



Carloggas Grove, St Columb Major, Cornwall

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



Historic Environment Projects

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Kier Living and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Adam Sharpe.

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.

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Cover illustration

A 2005 aerial photograph of the proposed development site and the western edge of St Columb Major village.

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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
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
NRHE	National Record for the Historic Environment
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

HE Projects were commissioned by Kier Living to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed housing development at Carloggas Grove, St Columb Major. The development area currently comprises a field on the periphery of the village of St Columb Major. The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a planning application in order to ascertain the likely archaeological implications of the development.

Carloggas Grove is located on a historically undeveloped and rural site that appears not to contain sites of historic interest. However this undeveloped history and the proximity of the development area to prehistoric sites may mean that such evidence survives below the surface and maybe impacted by the proposed development. Further archaeological work, such as a geophysical survey, may be able to provide the information required to determine whether or not any further archaeological investigation of the site might be required, and contribute to mitigating the effects of the proposal on its archaeology.



Figure 1: The location of Carloggas Grove and St Columb Major.

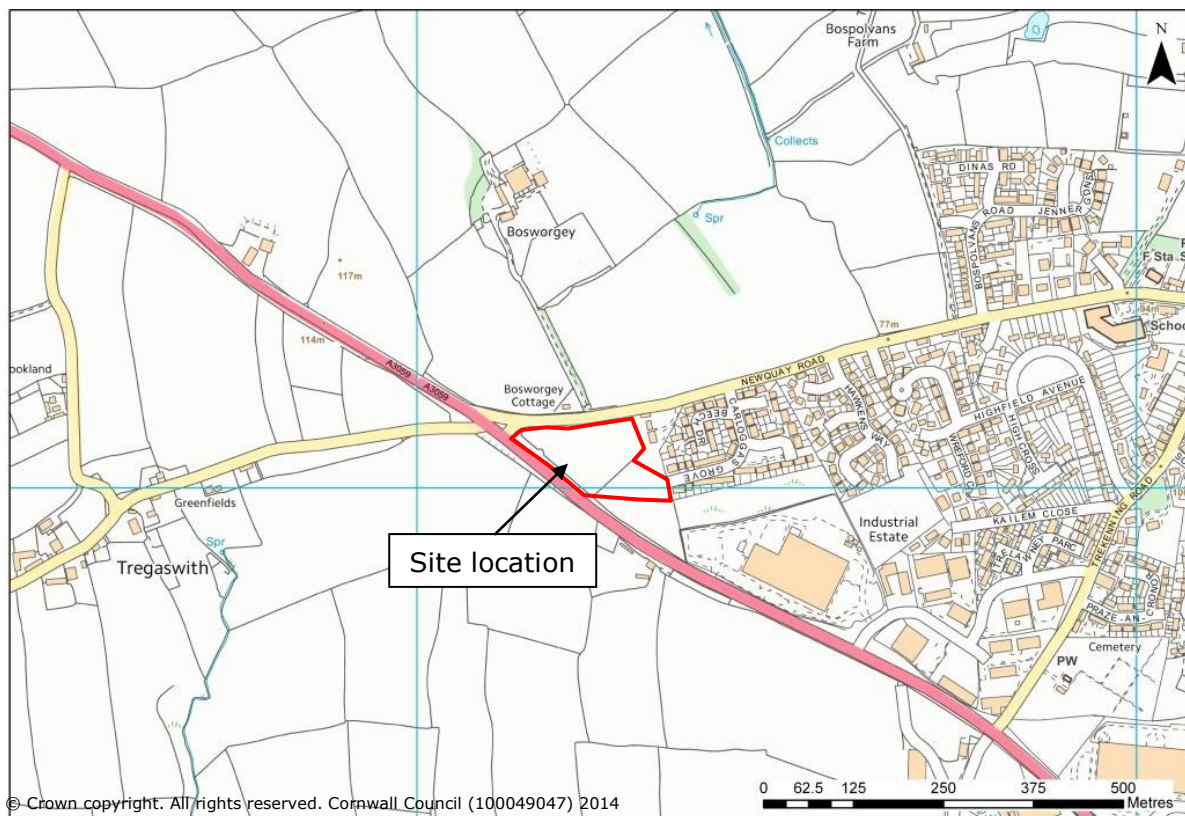


Figure 2: The location of the proposed development site on the western edge of St Columb Major.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

HE Projects were commissioned by Kier Living to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed housing development at Carloggas, St Columb Major (Figure 1). The development area currently comprises a field on the periphery of the village of St Columb Major (© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Cornwall Council (100049047) 2014

Figure 2). The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a planning application in order to ascertain the likely archaeological implications of the development.

2.2 Aims

The aim of the project was to gain a better understanding of the history of the site. The objective was to produce an archaeological study in advance of the development to ascertain the likely archaeological implications and highlight the potential for disturbance of buried archaeological remains.

