



The Old Chapel, Carclew – annexe replacement  
Archaeological desk top assessment

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2016R033



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2016R033

Report Name

The Old Chapel, Carclew, Cornwall -  
Annexe replacement

Report Author

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Event Type

Rapid archaeological  
assessment

Client Organisation

Mr Perran Wood

Client Contact

Mr Bob Murray

Monuments (MonUID)

N/A

Fieldwork dates (From)

N/A

(To)

N/A

(Created By)

Anna Lawson-Jones

(Create Date)

May 2016

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Carclew, near Perranarworthal (Falmouth and Penryn).

(Town - for urban sites)

N/A

(Postcode)

TR3 7PB

(Easting) X co-ord

SW 78909

(Northing) Y co-ord

38188



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## **1 Project background**

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Mr Bob Murray on behalf of Mr Perran Wood to carry out a rapid desk-based archaeological assessment for the proposed redevelopment of a static caravan at Carclew (PA12/11568) (Figs 1 and 2).

Carclew is situated 6km south-west of Truro and 1km east of Perranarworthal, to the south of the River Kennall. The area is today characterised by mature tree growth, clearly visible on all aerial photographs of the site (see cover and Fig 6).

The proposed development is situated within a designated Park and Garden, World Heritage Site and an AONB. The site is surrounded by a number of Listed Buildings associated with the Carclew Estate, the nearest being the Listed Grade II\* ruins of Carclew House lying to the south southeast.

The wider project area is surrounded by land with significant archaeological potential, including a range of designated and undesignated sites spanning all periods.

**This rapid desk-based archaeological assessment is designed to support the planning application.**

## **2 Aims and objectives**

The aims and objectives of this rapid desk-based assessment have been:

- To identify and describe the archaeological resource within the proposed development.
- To assess the significance of the sites affected by the proposed development.
- To assess the impact of the proposal on the importance and integrity of the resource.
- To identify ways of minimising the impact upon the archaeological resource.
- To make recommendations for archaeological recording during the development and construction of the scheme.

## **3 Working methods**

The assessment has consisted of the following stages:

### **Desk-top study:**

- The inspection of the HER Sites and Monuments Record.
- Historic map sources, including Gascoyne's Map (1699), Martyn's Map (1748), OS First Edition 1 inch map and surveyors' sheets (c 1810), c 1842 Tithe Map, OS c 1880 and 1907 25 inch maps.
- The Structure Plan and Local Plan will be consulted for historic designations, for example World Heritage site, Conservation Areas, Areas of Great Historic Value.

### **Assessment report:**

This report outlines the results of the assessment.

All work has been undertaken according to the appropriate Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance*. Staff followed the *CIfA Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

## 4 Results

### Designations and Historic Landscape Character

Evidence for the historic character and setting of the site has come from a combination of sources including historic maps (Figs 3 to 5) dating back to the early 1800s, the Historic Environment Record (HER) identified sites, and the National Mapping Programme (NMP) sites identified from WWII and later aerial photographs (Fig 7).

Historic mapping records a lack of any disturbance (even ploughing) since the early 1800s in the immediate area of the site. This suggests that any sub-surface archaeological remains, if present, could be well preserved.

The site is located within a designated Park and Garden (DCO29), a designated World Heritage Site (DCO1748), the South coast – western AONB, and an Ornamental Landscape identified by Historic Landscape Classification (HLC).

The medieval date of the original settlement at Carclew (Institute of Cornish Studies, Place name index) implies that the Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the area was originally Anciently Enclosed Land, which was subsequently overlain by Ornamental Land (Cornwall Council 1996) in the post-medieval period when Carclew house was built. A combination of other HLC landscape types surround the designated Park and Garden/Ornamental Land, including Modern Enclosed Land, Post-Medieval Enclosed Land, Intertidal and Inshore water, and Plantations and Scrubland.

There are in addition a number of nearby designated Listed Buildings, plus more distant Scheduled Monuments (see Figs 2 and 7).

Prehistoric activity within 1km of the site include three groups of Early Bronze Age barrows, plus one single one (c 2000 – 1500 cal BC) flanking the eastern, south eastern and the south western sides of the site, plus variably dated artefacts from find spots close to the river. Medieval and Post-Medieval features are associated with the emergence and development of Carclew as a settlement and later as an estate focussed around Carclew House. Surrounding the site are a series of crop-mark sites identified by the National Mapping Programme (NMP) from aerial photographs. These include banks and ditches which relate to field systems of different periods, boundaries and trackways.

