

# TREVEAN CHAPEL ROSUDGEON PENZANCE CORNWALL

## Historic Building Record



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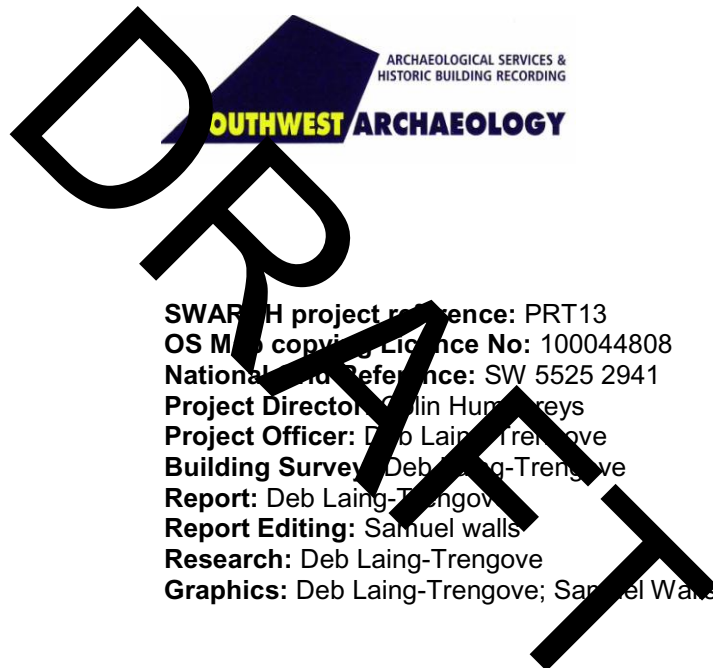
# Trevean Chapel, Rosudgeon, Penzance, Cornwall

## Historic Building Record

*For*

Sarah de Larrinaga & Steve Lavis

*By*



April 2013

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## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd. was instructed by Sarah de Larrinaga and Steve Lavis to undertake a historic building record of a former Wesleyan Chapel on Trevean Lane, Rosudgeon, Penzance, Cornwall. A structure is marked in the position of the chapel on the available 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping and the building retains 19<sup>th</sup> century period detailing to the interior and to the exterior openings.*

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## Acknowledgements

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Thanks for assistance are due to:

Sarah de Larrinaga and Steve Lavis for unrestricted access to the site.

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Trevean Wesleyan Methodist Chapel

**Parish:** Perranuthnoe

**County:** Cornwall

### 1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Sarah de Larrinaga and Steve Lavis (the Clients) to conduct historic building recording at the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Trevean Farm, Trevean Lane, Rosudgeon, Penzance prior to the conversion of the building to a domestic residence.

The site lies just off Trevean lane, located off the B394, to the west of Rosudgeon. The chapel was formerly located within the holding of (Little) Trevean Farm, which has been farmed by the Smith family for several generations. When the chapel fell out of use during the 20<sup>th</sup> century the building was utilised by the Smiths as a store associated with the flower production business carried out on the farm.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The chapel is situated on the eastern edge of the parish of Perranuthnoe, close to the boundary of St Hilary parish. The settlement of Rosudgeon lies to the east with the former mine workings of Wheal Florence and Wheal Cozia lying to the north-east and east. The chapel building is located on a slight south-facing slope, alongside and to the east of Trevean Lane and to the north of (Little) Trevean Farm.

The soils in the area are the well drained loam soils of the Trusham Association with the underlying geology the Hornfelses Slate and Hornfelses Siltstone of the Mylor Slate Formation.

### 1.3 Methodology

The building recording was undertaken by D. Laing-Trengove on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2013 in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures. The desk-based work was undertaken at the Cornwall Records Office in Truro, relevant online sources were consulted and appropriate Internet databases investigated.

