

Statement Heritage

The Roundfield (aka: Carlidnack Round), Carlidnack Lane, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall, TR11 5HE.

Heritage Impact Assessment:

SH Ref CARL1018hia

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Carlidnack Round from the west looking towards the sea © Dronescope / Client

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This project was commissioned by Philip James and carried out by Daniel Ratcliffe BA MA MCIfA in October and November 2018.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Statement Heritage and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available. It should not be used or relied upon in connection with any other project than that intended.

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Executive Summary

*This document provides a comprehensive account of the current evidence base for a Scheduled Monument included within the National Heritage List for England as **1006687: Round 240m south east of Norways Farm** but known locally as 'Carlidnack Round' or by the name of the modern dwellinghouse within it 'The Roundfield'.*

The monument consists of a univallate (single circuit of bank and ditch) enclosure currently identified as of 2nd – 3rd Century date, placing it in the Romano British period and within the south-western monument class of 'Round'. The site is likely to have been of elevated status within the overall settlement hierarchy of the immediate local area and contained domestic, agricultural and small-scale industrial activity. The site may have fallen out of use, along with many other similar sites in Devon and Cornwall, as the network of dispersed hamlets that have characterised rural settlement in the area ever since the early medieval period replaced that of which the Round was a part. Prior to the construction of the first bungalow on the site in the early 20th century, the site and the fields around it was in arable cultivation. During the twentieth century the development of the site for a detached house was accompanied by the expansion of the former hamlets of Mawnan Smith and Carlidnack Lane with similar development and the conversion of the fields around the monument to permanent pasture.

Our assessment considers the impacts of a) the development of dormer windows on its eastern and western roof slopes, b) a modestly increased level of ornamental or productive horticultural cultivation and c) provision of a larger turning area. The effects are considered alongside ways to mitigate their impacts to ensure no harm is done to the significance of the monument.

Works to the roof of the building are understood to require planning permission, which is likely to trigger consultation with Historic England, whilst changes to the management or layout of the garden and the current area of driveway will require Scheduled Monument Consent. This document should be supplied in support of any applications.

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1. Introduction and Methods

- 1.1 This report has been commissioned, to assess *The Roundfield*, a modern detached bungalow which sits within an embanked Romano-British enclosure known as a 'Round' which is designated as a Scheduled Monument ([NHLE 1006687](#)- ROUND 240M SOUTH OF NORWAYS FARM) and to assess the potential impact of a variety of small scale proposals for change.
- 1.2 The objectives are to identify, as far as is reasonably possible using available evidence and the results of a visual inspection of the site,
- a) The historic, archaeological and traditional significance of the monument;
 - b) The condition of the monument;
 - c) An understanding of the capacity of the site for future works (eg. minor alterations to the current buildings) and the capacity for any extension of the existing ornamental horticultural use of the current garden) along with an evidence base on which future applications for consent may be based.
- 1.3 This assessment, the overall methodology of which is informed by Historic England's 'Good Practice in Planning' documents *The Setting of Heritage Assets* and *Making Changes to Heritage Assets* (2017a and b) will
- Describe a full regression exercise of 6-inch Ordnance Survey and Tithe Award historic maps.
 - Describe and assess the results of our own desk and field-based assessment of the site, which follows the approaches set out within Historic England's *Setting of Heritage Assets* (2016).
 - Assess the significance of the monument.
 - Consider the impacts of proposed works and potential mitigation.
- 1.4 Desk-based research and analysis for this project has involved:
- Consultation of the Cornwall and Historic Environment to verify designations subject to potential setting effects and to inform a rapid appraisal of the non-designated heritage assets of the area.
 - Desk based digital terrain modelling to inform fieldwork strategy.
 - Consultation of the National Heritage List for England via their online search facilities.
 - Documentary and archive research including consultation where possible with previous field workers involved with the site.
- 1.5 A detailed specification for setting assessment field work is contained within Statement Heritage's template 'Written Scheme of Investigation for Heritage Asset Setting Assessment' (Ratcliffe 2018). The experiential and physical surroundings of the asset were recorded in the field using pro-forma assessment sheets developed by Statement Heritage and based on the checklists and approach outlined within *The Setting Of Heritage Assets*. Photography was undertaken using a Nikon D3300 camera shooting in 24MP mode with a full photographic record being maintained recording date, subject, direction of shot and lens specifications.
- 1.6 The author is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and as such is bound to a [Code of Conduct](#), and follows the relevant Standards and Guidance for archaeological work

where applicable. In this case the [Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment](#) (2014 as updated 2017) has informed the methods used.

2 Historic and Archaeological Background.

- 2.1 This project is centred on *The Roundfield* which is a single storey dwelling-house set in generous lawned gardens, set within an embanked and formerly ditched enclosure of later Iron Age to Romano-British date known as *Carlidnack Round* to the north east of the village of Mawnan Smith. The Round was added to the schedule in 1932. The current designation entry is accessible at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006687>.
- 2.2 **Address.** The Roundfield, Carlidnack Lane, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall, TR11 5HE.
- 2.3 **Ordnance Survey NGR:** SW782293
- 2.4 **Study Area** (figure 1). The primary study area relates to the Scheduled Area of the Monument of just over 1ha in area, whilst an area of up to 5km from the site has been considered in terms of understanding the visual influence of the site. HER records have been obtained for a 2.5km search radius.
- 2.5 **Topography and Geology** (figure 2). The site, a univallate earthwork of some 90-100m diameter, lies at around 45mAOD in an essentially coastal location about 750m from *Maenporth Beach* and *Falmouth Bay* on the eastern slopes of the ridge leading into *Mawnan Smith* which is generally steeply incised by various creeks leading to the sea on its eastern side and to the *Helford River* ria system to its west and east. These cut into Devonian sandstones of the *Portscatho Formation* (BGS 2018). The site sits on a locally prominent eastern spur of this ridge with stream valleys to the north, east and south draining at *Maenporth*.
- 2.5.1 **Our viewshed analysis** algorithm¹ suggests a relatively restricted 'Zone of Theoretical Visibility' reflecting the location of the site on a coastally facing slope, below the overall highpoints within the surrounding landscape. This is expanded on further below in our discussion of the **setting** of the monument.
- 2.6 **Designated Sites within the ZVT** (see figure 3) are tabulated in **table 1** below. The landscape relationship of these sites can be grouped and summarised as follows
 - 2.6.1 **Rosemerryn House Group.** ROSEMERRYN HOUSE **NHLE114478** is a GII* country house of the early 18th century. It lies around 700m north of the Round near the crest of the ridge which faces the site across a stream. The house faces north west, away from the site and along this ridge, towards its ornate and separately listed (at GII*) entrance gates **NHLE1146499** beyond which the 1888 mapping shows a long drive set perpendicular to the central axis of the building's main front. An avenue is shown leading from the south east side of the building on the same alignment on historic mapping. The GII listed barn **NHLE1141976** of the probable

¹ We used the GRASS r.viewshed tool documented here: <https://grass.osgeo.org/grass74/manuals/r.viewshed.html> based on the inter-visibility of a 2m observer height up to a 5km distance and indicative points placed around the circumference of the project area. Visibility was mapped across a DEM sourced from the OS Terrain 50 data set which maps the landscape to within 100mm vertically averaged at 50m horizontal centres. This produces a smoothed 'bare earth' DTM which (as it does not account for microtopographic effects, buildings or vegetation, can, in this particularly heavily vegetated landscape be safely assumed to overestimate visibility in such uses.

home farm lies between the house and the Round, and aerial photography shows large modern barns have been built to the south side of that. The building group is not visible from the within, or from the north side of the Round due to large mature trees around it.

- 2.6.2 The **Penwarne House** group lies to the NW of the Round at a distance of about 1.2km. The buildings comprise the GII Listed Stables **NHLE1161493**, Gate Piers **NHLE116509** and a Rubbing Stone **NHLE1142064**. The GII* Listed Penwarne House itself and a further group of 9 Listed buildings associated with its home farm and walled garden lie outside the ZVT, being screened entirely by topography. Drone photography (Figure 4) in which only the roof of Penwarne is visible from a viewpoint (approximately 50-120m above ground) well above the trees on the Round's bank demonstrates the degree to which the ZVT has over-predicted visibility in this case. From ground level there is no visibility of this group from either within or around the boundaries of the site.
- 2.6.3 The **Penjerrick** group consists of the northern fringe of the GII Registered Park and Gardens hare (**NHLE 1328472**) and the GII Listed cottage ornee '*Higher Penjerrick*' which is related to but lies outside the Registration area. In practice the cottage has no intervisibility with the Round due to vegetational screening, there may be some limited views of the Round from the upper parts of the park at a distance of around 1.6km.
- 2.6.4 The remaining listed buildings, all at GII, within the predicted ZVT lie either within the urban extents of Falmouth or Mawnan Smith and are considered very unlikely to have settings that extend beyond their immediate townscape settings.
- 2.6.5 No other Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, or Battlefields lie within the predicted ZVT.

ListEntry	Name	Grade	NGR	Distance from site (m)	Comment	Link
1141976	BARN AT APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES SOUTH OF ROSEMERRYN HOUSE	II	SW 78363 29999	680	Barn within home farmstead of country house- Setting localised to country house group and functional relationship to farmstead and farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141976
1142100	MEUDON	II	SW7859928754	689	c.1700 House - principal setting garden and nearby countryside	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142100
1146478	ROSEMERRYN HOUSE	II*	SW 78340 30026	702	c1720 Country House - principal elevation faces NW	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1146478
1146499	GATE PIERS, GATES, FLANKING WALLS AND RAILINGS	II*	SW7829330063	732	Gates to Country House - principal relationship is to Rosemerryn House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1146499
1142046	MAWNAN METHODIST CHAPEL	II	SW 77860 28671	756	Within urban envelope of Mawnan - intervisibility very unlikely	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142046
1142044	CHY AN SCOL	II	SW 77845 28661	772	Within urban envelope of Mawnan - intervisibility very unlikely	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142044
1142045	THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP	II	SW7785428651	777	Within urban envelope of Mawnan - intervisibility very unlikely	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142045
1328435	CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL	II	SW 77836 28610	821	Within urban envelope of Mawnan - intervisibility very unlikely	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328435

ListEntry	Name	Grade	NGR	Distance from site (m)	Comment	Link
1161509	GATE PIERS, GATE AND FLANKING WALLS AT APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES SOUTH WEST OF PENWARNE HOUSE	II	SW 77325 30226	1267	Part of Penwarne Estate - main house is GII* but outside viewshed	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1161509
1161493	STABLES AT APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH WEST OF PENWARNE HOUSE	II	SW 77344 30277	1291	Part of Penwarne Estate - main house is GII* but outside viewshed	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1161493
1142064	RUBBING STONE AT APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES NORTH OF PENWARNE HOUSE	II	SW 77361 30351	1335	Part of Penwarne Estate - main house is GII* but outside viewshed	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142064
1328472	HIGHER PENJERRICK	II	SW 77834 30715	1436	Cottage Ornee- Outside Penjerricck GII RPG and within well wooded area of landscape	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328472
1141973	MENEHAY HOUSE	II	SW 78747 32135	2849	Small country house - Principal elevation faces SSE towards Maenporth. Some intervisibility possible.	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141973

ListEntry	Name	Grade	NGR	Distance from site (m)	Comment	Link
1270094	1 AND 1A, CAMBRIDGE PLACE	II	SW 80443 32218	3638	Within urban envelope of Falmouth - intervisibility unlikely	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1270094
1270057	NUMBERS 1-15 (CONSECUTIVE) AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS AND RAILINGS TO NUMBERS 1, 8, 10, 11, AND 14	II	SW 80683 32388	3920	Within urban envelope of Falmouth - intervisibility unlikely	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1270057
1269946	EARLE'S RETREAT	II	SW 80711 32455	3990	Within urban envelope of Falmouth - intervisibility unlikely	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1269946
1270056	NUMBERS 1-13 (CONSECUTIVE) AND ATTACHED FORECOURT WALLS, AND RAILINGS IN FRONT OF NUMBER 6	II	SW 80802 32425	4024	Within urban envelope of Falmouth - intervisibility unlikely	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1270056

2.7 **Historic Landscape Character** (figure 5) (*Based on Cornwall HLC data – see Herring 1998 and Cornwall Interactive Mapping*).

