

Mudgeon Vean

St. Martin-in-Meneage, Cornwall

Archaeological Recording

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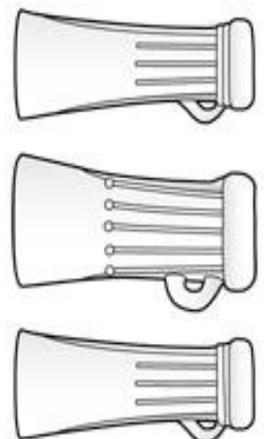
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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Jem Trehella and carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

The Project Manager was Matt Mossop whilst the fieldwork was undertaken by the authors.

We are very grateful to James Gossip (Historic Environment Service) for sharing his knowledge of the Gear Farm excavation findings.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Cover illustration

Study area with wall [4] in the foreground, looking east.

Mudgeon Vean

St. Martin-in-Meneage, Cornwall.

Archaeological Recording

Authors: Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA and
Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI

Report Date: October 2011

Client: Jem Trehella

Proposal: Construction of a holiday let

Planning Reference: W2/PA09/00902/F

Statutory Protection: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Area of Great Scientific Value

Project No: AC10009E

Civil Parish: St. Martin-in-Meneage

District: West 2

County: Cornwall

National Grid Reference: SW 73231 25083

Fieldwork Dates: January 2011

Accession No: Forthcoming

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Abbreviations

AC	Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
CC	Cornwall Council
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record, Swindon
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

1 Summary

AC Ltd was commissioned by Jem Trehwella to undertake archaeological recording on works associated with the construction of a holiday let. The recording was required as a condition of planning permission for the proposed development. This site is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and an Area of Great Scientific Value. This area has been characterised as an area of hard rock plateau with Medieval farmland.

The site is located at SW 73231 25083 (NGR).

This fieldwork was undertaken on the 21st and 24th January, it recorded:

- Stone-built foundations of two small buildings beneath the 20th Century brick built piggery.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project Background

Planning application W2/PA09/00902/F for the erection of a holiday let was approved subject to a number of conditions, including Condition 5, which states:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

A brief was provided by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (Markham, 2010). A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 2), approved by the Local Planning Authority, forms the basis of the archaeological programme which this report documents.

2.2 Site Location

The site is located approximately 2.5km west-southwest of Helford, on the north side of a farm yard associated with Mudgeon Vean farmhouse, at OS grid reference SW 73231 25083 (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

2.3 Topography

Mudgeon Vean lies on a gentle northwest facing slope at approximately 65m above ordnance datum. The slope divides two streams which have cut steep sided valleys, flowing northwest to join the Helford River 1km away.

2.4 Geology

Markham (Appendix 1) records that the soil type is Denbigh 2 (Loam over Shale) and the bedrock is Portscatho Formation (Sandstone and interbedded Argillaceous Rocks). This is formed of interbedded sandstone beds and slaty mudstone formed between 360 and 380 million years ago (British Geological Survey).

On site the farm yard was evidently terraced into the slope, with a section of weak slate or shale bedrock visible at the south side of the farmyard and in two small test pits within the study area.

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

There is considerable evidence for prehistoric activity in the area, with significant archaeological excavations at Gear Farm and Higher Boden in recent years. Within 1km of the site there is evidence for human activity spanning from at least the Bronze Age to the present day.

Early Neolithic activity has been recorded at Gear Farm (*Edwards and Kirkham, 2011*) and at Tregiddries (HER 24724) flints have included a barbed and tanged arrowhead whilst a white stone (possible limestone) axe or hammer (HER 24598) was recorded at Tremayne alongside a prehistoric field-system.

Bronze Age layers were recorded at Higher Boden, where sherds of a very large Trevisker-ware vessel sealed a round house (Historic Environment Service, 2008; 187). A cropmark for a small enclosure or round barrow at Tremayne (HER 51888) may date to the Bronze or Iron Age, whilst at Mudgeon Vean (HER 24701) the Tithe map records the name 'Park Creeg', suggested by the HER to imply that this field (No 705) may have been the site of a former barrow (Figure 3). However 'greeb' is interpreted as 'crest' [ie. of ridge or hill] by Holmes (1998; 8)

Upstanding Rounds (defended farmsteads typically dating to the late Iron Age and Romano British periods) are evident at Caervallack (HER 24698.40) and Tremayne with cropmarks for another at St Martin (HER 51676). Evidence from Gear Farm (HER 171830) is indicative of settlement from the Iron Age (when its hillfort may have been constructed) to the present day.

Early Medieval and Medieval settlement is suggested at Caervallack, Tremayne, Gear and Tregiddris (HER). The Domesday book (Morris, 1979) includes a number of manors in the vicinity of the study area, implying that it was an important area at this stage. The study area lay midway between the manors of Gear to the west-southwest and Trevedor to the east-northeast. At Sworne and Trecoosehills Wood field systems may date to the Medieval period. Evidence for Medieval settlement has also been recorded at Trelean, Chenhall, Bonnal, Henforth, Mudgeon and Mudgeon Vean itself (HER). Mudgeon Vean is first recorded in 1284 when it is spelt "Modion Bighan", interpreted by Padel as small Mudgeon (HER 2466.10).

Nearby farms include farmhouses with parts dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. Mudgeon farmhouse is one of the earliest of these with parts thought to be 16th century or possibly older (Listed Building 423219). Mudgeon Vean is depicted on the OS 1801. Mudgeon Vean farmhouse (Listed Building 423220) is thought to have been rebuilt following a fire sometime in the early 19th century. The Tithe map shows a small building in the study area as well as cider mill and orchard in field 710 at Mudgeon Vean (HER 24743). The 1878 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the same building. This was added to by 1907-8 (OS map) by which time two buildings are shown on the site of the

existing brick building. A concrete piggery immediately to the north of this was built about 10 years ago by the present owner.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

The principal aims were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- To record and interpret the nature of the site, and its significance
- Characterise and draw together the historical, architectural and archaeological information about the site and its environs.
- Disseminate the findings appropriately.

2.7 Methodology

The Desk Based Assessment concentrated on the HER, Census information, aerial photographs and a map regression exercise. No photographic evidence was found at the Cornwall Studies Library.

