



# **Land at Manor Tannery, Grampound, Cornwall**

## **Archaeological assessment**



**Historic Environment Projects**



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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Caroline Wheeleker of Linden Homes and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

## **Freedom of Information Act**

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## **Cover illustration**

View south west across Field 1 from Boundary 1.

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## **Abbreviations**

CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall
AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value

## 1 Summary

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council was commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment of land at the Manor Tannery, Grampound, incorporating a desk-based study, a geophysical survey and walkover survey.

The geophysical survey was carried out by GSB Prospection Ltd (GSB Ref 2011/49) on the 17<sup>th</sup> August 2011. It identified a number of features, most of which were identified as historic boundaries, but some will need further investigation (see sections 7 and 10).

The walkover survey identified several hollows and a slate feature both of which may warrant further investigation.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Planning consent has been granted by Cornwall Council for residential redevelopment of land to the rear of the former Manor Tannery and some adjoining farmland to the east. Conditions have been placed to control works which have an impact on the significance of historic assets. 07/01971 relates to the conversion of the former Tannery buildings (Listed Grade II) to residential use. 07/01969 relates to the development of land to the rear of the main complex which will be developed as housing. Consents to 07/01969 (condition 28) and 07/01971 (condition 27) both include the following wording:

*No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological and historic building work to include a watching brief and a geophysical survey has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted to and approved in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.*

A range of further conditions have been applied to 07/01969 to control details of the conversion and demolition of the Tannery buildings, and secure reuse within the complex of machinery and stonework where it is not to remain *in situ*. These latter conditions particularly refer to the relative significance and conservation options of the range of tanning and lime pits around the complex. Condition 32 reads:

*Prior to the works hereby approved to buildings 9 and 10 commencing a specification for the treatment of the lime/tanning pits within buildings 9 and 10 shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The works hereby approved will be carried out in accordance with the agreed specification.*

A brief setting out the requirements for archaeological and historic building assessment was prepared by Dan Ratcliffe, the local Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology)

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council was commissioned by Caroline Wheeleker of Linden Homes Ltd to undertake works in relation to the planning brief. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Nigel Thomas of HE. The assessment is an initial stage of archaeological recording works on the site, which makes recommendations for further investigative works during Stage 2 and any subsequent stages.

### 2.2 Aims

The main aim of the assessment was to gain a better understanding of any surviving archaeological resource within the proposed development area. It is hoped that this information can be used to guide design where appropriate and provide a mitigation strategy if required.

## 2.3 Methods

### 2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER
- Images of England online listed buildings database
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 11.1)
- Published histories (see Section 11.2)
- Assessment of the geophysical survey.

### 2.3.2 Fieldwork: geophysical survey

A magnetometry survey was carried out by GSB Prospection Ltd on the 17th August 2011. Section 6 includes a summary of their results with commentary based on the desk-based research and the walkover survey results.

### 2.3.3 Fieldwork: walkover survey

A walkover of the site (carried out on the 2nd September 2011) was undertaken to identify surviving and potentially surviving historic and archaeological features. A scaled copy of the modern Ordnance Survey mapping (2011) showing the site and its environs was used as a base map with scaled copies of the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps (c1880 and c1907) used to provide evidence of earlier layout. Features observed in the field were plotted onto the modern OS base map and written descriptions recorded.

The walkover was also used to consider the potential impact of the proposed development of the site on the setting of significant heritage assets, following guidance which forms part of the recent *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5):

*'For the purposes of spatial planning, any development or change capable of affecting the significance of a heritage asset or people's experience of it can be considered as falling within its setting.'*  
(*Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*, paragraph 118).

The walkover also aimed to identify evidence for past uses which may have affected the survival of archaeological potential (for example, indications that areas have been landscaped or otherwise disturbed).

A photographic record was made using black and white photographs using 35mm fine grain archive quality film. Supporting colour photographs were taken with a 10MP digital camera. The photo record comprised a series of general views of landscape and boundary and examples of significant features, these images have been catalogued and stored by HE Projects.

## 3 Location and setting

The site of the proposed development lies on largely south facing land within a tributary valley of the upper Fal river system. The site comprises four fields, one of which is part of or adjacent to the derelict remains of what was the Manor Tannery in Grampound that closed at the beginning of the 21st century. Currently three of the fields (Fields 2, 3 and 4, see Fig 5) are being used as pasture for cattle. The fields generally slope north to south and have views across the valley to the south west.

To the north is the A390 the main road between Truro and St. Austell. To the east is Bosillion Lane and to the west Creed Lane.

Field 1 is a 1.23 hectare field approximately 150 metres long by 88 metres wide situated directly south of the tannery buildings. It presents as derelict land not genuine pasture and at the time of the walkover had been recently strimmed. The surface is undulating and difficult to survey due to its uneven surface. Hollows are frequent especially to the east of the track (see below). There is significant hedge encroachment on the eastern boundary caused by overgrown trees. A flat terrace extends out from the back of a corrugated roofed building. This terrace banks steeply into the field to the west. A possible quarry is located in the south eastern corner and a track runs down the middle of the field. The track banks to the west approximately three quarters of the way down the field before leaving the site in the south western corner.

Field 2 is a narrow pasture field with a gentle gradient from north to south. It covers approximately 0.45 hectare with an average length of 120 metres by 45 metres wide. Both eastern and western boundaries have significant encroachment from overgrown hedges. It lies to the north of field 3, to the east of field 1, and to the west of field 4

Field 3 is a 0.26 hectare steeply sloping pasture field: its length is approximately 165 metres and its width 40 metres. There are two slight terraces on its western side and banks towards the south where a small stream runs from east to west within the field. The stream runs into the limes complex (of the former tannery) beyond the field's south western border. It lies to the east of field 1 and to the south of field 2.

Field 4 is a 0.8 hectare pasture field running east to west. It is approximately 156 metres long and 68 metres wide. It has a gentle gradient from the north to the south and its southern boundary is noticeable for the mature oak trees growing along its length. Its northern boundary is composed of various fencing panels. Modern inspection covers are visible in the south eastern corner. It lies to the east of field 2.

### **3.1 Geology**

The site lies within an area that marks the transition between the Gramscatho group of mudstones and sandstones and the Grampound formation of interbedded siltstones and mudstones both laid down during the Devonian period. What is generally good quality pasture land is occasionally interspersed with shillet outcrops close to the surface.

## **4 Designations**

The houses fronting Fore Street that are associated with Manor Tannery are all listed buildings (see Images of England website for details).