All sites identified within a 1km radius of the site are listed and described below in numerical and chronological order from earliest to latest. These place the immediate area of the site in to its historic context, and act as a guide for potential unknown sites in the area of the development. All sites are shown on Figure 7.

### Identified Sites (Fig 7)

**Site 1** A series of Early Bronze Age barrows and barrow cemeteries, including three Scheduled Monuments.

- **Site 1 a** - A barrow cemetery (MCO34627) located 500m to the east of the site (centred at SW 79398 38195) consisting of three barrows - a northern (MCO 34627), a central pair (MCO51887) and a southern (MCO34628) barrow. All the barrows were identified by NMP as cropmarks.
- **Site 1 b** - A barrow cemetery (MCO51888) located 750m to the south east of the site (centred at SW 79608 37866) and consisting of three barrows – a northern (MCO34629), a central (MCO34630) and a southern (MCO34631) barrow. The three barrows are located high on a south facing slope overlooking the river, and have all been identified as crop-marks by NMP.
- **Site 1 c** - A 330m long northeast to southwest alignment of Scheduled barrows (SM32915), located 700m to 1km southwest of the site. Each has an HER number – northern (MCO2545, centred at SW 78294 37852), central (MCO2544, centred at SW 78208 37733) and southern (MCO2543, centred at SW 78130 37565). A fourth unscheduled possible barrow is located further south. The

three partially extant Scheduled Monuments are all bowl barrows. The southern one has been damaged, revealing a disturbed probable stone kerb and other stone elements.

- **Site 1 d** - A lone barrow (MCO 46262), described as a flat topped circular platform barrow is located 710m to the south-south-west of the site. It is suggested within the HER that it might be an outlier of the Site 1 c cemetery.

**Site 2** A small concentration of find-spots located in excess of 700m to the north of the site are focussed around an area of post-medieval eighteenth and nineteenth century streamworks (MCO12472), centred at SW 79422 38705. The embankment and streamworks revealed a series of finds while being worked. An Early Bronze Age flat axe was found near a skeleton in 1790 (MCO395), and two wooden shovels (one of which survives) were found alongside some antler picks in about 1811. The HER records a potential Bronze Age date for these pieces. In addition two Roman coins found in 1815 (MCO398).

**Site 3** Carclew settlement (MCO13742) was first recorded in 1311. The name is Cornish and contains the elements 'crug' meaning barrow or hillock, and 'lyw' meaning colour. It is shown on Norden's map as 'Carnlewe', Gascoyne's map of 1699 as 'Carleo' and Martyn's map of 1748 as 'Carclow'. From the 1800s it is spelt Carclew.

**Site 4** The possible site of a medieval plain an gwarry (MCO58106), identified from Google aerial mapping as a circular feature. It is located to the west of the site (SW 78693 37978.)

**Site 5** A medieval dovecote (MCO10520), located to the immediate north, is recorded in the HER. It is uncertain as to how much of it survives.

**Site 6** Parts of a pre park field system MCO34633 (centred at SW 79152 37903), can be traced on the 1840 and 1880 historic mapping and has been plotted from aerial photographs by NMP.

In addition there are many other multiphase bank and ditch earthworks identified by NMP and shown on Figure 7 as red lines.

**Site 7** The Coach House (DCO4317), Barn and adjoining buildings including stabling (DCO4526) are all located to the south west of the site. All are late eighteenth century in origin, Grade II\* Listed Buildings.

**Site 8** Carclew House (MCO11702), a ruined Grade II\* Listed Building (DCO4525). It is centred at SW 78962 38160, on a gentle knoll, 45m to the south of the site. The ruins are visible on aerial photography and have been plotted by NMP. The following extract has been taken from the HER Heritage Gateway:

*Carclew was, until the reign of Henry IV, the property of the Daunger family, who brought it by marriage to the Bonithons, who continued there until in 1677 ... A new house was begun on the site by Samuel Kemp in the early 1700s, but was never finished, and the property was again sold to William Lemon in 1749. He employed Thomas Edwards, the Greenwich architect, to design and complete the property, retaining the existing portico. The house was the seat of the Lemon family for almost 200 years, but was gutted by fire in 1934 and only the classical portico survives to full height.*

**Site 9** Carclew Designated Park and Gardens (PG1529 / MCO10682). The following extract has been taken from the HER Heritage Gateway:

*Park and woodland landscaped in the C18, at their most extensive 140ha, now in divided ownership, with C19/C20 ornamental woodland, walled and water gardens of 10ha. Approach drives from two lodges ... Extensive garden walls and terraces, C18 and C19, extending over ground rising from east to west, with undulating parkland. Two main pools ... The earliest planting of trees and shrubs was from the 1750s onwards, with further planting to the west of old Carclew House between 1824 and 1868 by Sir*

Charles Lemon, and later additions in the early C20. The present gardens were developed within the C18 and C19 walled garden complex since 1963.

