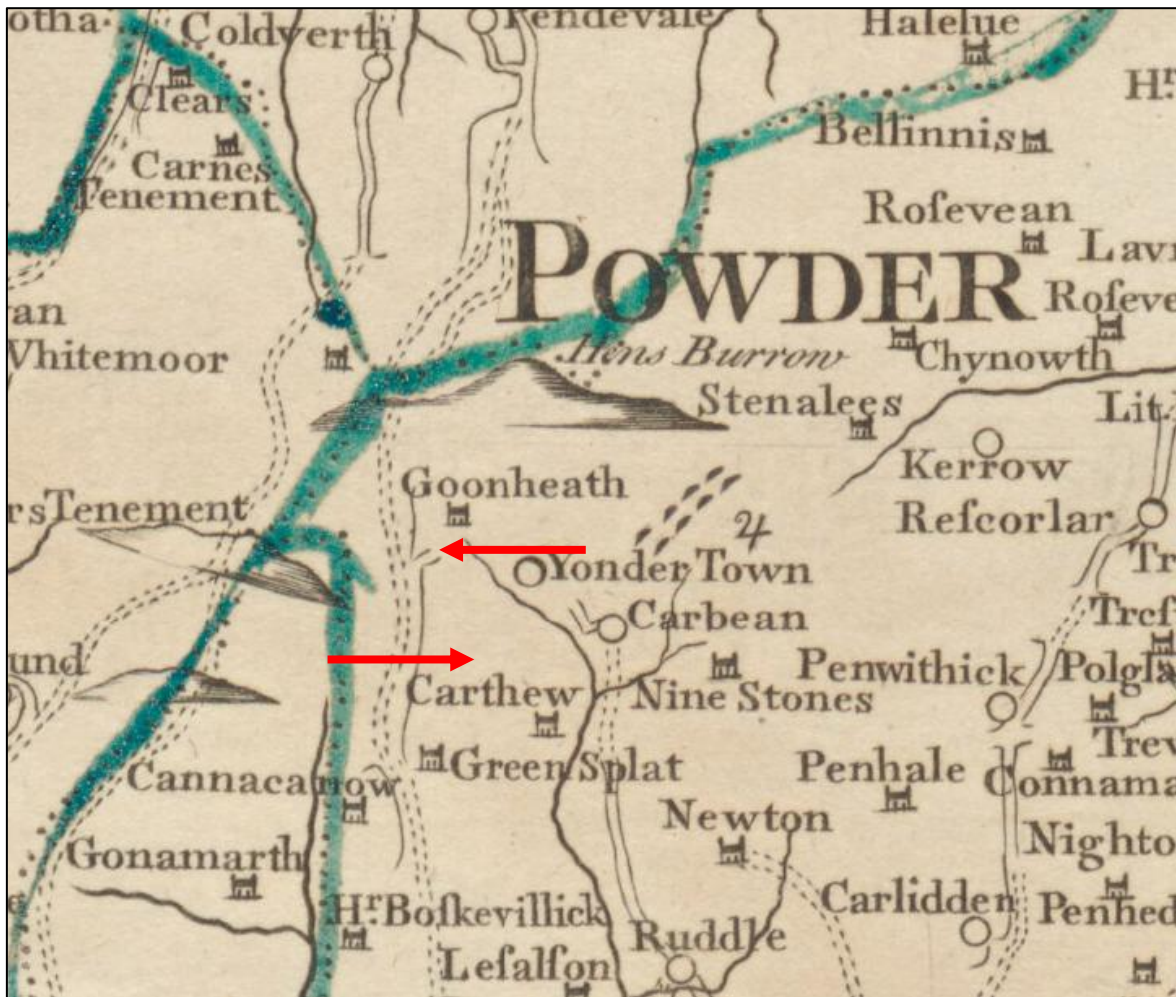


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1748 MARTYN MAP (HARVARD). THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED.

The 1842 Tithe Map for St Austell (Figure 3 and Figure 4) is less informative as a schematic overview than the previous cartographic source, though the depiction of boundaries and the associated record of ownership, occupancy, and cultivation provide a clear indication with regards to the nature of the landscape. Area 01 is shown to be a small farmstead that was surrounded on all sides by agricultural fields, all of which were under arable cultivation or pasture. The farmstead is labelled here as *Gunheath*, with this name presumably deriving from *Goonheath* that was depicted on the previous cartographic source. The plots in the western part of the area that lie immediately adjacent to the farmhouse were owned by *Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.* and *John Hearle Tremayne Esq.* and occupied by *Henry Pinch*, whilst the plots in the eastern part of the area were owned by *Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.* and occupied by *Joshua Thomas and Others*. The north-eastern corner of Area 01 lies within Plot 3905 which was recorded as *Gunheath and Carbean Moors* and which was under rough pasture at the time of the tithe survey. The enclosure of this field post-dates the tithe survey, whilst Plot 3745 has since been enclosed by an additional boundary in the northern half of the plot and by an access track that leads from the main road to the west, though the layout of the boundaries in this area has otherwise remained unchanged into the present day.

Area 02 and Area 04 are shown to comprise predominantly pastoral fields, all of which were owned by *Elias Martyn*. The occupancy of Area 02 was split between *John Poad* and *John Hooper*, whilst the occupancy of Area 04 was split between *William Hancock* and *John Hancock*. Area 02 is recognisable on the tithe map, though the boundary between Plot 3767 and Plot 3770 has since been removed and a boundary has since appeared towards the centre of Plot 3772 that now splits the plot into two. Area 04, however, has since been subject to significant change, with the boundaries that are depicted on the tithe map bearing little resemblance to those that are extant in the present day. There is no record of the east by west aligned road to the south of Area 04 that

today marks the southern boundary of the site, whilst the southernmost field in this area was created from the northern part of Plot 3773 (formerly a part of Carthew Estate) post-1842. The northernmost field also expanded further north and further east during this period. Area 03 is shown to comprise a mixture of arable fields and pastoral fields, all of which were owned by *Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.* and occupied by *Jonathan Hooper*. Area 03, much like Area 04, has since been subject to significant change, with the boundaries that are depicted on the tithe map bearing little resemblance to those that are extant in the present day. A collection of farm buildings is depicted between Area 02 and Area 03, whilst *Vale Pleasant Clay Works* is recorded to the east of Area 02 and it provides some indication for extractive activities within the landscape.

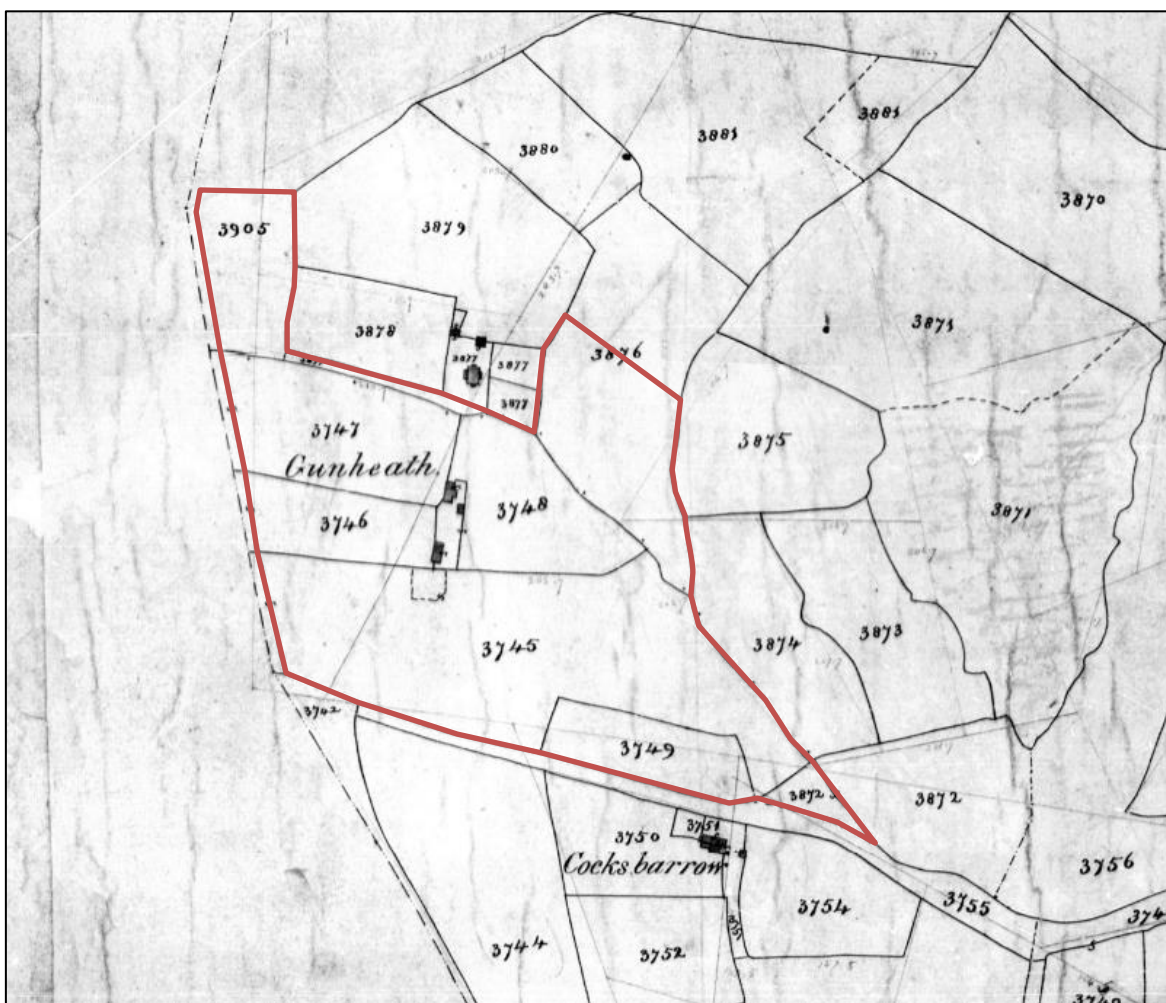


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 TITHE MAP FOR ST AUSTELL (TNA). AREA 01 IS INDICATED IN RED.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR ST AUSTELL (TNA). AREA 01 IS HIGHLIGHTED IN RED.