In terms of Historic Landscape Characterisation the site lies within Anciently Enclosed Land, that is, the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17<sup>th</sup> century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins (Cornwall County Council 1996).

Applicable county planning designations include an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). The Cornwall Structure Plan 2004 notes that in AGLVs development must respect local character and:

- retain important elements of the local landscape, including natural and semi-natural habitats, hedges, trees, and other natural and historic features that add to its distinctiveness;
- contribute to the regeneration, restoration, enhancement or conservation of the area;
- positively relate to townscape and landscape character through siting, design, use of local materials and landscaping;

- create safe, aesthetically pleasing and understandable places;
- consider where appropriate, a mix of uses that create vibrant and active places, including tenure, size and densities.

The Structure Plan also notes:

Local plans should define Character Areas to inform planning decisions taking into account Regional and County-wide landscape assessments. The conservation and enhancement of sites, areas, or interests, of recognised international or national importance for their landscape, nature conservation, archaeological or historic importance, including the proposed World Heritage Site, should be given priority in the consideration of development proposals. Within Areas of Great Landscape Value and other areas or sites of county-wide significance for their biodiversity, geodiversity or historic interest, development proposals will be required to respect those interests.

A number of features are recorded in the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) which lie within 200m of the boundary; these are described in table 1 below. The proposed development site could potentially be deemed to form part of the *setting* of these monuments in the terms set out by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5) and subsequently expanded in an English Heritage consultation document (2010).

HER No.	Type	Description	Date	Location	NGR
22935	Medieval cross	The Market Cross stands in the centre of the borough, in the front of the now destroyed chapel (23015) and Town Hall. It is one of four in the parish of similar age.  The cross is in generally good order though headless and the shaft has been broken and repaired.	1066 AD - 1539 AD	Grampound	SW 93579 48302
22936	Medieval cross	A cross base standing close to the market cross (22935) in Grampound. It is similar in style, though smaller, than the base of the market cross.	1066 AD - 1539 AD	Grampound	SW 93579 48305
23015	Medieval chapel	The chapel of St Mary at Grampound was licensed in 1400. The chapel was repaired in 1745, but fell down in the 1820s. The site became a playground until 1869, when a modern chapel of ease, dedicated to St Naunter, was erected on the site, possibly on the medieval foundations.	1066 AD - 1539 AD	Grampound	SW 93587 48303
22934	Medieval tannery	The tannery has been here since medieval times but the present buildings are of various dates, including an early nineteenth century block. A small three sectioned thatched house of 15 <sup>th</sup> / 16 <sup>th</sup> century date is attached and is said to be the old manor house itself. The complex was listed in 1960, grade 2. The tannery has been owned by the Croggan family since at least 1798.	1066 AD - 1539 AD	Grampound	SW 9360 4824
23006	Post-medieval town hall, clock tower, lock up	Town hall with clock tower, now parish room. Probably early 18 <sup>th</sup> century, with 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations, including the rebuilding of the clock tower in circa 1982.  The town hall is a single rectangular room, on the ground floor with a chamber above. The clock tower is over the left end.  The lock up was a small windowless structure built into the rear of the Town Hall.	Lock up 1701 AD - 1800 AD  Town Hall Unknown - 1724 AD  Clock tower Unknown -	Grampound	SW 93588 48297

HER No.	Type	Description	Date	Location	NGR
			1894		
138745	Post-medieval nonconformist chapel	Bible Christian chapel with forecourt wall and gate-piers now converted to a house.	Unknown - 1881 AD	Grampound	SW 9351 4827
168330	Post-medieval church	A chapel-of-ease serving Creed church, erected in 1869. Nave and chancel in one. South porch. 20 <sup>th</sup> century south vestry. Early English style.	1801 AD - 1900 AD	Grampound	SW 93590 48311
22873	Medieval settlement	Quarry-parc is first recorded in 1337. It presumably indicates the site of a medieval quarry. It is still occupied and is at present a small settlement.	1066 AD - 1539 AD	Quarry-parc	SW 9339 4805
22856	Early Medieval settlement / Medieval settlement	The settlement of Bossillion is first recorded in 1296 when it is spelt "Bossulian". The name is Cornish and contains the element bod meaning 'dwelling' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin), and a personal name.	410 AD - 1065 AD / 1066 AD - 1539 AD	Bosillion	SW 9393 4806
22856.10	Post-medieval house	The farmhouse, now house at Bosillion is probably approx 1700, with approx early 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations and additions. The roof was formerly thatched.	1701 AD - 1800 AD	Bosillion	SW 9394 4808
22937	Post-medieval mine	A small copper mine at Bossillion opened in 1837, but working was suspended from 1839 to 1846, and it was closed in 1848. The extant surface remains consist of several small shaft burrows, the count house and a remaining wall of the engine house at SW 9391 4806.	1801 AD - 1900 AD	Bosillion	SW 9393 4802

Table 1 *Designations as recorded in the Cornwall Historic Environment Record*

## **5 Site history**

Grampound grew out of the Borough of Ponsmur, part of Tybesta manor, probably as a result of its importance as a crossing point on the upper reaches of the river Fal (Bane and Oliver 1998). Development on tidal rivers in Cornwall was a not uncommon feature of this period (Rippon and Croft in Webster (ed) 2008). The town had grown up around the bridge on both sides of the river in a fairly standard shape for the Cornish medieval period with dwellings arranged along either side of a linear track or road. Associated with these dwellings were the distinctive long and narrow parcels of land that came to be known as burgage plots. These plots are well preserved as late as the tithe survey (in the 1840s) and can still be identified in parts of Grampound today. By the time that John Norden undertook his survey of Cornwall in 1610 his 'manuscript map of Cornwall and its nine hundreds', listed Grampound as a market town within Powder hundred, as significant as Tregony, Fowey, Lostwithiel and Truro. Perhaps not surprisingly therefore the main Historic Landscape Characterisation for the area is medieval farmland interspersed with 20<sup>th</sup> century developments. As with many post-medieval market towns Grampound had its own tan-yards (Bone and Dawson in Webster (ed) 2008) and the history of these yards has shaped the landscape around what was until recently the Manor Tannery.

