

High Curgurrel

Gerrans, Cornwall

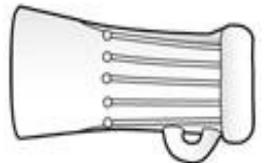
Archaeological Recording

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Report Date: May 2012



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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Steve Hooper of CAD Architects on behalf of Tom and Katrina Barnicoat and carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

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

We are very grateful for the assistance with the research from staff at the Cornwall Records Office and Angela Broome at the Courtney Library. Ross Sinkins and staff at Mining Searches UK assisted with the historic mapping.

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

Excavated areas, looking east.



High Curgurrel

Gerrans, Cornwall.

Archaeological Recording

Author: Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA

Report Date: May 2012

Client: Mr and Mrs T. Barnicoat

Proposal: Erection of garden room
and swimming pool

Planning Reference: PA11/09131 Condition 4

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

Project No: AC12003E

Civil Parish: Gerrans

District: Central 1

County: Cornwall

National Grid Reference: SW 88350 37523

Fieldwork Dates: 2012

Accession No: Forthcoming

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Abbreviations

AC	Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
AGSV	Area of Great Scientific Value
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BGS	British Geological Survey
CC	Cornwall Council
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
EH	English Heritage
HEPAO	Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
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
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Summary

AC Ltd was commissioned by Steve Hooper of CAD Architects on behalf of Tom and Katrina Barnicoat to undertake archaeological recording on works associated with the construction of a garden room and swimming pool. The recording was required as a condition of planning permission for the proposed development.

This fieldwork was undertaken on the 20th and 21st March, it recorded:

- Two parallel ditches with a probable bank between them.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project Background

Planning application PA11/09131 for the erection of the garden room and swimming pool was approved subject to a number of conditions, including Condition 4, which states:

No works hereby permitted are to be commenced before a relevant part or the whole of a Written Scheme of archaeological Investigation is carried out. This Written Scheme of Investigation will have first been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with Cornwall Council Historic Environment Advice.

A brief was provided by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (Radcliffe, 2012). 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 at (NGR) SW 88350 37523 (Figure 1). Ratcliffe (Brief 2012) relates:

The site is located on the Roseland Peninsula within a formerly agricultural field to the rear of Higher Curgurrel.

2.3 Topography

High Curgurrel lies approximately 60m above ordnance datum near the top of a steep and narrow valley that leads southeast to the sea.

2.4 Geology

The underlying geology is of the Portscatho Formation of interbedded sandstone and argillaceous rocks formed approximately 364 to 380 million years ago in the Devonian Period (British Geological Survey website).

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Dingerein Castle, located approximately 100m west-northwest of High Curgurrel, is the most significant Prehistoric archaeology in the area. It is a small multivallate hillfort with an annexe and a possible fogou, though this has

not been located. Dingerein Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 32935) and the citation contains the following information:

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric small multivallate hillfort and annexe, situated on the crest of a hill, with a fairly steep coastal slope to Gerrans Bay to the southeast. The hillfort is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 135m across overall. The inner rampart of earth and stone is visible on the north and west sides as a bank 2.5m wide, 1.4m high internally and up to 3.3m high externally. On the east side it appears as a scarp some 10m wide and 1.1m high with slight traces of the inside of the bank; it is also visible on aerial photographs on the south side. Aerial photographs also show a buried ditch outside this rampart to the north, visible on the ground around the north and west sides as a low flat strip 8.5m wide outside the inner rampart; by analogy with similar sites this ditch will extend around the whole circuit. The interior of the fort is level. The concentric outer rampart is visible on the ground as a substantial earthwork incorporated in boundary banks around the north, west, and south sides, measuring up to 4.1m across and 1.3m high on the inside, and 1.5m high outside. There is no evidence of the outer rampart on the east. Aerial photographs show an outer buried external ditch on the SSW side, which again is considered to have continued around the outer rampart, and to be of similar width to the rampart. A low scarp visible on the ground on the southeast side is considered to form part of the bank enclosing a crescentic annexe east of the hillfort. A buried ditch outside the bank is shown on aerial photographs, and this ditch defines the annexe on the north. The interior of the annexe slopes slightly southeast. A fogou or underground chamber possibly used for refuge or storage is associated with the hillfort. This has not been located. The surfaces of the modern public road and approach road, telegraph poles, signposts, beehives and all modern fencing, gateposts and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

The modern road and the field boundary respect the curved outer bank of the hillfort which, although subtle, are still visible.

High Curgurrel may have formed part of Tregaire Manor in 1086 (Morris, J. 1979). Tregaire Manor was retained from before 1066 by the Bishop of Exeter. Tax was paid for only two of the twelve hides of land. There was land for 60 ploughs with 18 villagers and 12 small holders with 16 ploughs and 11.5 hides of land. In Lordship there were two ploughs, six slaves and half a hide of land. The pasture was half a league square and the woodland one league long and half a league wide. There were two cows and forty sheep. The land was formerly worth 100s and at Domesday the value was £8.

The Henderson Index (Henderson, C. c.1920) places 'Cargurrel' within the socage lands of the Manor of Tregaire, this being the more modern spelling of Tregaire, and states that the Manor had been Church property for at least 1000 years. This corroborates with the Domesday entry for Tregaire. *Socage* is the

feudal tenure of land by payment of rent or services other than military service (Coulson et al, 1984; 805).

