

Trelasker Farmhouse

Trewarthenick, Tregony, Cornwall: Archaeological Watching Brief

Author: Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI and
Helen Thomas BA (Hons)

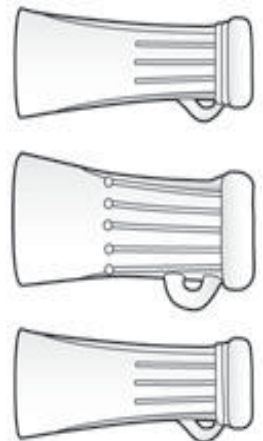
Date: January 2011



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

Archaeological
Consultancy Ltd.



Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by John Errington on behalf of Trewarthenick Farms Ltd and carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (AC).

The authors are grateful to Carl Thorpe of the Historic Environment Service (HES) for his comments with regard to the Lostwithiel Ware pottery fragment. The Project Manager was Matt Mossop and the Project Officer was Helen Thomas. The report was written by Matt Mossop and Helen Thomas with census research and Figures 2 and 4 undertaken by Tim Carter.

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

Cover illustration

Trelasker Farmhouse looking north

Trelasker Farmhouse

Trewarthenick, Tregony, Cornwall:

Archaeological Watching Brief

Author: Matt Mossop MA MGSDip and
Helen Thomas BA (Hons)

Report date: January 2011

Agent: John Errington Estate Manager

Client: Trewarthenick Farms Ltd c/o 11 Connaught Place,
London W2 2ET

Project dates: November 2008-August 2010

Project No: AC08002E

Planning Reference: PA34/0689/08/R

Designations: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Area of Great
Scientific Value

Site: Trelasker Farmhouse, Trewarthenick

Proposal: Alterations and extension of existing dwelling house

Civil Parish: Tregony

District: Central 1

County: Cornwall

NGR: SW 90950 43955

Contents

1	Summary.....	5
2	Introduction	5
2.1	Project Background.....	5
2.2	Site Location	5
2.3	Topography	6
2.4	Geology.....	6
2.5	Archaeological and Historical Background.....	6
2.6	Project Aims and Objectives	7
2.7	Methodology.....	7
3	Results	7
3.1	The Farmhouse.....	8
3.1.1	Farmhouse plan.....	10
3.1.2	Floors.....	11
3.1.3	Walling, openings and interior	11
3.1.4	Fireplaces	12
3.2	The extension trench.....	13
3.3	The electric trench.....	14
3.4	The septic tank trench.....	14
4	Discussion	15
5	Conclusion.....	18
6	The Archive.....	18
7	Recommendations	18
8	References.....	18
9	Appendices.....	20
9.1	Context Register	20
9.2	Written Scheme of Investigation.....	23

List of Figures

Figure 1	Trench Locations	8
Figure 2	Trelasker Farmhouse ground floor plan.....	9
Figure 3	Trelasker farmhouse first floor plan	10
Figure 4	Farmhouse phase plan	17

List of Plates

Plate 1	Trelasker Farmhouse southwest elevation	11
---------	---	----

Plate 2	Room 4 fireplace with original first floor level shown by blocked hearth above and first floor joist visible above right.....	12
Plate 3	Pottery and glass fragments from the extension trench topsoil (75)	13
Plate 4	Section through box drain [71]	14

Abbreviations

AC	Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum

1 Summary

Archaeological Consultancy Limited (AC) was commissioned by John Errington on behalf of Trewarthenick Farms Ltd to undertake a watching brief on works associated with Trelasker Farmhouse, within the civil parish of Tregony. The site lies within the historic Trewarthenick Estate in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The watching brief was required as a condition of planning permission for the proposed alteration and extension of Trelasker Farmhouse.

The fieldwork documented the evolution of the farmhouse in the 19th and 20th century and possibly parts of a building shown on 18th century maps. Outside the farmhouse a single fragment of late medieval/early post-medieval Lostwithiel-ware was recorded which may indicate earlier development of the site, though no structures or deposits were found to relate directly to this.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project Background

AC was commissioned by John Errington (Estate Manager) on behalf of Trewarthenick Farms Ltd, to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief, to fulfil planning requirements (PA34/0689/08/R condition 2).

The development proposal included substantial renovation and an extension to the rear, including new floors, render, windows, door, roof and the replacement of the gable wall and chimney stack to the east.

2.2 Site Location

Trelasker Farmhouse lies 800 metres from Trewarthenick House within the wider Trewarthenick Estate at NGR SW 90950 43955, in the civil parish of Tregony, 8km east of Truro, in the former district of Carrick (See Appendix 9.2).

2.3 Topography

Trelasker Farmhouse is situated on and partially cut into a gentle, predominantly south-facing slope which runs towards the wooded lower slopes of the River Fal, which issues southwest to the mud flats of the tidal estuary.

2.4 Geology

Poorly laminated Palaeozoic sedimentary, slaty-mudstone and siltstone, form the structure of the slope, which has been exploited on the estate on a number of occasions. The principal quarry lies approximately 250 metres to the west. Well-drained, brown stoney and fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 1 and 2 series overlie the bedrock (Colvin and Moggridge, 2006a; Parkes, 2008, 12).

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Trelasker farmhouse lies within the Trewarthenick Estate, designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and just outside the study area of recent, comprehensive ecological and archaeological assessments (Colvin and Moggridge 2006a and b, Parkes 2008). These assessments have highlighted the importance of the estate within the wider historic landscape from the prehistoric period to the present day. Three probable barrows occupy the crest of the ridge to the northwest of Trelasker whilst archaeological monitoring of a new quarry 100m to the west (Mossop 2009), uncovered one side of a substantial double-ditched enclosure which may have been occupied sometime in the later Iron Age and potentially through to the early medieval period.

The medieval settlement of Trelask(e) or Trelasker is recorded in 1280, though the Cornish element *tre* meaning farmstead, estate or hamlet, hints at an earlier origin, from the 5th to 11th centuries AD (Padel 1985, p195, 223-4, Parkes 2008, p100).