- 2.7.1 Figure 5 has been produced by overlaying the 1994 HLC data (Herring 1998) which mapped the dominant historic character of the landscape at that time – over 2018 1:25000 OS map data.
- 2.7.2 The farmland immediately surrounding the Round is classified by the HLC data set as *Anciently Enclosed Land: Medieval Farmland* (AEL). This landscape character type occupies much of the rural lowland landscape of Cornwall and is by far the most common HLC type within the county. This landscape character type is defined by its small enclosures with sinuous boundaries, with plot sizes generally long and narrow, typically bounded by Cornish hedges present by the time of the 1840s tithe surveys. The AEL around Mawnan is notable for the quantity of mature trees within field boundaries, when compared with, say the arable areas to the east of Cornwall, which gives the modern landscape a particularly intimate feel, where visibility outside of road and path corridors and from one field to the next is frequently obstructed. The ribbon of ‘Post Medieval Enclosed Land’ to the north of the site and project area was characterised in 1994 as such due to the level of boundary loss observable in this area between 1888 and 1994, largely resulting from 20th century agricultural intensification. More recent studies (eg Young 2013) have refined such characterisations, suggesting that, in Cornwall, this intensification has had less impact on the archaeological potential of such landscapes than might be expected. It has also been increasingly recognised that despite boundary loss much legibility of the older patterns still remains, and later projects would characterise this as a ‘*Medieval: Altered (Amalgamated)*’ (Young 2013, 75) system.
- 2.7.3 The incised and steep sided valleys cutting through the AEL are shown on the HLC mapping to support mostly ancient woodlands, a number of which were ornamentalised as ‘valley garden’ parklands, such as *Glendurgan, and Trebah* to the south, and *Penwarne* and *Penmorvah* to the north. These gardens take advantage of the warmer climates of south west Cornwall, and the microclimatic, frost sheltering characteristics of the valleys in which they are set to support the important international plant collections they hold.
- 2.7.4 The principal change within the project area over the 20th, continuing into the 21st century has been the influence of modern settlement, with that undertaken by the 1990s² shown on figure 5 in orange. *Mawnan Smith* and *Carlidnack* no more than hamlets in 1888 have amalgamated and expanded, the dominant urban characteristics of both settlements being detached and semi-detached housing often of bungalow or dormer bungalow form, generally developed on a speculative basis, with historic plots released on a piecemeal basis. This process has served to fossilise earlier boundary patterns as the rear and side garden walls of development blocks, along with a number of older lanes cottages and farmsteads surviving within this modern development. The process of expansion to the northern edge of the historic hamlet of Carlidnack has continued since 1994 stepping into the southern half of the fields contiguous with the Round’s southern boundary, as can be seen on some of the drone photography accompanying this report (Appendix 2)
- 2.7.5 Historic map regression (Appendix 1) shows the coalescence of *Mawnan Smith* and *Carlidnack* through the development of detached properties well underway by 1958, along with the setting out of much of the modern settlement of *Maenporth* (visually concealed from the site by intervening topography).
- 2.7.6 The expansion of Falmouth to the north of the study area has now reached the watershed of the hills to its south at *Golden Bank* above *Swanpool*.

² The HLC data on which this map is based was captured in 1994.

2.8 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 2.8.1 **Prehistoric to Romano-British** HER sites within 2.5km of the site are shown at figure 6.
- 2.8.2 The earliest identified sites are of **Mesolithic** date (8000 BC to 4001 BC). **MCO49827** records the findspot of a tranchet axe at *Pennance Point*. Mesolithic communities are sometimes described as ‘hunter-fisher-gatherers’ and sites often have an association with the coast, likely to have been an optimum location for the gathering of coastal resources. The coastline here is known to have been significantly lower in the Mesolithic period, **MCO44725** recording a ‘submerged forest’ likely of this period observed at *Maenporth* beach.
- 2.8.3 No **Neolithic** sites have been identified within the study area. Little is known of settlement in Cornwall within the Neolithic period (c4000BC-1500BC), which saw the first introduction of farming. The oldest architectural features within the landscape date from the Neolithic, notably the construction of massive ‘tor enclosures’ such as those at *Carn Brea* and *Stowes Hill* generally interpreted as places of gathering, trade and exchange, and the monumental collective burial practices represented by such chambered tombs or quoits as those at *Zennor, Lanyon and Trevethy*.
- 2.8.4 The earliest known settlement and field boundary evidence in Cornwall comes from the **Bronze Age** (1500BC-800BC), although not within the study area. The best-known evidence comes from the upland moors of Bodmin Moor, the Lizard and West Penwith, where environmental changes in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age have preserved the sites of stone built roundhouses, curvilinear ‘accreted’ field systems, and more organised ‘co-axial’ field systems better above ground, due the lack of later agricultural disturbance. However more recent archaeological work, particularly the number of lowland sites identified since the advent of developer funded archaeological work through the planning system in 1991 has demonstrated widespread lowland settlement activity dating from the middle of the period (Jones and Quinell 2011, 218).
- 2.8.5 Within the study area 17 confirmed or possible barrow sites are known, mostly on higher ground and spurs. Barrows date from the later Neolithic and earlier Bronze age period and represent both a continuation of the earlier tradition of the burial of the dead within monumental mounds, alongside the newer practice, often associated with the ‘Beaker’ ceramic tradition, of individualised burial accompanied by ‘grave-goods’ such as pottery, arrowheads and wristbands.
- 2.8.6 A potentially linear group of three barrows (**MCO233, MCO2334, MCO2335**) recorded in the fields immediately north west of the Round were identified by Charles Henderson from low surviving earthworks and scatters of pottery within land in arable cultivation. The presence of pottery within the plough soil can be taken to indicate that plough damage was pronounced, reaching the levels within in which inhumations or cremations had been placed, and by the time Ordnance Survey personnel visited the site in the 1970s no remaining earthworks were discernible (source: HER records).
- 2.8.7 The linear barrow cemetery sits on the ridgeline of the same spur as the Round, which may indicate that they were sited so as to be visible within the valleys to either side.
- 2.8.8 **Rounds.** The tradition of enclosed settlement within a ‘Round’, defined by Historic England as *A small, Iron Age/Romano-British enclosed settlement found in South West England*³ begins in

³ http://thesaurus.historicengland.org.uk/thesaurus.asp?thes_no=1

the **Iron Age** but it has been convincingly demonstrated by analysis of excavated material (see table 12.1 in Quinnell 2004, 212) that the occupation and use of these sites begins in the 2nd Century BC (200-100BC) and continues in a few cases into the 6th Century AD. The evidence suggests that most such sites were in use between the 1st and 4th century AD ie during the **Romano British** period.

- 2.8.9 18 sites are recorded within the 2.5km study area as the sites of confirmed or potential 'Rounds' of the iron age although 7 are identified solely on the basis of field or place-name evidence, which may either be entirely erroneous or may be relational to sites otherwise recorded implying an element of 'double counting'. *Carlidnack* is the best preserved of these, with the majority of the other confirmed sites surviving only as below ground features identifiable from the analysis of aerial photographs.
- 2.8.10 This density (1.2 per km²) is significantly higher than for lowland Cornwall as a whole, with Quinnell estimating (allowing for half of the placename based attributions to be incorrect) a density of one site every 3km² – although this figure was based on an area (around St Austell) with a significant 'upland' component.
- 2.8.11 Historic England describe the characteristics of Rounds as follows (taken from the 'Reasons for Designation for Carlidnack (NHLE 10006687)).
Rounds are small embanked enclosures, one of a range of settlement types dating to between the later Iron Age and the early post-Roman period. Usually circular or oval, they have a single earth and rubble bank and an outer ditch, with one entrance breaking the circuit. Excavations have produced drystone supporting walls within the bank, paved or cobbled entrance ways, post built gate structures, and remains of timber, turf or stone built houses of oval or rectangular plan, often set around the inner edge of the enclosing bank. Other evidence includes hearths, drains, gullies, pits and rubbish middens. Evidence for industrial activities has been recovered from some sites, including small scale metal working and, among the domestic debris, items traded from distant sources. Some rounds are associated with secondary enclosures, either abutting the round as an annexe or forming an additional enclosure. Rounds are viewed primarily as agricultural settlements, the equivalents of farming hamlets. They were replaced by unenclosed settlement types by the 7th century AD. Over 750 rounds are recorded in the British Isles, occurring in areas bordering the Irish Seas, but confined in England to south west Devon and especially Cornwall, where many more examples may await discovery. Most recorded examples are sited on hillslopes and spurs. Rounds are important as one of the major sources of information on settlement and social organisation of the Iron Age and Roman periods in south west England. Despite the construction of buildings in the C20, the round 240m south east of Norways Farm survives comparatively well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, use, domestic arrangements, agricultural practices, trade, industry and overall landscape context.
- 2.8.12 As with the Bronze Age development funded archaeology has brought new understandings of the less archaeologically visible 'open' (ie not specifically enclosed) settlements of the Iron Age, demonstrating, as sites such as *Higher Besore* (Gossip 2005) demonstrating that open settlement could co-exist with those enclosed in nearby rounds and *Tregony Road, Probus* (Pink and Valentin 2013; Stratascan 2012) providing evidence that open settlement both preceded, was replaced by, and later succeeded a round of similar scale to that at Carlidnack. As Herring has noted (2011, 167) this co-existence undermines an interpretation of the
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- enclosing banks and ditches of rounds as being defensive in nature and implies that some other variable was at work, most likely that of display and status.
- 2.8.13 Whilst in excess of 21 sites have been excavated (this figure, cited by Quinell in 2004 has certainly grown since) that at *Trethurgy*, on the eastern slopes of the *Hensbarrow* granites north east of St Austell remains the most comprehensive excavation (undertaken in the 1970s – published as Quinell 2004). The site is of a similar size to *Carlidnack* with a plan reproduced at figure 7.
- 2.8.14 The evidence from *Trethurgy* is interpreted as illustrating an agricultural settlement enclosed within a revetted on both faces with stone and provided with a single gated entrance. The enclosure contained five oval stone built houses and a range of ancillary buildings including a four post granary, byre, possible shrine, and various stores and workshops. Industrial processes identified included the smithing of iron and the small scale production of copper alloy. Ceramic and stone artefacts demonstrated a mixture of indigenous and more exotic tradition, with a wide range of post-Roman Mediterranean imports indicating that the settlement continued to be of some status into the 6th Century. Not all features were contemporary with one another with a complex series of phases demonstrated as the site was re-worked and rebuilt over many generations.
- 2.8.15 Geophysical surveys and other partial excavations have demonstrated similarly complex multi-period layouts. Figure 8 shows the complexity of the round at *Tregony Road, Probus*, via the results of geophysical survey. Oval buildings and a series of overlapping internal and external features (including as at *Carlidnack* an external ‘annexe’). The site had been almost entirely levelled by ploughing before its identification via aerial photography in the mid-20th century. Evaluation trenches (Pink and Valentin 2013) confirmed the multi-phase nature of internal features and an artefactual assemblage of comparable character and date to that found by Quinell at *Trethurgy*.
- 2.8.16 Not all univallate enclosures of the later Iron Age and Romano British period may have included domestic settlement. At *Killigrew* and *Little Quoit Farm* the principal activities seem to have been the production of tin and iron artefacts (Quinell 2004, 214).
- 2.8.17 Rounds seem to have fallen out of use between the 5th and 6th centuries, to be replaced by a **medieval** pattern (figure 9) of dispersed un-enclosed settlement (generally on new sites). This pattern, based, not as in England on villages and manors, was based instead on smaller estate-farm units. Herring (2011,168) has termed these *tre-lands*, basing this on the Conish place-name prefix *tre* meaning ‘estate or farmstead’. Within each *tre* would be small household groups in clusters which continue to dominate the rural settlement pattern of medieval countryside in Cornwall to the present day. In this model each would farm open, and probably originally unenclosed agricultural land close to the hamlet communally, whilst sharing more distant common grazing lands on the uplands with other *tre* estates onto which livestock would be dispersed, along with members of the household in the summer months likely continuing prehistoric patterns of transhumance.
- 2.8.18 These new settlements are rarely on, but frequently close to, the site of the old rounds, and excavation and aerial photographic evidence points to the landscape being fundamentally re-configured (although perhaps retaining deeper structural elements such as tracks, routes and estate boundaries) during the establishment of this new pattern. The medieval settlement of *Carlidnack* (**MCO 13778**) was placed to its south along *Carlidnack Lane*. The
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earliest historical record of the place-name dates to 1327 (Gover 1948, 520; Padel 1985, 50) and contains the Cornish language element 'ker' [fort] and an unknown second element. The field enclosure pattern around the round was probably formalised from the enclosure of common arable units in the later medieval or post medieval periods.

