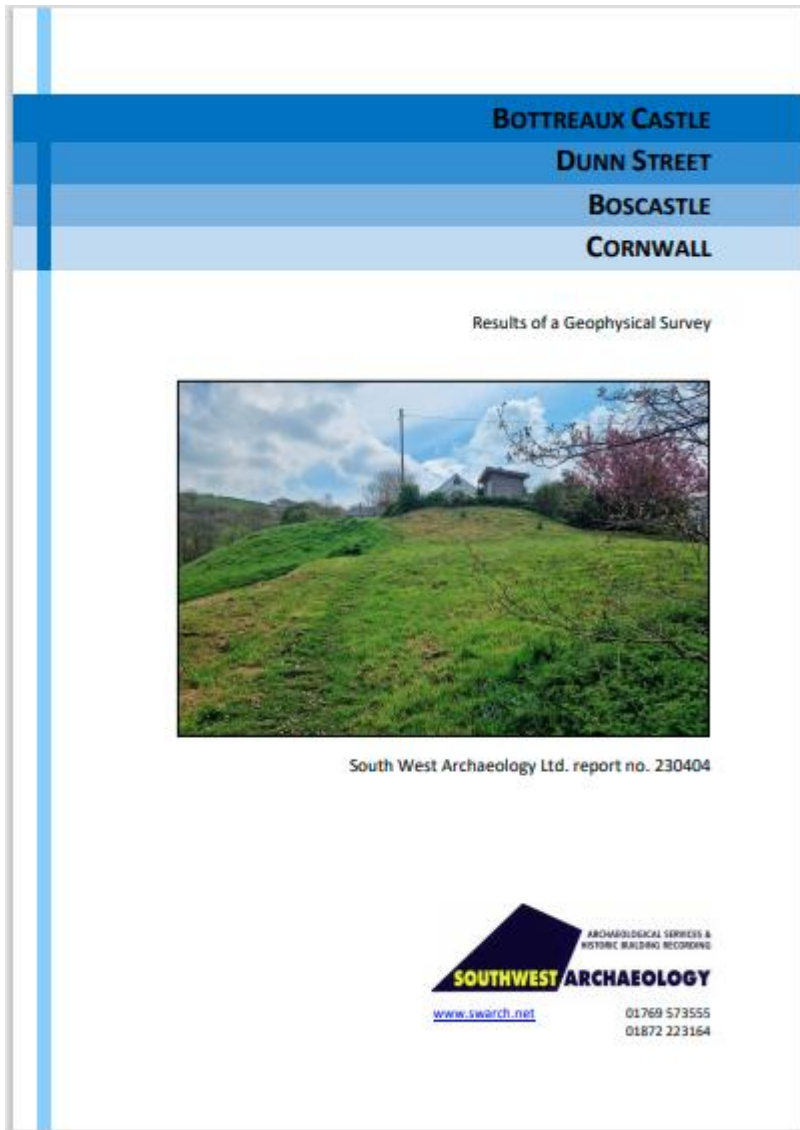


Summary/interpretation of the full Geophysical Survey



SUMMARY

The castle was recorded in the late 13th century and from the later 15th century passed through various ownerships, was used as a court and fell into disrepair until the 19th century when only the approximate north half of the motte remained.

The surveys identified 12 groups of anomalies. From these, one could infer that: the lower crescent-shaped plateau was probably a planned terrace and platform rather than an in-filled ditch ; areas of disturbed and made-ground as well as ditches along the southern boundary of the site could be associated with 19th -20th century alterations to the boundary, these boundaries could possibly respect earlier boundaries, such as a building; geological variation and anomalies correspond to the topography of the site and that local stone or boulders were used in topographic features

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on the west of the site; on the east side of the site ephemeral remains of a ditch could mirror a ridge on the west slope, and possible wall segments may survive on the east side of the top plateaux indicative of a retaining- or boundary wall.

Intrusive archaeological works would test the efficacy and validity of the results of the geophysical survey and aid to confirm the presence or absence of any archaeology resource on the site. The current use and maintained condition of the site seems appropriate for its continued preservation and future understanding and enjoyment.

