

Statement Heritage

Penwith Woodland Burial, Rose Farm, Penzance TR19 6AN
Heritage Capacity and Impact Assessment within the setting of
a Scheduled Monument :
SH Ref ROSEF0323 v0.1

NGR SW4514928025

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This statement was prepared by Daniel Ratcliffe MA MCIFA

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

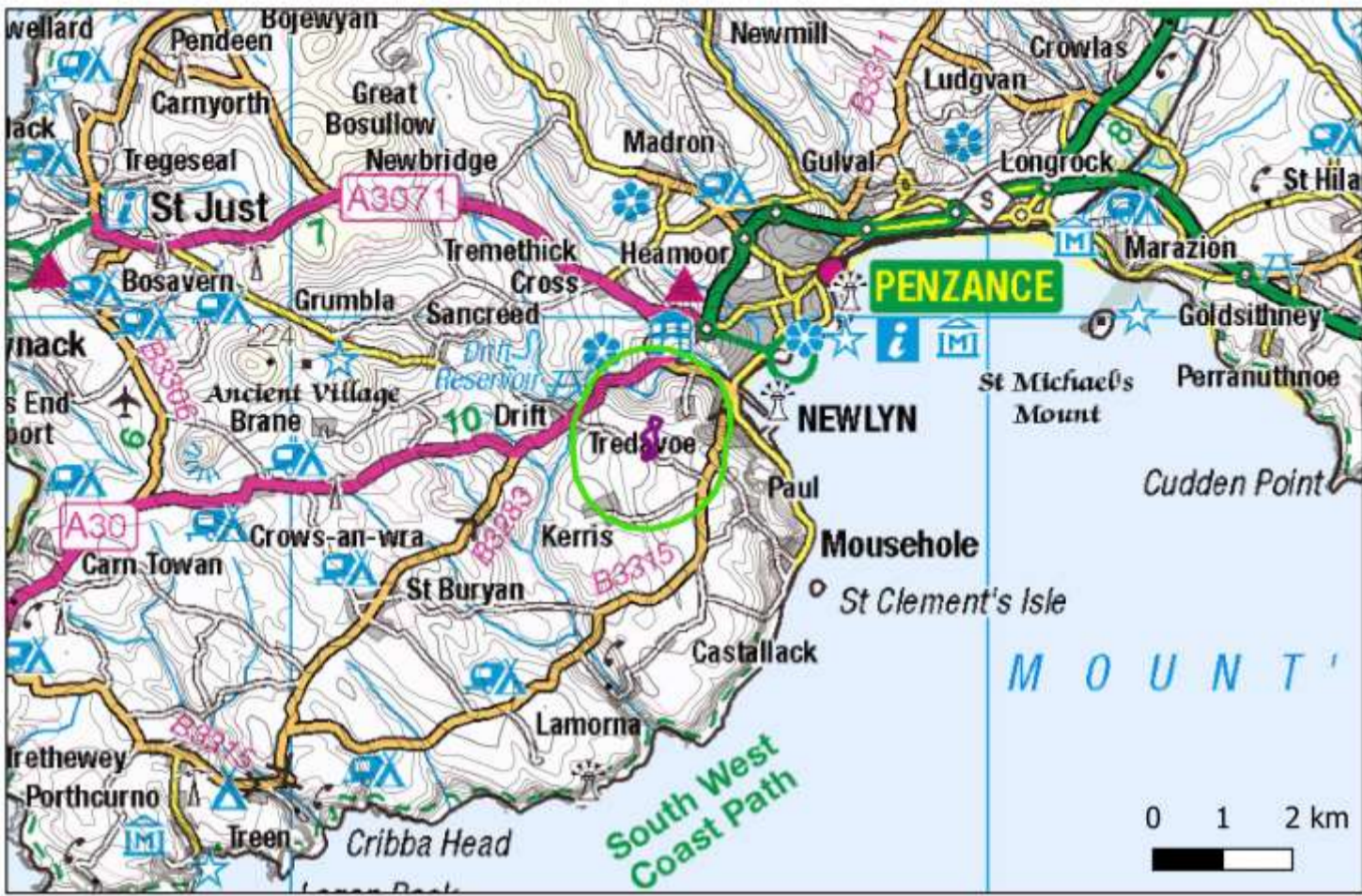
The input of South West Archaeology, who undertook the accompanying geophysical survey is duly acknowledged.

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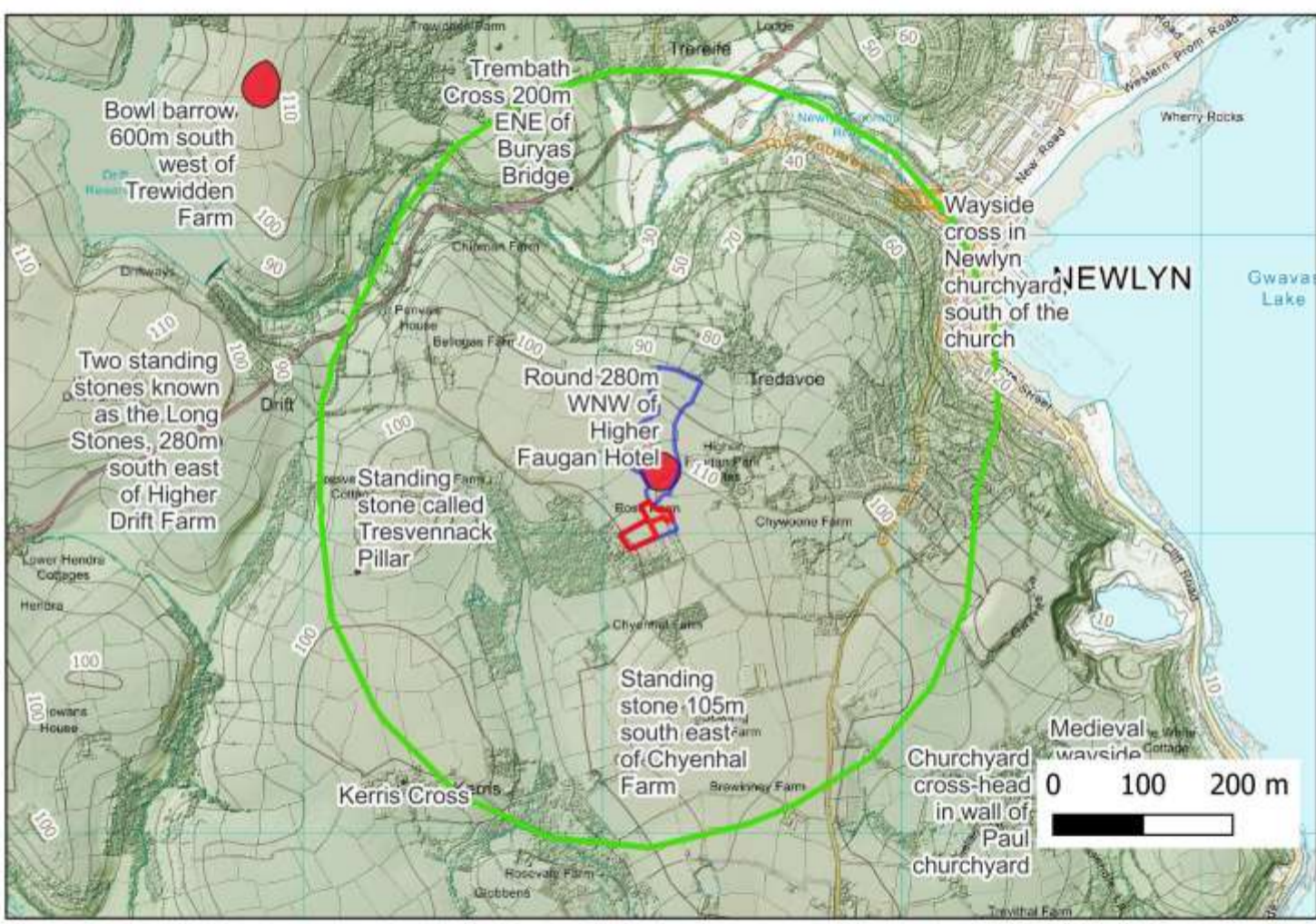
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1. Introduction.

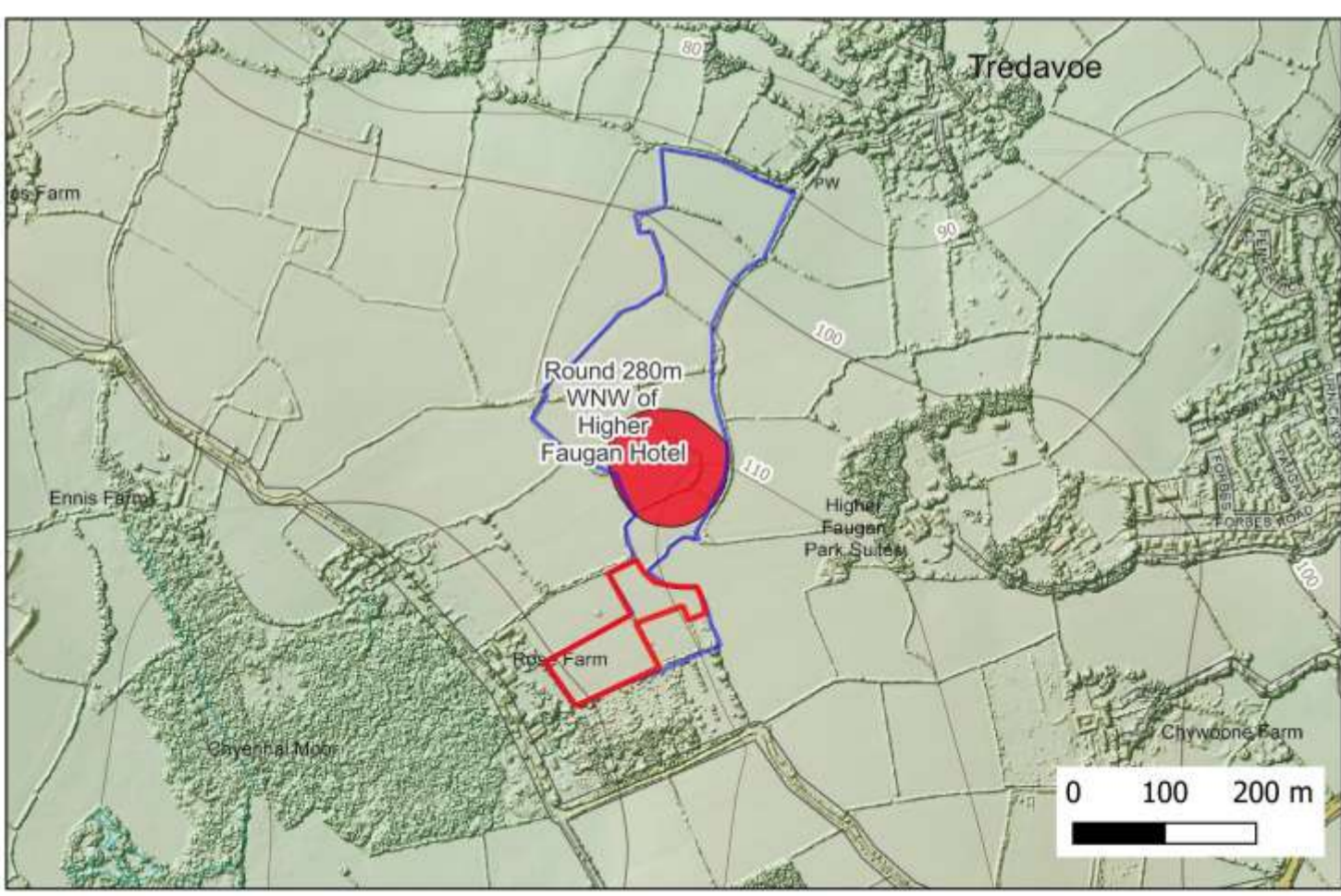
- 1.1. This report has been commissioned by the client to meet the requirements of National and Local policy for a proportionate heritage impact assessment to assess the impacts of an extension to the current *Penwith Woodland Burial Site*.
- 1.2. Our applicant's land extends to the north of the proposal site and includes the Scheduled Monument known as *Faughan Round* which is included on the Schedule of Monuments as *Round 280m WNW of Higher Faugan Hotel* (NHLE 1004249 Scheduled)
- 1.3. Applications with the potential to affect the settings of Scheduled Monuments, and sites with a potential to contain archaeological interest fall subject to the requirements of the NPPF (P200) and Cornwall Local Plan (P24) which require expert but proportionate assessment of the significance of heritage assets and their settings affected by proposed development and the impacts on that significance of such development.
- 1.4. This assessment, the overall methodology of which is informed by Cornwall Council's adopted Supplementary Planning Document for the WHS (Cornwall Council 2017), and by Historic England's best practice note Making Changes to Heritage Assets (2017a) will
 - Describe via a full regression exercise of large scale (1:2500) Ordnance Survey historic maps, the development of this part of the WHS and the date of the buildings at hand.
 - Describe and assess the results of our own walkover and desk-based assessment of the client's land, which follows the approaches set out within Historic England's Setting of Heritage Assets (2016) guidance documents. Field assessment has been informed by the results of online consultation of data provided by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record.
 - Summarise and provide a statement of implications of a Geophysical Survey commissioned to our brief on behalf of the applicants.
 - Identify the significance of any assets affected.
 - Describe how the above assessment has influenced the design of the proposals and consider any residual impacts to the significance of the assets affected according to the relevant policy principles.



i) 1:100,000



ii) 1:22,500 showing 1km archaeological search area, scheduled monuments, proposal and walkover area



