

**LAND EAST OF LOWEN MEADOW  
NEWTON ROAD  
ST. MAWES  
ST. JUST-IN-ROSELAND  
CORNWALL**

Archaeological Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no. 170428

## Land East of Lowen Meadow, Newton Road, St. Mawes, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment

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Report Version: FINAL  
28<sup>th</sup> April 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Kim Dodge of Westcountry Ltd.

### SUMMARY

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*South West Archaeology Ltd were commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey on the Land east of Lowden Meadow, Newton Road, St. Mawes, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall. The walkover survey and the desk-based and cartographic research have highlighted that there is some archaeological potential within the proposed development area.*

*The shape of the fields and the field names in this area are suggestive of the post-medieval enclosure of a former medieval open/strip field system. The area is located within Anciently Enclosed Land, although there is a surprising paucity of Prehistoric and Roman records on the Cornwall and Scilly HER, and in St. Mawes generally. This is presumably a reflection of the intensity of medieval and post-medieval land-use and development. The development site is situated to the north of a known medieval settlement (Newtown) and within the early medieval manor of Bosloggas.*

*The walkover and gradiometer surveys indicate the upstanding but slight remains of two historic field boundaries, shown on the 1840 tithe map but removed post-1963. The fact that these two hedge banks are so slight may suggest that there has been extensive truncation through ploughing, but it is probably more likely to reflect the removal of these features by machine. Most of the anomalies identified by the gradiometer survey can be attributed to lost historic field boundaries, but some other linear features are present that may belong to an earlier fieldsystem.*

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	LAND EAST OF LOWDEN MEADOW, NEWTON ROAD, ST. MAWES
<b>PARISH:</b>	ST. JUST-IN-ROSELAND
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>NGR:</b>	SW 846 336
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	SMN17

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Westcountry Land Ltd. (the Client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based appraisal and walkover survey on land east of Lowden Meadow, Newton Road, St. Mawes, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall, in support of a proposed residential development. This report is an update on work undertaken previously by SWARCH (Walls 2013) and Substrata (Dean 2013), which covered a slightly larger area.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies on the northern edge of St. Mawes, c.2km south of St. Just-in-Roseland and c.3km east of Falmouth. The site comprises the southern part of a single field on a gentle east-facing slope, perched above the Percuil River at between 67m and 40m (AOD); the ground falls more steeply towards the eastern edge of the site where a tributary of the Percuil descends to the harbour at St. Mawes (see Figure 1). The soils of this area are the stony, well-drained loamy soils of the Ellerbeck Association, bordering on the shallow well-drained loamy soils of the Powys Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the interbedded sandstones and argillaceous rocks of the Portscatho Formation (BGS 2017).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

St. Just-in-Roseland is located in the Deanery and Hundred of Powder; the parish is located on the tip of the Roseland Peninsula, with the Percuil River to the east and Carrick Roads to the west (see Figure 1). The site is located to the north of a medieval farm of Newton (HER no.18705), with late 20<sup>th</sup> century residential developments to the south. The town at St. Mawes appears to be a late medieval development, with further significant residential developments since 1945. The rest of this rural parish retains a medieval pattern of dispersed farmsteads situated within *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL).

### 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the parish, with most of the recent investigative works having been carried out in relation to castle and defences at St. Mawes (e.g. Linzey 2000 and Ratcliffe 1997). Within the vicinity of the development area a small number of Prehistoric sites listed on the HER (see Appendix 2). These include a destroyed barrow located approximately 350m to the south-west of the development area (HER no.18664), three crouched inhumations excavated in 1906 at Castle Point (HER no.18666), and a place-name indicative of a Prehistoric settlement (HER no.141433). The area is rich in medieval sites, with several settlements (e.g. HER Nos.18703 and 18704) and field systems (HER Nos.141488, 141490 and 141491). A range of post-medieval sites are present including a limekiln (HER No.141449), windmill (HER no.141435) and slipways (HER no.38418). Immediately adjacent to the proposed site are the extant remains of a range of post-medieval buildings and structures relating to Newton Farm.

## 1.5 METHODOLOGY

This report follows the recommendations set out by ClfA (2014a; 2014b) and utilises existing information in order to establish, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the site. It should be noted that non-intrusive assessments cannot be definitive and intrusive investigation (e.g. evaluation trenching) may be required to establish the presence or absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area. Cartographic and documentary sources held by the Cornish Studies Library were consulted, as well as the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. Relevant online sources were also utilised, and appropriate internet databases investigated. These included the Historic England *National Map*, and the Defence of Britain Project. The site was subject to a walkover survey by Dr S. Walls on the 12<sup>th</sup> January 2013.



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

## 2.0 RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

St. Mawes was originally known by the Cornish name '*Lavada*'/'*Lavousa*', which contains the place-name element *\*lann* indicating the presence of an early Christian enclosure (Cole and Herring 2000, 87). The name of St. Mawes may have developed from the ownership of the parish of St. Just-in-Roseland passing to Plympton Priory (St. Mary's) in 1140 (HER no.24374). St. Mawes obtained borough status in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and a chapel with cemetery was granted a licence in 1381. Although the town never developed into a separate parish, it did become an important medieval settlement. St. Mawes Castle was constructed in the 1540s as part of the Henrician defence of the south coast. The site itself is located within the land attached to Newton Farm, which is the only medieval settlement in the parish with an English place-name (Cole 2000, 23).

### 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

#### 2.2.1 EARLY MAPS

The earliest map available to this study is the 1589×9 map of Falmouth Haven (Figure 2), drawn up following strengthening works at St. Mawes and Pendennis in response to the threat of a Spanish invasion via Falmouth Haven in 1597. The fanciful depiction of the castle at St. Mawes indicates this map was as much about propaganda as utility, but it does show the nascent settlement of St Mawes with a harbour.

The earliest detailed cartographic source available to this survey is the 1840 tithe map for St Just [in Roseland]. This shows the development area divided into a number of smaller enclosures: field nos. 111, 112, 145, and 146 (see Figure 3). The site, and most of the surrounding land, belonged to Newton farm, which in turn formed part of the Manor of *Bogullas*. In 1840, this land was owned by James Wentworth Buller Esquire (of Downes, Crediton) and leased to a James Spargo (Appendix 1).