No clearly definitive evidence of a castle wall or structure on top of the motte was evident in the survey data. It is likely that the castle (manor house/court) was south of the site, perhaps in the location of the adjacent property on the outside corner of Dunn Street. This property is on high ground and does not conform to the terraced properties running down the slope of Fore- and Dunn Street. Additional defensive features may have crossed the spur to the south, crossing Fore Street.

Just beyond the break of slope of the top plateaux, on its east side was a visible patch of stonework seemingly running out from the southern site boundary. This approximately corresponded to a negative aspect of anomaly Group 3, which otherwise defined disturbed or made-ground in the south-east of the site along with parts of Groups A and B. The negative anomaly could be associated with former walls at the edge of the motte or a retaining construction within the motte; while the aspects of disturbed or made-ground accumulated beside the boundary could also in-fill ditch/boundary type features. Further down the eastern slope of the site an ephemeral linear anomaly (Group 5) could be argued to approximately mirror the extant ridge type boundary half way down the slope on the west side of the site. These could have been contemporary features if the anomaly were proven to equate to a genuine feature.

The terrace forming the lower crescent-shaped plateaux contained few to no significant anomalous responses, generally only probable geological responses and magnetic debris. The evident terracing and scarping of this slope may account for the encountered responses; although the theory of the plateaux containing an in-filled ditch could account for some magnetic debris and variation in resistivity (Group F). Based on the survey data this crescent plateau appears to be a terrace cut into the slope without a ditch.



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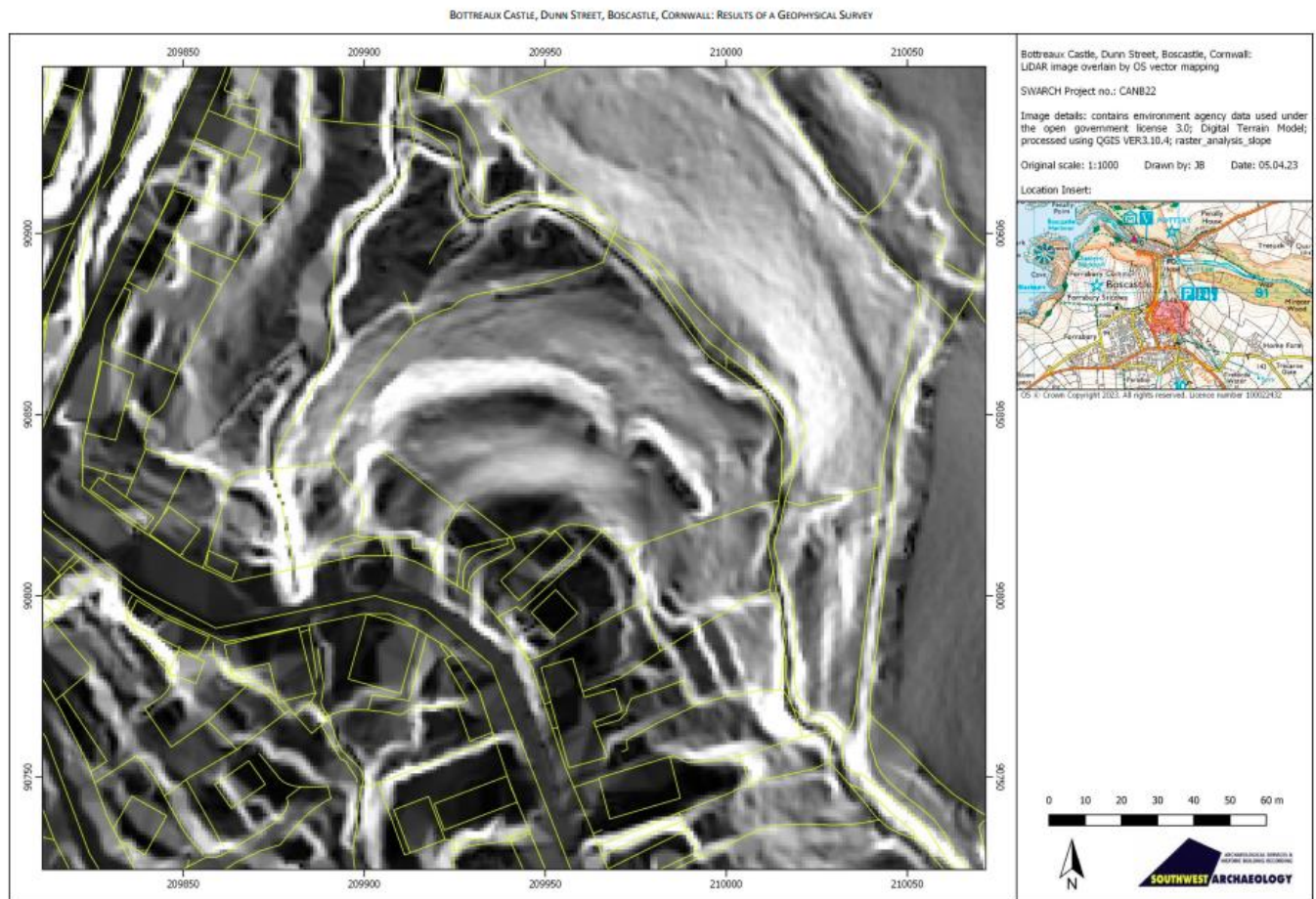