Thomas Seeley of Lime Regis sold Trelasker farm alongside Mellangoose Farm and 'Trevocarwinnoc' manor to John Gregor of Truro in 1640 (Colvin and Moggridge 2006a, Section 2.1.1).

The 1788-89 survey by Alexander Law records a Farm House, Cottage, Mowhay, Orchards, Garden and Courtlage at Trelask and an east-northeast to west-southwest aligned building is shown on the site of Trelasker farmhouse. The same building is shown again on Humphry Repton's 1793 Red Book plan (Colvin and Moggridge 2006b).

The 1841 census (Freece) records George Benallick as a farmer (aged 45) at Trelask, together with two servants, Harriet Dash (aged 35) and John Endeen (aged 20). The farmhouse is shown on its current alignment on the 1843 Cornelly Parish tithe map, seemingly without an extension to its northeast. The 1851 census (Freece) describes George Benallick (born in Probus) as a Farm Baliff at Trelasker, together with a housekeeper, Grace Hotten (aged 48 and also of Probus) who was most likely his cousin. By 1861, the census (Freece) records George (now aged 65) at Lower Trelasker, with no records for either Trelask or Trelasker. George is still described as a Farm Baliff, now with a farm of 160 acres, employing 6 men and 1 boy (not resident), living together with a housekeeper, his cousin Lucretia Hotten (aged 49 and also of Probus).

By 1871 George has evidently died or moved away and Trelasker is occupied (Freece) by William, G. Hotten (aged 35), his sister Elizabeth Hotten (aged 29),

both born in Cornelly and presumably nephew and niece of George. William is described as a farmer with 90 acres, employing 1 labourer, whilst the household also includes a domestic servant Mary Williams (aged 22, born in Veryan) and an indoor farm servant, James Davey (aged 18, born in Tregony).

The 1879 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Colvin and Moggridge 2006b) shows the farmhouse with its extension as it was recorded during the watching brief. By 1881 (Freece) William is described as a farmer of 240 acres employing 4 men, living with his two sons Herbert (aged 6) and William (aged 3) and two domestic servants. At this time Lower Trelasker is occupied by John Miners a farm labourer and his wife Lavinia and they are recorded at Trelasker with a son and daughter in 1891.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

These are detailed in Appendix 9.2.

2.7 Methodology

Following an initial appraisal, the modern surfacing (including concrete floors, landscaping gravel, cement render, plasterboard and tongue and groove etc) were removed. A mini-digger was used to topsoil strip all areas of reduction to archaeological specification until the required maximum construction depth was reached or natural subsoil was encountered. This was undertaken using a toothless grading bucket in open areas of reduction and using the back of a toothed bucket in the more restricted service trenches. The interior of the farmhouse was excavated by hand under archaeological supervision.

Representative sections were drawn and the locations of trenches were recorded using levelled plans. Brief descriptions of the revealed contexts were made. Architectural plans and elevations provided by the client's agent were annotated to illustrate key features and phasing of the farmhouse.

All contexts and excavated trenches were photographed using archive quality scaled monochrome 35mm film (Ilford FP4 Plus 125) and described on a photographic register. Additional digital photographs were taken for illustrative purposes. Scaled elevation and interior photographs were taken of the fabric of the farmhouse.

Additional census information was compiled from on-line sources to attempt to relate architectural space with its former occupants and shed further light on its use.

Late post-medieval and modern material of local importance was photographed (Plate 3), but not retained.

3 Results

The findings relating to the farmhouse will be presented followed by the findings of the extension, electric and septic tank trenches respectively. A fourth proposed trench connecting the farmhouse to the septic tank was not required as the previous service drain was re-used. A summary for each area is provided, followed by a description of significant archaeological contexts and architectural builds in chronological order where this is possible. Dimensions given will be length by width by depth/height in metres unless otherwise specified.