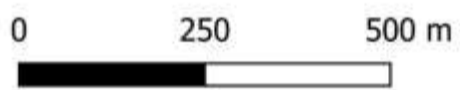
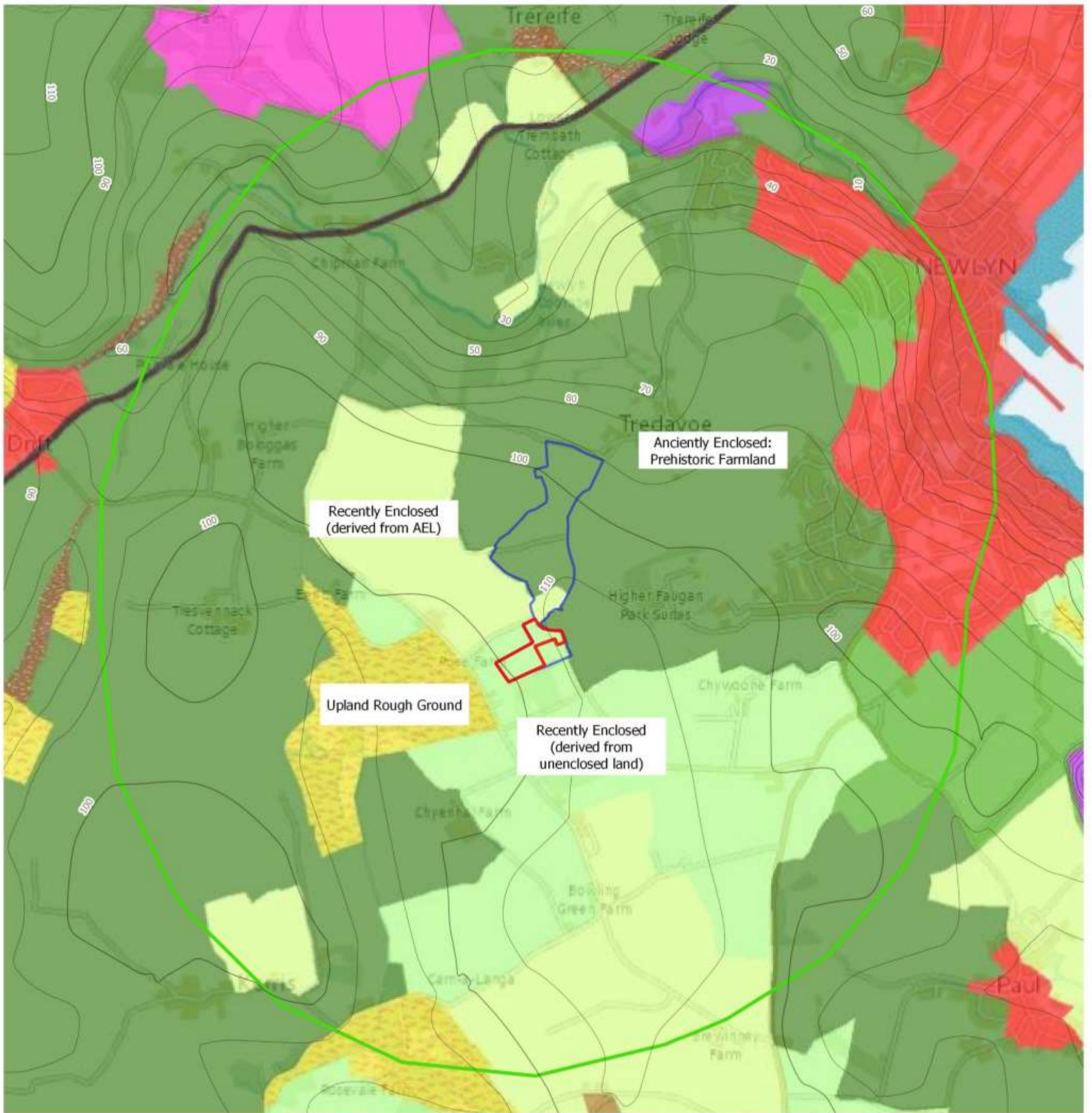
iii) 1:7,500 showing scheduled monuments, proposal and walkover area

1: Location

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2. Description of Site.

- 2.0 The proposed development site (figure 1) consists of two fields to the immediate north of the client's current woodland burial site at *Rose Farm*.
- 2.1 It is centred on SW4514928025 and amounts to 1 hectare.
- 2.2 Desk and walkover research for this project encompassed a wider area of land in the ownership of the client ownership including and to the north of *Faughan Round*. A 1km buffer around this wider site was used for archaeological assessment.
- 2.3 The land assessed lies to the immediate west of *Mousehole* and to the southwest of *Nelwyn* on the *Penwith Peninsula* at the far southwest of Cornwall and Great Britain.
- 2.4 Geologically The underlying bedrock geology consists of the coarse grained granites of the *Lands End Intrusion* (BGS 2021), which is one of the main components of the Cornubian batholith.
- 2.5 Topographically, The land assessed lies to the immediate west of *Newlyn* on the *Penwith Peninsula* at the far southwest of Cornwall and Great Britain.
- 2.6 The study area lies to the south of an incised stream system draining to *Mousehole* and to the west and north west of another draining to *Lamorna Cove*.
- 2.7 The site lies between the 100 and 110m contours. The land in the study area rises to a maximum of c120m, the clients land straddling a ridge containing this high ground. To the west of the site (within 97m at its closest point) is a poorly drained bowl in the land, *Chyenhal Moor*, which remains unimproved moorland.
- 2.8 The **Historic Landscape Character (figure 2)** of the study area responds to this topography. The site is mapped by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record within 'Recently Enclosed Land' (being '*land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. Generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county*') whilst land to the west (*Chyenhal Moor*) is described as 'Upland Rough Ground' ('*Areas of rough grassland, heathland, and open scrub, usually on the higher or more exposed ground in a locality*'), whilst the higher land around the former moorlands is interpreted as *Anciently Enclosed Land, Farmland: Prehistoric* ('*The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins*).



2 Historic Landscape Character

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Designations.

Scheduled Monuments

2.10 **Round 280m WNW of Higher Faugan Hotel (NHLE1004249)** lies 53m northeast of the proposal site. It was first added to the schedule in 1972 and its description (likely updated since 1972) is available [here](#)¹. The NHLE interprets the site as a *round... a small embanked enclosure, one of a range of settlement types dating to between the later Iron Age and the early post-Roman period. Usually circular or oval, they have a single earth and rubble bank and an outer ditch, with one entrance breaking the circuit. Excavations have produced drystone supporting walls within the bank, paved or cobbled entrance ways, post built gate structures, and remains of timber, turf or stone built houses of oval or rectangular plan, often set around the inner edge of the enclosing bank. Other evidence includes hearths, drains, gullies, pits and rubbish middens. Evidence for industrial activities has been recovered from some sites, including small scale metal working and, among the domestic debris, items traded from distant sources. Some rounds are associated with secondary enclosures, either abutting the round as an annexe or forming an additional enclosure. Rounds are viewed primarily as agricultural settlements, the equivalents of farming hamlets. They were replaced by unenclosed settlement types by the 7th century AD. Over 750 rounds are recorded in the British Isles, occurring in areas bordering the Irish Seas, but confined in England to south west Devon and especially Cornwall. Most recorded examples are sited on hillslopes and spurs. Rounds are important as one of the major sources of information on settlement and social organisation of the Iron Age and Roman periods in south west England. Despite reduction in the height of the ramparts through cultivation, the round 280m WNW of Higher Faugan Hotel is unusual because it is bivallate and not of the more usual single rampart, or rampart with annexe type it will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, development, longevity, trade, agricultural practices, social organisation, territorial significance, domestic arrangements and overall landscape context.*

The monument includes a round, situated on the summit of a small coastal ridge, overlooking the Gwavas Lake area of Mounts Bay. The unusual bivallate round survives as two concentric circular enclosures, the outer measuring up to 120m in diameter and the inner approximately 63m. The enclosures are defined by ramparts with outer ditches which are preserved differentially. The western part of the inner rampart survives as a bank of up to 2m high and 2m wide which has modern revetting; the eastern part survives as a scarp measuring from 6m to 12m wide and 0.5m high. The outer rampart survives as a bank, fossilised within field boundaries in the north-western and eastern quadrants only. Elsewhere all features, structures and deposits, including both the inner and outer ditches, are preserved as buried features.

On the eastern side of the inner rampart are two upright stones. The northern one is 1.8m high and the other 1.6m high. The original purpose of these stones is unclear.

First described and illustrated by WC Borlase in around 1870, the round was listed in the Victoria County History and appears on early Ordnance Survey maps. Crawford visited in 1936 and noted then that it was subject to cultivation. It is named on some maps as a 'Faugan' and as a result is known locally as 'Faugan Round' although where the name derived is not clear and it is no longer recognised as a generic term for such a feature and appears to have no significance as a Cornish word.

2.11 3 other, much smaller scheduled monuments are within the 1km study area as follows:

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004249?section=official-list-entry>

- 2.11.1 **Trembath Cross (NHLE 1008171)** described [here](#)² and 1124m to the north of the proposal site. A *wayside cross* the site belongs to a class of monument relating to the Christianisation of the landscape in the early and high medieval periods (9th-15th centuries) *‘reiterating and reinforcing the Christian faith amongst those who passed the cross and of reassuring the traveller’ and ‘often fulfilled a role as waymarkers, especially in difficult and otherwise unmarked terrain. The crosses might be on regularly used routes linking ordinary settlements or on routes having a more specifically religious function, including those providing access to religious sites for parishioners and funeral processions, or marking long-distance routes frequented on pilgrimages.’* This wayside cross has survived well and forms a good example of a wheel head cross, complete with its original head, shaft and base. The designs on this cross and their method of execution are most unusual. Earlier records confirm that this cross has not been moved from its present location where it remains one of several extant and broadly contemporary crosses marking this important early route, demonstrating well the major role of wayside crosses, the longevity of many routes still in use and the subsequent development of the road network. This cross also marks one of several routes within this parish to the church, showing one of the differing uses for wayside crosses.
- 2.11.2 **Standing stone called Tresvennack Pillar NHLE1004492** and described [here](#)³ 877m west of the proposal site. *‘Standing stones are prehistoric ritual or ceremonial monuments with dates ranging from the Late Neolithic to the end of the Bronze Age for the few excavated examples. They comprise single or paired upright orthostatic slabs, ranging from under 1m to over 6m high where still erect. They are often conspicuously sited and close to other contemporary monument classes. They can be accompanied by various features: many occur in or on the edge of round barrows, and where excavated, associated subsurface features have included stone cists, stone settings, and various pits and hollows filled in with earth containing human bone, cremations, charcoal, flints, pots and pot sherds. Similar deposits have been found in excavated sockets for standing stones, which range considerably in depth. Several standing stones also bear cup and ring marks. Standing stones may have functioned as markers for routeways, territories, graves, or meeting points, but their accompanying features show they also bore a ritual function and that they form one of several ritual monument classes of their period that often contain a deposit of cremation and domestic debris as an integral component. No national survey of standing stones has been undertaken, and estimates range from 50 to 250 extant examples, widely distributed throughout England but with concentrations in Cornwall, the North Yorkshire Moors, Cumbria, Derbyshire and the Cotswolds. Standing stones are important as nationally rare monuments, with a high longevity and demonstrating the diversity of ritual practices in the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age. The standing stone called Tresvennack Pillar survives well*

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008171?section=official-list-entry>

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004492>

and has already produced two urns (one being one of the largest urns found in Cornwall) close to its base. There will be further archaeological and environmental evidence surrounding the standing stone relating to its erection, function, longevity, social and territorial significance, ritual and funerary practices and overall landscape context. The monument includes a standing stone, situated on a low ridge between two tributaries of the Lamorna River. The standing stone survives as an earthfast, upright monolith with a large vertical crack standing up to 4m high. The standing stone was first recorded in 1848 when JNR Millet discovered two urns near its base. The larger 'Collared' urn was set upright in a 0.9m square pit covered with a capstone, immediately to the east of the standing stone. The collared urn contained cremated bone and wood ash. The second smaller urn was barrel-shaped with two handles. It contained a fine powdery substance and was located in a second pit 0.5m to the north east of the first. Both urns are Middle Bronze Age and are in Penzance Museum. The standing stone was illustrated by Borlase in the 19th century.'

- 2.11.3 Standing stone 105m south east of Chyenhal Farm NHLE 1003113** described [here](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003113)⁴. In the same monument class as *Tresvennack Pillar* 'The monument includes a standing stone, situated on a coastal ridge overlooking Mounts Bay. The standing stone survives as an upright earthfast monolith roughly triangular in section is approximately 0.8m wide at the base and tapers upwards to a height of 2.5m. It was re-erected in the early-19th century and recorded by Blight in 1858.'

⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003113>

3. Historic and Archaeological Background

Prehistoric: The Cornwall and Scilly HER records abundant evidence for prehistoric activity within the 1km (table 1, figure 3).