FIGURE 18: OS VECTOR MAPPING OVERLYING LiDAR IMAGE; ILLUSTRATES THE FIELD OF THE SITE AND ITS INTERNAL SLOPES AND PLATEAUS.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is in the parish of Forrabury and Minster; historically separate parishes within the hundred of Lesnewth and deanery of Trigg-Minor. In the 16th -17th century John Norden describes Forrabury as a poor parish, whose former historical importance could be inferred from relict castles at Bottreaux and Tintagel. The majority of Boscastle was historically within the parish of Minster, which was named for a Benedictine cell to Tywardreth priory established there by the Botterell/Bottreaux family. Forrabury fell within the Manor of Worthyvale, which along with that of Boscastle/Bottreaux Castle was held by the Botterell/Bottreaux family. The castle was first recorded in 1284 as Castello Boterel. The last direct line of the Bottreaux family holding the manor died in 1462 and it was probably decastellated sometime after that, as William of Worcester describes it as a manor house in 1678; and 16th century antiquarian John Leland describes the castle as not being worth that title and that it was locally referred to as 'the court'. In Richard Carew's survey of Cornwall, published in 1603, it is said to have been used as a prison. In 1812 stonework was ostensibly recovered from the 'mound' and inner and outer walls were 'distinguishable'. In 1814 Lysons states that only the mount of the castle remains; although remains were examined and surveyed in 1849/1852 by H.McLauchlan.

SITE DESIGNATIONS AND BACKGROUND

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Bottreaux Castle is a Scheduled Monument. Its Scheduling text reads as follows:

Reasons for Designation

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration.

The motte and bailey castle at Boscastle survives comparatively well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, development, social, political, economic and territorial significance, abandonment, function and overall landscape context.

Details

The monument includes part of a motte and bailey castle, situated at the summit of a steep natural spur, overlooking River Jordan at the head of the impressive Jordan Valley and with wide views to the coast. The castle survives as a circular mound or motte with a small bank at the summit representing a possible building. Part of a steeply embanked bailey wall with a terrace, representing a silted ditch, is located to the north, with further small terraces and platforms within. Known locally as 'Bottreaux Castle', this was the principal residence of the Bottreaux family, one of the most important in medieval Cornwall, who settled here in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). The castle may date from this time, although one is not actually documented until the 13th century (1284).

RESULTS Tables 2 and 3

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TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate positive, probable	Linear	Ditch, boundary	Located at the southern edge of the upper plateaux of the site. Aligned approximately north-east by south-west, parallel to the site boundary. Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Probably associated with the extant southern site boundary. Response strength of <c. +30nT.
2	Moderate negative, probable	Linear	Boundary, wall, drain, made-ground	Located in the south-west part of the site. Aligned approximately north-west by south-east. Indicative of a compact or stony deposit or feature set north of-, but roughly parallel to the site boundary near to a 20 th century war memorial. Possibly associated with a retaining wall and boundary that may have been moved/modified. Possibly associated with Group A. Response strength of c. -46nT.
3	Moderate negative and positive, possible	Linear, amorphous spread	Made-ground, retaining wall	Located in the south-east of the site, near to the southern boundary. Aligned partially parallel to the slope and boundary. Indicative of a spread or deposit of made-ground containing mixed material of a probable geological nature. The western edge of this anomaly may contain a deposit indicative of a wall; some stone work was visible on site in this approximate location within the turf running north west from the site boundary, parallel to the slope of the motte. It may possibly indicate the edge of the top of the motte with a