3 Map Regression

- 3.1 **The Tithe Mapping (c1840)** (Appendix 1) (CRO/TM/142) and accompanying apportionment (CRO/TA/142) show the Round clearly and also allow the boundaries of the 'tenement' of *Carlinick* by that date to be reconstructed. Its lands stretched west to the junction of *Carlidnack Lane* and *Carlidnack Road*, to the north down into the valley to *Barreppa* and across the stream to the south and the hills beyond. The land to the south of the tenement is shown as enclosed in much larger units possibly taken from woodland and common, whilst across the rest of the tenement the enclosure pattern suggest enclosure of former common arable, with the characteristic aligned narrow units that this produced. The 'annex' to the north-west of the Round is only partly shown, implying that its southern boundary had by this time been overploughed, incorporating the rest of this feature into the field to its south. The Tithe map shows no entrance where the current one has been made but shows a narrow gap about 60m south of this at SW7819929293.
 - 3.2 Production of 6 inch to the mile historic maps for a 1km radius around the site was commissioned from our supplier Groundsure Insights. Groundsure's 'Map Insight' product is the highest quality imagery (500dpi) available and offers temporal coverage from the 1880s to the present day.
 - 3.3 The maps are presented as received from Groundsure at Appendix 1. Maps dating from 1888, 1906-1908, 1958, 1975-1980, 2002, 2010, and 2014 were supplied from the *County* and *National Grid* series. The 2010 and 2014 mapping is of limited detail and use. Observations are as follows.
 - 3.3.1 The Round is shown at the centre of a largely co-aligned and roughly oval block of such strips, clearly the oldest element of the pattern, with a number of strips terminating at its boundaries.
 - 3.3.2 The land use of the Round, and the strip fields around it is recorded as 'arable'.
 - 3.3.3 A small incomplete circular boundary to the north west of the round is shown and may represent fossilisation of an earlier annexe.
 - 3.4 **The 1888 and 1906-1908 OS 6 inch to the mile mapping** (historic OS mapping is reproduced at Appendix 1) show little change from the tithe. The site is shown as an antiquity, labelled 'Camp' reflecting its then current interpretation as a military work.
 - 3.5 **The 1958 mapping** shows a square building in the centre of the Round and illustrates the current driveway, aligned along a strip field boundary and (re)-enclosing the potential annexe. The development of detached houses is well underway along all of the roads leading from *Mawnan Smith* as well as between *Carlidnack Lane* and the Round and at *Maenporth*.
 - 3.6 **The 1975-1980 mapping** shows continued consolidation of the areas of modern detached housing to the south of the site, which, whilst still labelled as an antiquity is now described as a 'settlement', reflecting the evolving understanding of such sites. The 'annexe' area is now shown as scrub.
-

3.7 The 2002 mapping is the most recent supplied, the first to show the current ground plan of *The Roundfield* bungalow, and, in combination with 2018 aerial photography (figure 10) suggests continued encroachment of residential development into the enclosures to the south of the site.

4 History of investigations and works.

- 4.1 The earliest record of the Round noted by the CSHER (MCO7747) is with a letter to the *West Briton* by R Thomas of 1851 when it was described as a *circular entrenchment of about 2.5 acres*.
- 4.2 Charles Henderson noted the Round, calling it *'the most perfect in the district'* and the barrows formerly to its north in 1914. His notes (described in Johnson and Harris 1976) noted *'at the SE is the sole entrance'*. Most likely this referred to the entrance depicted on the Tithe Mapping.
- 4.3 A note by the 'Office of Works' (undated- but post Scheduling of the site in 1932) described the site as *'a well formed roughly circular monument surrounded by a high and thick single bank in a good state of presentation. The interior forms an arable field and there are faint indications of tumuli in the arable field on the NE side'*
- 4.4 A bungalow was first built on the site in the 1930s (Johnson and Harris 1976, 73), by a Colonel Gooden (client *pers.comm.*) at which time the current entrance and driveway were formed. A photograph of this building (figure 11) demonstrates that this building was a sectional wooden building under a profiled 'tin' roof. As such buildings require only the slightest of foundations it is unlikely that its construction involved much ground disturbance.
- 4.5 Local oral tradition records that the site was used for food production during WWII (client *pers. comm.*) This is supported by RAF aerial photography of the site⁴ from the late 1940s (figure 12) which, whilst somewhat blurry, appears to show horticultural cultivation of much of the land to the east and north of Col Gooden's bungalow as well as a number of trees, including some on the site of the small orchard still in place to the west of the enclosure.
- 4.6 This bungalow was replaced re-using the site of the 1930s one in January 1976, this work being observed by Nick Johnson and Daphne Harris of the Cornwall Archaeological Society. The observations were made as a 'watching brief' rather than as a formal excavation, and with limited resources. Johnson's plan of the Round is reproduced at figure 13.
 - 4.6.1 The report of Johnson's work in *Cornish Archaeology 15* records that 1m deep trenches were made by machine for the foundations *'in very wet weather'*. *'The ground proved to be **much disturbed, presumably owing to past agricultural activity within the Round**, and to the drains of the previous bungalow; it consisted mostly of loose shillet soil with large patches of yellow clay.'* (my emphasis)
 - 4.6.2 Few stratified (i.e. *in-situ*) deposits were encountered, these being limited to two ditches 0.8m and 0.92m below the *'current ground level'*.
 - 4.6.3 70 sherds of pottery of similar fabric and decoration (wave, stab and scribble decoration) to that from *Trethurgy* were recovered. These date the Romano-British use of the site to the 2nd and possibly 3rd centuries AD (Quinnell 2004, 212).
 - 4.6.4 Small amounts of slag, later interpreted as smelting slag (ibid, 83).

⁴ Cornwall Council have supplied this image from their print run of the 1946 RAF 'Operation Revue' Aerial photography. Available WWII *Luftwaffe* images of Falmouth have been checked but stop just to the north of *MaenPorth*.

- 4.6.5 It is clear enough from the descriptions given in the report that ground was disturbed to a degree way beyond that which may be expected from the slight foundations of the 1930s building, suggesting that those artefacts encountered had been long disturbed by the action of the plough.
- 4.7 The site was visited in **1980**, and **1984** by Peter Shepperd acting as 'Field Monument Warden' for English Heritage. These notes record the site as '*well preserved*' with a '*fine modern house which is surrounded by a spacious lawn with flowers, a few shrubs and small trees*'. (Shepperd 1980-1984). Figure 14 shows an aerial view of the site from the 1980s, demonstrating three large trees to the east of the house at this time.
- 4.8 Further correspondence within Historic England's file for the monument indicates that the current owner discussed construction of a swimming pool and garage on the site in **1992**, proposals which arrived at a grant of Scheduled Monument Consent for the latter but not the former. Some concerns were noted to have been expressed by the Inspector of the day, Rob Illes, regarding the stability of the trees around the bank (Preston-Jones 1992).
- 4.9 Further field observations of ground works within the Round were made by Steve Hartgroves of the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record in **1993** on construction of the above mentioned garage (CSHER event ref ECO940). The results are unpublished. Mr Hartgroves reports (Hartgroves *pers.comm*)⁵ '*that it was all made-ground, and we did find a plastic shopping bag stratified in the lower levels*'.
- 4.10 The most recent record on the Historic England file relates to monitoring in 2006 undertaken on behalf of the then English Heritage by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. This record notes '*two sheds and two greenhouses... 1 on a concrete raft and the others on concrete blocks. The rest of the interior is lawn, with 10 or so established apple trees S of the drive, and rhodo type shrubs north of it. The bank is covered in mature oaks with grassy undergrowth and bluebells... There are some rabbit holes in the rampart, and damage to the ditch where ploughed. Overall the SM seems at low risk, but need monitoring due to its varied use*' (Parkes 2006). Parkes notes '*a possible W annexe*'.

⁵ Emails to Statement Heritage 30/10/2018 and 31/10/2018

5 Field Observations and Photography

- 5.1 The site was visited by Daniel Ratcliffe MA MCIfA on 30/10/2018. Weather conditions were clear, bright and sunny. Access to the site was kindly provided by the current owner's son-in-law.
- 5.2 The site is very much in the condition reported by the 'monuments at risk' survey in 2006 and earlier monitoring visits made in the 1980s and 1980s and it is apparent that the current trees and shrubs within the boundary have been in place since at least 35 years.
- 5.3 The majority of the monument lies under lawn, with some badger damage apparent in a number of locations. This is being appropriately managed by the site's owner by replacement of foraging divots as and when they arise and it is assumed that the badgers themselves are likely to be residing in the bank.
- 5.4 The trees around the bank are suggested by the County Forestry Officer (client *pers.comm.*) to be around 100 years in age, suggesting that they may have been planted by Col. Gooden.
- 5.5 There is a pronounced difference in height between the interior and exterior of the monument (previously remarked on by Johnson and Harris in 1976), with only 1 metre between the internal ground surface and the top of the enclosing hedges, and as much as 4 and 5 metres between these hedges and the land around the outsides of the monument, particularly on its north, east and southern sides. A lesser but still significant difference was observed between the ground levels of the surviving northern boundary of the putative 'annexe' noted by Parkes in 2006.
- 5.6 The landscape setting of the monument is discussed further below, but at this point it should be noted that the fields around the monument, where accessible without disturbance of cattle, were visited. These are in pastoral use. There is little direct inter-visibility from one field to another, and in and out of the Round enclosure due to the outgrown woody vegetation on most local Cornish hedge boundaries.
- 5.7 Photographs of the site are provided and described at figure 15. Drone photography (Appendix 2) provided by the James family dates to 12th November, 2016. Figure 10b shows the current arrangement of the site.

6 Assessment of Significance and Setting.

6.1 Description of the monument.

6.1.1 The Schedule of Ancient Monuments describes the monument as follows:

The monument includes a round situated on a small coastal ridge at Carlidnack, overlooking two small river valleys leading to Maenporth. The round survives as a circular enclosure defined by a bank standing up to 4m high and a largely buried outer ditch up to 0.7m deep. The round was first described as a fort by Thomas in 1851 and in the 1920's Henderson described it as the most perfect round in the district. At some time in the 1920's the first bungalow was built within the enclosed area. A stone spindle socket, stone axe and medieval pottery have been found inside, along with pottery dated to the 2nd century AD, charcoal, daub and iron slag recovered during a watching brief in 1976 prior to building works. Within the enclosed area are modern buildings and surfaces which are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath these features is included.

6.1.2 We would add to this the following details based on our research and observations.

- The presence of a small linear barrow cemetery was recorded in the early 20th century to the north east of the site, positioned so as it would have been visible on the skyline from within the valley below. This cemetery was evidently set out before the field system that now survives as it lay across a number of modern enclosures.
- By making analogies with other sites the round may have been (most likely) the site of domestic occupation in the Romano-British period, during which it may have been the site of oval buildings and a community using a material culture assemblage influenced by Romano-British styles, materials and ways of living whilst retaining the use of local materials and traditions. Activities may have been carried on both inside and outside the round with the bank and ditch having symbolic as well as defensive functions.
- Geophysical survey at similar lowland sites (eg: *Probus*, *Penhale Round*) and excavation results at *Tregony* and *Threemilestone / Higher Besore* provide good evidence of the likely complexity and generalised form of the remains that may survive within and around the Round.
- Following the abandonment of the Round sometime during the later Romano-British and the early medieval period it lay within agricultural land, probably in mixed use, whilst settlement moved to the area directly around *Carlidnack Lane* to the south. It is likely that the ditch around the monument was no longer maintained and began to fill. A possible annexe, dating to the time of the monument's initial use may have survived, in part, during this period.
- By the post-medieval period these fields had been enclosed with Cornish hedges⁶, which were also added to the top of what survived of the bank.
- 19th century Tithe and 20th century Office of Works records record that the interior of the site was, during these periods at least, in arable cultivation. This land use may also be suggested by the significant difference in height of the interior of the monument to its north east and southern sides, such cultivation over many centuries tending to cause the movement of soil

⁶ It is possible but probably unlikely that the field boundary pattern here is a survival or adaption of one of Iron Age date

downslope away from up-slope boundaries and against those retaining it below. This can be particularly pronounced on the light soils of west Cornwall and will also increase where soils have been regularly enriched and maintained by manuring.

