

# LAND OFF ST. MEWAN LANE TREWOON, ST. MEWAN CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment  
&  
Walkover Survey



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

Report No.: 150216  
Date: 16.02.15  
Authors: J. Bampton  
V. Hosegood

Land Off St. Mewan Lane, Trewoon, St. Mewan, Cornwall

# **Land off St. Mewan Lane, Trewoon, St. Mewan, Cornwall**

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

*For*

Damian Bailey

*Of*

Gilbert and Goode Construction

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** SMT15  
**National Grid Reference:** SW9971552511  
**Project Director:** Dr Samuel Walls  
**Project Officer:** Dr. Samuel Walls  
**Desk-Based Assessment:** Victoria Hosegood  
**Walkover Survey:** J. Bampton  
**Report:** Joe Bampton; Victoria Hosegood  
**Graphics:** Clair Wyatt; Victoria Hosegood  
**Report Editing:** J. Bampton; B. Morris  
**Research:** Victoria Hosegood

February 2015

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Limited was asked to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey at land off St Mewan Lane, Trewoon, in St Mewan, Cornwall.*

*The proposed site is a sub-rectangular field located within the former landholding of Trewoon Manor, of presumed medieval origin. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries this manor was partly broken up and the landscape subject to post-medieval agricultural enclosure influenced by the growing population associated with intensified mining and the china clay industry.*

*The walkover survey suggests that all the boundaries of the site are historic field boundaries, although the northern and western boundaries have been partly truncated and/or rebuilt fairly recently. The well-maintained southern boundary appears to follow the gently-curving boundary of a medieval strip-field. The eastern boundary still features the adjacent holloway as depicted on the 1838 tithe map.*

*While there is no indication on the ground of surviving archaeological features or deposits, some very subtle possible linear depressions were observed, though these appeared to correlate with the existing fieldsystem/gateways. Any archaeological earthworks are likely to have been flattened and truncated by medieval and post-medieval ploughing. Despite this, geophysical survey in the local area has identified extensive relict fieldsystems and several settlements dating to the Prehistoric and/or Romano-British period, and this is thus a landscape of high archaeological potential.*

## Contents

---

	Page No.
List of Figures	5
List of Tables	5
List of Appendices	5
Acknowledgements	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	6
1.3 Historical Background	6
1.4 Archaeological Background	6
1.5 Methodology	7
2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment	8
2.1 Documentary Background	8
2.2 Early Cartographic sources	8
2.3 The St. Mewan Tithe map of 1838	10
2.4 Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Editions	12
2.5 Later changes	13
3.0 Archaeological background	14
4.0 The Walkover Survey	17
5.0 Conclusion	21
6.0 Bibliography and References	22

## List of Figures

---

Coverplate: The proposed site, viewed from the south-west corner.

Figure 1: Site location.	7
Figure 2: Extract from John Nordens map of Powder Hundred 1612 (published 1728).	9
Figure 3: Extract from Gascoyne Map of Cornwall 1699.	9
Figure 4: Extract from the OS Surveyor's Draft of 1811.	10
Figure 5: Extract from 1838 tithe map.	11
Figure 6: Extract from 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed. OS map of 1888.	12
Figure 7: Extract from 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ed. OS map of 1908.	13
Figure 8: View across the site, viewed from the north-west.	17
Figure 9: South boundary, viewed from the west.	18
Figure 10: West boundary, viewed from the north.	18
Figure 11: East boundary, viewed from the south.	19
Figure 12: Holloway adjacent to east boundary, viewed from the south.	19
Figure 13: North boundary, viewed from the east.	20

## List of Tables

---

Table 1: Extract from the 1838 St. Mewan tithe apportionment.	11
Table 2: Extracts of relevant HER data.	16

## List of Appendices

---

Appendix 1: Additional Photos	23
-------------------------------	----

## Acknowledgements

---

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Sue Ireland of Atelier 3

Damien Bailey of Gilbert and Goode Construction

The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office

## 1.0 Introduction

---

<b>Location:</b>	Land to the east of St. Mewan Lane, Trewoon
<b>Parish:</b>	St. Mewan
<b>County:</b>	Cornwall
<b>NGR:</b>	SW 99715 52511

### 1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. was asked by Damian Bailey of Gilbert and Goode construction to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on the site of a proposed residential development on land to the east of St Mewan Lane, Trewoon, in St Mewan, Cornwall (Figure 1). The purpose of this assessment is to place the site in its historical and archaeological context, in order to identify any archaeological or historical factors that might require action in the form of recording, evaluation or other mitigation prior to or during the course of any development works.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed development comprises a single sub-rectangular field to the east of St. Mewan lane and on the southern outskirts of the village of Trewoon. It is located on the western side of a gently-sloping hill that drops down to the west towards a stream, which runs from Trewoon to the north through to Polgooth in the south, emptying into the St. Austell River at London Apprentice. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the hornfelsed slates and sandstones of the Meadfood group (BGS 2015).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site is situated on the western outskirts of the town of St Austell near the village of Trewoon, in the parish of St Mewan. Trewoon is a Domesday manor (*Tregoin*) and the prefix Tre indicates a probable early medieval origin for the settlement (Padel 1985, 225). The site is located on land that once formed part of the Manor of Trewoon; this manor had been divided into a number moeties by the post-medieval period, and this part of the Manor was held by the notable Hawkins Family. The medieval landscape around Trewoon was largely agricultural until the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, when mining and china clay extraction in the area became extensive and widespread. China clay pits and their associated infrastructure, both open and disused, can be found to the north and west.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The Cornwall and Scilly HLC characterises this whole area as Medieval Farmland, which forms part of the Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) designation. The HER records the presence of a number of probable and possible Bronze Age barrows to the north-east and south-east (MCO3880, MCO3881, MCO3882), as well as an Iron Age or Romano-British round (MCO8859) to the north-west. Many of the local settlements are medieval in origin, such as Trewoon, Trembear, Trewassa, Hemble, Methrose, Bosithow and Gover. A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the surrounding countryside, including an excavation at Carne Hill (CAU 2011) and an extensive geophysical survey at Coyte Farm (OA 2012).