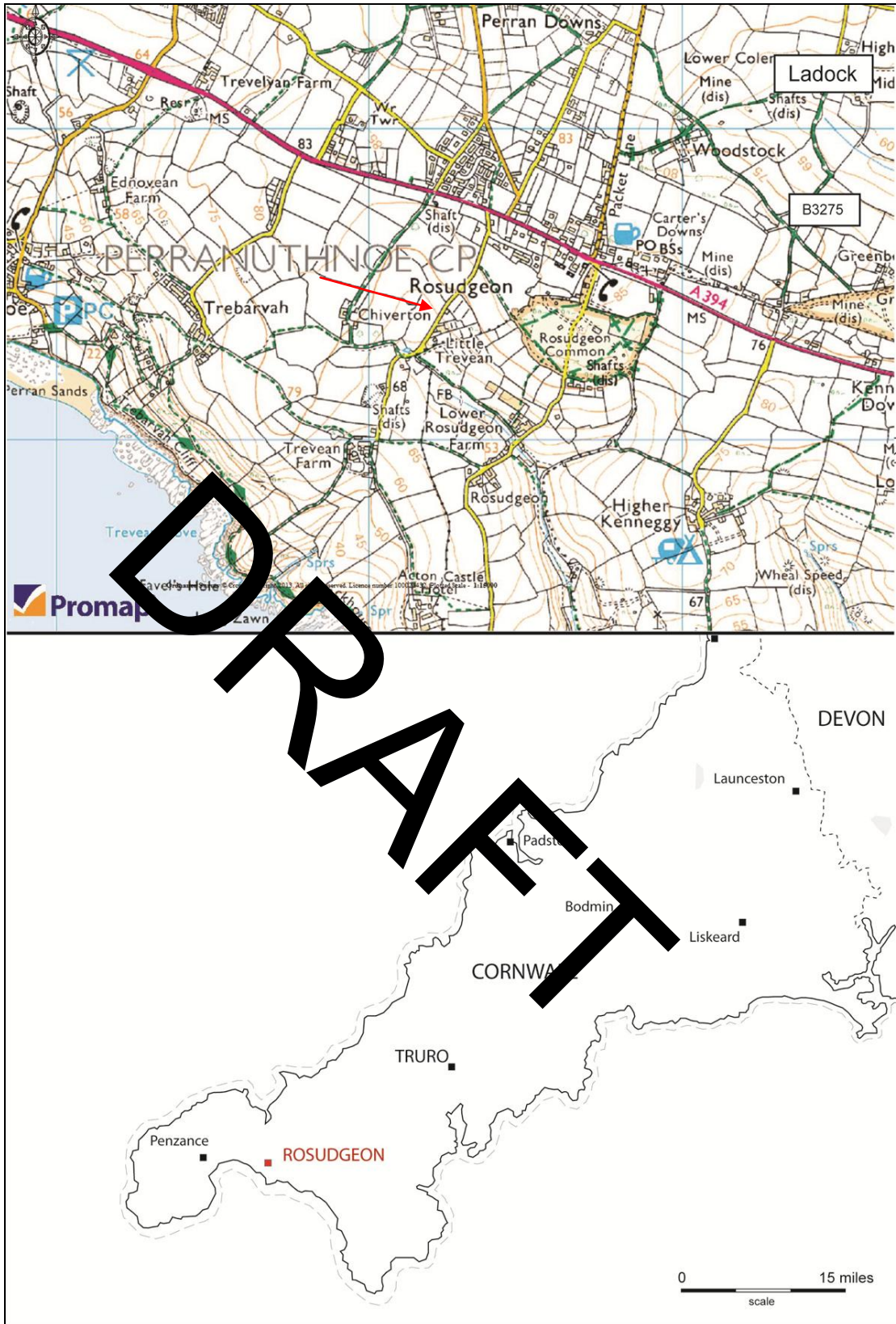


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

## 2.0 Historic Background

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### 2.1 A Brief Note on Wesleyan Methodism in Cornwall

The Methodist movement in Cornwall began in the mid eighteenth century and took firm hold within the laboring classes, who were perhaps marginalized by the Established Church of England at that time, which was perceived to be far more concerned with the wealthy rather than the working population of Cornish miners, fishermen and farmers. John Wesley, with his friends and followers, was one of the first to bring this new way of worshipping to the ordinary Cornish people, who would meet together in private houses and the open air prior to the construction of the now ubiquitous Cornish Non-Conformist Chapel.

John Wesley apparently visited Cornwall thirty-two times between 1743 and 1787 and a number of buildings were erected for the preachers during this period, both to provide a space for them to rest as well as for preaching. From this early period throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century Non Conformist Chapels sprang up all over Cornwall. There was no definitive structure or layout to these buildings and the construction was anything from rustic and vernacular to the urban and industrial with huge variation between them in terms of the layout, fittings and scale of the buildings. The main priority for the building was that it conformed to the ‘auditory plan’; that the interior was laid out so that all in the congregation could both see as well as hear those preaching.

Many of the earlier chapels that were constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were rebuilt in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and most of the buildings that remain have been rebuilt, repaired or refronted since their original construction.

