



Treen fields, St. Levan, Cornwall

Archaeological assessment



Historic Environment Projects

Treen fields, St. Levan, Cornwall

Archaeological assessment

Client	The National Trust
Report Number	2011R116
Date	5/12/2011
Status	Final
Report author	Adam Sharpe BA MifA
Checked by	Andrew Young, HE Projects Manager, Jim Parry: NR Regional Archaeologist
Approved by	Andrew Young, HE Projects Manager

Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

tel (01872) 323603 fax (01872) 323811 E-mail hes@cornwall.gov.uk

www.cornwall.gov.uk

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Lindsey Butterfield, National Trust Ranger, West Cornwall, and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



Historic Environment, Cornwall Council is a Registered Organisation with the
Institute for Archaeologists

Cover illustration

Looking westwards through a field gate across one of the substantial ploughed out lynchets at Treen, evidence for an underlying late prehistoric field system.

© Cornwall Council 2011

No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior permission of the publisher.

Contents

Summary.....	9
1 Introduction	10
1.1 Project background	10
1.2 Aims	10
1.3 Methods	10
1.3.1 Desk-based assessment	10
1.3.2 Fieldwork	11
1.3.3 Photographic recording	11
1.3.4 Post fieldwork	11
2 Location and setting	11
3 Designations.....	12
3.1 National.....	12
3.2 Regional/county.....	12
4 Site history	12
5 Survey results	14
5.1 Inventory.....	15
6 Management recommendations.....	22
6.1 General	22
6.2 Installation of proposed cliff water supply	22
6.3 Summary management table	23
7 Field names and tenants at Treen in 1840	24
8 References	25
8.1 Primary sources.....	25
8.2 Publications and other sources	25
9 Project archive	25

List of Figures

Fig 1 The location of Treen Fields, St. Levan

Fig 2 The extent of the project area at Treen

Fig 3 Treen as shown on Gascoyne's 1699 map of Cornwall

Fig 4 Treen as shown on Martyn's 1748 map of Cornwall

Fig 5 Treen as shown on the 1809 OS 1" to the mile mapping

Fig 6 Treen as shown on the circa 1840 St. Levan Tithe Map

Fig 7 The project area as shown on the circa 1878 OS 1st Edition 25" mapping

Fig 8 The project area as shown on the circa 1908 OS 2nd Edition 25" mapping

Fig 9 The project area as shown on a 1985 PMB aerial photograph

Fig 10 The project area as shown on a 2005 CCC aerial photograph

Fig 11 OS contour data for the project area

Fig 12 Public Rights of Way at Treen

Fig 13 Historic Landscape Character mapping Types within the project area

Fig 14 Sites within the project area in the Cornwall and Scilly HER

Fig 15 Sites within the project area plotted by the NMP

Fig 16 Documented removed boundaries within the project area

Fig 17. Tithe Award period tenancy arrangements within the survey area.

Fig 18. Probable medieval cropping units at Treen.

Fig 19. Survey results in the northern fields at Treen.

Fig 20. Survey results in the southern section of Treen Fields.

Fig 21. A step stile on the footpath leading from St. Levan churchtown to Treen. The construction of the hedge adjacent to the stile is typical of the southern Treen fields.

Fig 22. A rather derelict step stile and adjacent gateway on the northern footpath leading from Treen towards Sennen churchtown.

Fig 23. One of the step stiles on the northern footpath leading west from Treen towards Sennen churchtown.

Fig 24. The stile on the northern footpath to Treen, adjacent to a lane which would have led from the settlement out into the adjacent former medieval fields.

Fig 25. The probable cattle rubbing stone in the western part of the southern fields. In the background (left) can be seen one of the stiles on the path leading from Treen to St. Levan churchtown.

Fig 26. Looking from the sunken lane along the blackthorn-shrouded short section of lane running to the west. The ploughed out barrow is sited just right of centre in the field to the right.

Fig 27. The southern end of the sunken lane. The enclosures to either side were created between 1840 and 1878; unusually whilst the wall to the left is orthostatic, that to the right is essentially a piled boulder wall.

Fig 28. A typical low orthostat and boulder wall at Treen, this example defining the inland edge of the south-eastern field at Treen.

Fig 29. An orthostatic boulder wall bounding one of the enclosures adjacent to the cliffs.

Fig 30. Hedging typical of that revetting the sunken lane running from Treen campsite towards the cliff. The surfaces of the fields on either side are at the level of the top of the hedge.

Fig 31. Looking north along the central section of the sunken lane, showing how it has become cut down below the prevailing field level.

Fig 32. A typical gateway at Treen, with its tall hanging post and shorter closing post.

Fig 33. Looking inland across the south-eastern field at Treen, which is in notably rougher pasture than the other fields. The boulder dump on the hedge top (right centre) probably derives from the removal of a former boundary in this field.

Fig 34. The concrete water tank just to the north of Treen camp site.

Fig 35. The eastern boundary of one of the north-eastern fields, here defined by a collection of rather flimsy fences.

Fig 36. Draft proposal for water pipe routes to water troughs in the cliffland at Treen.

Fig 37. Inventory key map for Treen Fields.

Fig 38. Key management recommendations.

Fig 39. NT HBSMR numbers for sites at Treen fields.

Abbreviations

EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMP	National Mapping Programme – sites recorded through aerial photograph transcription
OS	Ordnance Survey
PMB	Potato Marketing Board (stereo vertical aerial photographs, 1973)
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER

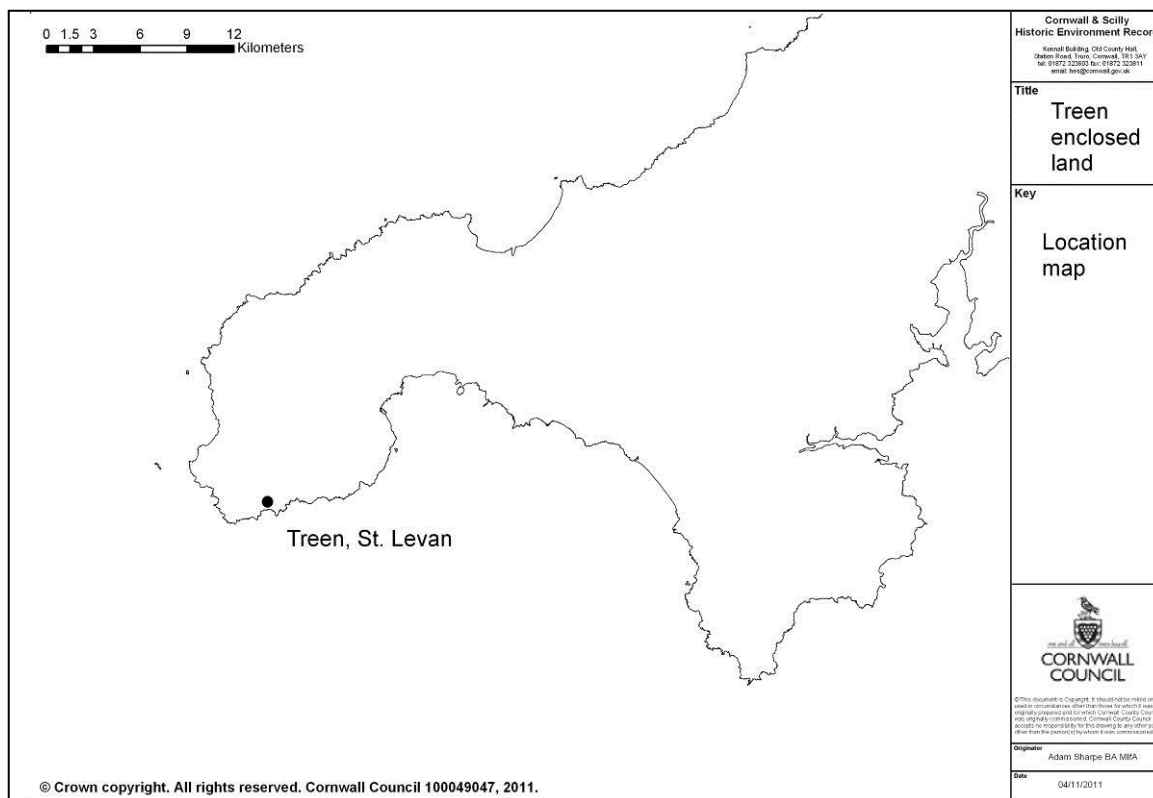


Fig 1. The location of Treen, St. Levan.

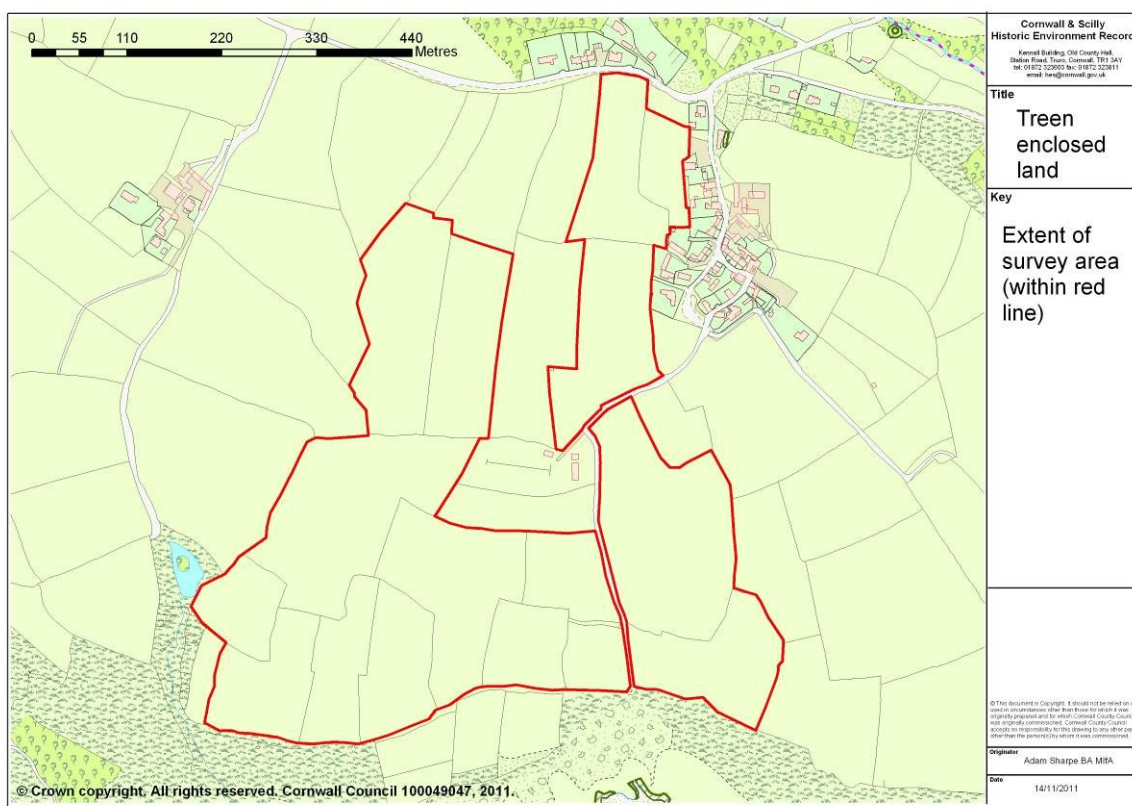


Fig 2. The extent of the survey area at Treen (bounded by red line).

Summary

Following the recent acquisition of a parcel of farmland at Treen, St. Levan, West Penwith, the National Trust requested Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council to undertake an archaeological assessment of their enclosed land at this property.

During the desk based assessment the sites of a ploughed out barrow, a curvilinear enclosure of probable prehistoric date and elements of a medieval field system were noted within the survey area. The Cornwall and Scilly HER also recorded the approximate findspot of a Neolithic greenstone axe, and a 'cross' field name.

The field survey, undertaken in early November 2011 found no earthwork traces of the cropmark barrow, but was able to confirm the survival of evidence for a fossilised medieval field system to the west of Treen settlement. This appeared to overlie a very ploughed down lynchett field system which is likely to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date.