The history of three of the fields that make up the survey area is relatively straightforward. The areas that comprise Fields 2, 3 and 4 have remained relatively unchanged since the 1840 tithe map was created (Fig 2 table 2). On the First and Second Editions of the Ordnance Survey (Figures 3 and 4), these three fields remain unchanged; although what was possibly a leat or track-way running along the northern edge of Field 2, and along the southern edge of Field 3 on the First Edition OS, has by 1907 become a hedge line. Between 1907 and present day the northern half of field 4 was redeveloped with an access road created from Bosillion Lane and the erection of five private dwellings. Development also encroached to the northern boundary of Field 2 and the area referred to on the tithe map as apportionment 133a was incorporated.

The other area, Field 1, has had a far more eventful history. This is largely as a result of changing land use since 1840 associated with the development of the Manor Tannery.

In the 1840 tithe survey the present site of Field 1 incorporated eight different apportionments. The most significant of these were apportionment numbers 38, 112a, 40 and 195. In 1840 these all appear as remnant burgage plots, though showing adaptation. These plots extend from the back of three former tanneries that existed along the main Truro to St. Austell road. These three tanneries and their history is detailed in the Architectural Investigation Report (Jones 2001).

In 1837 the proprietors of the Manor Orchard Tannery, Thomas Croggan and his son Josiah Croggan, purchased the lease on the tannery to the west. This tannery, subsequently known as Forster's Yard, was amalgamated into the business and with it the associated lands. In 1847 Josiah Croggan bought the freehold for Forster's Yard, and as part of the sale, committed to the repair of the existing buildings (Jones 2001, 11).

Between 1840 and the First Edition of the Ordnance survey in 1880, the complex known as The Limes was developed at the southern edge of the development area. This area was used for the initial preparation of hides for tanning. Whilst The Limes themselves are not within the survey area, it is likely that they have a significant impact on the historical use of the lower part of the site. Jones recorded that the water wheel installed as a part of The Limes complex was used as a power source for activities in the upper yards (Jones 2001, 14), and as a result it is possible that remnants of the drive mechanism or related structures could still be present within the survey area.

At some point during this period of redevelopment, the orchards and gardens associated with both tanneries were rationalised, and by 1880 an area that had

comprised four apportionments (tithe apportionment numbers 37, 38, 195 and 196) had been amalgamated into a single field.

In 1880 Josiah Croggan's son, William Croggan, bought the freehold of the Manor Tannery (Jones 2001, 17). Between this point and the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey in 1907, tithe apportionment number 40 was also incorporated into this field.

The tannery to the east of Manor Tannery had also undergone changes during this period, though these had far less impact on the structure of the fields. The original owner of this tannery was a cousin to Josiah Croggan, Samuel Croggan (Bane and Oliver 1998). Samuel also developed a limes area and associated structures at the south end of the site (Jones 2001 p.19). On the 14th August 1863 Samuel's son Michael Croggan surrendered the lease for the *"tanyard with meadow, field or close of land, orchard and garden at Grampound, being 1 acre 2 rods."* (CRO document X744/11), to Abraham Wellington.

In 1906 William Croggan bought Wellington's Yard, and the three tanneries were finally amalgamated, though on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map the boundary between the two fields remains in place. It is unclear when this boundary was removed, but in modern times the two fields have become one and a track now runs along the path of the removed boundary.

## 6 Geophysical survey results

Field 1 (GSB Area 2A) shows by far the most complex geophysical results. They can largely be identified as different phases of development within the historic boundaries outlined in the site history (see section 5 above). Feature F identified by GSB appears to coincide with the boundary on the tithe map between apportionment numbers 40a and 195 and it seems likely that this is the cause for the effect (Fig 6). Features D and E may also be former boundaries. They appear to coincide with the historical divisions between the tanneries. Feature D appears to follow the division between Manor tannery and Forster's Yard on the c1880 Ordnance Survey, and on the same map feature E appears to trace the line of the boundary between Manor Tannery and Wellingtons Yard (Fig 7). Feature E seems to still appear on the 1907 Ordnance survey and follows the path of the modern track. GSB Prospection note that this may account for its slightly weaker response (GSB 2011). Feature G does not appear to coincide with any recorded historic boundaries and it is unclear whether it had a modern function (Fig 6).

Field 2 (GSB Area 1A). The geophysics in this area seems much simpler. The collection of anomalies in the middle of the field may warrant closer attention. The strong linear anomaly that can be seen in the bottom right of the survey area coincides with a modern metal pipe seen breaking the surface on the collapsed slope between fields 2 and 3 during the walkover survey.

Field 4 (GSB Area 1B). The linear anomalies A and B are the strongest features on the survey and as such warrant particular attention. It is possible that they are relatively modern unrecorded service trenches. They do not appear on any of the historic mapping. It is possible that they are related to the leat or trackway visible on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map (Section 5 Fig.3) GSB Prospection suggests that they maybe historic ditches with strongly enhanced fill or brick or clay lined drains that could predate the historic mapping. Similar features were recently discovered on a medieval site at Carne Hill in Trewoon, thought to be associated with drainage (Kirkham, 2011)

<b>Tithe apportionment No / Modern Field No</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Occupier</b>	<b>Field name</b>	<b>Land use</b>	<b>Area (Acres - Rods - Perches)</b>
<b>40 Field 1</b>	Thomas Croggan (lessee)	Thomas Croggan	Orchard	Orchard	0-1-38
<b>41 Field 1</b>	Thomas Croggan (lessee)	Thomas Croggan	Tan yard and building	Homestead	0-0-37
<b>37a Field 1</b>	Thomas Forster	Samuel Croggan Josiah Croggan	Garden	Garden	
<b>38a Field 1</b>	Thomas Forster	Samuel Croggan Josiah Croggan	Orchard	Orchard	
<b>110 Field 1</b>	Samuel Croggan	Samuel Croggan	Tan Yard	Tan Yard	0-0-32
<b>111 Field 1</b>	Samuel Croggan	Samuel Croggan	Orchard	Orchard	0-0-32
<b>112a Field 1</b>	Samuel Croggan	Samuel Croggan	Nanttivellas? Meadow	Pasture	1 -1-0
<b>113a Field 1</b>	Samuel Croggan	Samuel Croggan	Plantation	Woodland	0-0-21
<b>195 Field 1</b>	Josiah Croggan	Josiah Croggan	Meadow	Arable	0-2-32
<b>196 Field 1</b>	Josiah Croggan	Josiah Croggan	Orchard	Orchard	0-0-11
<b>132 Field 2</b>	Christ Hawkins, Thomas Henry, Jane Seccombe (lessee)	Rich Rosevear, Samuel Croggan	Higher Park common	Arable	0-3-36
<b>133a Field 2</b>	Christ Hawkins, Thomas Henry, Jane Seccombe (lessee)	Rich Rosevear, Samuel Croggan	Lower Park Common	Arable	0-2-23
<b>133b Field 3</b>	Christ Hawkins, Thomas Henry, Jane Seccombe (lessee)	Rich Rosevear, Samuel Croggan	Orchard	Orchard	0-0-22
<b>224a Field 4</b>	Christ Hawkins, Thomas Henry, Thomas Croggan (lessee)	Thomas Croggan	Higher Park Morris	Arable	3-1-34

Table 2 *Details extracted from the 1840 Tithe survey for Grampound with Creed*

## 7 Site inventory

### Curving bank / Terrace.

A curving bank rises from the eastern edge of the corrugated building at SW 93596 48189, and curves to meet the track 32m to the south. It banks steeply to the south west and the field below. It creates a terraced area adjacent to and south of the corrugated building.