## 1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by V. Hosegood and B. Morris with reference to ClfA guidelines (2012) on the preparation of archaeological assessments. The necessary research was conducted at the Cornwall Record Office and using internet resources. The walkover survey was conducted by J. Bampton in February 2015.



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

## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

---

### 2.1 Documentary Background

The settlement of Trewoon lies in the ancient parish of St Mewan, in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. The first documentary reference to Trewoon is in the Domesday Book, where it is recorded as *Tregoin*; it is noted as held by Beorhtmæx before 1066, and Hamlin from the Count of Mortain following the Conquest. The name is a familiar compound of the element *tre*, meaning a farm or estate, with *goon*, meaning downs (rough grazing). It would appear to have meant 'farm on/near the downs' (Padel 1985, 108-9, 223-232), presumably referring to the extensive area of upland rough ground immediately to the north (Hensbarrow Downs). The Domesday entry refers to 'pasture 1 league long and ½ league wide', and presumably refers to this. This place-name does present something of an issue, as *tre* is typically taken to indicate an early medieval origin, whereas *goon* is very much a later medieval and post-medieval place-name element. Were it not for the reference in Domesday it would be very tempting to regard this as the late application of the *tre* rather than an early use of *goon*.

The proposed site formed part of the Manor of Trewoon. Before the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Manor was held entire by the Kelly Family. It was subdivided 18<sup>th</sup> century, and a deed of 1723 refers to the acquisition of a 'moiety' of the manor (CRO J/1/58). Lysons notes that this 'moiety' was bought by the Hawkins family while the other portion remained divided between the Tremayne and Hoblyn families (Lysons 1814). The Hawkins family were a prominent family post-medieval Cornish history; they moved to Cornwall from Kent in 1554 and between then and 1806 bought numerous estates in Cornwall and Sussex including: Trewithen, part of Trewoon, Pennans and Trewinnard in Cornwall and Bignor in Sussex. This property remained in the Hawkins family until 1903, whereupon the death of Christopher Henry Hawkins it is passed to the Johnstone Family, who still reside at Trewithen.

The development of the settlement of Trewoon and other settlements on the outskirts of St Austell has been prompted by streaming and mining for tin and, from the second half of the eighteenth century, china clay extraction and working. By 1900 the china clay industry dominated the local area, with works at Gover, Burngullow, Blackpool and Fforest. Polgooth Mine, which opened in 1727, employed 1000+ people at the height of its prosperity. As well stimulating the growth of local settlements, employment in these industries was also responsible for the reshaping of the landscape, as larger parcels of land were broken up into smallholdings for a partly-industrial workforce.

### 2.2 Early Cartographic sources

The earliest cartographic sources available to this study are the Norden of 1612 (Figure 2), and the Gascoyne map of 1699. St. Austell and St. Mewan are depicted, but not Trewoon, and these maps may be regarded as more illustrative than informative.



Figure 2: Extract from John Nordens map of Powder Hundred 1612 (published 1728).



Figure 3: Extract from Gascoyne Map of Cornwall 1699.