Padel (1988) suggests no similarities or possible meanings for the place name although Holmes (1998; 7) relates that *car* means a walled village in Cornish. There have been many recorded variants throughout history ranging from different spellings to alternatives such as Cruggular in 1538, Curgorricke recorded in 1677 and even Crukkeller.

In the Post Medieval period there are at least three lease documents, catalogued by Henderson (c.1920), concerning Curgurrel. They cannot be tied directly to the modern High Curgurrel but they certainly refer to property in the immediate vicinity. On a document dated 20th May 1613, Lady Anne Mohune, William and Alice Restaymer, Peter, Katherine and John Courtney lease land to John Tomme and Drewe of Gerrance (a variant of Gerrans). John and Drewe are husbandmen, indicating the land was probably pastoral. John, his wife and his son, Gisley, also leased all messuage in Tregoreck and Curgurric. *Messuage* constitutes a dwelling house with its outbuildings and land (Coulson et al, 1984; 533). Henderson notes that this was not executed. The following year Edward Countrieie of Trethurffe leases to Osborne Tom and Drewe all the messuage in Tregoreck and Curgarick which, it is noted, is now held by John Tom and John his son. This confuses the issue of who owns or rents what; it seems probable that other documents or leases have been in existence and concern additional transactions. It is also a possibility that the Toms/Tommes were related and were in a position to increase their occupation of land in this area.

The 1801 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3) does not delineate field boundaries and the Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1841 (Figure 4) does not indicate any continuity in occupation or ownership of land from the 17th Century documentation. It also draws a distinction between Curgurrel land located mainly to the northeast of the access road and Curgorrell which holds land predominantly to the southwest of the road. Curgurrel included the land which is the focus of this report. It was owned by representatives of the late Henry Beauchamp and leased to the occupier Jane Peters. Jane also owned some of the fields within the Curgurrel holding. Curgurrel was predominantly arable lands that extended down to the sea and included three houses, a meadow and an orchard. Land parcels 808 House and Garden and 777 Barn Close approximately constitute modern High Curgurrel. Curgorrell was owned or possibly leased by Elizabeth Hugo and occupied by Richard Ferrel. It included fields 548 Nearer Burrow Close and 549 Yonder Burrow Close which enclose Dingerein Castle.

The 1st edition (c.1880) (Figure 5) and 2nd edition (c.1907) Ordnance Survey Maps show few major changes to the landscape of and around High Curgurrel.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

The principal aims were 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 and paleo-environment of the environs of the Scheduled Monument from any archaeological remains encountered.
- Disseminate the findings appropriately.

2.7 Methodology

The Desk Based Assessment concentrated on sources at the Cornwall Record Office and the Courtney Library, material available on Heritage Gateway, a map regression exercise, recent excavation reports and other material held in the AC library as appropriate.

An initial walk over recorded no extant visible remains on the site.

Controlled topsoil stripping by digger equipped with a grading bucket excavated the footprint of the new garden room and swimming pool under archaeological direction down to the top of the natural subsoil. Hand cleaning and recording was then undertaken as appropriate. Archaeological deposits were drawn and photographed using scaled monochrome photography. Scaled digital colour photography augmented this to provide general and detailed shots and for use within this 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. Drawings were made at 1:20 (sections) and 1:100 (plans).

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 Controlled Topsoil Strip – Garden Room

The topsoil (1) consisted of loose and dry slightly pinkish brown silty-sand with frequent slate or shale fragments less than 100mm diameter and occasional rounded pebbles and shell fragments less than 50mm diameter. The topsoil was between 0.4m and 0.5m deep.

The natural subsoil (2) was a compact, light yellow or occasionally brown silty-sand with up to 50% slate or shale fragments up to 150mm diameter.

Bisecting the trench east to west were two approximately parallel linear features [3] and [5] (Figure 6). They were both at least 15m in length extending beyond the east and west edges of excavation. They were between 1m and 1.3m wide and approximately 2m apart. Both had a shallow U shaped profile, the northern linear [3] was 0.26m deep and the southern linear [5] was 0.3m deep (Figure 7, Plate 1). The single deposits (4) and (6) within the features were extremely similar in colour and texture to the topsoil (1) above with only a lower frequency of smaller <70mm slate or shale fragments differentiating it.

Between the parallel features, the subsoil (2) was overlain by a light brown sandy-silt (7) with a greater concentration of thin slate or shale fragments, particularly on the southern side. In section 1 (Figure 7) this formed a gentle mound of 0.1m maximum height.

Two fragments of clay pipe shaft (Plate 4) and two pottery fragments were found in the southern linear [5]. The pottery includes a fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware plate with dot, diaper and basket patterning typical on standardised moulded plate rims of c1740-1770 (Plate 2; Dig Hungate Website). The second fragment is a green-brown glazed rim-sherd of probable buzza/bussa pot with a dark-grey fabric (Plate 3; Laing, 2003; 118). Buzza pots were used for storage and salting fish. This fragment may be late 18th or early 19th Century.

3.2 Controlled Topsoil Strip – Swimming Pool

The topsoil (1) and subsoil (2) were found to be the same as the garden room area except that the topsoil (1) increased in depth to between 0.5m and 0.6m. No archaeological features were discernible.