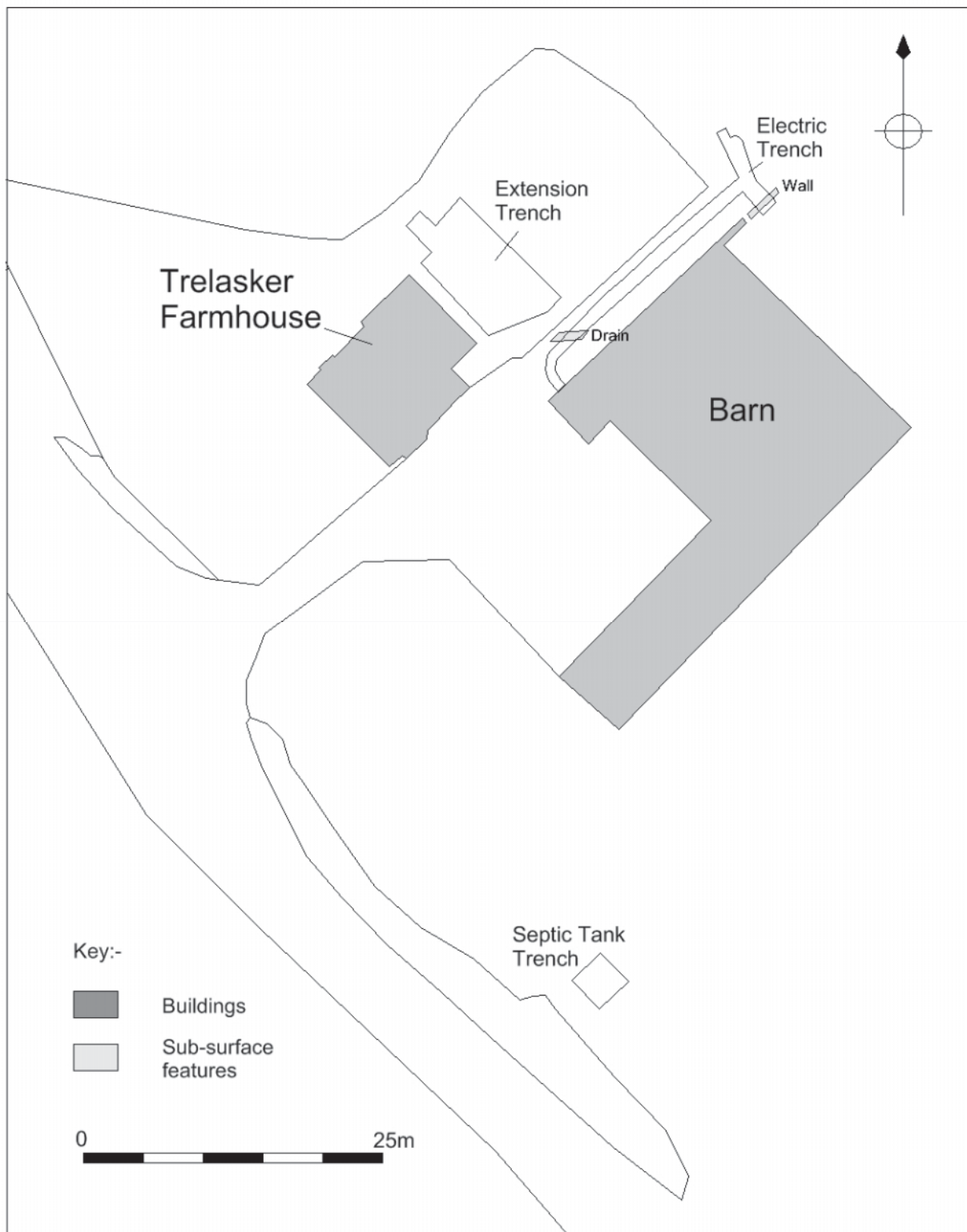


Figure 1 Trench Locations

3.1 The Farmhouse

The reduction of the floor level within the farmhouse revealed floor layers, walls and flag stones. Observation of the upstanding fabric of the house revealed evidence for

previous partitions and a probable clove oven. There was also evidence for alterations to the fireplace openings, the level of the first floor and the pitch of the roof.

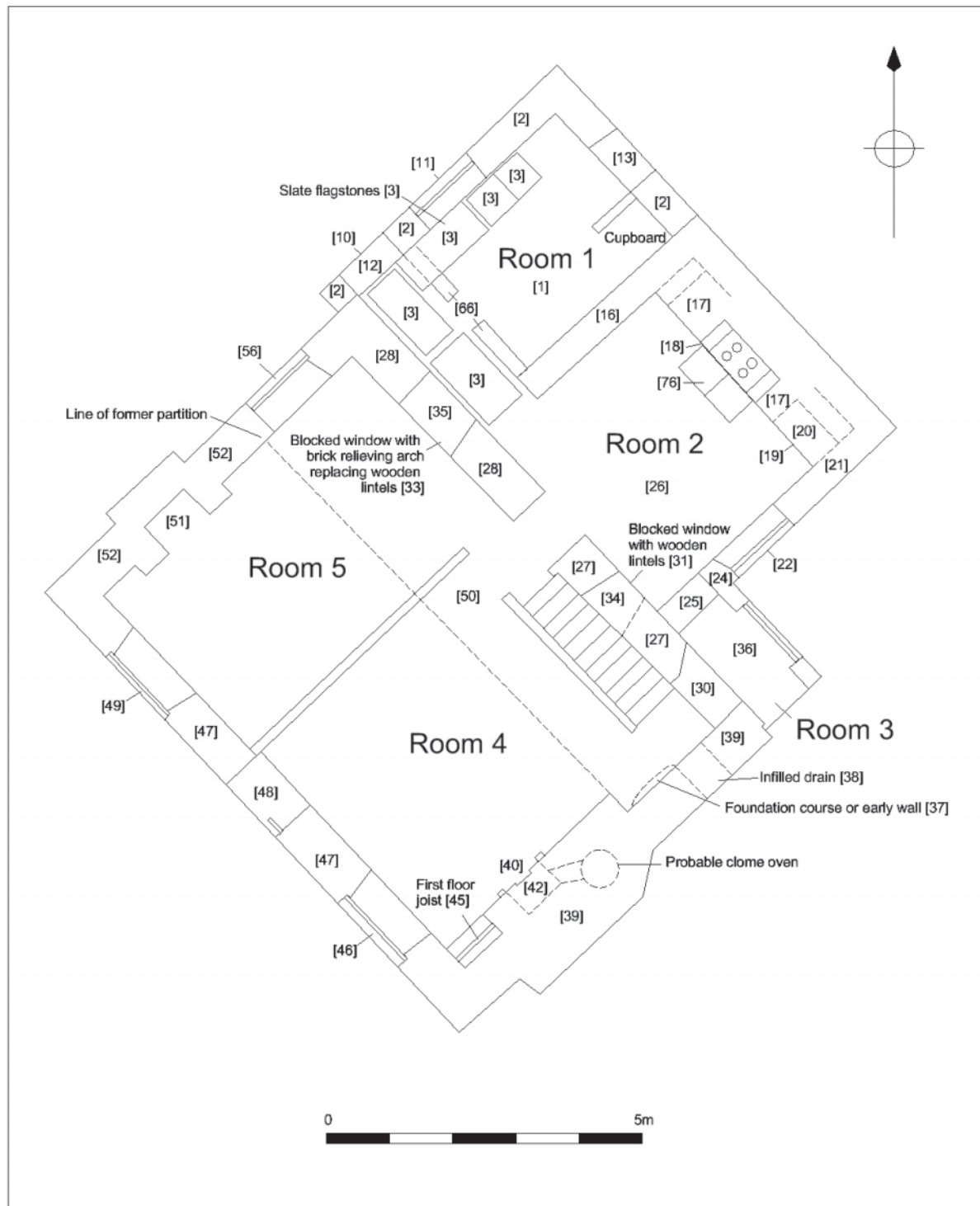


Figure 2 Trelasker Farmhouse ground floor plan

3.1.1 Farmhouse plan

No internal partitions remained though the positioning of the fireplaces, probable joist sockets and lime-wash remnants on the walls in Rooms 4 and 5 as well as wall foundations in Room 1 and 2, indicate their original positions on the ground floor (see Figure 2).