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Field Use
3742	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	John Yelland	Waste	Waste
3743	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Thomas Menear	Plots	Pasture
3744	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Thomas Menear	Plots	Pasture
3745	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Henry Pinch	Down Park	Rough Pasture
3746	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Henry Pinch	Plot	Arable
3747	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Henry Pinch	Plot	Arable
3748	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Henry Pinch	Plot and Dwelling House	Arable
3749	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Henry Pinch	Plot	Pasture
3750	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Robert Truscott	Plot	Arable

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Field Use
	and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.			
3751	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Robert Truscott and John Goodge	Dwelling House	-
3752	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Robert Truscott	Plot	Pasture
3753	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Robert Truscott	Down Park	Rough Pasture
3754	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	Robert Truscott	Plot	Arable
3755	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt. and John Hearle Tremayne Esq.	John Yelland	Waste	Waste
3871	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Field and Moor	Pasture
3872	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Moor	Rough Pasture
3873	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Plot	Rough Pasture
3874	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Plot	Rough Pasture
3875	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Plot	Pasture
3876	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Field	Arable
3877	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Dwelling Houses and Gardens	-
3878	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Plot	Arable
3879	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Plot	Pasture
3880	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Plot	Pasture
3881	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Joshua Thomas and Others	Down Park	Rough Pasture
3905	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Gunheath and Carbean Moors	Rough Pasture
3906	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Gunheath and Carbean Moors	Rough Pasture

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Field Use
3767	Elias Martyn	William Hancock	Stents	Rough Pasture
3768	Elias Martyn	John Poad	Dwelling House and Calves Plot	-
3769	Elias Martyn	John Poad	Higher Close	Pasture
3770	Elias Martyn	John Poad	Lower Close	Pasture
3771	Elias Martyn	John Poad	Under Town	Pasture
3772	Elias Martyn	John Poad	Great Close	Pasture
3773	Elias Martyn	John Hancock	Down Park	Rough Pasture
3861	Elias Martyn	John Hooper	Little Field	Pasture
3862	Elias Martyn	John Hooper	Higher Long Close	Pasture
3863	Elias Martyn	John Hooper	Lower Long Close	Arable
3864	Elias Martyn	John Hooper	New Close	Arable
3868	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Moor	Rough Pasture
3869	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Moor	Rough Pasture
3889	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Middle Down Park	Rough Pasture
3890	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Rocky Park	Rough Pasture
3891	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Pulletts Close	Arable
3892	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Town Place	-
3895	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Above Town	Arable
3896	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Three Cornered Meadow	Arable
3902	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bt.	Jonathan Hooper	Cappy Hill	Rough Pasture

The 1889 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6-Inch Map (Figure 5) provides an accurate depiction of the site and it shows how the nature of the landscape changes between the four separate areas. Area 01 has been subject to some change since the publishing of the previous cartographic source, with the addition of a boundary in Plot 3749, a change of boundaries to the north of Plot 3745, and the enclosure of Plot 3905 to create an additional field in the north-eastern corner of the area. Additional farm buildings appear to have been constructed towards the centre of Plot 3745, as does an access track that leads from the main road to the west, and the plot is recorded as being under rough pasture. Area 02 is much unchanged aside from the addition of a boundary towards the centre of Plot 3772, whilst Area 03 is shown to have irregular boundaries and patches of rough pasture. Area 04 is also recorded as being under rough pasture, though the southern part of this area now has clearly distinguishable boundaries. The surrounding area comprises areas of enclosed agricultural fields and areas of open moorland and rough pasture. The farm buildings between Area 02 and Area 03 are now recorded as *Gunheath*, whilst *Vale Pleasant Clay Works* is now recorded as *Gunheath China Clay Works*. Hensbarrow to the north and Cocksbarrow to the west are also recorded as *Hensburrow* and *Cocksburrow* respectively. The 1908 Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6-Inch Map (Figure 6) shows that no change has occurred to Area 01 and to Area 04, whilst Area 02 has only seen the removal of the boundary between Plot 3769 and Plot 3770. The most significant change is to Area 03 which now has clearly distinguishable boundaries that are similar to those that are extant in the present day. There is little change elsewhere within the landscape, with intense extractive activities in the neighbouring fields not occurring until later in the 20th century.

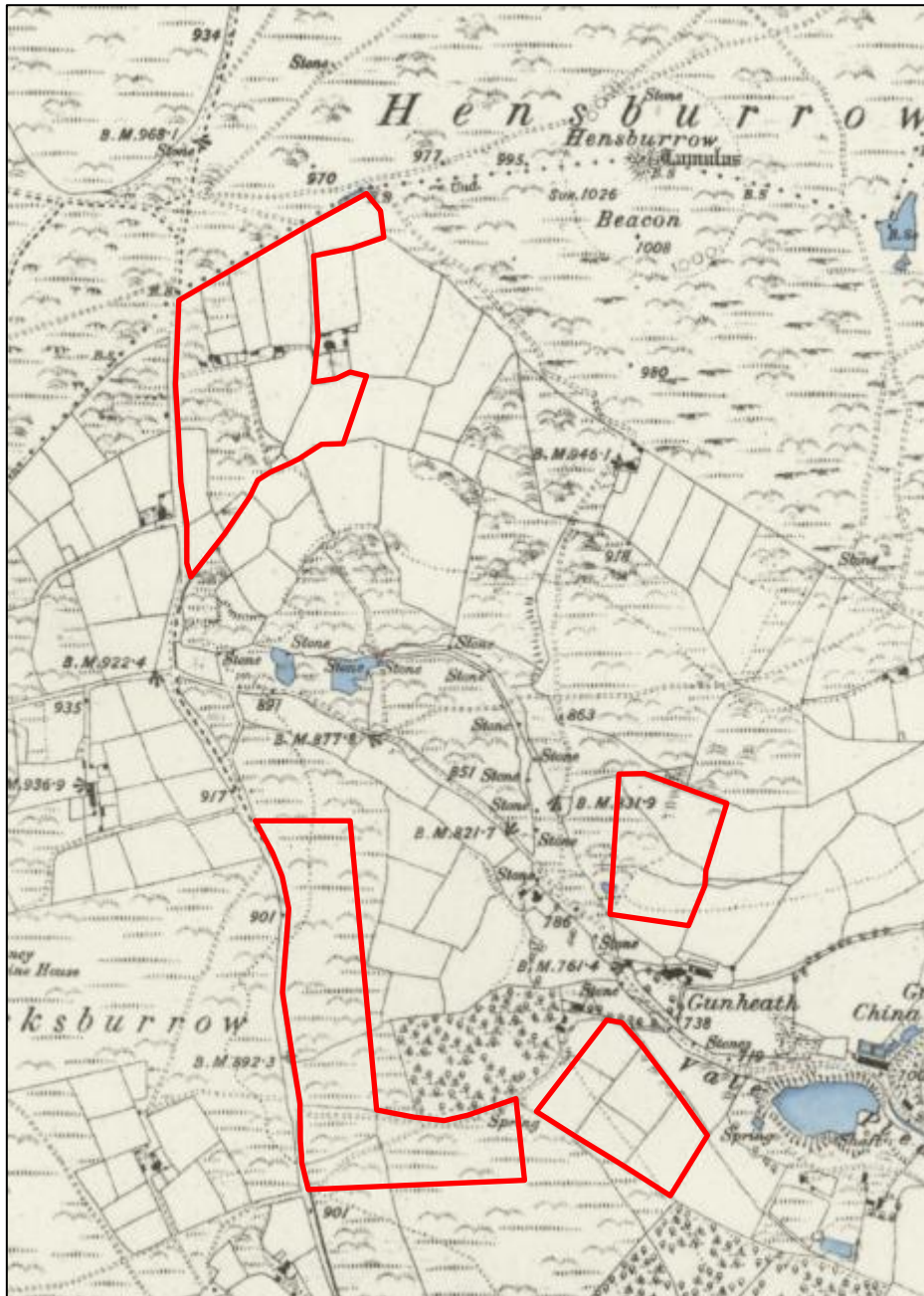


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1889 ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST EDITION 6-INCH MAP; SURVEYED 1879-1881; CORNWALL XLI.SE. REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND (NLS). THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED.

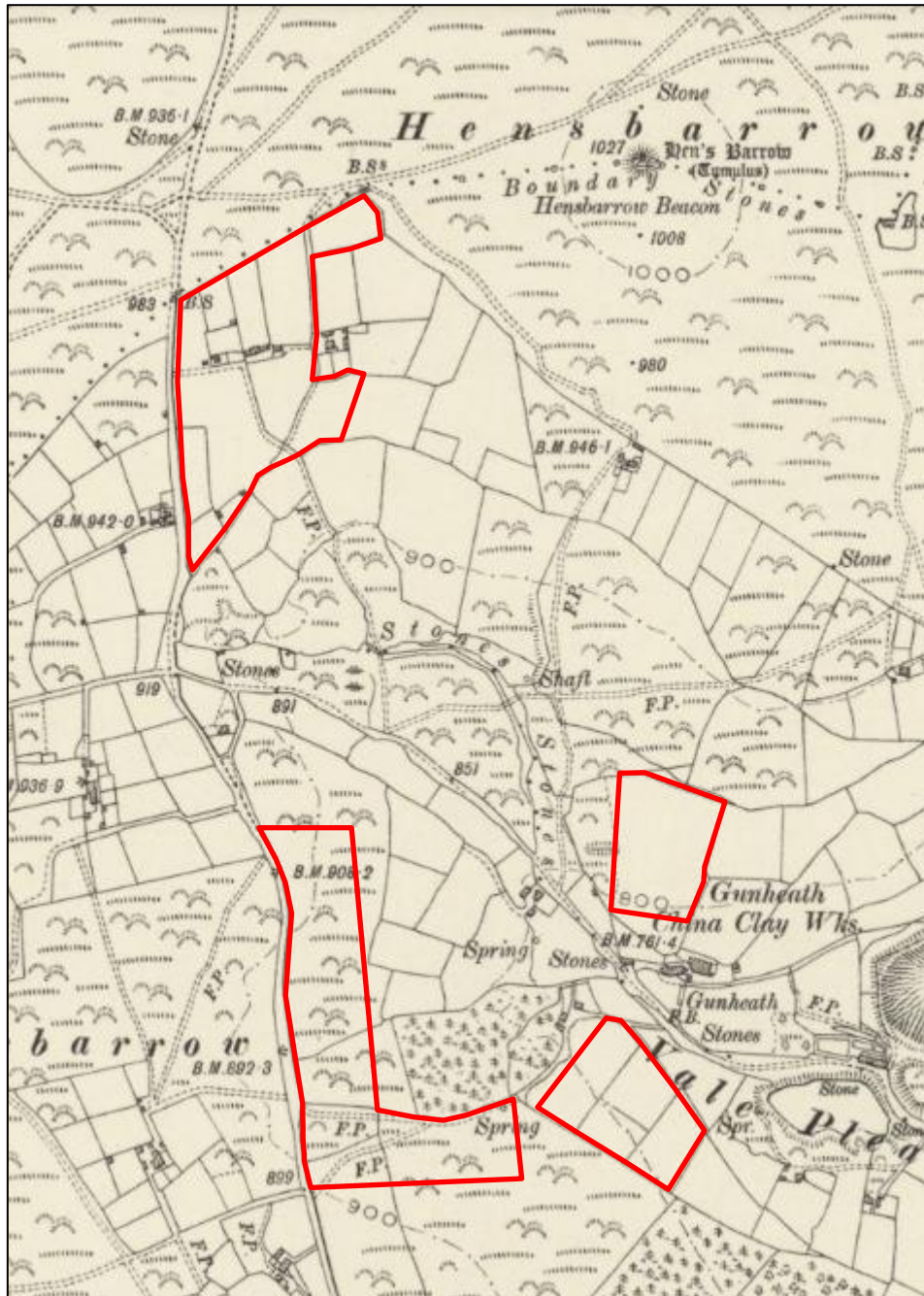


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1908 ORDNANCE SURVEY SECOND EDITION 6-INCH MAP; REVISED 1906; CORNWALL XLI.SE. REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND (NLS). THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED.

2.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

A review of readily available aerial photographs indicates that none of the four areas were subject to significant change between 2001 (Figure 7) and 2024 (Figure 8). The field layout has remained the same in Area 01, Area 02, and Area 03 throughout this period, though by 2024 the northern part of Area 04 had been truncated by an expansion to the quarry. The first three areas appear to be under pasture in 2001, though by 2024 these areas are clearly covered in areas of dense vegetation. Area 04, in contrast, does not appear to have been used for agricultural purposes at any point during this period. There is more significant change within the surrounding area, with large areas of agricultural land between the four areas having been consumed by various expansions to the neighbouring quarry. This is particularly apparent between Area 01 and Area 04, where former enclosed fields were subject to extractive activities post-2001 and infilled by 2024.



FIGURE 7: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE FROM 2001 © 2025 INFOTERRA LTD AND BLUESKY.



FIGURE 8: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE FROM 2024 © 2025 AIRBUS.