A walk over and comprehensive scaled monochrome photographic survey recorded extant visible remains on the site. Scaled digital colour photography augmented this to provide general and detailed shots to illustrate this report. All black and white negatives and contact prints will be included in the archive accompanied by a photographic register detailing; feature number, location and direction of shot. Existing plans and elevations were annotated with archaeological detail at a scale of 1:50.

Following the removal of concrete and brick structures (Plate 1), a mini digger equipped with a grading bucket excavated the footprint foundation of the new building and its service connection under archaeological direction. Soil was removed by machine, under archaeological supervision down to the base of the foundation.

Recent disturbance associated with the construction of the concrete piggery and general farm activities resulted in considerable quantities of unstratified late 20th century debris which was not be retained. Late Post-Medieval material at the base of the brick built piggery was photographed but was not retained (Plate 3).

This report describes the results of the archaeological work. Copies of the archive report will be submitted to: the client; the County Historic Environment Record; Cornwall Record Office; National Monuments Record in Swindon and all significant contributors where (with the exception of the client's and contributors' copies) they will be available for public consultation.

The site archive will be prepared in line with the brief and deposited with the Cornwall Record Office. A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

The online OASIS record will be completed when the report is submitted.

3 Results

3.1 Standing Building Recording

A rectangular, gabled single-storey brick-built building measuring 11.1m east northeast to west southwest by 4.4m, stood 4.1m high (Plate 1).

This building, re-used earlier stone-built foundations [4] to the west with occasional granite and slate stones [3] and [8] consolidating the subsoil to the east (Figure 5). It had a concrete floor and red brick walls, the lower half of which were double thickness laid in a loose English garden wall bond. The upper half was of a single thickness stretcher-bond, re-enforced at intervals with brick piers. Large parts of the north wall had been re-built around the year 2000 (Jem Trehwella pers com), which at the time of recording included a re-used door and a window. The east gable wall included a louvred opening. The south wall included two double-door openings, the eastern opening was divided by a brick pier while the western one had been formerly divided by a wooden door frame. Internally, the building was lined with concrete blocks. The west gable wall included a central plate glass window with a louvred opening above and a replacement plywood door to the north. The roof covering had been replaced with corrugated galvanised iron sheet over the original wooden 'A' frames.

Inside, concrete block partitions divided a room at the east end from three bays in the remainder, which were connected by walkways along the inside of both north and south walls. Each bay included a concrete block-built feeding trough. An automatic watering bowl had also been provided.

Outside the building two wedge-marked granite gate-posts had apparently been repositioned.

3.2 Controlled Topsoil Strip

Following the removal of the brick building described above and the modern concrete piggery to the north, the topsoil was removed by mini-digger under archaeological monitoring.

The stone-built foundations were recorded, on top of the light yellow-brown, compact and slightly silty-clay subsoil (2) (Plate 5). The grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil (1) had 40%, 10-50mm long angular slate or shale fragments and averaged 0.3m in thickness. No archaeological features were recorded outside the footprint of the brick building.

A granite and slate wall foundation [4] formed the north and west sides of an earlier structure, with a probable slot trench [6] defining the east side. No obvious evidence for a south wall survived within the study area.

The north and west walls of foundation [4] met at a dressed granite cornerstone. The walls were faced earth-bonded granite and slate construction with a rubble core. The north and west wall were both 4m long and survived up to a maximum height of 0.5m. Internally the stone-facing was fragmentary

making the wall foundation [4] difficult to distinguish from the surviving stone flooring [5]. The north wall averaged 0.65m width whilst the west wall averaged 0.95m. At the northern and southern ends of the wall foundation [4], roots had intruded and at the southern end cement had been applied to the outer face between and occasionally covering the stones. The granite cornerstone was considerably larger than any other stone found within the walls, it measured 1.25m by 0.95m by 0.5m maximum depth. On removal it was found to be an up-turned trough with wedge marks still obvious (Plate 8). In the top layer of the wall, fragments of glass bottles and jars were found but not retained (Plate 3).

Probable slot trench [6] (Plate 6), was 3.25m long by 0.2m average width, with a maximum depth of 0.2m. It was filled by greyish-brown slightly silty-clay (7) which included slates up to 0.5m long, set on their sides (Plate 6).

Within the internal space formed by wall foundation [4] and slot trench [6], a scattering of slate stones with a level face uppermost provide evidence for flooring [5]. Roots appeared to have disturbed the slot trench [6] and interior of the structure, in addition to disturbance associated with the construction of the brick building above.

To the east, occasional granite and slates defined a wall foundation [3] and [8] averaging 0.45m in width, corresponding to the footprint of the brick building above. There was no perceptible cut for any of the foundations, all stonework was placed directly on the natural subsoil (2).

Three of the foundation trenches for the new build were additionally monitored (east, south and west foundation trenches) providing sections through the wall foundations and slot trench [6]. Each of these foundation trenches measured one metre in maximum depth.

4 Discussion

Stone wall foundation [4] and its associated slot trench [6] appear to be the earliest phase recorded within the study area. Stone walling of a metre in thickness or more is often considered indicative of a Medieval date, though at Mudgeon Vean no Medieval finds were recorded to support this interpretation. The recorded thickness of wall foundation [4] is notably problematic due to the poor survival of any interior facing. Either way, foundation [4] and slot trench [6] appear to define a structure shown on the Tithe map of 1842 and the Ordnance Survey maps of 1878 and 1907/8. The wedge marks on the granite gate posts and trough show that they were quarried before c1800, though none of these are in their original positions. The slates within slot trench [6] were originally considered to have been packing for a plank-built eastern wall, though it seems more likely that they defined the edge of the stone floor. The former east wall of this structure was probably removed when the brick building was constructed. No evidence of a hearth was recorded within the structure and it seems likely that the building served as an ancillary farm building.

The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907/8 appears to show the same small rectangular structure with an additional building to the east in the position of wall foundations [3] and [8]. The differing foundations and separate

structures shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907/8 suggest that the brick building had not been constructed.

5 Conclusion

A small predominantly stone built structure with a stone floor had been built on site by 1842, probably serving as an ancillary farm building. A second building was added between 1878 and 1908 and both structures were replaced by the brick building which served latterly as a piggery. No mining related remains were evident on the surface of the natural ground or in the base of the three foundation trenches inspected within the study area.

The recorded structures are considered to be of local significance, contributing to our understanding of the post-medieval development of Mudgeon Vean.

6 The Archive

The AC Ltd project number is AC10009E.