The site specific aims were:

- To research historic maps, records and other reports pertaining to the site.
- To extract site specific information from historic maps, records and reports to create a written history of the site.
- Where possible to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological and historic assets identified.
- To highlight archaeological and historic assets likely to be affected by the scheme.
- To make recommendations for any further archaeological investigation of the site, should this be required.
- To disseminate the results appropriately.

The development area has the potential to contain important buried archaeological sites. The key objective of the archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this area by highlighting archaeological and historic assets potentially affected by the development.

2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff followed the IfA *Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

Historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and its surroundings, and the structures and features recorded within the site boundaries. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Published sources available in the Cornwall and Scilly HER.
- Historic maps including:
 - Norden's Map of Cornwall (printed in 1728 but mapped circa 1600)
 - Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall (1699)
 - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748),
 - OS 1 inch survey (circa 1803)
 - St Columb Major Tithe Map (circa 1840),

- 1st and 2nd Editions of the OS 25 inch maps (circa 1880 and circa 1907).

- Modern maps.
- National Mapping Programme transcripts from aerial photographs.
- Other aerial photographs in the Cornwall and Scilly HER.
- Historic Landscape Characterisation mapping.
- Cornwall and Scilly Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR).
- Information held as GIS themes as part of the Cornwall and Scilly HER.

The historical and landscape context of the site was also considered during this stage of the assessment in order to establish the nature of the heritage assets which are located within the area surrounding the proposed development.

2.3.2 Creation of site archive and report

To include:

- A description of the archaeological/historical elements of the site.
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- Collation of paperwork pertaining to the project.
- An archive report outlining the project results (this report).

3 Location and setting

The proposed development site is located at approximately 100m OD at OS grid reference SW 90213 63060 on the western edge of the village of St Columb Major in the civil and ecclesiastical parishes of the same name (Figure 1 and © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Cornwall Council (100049047) 2014

Figure 2). St Columb Major is approximately 26km northeast of Truro and 11km east of Newquay. Topographically the site is situated south-east of the crest of a small hill with a slight north-easterly facing slope and is currently rough pasture or scrubland.

4 Designations

4.1 National

There are no nationally designated heritage assets within the development site.

4.2 Regional/county

There are no regionally designated heritage assets within the development site.

4.3 Local

There are no locally important heritage assets within the development site.

5 Historical background

The prehistoric evidence from the immediate vicinity of Carloggas is relatively sparse (Figure 11). A Bronze Age socketed axe head was found close to Bosworgey, less than 0.5km north of the proposed site, and another similar axe head was found in a pool near Trekkenning to the southeast. A possible barrow, likely to be of Bronze Age date has also been identified on aerial photographs of Trekkenning. The hamlet of Quoit unusually has a focus of prehistoric activity with the remains of a Neolithic chambered tomb, the 'Giant's Quoit,' which collapsed in the 1840s, a Bronze Age plough-levelled

barrow and Romano-British enclosure dating to the 2nd-4th centuries AD, believed to be a specialist metalworking site.

Later prehistoric or Roman activity is marked by rounds. These are likely settlement enclosures and the sub-circular example at Tresawle Farm is a Scheduled Monument (Figure 10). This round had an enclosing rampart and ditch which has since been modified by ploughing. Rounds and enclosures are also documented on the HER at Higher Trenoweth, Tregatillion and Trebudannon (Figure 11). Another round is said to lie under the parish church in St Columb Major as it is located on a slight rise, though this remains conjecture and there are additional sub-circular enclosures that may represent prehistoric activity such as rounds located on the NMP mapping (Figure 13).

The churchyard adjacent to the parish church of St Columba includes two medieval crosses, both Scheduled Monuments (Figure 10). One is a probable early Christian memorial stone with an eroded inscription dating to the 5th-8th centuries though it is unlikely to be in its original location as it has previously been used as a gatepost. The second, a finely executed and decorated wheelhead cross dating to the 10th century, is more likely to be at or close to its original position. A third cross, 'Cross Putty,' also a Scheduled Monument, is located immediately west of the proposed site boundary (Figure 10). All that remains is the granite base and its position has been shifted at least twice to accommodate improvements to the adjacent road. It has an important place in local tradition as being the goal for the village hurling matches played on Shrove Tuesday and the second Saturday following. The ball game is probably derived from the Irish game of the same name or from similar 'celtic' sports and is likely to have at least medieval origins. Also in St Columb Major is the site of a Medieval Plain an Gwarry, or playing place for theatrical performances. Its existence, or even use, was still known in 1727 when it was recorded and 'The Playing Meadow.'

The medieval landscape around Carloggas was dominated by small farming settlements. None of these medieval settlements are featured in the Domesday Book of 1086 though there were two possible manors that are likely to have had jurisdiction over the Carloggas area. Trehale and Treninnick were both sub-manors under Coswarth Manor (Thorn and Thorn 1979). The Count of Mortain held Coswarth from the King and the Count's men held it from him after the land was taken away from the Church of St Petroc. Trehale was recorded as having 1v of land and paid six sheep and 8d whilst Treninnick included 1v of land and paid five sheep and 15d.