- **Site 9 a** - Two post-medieval lodge houses, one located to the north (MCO44737) known as The Lower Lodge (at SW 78041 38511), and the second located to the south (SW 78782 37627) known as The Upper Lodge (MCO44735). The Upper Lodge (built in 1781) and its two adjacent gate piers are Grade II Listed (DCO63469).
- **Site 9 b** - Post-medieval water related features including reservoirs, a leat, an aqueduct and a waterwheel. The reservoirs and leat (MCO28647) are first shown on the 1840 Mylor Tithe Map. Just to the north is an aqueduct (MCO 29020) and nearby waterwheel (MCO29019).
- **Site 9 c** - The pleasure gardens/walkways, terraced gardens and walled garden all form a part of the Designated Park and Garden. The main, rectangular walled garden – shown as a green line on Fig 7, is a Grade II Listed Building (DCO5452). The walls are eighteenth and nineteenth century, and incorporate earlier stonework.

**Site 10** The Old Chapel (MCO10682), Listed Building Grade II\* (DCO4316) lies just to the north of the site, at SW 78932 38252. It has a late eighteenth century origin and is now a private house, combining Gothic and classical architectural styles, with a number of surviving original elements, plus later WWII dated internal remodelling. The following extract has been taken from the HER Heritage Gateway:

*Interior remodelled during the Second World War when partitions and attic floor were inserted, however, niches survive to east and west walls and fine ceiling cornice, with Gothic style detail, survives in the attic. This is a very fine and complete C18 chapel, particularly notable for its unusual mixture of Gothic and classical style.*

**Site 11** A WWII Italian prisoner of war camp was based at Carclew. The site of a demolished building (MCO51814) is recorded in the HER to the southeast of the site, centred at SW 78992 38118.

### **Potential sites**

There is, in addition, the potential for other unknown, unrecorded subsurface remains and artefacts of all periods to exist within the immediate study area.

## **5 Statement of significance**

### **Designated sites**

The site lies within three differently designated areas:

- Park and Garden – DCO29
- World Heritage Site – DCO1748
- Area Of Natural Beauty – (Cornwall – South coast – western).

Associated with the Park and Garden are a number of designated Listed Buildings, including (in order of proximity) the ruins of Carclew House – DCO4525; The Old Chapel – DCO4316; the walled garden – DCO5452; the Coach House and Barn – DCO4317 and DCO4526; and more distantly the southern Lodge House – DCO63469. In addition three distant barrows are Scheduled Monuments.

None of the Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments will be physically affected by the proposed development, although they are close and potentially visible from some or many of them. The proposed slight movement west of the static caravan will increase the distance (marginally) between the ruined Carclew House and the caravan.

### **Non-designated sites**

The site is in addition surrounded by a number of sites identified by HLC, including a number of other structures (the northern Lodge House, Dovecote, waterwheel, reservoirs, leat and aqueduct), former remains/structures (including the mixed date



find spots, the potential plain an gwarry site and the WWII prisoner of war building) and numerous field system elements.

None of these known sites will be physically affected by the proposed shift and expansion of the static caravan site, although unknown features associated with, for example medieval settlement remains could be affected.

### **Potential sites**

There is some scope for the survival of as yet unknown and unrecorded sites within the immediate area of the site. As mentioned earlier, the lack of previous activity in the area (according to historic mapping) would suggest that any early sites could be well preserved. These potential sites could be medieval, based on the known medieval origins of Carclew as a settlement or earlier.

## **6 Recommendation**

No sites were identified in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. However, given the large number of sites in the surrounding area, it is possible that buried remains will survive in the field in which the caravan is set

The requirements for any archaeological recoding will be set by the Local Planning Authority.

However, in light of the archaeological potential, it is recommended that any earthworks associated with the removal of the current static caravan, and the construction of the new, extended caravan location should be monitored via an archaeological watching brief, along with any sub-surface pipe, drain or cable trenching works.