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				spread of material on the slope beneath it that may include in-filled features associated with the extant boundary, such as a ditch or pits/tree-throws. Possibly associated with Group A. Response strength of c.-34nT near the possible wall-type feature and up to +39nT near the southern boundary; the majority of the 'spread' had a response strength of c.+/-10nT.
4	Weak positive, possible	Sub-rectangular / amorphous spread	Made-ground, pit, hollow	Two examples. One located on the western slopes of the site between the upper and lower plateauxs. Indicative of made-ground on the edge of the slopes of the motte or of cut and in-filled feature such as a pit, hollow or similar feature. Possibly associated with a construction on this side of the monument, such as a cut and fill construction or consolidated scarping. Possibly a less stony/compacted deposit than other parts of the site. A second area of possibly less stony made-ground on the east side of the motte slope. Possibly associated with Group E. Response strength of <c.+14nT.
5	Very weak positive, possible	Linear	ditch	Located on the eastern side of the site. Aligned approximately north-east by south-west. Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch or an alignment of disturbed ground. Extremely ephemeral and intermittent response that may be indicative of poor survival or a shallow ground disturbance. Response strength of c.+7nT.
6	Very weak positive and negative, possible	Linear spreads	Geological variation / topographic	Numerous anomalies across the site associated with geological variation on the site that correspond to topographic changes on the site. this probable geological variation partially explain topographic variation and subsequent differentiation in thickness/condition of surface/topsoil deposits. Typically such anomalies would not be included as a numbered group, however, in this instance they depict probable features relevant to the topography of a site whose natural and modified topography are significant to its existence and understanding. Possibly associated with Group D. Response strengths of between <+/-1nT to +/-10nT.
Other Anomalies				
-	Moderate-strong dipolar, probable	Point/ ovoid	Geology/ Ferrous objects/debris	The site has a handful of dipolar responses. Black crosses in Figure 4. The strongest examples are indicative of ferrous objects that are typically presumed to be modern, such as farm machinery fragments. Such examples are present near to picnic benches on the site and near to the southern site boundary. Similar and weaker responses can be indicative of geological features/anomalies. In this case these may include igneous deposits/boulders and outcrops and can account for green waste or shallow ground disturbance. These are highly probable to be non-archaeological in nature. Responses of < +/-100nT.