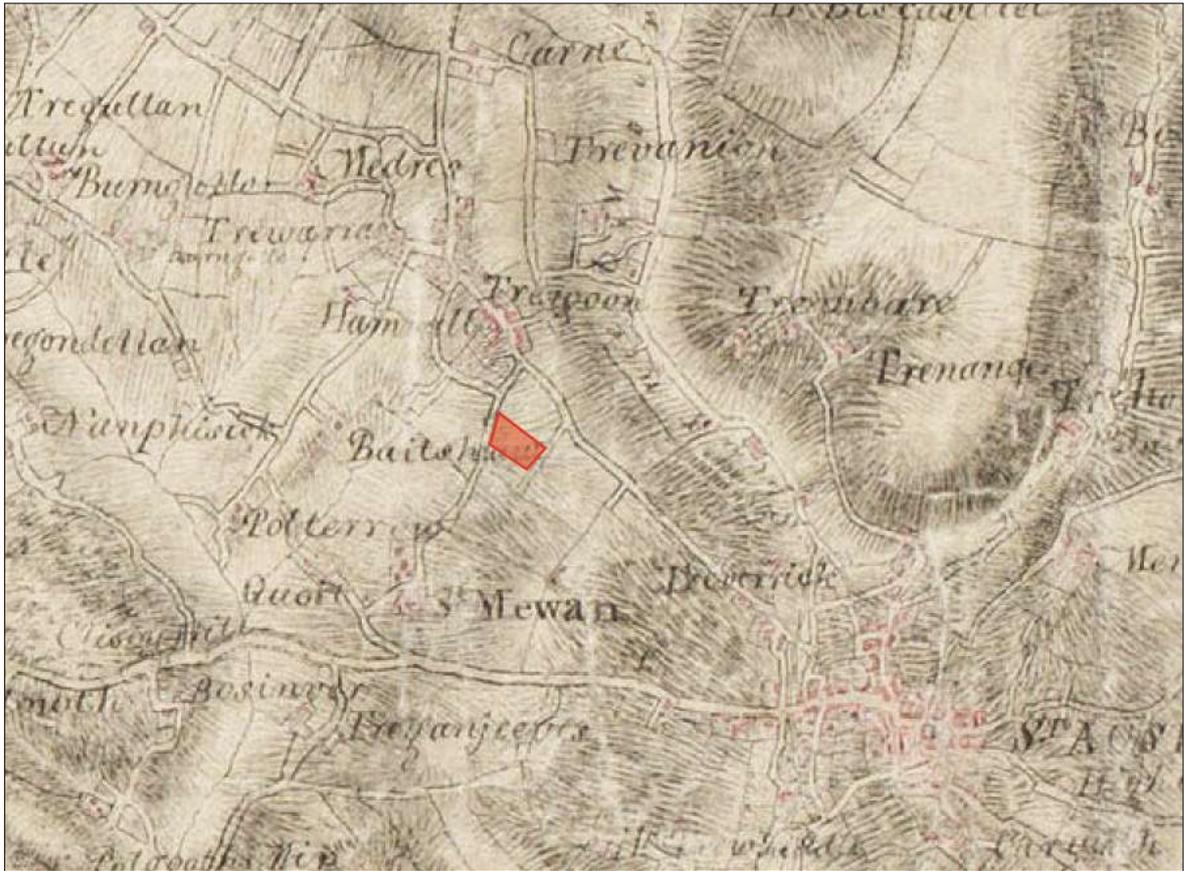


Figure 4: Extract from the OS Surveyor's Draft of 1811 (approximate location of the site is indicated) (BL).

The first source of any real use to this assessment is the Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of 1811 (Figure 4). This map shows the settlement of Trewoon as a small collection of houses flanking the main road, which then, as now, runs north-west by south-east through the village. The detail of the field boundaries on this mapping is rarely reliable, but the draft does distinguish between enclosed and unenclosed land with some accuracy. On that basis the approximate area occupied by the proposed site appears to lie within enclosed farmland.

### 2.3 The St. Mewan Tithe map of 1838

The first detailed and informative cartographic source available is the 1838 St. Mewan tithe map (Figure 5). On this map the layout of the settlement, roads and field boundaries is shown with some accuracy. The site of the proposed development occupied two relatively-regular and sub-rectangular fields (nos. 1067 and 1068), between two roads or lanes, with one small pen/enclosure or possible field barn shown in the north-east corner of field 1068. The overall morphology of the fieldscape is indicative of enclosed medieval strip fields, with characteristic blocks of long thin fields with gently-curving parallel boundaries.

The tithe apportionment (see Table 1, below) indicates the field-names were, for the most part, prosaic and straightforward, for example: *Middle field* (1060) and *Hilly Lane Meadow* (1058). Fields 1045 and 1061 (*Homer Hill* and *Homer Field*) are similarly prosaic, but the inclusion of the element *Homer* implies proximity to the parent farmstead. There are three other field-names which may be tentatively linked to lost elements within the landscape: *Homer Hill* and *Hilly Meadow* (fields 1045 and 1058) have been taken to suggest the presence of a barrow, while *Cross Park* may indicate the former presence of a medieval wayside cross. Four contiguous fields (nos. 1067, 1068, 1069 and 1071), which include the area of the proposed development, share the

element way, which would again indicate they once formed part of a larger field/medieval fieldsystem.

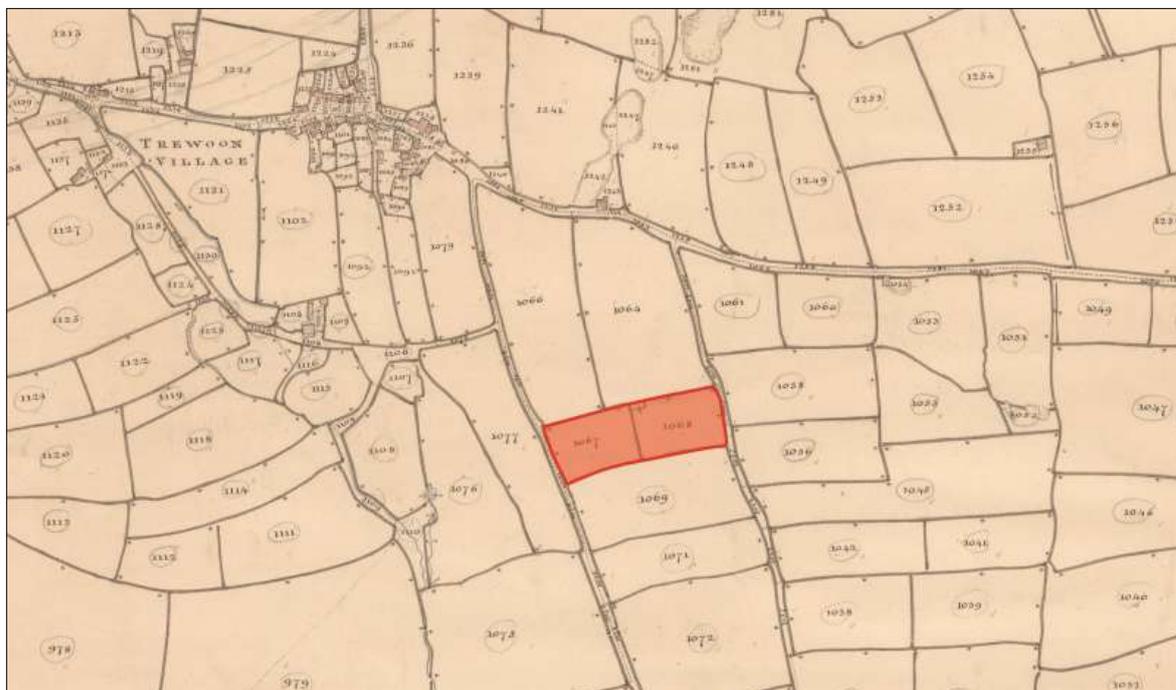


Figure 5: Extract from 1838 tithe map (the site is indicated).

