



Tregenna Lane, Camborne, Cornwall

Archaeological assessment



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Report author	Adam Sharpe BA MIfA
Checked by	Andy Jones PhD, MIfA
Approved by	Andrew Young MIfA

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

Tel: (01872) 323603

Email: cau@cornwall.gov.uk Web: www.cornwall.gov.uk/archaeology

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Rebecca Altman of Savills and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The geophysical survey is scheduled to be undertaken by Archaeophysica Ltd.

The Project Manager was Dr. Andy Jones.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit 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

Looking across Tregenna Lane to the site of the now-demolished early 19th century farmstead.

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was instructed by Rebecca Altman of Savills (Southampton) in July 2014 to undertake an archaeological assessment of an area of agricultural land at Tregenna Lane on the western outskirts of Camborne which is proposed to be developed for residential use by Merlion Capital Partners. The work was guided by a brief produced by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, which required a desk based assessment, a walkover survey, viewshed mapping and a geophysical survey, the last being carried out by Archaeophysica Ltd.

Map regression demonstrated that this area fringing Camborne had been a large area of unenclosed downland until the early 19th century, when it was enclosed by smallholders working in the rapidly-expanding mines of the Camborne-Redruth orefield. A smallholding including a cottage and outbuildings was established adjacent to Tregenna Lane, the cottage continuing to be occupied until at least the early 20th century. By 1907, the surrounding landscape had become the venue for recreational activities, siting two rugby grounds, a sports field and a public park and the Tregenna Lane site lies on the boundary between urban Camborne and the agricultural landscape that lies to its west.

A walkover survey showed that the smallholders' cottage was demolished some years ago, and its site is now overgrown with mature trees. Its associated fields are a mixture of neglected pasture or in arable use; the sections of the fields fringing Tregenna Lane now site a small number of modern houses.

Setting impacts on designated sites and areas were assessed through viewshed mapping out to 2km from the site and by assessment of potentially receptor sites. Given the local topography and the presence of many mature trees and well-vegetated hedgerows within the surrounding area, the impacts which might result from the development on Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site and Camborne Conservation Area were assessed as neutral.

Impacts on the sub-surface archaeology of the site have also been drawn from the results of a geophysical survey of the site undertaken in June 2015. This indicated the presence of an underlying fossilised medieval field system as well as a few removed documented boundaries, but any other sub-surface archaeology was masked by interference from strongly magnetic bedrock.

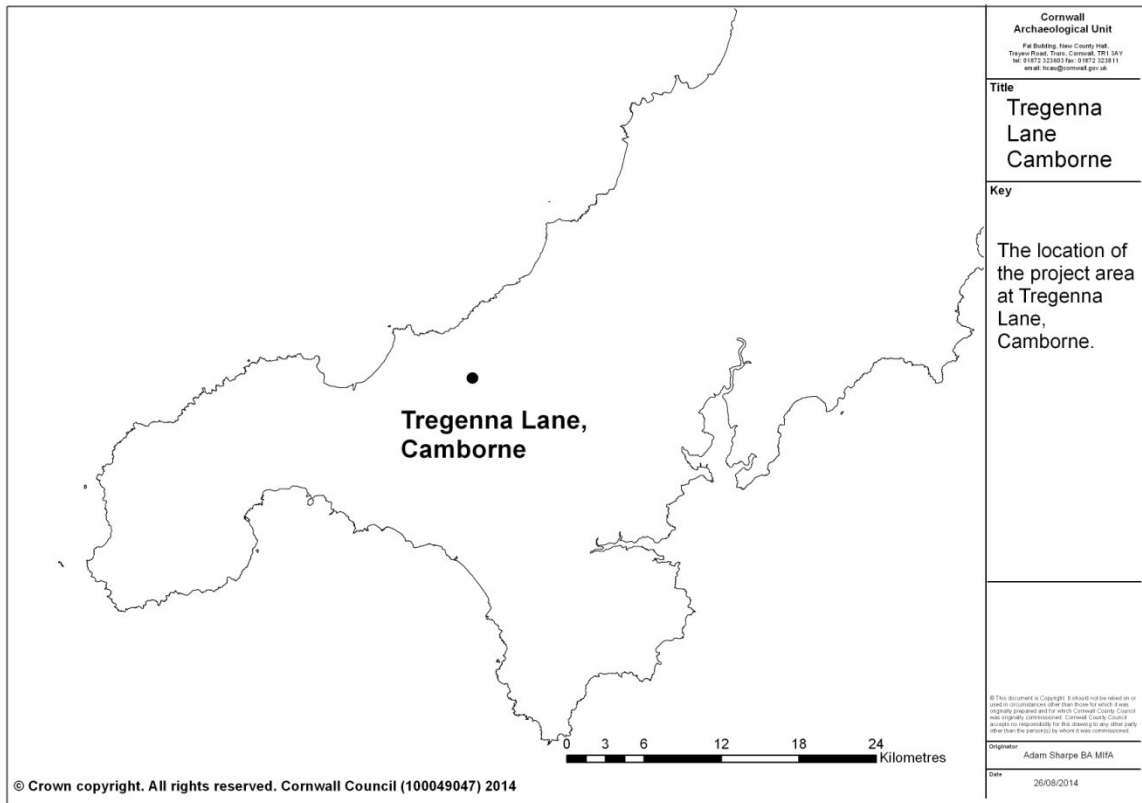


Fig 1. The location of Tregenna Lane, Camborne.

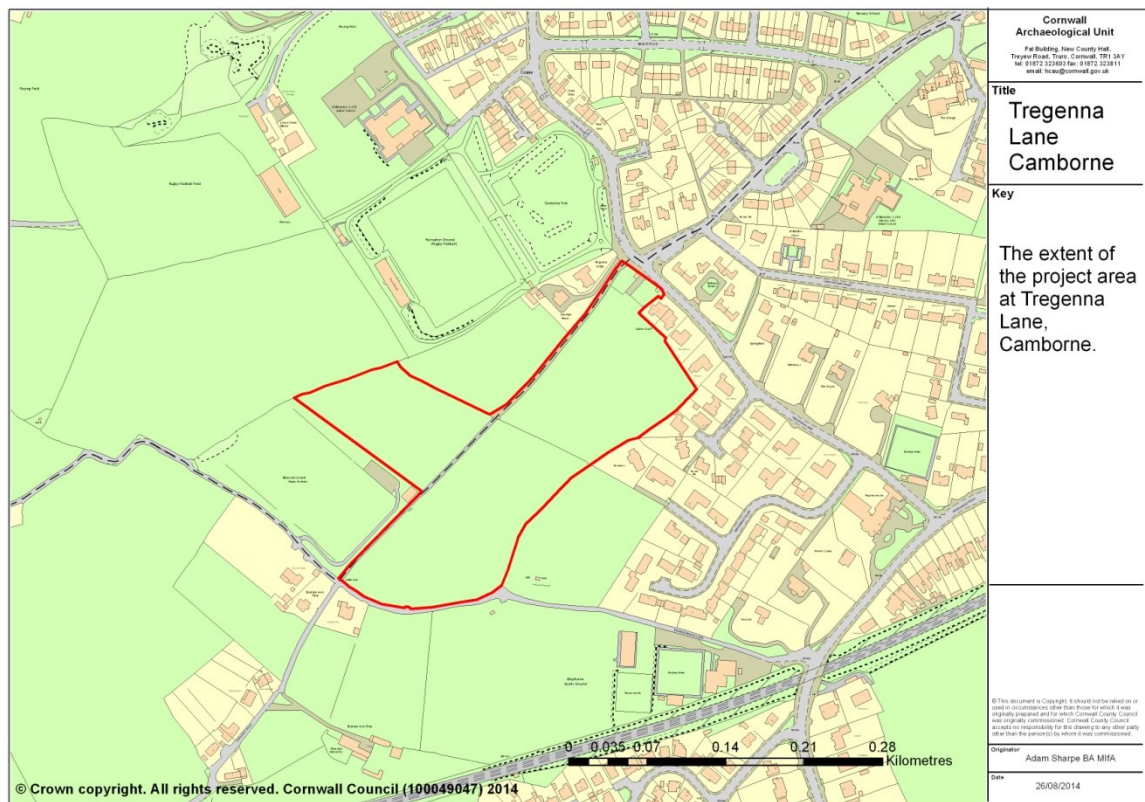


Fig 2. The extent of the project area at Tregenna Lane, Camborne.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was instructed by Merlion Capital Partners on 23 July 2014 with a request for the costs of undertaking an archaeological assessment of an area of agricultural land at Tregenna Lane in the north-western outskirts of Camborne to the north of Penponds which is proposed to be developed for residential use by Merlion Capital Partners. A copy of an email from Dan Ratcliffe dated 05 June was appended – this set out the requirements for the assessment, which Mr. Ratcliffe suggested should include a desk-based assessment, a site walkover and consideration of setting impacts on designated sites or areas. Mr. Phil Copleston subsequently confirmed that a geophysical survey was also required for this site.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the archaeology of the site at Tregenna Lane, Camborne. The objectives are to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to alterations, to produce a written report summarising the findings of the assessment and to complete a record on the work for the OASIS/ADS-Online database.

2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow 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

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;
- Published sources;
- Historic maps, including:
 - John Norden's 17th century map of Cornwall;
 - Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall (1699);
 - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748);
 - OS 1 inch survey (c1810);
 - Camborne Tithe Map (c1840);
 - 1st and 2nd Editions of the OS 25 inch maps (c1880 and c1907);
- Modern maps;
- GIS shapefiles curated by CAU and CC.

2.3.2 Assessment of impacts on setting of heritage assets

Heritage assets intervisible with the proposed development site were identified through the creation of a viewshed using GIS software. The methodology employs a Digital Terrain Model (DTM), or 'bare earth' model given that features like woodland which may currently obscure views are not necessarily permanent features within the landscape. A viewshed was generated for a series of 'observer points' sited across the proposed development area.

When performing the viewshed analysis, several variables were used to limit or adjust the calculation including offset values, limitations on horizontal and vertical viewing

angles (azimuth) and distance parameters (radius) for the observer point. The viewshed was based on 'observer elevation values' made up of the 'elevation values' or height above sea level of the ground at the observer viewpoints, with added to this additional offsets of 6.5m to represent the average height of a dwelling. The ZTV mapping was subsequently intersected with other GIS data sets to determine any key heritage sites or areas within the surrounding landscape where intervisibility with the development might be likely, and where negative impacts on them resulting from the construction of the development might occur.