4 Discussion

The shape and depth of the linears are indicative of field boundary ditches with a low bank (7) in between formed of the upcast (Figure 7, Plate 1).

The ditches define an enclosure to the north of High Curgurrel House and their alignment with the house strongly suggests that they are associated, probably defining a yard on this side.

The ditches [3] and [5] do not appear on the Tithe Map of 1841 or the succeeding OS Maps (Figure 4, Figure 5). Given the ceramics in the backfill it seems likely that the ditches were already out of use by 1841 (Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 4).

5 Conclusion

The two parallel ditches with upcast bank appear to have defined a yard to the north of High Curgurrel House. The yard appears to have been deliberately incorporated in to the field sometime between c1800 and 1841. The features are of local significance, adding to our understanding of Post Medieval developments at High Curgurrel.

6 The Archive

The AC Ltd project number is AC12003E.

The four Post Medieval ceramic objects will be retained by the landowner.

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 archive will include:

- Primary record sheets
- A2 site plan and A3 site section sheets
- Site notes
- Black and White Photograph contact sheets and negatives
- Comb bound report
- Project management and miscellaneous material as appropriate

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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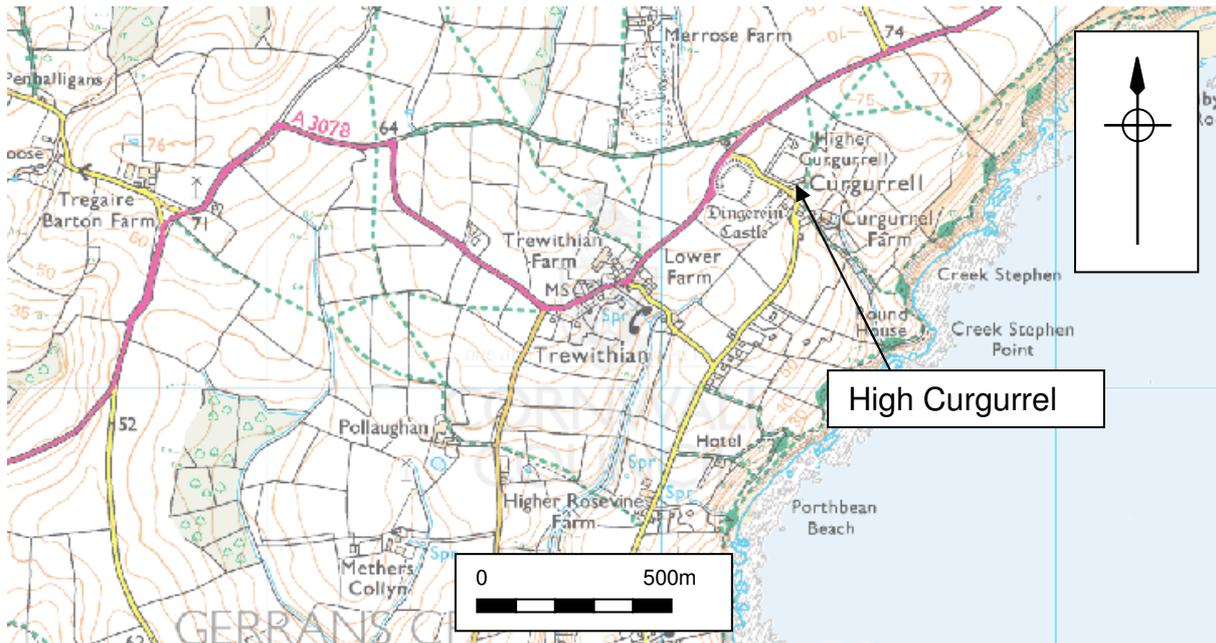


Figure 1 Site Location. Courtesy of Cornwall Council.