Carloggas was first recorded in 1329 and the name derives from medieval Cornish roots 'ker' and 'logaz' referring to a fort and a personal name, though there is no further reference to a fort or similar construction in this location (Padel 1985; 50, 152). Other nearby settlements have similarly early records with Tregaswith being documented in 1302, Rosesuggan in 1256 and Trekenning in 1294. Bosworgey, recorded in 1327, has a medieval inscribed stone built into the wall of a barn whilst Higher Trekenning is surrounded by the remains of a medieval field system and was the site of a country house believed to have been demolished during the reign of James I (1603-1625).

Apart from the settlement names, few medieval buildings survive in this locality with two exceptions, the Church of St Columba and Trewan Hall. The Church has a 14th century origin with 15th century alterations. Built of slatestone rubble, the building is Grade I Listed. It underwent significant restoration in the 19th century. Trewan Hall, a Grade II* Listed Building of 15th century origin, has a fireplace dated 1635 which marks a period of enlargement. There was a second period of major alteration and restoration c1870 by architect William White with the addition of Gothic and Classical elements to the building.

William White had considerable involvement with many of the larger post-Medieval buildings in the area. The Grade II* Listed Old Rectory, formerly a bishop's palace and now a hotel, was designed in c1851 by White and features his Gothic style moat and inner courtyard among the surviving original features. White also designed Bank House in 1857 which is a Grade II* Listed Building in the centre of St Columb Major. It sits

alongside many Listed Buildings ranging from the Red Lion Hotel and Bank to rows of shops with dwellings above that are all designated Grade II (Figure 10). Closest to the proposed development site, Bosworgey House dates to the mid-late 18th century and is Grade II Listed. The house is adjacent to the reputed site of a medieval Chapel. Little is known of it but the site is marked on historic OS maps.

Gascoyne's 1699 map depicts 'St Collomb' and 'Besworgye' adjacent to the road but little other detail whilst Norden's 17th century map shows only 'Collumbe Magna' though the church and buildings indicate a sizeable settlement (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Martyn's map of 1748 records St Columb Major, Bosworgy and Carloggas with a suggestion of a road junction (Figure 5). This is similar to the later c1803 OS map which records more settlements, including Tregaswith to the west (Figure 6). The 1840 Tithe Map for St Columb Major showed land parcel 1191 as part of Carloggas and jointly owned by John and Joseph Cardell in a one third-two thirds split (Figure 7). The land, aptly named Three Cornered Field, was arable farmland and occupied by John Cardell. It was associated with the adjacent parcel, 1192, also owned by John and Joseph, which included a house, yard, offices and mowhay.

Little had apparently changed by the 1875 OS map, many of the medieval strip field boundaries still surviving, although the adjacent dwelling was by then named Lower Carloggas and St. Columb had enlarged slightly (Figure 8). By 1906 St. Columb had continued to grow northwards but again little had changed around Carloggas (Figure 9). Modern maps show that St Columb has expanded substantially with new housing and Carloggas is now on the periphery of the village rather than in its rural hinterland (Figure 10 and Figure 14).

6 Results of desk-based assessment

The desk-based assessment has indicated that the proposed development site does not contain any known heritage assets within its boundaries. However the Scheduled Monument area protecting Cross Putty, the cross base on the road junction, shares a very similar or identical boundary with the development site. In addition to the protected area, the setting of this heritage asset includes the road junction and elements of the landscape that link it to the village of St Columb Major. Settings for crosses are usually considered to be very limited but due to its continuing role as a hurling goal, it may be considered that the setting of the cross is slightly extended in this example.

The assessment has also highlighted the high quantity of highly significant heritage assets within St Columb Major and its environs. These range from the earliest prehistoric occupation evidence represented by flint tools through the sites of a number of Romano-British defended farmsteads (Rounds) to the medieval agricultural landscape and a number of relatively rare and complete post-Medieval architectural projects. These are of high importance and statutorily protected, but are all located outside the development area.

7 Discussion

None of the above identified heritage assets are within the development site boundaries and none will be physically impacted upon by the proposed development, although minor setting impacts could occur to the adjacent cross base. Whilst it is not in its original position it is an important local landmark with unusual cultural links to St Columb Major and is a nationally designated Scheduled Monument.

However no information is available to determine the presence or absence of any subsurface archaeology within the development area, particularly that relating to prehistoric or medieval activity within this area. Given the site's proximity to heritage assets from these periods, its relative proximity to the settlement of St. Columb Major

and given that the Historic Landscape Character of these fields is Anciently Enclosed Land (Farmland: Medieval) – Cornwall’s long-cultivated and settled agricultural heartlands (Figure 12), the potential for this to survive is moderately high. Should sub-surface archaeology exist within the development area, impacts on it resulting from the development are likely to be direct, physical and irreversible and could be at least moderately negative depending on the extent, survival and importance of any artefacts and features.