The viewshed was checked on the ground from key sites, whilst significant heritage assets within the theoretical viewsheds were visited to determine the nature and extent of current levels of intervisibility with the proposed development site or inclusion within key views of sites, and hence the scale and type of any visual impacts which might affect their settings, as required by English Heritage (2011).

2.3.3 Fieldwork

An archaeological walkover survey was undertaken to determine whether any archaeological earthworks survived on the site and to record the forms of the boundaries enclosing and sub-dividing the site.

2.3.4 Geophysical survey

An archaeological magnetometer survey at a level of resolution capable of identifying archaeological anomalies to an appropriate level of detail was commissioned from Archaeophisica Ltd. for the three fields at Tregenna Lane, Camborne. This work was undertaken in June 2015 as a result of delays resulting from crop conditions within the fields. The results of the survey have provided to CAU and the client in the form of an illustrated report and as an AutoCad file.

2.3.5 Post-fieldwork

Archiving consisted of:

- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client)
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.

An interim draft of the archive report combining the results of the assessment and the surveys was produced in September 2014. This final report was produced on receipt of the results of the geophysical survey.

2.3.6 Archive deposition

An index to the site archive has been created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

The archiving comprises the following:

- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box
- The project archive has been deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) will be transferred to Cornwall Record Office.

3 Location and setting

See Figs 1 and 2.

The site currently consists of three agricultural enclosures and a pair of garden plots abutting Tregenna Lane, Camborne extending to 4.4607 Ha and centred at SW 64033 36949. The local topography is relatively flat, the proposed site rising from the south-west to the north-east from 92m OD to 98m OD (Fig 3). The soils are Trusham loams over modified Mylor Series Devonian bedrock sited some distance from the local granite outcrops and no mining activity is recorded for the site, though shafts worked as parts of Crane and Bejawsa and Polstrong mines are recorded a short distance to its north (Fig 15). Aerial photographs suggest that the site has recently been used for the

growing of arable crops and as pasture (Fig 12), and its Historic Landscape Character is recorded as Anciently Enclosed Land (Farmland Medieval, Fig 16), though this study suggests that it is actually Recently Enclosed Land, enclosed from downland in the late 18th or early 19th centuries by smallholder-miners.

4 Designations

4.1 International/National

No designations of this type apply to the site, though it is a short distance (a minimum of 165m) to the north of the south-western corner of the Camborne-Redruth Area of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (Fig 19). The closest Scheduled Monument to the site is a cross in a recreation ground 55m to the north of the north-eastern corner of the development site. Four other Scheduled crosses surround Camborne church (Fig 17). The historic Grade II* Trevithick's Cottage in Penponds (otherwise known as Higher Penponds Cottage, national reference 1310895) is 625m to the south west of the site, other Listed Buildings in Higher and Lower Penponds including Penponds Church, and those in the centre of Camborne being broadly similar distances away (Fig 18).

Given that the boundaries bordering and subdividing the site appear on the *circa* 1840 Tithe Map, changes to them or their removal would be subject to the Hedgerow Regulations.

4.2 Regional/county

The site is a short distance from the south-western corner of the Camborne Conservation Area (Fig 20).

4.3 Local/Rights of Way

No designations apply. An early lane utilised as a Public Footpath (Gold Path 203/22/1) runs through the site from the south-west to the north-east (Fig 4).

5 Site history

The proposed development area is located just over half a kilometre to the south west of Camborne church and just to the north east of the hamlet of Penponds, Polstrong being to the west, Treswithian to the north and Gear Farm not far to the south.

Some clues as to the early stages of the development history of this area to the south west of Camborne can be inferred from sites documented within the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. Neolithic and Bronze Age flints are recorded within the area now occupied by Camborne, together with undated hammerstones and a muller (a stone pounding tool used like a pestle) and a pair of Iron Age rotary querns (corn grinding stones), but no occupation or ceremonial sites as such, probably a reflection of the speed and thoroughness with which the settlement developed through the 19th century, obliterating any which had previously been sited there without record. In the landscape not far to its west are the findspots of additional prehistoric flint working sites, together with that of a hoard of Bronze Age axes. Carn Brea sites a formerly important Neolithic hilltop enclosure which, during the Iron Age, was adapted as an important focus of power.

Despite the absence of evidence, models applicable from elsewhere in Cornwall suggest that areas having deeper, more fertile soils, particularly when orientated to the south, sheltered from prevailing winds and having access to watercourses and woodland would have been favoured for settlement during the Bronze and Iron Ages. The nearby open uplands would have provided valuable open grazing land and the sources of fuel and animal bedding. During the Bronze Age, these would have sited social, ceremonial, funerary and kin-group monuments such as barrows, standing stones, and stone

circles. Evidence for such sites may well survive as sub-surface archaeology within this area.

There are two extant enclosed Romano-British farmsteads not far to the south west and south east of the development site (Fig 14), these being at Hood Round and Gear, the name of the latter being derived from the Cornish 'ker' (fort). Both also produced deposits of Roman coins. Other rounds of this period, now surviving only as cropmarks, were sited at Polstrong (two examples), Cogegoes, Treswithian, Merry Meeting, Roseworthy (two examples) and Higher Roseworthy, indicating that the fertile land fringing the downlands were favoured for agriculture during the late Iron Age and the Romano-British period. The rising ground to their east probably remained as downland during this period, however, and would have provided valuable sheep pasture and common grazing land for the surrounding farms.

The nearest Domesday manor mentioned in 1086 was Roseworthy (almost certainly the successor settlement to the nearby Romano-British rounds), just under two kilometres to the west of the Tregenna Lane site, this being held at the time by the King. Roseworthy, then named as '*Ritwore*' had, prior to 1086, had land for 30 ploughs, though was recorded as possessing only three ploughs and eight slaves in 1086. Post-Conquest, it was recorded as having 13 villagers and 15 smallholders with 10 ploughs, and consisted of two acres of meadow, together with pasture and woodland. Two cobs, six cattle and 150 sheep were recorded. This was at the time clearly a moderately large estate, the large number of sheep suggesting that it included an extensive area of downland which would have extended eastwards towards the moderately higher ground on which Camborne was subsequently to develop. The valleys to the south of Polstrong and to the south west of Penponds would have been valuable wood pasture.

Many of the farming settlements within this area were first recorded during the Medieval period – Penponds being first recorded in 1252, Crane in 1260, Rosewarne in 1283, Treswithian in 1292 and Bejosa in 1397. Tregenna, however, was first recorded in the 19th century.

Penponds was not depicted on John Norden's mid-17th century map of Cornwall (Fig 5). The churchtown of '*Camburne*' was shown, together with nearby '*Tres-withen*', the seat of George Brea. Un-named mines were depicted by Norden to the north and north east of Treswithian.

Gascoyne's 1699 map of Cornwall (Fig 6) shows relatively sparse detail for this area to the west of Camborne, '*Tresothan*' (Treswithian), '*Penpont*', '*Besasoe*' and Gear being named. The road network in this landscape was, at the time, relatively undeveloped, and the pecked lines depicting their routes indicate that they traversed open downland.

Martin's mid-18th century map of Cornwall (Fig 7) shows Camborne to have begun to develop as a linear settlement (though at this date still being far smaller than the longer-established town of Redruth to its east). Martin mapped the hamlets of '*Penpons*', '*Bejosah*', '*Crane*' and '*Treswithen*' to its west, these being in the area to the north of the major road route leading west from Camborne through Barripper and Rosewarne, ultimately heading for Goldsithney and Marazion.

The first Ordnance Survey 1" to a mile mapping dating to between 1803 and 1809 (Fig 8) depicted Penponds, Treswithian and Polstrong as developed farming hamlets. Camborne had begun to grow into a mining town by this date, though the proposed development site was shown as some distance from either Camborne or any of the farmsteads and hamlets which, at the time, surrounded it to its west and which have, to a degree, subsequently been subsumed within it.

Rapid change was afoot, however, and by 1840, when the Camborne Tithe Map (Fig 9) was drawn up, rapid change had taken place within the landscape around Camborne, reflecting its development as a new town based on the development of copper and tin mines in its vicinity, engineering works and the provision of rapidly-expanding areas of artisan housing. The route of the Hayle Railway already cut through the landscape to the south of the Tregenna Lane site, passing very close to the settlement of Penponds.

Most of the nearby former downland had been divided up into networks of regularly-shaped small fields, dotted with smallholders' cottages and made accessible by networks of lanes. The majority of the surrounding land was part of the Basset Estate, the block of land forming the basis for this study being owned by the Right Honourable Lady Basset. 18 acres and 19 perches of land at Crane (Tithe Apportionment numbers 1263 to 1270), including the development area, were leased from the Basset Estate by Edward Lanyon, who also occupied a small cottage (TA entry No 1266 – *House and Garden*) at its north eastern end. The names of the seven fields suggest that they had, by 1840, been subdivided from an original pair of larger fields – four of the enclosures being named '*Paul's Field*' and three '*Penponds Field*'. All were recorded as '*arable*' at this date, indicating that they had been cultivated within the previous seven years. Despite the reasonable size of the farmstead, Edward Lanyon is likely to have also worked at the local mines. He does not appear in the 1841 Camborne Census nor in the 1851 census, and it is probable that, like so many miners and their families during this period, he was almost constantly on the move in search of work, and he may have tenanted this land for a few years only. The 1851 census records a vast number of mining families around Treswithian to the west of Camborne, there being eight mining households at Crane Gate alone at this date.

By 1877, the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" to a mile mapping (Fig 10) showed some simplification of the field layout, one boundary having been removed. Edward Lanyon's cottage and garden still survived, though the latter had been subdivided and by this date sited additional sheds and barns. By 1908, when the OS resurveyed the 25" mapping (Fig 11), the northern field at the western end of the holding had been converted to a rugby ground (a large recreation ground and running track had also been built immediately to the north of the holding, and there was a further new football field just to its south), whilst the remaining five fields shown in 1877 had been reduced to four by the removal of a further boundary. The cottage survived, though the arrangement of outbuildings had changed, most having been consolidated into a single range. A pond had been excavated in the corner of the south eastern field.

The arrangement of enclosures has been little changed in the past century, though four houses have been built along the edge of the lane at the east end of the holding. The cottage first shown in 1840 has been demolished and OS MasterMap shows its garden and yard plots siting two sheds (Fig 2).