### 2.2 Cartographic Sources

#### 2.2.1 The 1841 Perranuthnoe Tithe Map

The Perranuthnoe tithe map of *circa*.1841 (Figure 2) shows a small settlement of Little Trevean divided into a number of plots and with a building in the exact position of the extant chapel at that time. The chapel is numbered 664 and is listed in the Apportionment as *Meeting House and Plot*, owned by a *Richard Mildrum* and leased to the *Wesleyan Methodists Trustees of*. The building is coloured grey, rather than pink, indicating that it was not a domestic building, unlike the others within the settlement. Interestingly the settlement to the south at this date consists of a number of cottages rather than the single farm it is today. The plot immediately to the south of the chapel (numbered 663) contains two cottages.





Figure 2: Detail from the 1841 Perranuthnoe tithe map, the Chapel is coloured grey. (CRO)

### 2.2.2 The Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of c.1888

This map appears to show little change to the site, although the building does appear to be slightly more square than as depicted on the tithe map. It is also marked in the position it appears today – set back to the south of the boundary of the ground to the north. However the tithe cannot be taken as being entirely reliable regarding the detail of the exact position of a building and this may not represent a real change on the ground. To the south, there have been some changes to boundaries associated with the cottages, which may represent changes in ownership or tenancy. The mining landscape on Rosudgeon Common associated with Wheal Georgia and Wheal Florence is very much apparent at this date.

### 2.2.3 The Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map of c. 1906

This Second Edition map shows no discernible change to the building, marked here simply as *Meth Chap*, although unlike its depiction on the previous map it now appears to abut the boundary to the north. This boundary now continues round to the east of the building and adjoins a previously existing boundary associated with the cottages to the south-east. The cottages adjacent to the chapel and two of the domestic buildings to the south remain, but the building/s further to the south-east have now gone. The mines on Rosudgeon Common have clearly gone out of use by this date and are now marked as *old* and *disused*.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1888 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map. (CRO)



Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of c.1906. (CRO)

## 3.0 The Building Record

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### 3.1 General Description

The former chapel sits to the east of Trevean Lane, set slightly apart from Little Trevean Farm, which is located *c.*20m to the south of the building. The chapel is aligned roughly north-south (more precisely north-east to south-west, but taken for descriptive purposes here as north-south) with the west elevation facing directly onto and set back *c.*3m from the road (Figure 5). The building is set on ground that slopes gently to the west; the ground to the north is terraced, with a retaining wall against the more elevated northern field and set *c.*2m from the north gable wall of the building and wrapping round the end of the building to the east. There is a rough (modern?) track against the south elevation leading to the land to the east and a small patch of recently cleared ground to the immediate east of the chapel which is bounded by a mature hedge to the north.



Figure 5: The exterior west elevation of the chapel; viewed from the north.

The former chapel is constructed predominantly of granite rubble, with dressed granite quoins to the door and window openings and corners of the building. The elevations to east and west have three window openings containing tall hornless sashes, with the entrance door set in the centre of the north gable. There is a small opening at the base of the south wall at the south-west end. The building is gabled to north and south with a pitched Delabole slate roof, with what appears to be a slated ridge. To the north a single storey, sheet metal lean-to is built up against the east side of the north elevation of the chapel and utilising the rubble granite retaining walls to the north and east.

### 3.2 The Exterior Description

The exterior west elevation (see Figure 5), against the road, contains three symmetrically positioned hornless sash windows original to the build, with matching cut slate sills and

original glass panes; 2x3 to each sash of each window. The wall also contains three decorative air vents/bricks toward the base and has a cast iron down pipe and hopper at the southern end. The window openings all have large, dressed granite lintels and quoins which are blockier than the rest of the irregular rubble stonework of the elevation; there are also dressed quoins to each corner. The rubble stonework of the majority of the wall has been 'tidied up' by the application of indented or incised straight lines within the pale gray, sandy mortar flush pointing, giving the impression of ashlar stonework. The original guttering to the roof has been replaced with modern plastic guttering set onto a beaded plank fascia board. The windows have been painted with aluminium paint. There are remnants of large nails protruding from the south end of the wall, probably marking the former position of a notice board or sign.

The south elevation has been rendered in grey cement within the last 40 or so years (Steve Lavis *pers. comm.*) around the position of a former lean-to, formerly set within the centre of the elevation at ground floor level (Figure 6). Toward the south-west corner of the elevation, at the base of the wall is a small opening with a plank door accessing a small cellar space – probably a former fuel store? There are some metal rods of unknown function protruding from the wall at roughly first floor height to the east. The wall surface at ground floor level, which previously formed the north wall of the lean-to, is unrendered, although painted. The unrendered stonework does not have the straight lines in the mortar of the north (and west) walls, and is clearly constructed of granite rubble.



Figure 6: The exterior south elevation of the chapel; viewed from the south-west.