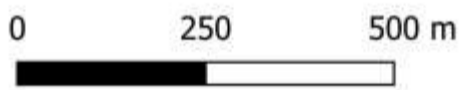
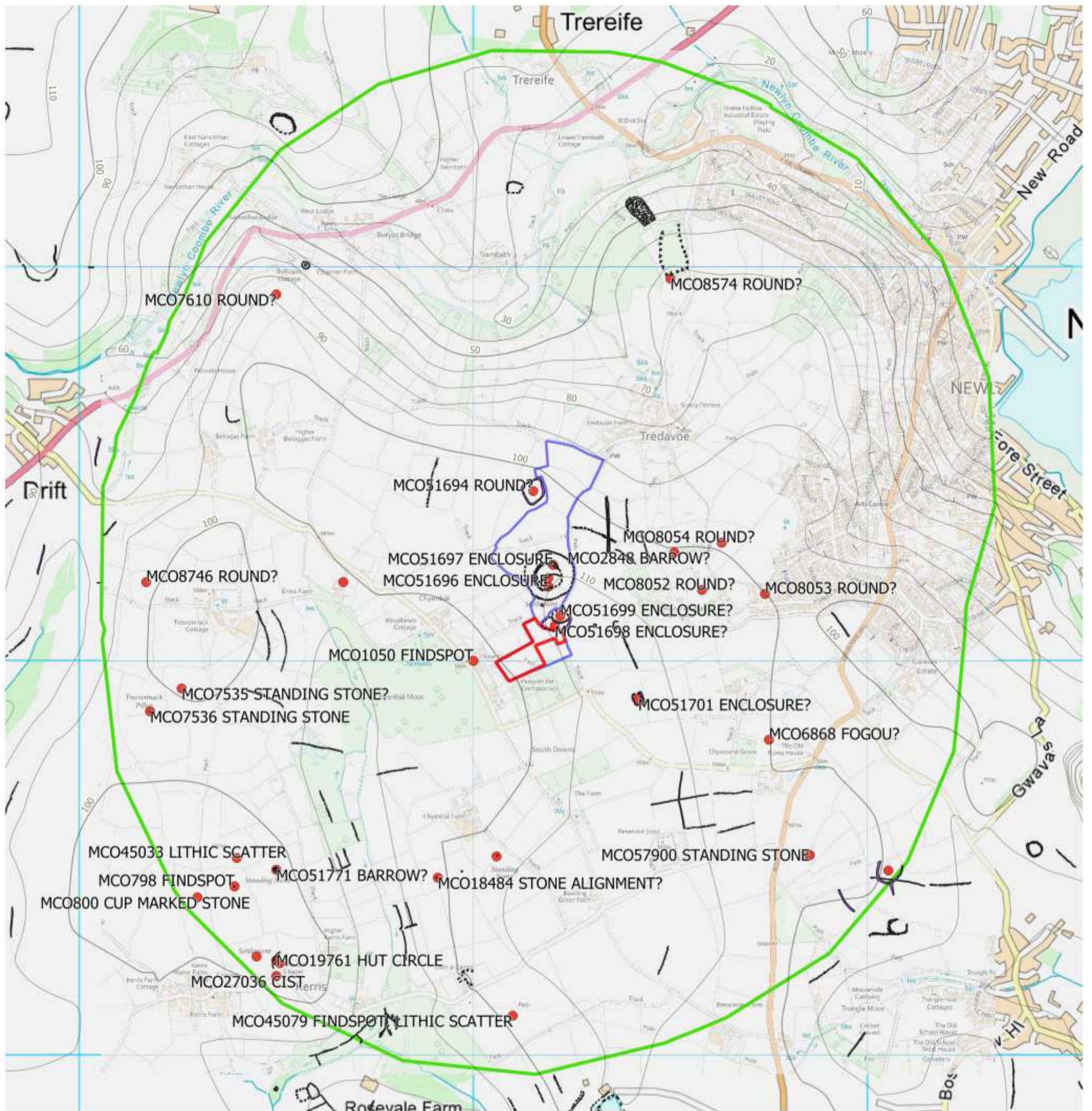
Table 1: Prehistory

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
MCO45079	PAUL DOWN - Mesolithic lithic scatter, Post Medieval findspot	FINDSPOT, LITHIC SCATTER	1 Mesolithic	Lithic scatter recovered from an arable field at Paul Down by Ian Blackmore in 2003.	145100	27100
MCO45035	KERRIS - Neolithic lithic scatter, Bronze Age findspot	FINDSPOT, LITHIC SCATTER	2 Neolithic	Lithic scatter and iron slag recovered from an arable field at Kerris Manor Farm by Ian Blackmore in 1999.	144450	27250
MCO45033	KERRIS - Neolithic lithic scatter	LITHIC SCATTER	2 Neolithic	Lithic scatter recovered from an arable field at Kerris Manor Farm by Ian Blackmore in 1999.	144400	27500
MCO2848	HIGHER FAUGAN - Bronze Age barrow	BARROW?	3 Bronze Age	Henderson suggests that Price's Folly was built on a barrow.	145510	28275
MCO51771	HIGHER KERRIS - Bronze Age barrow	BARROW?	3 Bronze Age	A low earth mound is visible on aerial photographs.	144500	27470
MCO27036	KERRIS - Bronze Age cist	CIST	3 Bronze Age		144500	27200
MCO1050	NEWLYN - Bronze Age findspot	FINDSPOT	3 Bronze Age		145000	28000
MCO1652	TRESVENNACK PILLAR - Bronze Age findspot	FINDSPOT	3 Bronze Age	Two urns were found in 1840 at the foot of Tresvennack Pillar. One is possibly the largest sepulchral urn found in Cornwall.	144180	27872
MCO7383 (Scheduled)	CHYENHAL - Neolithic/Bronze	STANDING STONE	3 Bronze Age	A standing stone, 2.5m high, is recorded	145059	27504

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
	Age standing stone			at Chyenhal. It is east of two other upright stones that are possibly more recently erected.		
MCO7403	ENNIS FARM - Bronze Age standing stone	STANDING STONE	3 Bronze Age	A possible menhir approx 2.3m high standing in the hedge at Ennis Farm.	144670	28200
MCO57900	SHEFFIELD - Prehistoric standing stone	STANDING STONE	3 Bronze Age	Possible menhir located to the western side of Sheffield.	145853	27507
MCO7430	KERRIS - Bronze Age standing stone	STANDING STONE	3 Bronze Age	A menhir 2.2m high, excavated by WC Borlase who found only pebble and flint.	144394	27428
MCO7536 (Scheduled)	TRESVENNACK PILLAR - Bronze Age standing stone	STANDING STONE	3 Bronze Age	Tresvennack Pillar is a perfectly upright, well squared and symmetrical stone, 4.0m high, with an ancient vertical split going right through.	144180	27872
MCO7535	TRESVENNACK - Bronze Age standing stone	STANDING STONE?	3 Bronze Age	The fieldname 'Long Stone' at Tresvennack suggests the site of a menhir.	144260	27930
MCO18484	CHYENHAL - Bronze Age stone alignment	STONE ALIGNMENT?	3 Bronze Age	A suggested alignment formed by two standing stones with a third prehistoric menhir. It is thought the two stones were positioned in the C19.	144910	27450
MCO798	KERRIS - Bronze Age findspot	FINDSPOT	3 Bronze Age	Flint and pebble found during WC Borlase's excavation at Kerris menhir.	144394	27428
MCO6935 (Scheduled)	FAUGAN – Iron Age hillfort, Romano British round	HILLFORT?, ROUND?	4 Iron Age	Faugan Round is also described as a possible henge but appears to be the remains of a bi-vallate hillfort.	145190	28210

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
MCO800	KERRIS – Iron Age cup marked stone	CUP MARKED STONE	4 Iron Age	A cupped stone found near Kerris menhir by WC Borlase.	144300	27400
MCO51696 (within Scheduled Round)	FAUGAN – Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure	ENCLOSURE	4 Iron Age	A curvilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.	145190	28189
MCO51697 (within Scheduled Round)	FAUGAN - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure	ENCLOSURE	4 Iron Age	A curvilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.	145202	28244
MCO51715	TRUNGLE - Prehistoric field boundary, Iron Age round, Romano British round	FIELD BOUNDARY, ROUND?	4 Iron Age	A curvilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.	146053	27468
MCO25106	TREDAVOE - Iron Age findspot, Romano British findspot	FINDSPOT	4 Iron Age		145000	28000
MCO1148	PENZANCE - Iron Age findspot	FINDSPOT?	4 Iron Age	A lunula with a narrow zig zag pattern lightly engraved on it was discovered near the remains of one of the circular earthworks, in the neighbourhood of Penzance	144500	27200
MCO6868	CHYWOONE - Iron Age fogou, Romano British fogou	FOGOU?	4 Iron Age	The field-name 'Creeping Hole' suggests the site of a fogou.	145750	27800
MCO19761	KERRIS - Iron Age hut circle, Romano British hut circle	HUT CIRCLE	4 Iron Age	Henderson records terraces where huts stood in Kerris Round; the OS in 1960 found no traces of any occupation within the round.	144500	27240
MCO8100	KERRIS - Iron Age/Romano British round	ROUND	4 Iron Age	An oval enclosure measuring 40m by 30m of which only the east rampart and two	144509	27233

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
				entrance uprights remain.		
MCO8053	HIGHER FAUGAN - Iron Age round, Romano British round	ROUND?	4 Iron Age	The field-name 'Rounding' suggests the site of a round.	145740	28170
MCO8054	HIGHER FAUGAN - Iron Age round, Romano British round	ROUND?	4 Iron Age	The field-name 'The Round' suggests the site of a round.	145630	28300
MCO8052	HIGHER FAUGAN - Iron Age round, Romano British round	ROUND?	4 Iron Age	The field-name 'Rounding' suggests the site of a round.	145580	28180
MCO8574	TREDAVOE - Iron Age round, Romano British round	ROUND?	4 Iron Age	The field-name 'Rounding' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.	145500	28970
MCO7610	BOLOGGAS - Iron Age round, Romano British round	ROUND?	4 Iron Age	The field-name 'The Rounden' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.	144500	28930
MCO8746	TRESVENNACK - Iron Age round, Romano British round	ROUND?	4 Iron Age	The field-name 'The Round' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.	144170	28200
MCO51694	TREVADOE - Iron Age round, Romano British round	ROUND?	4 Iron Age	A roughly rectilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.	145152	28431
MCO51699	FAUGAN - Prehistoric enclosure	ENCLOSURE?	Prehistoric	A curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	145220	28114
MCO51698	FAUGAN - Prehistoric enclosure	ENCLOSURE?	Prehistoric	A curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	145206	28088
MCO51701	CHYWOONE - Prehistoric enclosure	ENCLOSURE?	Prehistoric	A roughly rectilinear enclosure is visible as a soilmark bank on aerial photographs.	145418	27903



- Walkover Area
 - Proposal site
- CSHER monuments layer
- Early Medieval
 - Medieval
 - Modern
 - Post Medieval
 - Prehistoric
 - Romano British
 - Undated

3: Prehistoric sites

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Commentary.

- 3.1 **Mesolithic to Neolithic** (c8000BC-2500BC). The earliest sites within the area are the three lithic scatters recorded as MCO45079, MCO45035, and MCO45033 interpreted as containing Mesolithic to Neolithic artefacts. These sites, all in the southwest quadrant of the 1km study area around *Kerris*. All were recovered by the same researcher through fieldwalking of ploughed fields. The distribution of fieldwalking is inherently subject to the availability of sites and the areas of interests of researchers and so is unlikely to reflect the overall distribution of similar artefacts in the overall archaeological record (see for example the discussion of *affordances* within the archaeological record within Cooper *et al* 2021). As a result little weight can be put on the correspondence of these finds to *anciently enclosed land*.
- 3.2 **Bronze Age** (c2500-800BC). Settlements of this period tend not to have much visibility in the Cornish archaeological record outside of uplands, although are becoming more recognised from area excavations (see for example discussion in Jones and Quinell 2011). No settlements sites dating to this period are identified within the 1km study area, although monuments of the period, particularly 6 standing stones mostly within the southwest quadrant of the 1km study area MCO7383 (Scheduled); MCO7403; MCO57900; MCO7430; MCO7536 (Scheduled); MCO7535; and MCO18484; burial urns found at the foot of *Tresvennack Pillar* MCO1652; certainly indicate ceremonial activity on the higher land above and around the dip in the landscape at *Chyenhal Moor* perhaps suggesting that this was an important locale during this period.
- 3.3 **Iron Age / Romano British Period** (c800BC-410AD). The nearest and most relevant prehistoric sites to the current proposal site belong to this period, the most significant being *Faugan Round*. The CSHER provides its own description of the site (MCO6935) as follows: "*Faugan Round is scheduled as a round and described by the IAM in 1970 as a possible henge (h3), but from the OS description it appears to be a bi-vallate hillfort (h1). The IAM gives the overall diameter as 135m (h3); Weatherhill says the diameter is 122m, and gives the distance between the ramparts as 30.5m (b8). The two roughly circular ramparts are concentric (h1). The outer rampart is fragmentary, partly incorporated into hedges and partly removed, with some fragments surviving as an earthwork 0.6m or less in height (b1). The inner rampart is better preserved, being up to 2.0m high on the west side (b8). The OS found traces of a ditch outside both ramparts (h1), but Weatherhill says none remain (b8). Crawford recorded two stones standing in a mound (left by ploughing) approx 11.0m long, on the east side of the inner rampart (b6). Both were granite; the narrow axis of the west stone was NW-SE, that of the east stone NE-SW. These were thought to have been the gate posts of the fort. Weatherhill supports this view (b8); and gives the height of the stones as 1.7m and 1.8m, and the distance between them as 2.7m. The site is visible on aerial photographs (p1-3) and was plotted as part of the NMP. From aerial photographs, two smaller enclosures are visible within the hillfort (18729.1 and 18729.2).*"
- 3.4 The HER monuments record draws on the results of aerial mapping projects to clearly identify the full circuits of the two main concentric enclosures forming the scheduled area, in addition to two further subcircular enclosures appended to the inside (MCO6935) and outside (MCO51697) of the central circuit.
- 3.5 The CSHER also identifies two further enclosures to the south of the scheduled area possibly associated with the scheduled monument as 'annexes'. These are recorded as MCO51696 described as '*A curvilinear enclosure 27m by 54m is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The enclosure is attached to a second enclosure to the north (53464) and is partially hedge-defined. The date and function of the enclosure are not certain*

but its appearance and size suggests it is likely to be associated with the hillfort located to the north (18729).’ and MCO 51699, described as ‘A curvilinear enclosure 31m by 45m is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The enclosure is attached to a second enclosure to the south (53463) and is partially hedge-defined. The date and function of the enclosure are not certain but its appearance and size suggests it is likely to be associated with the hillfort located to the north (18729).’ The southern boundary of the larger of these two (MCO1699) is fossilised by the Cornish hedge to the immediate northeast of the northeastern enclosure of the proposal site. It is possible that some or all of the features described in this paragraph relate to the mining remains described below in this location in the **Post Medieval section**.

- 3.6 MCO 51694 lies to the immediate west of the assessment area to the north of the round. It is described as *‘A roughly rectilinear enclosure, 53m in diameter, is visible as a cropmark bank on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the enclosure are not certain but its appearance and size suggests it is likely to be an Iron Age/Romano-British round.’* The eastern and southeastern sides of the enclosure are traced by Cornish hedges at the edge of the assessment site.
- 3.7 Round enclosures are widely distributed throughout Cornish anciently enclosed land, this being borne out by a number of further sites within the 1km study area, all significantly smaller than *Faugan Round*, the scale of which suggests that it was something rather more than a simple farmstead settlement, and is perhaps better described as a small hillfort, perhaps even having a ‘central place function in a hierarchical relationship with the smaller sites.