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, Goodagrane, Halvasso, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9BX prior to its transferral to the Cornwall Record Office. The contents of this archive are quantified below:

Written and Photographic Records

Record	A5*	A4*	A3*	A2*	A1*	≥ A0*	Total Number	Comment	Location
Drawing sheets			2				2		Roll
Site notes			1				1		Folder
Levels book	1						1		Folder
Primary record sheets		3					3		Folder
Project management		4					4		Folder
B&W Negatives		2					2		Folder
B&W Contact Print Sheets		2					2		Folder

* = Number of sheets

7 Recommendations

Following the completion of archaeological work stipulated by the Written Scheme of Investigation, no further archaeological work is recommended for this development.

8 Bibliography

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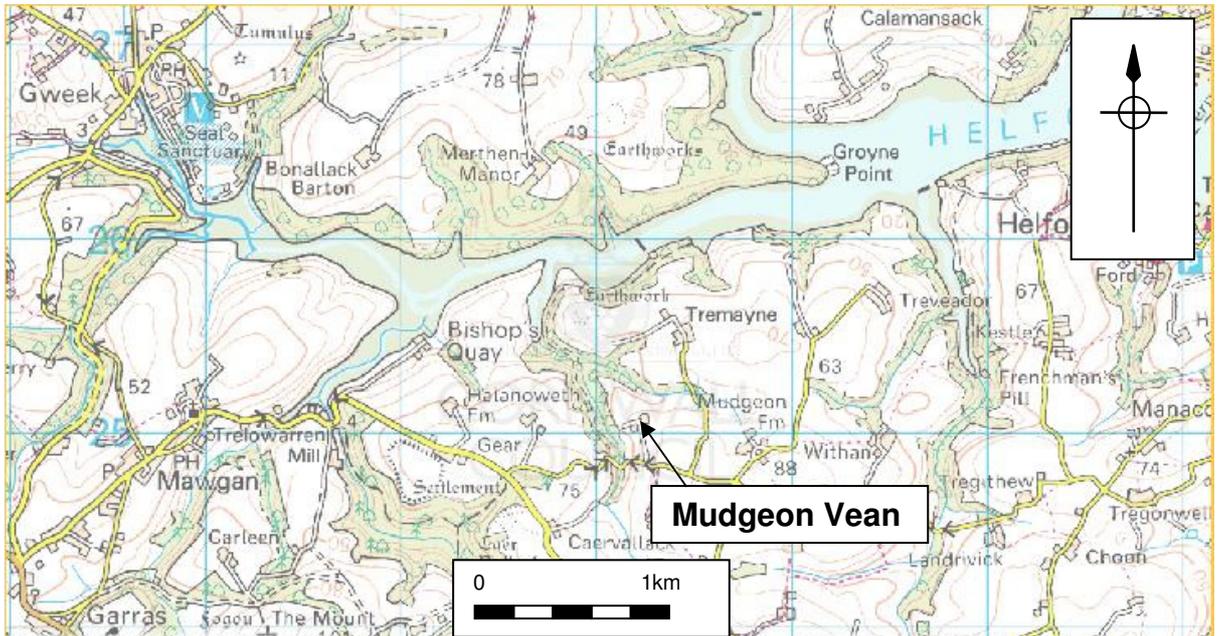


Figure 1 Site Location. Courtesy of Cornwall Council.

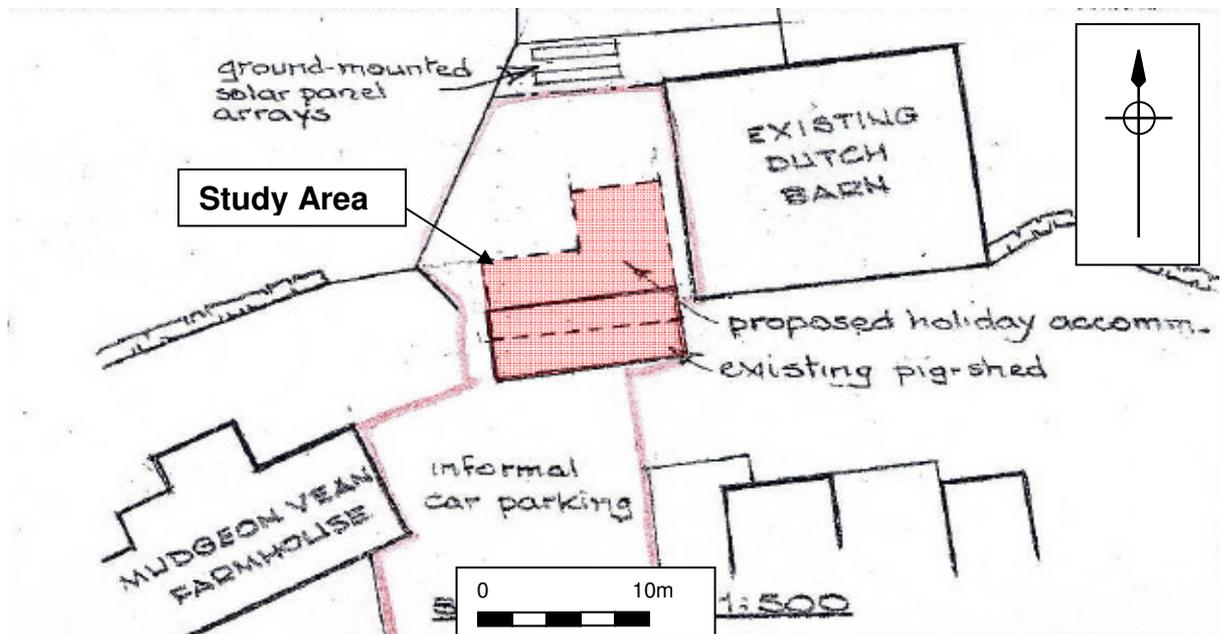


Figure 2 Detail of site location courtesy of C. Weatherhill.