8 Recommendations

Given the unknown sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed development area, it is recommended that:

- A geophysical survey is undertaken prior to any development taking place to further investigate the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological sites and features to better inform whether any archaeological mitigation might be required either in advance of the development taking place (in the form of evaluation trenching), or during its groundworks phase (as controlled soil stripping and a watching brief).

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

Joel Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall

Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 1 inch mapping First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1930. 25 Inch Map Third Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Tithe Map c1840 and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of St Columb Major (digital copy available from CRO)

9.2 Publications

Norden, J. 1724, Map of Cornwall, reprinted University of Exeter 1972

Padel, O.J. 1985, Cornish Place-name Elements, Penzance

Thorn, C. and Thorn, F. (eds.) 1979, Domesday Book, 10: Cornwall, Chichester

9.3 Websites

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/> English Heritage designation information

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications> English Heritage guidance

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings.

10 Project archive

The HE project number is **146398**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-186203
- 3 This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites S\St Columb, Carloggas Grove Assessment



Figure 5: Martyn's 1748 map which depicts Carloggas.



Figure 6: The c1803 OS map showing Carloggas adjacent to St Columb Major, already a sizeable village.

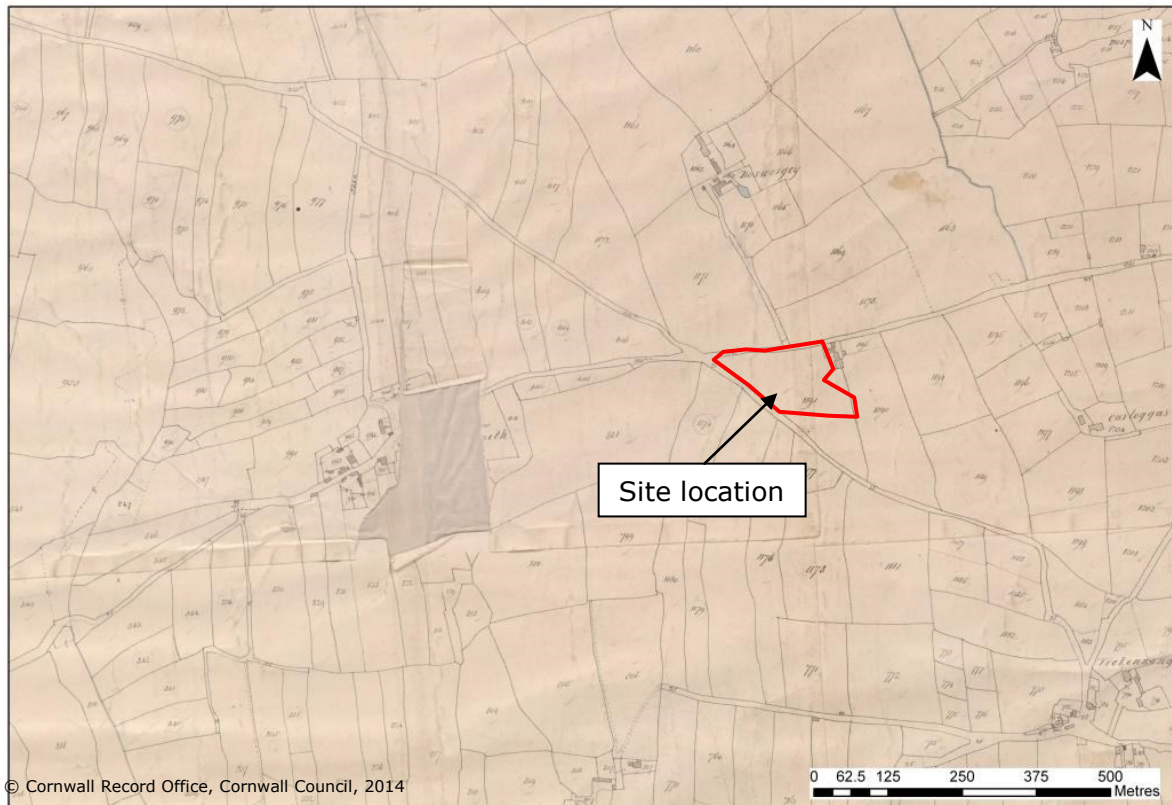


Figure 7: Three Cornered Field at Carloggas as depicted on the 1840 Tithe map for St Columb Major. Note also the quantity of medieval strip fields, few of which survive today.

