

TREWITHEN ESTATE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN PROBUS CORNWALL

Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey



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Trewithen Estate Registered Park and Garden Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Cookson and Tickner

SUMMARY

This archaeological and historic landscape survey of the Trewithen Estate Registered Park and Garden was commissioned by Cookson and Tickner as part of a larger Conservation Management Plan for the Estate. A range of sources including historic documents, maps, aerial photographs and LiDAR data was consulted and a walkover survey was carried out. The report documents archaeological features identified within the survey area of the Trewithen Estate and makes recommendations for their future management.

Trewithen is a parkland landscape which has evolved in more than 300 years in the ownership of one family. Although the footprint of the house has seen limited alteration, the gardens and parkland have evolved from the more symmetrical, linear forms of the early 18th century to the informal woodland gardens of the 19th century which have been added to in the 20th century and are now open to the public. Within the wider parkland changes can be observed in the addition and removal of boundaries, likely to be largely a result of a shift in arable cultivation methods during the 19th century. Some archaeological traces of earlier pleasure gardens survive, and supported by historical mapping provide an insight into the changing fashions of the time and tastes of the owners of Trewithen.

A walkover survey identified 56 features of archaeological or unknown origin within the survey area. It is likely that the majority of the features date to the post medieval period and in particular relate to the pleasure gardens and parkland at Trewithen, with a number of features possibly spanning the post medieval-modern period. Some features were determined to be modern in origin. It is possible some of the features relating to field systems have earlier, medieval, origins however the historic regime of arable production across most of the fields within the survey area appears to have left any traces of earlier field systems as ephemeral at best. Within some parts of the survey area the ground vegetation coverage consisted of brambles and ivy with areas of fallen deadwood. This impeded assessment of possible archaeological features with the wooded areas of the survey area and it is therefore not possible to consider this survey to have been entirely exhaustive. Recommendations for further archaeological work have been made.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	THE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN; TREWITHEN ESTATE
PARISH:	PROBUS
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
CENTROID NGR:	SW 9128 4752
SWARCH REF.	PTE21
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-424476

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Trewithen Estate and its Registered Park and Garden lie to the east of Probus, Cornwall. The Registered Park and Garden (RPG) is of Grade II* standard. A detailed archaeological and historic landscape survey of this area of the estate is required as part of a Conservation Management Plan being carried out for the Estate, which is in private ownership. This archaeological and historic landscape survey was carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on behalf of Cookson and Tickner Ltd, undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cookson and Tickner Ltd.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This report was undertaken to enhance understanding of the historic landscape within the Trewithen Estate Registered Park and Garden and provide the necessary information to inform conservation and interpretation of its historic environment. The report attempts to determine the nature and significance of the archaeological remains identified across the survey area. This report does not consider any of the historic buildings or structures within the survey area as these have been surveyed separately by Cookson and Tickner.

The report is intended to provide information and advice to enable management priorities to be established and inform future research and conservation policies within this area of the estate as part of a Conservation Management Plan being drawn up by Cookson and Tickner Ltd. It makes reference to the *Trewithen Conservation Statement (2018)* and prior research carried out into this area.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

The format of this report is in line with a brief issued by Cookson and Tickner Ltd. The survey was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeology Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Revised 2020) and Field Evaluation (Revised 2020). Due to the restrictions in place as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic at the time this report was undertaken it relies largely on secondary source material although all historic maps which are available online or through other secondary source material (e.g. Conservation Statements) have been consulted. Primary source material obtained prior to the Covid-19 pandemic by Cookson and Tickner was also consulted. No archives have been visited during the course of this study as a result of temporary closures. As such the documentary (desk based) assessment part of this report is brief and summarises findings from other reports, detailed below. The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record was consulted.

Historic aerial photographs and LiDAR data have been utilised in this survey. Aerial photographs were obtained from freely available internet sources. LiDAR images are derived from LiDAR data with a 1m sampling interval which was obtained from the Environment Agency, through the Open Government License (OGL v.3).



FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF THE SITE. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2021. THE SURVEY AREA IS INDICATED IN RED.

A walkover survey of the survey area was undertaken on 7th and 12th April 2021, following on from documentary and cartographic research. The walkover survey investigated and recorded those features identified by the analysis of the LiDAR images, as well as those features not previously identified. New archaeological features observed were recorded and plotted onto a map (see Figure 3). Digital colour photography was used throughout the survey and photographs of relevant features are included in this report.

1.4 OWNERSHIP AND BOUNDARIES

Trewithen House and the surrounding parkland comprise part of the Trewithen Estate owned by the Galsworthy family, the descendants of Philip Hawkins who purchased the estate in 1715. It is managed by the Trewithen Estates Management Company. The boundary of the survey area is the extent of the Registered Park and Garden (RPG) and is shown below. The area of this survey comprises multiple land use types; predominately woodland and pasture. Trewithen House sits in the centre of the RPG with Trewithen Farm located to its north east.

1.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The Trewithen Estate has been the focus of some previous historical and archaeological research. The most recent research appears to have been undertaken for the Trewithen Conservation Statement (Cookson and Tickner 2018). A heritage statement was completed in 2017 by

Architectural History and Conservation and prior to this a Landscape Restoration Plan was undertaken by Elizabeth Banks Associates (1993). A desk based assessment and historic impact assessment was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd in 2014. No recent archaeological investigation appears to have taken place within the survey area, but there are 11 entries for this area listed in the Cornwall and Scilly HER (CSHER) (Figure 2) and there are 12 Listed Buildings within the survey area (Figure 4).

CSHER Records:

- A Bronze Age Barrow possibly located in a field named Menagwidden (MCO 3866)
- An Iron Age Round later used as a plain an gwarry is recorded from the early 19th century although its location is uncertain (MCO 8855). It is noted in antiquarian references as being located within a recent enclosure at Trewithen called Sorn Field (N.B This field is located to the north of the Registered Park and Garden so lies outside the survey area).
- A discoidal flint knife with polished edges is alleged to be of late Neolithic date and was found in a stream bed at Trewithen before being presented to Truro Museum in 1974 (MCO 1759)
- An area of mining dating from the early Medieval period onwards is located north of Trewithen (MCO 46878)
- The settlement of Trewithen, believed to date from the early Medieval period and first recorded in 1201 as Treweithin (MCO 18076)
- A Medieval cross base is recorded in the grounds of Trewithen, having been moved from the Crown Inn St Ewe in the 1920s by Mr G Johnstone where it was recorded as having been used to wash beer bottles (MCO 46117)
- A corn ditch provides evidence of the site of the deer park to the north of Trewithen (MCO 46879).
- The old road between Trewithen and Grampound was replaced with a toll road in the 18th century (MCO 26127)
- An engine room in a barn which held the first high pressure steam threshing engine installed by Richard Trevithick in 1812 (MCO 26138) Grade II* Listed 1141079
- Trewithen Post Medieval Country House is built on the site of an earlier mansion (MCO 11788). Grade I Listed 1141100
- The Grade II* Registered Park and Garden at Trewithen (MCO 13229)

Listed Buildings within the survey area:

- Pavilions And Implement Shed With Garden Walls Adjoining Trewithen Home Farmhouse Grade II 1141104
- Entrance Gate And Piers Approximately 500 Metres North East Of Trewithen House Grade II 1141103
- Gate With Piers Approximately 110 Metres North East Of Trewithen House Grade II 1141102
- Gate And Bollards Approx. 30m To North And West Of Trewithen House Grade II 1141101
- Pavilion Approx. 15 Metres North West Of Trewithen House Grade I 1328913
- Entrance Gate With Piers Approximately 500 Metres North West Of Trewithen House Grade II 1252449
- Gate With Piers Approximately 300 Metres North West Of Trewithen House Grade II 1160865
- Gate With Piers Approximately 100 Metres North East Of Trewithen House Grade II 1160839
- Kitchen Garden Walls Adjoining Service Wing To West Of Trewithen House Grade II 1160837
- Pavilion Approximately 15 Metres North East Of Trewithen House Grade I 1160827

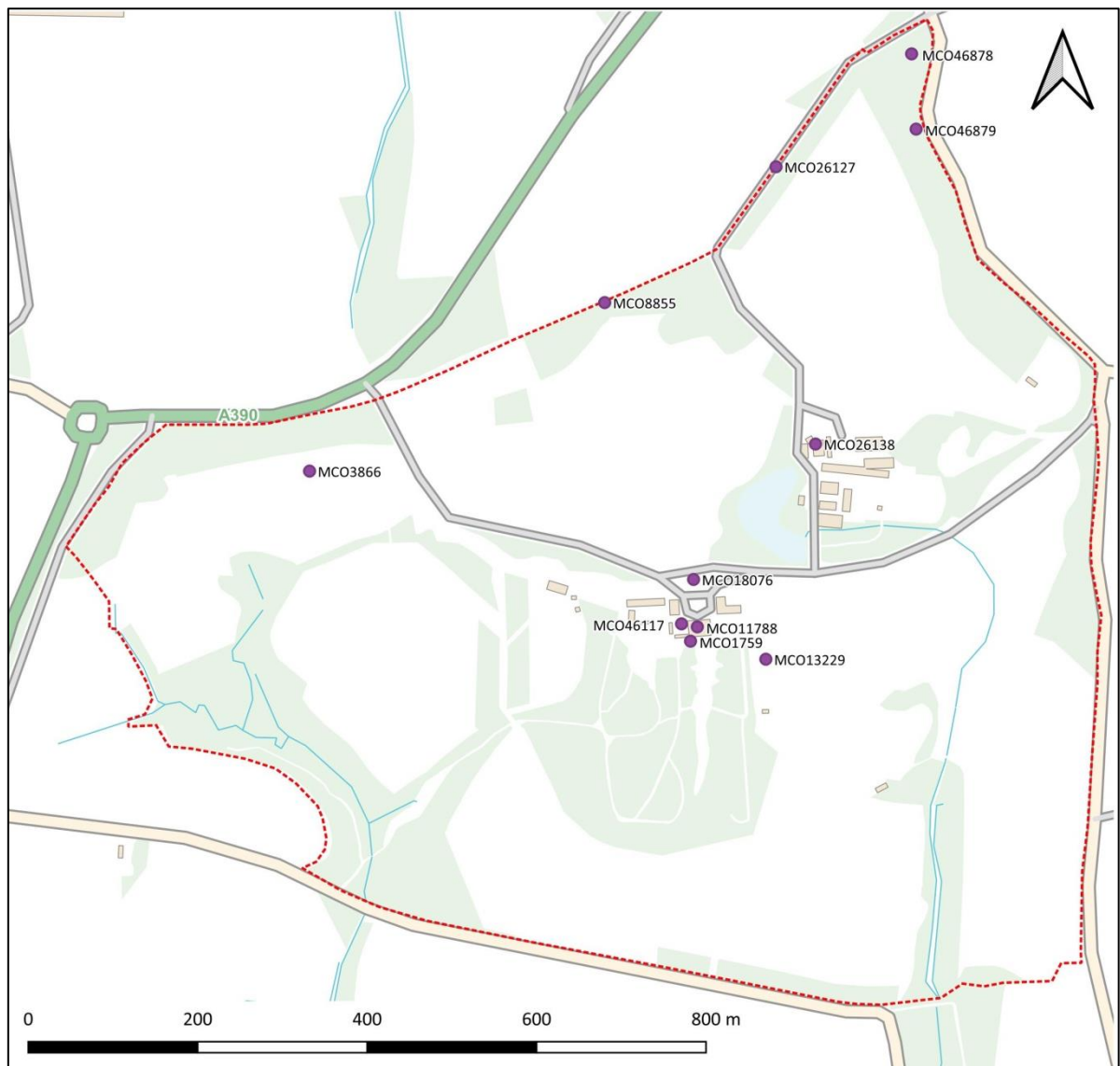


FIGURE 2: SITES RECORDED IN THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HER WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA (CSHER) © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

1.6 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

A summary of the historical background of the survey area taken from secondary source material is included below.

1.6.1 EARLY HISTORY

Little is known of the early history of the Trewithen Estate. A number of prehistoric sites are recorded within both the immediate estate and wider landscape (detailed in section 4.1). Trewithen is stated to have been recorded at Domesday as *Trefitent by the* Victoria County History of Cornwall (Cookson and Tickner 2018). Trefitent was translated from the Exon Domesday book by Thorn as ?Trevesson (Exon Domesday accessed 22/3/21). 'Trefitent' was held at Domesday by Algar from Robert Count of Mortain and had been held by Oswulf in 1066. The name Trewithen is believed to be derived from the Cornish element 'tre' and a personal name (CSHER) although the Trewithen Guidebook states the name means 'the house in the spinney' (Cookson and Tickner 2018). It is first recorded as a settlement in 1201. A number of small settlements surrounding the Trewithen Registered Park and Garden date from the Medieval period including those at Tregoose, Carvossa, West Trevilvas, Tredenham, Golden, Trestrayle, Lower Trestrayle, Trevorva, Lowlizzick, Berrangoose and Trenithan Chancellor.

1.6.2 SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

There appears to be little detail on the ownership of the Trewithen Estate prior to the 18th century although Lysons (1814) records that 'Trewithan' was owned by the Williams family prior to its purchase by Philip Hawkins. Records held at Kresen Kernow include an abstract of title for Trewithen from 1564-1728 (J/1/88) however this could not be viewed at the time of the survey due to closures resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. The 1664 hearth tax return for Probus records a William Williams 'of Trenithen' having 5 hearths although this may relate to Trenithen Bennett, to the north of Probus. Another William Williams is recorded 'of Carveane' having 4 hearths. The only record which appears definitely to relate to Trewithen records only 2 hearths and gives no tax payer names but states 'the occupants of Trewithan'. If this record does relate to the main residence at Trewithen it suggests only a small occupied property at this date (Cornwall OPC 2021). The estate is shown with the depiction of a house on the 1699 Gascoigne map of Cornwall (Figure 5) suggesting it was a property of reasonable size by the late 17th century.

Lysons (1814) states that 'Trewithan' was purchased from Courtenay Williams Esq early in the 18th century. It is noted that Williams was a relative of the Earl of Devon and began to build a substantial house at Trewithen but bankrupted himself (Cookson and Tickner 2018). Courtenay Williams was the son of Courtenay Williams whose father was Richard Williams of Trewithen. His father also appears to have been named Richard as his will proved 1693 named 'all part and parcel of my Trewithen' (Cornwall OPC 2021). The will of Richard Williams, his son, proved in 1702 leaves '*All my lands of Inheritance called & known by the several names of Trevorvoe and Trewithan in the said parish of Probus*' to his eldest son however he also left '*unto my six younger Children aforesaid my other Tenement called Trewithan in Probus aforesaid which I hold by Lease from Mr. Edgcombe*' [presumed to be Richard Edgcombe, later 1st Baron Edgcombe] (Cornwall OPC 2021). It appears from this that the Williams family may have owned part of the Trewithen Estate and leased part. There may have been some dispute over the inheritance of the estate as a legal case of 1721 (Williams v Williams) records as the plaintiff Baltezar Williams gent of St Columb Major, Cornwall (one of the six younger children of Richard Williams gent deceased late of Trewithan, Cornwall) and the defendants as Elizabeth Williams widow, Courtenay Williams, Richard Williams, James Williams, Hugh Williams, Jane Williams, Walter Langford, William Williams and Hugh Williams (PRO C/11/42/40); by this date Trewithen had been sold to Philip Hawkins.

1.6.3 EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Philip Hawkins, a wealthy attorney and Member of Parliament for Grampound acquired Trewithen in 1715. He was succeeded by his son Philip who set about rebuilding the 18th century house. The improvements included planting in the pleasure ground and park. A plan dated circa 1730-35 is the earliest rough sketch plan of Trewithen House and surrounding grounds. The plan depicts the South Lawn Avenue and the paths of the wilderness garden (Cookson and Tickner 2018). After the death of Philip Hawkins in 1738 the estate was inherited by his sister Mary and her husband Christopher Hawkins. It passed to their son Thomas in 1750 who finished works started by his uncle and added to the pleasure grounds and park. Sir Christopher Hawkins, son of Thomas inherited the estate in 1766 and on reaching maturity commissioned a number of architects to design buildings for the estate, some of which were not constructed.

1.6.4 NINETEENTH CENTURY

Sir Christopher was very interested in technological development in agriculture and, in 1811, Richard Trevithick's steam engine was installed in the 18th century 'Trevithick Barn' within the Home Farm complex. The engine is the earliest surviving agricultural steam engine (made for threshing) in the world, but is now stored in the Science Museum, Kensington, having been transferred there in 1879 (Cookson and Tickner 2018). A plan for the alteration of the estate was commissioned from Henry St Aubyn in 1824 although not all of his plan was executed. A significant amount of the correspondence of Sir Christopher Hawkins relating to his mine and property ownership and administration, and his dealings as an MP is held at Kresen Kernow (J/1/2104).

When Sir Christopher died in 1829 the estate passed to his nephew and was managed on his behalf by his father, Sir Christopher's brother John, until he came of age. Significant numbers of trees were planted during this period (Cookson and Tickner 2018). C. H. T Hawkins spent little time at Trewithen in the second half of the 19th century and limited improvements or alterations are recorded from this period.

1.6.5 TWENTIETH CENTURY

C. H. T Hawkins died in 1903 and his nephew John Heywood Johnstone inherited the Trewithen Estate, dying only a year later and passing Trewithen to his son George Horace Johnstone. In the first half of the 20th century Johnstone developed the pleasure ground and South Lawn. Timber was requisitioned from the pleasure grounds during the First World War facilitating the establishment of the woodland garden. George Horace Johnstone also funded expeditions of plant collectors (Cookson and Tickner 2018).

Following the death of George Johnstone in 1960 the estate passed in Trust to his eldest daughter and then to her nephew Michael Galsworthy following her death in 1994. It descended to the present owner, Sam Galsworthy, in 2014.

Cookson and Tickner (2018) observe: *Over the past nearly 60 years, the focus at Trewithen has been on the maintenance of the character of the park and gardens as laid out by previous owners and on making additions as required to welcome visitors to the pleasure gardens. One of the main changes in recent years has been a significant increase in tree cover at the estate through incremental shelterbelt planting which has had a marked structural influence on the park.*

2.0 SUMMARY TABLE

The locations of the archaeological sites identified by this survey are listed below and shown on Figure 3. They are described in more detail in Section 5.

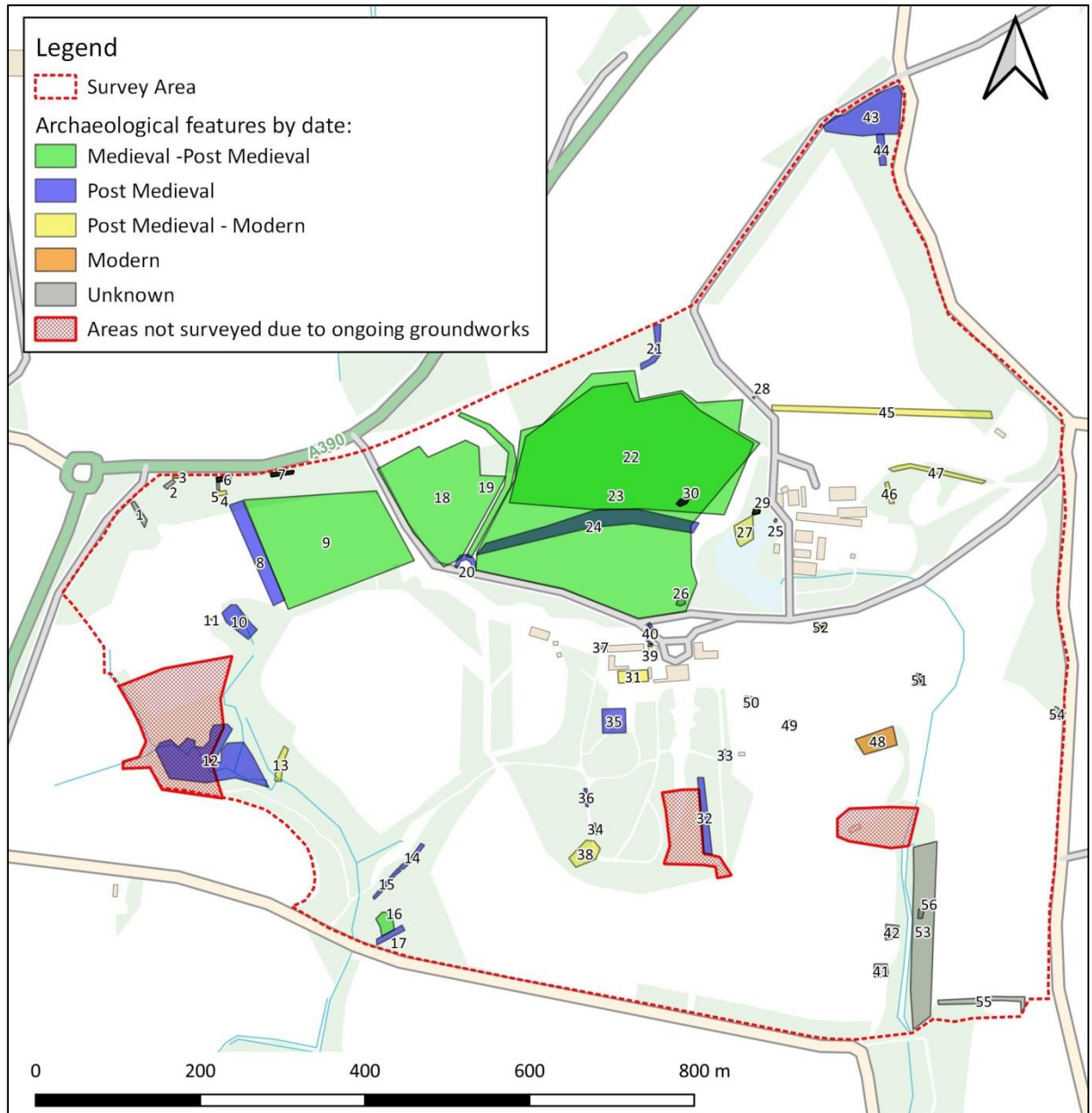


FIGURE 3: MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE SITES IDENTIFIED THROUGH LIDAR ANALYSIS AND WALKOVER SURVEY © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

No	Site Name	Monument Type	Period
1	Bank and Gully in woodland in the north west of Menagwidden	Earthwork	Unknown
2	Slight scarp possibly representing a historic boundary or pathway	Earthwork	Unknown
3	Three pillars constructed of mortared blocks	Extant Structure	Modern
4	A gap in the ha-ha/corn ditch boundary suggests the location of a former gateway	Earthwork	Post Medieval - Modern
5	Possible former field boundary in woodland in the north west of Menagwidden	Earthwork	Unknown

6	Two mounds or short sections of bank in the north of Menagwidden	Earthwork	Unknown
7	Two short sections of mound or bank in the north of Menagwidden	Earthwork	Unknown
8	A boundary shown on the 1747 estate plan appears to be visible on LiDAR imagery.	Documentary	Post Medieval
9	Possible ridge and furrow ploughing oriented north west-south east in Menagwidden	Documentary	Medieval -Post Medieval
10	Pond shown on historic mapping from 1841	Earthwork	Post Medieval
11	Cone shaped stone east of a historic pond	Extant Structure	Unknown
12	Historic Ponds in Eagle Ponds Valley	Earthwork	Post Medieval
13	Earthwork bank	Earthwork	Post Medieval - Modern
14	Relict boundary	Earthwork	Post Medieval
15	Historic Path	Earthwork	Post Medieval
16	Historic Quarries	Earthwork	Medieval -Post Medieval
17	Historic Boundary	Earthwork	Post Medieval
18	Ridge and Furrow ploughing oriented north east-south west on the western side of The Park	Documentary	Medieval -Post Medieval
19	Boundary shown on 1841 map	Earthwork	Medieval -Post Medieval
20	Slight curved hollow	Earthwork	Post Medieval
21	Section of boundary	Earthwork	Post Medieval
22	Possible East-West Ridge and Furrow	Documentary	Medieval -Post Medieval
23	Possible North-South Ridge and Furrow	Documentary	Medieval -Post Medieval
24	Boundary shown on 1747 estate map	Earthwork	Post Medieval
25	Square shaped depression east of the lake at Trewithen Farm	Earthwork	Unknown
26	Circular hollow in south east corner of The Park	Earthwork	Unknown
27	Island on lake to the west of Trewithen Farm.	Extant Structure	Post Medieval - Modern
28	Single granite gatepost on driveway to Trewithen Farm	Extant Structure	Unknown
29	Slight circular mound at northern end of lake to the west of Trewithen Farm	Earthwork	Unknown
30	Slight depression at the eastern side of The Park	Earthwork	Unknown
31	Evidence for former beds/paths within the walled garden	Earthwork	Post Medieval - Modern
32	Change in ground level in the south east of the pleasure grounds	Earthwork	Post Medieval
33	Slight depression at the top of the Ha-ha to the east of Trewithen House	Earthwork	Post Medieval
34	Short section of stone block path edging	Extant Structure	Unknown
35	Area of slight earthworks possibly representing paths and features on historic maps	Earthwork	Post Medieval
36	Exposed stone at the top of Ha-ha	Extant Structure	Post Medieval
37	A granite gate post and a stone capping for a pillar at the eastern end of the car park	Extant Structure	Unknown
38	An old quarry shown on 1841 estate map now a fernery named the cock pit.	Earthwork	Post Medieval - Modern
39	A stone trough is sited near the eastern end of Trewithen House	Extant Structure	Unknown
40	A series of low stone posts linked with chains in the location of a curving boundary shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition map	Extant Structure	Post Medieval
41	Possible pond	Earthwork	Unknown
42	Possible pond	Earthwork	Unknown
43	Possible quarries or mining shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Potential 'mount and grotto' features.	Earthwork	Post Medieval
44	Section of boundary shown on First Edition Ordnance	Earthwork	Post Medieval

TREWITHEN ESTATE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Survey map		
45	A linear identified on LiDAR imagery may represent a removed boundary	Documentary	Post Medieval - Modern
46	Linear gully or drain	Earthwork	Post Medieval - Modern
47	Slight bank with trees planted on top	Earthwork	Post Medieval - Modern
48	Rectangular pond or tank in Undertown	Extant Structure	Modern
49	Ring shaped mound	Earthwork	Unknown
50	Mound	Earthwork	Unknown
51	Possible historic tree throw.	Earthwork	Unknown
52	Possible historic tree throw	Earthwork	Unknown
53	East-West oriented ridges in an wooded area on the western side of Tredinham Fields	Earthwork	Unknown
54	Oval shaped stone rubble/earth mound	Earthwork	Unknown
55	Possible Historic Boundary	Earthwork	Unknown
56	Linear cut feature	Earthwork	Unknown

3.0 THE PROPERTY

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY

Trewithen sits on the southern spur of an elevated plateau (running between Grampound and Probus) at approximately 80m above ordnance datum (AOD). In the context of the wider landscape, Trewithen sits high, just above the heads of three valleys whose streams issue within and just beyond the park boundary. To the north, a stream issuing on the other side of the A390 drains into the Tresilian River catchment. The two streams to the west and north-west of the House, within the park boundary, take a southerly course – cutting into the plateau and forming the upper reaches of the incised wooded valleys of the River Fal catchment that characteristically contrast with the more exposed areas of surrounding farmland (Taken from Cookson and Tickner 2018).