The wall to the east is as to the west with ashlar granite blocks to the corners and openings; although the pointing is not set with incised lines but has been left roughly flush with the stone (Figure 7). As to the west, the wall has three window openings with tall sash windows and plastic guttering with an earlier cast iron downpipe. At the north end of the elevation the ashlar quoins are abutted to the east by a rubble granite wall topped with pebbles set in a sandy, pale grey mortar.

During clearance works to the west and north-west of the building the current owner has uncovered what may be the original cast iron guttering. This has the profile of a cyma moulding, with applied decorative lion heads.



Figure 7: The exterior south and east elevations of the chapel; viewed from the south-east.



Figure 8: The exterior north elevation of the chapel; viewed from the north-east.

The north wall is constructed of coursed dressed ashlar granite, pointed as to the west, giving a neat presentation face to the main entrance elevation (Figure 8). Unlike those to south, west and east, it has an ashlar granite block plinth projecting from the base. There are also a small

number of bricks cemented to the wall toward the western end which appear to be associated with a former gate in this position, marked by a stone containing a bolt hole set within the ground to the north of the building (Figure 9). The entrance to the building is positioned centrally with a large, arched opening, with large block quoins to the sides and a neat arch of granite voussoirs above (Figure 10). Above the arched door opening is an empty rectangular recess and above that, set into the wall, are two airbricks (as before within the western elevation) set on end. Along the edge of the gable, to the soffit, instead of barge boarding reused slates have been set (see Figure 8). The door opening contains moulded panelled double doors with a brass finger latch and key plate, the door frame is beaded with formerly a glass four light fanlight above, now boarded. To the base of the opening in the stone of the threshold is an incised drip channel, with a central bolt hole, that leads water out to the west.

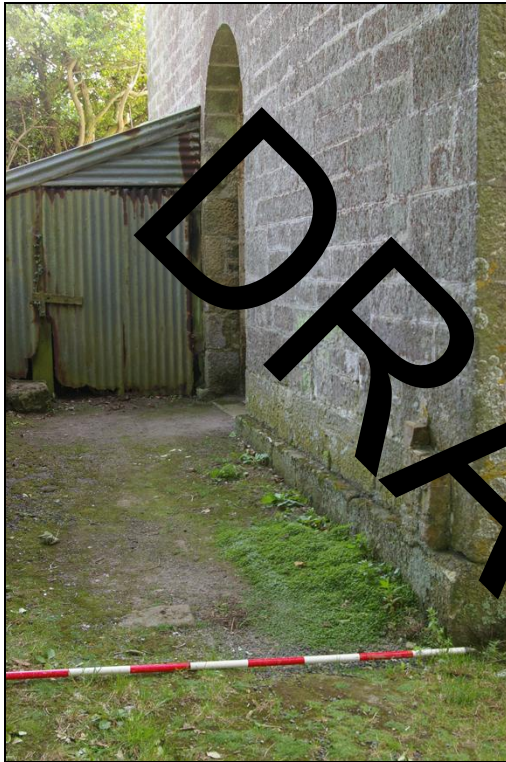


Figure 9: The north elevation of the chapel, with secondary bricks to the western end and stone setting in the ground for a bolt, both associated with a former gate, and the sheet metal lean-to against the eastern end, viewed from the west.

Figure 10: The exterior door, viewed from the north.

The retaining wall to the north of the building is unrendered and, as described to the east, is topped with pebbles. There is a later forced opening and steps up to the field to the north against the lean-to to the east. The lean-to is predominately modern (1950s-60s?) and constructed of metal sheeting to the west and partially to the east, utilising the pebble topped walls to north and east and with a mono pitch sheet roof sloping down to the north. However, to the interior it appears to have a compacted floor surface (limecrete/ash?) and has raised granite block plinths/platforms to the north and east.

### 3.3 Interior Description

The interior of the chapel comprises a single open space with a timber plank floor and high plaster ceiling, which appears to be all of a single phase, with the exception of a panelled pine cupboard or small cloakroom set within the north-east corner of the room. The walls are panelled with stained pine boards to dado height to north, west and east, with the panelling fixed immediately against the unplastered walls, which are plastered above and painted green with a decorative painted frieze just above the top rail of the panelling (Figure 12).