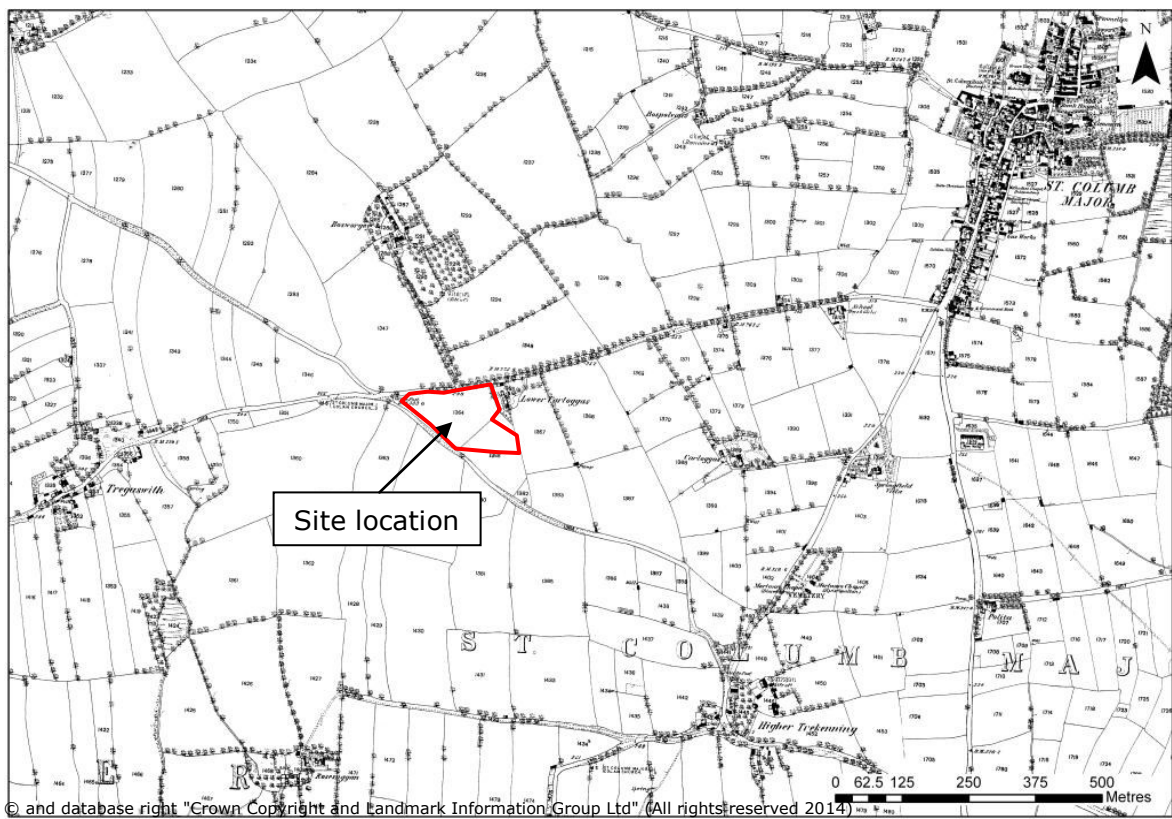


Figure 8: The 1875 OS map showing rural Carloggas in relation to St Columb Major. Note again the presence and now also the absence of the medieval strip fields.

