

LAND EAST OF QUARRY FARM

KERLEY

CHACEWATER

CORNWALL

Heritage Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210211



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Land East of Quarry Farm, Kerley, Chacewater, Cornwall

Heritage Assessment

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Work undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. for A Private Client (The Client)

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to produce a heritage assessment for Land East of Quarry Farm, Kerley, Chacewater, Cornwall. This work was undertaken on behalf of a Private Client as part of a planning submission for the conversion of a redundant water storage structure to a four bedroom residential dwelling.

The site lies on land classified by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post Medieval Enclosed Land: Land enclosed in the 17th – 19th centuries usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. A number of prehistoric sites including barrows and rounds are recorded in the landscape around the site; the closest to the proposed development is Kerley Barrow, which although recorded on historic maps, appears to have been removed through quarrying in the later 19th century. Some dispersed medieval settlement is recorded in the landscape around the site, the closest being Cusveorth first documented in 1250, however much of the surrounding landscape is of particular significance for its post medieval heritage which includes farmsteads, mining and quarrying activities. The proposed development site lies within the Gwennap Mining District of the World Heritage Site, and a feature identified on historic mapping just to the north of the site as ‘old quarries’ has been determined to be an openwork, probably for tin. There are 12 Listed Buildings and one Conservation Area within 1km of the proposed development site. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens within a 1km Radius. No archaeological fieldwork appears to have been carried out within the immediate vicinity of the site.

*It appears that a residential dwelling, probably a miner’s smallholding occupied the proposed development site from at least the 1840s, formed from land enclosed from Kerley Common. The dwelling and its associated garden and plot had been demolished by the early 20th century, presumably incorporated into the larger holding of Quarry Farm. It is possible that some of the earthworks on the site may date to this period; however the construction of the substantial water tank and various services in the 20th century have likely removed most pre-1963 traces and archaeology that could have once been present. Despite being the site of a former roadside miner’s smallholding on the outskirts of Chacewater, the site makes no positive contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS. The proposed development of the site into a residence especially given the minimal proposed changes are unlikely to cause any measurable level of harm to the WHS, and nor are there any nearby designated or undesignated assets which would be affected. The level of impact of the proposed development is therefore considered to be **negligible**.*

The site as a former miner’s smallholding should be added onto the Cornwall HER, as the site of part of the county’s rich mining heritage.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE CLIENT
THE AGENT

PROJECT CREDITS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	KERLEY
PARISH:	CHACEWATER
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW76007 43833
PLANNING APPLICATION:	PRE-PLANNING; PREVIOUSLY APPLICATION UNDER PA17/11928, APPEAL REF APP/D0840/W/19/3226681
SWARCH REF:	CKWT21

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (the Client) to undertake an assessment of land east of Quarry Farm, Kerley, Chacewater and produce a heritage assessment. This work was undertaken as part of a planning submission for the conversion of a redundant water storage tank to form a four bedroom residential dwelling and to place the site in its historical and archaeological context.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies to the south east of Chacewater, just to the south of Kerley Hill. It is an isolated structure accessed from a minor road which runs south from Kerley Hill, and is located just south of the drive into Quarry Farm. The property lies within the Gwennap Mining District area of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Area and is c.865m south east of the boundary of the Chacewater Conservation Area. The site lies c.800m south east of Chacewater and c.5.5km to the west of Truro at a height of c. 119 AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy or silty soils of the Manod Association, bordering the well-drained fine loamy overslate or slate rubble soils of the Denbigh 2 Association which overlie boundary between the mudstones and sandstones of the Porthtowan Formation and an unnamed dyke comprising igneous felsite (BGS 2021).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development site lies within the civil parish of Chacewater and historically formed part of the ecclesiastical parish of Kea and lay in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. Historically the settlement of Chacewater was divided between the parishes of Kenwyn and Kea; Kenwyn was united as a benefice with Kea in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter (Lysons 1814). The parish of Chacewater was created in 1837 from land previously divided between the parishes of Kea and Kenwyn. Kea parish was historically named Landegy. It was recorded as Landegea at Domesday and was held by Godwin of Robert Count of Mortain, having been held by Athelsige in 1066. The descent of the manor was recorded by Lysons as belonging to the Archdeknes family, passing to the Courtenays and Carews through the female line. The manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Cary Lord Hunsdon and sold to Francis Tregian the younger, from whose family the manor had been forfeited. It was sold prior to 1620 to William Coryton Esq. who held the manor in the early 19th century (Lysons 1814).