Figure 11: The interior north wall of the chapel; viewed from the south

To the west and east the window openings all have chamfered edges and sloping sills, the windows have beaded frames, slim glazing bars and with some fixtures still remaining. To the west there a couple of gaps in the panelling where the wall fabric was observed to be granite rubble set in a pale orange earth bond (Figure 12). There were laths revealed where the plaster has fallen away on the underside of the central window lintel. These were nailed to the timber lintel and were hand split, as they are of irregular width and thickness unlike machine cut laths. To the south of the centre of the west wall is the former position of a stove, the scar of the flue remains along with holes for the fixings, plus the remaining upper section of the flue protrudes from the ceiling above. The west wall also has the scars of two parallel fittings or fixtures set just below first floor height, these continue around the north-west corner and onto the western side of the north wall. These appear to be original to the decoration of the chapel as there is only bare white plaster and substantial timber plugs where they formerly were, therefore the wall was unpainted when they were attached (see Figure 11).

The wall to the east is decorated as to the west but with the addition of a panelled timber cupboard or cloakroom fitted to the wall in the north-east corner (see Figure 11). The east wall appeared to have no scars or traces of former fittings.



Figure 12: The interior face and fabric of the east wall, exposed where panels have been removed; viewed from the west.

The south wall is as to the west but with a central timber plank screen fitted to the wall and incorporating a curving alcove that extends into the timberwork above, topped with a moulded plaster arch (Figures 13 & 14). The wall here is covered with a layer of plaster that is applied to laths affixed to timber studwork which is fixed to the lower timber panelling, rather than applied straight onto the wall surface as to north, east and west.

Within the lower timber section of the alcove a rectangular slab declares this to be a Wesleyan Chapel dating from 1867. This plaque may have come from the recess in the exterior north wall, although the date appears slightly later than the building, which has a number of features apparently dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century, such as the hornless sash windows and fan light above the door. It may have come from elsewhere (according to the previous owner) or alternatively may commemorate a refurbishment of the building carried out later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

To either side of the alcove are scars of a similar size to those to the west but these are single rather than the double rows seen to the west and north-west (Figure 13). The panelling to the east and west of the central timberwork retains the scars of former benches or pews (as does the floor, see below) formerly facing inward to the centre of this raised area (see Figure 13).





Figure 13: The interior south wall of the chapel; viewed from the north.



Figure 14: Detail of screen and alcove on the south wall.

To the north the wall is as described and with the same scars of former fittings as on the west wall to the west of the door. There are also signs of a former partition to the east and west of the central opening, which are truncated to the east by the later cupboard/ cloakroom; to the west of the door the panelling stops at the position of the former partition. There are the remnants of a timber structure to either side of the doorway that may relate to an earlier lobby area in this position, prior to the insertion of the panelled cupboard to the east (Figure 15 and see Figure 11). The extant partition timberwork of the cloakroom may have been reused from the earlier arrangement as the length of the panelling is comparable to the area formerly enclosed around the door opening. This partition wall has simple moulded panels to the interior but only moulded upper panels to the exterior. The staining also only covers the upper, suggesting something else was positioned against the south side. The interior of the cloakroom is fitted with a row of hooks on a timber board to the north.



Figure 15: The interior north wall of the chapel with the central door opening; viewed from the south-west.

The central timber door is panelled and moulded as to the exterior and fitted with a reused timber stock lock and bolts to top and bottom of the east door with a latch to the west. The fan light above retains some decorative glass within the western of four lights within the arch.

The floor is comprised of 7 inch pine boards with a large central area raised up by one boards thickness, with chamfered edging cut to east and west by the position of the former pews but with no marks or scars elsewhere (see Figure 11). There are two steps up at the south end of the room to the final 7.6" (2.30m). The lip of the top step is cut to east and west in the position of former pews positioned facing inward (those to the north within the body of the chapel would have faced towards the south end). The first step up has two sections of the riser that can be removed- for ventilation? To the south-west is a small hatch in the floor down to a small cellar or fuel store, also accessed from the exterior. The cellar appeared to only occupy the

south-west corner of the building and at the time of the survey contained a large number of flower boxes marked H A SMITH & SON MARAZION (Figure 16). The floor of the chapel was seen to be supported on dwarf masonry walls

The ceiling is plastered, with a central decorative ceiling rose, probably also with the practical use as a vent, and six symmetrically placed flanking fittings for former gas light fittings, with chains falling from the centre. There are also two 20<sup>th</sup> century light fittings to centre west and a hatch to the roof space to the north above the door opening. The ceiling also, unusually, has a large amount of graffiti comprising mainly of names and dates. This apparently dates from the last half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when this building was used as a store for flowers prior to their distribution. They were often piled so high that they could be climbed to the ceiling (Steve & Mr Smith (former owner) *pers. com.*). These boxes were presumably as those piled in the cellar. The earliest dates observed were from the 1940s.



Figure 16: The interior of the former cellar/fuel store under the south-west corner of the raised platform; viewed from the south.