## **7 References**

- Cornwall Council, 1996. Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994, report prepared by CAU and Landscape Design Architects.
- Gascoyne, J., 1699. *Map of Cornwall*.
- Martyn T., 1748. 1 Inch to 1 mile. *New and accurate map of the county of Cornwall from actual survey*.
- Norden, J., 1593. *Manuscripts of maps of Cornwall and its Nine Hundreds*.
- Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)
- Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)
- Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping
- Tithe Map, c1840. *Parish of Mylor* (licensed digital copy at CAU)
- Jones, A. 2016. *Project outline for an archaeological assessment at Carclew Old Chapel*, CAU
- Padel, OJ, 1985. *Cornish Place-name Elements*, Truro
- Institute of Cornish Studies, Place name index (CAU digital copy)

## **8 Project archive**

The CAU project number is **146589**

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.

Electronic data is stored in the following locations:

Project admin: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites C\Carclew Old Chapel site assessment

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: **cornwall2-250987**

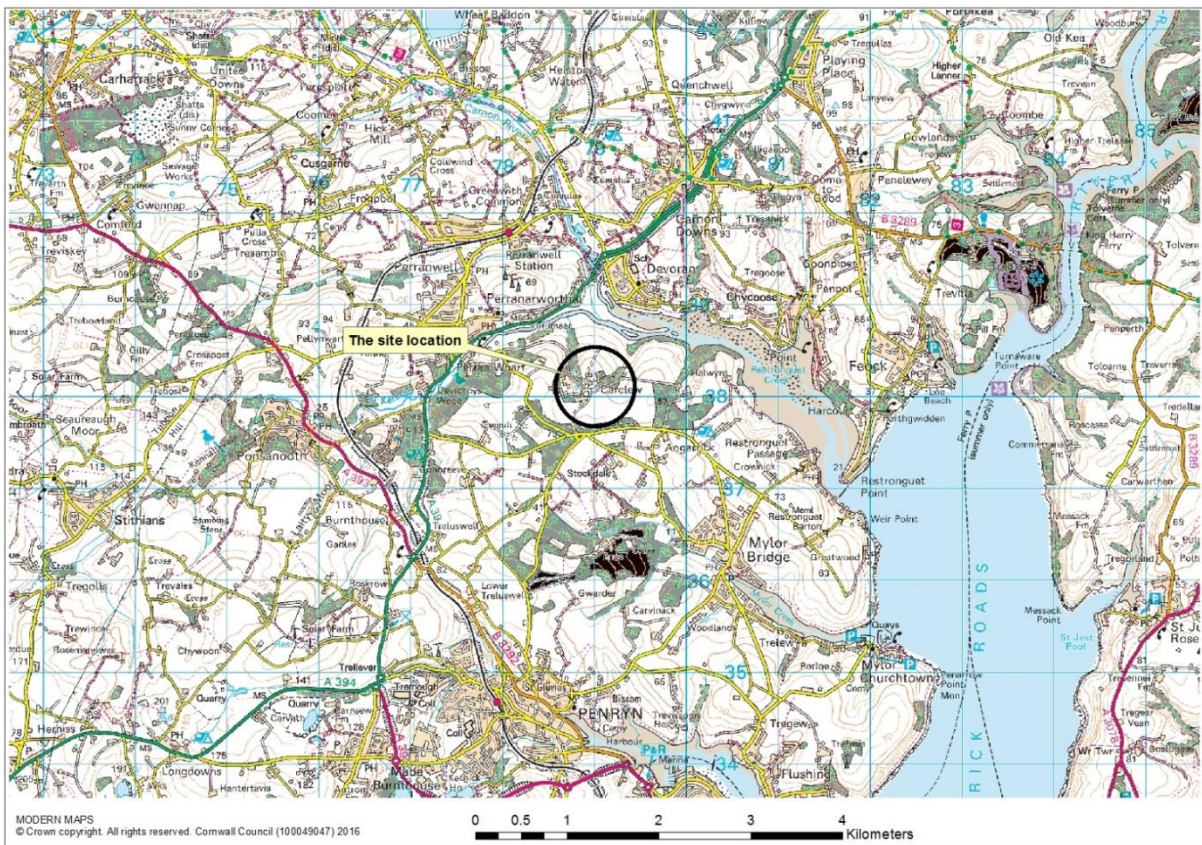


Fig 1 Location map, with site area shown in a black circle.