3.1.2 GEOLOGY

The geology underlying the survey area of the Trewithen Estate is the sandstone and Argillaceous rocks of the Portcatho Formation with superficial head deposits in the areas where streams flow. A band of sandstone of the Treworgans Sandstone Member is located across the far north of the survey area (BGS 2021).

3.1.3 SOILS

The soil types of this area of the Trewithen Estate were surveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) as the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association.

3.2 VEGETATION AND LAND USE

The Trewithen Estate lies within National Character Area 152: Cornish Killas (Natural England accessed 22/03/21). The survey area comprises predominantly woodland and parkland. The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation defines the survey area as *Ornamental: The deliberately and carefully manipulated landscape, parklands and gardens surrounding large country houses, normally of 18th and 19th century origin*. It is surrounded by a mix of post medieval enclosed land, medieval farmland, modern enclosed land and plantations and scrub.

3.3 CURRENT PROTECTION AND SCHEDULING

3.3.1 CONSERVATION AREA

There are no Conservation Areas within the survey area of the Trewithen Estate. The nearest Conservation Areas are Probus to the west and Grampound to the east.

3.3.2 RIGHTS OF WAY

There is one public footpath crossing the wooded area at the tip of the northern extent of the survey area. A public bridleway runs part way along the western and northern boundaries of the Registered Park and Garden.

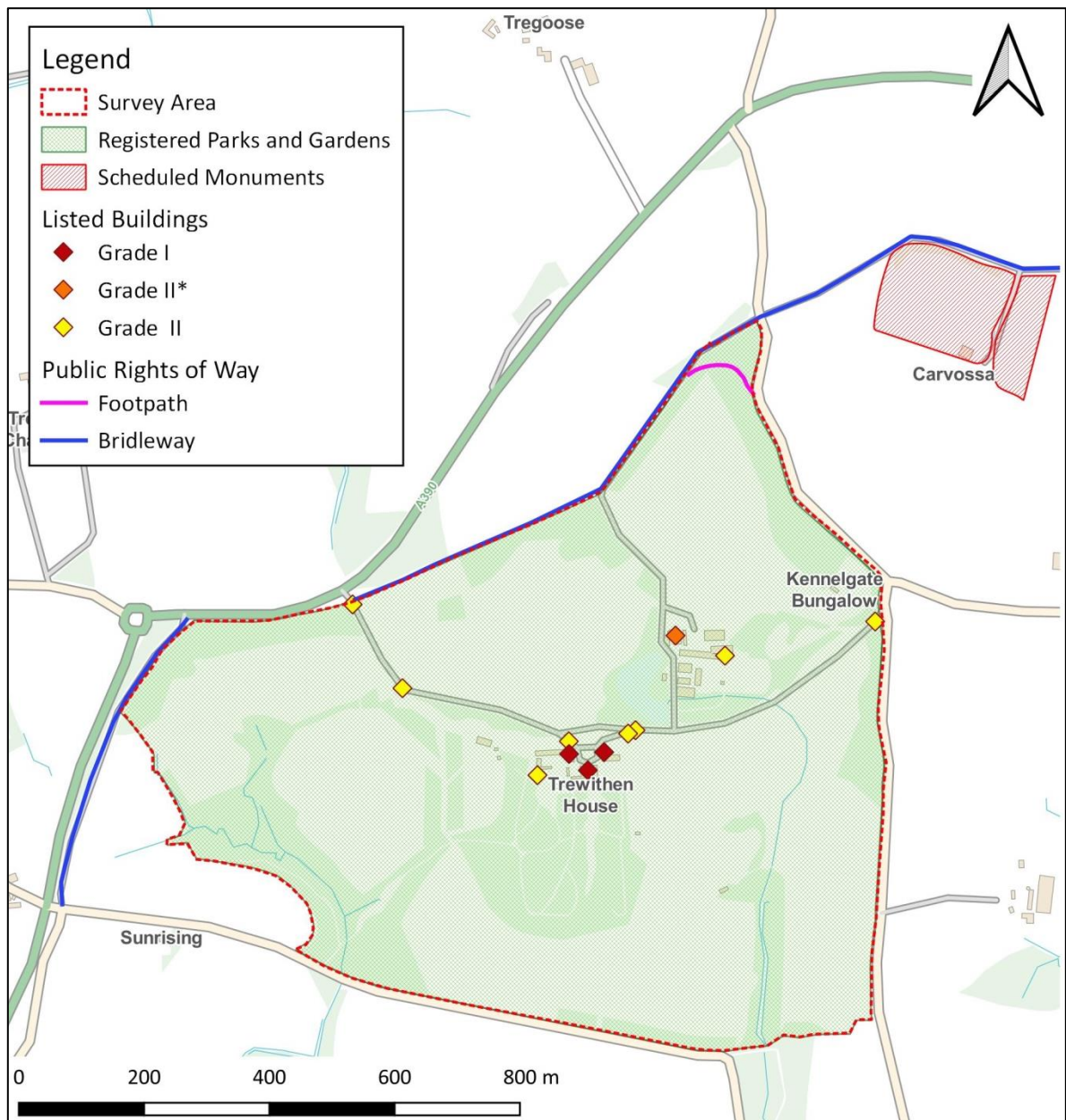


FIGURE 4: MAP SHOWING LEGAL DESIGNATIONS WITHIN AND AROUND THE SURVEY AREA. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021.

3.3.3 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

There are no scheduled monuments within the survey area. The nearest Scheduled Monument is the Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa, just to the north east of the survey area.

3.3.4 REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

The survey area comprises the Trewithen Grade II* Listed Registered Park and Garden, list entry number 1000510 (Historic England List Entry accessed 22/03/21).

3.3.5 LISTED BUILDINGS

There are 12 Listed buildings within the survey area. These are detailed in section 1.5.

3.3.6 SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

There are no SSSIs within the survey area; the closest SSSI is the Upper Fal Estuary and Woods, more than 3km to the south west of the survey area. The Trewithen Estate lies within the area

identified as an SSSI impact risk zone for certain developments (Natural England Magic Mapping Application accessed 22/03/21).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section summarises the land use and land use changes within the survey area at Trewithen from the earliest available evidence through to the present day in chronological order, based largely upon previous research and utilising available historical mapping. The evidence for the early periods is very limited.

A comprehensive assessment of changes observable from historic mapping within the park at Trewithen was carried out by Cookson and Tickner (2018). To avoid replication, this section attempts to focus on elements not covered in that report but an overview of changes has been provided for context. Some sections of text have been taken verbatim from Cookson and Tickner 2018 and where this has been done the text is indicated in *italics*.

4.1 PREHISTORIC, ROMANO-BRITISH AND SAXON

A number of sites dating from the prehistoric periods are recorded both within the survey area and in the landscape immediately surrounding it, suggesting relatively extensive utilisation of this landscape, during at least some of the prehistoric periods and into the Romano-British period. A possible Neolithic discoidal flint knife was found in a stream bed at Trewithen and given to Truro Museum in the 1970s (MCO 1759). Within the area to the north of Trewithen it is believed an Iron Age Round later became a Plain an Gwarry although its exact location is unknown (MCO 8855). A possible Bronze Age Barrow is located within the western part of the survey area in a field named Menagwidden (MCO 3866).

Within the wider landscape, the scheduled Carvossa fort is located just to the north east of the survey area. The main phase of occupation of this hillfort dates between the mid 1st century and late 3rd century AD and it was subject to excavation between 1968 and 1971. Evidence of Bronze Age activity on the site was also encountered. Iron Age field systems and Bronze Age Barrows have also been recorded in this area. More recently a single pottery sherd dated to the 3rd century AD was retrieved from plough soil near a ditch within the scheduled area of the monument (MCO 39363). A further hillfort is located to the east of Trewithen at Golden Camp. The remains of a Roman-British date field system have been recorded to the north of Trewithen at Trenithan Chancellor (MCO 30028).

To the west of the site a scheduled round is located close to Parkengear (MCO 8401) with a further possible round recorded in close proximity (MCO 8302; MCO 8402). Rounds are also located to the south west of the survey area at Lower Trestrayle (MCO 8210) and Trestrayle (MCO 54992) with another possible site of a round just to the north (MCO 8745). There is some evidence for early Medieval occupation within the wider area in the form of a monastery at Probus which is recorded in 1086 and reputed to have been founded by Athelstan although believed to have been originally of Celtic origin (MCO 26078).

4.2 MEDIEVAL

A number of features of medieval date are recorded within the survey area. A settlement at Trewithen was recorded in 1201 (MCO 18076). Evidence for possible small scale mining dating potentially from the medieval period lies at the far northern tip of the survey area (MCO 46878). Two cross fragments of likely Medieval date are also recorded, one near Carvossa but no extant remains of the stone are known (MCO 5106) and another is located in the grounds of Trewithen, having been moved from the Crown Inn St Ewe in the 1920s by Mr G Johnstone where it was recorded as having been used to wash beer bottles (MCO 46117). A Medieval holy well is recorded to the east of Trewithen at Fentontinny (MCO 6975). A number of the farmsteads surrounding the Trewithen Registered Park and Garden date from the medieval period with remains of Medieval

field systems at Trestrayle and Lower Trestrayle, to the south (MCO 30027; MCO 21185). One of the earliest estate plans for Trewithen, dated to 1747 (although possibly slightly later), shows little evidence for the existence of medieval field systems within the parkland; the larger, generally rectilinear fields shown within much of the parkland being more indicative of post medieval enclosure. The longer, rectangular fields shown to the north of Trewithen House on this plan suggest the potential for earlier, medieval field patterns within this area although these boundaries appear to have been effaced by ploughing as a result of arable production within these fields and the continued development of the parkland at the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century.

4.3 POST MEDIEVAL

Although the present house, gardens and parkland (MCO 13229) at Trewithen date from the post medieval period there are relatively few archaeological sites of this period recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. The 18th century house is documented as being on the site of an earlier mansion (MCO 11788). A corn ditch in the north eastern area of the park is documented as evidence of a deer park to the north of Trewithen (MCO 46879). The route of the old road between Trewithen and Grampound is also recorded, having been replaced by a toll road in the 18th century (MCO 26127). A house at Trewithen is shown on the 1699 Gascoigne map of Cornwall (Figure 5) although parks and boundaries are not depicted on this map.

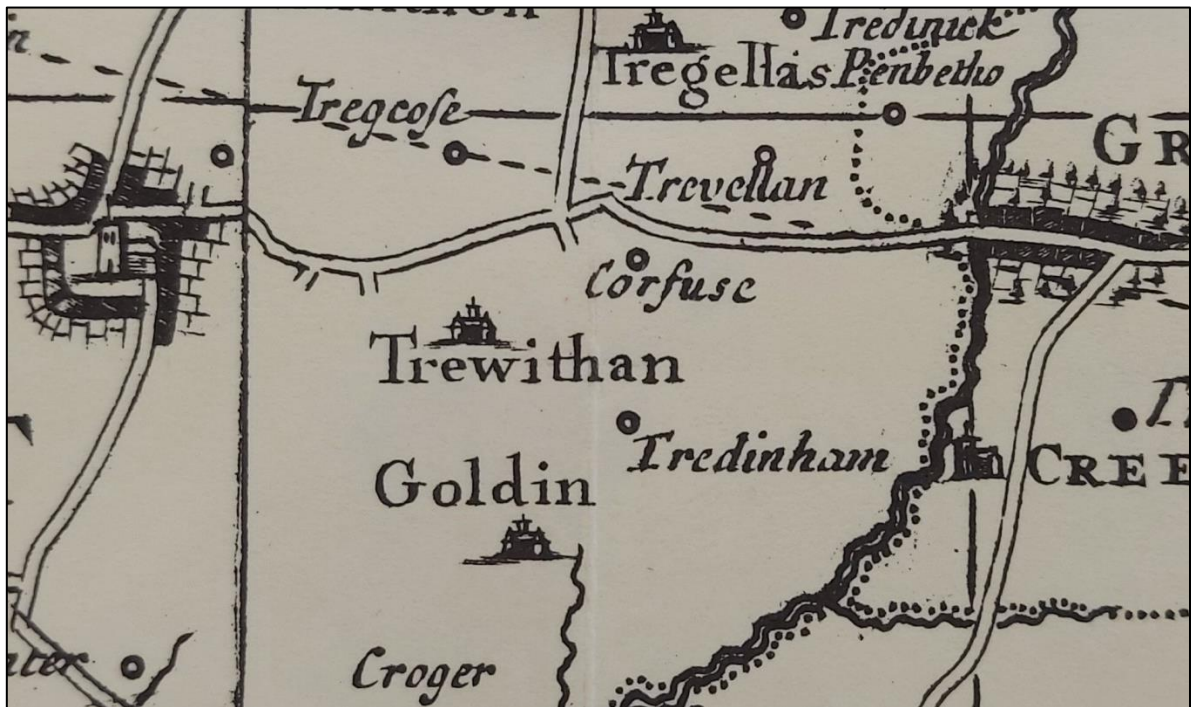


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1699 GASCOIGNE MAP OF CORNWALL SHOWING AN ESTATE AT TREWITHEN.

4.4 THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Philip Hawkins, ancestor of the present owner acquired Trewithen at the beginning of the 18th century. Prior to this the estate had been in the ownership of the Williams' family for a number of generations although its ownership prior to this is less certain. The present house was built in 1723, replacing one started by Courtenay Williams Esq earlier in the 18th century, and alterations were made c.1738. *A plan dated circa 1730-35 is the earliest rough sketch plan of Trewithen House and surrounding grounds (photocopy seen in EBA, 1993 – ref CCRO DDJ (2)/48/3). The plan depicts the South Lawn Avenue and the paths of the wilderness garden are clearly evident (Cookson and Tickner 2018).* After the death of Philip Hawkins in 1738 the estate was inherited by his sister Mary and her husband Christopher Hawkins. Historic plans from c.1747 indicate the gardens and parkland around Trewithen were relatively well developed by this date, with the park boundary

corresponding closely with the modern park and former farmland to the east, south and south west of the house incorporated into the parkland by this date. *The 1747 plan of the park* [(Figure 5)] shows how the landscape had developed with pleasure grounds with sinuous paths and a long rectangular lawn to the south of the mansion House surrounded by straight edged plantations on either side. There are raised terraced walks around the gardens with bastions allowing extensive views out across the developing parkland and countryside beyond (Cookson and Tickner 2018). Trewithen passed to Thomas Hawkins in 1750. He completed the intended work of his uncle on the House and continued developing the pleasure grounds and park. A noted silviculturalist, aged 21, Thomas Hawkins wrote the book *'The Care and Cultivation of Trees'* (held at Cornwall Records Office). James Heywood, father in law of Thomas Hawkins, visited Trewithen in 1757 and wrote of the 'serpentine walk...in the centre of this pleasing labyrinth a [stone]/statue of Pomona on a pedestal with a basket of flowers in the circle of a grass plot surrounded with laurel and evergreens' (quoted in Longstaffe-Gowan 1997). He also makes reference to 'A gravel walk cross, the middle of the lawn...almost 60 long the parts towards the east shaded with lofty ash trees which hang over the walk and at the upper end of this walk there is a hansom status [sic] fixd on a pedestal' (Ibid). It is possible that this relates to a pedestal located in the square bastion shown on the 1747 plan.



FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1747 ESTATE PLAN (IMAGE PROVIDED BY COOKSON AND TICKNER).

4.5 THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Sir Christopher Hawkins, son of Thomas Hawkins, inherited the estate in 1766 and on reaching maturity commissioned a number of architects to design buildings for the estate, some of which

were not constructed. The 1811 Ordnance Survey draft map for Grampound (Figure 7) shows the estate at Trewithen with buildings clearly depicted in the location of the house and the home farm. An approximately circular pond appears to be located to the west of the farm, in the approximate location of the oval pond over sketched onto the 1747 estate plan. The field pattern on the surveyors draft map shows slight differences to that of the earlier 1747 plan and later 1824 St Aubyn plan (see below; Figure 9) however the depictions of field boundaries on these maps is often notional, particularly further away from roads and trackways. It is therefore likely that the boundaries shown on the surveyors draft map are not entirely representative of the form of the boundaries across the parkland at this time.

The Ordnance Survey draft map does not depict any parkland features to the south of the house, instead showing this simply as enclosed fields. It appears to suggest the main area of parkland was to the north of the house at this date, even though the mid 18th century estate plan shows the formal gardens and parkland extending to the south of the house. The Ordnance Survey draft map does however indicate that the southern entrance to the house shown in 1747, providing symmetry with the northern entrance, was no longer in existence by 1811. The Ordnance Survey First Series map, published in 1856 (Figure 8) also appears to show the same depiction, suggesting it is based on the 1811 draft map although the rectangular structures evident on the First Series map on the eastern side of the parkland are not clearly evident on the 1811 map. The semi-circular clumps of planting along the eastern boundary of the parkland visible on both the 1811 and 1856 Ordnance Survey maps differ from the more irregular forms evident on the 1824 St Aubyn plan (Figure 9).

Sir Christopher Hawkins commissioned a plan by Henry St Aubyn in 1824 for 'the alteration and improvement of Trewithen Park' (Figure 8). *The plan saw the extension of the park in all directions and included the formation of ornamental ponds along the course of existing streams, and the creation of a new approach drive through the Menagwidden as well as a picturesque circuit walk around the west of the Park* (Cookson and Tickner 2018). Sir Christopher died only five years after this plan was commissioned and not all of the intended plan was executed. Cookson and Tickner (2018) discuss the 1824 St Aubyn plan and its executed changes however it has not been used for boundary comparison purposes in this report as a result of the fact that some of it was aspirational and not carried out. It is difficult to know when exactly the executed designs within this plan were carried out however the 1841 estate plan dates to only 17 years later and provides a depiction of the extant landscape at this date. For this reason the 1841 plan has been used in preference to determine a 'terminus ante quem' for boundaries and other features.



FIGURE 7 (LEFT): EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 ORDNANCE SURVEYORS DRAFT MAP FOR GRAMPOUND (BL). THE BOUNDARY OF THE SURVEY AREA IS INDICATED.

FIGURE 8 (RIGHT): EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST SERIES MAP PUBLISHED 1856 (VOB). THE DEPICTION IS VERY SIMILAR TO THE 1811 DRAFT MAP ALTHOUGH THE RECTANGULAR STRUCTURES ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE PARKLAND ARE NOT EVIDENT ON THE 1811 MAP.

One area which the 1824 St Aubyn plan does appear to depict differently to subsequent maps is the north eastern corner of the Estate. This area appears to form part of a path or ride around the estate and contains the 'mining' features recorded in the CSHER. The St Aubyn plan appears to show ponds and a spiral mount in this location, with a smaller feature to the north east of the mount. These are not depicted on the 1841 Estate plan (Figure 12) and only appear as hachured earthworks, resembling infilled quarries on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (Figure 14). Cookson and Tickner (2018) observe a reference to a 'mount and grotto' in the 1824 garden accounts held at Kresen Kernow (cited in EBA 1993). Longstaffe-Gowan (1997) also notes the addition of a 'mount and grotto' although without reference to the source. If the reference to 'cleaning the walks to the mount and grotto' was recorded in the accounts of 1824 this indicates these features were likely to have been in existence prior to the St Aubyn plan being made (or else they would have had to have been constructed immediately upon its receipt).

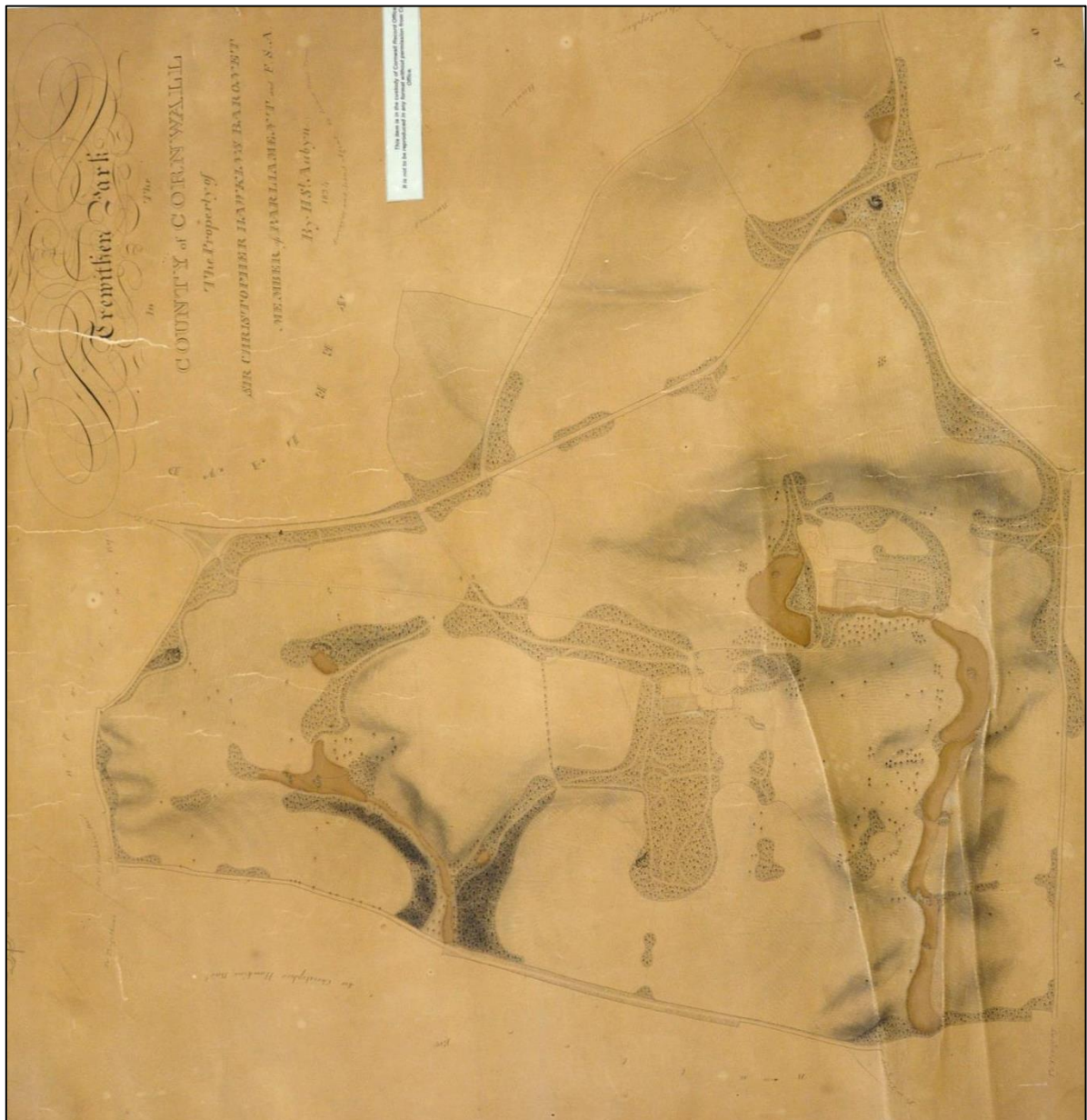


FIGURE 9: EXTRACT FROM 1824 ST AUBYN PLAN (IMAGE PROVIDED BY COOKSON AND TICKNER)

Sir Christopher Hawkins was very interested in technological development in agriculture which led, in 1811, to Richard Trevithick's steam engine being installed in the 18th century 'Trevithick Barn' (MCO 26138) within the Home Farm complex. Technological development in agriculture during this period required changes to farming methods. This can sometimes be evident on the ground (e.g. distinctive marks left by steam ploughing), although often effaced by subsequent modern agricultural practices, especially in intensively farmed landscapes. Changes to buildings as with the Trevithick Barn at Trewithen are also distinctive markers of this shift towards mechanised agriculture.