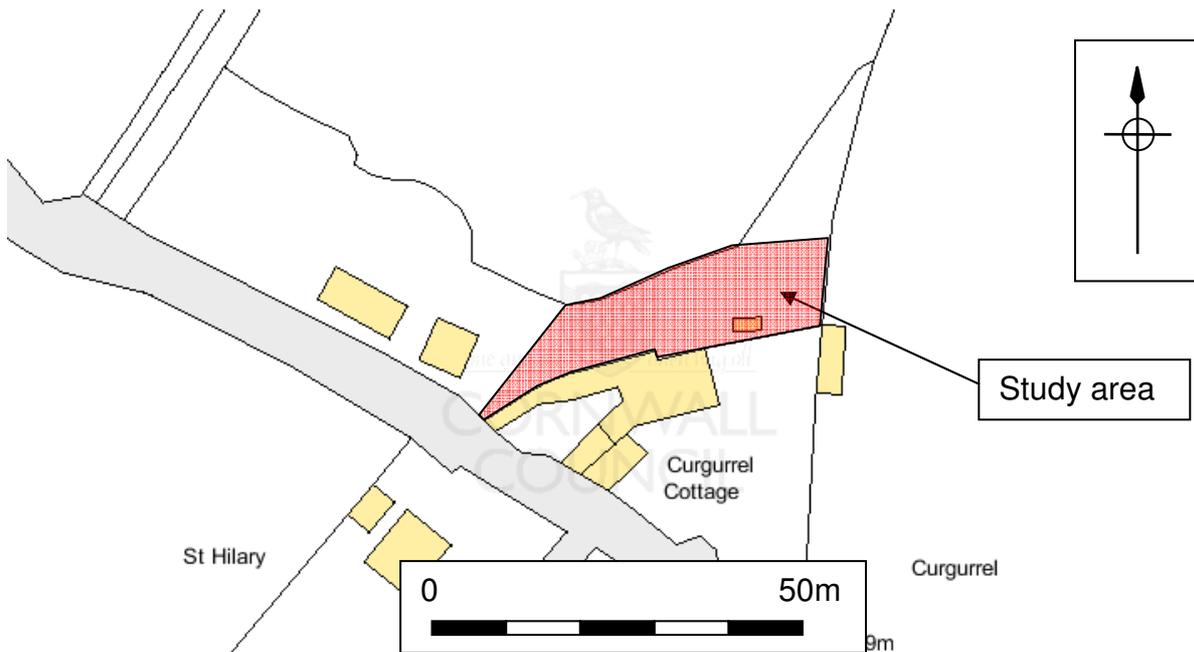


Figure 2 Detail of site location courtesy of Cornwall Council.

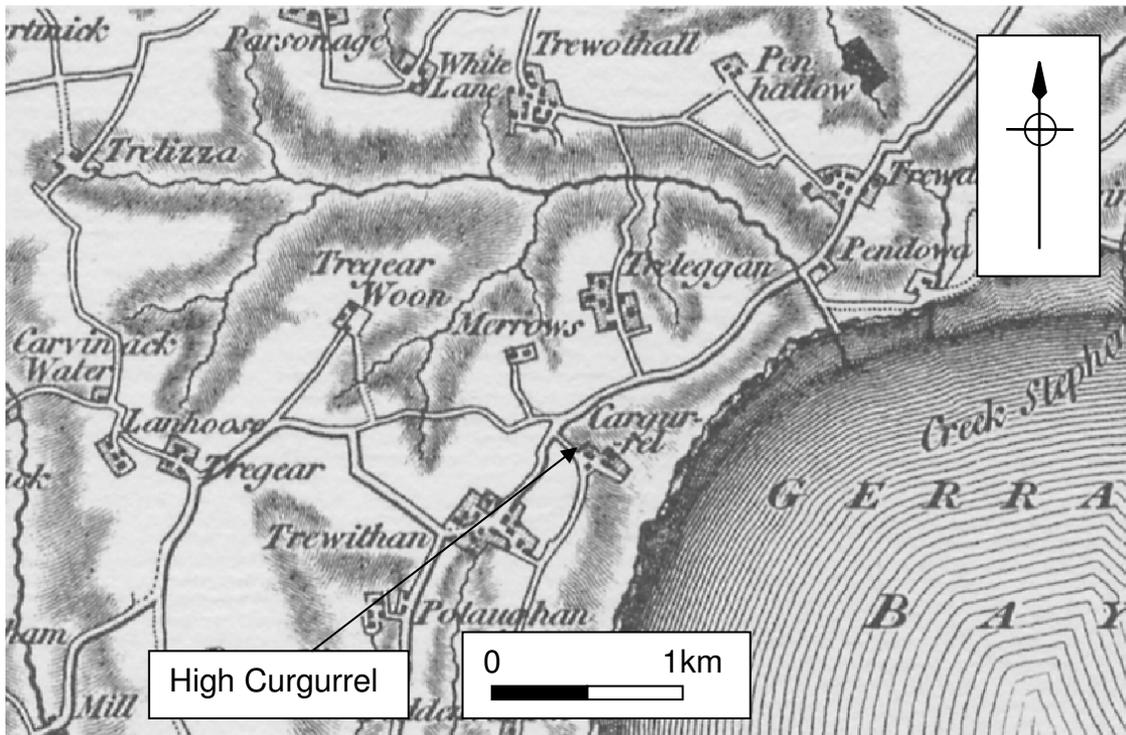


Figure 3 Ordnance Survey Map 1 inch Series 1801.