The modern field boundaries were found to be of a variety of construction styles reflecting the evolution of the farmland over time. Whilst many were found to be stone faced earth walls (Cornish hedges), much cloaked in blackthorn and bramble, some examples in the south of the area consisted of parallel lines of granite orthostats (uprights) with earth and stone infill; within the northern part of the area, stone revetted lynchets and earth banks were more typical.

The general condition of the holding was judged favourable. A number of small-scale works were identified and some management recommendations were made to ensure the survival of more fragile elements of the holding. Outline observations were made on a proposal for water pipe routes for a cliff grazing scheme.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Following the acquisition of a parcel of farmland at Treen, St. Levan in 2010, the National Trust requested Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council to undertake an assessment survey of the whole of their enclosed land holdings at this property, this having as a result increased from 8.74 Ha to 24.65 Ha. The survey area consists of 16 fields centred at SW 39319 22815 (see Fig 2). One enclosure to the north-west of this group of fields was excluded from the survey on the basis of its alienable status. The farmland is currently tenanted from the NT by Mr. Chris Halls of Treen.

A previous survey undertaken by Cornwall Archaeological Unit in 1997/1998 (Ratcliffe 1998, Report No 1998R034) had reported on the archaeology of the cliffland at Treen, together with that on Rospletha Cliff and in the Penberth valley, but had not investigated the enclosed land at Treen.

1.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the history, development, archaeological sites and archaeological potential of the survey area, and to advise on its appropriate management. The project objectives are to create an archaeological record of the survey area, to produce a report summarising the survey findings and to update the NT HBSMR for the survey area.

1.3 Methods

All recording work has been undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the IfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK. The survey has been carried out in accordance with the NT Level 3 guidelines as outlined in the document '*The National Trust Historic Environment Survey Guidelines 2000*'. All work was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with the NT Regional Archaeologist.

1.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Relevant published sources and relevant grey literature (unpublished material)
- Historic maps, including
 - Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall (1699)
 - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748)
 - OS 1 inch survey (c1809)
 - St. Levan Tithe map (c1840)
 - 1st and 2nd Editions of the OS 25 inch to the mile maps (c1880 and c1907)
- Modern maps and aerial photographs
- CC and HE GIS layers

An assessment of known sites within the area fringing the survey area was undertaken to identify any which extend into the survey area.

1.3.2 Fieldwork

Archaeological recording was based on a walkover survey of the project area undertaken at the beginning of November 2011. Detail recorded included standing archaeology such as field boundaries and gateways, as well as earthworks such as field lynchets. All sites recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly HER were visited and their current condition checked. Any newly-discovered features were plotted onto a base map and described in a field notebook; their locations were recorded using a handheld GPS receiver. Other information recorded included crop status and any parts of the survey area which proved to be unsurveyable, this being limited to a short section of lane in the southern part of the survey area which was completely obscured by thorn and bramble, and areas immediately to the south of the survey area, which were similarly cloaked in impenetrable vegetation.

1.3.3 Photographic recording

Colour photographs were taken using a digital camera (with a resolution of 10MP) to illustrate the report and provide a record of the survey area and its archaeological features.

1.3.4 Post fieldwork

The project archive includes:

- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HE guidelines).
- Field mapping and site notes
- An English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive entry
- A copy of this report

An index to the site archive has been created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with HE standards. On completion of the project, the archive was passed on to the client.

A paper copy and a digital (PDF) copy of this report, illustrations and copies of relevant files have been lodged with the Cornwall HER. Paper copies of the report have been distributed to the client, to local archives and to national archaeological record centres.

The site inventory has been used as the basis for updating the NT HBSMR database using a template provided by the NT. There were no existing NT HBSMR numbers relating to the survey area. The additional numbers required (93,675 – 93,694) were allocated by the NT Regional Archaeologist. Numbers preceded with MCO refer to entries in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record.

2 Location and setting

The survey area at Treen is centred at SW 39319 22815, and includes the eleven fields originally owned by the NT, these making up the western part of the survey area, together with the newly-acquired five fields to their east, these extending in a strip from just to the west of the settlement of Treen down to the cliffland to the south. The total extent of the survey area is 24.65 Ha.

The fields occupy the south eastern end of a spur of land, the highest point of which, at 90m OD, runs northwest to southeast to the fields between the settlement of Treen and Treen camp site. To the north, the land slopes steeply down towards the Penberth Valley, meeting the main road (B3315) at 65m OD; to the south, the land slopes gently towards the cliffs, the boundary between the enclosed land and the cliffland running between 70m OD and 75m OD (Fig 11). To the east and north, the relatively level coastal plateau within which the survey area lies is cut by the Penberth Valley, whilst to the west it is cut by the valley which meets the sea at Porthcurno. The land is open and exposed to maritime influences, its boundaries consisting of a mixture of Cornish

hedges, orthostatic and boulder walls, these incorporating substantial amounts of clearance stone in places; there are also a small number of earth banks and revetted lynchets.

The bedrock geology consists of coarsely porphyritic granites of the Lands End intrusion dating to between the Carboniferous and Permian periods (354 million years ago to 248 million years ago), whilst the soils are of the Moretonhamstead series (611b), which are typically well-drained gritty loams, suitable for dairying, early potatoes and broccoli. All of the fields were in well grazed pasture stocked with dairy cows at the time of survey, the only exception being the south-easternmost enclosure, which was in rougher pasture.

The area is popular with visitors, the large sandy beaches at Porthcurno and Pednvorounder being to the southwest, whilst the attractive working fishing cove at Penberth is to the southeast. The B3315 south coast road linking Penzance and Lands End runs just to the north of the survey area. The survey area is bisected by a walled lane running between Treen and Treen Cliff; this is a bridleway, and connects to another running through the cliffland. The other public rights of way crossing the area are an east-west path from Treen across the northern fields and a path running diagonally from Treen towards the cliffs to the east of Porthcurno via Treen camp site (Fig 12). Most of the crossing points through boundaries are marked by West Penwith granite step stiles (see Figs 21-24).

3 Designations

3.1 National

There are no nationally designated cultural heritage sites within the survey area, though the nearby Treryn Dinas cliff castle is a scheduled monument. The whole of the survey area lies within the West Penwith section of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The adjacent coastal land is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

3.2 Regional/county

The whole of the survey area is designated as an Area of Great Historic Value (AGHV), an Area of Great Scientific Value (AGSV), a Tourism Restraint Area (TRA) and an area of Heritage Coast. The adjacent cliffs are part of Cornwall Nature Conservation Site (CNCS) P3.7: Merthen Point to Porthcurno, in recognition of their county importance to wildlife.

4 Site history

The historic landscape character of the enclosures forming the northern part of the survey area is recorded as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL, Farmland Medieval), their boundaries being elongated and parallel, typical in form of bundled fossilised strip fields (Fig 18). Whilst the boundaries in the south-western part of the survey area also share the same morphology, clearly reflecting modification during the medieval period, they are underlain by a lynchetted field system (Fig 20) and have thus been classified as AEL, Farmland Prehistoric. A pair of enclosures in the south-eastern part of the survey area is classified as Recently Enclosed Land (REL, Farmland 20th Century). Examination of the St. Levan Tithe Map and early OS 25" to the mile maps suggest that this is an error and these fields should be re-classified as AEL, Farmland Prehistoric. Two small enclosures flanking the lane at its southern end were created from cliffland between 1840 and 1878; these are classified as AEL and should be re-classified as REL (Post medieval farmland). See Fig 13 for the HLC mapping for Treen.

The National Mapping Programme (NMP) aerial photo transcriptions (Fig 15) show an area of ploughed out medieval strip field boundaries (MCO51668, NT 93,676) within enclosures in the south-western part of the survey area, a sinuous ploughed out feature in the south-eastern fields (identified as a ploughed out enclosure, NT 93,692) and a circular feature with an enclosing ditch near the centre of the southern fields at SW 39224 22628 (MCO3611, NT 93,677). The Cornwall and Scilly HER identifies this as a probable Bronze Age barrow. This field is also recorded as having possibly sited a medieval cross (MCO5950, NT 93,678). The HER also records the findspots of a piece of C16 pottery (MCO 41700), a late C14 heraldic pendant (MCO1509) and a Neolithic greenstone axe (MCO1506, NT 93,675) within or immediately adjoining the survey area (see Fig 14).

Prehistory

Direct evidence for occupation of the survey area and its surroundings during early prehistory is indicated by Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters on the nearby cliffland and by the greenstone axe find (MCO1506, NT 93,676). A pair of possible burial mounds may have been established on the cliffs during the Bronze Age; a further ploughed-down example exists in one of the southern fields (MCO3611, NT 93,677). The finding of a Bronze Age cremation urn in a rock crevice at Treryn Dinas by the author in 1991 (Sharpe 1992) suggests that the headland was an important ceremonial focus during this period. The triple ramparts cutting off the headland at Treryn Dinas have led to this site's interpretation as an Iron Age cliff castle which may have served as an economic and social centre during this period, but it is also possible that it had an important ceremonial function (Sharpe 1992). The finding of a hoard of Roman coins in a 'brass pot' during the 18th century by a farmer digging out a fox at a site which is likely to have been near the cliff castle ramparts, and a further Roman coin found by the author close to a round house on the seaward part of the headland suggests that the site remained locally important in later periods. An additional Roman coin was found at Treen settlement during the early 20th century.

Field and place names in this area suggest the existence of a number of Iron Age or Romano-British defended farmsteads (rounds), though no physical remains of these sites survives. Ploughed down lynchets within some of the fields are likely to have been produced by later prehistoric cultivation activity.

Medieval

Most of the local settlement names are of Medieval origin, nearby Boscean and Penberth being recorded during the 10th century, whilst farms near Penberth with 'Chy' prefixes probably represent medieval colonisation of the Penberth valley. The settlement of Treen is first recorded (as 'Trethyn') in 1321. The place name incorporates the Cornish elements *Tre* meaning 'settlement' and *Dyn* meaning 'fortified place' – 'the settlement near the fort'.

Many of the fields surrounding Treen have elongated, parallel boundaries indicating their origins as fossilised medieval strip fields (MCO51668), whilst a number of 'cross' place names in the surrounding area probably indicate the locations of waymark crosses marking the boundary between the parishes of St. Levan and St. Buryan, or of routes between adjacent churchtowns. The 14th century heraldic pendant (MCO41700) found within one of the fields adjoining the survey area was recorded as 'poorly-made', and may either have been dropped by a traveller or had been incorporated into a manuring scatter, but almost certainly indicates occupation of this area during the 14th century.

Post-medieval

Whilst an important pilchard fishery had been established at Penberth since at least 1500 and there is some evidence for tin streaming near Chinoy in the valley just to the east of the survey area, the economy of this landscape during the post-medieval period would have been underpinned by mixed agriculture, combining livestock farming with

grain and other crops, there being two water mills in the Penberth Valley. The cliffland would have been an important agricultural resource for rough summer grazing and as a source of fuel in the form of gorse ('furze') and peat ('turf'); gorse was also harvested and chopped up for animal feed, whilst bracken ('ferns') were cut for both fuel and animal bedding.

Treen was recorded (as 'Treen') as a settlement on Gascoyne's 1699 map for Cornwall, whilst he recorded Treryn Dias as 'Castle Trereen'. In 1748, Martyn recorded both 'Trereen' and 'Castle Trereen' and in 1809, Treen was still spelt 'Trereen' by the OS. In 1840, the St. Levan Tithe Map recorded the settlement as 'Trethene' and the headland as 'Trethene Castle'. The fields within the survey area (see Section 8) were recorded as being farmed by William Rawlings, John Jeffery, Joseph Richards, James Richards, Richard Bennetts, William Rogers. Joseph Jose and Jane Jose. All of the fields were recorded as 'Arable', indicating that they had been used for growing crops within the previous seven years. Their individual holdings were distributed across the three medieval cropping units identified to the west of Treen (see Fig 17) in a pattern which suggests that these tenancies were created shortly following the abandonment of the medieval strip fields, perpetuating a model of dispersed holdings.

Modern

During the late 19th century, improved transport links to national markets created by the completion of the rail link from Penzance to London through the building of the Royal Albert Bridge between Saltash and Plymouth in 1859 allowed local farmers to specialise in dairying and the growing of potatoes and broccoli. It also allowed the development of specialised flower and vegetable cultivation in quillies (small enclosures) in the Penberth Valley. Aerial photographs dating to 1985, 1999 and 2005 (Figs 9-10) show the Treen fields to have been in a mixture of pasture and arable use in recent decades.