- Construction of the wooden bungalow in the 1920s was followed, at least by the 1940s with conversion of the land use of the round to horticulture, at a greater intensity than currently. These activities appear to have been concentrated to the east of the bungalow. By this time the grounds already included a number of ornamental and / or orchard trees.
- Reports of monitored interventions below the surface have indicated a high level of disturbance indicated within the first 1m of ground. Given the construction, and smaller footprint of the 1920s building it is considered unlikely that the observed disturbance related to the foundations of that building and is therefore considered more likely to represent the presence of a deep and well developed medieval to post medieval ploughsoil.

6.2 Assessment of significance. Scheduled Monuments are assessed for designation against their *National Importance*, the criteria of which are set out within a DCMS (2013) [policy document](#). The significance of each monument is unique in terms of its *archaeological* and *historic* interest and the specific facts of its 'period, rarity, documentation, group value (associations with other monuments), survival, vulnerability, diversity and potential (2013, Annex 1). These core heritage values underpin its designation although Historic England will also make reference to further heritage values (those set out within the 2008 document *Conservation Principles*) when making recommendations to owners, planning authorities and to Secretary of State. Our discussion of these values, and the available evidence is as follows.

6.2.1 Archaeological:

- Within the Scheduling description Historic England states that Carlidnack Round '*will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, use, domestic arrangements, agricultural practices, trade, industry and overall landscape context.*'
 - The results of earlier investigations and topographic analysis suggests that any surviving stratified deposits within the site are likely to survive below up to a metre of developed plough-soils. These soils may have served to seal and protect such deposits, through the development of an increased depth of soils before they are encountered, although, we would caution that this has to date only been tested within the footprints of current buildings.
 - The condition of the monument can be considered stable, although burrowing animals are likely to be impacting the bank and to some degree internal areas.
 - The existing buildings have effectively sterilised their footprints of archaeological remains, although it has not been excluded that deposits below their impacts may survive. The sheds and greenhouses to the north of the house are lightly founded and unlikely to have significantly impacted any remains beneath.
 - Dependent on the degree of groundworks undertaken in its creation, the driveway from the bank to the house is likely to have disturbed the upper soil levels only, particularly where services have been laid. The driveway surface is excluded from the scheduling so can be renewed, where this can be achieved without further ground reduction, without any need for SMC.
-

- Tree and shrub planting within the site may have impacted archaeological deposits both through planting and root growth.
- The bank will be vulnerable to damage from tree-root throw in the event of storm damage or disease causing future tree falls.

6.2.2 Historic:

- The site is reasonably well documented, through its depiction on historic maps, and previous investigations. Being one of the few rounds which has seen any formal investigation and publication *Carlidnack* is referenced in most summaries of the evidence and the finds here have contributed to the generally accepted consensus about this site type.
- As one of the best surviving rounds (with an above ground earthwork and without current arable cultivation within *Carlidnack* has significant potential in illustrating the role and interpretation of this site type, including through the existing publication of the site (Johnson and Harris 1976) the Schedule of Monuments, Cornwall Interactive Mapping and via publicly accessible collections of aerial photographs (eg Google / Bing / Apple Maps). However this is limited via the lack of visibility of the site from public rights of way (insert pictures from north).
- The site has some group value with other similar enclosure sites (particularly other rounds, cliff-castles and Iron Age hillforts), in understanding the distribution, and hierarchy of, enclosure activity in the later Iron Age and Romano-British period, as well as with the early medieval settlement pattern which replaced this. However appreciation of these patterns is not possible, and in the case of Carlidnack probably never was, through their inter-visibility, but depends today on study and, in the past, through experience.

6.2.3 **Aesthetically** The circular form of the site is immediately apparent when within it, and the scale of its earthworks from immediately outside it, with both being heightened and enhanced by the 'modern' tree-growth around it. These tree specimens thus enhance the aesthetic appeal of the monument in addition to being of value in their own right for their natural value and the evidence of their former management that they may contain. The modern bungalow, and ornamental landscaping of the site are obviously modern, however no less appropriate to the understanding of the monument than would agricultural cultivation be.

6.2.4 **Communally** it has fallen outside the resources of this assessment to establish through interviews the degree to which *Carlidnack Round* is appreciated by the local community although we would note it has featured in a *Wikipedia* entry⁷ entitled '*Carlidnack*' since January 2016, and in the history section of the 'Mawnan Parish Council' website⁸. As such, knowledge of the site is acknowledged to contribute to the time-depth and sense of place of the community.

6.3 **The contribution of the setting of the asset.** Sections 6.4 and 6.5 below are based on steps 1 and 2 of Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Steps 3 and 4 which deal with assessment

⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carlidnack> (accessed 18/11/2018) edit history available at <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Carlidnack&action=history> (accessed 18/11/2018)

⁸ <http://www.mawnansmith.org.uk/HTML%20Sheets/PrinterVersions/PrintHistory.htm> (Accessed 18/11/2018 - entry not dated)

of impacts to setting and the mitigation of such impacts have informed section 7 (capacity assessment and management recommendations) of this report.

6.4 Step One: Identify the assets affected and the extent of their settings.

- 6.4.1 Both the National Planning Policy Framework (which is applicable to developments affecting and in the setting of Scheduled Monuments requiring Planning Permission) and DCMS policy make clear that the significance of Scheduled Monuments derives both from the assets from themselves and from their 'setting' defined as '*the surroundings in which it is experienced*'.
- 6.4.2 Our virtual 'Zone of Theoretical Visibility' (figure 3 and sections 2.5, 2.6) calculations have helped us target fieldwork verification of those areas around the monument where it can be experienced today, and also inform discussion of the degree to which it may have made an impact on the landscape in the past.
- 6.4.3 Field testing suggests that the visibility of the monument from outside the Round today is largely limited, particularly from public viewpoints – with the clearest visibility likely to be from the sea in an arc from the site (but away from Maenporth Beach from where the site is concealed from view by intervening topography) towards the entrance to the *Carrick Roads* towards *St Anthony Head*, although at this distance (around 7km from the site) the site would be a very small feature in the landscape, likely to be extremely difficult to be able to distinguish from other hedges. The Round is clearly visible in the fields surrounding it, but only fleetingly visible beyond this.
- 6.4.4 Whilst in earlier historic periods closer and more intensive management of hedgerow trees may have contributed to clearer visibility of this and many other monuments, the ZVT demonstrates that the monument is not best placed for intervisibility over a wide landscape. This is in contrast to the locations of cliff castles and hillforts, which are generally located so as to command much greater viewsheds, which supports their interpretation as central places, perhaps where the communities attached to many individual rounds may have gathered.
- 6.4.5 The modern dwellinghouse and ancillary buildings are excluded from the scheduling and so lie within the setting of the monument.
- 6.4.6 The intervisibility with other designated assets is discussed above and discounted due to topographic or well established vegetational screening.

6.5 Step 2: Assess the degree to which the setting makes a contribution to the significance of the asset or allow that significance to be appreciated.

- 6.5.1 **Physical Surroundings.** Our setting assessment field notes record that the banks of the monument and their mature trees provide a strong sense of enclosure, even in the late autumn, serving to restrict most visibility to the surroundings of the round from within and conversely of the modern buildings and gardens within it from outside.
- 6.5.2 This sense of being apart from the site's surroundings is intensified by the high hedging of and length of the modern driveway connecting the site with Carlidnack Lane which serves to provide a sense of privacy and separation.
- 6.5.3 The site's coastal aspect and location on a spur within the physical landscape are apparent from within and in the fields around the site, but not over as wide a landscape as larger sites of similar periods such as hillforts and cliff castles, perhaps suggesting that its immediate influence related primarily to nearby land. Both attributes are typical of rounds close to the sea in Cornwall and relate to their likely function as sites of settlement architecturally

elaborated and demarcated from the wider settlement hierarchy. The degree to which this site appears to have a visual relationship with the approach to a landing place at *Maenporth*⁹ is interesting and likely significant. Cornish tin is known to have been widely traded across the Roman world, and the association with a number of rounds and metalworking, as well as their apparent elevated role within the settlement hierarchy, may be suggestive of a role in mediating such trade.

- 6.5.4 The dense vegetation of local enclosure boundaries around the site limits its visibility from surrounding land and emphasises the intimate scale of the local landscape. The maturing trees (probably less than 100 years of age) on the Cornish hedge topping the bank add to the aesthetic appeal and sense of status and enclosure provided by the bank as well as providing valuable screening of the modern development within the round.
- 6.5.5 The modern housing to the south of the site has been constructed inside the far extents of the medieval – post-medieval field enclosures to its south which is beginning to erode the agricultural setting.
- 6.5.6 Whilst the enclosure patterns and land-uses around the Round are themselves probably removed from those in the Romano-British period they nevertheless preserve the overall rural character of the sites surroundings.
- 6.5.7 The ditches of the round lie outside the client’s ownership within the surrounding agricultural land, but are within the 5m buffer of the mapped boundaries of the site generally presumed to fall within the legally protected area. These are difficult to appreciate without prior knowledge but can still be discerned as low hollows.
- 6.5.8 The house, buildings and horticultural use of the site are clearly modern in character, whilst respecting the most visible element (bank) which communicates the monument’s historic significance. The house’s east facing design, stresses the principal aspect of the round.
- 6.5.9 **Experience of the asset.** The bank, its vegetation and the driveway approach of the monument contribute to a strong sense that the site remains distinct from, and perhaps exclusive (in terms of status) of, the other modern developments surrounding *Carlidnack Lane* and *Mawnan Smith*. The bank continues to demarcate that this is a different and ‘special’ place set apart from the rest of the settlement hierarchy.
- 6.5.10 Externally the site is likely directly experienced by few, those including the residents of the modern housing to its south and those working the surrounding land.. Any appreciation of the site’s significance from the water and surroundings will depend on the visibility of its external bank, emphasised by its current vegetation. The presence and current quantum of built development within the site (likely to be restricted in any event) does not detract from the appreciation of the time-depth of the enclosure within the nearby landscape.
- 6.5.11 The agricultural usage of the land around the site, whilst like the development and horticultural use within it, is of modern character, it nevertheless preserves the basic juxtaposition of domestic and agricultural use which would have been current in the Romano British period.

⁹ The Cornish place-name element *-porth* has been interpreted as reserved specifically for ‘a beach where boats could be landed’ (Thomas 1985, 37)

7 Statutory and Policy Background.

7.1 Scheduled Monuments are designated subject to the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

7.2 The Act sets out (amongst other provisions) the powers of the Secretary of State to designate a selection of nationally important monuments, and the legal framework for their protection, including criminal offences relating to damage to monuments (including works without consent); the penalties for such offences; the system of ‘Scheduled Monument Consent’ whereby works can be undertaken with the lawful consent of Secretary of State, usually subject to certain conditions; and provisions for agreeing management agreements with owners. The full text of the Act is available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> and Historic England have provided a helpful guide to the acts implications for owners and occupiers of Scheduled Monuments at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/scheduled-monuments-guide-for-owners-and-occupiers/>

7.3 ‘Works’ are defined within the Act as

- any works resulting in the demolition or destruction of or any damage to a scheduled monument;
- any works for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument or any part of it or of making any alterations or additions thereto; and
- any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on or under which there is a scheduled monument.

7.4 Offences include:

- To destroy or damage a scheduled monument either intentionally or through recklessness,
- to carry out or to permit others to carry out unauthorised works to a scheduled monument, i.e. works undertaken without Scheduled Monument or Class Consent, and
- where Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted subject to conditions, it is an offence to fail to comply with those conditions when implementing that consent.
- It is an offence to use a metal detector on a Scheduled Monument without a license from the Secretary of State. Termed a Section 42 Licence, this part of the act is interpreted as applying to geophysical survey devices which can have the ability to prospect for metal artefacts in addition to the more commercially available consumer metal detecting equipment. Such licences are very commonly approved for geophysical survey supported by a professionally compliant project design.

7.5 Penalties under the act can include a fine and / or imprisonment.

7.6 Scheduled Monument Consent is administered by Historic England, to whom applications can be made without charge. Guidance on the process is provided on their website here <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/consents/smc> . Applications are determined on principles set out in Government policy, available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/scheduled-monuments-policy-statement> . The

government's aim is *'to help preserve them, so far as possible, in the state in which they have come down to us today'*.