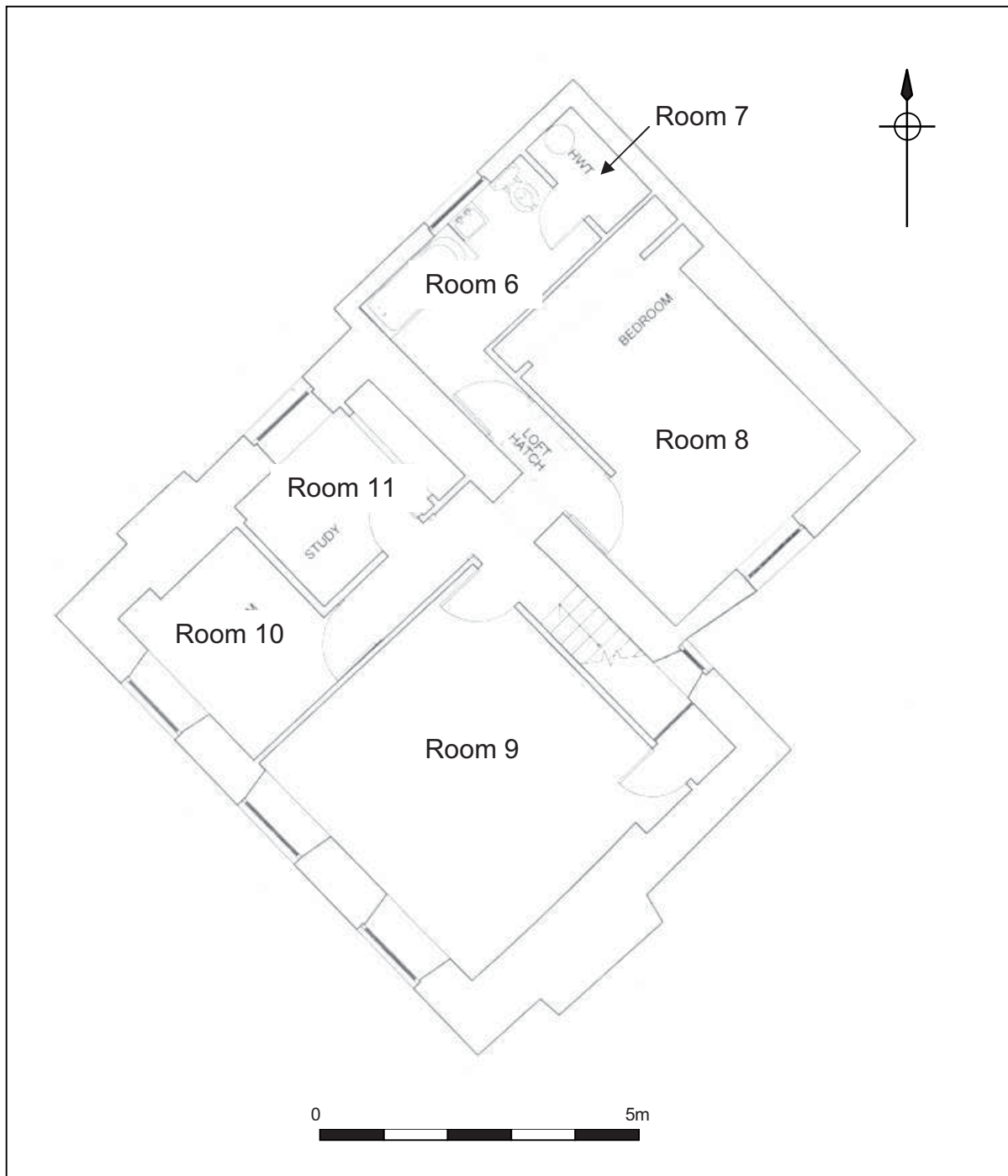


Figure 3 Trelasker farmhouse first floor plan

3.1.2 Floors

In Rooms 4 and 5 within the southwest part of the house, the reduction of the floor level revealed the natural subsoil (74), which was a brownish-yellow silt with moderate small shale fragments. Above this there was a possible beaten floor layer (50) of re-deposited natural sub-soil with occasional small sub-angular stones. Above this and in the remaining parts of the farmhouse was a sand levelling layer (5), sealed by a succession of three concrete layers (6,7 and 9) followed by a layer of polystyrene insulation (8), below the modern concrete floor.

In Room 2 the concrete layers sealed two *in-situ* granite hearth stones [76] set in stoney levelling layer (26) which included fragments of lime plaster.

A lime-mortared slate or shale wall foundation of a 0.45m wide wall [16] divided Rooms 1 and 2 allowing for an interconnecting doorway at its southwest end. This wall was sealed by the concrete floor layers.

Within Room 1, a brick wall foundation [66] defined a corridor to the southwest with a central doorway, the brick wall foundation [66] was sealed by one of a number of re-used slate slabs [3], which surfaced the former corridor and northwest side of the room. The slabs were of good quality dark blue-grey slate, possibly Welsh in origin. One slab had considerable wear on its underside. The slabs were sealed by rubble levelling layer (1) which included pieces of lime mortar, brick with quartz inclusions and fragments of local slate.

3.1.3 Walling, openings and interior

The extant building is largely built of slaty-shale (presumably quarried from Trelasker quarry c150m to the west), rendered with Portland cement externally and with modern plaster internally. The exposed external stonework has raised ribbon cement pointing.



Plate 1 Trelasker Farmhouse southwest elevation

Internally a line of joist sockets in Rooms 4 and 5 and a bricked-up fireplace in Room 9, showed the original first floor height approximately 0.45m below its present level.

The roof of the main farmhouse (above Rooms 9-11) had been replaced using a more shallow pitch. The replacement roof allowed greater headroom at the edges of the building, following the raising of the first floor as well as allowing the raising of the first floor windows in the southwest elevation.