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM A 1597 MAP OF FALMOUTH HAVEN, SHOWING THE NASCENT SETTLEMENT OF ST. MAWES AND THE HENRICIAN CASTLE (BL).



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 ST. JUST TITHE MAP (CRO). THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS SHOWN IN RED; THE LAND ATTACHED TO NEWTON FARM IN GREEN.

Most of the fields in the immediate area, including those of the development, were described as arable. The field names are largely prosaic and include *Undertown Meadow, Hill, Garden and Moor, Lower Cocks Meadow* and *Higher Cocks Meadow*. The names *Undertown* (field no.145) and the nearby *Abovetown* (field no.150) imply the former presence of a medieval common open or strip field system, which would have been enclosed in the late- or post-medieval period. The gently-curving field boundaries around the site, following the line of medieval strip fields (e.g. field nos.150-153), would seem to support this.

The almost contemporary *Plans of the Manor and Borough of St. Mawes 1730-1842* (CRO: FS/2/86) includes several plans dated 1842. These show Newton Farm as a series of five separate buildings separated by Newton Road, but no further detail (not illustrated).

#### 2.2.2 HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1888 indicates a series of changes had taken place in the intervening 50 years (see FIGURE 4). Field nos.111 and 112 had been amalgamated, as had field nos. 144 and 146. To the west of the site the barn in Field no.143 had been demolished and the road (*Upper Castle Road*) shifted so as to overlie the former structure. To the south, field nos. 109 and 110 had been amalgamated and are depicted as orchards at this time. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map of 1908 is little different to that of 1888.

The 1963 OS revision indicates significant changes had taken place by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see Figure 6). A bungalow (Roseland Bungalow) with garden had been constructed and houses built to both the north and south. Significant residential development had also occurred within the town, with almost all of the fields to the east and west covered with residential housing by 1963.

#### 2.2.3 LIDAR AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Analysis of the LiDAR data for the site (Figure 7) shows slight linear hollows where historic field boundaries have been removed. The parallel ditches of one of these historic field boundaries shows as a cropmark on recent aerial photographs (not illustrated).



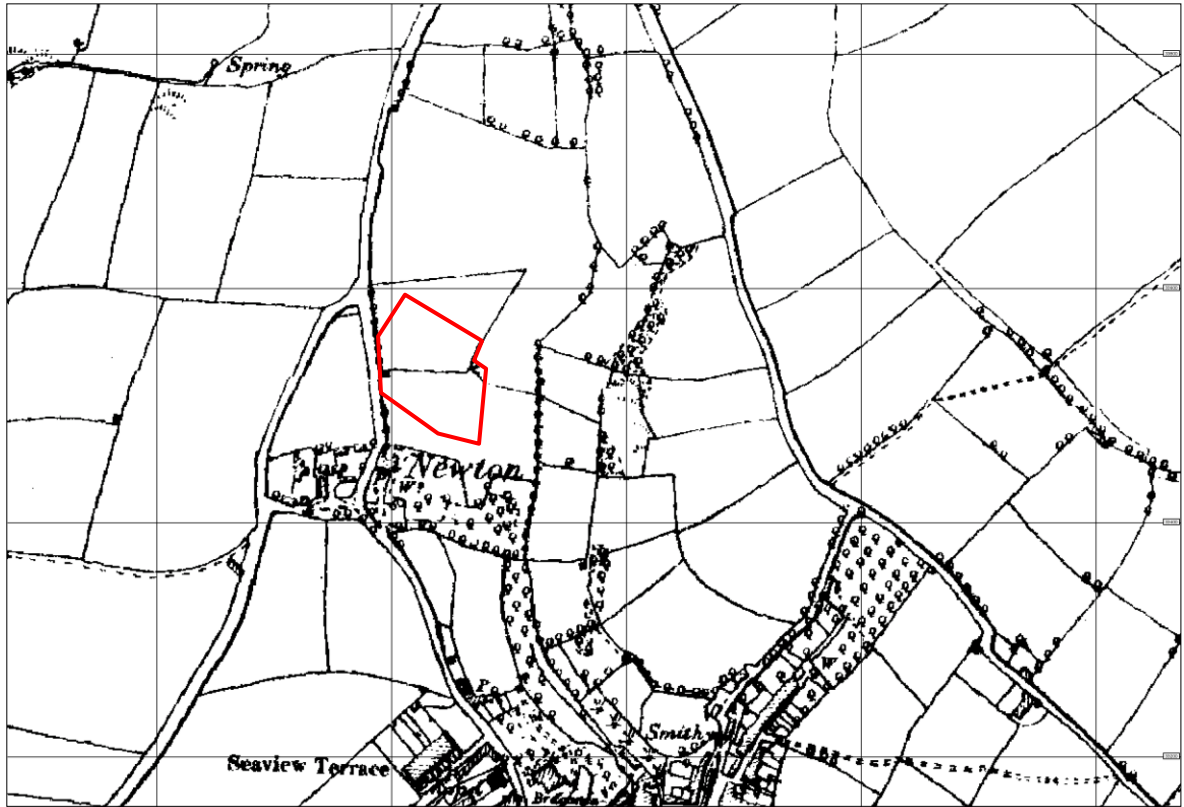


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION MAP OF 1888. THE SITE IS HIGHLIGHTED IN RED.