The roof structure is comprised of 19th century kingpost trusses, the kingposts fixed at the base by metal brackets to the tiebeams (Figures 17 & 18).



Figure 17: The central ceiling rose and vent.



Figure 18: The ceiling above the raised alter platform, showing mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century graffiti.



Figure 19: The kingpost roof trusses on the east pitch of the chapel, viewed from the north.



Figure 20: The truss blades, purlins and struts on the west pitch of the roof, viewed from the north.

## 4.0 Conclusions

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There has been a Wesleyan Chapel or meeting house at Trevean Farm/Little Trevean since at least the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The earth bond of the wall fabric suggests that the current building is probably that marked on the tithe map of 1841, probably established to serve the workers of the nearby mining district at Rosudgeon, located just to the north-east of Trevean, or possibly the occupants of the former cottages here at that time may have helped establish the chapel for their own worship.

It is very probable that the building underwent significant renovations and or refferbishment later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the plaque, now inside the building, may have formerly been placed within the recess on the exterior north wall, recording the date of these works which very probably included work to this exterior elevation. The chapel retains a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century features including the ceiling rose and gas light fittings as well as the six hornless sash windows which may be original to the first phase building.

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## 5.0 Bibliography & References

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### Published Sources:

**British Geological Survey** 2012: Geology of Britain Viewer.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1996 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2001 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

### Cornwall Record Office:

Perranuthnoe Tithe map and Apportionment

### Internet Resources:

[www.cornwall-calling.co.uk/churches/methodist-cornwall.html](http://www.cornwall-calling.co.uk/churches/methodist-cornwall.html)

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/guidance-methodist-nonconformist-chapels-cornwall/guidance-chapels-cornwall.pdf](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/guidance-methodist-nonconformist-chapels-cornwall/guidance-chapels-cornwall.pdf)

[www.wesleyhistoricalsociety.org.uk](http://www.wesleyhistoricalsociety.org.uk)

## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

**Date:** 30<sup>th</sup> July 2013

**Address:** Trevean, Trevean Lane, Rosudgeon, Penzance TR20 9PD

**Site:** Redundant Chapel

**Application:** PA11/08541

**HBSMR Ref:** CCO5228

**Applicant:** I Smith

**Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer:** Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX t. 07973 813572 e. [pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk)

**Local Planning Authority Officer:** Catherine Bray, Planning & Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX t. 01209 614295 e. [Catherine.bray@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:Catherine.bray@cornwall.gov.uk)

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

#### Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

#### **1 Introduction**

1.1 This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site for discharge condition 7 of planning application PA11/08541.

#### **2 Site Location**

2.1 The chapel is located in a rural area, west Cornwall at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SW 5525 2941.

#### **3 Planning Background**

3.1 Planning application PA11/08541 was submitted on the 7<sup>th</sup> of October 2011 and was for the conversion of a redundant chapel to a single dwelling. This application has been approved subject to 8 conditions. Condition 7 states:

3.2 No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

3.3 Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 with specific reference to paragraph 128.

3.4 The applicant, their agents and any subcontractors should ensure that where there are other conditions requiring satisfaction in advance of the commencement of work on site, it is the responsibility of the applicant to liaise with the planning officer concerned to ensure that the timetabling of these works is managed.

#### **4 Site Background**

4.1 The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the chapel is present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880. The HER also records that it is a former Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Religious buildings of the period are becoming increasingly rare in the county side and are worthy of recording prior to development.

#### **5 Requirement for Work**

5.1 The present proposals will culminate in the potential destruction of material remains of the chapel. It is therefore important that the chapel is recorded to an appropriate level and that the results are made available to interested parties. In this particular instance an archive standard photographic record will be made together with a brief report. This recording needs to be conducted by a building archaeologist or architectural historian that will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details.

5.2 The recorder needs to consider:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

#### **6 General Methodology**

6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).

6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).



6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.

6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

## **7 Site Recording Methodology**

7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the Historic building contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.

7.2 Details of how all buildings and structures are surveyed and recorded shall be provided. The site plan will be tied to the national grid.

7.3 The photographic record shall be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally. The photographs will be taken with black and white 35mm or medium format film producing archive quality prints and negatives. Colour photography may be utilised for general shots and where it is appropriate for detail shots. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

## **8 Results**

8.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the historic building contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Records Office. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

8.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)

8.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

8.4 The report must contain

- A brief history of the site.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A location map, appropriate copies of any plans/drawings and photographs (of each structure if applicable) with appropriate annotation.
- A copy of the brief and approved written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be included as an appendix.

## **9 Archive Deposition**

9.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2000* upon completion of the project.