Aerial photography commissioned by Cornwall County Council in 2005 (Fig 12) shows the development area as consisting of three fields, the southern pair in pasture, the northernmost in a brassica crop. The garden plots at their east end site a pair of mature trees. The western football field appears abandoned, but that to the south and the running track to the recreation ground to the north were still in use at that date. Large trees had developed in the garden and yard plots, which appeared to have become considerably scrubbed-in.

This area at Tregenna Lane lies at the point where urban Camborne meets the countryside to its west. Here, the junction between town and country is not characterised by sporadic isolated new houses or estates, as in other parts of the Camborne-Pool-Redruth conurbation, but by a school, a park, a rugby pitch and a sports pitch, beyond which lie small farms, fields and often quite large plantings of

mature trees, all of which were laid out on what was, until the early 19th century, open downland.

6 Survey results

See figures 21 to 40.

Following the completion of the DBA, a composite base map including features shown on historic maps, the extent of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility and designated sites and structures within the viewshed was drawn up. A walkover survey of the site was undertaken on 8th September 2014. The weather was clear and fine, presenting no impediments to either visibility or survey. The two eastern fields were in grass, though as this does not seem to have been harvested or grazed in some time, most seeding stalks were nearly one metre high, and the grass was interspersed with creeping thistle, ragwort and abundant creeping buttercup. Dense, unmanaged bramble, nettle and blackthorn sucker scrub growth was noted growing between 2m and 5m in from all the hedges (Fig 23).

The project area boundaries were predominantly Cornish hedges 1.5m high and 1.7m wide, these having been laid out in the late 18th or early 19th century when this small farm was created from an area of former downland. Along the boundary with the footpath bisecting the site, these were swamped with brambles, together with some thorns, though towards its northern end these gave way to mature sycamore trees up to 12m high. The north-eastern boundary along the boundary between the field and the gardens associated with modern houses consisted of wooden and wire fencing. The boundary between the two western fields has been colonised with dense blackthorn up to 3.5m high, whilst the south-eastern boundary additionally supports some holly, oaks and a mature ash tree. The boundaries of the western field could not be inspected because of a standing maize crop.

Views out of the three fields were greatly limited by the hedge vegetation, by mature trees within the immediately surrounding landscape, and by the level topography of the surrounding landscape. Houses occupying sites immediately flanking the proposed development area to its north and north-east were visible from these fields, as well as the stands and goalposts of the nearby rugby grounds.

Almost no features of archaeological interest were observed within the project area. A boundary stone which has been marked on maps since *circa* 1877 in the western corner of the south-eastern field was rendered invisible by scrub vegetation, though as this is marked on the modern OS mapping, it is likely to survive. The gateway between the eastern fields is flanked by granite gateposts; that in the south-eastern corner of the southern field utilises cast concrete gateposts. The cottage and buildings marked on archive maps on in the northern corner of the site have been demolished. The extent of the surrounding curtilage is indicated by a 3.0m high stone wall at the northern end of the footpath. Against the road forming the northern side of the enclosure around the cottage, the walling is 2.0m high and includes two curving gateways, one retaining an original iron gate. The western end of this walling has been replaced in mortared blockwork (Fig 28). Low ruins appear to survive under the dense scrub undergrowth at the site of the cottage and outbuildings, but there is no access into this area (Fig 22).

7 Results of the geophysical survey

A caesium vapour magnetic survey was undertaken across the project area by Archaeophysica Ltd in late June 2015 utilising a towed multi-array series of four Geometrics G858 Magmapper caesium magnetometers with a sensitivity of 0.03nT @ 10 Hz. The spatial resolution utilised as 1.0m between lines with a 0.3m mean sampling interval along the lines.

The bedrock across the site was recorded as a meta-basaltic rock of the Mylor Slate Formation – this has been modified to produce hornfelsed slates and meta-basaltic dykes, a form of bedrock which is often strongly magnetic, and which may mask subtle indications of archaeological activity. Data processing of the results was undertaken to a minimal extent to reduce orientation effects and suppress single-point defects. Due to a technical error, survey data was not available for the central part of the survey area.

The results of the geophysical survey are presented in a tabular annexe at the end of this report. In summary, 16 discrete anomalies were identified (see Fig 41). A number of these were assessed as likely to be geological in origin (anomalies 2-4, 7-10). Features 5-6, 11-16 appear to form parts of an undocumented field system with a different alignment to that recorded on the 1840 Camborne Tithe Map. Its form suggests that it is likely to represent evidence for a possibly short-lived medieval strip field system. Given that this area was downland prior to the late 18th century, it is probable that these boundaries represent evidence for part of an area of medieval outfield cultivation. Some evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was also recorded in the northern end of the northern field.

Un-numbered anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey include two removed ditched field boundaries. These are shown on the Tithe Award mapping and are elements of the post-medieval field system whose other elements make up the present field boundaries.

Feature 1 is a reduced field anomaly of annular form and about 10-12m in diameter in the northern field, relatively close to the sites of the cottages formerly sited here. It was considered that this might represent buried masonry or a similar low susceptibility material. The identification of this feature is not known.

8 Assessment of potential impacts

See Figures 17 to 20

As noted in section 2.3.2 above, a 'bare earth' Zone of Theoretical Visibility was modelled around the site to a distance of 2km to assist in determining potential setting impacts on sites or areas designated as being of archaeological or historical importance. This approach takes as its underlying model the surface topography of the surrounding landscape, and does not allow for barriers to intervisibility which, in the real world, are created by buildings, vegetation, etc. on the grounds that these are temporary features of the landscape.

Within the zone extending out to 1km from the site the mapping suggests that about 65% of the surrounding area will have some intervisibility with it, the principal areas of intervisibility being suggested as lying to the north and north-west of the site. This zone includes including the western part of Camborne along Basset Road and the northern part of Camborne along College Street. A small area to the north and south of the core area of Penponds and an area flanking Beacon Hill also fall within the ZTV within the 1km zone.

Within the zone lying between 1km and 2km from the site, potential intervisibility with it may be experienced within around 35% to 40% of the area, mostly on the higher ground to the south of Killivose, to the southwest of Baripper, to the west of Treswithian, on Treswithian Downs, to the northeast of Rosewarne, in the eastern part of Camborne and in lower Beacon.

World Heritage Site

See Figure 19

Within the 1km zone, the ZTV mapping suggests potential intervisibility with a small urban area of western Camborne. The 1km to 2km zone suggests the potential for

intervisibility with areas of the WHS in south-western Camborne and in an area between Croft Danger and Tolcarne.

There is likely to be little or no intervisibility between the Camborne Conservation Area and the site given the presence of intervening buildings and mature trees.

Scheduled Monuments

See Figure 17

The 1km zone of the ZTV includes the following Scheduled Monuments:

- Cross in recreation ground, National Monument Number 1003049
- Wayside cross and cross base in Camborne churchyard, 1018490
- Wayside cross in Camborne churchyard, 1018491

All three monuments were visited. Despite the proximity of the recreation ground where the nearest of the crosses is located to the proposed development site, the mature trees surrounding the recreation ground and lining the northern part of the lane through the site will block any intervisibility with this cross. The graveyard at Camborne church which sites the other two crosses is quite densely planted with yew trees and flanked by both buildings and mature trees. No intervisibility will be experienced.

Listed Buildings

See Figure 18

The 1km zone of the ZTV includes the following Listed Buildings:

Grade I

- Church of St. Martin and St. Meriadocus (Camborne), 1142659

Grade II*

- Trevithick's Cottage, Grade II*, 1310895

Grade II

- The Cornish Choughs public house Grade II (Treswithian), 1142657
- Sexton's House of Holy Trinity Church, Grade II, 1389367
- Holy Trinity Church and Lamp House (Penponds), Grade II, 1389368
- Penponds Methodist Chapel, Grade II, 1142655
- Penponds Church Institute and Chapel House, Grade II, 1142664
- Cornish cross in flowerbed on eastern side of recreation ground, Grade II, 1159677
- The Grange, Grade II, 1142634
- The Berkley Centre, Grade II, 1311028
- Tyack's Coach Bar, Grade II, 1142658
- SWRPA, Grade II, 1311089
- 12 Basset Road, Grade II, 1142688
- 18 Basset Road, Grade II, 1159285
- 24 Basset Road, Grade II, 1328115
- Camborne Youth Centre and Primary Resources Centre, Basset Road, Grade II, 1142689
- 28 Basset Road, Grade II, 1159294
- Montpellier House, Grade II, 1160194
- The Grange, Grade II, 1328131

The majority of the designated structures were visited to determine the potential for setting impacts. Those on Basset Road face onto it, and are important components of the urban streetscape. Whilst for access reasons it was impossible to determine whether there might be potential intervisibility between the rears of these buildings and the development site, this seemed unlikely, and any views would be partial, substantially blocked by mature vegetation and across existing housing. A similar situation applies for the remainder of the Listed Buildings within the centre of Camborne, on Beacon Hill and at Treswithian.

No intervisibility (and hence no setting impacts) seem likely to occur in relation to the Listed Buildings in Penponds. Although the ground between the Methodist Chapel and the Church in the northern part of the settlement and the development site is almost level, the hedgerows include many mature trees and high scrub vegetation. The hedgeline flanking the road to the east of the church supports a dense line of mature trees which effectively blocks all views out of the churchyard in this direction.

Conservation Area

See Figure 20

Small parts of the western part of the Camborne Conservation Area fall within the 1km and zone of the ZTV.

There is likely to be little or no intervisibility between nearby areas of the Camborne Conservation Area and the site given the presence of intervening buildings and mature trees.

Sub-surface archaeology

The 2015 geophysical survey has revealed some evidence for buried archaeology on the site at Tregenna Lane in the form of removed field boundaries from two phases of field system (one being likely to be of medieval origin). This is of archaeological and historical interest (given that the earlier field system is otherwise undocumented at this location), but of relatively low significance. The masking of potential sub-surface archaeological features has occurred on this site due to geological factors, particularly within the north-western and northern fields, though the remainder of the survey does not suggest that significant archaeological sites have been rendered unsurveyable within these areas.

On the basis of professional judgement it is considered that the development of this site is unlikely to result in negative impacts on any significant sub-surface archaeology and that no further recording is likely to be required for the majority of the site. A final judgement on this issue will be made by Mr. Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer (Archaeology) Cornwall Council, who will advise the Planning Officer of his opinion.

9 Conclusions

The desk based assessment, site walkover and geophysical survey results suggest that it is unlikely that any major archaeological features will be impacted upon by the development.