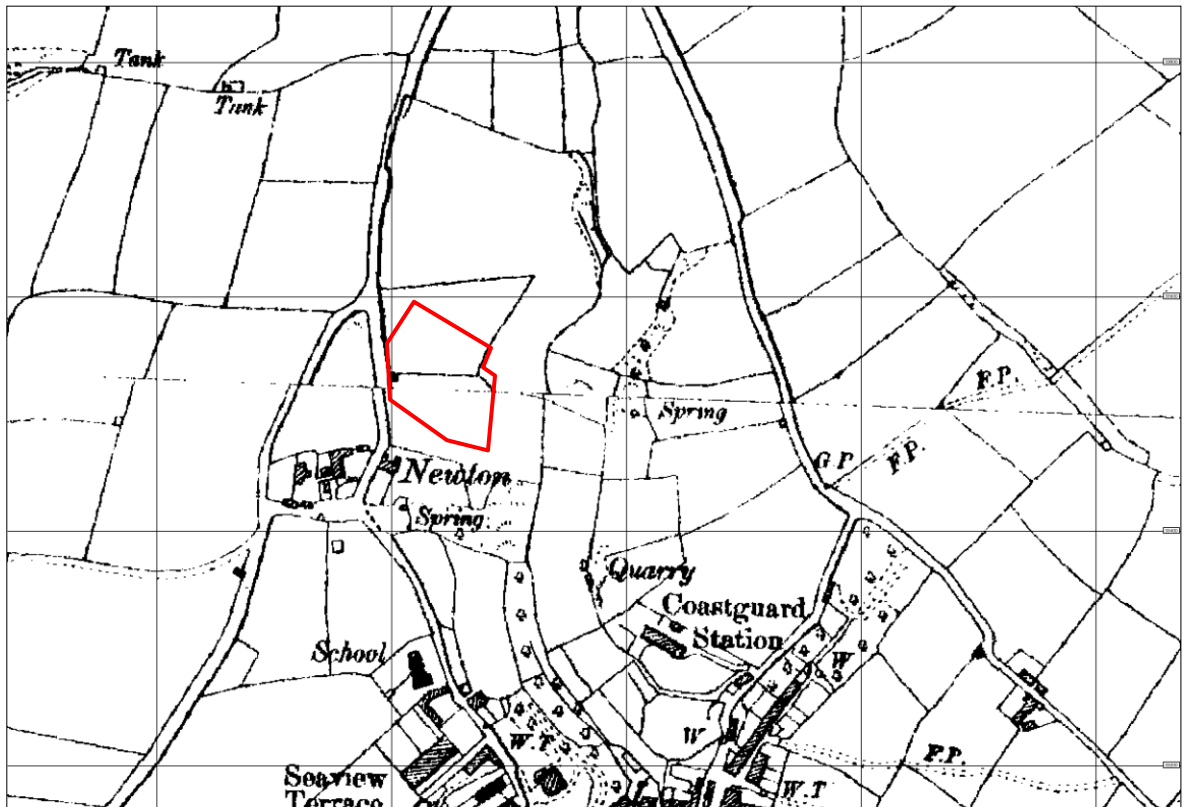


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND EDITION MAP OF 1908. THE SITE IS HIGHLIGHTED IN RED.

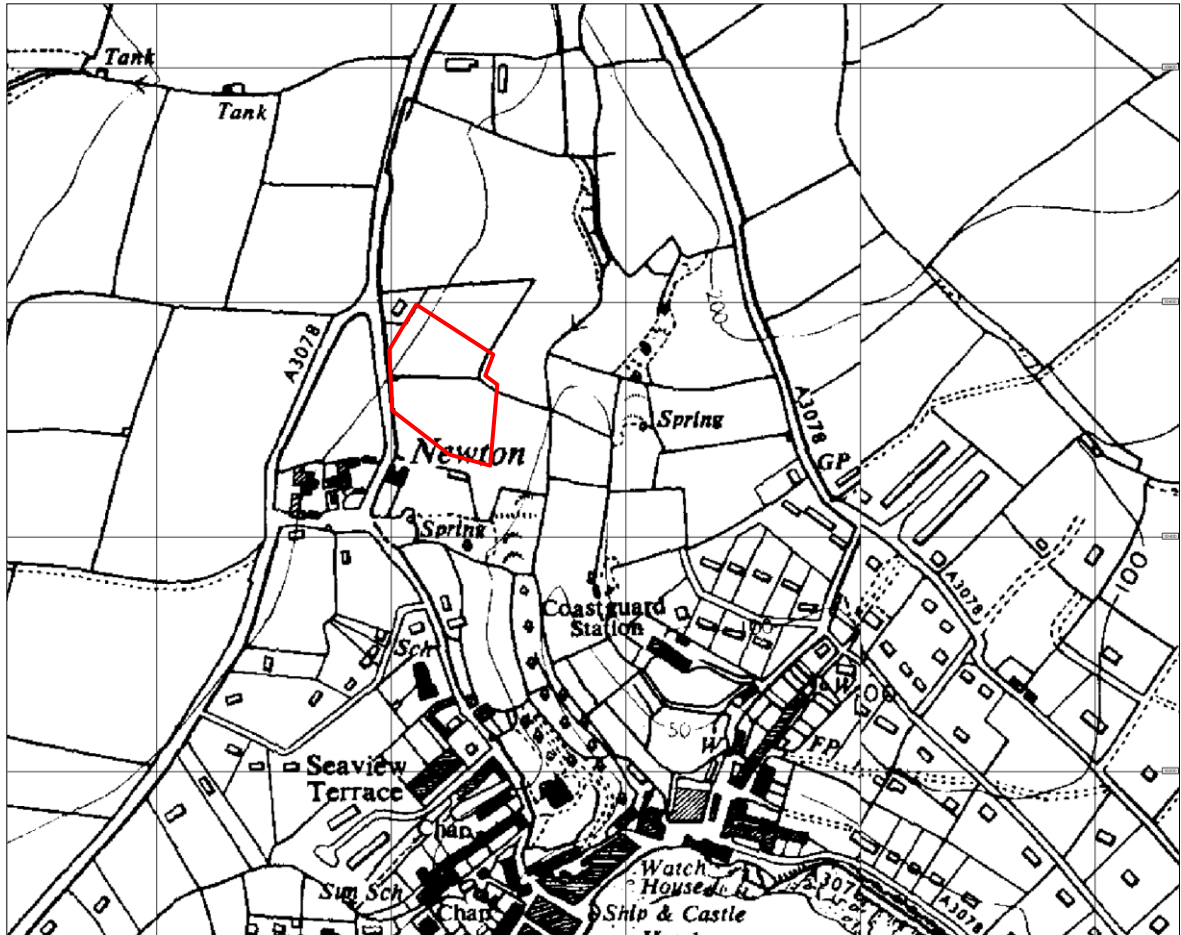


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT OF THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1963 REVISION. THE SITE IS HIGHLIGHTED IN RED.