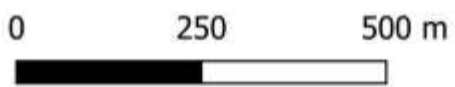
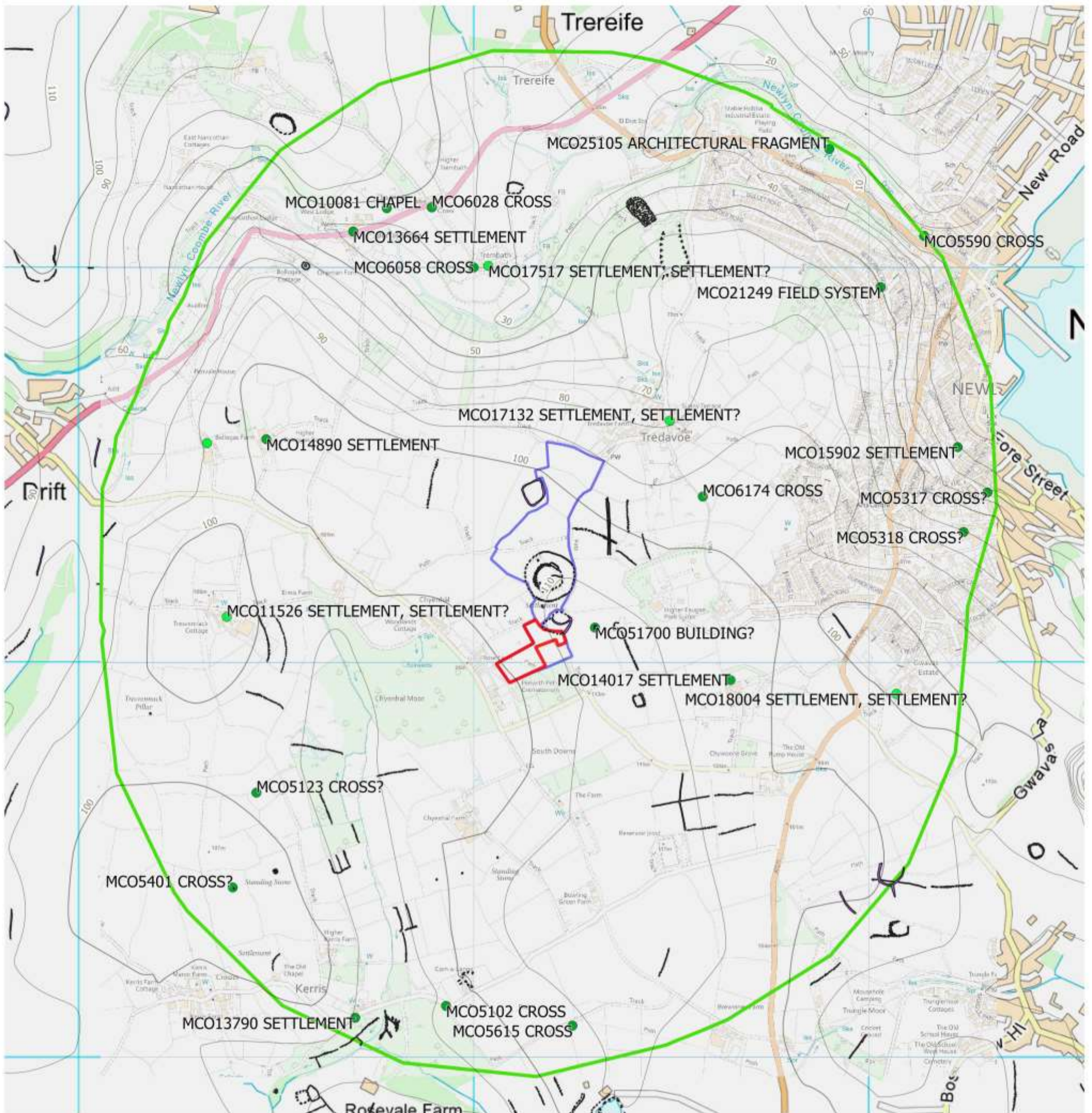
Early Medieval to Medieval (c CE 410 to CE 1540). See figure 4

Table 2: Medieval sites .

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
MCO18004	TREWARVENETH - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT, SETTLEMENT?	Early Medieval	The settlement of Trewarveneth is first recorded in 1278 when it is spelt "Trevermeneth".	146070	27920
MCO17517	TREMBATH - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT, SETTLEMENT?	Early Medieval	The settlement of Trembath is first recorded in 1327.	145037	29004
MCO17132	TREDAVOE - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT, SETTLEMENT?	Early Medieval	The settlement of Tredavoe is first recorded in 1298 when it is spelt "Trewardavo".	145496	28612
MCO11055	BOLLOGAS - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT, SETTLEMENT?	Early Medieval	The settlement and manor of Bollogas is first recorded in 1356 when it is spelt "Bollogas".	144325	28555
MCO11526	TRESVENNACK - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT, SETTLEMENT?	Early Medieval	The settlement of Tresvennack is first recorded in 1200 when it is spelt "Tresfevenek".	144375	28115
MCO25105	TOLCARNE - Medieval architectural fragment, Post Medieval architectural fragment	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT	Medieval		145900	29300
MCO51700	FAUGAN - Medieval building, Post Medieval building	BUILDING?	Medieval	Two buildings are visible on aerial photographs.	145307	28088
MCO10081	NANCOTHAN - Medieval chapel	CHAPEL	Medieval	A chapel at Nancothan, recorded by Henderson.	144780	29150

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
MCO5615	PAUL DOWN - Medieval cross	CROSS	Medieval	The former site of a cross moved to Trereife in the 1920s.	145250	27080
MCO6058	TREIFE - Medieval cross	CROSS	Medieval	A cross now in the grounds of Newlyn church was dug up c1870 from a field on the Trereife Estate.	145000	29000
MCO5590	NEWLYN - Medieval cross	CROSS	Medieval	A cross dug up in a field at Trereife c1870 was given to the vicar of Newlyn and is now fixed in a modern pillar and base on the ground in front of Newlyn church.	146140	29080
MCO6174	TREWARVENETH VEAN - Medieval cross	CROSS	Medieval	The socket stone of a cross, roughly square with sides of 0.5m and socket 0.3m square and 0.1m deep.	145580	28420
MCO5102	CARN A LANGA - Medieval cross	CROSS	Medieval	The former site of Carn-a-Langa Cross now at Kerris.	144930	27130
MCO6028	TREMBATH - Medieval cross	CROSS	Medieval	A wheel-headed cross in situ at the roadside to the east of Buryas Bridge.	144894	29152
MCO5318	NEWLYN - Medieval cross	CROSS?	Medieval	Listed as the original location of a cross base, now beside Gwavas Road, but said by the OS to be incorrect.	146240	28330
MCO5123	CHYENHAL - Medieval cross	CROSS?	Medieval	The field-name 'Cross Strife' suggests the site of a cross but there are no remains.	144450	27670
MCO5401	KERRIS - Medieval cross	CROSS?	Medieval	A cross at Kerris is mentioned in 1865 but there are no remains.	144390	27430
MCO21249	NEWLYN - Medieval field system	FIELD SYSTEM	Medieval		146030	28950

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
MCO15902	NEWLYN - Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT	Medieval	The settlement of Newlyn is first recorded in 1279 when it is spelt "Nulyrn".	146225	28545
MCO14017	CHYWOONE - Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT	Medieval	The settlement of Chywoone is first recorded in 1274 when it is spelt "Chyunwone".	145650	27955
MCO13664	BURYAS BRIDGE - Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT	Medieval	The settlement of Buryas Bridge is first recorded in 1393 when it is spelt "Nansperghys".	144695	29091
MCO13790	CARN A LANGA - Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT	Medieval	The settlement of Carn a Langa is first recorded in 1540 when it is spelt "Carn longa".	144700	27100
MCO14890	HIGHER BOLLOGAS - Medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT	Medieval	The settlement of Higher Bollogas is first recorded in 1440 when it is spelt "Bologoswartha".	144475	28565



Walkover Area

Proposal site

CSHER monuments layer

- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Modern
- Post Medieval
- Prehistoric
- Romano British
- Undated

4: Medieval Sites

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Commentary

- 3.8 None of the sites recorded within the 1km area lie within the proposal or immediate assessment boundaries.
- 3.9 The distribution and types of medieval sites within the 1km area is typical for ‘anciently enclosed’ areas of Cornwall. The field and settlement patterns of these areas generally owe their origins to the early medieval period, with the location of the majority of the sites identified in table 2 closely corresponding to the distribution of dispersed settlements which have survived either as hamlets or farmsteads to the present day.
- 3.10 The *anciently enclosed* landscape around the round and to the northeast of the proposal site is likely to have either originated or already been in place by the 8th century, although a process of subdivision and enclosure within what may originally have been common field systems is generally assumed to have taken place during the high medieval period (1066-1540) (see Herring 2016 for a discussion of the relevant processes in West Penwith).

Post Medieval Sites: 1540-2023 (sites within urban *Newlyn* have been omitted for clarity) see also

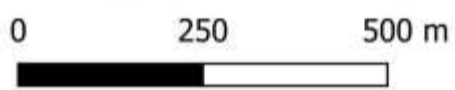
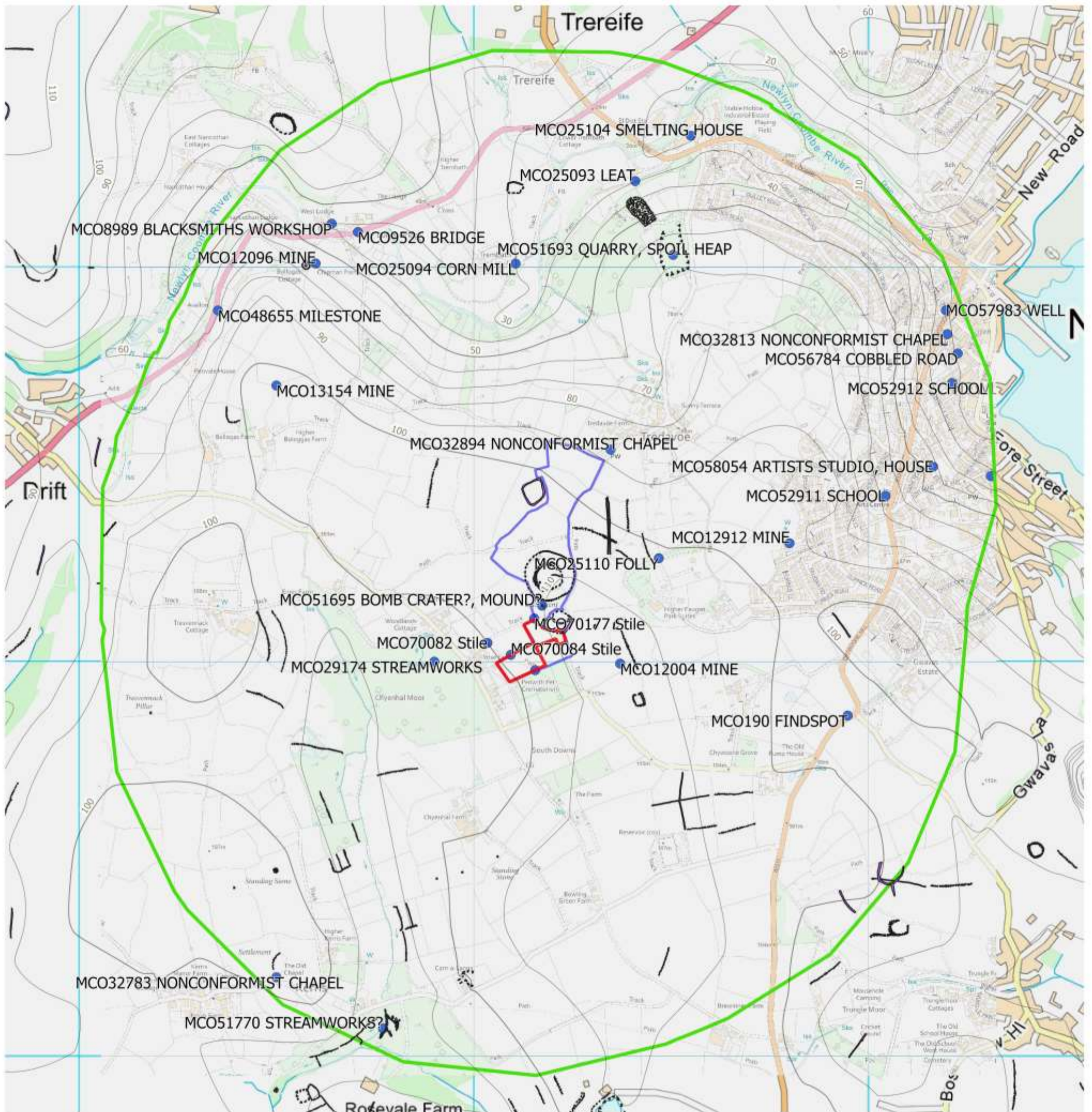
Figure 5

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
MCO8989	BURYAS BRIDGE - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Post Medieval	The site of a smithy recorded at this location on the Tithe Map c1840.	144640	29110
MCO51695	FAUGAN - Post Medieval mound, Modern bomb crater	BOMB CRATER?, MOUND?	Post Medieval	A series of three mounds are visible on aerial photographs and are likely to be either bomb craters or mining remains.	145173	28142
MCO9526	BURYAS BRIDGE - Post Medieval bridge	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	'Berrias Bridge' was rebuilt in 1774 when it became a 'county bridge'.	144706	29089
MCO25094	TREMBATH - Post Medieval corn mill	CORN MILL	Post Medieval	Trembath Mill is recorded on the 1st and 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS maps, and last worked in 1941.	145106	29009
MCO25110	HIGHER FAUGAN - Post Medieval folly	FOLLY	Post Medieval	Price's Folly, originally known as the Chinese Wall and probably built in the late 1790s or early 1800s, under Sir Rose Price.	145469	28262
MCO25093	STABLE HOBBA - Post Medieval leat	LEAT	Post Medieval	A leat which may have served a corn mill at Trefeife.	145409	29218
MCO48655	DRIFT - Post Medieval milestone	MILESTONE	Post Medieval	A milestone, C18, survives approx 575m NE of Drift crossroads on the east side of the A30 - 8 (meaning 8 miles to Lands End).	144352	28890
MCO13154	WHEAL TREDAVOE - Post Medieval mine	MINE	Post Medieval		144500	28700
MCO12096	GARTH - Post Medieval mine	MINE	Post Medieval	Garth mine, an old tin mine, known in 1778 as Garth or Gath mine, resumed work	144599	29009