The site lies on land classified by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Post Medieval Enclosed Land: Land enclosed in the 17th – 19th centuries usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons*. A number of sites of prehistoric origin including barrows and rounds are recorded in the wider landscape around the site; the closest to the proposed development is the site of Kerley Barrow, which although recorded on historic maps, appears to have been removed through quarrying in its location in the later 19th century. Some dispersed medieval settlement is recorded in the landscape around the site, the

closest being Cusveorth first documented in 1250, however much of the surrounding landscape is of particular significance for its post medieval heritage which includes farmsteads, mining and quarrying activities. The proposed development site lies within the Gwennap Mining District World Heritage Site, and a feature identified on historic mapping just to the north of the site as 'old quarries' has been determined to be an openwork, probably for tin. The Wheal Prosper mine lies to the south west of the site and Wheal Sperries lies to the south east. 12 Listed buildings and one Conservation Area are located within 1km of the proposed development site. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens within 1km of the site. No archaeological fieldwork appears to have been carried out within the vicinity of the site.

1.4 SITE LOCATION

The site lies to the south east of Chacewater, south of Kerley Hill. It is an isolated structure, located to the south of the drive into Quarry Farm (Figure 1).

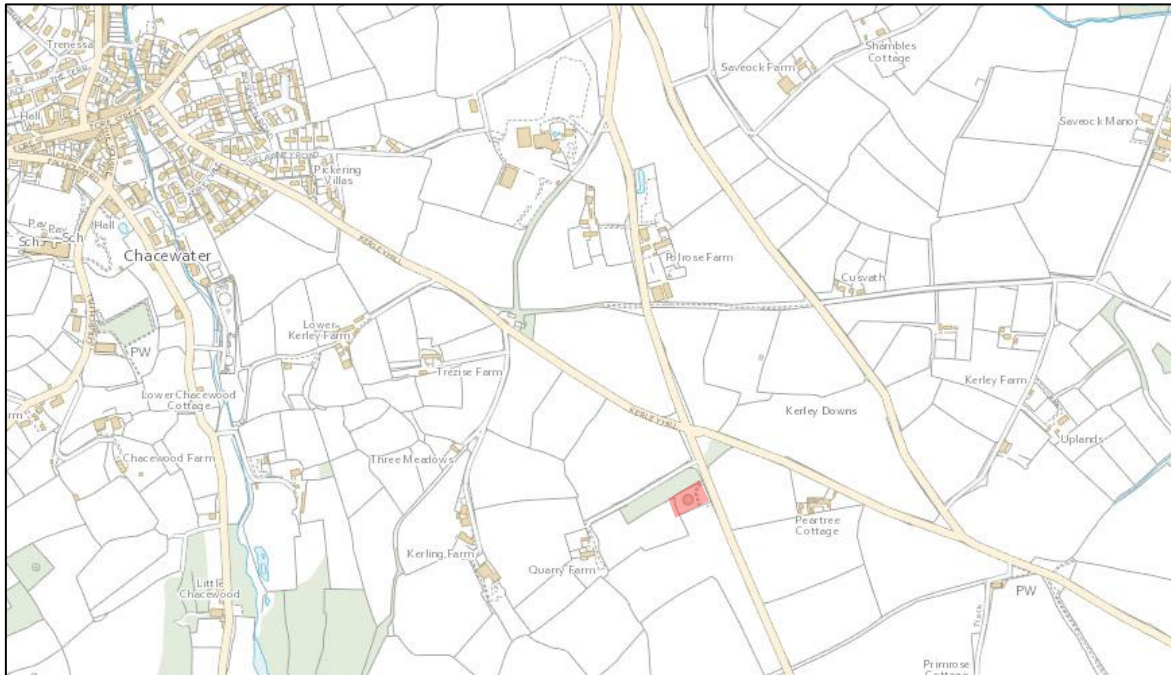


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP, THE SITE IS MARKED IN RED (1:8000 SCALE).

2.0 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

2.1 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

The 1841 census records twelve households in the 'Kerley Down' area, the majority employed as copper miners. It is not possible from the documentary sources available to this study to determine who the occupants of the property which occupied the proposed development site in the 19th century were, however further study of any documents or maps of this area which may be held in either Kresen Kernow or in the Estate records of the successors of the Earl of Falmouth may be able reveal more details of this property. No documentary references to Quarry Farm (within the land holding of which this site is presumed to have historically been located) could be uncovered in the course of this study; as Quarry Farm is not named on any of the early Ordnance Survey maps. It is not certain whether this has always been its name and which quarry the farm is named after, but if it relates to the quarrying/mining activity to the north east, this post-dates the establishment of a building on this site and therefore it may originally have had another name. The 1939 England and Wales Register however demonstrates that the farm had this name at this date.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The Ordnance Survey draft map for Helston (1811) is the first available map to show the site in any detail (Figure 2). A barrow, named Kerley Barrow is depicted to the west of the proposed site, which sits within an area shown as unenclosed at the date of this map. The piecemeal enclosure of this area of high ground can be seen around the site as individual fields were gradually taken in, a process which this map shows was underway at the beginning of the 19th century. The routes between settlements are depicted less as formalised roads at this date and more as trackways across the unenclosed land.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE OS SURVEYORS DRAFT MAP FOR HELSTON (BL). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