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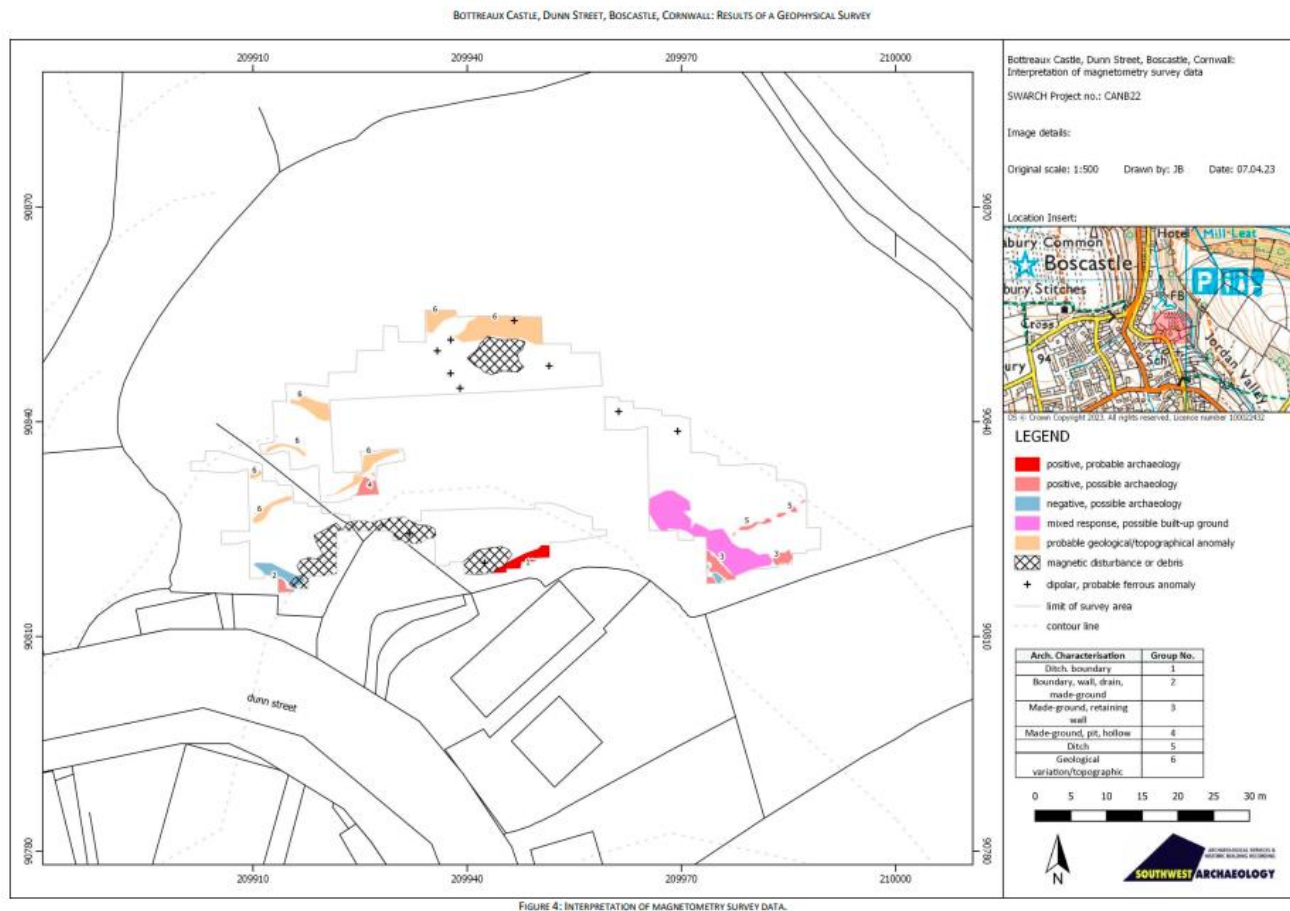


FIGURE 4: INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY DATA.

TABLE 3: INTERPRETATION OF RESISTIVITY SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
A	Strong low, possible	Linear spread	Made-ground	Located on the southern edge of the site, specifically along the east end of the southern boundary and against the south-west boundary of the site adjacent to a 20 th century war memorial. Possibly associated with Groups 2 and 3. Response strength of between <c.200 Ohm.
B	Low, possible	Amorphous spread	Made-ground	Located on the east side of the site; against the east end of the southern boundary and on the upper edge of the lower terrace above the lower wooded/scrub slopes. Possibly indicative of built up material at the edge of slopes, and possibly indicating softer ground along the east end of the southern boundary. Response strengths of c.471 to 350 Ohm.
C	Strong high, possible	Linear, point	Stony deposit, wall, path	Located near the middle of the southern boundary at the entrance to the site. Possibly indicative of an underlying stretch of path or section of wall crossing the threshold of the site and access footpath. Response strength of c.697 Ohm.
D	Very strong high, possible	Oval	Stony or compacted deposit, boulder, geology	Approximately five areas across the lower half of the site indicative of stony deposits or comparatively rocky geological variation. Possibly indicative transition between varying underlying geologies and areas of igneous boulders or intrusions. Possibly associated with Group 6. Response strengths of between 750 Ohm and 778 Ohm.



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E	High to strong high, Possible	Oval	Stony deposit, boulder, geology	Approximately six anomalies in two areas of the site; the western side and the top plateau. On the top plateau three of these anomalies form three corners of a rough square and could be indicative of post-sockets, either in-filled or of modern construction. At the western side of the site these responses approximately line an ostensibly geological transition and topographic feature of a sloped ridge/boundary on the site and where this boundary meets the steep slope of the motte. This western group may indicate made-ground or geological variation associated with these features and may indicate boulders or in-filled post-settings within it. Possibly associated with Group 4. Response strength of c.650 Ohm to 720 Ohm.
F	Very weak mixed response, possible	Amorphous spread	Made-ground, natural geology	Located in the north part of the site. Although indicative of a natural variation in the underlying geology it is a definable area that corresponds to a group of weak magnetic dipolar geophysical responses and may equate to natural variation, made-ground or shallow ground disturbance. Response strengths of between c.440 Ohm and 650 Ohm.

