

LAND AT CASTLE VIEW PARK MAWNAN SMITH CORNWALL

Results of a Desk Based Assessment & Walkover Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 170323



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Land at Castle View Park, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall Results of a Desk Based Appraisal & Walkover Survey

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Work undertaken by SWARCH
for Kim Dodge of Westcountry Land Ltd.

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Castle View Park, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall. The work was carried out to inform potential future development.

The desk-based assessment indicates a variety of historic assets, in particular prehistoric assets, in the wider landscape: of particular significance and close proximity to the site is the Round, Carlidnack (SAM) and the assets that group with it. The development site, however, lies immediately to the south of a site (now housing estate) which was subject to geophysical survey and evaluation trenching which revealed no evidence of archaeology. The field names associated with the site are all of a functional or descriptive nature and are not suggestive of any monuments or features. The desk-based assessment does not indicate any likely indication of the likelihood for the presence of significant archaeological deposits.

The results of the walkover survey appear to confirm that there are no significant archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area or in the rest of the field. It was also noted that the field is on a steep easterly slope which would typically be unsuitable for historic settlement. Furthermore, the walkover proved an absence of standing or visible archaeological remains or earthworks on the site, as well as highlighting the potential destruction through ploughing of any shallow or ephemeral features.

No further archaeological works are recommended.



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CONTENTS

<i>SUMMARY</i>	2
<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	3
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
1.5 METHODOLOGY	6
2.0 RESULTS OF A DESK-BASED APPRAISAL	8
2.1 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND	8
2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	8
3.0 WALKOVER SURVEY	13
3.1 INTRODUCTION	13
3.2 SITE INSPECTION	13
4.0 CONCLUSION	14
5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	15

LIST OF FIGURES

COVER PLATE: VIEW OF PENDENNIS CASTLE FROM CASTLE PARK VIEW, SITE ENTRANCE; LOOKING NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	7
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 HELSTON OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP.	9
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 MAWNAN TITHE MAP.	10
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION, 6 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1878, PUBLISHED 1888.	11
FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION, 6 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1906, PUBLISHED 1908.	12

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: TRANSCRIPT FROM THE 1842 PERRANARWORTHAL TITHE APPORTIONMENT	11
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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: WALKOVER SURVEY	16
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT CASTLE VIEW PARK, MAWNAN SMITH
PARISH:	MAWNAN
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	CENTRED ON SW 77990 28874
SWARCH REF:	MCV17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Kim Dodge of Westcountry Land to undertake a desk based assessment and walkover survey of land at Castle View Park, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall to inform potential future development. The proposal is for the erection of six local needs dwellings. This work was carried out in accordance with best practice and in accordance with CIfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located in the south-west corner of a large field on the eastern side of Mawnan Smith, off of Castle View Park; c.2.7km south-west of the edge of Falmouth and c.1.8km north of the Helford Estuary. The site is on the steep east facing slope of a valley to a stream that runs into Maenporth and Falmouth Bay. The site is located at a height of c.220m AOD.

The soils of the site are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock or slate rubble of the Denbigh 1 and Denbigh 2 associations (SSEW 1983). These overlay the sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the Potscatho Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lays on the eastern edge of Mawnan Smith, within the parish of Mawnan in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier (Lysons 1814). Mawnan Smith takes its name from the patron saint of the church at Mawnan, *Sancti Maunani*, it is first recorded in 1281 and probably originated as a settlement around a smithy located at a cross-roads (Watts 2004). The site is between the manors of Trerose and Boskenoe, although according to the 1839 Tithe apportionment it is part of the lands belonging to the barton of Cardinick (Lysons 1814). The 1839 Tithe apportionment indicates that the site was part of *Cartinick/Cardinick*, which was owned by Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, 8th Baronet of Trelowarren, to the south-west of Mawnan Smith, along with various parties.

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the site as Post-medieval enclosed land although the surrounding landscape is predominantly denoted as Medieval farmland, i.e. Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL).

The cul-de-sac adjacent to the site, *Castle Park View*, takes its name from having a view of Pendennis Castle, which can be seen in the distance to the north-east of the site.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Immediately north of the site is the settlement of Carlidnack, which is first recorded as 'Kaerluniec' in 1327 (HER No. 24457). The name is derived from the Cornish *ker* meaning 'fort' and an unknown element. This name may allude to the Iron Age 'round' (24458) located at the north-east edge of the village. The round is situated amongst a cluster of other prehistoric features in the wider landscape, including barrows, findspots and fieldsystems (MCO2333-5, MCO49844-6, MCO345). A similar distance south-south-east of the site (c.0.5km) is a second round (MCO8247), whose western edge is visible in aerial photography, and whose eastern edge has been used to create a field boundary.