The landowner in 1838 was Thomas Henry Christopher Hawkins (see above), although John Hearle Tremayne also held, or jointly held, land nearby. This land was split between a number of different tenements: for the ten fields encompassing and surrounding the site there were four different occupants holding small plots of land. The development site lay within Marks Tenement; the name probably refers to an early tenant, and could date back as far as to the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

No.	Land Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Cultivation
Marks Tenement				
1056	Christopher Hawkins, Thomas Henry – freeholders, John Hicks Clarinda Williams lessee for lives	Jonathon Williams	Hilly Meadow	Arable
1069			Middle Way Field	Arable
1071			Little Way Field	Arable
1067		George Smyth	Nearer way field	Arable
1068			Nearer Way field	Arable
Logas Tenement				
1045	Christopher Hawkins, Thomas Henry, John Hearle Tremayne, Sir Joseph Sawle – Freeholders – Matthew Couche – lessee for life	Digory Pendray Roberts	Homer Hill	Arable
1058			Hilly Lane Meadow	Arable
1064			John Hearle Tremayne	Cross Park
Part of Germans Trewoonvean				
1060	Christopher Hawkins and Thomas Henry	John Job	Middle Field	Arable
1061			Homer Field	Arable

Table 1: Extract from the 1838 St. Mewan tithe apportionment.

George Smyth is noted as a carpenter in the 1851 Census, and thus agriculture would not have been his principal employment. Digory Roberts was described as a 'yeoman', and Jonathon Roberts and John Job as farmers.

## 2.4 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions

In terms of the fieldscape there was little in the way of change between the 1838 and 1908 editions (Figures 6 and 7). A few of the field boundaries to the south-east of the site had been lost, and the pen/field barn in the eastern field had appeared.

In contrast, the development of the industrial infrastructure of the wider area is more evident, with the completion of the railway line linking Plymouth with Truro and Falmouth engineered by I. K. Brunel. The Truro-to-St Austell section was worked out between 1847 and early 1849, less than ten years after the completion of the tithe map. Other than the fore-mentioned, there are no significant changes between the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.

An interesting point may be made about the location of the road which runs through Trewoon towards St. Austell (now the A3058); to the east of the map, where the road bends to the south, it appears to cut a pre-existing field system. It is probable this road was relocated during the construction/improvement of Trevarrack House and garden to create uninterrupted views for its occupants.