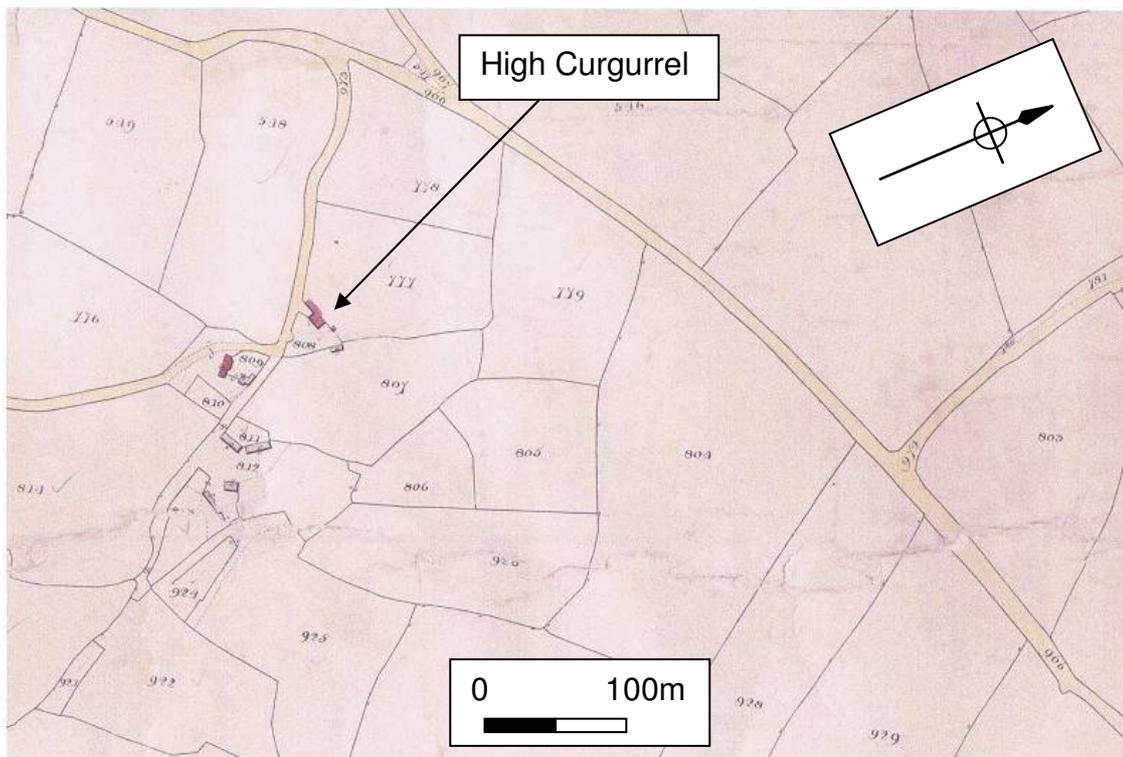


Figure 4 Tithe Map for Parish of Gerrans 1841

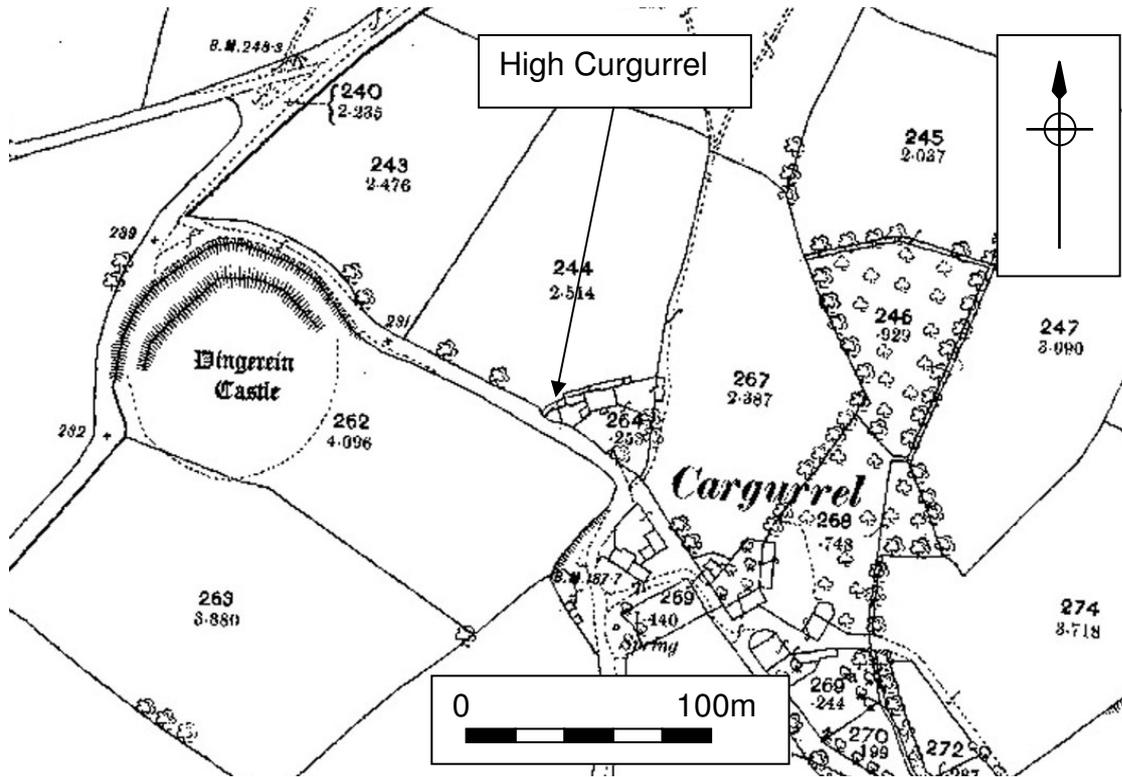
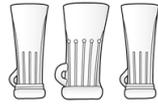


Figure 5 Ordnance Survey first edition map c.1880



Plate 1 Section 1 showing parallel ditches [3] and [5] with central bank (7). Looking east.



Plate 2 White salt-glazed stoneware plate fragment with dot, diaper and basket patterning c1740-1770 found in southern linear [5].



Plate 3 Green-brown glazed rim-sherd of probable buzza pot 18th-19th Century found in southern linear [5].



Plate 4 Fragments of clay pipe shaft found in southern linear [5].