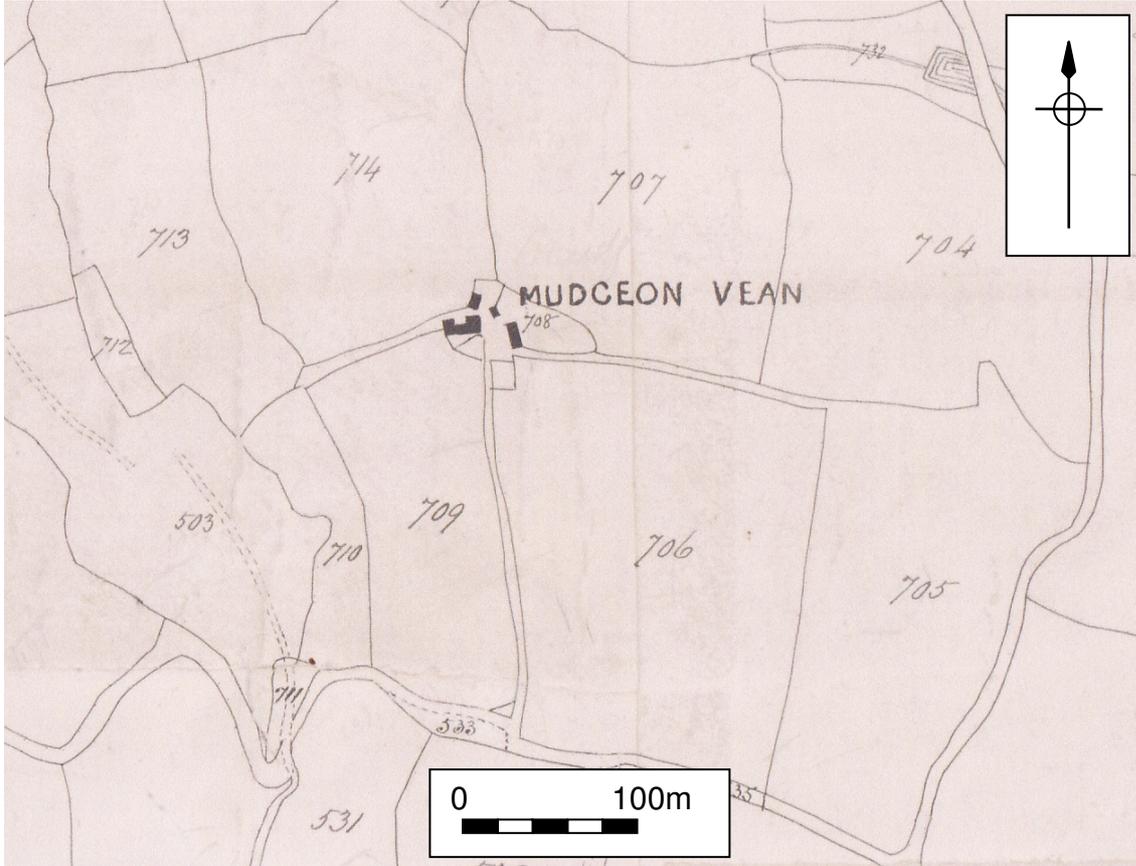


Figure 3 Tithe Map for Parish of St. Martin-in-Meneage c.1842

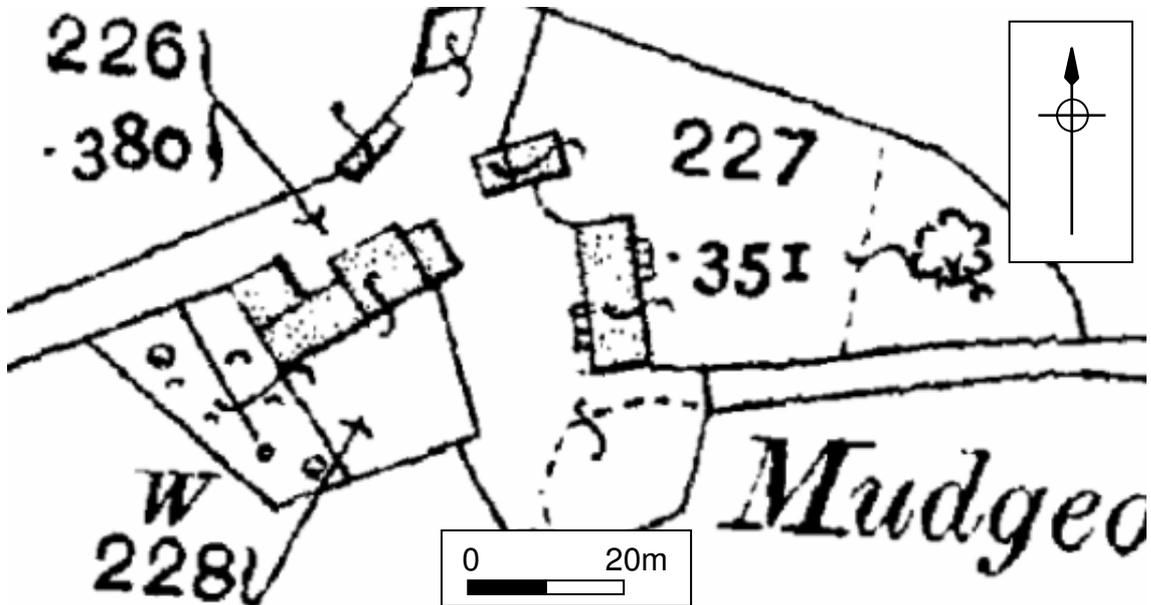


Figure 4 Ordnance Survey second edition map 1907/8 detail.