The 1842 Kea tithe map (Figure 3) shows that the process of enclosure had continued and by this date the proposed development site lies just within enclosed land, although it borders an

unenclosed area, which has shrunk significantly compared to the 1811 map. All of the plots surrounding the proposed development site are owned by the Earl of Falmouth at the date of the tithe survey and come under the holding of 'Kerling'. The pattern of land holding at this area appears to be that land leased from the Earl of Falmouth is sublet by the lessee to another tenant. Only one holding in the vicinity of the site (now Quarry Farm) appears to be leased and occupied by the same person at this date. The proposed development site appears to be located over three plots shown on the tithe map as owned by the Earl of Falmouth and leased to Caleb Jennings who sublet these plots to Hugh Datston. The plots are named 'croft' (implying a dwelling), 'garden' and 'plot'. There does not however appear to be a building clearly depicted within 'croft' however although the shape of the boundaries shown suggests it may be in the northern area of the plot. The depiction of buildings on this tithe map is limited compared to other parish tithe maps and therefore it cannot be relied on for the location of the building associated with the land holding. The term 'croft' does however imply a relatively diminutive structure, associated with a miners smallholding.

The Hugh Datston named in the tithe apportionment did not seemingly reside at Kerley in the 1841 census however although a 'Hugh Datson', Copper Miner, is recorded at Hugus and another, a Tin miner is recorded at Baldhu. It is possible one of these men is the person documented in the tithe apportionment and moved to Kerley Downs between the date of the census and tithe apportionment.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 KEA TITHE MAP (TNA). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR KEA. PLOTS IN WHICH THE SITE LIES ARE SHADED GREEN.

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Cultivation
Kerling				
1094	The Earl of Falmouth	Himself	Part Kerling Common	-
1102	The Earl of Falmouth and Ann Dennis his Lessee	Stephen Tyacke	Waste	-
1188	The Earl of Falmouth and	Richard Harvey	West Close	Arable

	Edward Bull his Lessee			
1189	The Earl of Falmouth and	Hugh Datston	Croft	-
1190	Caleb Jennings his		Garden	-
1191	Lessee		Plot	-
1192	The Earl of Falmouth and John Hocking his Lessee	John Hocking	Hay Meadow	Arable
1193	The Earl of Falmouth and	Stephen Tyacke	East Close	Arable
1194	Ann Dennis his Lessee		South Close	Arable
1195	The Earl of Falmouth and	John Hocking	Inner Meadow	Arable
1196	John Hocking his Lessee		Homestead	Arable

The Ordnance Survey First Edition map (Figure 4) clearly shows a building within the central area of the proposed development site with access to the lane off which it sits to the south east. A second small structure or enclosure appears to be located to the south of this building, possibly a small shed, outbuilding or animal pen. Quarries are marked to the north and north east of the proposed development site, in the area shown on the tithe map as part of Kerling Common. As these are not labelled as Old Quarries, it is likely they were active at the date of this map. The quarry to the north of the proposed site boundary appears to have been quite extensively worked. A tumulus or barrow is still indicated within an enclosed field just to the north-west of the proposed development. An access route to Quarry Farm is shown on this map, to the north of the proposed development site. The enclosure of Kerling Common appears to have been largely completed by the later 19th century, with all of the land surrounding the proposed development site shown as enclosed fields and more formalised roads providing access between the farms, smallholdings and settlements.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1879 FIRST EDITION 6" OS MAP WITH INSET TO SHOW DETAIL OF THE PLOT (NLS). THE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

The Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25 inch map (Figure 5) does not show the building or boundaries which are visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map within the area of the

proposed development. This suggests that the smallholding that occupied those plots had been subsumed into the larger holding of Quarry Farm by the early 20th century. The small building shown to the north of the access route into Quarry Farm which appears to have been another small holding shown on the tithe map has also been removed by this date. The quarrying activities appear to have extended to the north west of the proposed site, creating a long linear strip which retains a symbol and word 'tumulus' but would appear to indicate that any barrow had been quarried away by this date. The quarries are marked 'Old Quarries' on this map confirming that they were no longer active. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map names this area 'Kerley Down' rather than 'Kerling Down' as had been used on earlier mapping.