9.2 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the appropriate organisation within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.

9.3 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.

9.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.

9.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

9.6 Only on completion of 9.1 to 9.4 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

## **10 Monitoring**

10.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

10.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

10.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

## Appendix 2

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING OF THE CHAPEL AT TREVEAN LANE, ROSUDGEON, PENZANCE, CORNWALL

**Location:** Trevean, Trevean Lane, Rosudgeon, Penzance TR20 9PD  
**Parish:** St Hilary  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SW 5525 2941.  
**Planning Application No.** PA11/08541.  
**Proposal:** Conversion of redundant Chapel  
**HBSMR Ref:** CCO5228  
**Date:** 02.09.201

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Sarah de Larrinaga (the Client). It sets out the methodology for historic building recording to be undertaken at the redundant chapel at Trevean Lane, Rosudgeon, Penzance, and for related off site analysis and reporting, prior to conversion of the building to holiday accommodation. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance to a brief issued by Cornwall County Historic Environment Service (CCHES) (Phil Markham 30.07.2013).

1.2 Consent for the development has been granted conditional on a programme of archaeological work. The planning condition (No. 7) states that:  
'No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the local Planning Authority.  
Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 with specific reference to paragraph 128'.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the chapel is present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880. The HER also records that it is a former Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Religious buildings of the period are becoming increasingly rare in the countryside and are worthy of recording prior to development.

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 To make a record of the historic building prior to the commencement of the conversion works;

3.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

4.1 Desk-based appraisal:

The programme of work shall include a desk-based appraisal of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of cartographic sources; *Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments and information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth as appropriate.*

This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing.

This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

4.2 Historic building recording:

A record will be made of the building. This work will conform to Level 2 of recording levels as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006* (available on-line at the English Heritage website) and described in outline below:

Level 2 is a **descriptive record**, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

4.3 An adequate photographic record of the historic building recording work will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal architectural features and any finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

4.4 Should these works encounter historic fabric that contains palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. This would include consideration of sampling of historic thatch and cob for plant macro-fossil analysis, dendrochronological samples for dating purposes, etc. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling

and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002*.

4.6 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.7 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.7.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.7.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

## 5.0 REPORTING

5.1 A report will be produced, including the following elements:

5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;

5.1.2 A copy of the CCHES brief and this WSI;

5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;

5.1.4 A description and illustration of the buildings location;

5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;

5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;

5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;

5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);

5.1.10 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;

5.1.11 A plan showing the layout of the building subject to this programme of work in relation to identifiable landscape features and other buildings;

5.1.12 The results of the historic building recording that shall include a written description and analysis of the historic fabric of the building, as appropriate;

5.1.13 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features of historic or architectural significance that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

5.1.14 A consideration of evidence within wider context;

5.1.15 Any specialist assessment or analysis reports that where undertaken;

5.2 CCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the HES.

5.4 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, the copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.5 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference southwes1-158403 within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

## 6.0 PUBLICATION

Where the exposure of architectural or historic building fabric is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see section 5 above.

Should particularly significant architectural, archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012)). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.

## 7.0 MONITORING

7.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HES and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

7.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.

7.1.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

## 8.0 ARCHIVE

8.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with section 9 of the Brief prepared by the Cornwall County Historic Environment Service and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation.

- 8.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 8.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
- 8.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM)/Cornwall records Office, and in a timely fashion.
- 8.2.3 If the RCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under an accession number. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the Devon Heritage Centre. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 8.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RCM, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 8.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 8.5 SWARCH will notify the HES upon the completion of:
- deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
  - deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 8.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 8.8 The archive will be completed within 6 months of the completion of the final report.
- 9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
- Even where ground works are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted. Clients should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 10.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys. The building recording will be undertaken by Deb Laing-Trengove. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email: deb@swarch.net

## Appendix 1 – List of specialists

### Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 2482

### Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service [a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)  
 Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD [mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com)  
 Tel: 01271 830891

### Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LNTel: 01271 346747

### Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 [c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk](mailto:c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk)  
 Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE [w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

### Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ [martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk)

### Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 [dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)  
 Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones [juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)  
 Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

### Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214  
 Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 [alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk](mailto:alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk)  
 Baring John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 [john.p.allan@btinternet.com](mailto:john.p.allan@btinternet.com)  
 Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 [john.p.allan@btinternet.com](mailto:john.p.allan@btinternet.com)  
 Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: [su1429@eclipse.co.uk](mailto:su1429@eclipse.co.uk)