Brick relieving arches were inserted above the ground floor openings of the southwest elevation.

All ceilings were covered with modern plaster. All windows and doors had been replaced with UPVC, the stairs and first floor had been replaced, probably within the last 20 years.

3.1.4 Fireplaces

Three ground floor fireplaces warmed the farmhouse, one on each gable wall with corresponding chimneys. Internally the fireplaces in Rooms 4 and 5 had been modified to replace horizontal probable timber lintels with shallow brick relieving arches [41 and 53] matching those above the ground floor openings in the southwest elevation.



Plate 2 Room 4 fireplace with original first floor level shown by blocked hearth above and first floor joist visible above right

The heavily re-worked fireplace in Room 2 was provided with a granite hearth. Early phases may well have included a timber lintel or a brick arch, or both, though currently it had a concrete lintel.

A small fireplace was also noted originally heating Room 10, though notably both first floor fireplaces had been blocked when the first floor was raised.

3.2 The extension trench

A number of pot sherds and a piece of glassware were retrieved from the topsoil. One abraded sherd of Cornish late medieval coarse ware (TRURI:2008.90.75.1), dating from between the 16th and early 17th centuries (Carl Thorpe *pers. com.*) was retrieved. In addition to this, there was a range of table wares dating from the C18th to the C20th and a thick fragment of a robust C19th glass vessel.



Plate 3 Pottery and glass fragments from the extension trench topsoil (75)

The foundation of a concrete post, possibly for a washing line, measured c0.65 in diameter and was c.1.5m deep. The remains of a steel I-beam were protruding from its upper face.

3.3 The electric trench

The electric service trench was located along the centre of the trackway to the east of the farmhouse. The linear trench measured 22m northeast to southwest by 1m by 0.88m, branching off to the northwest and southeast at its northeast end. At the northeast end of the trench, the foundations of a wall adjoining the barn adjacent to the trench were revealed, showing that the wall had once extended further to the northeast. The foundation of the wall was cut into the natural sub-soil and was constructed of local shale. It was 0.40m wide and c.0.75m deep.

At the southwest end of the trench, an east to west running brick built box drain [71] was revealed in section cut into the natural sub-soil (73 and 74). The box drain [71], measured 0.20m wide and was capped by local shale stones [70]. The bricks were brownish orange in colour with large quartz or feldspar inclusions. They were bonded with a heavily gritted lime mortar. The drain was sealed by a shale hardcore layer (68) and above it the modern tarmac surface [67], both of which extended across the entire trench.



Plate 4 Section through box drain [71]

3.4 The septic tank trench

No archaeological deposits were found within this trench. The trench was located c45m to the south southwest of the farmhouse. It was square in shape, each side measuring c.3.5m wide and up to 1.30m deep. A deep deposit of modern C20th rubbish was found below the topsoil and above the light yellowish grey silt and shale subsoil.

4 Discussion

The earliest evidence found during the watching brief for occupation at Trelasker was a abraded sherd of 16th or 17th century Cornish late medieval coarse ware (TRURI:2008.90:75.1). This vessel was likely to have been in domestic use and alongside the apparently well developed farm depicted by the late 18th century (Law 1788-9 and Repton 1793 in Colvin and Moggridge 2006b), may suggest that the farmhouse or associated domestic buildings had been constructed in the immediate vicinity by the 16th or 17th century. It may be these buildings along with the land that are referred to in 1640 sale (Colvin and Moggridge 2006a, Section 2.1.1). More material of this date is likely to remain on the southwest side of the existing farmhouse, outside the present study area.

The survival of wall foundation [37], on the alignment of the building shown on the late 18th century mapping, suggests that these foundations survived from this period (Figure 2). The oversized-stack and the possible clome oven (Phase 1, Figure 2&4) to the northeast of the main hearth [40] may also be remnants of this or part of the farmhouse built between 1793 and 1843. Clome or bread ovens are commonly included in one side wall of the principal hearth in the 16th-18th centuries, though notably earthenware clome ovens were manufactured from the late 17th century right through to the 1930s (Lander 1982, p89). To the rear the substantial northeast wall which has clearly been heavily reworked over the years, could be suggestive of earlier historic fabric or a number of alternatives.

The window openings, walling, layout and down-hearths appear to suggest that the majority of the surviving fabric of the farmhouse was built between 1793 and 1843. The Phase 2 farmhouse (Figure 4) is typical of small houses of this period, with the main entrance directly into the kitchen/living room (Room 4), a central stairway at the rear (northeast) and a parlour (Room 5) originally separated by a plank-muntin or similar partition. The northeast parts of both Rooms 4 and 5 appear to have been similarly partitioned to provide unheated service quarters, including a dairy and a scullery (Brunskill, 1992, p53-55), with bedrooms on the first floor, heated by small fireplaces at either end. The curvy wooden lintel for window [31], is apparently the sole surviving original external lintel, suggesting that local timber, probably oak was used for the original lintels before the widespread availability of Scandinavian pine, typical of the later 19th century. Quarry Close was the closest timber source recorded in the 1788-89 survey.

Within the Electric Trench, wall [77] was not shown on the Repton plan (1793), but is depicted on the 1843 Tithe map, defining a small yard to the rear of the extant barn.

The farmhouse seems to have been extended between 1843 and 1879, based on cartographic evidence. The physical evidence however suggests that there were two phases to the extension of the building. The first phase can be seen as a faint outline of a gable end visible in the rendered northeast elevation of the extension (Phase 3, Figure 4). The apex of this gable end was aligned with the chimney stack above. The width of this gable end corresponded to the width of the internal fireplace and explains the thickness of the eastern wall of the extension visible only across the width of this gable end. The differing nature of the floor layers within rooms 1 and 2 may also correspond to the two phases of the extension. The two phases of extension to the building can be recognised elsewhere in the fabric of the builds and

the phasing may also explain why the current extension projects beyond the northwest wall of the remainder of the farmhouse. The provision of a third ground floor fireplace appears to provide for a separate kitchen (Room 2), probably allowing Room 4 to serve principally as a living room from this period. It seems that the extension may have been undertaken by or for William Hotten, as between 1871 and 1881 (Freece) the farm more than doubles in size, William marries and starts a family.