It is, however, likely that archaeological recording will be required, as a number of features have been revealed which merit further recording. The scope of the archaeological recording will need to be agreed with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council.

Significant identified features which may require further recording include:

Above and below ground remains of the cottage, outbuildings, yard walls and other related features in the northern part of the site. It might be appropriate for an opportunity to be made for the recording of any remains of the cottage and associated structures when this part of the site is cleared of scrub, and for the recording of the annular feature at the northern end of the site when topsoil in this area is removed as part of the preliminary groundworks phase of the development.

In relation to the early field system identified by the geophysical survey it is recommended that any large-scale topsoil stripping of the site be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief, this is especially important in the central part of the site where this may allow for the recognition, and recording of ditches associated with earlier episodes of enclosure.

The removal of any hedgerows would affect historic features, and would be subject to the Hedgerow Regulations.

Given the presence of well-vegetated hedgerows, mature trees and urban development in the area surrounding the site (particularly to its north and east) and the level nature of the local topography, no potential for setting impacts on designated sites or areas within 1km of the proposed development site was identified.

10 References

10.1 Primary sources

Roseveare, M.J. and Lewis, D. 2015, *Tregenna Lane, Penponds, Camborne, Cornwall: geophysical survey report*, Archaeophysica Ltd report PCC141 to Savills.

Ordnance Survey, c1803-9, 1" Map 1st Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

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

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

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of Camborne (licensed digital copy at CRO)

GIS shapefiles curated by CAU and Cornwall Council

10.2 Publications

English Heritage 2011, *The setting of heritage assets: English Heritage guidance*

10.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> English Heritage's online register of Listed Buildings.

11 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146408**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY.

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-216341

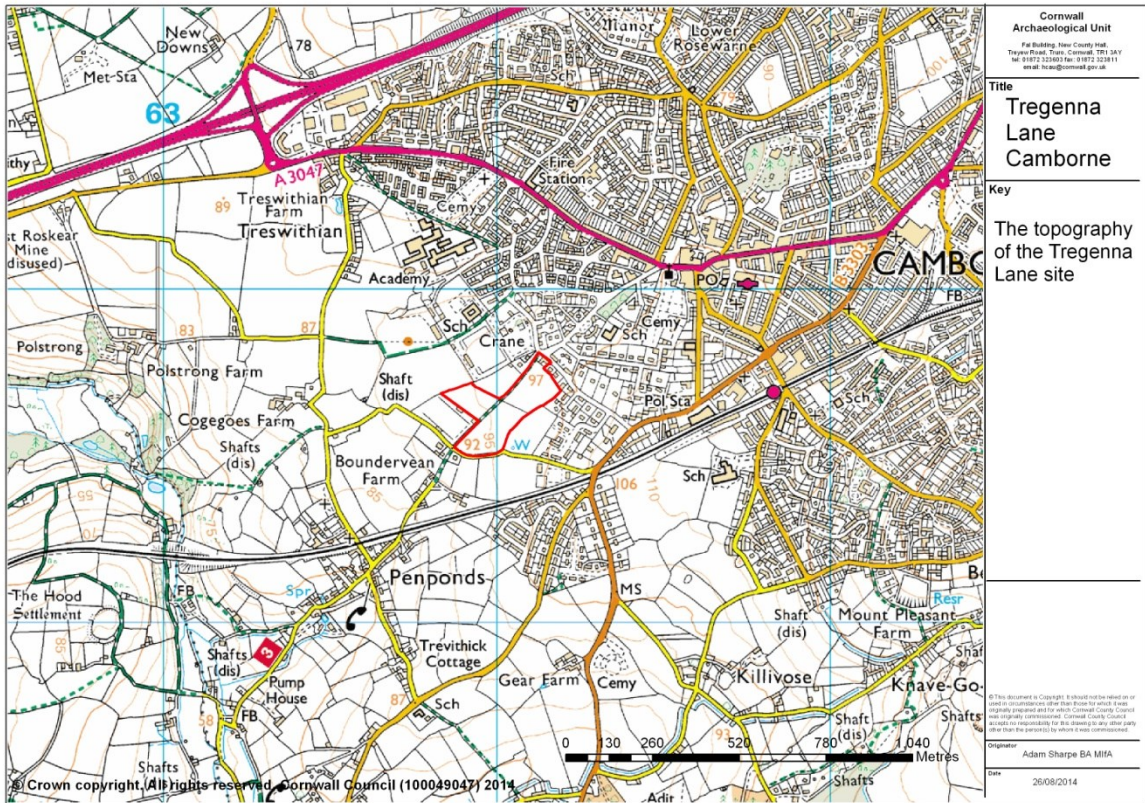


Fig 3. The relationship of the Tregenna Lane site to the surrounding area and the generally level topography of the former downland within which it lies.

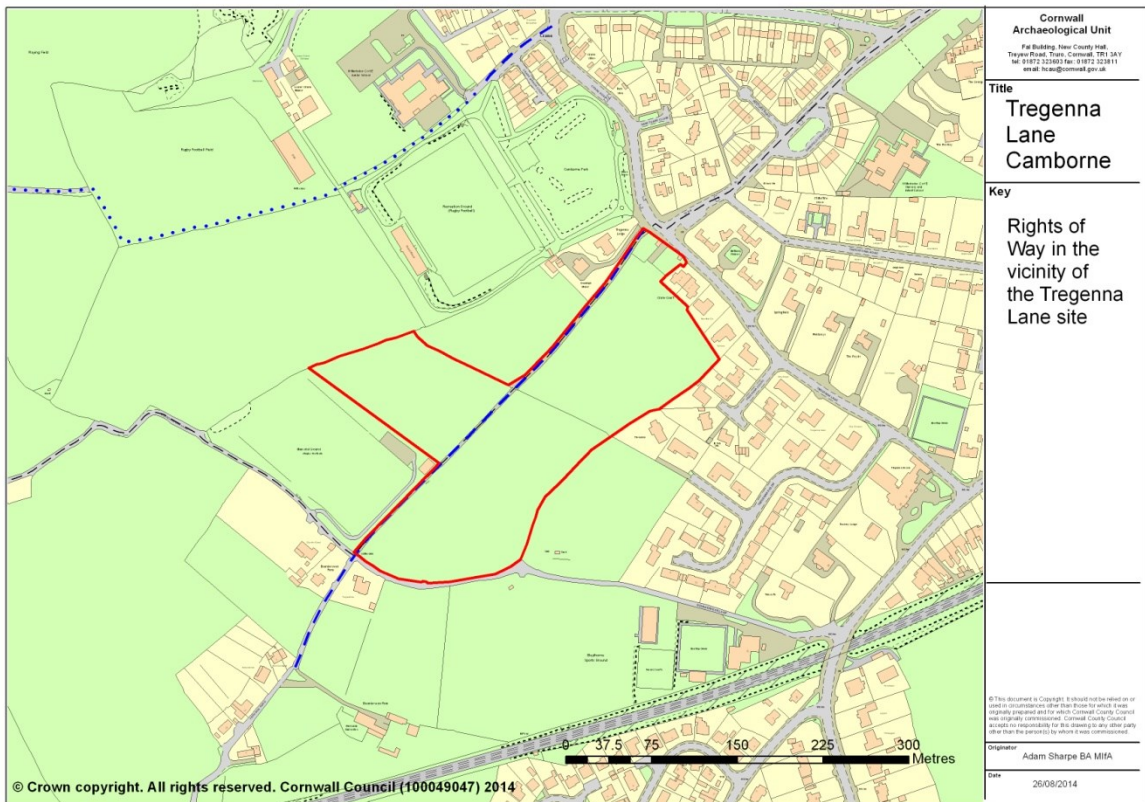


Fig 4. Rights of way across and within the landscape surrounding the Tregenna Lane site.

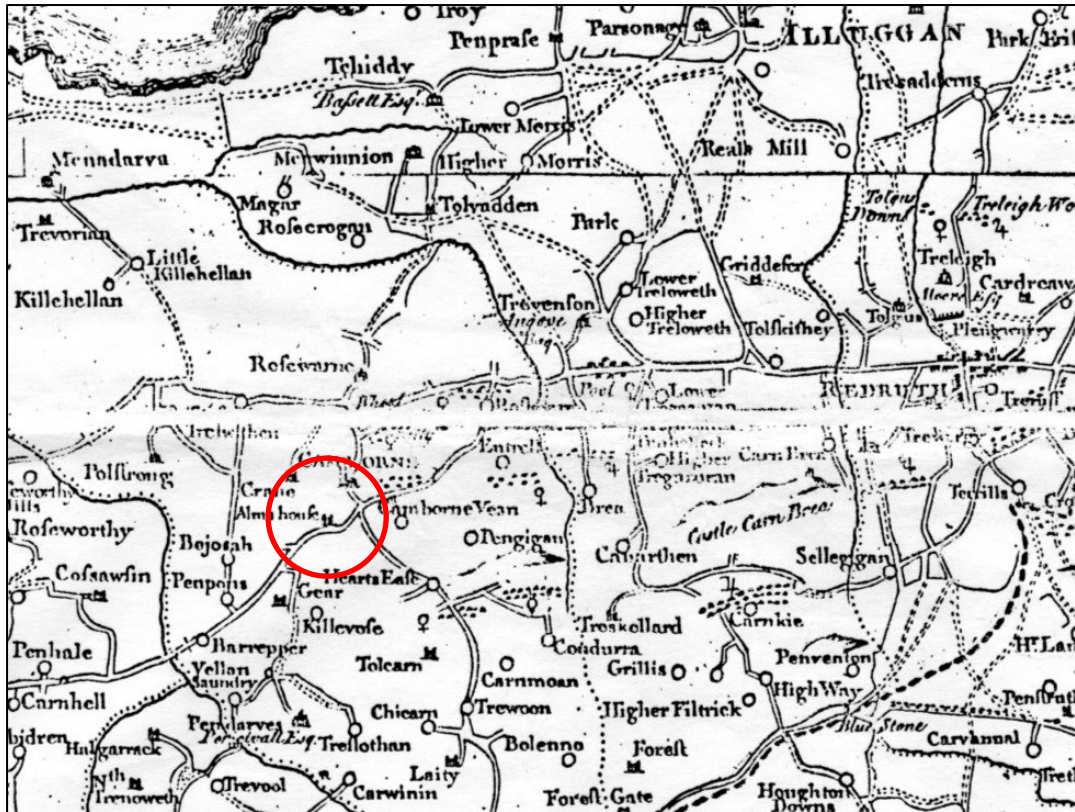


Fig 7. The landscape around Camborne as shown on Thomas Martyn's mid-18th Century map of Cornwall.