Treryn Dinas became something of a focus for tourism during the 19th Century, rivalling Land's End as 'one of Cornwall's greatest curiosities' (Collins 1861) and an important part of the local economy. Its fame had grown after 1824 when Lieutenant Hugh Colvill Goldsmith RN toppled the 66 tonne Logan Stone sited there for a dare, and, in the face of considerable ridicule in the press and pressure from the Admiralty, was subsequently forced to reinstate it. Tourism remains an important part of the local economy, and Treryn Dinas and its logan stone are still significant tourist foci in this area. The public house in Treen is named 'The Logan Rock'.

In 1876, the section of Treen Cliff near Porthcurno was chosen as the landing point for a submarine telegraph cable linking Britain with America, and the nearby beach developed into an important communication hub over the following decades, the Eastern Telegraph Company (and subsequently the Cable and Wireless) complex being constructed just inland. Porthcurno remains the landing point for much of the international submarine fibre-optic cable network which succeeded the telegraphs.

5 Survey results

Fieldwork was undertaken at the beginning of the second week of November 2011. The weather was overcast and all of the fields were in pasture, most of this relatively short grazed. A walkover survey was undertaken, notes being made on drafting film overlays to the base maps. Boundaries were characterised and measured (where possible, given the dense thorn cover on many of them) and all sites mentioned in the HER were visited. The many ploughed down lynchets and occasional ploughed down banks which were found within the fields were sketch surveyed onto the mapping.

The general character of the present field system was confirmed as being underpinned by medieval field alignments. It seems likely that all of the fields to the west of Treen settlement between the lane running south from the campsite to the cliffs northwards to their boundary with the B3315 were formerly part of three medieval open fields (Fig

18) whose cultivation strips were subsequently bundled together, fossilised using walls and hedges and subdivided along their lengths by cross-boundaries. This pattern is far less evident to the east of the lane from Treen campsite to the cliffs.

Towards the cliffs to the south, contouring ploughed down lynchets which run across adjacent fields may represent evidence for a late prehistoric or Romano-British field system (Fig 20). Some of these are on documented alignments, which may represent perpetuation of boundaries into the historic period (Fig 16).

No above ground traces of the documented barrow (MCO3611, NT 93,677) were found. A substantial granite upright (NT 93,694) at SW 38840 22552 (Fig 25) is likely to be a cattle rubbing stone rather than a standing stone, and is more or less identical to another just outside the survey area to the north at SW 39160 23074.

A notable feature of these and the surrounding fields is the number of well-preserved granite step stiles (Figs 21-24), nine of these (NT 93,681 to NT 93,689) being recorded within or immediately adjacent to the survey area. Those in the southern part of the survey area are sited along the route of a footpath running south-westwards from Treen towards the cliffs to the east of Porthcurno, apparently on a long-standing route linking the settlement, via the Porthcurno Valley, to St. Levan Church. Those in the northern group of fields lie along the route of a path linking Treen and Tredrennen to the west. Further paths continue on westwards from Tredrennen to Raftra and Arden-Sawah, before the route turns north-westwards to link Higher Bosistow, Trevilley, Trevescan and, ultimately, Sennen Churchtown. Such paths are likely to have been the principal routes linking settlements and churches long before the development of the current road system. The establishment of the southern path appears to predate the laying out of the medieval strip fields in this area, given that it crosses them diagonally (Fig 12).

5.1 Inventory

See Fig 37.

1. Greenstone axe/mace MCO1506 SW 38998 23000

NT HBSMR 93,675

The finding of a greenstone axe is recorded at approximately this location by Russell (1971). The axe is currently housed at Truro Museum. The axe is presumed to have been retrieved from ploughsoil.

Management recommendations

The field in which the find was recovered was in pasture at the time of survey. No other finds of this date have been documented as having been recovered from this vicinity. Should this field be ploughed in the future, it is recommended that it is archaeologically field walked to see whether further artefacts can be recovered to provide a context for the greenstone axe.

2. Medieval field system MCO51668 centred SW 38940 22712

NT HBSMR 93,676

See Fig 15 for the NMP plot for part of this field system and Fig 18 for an interpretation of its likely former components,

The Cornwall and Scilly HER records a medieval field system centred at this location in the south western part of the survey area, in which the NMP plotted a series of ploughed out parallel boundaries from RAF aerial photograph 3G/TUD/210/5072.

Field survey suggests that the area to the west of the settlement of Treen and the sunken lane which links it to the cliffs was previously farmed as strip fields within three large open enclosures (Fig 18). Many of the roughly north-south trending boundaries within this area are broadly parallel and consist of stone faced earth walls (Cornish

hedges) which are generally 1.0m high and 1.2m wide at their bases. Towards the south, some of the boundaries consist of twin lines of orthostats averaging 0.6m high with some earth and stone infill (Fig 28); elsewhere in the southern area the hedges consist of two or three courses of horizontally-laid facing stones to about 0.6m high with mounded earth banks topping these. In the northern fields, which appear to be on a slightly different alignment (and therefore formerly part of a separate open field), a number of the boundaries are formed by revetted lynchets. Whilst these average 1.2m high, at the northern end of the enclosed land where it abuts the B3315 the lynchet is over 3.0m high.

Within the southern fields some indications of further very ploughed down boundaries could just be detected as low and very spread linear rises in the ground running parallel to the surviving field hedges in places. Some similar examples were noted in the northern fields, and in (non NT) fields flanking them to the west.

Condition and management recommendations

Whilst there has clearly been considerable early boundary removal over much of this area, the broad structure of the fossilised medieval field arrangements can still be detected, even despite prolonged ploughing. To an extent, evidence for the removed boundaries has been preserved by their alignment up and down these elongated fields, and as a result they have been less spread than the contouring lynchets which cross the fields.

It is recommended that plough depths should be kept to a minimum to reduce further degradation of the field evidence through agricultural activities.

3. Barrow MCO3611 SW 39209 22637

NT HBSMR 93,677

See Fig 15 for the NMP plot of this feature.

A possible barrow was recorded at this location by Russell (1971). Although considered by the OS surveyors in 1960 to be likely to be a natural feature, the NMP plotted a circular feature surrounded by a fragmentary circular ditch at this location on RAF 1946 aerial photographs 3G/TUD/UK 210.5072-3.

Condition and management recommendations

Whilst the NMP plots suggest that the interpretation of this feature as a ploughed down barrow with an encircling ditch is likely, there are no upstanding remains at this location.

It is recommended that any further ploughing in this field should be to minimal depth and that the area within which the barrow has been plotted is avoided when excavations take place for the currently proposed water supply to the cliffs.

4. 'Cross' field name MCO5950 SW 39226 22637

NT HBSMR 93,678

This small field in the south-eastern part of the survey area, named on the St. Levan Tithe Map as '*Erra Grasize*' and on the Cornwall and Scilly HER as '*Erra Grouse*' has been interpreted as being the Cornish for 'Cross Acre', and suggested as perhaps having sited a wayside cross marking a church path. However, there are no remains at this location, the alternative spelling of the field name in the Tithe Award terrier and the existence of what appear to be long-standing church paths to the north of this location suggests that this interpretation is unlikely to be correct.

Condition and management recommendations

No evidence for a cross was found at this location.

5. Possible Iron Age/Romano-British lynchett field system centred SW 39000 22641

NT HBSMR 93,679

See Fig 20.

Field survey revealed a series of contouring, ploughed down lynchets on broadly parallel alignments in the southern area of fields at Treen. Some of the component lynchets appear to be approximately aligned with former boundaries documented on archive mapping (see Fig 16), though these may have perpetuated earlier boundary alignments as has been found in, for example, Zennor and Morvah parishes. Others, however, appear to be on alignments where no former boundary is documented. A further group take the form of revetted lynchets – one of the most prominent of these being the boundary between the southernmost fields and the cliffland at the western end of the enclosed land. Here, the boundaries have negligible height to the north, but the revetted faces, which incorporate basal boulders, can be up to 2.0m high.

The arrangement of lynchets suggests an extensive late prehistoric field system underlying the modern field arrangements. This has been modified by adaptation during the medieval period, when new north-south aligned strip fields were laid out within this area, in the post medieval period by the grouping together bundles of former strip fields and demarcating them using Cornish hedges and by the construction of cross hedges to break these grouped strip fields into separate enclosures. Boundary removal and cross-contour ploughing in the modern period has very substantially spread the lynchets so that many average 20m wide and around a metre in height; some are now barely perceptible.

No clear focus for this field system was found, though if these fields are indeed of late prehistoric or Romano-British in date then a round (enclosed farmstead) or a courtyard house would be expected. One possible candidate for the site for the farmstead is at SW 39147 22680, where a large platformed area is defined by spread lynchets to its west and south in the corner of the field, though this may simply reflect a corner of a lynchett field. Another candidate may be the curvilinear cropmark enclosure at the northern end of the south-western fields (see Fig 15).

Condition and management recommendations

Very extensive cross-contour ploughing has clearly taken place at Treen and has resulted in the spreading of almost all of the lynchets, the downslope redistribution of soil which had accumulated in the southern parts of the former fields, and the upslope movement of the lynchet peaks from their original locations.

Further ploughing within these fields will inevitably further degrade the archaeological evidence for this early field system, and should be avoided. Where ploughing is necessary (to create new grass leys, for example), this should be kept to the minimum possible depth. Where any fields are cultivated they should be field walked to collect and log the find spots of any artefacts which may be revealed in the ploughsoil.

6. Modern field system centred SW 39209 22812

NT HBSMR 93,680

The survey area at Treen consists of sixteen fields of a variety of sizes and dates of creation. There has been considerable boundary removal over the years to allow field enlargement at Treen - in 1878 the same area was made up of thirty smaller fields, two of them having been added to the farm between 1840 and 1878. At the end of the 19th century, then, the Treen fieldscape was far less open than it is today.

However it is also clear that this had not always been the case, as the majority of the boundaries on the farm fossilise medieval strip field alignments, and many are likely to represent boundaries established in the immediate post-medieval period. The fieldscape prior to this would have been both more open, the land to the west of Treen being

divided into three principal cropping units, but also quite linear in character given the many parallel, cross-contouring strips which set the grain of the fieldscape.

These medieval strip fields, too, appear to overlie yet earlier cultivation patterns, whose lynched elements are aligned east-west, reflecting years of cross-contour ploughing, and which were entirely ignored by those setting out the medieval fields.

The archaeological character of the fields at Treen is thus a composite which has built up over perhaps 2000 years, retaining elements from all periods. The importance of the cliffland as the principal source of rough grazing diminished by the 20th century; over time, the transition of the enclosed land from predominantly arable use to mixed use took place and it is now almost wholly used for pasture. Boundaries between individual post-medieval tenancies might have had to be stock-proofed, and gates and gateposts became necessary. Until at least as late as 1840, individual tenants' holdings at Treen were scattered across the former open fields and there must have been customary rights of access across neighbours' land for both tenants and their stock. Furthermore, the fields were traversed by long-standing traditional rights of way linking Treen to St. Levan churchtown and to other settlements. One of these routes appears to predate the landscape of medieval enclosures, cutting diagonally across them. Finally, with the arrival of tractors, gateways needed to be enlarged, farm labourers disappeared, and many jobs formerly undertaken by hand stopped being done.

Condition and management recommendations

Farms like Treen have tended to enlarge during the 20th century to make them more economically viable and inevitably farmers have had less and less time available to undertake the small maintenance tasks which would have been commonplace less than a century ago. Hedge tumbles or gaps caused by stock now tend to be fenced rather than repaired, thorn and scrub growing out from hedgelines is viewed as maintenance free stock-proofing, broken gates are patched rather than replaced, and stock movements are controlled using temporary electric fences.

In this respect the fields at Treen are typical. No significant management requirements were identified, but there are small jobs waiting to be done all over the farm, whether it be re-setting a few stones on a wall top, rebuilding a gap in a hedge where stock have broken through, re-hanging or replacing a gate, cutting back the blackthorn which has spread up to 10m in from the edge of one field, but which is present in substantial quantities on many boundaries or tackling a small infestation of Japanese knotweed on the edge of a field next to a garden in Treen.