FIGURE 7: IMAGE DERIVED FROM LIDAR DATA (PROCESSED USING QGIS VER2.18.2, TERRAIN ANALYSIS/SLOPE, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0). DATA: © ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2017; CONTAINS OS DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2017. THE SITE IS INDICATED.

## 3.0 GRADIOMETER SURVEY

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this survey was to define and characterise detectable archaeological remains on the site, for use in informing any future archaeological investigation of the area. The objective of the gradiometer survey was to locate, identify and characterise magnetic anomalies that may be related to archaeological deposits, structures or artefacts. The survey was undertaken in 2013 by J. Bampton and S. Walls of SWARCH and the survey data was processed by the R. Dean of Substrata. The survey covers the proposed site, and also extends to cover the rest of the field to the north, an area of c.3ha. The report on this survey (SWARCH 130610, OASIS number substrat1-152564) can be found elsewhere, but a brief summary of the results and methodology is shown below.

### 3.2 METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington grad601-2) with version 3.1 firmware and the following parameters in place: sample Intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m with a 'zigzag' traverse method and orientation of 'GN' and grid squares of 30x30m. The survey grid was set-out using pre-planned survey grids and Ordnance Survey coordinates. All anomalies were digitised and geo-referenced, and the retrieved data was processed, analysed and presented using DW Consulting TerraSurveyor version 3.0, ArcGIS 9.3 and Microsoft Corp. Office Publisher 2003.

### 3.3 RESULTS (AFTER DEAN 2013)

Table 1 and Figure 8 and Figure 9 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data.

*The magnetic contrast across the survey areas was sufficient to be able to differentiate between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses. A total of seventeen magnetic anomaly groups were identified as pertaining to potential archaeology, all with characteristics typical of archaeological linear features such as former field boundaries or other enclosure boundaries. Of these, one was mapped on the 1840 St. Just-in-Roseland tithe map but not on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. Three were recorded on the tithe map and on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until their removal between 1963 and 1970. The remainder have no known historical provenance and may relate to more than one phase of archaeological deposition (Dean, 2013).*

Anomaly group **15** has same directional trend and approximate location of a field boundary recorded on the tithe map but not subsequent maps. It is likely to represent the Cornish bank type of field wall, the remains of which comprise a stony linear feature with earth-filled former ditches on either side. Anomaly groups **13** and **14** have same directional trend and approximate location of field boundaries recorded on maps until 1963. Group **14** is likely to represent a former Cornish bank. Group **13** is a complex set of anomalies that indicate the presence of either a highly disrupted linear feature most likely to be a former Cornish bank or more than one phase of linear feature,

possibly a ditch and Cornish bank.

The remaining anomaly groups characterised as representing possible archaeology are all typical of archaeological linear features such as former field boundaries or other enclosure boundaries. Of these, group **11** should be treated with caution with regard to potential archaeology; while persistent in the data set its trend is consistent with that of former ploughing and it is possible that the group represents ploughing alone.

TABLE 1: DATA ANALYSIS.

Anomaly Group	Certainty	Class	Form	Comments
9	Likely	Positive/negative/positive	Linear	Anomaly group on the same trends and proximate location as a field boundary recorded on historic maps until 1970.
10	Possible	Positive	Linear	
11	Possible	Positive	Linear	Anomaly group, while persistent, should be treated with caution with regard to potential archaeology – the trend is consistent with that of former ploughing.
12	Possible	Positive	Disrupted linear	
13	Likely	Positive/negative/positive	Linear	Anomaly group on the same trends and proximate location as a field boundary recorded on historic maps until 1970.
14	Likely	Positive/negative/positive	Linear	Anomaly group on the same trends and proximate location as a field boundary recorded on historic maps until 1970.
15	Likely	Positive/negative/positive	Linear	Anomaly group on the same trends and proximate location as a field boundary recorded on the c.1840 tithe map.
16	Possible	Positive	Linear	
17	Possible	Positive	Linear	



Figure 8: Shade plot of processed data (after Dean 2013, Fig.2); the site is shown in red.