Fig 8. The project area circa 1807 as shown on the OS 1st Edition 1" map. The digital map has been assembled from four raster tiles, hence the gaps in it.

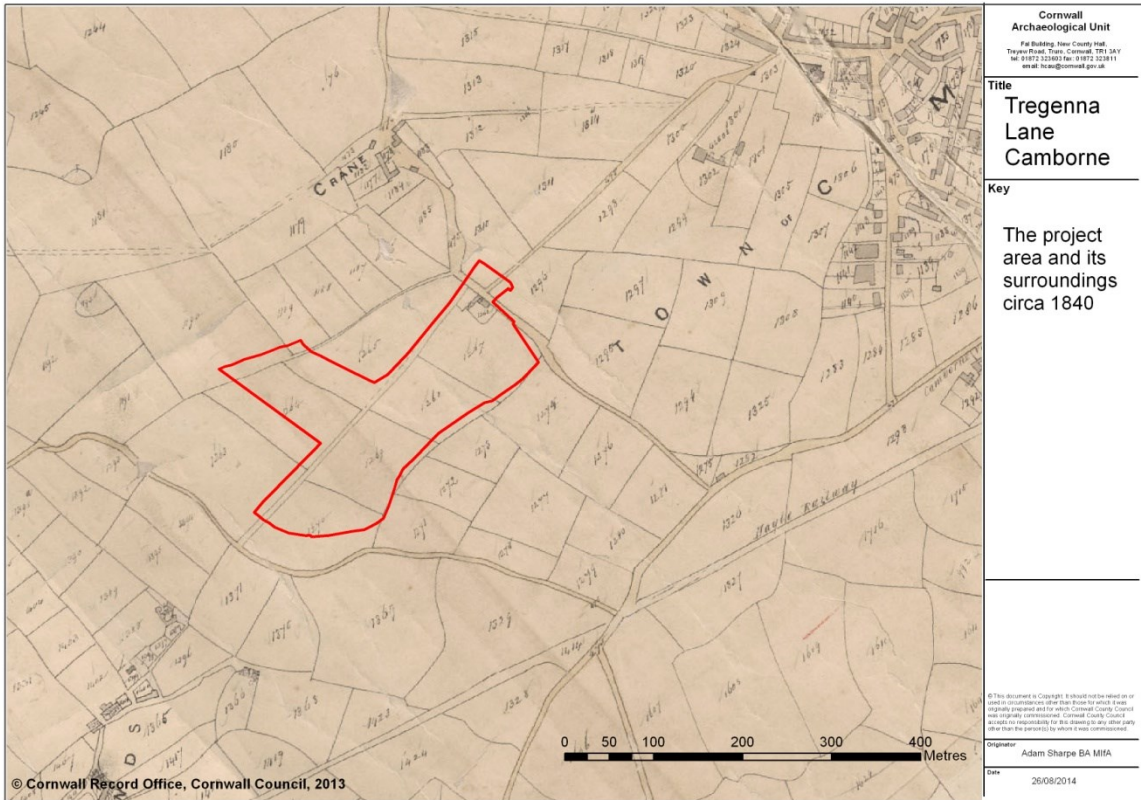


Fig 9. The project area as shown on the Camborne Tithes Award mapping. This area of former downland had by this date been enclosed to new farms and smallholdings.

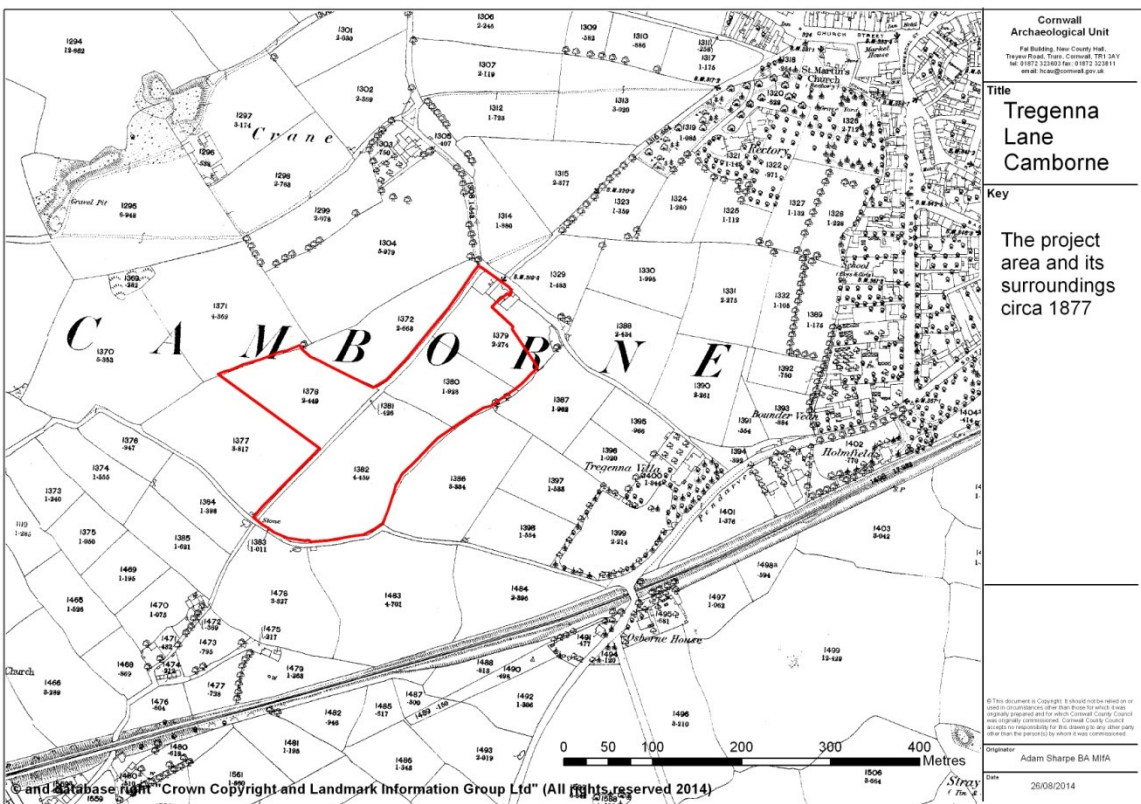


Fig 10. The project area as shown by the OS circa 1877.

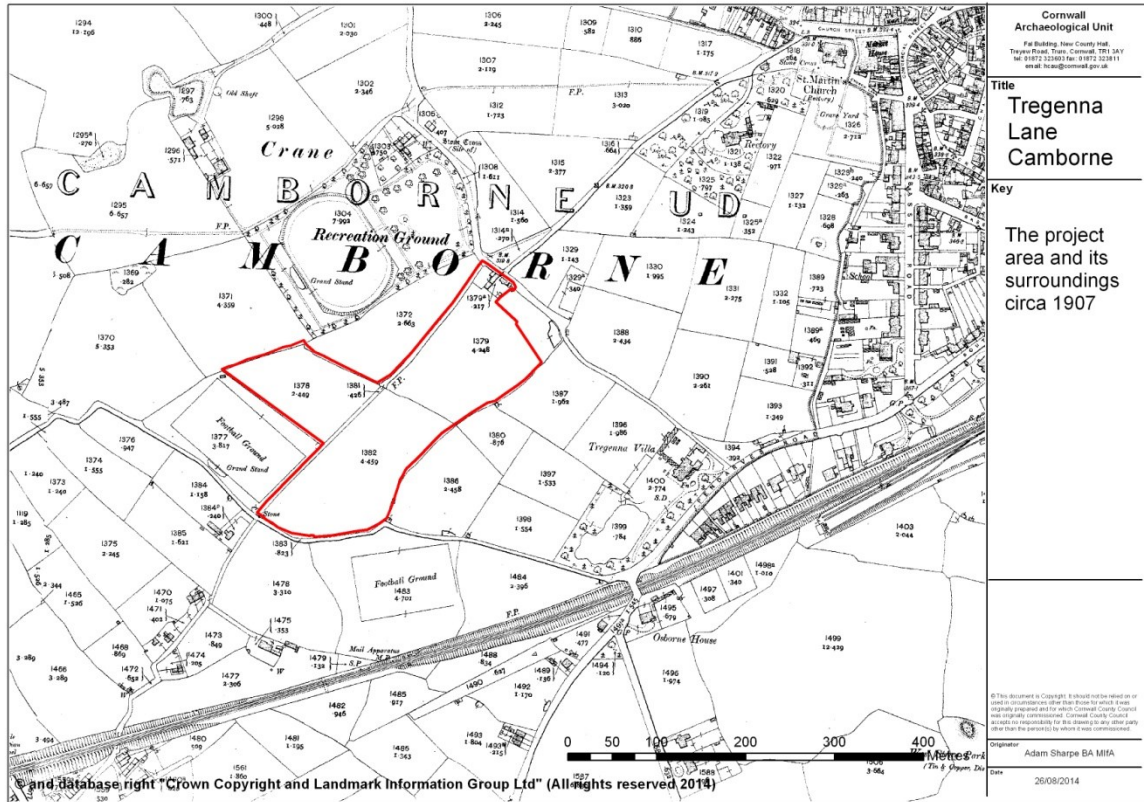


Fig 11. The project area as depicted by the OS circa 1907. Note the football, rugby and recreation grounds recently constructed in the area surrounding it.



Fig 12. The project area as shown on a 2005 CCC aerial photograph. Note the westward expansion of Camborne which took place during the mid to late 20th century.