Brick relieving arches were notably absent from window [31], suggesting that the extension (Phase 3, Figure 2&4) had been constructed and this window blocked before they were inserted.

The drain [71] revealed in the Electric Trench was aligned to converge with the corner of the farmhouse extension. The topography around the farmhouse and orientation of the drain suggests that it would have channelled water towards the farmhouse rather than away from it. It may have drained water from the roof of the barn to the southeast and surface water from the access track to join a drain taking roof water from the farmhouse extension to the well. Similar bricks with sizeable quartz inclusions have been recorded across the Trewarthenick Estate and it seems the bricks were made locally. The use of lime mortar is consistent with a mid-late 19th century date by which time the farmhouse extension and presumably its accompanying drainage had been constructed.

Within the farmhouse the first floor appears to have been raised when the roof was replaced with a reduced pitch in the late 20th century. Steeply pitched roofs are commonly associated with thatch roofs and stone tiles, though such roofs are relatively rare in Cornwall and no other evidence was found for the original roof covering.

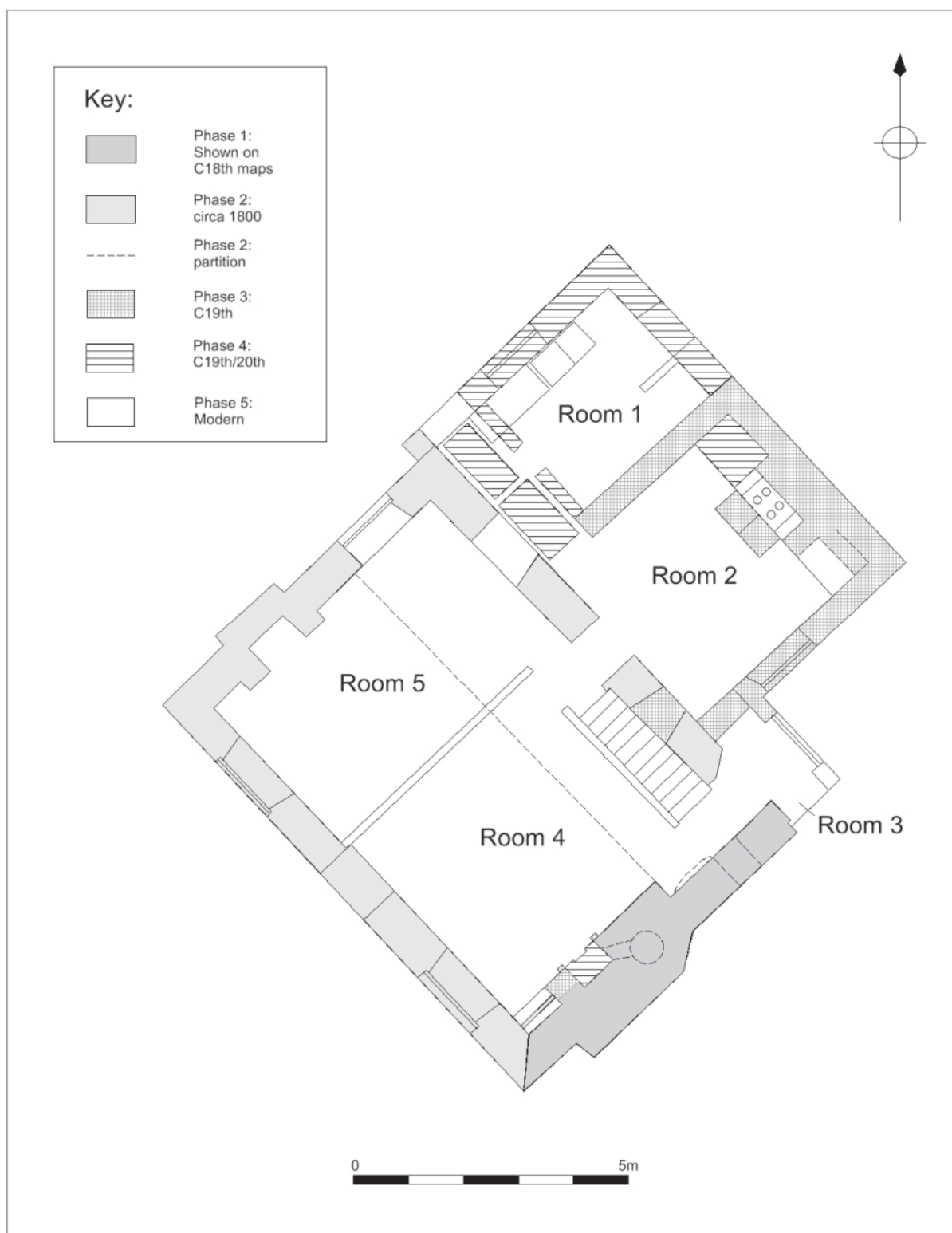


Figure 4 Farmhouse phase plan

5 Conclusion

A farming settlement appears to have existed from at least the Late Iron Age approximately 100m to the west of the study area.

On site, a solitary fragment of 16th or early 17th Lostwithiel Ware (Thorpe *pers com*) may suggest domestic occupation at Trelasker by this time possibly relating to the building depicted on the site of the farmhouse on the 1788-89 survey.

The existing farmhouse appears to have been built essentially as a double-pile small house sometime between 1793 and 1843 with the additions of a kitchen and scullery to the rear between 1843 and 1879, possibly to cater for William Hotten's expanding household in the 1870s.

The findings are considered of local importance, contributing considerably to our understanding of the post-medieval developments at Trelasker.

6 The Archive

The RCM accession number is TRURI:2008.90. The AC project number is AC08002E.