### Track-way

**SW 93610 48200**

A track-way running from SW 93610 48200 and leaving the survey area at SW 93511 48086. The track extends 120m south along a raised bank until it reaches a sharply banking corner to the west at SW 93572 48091 where it becomes tarmac. The tarmac runs around the bend before reverting to track beyond at SW 93563 48076. The track exits the site 60m from the banking corner in the south west corner of Field 1 before emerging onto Creed Lane at SW 93479 48114.

### Slate flagstone

**SW 93609 48177**

1.4m x 1.4m slate flag stone, laid flat on the ground and likely to cover a built feature. This much of the slate was revealed for survey purposes but part is under vegetation and it therefore appears to be larger. It is situated approximately 2m east of the track and approximately 2m south of the corrugated building at SW 93602 48186. It could possibly be a slate tank or well capping. It was probed with a 1m ranging pole but the depth is unknown. It is possibly related to the suggested power conduit running from the water wheel sited at The Limes to the Upper Yards.

### Hollows

Several small hollows are found within Field 1, 14m south along the track and 8m to the east. The hollows are up to 0.5m deep. Some are as large as 2m x 4m. It is difficult to discern their function or form due to vegetation covering. The hollows continue to appear sporadically towards the south.

### Quarry

**SW 93600 48076**

Towards the southern end of Field 1 a 3m deep, 14m wide cut into a folded band of shillet / Cornish slate-like material. This type of material is used locally as walling and facing stone and it seems likely that this was a small quarry, now partially infilled with soil and debris.

### Sluices and buildings - 'The Limes'

**SW 93561 48059**

The Limes: a historic development just beyond the southern boundary of Field 1, once used for the initial processing of hides prior to tanning. The site comprises several lime pits and a sluice / leat system as well as several associated buildings in various states of repair – these are described in the EH assessment (Jones 2001)

### Boundary 1

**SW 93624 48121**

The eastern boundary of Field 1, aligned north to south. 1m high x 1.3m wide stone faced earth wall with 3 vertical base courses and then herringbone facing style until the top. Mixed vegetation, predominantly grown out trees, including blackthorn, hazel and sycamore.

### Boundary 2

**SW 93522 48075**

The southern boundary of Field 1, aligned east to west. Largely comprises grown out scrub and small trees running behind a post and wire fence. The Limes (see above) is located south of this boundary at and is associated with the stream and leat system that runs along the base of the valley.

**Boundary 3**

**SW 93545 48162**

The western boundary of the site, aligned north to south. A post and wire fence demarking an area of semi mature trees.

**Boundary 4**

**SW 93610 48200**

The northern boundary of Field 1, an occasional post and wire fence aligned east to west along the intersection between the field and the tannery yard to the north of Field 1. Found predominantly on the western side.

**Boundary 5**

**SW 93673 48198**

The eastern boundary of Field 3 aligned north to south. It is 1.5m high and 3m wide at the base, with an inclined face, and 1.2m wide at the top. A largely collapsed stone faced earth wall with herringbone facing style where courses survive. Mature trees run along the length - blackthorn, hawthorn, ash and alder.

**Boundary 6**

**SW 93665 48140**

The southern boundary of Field 3 aligned east to west. This stone faced earth wall has an average height of 1.2m. East of the intersection with a boundary to the south it is a collapsed earth bank though this may also be the remains of a stone faced earth wall. Mature trees run along its length predominantly oak, blackthorn, holly and beech (Atlantic Woodland). Stream runs along southern boundary and feeds the sluice system in Field 1.

**Boundary 7**

**SW 93625 48027**

The northern boundary of Field 3 running east to west is a 1.2m high stone faced lynchet. Its vertical face is to the south and has a herringbone facing style. Hawthorn and oak are growing along its length.

**Boundary 8**

**SW 93650 48053**

The eastern boundary of Field 2 is a 1.5m high by 1.3m wide stone faced earth wall inclined towards the top. The boundary has a regular horizontal base course with frequent vertically coursed pillars interspersed with a herringbone facing style. Mature blackthorn and occasional holly trees grow along its length.

**Boundary 9**

**SW 93634 48093**

The northern boundary of Field 2 is composed of several different types, from a 1.7m high concrete block wall to the east, through a post and rail fence, and then terminating in a post and wire fence to the west. All are modern.

**Boundary 10**

**SW 93845 48133**

The northern section of the western boundary of Field 4 is a 1.4m high stone faced earth wall running north to south.

**Boundary 11**

**SW 93752 48174**

The northern boundary of Field 4 aligned east to west is a 1.2m high post and rail fence with semi mature ash and willow trees planted along part of its length. Half way along its length the post and rail fence changes to fencing panels.

**Boundary 12**

**SW 93828 48109**

The eastern boundary of Field 4 is a 1m high stone faced earth wall that follows the line of a track that juts into the field. The track is clearly visible on the tithe map 1840 and runs around Bosillion. It is largely covered by small blackthorn trees and brambles.

**Boundary 13**

**SW 93758 48104**

The southern boundary of Field 4 aligned east to west is a 1.2m high stone faced earth wall with a shallow incline, 1.6m wide at base, 1.2m wide at top. Mature oak trees grow along its length as well as less mature blackthorn and hawthorn towards the west.

## **8 Impacts and mitigation measures**

The residential development will destroy practically all subterranean features within the site area. Many of the site boundaries and old field hedges will remain. Within the former tannery buildings, conversion to new uses and modern requirements for access, insulation and other building regulations will result in considerable loss of historic fabric.

Mitigation should be carried out by more detailed recording of the site, as outlined in Section 10.