7. Stile SW 38804 22478 NT HBSMR 93,681

Marking the point at which the footpath from St. Levan churchtown to Treen enters the survey area within a blackthorn thicket in the south west corner of the enclosed land is a modern timber stile backing up a traditional granite step stile.

Management recommendations

None.

8. Stile SW 38836 22567 NT HBSMR 93,682

See Fig 25.

Located just to the north of the south-eastern corner of the survey area at Treen, this narrow West Penwith granite step stile is sited on the footpath from Treen to St. Levan churchtown where it crosses a lynched boundary, in the process climbing up one metre.

Condition and management recommendations

The stile is in good condition and does not require any management.

9. Stile SW 28891 22622 NT HBSMR 93,683

A simple West Penwith granite step stile on the footpath from Treen to St. Levan churchtown, cutting through one of the north-south aligned fossilised medieval field system boundaries.

Condition and management recommendations

The stile is in good condition and does not require any management.

10. Stile SW 39009 22677 NT HBSMR 93,684

A simple West Penwith granite step stile on the footpath from Treen to St. Levan churchtown, cutting through one of the north-south aligned fossilised medieval field system boundaries.

Condition and management recommendations

The stile is in good condition and does not require any management.

11. Stile SW 39075 22717 NT HBSMR 93,685

See Fig 21.

Located on the boundary between the NT holdings at Treen and the lower campsite field, this small and simple West Penwith granite step stile is the northernmost on the footpath from St. Levan churchtown to Treen, the route from this point north-eastward following the walled lane from the campsite to the settlement.

Condition and management recommendations

The stile is in reasonable condition and does not require any management.

12. Stile SW 39013 23056 NT HBSMR 93,686

This is a simple West Penwith granite step stile at the north-eastern corner of the NT holdings at Treen, on the route of the footpath from Treen to Tredrennen.

Condition and management recommendations

The stile is in good condition and does not require any management.

13. Stile SW 39091 23051 NT HBSMR 93,687

See Fig 22.

This West Penwith granite step stile is adjacent to a gateway on the northern boundary of the NT holdings at Treen, on the route of the footpath from Treen to Tredrennen.

Condition and management recommendations

The top stone of the stile appears to have been displaced or to be an addition to make the stile more stockproof than in its original form; the stile might benefit from the stone being re-set.

14. Stile SW 39224 23043 NT HBSMR 93,688

See Fig 23

A West Penwith granite step stile adjacent to a wide gateway at a point in the northern part of the NT Treen fields where the footpath from Treen to Tredrennen passes through one of the north-south aligned fossilised medieval field boundaries.

Condition and management recommendations

The hedge adjacent to the stile has grown in somewhat, partly obscuring the stile. Some small-scale vegetation management would help to fully reveal the stile.

15. Stile SW 39340 23033 NT HBSMR 93,689

See Fig 24.

Rather more sophisticated in construction than the other stiles within the NT fields at Treen, this West Penwith granite step stile is sited adjacent to the gateway to a short lane leading into Treen settlement from the west which marks the route of a traditional path from Treen to Tredrennen. This is likely to have been the former route out of the settlement into its fields during the medieval period, but this path to Tredrennen links up to others which eventually lead to Sennen churchtown, so is likely to have been an important element in the local transport network during the medieval and following periods.

Condition and management recommendations

The stile may have been rebuilt, as it is more formal in style than the other examples along this route and its stones have been pointed in mortar. It is in good condition and does not require any management.

16. Sunken lane SW 39386 22934 to SW 39299 22521 NT HBSMR 93,690

See Figs 27 & 31.

The 3.5m wide lane leading from the settlement of Treen south-westwards to the modern campsite and then southwards to the cliffs is likely to have been a long-standing feature of this landscape. In its northern section, whilst there is evidence of probable medieval boundary alignments crossing it (for example at SW 39334 22880 and probably at SW 39297 22862), the base of the lane has become cut down on average 0.5m below the surface of the adjoining fields. In its southern section, however, the lane has become eroded by up to 1.5m below the surfaces of the adjoining fields. At SW 39293 22590, there is a junction with a now almost completely grubbed up east-west heading lane (Inventory feature 17). In 1840, the lane terminated at this intersection and paths fanned out to the southwest and southeast into the open cliffland, but between 1840 and 1878 two small enclosures were taken in from the cliffland here, and the lane was extended 75m to the south, achieving its present form.

This lane is likely to have been in use over many centuries, providing the principal route from the settlement and farmsteads at Treen out to the cliffland, which would have been important sources of rough grazing, animal bedding and fuel.

Condition and management recommendations

The lane is in good condition and does not require any management attention.

17. Lane SW 39226 22600 to SW 39289 22592 NT HBSMR 93,691

See Fig 26.

A short section of walled lane aligned east-west adjacent to the former southern end of the sunken lane leading from Treen to the open cliffland. Only 65m of the lane now survives, its northern boundary being formed by a revetted lynchet 1.5m high on its southern side, its southern boundary by a 0.5m high orthostatic/boulder wall. The lane appears to be about 4.0m wide and is therefore likely to have been constructed for moving stock through the landscape. It is not shown on the 1840 St. Levan TA mapping and it is unclear if what now survives represents its full original extent. To the west of the junction with the sunken lane, boundary alignments between SW 39289 22592 and SW 39338 22586 suggest the potential for an equivalent but shorter (35m) lane along the southern edge of the fields to the east prior to the construction of an enclosure here between 1840 and 1878.

Both lanes may have been short-lived features, in use between the period when their routes ran along the northern edge of the open cliffland and their inclusion into enclosed land (by 1880).

Condition and management recommendations

The western section of the lane is completely overgrown in blackthorn and is almost completely invisible. Clearance of some of this scrub would be beneficial.

18. Cropmark enclosure centred SW 39360 22721 NT HBSMR 93,692

See Fig 15.

Aerial photographs examined by the National Mapping Programme revealed cropmark evidence for what appears to be a large sub-circular enclosure at this location in the south-eastern area of the fields at Treen.

The area within which the cropmark enclosure was recorded consists of a relatively level area within a large field adjacent to the camp site. No obvious indications of the enclosure were seen during the walk over survey, though there are suggestions of extremely ploughed down features within this general area.

Condition and management recommendations

As far as can be established, this enclosure has shown up on only one aerial photograph (dating to 1946), crop or weather conditions having most likely prevented it from being visible since then. It has thus not been possible to establish whether any features associated with it lie within its vicinity, or whether the remains of the enclosure have been significantly degraded through ploughing in the last seven decades.

At present, the probability of some sub-surface survival of intact archaeological layers here should be considered a possibility, and ploughing depths within this area of the field should be restricted to a minimum to reduce the likelihood of any further damage or loss. Archaeological field walking following ploughing might reveal associated artefacts, whilst further aerial survey might provide a clearer picture of the form of and context for this feature.

19. Water tank SW 39208 22891 NT HBSMR 93,693

See Fig 34.

A modern cement-rendered, concrete-constructed flat-topped water tank measuring 6.0m x 3.5m in plan and 3.5m high is sited in the corner of the field at this location. Its function is uncertain, but a 50mm diameter steel pipe emerges from its base at its eastern end, and it is possible that it supplies the nearby camp site, or alternatively the many water troughs within the surrounding fields. The source of the water is unknown.

Condition and management recommendations

It is unknown whether the water tank is still in use. It appears to be in reasonably good condition and does not require any management attention.

20. Standing stone SW 38839 22545 NT HBSMR 93,694

See Fig 25.

A squat round-topped granite standing stone is sited in the north western corner of a field at this location. The stone measures roughly 1.4m x 1.0m in plan and 1.4m high, and is very similar in size to another example sited in a field just to the north of the NT holdings at SW 39158 23077. The stone is not recorded in the Cornwall HER as a standing stone, is not sited on any known boundary, and therefore unlikely to be a boundary stone, so is most likely to be a cattle rubbing stone, though it shows no signs of polishing, nor of drill splitting. Its weathered appearance suggests that it has been in this location for a considerable period of time.

Management recommendations

None required.

6 Management recommendations

6.1 General

The Treen fields represent the cumulative evidence for human activity over at least 2000 years, and show well the processes of adaptation and evolution which have been characteristic of the management of the agricultural landscape of West Penwith over this period.

In terms of their management, the principal requirements are to keep the land in good heart, and to achieve a sustainable balance between good husbandry and the conservation of evidence for past human activity, whilst encouraging biodiversity and facilitating public access and enjoyment.

In practice, the archaeology of the Treen fields is relatively robust, though its lynched elements and features like the barrow and cropmark enclosure would be significantly damaged by deep or regular ploughing. Some small scale management works should ideally be undertaken. Gateways should not be further widened and, where possible, displaced gateposts should be reinstated. Damaged sections of walling and hedging should be repaired and there may be a requirement to stock fence parts of the eastern edge of the north-eastern enclosure where this abuts gardens. Where blackthorn is spreading into fields (as particularly, but not exclusively, in the north-eastern enclosures), this should be controlled by cutting. Given the organic status of the farm, eradication of the Japanese knotweed spreading out from Treen settlement may be impossible to achieve using the stem injection method – other means should therefore be trialled.

6.2 Installation of proposed cliff water supply

See Fig 36.

The installation of two sections of water pipe is proposed to facilitate cliff grazing with the aim of reducing scrub cover and encouraging biodiversity in the cliffland. Starting from an existing water trough set into a boundary to the south of the camp site, one route is proposed running just west of south, the second is to spur off this to the south-east (see Fig 36 for draft proposals).

At its northern end, the western pipeline route will transect the edge of the platformed area in the north-eastern corner of this field which may be the site of a late prehistoric farmstead (see Inventory entry 5, para 3); to the south it will cross a pair of ploughed down lynched en route to the cliffland boundary, which it will pass through using an existing gateway, traversing the coast path to terminate in the small enclosure to its south.

Following discussions with the NT Ranger, it is suggested that the eastern pipeline route is routed so as to pass through existing gateways in two fields to the west of the sunken lane. This route also transects a ploughed down lynched and the low remains of a dividing bank in the westernmost of these fields. It will be necessary to take the pipe through or under the two hedges dating to between 1840 and 1878 which flank the southern end of the sunken lane. It is important that this is undertaken in a fashion which minimises any damage to these features and ensures appropriate reinstatement where such damage cannot be avoided. Given the form of the flanking walls (orthostats to the west and piled boulders to the east, see Fig 27), it should be possible to achieve this with minimal archaeological damage. The first part of the section of this route to the east of the lane passes through an enclosure created between 1840 and 1878, crossing the sites of two removed boundaries to terminate in the hedge at the south-eastern corner of the Treen fields, the intention being that this trough would be accessible from both the cliff and from within the field.

The identified potential impacts on the archaeology of Treen fields include:

- Excavation through lyncheds of possible IA/RB date [5].

- Excavation through the edge of a platformed area which might have sited a possible early settlement (part of [5]).
- Excavation across removed boundary lines of probable medieval date [2].
- Excavation through walls forming the southern end of the sunken lane [16].
- The installation of a water trough within a 1.2m high Cornish hedge/piled boulder wall at the southern end of the eastern pipe route (part of [6]).
- The potential for the intersection of archaeological layers or deposits of prehistoric to medieval date as a result of trenching activity.
- The potential for artefacts of prehistoric to post medieval date to be revealed by trenching activity.

Archaeological involvement in this work should be guided by a brief drawn up by the NT Regional Archaeologist, which is likely to recommend that the trenching programme is accompanied by a watching brief carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The results of the watching brief will need to be appropriately reported, including an entry in the ADS/OASIS-online system.

6.3 Summary management table

See Fig 38.

The following table summarises the management recommendations set out in the inventory on a site by site basis and also suggests a prioritisation for the works.