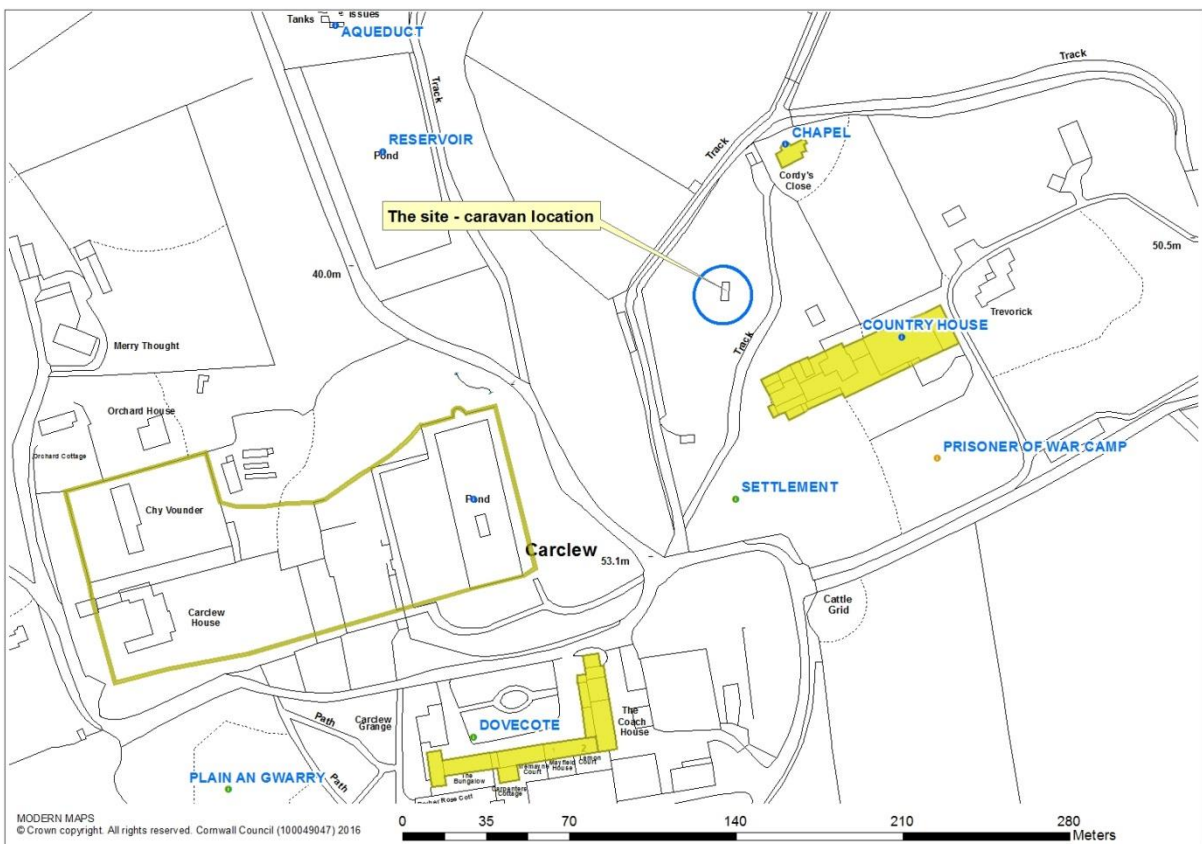


Fig 2 Site location (blue circle) showing nearest Listed Buildings (yellow) and HER sites (blue text).