BOTTREUX CASTLE, DUNN STREET, BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

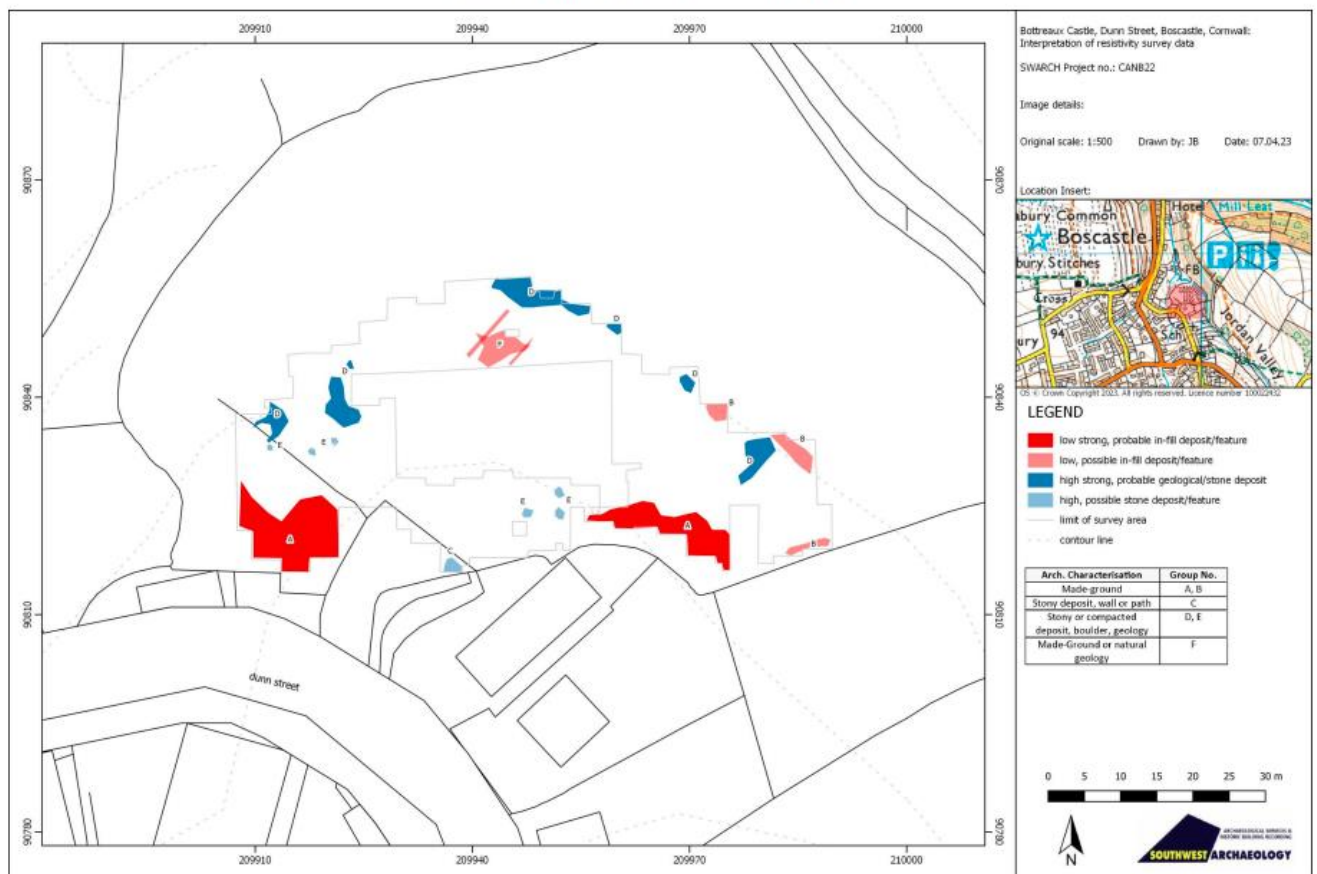


FIGURE 6: INTERPRETATION OF RESISTIVITY SURVEY DATA.