No	Site type	Management recommendations	Priority
1	Greenstone axe findspot	Field walk area surrounding findspot if ploughing takes place	Low
2	Medieval field system	Minimise ploughing depth to avoid damage to sub-surface remains of removed boundaries	Medium
3	Barrow	Minimise ploughing depth within this field Field walk this area if ploughed Avoid barrow site when water pipe is installed to cliff water trough	High High
4	Cross field name	None	None
5	IA/RB field system	Minimise ploughing depth to avoid further damage to lynchets Field walk this area if ploughed	Medium
6	Modern field system	Minimise ploughing depth Undertake minor hedge repairs Treat thorn spread into fields Treat Japanese knotweed	Medium Low Medium High
7	Stile	None	None
8	Stile	None	None
9	Stile	None	None
10	Stile	None	None
11	Stile	None	None
12	Stile	None	None

13	Stile	Reset top stone if required	Low
14	Stile	Cut back encroaching hedge vegetation	Low
15	Stile	None	None
16	Sunken lane	None	None
17	Lane	Clear thorn and scrub to reveal this feature	Low
18	Cropmark enclosure	Minimise ploughing depth to avoid damage to surviving sub-surface archaeology Fieldwalk area of cropmark enclosure if ploughing takes place	Medium Low
19	Water tank	None	None
20	Standing stone	None	None

7 Field names and tenants at Treen in 1840

See Fig 6.

Terrier No	Name	Tenant
803	Great Chapel Curnow	William Rawlings
804	Lower Weeth	John Jeffery
805	Higher Weeth	John Jeffery
806	Lower Behewry	Joseph Richards
807	Middle Behewry	Joseph Richards
816	Little Churchway	James Richards
821	Higher Churchway	James Richards
822	The Weeth	Richard Bennetts
826	Churchway Weeth	William Rogers
827	Park Gawrack	William Rogers
829	Higher Craver	Richard Bennetts
830	Outer Craver	Richard Bennetts
831	Cliff Craver	Richard Bennetts
832	Lower Craver	Richard Bennetts
833	Barn Field	William Rogers
834	Erra Grasize	James Richards
835	Cliff Lane Field	Jane Jose
837	Higher Treveddal	William Rogers
838	Lower Treveddal	William Rogers
839	Pigs' Field	William Rogers
840	Inner Treveddal	William Rogers
841	Dorcoath	Joseph Richards
850	Lower Town Field	John Jeffery
851	Lower Town Field	John Jeffery
852	The Meadow	Joseph Richards

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

Gascoyne 1699, *Map of Cornwall*

Martyn 1748, *Map of Cornwall*

Ordnance Survey *circa* 1809 *one inch to the mile mapping* First Edition (digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey *circa* 1880, *25 Inch to the mile mapping*, First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey *circa* 1907, *25 inch to the mile mapping*, Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey 2007, *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of St. Levan* (microfiche copy at HE)

8.2 Publications and other sources

Collins, W. 1861, *Rambles beyond railway: notes in Cornwall taken afoot*, reprinted 1982, London

Cornwall County Council 1996, *Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994*, Truro

Herring, P. 1998, *Cornwall's Historic Landscape: presenting a method of historic landscape character assessment*, Truro

Ratcliffe, J. 1998, *Treen Cliff, Rospletha Cliff, Penberth Valley and Cove: an archaeological assessment*, Cornwall Archaeological Unit report to the National Trust 1998R034

Sharpe, A. 1992, 'Treryn Dinas: cliff castles reconsidered', *Cornish Archaeology* **31**, 65-68

9 Project archive

The HE project number is **2011095**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive will be archived by the National Trust. The contents of this archive will be as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans as permatrace overlays to paper maps
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\Treen fields 2011095\
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-113649

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites T\Treen NT enclosed land survey 2011095\Report\Treen fields.doc



Fig 3. Treen and the surrounding area as shown on Gascoyne's 1699 map of Cornwall.

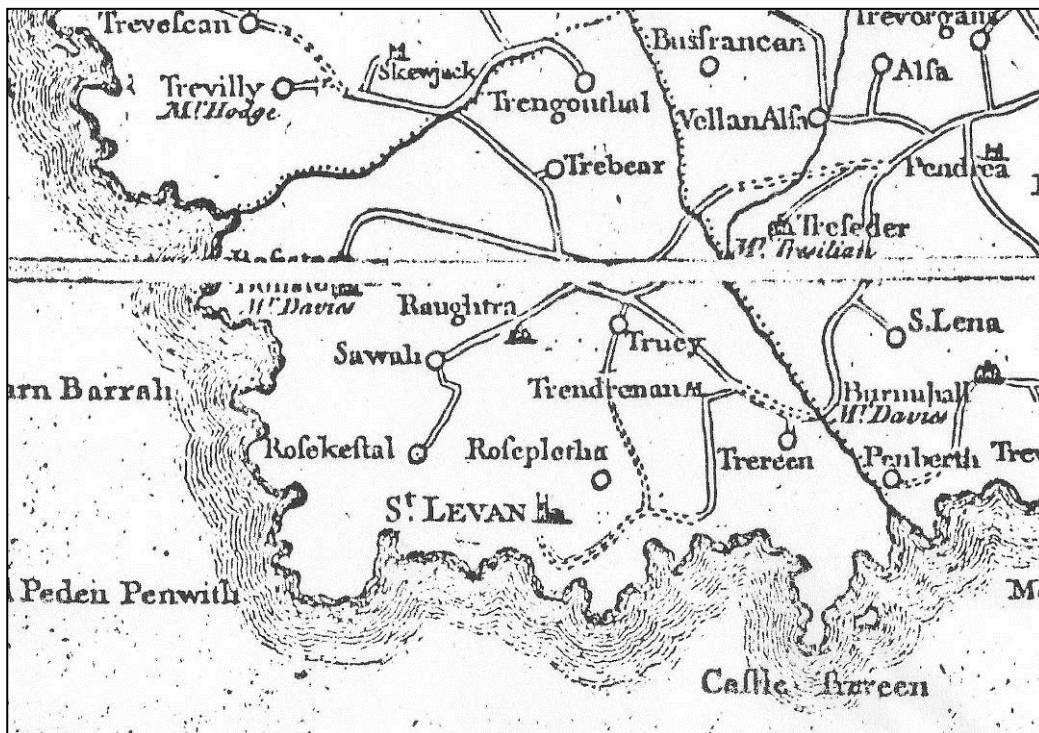


Fig 4. Treen and the surrounding area as shown on Martyn's 1748 map of Cornwall.



Fig 5. Treen and the surrounding area as shown on the circa 1809 1st Edition 1" to a mile mapping. The survey area is circled in red.



Fig 6. An extract from the circa 1840 St. Levan Tithe Map centred on Treen, here spelt 'Trethene'. The survey area is bounded in red.

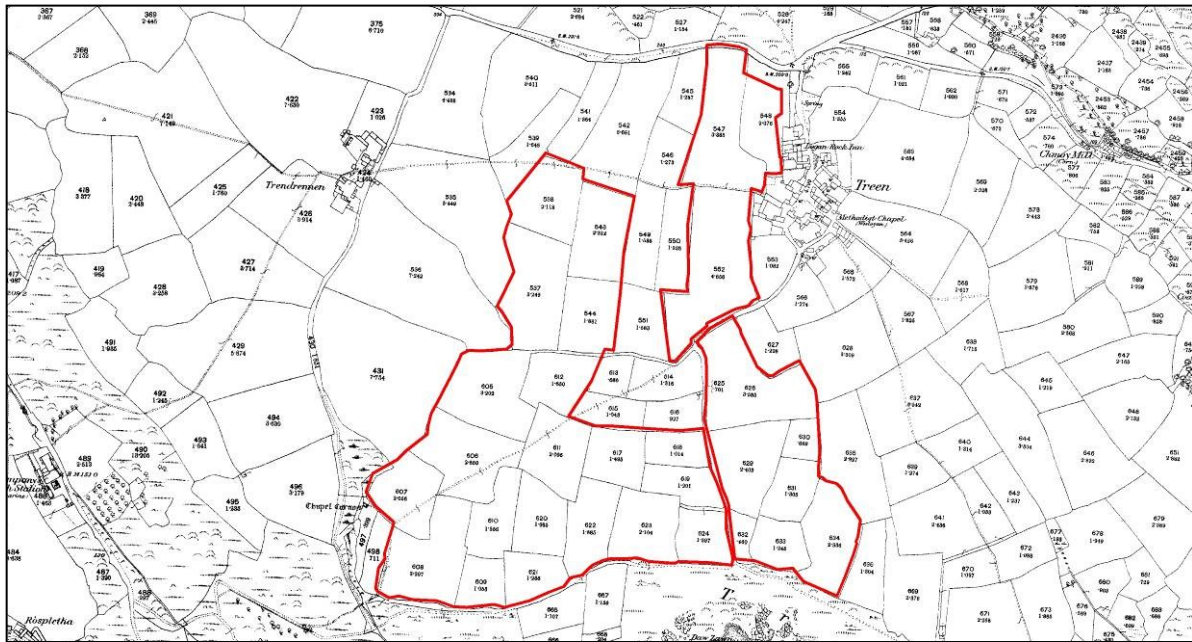


Fig 7. The survey area as shown on the circa 1878 OS 1st Edition 25" to the mile mapping. Mapping © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group 2011. CC licence No 100019590.

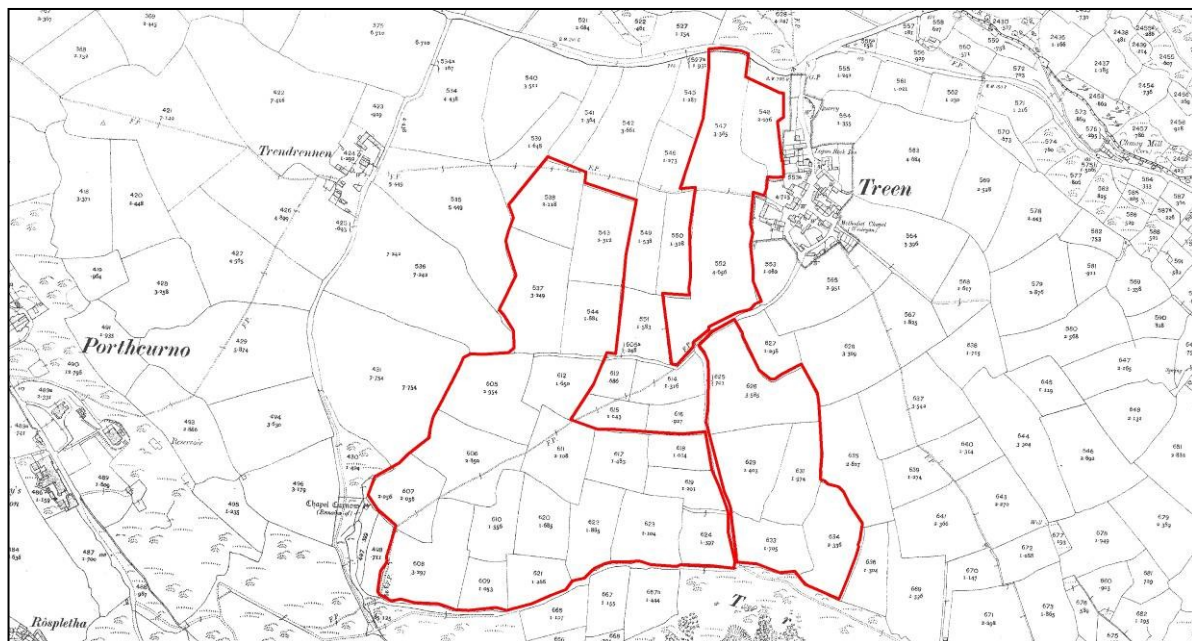


Fig 8. The survey area as shown on the circa 1908 OS 2nd Edition 25" to the mile mapping. Mapping © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group 2011. CC licence No 100019590.



Fig 9. The south eastern part of the survey area at Treen as shown on a 1985 PMB aerial photograph.



Fig 10. The survey area at Treen as shown on the 2005 Cornwall County Council aerial survey mapping.