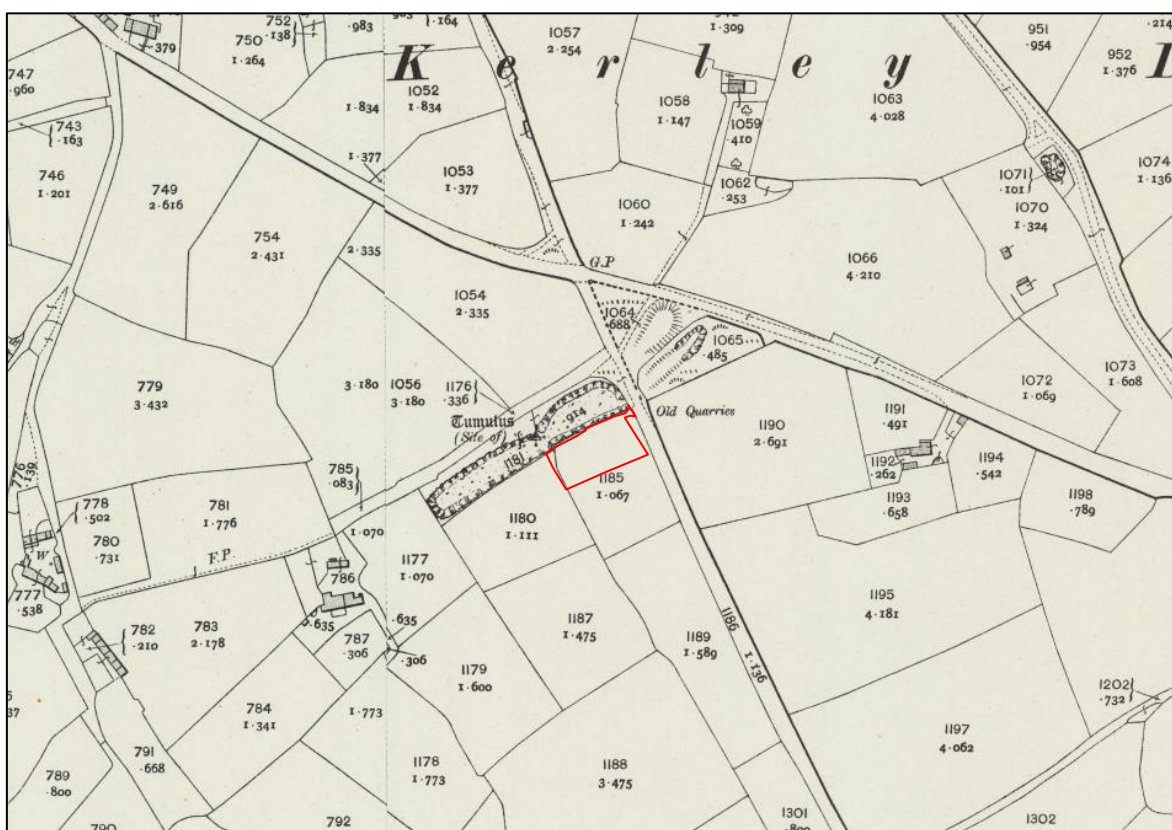


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1906 SECOND EDITION 25" OS MAP (NLS). THE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

Later historic Ordnance Survey maps (not illustrated) show that the water tank currently occupying the site had been constructed at the proposed development site by 1963.

Aerial photographs from 2001 (Figure 6), 2005 (Figure 7) and 2020 (Figure 8) show that a fenced boundary had been created to the south of the water tank by 2001. The quarry site to the north appears wooded and covered in scrub in all of these photographs. Shortly after the 2001 photograph additional structures appear to have been added to the site, which were removed by 2006. The site also appears to have been used for storing silage bales at this date. The gateway into the water tank site evidently once provided access through to the field to the south. A short length of bank is visible against the eastern boundary of the proposed development site within each of these aerial photographs. It is unclear but appears to be within the same area of the site as the boundary related to the dwelling shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. It is possible that this may therefore date to the 19th century occupation of the site and survived at too low a height to be depicted on subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping or it may be a feature of more recent clearance and use of the site. 1m DTM LiDAR data (Figure 9) for the site shows some disturbance to the ground to the north east of the water tank, in the approximate location of the 19th century building. It is possible this relates to remains of the structure or represents its removal or other terracing of the ground relating to the installation and use of the water tank.



FIGURE 6: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE IN 2001. ©2021 INFOTERRA LTD & BLUESKY



FIGURE 7: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE IN 2005. ©2021 GETMAPPING.



FIGURE 8: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE IN 2020. ©GOOGLE EARTH.