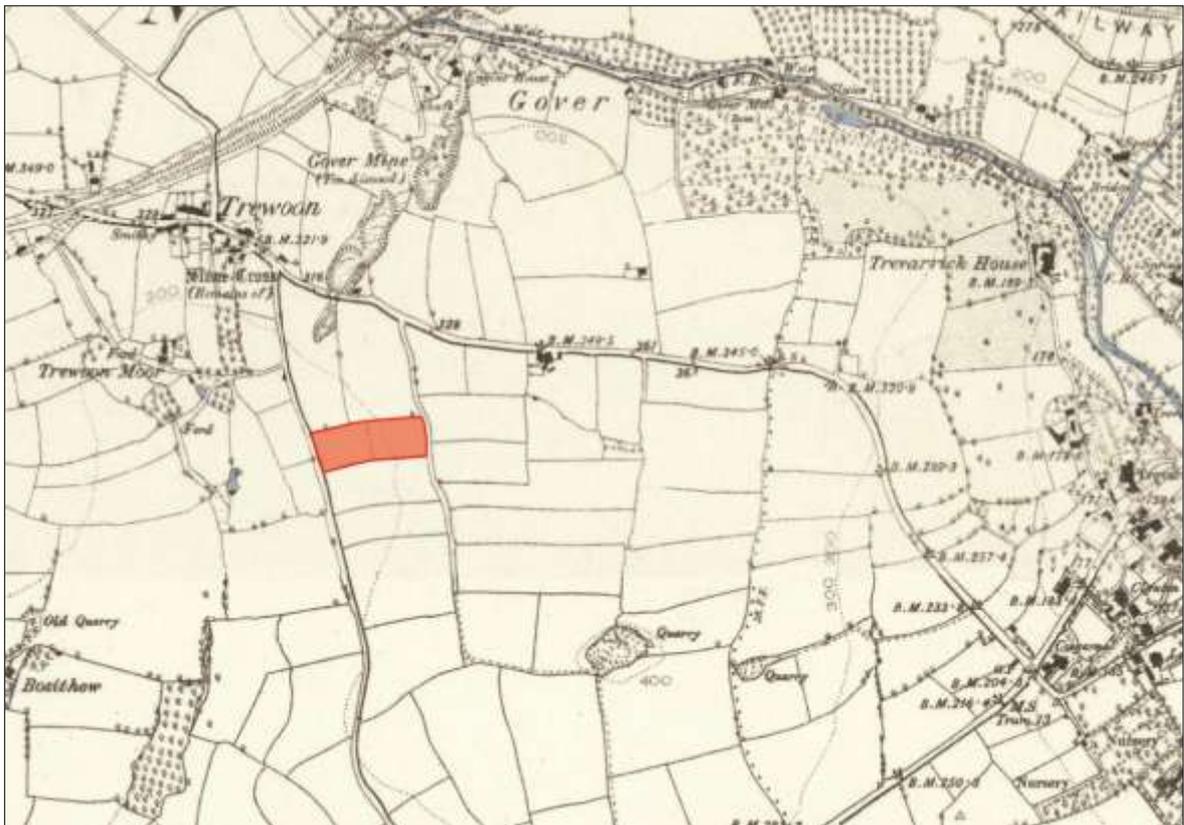


Figure 6: Extract from 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. OS map of 1888 (the site is indicated).

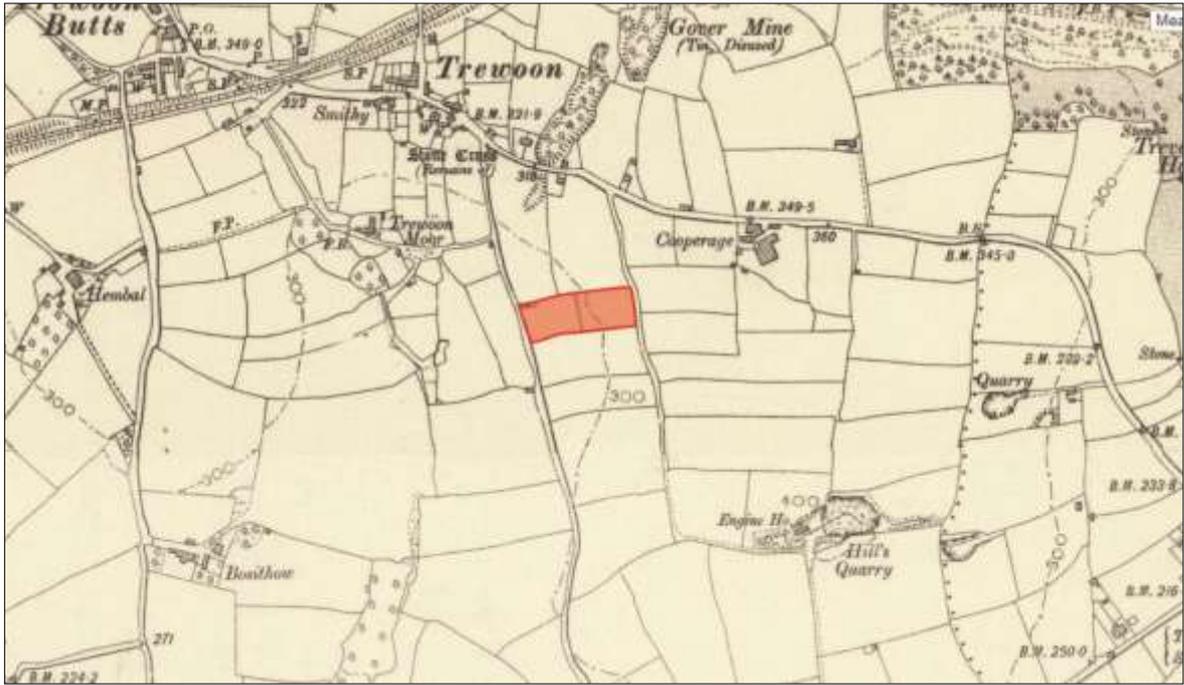


Figure 7: Extract from 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. OS map of 1908 (the site is indicated).

## 2.5 Later changes

Today, modern suburban development stretches south from the centre of Trewoon up to the northern boundary of the site, and from St Austell to the east. The extensive Blackpool china clay processing plant lies just beyond Hembal to the west.

### 3.0 Archaeological background

Perhaps not unsurprisingly, no previous archaeological features or monuments have been noted within the boundary of the proposed development. However, it does lie within Anciently Enclosed Land and in the immediate vicinity there is evidence of Medieval and Prehistoric occupation and activity. The Cornwall and Scilly HER (see Figure 8 and Table 2) notes a number of possible Bronze Age barrows (MCO3882, MCO3880, MCO3881, MCO3877, MCO3878, MCO3879), including one in the field immediately to the east of the site (MCO3882), and an Iron Age or Romano-British round (MCO8859).

In addition, extensive geophysical surveys with evaluation trenching undertaken in the area at Coyte Farm (OA 2012) and Higher Trewhiddle Farm (SWARCH 2014) have identified a relict Prehistoric landscape of fields interspersed with settlements and other features. An excavation was undertaken by CAU at a site to the north-west, at Carne Hill, also uncovered elements of a possible Prehistoric fieldsystem.

Within one kilometre of the site there are seven settlements with origins in the medieval period (Trewoon, Trembear, Bosithow, Hembal, Methrose, Trewarras and Gover) and the post-medieval industrial development of the landscape is also well-represented.