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
				as East Wheel Cock in 1827 and was known as Wheel Darby prior to closing in 1843.		
MCO12004	DOLQUOTH - Post Medieval mine	MINE	Post Medieval	Dolquoth mine was in operation from 1780 to 1823 as Wheel Ball.	145371	27995
MCO32783	KERRIS - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	Post Medieval	Small wayside Methodist chapel.	144500	27200
MCO32894	TREDAVOE - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	Post Medieval	A Bible Christian chapel plus attached later Sunday school.	145346	28537
MCO51693	TREDAVOE - Post Medieval spoil heap, Post Medieval quarry	QUARRY, SPOIL HEAP	Post Medieval	A quarry is visible on aerial photographs.	145505	29031
MCO25104	STABLE HOBBA - Post Medieval smelting house	SMELTING HOUSE	Post Medieval	A smelting house at Stable Hobba, said to have been in operation from before 1732 to 1896.	145550	29333
MCO70085	PAUL - Post-medieval stile	Stile	Post Medieval	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Paul	145031	28044
MCO70084	PAUL - Post-medieval stile	Stile	Post Medieval	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Paul	145082	28011
MCO70082	PAUL - Post-medieval stile	Stile	Post Medieval	A post-medieval stile in the parish of Paul	145029	28043
MCO70177	PENZANCE - Post-medieval stile	Stile	Post Medieval		145156	28109
MCO29174	CHYENHAL MOOR - Post Medieval streamworks	STREAMWORKS	Post Medieval	Old alluvial streamworkings on Chyenhal Moor.	144900	28000
MCO51770	WHITE CAUNCE - Post Medieval streamworks	STREAMWORKS?	Post Medieval	A possible streamworks is visible on aerial photographs.	144770	27070
MCO25104	STABLE HOBBA - Post Medieval smelting house	SMELTING HOUSE	Post Medieval	A smelting house at Stable Hobba, said to have been in	145550	29333

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
				operation from before 1732 to 1896.		
MCO25093	STABLE HOBBA - Post Medieval leat	LEAT	Post Medieval	A leat which may have served a corn mill at Tereife.	145409	29218
MCO25094	TREMBATH - Post Medieval corn mill	CORN MILL	Post Medieval	Trembath Mill is recorded on the 1st and 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS maps, and last worked in 1941.	145106	29009
MCO25110	HIGHER FAUGAN - Post Medieval folly	FOLLY	Post Medieval	Price's Folly, originally known as the Chinese Wall and probably built in the late 1790s or early 1800s, under Sir Rose Price.	145469	28262
MCO190	RING AND THIMBLE - Post Medieval findspot	FINDSPOT	Post Medieval	The site of two stones, known as the Ring and Thimble. The stones were moved in approx 1990.	145947	27863
MCO32783	KERRIS - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	Post Medieval	Small wayside Methodist chapel.	144500	27200
MCO32894	TREDAVOE - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	Post Medieval	A Bible Christian chapel plus attached later Sunday school.	145346	28537
MCO13154	WHEAL TREDAVOE - Post Medieval mine	MINE	Post Medieval		144500	28700
MCO29174	CHYENHAL MOOR - Post Medieval streamworks	STREAMWORKS	Post Medieval	Old alluvial streamworkings on Chyenhal Moor.	144900	28000
MCO8989	BURYS BRIDGE - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Post Medieval	The site of a smithy recorded at this location on the Tithe Map c1840.	144640	29110
MCO12096	GARTH - Post Medieval mine	MINE	Post Medieval	Garth mine, an old tin mine, known in 1778 as Garth or Gath mine, resumed work	144599	29009

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
				as East Wheel Cock in 1827 and was known as Wheel Darby prior to closing in 1843.		
MCO12004	DOLQUOTH - Post Medieval mine	MINE	Post Medieval	Dolquoth mine was in operation from 1780 to 1823 as Wheel Ball.	145371	27995
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MCO51693	TREDAVOE - Post Medieval spoil heap, Post Medieval quarry	QUARRY, SPOIL HEAP	Post Medieval	A quarry is visible on aerial photographs.	145505	29031
MCO51695	FAUGAN - Post Medieval mound, Modern bomb crater	BOMB CRATER?, MOUND?	Post Medieval	A series of three mounds are visible on aerial photographs and are likely to be either bomb craters or mining remains.	145173	28142
MCO51770	WHITE CAUNCE - Post Medieval streamworks	STREAMWORKS?	Post Medieval	A possible streamworks is visible on aerial photographs.	144770	27070



- Walkover Area
- Proposal site

CSHER monuments layer

- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Modern
- Post Medieval
- Prehistoric
- Romano British
- Undated

5: Post-Medieval Sites

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Commentary

- 3.11 The only features recorded by the CSHER dating to this period within the proposal site are MCO70085 and MCO70084 two granite stiles recorded in the north and south boundaries of the southwestern field. These both lie on a public footpath mapped on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of c1880. Both are *cattle stiles* (see <http://www.cornishhedges.co.uk/PDF/stiles.pdf>) designed to act as a cattle barrier. They are formed of drilled granite blocks indicating a 19th century date, probably contemporary with the formation of the enclosure boundaries in which they are set.
- 3.12 MCO12004 is 153m to the east of the proposal site and records, *Dolquoth mine [which] was in operation from 1780 to 1823 as Wheal Ball. A series of three mounds (53462) located to the north and visible on aerial photographs (p1) may be related to the mine. The Tithe Apportionment has the following plots as either Bal Field or part Bal Field: 655, 657, 658, 659, 660 Burrows; 664 and 764 Wheel Bal Field; 656 and 661.* Tithe plot 655 corresponds to the field discussed above in the *Prehistoric Section* where enclosures MCO51699 and MCO51698 are located. This and the presence of MCO51695 recorded as either a *bomb crater or mound* may in fact be the remains of mining activity.
- 3.13 MCO29174 records streamworking activity on *Chenhal Moor* to the west of the proposal site. The presence of post medieval mineral extraction activity here may be related to the agricultural improvement of the eastern side of the moor, including the proposal site.
- 3.14 MCO25110 HIGHER FAUGAN - Post Medieval folly lies 135m to the east of the scheduled *Faugan* round and is an interesting post medieval landscape feature '*consist[ing] of a substantial bank, faced with twelve courses of cut stones*'. It is thought to have been erected in the late 1790s or early 1800s, when it was known as the *Chinese Wall*. The feature was constructed at the instruction of *Rose Price*, who profited from slavery on his plantation in *Jamaica* who, *began to lay the foundation of a handsome seat [on a farm adjacent to Chyoone] who went so far as to construct an immense mound to act as a shelter for trees, and to give them an elevation on its slope* (Davies Gilbert vol 3 1836, 289). The project was abandoned with *Price* instead developing his seat at *Trengwainton*. The site was later developed in 1904 by *Newlyn* based artist Stanhope Forbes RA as *Higher Faugan House* (MCO64462, Ratcliffe 2018).

4. Historic Map Regression

- 4.1 **Martyn's map** of 1748 (**figure 6i**) shows *Tredavoe* to the north, *Trewarveneth* to the east, *Kerris* to the southwest and *Trevenack* to the west of the location of the proposal site but does not show any settlements or lanes between these settlements, with lanes to *Tredavoe*, *Trevenack* and *Kerris* all terminating on those settlements, perhaps reflecting the impassibility of *Chyenhal Moor*.
- 4.2 The **Board of Ordnance Drawing 'Lands End' (British Library OSD 1)**, **figure 6ii** shows two settlements labelled *Trehasil* and *Trevenhail* in the approximate location of *Chyenhal* and *Chyenhal Cottages*, possibly indicating the foundation of these settlements by this date.
- 4.3 The **Tithe Map for Paul parish** (1840) shows the enclosure boundaries of the proposal site, and of the wider land looked at in detail by this project all in place.
- 4.4 The proposal site is described by the tithe survey as *Plot 768* (the western enclosure), named 'Further Croft' which was part of a 13 acre smallholding within the tenement of *Tredavoe*, and *Plot 767* 'Fore Down', both being occupied by *Sampson Snell* and owned by *Abraham Chirgwin*.
- 4.5 The public footpath bisecting *Further Croft* is shown.
- 4.6 The field names, tithe plots owners and occupiers are presented at **figure 6iii**.
- 4.7 The names *Further Croft* and *Nearer Croft* (to its immediate north) appear to relate to the *Rose Farm* homestead site suggesting that they are contemporary with it. They form part of a regular pattern of rectangular enclosures extending in a strip to the east of *Chyenhal Moor* along the current straight lane which passes to the southwest of *Penwith Woodland Burial*. These enclosures all formed part of the lands of *Tredavoe*, being subdivided into various smallholdings. The pattern is characteristic of the planned subdivision of land in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. The historic use of the land can also be interpreted from the use of *croft* [enclosed rough ground] and *down* [unenclosed land] placenames.
- 4.8 To the northeast of the proposal site the tithe data also gives a sense of the mining landscape of the area in the post-medieval period as follows.
 - *Plot 655 'Bal Field'*. 'Bal' = mine (Cornish). The field directly east of *Fore Down*, the northeastern part of the proposal site and interpreted by the CSHER as containing a prehistoric enclosure.
 - *Plot 650 'Roundago'* is shown as a thin strip of land following the innermost circuit of the now-scheduled round and is described in the apportionment as '*Burrows*' the dialect term in Cornwall for mining spoil heaps.
 - *Plot 648 'Shafty Field'* is the field to the immediate northwest of the scheduled round. The English language fieldname appears to reference mining activity although its use by 1840 was listed as 'arable'.
- 4.9 The 1841 census indicates that the mining activity of the area may have ceased. Snell, and most of the other occupants at *Chyenhal* are listed as 'farmers' or 'agricultural labourers' with only one giving their occupation as '*streamer*' (worker of alluvial tin deposits).
- 4.10 The **1878 OS 25 inch to the mile (figure 7i)** mapping of the site shows the now scheduled monument as '*Faugan*' and the double setting of '*Stones*' in the northeastern quadrant of its

central circle as an 'antiquity'. The northern and southern parts of the outer circle are shown as dotted lines, perhaps indicating the survival of an outer ditch or low bank at this point. Both *Rose Farm* and *Chyenhal Cottages* are shown, but neither are labelled.

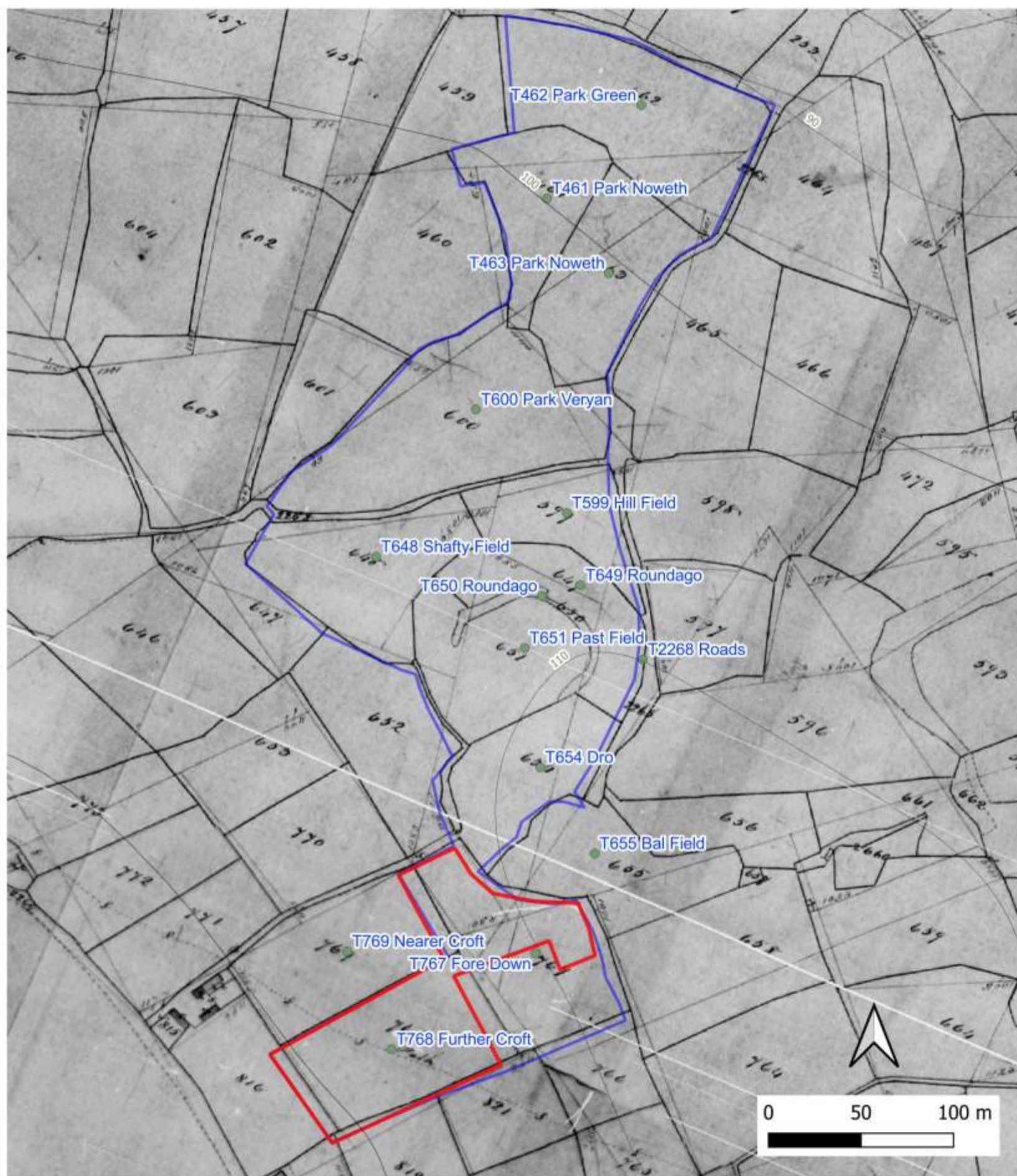
4.11 The **1906 (figure 7ii)** and **1936 (figure 7iii)** editions of this mapping show no changes within the proposal or assessment site, the most significant addition to the landscape being the renewal of the plantations along *Price's Folly* established as the landscaping of *Higher Faugan House*.



i) Martyn, 1748 - approximate location of walkover area annotated in red



ii) Board of Ordnance 1809 (OSD1 'Lands End') - approximate location of site annotated



iii) Paul Tithe Map (extract) 1840, annotated with the site and walkover boundary showing plot numbers and field names