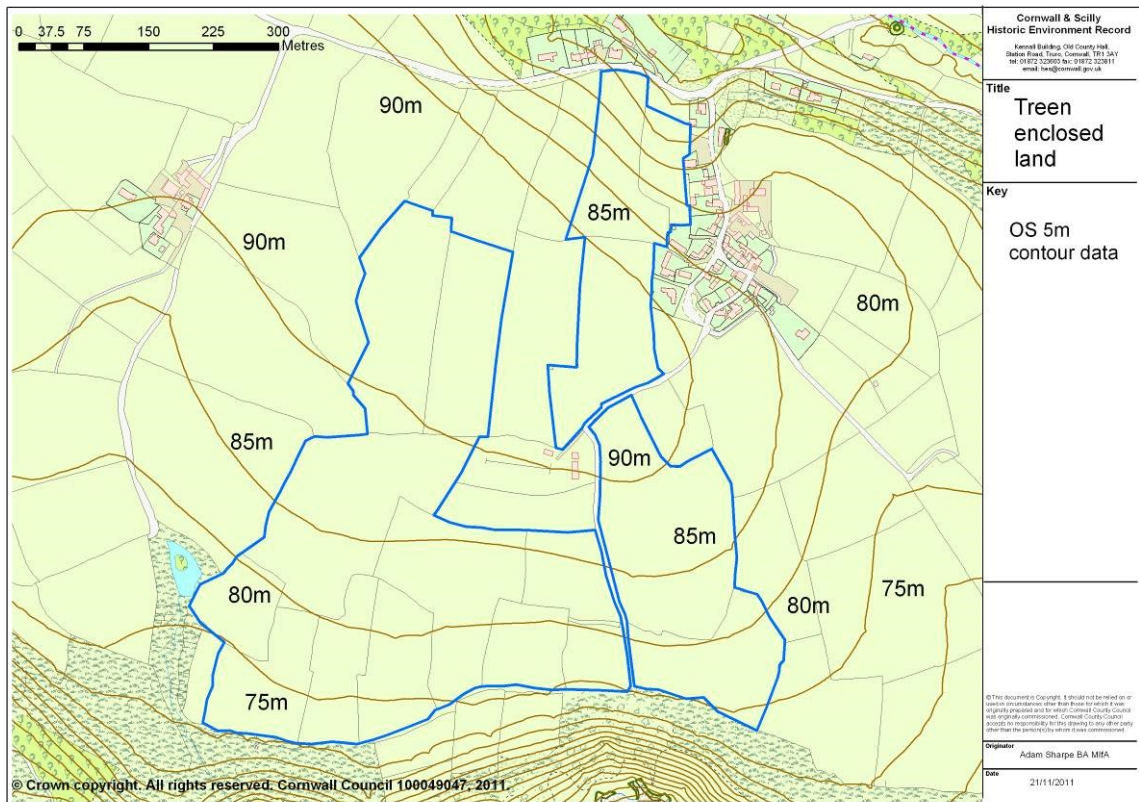


Fig 11. OS 5m contour data for the survey area at Treen, showing the location of the fields on a spur of land on the plateau backing the cliffs. Mapping © Crown copyright 2011. CC licence No 100049047.

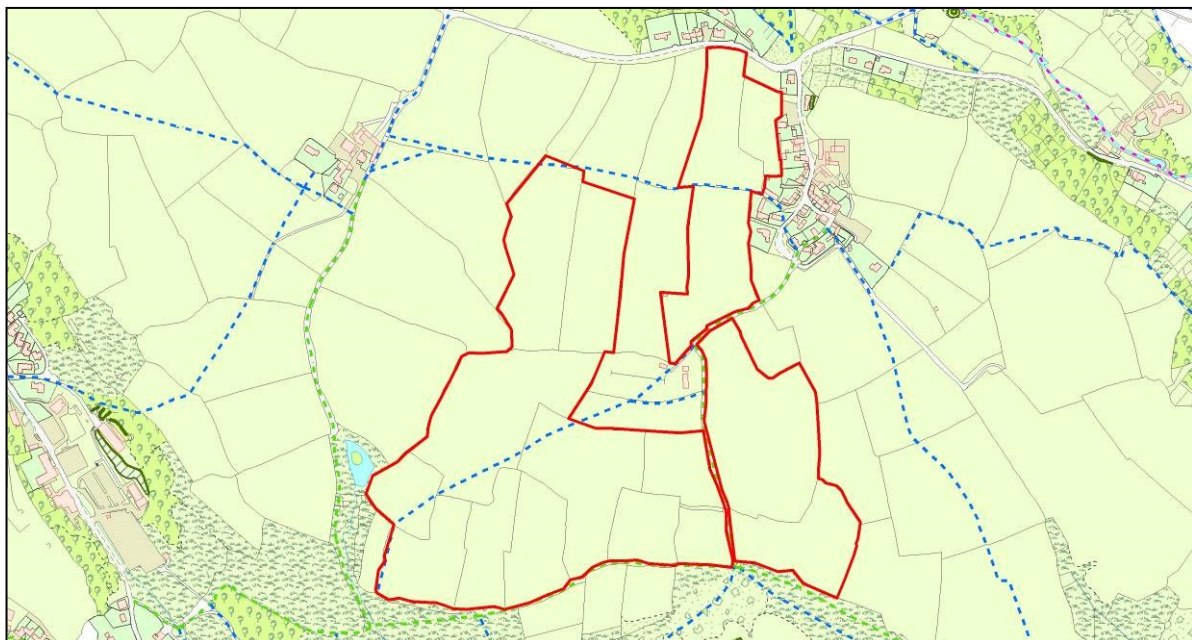


Fig 12. Public Rights of Way at Treen. Blue dash – footpaths. Green dash – bridleways. Mapping © Crown copyright 2011. CC licence No 100049047.

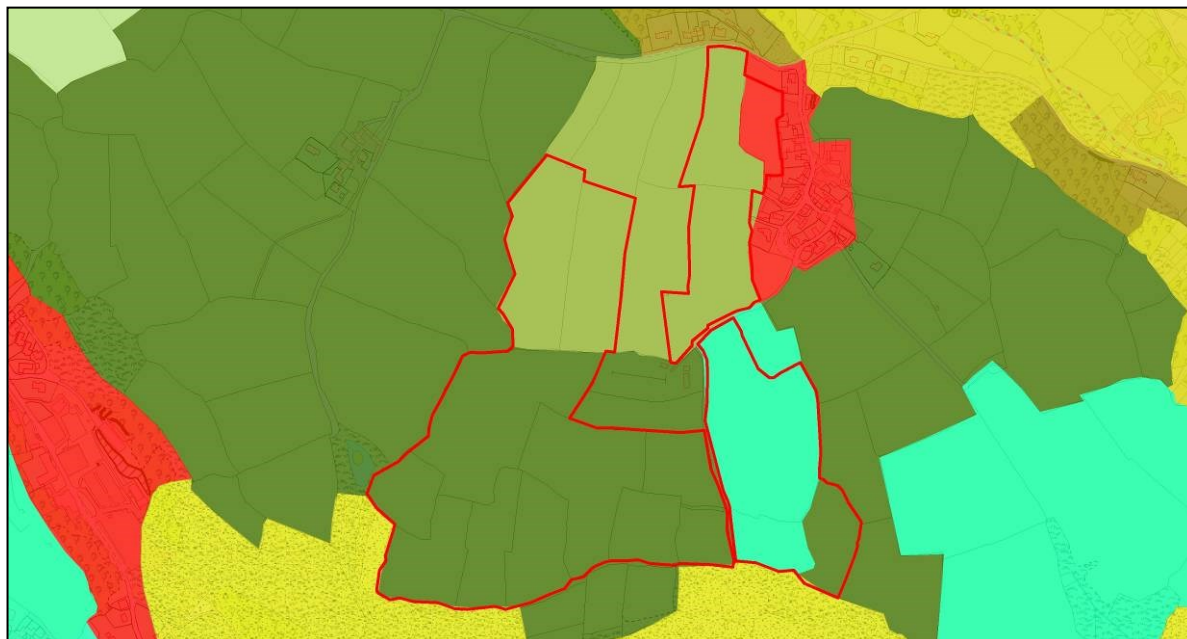


Fig 13. Historic Landscape Characterisation for Treen fields and the surrounding area. Light green – Anciently Enclosed Land (Medieval); Dark green – Anciently Enclosed Land (Prehistoric); Blue – Recently Enclosed Land; Yellow – Rough ground (coast and valley side); Red – Urban development. Mapping © Crown copyright 2011. CC licence No 100049047.

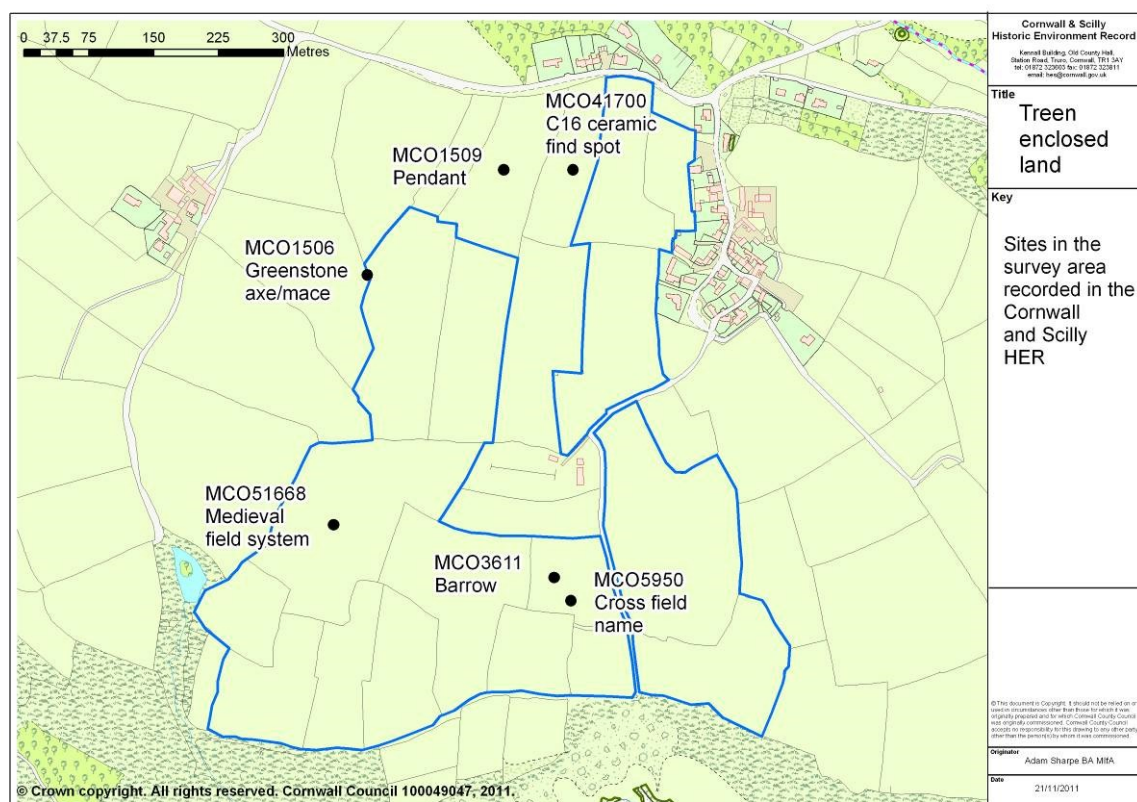


Fig 14. Sites within the survey area recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly HER.