7.7 The policies informing determination of applications to Scheduled Monument Consent are closely aligned to those in place in the planning system for designated heritage assets, they are that:

- *only in wholly exceptional cases will consent be granted for works that could result in substantial harm to, or loss of, the significance of a Scheduled Monument; and*
- *in cases that would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a Scheduled Monument the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.*

7.8 The *Ancient Monuments (Class Consent)* Order sets out circumstances where certain works, or certain works by certain bodies, may be undertaken without a specific grant of Scheduled Monument Consent. Of relevance to the Round is Class Consent 1 as follows:

Permitted works:	Agricultural, horticultural and forestry works of the same kind as those previously carried out lawfully in the same location and on the same spot within that location within the period of six years immediately preceding the date on which the works commence; but excluding works falling into one or more of the following categories—
Works not permitted:	(a) in the case of ploughed land, any works likely to disturb the soil of any part of that land below the depth at which ploughing of that part has previously been carried out lawfully;
	(b) in the case of land other than ploughed land, any works likely to disturb the soil below the depth of 300 millimetres;
	(c) sub-soiling, drainage works, the planting or uprooting of trees, hedges or shrubs, the stripping of top soil, tipping operations, or the commercial cutting and removal of turf;
	(d) the demolition, removal, extension, alteration or disturbance of any building, structure or work or of the remains thereof;
	(e) the erection of any building or structure;
	(f) in the case of works other than domestic gardening works, the laying of paths, hard-standings or foundations for buildings or the erection of fences or other barriers.

8 Impacts:

8.1 This section is written, following discussions with the client and his family, with particular reference to:

- a) the development of dormer windows on its eastern and western roof slopes;
- b) a modestly increased level of ornamental or productive horticultural cultivation; and
- c) provision of a larger turning area.

8.2 **A) *The addition of 4-5 Dormer Windows to the eastern roof slopes and 1-2 on the northern part of the west side, including the raising of relevant parts of the ridge height by no more than 1m.***

8.2.1 The modern buildings and surfaces of the site are excluded within the Scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. Consequently, works to alter or even to demolish and rebuild the buildings within their footprints does not require Scheduled Monument Consent as long as the ground beneath them is not disturbed.

8.2.2 Planning Permission is required to undertake these works. The relevant heritage matter to be considered is the impact of the proposal to the 'setting' of the scheduled monument.

8.2.3 Developments 'preserving the setting' of designated heritage assets '*should be treated favourably*' according to the NPPF (Policy 200). This would apply to applications where it can be demonstrated that, through thorough prior assessment, and good design, the significance of the setting of an any harmful impacts have been avoided so that the significance of the monument remains at the same level.

8.2.4 **Assessment- capacity for dormer windows:**

- The elevations of the current building do not contribute to the understanding of the Scheduled Monument.
- From the land to the immediate east and west of the monument the modern building is not visible from any terrestrial points with public access, due to intervening topography and vegetation (see fig 15)
- From the sea and from *St Anthony Head* the significance of the monument is appreciated from the form of its external bank and the vegetation arising from and emphasising that bank. From such points of view the current building demonstrates the domestic occupation of the site.
- The proposals would be very likely to be screened from these viewpoints by existing vegetation. Nevertheless we would recommend that the dormers should be clad in tiles to match those already on the building, feature visually recessive (rather than white uPVC) frames and be glazed in minimally-reflective glass.
- It would be difficult to argue that such a modification of the existing building damaged the degree to which the significance of the monument can be experienced, and, as such it would preserve that significance and should be supported by the LPA and relevant consultees

8.3 B) Changes to the current horticultural management of the site in the western half of the round.

- 8.3.1 Ongoing horticultural operations 'of the same kind as those previously carried out lawfully in the same location and on the same spot within that location' benefit from Class Consent 1.
- 8.3.2 It can be demonstrated that existing flower-beds, apple trees, shrubs, and lawn are likely to have been in place since at least the early 1980s (and in some cases from at least the 1940s) and so benefit from Class Consent 1.
- 8.3.3 Maintenance of the lawn and existing flowerbeds can consequently be lawfully carried out (within the restriction of depth of cultivation to 300mm without Scheduled Monument Consent. This would, include the repair of badger damage as currently undertaken.
- 8.3.4 In our opinion like for like replacement of the existing sheds and greenhouses would benefit from Class Consent 1. Any increase in size or works to the foundations of the buildings are expected to require Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 8.3.5 Class 1 consent would not apply to any extension of existing flowerbeds, to the planting or uprooting of any shrubs or trees, drainage works, stripping of topsoil or tipping operations. An extension of cultivation is proposed within the area shown on [plan](#) . Permission to plant within this area requires Scheduled Monument Consent. Planning Permission is not understood to be required.
- 8.3.6 Historic England's *Guide for Owners and Occupiers* states:
'Where Class Consent does not apply to gardening works that you propose to carry out then an application for Scheduled Monument Consent must be made to the Secretary of State. We are aware of the need of many owners and occupiers to carry out domestic gardening on their scheduled monuments and aim to consider applications for Scheduled Monument Consent sympathetically so long as the work will not harm the monument. If you are in any doubt ... you are strongly advised to seek our advice and / or ask your own professional or legal advisor.
- 8.3.7 Areas of the monument where trees and shrubs have already laid out already have a more domestic character. These are concentrated within the western quadrant of the monument around the drive. Consequently we would assess this area as significantly less sensitive in **visual** terms to any increase in horticultural cultivation.
- 8.3.8 **Historically** the site has supported both agricultural and horticultural cultivation within the post-medieval period. During late prehistory and the early medieval historic period it is likely that horticultural activities were carried out within Round enclosures (see for example Quinnell 2004, 172, 228-229). As such small scale horticultural cultivation within a Round enclosure should not detract from its historic significance.
- 8.3.9 **Archaeologically** the evidence from earlier intrusive operations monitored on the site and other historic evidence indicates that as much as 1m of the uppermost deposits of the site are heavily disturbed. As such cultivation, perhaps sensibly limited to the 300mm indicated within Class Consent 1 is assessed to be unlikely to disturb archaeological remains.

8.4 C) An extension to the current turning area of the driveway

- 8.4.1 This proposal would involve the creation of [xxx square metres](#) of additional porous re-enforced grass paving to the [north / south](#) of the current driveway. Whilst Planning Permission is not understood to be required for these works Scheduled Monument Consent will be required.

8.4.2 The proposed design and 'reduced dig' installation method of the proposed 'Terram Bodpave85' system is shown at Appendix 3. The proposal requires the excavation of 100mm of ground, enabling significantly less disturbance than traditional hard paving systems, and can be seeded with naturally growing amenity grass mix, minimising its visual impact. The system is rated as having a load bearing capacity of up to 400 tonnes per m² and so will support use by cars and light vans.

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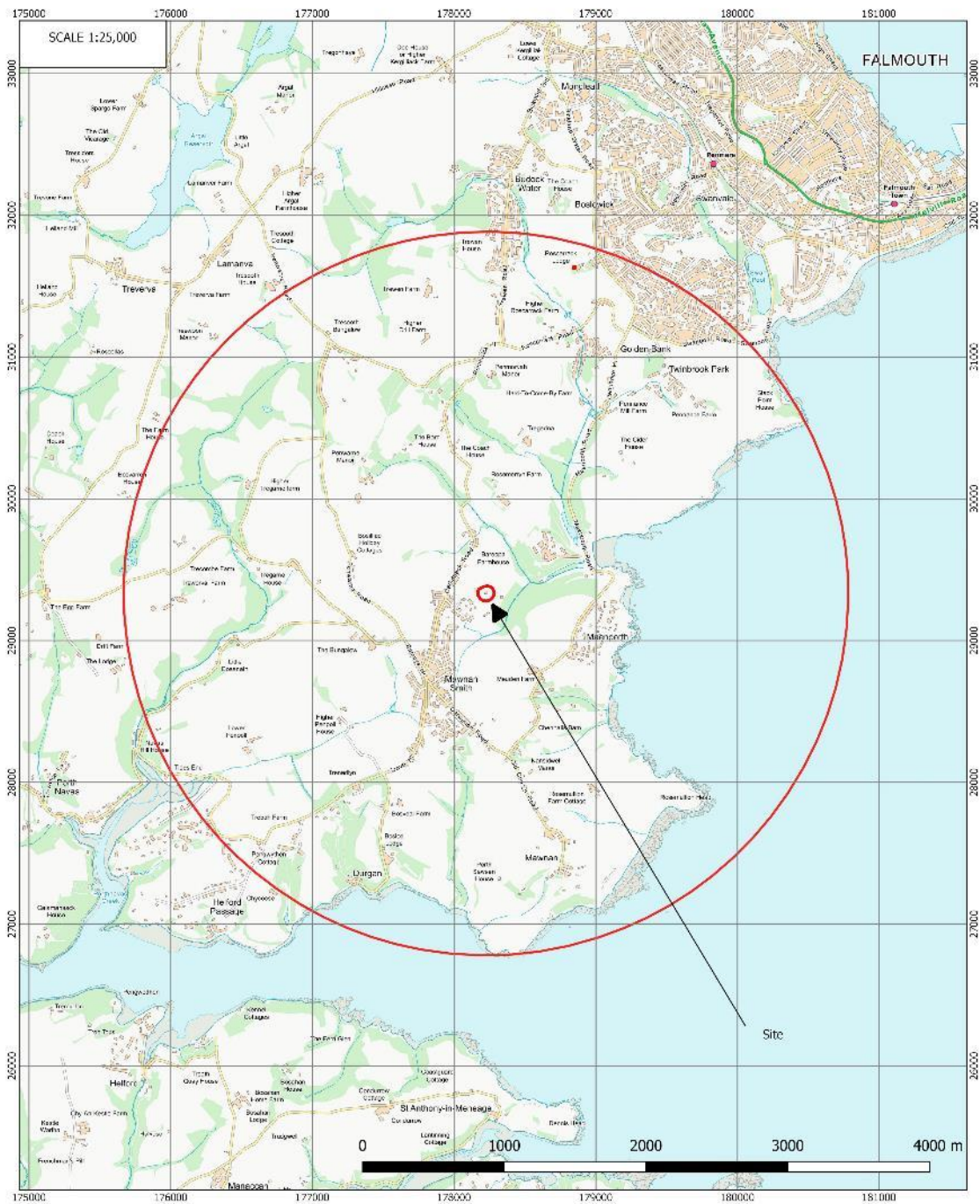
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10 Figures –



<p>Figure 1 Project Study Area and Site</p>	<p>Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round OSNGR: SW78182932</p>	<p>© Statement Heritage Contains OS Data © All Rights Reserved 100059271</p>
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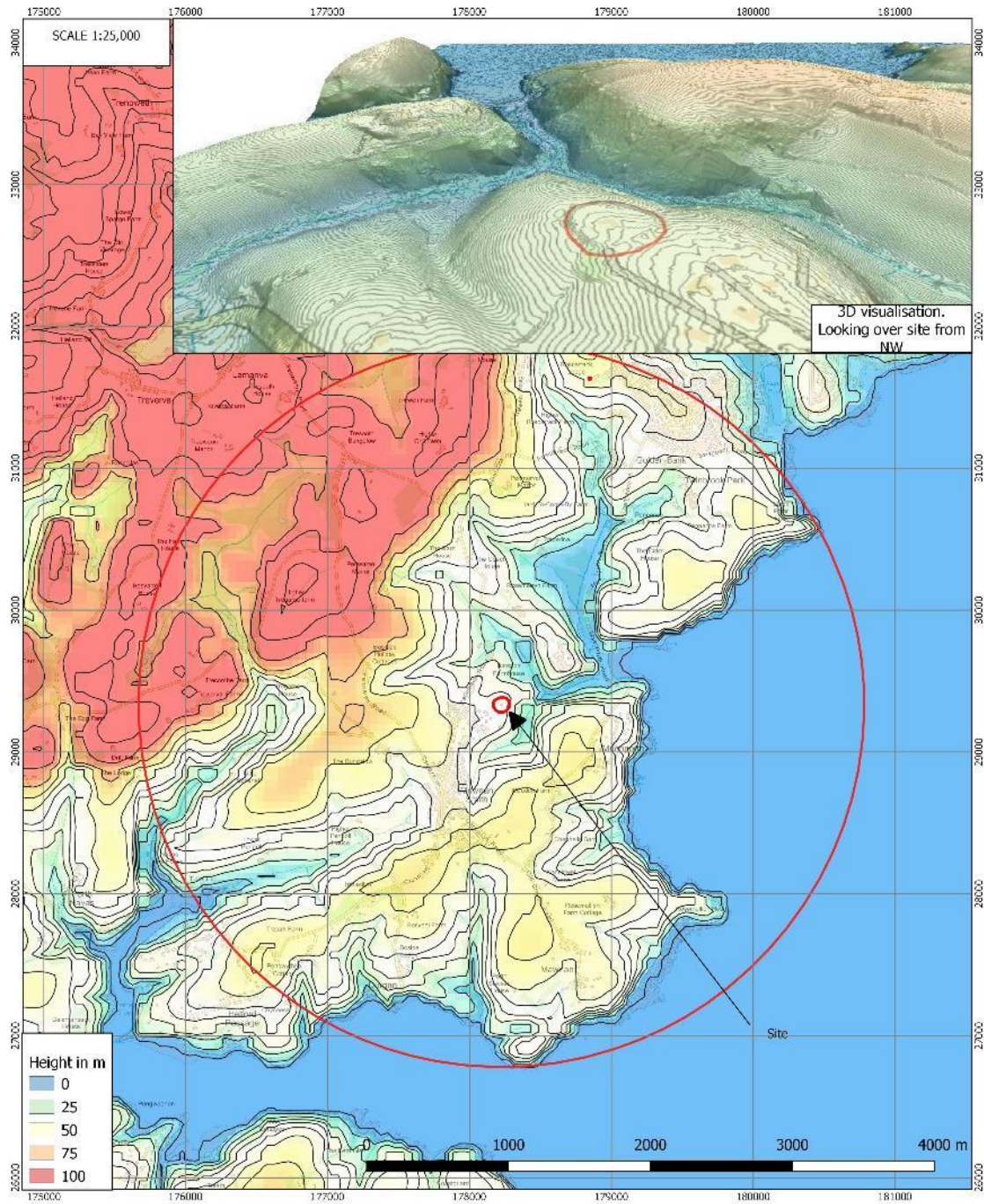