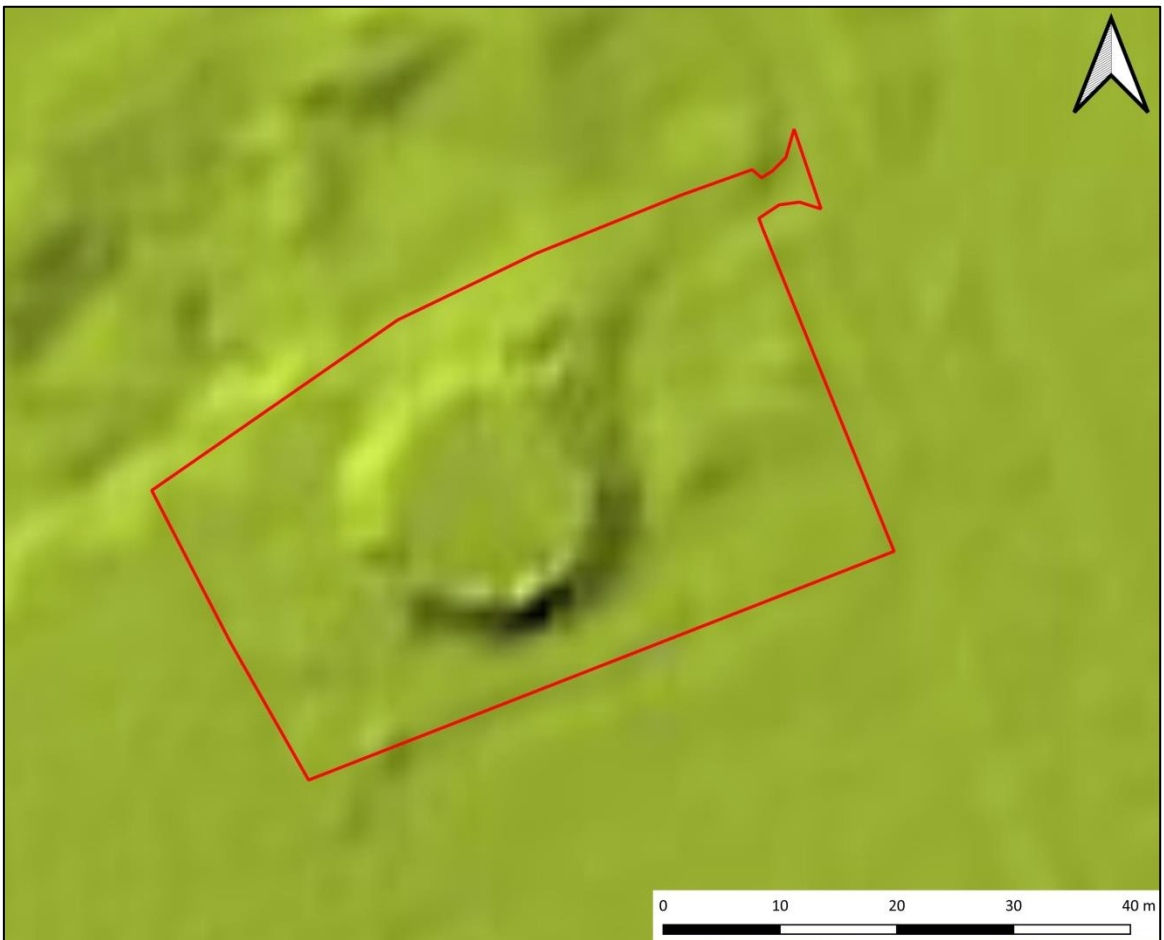


FIGURE 9: 1M DTM LIDAR DATA SHOWING THE SITE © ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPYRIGHT AND/OR DATABASE RIGHT 2019. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

2.3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record shows a number of sites within 1km of the proposed development (Figure 10). These date largely to the post medieval period although some sites of prehistoric and medieval date are identified. The closest site of prehistoric date to the proposed development is Kerley Barrow, just to the north although any trace of the barrow recorded on historic maps appears to have been removed through the quarrying/mining activity that took place in this area in the 19th century. Much of the post medieval activity recorded is related either to farmsteads or to tin and copper mining activities in this area, including an opencast mine, previously identified as a quarry just to the north of the proposed site. This mining heritage is the reason for the designation of the Gwennap Mining District World Heritage Site, of which this area forms part. The western extent of the Chacewater Conservation Area also lies within 1km of the proposed site. The closest Listed Buildings to the proposed development are Treize Farmhouse to the north west and Billy Brays Three Eye Chapel to the south east, both Grade II. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Garden within 1km of the proposed development. The Chacewater Conservation Area lies c.850m to the north west of the site.