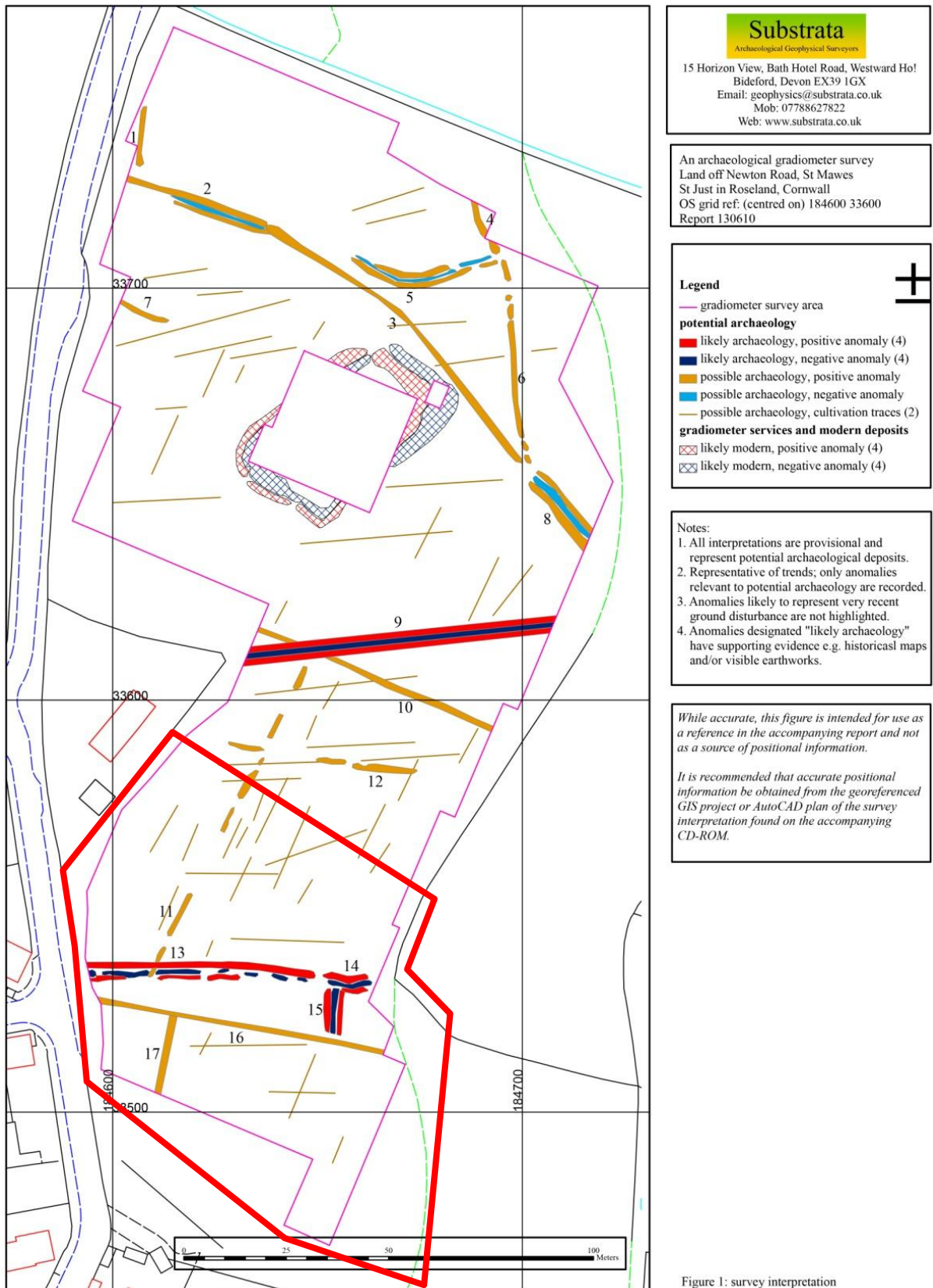


Figure 9: Survey interpretation (after Dean 2013, Fig.1); the site is shown in red.

#### 4.0 THE RESULTS OF THE WALKOVER SURVEY

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The site was visited in January 2013. The field was largely under pasture but with brambles, gorse and scrub encroaching around the edges of the development area, particularly the eastern edge, where the steepness of the slope means that the land is more difficult to manage. The vegetation cover meant that all but the most subtle of earthworks would have been visible during the survey.

The southern part of the site contains the traces of two earthworks, both very slight linear features running broadly east-west (see Figure 10) in the approximate locations of two of the historic field boundaries shown on the tithe map and removed post-1963. These were the former northern boundary of the field numbered 145 on the tithe map, and the southern boundary of this field and the adjacent field numbered 146 (see Figure 3). None of the north-south boundaries which had been removed were evident as earthworks, but these will have presumably followed contours and therefore are likely to be less visible on the ground.



Figure 10: View of a slight linear bank (indicated), the remains of a field boundary that separated the southern field from those to the north; viewed from the south.

The western boundary of the site is formed by a c.2m high and 1.6m wide earth and stone bank, with no trace of any flanking ditches. The bank was only 0.6m-1.5m above the level of the road. The hedge bank was largely obscured by vegetation, primarily comprised of brambles and grass, making it unclear if there was any stone facing to the bank. In the area under development, the hedge bank was topped by thin young trees.

The eastern boundary to the site was inaccessible due to the scrub and vegetation, with the break in slope forming a natural boundary and the vegetation extending downslope from this point. The southern boundary was largely formed by modern wooden fences, with the eastern end again formed by scrub with modern piles of earth and other debris pushed up against the vegetation.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

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The walkover and gradiometer surveys, desk-based appraisal and cartographic research have highlighted the archaeological potential of the proposed development area is likely to be *low*.

The shape of the fields and the field names in this area are suggestive of the post-medieval enclosure of a former medieval open/strip field system. The area is located within *Anciently Enclosed Land*, although there is a surprising paucity of Prehistoric and Roman records on the Cornwall and Scilly HER, and in St. Mawes generally. This is presumably a reflection of the intensity of medieval and post-medieval land-use and development. The development site is situated to the north of a known medieval settlement (Newtown) and within the early medieval manor of Bosloggas.

The walkover and gradiometer surveys indicate the upstanding but slight remains of two historic field boundaries, shown on the 1840 tithe map but removed post-1963. The fact that these two hedge banks are so slight may suggest that there has been extensive truncation through ploughing, but it is probably more likely to reflect the removal of these features by machine. Most of the anomalies identified by the gradiometer survey can be attributed to lost historic field-boundaries, but some other linear features are present that may belong to an earlier fieldsystem.



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<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk> [accessed 24.01.2017]
- Heritage Gateway** 2017: *Cornwall and Scilly HER*  
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> [accessed 24.01.2017]

Appendix 1: Extract from the St. Just-in-Roseland Tithe Apportionment

TABLE 2: TITHE APPORTIONMENT DATA.