3.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The site comprised four separate areas across Hensbarrow and Cocksbarrow that were each subject to a magnetometry survey. The survey extent totalled 14.58ha, of which only 4.16325ha was surveyable. The purpose of the magnetometry survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the survey area. Whilst the identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of the 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 in March 2025 by SWARCH personnel and the survey data was processed by SWARCH personnel.

3.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site was generally under uneven and scrubby ground with large patches of gorse, brambles, and tufts of grass at the time of survey. As a result, large parts of the survey area were not surveyable.

Area 01 comprised eight fields (seven surveyable) of varying size and shape that surrounded the abandoned farmstead at Hensbarrow Farm at the north-western end of the survey area. The northern fields were situated on reasonably flat ground that was under short grass with small patches of gorse and brambles. The southern fields were situated on a gentle south-facing slope that was under short grass with large patches of gorse, brambles, and tufts of grass, though the ground conditions in these fields were considerably worse due to wheel ruts from modern agricultural machinery and stony outcrops that were a part of the natural geology. A pen for livestock was identified along the eastern boundary of Field 06. The fields in this area were bounded by overgrown stone bank boundaries, barbed wire fences, and electric fences. A number of derelict farm buildings were identified beyond these boundaries, many of which were obscured by vegetation, whilst metallic debris was noted across this area.

Area 02 comprised four sub-rectangular fields at the south-eastern end of the survey area. The fields were situated on a north-east-facing slope that was under uneven ground with large areas of gorse, brambles, and tufts of grass. The fields in this area were bounded by overgrown stone bank boundaries, barbed wire fences, and dense vegetation.

Area 03 comprised a single sub-rectangular field at the south-eastern end of the survey area that was accessed via an overgrown trackway to the north-west of Area 02, along which were fallen trees and dense vegetation as well as numerous derelict farm buildings. The field was situated on a south-facing slope that was under uneven ground with large areas of gorse, brambles, and tufts of grass. The field in this area was bounded by overgrown stone bank boundaries, barbed wire fences, and dense vegetation.

Area 04 comprised three fields at the south-western end of the survey area. The northern fields were situated on a gentle south-facing slope, whilst the southern fields were situated on reasonably flat ground. The ground conditions in this area were, in general, worse than the previous three areas, most notably in the southernmost field. Much of this area was not surveyable due to uneven ground, large patches of gorse, brambles, and tufts of grass, and areas of intense magnetic disturbance such as telegraph poles. A north-north-west by south-south-east aligned ditch was also identified in Field 02 that was obscured by vegetation. Additional patches of gorse, brambles, and tufts of grass were identified in the northernmost field. The fields in this area were bounded by overgrown stone bank boundaries, barbed wire fences, and dense vegetation.

3.3 METHODOLOGY

The magnetometry survey followed the guidance that is outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014); and *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016).

The magnetometry survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to c.1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m; traverse intervals of 1.00m; a zig-zag traverse pattern; traverse orientation was circumstantial; and grid squares of 30mx30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1.0ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and it was set out using a Leica CS15 GNSS Rover GPS. The data was downloaded onto Grad601 Version 3.16 and it was processed using TerraSurveyor64 Version 4.1.13.0. The primary data plots and the analytical tools that were used in this analysis were Shade and Metadata. Details of the survey can be seen in Table 5. Details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes:

DeStripe all traverses, median; used to equalise underlying differences between grids (potentially caused by instrument drift or orientation or by directional effects that are inherent in magnetic instruments).

Clip +/- 1SD; removes extreme data point values.

TABLE 3: SURVEY DETAILS (AREA 01).

Area Surveyed (ha): 1.9697					
Metadata:	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
Raw Values:	98.46	-100.00	12.51	-0.74	-0.28
Adjusted Values:	154.40	-100.35	11.75	-0.17	0.00
Values Post-Clipping at 1SD:	11.58	-11.92	3.48	-0.21	0.00

TABLE 4: SURVEY DETAILS (AREA 02).

Area Surveyed (ha): 0.66865					
Metadata:	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
Raw Values:	98.36	-100.00	13.47	-1.01	0.00
Adjusted Values:	168.82	-157.35	10.58	-0.11	0.00
Values Post-Clipping at 1SD:	10.47	-10.69	2.56	-0.06	0.00

TABLE 5: SURVEY DETAILS (AREA 03).

Area Surveyed (ha): 0.59735					
Metadata:	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
Raw Values:	98.08	-100.00	9.53	-0.49	0.42
Adjusted Values:	151.89	-84.40	6.89	0.00	0.00
Values Post-Clipping at 1SD:	6.88	-6.89	1.58	0.04	0.00

TABLE 6: SURVEY DETAILS (AREA 04).

Area Surveyed (ha): 0.92755					
Metadata:	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
Raw Values:	98.43	-100.00	28.31	-2.96	0.66
Adjusted Values:	198.41	-195.43	26.51	-1.38	0.00
Values Post-Clipping at 1SD:	25.13	-27.89	10.34	-0.73	0.00

3.4 RESULTS

Table 7 and the accompanying figures (Figure 9 to Figure 16) show the analyses and the interpretation of the magnetometry survey data. Additional graphic images of the magnetometry survey data, a numbered copy of the field layout, and a numbered copy of the grid layout can be found in Appendix 1.

TABLE 7: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
Area 01				
1	Strong Mixed/Bipolar, Probable	Linear	Modern Service	Located across the western edge of Field 07 and aligned approximately north by south. Indicative of a modern service/metallic utility. These responses are denoted by a dark grey polygon in Figure 10. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+98nT.
2	Weak Mixed, Probable	Linear	Uncertain	Located in the north-eastern corner of Field 01 and aligned approximately north-north-east by south-south-west. The feature turns 90° clockwise at its south-south-western end before curving back on itself and abruptly ending. The origin of this feature is uncertain. These responses are denoted by a dark blue polygon in Figure 10. Responses of c.-7nT to c.+9nT.
3	Weak Positive, Possible	Discrete	Pit or Post Hole	Located towards the centre of Field 06 and comprising six circular features that are aligned approximately north-north-east by south-south-west. Indicative of pits or post holes. These responses are denoted by a light red polygon in Figure 10. Responses of c.+3nT to c.+8nT.
Area 02				
4	Strong Mixed/Bipolar, Probable	Linear	Modern Service	Located across the south-western edge of Field 04 and aligned approximately east-south-east by west-north-west. Indicative of a modern service/metallic utility. These responses are denoted by a dark grey polygon in Figure 12. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+98nT.
Area 03				
5	Weak Mixed, Probable	Linear	Trackway	Located towards the south-western edge of Field 01 and aligned approximately east-south-east by west-north-west. Indicative of a possible trackway that is depicted in this location on historic mapping. These responses are denoted by a dark blue polygon in Figure 14. Responses of c.-7nT to c.+11nT.
Area 04				
6	Strong Mixed/Bipolar, Probable	Linear	Modern Service	Located across the northern edge of Field 03 and aligned approximately east-south-east by west-north-west. Indicative of a modern service/metallic utility. These responses are denoted by a dark grey polygon in Figure 16. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+98nT.
7	Strong Mixed/Bipolar, Probable	Linear	Modern Service	Located towards the centre of Field 02 and towards the southern edge of Field 03 and aligned approximately north-north-west by south-south-east. Indicative of a modern service/metallic utility. These responses are denoted by a dark grey polygon in Figure 16. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+98nT.
8	Strong Mixed/Bipolar, Possible	Linear	Modern Service	Located towards the southern edge of Field 03 and aligned approximately west-south-west by east-north-east. Indicative of a modern service/metallic utility. These responses are denoted by a light grey polygon in Figure 16. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+98nT.
9	Weak Mixed, Possible	Linear	Uncertain	Located towards the southern edge of Field 03 and aligned approximately east-north-east by west-south-west. The feature is short and narrow and the responses are barely discernible from the background geology. These responses are denoted by a light blue polygon in Figure 16. Responses of c.-3nT to c.+4nT.
10	Moderate Mixed, Probable	Curvilinear	Uncertain	Located towards the centre of Field 01 and with a gap between positive responses on its south-western side. These responses are denoted by a light red polygon in Figure 16. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+98nT, though generally between c.-21nT and c.+34nT.
Other Anomalies				

-	Magnetic Disturbance or Debris, Probable	Polygonal	Magnetic Disturbance or Debris	These responses are typically found near to the edges of fields due to the magnetic disturbance from fence lines and areas of debris and farm equipment. These responses are denoted by black hachured polygons in Figure 10, Figure 12, Figure 14, and Figure 16. Responses of <c.+/-100nT.
-	Moderate Dipolar, Probable	Point	Geology/Ferrous Objects/Debris	The site has occasional and sporadic dipolar responses. The strongest examples are indicative of ferrous objects that are typically presumed to be modern such as machinery fragments. Similar and weaker responses can be indicative of geological features/anomalies. These are highly probable to be non-archaeological in nature. These responses are denoted by black crosses in Figure 10, Figure 12, Figure 14, and Figure 16. Responses of <c.+/-100nT.
-	Weak Mixed/Bipolar, Probable	Linear (Intermittent)	Agricultural Activity/Plough Scars	These responses are within a range of probable natural variation and they are indicative of shallow ground disturbance such as agricultural activity or plough scars. These features generally run parallel and perpendicular to the field boundaries. These responses are denoted by green lines in Figure 10. Responses of <c.+/-5nT.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

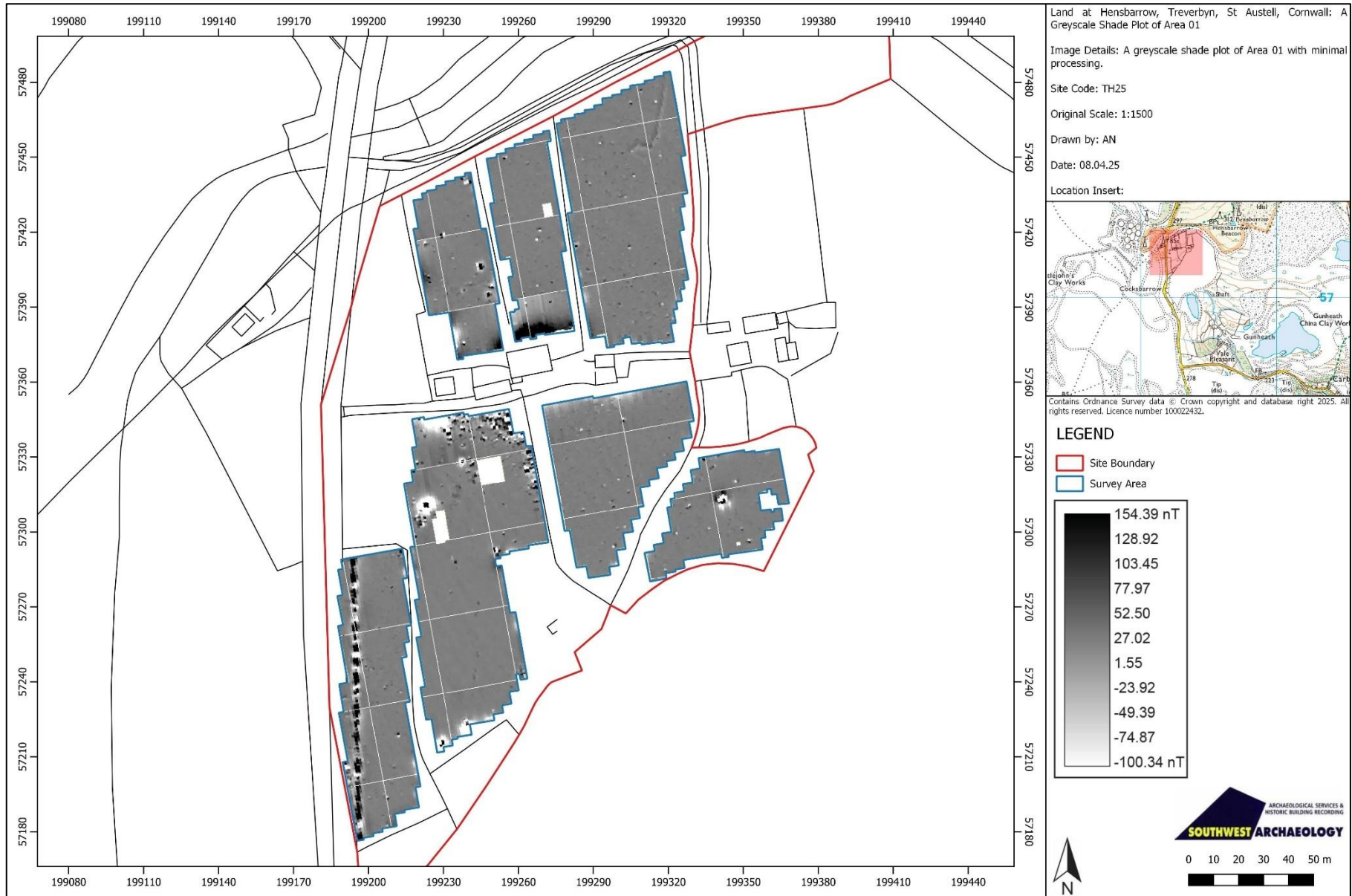


FIGURE 9: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF AREA 01 WITH MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