Following the death of Sir Christopher Hawkins in 1829 the estate passed to his son but was managed on his behalf by his uncle until he came of age. The planting of significant numbers of trees is recorded during this period (Cookson and Tickner 2018). The second half of the 19th century appears to have seen limited alterations or improvements to the estate at Trewithen as C.H.T Hawkins is noted to have spent little time there.

The Tithe map for Probus shows the Trewithen Estate in 1840 (Figure 10). A detailed discussion of the alterations made to the house and park by 1841 including the elements realised from the St Aubyn Plan of 1824 can be found in Cookson and Tickner 2018. The tithe apportionment shows that much of the farmland within the Registered Park and Garden was under arable cultivation at the date of the Tithe survey. A number of areas of plantation were also recorded.

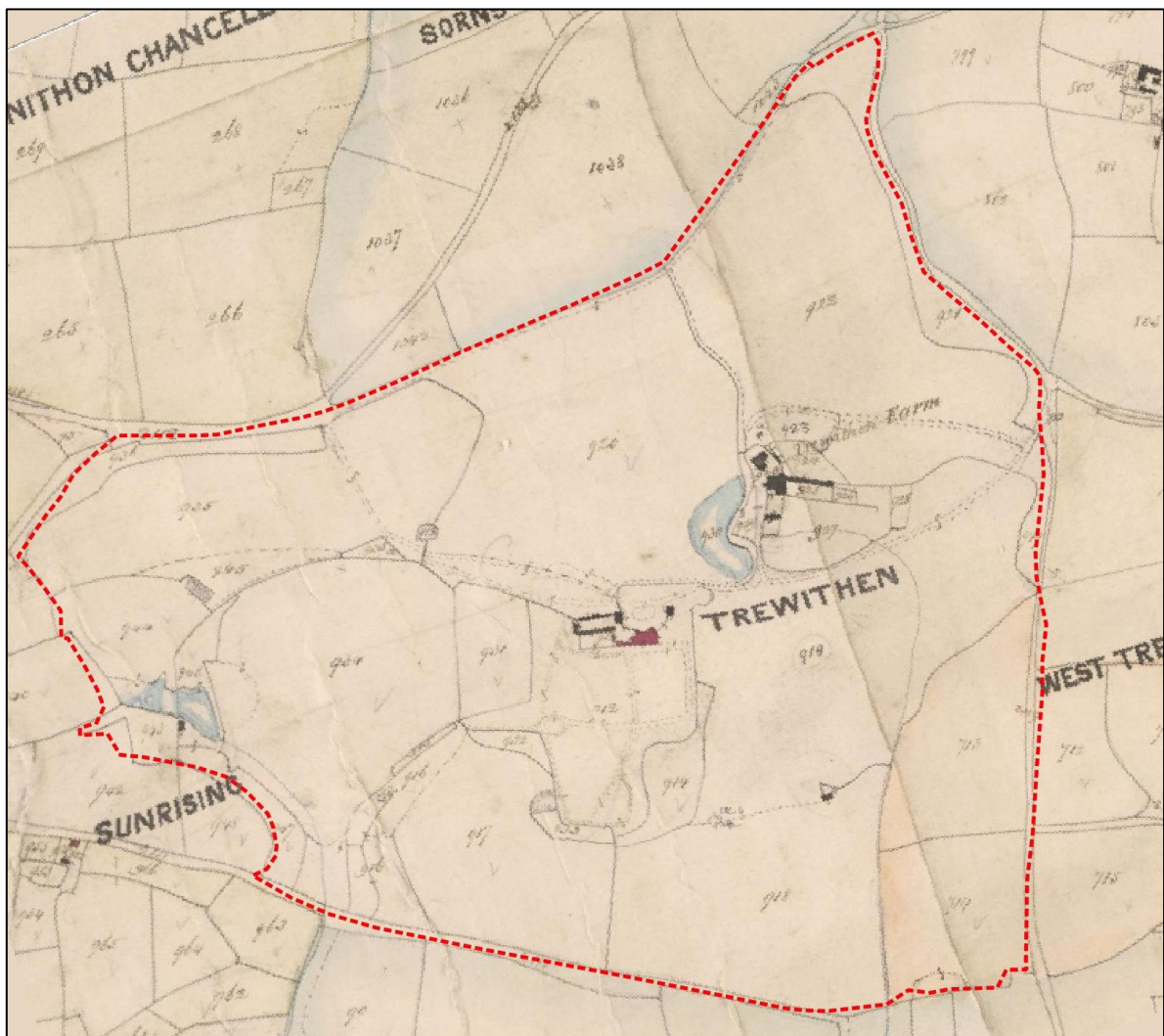


FIGURE 10: EXTRACT FROM THE TITHE MAP FOR PROBUS 1840 (CRO). THE PLOTS WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA ARE DETAILED BELOW.

TABLE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1843 PROBUS TITHE APPORTIONMENT (TNA)

Plot No	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	Cultivation
Tredinham				
713	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Tredinham Field	Arable
714	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Under Tredinham Field	Arable; Trees
Trewithen				
912	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Mansion House, Court and Pleasure Grounds	
913	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
914	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
915	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
916	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
917	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Little Horse Park	Arable
918	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Horse Park	Arable; Trees
919	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Undertown and Moor	Arable
920	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Park	Arable
921	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
922	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Halls Close	Arable
923	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
924	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Mowhay	
925	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Garden	
926	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Garden	
927	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Garden	
928	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
929	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Farm Yard and Pond	
929	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Farm Yard and Pond	
929	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Farm Yard and Pond	
930	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Farm Yard and Pond	
931	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	New Close	Arable
932	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
933	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
934	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Great Downs	Arable; Pasture
935	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Menagwidden	Arable
935a	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
936	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
940	CHT Hawkins	Melchizedek Hotten	Miners Moor	Arable
942	CHT Hawkins	Philip Andrew Grieve	Middle Close	Arable
943	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
944	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Menagwidden Moor	Pond
944	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Menagwidden Moor	Arable
944	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Menagwidden Moor	Pond
945	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
947	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	
948	CHT Hawkins	Philip Andrew Grieve	Wood Close	Arable
949	CHT Hawkins	CHT Hawkins	Plantation	

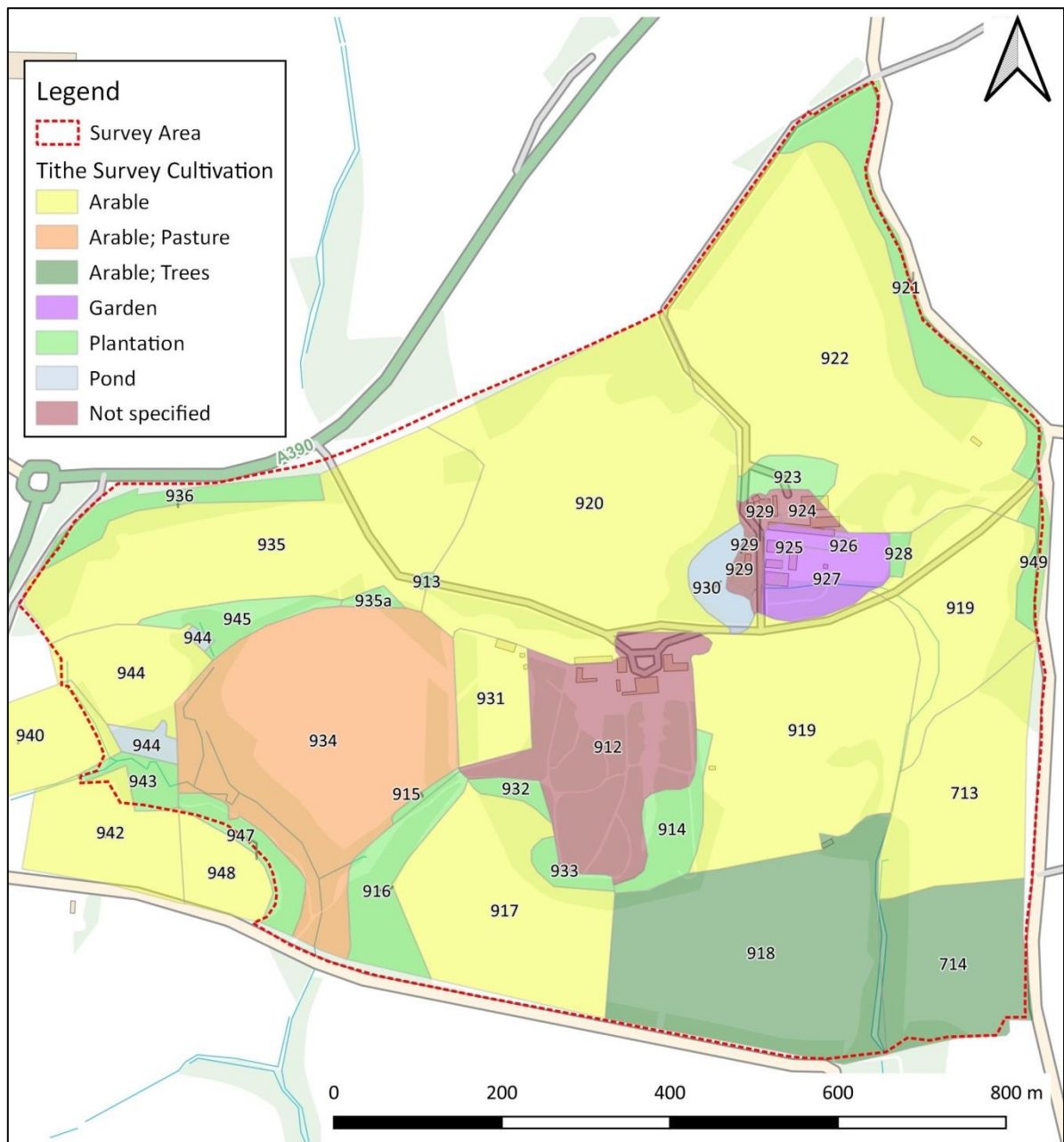


FIGURE 11: MAP SHOWING THE SURVEY AREA BY CULTIVATION TYPE AT THE DATE OF THE TITHE SURVEY. TITHE PLOTS ARE NUMBERED AND CORRESPOND WITH THE APPORTIONMENT IN TABLE 2. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

A plan of the estate at Trewithen dated 1841 (Figure 12) appears to be based upon the Tithe map although some of the plots appear to have been divided slightly differently. The estate map shows a higher level of detail, particularly in the depiction of the ponds and wooded areas with some minor differences in the areas of plantation. Some of the plots classified solely as arable by the 1843 tithe apportionment appear to be depicted on the 1841 estate plan with areas of tree planting depicted within them (Figure 13). Roads and trackways appear to be more clearly marked on the 1841 plan than on the 1840 Tithe map.

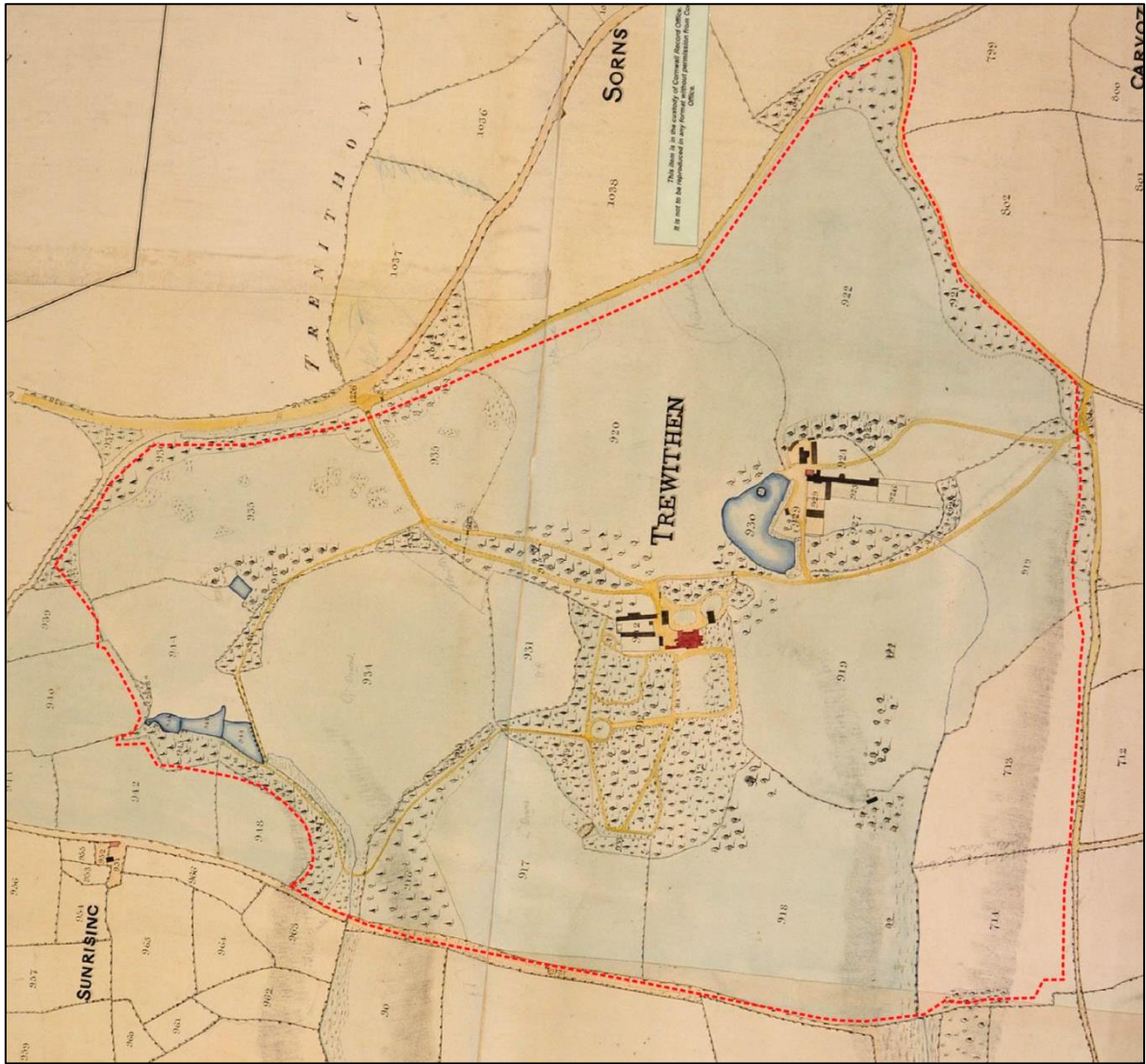


FIGURE 12: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 ESTATE MAP (IMAGE SUPPLIED BY COOKSON AND TICKNER). THE MAP IS ORIENTED SO THAT NORTH IS AT THE TOP AND THE SURVEY AREA IS INDICATED IN RED.

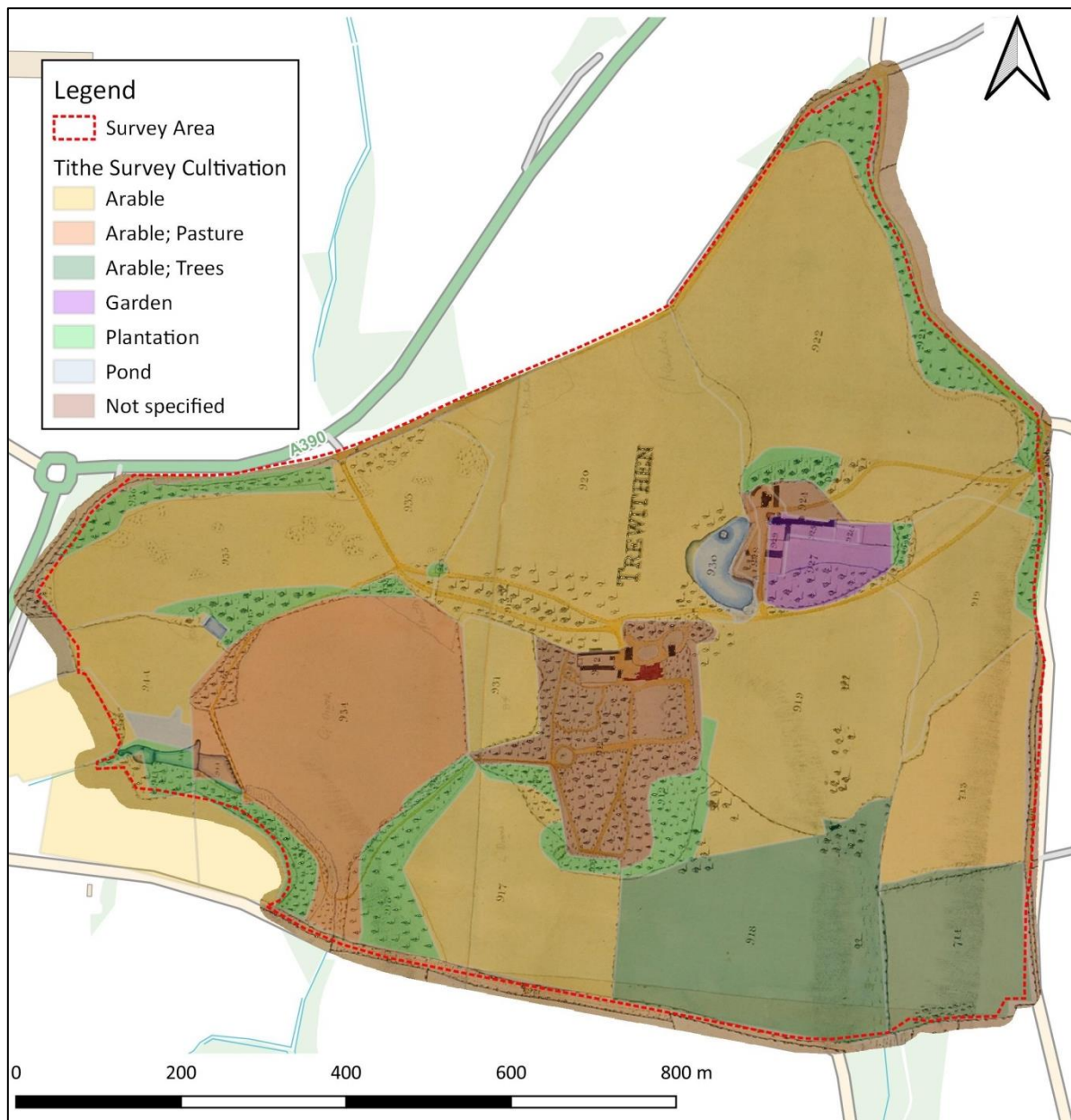


FIGURE 13: 1841 ESTATE MAP WITH OVERLAY OF TITHE MAP PLOTS AND CULTIVATION. THE 1841 ESTATE MAP APPEARS TO SHOW AREAS OF PLANTATION WITHIN FIELDS CLASSIFIED AS ARABLE BY THE TITHE SURVEY.

The Ordnance Survey First Edition map (Figure 14) surveyed in 1879 provides the first highly accurate map of Trewithen and its parkland. It shows a number of changes occurred in the c.50 years between these two maps, which are discussed in detail in Cookson and Tickner 2018. In summary there appear to be changes to some of the boundaries within the parkland and also to the areas of some of the plantations. The majority of roads and trackways which provide access into the estate appear largely unchanged. Only one of the ponds within the parkland, the rectangular pond at the western side of the Registered Park and Garden shows evidence of change to its form, having become less rectilinear and more curving in form by 1879. The stream which exits the kitchen garden to the south east is depicted as being almost canalised in its form for c.75m before reverting to being shown as a thin line. This may indicate the form of the stream however as Ordnance Survey mapping only depicts watercourses under a certain width as a thin line it may be that the stream narrows to a width too small to be depicted but is less of a dramatic change than is indicated by this map.



FIGURE 14: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP SHOWING THE SURVEY AREA. SURVEYED 1879 (NLS)

4.6 THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 15) was surveyed in 1906 and shows very few changes to the First Edition map. The main changes appear to be the loss of pathways through the kitchen garden and within the wilderness garden. The stream exiting the kitchen garden is only depicted as a thin line for its full length on this map. The lack of changes across the estate accords with the historic documentation suggesting that C.H.T Hawkins, who owned the estate between 1829 and 1903 spent little time at Trewithen in the second half of the 19th century and that John Heywood Johnstone who inherited the estate died only a year later. His son, George Horace Johnstone who inherited Trewithen would have had little time to make any alterations to the estate prior to the Ordnance Survey Second Edition survey. A number of the plantations and clumps across the parkland appear to be depicted as more sparsely wooded by the Second Edition map, suggesting a possible lack of maintenance of these areas.

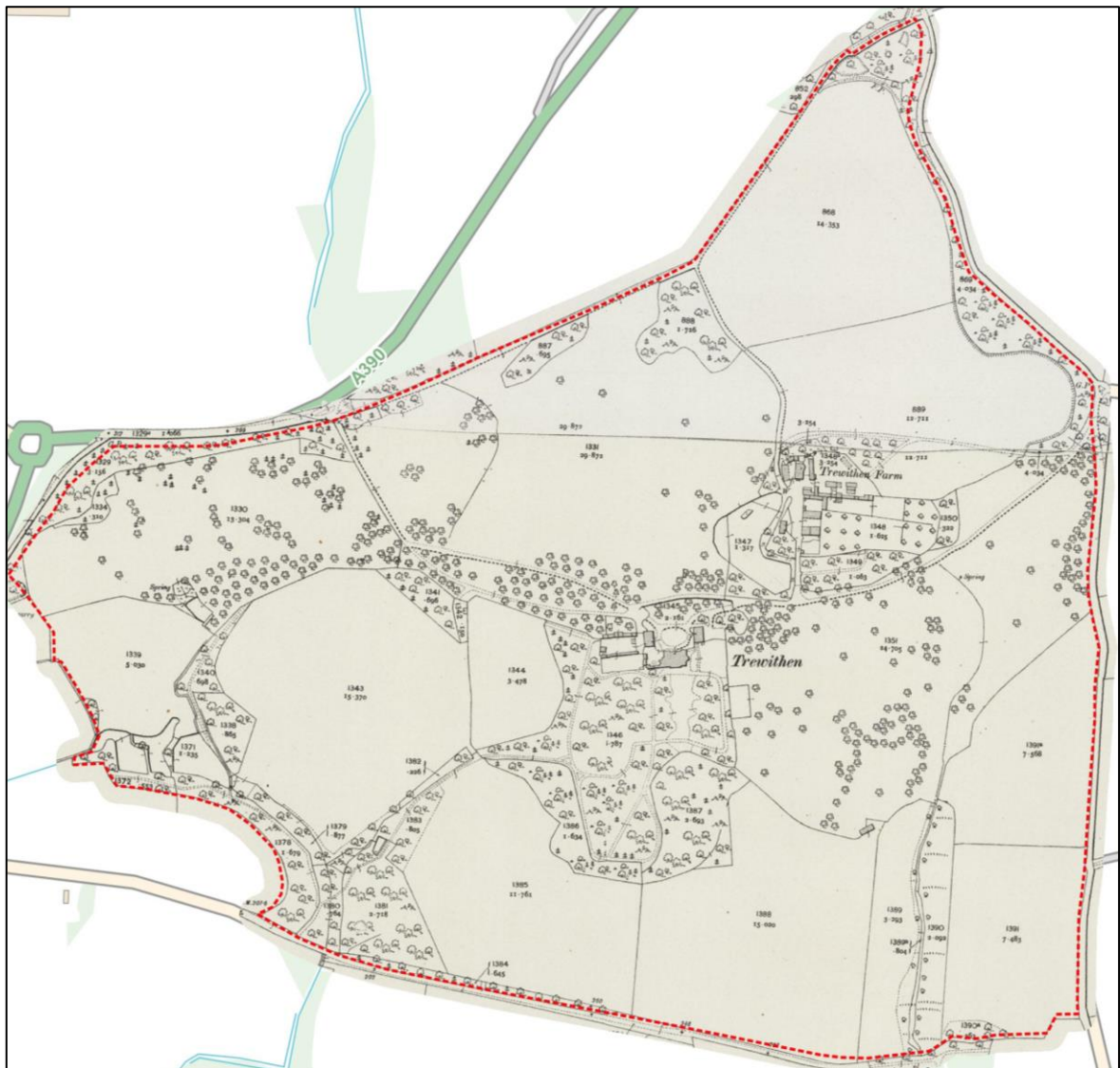


FIGURE 15: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP SHOWING THE SURVEY AREA. SURVEYED 1906 (NLS)

Historic Ordnance survey mapping from the 1960s indicates little change across the parkland at Trewithen during this period although Kennelgate Bungalow had evidently been constructed prior to this date. Some additional buildings appear to have been constructed at Trewithen Farm between the early 1960s and 1970s. The ponds on the western side of the parkland no longer appear to be depicted as ponds by 1971, suggesting a loss of these features by this date.