NEWTON				
Number	Field-name	Land-use	Occupier	Owner
105	House and Garden	Buildings	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
106	Barn, Mowhay, etc	Buildings	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
107	Cottage and Garden	House	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
108	House Meadow	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
109	Moor	Moor	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
110	Orchard	Orchard	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
<b>111</b>	<b>Lower Cocks Meadow</b>	<b>Arable</b>	<b>James Spargo</b>	<b>James Wentworth Buller</b>
<b>112</b>	<b>Higher Cocks Meadow</b>	<b>Arable</b>	<b>James Spargo</b>	<b>James Wentworth Buller</b>
113	Little Meadow	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
114	Waste	Waste	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
115	Naptons Meadow	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
116	Ropers Meadow	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
117	Rope House and Yard	House	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
118	Rope Walk	Rope Walk	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
119	Style Close	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
120	Garden Meadow	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
121	Middle Close	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
122	Bramble Close	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
143	Houses and Mowhay	House	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
144	Garden and Moor	Garden	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
<b>145</b>	<b>Undertown Meadow</b>	<b>Arable</b>	<b>James Spargo</b>	<b>James Wentworth Buller</b>
<b>146</b>	<b>Hill</b>	<b>Arable</b>	<b>James Spargo</b>	<b>James Wentworth Buller</b>
147	Cains House Meadow	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
149	Mowhay Meadow	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
150	Abovetown	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
151	Post Close	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
152	Clover Field	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
153	Middle Field	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
154	Cliff Field	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
154a	Cliff Field	Furze	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller
155	Well Close	Arable	James Spargo	James Wentworth Buller

Appendix 2: Relevant HER Entries

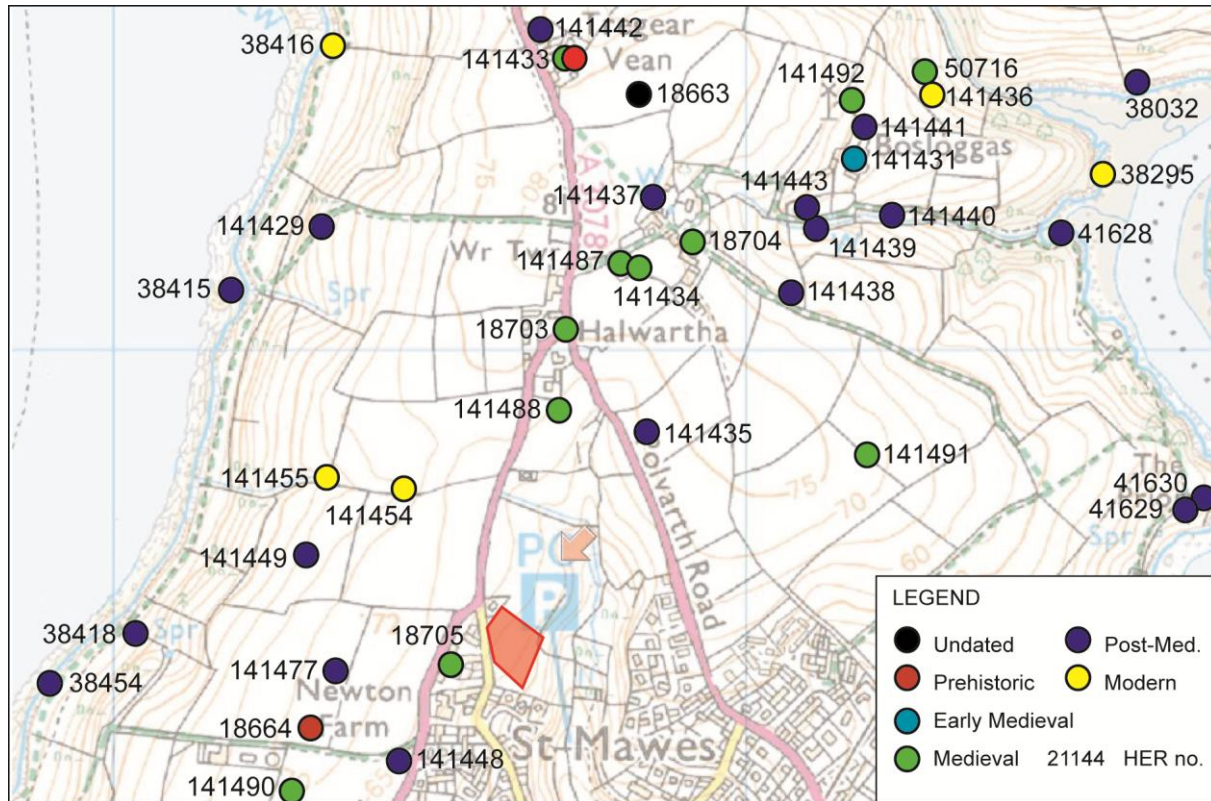


Figure 11: Map of relevant nearby HER entries (the site is indicated).

**HER Number:** 141448  
**Name:** NEWTON - Post Medieval building  
**Summary:** A rope house and a rope walk are recorded at this location on the 1840 Tithe map.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8447 3336  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** BUILDING (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** A rope house and a rope walk are recorded at this location on the 1840 Tithe map. Upstanding remains of the house survive to a height of 2m, next to the St Mawes Road. The structure is currently overgrown and full of garden waste from neighbouring properties.

**HER Number:** 18664  
**Name:** NEWTON FARM - Bronze Age barrow  
**Summary:** The site of a barrow recorded in 1813.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 843 334  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** BARROW (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)  
**Full description:** A barrow is shown at this location on the 1813 OS 1st Edition 1-inch map. Bousfield in 1952 records that it has since been destroyed (b1).

**HER Number:** 141477  
**Name:** NEWTON - Post Medieval building  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8437 3350  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** BUILDING (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** A building is depicted at this location on the 1840 Tithe map and a small enclosure on the 1880 and 1908 OS maps. No remains of a building were noted during fieldwork.