## Appendix 3

### List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report

1. The exterior west elevation of the chapel; viewed from the north.
2. The exterior south elevation of the chapel; viewed from the south-west.
3. As above; viewed from the south.
4. The cast iron guttering found in the field to the east of the chapel.
5. The exterior south and east elevations of the chapel; viewed from the south-east.
6. The exterior east elevation of the chapel; viewed from the east.
7. The exterior north elevation of the chapel; viewed from the north-east.
8. Detail of one of the decorated airbricks/vents in the west exterior elevation of the chapel; viewed from the west.
9. The exterior west elevation of the chapel and west end of the wall located to the north of the building; viewed from the south.
10. The small door to the cellar/fuel store in the exterior west end of the south elevation of the chapel, viewed from the south-west.
11. The cast iron downpipe and southern sash window in the exterior east elevation of the chapel; viewed from the south.
12. The wall abutting the north end of the east elevation of the chapel, with the sheet metal lean-to against the north elevation just visible, viewed from the south-east.
13. The slates set against the rafter gable of the chapel under the soffit of the roof; viewed from the east.
14. The northern window in the east elevation, showing the granite ashlar quoins and lintel; viewed from the south-east.
15. The stonework beneath the northern window in the east elevation, showing the pale orange bond, light grey sandy mortar and dark grey cement mortar; viewed from the south-east.
16. The north elevation of the chapel, with secondary bricks to the western end and stone setting in the ground for a bolt, both associated with a former gate, and the sheet metal lean-to against the eastern end; viewed from the west.
17. The lean-to against the eastern end of the north elevation of the chapel and steps up to the north; viewed from the west.
18. The interior of the lean-to, showing raised areas to north and east; viewed from the west.
19. As above, showing the wall of the lean-to abutting the east elevation of the chapel; viewed from the north.
20. The interior north wall of the chapel with the central door opening; viewed from the south-west.
21. Close up of the interior of the door; viewed from the south-west.
22. The interior north-east corner of the chapel; viewed from the south-west.
23. The interior north-west corner of the chapel; viewed from the south-east.
24. The interior south-west corner of the chapel; viewed from the north-east.
25. The interior south-east corner of the chapel; viewed from the north-west.
26. The central and northern sash window in the east wall of the chapel; viewed from the south-west.
27. The interior north wall of the chapel; viewed from the south.
28. The interior west wall of the chapel; viewed from the east.
29. The interior south wall of the chapel; viewed from the north.
30. The interior east wall of the chapel; viewed from the west.
31. The fan light over the double doors to the chapel; viewed from the south.
32. The door to the cupboard/cloakroom to the east of the door within the chapel; viewed from the west.
33. The interior of the cupboard/cloakroom to the east of the door within the chapel; viewed from the west.
34. The scars of former fitting on the western portion of the north wall of the chapel; viewed from the south.
35. Projecting timberwork fixed to the wall panelling against the interior west wall of the chapel; viewed from the east.
36. The interior face of the west wall exposed where panels have been removed; viewed from the east.
37. The former position of a stove and flue, adjacent to the central window in the west elevation; viewed from the east.
38. 20<sup>th</sup> century electrical fittings and fuse box affixed to the upper part of the southern window reveal in the west elevation; viewed from the east.
39. The interior south-western corner of the chapel, showing the raised alter area with possible vent in the lower step, scars in the panelling of the south wall and rebates in the upper step indicating the former position of pews; viewed from the south.
40. Plaque, probably formerly from the empty recess in the exterior north wall, now placed within the alcove of the south wall.
41. The ceiling above the raised alter platform, showing mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century graffiti.
42. The central and southern portion of the ceiling, showing the ceiling rose, gas light fittings and graffiti; viewed from the north.
43. The interior face and fabric of the east wall, exposed where panels have been removed; viewed from the west.
44. Window fitting attached to the lower south corner of the northern window frame in the east wall; viewed from the west.

45. View through the double doors opening of the chapel; viewed from the north.
46. Central bolt hole and drip channel at the base of the door opening; viewed from above north.
47. The central ceiling rose and vent.
48. A former gas light fitting; viewed from below.
49. Lath and plaster attached to the lintel of the central window in the west elevation, viewed from the east.
50. Lath and plaster visible in the south-east corner of the ceiling; viewed from the north.
51. A painted decorative frieze above the panelling on the south wall.
52. The hatch in the western portion of the timber floor of the raised alter platform against the south wall; viewed from the north.
53. The interior of the former cellar/fuel store under the south-west corner of the raised platform; viewed from the south.
54. Timber studwork above the panelling of the south wall; viewed from the north.
55. The exterior door, viewed from the north.
56. Sections of cast iron guttering found lying in the grass to the east of the chapel, with decorative lion heads.



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