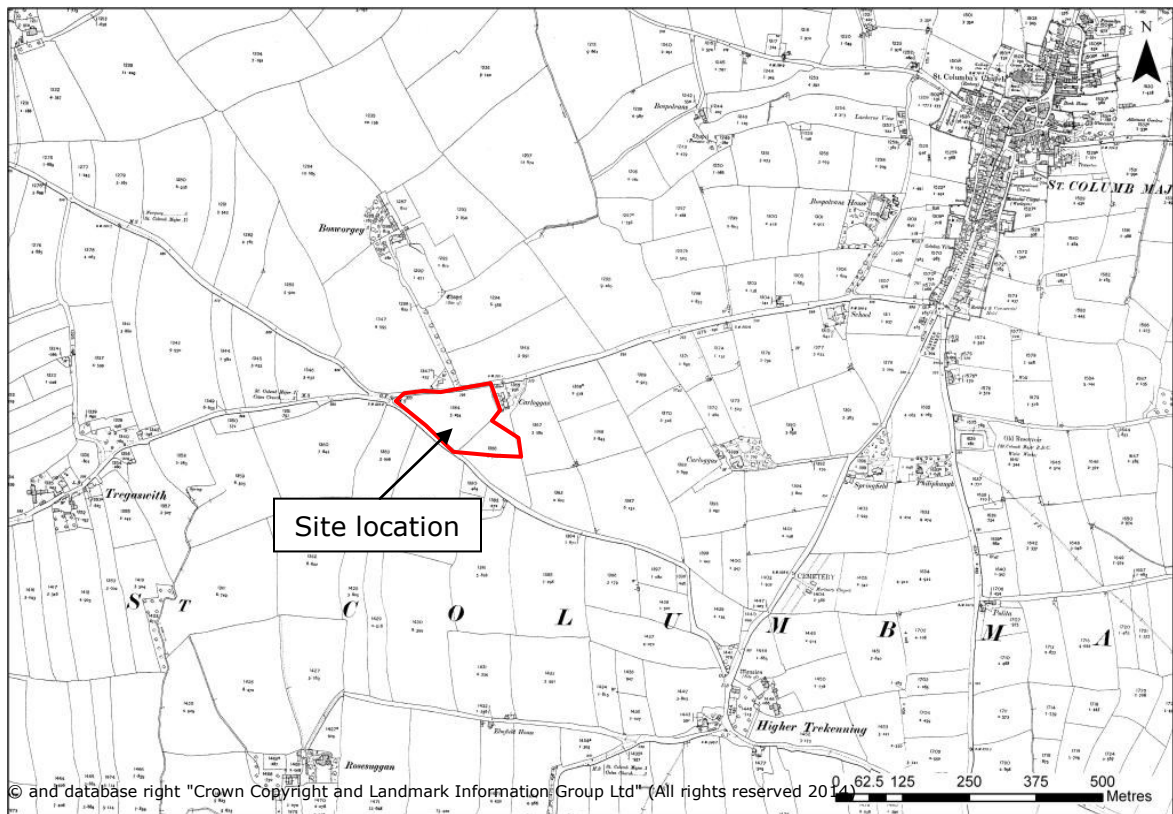


Figure 9: The 1906 OS map depicting the gradual growth of St Columb and loss of the strip fields.

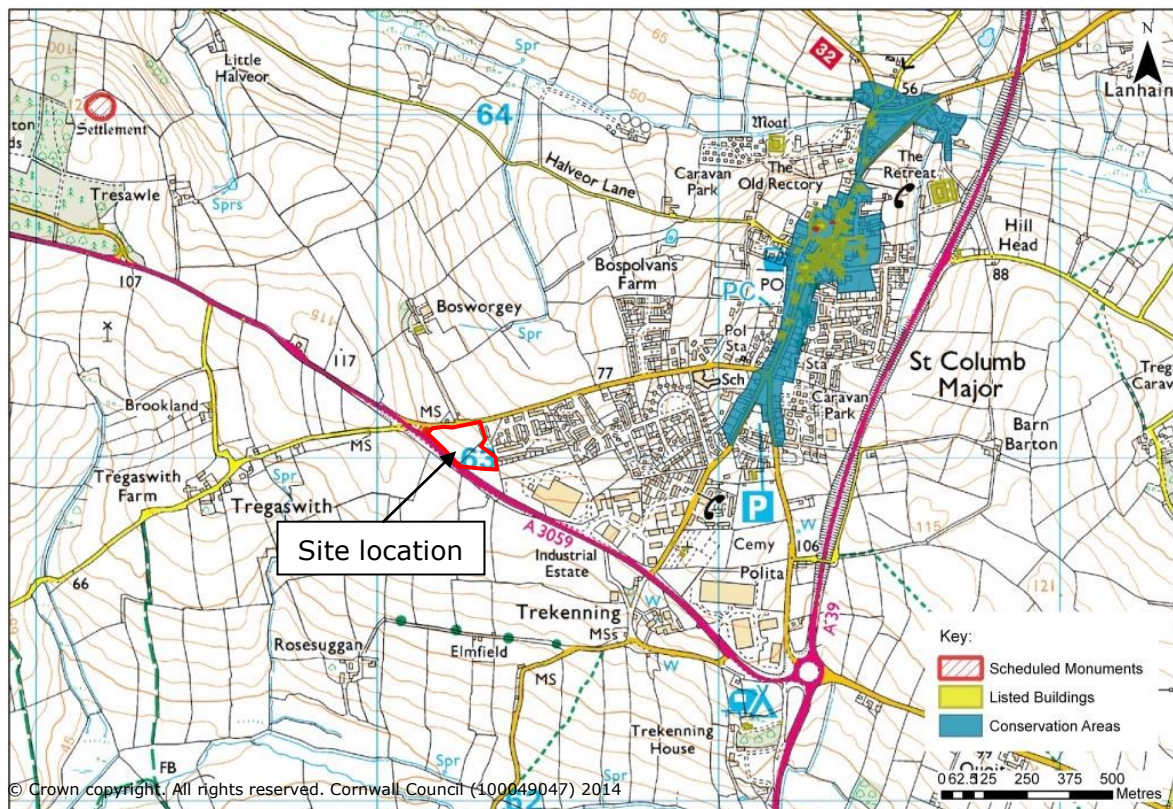


Figure 10: Modern mapping of the proposed development site and designated heritage assets within the surrounding area overlaid.