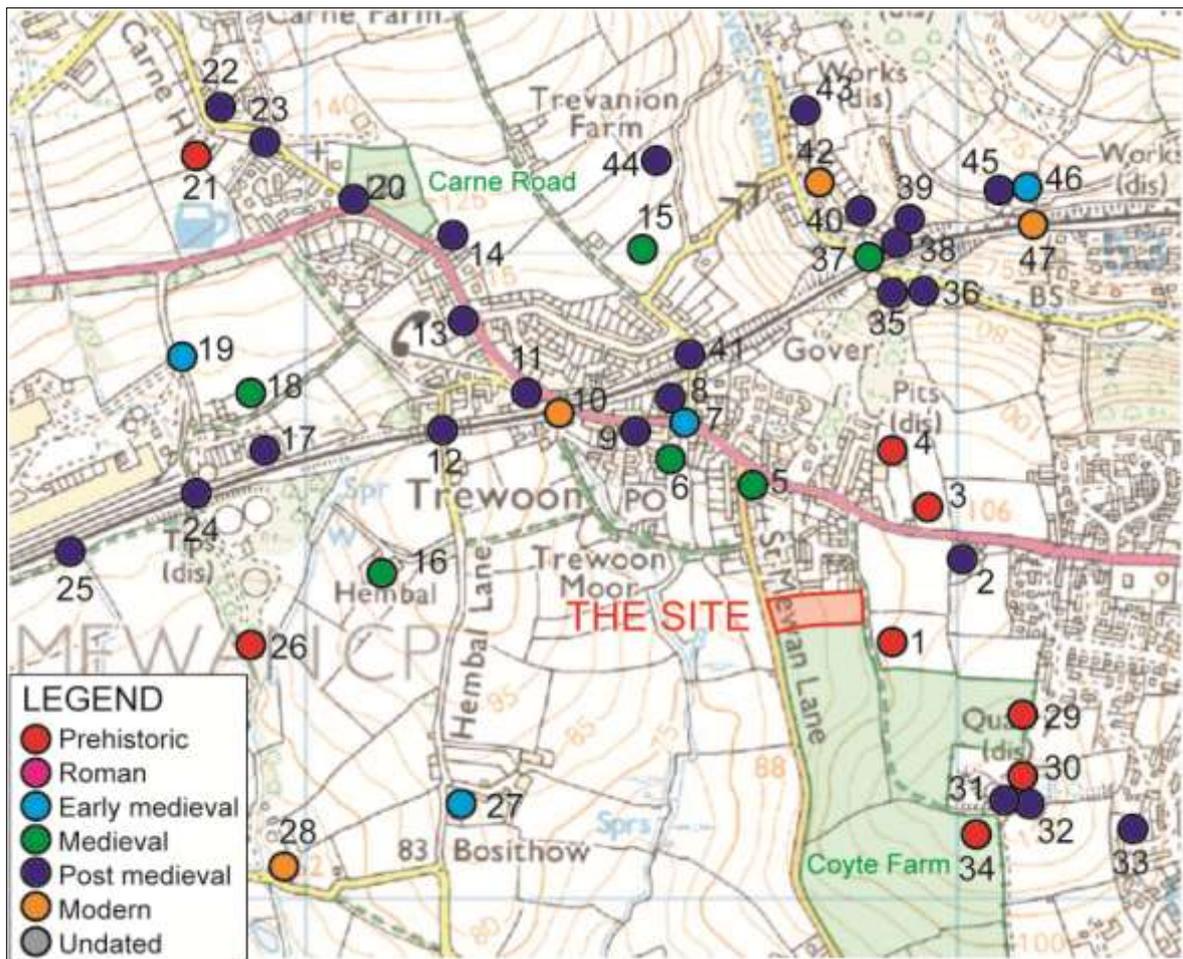


Figure 8: Local HER entries (the site is indicated).