Figure 6 Site plan

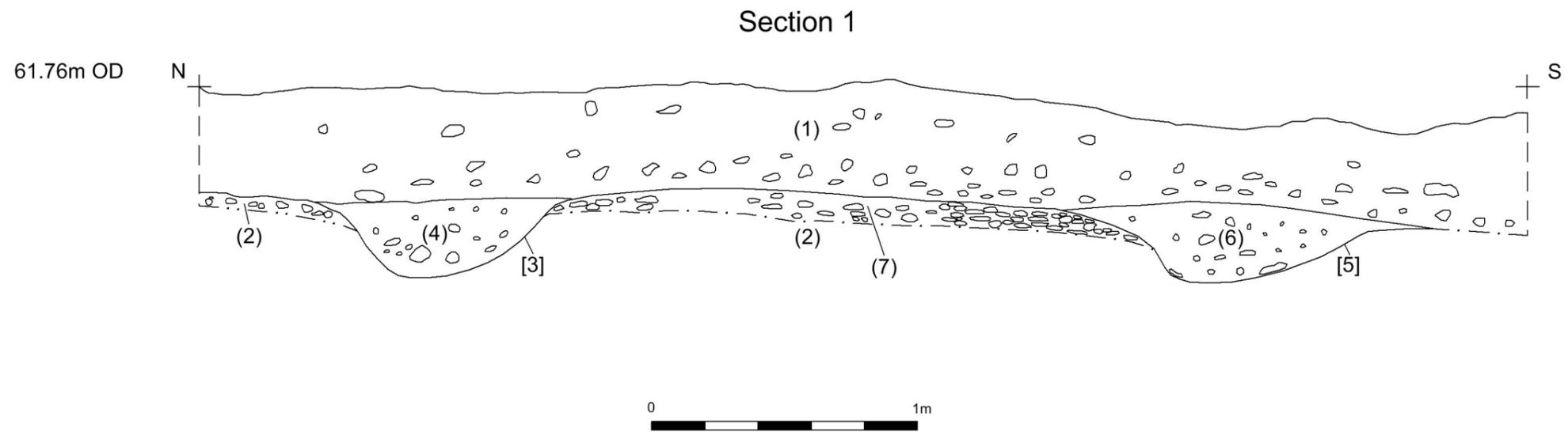


Figure 7 Section 1 through eastern baulk

Appendix 1 Context Register

Context	Area	Description	Date	Initials
1	Garden Room	Topsoil – Very loose and dry, slightly pinkish mid-brown silty-sand. Frequent slate-shale fragments <100mm diameter and occasional rounded pebbles and shell fragments <50mm diameter.	21/03/2012	HLG
2	Garden Room	Natural subsoil – Quite compact and dry, occasionally mid-brown, light yellow silty-sand with up to 50% slate-shale fragments <150mm diameter.	21/03/2012	HLG
3	Garden Room	Cut of northern linear – Gentle break of slope at top and gently sloping sides, rounded U shaped base.	21/03/2012	HLG
4	Garden Room	Deposit in northern linear - Loose and dry, slightly pinkish mid-brown silty-sand. Moderate occurrence of slate-shale fragments <70mm diameter.	21/03/2012	HLG
5	Garden Room	Cut of southern linear - Gentle break of slope at top and gently sloping south side and slightly steeper sloping north side, rounded U shaped base.	21/03/2012	HLG
6	Garden Room	Deposit in southern linear - Loose and dry, slightly pinkish mid-brown silty-sand. Moderate occurrence of slate-shale fragments <70mm diameter.	21/03/2012	HLG
7	Garden Room	Deposit between linears – Loose and dry, light brown sandy-silt with frequent thin slate-shale fragments up to 70mm diameter.	21/03/2012	HLG

Appendix 2 Brief

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Date: 30th January, 2012

Address: High Curgurrel Curgurrel Portscatho Cornwall TR2 5EN

Site: PA11/09131 | Proposed garden room/shed and swimming pool

Applicant:

Agent: Steve Hooper ACIOB For and on behalf of CAD Architects

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. Tel. 01726 223463 E-mail. dratcliffe@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: John Salmon C1.

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. This work is required to discharge condition 4 of planning application PA11/09131 placed on the development.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is located on the Roseland Peninsula within a formerly agricultural field to the rear of Higher Curgurrell (SW 8832 3753). This site is immediately to the east of Scheduled Monument 32935 Dingerein (Curgurrel) Castle within anciently enclosed land.

3 Planning Background

Planning application PA11/09131 has been approved subject to a number of conditions. Condition 4 states:

No works hereby permitted are to be commenced before a relevant part or the whole of a Written Scheme of archaeological Investigation is carried out. This Written Scheme of Investigation will have first been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with Cornwall Council Historic Environment Advice.