## **9 Significance**

The historical evolution of the Tanneries in Grampound is significant as it reflects the development of Grampound as a centre of industrial commerce. Today Grampound is a commuter village but the former tanneries and other historic structures around the village serve to remind people of the industrial heritage that forged the community.

The fields that comprise the site are significant, situated as they are within an Area of Great Landscape Value. They form part of a historic legacy that is over time being eroded by development. Perhaps most important is the maintenance of the field boundaries as landscape structures. Development that is sympathetic towards these structures should be encouraged.

Both of these aspects serve to reinforce the importance of the setting within which future developments should be considered.

## **10 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made for Stage 2 of the recording works at the tannery. A draft Written Scheme of Investigation is presented as an appendix in this report.

### **10.1 Building survey**

When English Heritage surveyed the Manor Tannery in 2000, the works had recently closed and some discussions with the Trevithick Trust were in progress regarding possible future presentation of the site. The study by English Heritage, although very thorough regarding the processes and recent history of the site, was not therefore regarded as a complete survey of the structures. Now that re-development of the former tannery site has planning consent, a more complete record is required. This should be a Level 3 to 4 building survey (see English Heritage 2006) which complements and updates the 2001 record. It should include:

- Monochrome (archive quality) photography of each building, exterior and interior. To include key features
- Colour digital photography of building exteriors and interiors, with a wider coverage of details and features
- Elevation details of buildings, captured as simple measurements and annotations (or, if more complex, by rectified photography) onto the existing developer's measured survey
- Notes and descriptions for each structure

Three 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings which belonged to the tannery complex are scheduled for demolition in the early stages of the development. These should be prioritised for recording in the manner suggested above. Nevertheless due to their late date, less detailed information will be required.

## 10.2 Archaeological recording

Results of the geophysical survey and walkover have not produced a dense record of patterns. The site is characterised into two main areas: the former burgage plots containing the tannery site, and the farmland. There is a greater range of anomalies represented within the tannery area but there is also a greater likelihood of a great deal of modern disturbance (pits, drains etc). Within the farmland is a former boundary, cultivation marks and a few small pits. No evaluation works in advance of development appear to be necessary but controlled topsoil removal (overseen by an archaeologist) should be undertaken during development of the new site roads and house plots.

## 11 References

### 11.1 Primary sources

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### 11.3 Websites

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Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment 2010.

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/>

English Heritage's online database of Listed Buildings

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/)

Access to Archives (A2A)

<http://crocat.cornwall.gov.uk/DServe/searchpage.htm>

Cornwall Record Office, online catalogue

## **12 Project archive**

The HE project number is **2011075**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 762).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites G\Grampound Manor Tannery 2011075
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2212
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites E-H\Grampound Manor Tannery Archaeological Assessment 2011075
6. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-112090

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Grampound, Manor Tannery\Stage 1 2011075\Land at Manor Tannery Grampound Archaeological Assessment 2011075.doc

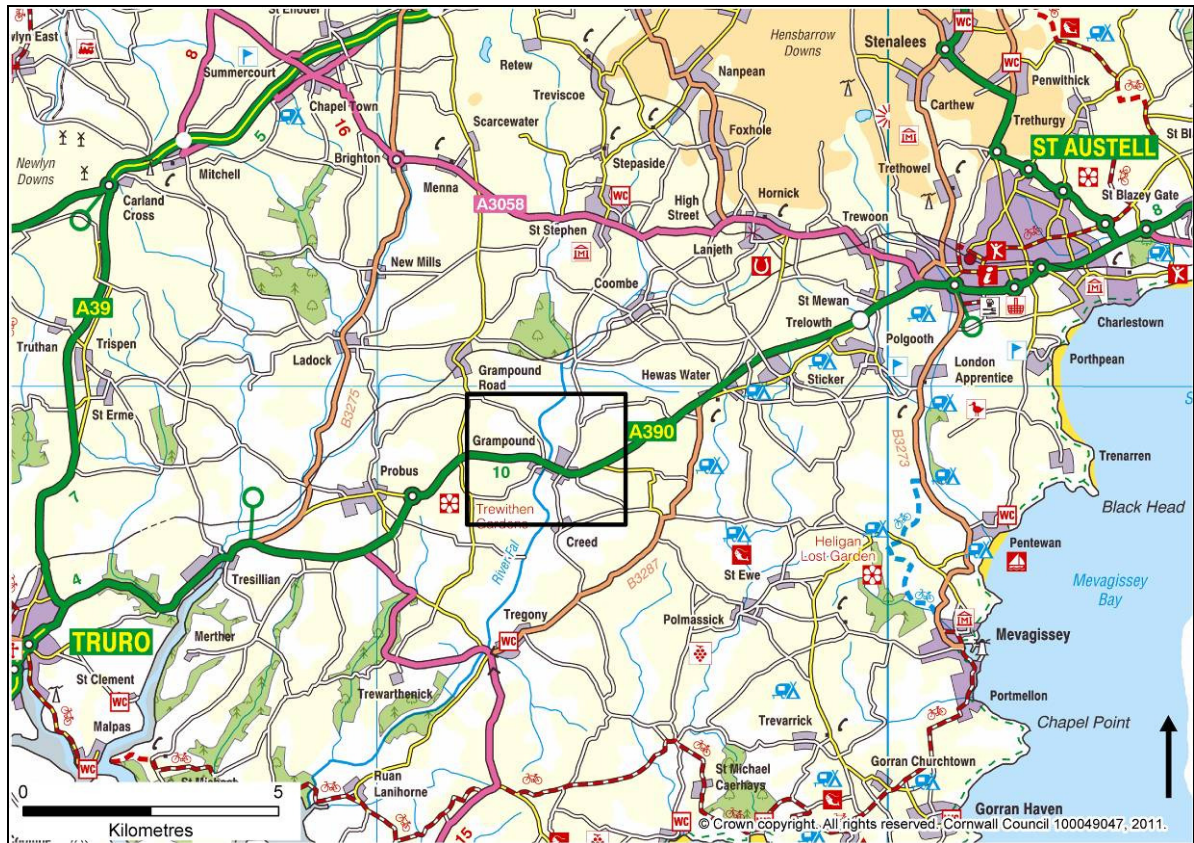


Fig 1 Location map.



Fig 2 Extract from the Creed Tithe Map, 1840.