4.7 HISTORIC PLANTATIONS AND BOUNDARY PHASING

The maps below show the phasing of the boundaries and plantations within the survey area. Figure 16 indicates the date by which historic boundaries appear to have been added and removed within this area of the estate, based on the available historic mapping. Those which were shown on the 1747 map may potentially have much earlier, possibly medieval, origins.

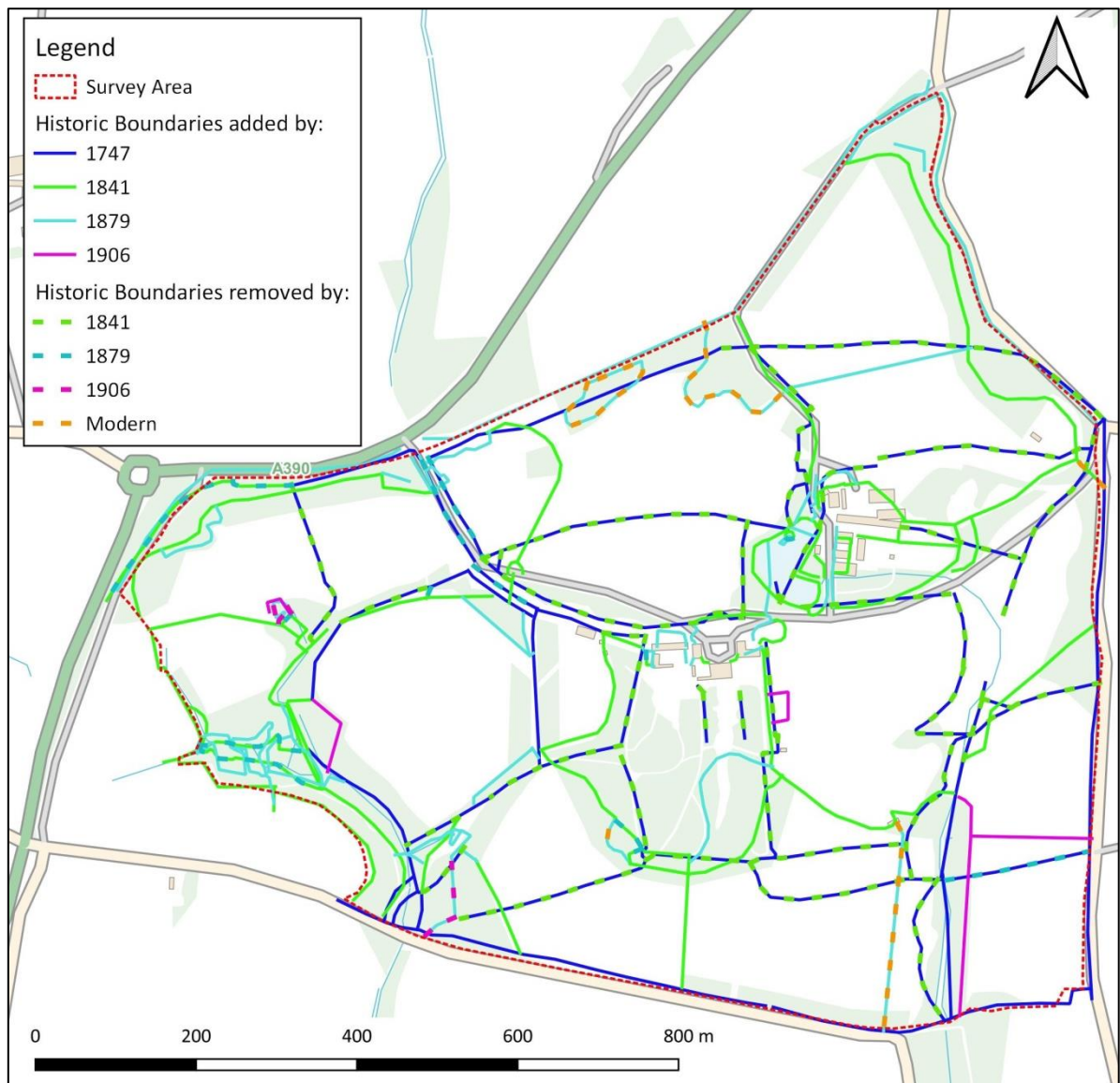


FIGURE 16: PHASING OF BOUNDARIES WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA FROM HISTORIC MAPPING. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021.

Figures 17 and 18 show the dates by which woodland, plantations and tree clumps were planted or removed from the Trewithen parkland, based on available historic mapping. Although this is likely to be an approximation as plantations and tree clumps may not have been exactly mapped, the figures show that in some areas trees appear to have been removed (or at least not depicted on mapping) but have subsequently been replanted, often in a different form or pattern. Plantations shown on the 1747 map may have earlier origins; the form of the parkland prior to this date is unknown. The figures illustrate the change in preference and fashion as the linear clumps and rectilinear forms of the 1747 map are replaced with more sinuous designs by the early 19th century. The present locations of woodland and plantations at Trewithen are shown as a solid pale green colour underlying the historic phasing.

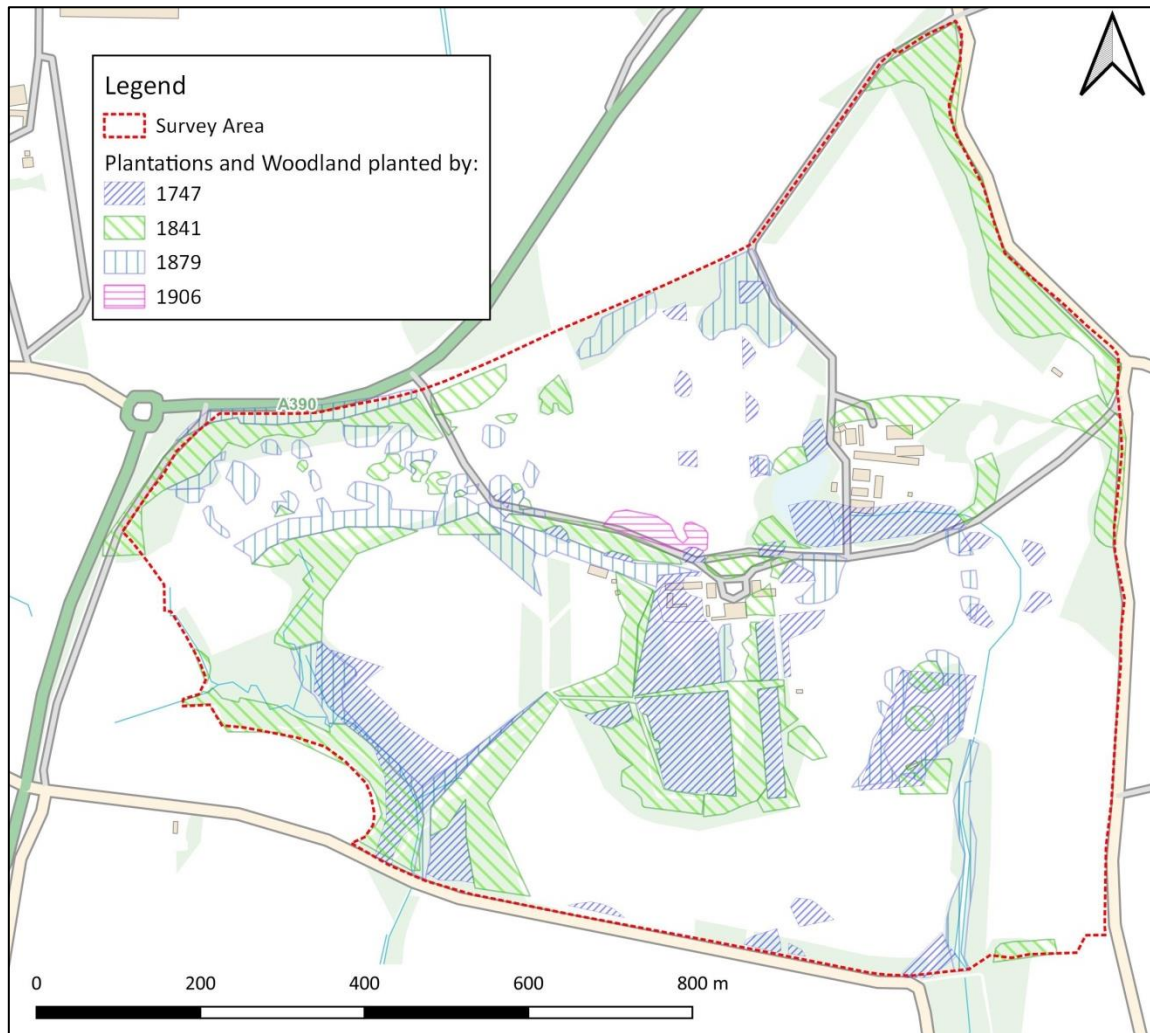


FIGURE 17: PHASING OF THE PLANTING OF WOODLAND, PLANTATIONS AND TREE CLUMPS ACROSS THE SURVEY AREA BASED ON HISTORIC MAPPING. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

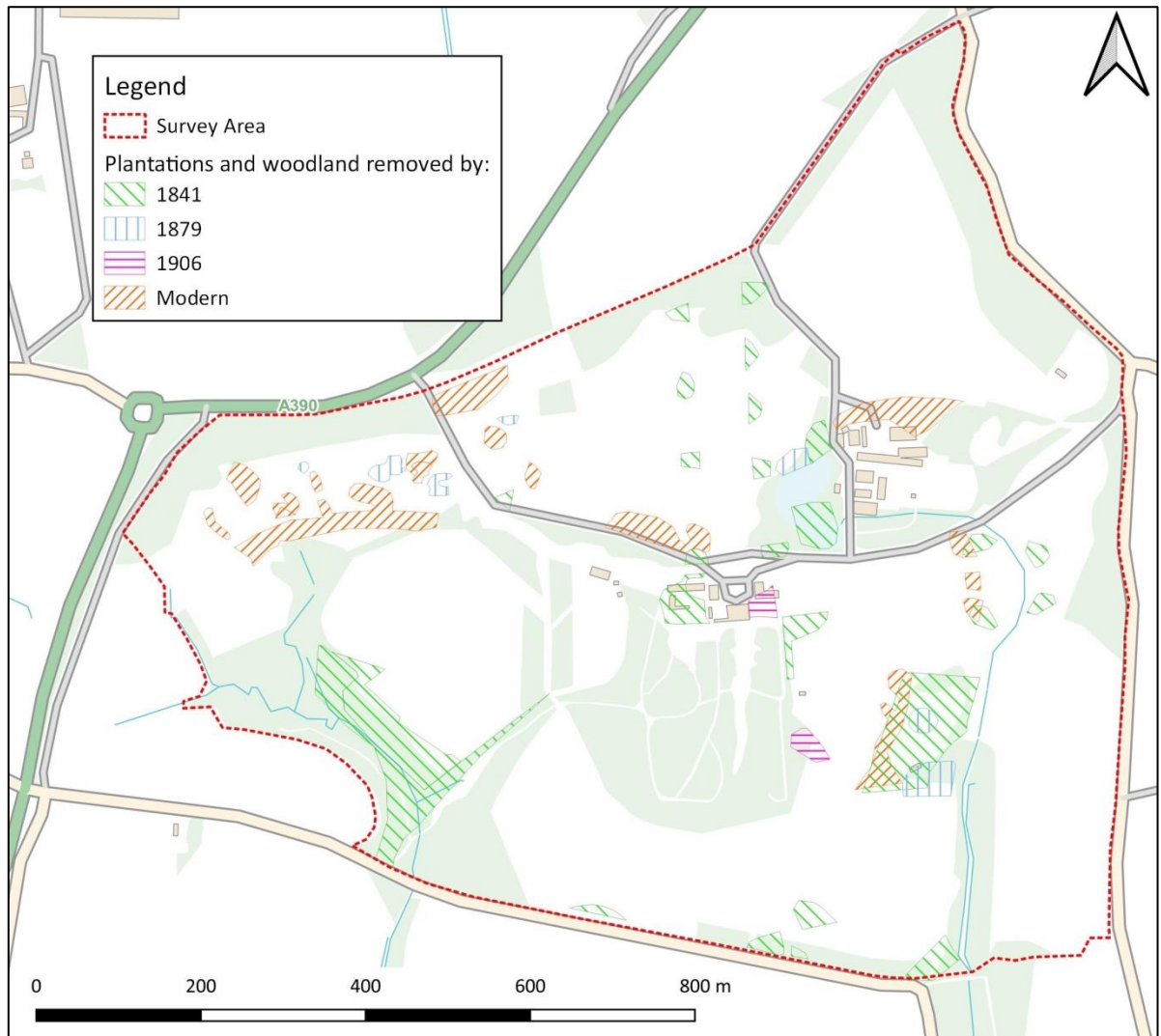


FIGURE 18: PHASING OF THE REMOVAL OF WOODLAND, PLANTATIONS AND TREE CLUMPS ACROSS THE SURVEY AREA BASED ON HISTORIC MAPPING. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021.

4.8 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR DATA

Aerial photography of the survey area (Figures 19-21) is limited in its identification of archaeological features due to the large amount of woodland cover. Imagery of the enclosed fields shows that some of this area has been ploughed within the recent past. Modern ploughing, if intensive/deep is likely to have removed any archaeological features with the possible exception of substantial earthworks. The aerial photograph from 2001 shows numerous trackways across the north western field (Menagwidden) within the parkland. The 2005 photograph appears to show two strips with vegetation removed/different vegetation, one on the north east and the other on the south west of the field named Great Downs at the Tithe survey. A line of disturbed ground running south from this is evident, perhaps indicating the insertion of a pipeline or drain.



FIGURE 19: 2001 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE SURVEY AREA OUTLINED IN RED. © 2021 INFOTERRA LTD AND BLUESKY.



FIGURE 20: 2005 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE SURVEY AREA OUTLINED IN RED. © 2021 GETMAPPING PLC



FIGURE 21: MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE SURVEY AREA OUTLINED IN RED. © GOOGLE 2021

LiDAR data for the survey area is available at a survey interval of 1m from the Environment Agency (EA). While a 25cm interval is preferable for the identification of archaeological features, especially within woodland, a 1m resolution can be used, particularly for identifying larger archaeological features. The LiDAR 2019 composite data has been processed as part of this survey due to the lack of complete coverage of the survey area within any one individual survey year data set. LiDAR data for both Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) has been processed and examined. The DSM data illustrates the extent of tree coverage in the survey area and while the DTM data digitally removes the vegetation cover, the 1m survey interval can mean that in areas of extensive vegetation cover where no return from the ground surface is detected, the blank spaces are digitally filled. This can therefore lessen the usefulness of this data to observe any archaeological features, especially in dense woodland. A number of images of processed LiDAR are shown below. Identification of features from the LiDAR data was undertaken in conjunction with a walkover survey and is discussed in Section 5. A summary has been provided in Section 2. Features identified through analysis of LiDAR imagery but determined not to be of archaeological origin are recorded in Appendix 2.

4.8.1 LIDAR HILLSHADE

Figure 22 shows LiDAR data of the survey area with the vegetation cover apparent. Figure 23 shows the survey area with the vegetation cover digitally 'removed'.



FIGURE 22: 2019 COMPOSITE 1M DSM LIDAR DATA PROCESSED WITH RVT 2.2.1 MULTIHILLSHADE D315_H35_Z2 AND QGIS 3.14. © ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPYRIGHT AND/OR DATABASE RIGHT 2015. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021.

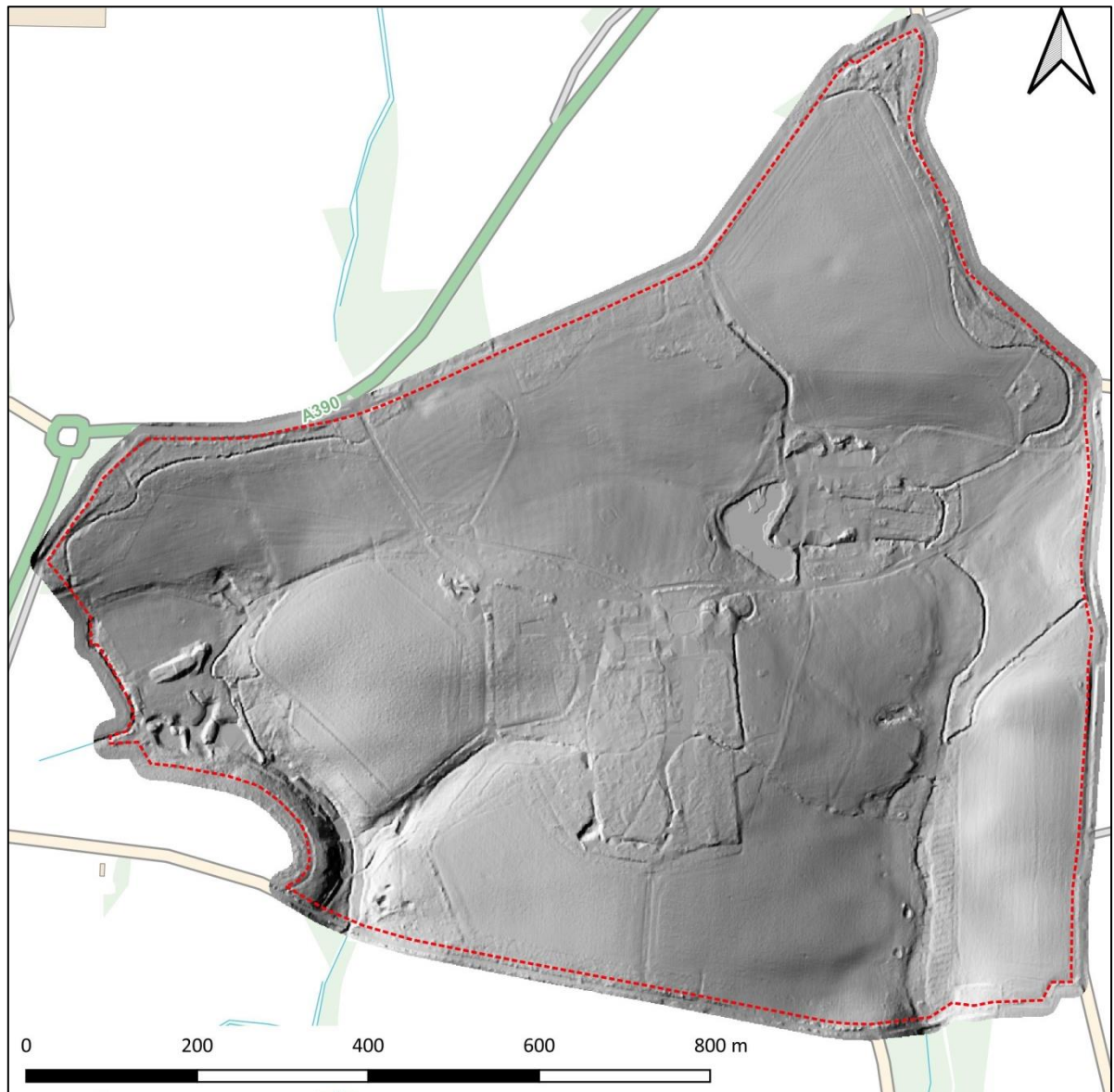


FIGURE 23: 2019 COMPOSITE 1M DTM LIDAR DATA PROCESSED WITH RVT 2.2.1 MULTIHILLSHADE D315_H35_Z2 AND QGIS 3.14. © ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPYRIGHT AND/OR DATABASE RIGHT 2015. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021.

4.8.2 LIDAR SLOPE

Figure 24 shows LiDAR data of the survey area with the vegetation cover apparent. Figure 25 shows the survey area with the vegetation cover digitally 'removed'

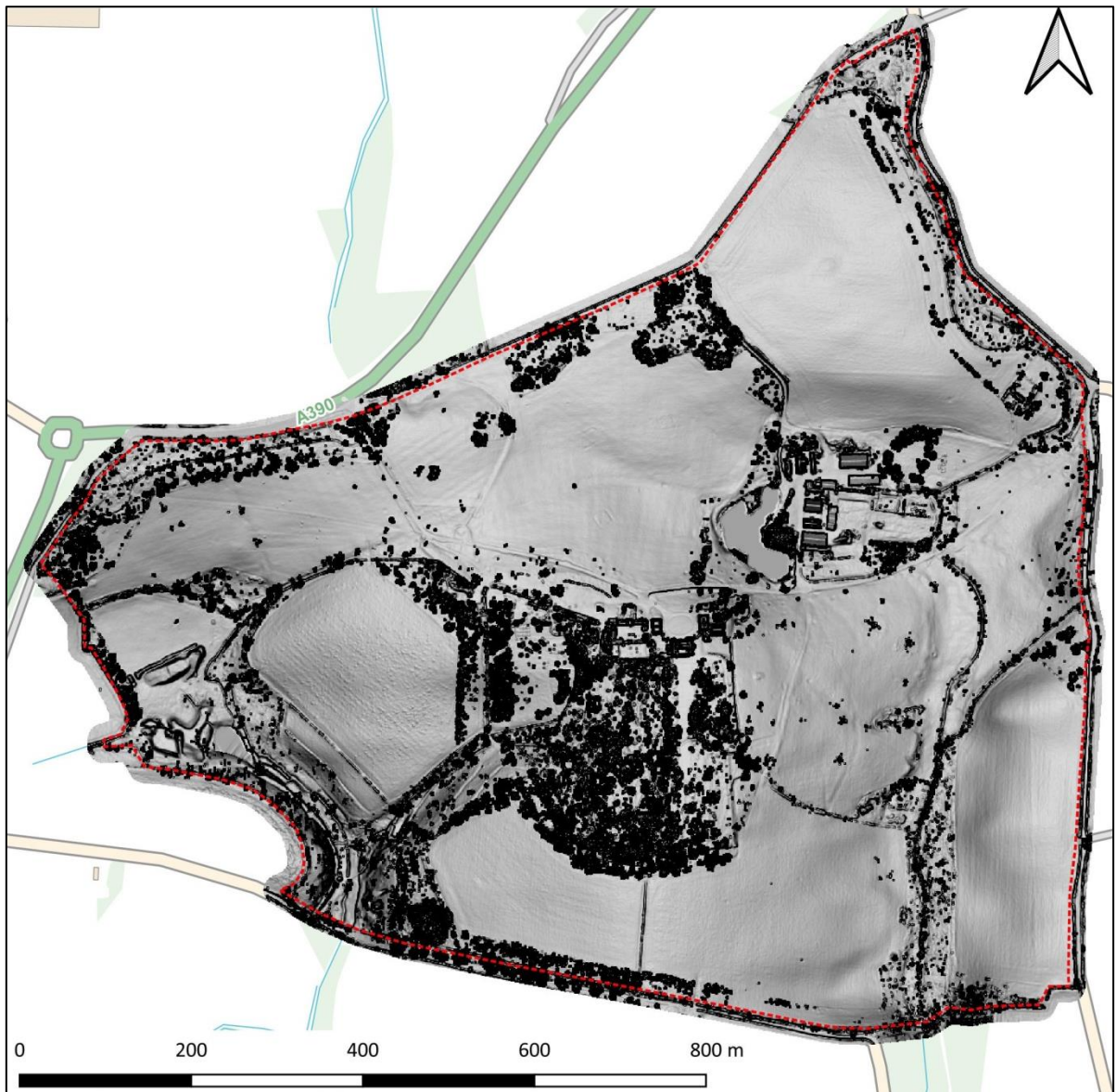


FIGURE 24: 2019 COMPOSITE 1M DSM LIDAR DATA PROCESSED WITH QGIS 3.14 SLOPE Z2. © ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPYRIGHT AND/OR DATABASE RIGHT 2015. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021.



FIGURE 25: 2019 COMPOSITE 1M DTM LIDAR DATA PROCESSED WITH QGIS 3.14 SLOPE Z2. © ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPYRIGHT AND/OR DATABASE RIGHT 2015. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021.

5.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey of the area was undertaken over two days in April 2021. The weather conditions varied between overcast, light rain and clear sunny skies. The results of the survey are presented below. The results are presented below by field/area which are loosely based on the Tithe apportionment names (Figure 26). The boundaries of these areas are based on modern Ordnance Survey mapping due to the number of changes to historic boundaries.