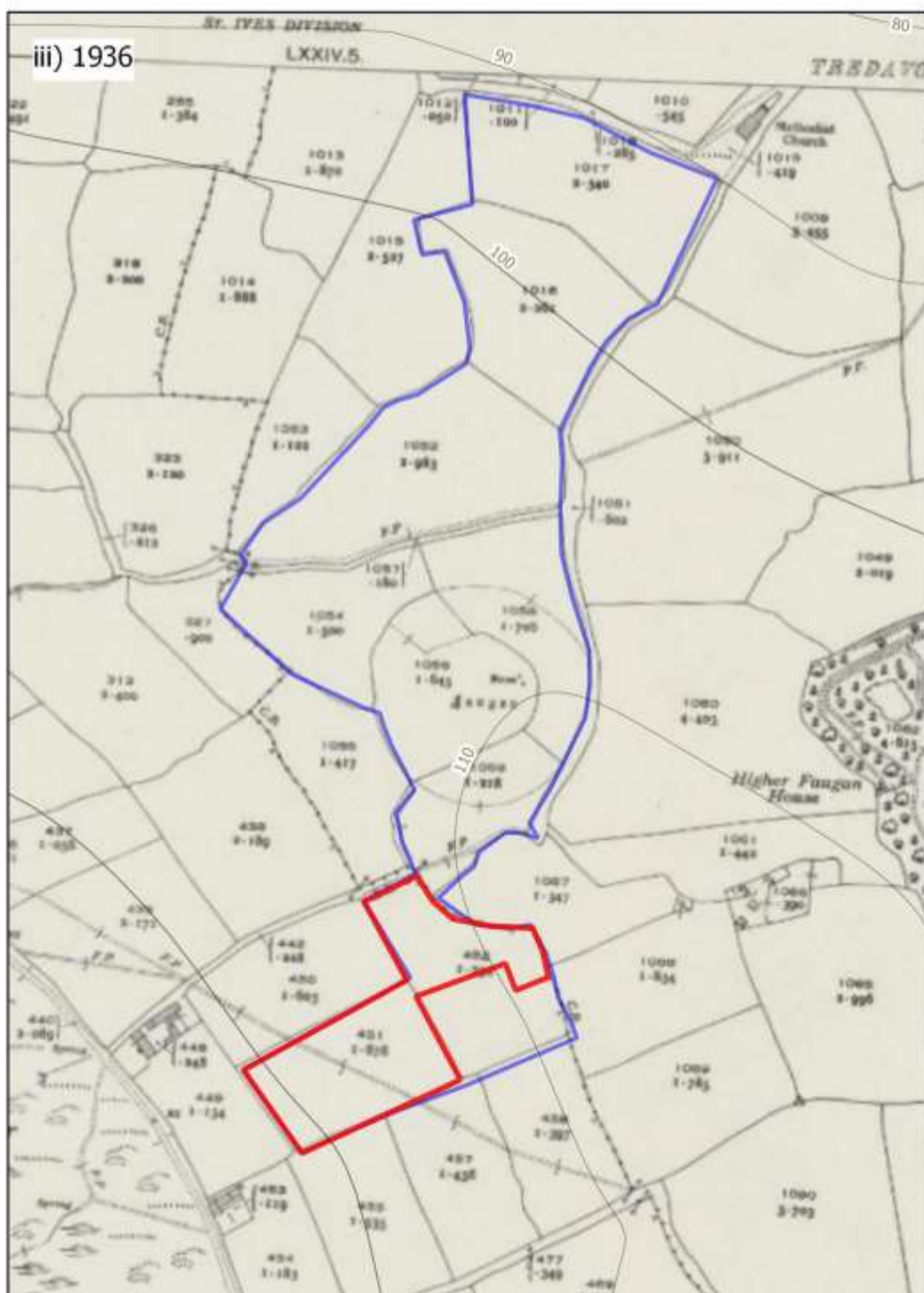
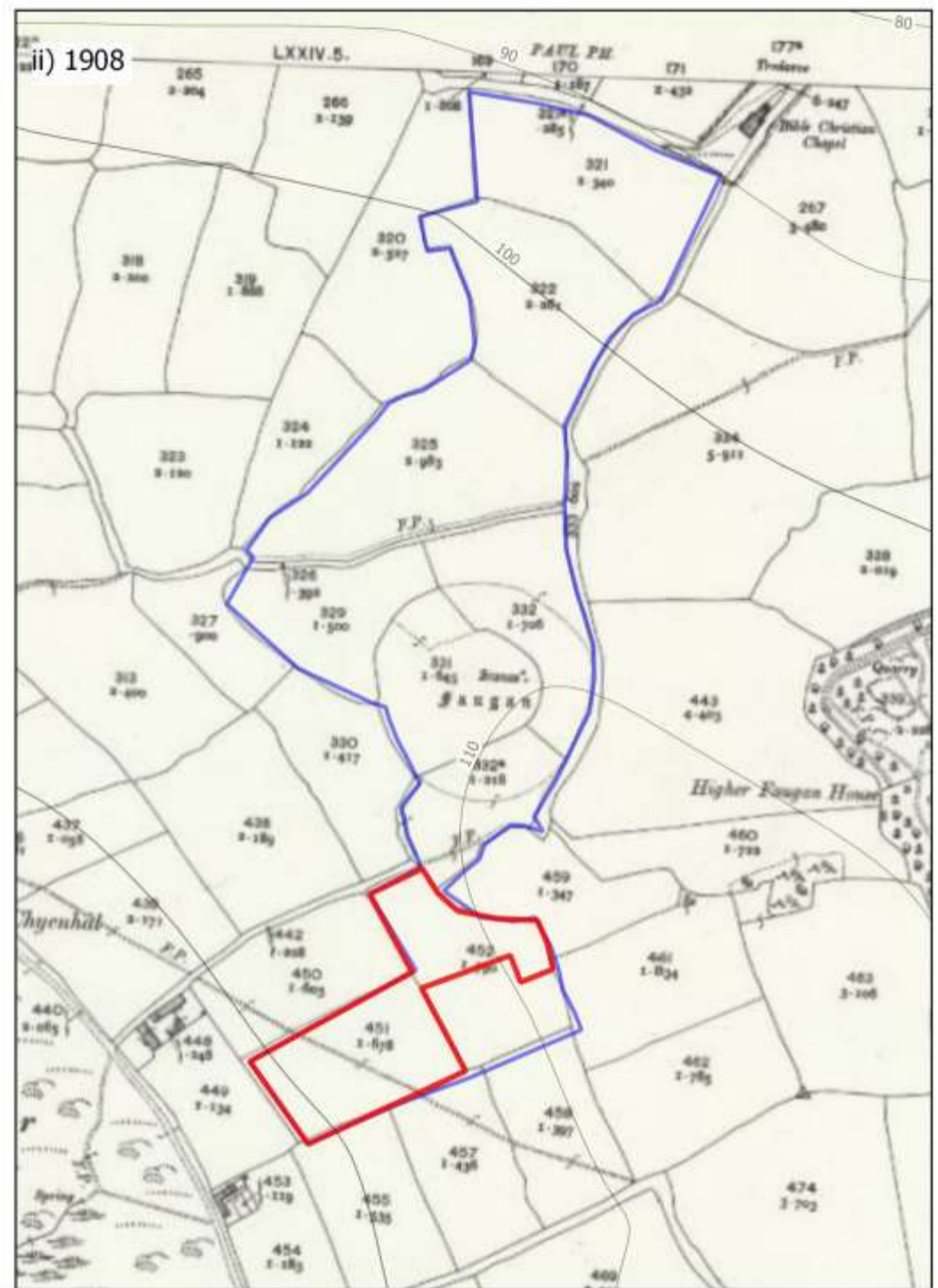
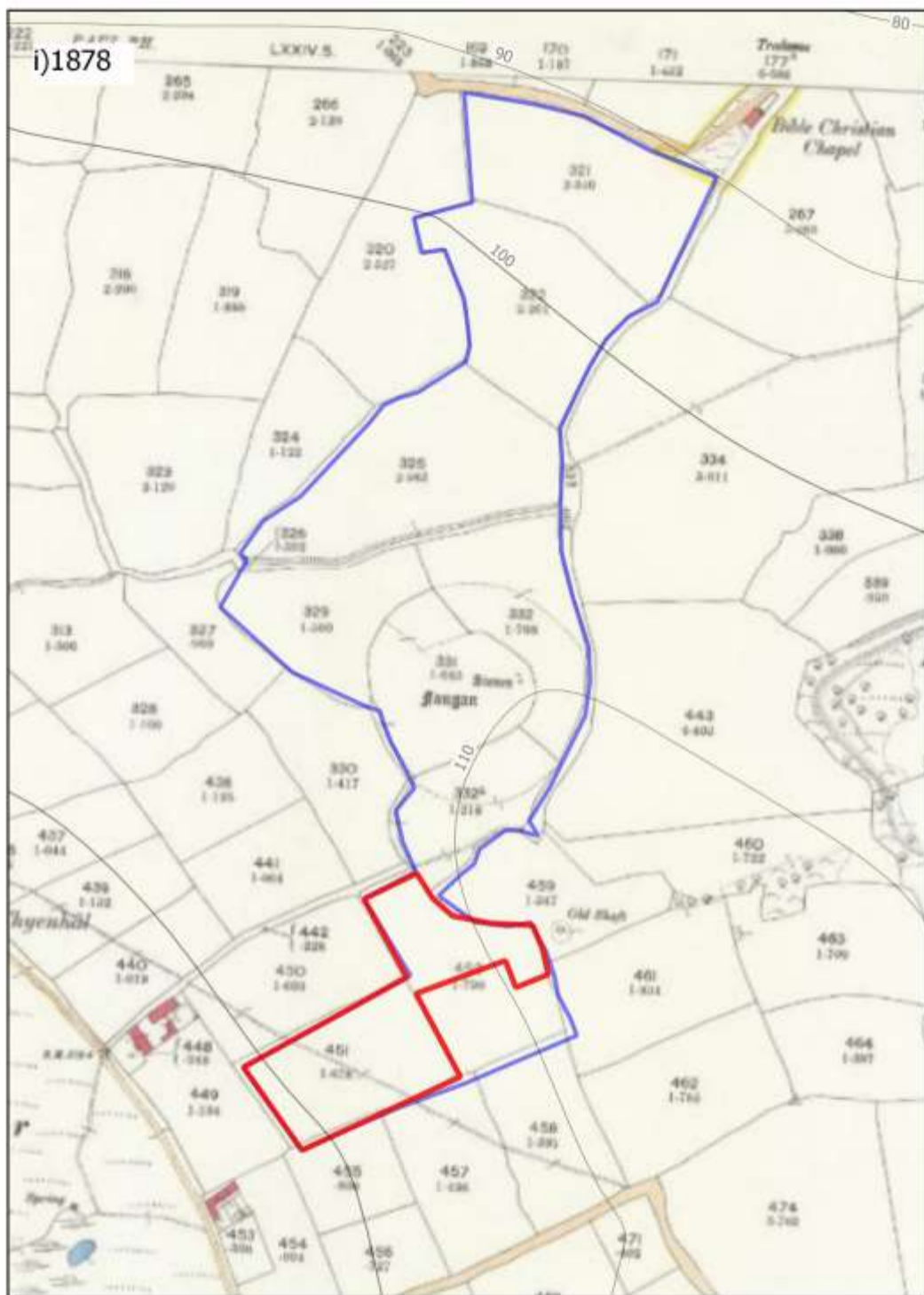
6: Archive historic maps

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7: Historic OS Maps

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5. Walkover survey

5.1 A walkover survey of an area of 7 hectares (edged in blue on the plans in this report) was undertaken by Dan Ratcliffe MCIfA on 8th March 2023. The walkover was recorded using indexed digital, georeferenced photography with these being used to illustrate this summary of its findings.

5.2 The aims of the walkover were to

- characterise the boundaries, access patterns and landuse of the site,
- identify and record visible earthworks / boundary features such as stiles
- understand the condition of the Scheduled Monument
- inform assessment of the setting of the Scheduled Monument.

5.3 A synthesis of the characterisation of the boundaries of the walkover area is presented at **figure 8** which combines field observations, historic map research and boundary morphology to assign the boundary features of the area into three broad phases, *Prehistoric, Medieval / Early Modern and c1800*.

Prehistoric – Faughan Round and Annex

5.4 The *Prehistoric* phase represents boundaries that fossilise probable or possible patterns established most likely in the Iron Age. In all cases, as is inherent with Cornish hedge boundaries, the current fabric of these boundaries is likely the product of renewal and maintenance over the centuries since the prehistoric period.

5.5 Boundary 22 (**figure 9**) represents the western edge of the Scheduled Area. The scheduled area follows the continuation of this circuit as recorded indicated on the *Tithe Map* and *County Series* (1878-1936) OS mapping, and by aerial mapping analysis (CSHER AIM layer).

5.6 The boundary, which is stone faced in many places, this facing being of coursed squared blocks, larger and flatter than those used to face the post-medieval hedges, retains a substantial lynchet on its inner side with an outer height of 1.2m and an inner height of 0.8m (**figure 9ii and iii**). The continuation of the outer circuit of which B22 formed part is barely visible to the northeast of the round, where it has been nearly erased by 19th and 20th century ploughing (**figure 9iv**).

5.7 Boundary 19 (**figure 10**) is noticeably, the widest of the boundary features of the walkover area, being up to 7m wide in places. It represents the northeastern quadrant of an inner enclosure as recorded from aerial photographic analysis and shown more completely than today on historic maps. It is the feature recorded as a narrow enclosure on the Tithe Survey as ‘*Burrows*’.