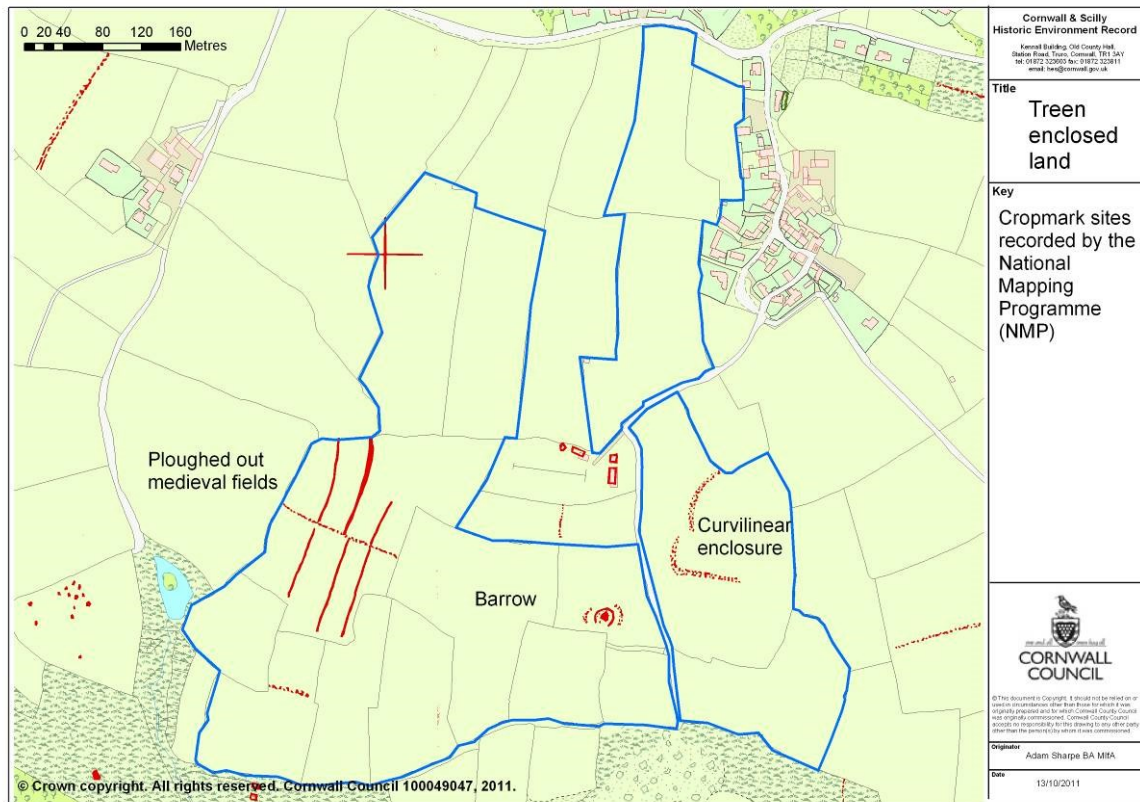


Fig 15. Archaeological features within and adjacent to the survey area recorded by the NMP from aerial photographs. These comprise ploughed out medieval field boundaries to the southwest, and a barrow and a curvilinear enclosure of probable prehistoric date to the southeast.

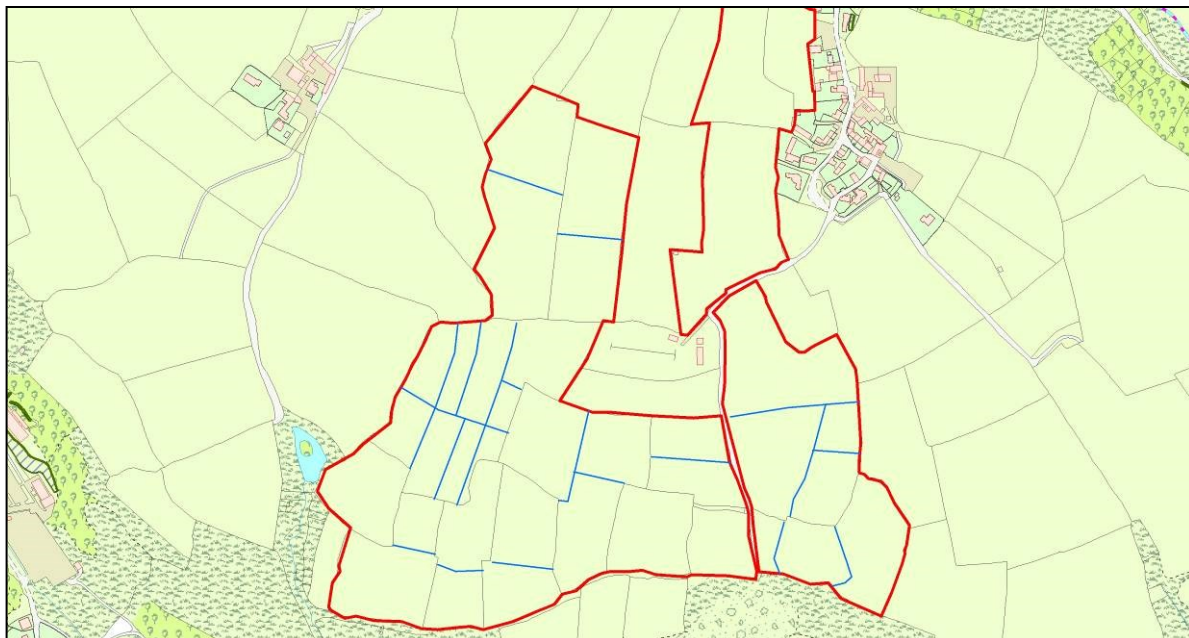


Fig 16. Documented removed boundaries (in blue) within the survey area at Treen. Many other medieval strip field boundaries are likely to have existed within this area, but have left no trace. Mapping © Crown copyright 2011. CC licence No 100049047.

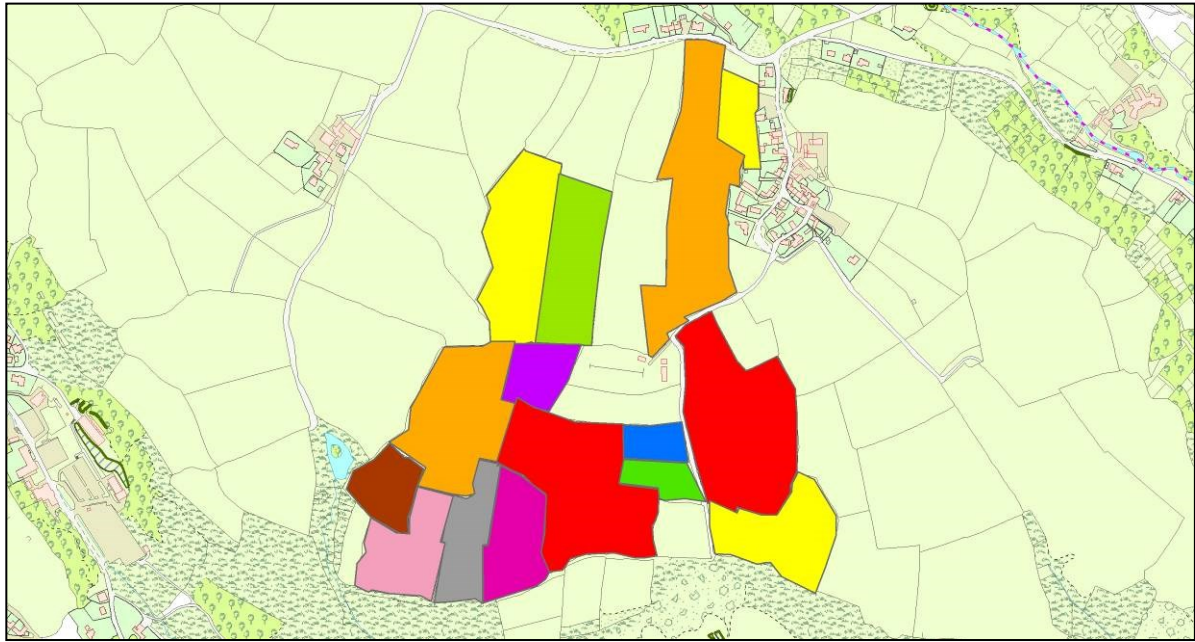


Fig 17. Tithe Award period tenancy arrangements within the survey area. Yellow: Joseph Richards, Green: James Richards, Orange: John Jeffrey, Purple: Richard Bennetts, Red: William Rogers, Brown: William Rawlings, Blue: Jane Jose, Grey: Joseph Jose, Pink: Robert Prouse. This tenancy arrangement appears to reflect an early post-medieval parcellation of the former strip fields. Mapping © Crown copyright 2011. CC licence No 100049047.

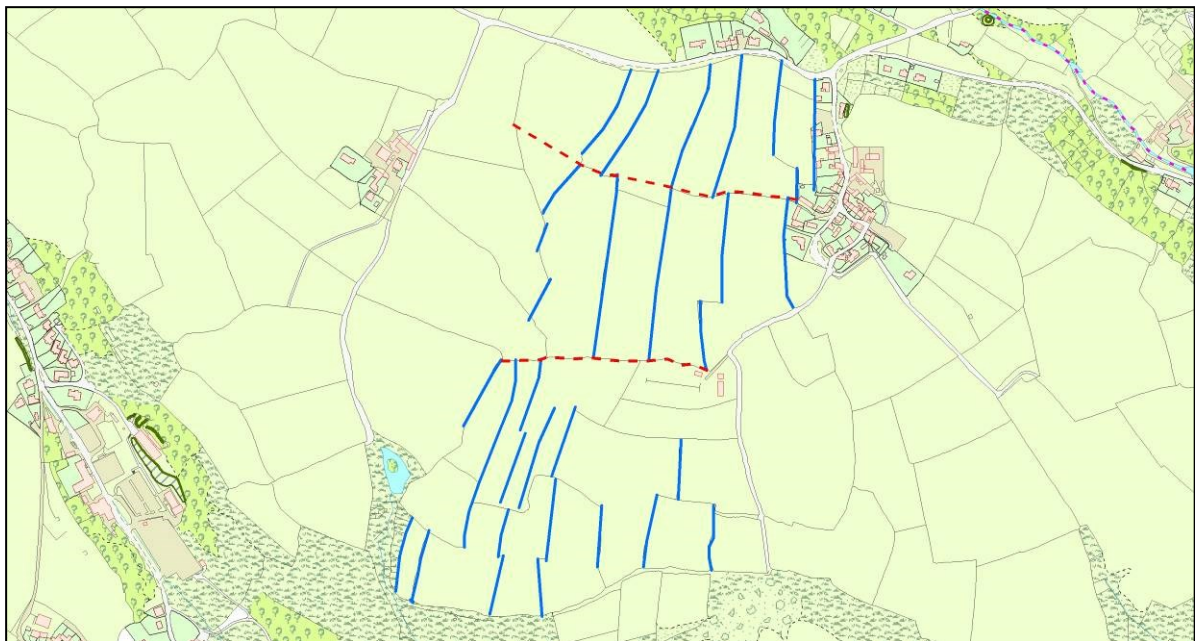


Fig 18. Probable medieval cropping units at Treen (separated by pecked red lines), with hedgelines fossilising medieval field boundaries shown in blue. This arrangement appears to be confirmed by the distribution of tenants' holdings in Fig 17, in which each tenant had been allocated one holding from the northern, one from the central and one from the southern units. The division between the northern and central cropping unit follows the line of the footpath. Mapping © Crown copyright 2011. CC licence No 100049047.

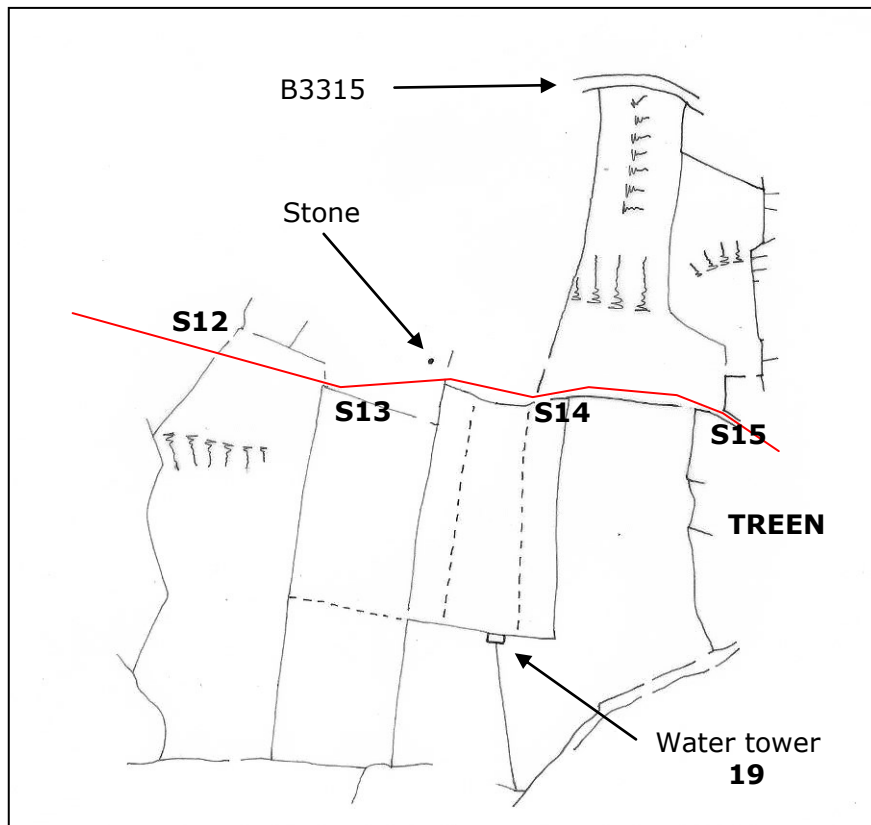


Fig 19. Survey results in the northern fields at Treen. Pecked lines represent banks. **S** = stile. Red line = footpath from Treen to Sennen via Tredrennen.