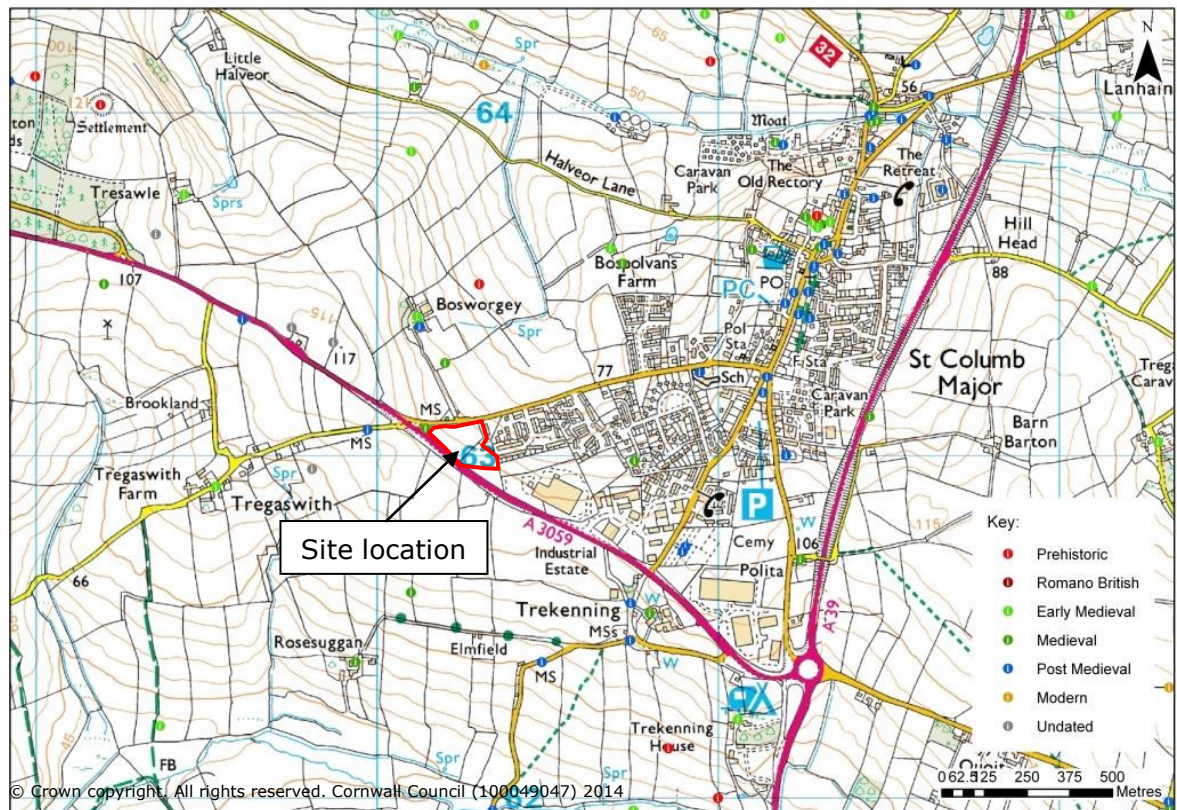


Figure 11: Modern mapping of the proposed development sites and undesignated heritage assets in the surrounding area overlaid.