In 2011, SWARCH carried out evaluation trenching in the field immediately north of the one in which the proposed development lies in order to verify the results of a geophysical survey carried out by Substrata (Dean, 2011). The three trenches revealed no archaeological features or deposits, and it was concluded that the anomalies were caused by large bonfires and vehicle movements (Bray, 2011). Other archaeological investigation within the village have also largely turned up negative or very limited results (e.g. Parkes 2010; Bampton 2012; Richardson 2013; Webb 2014).

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment and impact statement follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014a), *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012), and *The Setting of Heritage Assets, GPA3* (Historic England 2015).



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

2.0 RESULTS OF A DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

2.1 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

The site lays on the eastern edge of Mawnan Smith, within the parish of Mawnan in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier (Lysons 1814). Mawnan Smith takes its name from the patron saint of the church at Mawnan, *Sancti Maunani*, first recorded in 1281 and a probable smithy located at the cross-roads in the village (Watts 2004).

Immediately north of the site is the settlement of Carlidnack, which was recorded in 1327 as 'Kaerluniec' (HER No. 24457). The name is derived from the Cornish *ker* meaning 'fort' and an unknown element. This name may allude to an Iron Age 'round' (24458) located c.0.5km north-east of the site.

The site is between the manors of Trerose and Boskenoe, although according to the 1839 Tithe apportionment it is part of the landholdings of the Barton of Cardinick. The barton to the south of Cardinick was Mewdon, which was bought into the manor of Trerose (Lysons 1814). It is possible that lands associated with Cardinick were bought and sold between the dominant manors, whilst maintaining a level of autonomy as estates, whilst they were inherited and traded.

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the site as Post-medieval enclosed land – '*Land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. Generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county*'; however, the surrounding landscape is predominantly denoted as Medieval farmland – '*The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins*'.

The cul-de-sac adjacent to the site, *Castle Park View*, takes its name from the view of Pendennis Castle, which can be seen to the north-east of the site.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

2.2.1 1811 SURVEYORS DRAFT MAP

The earliest map to provide a substantial level of detail, although not necessarily wholly accurate, of the surrounding area is the 1811 Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor's Draft Map for the Helston area. It reliably indicates a field pattern that is recognisable on current mapping for the wider area and shows that the site occupies an area of enclosed land. It shows the stream that forms the east boundary of the site as a more irregular boundary than the surrounding boundaries. It does depict a round enclosure at the cross roads of Mawnan Smith. Mawnan Smith itself is shown as relatively sparsely developed.

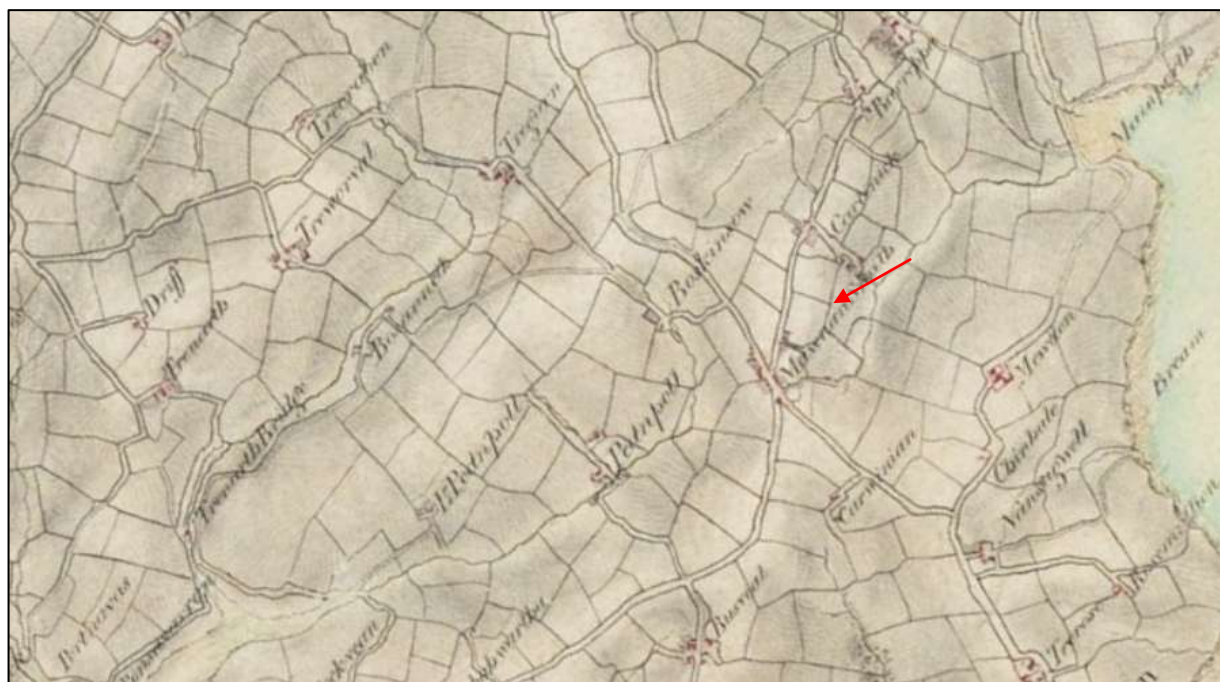


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 HELSTON OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.2.2 1839 MAWNAN TITHE MAP