Figure 2 Topographic visualisation	Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round OSNGR: SW78182932	(c) Statement Heritage Contains OS Data (c) All Rights Reserved 100059271
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Penwarne



UAV photograph -
looking NW towards
Penwarne

Project Code: CARL1018
Project Name: Carlidnack Round

(c) Dec 2017 Dronescope / Lilicrap
Chilcott for client

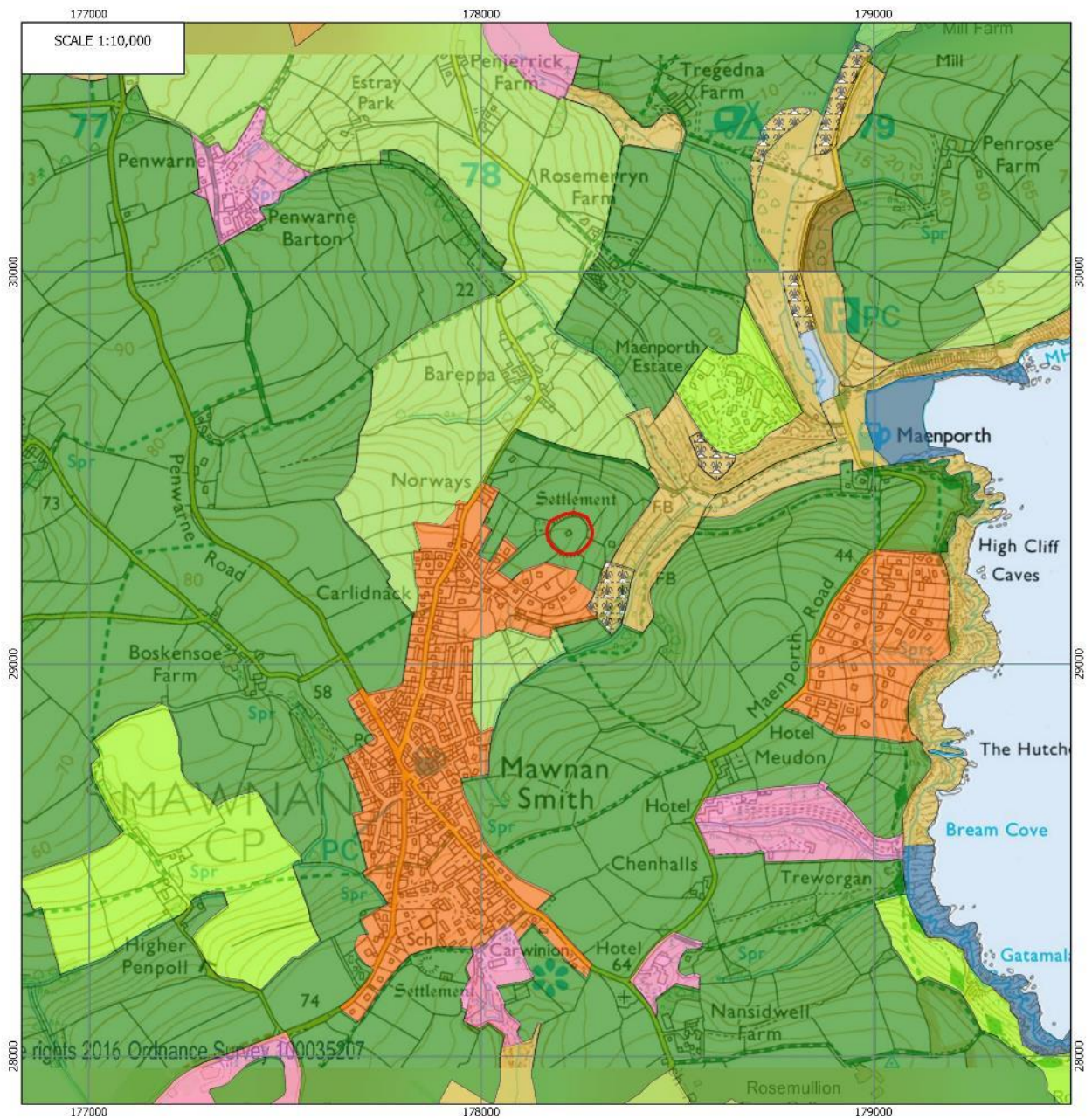
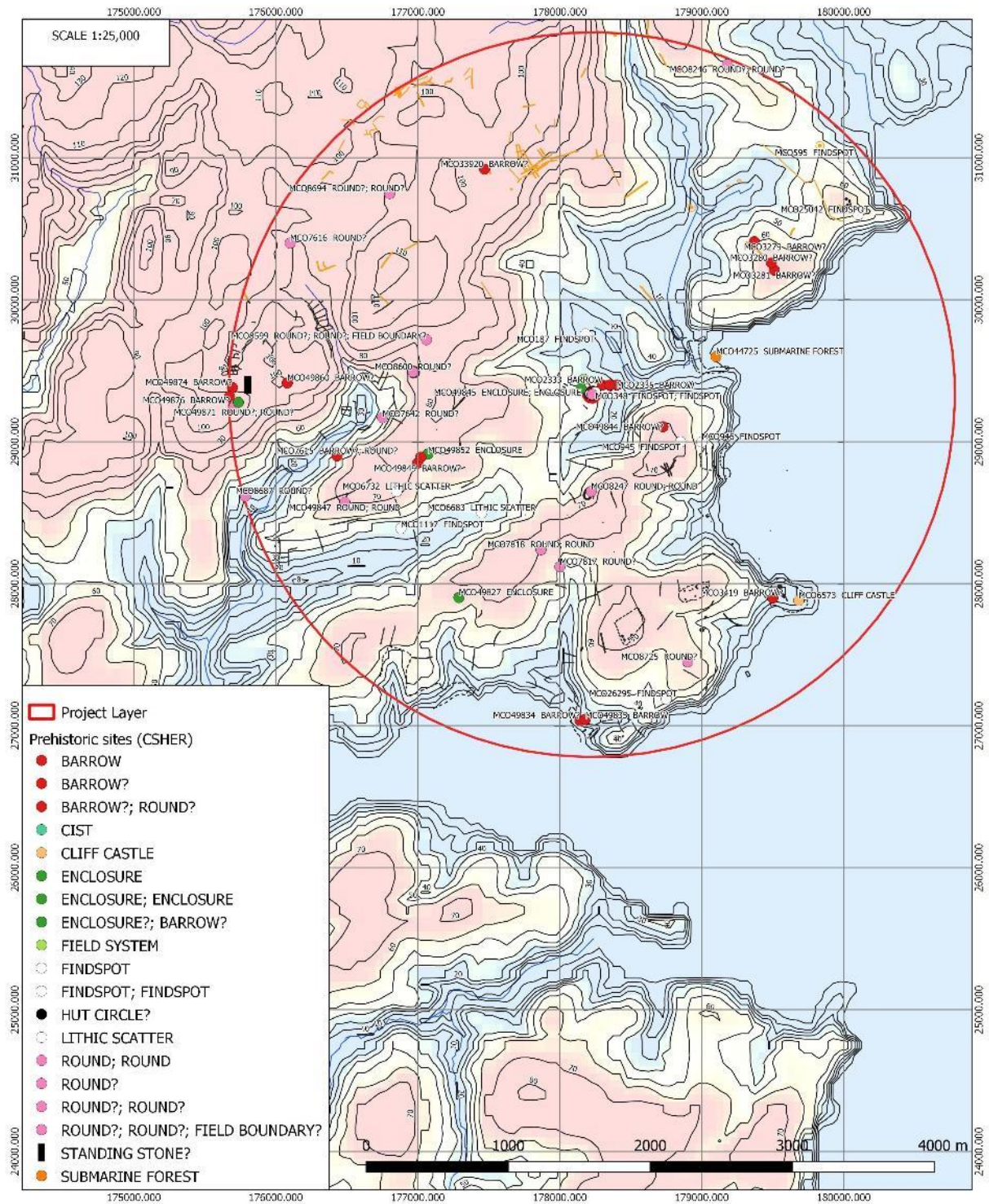


Figure 5
HLC Data-
(Overlain on 2018 OS
'Explorer' mapping)

Project Code: CARL1018
Project Name: Carlidnack Round
OSNGR: SW78182932

(c) Statement Heritage
Contains OS Data (c) All Rights Reserved
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<p>Figure 6 CSHER Prehistoric sites</p>	<p>Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round OSNGR: SW78182932</p>	<p>© Statement Heritage Contains OS Data (c) All Rights Reserved 100059271 HLC Data (c) Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record</p>
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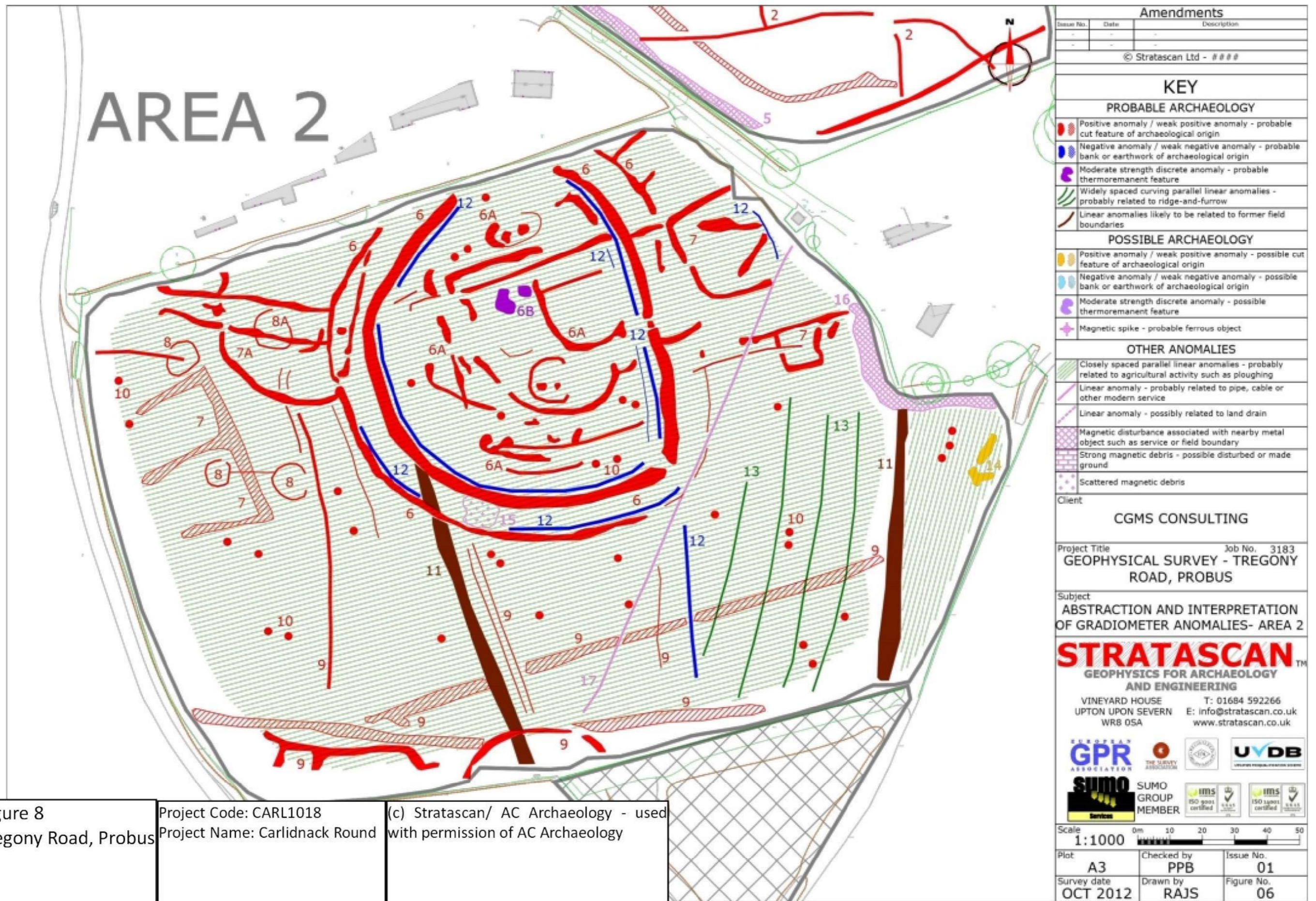