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 Archaeological Background

Dingerin Castle is a 'small univallate fort' of Iron Age date described on the Schedule as follows,

"The scheduling includes a later prehistoric small multivallate hillfort and annexe, situated on the crest of a hill, with a fairly steep coastal slope to Gerrans Bay to the south east. The hillfort is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 135m across overall. The inner rampart of earth and stone is visible on the north and west sides as a bank 2.5m wide, 1.4m high internally and up to 3.3m high externally. On the east side it appears as a scarp some 10m wide and 1.1m high with slight traces of the inside of the bank; it is also visible on aerial photographs on the south side. Aerial photographs also show a buried ditch outside this rampart to the north, visible on the ground around the north and west sides as a low flat strip 8.5m wide outside the inner rampart; by analogy with similar sites this ditch will extend around the whole circuit. The interior of the fort is level. The concentric outer rampart is visible on the ground as a substantial earthwork incorporated in boundary banks around the north, west, and south sides, measuring up to 4.1m across and 1.3m high on the inside, and 1.5m high outside. There is no evidence of the outer rampart on the east. Aerial photographs show an outer buried external ditch on the SSW side, which again is considered to have continued around the outer rampart, and to be of similar width to the rampart. A low scarp visible on the ground on the south east side is considered to form part of the bank enclosing a crescentic annexe east of the hillfort. A buried ditch outside the bank is shown on aerial photographs, and this ditch defines the annexe on the north. The interior of the annexe slopes slightly south east. A fogou or underground chamber possibly used for refuge or storage is associated with the hillfort. This has not been located. The surfaces of the modern public road and approach road, telegraph poles, signposts, beehives and all modern fencing, gateposts and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included."

5 Requirement for Work

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 and paleo-environment of the environs of the Scheduled Monument 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 Archaeological Recording Methodology

- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 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.
- 7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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.

- 7.7 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.

8 Finds

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 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.
- 8.5 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.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

9 Human Remains

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 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.

10 Results

- 10.1 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 County 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.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 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 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.
- 10.5 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.

11 Archive Deposition

- 11.1 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. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.
- <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/>
- 11.2 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 and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 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.

- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

12 Monitoring

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

Appendix 3 WSI

High Curgurrel

Gerrans, Cornwall.

Archaeological Recording: Written Scheme of Investigation

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

Report Date: 15.2.2012

Client: Mr and Mrs T. Barnicoat
Proposal: Erection of garden room
and swimming pool

Planning Reference: PA11/09131 Condition 4

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

Project No: AC12003E

Townland/Tenement: N/A

Civil Parish: Gerrans

District: Central 1

County: Cornwall

National Grid Reference: SW 88350 37523

Proposed Fieldwork Dates: March 2012

Accession No: TBC

Archaeological Consultancy Limited

Goodagrane, Halvasso, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9BX

Tel 0044 (0)1326 341 061

E-mail enquiries@archaeologicalconsultancy.com

Website www.archaeologicalconsultancy.com

England and Wales Registered Company No. 5784610



1 Summary

Archaeological Consultancy Limited (AC) has been commissioned by Mr and Mrs T. Barnicoat to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological recording in accordance with a brief provided Dan Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO), for a proposed development of a garden room and swimming pool at High Curgurrel (SW 88350 37523).

Ratcliffe (Brief 2012) highlights that Dingerein Castle, Scheduled Monument 32935 is immediately to the west of High Curgurrel.

2 Site location

Ratcliffe (Brief 2012) relates:

The site is located on the Roseland Peninsula within a formerly agricultural field to the rear of Higher Curgurrel (SW 8832 3753).

The underlying geology is of the Portscatho Formation of interbedded sandstone and argillaceous rocks formed approximately 364 to 380 million years ago in the Devonian Period (British Geological Survey website).

3 Project background

3.1 Development background

Planning application PA11/09131 was approved subject to a number of conditions. Condition 4 states:

No works hereby permitted are to be commenced before a relevant part or the whole of a Written Scheme of archaeological Investigation is carried out. This Written Scheme of Investigation will have first been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with Cornwall Council Historic Environment Advice.

A brief for the archaeological recording was provided by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) on the 30th January 2012 (Ratcliffe).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical background

Dingerin Castle is immediately to the west of the site and is a small multivallate fort of probable Iron Age date. Ratcliffe (Brief 2012) relates the Scheduling description:

“The scheduling includes a later prehistoric small multivallate hillfort and annexe, situated on the crest of a hill, with a fairly steep coastal slope to Gerrans Bay to the south east. The hillfort is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 135m across overall. The inner rampart of earth and stone is visible on the north and west sides as a bank 2.5m wide, 1.4m high internally and up to 3.3m high externally. On the east side it appears as a scarp some 10m wide and 1.1m high with slight traces of the inside of the bank; it is also visible on aerial photographs on the south side. Aerial photographs also show a buried ditch outside this rampart to the north, visible on the ground around the north and west sides as a low flat strip 8.5m wide outside the inner rampart; by analogy with similar sites this ditch will extend around the whole circuit. The interior of the fort is level. The concentric outer rampart is visible on the ground as a substantial earthwork incorporated in boundary banks

around the north, west, and south sides, measuring up to 4.1m across and 1.3m high on the inside, and 1.5m high outside. There is no evidence of the outer rampart on the east. Aerial photographs show an outer buried external ditch on the SSW side, which again is considered to have continued around the outer rampart, and to be of similar width to the rampart. A low scarp visible on the ground on the southeast side is considered to form part of the bank enclosing a crescentic annexe east of the hillfort. A buried ditch outside the bank is shown on aerial photographs, and this ditch defines the annexe on the north. The interior of the annexe slopes slightly southeast. A fogou or underground chamber possibly used for refuge or storage is associated with the hillfort. This has not been located. The surfaces of the modern public road and approach road, telegraph poles, signposts, beehives and all modern fencing, gateposts and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.”