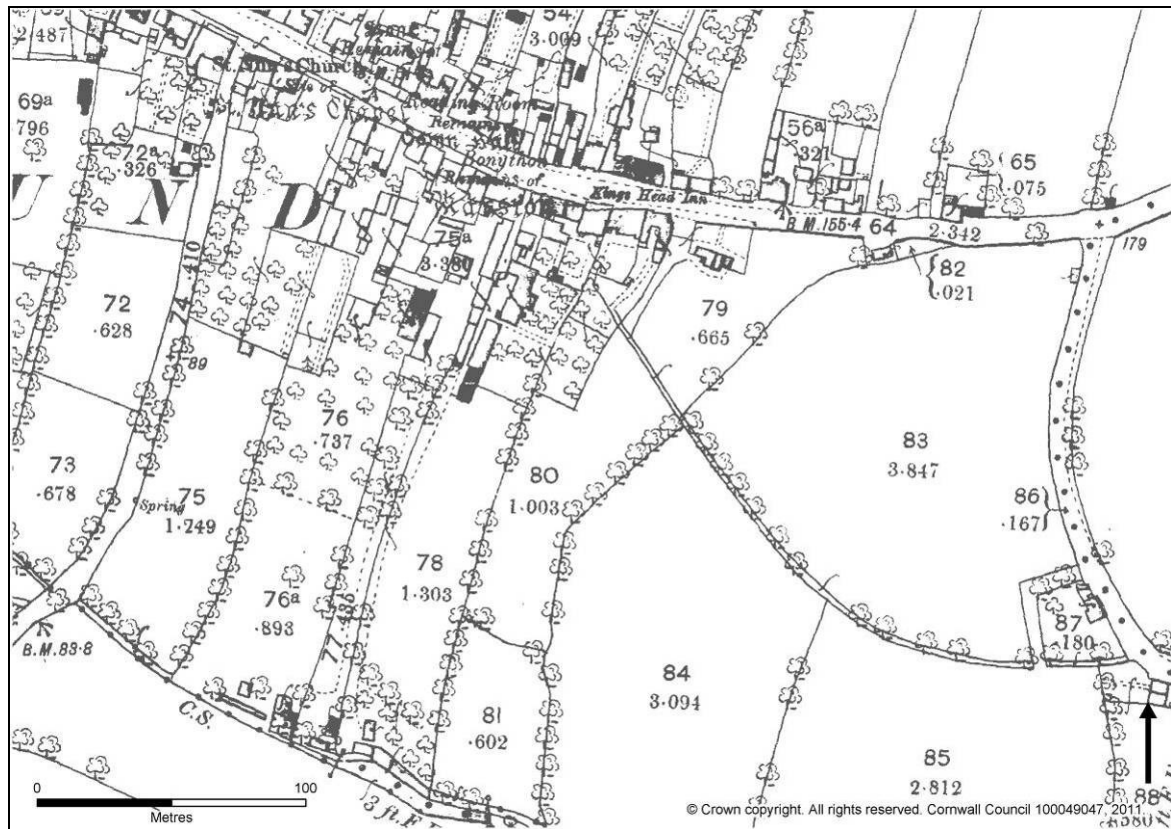


Fig 3 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880.

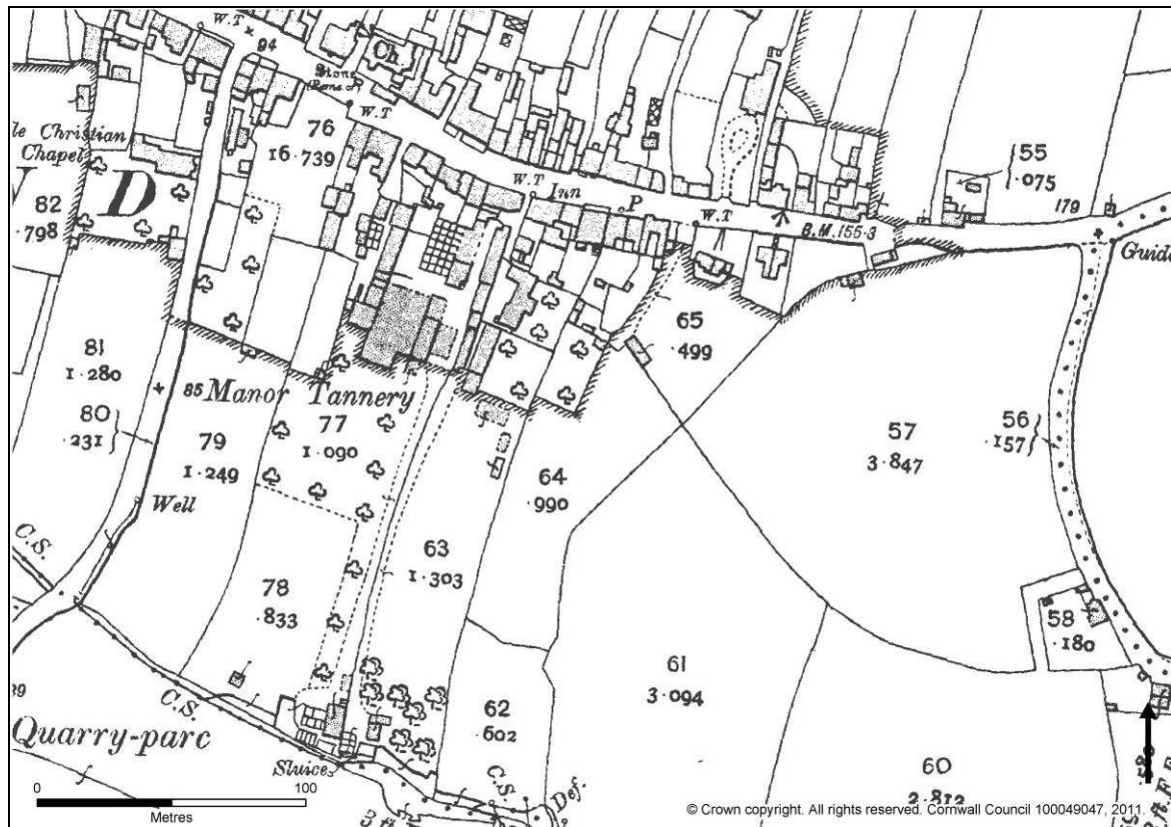


Fig 4 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907.