Figure 8
 Tregony Road, Probus

Project Code: CARL1018	(c) Stratascan/ AC Archaeology - used with permission of AC Archaeology
Project Name: Carlidnack Round	

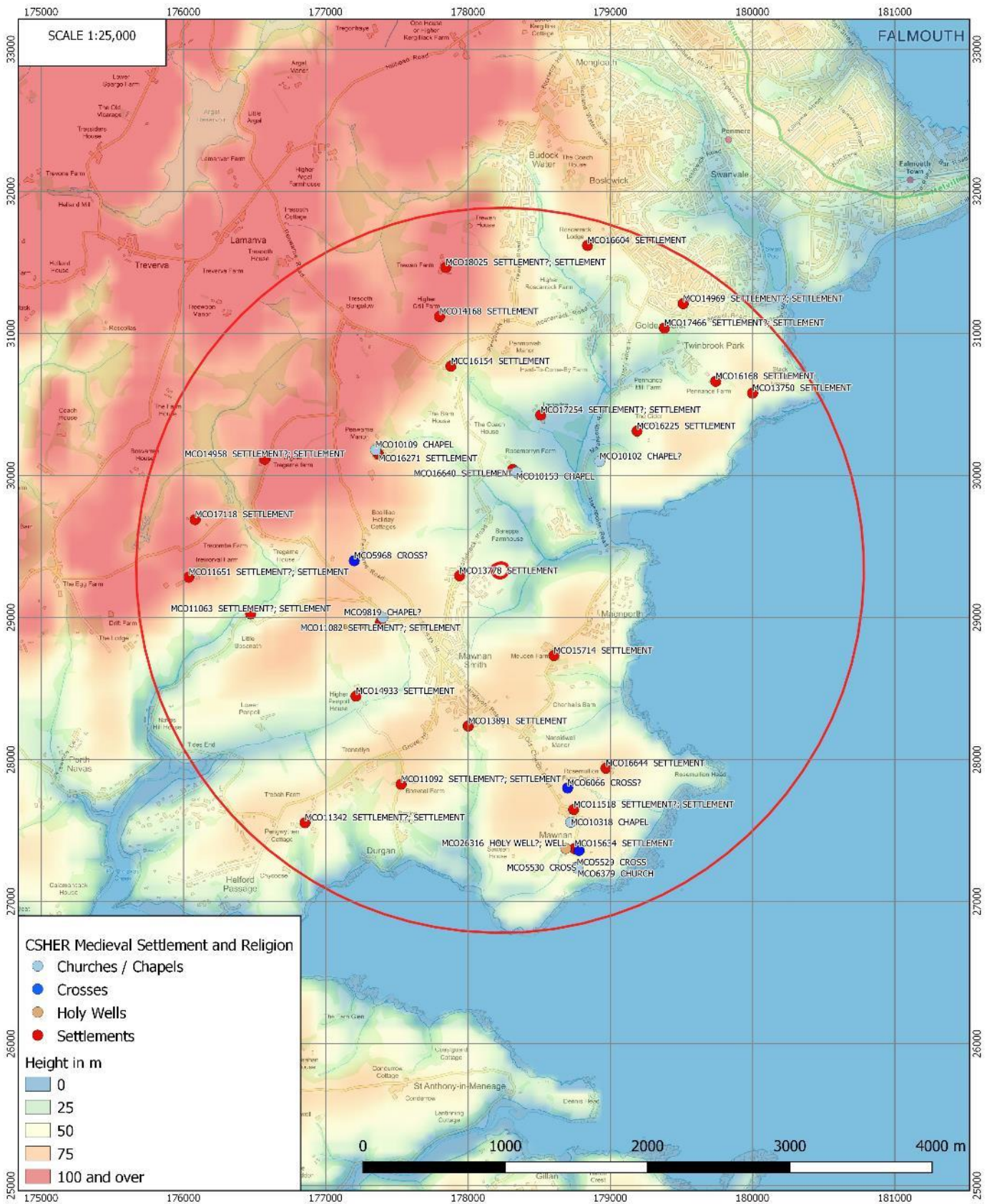


Figure 9
Medieval HER sites

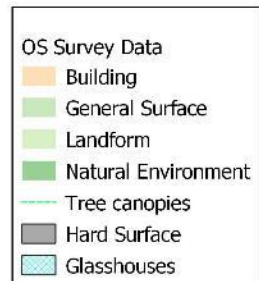
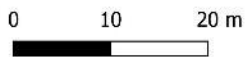
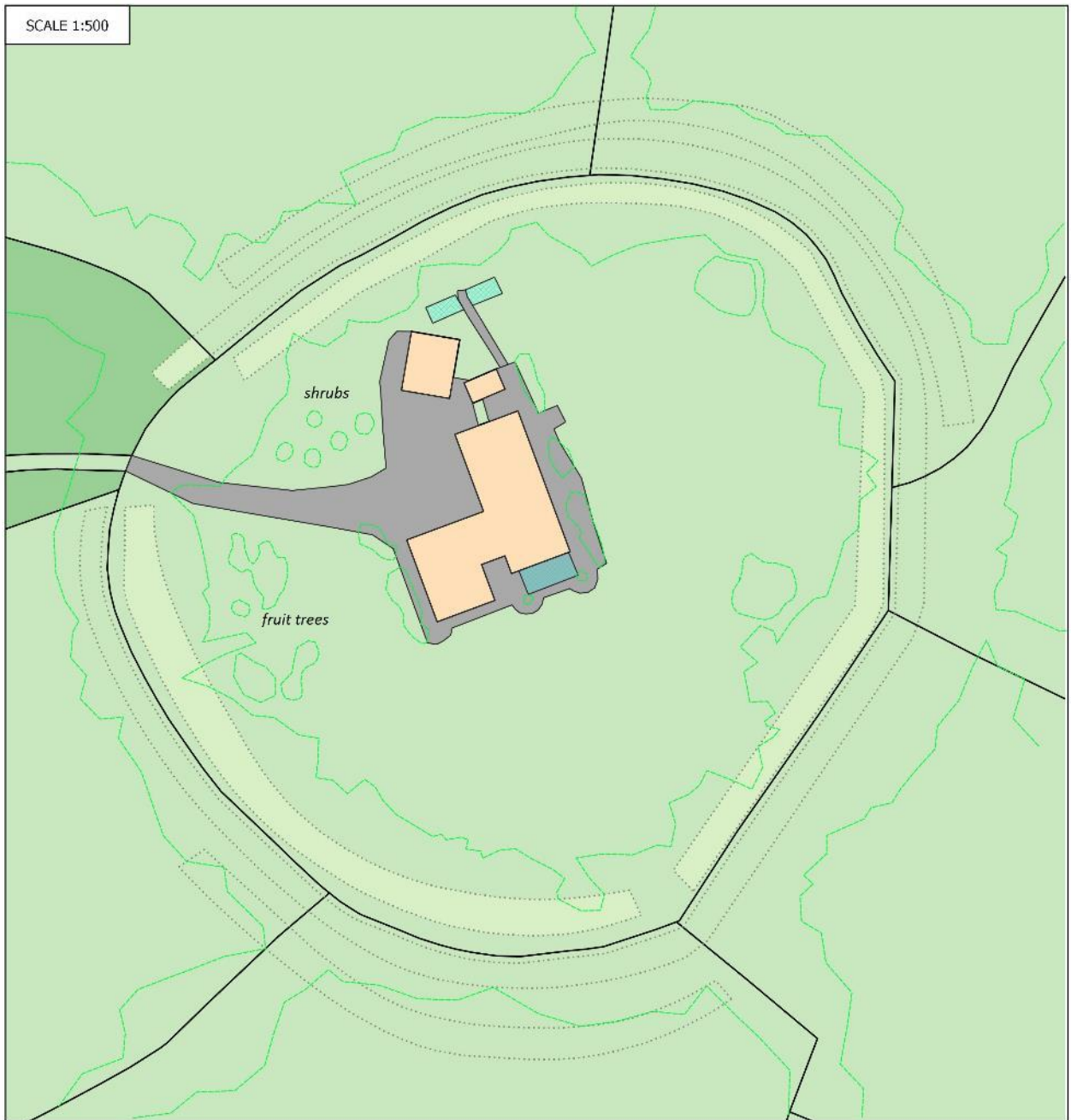
Project Code: CARL1018
Project Name: Carlidnack Round
OSNGR: SW78182932