Fig 20. Survey results in the southern section of Treen Fields. Whilst some of the lynchets shown here (hachured) represent removed post-Medieval boundaries, others appear to be part of a late prehistoric contouring field system. Pecked lines represent banks. **s** = stile. Red line = footpath route from Treen to St. Levan.



Fig 21. A step stile (11) on the footpath leading from St. Levan churchtown to Treen from the south. The construction of the hedge adjacent to the stile is typical of the southern Treen fields.



Fig 22. A rather derelict step stile (13) and adjacent gateway on the northern footpath leading from Treen towards Sennen churchtown viewed from the west.



Fig 23. One of the step stiles (14) on the northern footpath leading west from Treen towards Sennen churchtown seen from the east. Hedge vegetation is encroaching onto this stile.



Fig 24. The stile (15) on the northern footpath to Treen, adjacent to a lane which would have led from the settlement out into the adjacent former medieval fields, seen from the west.



Fig 25. The probable cattle rubbing stone (20) in the western part of the southern fields from the south. In the background (left) can be seen one of the stiles (8) on the path leading from Treen to St. Levan churchtown.



Fig 26. Looking from sunken lane (16) along the blackthorn-shrouded short section of lane (17) running to the west. Ploughed out barrow (3) is sited just right of centre in the field to the right.



Fig 27. The southern end of sunken lane (16) looking north. The enclosures to either side were created between 1840 and 1878; unusually whilst the wall to the left is orthostatic, that to the right is essentially a piled boulder wall.



Fig 28. A typical low orthostat and boulder wall at Treen, this example defining the inland edge of the south-eastern field at Treen. View looking east.



Fig 29. An orthostatic boulder wall bounding one of the enclosures adjacent to the cliffs. View looking south.



Fig 30. Hedging typical of that revetting sunken lane (16) running from Treen campsite towards the cliff. The surfaces of the fields on either side are at the level of the top of the hedge. View looking south.



Fig 31. Looking north along the central section of sunken lane (16), showing how it has become cut down below the prevailing field level.



Fig 32. A typical gateway at Treen, with its tall hanging post and shorter closing post.



Fig 33. Looking inland across the south-eastern field at Treen, which is in notably rougher pasture than the other fields. The boulder dump on the hedge top (right centre) probably derives from the removal of a former boundary in this field.



Fig 34. The concrete water tank just to the north of Treen camp site.



Fig 35. The eastern boundary of one of the north-eastern fields, here defined by a collection of rather flimsy fences.



Fig 36. Draft proposal for water pipe routes to water troughs in the cliffland at Treen.

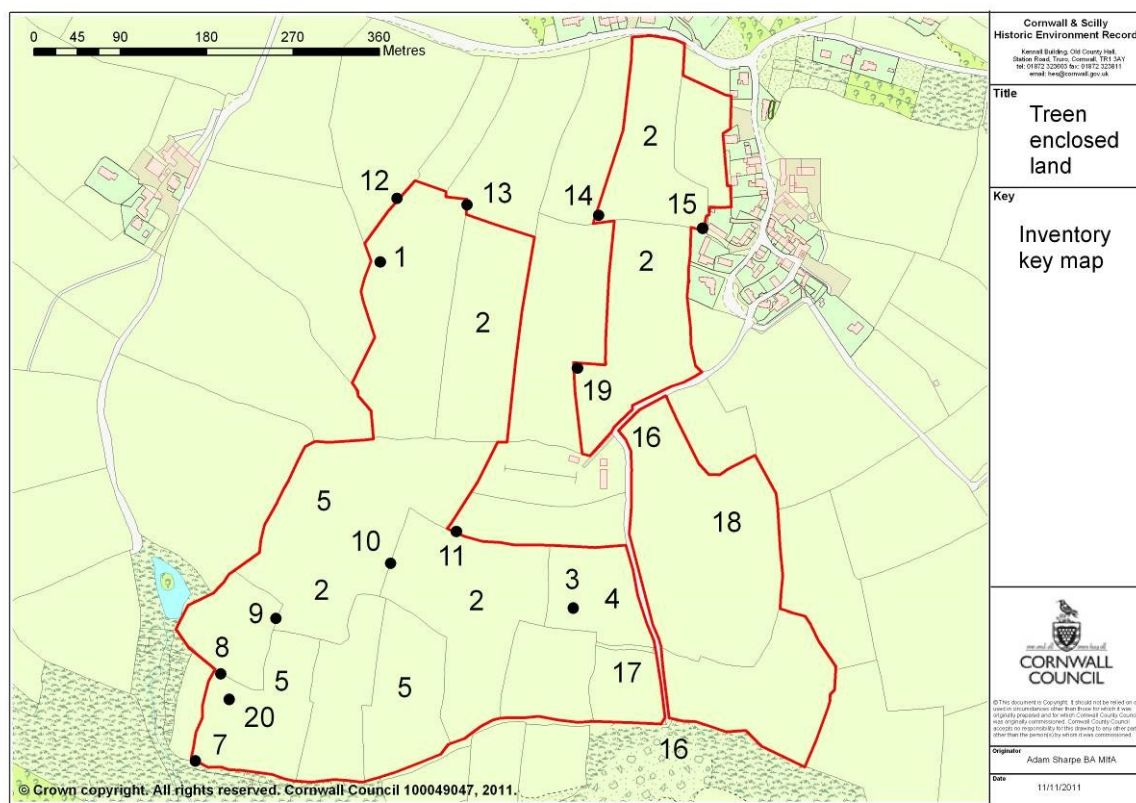


Fig 37. Inventory key map for Treen Fields.

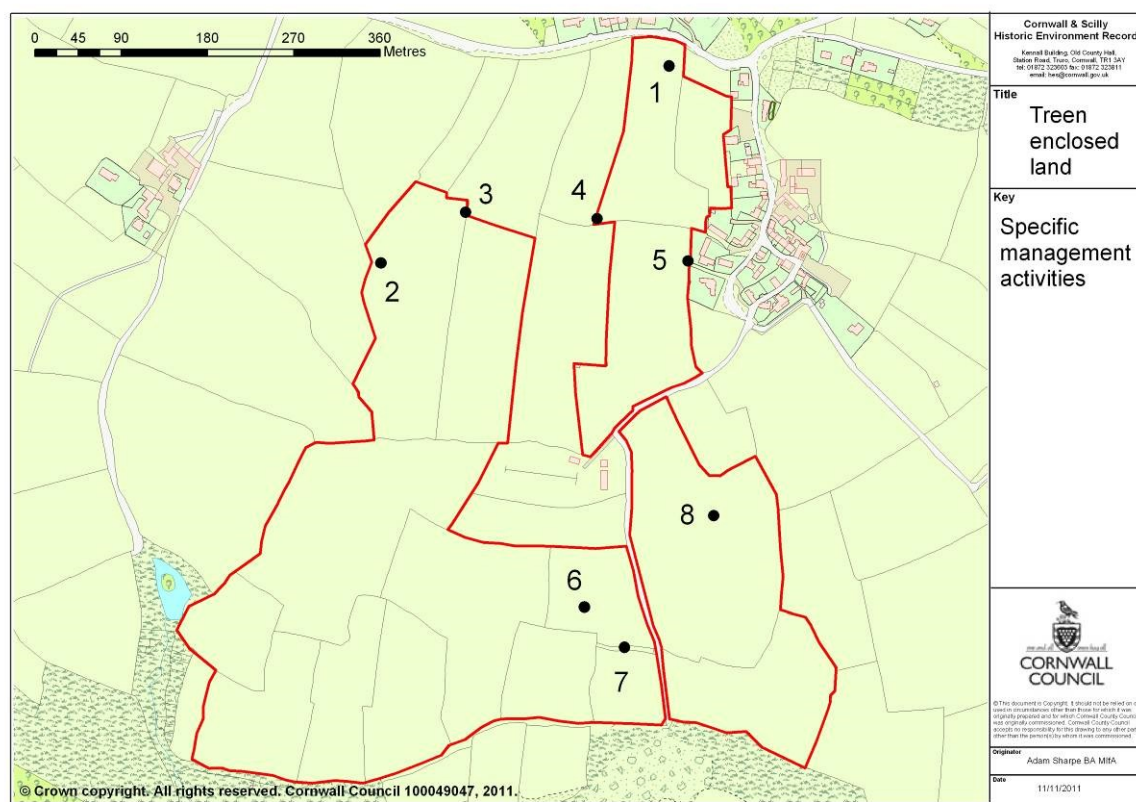


Fig 38. Key management recommendations. 1. Control thorn spread into field; 2. Fieldwalking following ploughing; 3. Re-set stile top stone; 4. Vegetation management by stile; 5. Eradicate Japanese knotweed; 6. Avoid plough damage to barrow; 7. Clear thorn cover from lane; 8. Fieldwalking following ploughing.

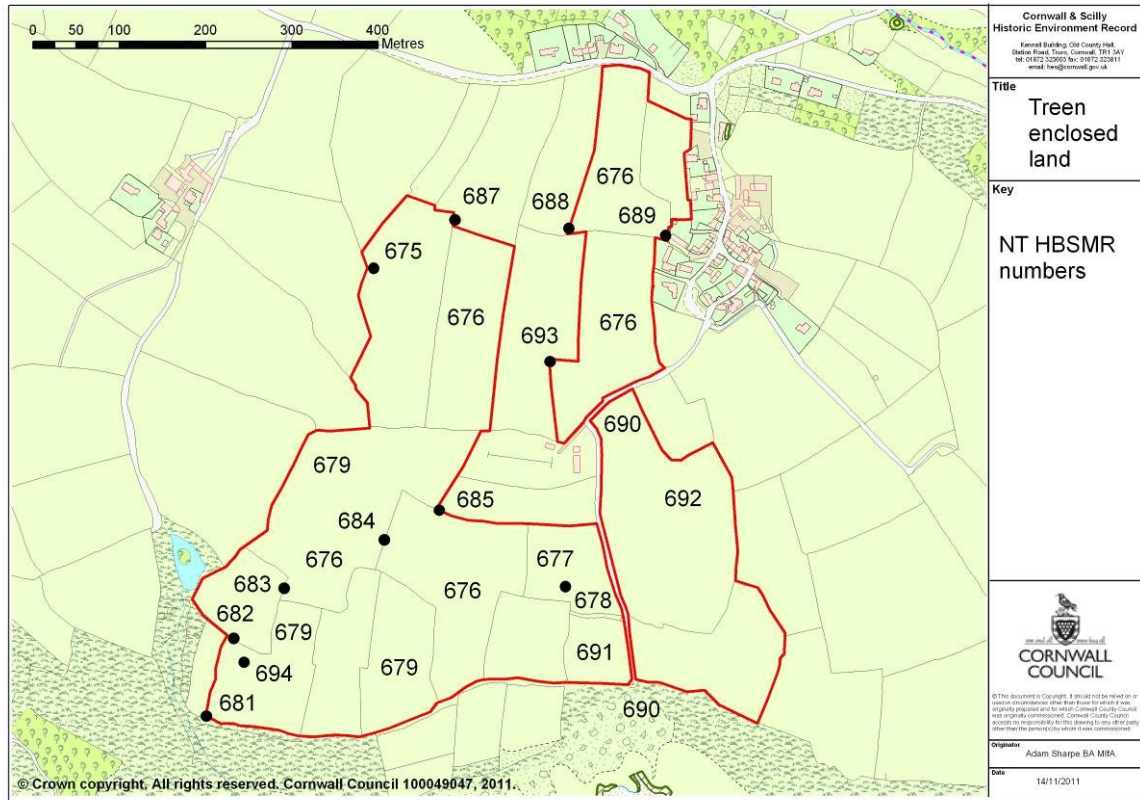


Fig 39. NT HBSMR numbers for sites at Treen fields. Note: for the sake of clarity, the numbers are shown in a shortened format; for the full number reference, 93 should be appended to each number, so that 676 becomes 93,676.