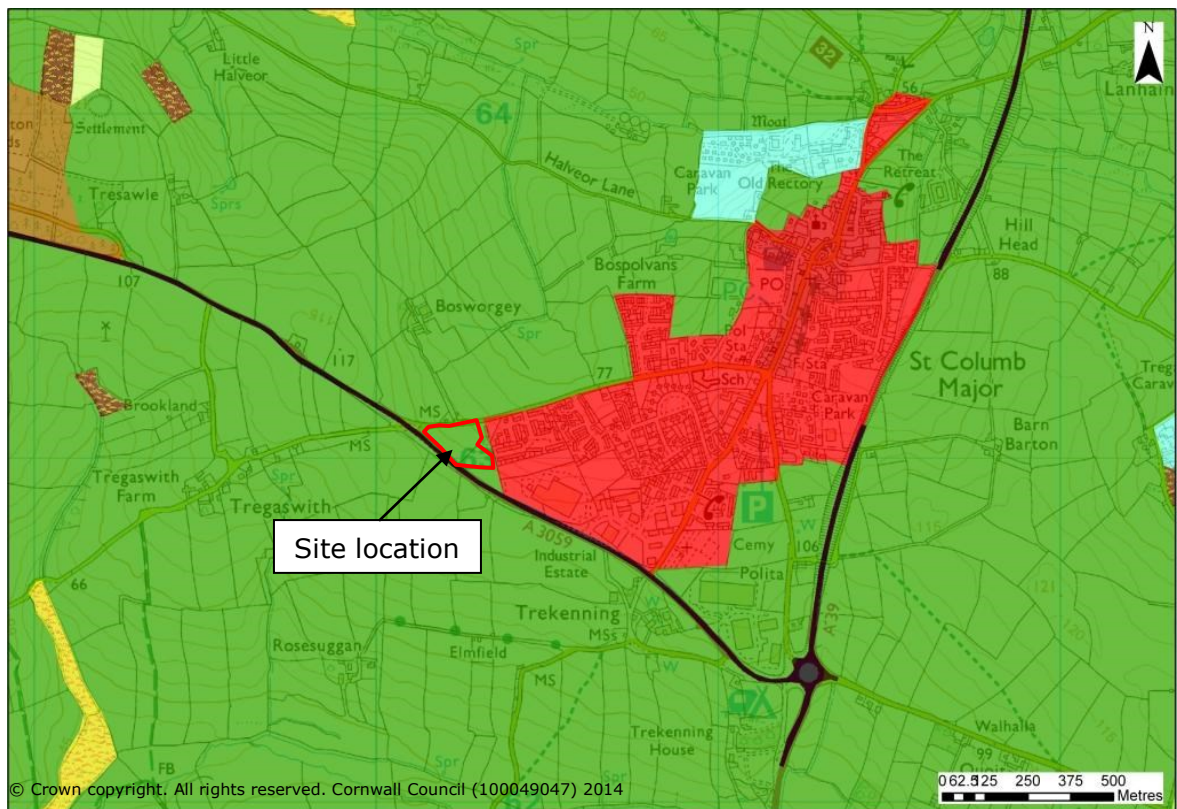


Figure 12: The Historic Landscape Character map showing that the proposed development site is characterised as Farmland: Medieval (green) with the adjacent 20th century settlement (red) and a Recreational Area around the Old Rectory (blue).

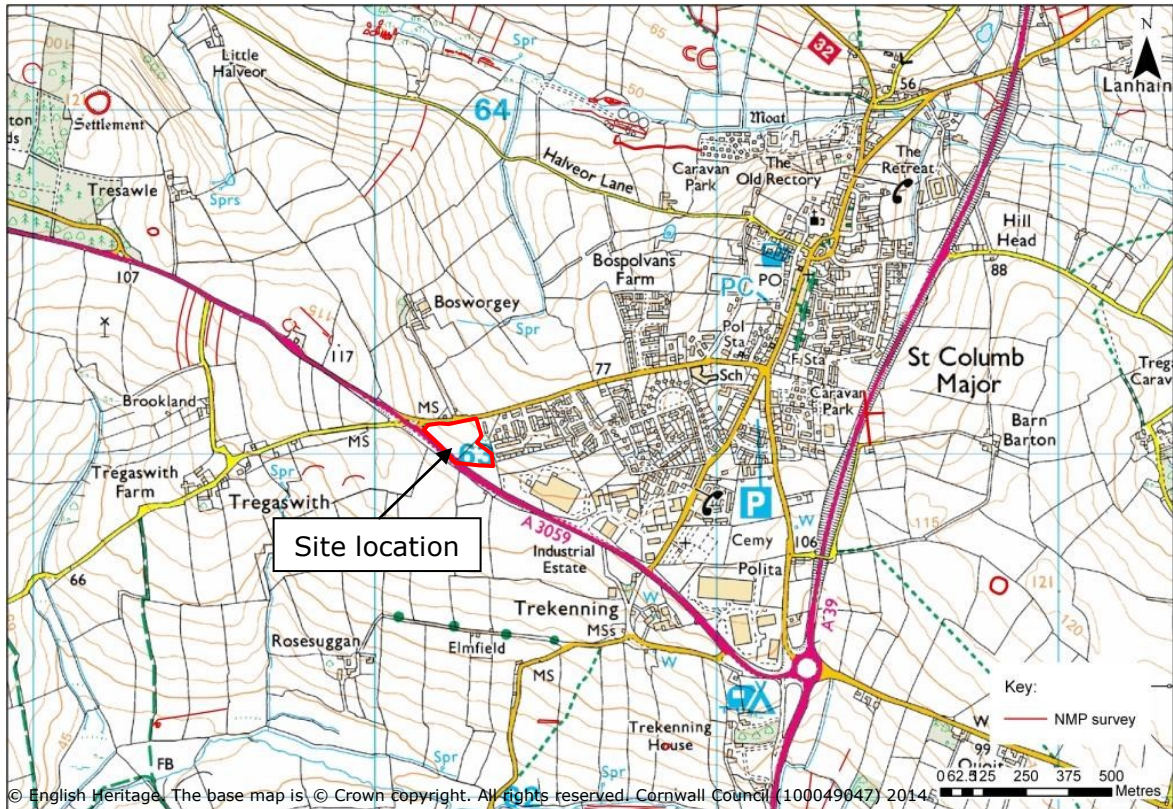


Figure 13: The NMP data overlaid on modern mapping. Note the number of sub-circular enclosures, possibly indicating prehistoric activity, in the vicinity.



Figure 14: The aerial view from 2000 of the proposed development site in its rural and village context with the remains of the former strip fields at the bottom of the image.