FIGURE 10: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA FROM AREA 01.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

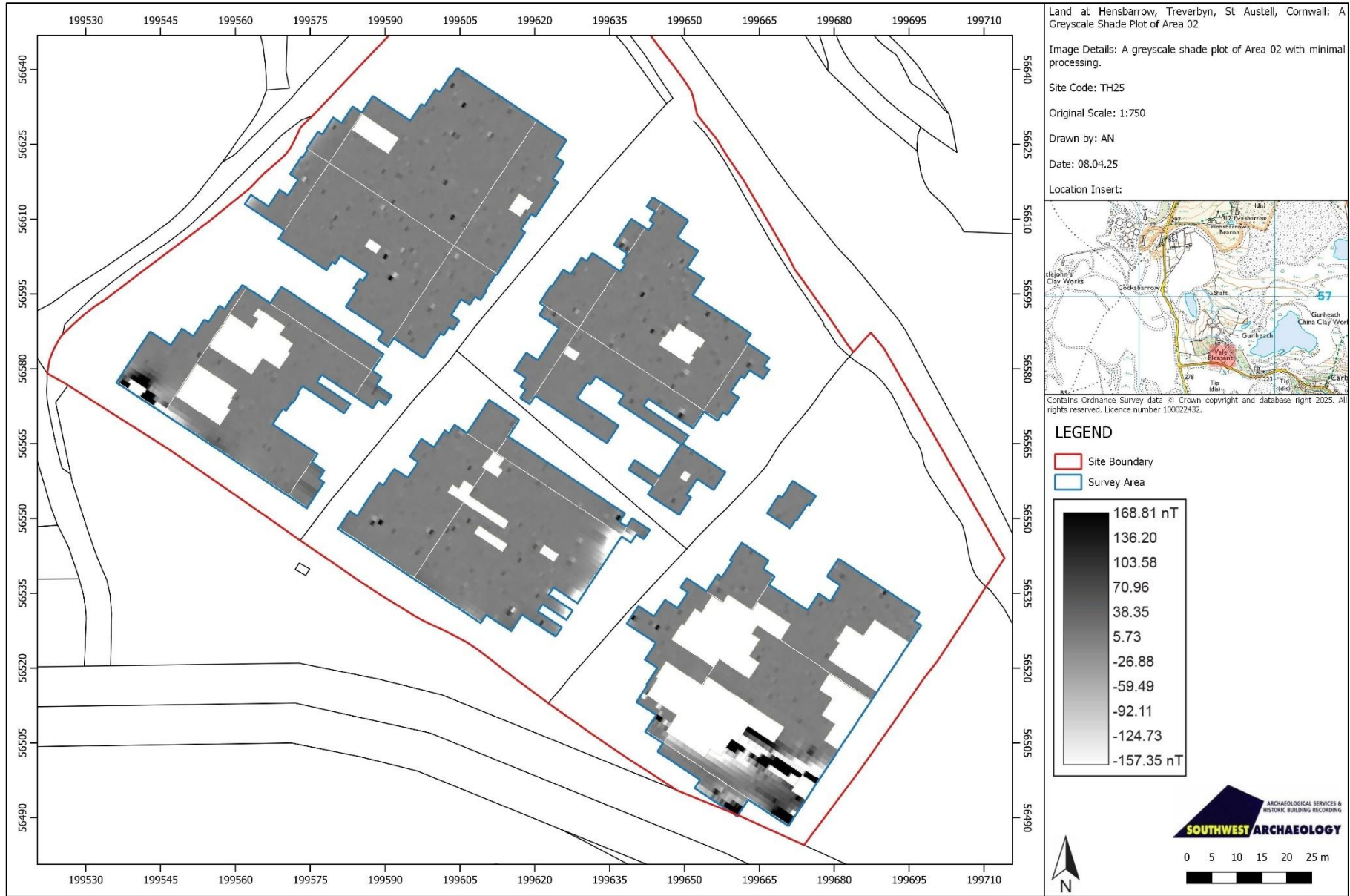


FIGURE 11: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF AREA 02 WITH MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



FIGURE 12: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA FROM AREA 02.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

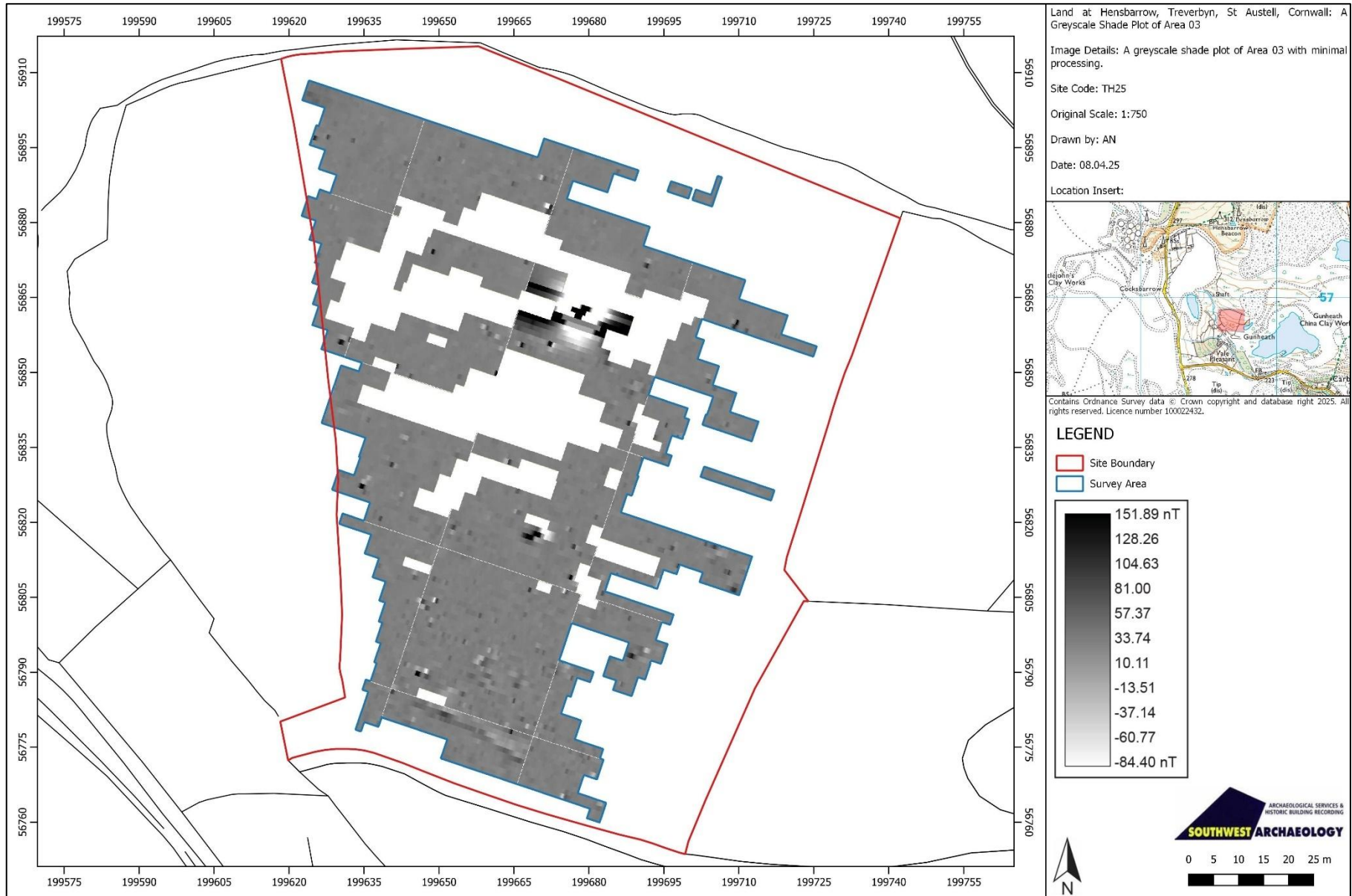


FIGURE 13: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF AREA 03 WITH MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



FIGURE 14: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA FROM AREA 03.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



FIGURE 15: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF AREA 04 WITH MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