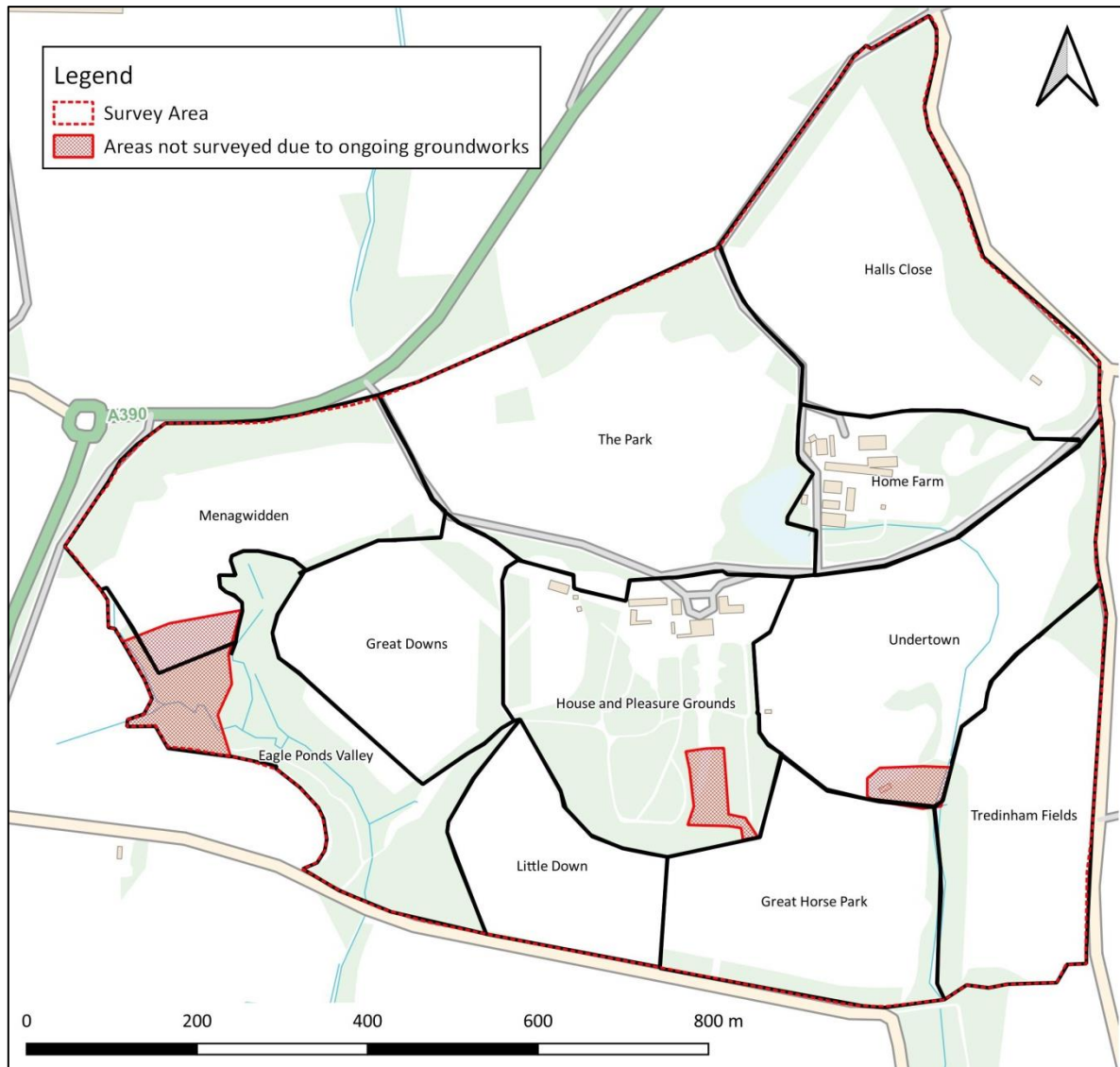


FIGURE 26: BOUNDARIES OF PLOTS/FIELDS SURVEYED AS PART OF THE WALKOVER SURVEY, BASED UPON MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP BOUNDARIES. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

The approximate correlation of the plots defined above with Tithe apportionment plot names is given below. The Tithe apportionment cultivation is also recorded alongside the present cultivation of each plot. The term 'plantation' refers to the wooded areas of the estate, some of which are more recently planted than others but the term has been used throughout for consistency. The main difference appears to be a shift from arable cultivation of fields within the Registered Park and Garden to pasture with cattle grazing in a number of the fields at the time of walkover. It should be noted that 'pasture' does not infer permanent pasture and seems likely that at least some of the fields are still ploughed and replanted (e.g. Tredinham Fields). It has not been ascertained whether all of the fields observed as pasture are grazed or cut for hay/silage.

TABLE 3: WALKOVER PLOTS CORRESPONDED TO TITHE SURVEY PLOTS WITH COMPARISON OF CULTIVATION

Plot Name	Tithe Plot Name	Tithe Cultivation	Present Cultivation
Menagwidden	Menagwidden; Plantation; Menagwidden Moor	Arable; Plantation	Pasture; Plantation
Eagle Ponds Valley	Menagwidden Moor; Plantation; Great Downs	Arable; Pond; Plantation; Pasture	Pond; Pasture; Plantation
Great Downs	Great Downs	Arable; Pasture	Pasture
Little Down	Little Horse Park	Arable	Pasture
Great Horse Park	Horse Park	Arable; Trees	Pasture; Plantation
Tredinham Fields	Tredinham Field; Under Tredinham Field	Arable	Part heavily grazed by cattle at time of walkover – muddy underfoot; Plantation
Undertown	Undertown and Moor	Arable	Pasture
House and Pleasure Gardens	Mansion House, Court and Pleasure Gardens; New Close; Plantation	-;Arable; Plantation	Trewithen House, Walled Garden and curtilage buildings; Trewithen Gardens; Plantation; Visitor Reception; Tea Room
The Park	Park; Plantation; Menagwidden; Farm Yard and pond	Arable; Plantation; Pond	Car Park; Driveway; Pasture; Plantation; Pond
Home Farm	Garden; Mowhay; Halls Close; Plantation; Farm Yard and Pond; Undertown and Moor	Pond; Arable; Plantation; Garden	Pond; Farm buildings and yard; Plantation; Garden
Halls Close	Halls Close; Plantation	Arable; Plantation	Pasture; Plantation

Features identified on the ground have been allocated a number and are shown on Figure 3. A summary of sites identified can be found in Section 2. Features identified through LiDAR analysis but determined by walkover survey not to be of archaeological origin have been included in Appendix 2.

Within the wooded areas of the survey area the ground vegetation coverage varied but in places consisted of brambles and ivy with areas of fallen timber, now covered in vegetation. This impeded assessment of possible archaeological features with the wooded areas of the survey area and also means that assessment of possible archaeological features from LiDAR data is further complicated by these ‘features’. As a result it is not possible to consider this survey to have been exhaustive, however every attempt was made to access the ground within the woodland areas and make an assessment of possible archaeological features. It is possible that further features may exist, overlain by deadwood or dense vegetation cover. This is addressed in the recommendations of this report (Section 8). Every attempt was made to survey fields in which livestock were grazing however walkover was not undertaken in very close proximity to livestock and therefore it is possible any small features in these areas were not recorded.

5.1 MENAGWIDDEN

This area is the north western corner of the Registered Park and Garden at Trewithen and it bounded on the north and west by the A390. It historically formed part of areas named plantation, Menagwidden Moor and Menagwidden. The name Menagwidden may derive from the Cornish elements ‘meneth’ meaning hill and ‘guyn’ meaning white. A potential barrow with white quartz stones is recorded in the CSHR in this plot however its possible location was not accessible at the time the walkover survey was undertaken. This plot is currently part pasture, grazed by cattle, and along the north and western sides is plantation. The plantation is shown on the 1841 estate map so was evidently extant by this date but is also shown on the 1824 St Aubyn plan and therefore may be earlier in date. It is not shown on the 1747 estate map which includes only half of this plot. A

boundary is shown running north-south through the middle of this plot on the 1747 plan, which marks the extent of this plan.

1. Bank and Gully in woodland in the north west of Menagwidden

SW 9065 4770

A gully c. 2m wide x 1m deep with slight bank on the western side is located in the north western corner of woodland in Menagwidden. The dense ground vegetation in this area of the woodland makes determining its precise form difficult but it may be part of a disused entrance into the adjacent field.



FIGURE 27: BANK AND GULLEY IN THE NORTH WEST OF MENAGWIDDEN; FROM THE SOUTH

2. Slight scarp possibly representing a historic boundary or pathway

SW 9069 4774

A slight scarp is visible to the south west of a number of block built pillars in woodland in the north west of Menagwidden. It runs south west diagonally from the pillars toward the pathway through the woodland. This feature may be related to the use or construction of the block built pillars just to the north.



FIGURE 28: SLIGHT SCARP POSSIBLY REPRESENTING A HISTORIC BOUNDARY OR PATHWAY EVIDENT TO THE SOUTH WEST OF A NUMBER OF BLOCK BUILT PILLARS IN A WOODED AREA OF MENAGWIDDEN, CLOSE TO THE A390. FROM THE SOUTH

3. Three pillars constructed of mortared blocks

SW 9070 4775

Three pillars constructed of mortared blocks were identified in woodland along the northern boundary of Menagwidden adjacent to the A390. The pillars are c. 2m x 1m x 5m tall with c.2m between each pillar. They are oriented north-south. Each pillar has a semi-circular curved top, which appears to be broken, with evidence of iron fixings protruding from the top. The Estate Manager confirmed that these were constructed to hold a water tank fed from a pump house located within the woods which has since been removed. No clear evidence for this pump house was identified during the walkover which suggests it was either totally removed or any slight traces of its location are hidden by ground vegetation. It is believed the tank was removed c.1970s when the estate was connected to mains water supply.



FIGURE 29: THREE MORTARED BLOCK PILLARS CONSTRUCTED IN WOODLAND IN THE NORTH WEST OF MENAGWIDDEN; FROM THE SOUTH EAST



FIGURE 30: DETAIL OF THE SEMI-CIRCULAR TOP TO ONE OF THE PILLARS, NOW BROKEN, WITH EVIDENCE OF IRON FIXINGS. FROM THE SOUTH WEST

4. A gap in the ha-ha/corn ditch boundary suggests the location of a former gateway

SW 9075 4773

A gap in the ha-ha/corn ditch boundary in this area is either a deliberate construction or has been filled in this area. The boundary lies within woodland in the north western area of Menagwidden. Iron estate fence panels were visible on both sides of the infilled area, suggesting a possible former gateway.



FIGURE 31: A BREAK IN THE HA-HA/CORN DITCH BOUNDARY IS MARKED EITHER SIDE BY IRON ESTATE FENCE PANELS SUGGESTING A POSSIBLE FORMER GATEWAY. FROM THE NORTH

5. Possible former field boundary in woodland in the north west of Menagwidden

SW 9075 4774

A slight linear was evident running north-south through woodland close to the northern boundary of the Registered Park and Garden in the north western area of Menagwidden. No boundaries are shown on historic maps in this location.



FIGURE 32: A SLIGHT LINEAR WAS OBSERVED RUNNING NORTH-SOUTH IN WOODLAND CLOSE TO THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN AT TREWITHEN. FROM THE SOUTH

6. Two mounds or short sections of bank in the north of Menagwidden

SW 9075 4774

Two mounds or short sections of bank were noted to the south of the boundary which forms the northern extent of the Trewithen Registered Park and Garden. One measures approx. 1m x 3m x 2m and a more circular mound measures c. 3m in diameter. An animal burrow was noted on the south side of this mound. It is unclear whether these are of archaeological origin or could be the result of extensive historic animal burrowing.



FIGURE 33: TWO SECTIONS OF BANK OR MOUNDS IN WOODLAND IN THE NORTH OF MENAGWIDDEN. FROM THE WEST

7. Two short sections of mound or bank in the north of Menagwidden

SW 9083 4775

Two short sections of possible bank or mounds located south of Registered Park and Garden boundary in the north of Menagwidden. Approximately 1m high x 6m long x 2m wide. These could potentially be the result of extensive historic animal burrowing.



FIGURE 34: TWO SHORT SECTIONS OF MOUND OR BANK IN THE NORTH OF MENAGWIDDEN. FROM THE SOUTH EAST

8. A boundary shown on the 1747 estate plan appears to be visible on LiDAR imagery.

SW 9080 4765

There was no clear earthwork evidence observed during walkover survey to indicate this boundary with any certainty although very slight level change was noted in this area of field. A number of trees which appear to be of reasonable age were observed on the likely line of this boundary.



FIGURE 35: VERY SLIGHT CHANGE IN LEVEL ACROSS FIELD INDICATED BY THE LINE OF TREES IN THE CENTRE OF THE PHOTOGRAPH MAY INDICATE THE HISTORIC BOUNDARY WHICH APPEARS TO BE VISIBLE ON LIDAR IMAGERY; FROM THE SOUTH

9. Possible ridge and furrow ploughing oriented north west-south east in Menagwidden

SW 9087 4767

LiDAR analysis suggested the possibility of ridge and furrow ploughing on a north west-south east orientation at the eastern end of Menagwidden. The walkover survey did not determine any earthwork evidence for this however the slight nature of any earthworks combined with the present grass pasture may have inhibited visibility of this.

5.2 EAGLE PONDS VALLEY

The Eagle Ponds Valley area comprises an area of ponds and plantations at the south western corner of the Trewithen Registered Park and Garden. Much of this area appears to have been plantation since at least the mid 18th century and the southern section comprised a tree lined avenue which formed one of two symmetrical entrance driveways into Trewithen, either side of Great Downs. A pond is shown on the 1747 estate plan at the far south of the area, on the eastern side of the entrance drive. The 1747 estate plan does not extend as far as the current Eagle Ponds restoration area.

10. Pond shown on historic mapping from 1841

SW 9077 4757

A historic pond is shown in this location on historic mapping. It is depicted as a rectangle in 1841 but remodelled at its north western end into a more oval form by 1879. It is possible that a small pond is shown just to the south east of the extant pond on the 1747 estate plan. By the early 20th century the pond appears to have separated back into a more rectangular pond and a separate squarish feature depicted more as marshy ground than water filled, with a spring labelled at the north eastern end. The form of the pond is still visible on the ground and appears to be wet/muddy in bottom but it is not holding water.



FIGURE 36: THE SURVIVING ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC POND. FROM THE NORTH

11. Cone shaped stone east of a historic pond

SW 9074 4757

A moss covered cone shaped piece of stone c.0.5m high is located to the east of a historic pond in the northern area of the Eagle Ponds Valley. It may be part of a staddle stone and would appear not to be in situ although it is not clear why it is in this location.



FIGURE 37: MOSS COVERED STONE CONE. FROM THE EAST

12. Historic Ponds in Eagle Ponds Valley

SW 9074 4740

A series of ponds are shown in this location on estate plans from 1824. Their form appears to have evolved between 1841 and 1879. Renovation works are currently ongoing in this area and walkover survey was not carried out due to the large amount of plant movement and groundworks taking place. The survival of historic features in this area is therefore unknown.



FIGURE 38: RENOVATION WORKS TAKING PLACE IN THE WEST OF THE EAGLE PONDS VALLEY. FROM THE EAST

13. Earthwork bank

SW 9082 4740

Historic boundary surviving as a low tree topped earthwork oriented approximately north-south. May correspond with a boundary shown on the 1747 estate map. A boundary appears in this location on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map.



FIGURE 39: EARTHWORK BANK TO THE EAST OF THE PONDS RESTORATION AREA. FROM THE NORTH

14. Relict boundary

SW 9098 4729

Two short sections of possible relict stone and earth boundary which appear to correspond to a boundary shown on the 1747 estate map are located in the eastern area of the Eagle Ponds Valley. The boundary lies just to the south west of an avenue of trees which formed the southern drive into Trewithen shown on this map.



FIGURE 40 (L): SOUTH WESTERN SECTION OF RELICT BOUNDARY. FROM THE NORTH EAST
FIGURE 41 (R): NORTH EASTERN SECTION OF RELICT BOUNDARY. FROM THE SOUTH WEST

15. Historic Path

SW 9095 4725

A possible historic pathway was recorded through a section of woodland in the Eagle Ponds Valley, to the east of the present pathway. It appears to follow the line of a boundary shown on the 1747 estate plan, to the east of an avenue of trees lining the southern entrance into the estate.



FIGURE 42: SECTION OF POSSIBLE HISTORIC PATH OR BOUNDARY; FROM THE NORTH EAST

16. Historic Quarries

SW 9095 4720

Two seemingly historic quarries are located to the north of a historic boundary shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping. An old quarry is also marked in this location on this map. One is much deeper (>4m in depth) than the other. Significant recent groundworks appear to have taken place in this location which may have removed any further evidence of the historic quarrying activity in this area.



FIGURE 43: PROBABLE HISTORIC QUARRYING IN THE SOUTH EAST OF THE EAGLE PONDS VALLEY. FROM THE SOUTH



FIGURE 44: HISTORIC QUARRYING, LIKELY TO BE THAT RECORDED ON THE ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST EDITION MAP AS 'OLD QUARRY'. FROM THE SOUTH

17. Historic Boundary

SW 9096 4719

A fragment of a boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map survives to the east of the historic quarrying activity in the south eastern area of the Eagle Ponds Valley. The boundary appears to have been recently truncated by modern forestry and/or quarrying activity.



FIGURE 45: HISTORIC BOUNDARY SHOWN ON ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST EDITION MAPPING, THE BOUNDARY APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN TRUNCATED BY RECENT GROUNDWORKS WITHIN THIS AREA. FROM THE EAST.



FIGURE 46: BREACHED SECTION OF A BOUNDARY SHOWN ON FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP WITH PATH CREATED THROUGH. FROM THE EAST

5.3 THE PARK

This area comprised a number of plots recorded by the Tithe survey including part of Menagwidden, Park, a circular plantation and a pond to the east of Trewithen Farm. It was largely under arable cultivation at that date however it is now a mix of pasture, plantation and pond. The northern driveway into Trewithen enters the estate to the west of this area and appears in the same location as shown on the 1747 estate plan. Areas of tree planting within The Park appear to have changed a number of times between the 18th and 20th centuries with the semi-circular clumps forming an avenue to the north of the house in 1747 removed by 1841 and replaced with bands of planting to the north east and south before more amorphous shaped plantations were added to the north by the later 19th century. Four clumps to the north of the house appear to have been added in the later 20th century.

18. Ridge and Furrow ploughing oriented north east-south west on the western side of The Park SW 9102 4772

LiDAR analysis suggested the potential for ridge and furrow ploughing on a north east-south west alignment in the western area of The Park. Walkover survey provided no clear evidence for this however the length of the grass pasture in this area would have inhibited visibility of any slight earthworks.

19. Boundary shown on 1841 map SW 9110 4776

A slight raised earthwork bank approximately 2m wide is visible in the location of a boundary first shown on the 1841 estate map. The boundary is oriented approximately north east-south west and curves to the north east at its northern end, close to a number of trees.



FIGURE 47: SLIGHT EARTHWORK BOUNDARY ON THE LINE OF A BOUNDARY FIRST SHOWN ON THE 1841 ESTATE MAP. FROM THE SOUTH WEST

20. Slight curved hollow

SW 9105 4765

A slight almost semi-circular curving earthwork hollow visible in the location of a curved boundary around a plantation shown on the 1841 estate map.



FIGURE 48: SLIGHT CURVING HOLLOW IN LOCATION OF BOUNDARY SHOWN ON 1841 PLAN. THE RANGING POLE MARKS THE NORTH EASTERN EXTENT OF THE CURVE WHICH IS VISIBLE AS A RAISED AREA OF GROUND IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE PHOTO. FROM THE SOUTH WEST

21. Section of boundary

SW 9128 4790

A curving section of boundary corresponding with a boundary shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping was recorded in an area of woodland in the northern part of The Park. The boundary appeared to be a Cornish Hedge Bank although it was covered with vegetation and trees.



FIGURE 49: FRAGMENT OF BOUNDARY CURVING NORTH AT 90 DEGREES; FROM THE WEST

22. Possible East-West Ridge and Furrow

SW 9125 4777

LiDAR analysis suggests the potential for ridge and furrow ploughing oriented east-west underlying north-south oriented ridge and furrow in the north eastern area of The Park. This was not evident during walkover survey however the length of the grass pasture inhibited visibility of any slight earthworks.

23. Possible North-South Ridge and Furrow

SW 9123 4772

LiDAR analysis suggests the potential for ridge and furrow ploughing oriented north-south across the eastern side of The Park. This was not evident during walkover survey however the length of the grass pasture inhibited visibility of any slight earthworks.

24. Boundary shown on 1747 estate map

SW 9122 4769

LiDAR analysis suggested a slight curved linear in the location of a boundary shown on the 1747 estate map. This was not evident during walkover survey however the length of the grass pasture inhibited visibility of any slight earthworks.

25. Square shaped depression east of the lake at Trewithen Farm

SW 9142 4769

A square shaped depression was observed to the east of the lake at Trewithen Farm. The hollow measured approximately 2m x 2m. Its date and function are unknown.



FIGURE 50: SLIGHT SQUARE SHAPED DEPRESSION TO THE EAST OF THE LAKE AT TREWITHEN FARM; FROM THE EAST

26. Circular hollow in south east corner of The Park

SW 9131 4759

A circular hollow is visible close to the fence line in the south east corner of The Park. The hollow measures c.2m in diameter and is c.0.5m deep. Its date and function are uncertain.



FIGURE 51: CIRCULAR HOLLOW IN SOUTH EAST CORNER OF THE PARK. FROM THE SOUTH

27. Island on lake to the west of Trewithen Farm.

SW 9139 4768

A man-made island with a built stone faced edge is located at the northern end of the lake which lies to the west of Trewithen Farm. The island appears to be accessed by a wooden bridge which is in poor condition.



FIGURE 52: MAN-MADE ISLAND ON THE LAKE TO THE WEST OF TREWITHEN FARM. FROM THE NORTH

28. Single granite gatepost on driveway to Trewithen Farm

SW 9140 4784

A single curved topped granite gatepost is located on the western side of the drive down to Trewithen Farm. There is evidence for an iron gate fixing but the gate is no longer extant.



FIGURE 53: SINGLE GATEPOST ON WESTERN SIDE OF DRIVE INTO TREWITHEM FARM. FROM THE NORTH WEST.

29. Slight circular mound at northern end of lake to the west of Trewithen Farm

SW 9140 4771

A slight, approximately circular mound c.2.5m in diameter is located at the northern end of the lake to the west of Trewithen Farm. Its date and function are uncertain.



FIGURE 54: SLIGHT CIRCULAR MOUND LOCATED AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE LAKE TO THE WEST OF TREWITHEN FARM. FROM THE NORTH EAST

30. Slight depression at the eastern side of The Park

SW 9131 4772

A slight curved depression on the eastern side of The Park may be a historic tree throw.



FIGURE 55: SLIGHT CURVED DEPRESSION, POSSIBLY A HISTORIC TREE THROW. FROM THE SOUTH

5.3.1 HOUSE AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The area of the house and pleasure grounds incorporates a number of plots identified by the Tithe survey as ‘planation’ along with an area on the west named New Close. This area is now largely Trewithen Gardens, which is open to the public along with associated visitor reception, tea room, shop and toilet facilities. The house is not open to the public and is cordoned off from the areas which have public access. The walled garden forms part of the visitor attraction. Although the house has been altered little externally from its construction in the early 18th century, the outbuildings to the west and the gardens have undergone a number of changes in the intervening centuries. Historic mapping provides detailed evidence of a shift from formal gardens and tree lined avenues at the beginning of the 18th century to a more informal wooded garden by the mid 19th century. The garden visitors experience today was further developed and altered in the 20th century and boasts a number of champion trees. The following are archaeological features observed within the area of the House and Pleasure Grounds. Boundary features associated with the designed landscape and gardens are recorded in Section 6 and Appendix 1.

31. Evidence for former beds/paths within the walled garden

SW 9125 4750

Depressions and undulations within the grassed sections of the walled gardens suggest paths or planting beds may formally have been located in these areas.



FIGURE 56: SLIGHT DEPRESSIONS AND UNDULATIONS WITHIN THE GRASSED AREA OF THE WALLED GARDEN HINT AT EARLIER PATHS OR BEDS. FROM THE SOUTH

32. Change in ground level in the south east of the pleasure grounds

SW 9134 4732

A slight rise in ground level to the east of this area appears to correspond with change between the wooded and open areas shown on the 1747 estate map. Groundworks were taking place close to this area at the time of fieldwork.

33. Slight depression at the top of the Ha-ha to the east of Trewithen House

SW 9136 4741

A slight depression was noted in the location of square feature/right angle turn in the boundary of the gardens shown on the 1747 estate plan. A tree was also growing in this area so it was not possible to determine whether any evidence for a feature located at this point survives.



FIGURE 57: SLIGHT DEPRESSION NOTED AT THE POINT WHERE THE BOUNDARY SHOWN ON THE 1747 ESTATE PLAN TURNS 90 DEGREES TO THE WEST. FROM THE SOUTH WEST

34. Short section of stone block path edging

SW 9121 4732

A short section of single block stone edging in flattened U shape was noted to the eastern side of the pathway in area with no other stone edging. It is notable as it appears to be in a similar shape to the path shown on the 1747 estate map although seems to be located further south along the path than that indicated on the 1747 map.