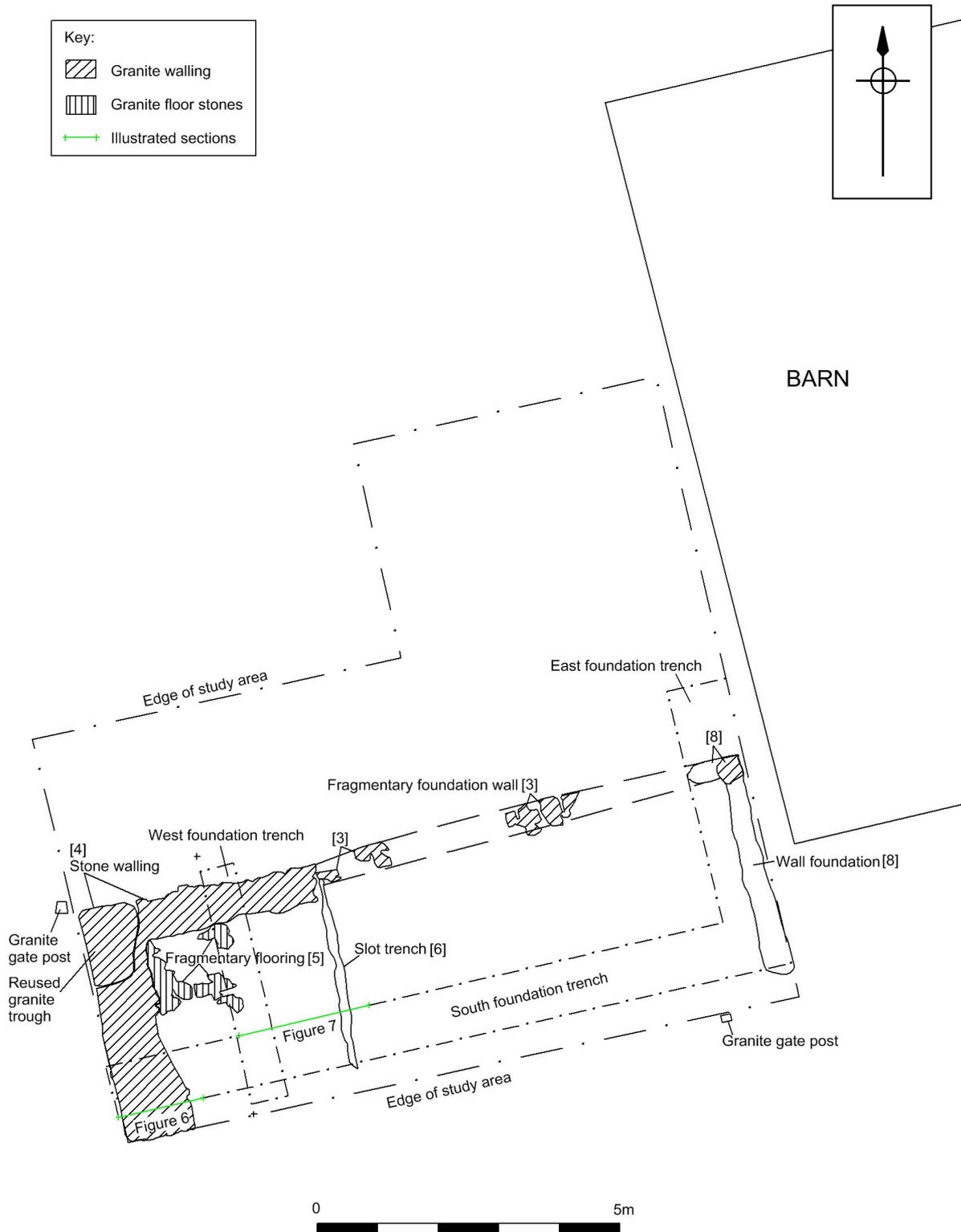
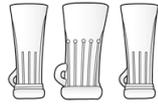


Figure 5 Plan of wall foundations beneath the brick building.



Figure 6

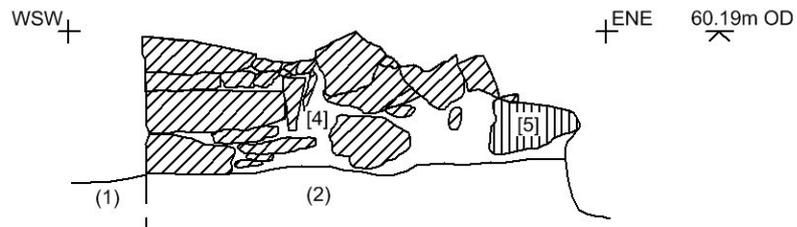


Figure 7

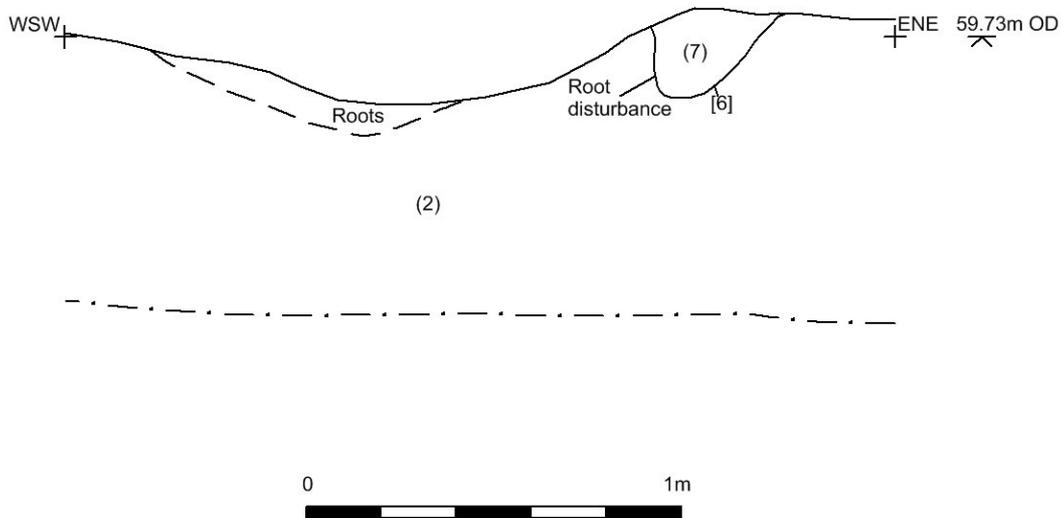


Figure 6 Section through wall [4] above.

Figure 7 Section through slot trench [6] below.



Plate 1 Brick building, looking northeast



Plate 3 Detail of glass, iron and ceramic tile fragments from study area



Plate 2 East end of building foundations, looking south



Plate 4 Section through floor [5], looking west



Plate 5 Building foundations with wall [4] in foreground, looking east



Plate 6 Slot trench [6] looking north.



Plate 7 Section through wall [4], looking north.



Plate 8 Granite trough from wall [4].

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Date: 18th November 2010

Address: Mudgeon Vean, St Martin, Helston, Cornwall TR12 6DB

Site: As above

Application: W2/PA09/00902/F

HBSMR: CCO3578

Applicant: Mr J Trehwella, Mudgeon Vean, St Martin, Helston, Cornwall TR12 6DB
Mudgeonvean@aol.com

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. tel. 01872 322546 email pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Chantal McLennan, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX tel. 01209 614450 email planning.west2@cornwall.gov.uk

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site to discharge condition 5 of planning application W2/PA09/00902/F.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is located at Mudgeon Vean at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SW 73226 25064 which is approximately 2.5KM west-south-west of Helford. This rural site is approximately 65m above ordnance datum on a north-west facing slope. The bedrock is recorded as being Portscatho Formation (Sandstone and interbedded Argillaceous Rocks) underlying a soil type recorded as Denbig 2 (Loam over Shale).