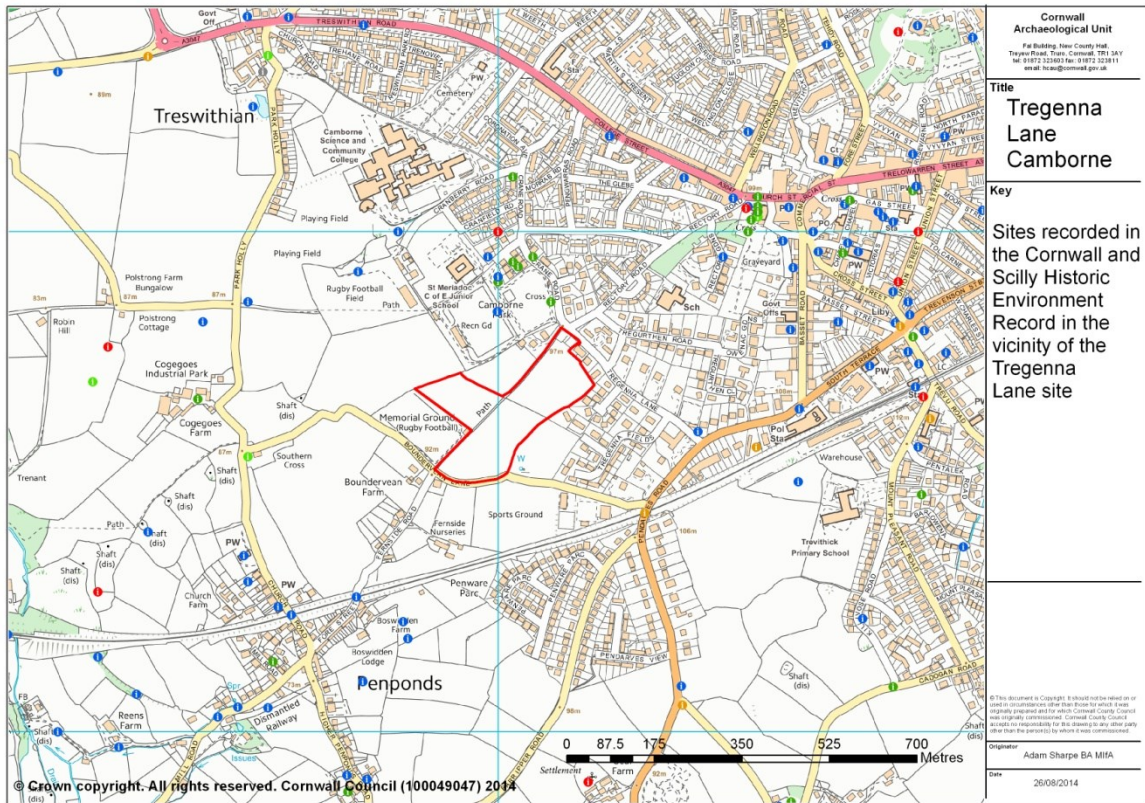


Fig 13. A extract from the Cornwall and Scilly HER. Red sites – prehistoric, Green sites – medieval, Blue sites – post-medieval.

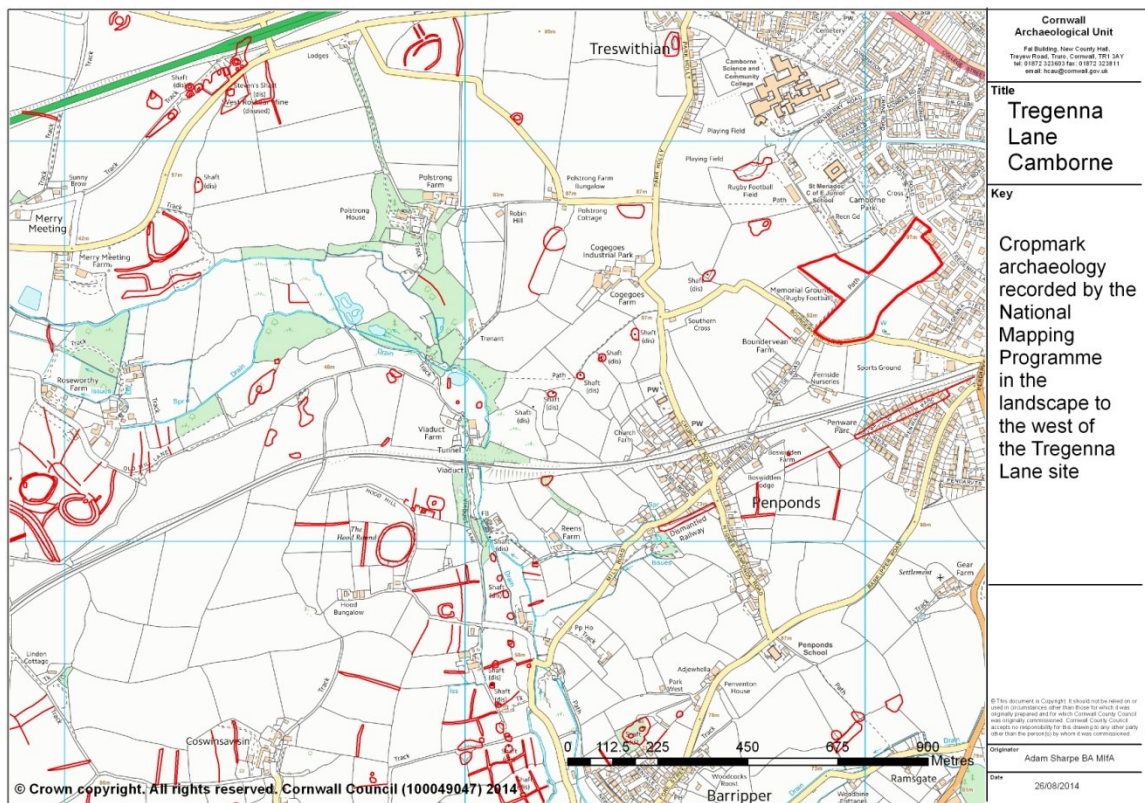


Fig 14. Cropmark archaeology in the landscape to the west of Camborne plotted by the National Mapping Programme project team. Note the large number of late prehistoric enclosed farmsteads (Rounds).

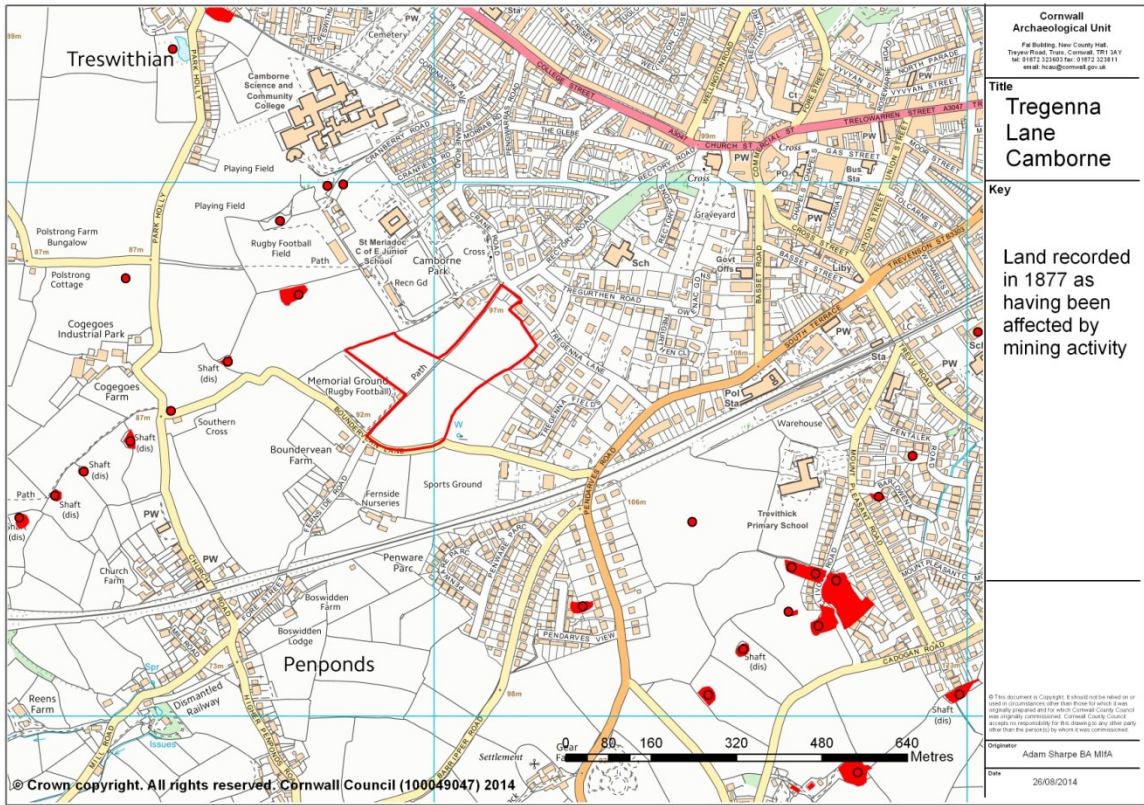


Fig 15. Mining activity recorded near the Tregenna Lane site. Lode outcrops have been worked to both the north and south of the project area.



Fig 16. Historic Landscape Character mapping for the project area. Red – urban development; Green – Anciently Enclosed Land (farmland medieval).

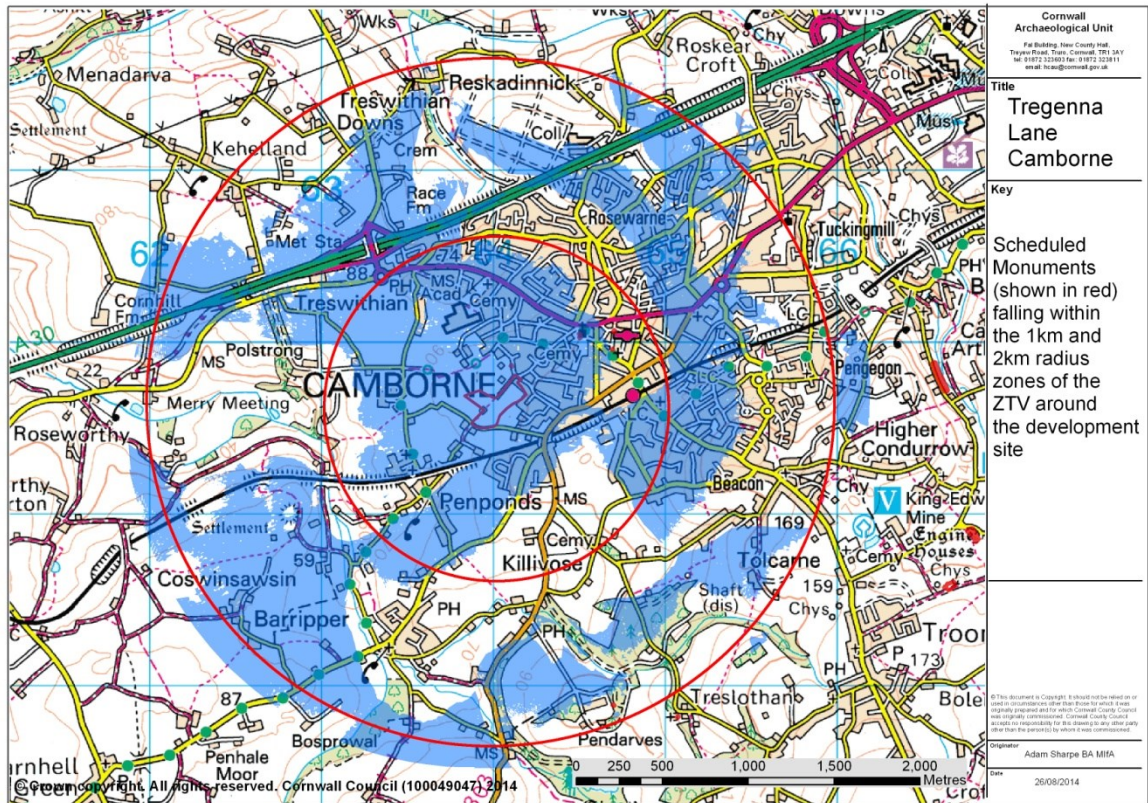


Fig 17. Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the project area and within the ZTV.