The project's solitary find (abraded sherd of Lostwithiel Ware TRURI:2008.90:75.1), documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, Goodagrane, Halvasso, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9BX prior to transferral to the RCM.

7 Recommendations

No further archaeological work is recommended for this project, though in the light of the important discoveries made immediately to the West (Mossop 2009) any new or additional sub-surface excavations in the immediate vicinity should be subject to archaeological conditions.

8 References

- Brunskill, R. W. 1992. *Traditional Buildings of Britain: An Introduction to Vernacular Architecture*. 8th ed. London: Orion Publishing Group Ltd.
- Colvin and Moggridge 2006a. *Trewarthenick Estate Cornwall. Park and Pleasure Ground Conservation Plan Vol 1*. Unpublished report.
- Colvin and Moggridge 2006b. *Trewarthenick Estate Cornwall. Park and Pleasure Ground Conservation Plan Vol 2. Figures, Photographs and Appendices*. Unpublished report.
- Freecen. *UK Census Online website*. <http://www.freecen.org.uk/> Accessed 2-12-2010.
- Lander, H. 1982. *A Guide to the Do's and don'ts of House and Cottage Interiors*. Acanthus Books, Redruth.
- Law, A. 1788-9. Survey by Alexander Law. CRO G/1879.
- Markham, P. 2008. *Brief for Archaeological Recording: Trelasker Farm House, Trelasker Farm, Trewarthenick, Tregony*. Unpublished report for HEPAS
- Mossop, M. 2009. *Trewarthenick Archaeological Recording Interim Report 6-9-2009*. Unpublished report for AC.

Ordnance Survey, 1879. *25 Inch Map* First Edition

Padel, OJ, 1985. *Cornish Place-name Elements* English Place-Name Society: Nottingham

Parkes, C. 2008. *Trewarthenick Park, Tregoney, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished report for HES.

Repton, H. 1793. Red Book. CRO G/1957.

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1843. *Parish of Cornelly (CRO TM38 and TA38)*.

9 Appendices

9.1 Context Register

Context No.	Type	Area	Room	Description (Dimensions (m) LxWxH)
1	Floor	FH	1	Rubble levelling including lime mortar, brick with quartz inclusions and slate fragments (local) Seals (3)
2	Wall	FH	1	NW elevation wall.
3	Slate Floor	FH	1	Welsh slate corridor flooring sealed by (1)
4	Concrete Floor	FH	1	Concrete floor sealing (3)
5	Sand Levelling	FH	1	Sand Levelling sealing (4)
6	Concrete Floor	FH	1	Concrete floor with occasional clinker/charcoal. Seals(5)
7	Concrete Floor	FH	1	Concrete floor with occasional clinker/charcoal. Seals (6)
8	Polystyrene	FH	1	Insulation seals (7)
9	Concrete Floor	FH	1	Concrete screed floor, seals (8)
10	Doorway	FH	1	No quoins - top replaced - NW elevation. 1m wide x1.2 high opening.
11	Window	FH	1	UPVC window with concrete quoins - [11]
12	Concrete Block	FH	1	Concrete blocking of [10] and forming [11]
13	Doorway	FH	1	UPVC window with N splayed North east elevation
14	Plaster	FH	1	Lime plaster sealing (3) and (2)
15	Plaster	FH	1	Portland Cement plaster and plastic corrugated insulation sealing (14)
16	wall	FH	2	North west wall - demolished for concrete floor (6). 3.7 long x0.48 wide
17	Wall	FH	2	Shale, slate, brick and lime mortar blocking butts (16) and farms recess for stove. North east elevation
18	Opening	FH	2	For stove with 0.1m supply and tiles on Portland Cement render with concrete lintel and brick, concrete and granite hearth. 1.3x0.5x1.88
19	Opening	FH	2	Cupboard south of [18]/door. 0.87 wide x1.85 height
20	Blocking	FH	2	Concrete blocking of [18]
21	Wall	FH	2	Slate and shale South east wall
22	Opening	FH	2	Window in South East wall - UPVC
23	Blocking	FH	2	Concrete blocking lower half [22]
24	Quoins	FH	2	Slate, shale and brick quoins/pier for doorway
25	Doorway	FH	2	Doorway in South east wall with worn ? Granite threshold. 1.0 wide x 2.30 high
26	Levelling	FH	2	Redeposited sandy natural and lime plaster. Across Room.

27	Wall	FH	1 to 5	Slate, shale and lime mortar. South East end. Same as [28]
28	Wall	FH	1, 2&5	Slate, shale and lime mortar. South East end. Same as [28]. 4x0.55x2.7.
29	wall	FH	1 to 5	Breeze/concrete block and block inserts for new first floor and re-pointed slate and shale wall plate. 8x0.55x0.8.
30	Doorway	FH	3&4	South end wall [27]. 1x0.55x2.10.
31	window	FH	2&4	Curvy oak? Lintel and sill with wood worm and keying for lime plaster. 0.6x0.55x0.83.
32	Doorway	FH	2&4	Concrete lintel and no quoins. 1x0.55x2.10
33	window	FH	1&5	Block lintels replace earlier probable wood lintel. 1x0.55x1.20.
34	Blocking	FH	2&4	Slate, shale and lime mortar blocking window [31].
35	Blocking	FH	1&5	Concrete blocking for window [33]
36	Build	FH	3	Concrete block porth with UPVC door to South and window to East. 2x1.1x3.
37	Build	FH	4	Slate, shale and lime mortar. Projects 10cm into room. Probable foundation course, or older wall coming in at slight angle
38	Infill material	FH	4	Infill material relating to drain cut into wall. Brick, slate, shale and portland cement
39	Wall	FH	4	South east wall, slate, shale and lime mortar. Probably the same as [27]
40	Floor	FH	4	Main build of chimney for fireplace, brick, slate, shale and lime mortar. Probably the same as [39]. 2.82 wide externally x 1.50m deep
41	Lintel	FH	4	Brick (red) lintel. Replacement for probable earlier timber lintel. 2x0.26x0.12
42	Infill/blocking	FH	4	Infill of brick, shale and lime mortar for coal fireplace
43	Opening	FH	4	Opening for first floor fireplace - coal
44	Blocking	FH	4	Brick and portland cement blocking of [43]
45	Joist	FH	4	Wooden joist visible at line or original floor.
46	Window	FH	4	UPVC, slate window seat, wooden beam and lintel visible inside.
47	Wall	FH	4&5	Slate, shale and lime mortar. 0.64 wide.
48	Doorway	FH	4	1.12 wide x2 high
49	Opening	FH	5	Window as [46], but no timber lintel. 1.32 wide x1.35 high
50	Layer	FH	4&5	Shale fragments and yellow silt (fragments) floor
51	Build	FH	5	Chimney stack/fireplace slate, shale and lime mortar. Probably same phase as [52]. 1.75 wide.
52	Wall	FH	5	North west wall, slate, shale and lime mortar
53	Build	FH	5	Lintel re-built in brick to replace timber one. 0.2 wide.
54	Opening	FH	5	1st floor coal fireplace
55	Blocking	FH	5	Red brick and portland cement mortar plocking of [54]
56	Opening	FH	5	Inserted window with concrete block fabric surrounding (splays etc). 1.23 wide by 1.05 high.