3 Planning Background

Planning application W2/PA09/00902/F was submitted on the 2nd July 2009 and was for the erection of a building for use as a holiday let. This application has been approved subject to a number of conditions. Condition 5 states:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

Reason: To record the existing features of archaeological interest.

The applicant, their agents and any subcontractors should note that where there are other conditions requiring satisfaction in advance of the commencement of works on site; it is the responsibility of the applicant to liaise with the planning officer concerned to ensure that the timetabling of these works is managed.

4 Historic Building/Structure & Archaeological Background

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the farm house is listed grade II and that the barn to be demolished appears to be present on the OS map of 1907. Vernacular buildings of the period are becoming increasingly rare in the countryside and are worthy of recording prior to development.

The HER also records the following for Mudgeon Vean: The settlement of Mudgeon subdivided and Mudgeon Vean is first recorded in 1284 when it is spelt "Modion Bighan". The name is Cornish and contains the element byghan meaning 'small'. The subdivision represents the

lateral settlement. Mudgeon Vean is recorded on the modern OS Mastermap 2007 and from the mapping earlier farm buildings recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880 have been lost and some late C19 or C20 agricultural buildings added to the east. The farmhouse, front garden wall and gate (approx early C19 rebuild retaining parts of an earlier house) are Grade II Listed.

The proposed development may therefore disturb buried archaeological remains of earlier phases of the settlement.

5 Requirement for Work

5.1 Building Recording

The present proposals will culminate in the destruction of the material remains of the barn and potentially have an impact on buried archaeological remains. It is therefore important that the site is recorded to an appropriate level; and that the results are made available to interested parties. In this particular instance, for the photographic record, the recorder needs to consider:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

5.2 Archaeological Recording

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. It is therefore important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) is/are present during these works in order to identify and record any features of interest.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Mudgeon Vean from any archaeological remains encountered

6 General Methodology

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Building Recording Methodology

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the historic building contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER), the Cornwall records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
- 7.2 Details of how all buildings and structures are surveyed and recorded shall be provided. The site plan will be tied to the national grid.
- 7.3 The photographic record shall be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing barn. This should include both external and internal coverage with black and white prints and negatives. Colour photography may be utilised for general shots and where it is appropriate for detail shots (negatives and where appropriate CD shall be included in the archive). For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic

record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

8 Archaeological Recording Methodology

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
- 8.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.
- 8.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 8.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 8.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 8.6 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 8.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

9 Finds

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 9.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 9.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 9.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 9.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.
- 9.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 9.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 9.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 9.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

10 Human Remains

- 10.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 10.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 10.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

11 Results Building Recording

- 11.1 The full report including any specialist assessments shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format. A single report may be produced which includes the results of the building recording and the archaeological investigation.
- 11.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 11.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 11.4 The report must contain:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the recording. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
 - Any specialist reports and assessments.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 11.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

12 Results Archaeological Recording

- 12.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the appropriate museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format. A single report may be produced which includes the results of the building recording and the archaeological investigation.
- 12.2 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record and made available for public consultation.
- 12.3 The report must contain:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
 - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 12.4 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of the receipt of the report.

13 Archive Deposition

- 13.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 13.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office.
- 13.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 13.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 13.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.

- 13.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 13.6 Only on completion of 14.1 to 14.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

14 Monitoring

- 14.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 14.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 14.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 2

**Mudgeon Veau,
St Martin-in-Meneague, Cornwall.
Archaeological Recording:
Written Scheme of Investigation.**

Author: Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI
Report Date: 14.12.2010
Client: Jem Trehella
Project No: AC10009E
Planning Reference: W2/PA09/00902/F
Statutory Protection: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Area of Great Scientific Value
Proposal: Construction of a holiday let
Civil Parish: St Martin-in-Meneague
District: West 2
County: Cornwall
National Grid Reference: SW 73231 25083

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England and Wales Registered Company No. 5784610



1 Summary

Archaeological Consultancy Limited (AC) have been commissioned by Jem Trehella, to undertake archaeological recording at Mudgeon Vean, to satisfy a planning condition associated with the construction of a holiday let. This written scheme of investigation has been prepared in line with a brief provided by Phil Markham, Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology), Cornwall Council.

2 Site location

2.1 Location

The site is located approximately 2.5km west-southwest of Helford, on the north side of a farm yard associated with Mudgeon Vean farmhouse, at OS grid reference SW 73231 25083.