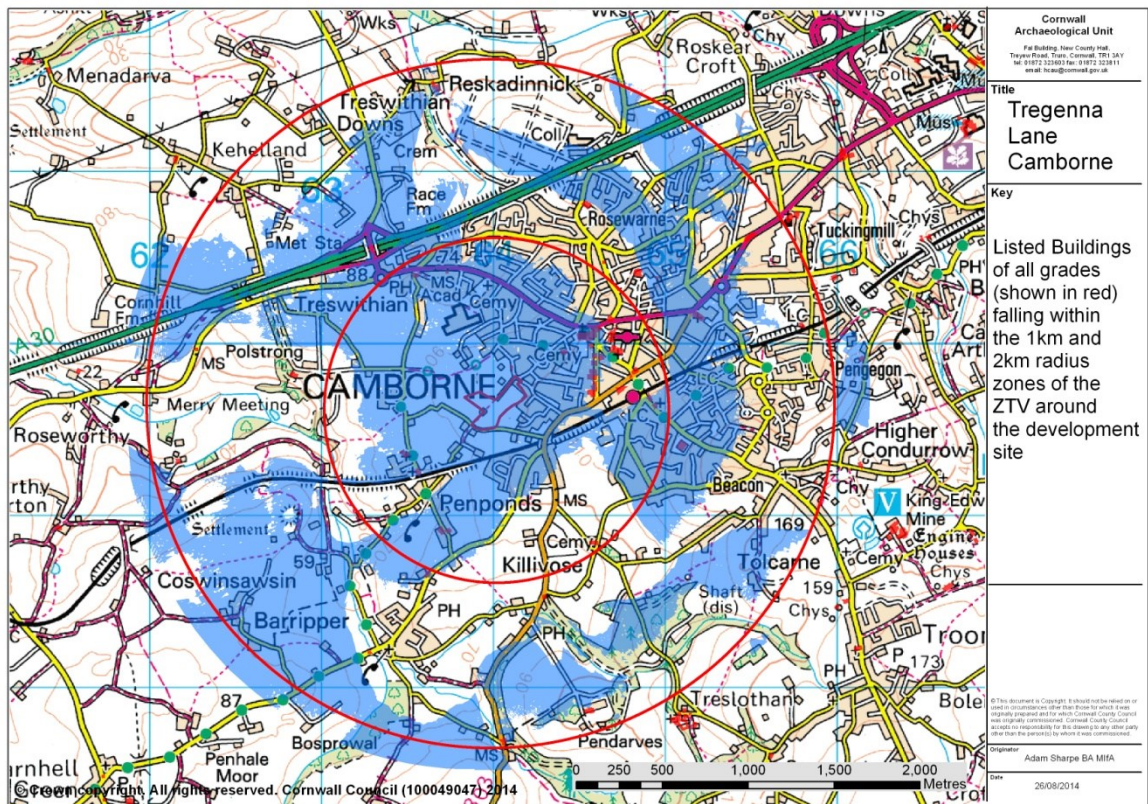


Fig 18. Listed Buildings (all grades) within 2km of the project area and within the ZTV.

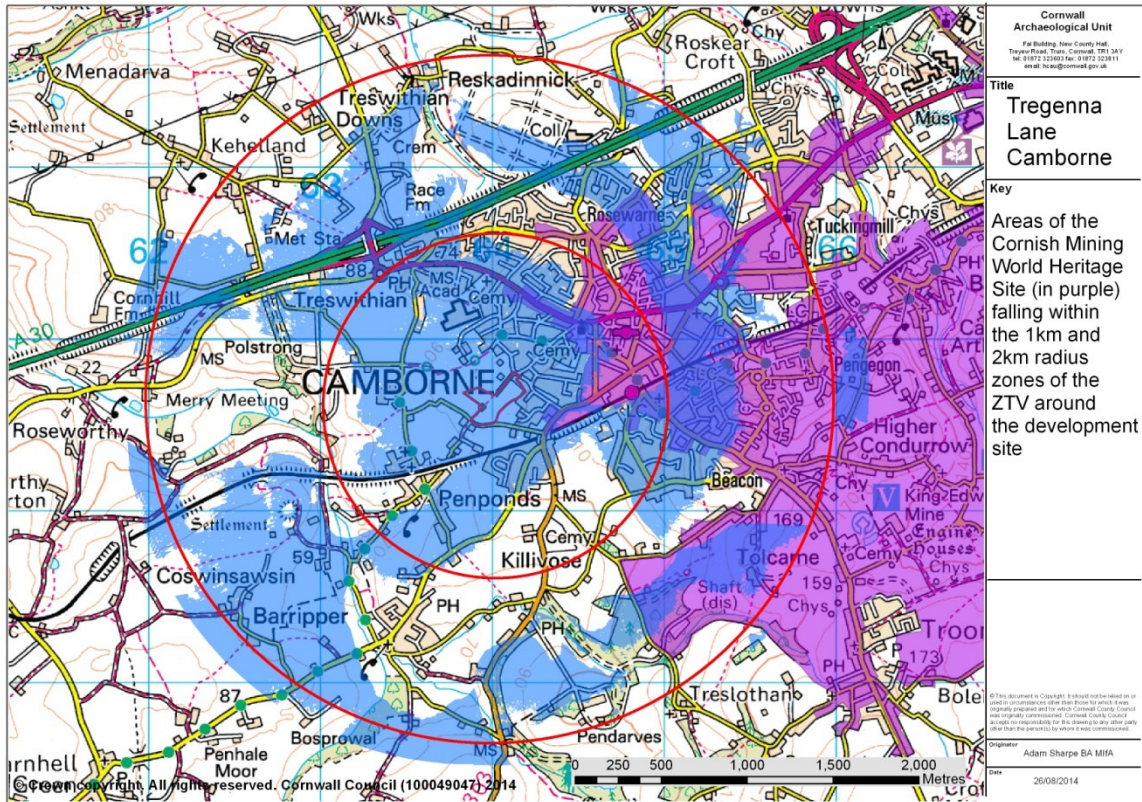


Fig 19. The location of the boundary of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site in relation to that of the ZTV for the project area at Tregenna Lane.

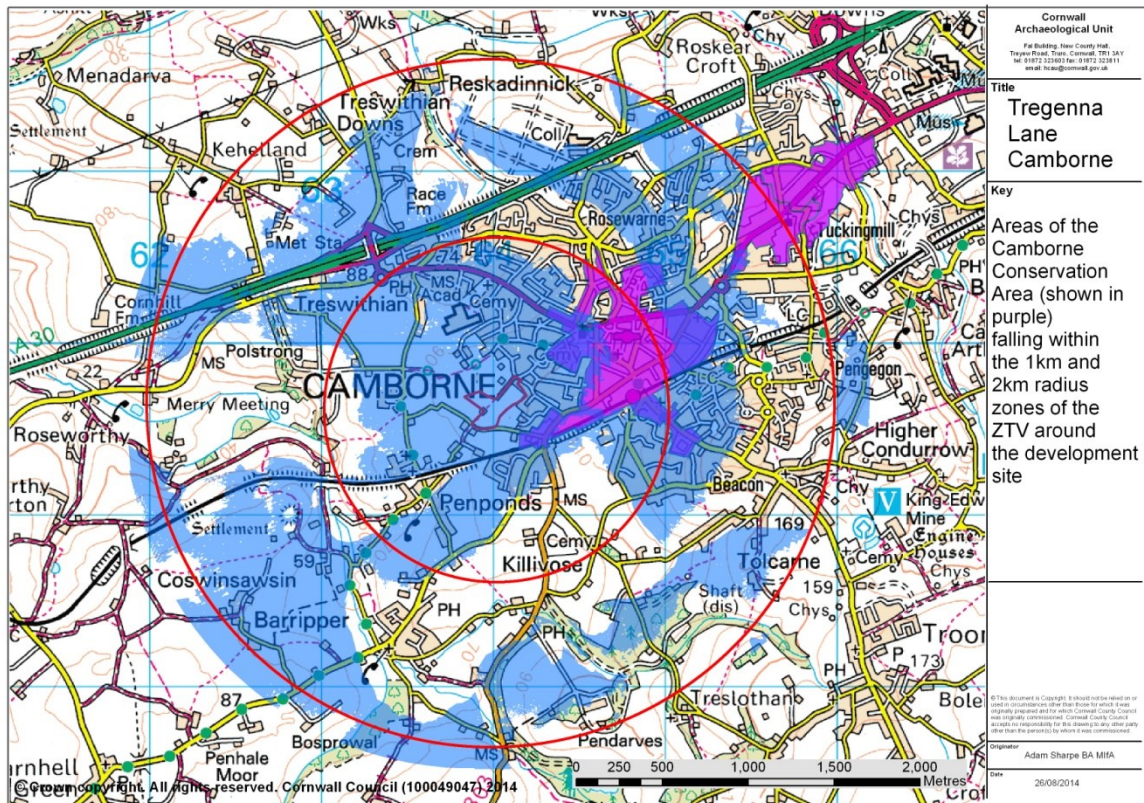


Fig 20. The location of the boundary of the Camborne Conservation Area in relation to that of the ZTV for the project area at Tregenna Lane.



Fig 21. The south-eastern entrance to the proposed development site. Note the concrete gateposts.



Fig 22. Looking north-west from the northernmost field towards the site of the 19th century cottage and outbuildings, whose remains lie within the trees and scrub to the left of this view.