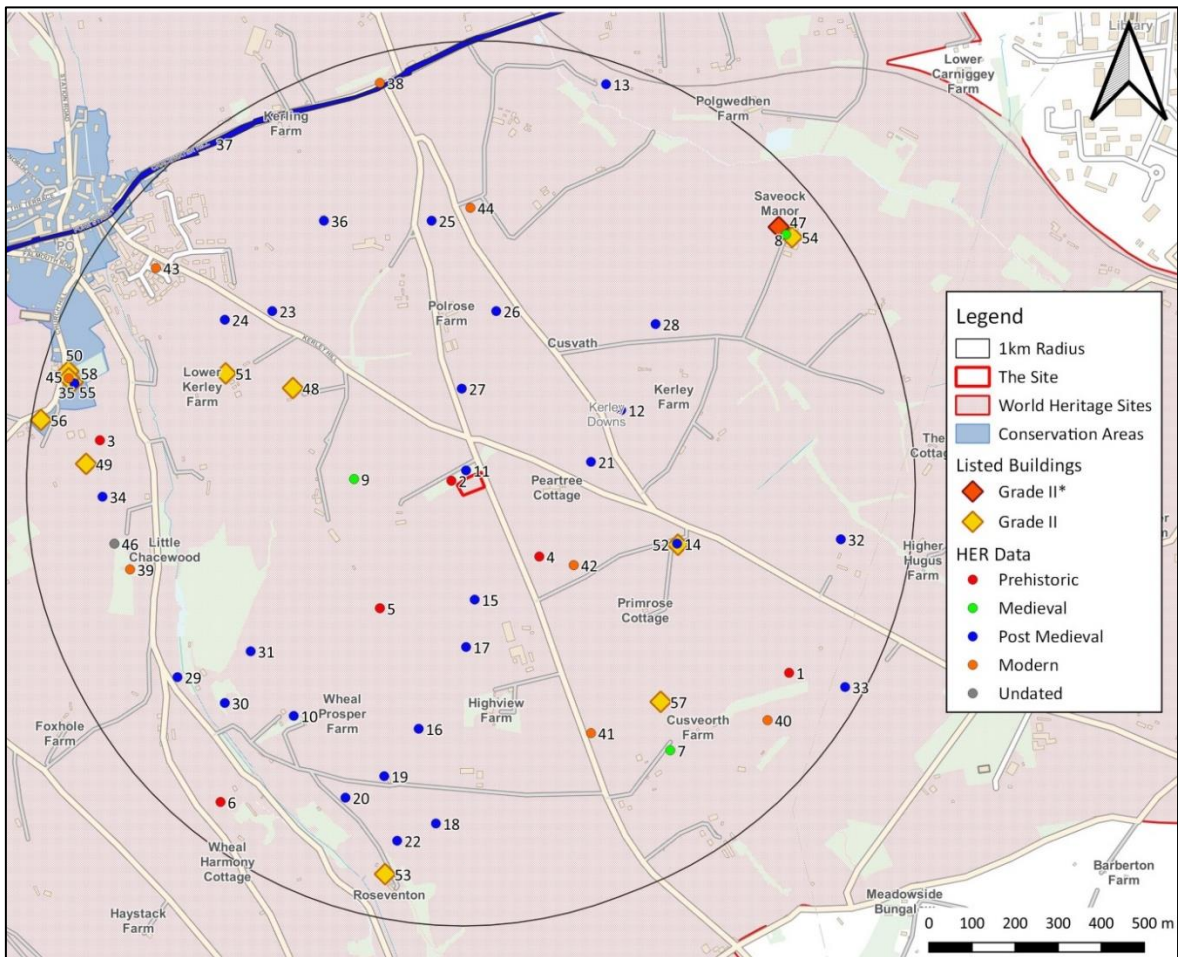


FIGURE 10: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED IN THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HER AND HISTORIC ENGLAND DATABASES WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (CHER& HE) © HISTORIC ENGLAND 2020. CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2020.

TABLE 2: DETAILS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES SHOWN IN FIGURE 10. (CHER&HE)