The next map available to this study is the 1839 Mawnan tithe map. The field that the site is within today was divided into four or five fields (plots 281, 286, 287, possibly 288 and 298) and the proposed site would have covered parts of plots 286 and 289. The fieldscape is largely comparable to the 1881 OS draft, although more detail of enclosures is shown and/or further enclosure of some fields has occurred. The amount of development regarding settlement appears consistent, which is encouraging for the fidelity of the draft map.

The 1839 Tithe apportionment indicates that the site was part of *Cartinick/Cardinick*, an estate owned by Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, 8th Baronet of Trelowarren, to the south-west of Mawnan Smith, along with various parties. The area of the site covers parts of plots 286 and 289, which were co-owned by Sir Vyvyan and Henry Pellew (plot 286) and Henry Copelin (plot 289). Henry Copelin also occupied/worked plot 289, while plot 286 was occupied/worked by a Thomas Whitelock. Plot 286 was named as *Well Field* and plot 289 was named *Wood Close* and both were under arable cultivation. The majority of field names in the surrounding area are prosaic and describe use or location. The name *Well Field* may indicate the source of water for Mawnan Smith or Cardinick and be associated with springs within the field or its proximity to the stream and/or pond on the east side of the site. Numerous field names in the area refer to 'wood' and due to the steep slopes being difficult to cultivate it may be that a large portion of the area was once wooded and perhaps managed for timber or charcoal.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 MAWNAN TITHE MAP (CRO); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

2.2.1 Ordnance Survey and mapping

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps depict a landscape little changed from that recorded on the tithe map. Strip fields associated with a medieval farming landscape can still be seen clearly, particularly north of the site near to *Carlidnack*, which had previously been labelled as *Carlinick*, 1839 and described as *Cardinick/Cartinick*.

The removal of field boundaries across the landscape and particularly across the field that includes the site occurred in the mid 20th century and Mawnan Smith expanded as far as *Castle Park View* between 1963 and 1975, after which further modern developments occurred, such as along *Elgin Close*, at the north end of *Castle Park View*.

Number	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name	Cultivation
Cardinick				
190	Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan & Walter Humphry	Walter Humphry	Orchard	Orchard
191	Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan & Francis Cheiffers	Francis Cheiffers	Wood Closes	Arable
192	Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan & Henry Copelin	Henry Copelin	Middle Wood Close	Arable
278	Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan & Thomas Whitelock	Thomas Whitelock	Long Close	Arable
279			Poor House Field	Arable
280	Orchard Close		Arable	
281	Lower Field		Arable	
282	Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan & Henry Pellew		Higher Field	Arable
283			Dwelling house, barn & outhouses	-
284			Orchard	Orchard
285			Higher Meadow	Arable

LAND AT CASTLE VIEW PARK, MAWNAN SMITH, CORNWALL

286			Well Field	Arable
287			Orchard	Orchard
288			Orchard	Orchard
289	Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan & Henry Copelin	Henry Copelin	Wood Close	Arable
289a			Higher Wood Close	Arable
290	Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan & Ann Peter	Ann Peter & William Eddy	Smith Fields	Arable
301	Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan & Henry Copelin	Henry Copelin	Smith Meadow	Arable
302			Preaching Meadow	Arable
303			Middle Meadow	Arable
304			Pigs Meadow	Arable
305			House Meadow	Arable
306			Orchard	Orchard
307			Orchard	Orchard
308			House, barn & yard	-
309			Garden	-
Mewdon				
318	Gordon Gregor, Francis William, & Elizabeth Fox	James Kempthorne	West Ground	Arable
319			West Hill	Arable

TABLE 1: TRANSCRIPT FROM THE 1842 PERRANARWORTHAL TITHE APPORTIONMENT; THE SITE PLOTS ARE HIGHLIGHTED.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION, 6 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1878, PUBLISHED 1888 (CRO); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION, 6 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1906, PUBLISHED 1908 (CRO); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

3.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this survey was to identify any potential earthworks on the site and establish potential for the survival and presence of archaeological deposits or features. The survey was undertaken in February 2017 by J. Bampton in sunny conditions. A full complement of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 2.

No obvious archaeological features or deposits were identified on the site and the impact on any potential archaeological/heritage resources on the site appears to be negligible to non-existent.

3.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site is situated in the south-west of a large field. The entire field was walked during this survey.