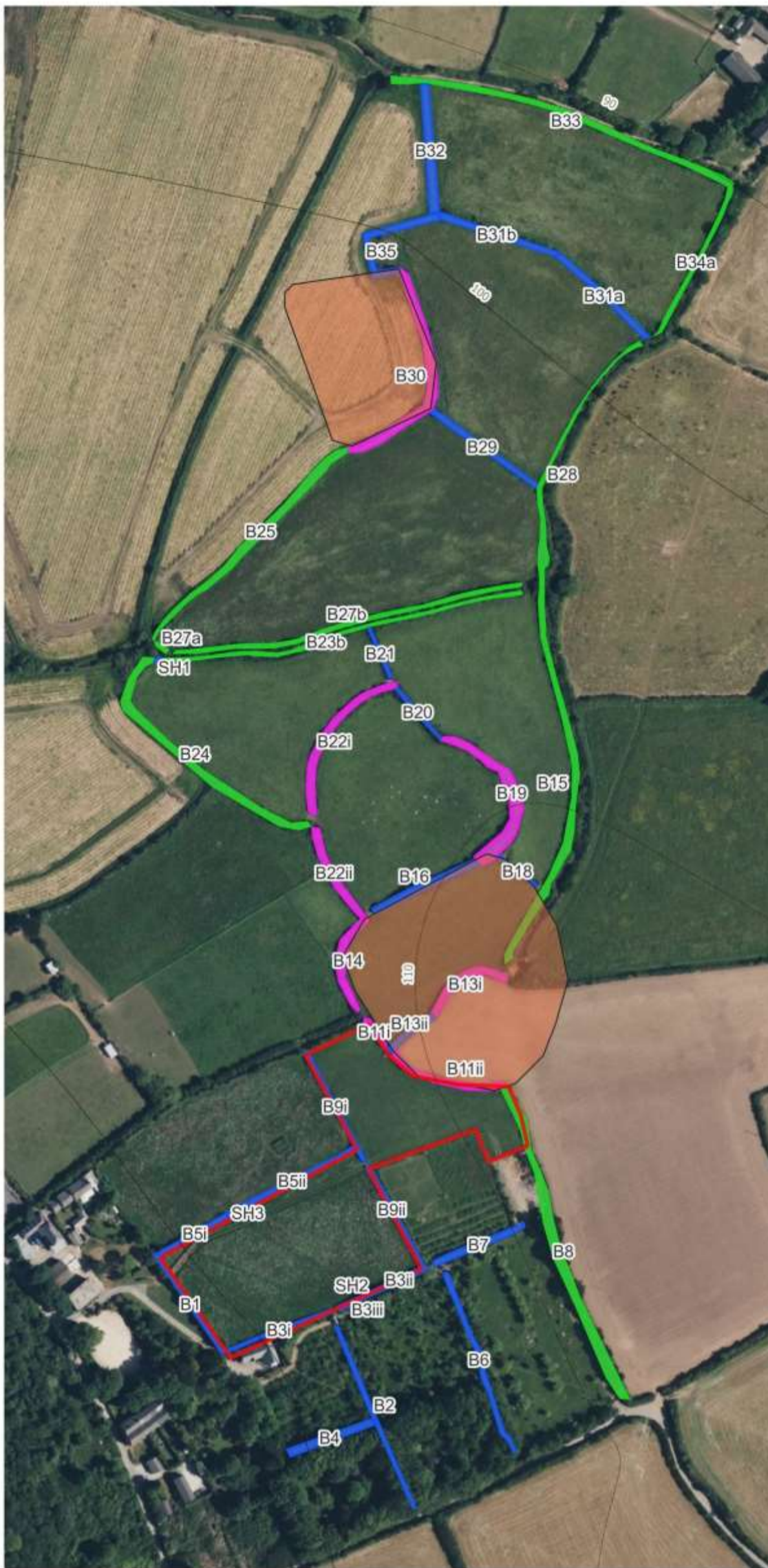
5.8 The external face of the boundary (**figure 10i and ii**) is partly stone faced, and incorporates at least one massive earth fast granite boulder, the facings being of a similar character to B22 and to 1.25m, although at points the boundary is of even greater height and earthen (these sections being more prone to animal damage).

5.9 The internal face of the boundary (**figure 10iii**) is also stone faced, but due to the substantially higher ground level internally only rises to c0.4m high.

5.10 The double stone setting (**figure 10iii**) is set close to the central part of the boundary internally. The two stones are granite with c1.5m showing above the ground.

5.11 Aerial mapping evidence shows a further 30m diameter subcircular enclosure at the centre of the current central ring, there is no evidence of this feature today.

5.12 The monument is subdivided by three probably post medieval boundaries (B20 (**figure 11i**), B16 (**figure 11iii**) and B18 (**figure 11ii**) which share characteristics with the other boundaries of that phase. These boundaries are straight in plan, and have smaller stone facings than the curvilinear boundaries within the round.



Orange shaded areas: Potential prehistoric enclosures

Boundaries by phase

Blue line: c1800

Green line: Medieval or early modern

Pink line: Prehistoric

INDEX	Phase	Notes
B1	c1800	1.2m high coursed stone facings
B2	c1800	0.75m coursed stone facings
B3i	c1800	1.2m high coursed stone facings
B3ii	c1800	1.2m high coursed stone facings
B3iii	c1800	1.2m high coursed stone facings
B4	c1800	1.2m high coursed stone facings
B5i	c1800	1.2m high coursed stone facings
B5ii	c1800	1.2m high coursed stone facings
B6	c1800	1.2m high coursed stone facings
B7	c1800	1m high coursed stone facings
B8	Medieval or early modern	1.3 lynched no facings with mature trees
B9i	c1800	0.8m coursed stone
B9ii	c1800	0.8m coursed stone
B11i	Prehistoric	1m curvilinear stone faced upper (NE) face
B11ii	Prehistoric	1m curvilinear no stone facings
B13i	Prehistoric	1m curvilinear no stone facings
B13ii	c1800	0.8m coursed stone
B14	Prehistoric	1m high earth bank with later gates
B15	Medieval or early modern	1.2m high sunken lane boundary
B16	c1800	1.2m h coursed stone
B18	c1800	.8m rubble wall
B19	Prehistoric	inner circuit - extant bank shown on the Tithe mapping as 'part burrows' 1.4m coursed large boulders retaining substantial internal lynchet (boundary only .5m internally)
B20	c1800	later than B19, B22 - shares alignment with B21. 1.2m coursed stone facings, abutting burrows
B21	c1800	later than B23 1m coursed stone facings
B22i	Prehistoric	Outer circuit bank - retains substantial lynchet, Stone facings both sides, large coursed blocks. H1.2m external 0.8m internal
B22ii	Prehistoric	Outer circuit bank - retains substantial lynchet, Stone facings both sides, large coursed blocks. H1.2m external 0.8m internal
B23b	Medieval or early modern	Sunken lane boundary - earth banks
B24	Medieval or early modern	1.2m heavily scrubbed in
B25	Medieval or early modern	1.2m heavily scrubbed in
B27a	Medieval or early modern	Medieval
B27b	Medieval or early modern	Medieval
B28	Medieval or early modern	Sunken lane boundary, scrubbed in 1m h externally 1.5m high internally
B29	c1800	1m coursed stone facings
B30	Prehistoric	1.2m curvilinear scrubbed in
B31a	c1800	1m coursed stone facings
B31b	c1800	1m coursed stone facings
B32	c1800	1m coursed stone facings
B33	Medieval or early modern	Sunken lane boundary, scrubbed in 1m h externally 1.5m high internally
B34a	Medieval or early modern	lane boundary
B35	c1800	Sunken lane boundary, scrubbed in 1m h externally 1.5m high internally
SH1	c1800	Step stile
SH2	c1800	Cattle Stile
SH3	c1800	Cattle Stile

8: Boundary characterisation

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i) Looking southwest towards B22i from near stile SH1. From this perspective the boundary appears only slightly more prominent than the other field boundaries of the anciently enclosed landscape.



ii) looking south along B22i demonstrating that as an observer approaches the boundary its curvilinear form and scale becomes more apparent as does the very shallow trace of an external ditch. Note the large blocks of coursed killas used to revet the external face



iii) internal face of B22i demonstrating the different soil height internally within the round (approximately 1m higher than externally).



iv) looking northwest along the line of the northeast quadrant of the outer circuit as shown on historic maps. There is only the faintest trace of a ditch surviving (in the location of the ranging rod)

9: Faughan Round - Boundary 22

Text boxes 2023 Statement Heritage
Base plotting SWARCH



i) Looking north past the external face of B19



ii) east (external) face of B19 showing well coursed stone facings and the incorporation of a large earthfast boulder.



iii) internal (west) face of B19 in the same location as the above image. Note the dramatic difference in internal level. In the foreground is the enigmatic double stone setting mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1878 and interpreted by the CSHER as a gateway into the enclosure.



i) B20 (northeast face) [right] abutting a eroded earthen face at the west end of B19 [left]. B20 is a stone faced post-medieval subdivision of the round area.



ii) B18, south face, 0.8m, a more rudimentary coursed stone wall, another post-medieval subdivision of the outer circuit space.



iii) B16, southern face, 1.2m high but built like the other post-medieval hedges of the walkover area of coursed regular, vertically set granite blocks.

11: Faughan Round - Post medieval subdivisions

Text boxes 2023 Statement Heritage
Base plotting SWARCH

- 5.13 To the immediate south of the scheduled area are boundaries B11 / B14 and B13 which may represent sections of further prehistoric enclosures forming an ‘annexe’ to the round as suggested by MCO15699 and MCO51698.
- 5.14 Boundary 11 and B14 (**figure 12i**) are continuous and of similar character. They define the northwest, west and southwest parts of the outer of these enclosures, abutting B22 (the main round’s outer circuit) at the northern end of B14.
- 5.15 Section B11i retains the clear trace of an external ditch (**figure 12ii**). The boundary is about 3m wide and 1.2m high with some sections of stone facing on the northeastern inner side (**figure 12iii**) – the outer side being very overgrown. There is less pronounced difference in level between the internal and external sides than with the main round.
- 5.16 B13 represents the northern quadrant of a possible inner enclosure (MCO51699) of the annexe. Its circular shape departs from the otherwise post-medieval subdivision B13ii at its western end (**figure 13i**).
- 5.17 A post-medieval lane (formed by two boundaries of the croft enclosures to the southwest of the round) enters the annexe area between B14 and B11ii. This may relate to the mining activities hinted at by the Tithe name for this area *Bal Field*.

Prehistoric – Possible northern univallate enclosure

- 5.18 B30 represents a dog leg in the western boundary of the walkover area which appears to respect the prehistoric enclosure suggested by MCO51694.

Medieval or early medieval boundaries.

- 5.19 Boundaries 8, 15, 28, 34, 33, 25, 24, 27 and 23, are all identified as belonging to the agricultural landscape medieval (5C to 1540 CE) or early modern period (c1400-1750), this likely being related to the medieval hamlet of *Tredavoe* to the north, with which this land was associated until at least the 1840s. The boundaries appear to respect and abut the prehistoric enclosures, whilst being subdivided and respected by those assigned here to later post medieval (c1800) phase.
- 5.20 The adjacent field names *Park Green*, *Park Noweth* and *Park Veryan* recorded by Tithe data to the north of the round suggest that this area may all have been formed by the subdivision of an open *Park* field.
- 5.21 With the exception of boundary 8 all these boundaries lie to the north of the scheduled round. Consequently the overall character of this land, which falls away towards *Tredavoe* has a more markedly *anciently enclosed* character than the later croft enclosures to the southwest of the walkover area.
- 5.22 Boundaries 8, 15, 28, and 34 (**see figure 14**) form a continuous boundary along the eastern edge of the site only interrupted by the putative prehistoric annexe enclosure (MCO51699) which may add to the suggestion that this feature is in-fact related to post-medieval mining activity rather than to the prehistoric round. It is suggested that this long boundary likely reflects a medieval estate boundary. These boundaries retain little stone facing, are richly vegetated with mature trees and are substantial both along their western sides (1.2m-1.3m high) but especially along an incised lane which runs along their east (**figure 14iii**).
- 5.23 Boundaries B24, B25 are of a similar character both of construction and sinuosity as well as being predominantly of substantially earth banked construction.
- 5.24 Boundaries B27 and B23 bound a further very incised sinuous pathway to the north of the round.



i) Looking north from within the eastern part of the proposal area towards B11ii, showing its pronounced curvilinear form. The boundary obscures longer views into the scheduled monument from this point



ii) B11 looking west, showing the traces of external ditch



iii) B11i, internal face

12: Faughan Round - possible southern annexe, outer boundary B11

Text boxes 2023 Statement Heritage Base plotting SWARCH



i) Looking north east along B13i (the straight section) and B13ii, the taller curvilinear section. Enclosure behind modern post and wire fences means that close examination was not possible due to woody growth.



ii) Post-medieval gateway between B14 and B11i looking southwest.

13: Faughan Round - possible southern annexe, inner circuit and western gate

Text boxes 2023 Statement Heritage
Base plotting SWARCH



i) B8 looking north east



ii) B28 looking east



ii) Looking south into the deeply incised lane running to the east of boundaries B34, B28 and B15

14: Possible estate boundary along east of site.

Later Post-Medieval (c1800) landscape

- 5.25 These boundaries are characterised by their stratigraphic relationship to the boundaries of earlier phases, typically forming perpendicular abutments to those boundaries, by their perfectly straight courses (indicating the implementation of land divisions set out in a drawing office and formal surveying in the field) and by a relatively homogenous constructional form consisting of c1m high 1m wide boundaries stone-faced in vertically set, regular sized and coursed granite blocks.
- 5.26 Boundaries B20, B16 and B18 have been discussed above and subdivide the possible prehistoric enclosures associated with *Faughan Round and Annex*.
- 5.27 Boundaries B29, B21, B35 and B32 subdivide the otherwise very large medieval enclosures to the north of the round.
- 5.28 To the south of the round similarly constructed boundaries (B1-B7 inclusive) form a regular rectilinear field system which appears to be associated with the post-medieval farmsteads / cottages at *Chyenhal, Rose Farm, and Chyenhal Cottages*. The boundaries (selected images at **figures 15 and 16**) form relatively small enclosures of c0.5ha associated with English language field names recalling 'crofts' and 'downs' pointing towards their enclosure from downland in the later post medieval period.
- 5.29 The southernmost of these enclosures form the existing burial area to the south of the current proposals area (**figure 15**)
- 5.30 **Figure 16** looks into *Further Croft* (the proposed site of new burials) across boundaries B1 (**figure 16i**) and B9 (**figure 16ii**) and shows the late 18th – early 19th century character of Rose Farm (**figure iii and iv**) and *Chyenhal Cottages* (**figure v**). The buildings are typical of those erected in mining areas across Cornwall and let to smallholding mining families.



i) B4



ii) Gateway at NW end of B6



iii) step stile within B3i



iv) B7 looking north east

15: Post medieval boundaries within existing woodland burial areas



i) Looking through B1 into the western enclosure of the proposal site (Further Croft)



ii) Looking across B9 into Further Croft



iii) principal (south east) elevations of Rose Farm



iv) southwest elevation of barn at Rose Farm



v) Chyenhal cottages - northwest elevation

16: Proposal site and post medieval smallholding context

Text boxes 2023 Statement Heritage
Base plotting SWARCH

6. Geophysical Survey

6.1 Following initial appraisal of desk-based and field research the following interim observations were made to the client.