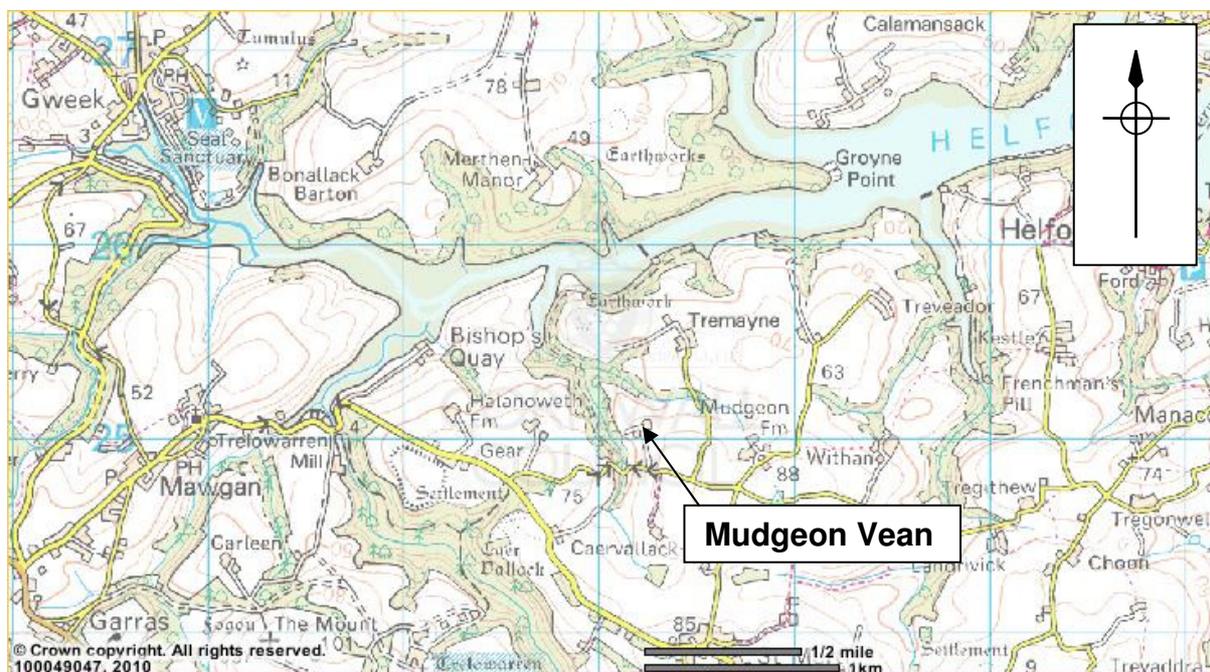


Figure 1: Site Location. Courtesy of Cornwall Council.

2.2 Topography

Mudgeon Vean lies on a gentle northwest facing slope at approximately 65m above ordnance datum. The slope divides, two streams which have cut steep sided valleys, flowing northwest to join the Helford River 1km away.

2.3 Geology

Markham (2010, p1) records that the bedrock is Portscatho Formation (Sandstone and interbedded Argillaceous Rocks) underlying a soil type recorded as Denbigh 2 (Loam over Shale).

On site the farm yard was evidently terraced into the slope, with a section of weak slate or shale bedrock visible at the south side of the farmyard and in two small test pits within the study area.

3 Project background

3.1 Development background

Planning application W2/PA09/00902/F for the erection of a holiday let was approved subject to a number of conditions, including Condition 5, which states:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

A brief was provided by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (Markham, 2010).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical background

There is considerable evidence for prehistoric activity in the area, with significant archaeological excavations at Gear Farm and Higher Boden in recent years. Within 1km of the site there is evidence for human activity spanning from at least the Bronze Age to the present day.

Prehistoric flints and Bronze Age material have been recovered by field-walking at Gear Farm (James Gossip *pers com*), at Tregiddries (HER 24724) flints have included a barbed and tanged arrowhead whilst a white stone (possible limestone) axe or hammer (HER 24598) was recorded at Tremayne alongside a prehistoric field-system.

Bronze Age layers were recorded at Higher Boden, where sherds of a very large Trevisker-ware vessel sealed a round house (Historic Environment Service, 2008, p187). A cropmark for a small enclosure or round barrow at Tremayne (HER 51888) may date to the Bronze or Iron Age, whilst at Mudgeon Vean (HER 24701) the Tithe map records the name 'Park Creeg', suggested by the HER to imply that this field (No 705) may have been the site of a former barrow. However 'greeb' is interpreted as 'crest' [ie. of ridge or hill] by Holmes (1998, p8)

Upstanding Rounds (defended farmsteads typically dating to the late Iron Age and Romano British periods) are evident at Caervallack (HER 24698.40) and Tremayne with cropmarks for another at St Martin (HER 51676). Ceramic evidence from Gear Farm (HER 171830) is indicative of settlement from the Iron Age (when its hillfort may have been constructed) to the present day.

Early Medieval and Medieval settlement is suggested at Caervallack, Tremayne, Gear and Tregiddris (HER). The Domesday book (Morris, 1979) includes a number of manors in the vicinity of the study area, implying that it was an important area at this stage. The study area lay midway between the manors of Gear to the west-southwest and Trevedor to the east-northeast. At Sworne and Trecoosehills Wood field systems, may date to the Medieval period. Evidence for Medieval settlement has also been recorded at Trelean, Chenhall, Bonnal, Henforth, Mudgeon and Mudgeon Vean itself (HER). Mudgeon Vean is first recorded in 1284 when it is spelt "Modion Bighan", interpreted by Padel as small Mudgeon (HER 2466.10).

Nearby farms include farmhouses with parts dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. Mudgeon farmhouse is one of the earliest of these with parts thought to be 16th century or possibly older (Listed Building 423219). Mudgeon Vean is depicted on the OS 1801. Mudgeon Vean farmhouse (Listed Building 423220) is thought to have been rebuilt following a fire sometime in the early 19th century. The Tithe map shows a cider mill and orchard in field 710 at Mudgeon Vean (HER 24743).

The 1878 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows a small rectangular building orientated north to south within the study area, but this was apparently replaced by 1907-8 (OS map) by which time the existing brick building (orientated east-northeast to west-southwest) had been constructed. A concrete piggery immediately to the north of this was built about 10 years ago by the present owner.

4 Project aims and objectives

The principal aims will be to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- To record and interpret the nature of the site, and its significance
- Characterise and draw together the historical, architectural and archaeological information about the site and its environs.
- Disseminate the findings appropriately.

5 Method statement

AC follow the IfA code of conduct and refer to the IfA's Standards and Guidance as appropriate.

5.1 Desk-based assessment (DBA), walk over and standing building survey

An initial DBA will concentrate on Historic Environment Records, Listed Buildings, Oasis records and other sources available on Heritage Gateway, examination of overhead aerial photographs, previous archaeological reports and a map regression exercise. Further research will be undertaken as necessitated by the findings.

A walk over and standing building survey will record any extant visible remains on the site. Existing architectural plans and elevations will be checked and annotated with architectural and archaeological detail as appropriate. A scaled monochrome photographic survey will document the interior and exterior elevations of the brick building within the study area. Scaled digital colour photography may augment this to provide general and detailed shots and may be used within the report. All negatives contact prints and where appropriate, CDs will be included in the archive accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

5.2 Controlled topsoil stripping and associated archaeological recording

Following the removal of concrete and brick structures, a JCB or similar machine equipped with a grading, or smaller, bucket will excavate the footprint foundation of the new building and its service connection under archaeological direction. The service connection will be excavated with the back of the smaller bucket where possible to facilitate the recognition of archaeological deposits.

Soil will be removed by machine, under archaeological supervision down to the bedrock, the top of any archaeological deposits, walling or to the base of the foundation, as appropriate.