The field had been ploughed, and visible in the topsoil were sporadic fragments of 19th century and later pottery, including white refined earthen ware and red industrial wares. An occasional fragment of late medieval pottery and clay pipe bowl fragment were also present in the topsoil, as were moderate amounts of stone and rock - perhaps from truncated natural. The topsoil seemed relatively deep, although along the edges of the site, at the deepest points of ploughing, 'natural' could be seen directly beneath the plough horizon, suggesting some truncation of any deposits or features beneath the topsoil.

The field sloped down steeply to the east with naturally occurring undulations indicative of dry-valleys and slight coombes. Water courses would once have fed the stream that bounds the eastern edge of the site.

Banks and modifications appear to have been made to this stream that may have both defended the agricultural land from flooding and helped regulate the flow for some use (a mill?) downstream. The stream is flanked by banks/terraces c.1m tall and well eroded with dense scrub and trees.

The western boundary of the site had been modified in the last century as property boundaries for the houses at *Castle View Park*. This boundary included fence lines at its south end and fences and stone retaining walls at its north end, with occasional hedges along its length.

The ground fell away sharply beyond the sites southern and eastern boundaries; over 2m at the south end of the site, which led to further property gardens and then a pond beyond the south-east corner of the field.

The northern boundary included a Cornish hedgebank, c.1m high and a steep terrace c.1.5m high where the ground beyond this boundary is at a higher level than the site.

A removed boundary that once divided the south end of the field (the majority of the proposed site) and the larger north part of the field is represented by a line of three large oak trees that run approximately from the entrance to the field from *Castle View Park*

The boundaries included common bushes such as gorse, but also mature trees; predominantly oak and occasional alder at the bottom of the slope.

No earthworks were visible.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The desk-based assessment indicates a variety of historic assets, in particular prehistoric assets, in the wider landscape: of particular significance and close proximity to the site is the Round, Carlidnack (SAM) and the assets that group with it. The development site, however, lies immediately to the south of a site (now housing estate) which was subject to geophysical survey and evaluation trenching which revealed no evidence of archaeology. The field names associated with the site are all of a functional or descriptive nature and are not suggestive of any monuments or features. The desk-based assessment does not indicate any likely presence of significant archaeological deposits.

The results of the walkover survey appear to confirm that there are no significant archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area or in the rest of the field. It was also noted that the field is on a steep easterly slope which would be unsuitable for historic settlement. Furthermore, the walkover proved an absence of standing or visible archaeological remains or earthworks on the site, as well as highlighting the potential destruction through ploughing of any shallow or ephemeral features on the proposal site.

Despite lying within an area that is busy with regard to prehistoric monuments and finds, the site would appear to be devoid of archaeological features itself. Therefore, no further archaeological works are recommended.

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APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: WALKOVER SURVEY



ENTRANCE TO SITE FROM CASTLE PARK VIEW; LOOKING EAST (NO SCALE).



THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE FROM THE SITE ENTRANCE; LOOKING SOUTH (NO SCALE).



LINE OF THREE OAK TREES DELINEATING A HISTORIC FIELD BOUNDARY; LOOKING EAST (NO SCALE).



NORTH END OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE FROM THE SITE ENTRANCE; LOOKING NORTH (NO SCALE).



WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE SITE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE SITE; LOOKING NORTH (2M SCALE).



THE SITE FROM THE SOUTHERN CORNER OF THE FIELD; LOOKING NORTH (NO SCALE).



THE CURVING SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST BOUNDARY OF THE SITE, IN FRONT OF A POND; LOOKING NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



THE FALL BEYOND THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE SITE; LOOKING SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



EASTERN FIELD BOUNDARY; LOOKING NORTH-NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



THE STREAM ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY FROM ITS NORTH END; LOOKING SOUTH (2M SCALE).



NORTH-CENTRAL PORTION OF THE FIELD FROM THE EAST BOUNDARY; LOOKING WEST (NO SCALE).



THE FIELD FROM ITS NORTH END; LOOKING SOUTH (NO SCALE).



NORTH BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD; LOOKING WEST-SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE SITE FROM ITS NORTH END; LOOKING SOUTH (NO SCALE).



EXAMPLE OF WESTERN BOUNDARY TERRACE AT THE NORTH END OF THE BOUNDARY; LOOKING NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



FIELD AND ADJACENT SLOPE OF STREAM VALLEY; LOOKING EAST-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



EXAMPLE OF WESTERN BOUNDARY NEAR THE MIDDLE OF THE BOUNDARY; LOOKING NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



THE FIELD, INCLUDING THE NORTH END OF THE PROPOSED SITE, FROM THE SITE ENTRANCE; LOOKING NORTH-EAST, TOWARDS PENDENNIS CASTLE (NO SCALE).



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