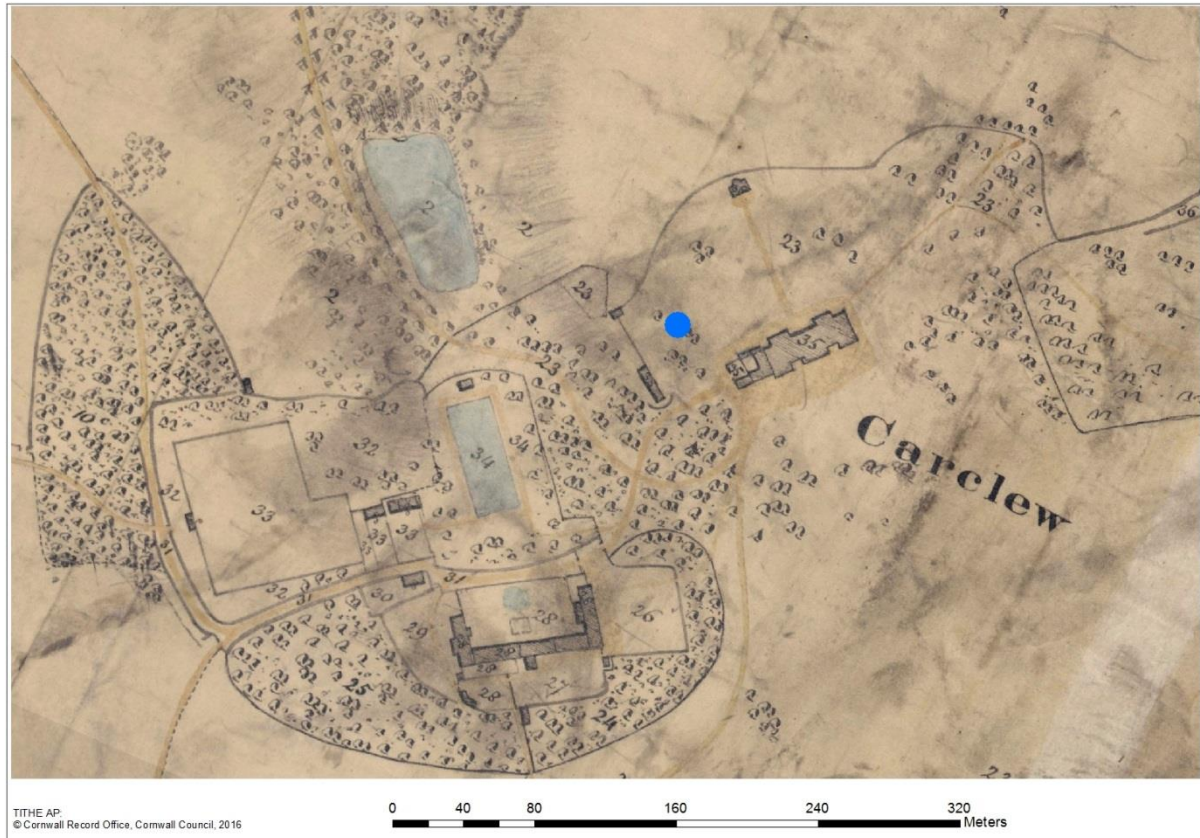


Fig 3 Mylor Tithe Map extract, c1840 showing the site as a blue dot.