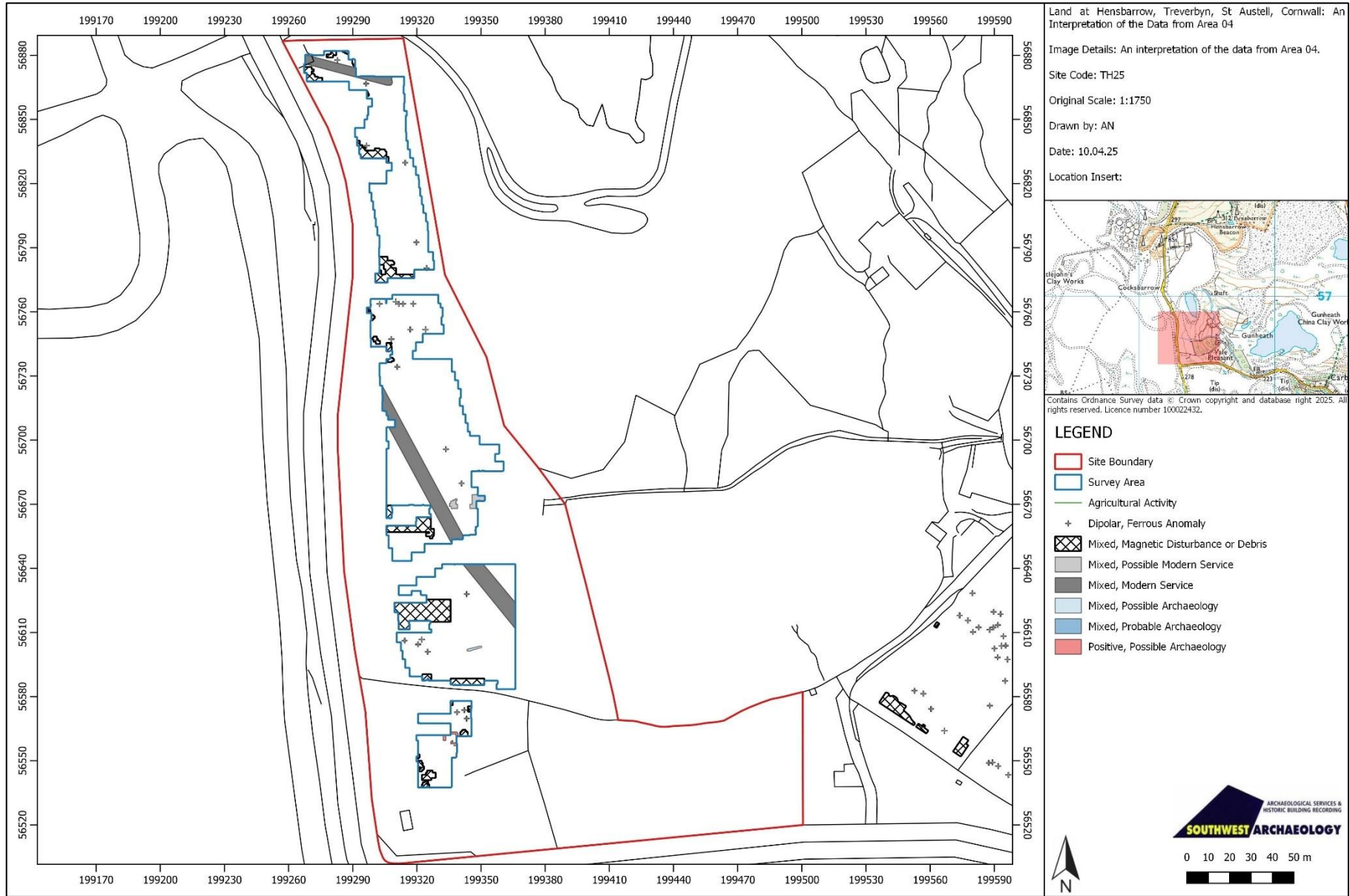


FIGURE 16: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA FROM AREA 04.

3.5 DISCUSSION

The geophysical survey identified 10 groups of anomalies that comprised 15 distinct geophysical anomalies across four separate areas. These included: four probable modern services (Group 1; Group 4; Group 6; Group 7); one possible modern service (Group 8); six possible pits or post holes (Group 3); one probable trackway (Group 5); one probable linear feature of uncertain origin (Group 2); one possible linear feature of uncertain origin (Group 9); and one probable curvilinear feature of uncertain origin (Group 10). The responses of possible and probable archaeological features (Group 3; Group 5) generally ranged from $<c.\pm 11nT$, with the two linear features of uncertain origin (Group 2; Group 9) also falling within this general range. In contrast, the curvilinear feature of uncertain origin had much higher responses that generally ranged from $c.-21nT$ to $c.+34nT$ and with peak responses along the eastern edge of the survey area of $c.-100nT$ to $c.+98nT$. This feature is roughly circular in shape and it measures $c.6m$ in diameter, though its south-eastern corner and its north-western corner were not surveyed due to adverse ground conditions and so an alternate shape or form cannot be discounted. The survey data displayed evidence for anomalies that are associated with agricultural activity, metallic debris, and modern ground disturbance. A number of possible ferrous anomalies were also discernible within the survey data, though no such features were apparent at surface level.

The general response variation (inherent geological variation) of the site was low, $<c.\pm 1nT$, with occasional strong fluctuations/spikes of $<c.\pm 3nT$. Anomalies of a comparable strength to the natural variation are typically natural and geological in nature. The survey data displays occasional strong fluctuations/spikes in geological variation which, if spread over broader responses, may be indicative of archaeological or pit-like features. In this instance, however, they typically exist across a single response and they are therefore more likely to reflect an anomalous response that is reflective of metallic debris and/or variation or weathering within the natural geology.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The site lies within a post medieval landscape to the north-west of the settlement of St Austell. Area 01 and Area 02 fall into an area that is classified in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Post Medieval Enclosed Land*, whilst Area 03 and Area 04 are a combination of *Post Medieval Enclosed Land* and *Upland Rough Ground*. The four areas formed a part of a larger agricultural landscape throughout the 19th century and into the early 20th century, though in recent years much of this agricultural landscape has been consumed by various expansions to the neighbouring quarry. The site was generally under uneven and scrubby ground with large patches of gorse, brambles, and tufts of grass at the time of survey. As a result, large parts of the survey area were not surveyable. The site has not been subject to archaeological investigation, though geophysical surveys, excavations, and evaluations have all been carried out within the surrounding area. Also recorded within the surrounding area are three Bronze Age barrows and a Bronze Age cairn.

The geophysical survey identified 10 groups of anomalies that comprised 15 distinct geophysical anomalies across four separate areas. These included: four probable modern services (Group 1; Group 4; Group 6; Group 7); one possible modern service (Group 8); six possible pits or post holes (Group 3); one probable trackway (Group 5); one probable linear feature of uncertain origin (Group 2); one possible linear feature of uncertain origin (Group 9); and one probable curvilinear feature of uncertain origin (Group 10). The survey data displayed evidence for anomalies that are associated with agricultural activity, metallic debris, and modern ground disturbance. A number of possible ferrous anomalies were also discernible within the survey data, though no such features were apparent at surface level.

The desk-based assessment and the results of the geophysical survey suggest that the archaeological potential of the site is low. The development of the site is likely to have a permanent and irreversible impact on any buried archaeological resource that is present on the site, though the results of the geophysical survey suggest that this archaeological resource is of low value and limited extent.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment/conservation-and-environment-protection/strategic-historic-environment-service/cornwall-and-isles-of-scilly-historic-environment-record/> and <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL IMAGES FOR THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

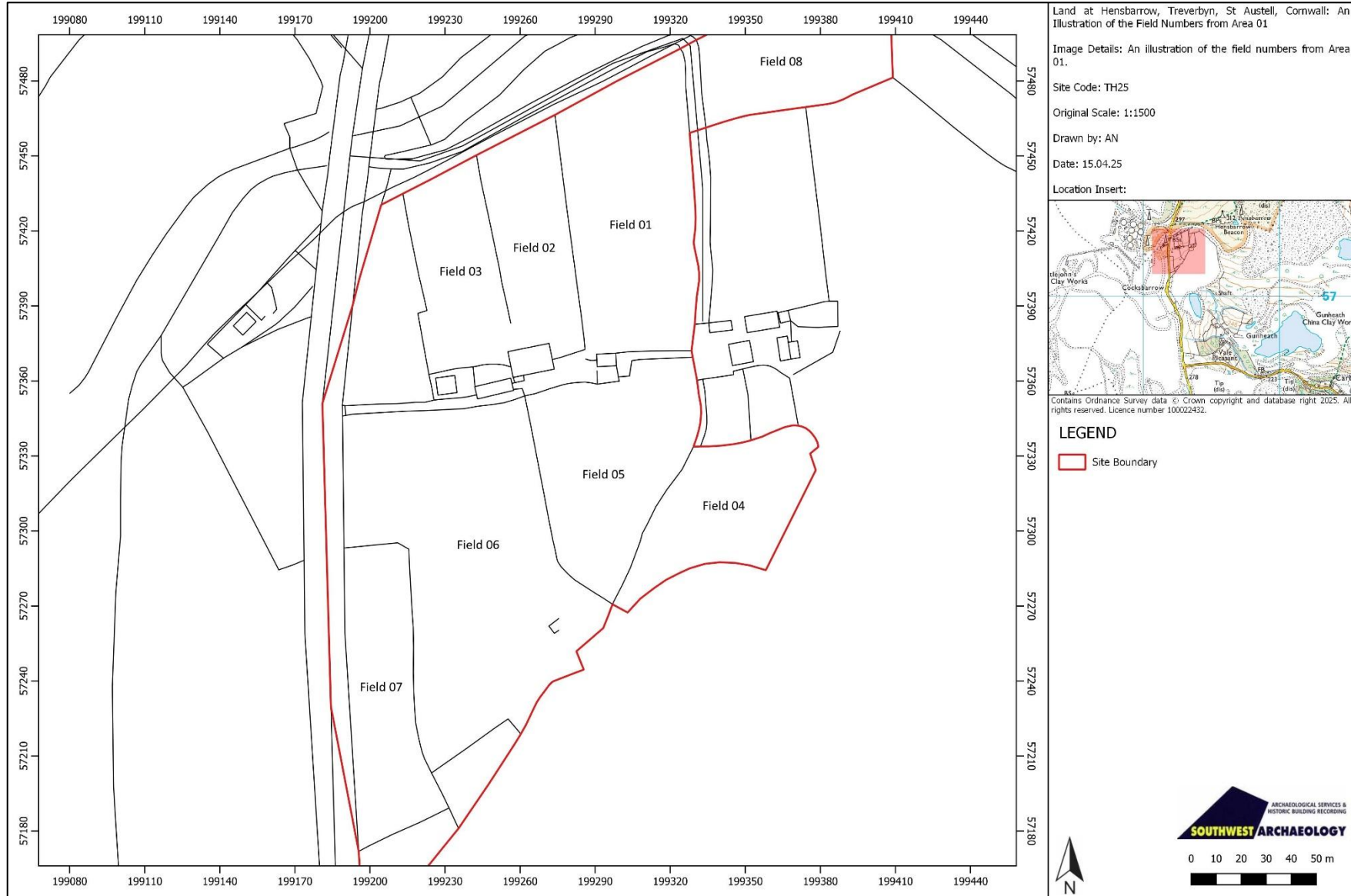


FIGURE 17: AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE FIELD NUMBERS FROM AREA 01.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