- That the historic landscape character of the land to the north and south of the round differ strongly, with that to its north being strongly medieval in character.
- In Cornwall anciently enclosed land, particularly where containing extant prehistoric features, has a demonstrable archaeological potential to contain prehistoric archaeological remains, this being ably brought out by the desk-based review of archaeological sites summarised at Section 2 of this report.
- The scheduled monument is not visible in views from the south west (see fig 16i).
- Recently enclosed land generally does not have the same potential to contain prehistoric settlement remains. This tends to result from the effects of its conversion to pasture land, and the heavier soils (less amenable to the simple cultivation technologies of the prehistoric period). These areas, and particularly their edges may however be rich in earlier ritual sites (as noted in the distribution of Bronze Age sites in section 2). The proximity of the potential annexe to the south of the scheduled round indicates a raised potential for unenclosed settlement activity in the northeastern field of the current application red-line.
- Existing woodland burial activities (see figure 15) have retained the enclosure boundaries and characteristics of the post-medieval landscape, providing motivation for the maintenance of boundaries.

6.2 As a result of the above observations the following 2 interim recommendations were made.

- i) That a geophysical survey of the land to the south of the round should be undertaken to better understand the potential presence, absence and layout of any archaeological remains in this area.
- ii) That the results of the geophysical survey be used to better inform the design of the current proposal.

6.3 The results of the geophysical survey work, undertaken by *South West Archaeology* (SWARCH) are reported in detail in **Appendix A**.

6.4 The survey results are presented at **figure 17**. The survey targeted the land to the south of the round, ensuring sufficient stand-off from the scheduled area where survey work of this type would require licencing from Historic England / DCMS. The entirety of the current application red-line was included, as was much of the putative southern 'annexe' of *Faughan Round*.

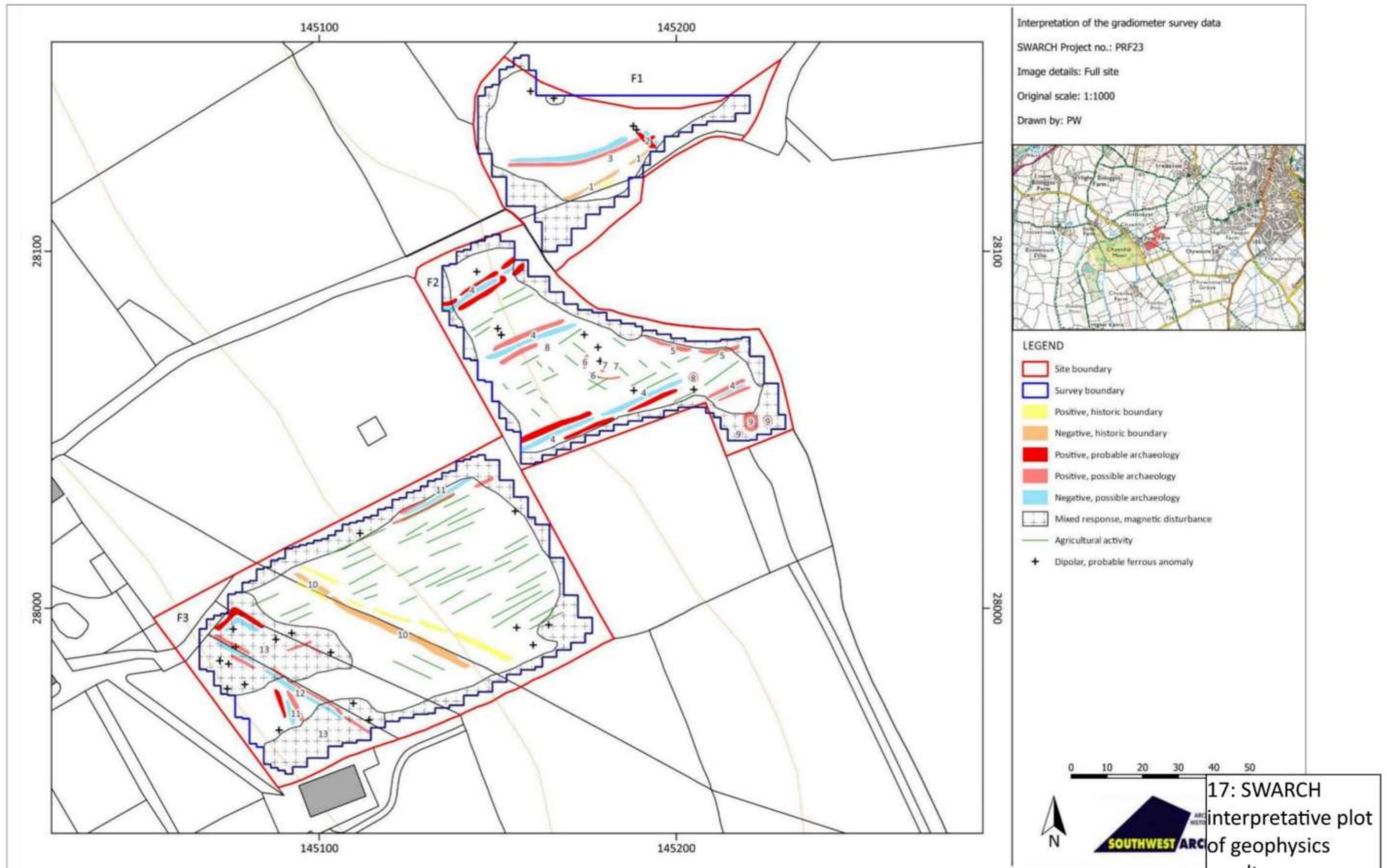


FIGURE 4: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

Summary of results (Statement Heritage)

6.5 Taking each of the anomaly groups identified on **figure 17** the following interpretation is offered:

- 1) This feature represents a probably post-medieval boundary shown on historic maps (low significance)
- 2) Strong positive / negative anomaly indicative of a single bank and ditch, commonly the form of prehistoric field systems associated with Iron Age round enclosures. Given the proximity of a scheduled monument this should be interpreted as of high significance
- 3) Weaker positive / negative anomaly indicative of a single bank and ditch, commonly the form of prehistoric field systems associated with Iron Age round enclosures. Given the proximity of a scheduled monument this should be interpreted as of high significance
- 4) 3no linear anomalies which are consistent with the usual geophysical 'signature' of removed double ditched Cornish hedge boundaries. They may indicate the previous encroachment of medieval agriculture into the area later re-enclosed in the later post-medieval period, their alignment perhaps influencing the later pattern (low to medium potential).
- 5) A curvilinear ditch anomaly in the location already noted above to contain a relict trace of an external ditch around boundary 11 and perhaps adding weight to its interpretation as a prehistoric enclosure boundary (high significance).
- 6) A weak curvilinear ditch anomaly potentially suggestive of a prehistoric 'drip-gully' with a diameter of c8m. Unenclosed settlement around large round sites has been observed on a number of sites in Cornwall and would have a high potential to inform understanding of activities around prehistoric enclosures of this type.
- 7) Weak discrete anomaly indicative of possible pits which may be internal features of 6) and so would have a similarly high potential.
- 8) a weak, larger pit anomaly and 9) a group of stronger pit anomalies. We note the comments by SWARCH that these are *more suggestive of extractive quarry/prospection pits and associated spoil mounds, particularly given the presence of a nearby mine shaft. The western end of field F3 and particularly the north-western corner, shows high levels of disturbance, though numerous possible linear and pit-like features may be present within this (Group 13), and it is possible that these reflect further mining/extractive activity* (SWARCH report 2.6).
- 9) As above
- 10) A linear feature corresponding to the extant public footpath crossing the southwestern field of the proposal site, which is shown on the Tithe (and later) maps (low archaeological potential, high local landscape value being associated with a line of c1800 cattle stiles.
- 11) 12), 13), 14) A range of anomalies in an area of disturbed land which correspond with recent groundworks evident on 2016 Cornwall Council and 2012 Google Maps photography and probably relating to the provision of services to the existing burial area. As a result of this modern disturbance this area may be considered to have a much reduced archaeological potential.

7. Statement of Significance, Setting and Archaeological Potential

- 7.1 **Faugan Round** is a Scheduled Monument, identified further to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, as being of *national importance* for its archaeological, historic and traditional heritage values. It is likely to date to the *Iron Age to Romano British* period, and falls within a class of large (over 100m diameter) enclosures that whilst having externally ditched banked enclosures reminiscent of the univallate settlement enclosures of this period known as ‘rounds’, display additional complexity such as additional circuits of banks and ditches and supplementary annexes. These large complex rounds (eg Manuels MCO8228; Parkengear MCO8302; Treringey MCO8721; White Cross MCO8907) may represent central places within a settlement or administrative hierarchial relationship to the many more smaller sites.
- 7.2 During the time of their construction and use these sites lay within enclosed agricultural landscapes. Excavations and geophysical surveys in the past 20 years have demonstrated that a number of these sites have interesting temporal and spatial relationships with unenclosed settlements in their immediate vicinity (eg Rainbird *et al* 2019).
- 7.3 Geophysical survey results from the north-eastern enclosure of the current proposal site would be consistent with it containing the archaeological remains of possibly contemporary enclosure boundaries and settlement activity within an *annexe* of the monument currently lying outside the scheduled area. There are some indications that this area, including the fieldname *Bal Field* and its proximity to known early industrial mining activity, that these features may be extractive in origin, but this could only be confirmed by intrusive evaluation or excavation. At present the northeastern field should be considered to have a generally high archaeological potential due to its potential to contain remains that may be contemporary and related to a Scheduled Monument.
- 7.4 The setting of a heritage asset is understood in planning policy as the ‘surroundings in which it is experienced’
- 7.5 The significance of *Faugan Round* is revealed on the ground primarily through close encounters with the surviving curvilinear enclosure boundaries that mark part of its enclosure circuits, especially within the immediately surrounding enclosures and from within its central area where a little understood double setting of standing stones adds to its mystery and sense of the deep past. The enclosure boundaries are noticeable more massive than those which surround it, whilst their curvilinear forms create a central area that has a strong sense of the prehistoric forms of rounds and hillforts. The monument is currently in management as pasture and despite some local issues

its boundaries are in good condition. The current banks within the monument are stone faced, but this may reflect their revetment during the early modern period, with the inner circuit possibly enhanced by the tipping of mine waste (being recorded as 'burrows' in 1840).

- 7.6 The boundaries of the monument can be glimpsed from the slopes to the north of the monument, but are not immediately obvious as prehistoric features until the observer approaches more closely.
- 7.7 The interior of the site can be accessed permissively from a stile along the medieval path which passes, and historically diverts around the east of the monument. This provides opportunities to experience the deep time depth of this landscape.
- 7.8 The monument is not visible in views from the proposal site and more generally from the south east due to the slope of the land here.
- 7.9 ***The post-medieval landscape to the southwest of Faugan Round*** contrasts with the anciently enclosed land to its north-east as a result of the built character and pattern of its boundaries. This land, which includes the current proposal site, and probably enclosed in the late 18th century is well related to a group of contemporary buildings including *Rose Farm*. The landscape is typical of many enclosed during this period across Cornwall around the edges of historically open downland. Being aside from existing cultivation these commons were often the target for early modern and early industrial tin extraction. Such activity is recorded to the north east of the site at *Dolqoth* (MCO12004 – the activities of which possibly extended west to and beyond the round) and to its west at *Chyenhal Moor* where alluvial tin was worked. This landscape can be considered locally to regionally important in historic landscape terms. Use of parts of the landscape as a woodland burial ground, have generally conserved its boundary pattern.
- 7.10 Geophysical survey of the southeastern field of the current proposal site demonstrates modern disturbance at its western end and is generally less exciting than the results from the northeast field. It is assessed as having a low archaeological potential.

8. Impact Assessment.

8.1 The following drawings have been developed to respond to the emerging findings of this project and to illustrate the proposals as follows

19206-SK-00-01 Penwith LOCATION PLAN.pdf

19206-SK-00-02 Penwith BLOCK PLAN.pdf

19206-SK-00-03 Penwith EXISTING SITE PLAN_ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.pdf

19206-SK-00-05 Penwith SKETCH PLAN.pdf

19206-SK-00-06 Penwith VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST.pdf

8.2 It is assumed that these drawings will form the basis of a forthcoming planning application.

8.3 The drawings show the following characteristics relevant to the heritage attributes of the proposal site:

- i) The north-eastern field will remain undeveloped and external boundaries will be maintained using existing access points.
- ii) Burials will be extended into the southwestern field, which will be landscaped with scattered trees placed on low earthen mounds
- iii) sinuous paths will be laid out throughout the burial areas
- iv) the public footpath bisecting the southwest field will be maintained and retained as an access through the site.

Impact discussion and recommendations:

8.4 i) the proposal to retain the northeastern field without burials both preserves in situ any archaeological remains in this area and provides a suitable visual buffer between the proposed development and the southern (potential) annexe of the round, helping to preserve the setting of the scheduled monument. The current enclosure boundaries which illustrate the post-medieval origins and enclosure pattern of the land associated with Rose Farm will be maintained in viable use with the use of the site providing both income for and motivation for their maintenance. **Impact neutral.**

8.5 ii) Burial activity will disturb ground, beyond the interface of natural deposits within the southwestern field. This area is assessed as having a 'low' archaeological potential, based on its historic landscape character, and on the results of a recent geophysical survey. **Recommendation:** The LPA may wish to consult their archaeological advisor on the proportionality of any further work to test the potential of this area, for instance via trial trenching.

8.6 iii) footpaths through the site. **Impact.** Visual. Dependent on close details. Neutral to minor harm to non-designated locally important historic landscape. **Recommendation:** The LPA should work

with the applicant to agree an appropriate specification and balance any residual harm against the public benefits of the application.

- 8.7 Iv) Retention of the public footpath **Impact.** Opportunity for continued access to the historic landscape. The public footpath provides access to the site by the general public.