FIGURE 58: CURVED AREA OF PATH EDGING IN A FORM SIMILAR TO THAT SHOWN ON THE 1747 ESTATE MAP ALTHOUGH IT APPEARS TO BE IN A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT LOCATION ALONG THE PATH. FROM THE SOUTH

35. Area of slight earthworks possibly representing paths and features on historic maps
SW 9123 4745

An area of slight earthworks located in a clearing within the woodland gardens (in an area now known as Skilton Bay) possibly representing the survival of fragments of path arrangements shown on the 1747 and 1841 estate maps. Two slight rectangular shaped hollows could be remnants of a feature shown on the 1747 estate map consisting of a circular arrangement with a feature located in the centre, four rectangular projections at each of the cardinal points and a path leading into it from the south.



FIGURE 59: SLIGHT EARTHWORKS IN THE AREA OF A SERIES OF PATHS AND FEATURES SHOWN ON HISTORIC MAPS. FROM THE SOUTH

36. Exposed stone at the top of Ha-ha

SW 9120 4736

A small section exposed stone at the top of a ha-ha on the line of a boundary shown on the 1747 estate map is visible in the south eastern area of the pleasure grounds. It provides the eastern edge of the path and gives evidence for the construction of the ha-ha.



FIGURE 60: EXPOSED STONE SECTION AT THE TOP OF A HA-HA IN THE SOUTH EAST OF THE PLEASURE GARDENS. FROM THE NORTH

37. A granite gate post and a stone capping for a pillar at the eastern end of the car park
SW 9121 4754

A granite gate post holds a wooden gate into Trewithen Gardens at the eastern end of the car park. A square pointed capping stone for a pillar or post, evidently not in situ, is positioned on a wall just to the east of the gate post.



FIGURE 61: STONE GATE POST AND SQUARE CAPPING STONE (JUST TO THE RIGHT OF THE RANGING POLE) RESTING ON A LOW WALL AT AN ENTRANCE INTO TREWITHTEN GARDENS. FROM THE SOUTH

38. An old quarry shown on 1841 estate map now a fernery named the cock pit.

SW 9119 4729

A former Quarry shown on the 1841 estate map is now a fernery created in the early 20th century named the cock pit. An interpretation sign within the gardens states that the quarry was terraced to make an amphitheatre used for cock fighting. A sunken rock garden was planted in the early 20th century by George Johnstone. The cock pit is accessed from the south via the base of the ha-ha shown on the 1747 estate map. This boundary creates the western side of the cock pit which is accessed from the north by a series of steps.



FIGURE 62: VIEW DOWN INTO THE COCK PIT. FROM THE SOUTH



FIGURE 63: VIEW FROM THE COCK PIT TO THE SOUTH. THE EDGE OF THE HA-HA/BOUNDARY SHOWN ON THE 1747 ESTATE PLAN CAN JUST BE SEEN ABOVE THE RANGING POLE IN THIS PHOTO.



FIGURE 64: STEPS LEADING DOWN INTO THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE COCK PIT. FROM THE NORTH

39. Stone trough

SW 9127 4754

A stone trough is sited near the eastern end of Trewithen House. This may be the feature recorded in the CSHER as a medieval cross base previously used to wash beer bottles at the Crown Inn, St Ewe, although the location is slightly different to that given in the CSHER. This feature would however have served that function but appears to resemble a stone trough rather than a medieval cross base.



FIGURE 65: STONE TROUGH TO THE NORTH WEST OF TREWITHEH HOUSE. FROM THE NORTH

40. A series of low stone posts linked with chains in the location of a curving boundary shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition map

SW 9128 4756

The boundary consists of a series of low stone posts linked with a painted metal chain.



FIGURE 66: SERIES OF POSTS LINKED WITH CHAIN SHOWN IN THE LOCATION OF A CURVED BOUNDARY DEPICTED ON ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST EDITION MAPPING. FROM THE NORTH

5.4 GREAT HORSE PARK

Great Horse Park largely follows the boundary of a field named Horse Park at the date of the Tithe survey but includes a small part of Undertown and Moor. It is currently under grass pasture and no livestock were present at the time of the survey.

41. Possible pond

SW 9155 4715

A circular feature identified through LiDAR analysis is a circular hollow c. 6m in diameter. The current Ordnance Survey mastermap shows a pond in this location but no ponds are shown on historic mapping. Although muddy at the base the hollow did not appear to be holding water and was located to the west of the watercourse which flows through this field.



FIGURE 67: CIRCULAR DEPRESSION SHOWN AS A POND ON MODERN MAPPING. FROM THE WEST

42. Possible pond

SW 9155 4715

An oval feature identified through LiDAR analysis is a hollow c. 10m x 6m. The current Ordnance Survey mastermap shows a pond in this location but no ponds are shown on historic mapping. Although muddy at the base the hollow did not appear to be holding water and was located to the west of the watercourse which flows through this field. Possible spoil from the creation of the pond was thrown around the eastern side to create a curved bank on this side.



FIGURE 68: OVAL DEPRESSION SHOWN AS A POND ON MODERN MAPPING. FROM THE WEST

5.5 HALLS CLOSE

This area is located at the north eastern corner of the Trewithen Registered Park and Garden. It incorporates a field named Halls Close at the date of the Tithe survey and a number of plots named 'plantation'. Areas which appear to resemble quarrying are shown in the far northern tip of the plot on Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping but are depicted as ponds and a spiral mount on the 1824 St Aubyn plan. The CSHER records this area as an area of small-scale mining noting that there are 'small pits and dumps, the evidence for shallow surface working of an unknown mineral. In the southern section is a shallow depression which may represent an infilled openwork'. It is not clear why this is considered as mining activity. There was a reasonable amount of ground vegetation and fallen deadwood in this area which made interpretation of features more difficult.

43. Possible quarries or mining shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Potential designed landscape features

SW 9155 4818

Walkover survey showed extensive historic ground disturbance in this area. Three areas are indicated by hachures on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map. The 1824 St Aubyn plan shows a pond, a spiral mount and a smaller feature within this area although they are not shown on the 1841 plan. It is possible that if they were constructed as shown on the 1824 plan that they were relict by 1841 and therefore not of interest to the tithe survey (which the 1841 map appears to be based on) as that area had become 'plantation' so were therefore not depicted. This may explain their depiction in 1824 and 1879 but not 1841.



FIGURE 69: EARTHWORKS IN THE NORTH EAST OF HALLS CLOSE. THE MOUNT CAN BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE PHOTOGRAPH. FROM THE SOUTH WEST



FIGURE 70: EARTHWORKS IN THE NORTH EAST OF HALLS CLOSE. FROM THE NORTH EAST

44. Section of boundary shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey map
SW 9155 4815

A short section of boundary first shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map is visible in woodland in the north east of Halls Close. The earthwork bank survives to a low height.



FIGURE 71: SECTION OF LOW EARTHWORK BANK IN LOCATION OF A BOUNDARY FIRST SHOWN ON THE 1879 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP. FROM THE NORTH

45. A linear identified on LiDAR imagery may represent a removed boundary

SW 9156 4783

A linear running east-west through Halls Close is visible on LiDAR imagery which may represent a removed field boundary although no boundary appears to be shown in this location on any of the available historic maps. The feature was not visible during the walkover survey although the height of the grass in this field inhibited visibility of any slight earthworks.

5.6 HOME FARM

The Home Farm area comprises Trewithen Farm and associated outbuildings and farmyard along with areas which formed part of Halls Close and Undertown and Moor at the date of the Tithe survey as well as areas which were identified as mowhay, plantation and gardens. The majority of this area is presently occupied by farm buildings or plantations.

46. Linear gully or drain

SW 9156 4773

A gully or drain oriented north-south was identified in this location, joining a ditch which flows east-west along the boundary bank to the south.

47. Slight bank with trees planted on top

SW 9160 4776

A line of trees was noted planted along a slight bank at the boundary between a field and plantation in the north eastern area of Home Farm.

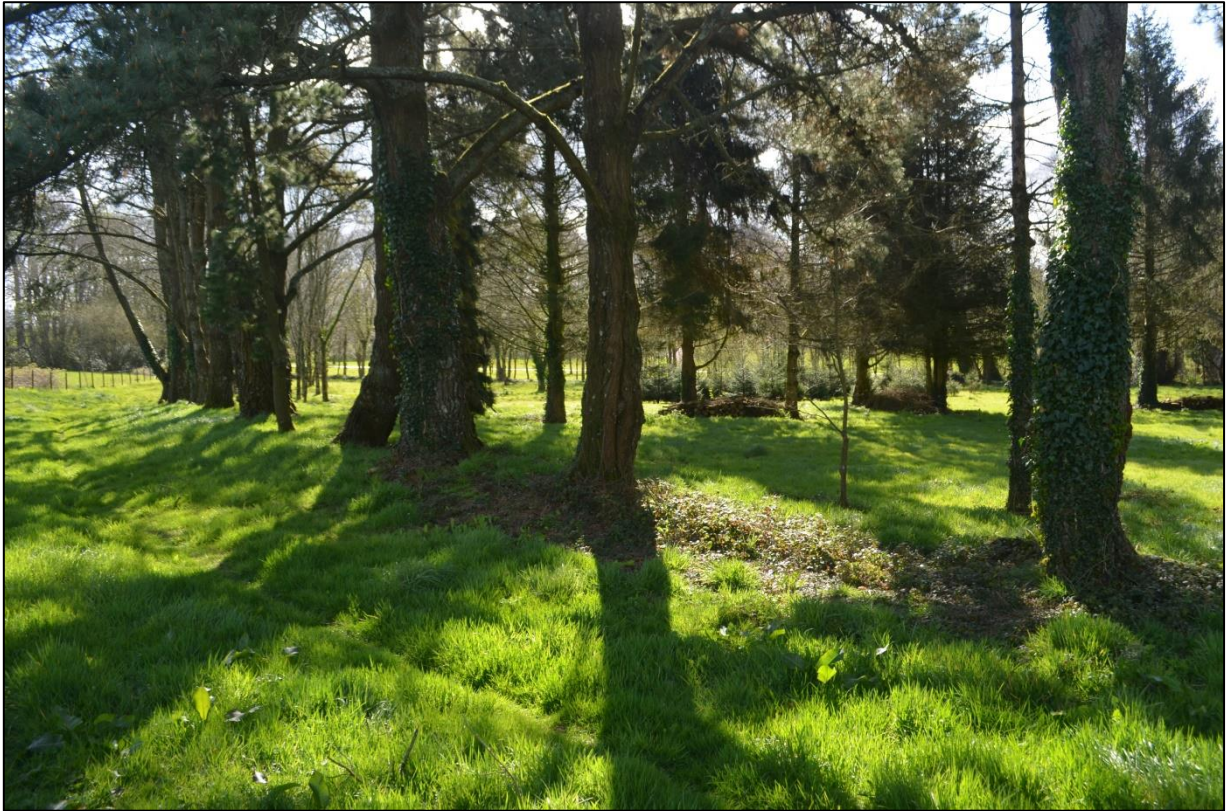


FIGURE 72: SLIGHT BANK WITH LINE OF TREES PLANTED, TO THE NORTH EAST OF THE HOME FAR. FROM THE NORTH

5.7 UNDERTOWN

This area comprises part of a plot named at the Tithe survey as Undertown and Moor. It was under grass pasture at the time of the walkover survey and horses are housed on the western side of the area. A watercourse which starts at the lake to the west of the Home Farm runs approximately north-south through Undertown.

48. Rectangular pond or tank in Undertown

SW 9155 4743

A rectangular hollow or depression visible on LiDAR imagery within Undertown is a brick lined pond or tank c.10m x 5m. It appeared to be empty and had a concrete element at its western end suggesting this feature is of modern date but unknown function. It is in area of the field which has been fenced and a number of trees are growing around it.



FIGURE 73: BRICK POND OR TANK LOCATED IN UNDERTOWN. FROM THE WEST

49. Mound

SW 9144 4745

A slight ring shaped mound with a small dip in centre is located on the western side of Undertown. The mound is approximately 7m diameter. A 'crop mark' has been created in the grass growing on the mound which is poorer and yellowed in comparison to the dark green grass which surrounds it. This suggests a significant quantity of stone is located just below the surface of the mound. There is a possible gap in the ring on the northern side. The date and function of this mound is unclear although its location, just to the east of a modern trackway through the field suggests it could be a modern dump of rubble.



FIGURE 74: MOUND LOCATED ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF UNDERTOWN. DIFFERENTIAL GRASS GROWTH IS NOTICEABLE ON THE MOUND WITH A POSSIBLE GAP IN THE 'RING' ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE RANGING POLE

50. Mound

SW 9140 4747

An approximately circular slight mound c.10m diameter is located to the western side of Undertown, close to the Ha-ha which forms the eastern extent of Trewithen Gardens. The mound is slightly pointed towards its eastern side. There does not appear to be any apparent built form and it may be a tree mound.



FIGURE 75: APPROXIMATELY CIRCULAR SLIGHT MOUND LOCATED ON THE SOUTH EAST OF TREWITHEN HOUSE; FROM THE EAST.

51. Possible hollow or depression visible on LiDAR imagery

SW 9160 4750

A hollow or depression visible on LiDAR imagery within Undertown is possibly a historic tree throw. It comprises a circular hollow approximately 2.5m diameter. It is straighter on north side and appears to be in line with other historic trees.



FIGURE 76: POSSIBLE HISTORIC TREE THROW NEAR TO THE WATERCOURSE IN UNDERTOWN; FROM THE SOUTH EAST

52. Possible hollow or depression visible on LiDAR imagery

SW 9160 4750

A hollow or depression visible on LiDAR imagery within the northern area of Undertown is possibly a historic tree throw. It comprises a circular hollow approximately 3.5m in diameter.



FIGURE 77: POSSIBLE HISTORIC TREE THROW CLOSE TO THE NORTHERN EDGE OF UNDERTOWN; FROM THE NORTH EAST.

5.8 TREDINHAM FIELDS

Tredinham Fields comprises two fields surveyed by the Tithe survey as Tredinham Field and Under Tredinham Field. The Tithe cultivation was recorded as arable and LiDAR imagery suggests that the majority of this area has been regularly ploughed. Aerial photography indicates that the current regime within this area includes ploughing. At the time of the walkover survey cattle were grazing within much of the field, enclosed by an electric fence. Due to the extensive ploughing over much of the area it appears unlikely that archaeological remains, particularly in the form of earthworks, would survive. A number of features have however been recorded in the 'plantation' areas in the north and west of Tredinham Fields.

53. East-West oriented ridges in a wooded area on the western side of Tredinham Fields

SW 9161 4719

A narrow strip of east –west oriented ridges are visible on LiDAR imagery within a wooded area on the western side of Tredinham Fields. This area appears to have been planted with trees between 1879 and 1905. Slight ridges are visible in this area with approximately 6m between centres of ridge tops. These appear likely to relate to tree planting in this area rather than historic ploughing.



FIGURE 78: SLIGHT RIDGES VISIBLE IN THE WOODLAND TO THE WEST OF TREDINHAM FIELDS. FROM THE NORTH

54. Oval shaped earth/stone rubble mound

SW 9177 4746

A vegetation covered oval shaped stone rubble and earth mound c. 5m x 3m x 1m was noted in a wooded area at the north of Tredinham Fields. The date and function of this mound are unknown. It is possible it could represent historic animal burrowing.



FIGURE 79: OVAL SHAPED MOUND IN THE NORTH OF TREDINHAM FIELDS. FROM THE NORTH WEST.

55. Possible Historic Boundary

SW 9168 4711

A slight linear earthwork suggests a possible historic boundary feature which does not appear to be shown on any available historic maps, located in a wooded area at the south of Tredinham Fields.



FIGURE 80: POSSIBLE HISTORIC BOUNDARY FEATURE IN THE SOUTH OF TREDINHAM FIELDS. FROM THE WEST

56. Linear cut feature

SW 9160 4722

A linear cut feature c. 5m x 1m x 0.5m is located in a wooded area on the western side of Tredinham Fields. It is oriented diagonally across the slope, running toward the watercourse. It does not appear to have an obvious function; it may be a drain although it appears to begin in the middle of the sloping ground. It is covered with fallen branches and ground vegetation.



FIGURE 81: SLIGHT LINEAR CUT FEATURE IN WOODLAND ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF TREDINHAM FIELDS. FROM THE WEST.

5.9 SUMMARY

In total 56 features were identified within the survey area. A number of features identified through LiDAR analysis were determined to be non-archaeological in origin and have been recorded in Appendix 2. It is likely that the majority of the features date to the post medieval period, with a number of features possibly spanning the post medieval-modern period. Some features were determined to be modern in origin. It is possible some of the features relating to field systems have earlier, medieval origins however the historic regime of arable production across most of the fields within the survey area appears to have left any traces of earlier field systems as ephemeral at best.

There is some survival of possible features relating to earlier phases of the pleasure gardens at Trewithen although these are largely in the form of boundaries (see Section 6 below); paths and garden features appear generally to have been quite successfully effaced with each phase of garden redesign. There are hints however at the survival of some elements of the more formal garden shown on the 1747 estate map. A number of earthworks including a possible spiral mount in the north east of Halls Close survive although this area has been interpreted as mining activity in the CSHER. It is possible it was formerly a quarry or small mining site which has been incorporated into the garden design along the path or ride which passes through this area. Within some parts of the survey area the ground vegetation coverage consisted of brambles and ivy with areas of fallen deadwood. This impeded assessment of possible archaeological features with the wooded areas of the survey area and it is therefore not possible to consider this survey to have been exhaustive.

6.0 BOUNDARY TYPE AND CONDITION

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF TYPE AND CONDITION OF BOUNDARIES

The character and condition of boundaries within the survey area was assessed. The form of the boundaries across the Registered Park and Garden provide an insight into how the landscape surrounding Trewithen House was managed and utilised at different periods. An assessment of the date of boundary features can be made utilising available historic mapping to provide a likely date by which a boundary was constructed. A map showing the probable dates by which historic boundaries were added and removed across the survey area is given above (Figure 16). This shows all of the historic boundaries across the estate, including those no longer extant (removed). The maps below (Figures 82-85) show the extant historic boundaries characterised by type and date. These comprise Cornish Hedge Banks, earth banks, ha-ha's and hedges. In a number of places the boundaries have the form of ha-ha's however they are not located in a position to facilitate views out from the house and gardens across the estate, which would be the expected function of a ha-ha. In places the stone face also faces towards the house rather than away from it. They could be considered as corn ditches, intended to keep livestock out however they do not generally conform to the profile of a corn ditch, nor do they appear to be located against unenclosed land (often moorland). It seems probable that these boundaries held a specific function within the parkland. They may have been constructed to allow the movement of deer within certain areas of the parkland but inhibit livestock from leaving the park. Alternatively in some cases (e.g. Boundaries 5 and 47) they may have been constructed to facilitate views out from the walks or rides around the park. As the available historic mapping for Trewithen does not show the form of boundaries, it is difficult to extrapolate whether boundaries which have since been removed or altered may have functioned in conjunction with these ha-ha/corn ditches. A full gazeteer of the historic boundaries recorded across the estate with descriptions and photographs can be found in Appendix 1.

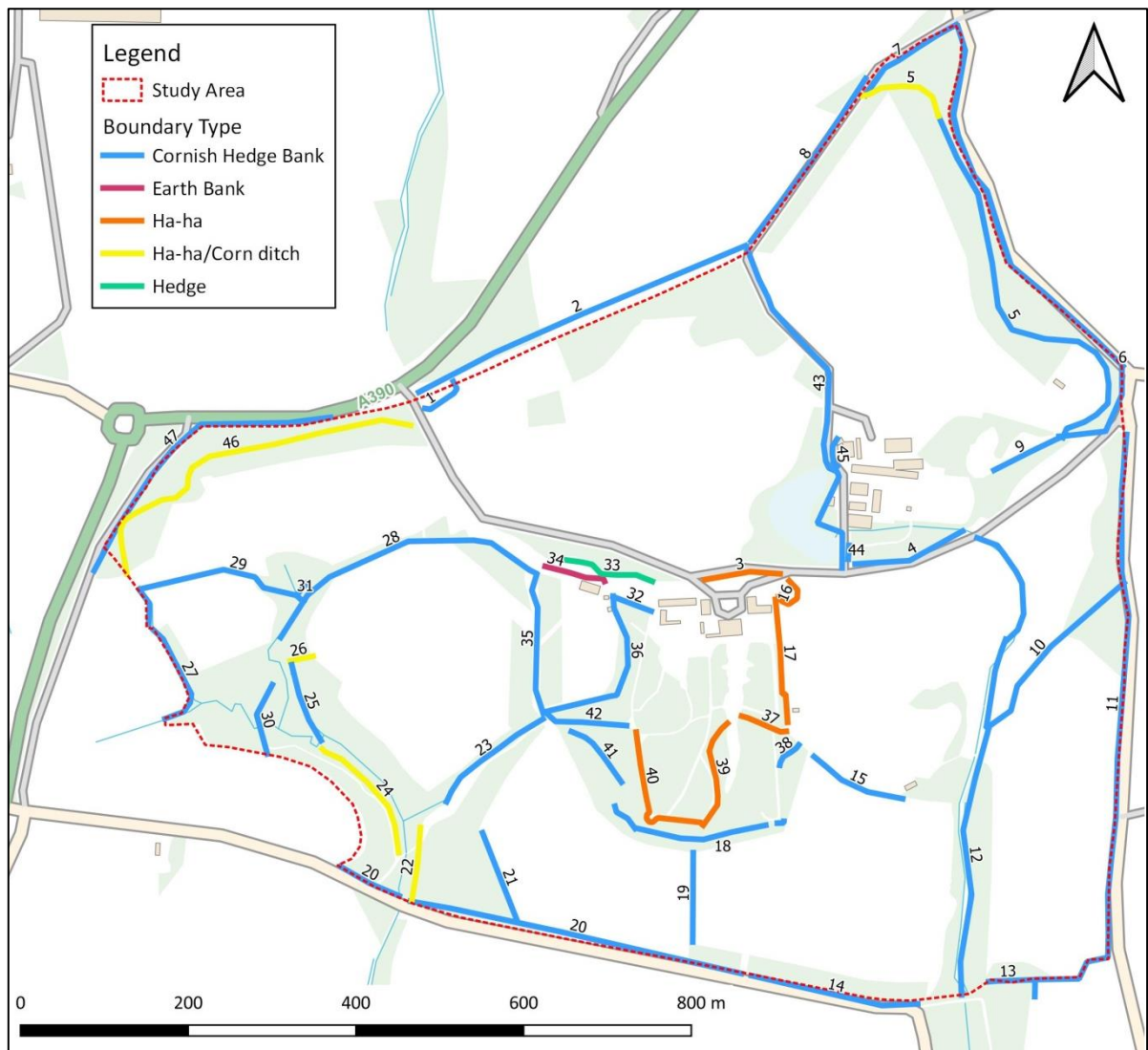


FIGURE 82: ASSESSMENT OF BOUNDARIES WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA BY TYPE. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

The form, date and condition of each boundary identified within the survey area were assessed. A summary is provided in Table 5. The condition of each boundary was observed as poor, acceptable or good as shown below (Table 4). A full description of each boundary with photographs can be found in Appendix 1.

TABLE 4: CRITERIA FOR CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF BOUNDARIES

Boundary Condition	Definition	Recommendation
Good	Boundary appears to be in stable condition with little or no evidence of erosion or collapse.	Regular maintenance checks should be made and repairs made as necessary to maintain the boundary in this condition
Acceptable	Boundary appears to be in relatively stable condition although some small, limited areas of erosion and/or collapse were observed. There is no immediate risk of boundary loss although a gradual decline will occur if repairs are not made in the longer term.	Regular maintenance checks should be made and repairs made as necessary to maintain/improve the condition of the boundary.
Poor	Boundary is suffering from significant erosion and/or collapse in multiple places. It is at risk of loss if repairs are not carried out.	If the boundary is to be maintained as part of the estate repairs are needed.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF BOUNDARY TYPE, DATE AND CONDITION.

TREWITHEN ESTATE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Boundary Number	Type	Date probably constructed by	Condition
1	Cornish Hedge Bank	1879	Acceptable
2	Cornish Hedge Bank	1879	Acceptable
3	Ha-ha	1841	Good
4	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Acceptable
5	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Good
5	Ha-ha/Corn ditch	1841	Good
6	Cornish Hedge Bank	1879	Acceptable
7	Cornish Hedge Bank	1879	Acceptable
8	Cornish Hedge Bank	1879	Acceptable
9	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Acceptable
10	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Poor
11	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Acceptable
12	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Poor
13	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Acceptable
14	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Poor
15	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Acceptable
16	Ha-ha	1841	Good
17	Ha-ha	1747	Good
18	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747/1841	Poor
19	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Acceptable
20	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Acceptable
20	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Acceptable
21	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Acceptable
22	Ha-ha/Corn ditch	1747	Acceptable
23	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Acceptable
24	Ha-ha/Corn ditch	1841	Poor
25	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Acceptable
26	Ha-ha/Corn ditch	1841	Acceptable
27	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Poor
28	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841 Possibly incorporating parts of a boundary depicted in 1747.	Acceptable
29	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Acceptable
30	Cornish Hedge Bank	1879	Acceptable
31	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Acceptable
32	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Good
33	Hedge	Modern hedge on approximate line of boundary shown on 1747 map.	Good
34	Bank	1747	
35	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Poor
36	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Poor
37	Ha-ha	1879	Acceptable
38	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Poor
39	Ha-ha	1879	Acceptable
40	Ha-ha	1747	Good
41	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Poor
42	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Good
43	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Acceptable
44	Cornish Hedge Bank	1747	Acceptable
46	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Poor
46	Ha-ha/Corn ditch	1841	Acceptable
47	Cornish Hedge Bank	1841	Acceptable

6.2 PHASING OF EXTANT BOUNDARIES

The following Figures (83-85) show the surviving boundaries at Trewithen by date and type. Figure 83 shows the boundaries recorded on the 1747 estate plan which are still extant. Figure 84 outlines boundaries which had been added by 1841 and were recorded during the walkover survey and Figure 85 shows those which had been added by 1879. These are intended to provide a picture of the changes which are evident by each subsequent map of the estate and are based on the map by which the boundary is clearly visible. There is some ambiguity in some of the boundaries which in a few cases appear similar to those shown on earlier maps but do not conform closely enough to be certain that they were extant at an earlier date. In these cases the date by which the boundary appears definitely in place has been used.