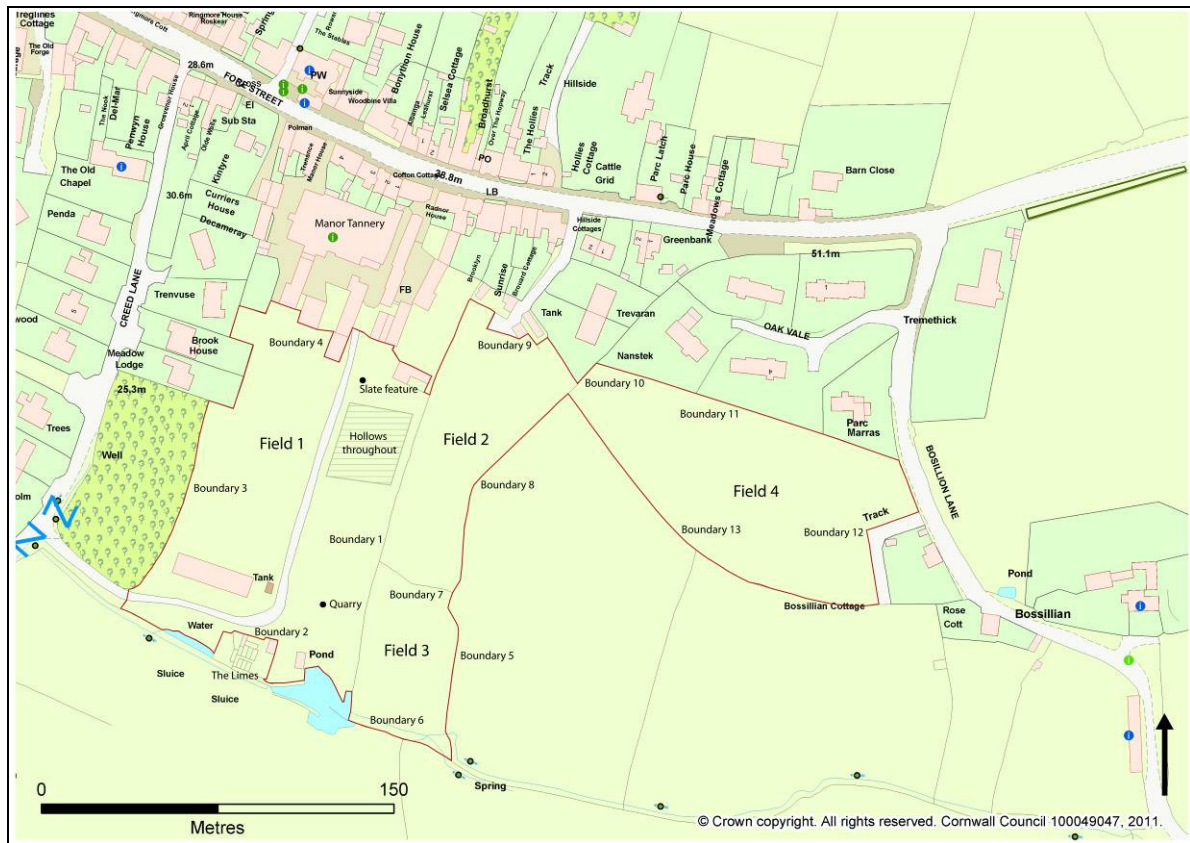


Fig 5 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2009).

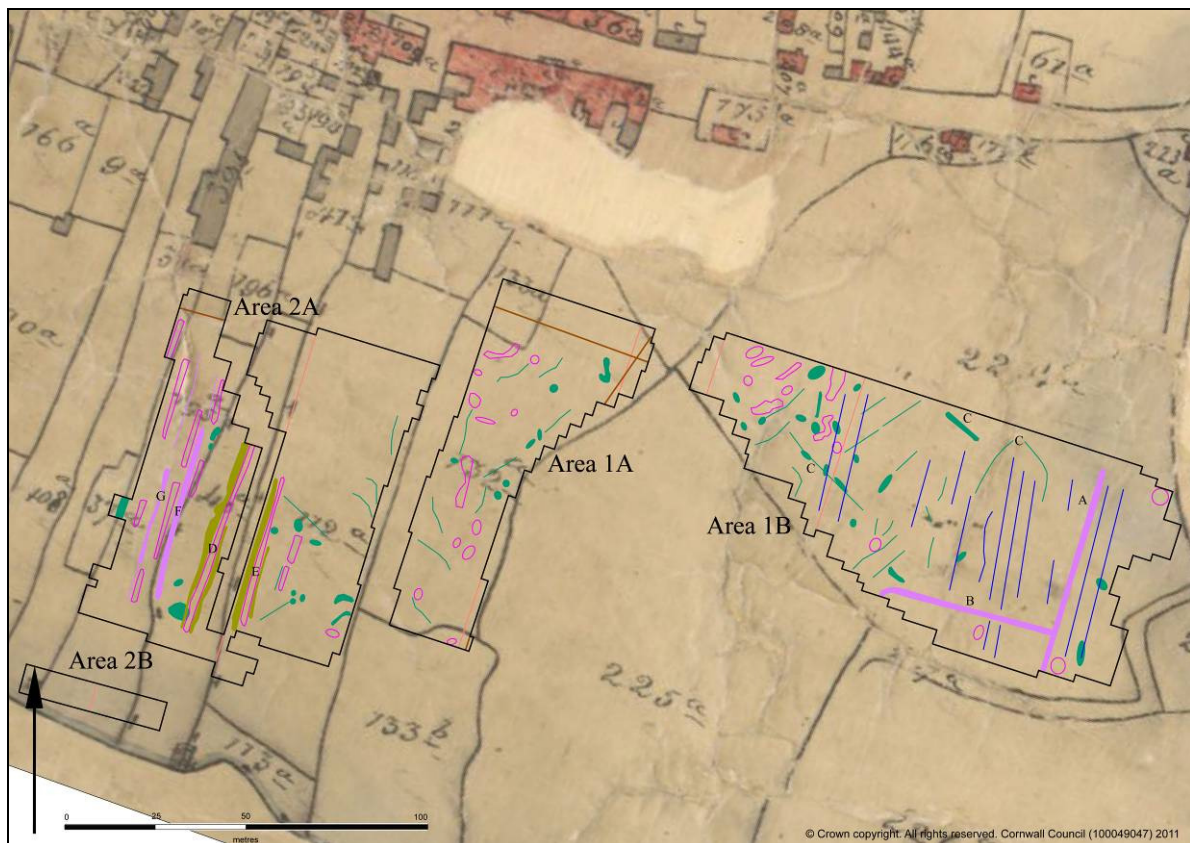


Fig 6 Tithe Map, 1840 - detail with geophysics overlain.