No.	HER No.	Name	Summary
1	MCO2526	CUSVEORTH COOMBE - Bronze Age barrow	The field-name 'Barrow Close' suggests the site of a barrow but there are no remains.
2	MCO2940	KERLEY DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	A barrow, known as Kerley Barrow or Crugigizzard, is described by Thomas in 1851.
3	MCO34789	LITTLE CHACEWATER - Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure	The site of a bank and ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs.
4	MCO34861	KERLEY DOWNS - Bronze Age mound, Post Medieval mound	A single round mound, visible as earthworks on vertical aerial photos.
5	MCO8903	WHEAL PROSPER - Iron Age round, Romano British round	A round marked on maps of 1748 and 1840 is said to be extant.
6	MCO8904	WHEAL PROSPER - Iron Age round, Romano British round	A field named 'Dane Close', checklisted as the possible site of a round but there are no remains.
7	MCO14213	CUSVEORTH - Medieval settlement	The settlement of Cusveorth Coombe is first recorded in 1250 when it is spelt "Koidveord".
8	MCO16719	SAVEOCK - Medieval settlement	The settlement of Saveock is first recorded in 1260 when it is spelt "Cuscus de Sevyok".
9	MCO34823	KERLEY DOWNS - Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system	
10	MCO13093	WHEAL PROSPER - Post Medieval mine	A tin and copper mine active in the early nineteenth century
11	MCO29041	KERLEY DOWNS - Post Medieval open cast mine	
12	MCO29042	KERLEY DOWNS - Post Medieval open cast mine	
13	MCO29060	SAVEOCK MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	A mill at Saveock Water is recorded on the Tithe map of 1845.
14	MCO32243	KERLEY DOWNS - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	Bible Christian chapel built by the preacher Billy Bray.
15	MCO34918	TREVORE FARM - Post Medieval farmstead	
16	MCO34889	WHEAL PROSPER - Post Medieval quarry	
17	MCO34891	TREVORE FARM - Post Medieval settlement	The remains of an abandoned C19 cottage, visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs.
18	MCO34833	EAST WHEAL FORTUNE - Post Medieval farmstead	
19	MCO34839	EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH - Post Medieval farmstead	
20	MCO34840	EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH - Post Medieval farmstead	
21	MCO34869	KERLEY DOWNS - Post Medieval farmstead	
22	MCO34888	EAST WHEAL FORTUNE - Post Medieval farmstead	
23	MCO34979	CHACEWATER - Post Medieval farmstead	
24	MCO34983	CHACEWATER - Post Medieval trackway	
25	MCO34985	KERLEY DOWNS - Post Medieval open cast mine	

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26	MCO34987	KERLEY DOWNS - Post Medieval farmstead	
27	MCO34990	KERLEY DOWNS - Post Medieval farmstead	
28	MCO34993	KERLEY DOWNS - Post Medieval farmstead	
29	MCO34999	TIPPETTS STAMPS - Post Medieval bank (earthwork)	
30	MCO35001	WHEAL PROSPER - Post Medieval farmstead	
31	MCO35004	WHEAL PROSPER - Post Medieval farmstead	
32	MCO35042	CUSVEORTH - Post Medieval field system	
33	MCO39231	WHEAL SPERRIES - Post Medieval mine	An ancient mine which produced large quantities of black jack, Wheal Sperries was later incorporated with nearby mines to form Falmouth and Sperries.
34	MCO39246	WHEAL HARRIET - Post Medieval mine	The site of a copper mine which was incorporated into Creegbrawse at an early date.
35	MCO46053	CHACEWATER - Post Medieval church	Chacewater parish church.
36	MCO52229	KERLEY - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel is recorded at this location to the east of Chacewater near Kerley Paddock on the 1st Edition 1:2500 1880 OS Map
37	MCO62139	HIGHTERTOWN - C17 road	The extant Highertown road from Truro to Redruth via Chacewater and Scorrier was in place by 1699 when mapped by Joel Gascoyne
38	MCO31878	KERLING FARM - Modern military camp	
39	MCO34931	LITTLE CHACEWATER - Modern quarry	
40	MCO34828	WHEAL SPERRIES - Modern military camp	
41	MCO34829	CUSVEORTH COOMBE - Modern military camp	
42	MCO34865	KERLEY DOWNS - Modern radar station	A possible military installation; considered likely to be the remains of a WW2 listening post.
43	MCO34975	CHACEWATER - Modern military camp	
44	MCO34977	KERLEY DOWNS - Modern military camp	
45	MCO58130	CHACEWATER - C20 war memorial	Chacewater War Memorial was unveiled on 13 June 1920. It commemorates the men of Chacewater who fell in the First World War and was paid for by public subscription.
46	MCO34932	LITTLE CHACEWOOD - Undated enclosure	A possible ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs.
47	1140855	SAVEOCK MANOR FARMHOUSE	Grade II*
48	1136261	TREZIZE FARMHOUSE	Grade II
49	1140956	CHACEWOOD FARMHOUSE	Grade II

50	1140957	LYCH GATE AT ABOUT 25M NORTH OF WEST END OF CHURCH OF SAINT PAUL	Grade II
51	1140979	LOWER KERLEY FARMHOUSE	Grade II
52	1159452	BILLY BRAY'S THREE EYE CHAPEL	Grade II
53	1159534	ROSEVENTON FARMHOUSE AND WORKSHOP TO SOUTH EAST	Grade II
54	1159560	BARN AT APPROX 15M SOUTH EAST OF SAVEOCK MANOR FARMHOUSE	Grade II
55	1312862	CHURCH OF SAINT PAUL	Grade II
56	1328960	CHACEWATER HOUSE	Grade II
57	1329000	BOUNDARY STONE AT SW 764433 SE	Grade II
58	1428248	Chacewater War Memorial	Grade II



FIGURE 11: GATED ACCESS INTO THE SITE, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).