4 Project aims and objectives

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 and paleo-environment of the environs of the Scheduled Monument from any archaeological remains encountered

5 Method statement

AC complies with the guidelines set out in the IfA's Standards and Guidance and follows the IfA code of conduct. Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

All recording work will be undertaken in line with the brief (Ratcliffe 2012), except where expressly stated below.

Monitoring

The HEPAO will monitor the work and will be kept regularly informed of progress.

Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

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

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

This will draw together existing published and unpublished materials pertinent to the site including detailed searches and analyses of registers of archaeological sites, a map regression exercise and a review of available aerial photographs.

This will include material at the Cornwall HER, the Cornwall Record Office, the Courtney Library, the Cornish Studies Library, material available on Heritage

Gateway, recent excavation reports and other material held in the AC library as appropriate.

5.2 Walk Over Survey and Controlled Topsoil Stripping

A walk over survey will be undertaken prior to the commencement of any ground works.

Controlled topsoil stripping under archaeological direction will be undertaken in the areas of planned ground reduction. Ground level reduction is required for the garden room, swimming pool and vegetable garden. Soil will be removed by JCB or equivalent machine with a grading or toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision down to the natural subsoil, required depth for construction or the top of any archaeological deposits as appropriate. Hand cleaning and recording of deposits will be carried out as appropriate. Any features that will be destroyed or disturbed by the development will be archaeologically excavated and recorded appropriately down to the depth of likely impact.

Archaeological deposits will be drawn and photographed. Scaled monochrome photography will be used to document any remains. 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. Drawings will be standardised at 1:10 (sections) and 1:20 (plans), though other scales may be used as appropriate.

Significant finds will be cleaned, stabilised and marked with accession and context number and packed in accordance with the 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 RCM and will be more specifically advised at post-excavation stage.

The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed in outline with the RCM prior to the start of work, though detailed requirements will be re-assessed following completion of fieldwork and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.

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.

Human remains

Any human remains which are encountered will initially be left *in-situ* and reported to the HEPAO and Coroner, and accorded appropriate respect. Their legal status will be ascertained and recording and/or removal will comply with legal guidelines.

If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

If human remains are to be removed this will be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site will be

adequately screened from public view and excavated human remains will not be exposed to public view.

Treasure

Any finds believed to be defined by the recent Treasure Act will be recorded appropriately using the above methodology. Advice will be sought from the Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer and the find(s) will then be reported to the coroner within 14 days.

Environmental Sampling

Where appropriate, selected samples will be retrieved to obtain evidence for the date and function of significant features. Animal and burnt bone will be sampled by context as appropriate with 100% samples standard for likely medieval or earlier material. Other samples may include worked wood, structural timbers and other structural materials, 40 litre or smaller soil samples from primary deposits for wet sieving, chemical, lipid and pollen analysis and soil profiling. A number of these samples may be discarded following initial post-excavation analysis if they are found to be of less significant contexts.

5.3 Report and publication

A single archive report will be prepared to describe the results of the archaeological recording. A digital version will also be supplied on CD-ROM. The report will contain: summary, aims and methods, discussion, specialist reports, archive summary and recommendations. It will also include a location map and other relevant plans and sections tied in to the OS grid. The context register, brief and approved WSI will be included as appendices.

Copies of the archive report will be submitted to: the client; the County Historic Environment Record (HER); Cornwall Record Office/Royal Cornwall Museum; 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.

Contingency has been allowed to prepare a paper for Cornish Archaeology or other appropriate journal if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

5.4 Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) and *Conditions of Acceptance of Archaeological Archives* (RCM 2006) as appropriate upon completion of the project.

The archive report will be completed within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. Following the completion of the final report and within a timescale to be agreed with the repository, the archive will be deposited in a suitable form with the Royal Cornwall Museum with appropriate accession number as provided by them. In the event that no finds are recovered a documentary archive will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office. Deposition will be confirmed in writing to the HEPAO. Appropriate interim storage will be provided.

5.5 Web-based publications

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

6 Project management and structure

6.1 Staff

The project will be managed by Matt Mossop of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd who will also direct the fieldwork and compile the reports and publications assisted by Hayley Goacher (AC) and additional staff as required. Archaeology students from Truro College may assist with the archaeological recording under appropriate archaeological supervision to further their practical skills in line with their course programme and required placements. Associated post-excavation is likely to be staffed by the same AC team or other staff of comparable skills and experience.

Matt Mossop MA (Hons) MGS Dip 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 assessments, walkover, photographic and historic building surveys, watching briefs, evaluations and excavations, most recently including Trewarthenick and Gwel An Mor.

Specialist contractors:

Carl Thorpe	Finds	HES
Imogen Wood	Ceramics	
Laura Ratcliffe	Conservation	RCM
Gordon Cook	C14 dating	SUERC
Dr Ben Gearey	Environmental Analysis and Osteology Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental	

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 97-2003 and Pdf.

6.3 Health and safety

AC will ensure that all work is carried out to standards defined in the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and The Management of Health and Safety Regulations

1992, and in accordance with Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2006) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

A risk assessment will be prepared for the site work and all staff will be briefed on the contents of the final version. Personal protective equipment will be issued and used as required.

6.4 Insurance

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