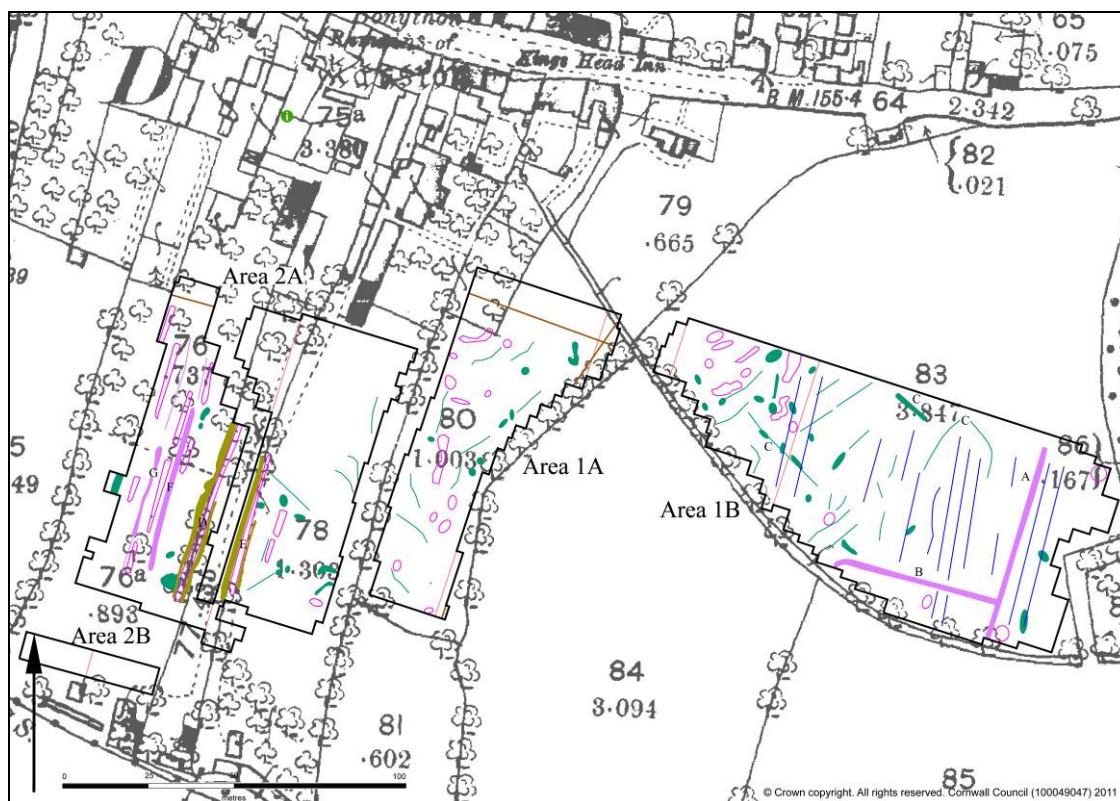


Fig 7 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c.1880 detail with geophysics overlain.

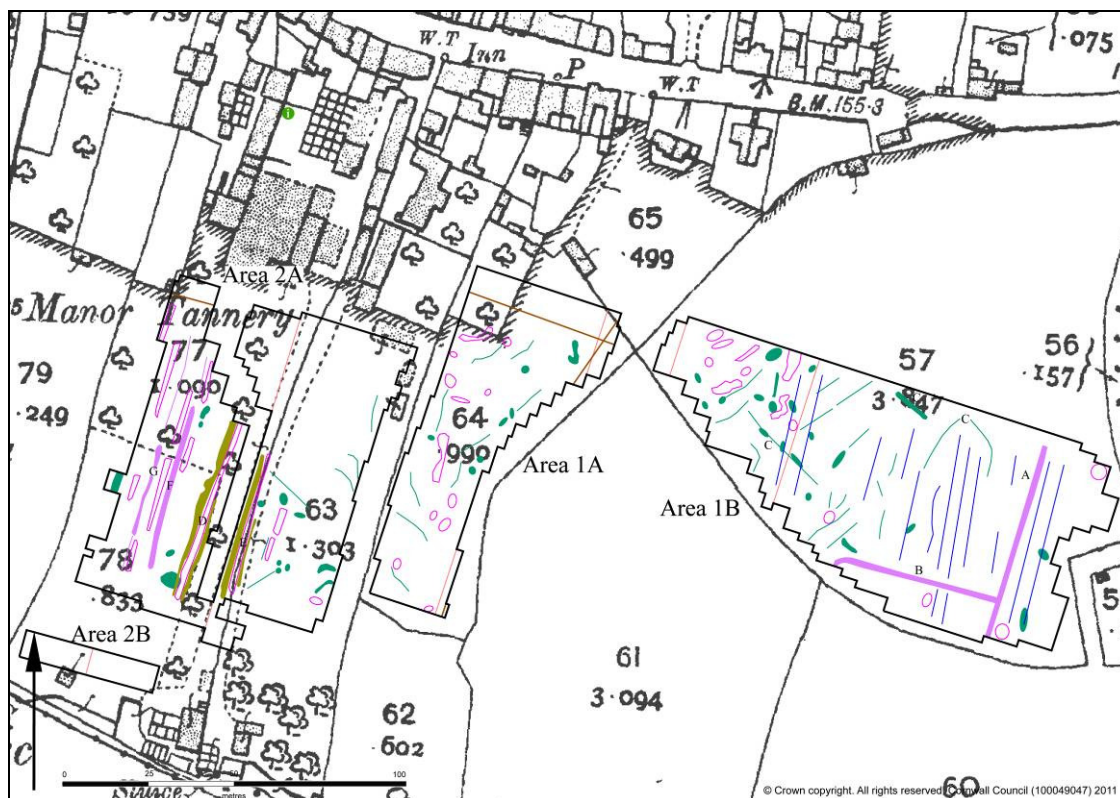


Fig 8 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907 detail with geophysics overlain.



*Fig 9 Aerial photograph of the land at Manor Tannery and its environs with geophysics overlain.*



*Fig 10 Field 1 from the north east corner looking south west.*



*Fig 11 Field 2 Showing terraces on the western side and Boundary 1 beyond.*



*Fig 12 Field 3 looking south west from north east corner showing Boundary 1.*



*Fig 13 Field 4 Looking south west from the north east corner showing Boundary 13.*



*Fig 14 Looking south along the trackway in Field 1.*



*Fig 15 Flagstone in Field 1.*



*Fig 16 Quarry in Field 1.*



*Fig 17 Stone faced lynchet between Fields 2 and 3.*



*Fig 18 The northern end of Boundary 8 between Fields 2 and 4.*