Land Off St. Mewan Lane, Trewoon, St. Mewan, Cornwall

No.	Mon ID	Name	Record	Details
1	MCO3882	Trewoon – Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary evidence	The field name 'Hilly Meadows suggests the site of a barrow but there are no remains
2	MCO25427	Trewoon – Post medieval cooperage	Extant structure	A cooperage to the SE of Trewoon is mentioned by Kelly in 1883 and possibly still survives
3	MCO3880	Trewoon – Bronze Age barrow	Demolished structure	The site of a barrow destroyed by mine works
4	MCO3881	Trewoon – Bronze Age barrow	Extant structure	A possible barrow recorded in 1980
5	MCO6188	Trewoon – medieval cross	Demolished structure	A cross is recorded here in 1908 may be the worn cross now close to St. Mewan Church
6	MCO255532	Trewoon – medieval pound – post-medieval pound	Extant structure	The Trewoon Manor pound is recorded on the tithe map of 1840 and still survives
7	MCO18096	Trewoon – early medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Trewoon is first recorded on the Domesday survey of 1086 where it is spelt 'Tregoin'
8	MCO9415	Trewoon – post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Documentary evidence	A smithy at Trewoon is recorded on the 1840 tithe map and the building may still survive
9	MCO9414	Trewoon – post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Demolished structure	A smithy at Trewoon is recorded at this location on the tithe map of 1840 but a site visit in 1990 noted that no remains of the smithy survive
10	MCO54690	Trewoon – modern railway bridge	Extant structure	A bridge carrying the GWR over the public road
11	MCO25531	Trewoon – post-medieval cooperage	Documentary evidence	A cooperage at Trewoon is recorded at this location on the tithe map of 1840; it is not known if there is any survival
12	MCO54689	Trewoon – post-medieval railway bridge	Extant structure	A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the Cornwall railway
13	MCO33063	Trewoon – post-medieval Sunday school and chapel	Extant structure	Wesleyan Methodist chapel, simple gothic style
14	MCO51163	Trewoon – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	The settlement of Trewoon is recorded on the 1840 tithe map and consists of two granite and slate buildings
15	MCO6190	Trewoon – medieval cross	Documentary evidence	The field name 'Cross park' suggests the site of a cross but there are no remains
16	MCO14810	Hembal – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Hembal is first recorded in 1509 and it is still occupied
17	MCO26846	Burrgullow – post-medieval china clay dries	Extant structure	A pan kiln at Burrgullow
18	MCO15712	Methrose – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	Methrose is first recorded in 1345
19	MCO17999	Trewarras – early medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement at Trewarras is first recorded in 1462 when it is spelt 'Treweras'; the settlement no longer survives
20	MCO25523	Trewoon – post-medieval workhouse	Demolished structure	A Poor House is shown at this location on tithe map of 1840
21	MCO8859	Trewoon – Iron Age round	Documentary evidence	The field name 'Round field' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains
22	MCO51170	Carne Farm – post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	Carne cottage is a simple workers cottage or smallholders cottage
23	MCO51169	Carne farm – post-medieval house	Extant structure	A terrace of three workers cottages to the south of Carne farm
24	MCO54688	Burgullow – post-medieval railway bridge	Extant structure	A bridge carrying the line of the Cornwall railway over a farm lane
25	MCO54687	Burrgullow – post-medieval accommodation bridge	Extant structure	A bridge carrying the line of the Cornwall railway over a farm lane
26	MCO8234	Membal – Iron Age round	Documentary evidence	The field name 'Round Meadow' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains
27	MCO13514	Bosithow – early medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Bosithow is first recorded in 1525 and it is still occupied, with the additional C20 dwellings
28	MCO25590	West Rose – modern china clay dries	Extant structure	A small mica works which reprocessed waste china clay
29	MCO3877	Trewoon – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary evidence	Features on mapping and aerial photographs suggest a possible barrow site but there are no remains
30	MCO3878	Trewoon – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary evidence	A feature recorded on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map suggests the site of a barrow
31	MCO25486	Calartha – post-medieval	Extant structure	Hills Quarry is recorded on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS

Land Off St. Mewan Lane, Trewoon, St. Mewan, Cornwall

		quarry		map north-west of Calartha
32	MCO25442	St. Austell – post-medieval engine house	Extant structure	The remains of an engine house survive at Hill to the west of St Austell
33	MCO37824	St. Austell – post-medieval quarry	Demolished structure	Site of a quarry
34	MCO3879	Trewoon –Bronze Age barrow	Documentary evidence	The possible site of a barrow
35	MCO12123	Gover – post-medieval engine house	Extant structure	A small engine house of granite rubble masonry has been subject to conversion to domestic use
36	MCO12122	Gover – post-medieval mine	Extant structure	Gover mine was in operation in 1840 and ceased work in 1881
37	MCO14597	Gover – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement at Gover was first recorded in 1534 and is still occupied
38	MCO45818	Gover – post-medieval railway viaduct	Extant structure	Masonry piers of the original railway timber viaduct of 1859
39	MCO55249	Gover – post-medieval railway viaduct	Extant structure	Gover viaduct on the GWR line
40	MCO26832	Fforest – post-medieval china clay dries	Extant structure	A small pan kiln of the late 1880's or 70's which has remained substantially unaltered
41	MCO54691	Trewoon – post-medieval railway bridge	Extant structure	A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the railway
42	MCO26830	Fforest – modern china clay dries	Extant structure	A china clay pan kiln at forest
43	MCO51224	Gover Valley – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	A group of small rectangular cottages
44	MCO51221	Trevanion – post-medieval settlement	Demolished structure	All that survives of the settlement recorded on the tithe award 1840 are some dressed granite stones used in the field hedges
45	MCO51302	Trembear – post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	The farmstead at Trembear consists of a dwelling house with an attached barn, yards to the south and east with a number of granite buildings
46	MCO17518	Trembear – early medieval settlement	Extant structure	The settlement of Trembear is first recorded in 1334 when it is spelt 'Trembeer'
47	MCO54692	Trembear – modern accommodation bridge	Extant structure	A bridge carrying a farm lane over the line of the railway

Table 2: Extracts of relevant HER data.

## 4.0 The Walkover Survey

---

The site was visited on 12<sup>th</sup> of February 2015 by J. Bampton; the weather was fair and the site under wheat stubble.

The proposed site lies 1.85km west of the centre of St Austell, on the south-eastern edge of the village of Trewoon, 600m north of the parish church. The land lies between Edgcombe Road (A3058) and Truro Road (A390). St Mewan Lane runs along the western boundary of the site. The site is a sub-rectangular field orientated east-west along its long axis. The topography slopes down gently-moderately from the east (95m AOD) to west (85m AOD), towards a valley west of St Mewan Lane. The steep-sided Gover Valley lies away to the north and a hill rises to the south-east.

No significant archaeological remains or earthworks, either as undulations or cropmarks, were observed. A slight linear depression ran east-west about a third of the way in from, and parallel to, the northern boundary. This depression may reflect historic tractor tracks and/or ploughing, but it also ran perpendicular to the north end of a blocked gateway in the eastern boundary; it may therefore suggest the presence of a lost field boundary. A slight irregular depression also ran perpendicular to the gateway into the field in the southern boundary. This is most likely indicative of erosion close to and within the gateway by farm machinery/livestock, but may correspond to a field boundary removed after 1908.

The topsoil was firm in the ground; occasional moss noted may be indicative of poor drainage. Very occasional finds of white refined earthen ware and later material was observed close to the northern boundary during the walkover survey. Additional photos of the walkover survey can be seen in Appendix 1.