2.4 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was visited on 11th February 2021. The site is dominated by the 20th century water tank, with the majority of the plot slightly overgrown and neglected. The site is accessed from the east off the public highway. The eastern boundary is a c.1.2m high stone faced hedgebank, the northern boundary flanking the quarry is at its eastern end obscured by a substantial dump of earth and nearer the gateway concrete rubble, to the western end a c.1.2m high bank with herringbone stone facing was evident, topped with a post and barb wire fence. The western boundary consisted of a c.1.5m high and 2-3m wide earth bank. The southern boundary is a modern post and wire fence, this appears to have formerly had a gateway, now wired across, providing access between the site and adjacent field.

A number of earthworks were evident on site, most notable is the substantial (and associated) cut around the southern, eastern and western sides of the water tank, to the eastern side of this cutting there is also an associated earth bund, which follows the curve of this cut.

To the west of the water tank are large numbers of modern services, which have been terraced into the site slightly and the spoil from their excavations presumably accounts for the spread western boundary to the site.

To the east of the site was a c.2.5m wide and 0.5-0.7m high earth bank, partially obscured by timber and vegetation, the bank is orientated east to west. The origins of this bank are unclear, but it likely represents the partial remains of a 19th century boundary associated with the former dwelling on the site.

The large bund of earth and stone against the eastern end of the northern boundary seems likely to represent material from a previous site clearance, although the concrete rubble at its eastern end, has presumably been more recently added (fly-tipped?).

Whilst no clear traces of the former dwelling were identified, much of the former footprint of the building is likely to have fallen and been removed by the water tank. There were two, very slight linear arrangements or stone/earthwork which were noted running out for a short distance from the northern boundary towards the water tank, which could be remnants of boundaries associated with the former dwelling.



FIGURE 12: POSSIBLE TRACE OF BOUNDARY WALL TO NORTH OF THE WATER TANK; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

2.5 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ON NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

2.5.1 WORLD HERITAGE SITE

The proposed development site lies within the Gwennap Mining District area of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS). A smallholding having been shown on this site on the tithe map, and developed by the 1880s First Edition Ordnance Survey map is likely

to have provided accommodation for mining families and as such if extant would have contributed to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the WHS. However, the current structure on the site does not add to the OUV, and the proposed changes to this structure will not further impact the wider heritage landscape. Its impact is therefore considered *negligible*.

2.5.2 CONSERVATION AREAS

The proposed site lies outside the Chacewater Conservation Area, which is located c.850m to the north west. It is not considered that the proposed development at this site would not impact upon the Chacewater Conservation Area due to its distance and screening from buildings, hedges and trees. Its impact is therefore considered *neutral*.

2.5.3 UNDESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

A number of undesignated assets are recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record within relative proximity to the proposed development. The closest heritage assets being the site of Kerley Barrow (now quarried away) to the north-west, and the quarry to the north, presumed to have once been an open work. The proposed development is unlikely to have any significant impact upon these assets given their nature. Any changes to this structure that are balanced in mass and scale would not impact on wider intra-landscape views and any wider setting impacts are considered to be *negligible*.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 CONCLUSIONS

The site lies on land classified by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post Medieval Enclosed Land: Land enclosed in the 17th – 19th centuries usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. A number of prehistoric sites including barrows and rounds are recorded in the landscape around the site; the closest to the proposed development is Kerley Barrow, which although recorded on historic maps, appears to have been removed through quarrying in the later 19th century. Some dispersed medieval settlement is recorded in the landscape around the site, the closest being Cusveorth first documented in 1250, however much of the surrounding landscape is of particular significance for its post medieval heritage which includes farmsteads, mining and quarrying activities. The proposed development site lies within the Gwennap Mining District of the World Heritage Site, and a feature identified on historic mapping just to the north of the site as ‘old quarries’ has been determined to be an openwork, probably for tin. There are 12 Listed Buildings and one Conservation Area within 1km of the proposed development site. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens within a 1km Radius. No archaeological fieldwork appears to have been carried out within the immediate vicinity of the site.

It appears that a residential dwelling, probably a miner’s smallholding occupied the proposed development site from at least the 1840s, formed from land enclosed from Kerley Common. The dwelling and its associated garden and plot had been demolished by the early 20th century, presumably incorporated into the larger holding of Quarry Farm. It is possible that some of the earthworks on the site may date to this period; however the construction of the substantial water tank and various services in the 20th century have likely removed most pre-1963 traces and archaeology that could have once been present. Despite being the site of a former roadside miner’s smallholding on the outskirts of Chacewater, the site makes no positive contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS. The proposed development of the site into a residence especially given the minimal proposed changes are unlikely to cause any measurable level of harm to the WHS, and nor are there any nearby designated or undesignated assets which would be affected. The level of impact of the proposed development is therefore considered to be **negligible**.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that the site is the location of a former miner’s smallholding, it should be added onto the Cornwall HER, as the site of part of the county’s rich mining heritage.

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