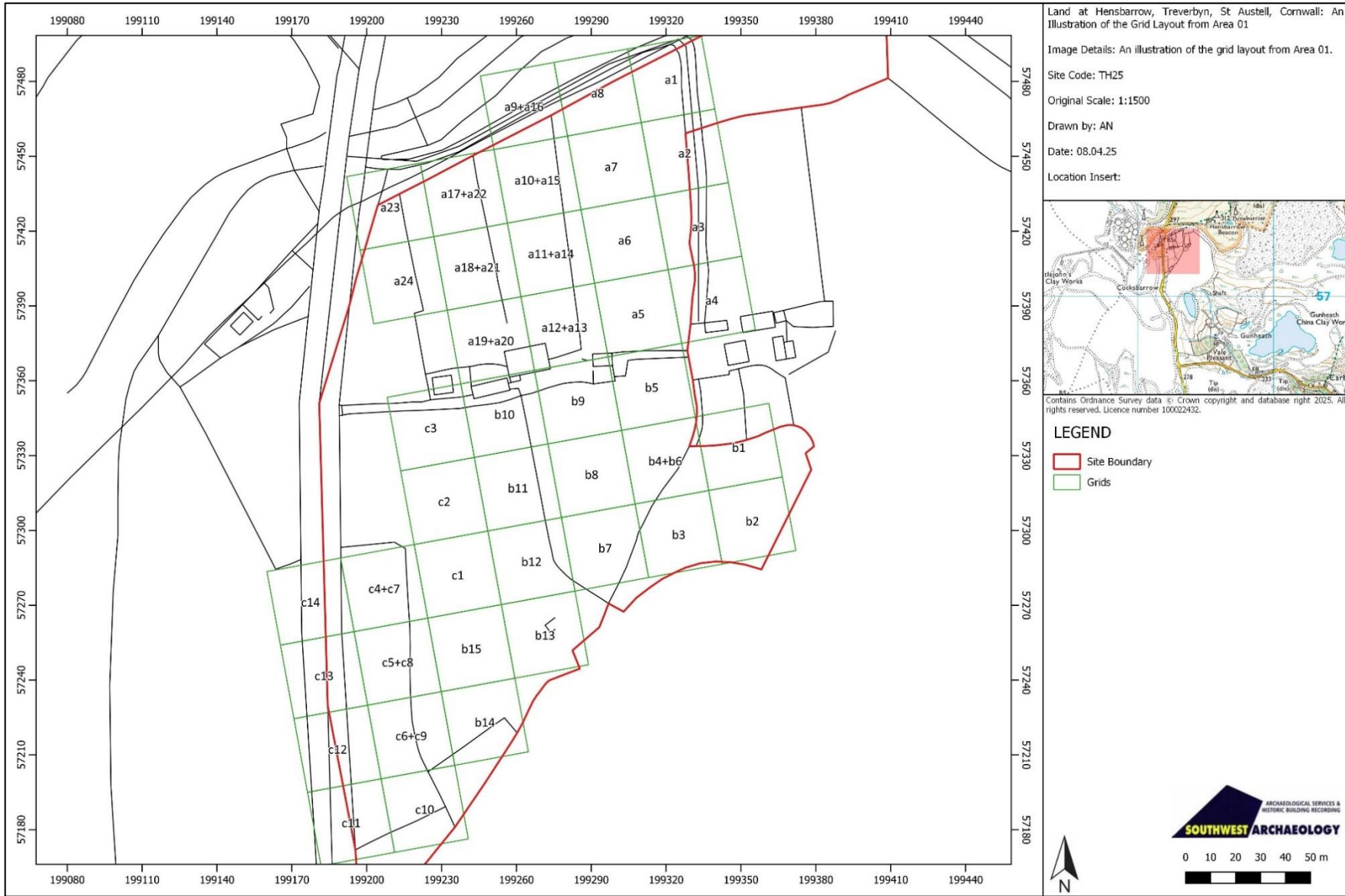


FIGURE 18: AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE GRID LAYOUT FROM AREA 01.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

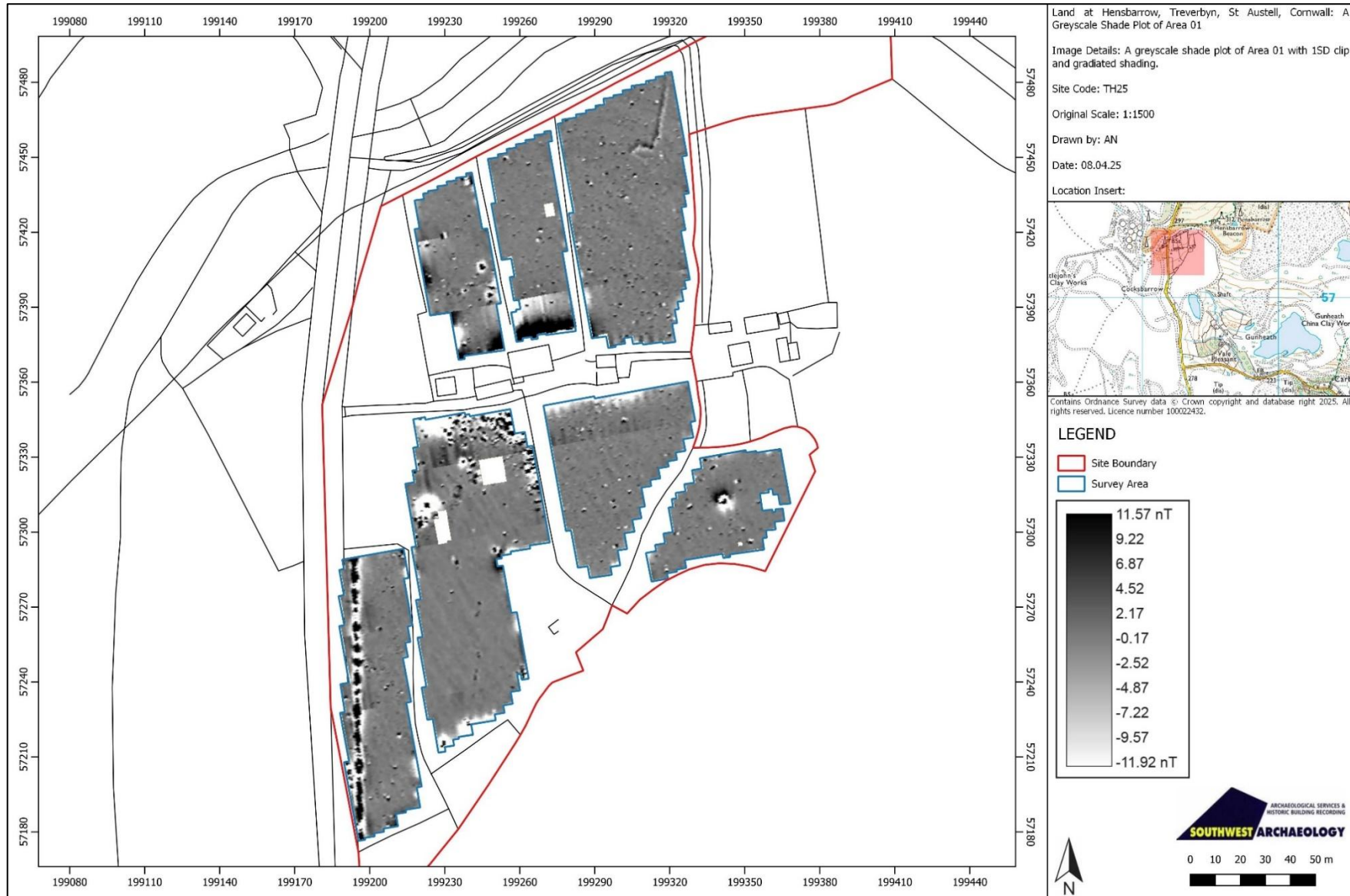


FIGURE 19: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF AREA 01 WITH 1SD CLIP AND GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

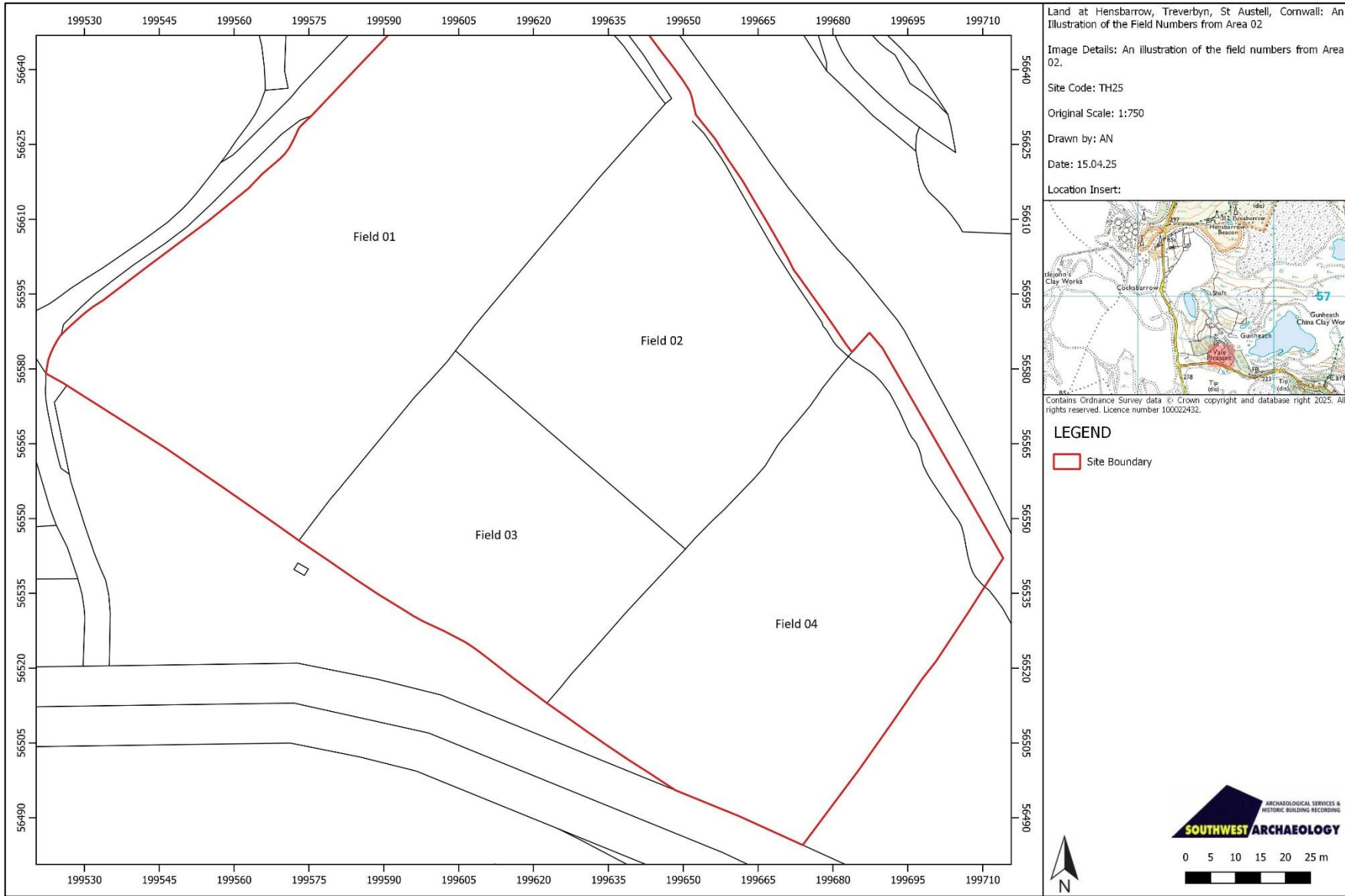


FIGURE 20: AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE FIELD NUMBERS FROM AREA 02.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