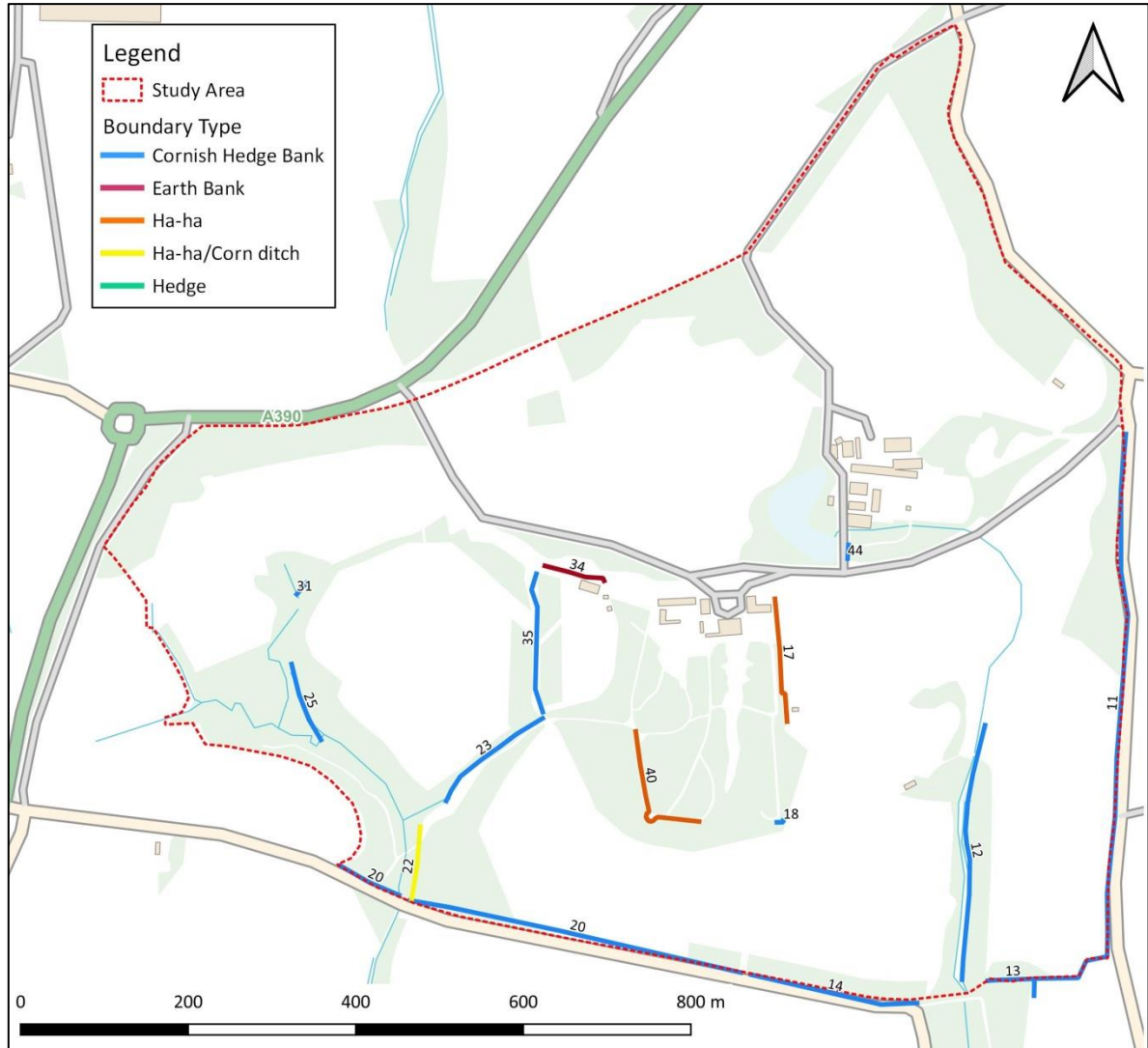


FIGURE 83: BOUNDARIES EXTANT AT TREWITHEN WHICH ARE LIKELY TO DATE PRIOR TO 1747 © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

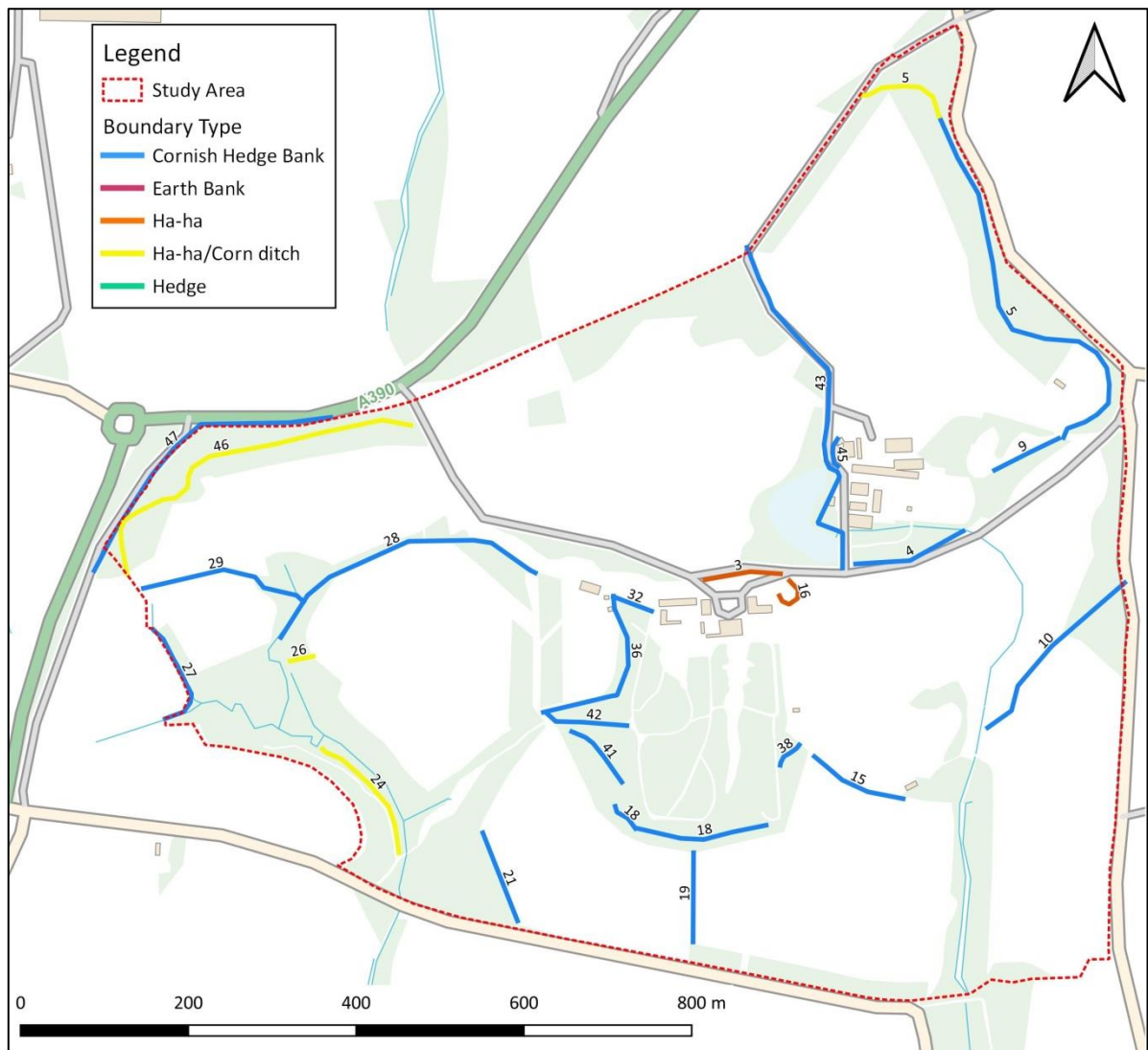


FIGURE 84: BOUNDARIES EXTANT AT TREWITHEN WHICH ARE LIKELY TO DATE TO BETWEEN 1747 AND 1841 © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

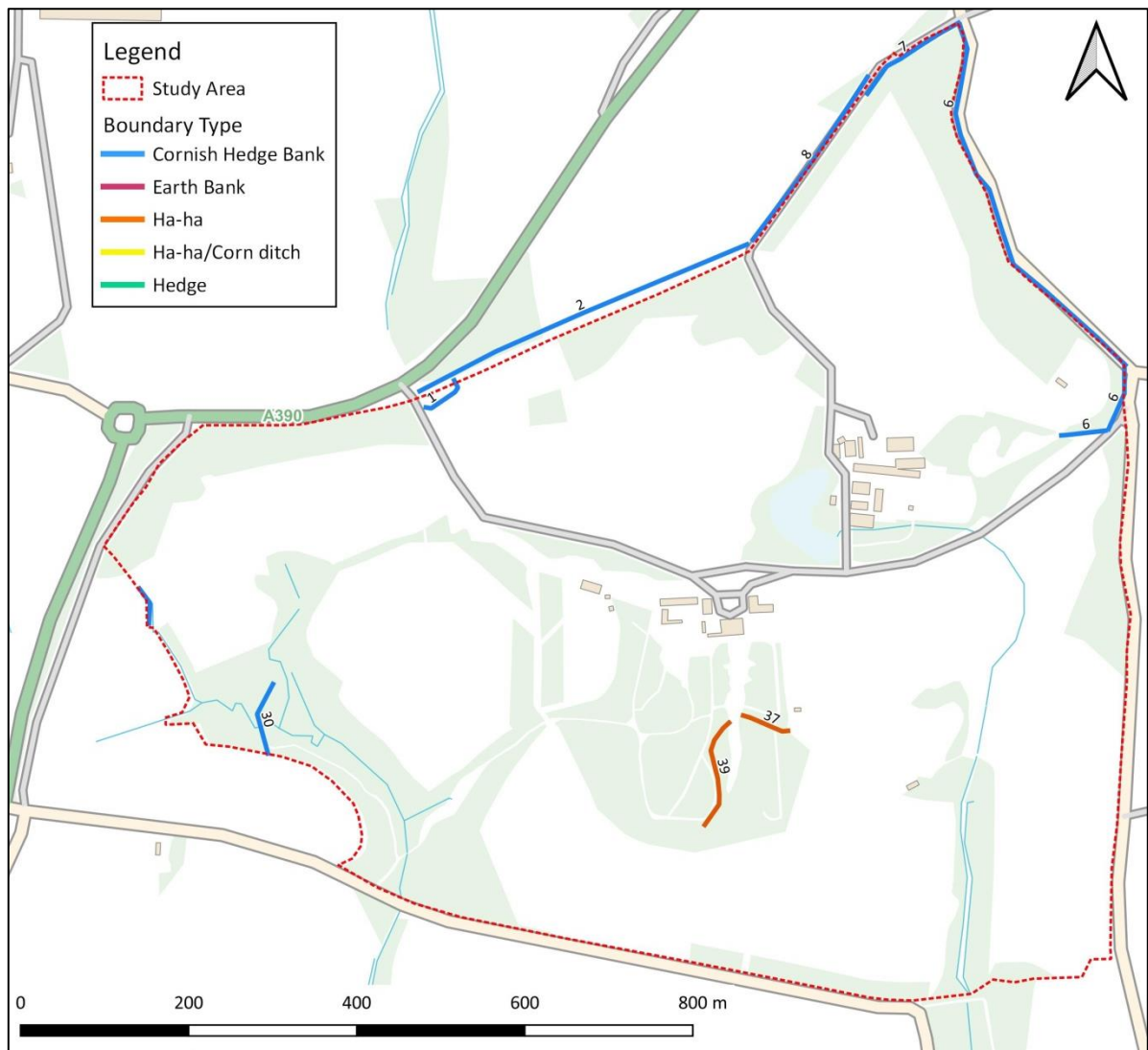


FIGURE 85: BOUNDARIES EXTANT AT TREWITHEN WHICH ARE LIKELY TO DATE TO BETWEEN 1841 AND 1879 © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The land which comprises the survey area forms the extent of the Grade II* Trewithen Registered Park and Garden and has been in the ownership of the same family since the early 18th century. It consists of Trewithen House and Pleasure Gardens and a number of the surrounding fields, the majority of which are either pasture or plantation. A settlement was first documented at Trewithen in the 1200s although there is little detail known about the estate prior to its purchase by the Hawkins family in 1715.

A findspot of a possible Neolithic flint knife provides the earliest evidence for occupation of this area and other possible prehistoric features are noted within the Trewithen RPG, which itself is surrounded by a number of significant prehistoric sites. Possible mining or quarrying activity at the far north east of the survey area may date to the early medieval period and LiDAR analysis suggested possible ridge and furrow ploughing in parts of the estate although no evidence for this was observed during walkover survey. The majority of the archaeological remains at Trewithen date from the post medieval period, in particular the pleasure gardens and parkland which have changed throughout the 18th-20th centuries with the fashions and interests of their owners. Although much of the earlier phases of the park and pleasure gardens can be determined only from historic mapping, having been largely effaced by subsequent redesign, some elements of the earlier gardens survive. Plantations across the Trewithen Parkland have also evidently been added, remodelled and removed a number of times in the past two centuries. Many of the areas of plantation across the RPG appear to originate prior to 1841, marking a shift from the formal linear arrangements of the early 18th century to more curving, sinuous forms. Plantations continued to be extended across the estate into the 20th century and beyond, with a number of wooded areas planted within recent decades. A series of ponds which sit within the wider parkland have been subject to changes from the early 18th century to the present day, with ponds on the eastern side of the estate which originated between 1747 and 1841 currently undergoing restoration works.

A walkover survey identified 56 features of archaeological or unknown origin within the survey area. It is likely that the majority of the features date to the post medieval period and in particular relate to the pleasure gardens and parkland at Trewithen, with a number of features possibly spanning the post medieval-modern period. Some features were determined to be modern in origin. It is possible some of the features relating to field systems have earlier, medieval origins however the historic regime of arable production across most of the fields within the survey area appears to have left any traces of earlier field systems as ephemeral at best. Within some parts of the survey area the ground vegetation coverage consisted of brambles and ivy with areas of fallen deadwood. This impeded assessment of possible archaeological features with the wooded areas of the survey area and it is therefore not possible to consider this survey to have been entirely exhaustive.

Trewithen is a parkland landscape which has evolved during more than 300 years in the ownership of one family. Although the footprint of the house has seen limited alteration, the gardens and parkland have evolved from the symmetrical, linear forms of the early 18th century to the informal woodland gardens of the 19th century which have been added to in the 20th century and are now open to the public. Within the wider parkland changes can be observed in the addition and removal of boundaries, likely to be largely a result of a shift in arable cultivation methods during the 19th century. Some archaeological traces of earlier pleasure gardens survive, and supported by historical mapping provide an insight into the changing fashions of the time and tastes of the owners of Trewithen.

8.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A number of archaeological features have been identified across the survey area. The survey area comprises the Grade II* Trewithen Registered Park and Garden which is of National (High) Significance. As such any features associated with the reasons for designation of the RPG are also considered to be of National/High Significance. This includes extant boundaries within the pleasure gardens and wider parkland, many of which are dateable due to their depiction on historic mapping and provide evidence for the earlier forms of the park and gardens. Any future research on the Trewithen Estate which provides evidence for the design of the gardens, particularly if in association with any 'known' individuals has the potential to increase their significance.

Archaeological features which are not related to the Registered Park and Garden and its reasons for designation are likely to have a lower significance, although their lack of relation to the RPG would need to be demonstrated. Such features may have a local or in some cases possibly regional significance. An example of this is the block built pillars identified in the north west of the survey area (No.3) which are of modern date and unrelated to the reasons for designation of the Trewithen RPG. Their function, to hold a water tank to supply the Estate prior to its connection to mains water is however linked to the social history of the estate.

More recently much of the parkland at Trewithen has shifted towards pastoral farming having been under arable cultivation in 2000 when the site was visited by a Historic England Inspector (Historic England 2021). Moving away from arable cultivation will benefit any surviving archaeological deposits in this area however it is noted that historic ploughing is likely to have removed any slight features within this landscape. Further recommendations are noted in Section 8.

9.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The majority of the archaeological sites discussed in this report are considered to be in a stable condition as a result of low visitor footfall on sites away from the gardens which are open to the public, a shift away from arable agriculture in a number of areas of the parkland and relatively static woodland in the remaining areas. The following are specific recommendations for the survey area:

- The nature and survival of historic boundaries across the survey area has been recorded by this survey. It is recommended that any future work on the estate considers the location of these boundaries and is designed in such a way as to prevent or reduce to a minimum any harmful impact on historic boundaries.
- Any groundworks within the Registered Park and Garden should consider the archaeological potential of the location and it is advised to consult an archaeologist prior to works taking place. The Pleasure Gardens, which due to the significant changes over the past 300 years, have a high archaeological potential; any work in these areas should have a planned programme of archaeological works.

9.2 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

This survey has identified a number of archaeological features and potential archaeological features across the survey area. Further archaeological work is recommended as follows:

- The site was visited during the spring when the grass within the pasture fields was of reasonable length and not conducive to the identification of archaeological features. An analysis of the parkland under different ground conditions may yield different results. For example when the grass is much shorter, or possibly during the summer when parch marks may be visible within the grass areas. Short grass and low, raking sunlight would be more ideal conditions for the visibility of any surviving ridge and furrow ploughing within the parkland.
- This survey has indicated relatively good survival of some parts of the formal gardens shown on the 1747 estate plan. More detailed recording of surviving garden features, particularly those recorded on the 1747 plan is needed to fully understand the survival of different phases of the garden design. For example the possible slight survival of paths within the Skilton Bay area would require a measured survey in order to understand whether any of the features in this area relate to paths shown on historic maps. Archaeological excavation could be used to determine whether any evidence of the location of the statue of Pomona survives in this area. Archaeological excavation may also be able to confirm whether any built form of either the square or circular bastions shown on the 1747 estate plans survives and whether any traces of a pedestal can be found within the square bastion. Should any groundworks or planting be planned in these areas, a programme of archaeological work should first be undertaken.
- The historic nature of the garden features should be considered when planning any alterations to the gardens; any works within the gardens should be carefully planned to

avoid any damaging the surviving historic fabric, diminishing its value and integrity or altering its 'readability' within the gardens.

- Detailed survey and recording of the northern area of Halls Close should be carried out to determine how much of the 'mount and grotto' features shown on the 1824 St Aubyn plan survive and whether any of the other earthworks in this area relate to mining or quarrying. The earthworks are complex and ground vegetation and fallen deadwood currently inhibit visibility of some areas. Some vegetation/timber clearance may be required to fully comprehend the site. It appears that the features were less substantial by the Ordnance Survey First Edition but it may be possible to determine whether there is evidence for any built structure within the 'mount', potentially through a limited archaeological excavation. Any historic documentary references to this site held either by the Trewithen Estate or in the relevant public archives may also be able to add further to this, possibly enabling a date for the works in this area to be more accurately determined.
- John Hawkins, father of CHT Hawkins purchased Bignor Park in West Sussex in 1806. The park was landscaped by William Sawrey Gilpin during the early-mid 19th century. Although CHT Hawkins appears to have spent little of his life residing at Trewithen, any influences or links to Bignor Park could be investigated as he appears to have resided at Bignor Park until he came of age in 1843.
- A monitoring and repair schedule should be considered for the historic boundaries across the estate. These are in need of regular monitoring and maintenance to prevent decay and/or loss of these features.
- The parkland and gardens at Trewithen were designed to enable views out to the landscape surrounding them. In more recent years a number of plantations have been added or extended. It is accepted that modern development outside of the estate boundaries may require increased screening. Woodland creation is very much within the current national agenda and at Trewithen is historically in-keeping; it is evident plantations were frequently added and removed, however some consideration should be given to the location of future plantations to ensure that historically significant views are compromised as little as possible.

Documentary Research

- Due to the constraints of the Covid-19 Pandemic limited documentary research was carried out as part of this survey. Substantial quantities of the Hawkins and Johnstone family papers, including plans, estate and garden accounts, building records and surveys, are held at the Cornwall Record Office/Kresen Kernow. Records may also still be held by the Trewithen Estate. Further documentary research may be able to provide greater information on the changes which occurred within the garden and park including the motivations for alterations to the gardens, when changes were made and by who and whether any known garden designers were involved.
- Documentary evidence may enable further understanding of the 'mining' site in the north of Halls Close which although evidently linked to an early 19th century phase of the designed landscape at Trewithen, is likely to be more complex and may have originated as mining or quarrying before its incorporation into the park. It is possible that a date for the features in this area could be more accurately determined through documentary research.

9.3 INTERPRETATION AND ACCESS

There is one public footpath running across a small area of the Registered Park and Garden in Halls Close and a length of public bridleway running along part of the northern and western boundary of the RPG. Should further archaeological or research work be carried out into the features close to the public right of way in Halls Close it is recommended some interpretation to explain the features in this area to members of the public could form part of this, possibly through the Trewithen website rather than in the form of 'on the ground' interpretation. Public access to the Pleasure Gardens is possible through payment of an admission fee. Some interpretation of the estate and its gardens is available to visitors at the visitor reception. A number of small interpretation boards were also observed within the Pleasure Gardens. The Trewithen Gardens website also features information about the gardens and estate. Further information could be provided to visitors, describing the historic phasing of the gardens and explaining which elements come from which phase of garden design, when the gardens were redesigned and by whom. Any documentary research could be utilised to aid this and add further information for visitors. National initiatives such as Heritage Open Days could provide opportunities to promote a greater understanding of Trewithen and its landscape, and could include access to parts of the gardens and estate as well as the house itself (which it is observed has been opened to the public through Heritage Open Days in previous years).

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11.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF BOUNDARIES WITHIN THE TREWITHEN REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN.

A full description of each of the historic boundaries within the Trewithen Registered Park and Garden. A summary can be found in Section 6.

Boundary 1	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Unknown
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish hedge bank >1m in height. Western end appears to be more of an earth bank.
Notes	Western end appears eroded/cut through by a trackway through the small woodland which this boundary encloses.



FIGURE 86: WESTERN END OF BOUNDARY CUT BY A TRACKWAY THROUGH THE SMALL WOODLAND WHICH IT ENCLOSES. FROM THE SOUTH.



FIGURE 87: BOUNDARY VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH

Boundary 2	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1879
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Stone and earth bank topped in places by a hedge. Generally covered in vegetation.
Notes	Some areas of erosion visible, possibly caused by animal activity.



FIGURE 88: (L) BOUNDARY 2, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH. FIGURE 89 (R): BOUNDARY 2 FROM SOUTH SHOWING BREAK IN BANK.

Boundary 3	
Type	Ha-ha
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Good
Description	Stone faced ha-ha to the north of Trewithen House on the south side of the access drive
Notes	Quartz blocks used by entrance to house.



FIGURE 90: HA-HA TO THE NORTH OF TREWITHEH HOUSE. FROM THE NORTH EAST.



FIGURE 91: CURVED END OF HA-HA IN FRONT OF TREWITHEH HOUSE CONSTRUCTED OF QUARTZ BLOCKS. FROM THE NORTH.

Boundary 4	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Very slight Cornish Hedge bank topped with laurel hedge



FIGURE 92: SLIGHT CORNISH HEDGE BANK TOPPED WITH LAUREL. FROM THE WEST.

Boundary 5	
Type	Ha-ha/Corn ditch and Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Good
Description	Although characterised as a Cornish Hedge Bank this boundary changes in form along its length. It appears more like a Ha-ha at its northern end, with a ditch on its south side. It loses the ditch and rises higher with the ground level along east side of the Registered Park and Garden. Tree topped in places.
Notes	As the boundary straightens along the eastern boundary of the Registered Park and Garden it appears to rise up slightly and loses the ditch noticeable in the northern section. It is possible that this boundary was formed in this way to facilitate views out from a walk or ride which passes close to it back towards Trewithen House. A pond and spiral mount are shown just to the north of this boundary on the 1824 St Aubyn plan.