- HER Number:** 18705  
**Name:** NEWTON - Medieval settlement  
**Summary:** The settlement of Newton is first recorded in 1327.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 844 335  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** The settlement of Newton is first recorded in 1327 (b1). The name is English and means 'new farmstead' (b3). Newton was situated near St Mawes, probably at approximately SW 844 335 where the present Newton Farm lies (b2).
- HER Number:** 141449  
**Name:** ST MAWES - Post Medieval lime kiln, Post Medieval public house  
**Summary:** Field name evidence of the existence of a lime kiln from the 1840 Tithe Map.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8427 3367  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** LIME KILN? PUBLIC HOUSE? (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** Three fields with the name 'Lime Close' are recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map. This is likely to be the only remaining evidence of a lime kiln that formed part of a public house known as 'The White House', possibly indicating it was lime washed, of which references exist since 1766. If so, it may have also fulfilled the role of daymark, guiding boats on the river.
- HER Number:** 38418  
**Name:** NEWTON - Post Medieval slipway  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8402 3353  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** SLIPWAY (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
**Full description:** A slipway or access road mis-depicted at this location on the 1880 & 1908 OS maps.
- HER Number:** 38454  
**Name:** NEWTON - Post Medieval malt house  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 839 335  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** MALT HOUSE (18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)  
**Full description:** White House Meadow is recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. According to Liz Luck (p. 78-79) the White House was a public house of which there are no remains. She says that eh it was advertised for let in 1766, there was a malthouse, a brewing house, a limekiln and a quay. She cites the whole complex further to the north, halfway between St Mawes and St Just where a stream hits a sandy cove (sw 842 340). This may be the site of the lime kiln (38034) and slipway (38415), but the rest of the complex may have been in White House Meadow, on the north side of which there was also a slipway.
- HER Number:** 141454  
**Name:** NEWTON - Modern water tank  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8446 3377  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** WATER TANK (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)  
**Full description:** An open top concrete structure which may be a water tank of some description. Heavily overgrown and part destroyed.
- HER Number:** 141455  
**Name:** NEWTON - Modern water tank

Land east of Lowen Meadow, Newton Road, St. Mawes, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall

Summary - not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8433 3380  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: WATER TANK (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)  
Full description: An open top concrete structure which may be a water tank of some description. Heavily overgrown.

**HER Number:** 38415  
Name: HALWARTHA - Post Medieval slipway  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8421 3407  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: SLIPWAY (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: A slipway or access road depicted on the 1880 and 1908 OS maps.

**HER Number:** 141429  
Name: CRUGLASE - Post Medieval quarry  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8433 3420  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: QUARRY (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: A quarry was recorded at this location on the OS 1st Edition 1:2500 1880 map. It is presently overgrown.

**HER Number:** 141488  
Name: HALWARTHA - Medieval field system  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8469 3386  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
Full description: A field system of medieval origin, associated with Halwartha and recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. It contains regular fields, clearly formed out of the amalgamation of earlier open field strips. The majority of the field boundaries were large banks covered in vegetation, exhibiting some evidence of stone facing.

**HER Number:** 18703  
Name: HALWARTHA - Medieval settlement  
Summary: The settlement of Halwartha is first recorded in 1567.  
Grid Reference: SW 8472 3405  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
Full description: The settlement of Halwartha is first recorded in 1567 (b1) but may be of medieval origin if it had already been in existence for some decades (CP). The name is Cornish and contains the elements hal meaning 'moor, marsh', and guartha meaning 'summit, upper' (b3). Halwartha is still occupied; a hamlet is shown at this location on the 1974 OS map (b2).

**HER Number:** 141435  
Name: HALWARTHA - Post Medieval windmill  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8485 3387  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: WINDMILL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: A field to the south of Halwartha is recorded as Windmill Field on the 1840 Tithe map. No remains of a windmill are known to exist at this location.

**HER Number:** 141491  
**Name:** NANSHUTTAL - Medieval field system  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8518 3384  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** A field system of medieval origin, associated with the farmstead of Nanshuttal, and recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. It contains relatively large block-like fields, probably formed out of earlier open field strips.

**HER Number:** 141487  
**Name:** VOSKELLY - Medieval field system  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8479 3413  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** A field system of possible medieval origin, associated with Voskelly, and recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. It contains relatively large block-like fields, formed out of earlier open field strips. Voskelly was first documented in 1621, so the fields may represent a relatively late phase of enclosure.

**HER Number:** 141434  
**Name:** VOSKELLY - Medieval settlement  
**Summary:** The settlement of Voskelly is first recorded in 1621.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8480 3414  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** SETTLEMENT? (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** The settlement of Voskelly is first recorded in 1621 (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the elements fos meaning 'dyke' and kelli meaning 'grove, small wood' (b2). Voskelly is still occupied.

**HER Number:** 18704  
**Name:** NANSHUTTAL - Medieval settlement  
**Summary:** The settlement of Nanshuttal is first recorded in 1327.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8491 3418  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** The settlement of Nanshuttal is first recorded in 1327 (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the element nans meaning 'valley', with another of obscure meaning (b3). Nanshuttal is still occupied; a hamlet is recorded at this location on the 1974 OS map (b2).

**HER Number:** 18704  
**Name:** NANSHUTTAL - Medieval settlement  
**Summary:** The settlement of Nanshuttal is first recorded in 1327.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8491 3418  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
**Full description:** The settlement of Nanshuttal is first recorded in 1327 (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the element nans meaning 'valley', with another of obscure meaning (b3). Nanshuttal is still occupied; a hamlet is recorded at this location on the 1974 OS map (b2).

**HER Number:** 141438  
**Name:** NANSHUTTAL - Post Medieval orchard  
**Summary:** not yet available  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8507 3413  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall

Land east of Lowen Meadow, Newton Road, St. Mawes, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: ORCHARD (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: One of four orchards near Nanshuttal recorded on the 1840 Tithe map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 141439  
Name: NANSHUTTAL - Post Medieval orchard  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8513 3420  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: ORCHARD (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: One of four orchards near Nanshuttal recorded on the 1840 Tithe map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 141440  
Name: NANSHUTTAL - Post Medieval orchard  
Summary: One of four orchards near Nanshuttal recorded on the 1840 Tithe map.  
Grid Reference: SW 8524 3421  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: ORCHARD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: One of four orchards near Nanshuttal recorded on the 1840 Tithe map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 141431  
Name: BOSLOGGAS - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement  
Summary: The settlement of Bosloggas is first recorded in 1327.  
Grid Reference: SW 8515 3428  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT? (Early Medieval – 410-1065 AD) (Medieval – 1066-1539 AD)  
Full description: The settlement of Bosloggas is first recorded in 1327 (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the elements bos meaning 'dwelling' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin), and logaz meaning 'mice' (b2). Bosloggas is still occupied.