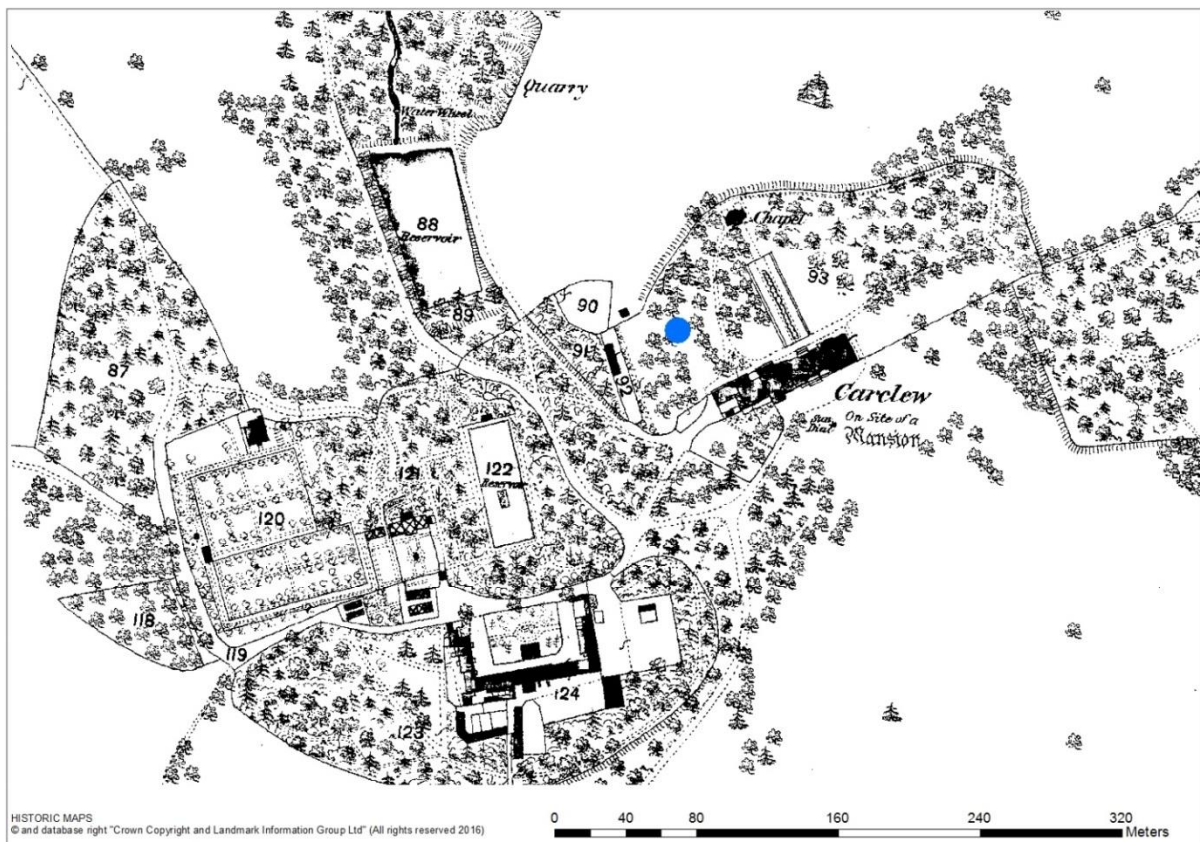


Fig 4 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880 (site shown as blue dot).

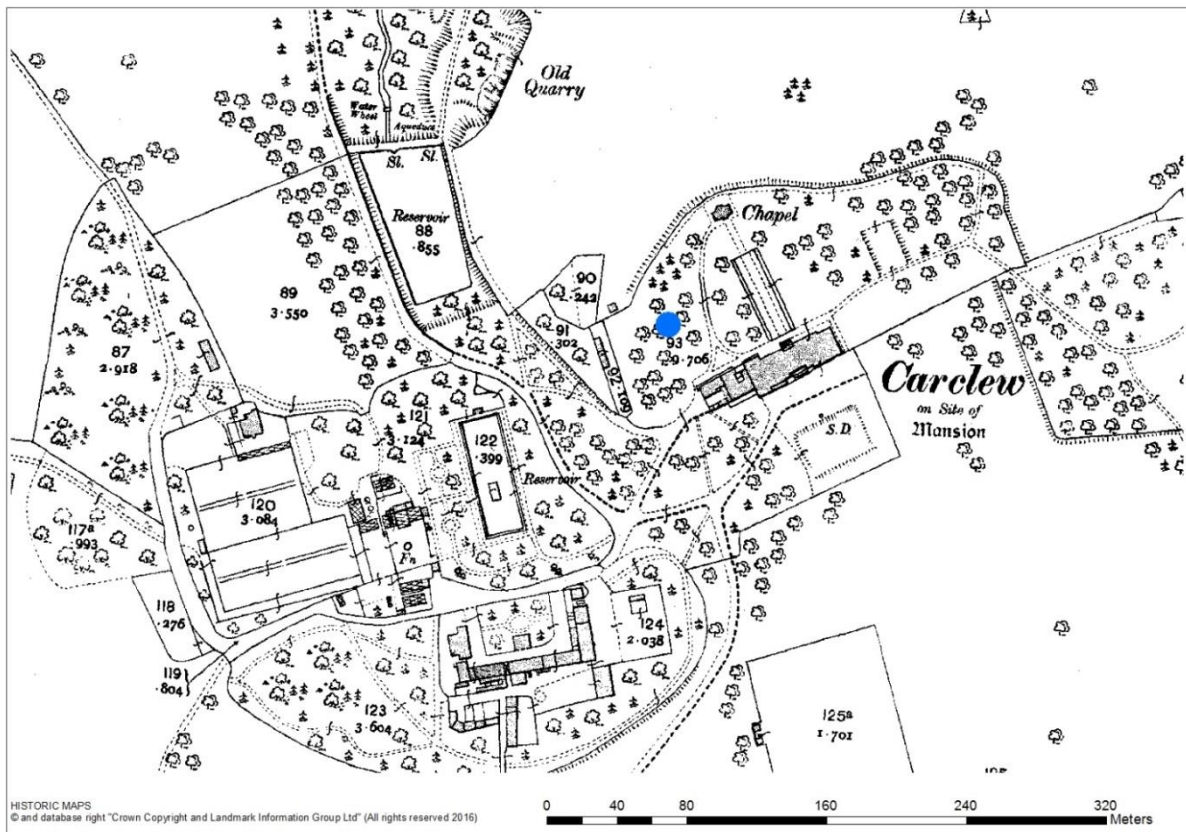


Fig 5 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907 (site shown as blue dot).