FIGURE 93: NORTHERN END OF BOUNDARY 5 WHICH RESEMBLES A HA-HA OR CORN DITCH IN FORM. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



FIGURE 94: CHANGE IN FORM AND LEVEL OF BOUNDARY 5 AS IT STRAIGHTENS ALONG ITS EASTERN SIDE. FROM THE WEST.

Boundary 6	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1879
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank topped with a hedge. Forms the eastern boundary of the Registered Park and Garden and runs alongside a local road. A stone stile was noted allowing access from the road.
Notes	Some erosion/slumping of the bank has occurred in places.



FIGURE 95: STONE STILE IN BOUNDARY 6; FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

Boundary 7	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1879
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank topped with a hedge.
Notes	Some erosion of the bank has occurred in places.



FIGURE 96: BOUNDARY 7 FROM THE WEST.

Boundary 8	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1879
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank with some evidence of animal burrowing below.
Notes	Some evidence of animal burrowing below the bank was observed.



FIGURE 97: BOUNDARY 8 VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



FIGURE 98: EVIDENCE OF ANIMAL BURROWING UNDER BOUNDARY 8. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

Boundary 9	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank with some trees on top. To the east of Trewithen Farm. Vegetation covered.
Notes	The bank is covered with vegetation and fallen trees in some places so it is difficult to discern its condition. A section of mortared stone wall has been added at the eastern end where the bank meets the drive to Kennelgate Bungalow.



FIGURE 99: BOUNDARY 9 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH EAST

Boundary 10	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Poor
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank varying in height between c.1.2m and almost ground level where collapsed.
Notes	Recent felling of trees at eastern end of boundary. Bank almost disappears in places but is relatively high in others. Areas of collapse/erosion observed.



FIGURE 100: BOUNDARY 10 FROM THE NORTH.

Boundary 11	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank, tree topped along much of its length. Forms part of the eastern boundary of the Registered Park and Garden, running alongside a local road.
Notes	A recent breach in the bank was observed at the far southern end which appears to permit access through.



FIGURE 101: BOUNDARY 11 FROM THE NORTH.



FIGURE 102: RECENT BREACH IN BOUNDARY 11 AT ITS SOUTHERN END.

Boundary 12	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Poor
Description	Low Cornish Hedge Bank topped with trees
Notes	Low eroded bank.



FIGURE 103: BOUNDARY 12 VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH WEST

Boundary 13	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank with some trees
Notes	Animal burrowing under western end.



FIGURE 104: WESTERN END OF BOUNDARY 13 WITH EVIDENCE OF ANIMAL BURROWING. FROM THE EAST.

Boundary 14	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank forming part of southern boundary of the RPG
Notes	Boundary Crosses stream. Gaps/erosion in places.



FIGURE 105: BOUNDARY 14 CROSSING STREAM. FROM THE EAST.

Boundary 15	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank topped with trees
Notes	Difficult to assess as largely hidden behind bank of earth created by redevelopment of a historic barn.



FIGURE 106: BOUNDARY 15 IS LOCATED TO THE LEFT OF THE BANK OF SOIL. FROM THE NORTH.

Boundary 16	
Type	Ha-ha
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Good
Description	Curved bank resembling a Ha-ha with a ditch on the outer side. Trees are growing inside the circular enclosure.
Notes	A ditch was observed on the outside of the curved stone faced bank.



FIGURE 107: CURVED HA-HA VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

Boundary 17	
Type	Ha-ha
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Good
Description	A stone faced Ha-ha on the eastern side of Trewithen House. A ditch is observable on the eastern side.
Notes	It is possible the northern end may have been truncated when the present structure housing a swimming pool was added. There is a change in form at far southern end – Ha-ha is lower and more collapsing. This appears to be after the section which steps out to the east as shown in the 1747 estate plan, where the Ha-ha has been extended after 1747 but probably prior to 1841.



FIGURE 108: THE HA-HA TO THE EAST OF TREWITHEM HOUSE. FROM THE EAST.



FIGURE 109: THE HA-HA STEPS OUT TO THE EAST TO THE SOUTH OF THE HOUSE, AS SHOWN ON THE 1747 ESTATE PLAN.



FIGURE 110: A CHANGE IN BUILD FORM AND QUALITY IS DISCERNIBLE AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE HA-HA WHERE IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN EXTENDED AFTER 1747 BUT PROBABLY BEFORE 1841.

Boundary 18	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841 (possible 1747 fragment)
Condition	Poor
Description	Although recorded as a Cornish Hedge Bank this feature appears in places more similar to a Ha-ha in form although this may in part be a result of erosion.
Notes	The location of this feature would suggest a ha-ha is possible though maybe unnecessary as the gardens to north, between it and Trewithen House appear to be wooded by 1841 so views outward are unlikely to be necessary . It has been breached in a number of places to create access into the gardens. There is some evidence of iron estate fencing. It is possible that the far eastern section may date to 1747 where it would have formed the south eastern corner of the formal garden and this may explain the resemblance of this section to a ha-ha.

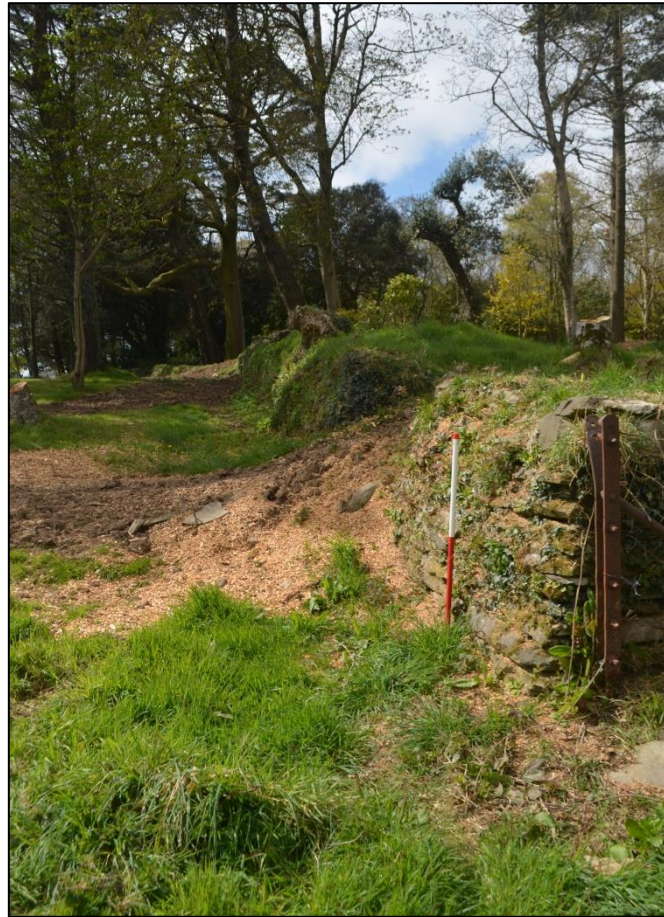


FIGURE 111: THE FAR EASTERN SECTION OF THIS BOUNDARY RESEMBLES A HA-HA IN FORM AND MAY BE A FRAGMENT OF THE 1747 GARDEN BOUNDARY; IT HAS BEEN BREACHED IN A NUMBER OF PLACES TO ALLOW PLANT TO ACCESS THE GARDEN. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



FIGURE 112: THE BOUNDARY CONTINUES TO THE WEST, BECOMING MORE OF A CORNISH HEDGE BANK IN FORM. FROM THE EAST.

Boundary 19	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank. Evidently breached at northern end to create gateway. Difficult to discern due to vegetation, particularly brambles.
Notes	Stone footings of the removed northern section of bank still visible in gateway. Area at southern end not covered in vegetation shows evidence of horizontal and vertical stone construction.



FIGURE 113: NORTHERN SECTION OF THE BOUNDARY WHERE THE FOOTINGS OF THE CORNISH HEDGE BANK CAN STILL BE DISCERNED UNDER THE LINE OF THE GATEWAY. FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



FIGURE 114: CENTRAL SECTION OF THE BOUNDARY, VERY OVERGROWN. FROM THE NORTH.



FIGURE 115: SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE BOUNDARY WITH THE STONWORK EVIDENT AND A SMALL AREA OF COLLAPSE. FROM THE WEST.

Boundary 20	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank generally covered in vegetation. Forms part of the southern boundary of the Registered Park and Garden.
Notes	The condition of the bank is generally poorer at the western end where more erosion/collapse appears to have occurred.



FIGURE 116: BOUNDARY 20 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

Boundary 21	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank largely covered in vegetation
Notes	Some areas of collapse but difficult to assess due to ivy coverage.



FIGURE 117: BOUNDARY 21 VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

Boundary 22	
Type	Ha-ha/Corn ditch
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Stone faced possible ha-ha or corn ditch, overgrown with vegetation in places
Notes	This feature may have formed eastern side of pond shown on the 1747 estate plan to the east of the southern entrance into the estate. A gap has been created to allow path to pass through. Some small areas of collapse were observed.



FIGURE 118: BOUNDARY 22 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH



FIGURE 119: A GAP HAS BEEN CREATED IN THE BOUNDARY TO ALLOW THE PATH TO PASS THROUGH. FROM THE WEST.

Boundary 23	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank covered with vegetation. Bank appears to continue at its western end to become the north/western side of a pond shown on the 1st Ed OS map.



FIGURE 120: BOUNDARY 23 FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



FIGURE 121: THE BOUNDARY CONTINUES TO THE SOUTH WEST WHERE IT APPEARS TO BECOME THE NORTHERN EDGE OF A POND. FROM THE NORTH EAST.

Boundary 24	
Type	Ha-ha/Corn ditch
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Poor
Description	Vegetation covered vertical cut feature forming eastern side of the pathway through the woodland towards the ponds shown on maps from 1841
Notes	Vegetation coverage makes condition and form difficult to assess. Some areas of collapse observed.



FIGURE 122: BOUNDARY 24 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

Boundary 25	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank covered with moss
Notes	Ditch on eastern side



FIGURE 123: BOUNDARY 25 FROM THE NORTH EAST.

Boundary 26	
Type	Ha-ha/Corn Ditch
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Stone faced ha-ha
Notes	Moss covered



FIGURE 124: BOUNDARY 26 VIEWED FROM THE EAST

Boundary 27	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Poor
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank forming part of the western boundary of the RPG. Topped with trees/hedge
Notes	Appears to have lost much of its stone facing in places, covered in moss and vegetation.



FIGURE 125: BOUNDARY 27 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH

Boundary 28	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank
Notes	Evidence that trees on and around the bank have been recently felled. This boundary may incorporate parts of a boundary shown on the 1747 map



FIGURE 126: BOUNDARY 28 VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH WEST

Boundary 29	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Largely Cornish Hedge Bank with a small section of Iron Estate Fencing near the location of a historic pond.



FIGURE 127: BOUNDARY 29 VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH EAST

Boundary 30	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1879
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank with stone built sluice gate inserted at southern end as part of pond restoration project
Notes	Erosion of bank in places. Forms western edge of the historic ponds



FIGURE 128: BOUNDARY 30 VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH

Boundary 31	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Short section of stone faced bank, in location of pond shown on 1747 map
Notes	Herringbone pattern in small section of stone faced bank



FIGURE 129: BOUNDARY 31, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH EAST

Boundary 32	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Good
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank topped by relatively recent beech hedge. Forms southern boundary of car park. Herringbone pattern to stone bank construction



FIGURE 130: BOUNDARY 32 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH

Boundary 33	
Type	Hedge
Date	Modern on line of 1747 boundary
Condition	Good
Description	Laurel Hedge. May have been replanted along historic boundary line

Boundary 34	
Type	Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Earth Bank which appears quite slumped. Doesn't appear to contain built stone element. c.1.5m high x 2m wide at base. Some trees on top.



FIGURE 131: BOUNDARY 34 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH EAST

Boundary 35	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Poor
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank with a number of gaps made for access through into the adjacent field.
Notes	Bank appears to be slumping in a number of places.



FIGURE 132: BOUNDARY 35 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH EAST

Boundary 36	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Poor
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank no more than 1m in height. Appears in a declining condition.



FIGURE 133: BOUNDARY 36 VIEWED FROM THE NORTH WEST



FIGURE 134: GATEWAY THROUGH BOUNDARY 36 LEADING INTO TREWITHEEN GARDENS. FROM THE WEST

Boundary 37	
Type	Ha-ha
Date	Before 1879
Condition	Acceptable
Description	A ha-ha shown on OS 1st Edition map. Small stone steps down southern side and stone gate piers and stone steps up northern side. Evidence of metal gate fixings.
Notes	Two paths cross the Ha-ha, interrupting the boundary.



FIGURE 135: SET OF STONE STEPS PROVIDING ACCESS WITH EVIDENCE OF METAL GATE FIXINGS. FROM THE SOUTH



FIGURE 136: THE HA-HA CONTINUES TO THE WEST ON THE ADJACENT SIDE OF THE PATH. FROM THE EAST



FIGURE 137: THE HA-HA BOUNDARY APPEARS TO DIVIDE AT ITS EASTERN END. FROM THE SOUTH



FIGURE 138: THE HA-HA APPEARS TO BE INTERRUPTED BY THE LAWN RUNNING SOUTH OF THE HOUSE, BEFORE COMMENCING AGAIN TO THE SOUTH WEST. IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO VISUALLY DETERMINE WHETHER THIS WAS A CONSTRUCTED END OR HAS BEEN INFILLED.

Boundary 38	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Poor
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank with evidence of horizontal and herringbone pattern stonework although most is obscured by vegetation.
Notes	Boundary ends or is truncated by a path



FIGURE 139: BOUNDARY 38 VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH EAST

Boundary 39	
Type	Ha-ha
Date	Before 1879
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Appears to be part of a ha-ha although the northern section has been largely filled with earth
Notes	Appears contiguous with ha-ha to east although path crossing between them prevents their function as a ha-ha. The path is not shown on historic OS maps. The north east section appears to have been partially filled in.



FIGURE 140 (L): THE NORTH EASTERN SECTION OF BOUNDARY 38 APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN LARGELY INFILLED. FROM THE WEST
FIGURE 141 (R): THE BOUNDARY BECOMES MORE EVIDENT AS IT STRETCHES OUT TO THE SOUTH. FROM THE NORTH WEST



FIGURE 142: A PATH CROSSES THE HA-HA TOWARDS ITS SOUTHERN END. FROM THE NORTH



FIGURE 143: THE HA-HA FADES OUT AT ITS SOUTHERN EXTENT. FROM THE SOUTH

Boundary 40	
Type	Ha-ha
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Good
Description	A ha-ha extends from east to west alongside a pathway, curving around and continuing to the north. It follows the form of a boundary shown on the 1747 plan. Steps have been constructed down the northern side in two places.
Notes	The eastern end appears to have been remodelled with two short lengths of path meeting and joining together before following the form of the 1747 boundary. Blocks of quartz are incorporated into the stone wall with more quartz noted in the circular part.



FIGURE 144: WESTERN END OF HA-HA WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN MODIFIED TO FORM A CURVED ENTRANCE. FROM THE EAST



FIGURE 145: STEPS HAVE BEEN INSERTED INTO THE VERTICAL FACE OF THE HA-HA TO PERMIT ACCESS. FROM THE WEST



FIGURE 146: THE HA-HA CURVES AROUND AT ITS WESTERN END, THIS ALIGNS WITH THE BOUNDARY SHOWN ON THE 1747 PLAN.
FROM THE EAST



FIGURE 147: THE HA-HA CAN BE SEEN TO CURVE 90 DEGREES BEFORE CONTINUING NORTH. FROM THE WEST



FIGURE 148: ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALLER FLAG STONE APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN LAID AT THE POINT WHERE STEPS DESCEND DOWN INTO THE CURVED SECTION OF THE HA-HA. FROM THE WEST



FIGURE 149: THE BUILD FORM OF THE CURVED SECTION OF THE HA-HA APPEARS TO BE CONTIGUOUS WITH THE STRAIGHT SECTION ALTHOUGH IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT REPAIRS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE UPPER SECTIONS OF THE WALL.

Boundary 41	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Poor
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank surviving only at a low level. Terminates near to the cock pit
Notes	Eroding in places, bank at a low level.



FIGURE 150: LOW SURVIVING BOUNDARY. FROM THE NORTH

Boundary 42	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Good
Description	Cornish Hedge Bank alongside pathway



FIGURE 151: BOUNDARY 42. FROM THE EAST

Boundary 43	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841/1879
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Cornish hedge bank to the south of Trewithen Farm largely covered in vegetation.
Notes	Some small areas of erosion but condition appears reasonably stable. Poorer condition near building. c.2m tall in places. Horizontal and vertical construction



FIGURE 152 (L): BOUNDARY 43 TO THE SOUTH OF TREWITHEM FARM. FROM THE SOUTH

FIGURE 153 (R): BOUNDARY 43 NORTH OF TREWITHEM FARM. FROM THE NORTH

Boundary 44	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1747
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Low Cornish Hedge Bank c.0.7m
Notes	Evidence of gradual erosion.



FIGURE 154: BOUNDARY 44 FROM THE SOUTH

Boundary 45	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Poor
Description	Small length of Cornish Hedge Bank defining the north western corner of Trewithen Farm
Notes	Covered with vegetation.



FIGURE 155: BOUNDARY 45 FROM THE NORTH

Boundary 46	
Type	Ha-ha/Corn ditch
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	A ha-ha running approximately parallel to the boundary of the RPG on the north western side. Correlates with a boundary shown on 1824 St Aubyn plan but not shown exactly on 1841 plan. Evident on 1st Ed OS.
Notes	Located in woodland, generally overgrown. Boundary line appears to continue east toward the access into the estate but ha-ha is not extant. A slight mound is visible on top of stone face in the western part of the woodland suggesting the possibility it may have been a Cornish Hedge Bank, in places at least. Aerial photographs from 2000 suggest that the woodland to the south of this boundary was planted in the late 1990s/early 2000 and therefore this boundary marked the line between arable field and the plantation. It is therefore possible this boundary was constructed to facilitate views back to Trewithen House from a walk or ride along the southern edge of this plantation shown on the 1824 St Aubyn plan.



FIGURE 156: BOUNDARY 46 FROM THE EAST

Boundary 47	
Type	Cornish Hedge Bank
Date	Before 1841
Condition	Acceptable
Description	Boundary at the north western corner of the RPG. Appears to have been a Cornish Hedge Bank although eroded and very low on the northern side. Southern side appears very sloping in places.



FIGURE 157: BOUNDARY 47 VIEWED FROM THE A390 (NORTH)



FIGURE 158: BOUNDARY 47 FROM THE SOUTH SHOWING SLOPING SECTION OF BANK.

APPENDIX 2: FEATURES DETERMINED NOT TO BE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

The following features were identified through analysis of LiDAR imagery and walkover survey of the Registered Park and Garden at Trewithen but were determined through walkover survey not to be of archaeological origin.

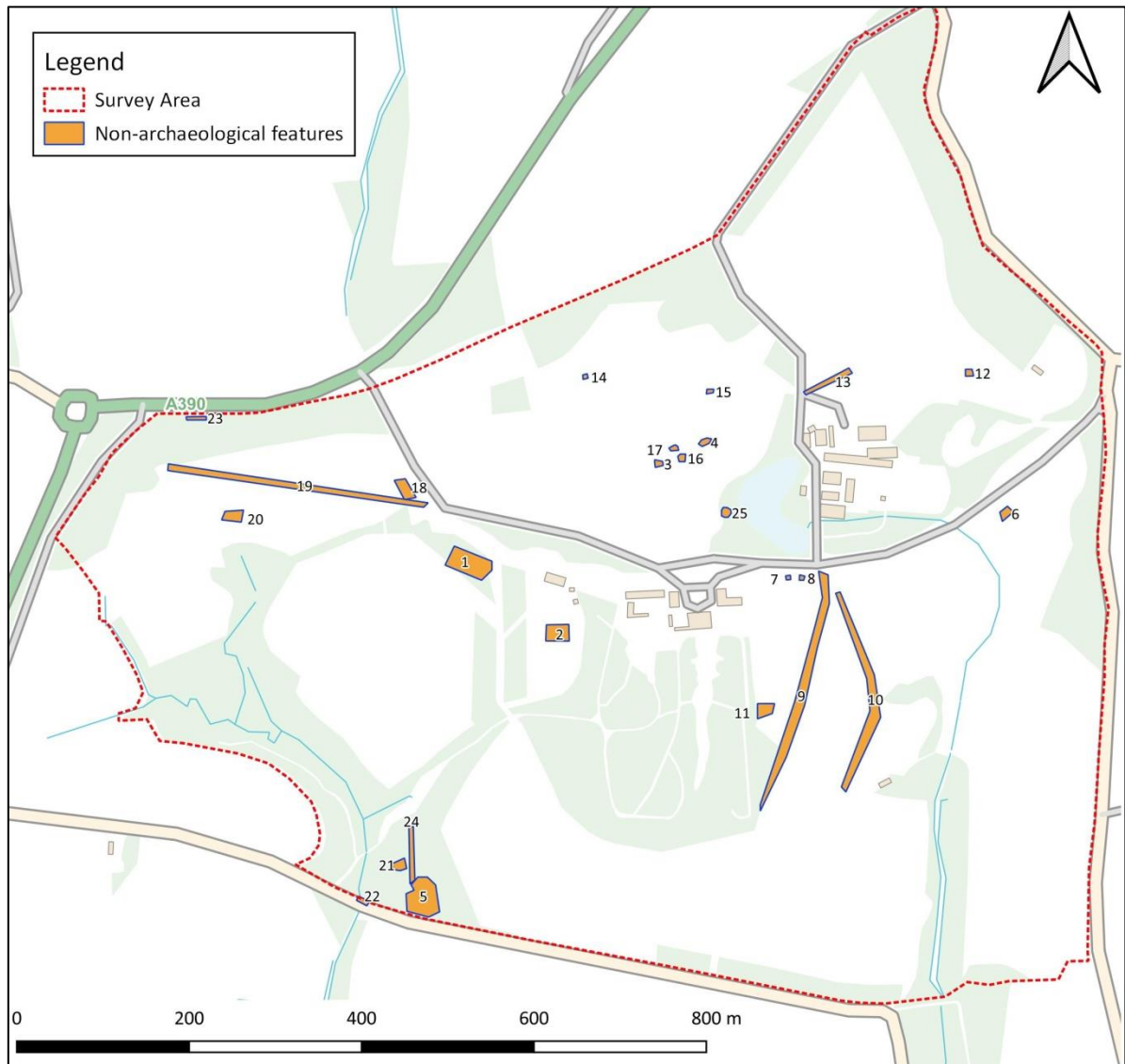


FIGURE 159: MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF FEATURES DETERMINED NOT TO BE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

TABLE 6: FEATURES DETERMINED TO BE NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL IN ORIGIN

No	Source	LiDAR Identification	Walkover Survey
1	LiDAR	Possible Banks	Dumps of material including wood and metal. Evidently awaiting disposal. Short banks within this area may represent dumps of unwanted rubble.
2	LiDAR	Modern garden feature	Recently installed garden water feature surrounded by gravel
3	LiDAR	Possible hollow	A hollow visible on LiDAR appears to be an old concrete drinking trough
4	LiDAR	Possible hollow	A very slight depression, which could be an animal scrape
5	LiDAR	Possible Quarry	Recent groundworks/excavations appear to have taken place within this area
6	LiDAR	Possible Mound	Not visible during walkover survey

7	LiDAR	Possible hollow	This feature is located within a chicken pen and is considered unlikely to be archaeological in origin
8	LiDAR	Possible hollow	This feature is located within a chicken pen and is considered unlikely to be archaeological in origin
9	LiDAR	Modern trackway	Modern stoned trackway
10	LiDAR	Modern trackway	Modern Trackway
11	LiDAR	Unknown feature	This feature is a timber horse shelter
12	LiDAR	Hollow	A hollow visible on LiDAR is a modern telegraph pole/pylon
13	LiDAR	Linear	This feature appears to be caused by vehicles entering through a field gate
14	LiDAR	Possible hollow	Not visible during walkover survey
15	LiDAR	Possible hollow	A small stand of trees is present in this location
16	LiDAR	Possible hollow	Tree stump with hollow around c. 2m x 0.5m
17	LiDAR	Possible hollow	Not visible during walkover survey
18	LiDAR	Two possible circular hollows	A tree stump is visible in this location
19	LiDAR	Modern trackway	Modern Trackway across field
20	LiDAR	Possible hollow	Not visible during walkover survey
21	LiDAR	Possible quarry	An area of ground disturbance located next to a historic quarry appears more recent. Significant recent groundworks appear to have taken place within this area with evidence of vehicle ruts and mechanical excavation.
22	Walkover		A modern bridge appears to have been inserted between two areas of historic bank to permit the stream to be culverted under a local road
23	Walkover	-	2 mounds within woodland on the northern boundary of the Registered Park and Garden appear likely to be the result of animal burrowing.
24	Walkover	-	Modern trackway which may be along the line of a historic boundary shown on OS 1st Edition mapping
25	Walkover	-	Circular area of stone with sundial in centre



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