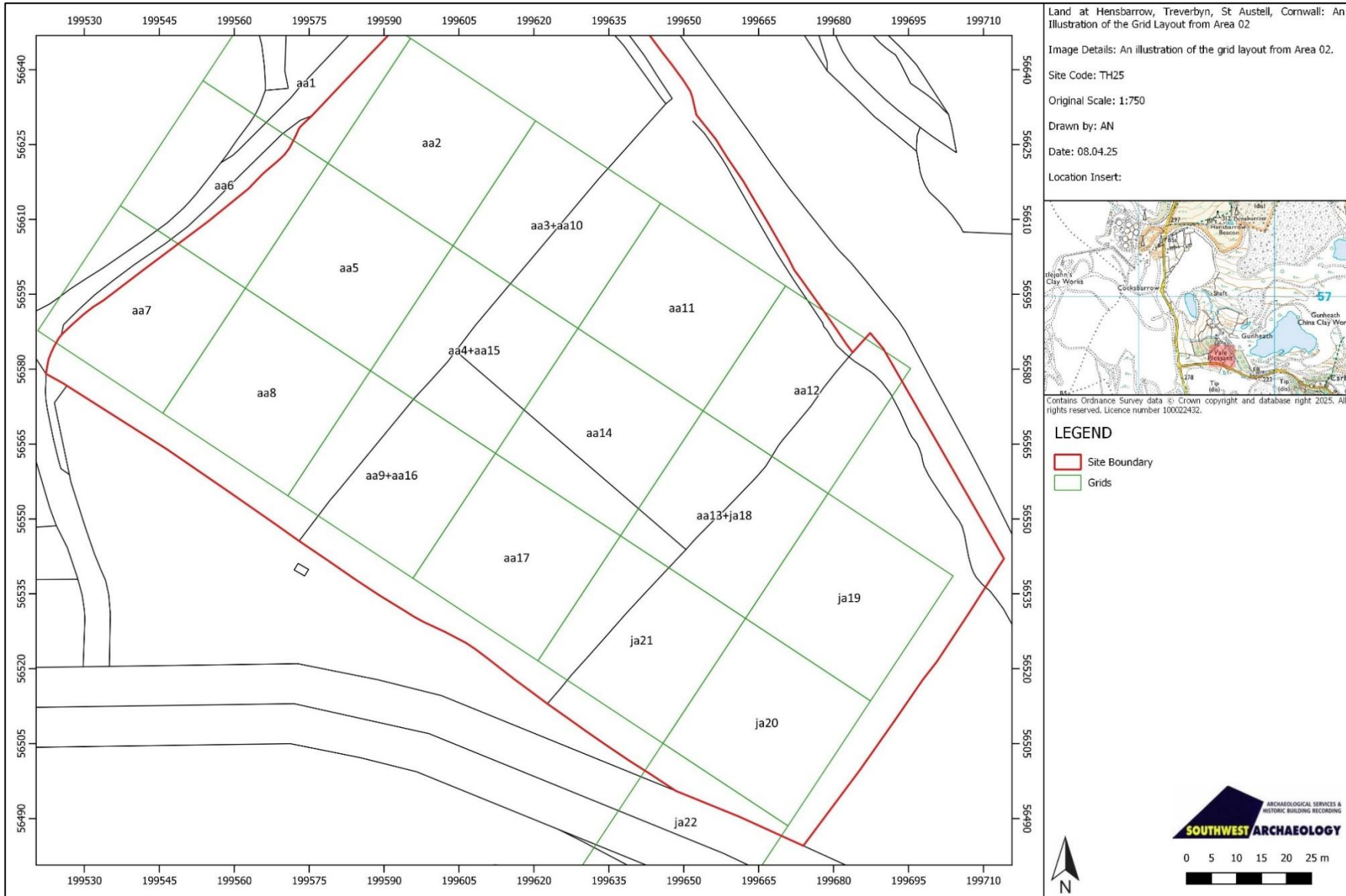


FIGURE 21: AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE GRID LAYOUT FROM AREA 02.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

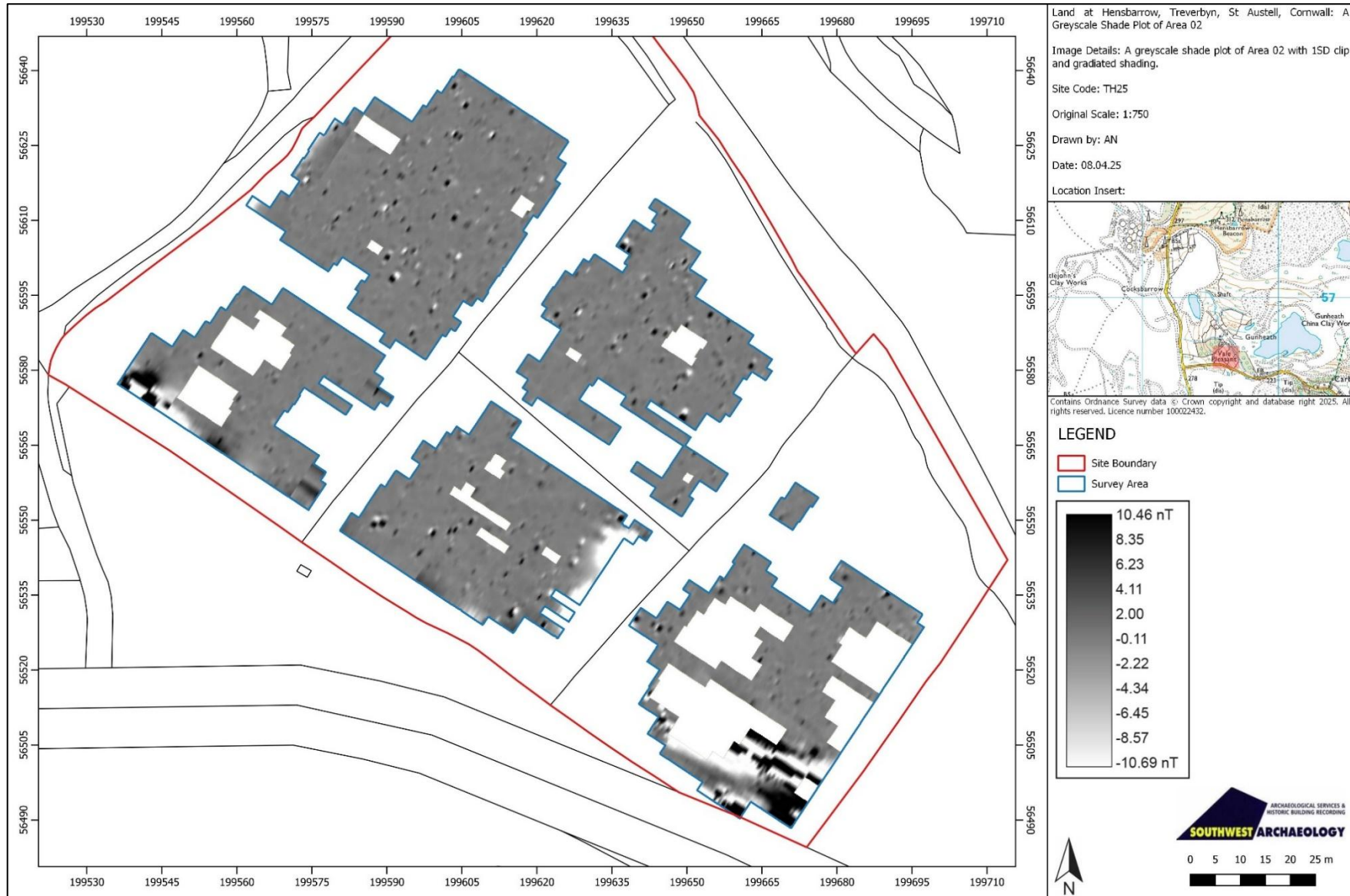


FIGURE 22: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF AREA 02 WITH 1SD CLIP AND GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

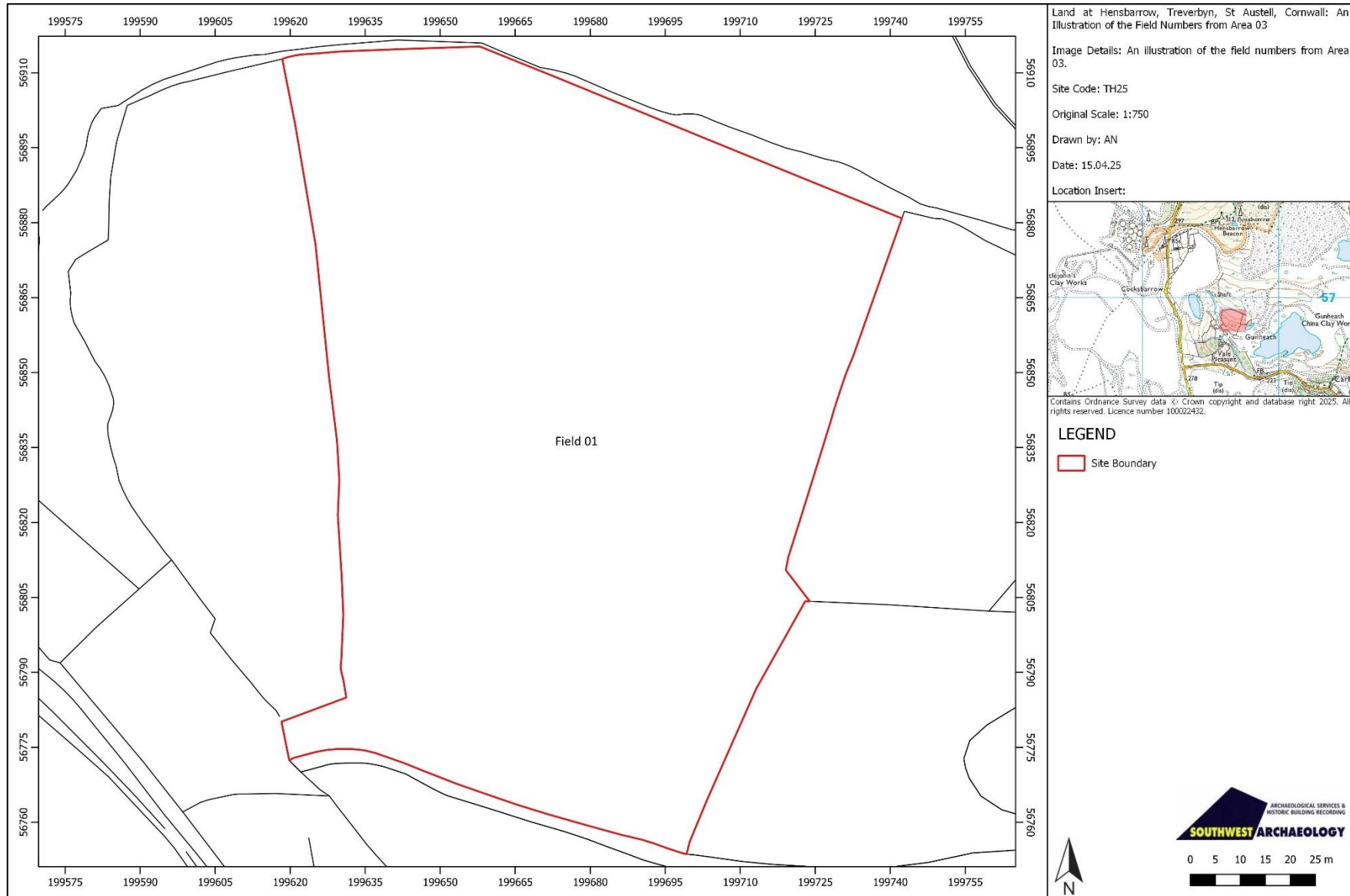


FIGURE 23: AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE FIELD NUMBERS FROM AREA 03.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