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100059271



0 10 20 m

<p>Figure 10 2018 Aerial Photograph and OS Survey Data</p>	<p>Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round OSNGR: SW78182932</p>	<p>(c) Statement Heritage Contains OS Data (c) All Rights Reserved 100059271 - supplied by Groundsure Insights order id 8020906 Contains 12.5cm resolution aerial data (c) Getmapping plc - supplied by Groundsure</p>
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<p>Figure 10b 2018 Site Plan</p>	<p>Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round OSNGR: SW78182932</p>	<p>(c) Statement Heritage Contains OS Data (c) All Rights Reserved 100059271 - supplied by Groundsure Insights order id 8020906 Additional detail derived from 12.5cm resolution aerial data (c) Getmapping plc - supplied by Groundsure</p>
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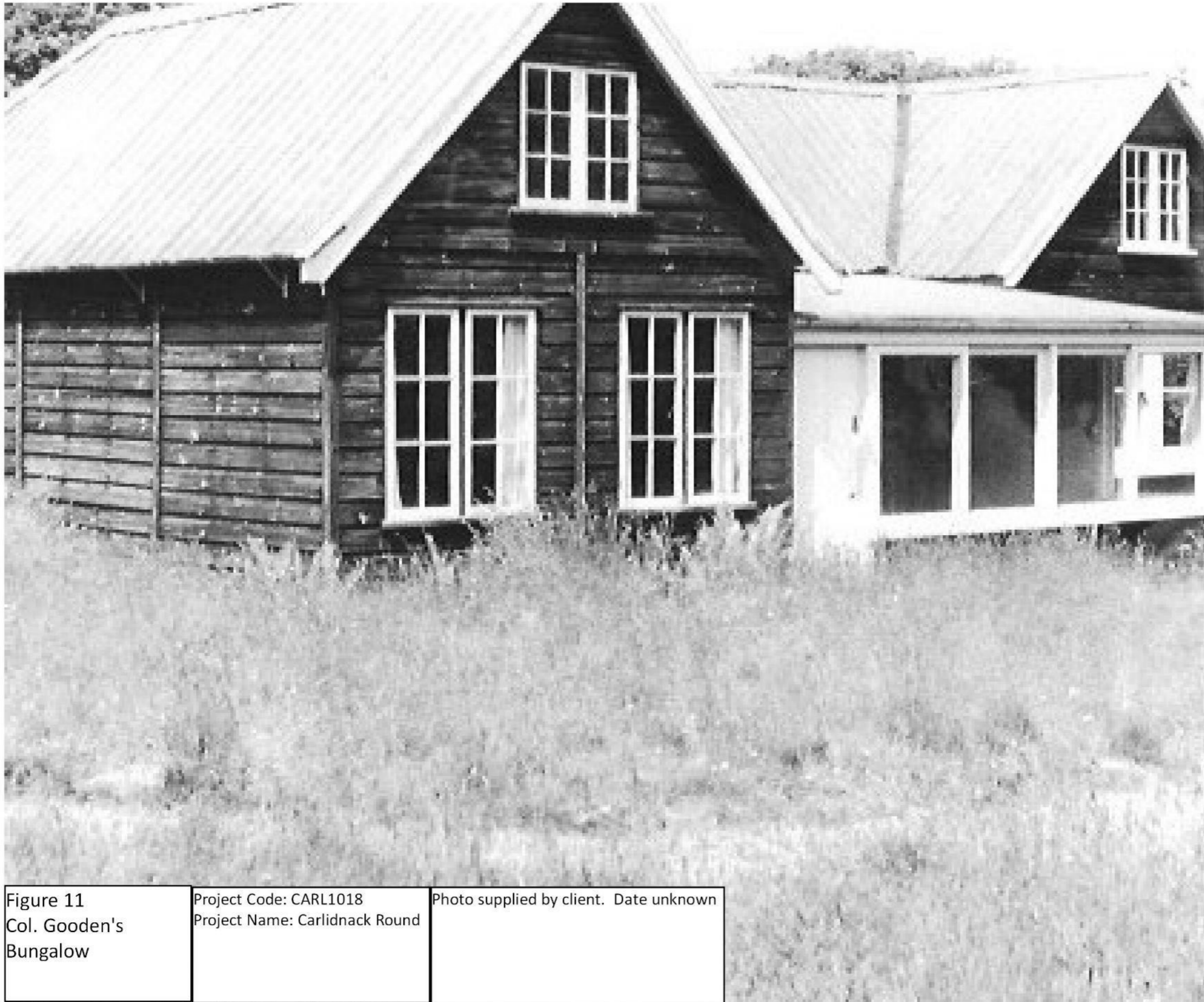


Figure 11
Col. Gooden's
Bungalow

Project Code: CARL1018
Project Name: Carlidnack Round

Photo supplied by client. Date unknown



0 10 20 m

Figure 12 1946 RAF Aerial Photograph	Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round OSNGR: SW78182932	Supplied by Cornwall Council
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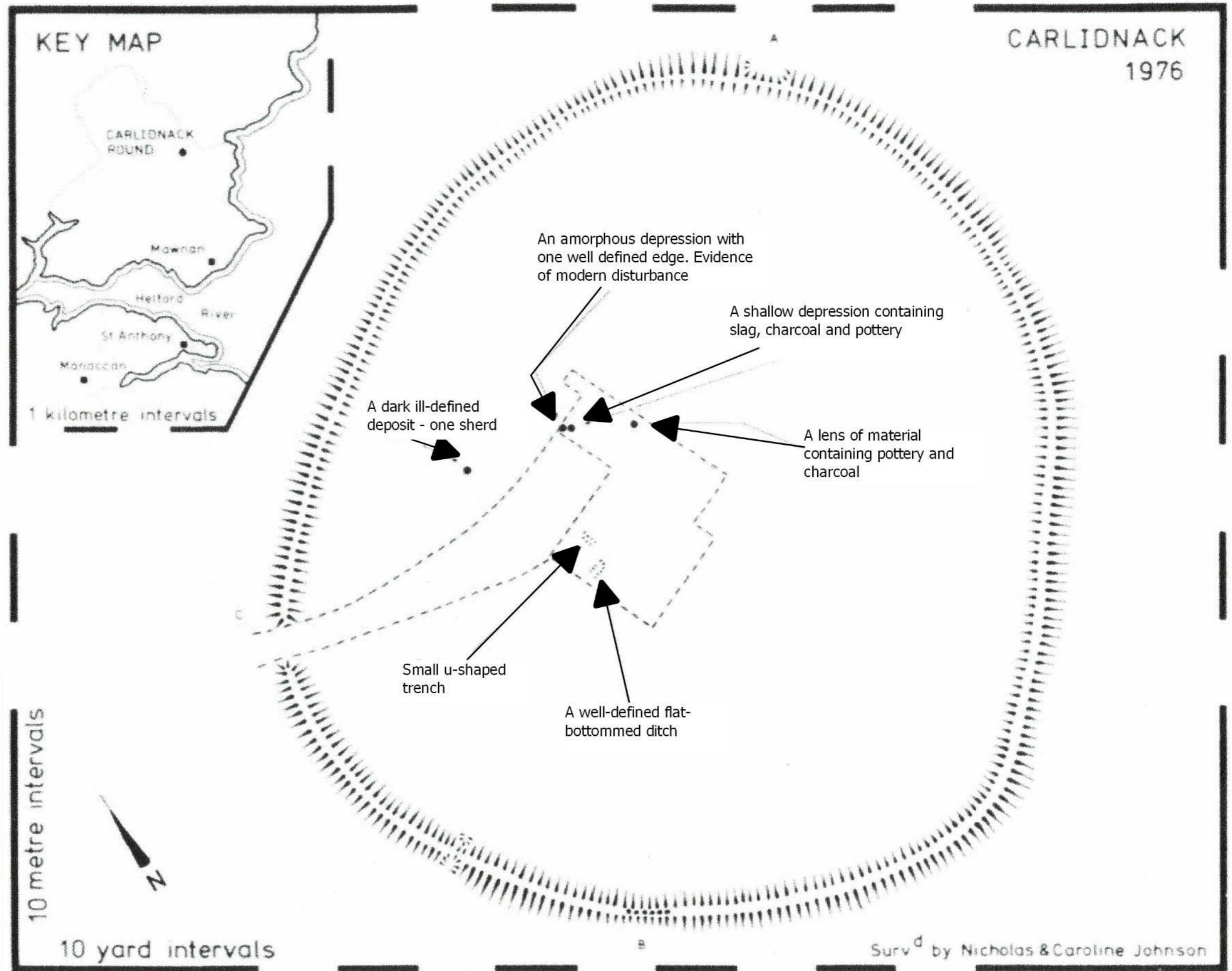


Figure 13
Excavation Plan (1976)

Project Code: CARL1018
Project Name: Carlidnack Round

Survey by and (c) Caroline and Nicholas Johnson
Labels recast by Statement Heritage
Originally published in 'Cornish Archaeology'



Figure 14
Aerial Photograph
(1980s)

Project Code: CARL1018
Project Name: Carlidnack
Round

Supplied by client.



1) The round from approx 120m to the north - taken from private land within Norways Farm with the permission of the landowner. There are no publicly accessible views from this direction. Even at this distance the round is not easy to appreciate without fore-knowledge and could easily be mistaken for a well vegetated Cornish hedgebank. Note the degree of screening of the house.



2) Looking west to the eastern edge of the round from a distance of around 50m. Again the round could easily be missed without prior knowledge of its existence



3) Below left. Looking north along the bank and (at this point) external ditch from the adjacent field to the north east. Only at this proximity is the scale of the monument more apparent.

Figure 15 Site photography
Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round
(C) all photos except (1) taken on 30/10/2018 by [Name]



4) Looking east towards the house (west elevation) from the modern opening along the drive



5) East elevation of the house



6) Southern elevation

Figure 15 Site photography
Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round
(C) all photos except (1) taken on 30/10/2018 by DJP



7) The only view from the inside of the round to the landscape beyond is to the due east of the house across the Carrick Roads towards St Anthony- note badger damage to lawn around scale.



8) General. Looking north east across the south-eastern half of the round interior



6) Southern half of the round. Facing south.

Figure 15 Site photography
Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round
(C) all photos except (1) taken on 30/10/2018 by G.P.



10) Lightweight glasshouses and sheds to the north of the house and the garage built in the 1990s

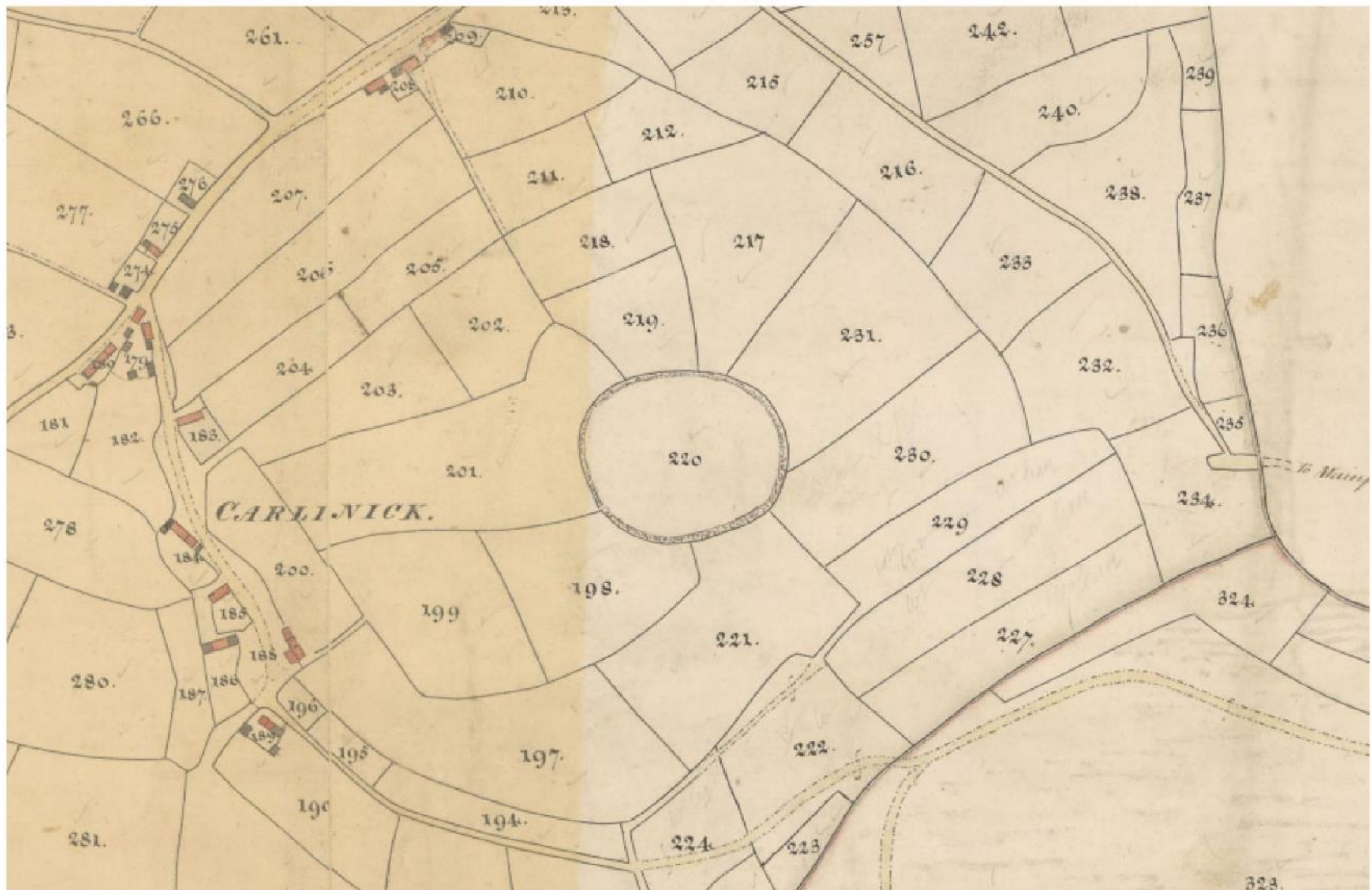


11) The shrubs to the north of the drive.



6) Fruit trees to the south of the drive.

Figure 15 Site photography
Project Code: CARL1018 Project Name: Carlidnack Round
(C) all photos except (1) taken on 30/10/2018 by G.P.



Appendix 1
Historic
Maps

Project Code: CARL1018
 Project Name: Carlidnack Round
 OSNGR: SW78182932

Tithe map (extract)
1839