**HER Number:** 141441  
Name: BOSLOGGAS - Post Medieval orchard  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8518 3433  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: ORCHARD (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: An orchard was recorded at this location on the 1840 Tithe map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 141492  
Name: BOSLOGGAS - Medieval field system  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8516 3440  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded

Land east of Lowen Meadow, Newton Road, St. Mawes, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
Full description: A field system of medieval origin, associated with the early medieval holding of Bosloggas, and recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. A small holding, it contains a small number of very regular fields, probably formed out of open field strips.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 38416  
Name: CRUGLASE - Modern slipway  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8433 3447  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: SLIPWAY (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)  
Full description: A slipway or access road is recorded at this location on the 1908 OS map.  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 141433  
Name: TREGEAR VEAN - Iron Age round, Romano British round, Medieval field system, Medieval settlement, Post Medieval settlement  
Summary: Tregear Veian was first documented in 1697 though it most likely originated in the medieval period or earlier  
Grid Reference: SW 8470 3446  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)  
FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
SETTLEMENT? (Medieval - 1066-1539 AD) (Post Medieval - 1540-1900 AD)  
Full description: Tregear Veian was first documented in 1697 though it most likely originated in the medieval period or earlier. The name is Cornish, meaning 'the little farm by the fort', and may indicate that the present settlement is built on, or close to, the remains of a later prehistoric defended enclosure 'round'. No trace of this has been recorded on the ground or from air photos, however, and it has been suggested that it was named after the settlement of Tregear in Gerrans Parish, with the addition of the adjective 'byghan' small.  
The field system associated with Tregear Veian is of medieval type and comprises a series of large, irregular-shaped enclosures. The majority of the field boundaries are large banks covered in vegetation which may indicate that present boundaries represent a late phase of enclosure. All the outbuilding and barns in this settlement have been converted into dwellings.  
Site history: 1: 2003. D COLE/CAU  
Associated Finds: none recorded  
Associated Events: ECO901 - St Mawes Area Survey  
Related records: none recorded

**HER Number:** 141442  
Name: TREGEAR VEAN - Post Medieval orchard  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8473 3448  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: ORCHARD (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: An orchard was recorded at this location on the 1840 Tithe Map.

**HER Number:** 50716  
Name: BOSLOGGAS - Medieval hollow way, Post Medieval hollow way  
Summary: A hollow way is visible on aerial photographs.  
Grid Reference: SW 8528 3445  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded



Land east of Lowen Meadow, Newton Road, St. Mawes, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: HOLLOW WAY (Medieval – 1066-1539 AD) (Post Medieval – 1540-1900 AD)  
Full description: A hollow way is visible on aerial photographs (p1) as two parallel banks and was plotted as part of the NMP. A trackway is shown in the same location on the 1880 1st Edition OS 1:2500 map.

**HER Number:** 141436  
Name: BOSLOGGAS - Modern quarry  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8528 3442  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: QUARRY (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)  
Full description: A quarry is recorded at this location on the 1908 OS map.

**HER Number:** 38295  
Name: BOSLOGGAS - Modern quarry  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8557 3427  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: QUARRY (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)  
Full description: A quay survives at this location was built in 1915. Local resident Mrs Miles says that Desavary's Pontoon went out from this quay

**HER Number:** 41628  
Name: BOSLOGGAS - Post Medieval quay  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8551 3419  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: QUAY (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: A quay at bosloggass is shown at this location on the OS map of 1879 (b1). No feature appears at this position on the map of 1972 (b2).

**HER Number:** 169056  
Name: NANSHUTTAL - Post Medieval lime kiln  
Summary: Short lived early C19 lime kiln.  
Grid Reference: SW 8569 3372  
Parish: Gerrans, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: LIME KILN (19th Century to Unknown - 1810 AD)  
Full description: Part of the Nanshuttal Estate, it was described as newly erected in 1810, along with an extensive malthouse and quay (b1). However, it did not last long, and only the quay and malthouse are mentioned on the 1840 Tithe Award (b2), then part of the property of the Bishop of Exeter.

**HER Number:** 41629  
Name: PERCUIL - Post Medieval malt house  
Summary: not yet available  
Grid Reference: SW 8567 3372  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: MALT HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)  
Full description: A malthouse on the Percuil is shown, with a quay (41630), at this location on the tithe map of 1841, when it was occupied by j. Allen (b1). No feature appears at this position on the OS map of 1972 (b2).

**HER Number:** 141490  
Name: NEWTON - Medieval field system  
Summary: A field system of medieval origin, associated with Newton and recorded on the 1840 Tithe map.  
Grid Reference: SW 8427 3326  
Parish: St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall

Land east of Lowen Meadow, Newton Road, St. Mawes, St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded  
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded  
Monument Types: FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)  
Full description: A field system of medieval origin, associated with Newton and recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. It contains regular fields, clearly formed out of the amalgamation of earlier open field strips. The majority of the field boundaries are large banks covered in vegetation, exhibiting some evidence of stone facing.

Images



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**HER Number:** 18666  
**Name:** CASTLE POINT - Prehistoric burial  
**Summary:** The site of three crouched burials, discovered c1906 on the coastal plateau NW of St Mawes Castle.  
**Grid Reference:** SW 840 331  
**Parish:** St Just in Roseland, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Protected Status:** None recorded  
**Other Statuses/Codes:** none recorded  
**Monument Types:** BURIAL (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)  
**Full description:** Bousfield notes the discovery c1906 of three crouched burials on the coastal plateau NW of St Mawes Castle, in the angle of a wall junction (b1). The OS give the approximate location as SW 840 331 (b2). The burials, found at a depth of 2.44m are said to have been in an upright position (b1). According to the OS, they are of Neolithic date (b2), but no evidence is given to support this dating (b3). (b3) - Parkes, C, 1989, Pers Comm, ,

Appendix 3: Additional walkover photos



The southern part of the site, viewed from the eastern boundary and from the north.



The bungalow Lowen Meadow, viewed from the north-east.



Western boundary south of Lowen Meadow, viewed from the north.



View down the site, viewed from the north-west.



Newton Farm, viewed from the south.



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
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