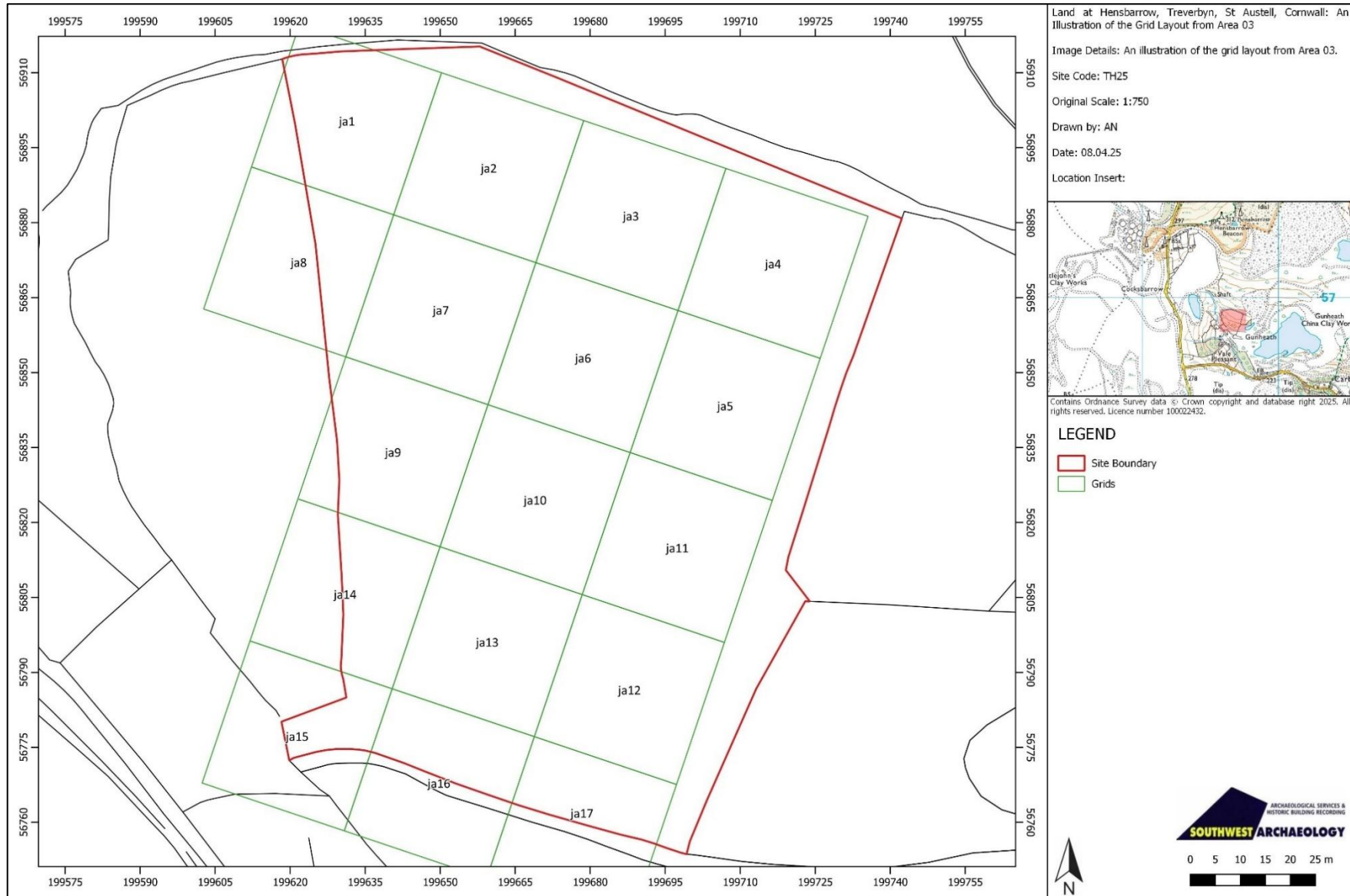


FIGURE 24: AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE GRID LAYOUT FROM AREA 03.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

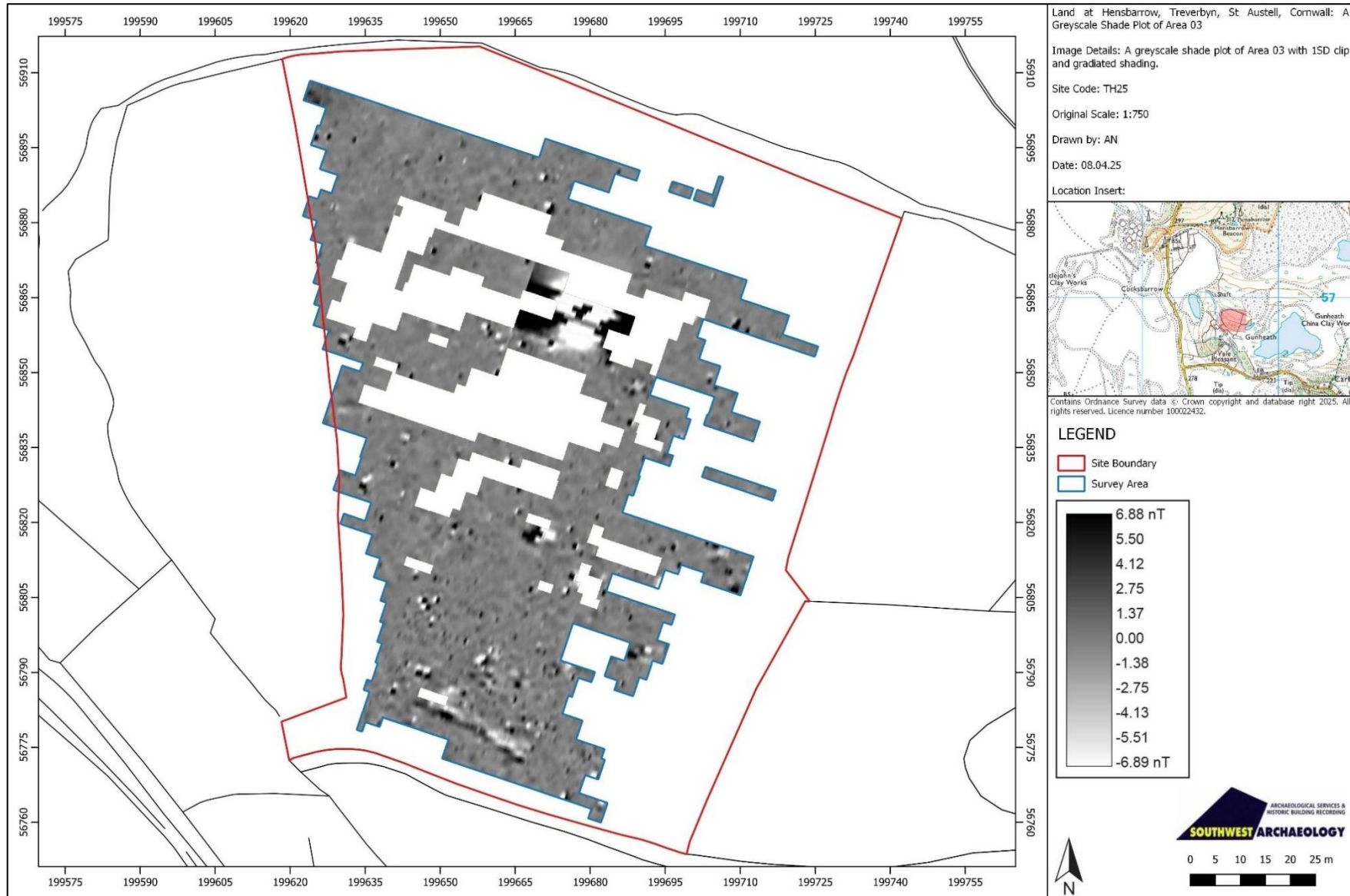


FIGURE 25: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF AREA 03 WITH 1SD CLIP AND GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

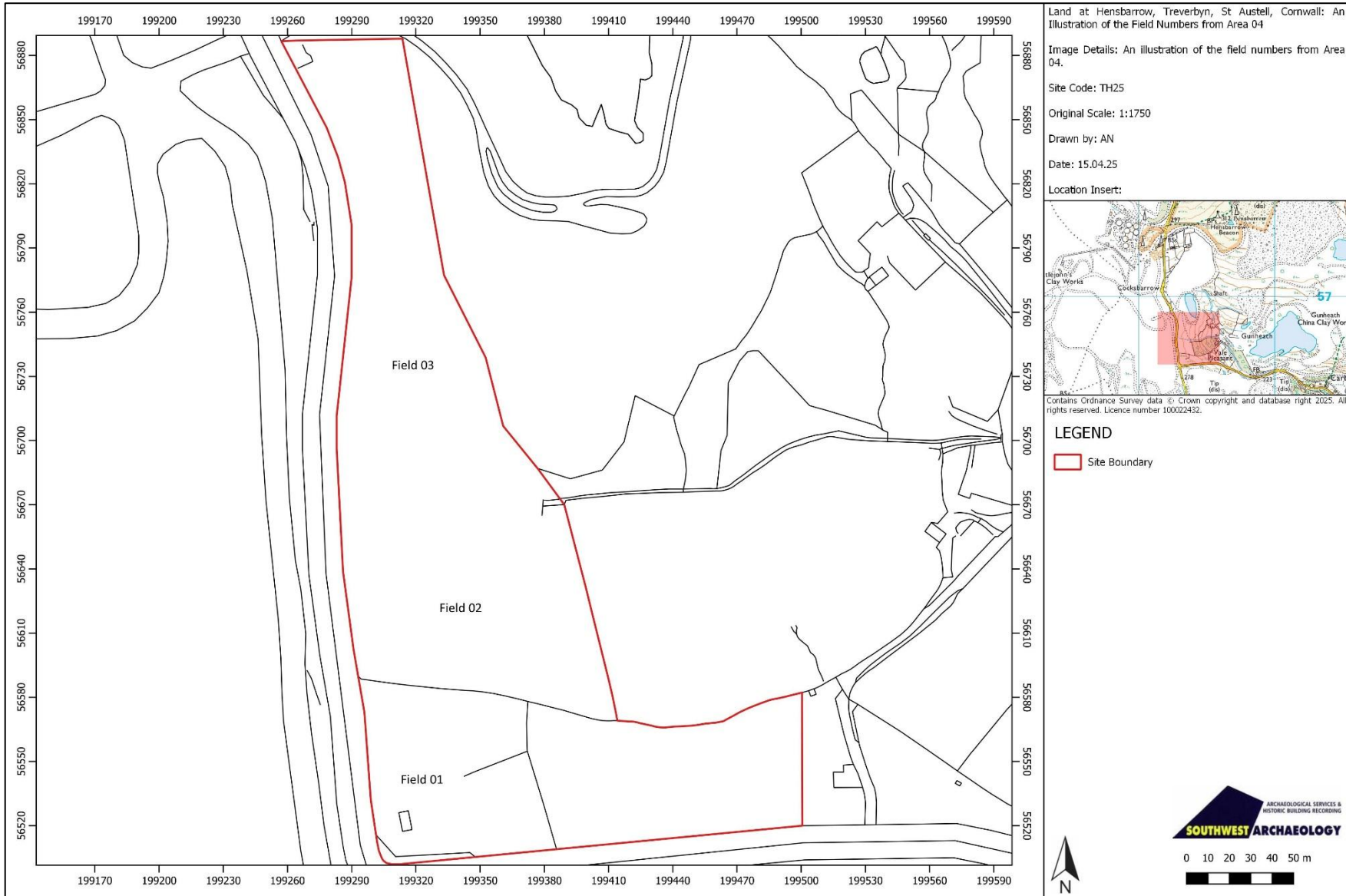


FIGURE 26: AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE FIELD NUMBERS FROM AREA 04.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



FIGURE 27: AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE GRID LAYOUT FROM AREA 04.

LAND AT HENSBARROW, TREVERBYN, ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



FIGURE 28: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF AREA 04 WITH 1SD CLIP AND GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. THE DERELICT FARM BUILDINGS AT HENSBARROW FARM; VIEWED FROM THE SW (NO SCALE).



3. AREA 01 FIELD 06 WITH VIEW TO HENSBARROW FARM; VIEWED FROM THE S (NO SCALE).



2. AREA 01 FIELD 06 WITH VIEW TO QUARRY; VIEWED FROM THE N (NO SCALE).



4. AREA 01 FIELD 04 WITH RECENTLY EXPANDED QUARRY; VIEWED FROM THE SW (NO SCALE).



5. AREA 02 FIELD 01 WITH VIEW TO SKY TIP; VIEWED FROM THE N (NO SCALE).



7. AREA 03 FIELD 01; VIEWED FROM THE ENE (NO SCALE).



6. AREA 02 FIELD 03 WITH VIEW TO QUARRY; VIEWED FROM THE E (NO SCALE).



8. AREA 03 FIELD 01 WITH DENSE VEGETATION; VIEWED FROM THE ENE (NO SCALE).



9. AREA 04 FIELD 01; VIEWED FROM THE W (NO SCALE).



11. AREA 04 FIELD 02 AND FIELD 03; VIEWED FROM THE S (NO SCALE).



10. AREA 04 FIELD 01 WITH DENSE VEGETATION; VIEWED FROM THE ESE (NO SCALE).



12. AREA 04 FIELD 01 AND FIELD 02 WITH BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE W (NO SCALE).



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