Fig 6 Aerial photograph showing the site area (2005), with the site as a blue dot.

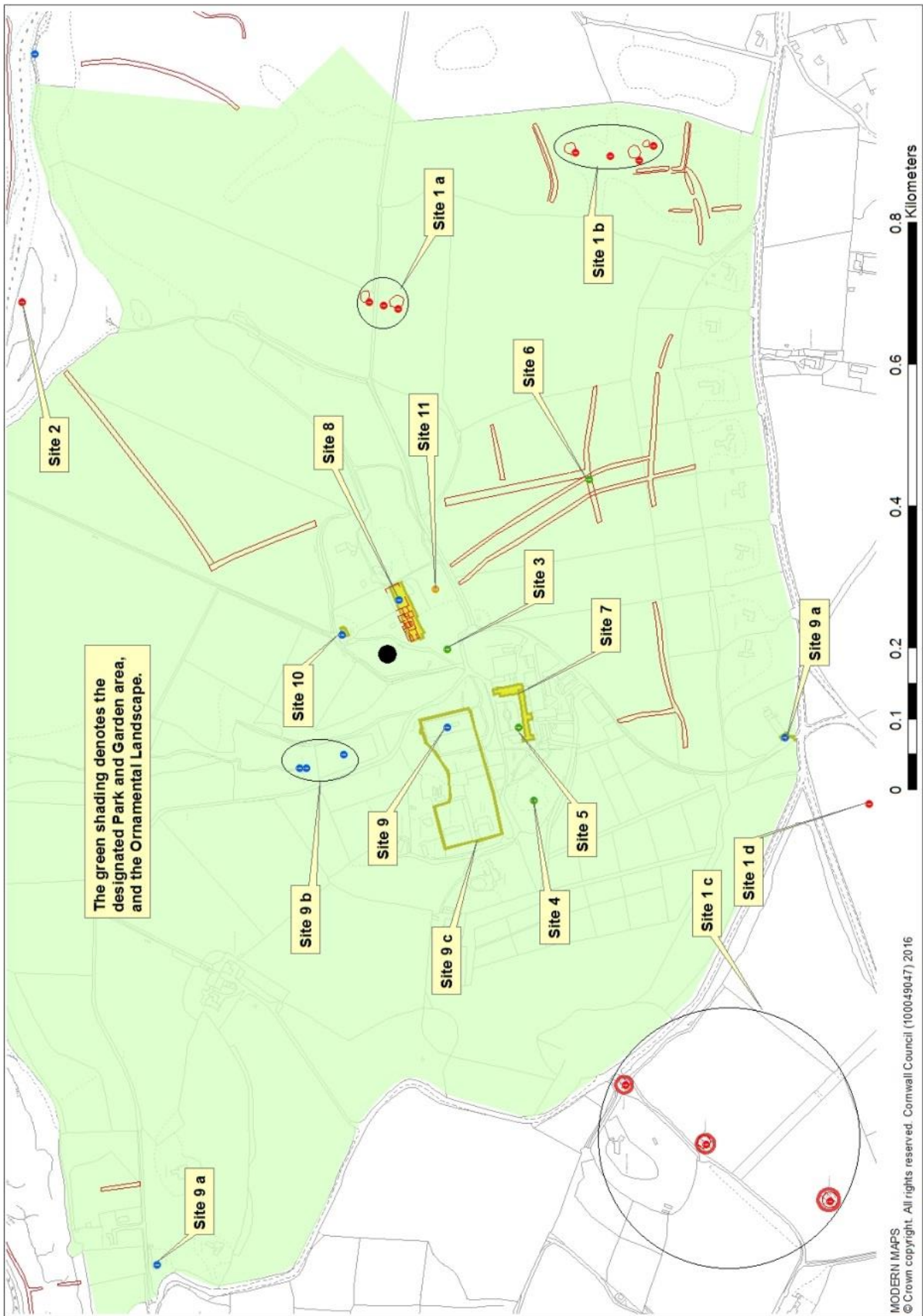


Fig 7 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2015) (site shown as black dot).



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