Any significant archaeological remains shall be excavated by hand, photographed (see above) and recorded at 1:10 (sections) and 1:20 (plans) as standard, though other scales may be used.

Recent disturbance associated with the construction of the concrete piggery and general farm activities is likely to have resulted in considerable quantities of unstratified late C20th debris which will not be recorded, unless it is of particular significance. Significant C20th and earlier material will be bagged where practical and labelled by context. Significant finds will be cleaned, stabilised and marked with accession and context number and packed in accordance to RCM's guidelines.

Finds will be described and illustrated as appropriate in advance of any necessary specialist analysis, conservation, or discard. Any discard follows guidance from the RCM and will be more specifically advised on at post-excavation stage.

The likely requirements for conservation and storage have been agreed in outline with the RCM, though detailed requirements will be re-assessed following completion of fieldwork.

Due to the afore-mentioned C20th disturbance and minimal depth of excavations, paleo-environmental sampling is not likely to be necessary, though this will be assessed on site.

Any human remains which are encountered will initially be left *in-situ* and reported to the HEPAO and Coroner, as appropriate, and accorded appropriate respect.

If very significant archaeological deposits are exposed, or objects with very significant conservation costs, all work will cease and a meeting will be convened with AC staff, the client, the HEPAO and relevant RCM staff member if appropriate, to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

5.3 Report

A single archive report will be prepared to describe the results of the archaeological work. A digital version will also be supplied on CD-ROM for the HER. The final report will contain: summary, aims and methods, discussion, conclusions, recommendations, location and other relevant plans tied in to the OS grid.

Copies of the archive report will be submitted to: the client; the County Historic Environment Record (HER); Cornwall Record Office; National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon and all significant contributors where (with the exception of the client's and contributors' copies) they will be available for public consultation.

5.4 Archive

The site archive will be prepared in line with the brief.

The archive will be deposited in a suitable form with the Cornwall Record Office (documentary only) or Royal Cornwall Museum, within two months of the completion

of the final report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO. A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

5.5 Web-based publications

The online OASIS record will be completed when the report is submitted.

5.6 Dissemination

Contingency has been allowed for further archaeological recording, specialist reports and a paper for Cornish Archaeology or other appropriate journal if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

5.7 Monitoring

Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement. The HEPAO will monitor the work and will be kept regularly informed of progress.

Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

6 Project management and structure

6.1 Staff

The project will be managed by Matt Mossop (AC) who will undertake the desk-based assessment, walk-over survey and direct the topsoil stripping, photographic survey and compile the report assisted by Hayley Goacher or another archaeologist of similar ability.

Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI Project Manager

Matt has extensive archaeological experience in England, France and Ireland from 1992 onwards, becoming a licensed director in Ireland (2001). He has directed numerous excavations and presented papers for the World Archaeological Congress, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, universities and local groups in Ireland and the UK.

Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA Project Officer

Hayley completed her BA in archaeology at The University of Durham in 2009 and has archaeological experience from 2004 onwards, of both excavation and post-excavation, principally with contractual archaeological firms. She joined AC in July 2010 and has since undertaken a number of site assessments, walkover surveys photographic surveys, watching briefs and evaluations, most recently including Nancegollan Farm and 54-55 Castle St.

Whilst we endeavour to avoid changes to senior project staff, AC reserves the right to change the nominated personnel if necessary.

6.2 Project facilities and infrastructure

The project will be based at the AC office in Halvasso, Penryn. AC has a computer network running Windows XP Professional and Vista. Report texts are generated in Word 2007.

6.3 Timetable

The fieldwork is anticipated to commence as soon as we have approval from the Local Planning Authority. The fieldwork stage of the project is expected to take one to three days.

An archive report will be completed within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. If the site proves complex or specialist reports are required, an interim statement will be produced in the same time-frame. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 2 months of the completion of the report.

6.4 Health and safety

AC complies with relevant health and safety guidelines and legislation. A risk assessment will be prepared for the site work and all staff will be briefed on the contents of the final version. PPE will be issued and used as required.

6.5 Insurance

AC has adequate insurance for employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity. Further details are available on request.

7 Bibliography

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Appendix 3 Context Register

Context	Type	Fill of/by	Area	Description	Dimensions (LxWxD) in m	Interpretation	References	Date	Initials
1	Deposit			Friable yellow-brown, partially waterlogged clayey-silt	Across site, $\geq 12 \times \geq 11 \times 0.3\text{m}$ average depth	Topsoil		21/1/2011	HLG
2	Deposit			Compact, light yellow-brown slightly silty-clay	Across site $\geq 12 \times \geq 11 \times \geq 0.8$	Natural subsoil	Sh1 D1, Sh2 D2, D4, D5	21/1/2011	HLG
3	Build			Line of angular granite and slate stones $\leq 500\text{mm}$ diameter. Uncoursed rubble wall with earth bonding.	$6.3 \times 0.5 \times \text{av. } 0.3$	Wall foundation	Sh1 D1	21/1/2011	HLG
4	Build			Granite and slate stones 100-500mm in length. Uncoursed, earth bonded rubble wall, with faced exterior. Cement pointing on parts of southwest face.	Forms structure 4×4 . Wall varies from 0.65-1.15 wide \times 0.5 max height	Wall foundation	Sh1 D1, Sh2 D2, D3, D4, D5	21/1/2011	HLG
5	Build			Granite stones, 200-750mm diameter, with smoother, level upper surface. Set in earth intermittently located within square formed by [4] and [6]	Contained within area 3×3.25 to depth of 0.5	Floor	Sh1 D1, Sh2 D2, D4	21/1/2011	HLG
6	Cut	(7)		Narrow linear, uneven edges with sharp break of slope top, sloping sides and concave base. Orientated north to south. Disturbed by roots.	$3.25 \times 0.3 \times 0.24$	Slot trench	Sh1 D1, Sh2 D5	21/1/2011	HLG
7	Deposit	[6]		Compact greyish-brown, slightly silty-clay including slate fragments $< 0.5\text{m}$ length.	$3.25 \times 0.3 \times 0.24$	Silting	Sh1 D1, Sh2 D7	21/1/2011	HLG
8	Build			Shallow wall foundation with very occasional slate and granite stones/rubble $< 500\text{mm}$ diameter with no discernable cut. Similar to [3]	$3.75 \times 0.5 \times < 0.3$	Wall foundation	Sh1 D1	21/1/2011	HLG