Figure 8: View across the site, viewed from the north-west (no scale).

The eastern and western field boundaries roughly follow the contours of the slope, with the northern and southern boundaries running perpendicular to the slope. All of the boundaries are comprised of Cornish hedgebanks (stone-faced earth banks with turf tops). The west and south boundaries were between 1.25 and 1.5m high and up to c.2m wide. The western boundary had been slightly realigned and repaired in places due to maintenance along St Mewan Lane, while the southern boundary contained a long sweeping curve (medieval strip field). The hedgebanks had recently been trimmed but contained grass, ivy, brambles and occasional holly and coppiced elder and birch. Some barbed wire was noted along the western boundary. The western boundary had a gateway at its northern end, with a concrete trough in the north-west corner of the field.



Figure 9: South boundary, viewed from the west (2m scale).



Figure 10: West boundary, viewed from the north (2m scale).

The south boundary had a gateway in the middle that had been widened. The east boundary was up to 1.70m high on the western (field) side and 1m high on the eastern (lane) side, indicating the presence of a lynchet; its hedge shrubs had not been cut down. Most of this boundary was more eroded than the others, although the roots of its shrubs maintain its integrity. Running along the outside of this boundary was an eroded holloway. There was an overgrown gateway in the east boundary c.15m from the north end, with remnants of an iron fence at its southern end.



Figure 11: East boundary, viewed from the south (2m scale).



Figure 12: Holloway adjacent to east boundary, viewed from the south (no scale).

The northern boundary had been straightened and constituted and now forms the southern boundary of the modern settlement of Trewoon. It was c.1.50-1.80m high and 2m wide at its top with short grass. An internal ditch c.0.25m deep and c.0.70m wide was also present. Rabbit burrows were noted in the south and east boundaries.



Figure 13: North boundary, viewed from the east (2m scale).

The good condition of the site boundaries reflects relatively recent repair. The road and housing adjacent to the north and west boundaries suggest that these boundaries have been altered and maintained in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The condition of the southern boundary would suggest that it had been repaired recently, although its original orientation has been maintained. The east boundary may be classed as an important hedgerow according to the RSPB Hedgerow Regulations 1997, due to its associated features such as the footpath, relatively well-maintained stone work and a ditch and the possibility of it containing more than three woody species.

## 5.0 Conclusion

---

The proposed site is located within the former lands of Trewoon Manor, within the enclosed medieval strip fields of that settlement. The original Manor had been subdivided into three parcels by the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and this one was held by the Hawkins of Trewithen. George Smyth, a carpenter, was the tenant. The field in question belongs to a block of land with gently-curving parallel field boundaries indicative of late medieval or early post-medieval enclosure from medieval open strip fields, and falls within Anciently Enclosed Land that elsewhere (Coyte Farm, Higher Trewhiddle Farm) has produced evidence for extensive relict fieldsystems and Prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement.

The walkover survey indicates that all the extant site boundaries are historic, although the northern and western hedgebanks have been truncated and/or rebuilt and straightened in the recent past. The southern boundary appeared to perpetuate the gentle curves of a medieval strip field. No archaeological earthworks or features were observed during the walkover; the only possible linear depressions were very subtle and appeared to correlate with the existing field system, specifically to modern gateways.

However, despite the lack of clear evidence on the ground, the results of geophysical surveys and evaluation trenching in the area (Coyte Farm and Higher Trewhiddle) would suggest this remains a landscape of *high* archaeological potential.

## 6.0 Bibliography and References

---

### Published sources:

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001, 2008 & 2012): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

**Lysons, D. & Lysons S.** 1814: *Magna Britannia: volume 3: Cornwall*.

**Padel, O. J.** 1985: *Cornish place-name elements*. Nottingham

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

**Williams and Martin** 1992: *Domesday Book*. Penguin Books

### Online sources:

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

[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html) [accessed 12.02.2015]

**RSPB Conservation:** Hedgerow Regulations, 1997

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/advice/legal/hedgerows/1997.aspx> [accessed 12.02.2015]

### Unpublished sources:

John Nordens map of Powder Hundred, 1612

Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall 1699

Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft map, 1811

1838 Tithe Map

1838 Tithe Map Apportionment

First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1888

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1908

**CAU** 2011: *Land at Carne Hill, Trewoon, St Mewan, Cornwall: Archaeological watching brief*. Cornwall Council Report No.2011RO62.

**Oxford Archaeology** 2012: *Coyte Farm, St Austell, Cornwall: archaeological evaluation report*.

**SWARCH** 2015: *Land at Higher Trewhiddle Farm, St Austell, Cornwall: results of an archaeological evaluation*. SWARCH report 150211.

Appendix 1  
Additional Photos



South boundary, viewed from the west (2m scale).



West boundary, viewed from the south (1m scale).



South boundary, viewed from the west (2m scale).



West boundary, viewed from the south (1m scale).



Detail sample shot of south boundary, viewed from the north (2m scale).



Section of south boundary in central gateway, viewed from the west (2m scale).



Central entrance way in south boundary, viewed from the north (2m scale).



South boundary, viewed from the east (2m scale).



Overgrown gateway in east boundary, viewed from the west (2m scale).



Site shot from the north-east corner, viewed from the north-east (no scale).



North boundary, viewed from the west (2m scale).



Concrete trough in north-west corner of the site, viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Site shot from middle of west boundary, viewed from the west (no scale).



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)