Fig 23. A typically overgrown boundary hedge on the eastern side of the site.



Fig 24. Looking west from the southern end of the site towards the building associated with the Rugby Club grounds next to the footpath running through the site.



Fig 25. Looking south-west across the southern part of the proposed development site.



Fig 26. The un-harvested maize crop in the western field.



Fig 27. The tree-lined northern section of the footpath running through the proposed development site.



Fig 28. The blockwork and stone walls forming the northern boundary of the proposed development site.



Fig 29. The Scheduled cross in the recreation ground next to the proposed development site.



Fig 30. The westernmost Scheduled cross in Camborne churchyard, this view being taken in the direction of the proposed development.



Fig 31. The other Scheduled cross in Camborne churchyard.



Fig 32. The Grade II Listed former Camborne Town Council building on Basset Road.



Fig 33. One of the Grade II Listed Buildings at the northern end of Basset Road, this view looking towards the development site.

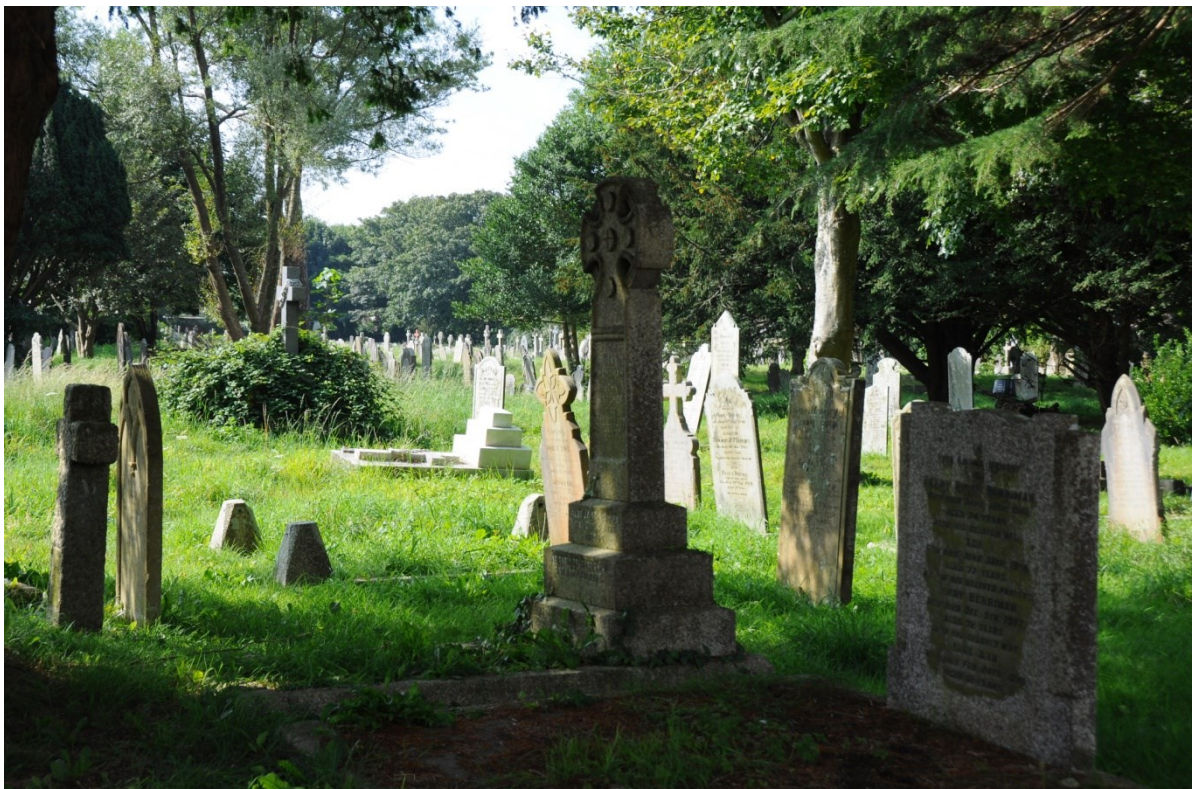


Fig 34. The view south-west towards Tregenna Lane from Camborne church through its churchyard.



Fig 35. One of the Listed Buildings in the southern part of Penponds.



Fig 36. The Grade II Listed Trevithick's Cottage in the southern part of Penponds.*



Fig 37. The Grade II Listed former Methodist chapel in Penponds.



Fig 38. The Grade II Listed early 20th century church at Penponds.



Fig 39. The Grade II Listed sexton's building in the graveyard at Penponds church.



Fig 40. The Grade II Listed Cornish Chough pub at Treswithian.

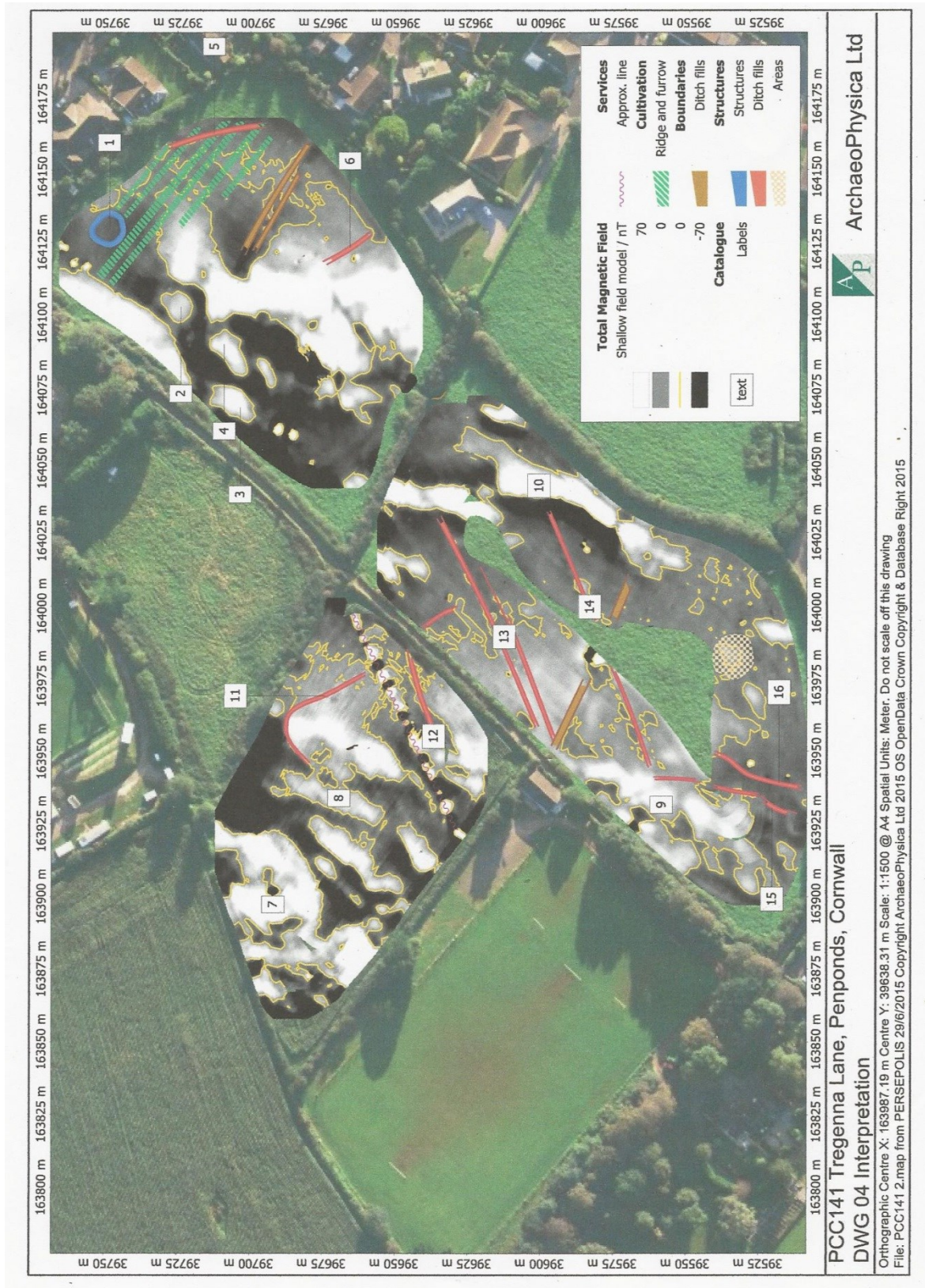


Fig 41. The interpreted Archaeophysica geophysical survey results. See table on following page.

Label	Anomaly type	Feature type	Description
1	Reduced field	Structure - masonry?	Annular anomaly, field strength lower than surrounding area which is thought to be natural ground and therefore the anomaly may mark buried masonry or similar low susceptibility material. It has a diameter of 10 - 11m.
2	Discrete enhanced field	Geology? / structure	Although this could be due to natural causes it is not impossible in this area that past disturbance of the ground, e.g. by digging prospecting pits, might result in significant magnetic disruption.
3	Discrete enhanced field	Geology? / structure	See [2].
4	Discrete enhanced field	Geology? / structure	See [2].
5	Linear enhanced field	Fill - Ditch	Probable ditch fill, origin unknown.
6	Linear enhanced field	Fill - Ditch	Probable ditch fill, origin unknown, however is perpendicular to group [12-14] so there may be a connection.
7	Enhanced field	Geology - structural	General strong magnetic variations within a meta-igneous body.
8	Strong enhanced	Geology - structural	Structural detail.
9	Strong enhanced dipolar	Geology - structural	The edge of a meta-igneous body.
10	Strong enhanced dipolar	Geology - structural	Structural detail (edge? Within the meta-igneous bedrock, potentially crossed by a fault aligned with the local basaltic dykes.
11	Linear enhanced field	Fill - Ditch	Possible enclosure ditch, perhaps related to [12] and [13].
12	Linear enhanced field	Fill - Ditch	Likely enclosure ditch, parallel to [13] and [14] and presumably part of a former field system removed prior to the TA.
13	Linear enhanced field (group)	Fill - Ditch	A pair of parallel ditch fills which suggest the former presence of either a track or perhaps more likely a Cornish hedge.
14	Linear enhanced field	Fill - Ditch	See [12] and [13].
15	Linear enhanced field	Fill? - Ditch	Possible irregular ditch fill, origin unknown.
16	Linear enhanced field	Fill? - Ditch	See [15] which seems to be related to this.