57	Build	FH	4	Exterior repair scar below window sill
58	Build	FH	5	As [57]
59	Build	FH	10	As [57]
60	Build	FH	9	As [57]
61	9	FH	9	As [57]
62	Build	FH		North upper chimney stack. Red brick in stretcher bond
63	Build	FH		South upper chimney stack. As [62]
64	Build	FH		Raising of original roofline, shale. Ribbon pointed and visible on SE, SW and NW elevations.
65	Build	FH		Thin slate or fibre cement slate roof. Mid-dark grey. Dark grey ceramic ridge tiles. Main part of house (W)
66	Build	FH	1	NW-SE running red brick wall with quartz inclusions and lime mortar. Sealed by (3) - slabs
67	Layer	ET		0.08m thick modern tarmac surface across drive. Shown on D1.
68	Layer	ET		Mid-orange brown clayey silt and 60% angular shale averaging 0.05-0.20, hard core levelling, 0.2 thick. Modern. Shown on D2.
69	Deposit	ET		Re-deposited natural, drain backfill. Post med. Shown on D2
70	Build	ET		Local shale/slate slab built drain cover. 0.28 wide x0.05 thick. Post med. Shown on D2.
71	Cut	ET		Square sectioned box drain cut - vertical side and flat base. >2x0.2x0.2. Post med. Shown on D2.
72	Deposit	ET		Bricks with large feldspar/quartz inclusions and mortar - heavily gritted. Ditch in-fill. >2x1.1x0.3. Post med. Shown on D1.
73	Deposit	ET		Light brown-yellow silt and occasional shale frags <0.05. Natural/re-deposited natural. >25x>1x0.28. Shown on D1.
74	Deposit	ET		Yellow-brown silt 50 % and shale fragments <0.05-0.10. Natural/Re-deposited natural. Across site >0.25m thick. Shown on D1.
75	Deposit	EX		Dark brown sandy-silt garden soil, which included occasional late post-medieval pottery fragments and 1 fragment late med/post med Lostwithiel ware. Modern. Shown on D1.
76	Build	FH		Hearth comprising 2 granite slabs, each slab measured 1.20x0.50, each slab set in (26), sealed by rubble levelling layer (1). 1.20 long x 0.50 wide. Post med. Shown on D8.
77	Build	ET		Slate/shale built wall at northeast end of trench, shown on 1843 tithe map. >1.4 long x 0.40 wide. 1793-1843. Shown on D2.

Key:

ET = Electrical trench

EX = Extension trench

ST = Septic tank trench

FH = Trelasker farmhouse

9.2 Written Scheme of Investigation

Trelasker Farmhouse, Trewarthenick

Tregony, Cornwall, England

Watching brief:

Written Scheme of Investigation

Author: Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI

Report date: 28-10-08

Archaeological Consultancy Limited

Goodagrane, Halvasso, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9BX

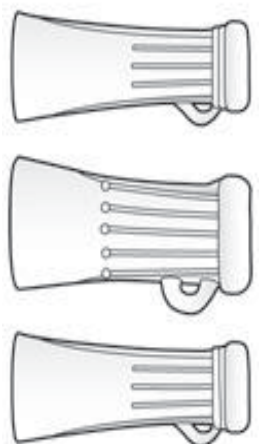
Tel 0044 (0)1326 341 061

E-mail enquiries@archaeologicalconsultancy.com

Website www.archaeologicalconsultancy.com

England and Wales Registered Company No. 5784610

Archaeological
consultancy Ltd.



Trelasker Farmhouse, Trewarthenick

Tregony, Cornwall, England

Watching Brief:

Written Scheme of Investigation

Author:	Matt Mossop MA, MGSDip, MIAI
Report date:	28-10-08
Agent:	John Errington Estate Manager
Client:	Trewarthenick Farms Ltd c/o 11 Connaught Place, London W2 2ET
Proposed project dates:	Starting 28-10-08
Project No:	AC08002E
Planning Reference:	PA34/0689/08/R
Statuary Protection:	AONB
Site:	Trelasker Farmhouse, Trewarthenick
Proposal:	Alterations and extension of existing dwelling house
Parish:	Tregony
District:	Carrick
County:	Cornwall
Country:	England
NGR:	SW 90950 43955

Contents

1. Summary.....	6
2. Site location.....	7
2.1 Location.....	7
2.2 Topography.....	8
2.3 Geology	8
3. Project background	8
3.1 Development background.....	8
3.2 Project extent.....	8
4. Project aims and objectives.....	9
5. Method statement	10
5.1 General methodology.....	10
5.2 Stage 1: Project planning.....	11
5.3 Stage 2: Fieldwork.....	11
• 5.3.1 Appraisal.....	12
• 5.3.2 Topsoil strip	12
• 5.3.3 Mitigation.....	12
5.4 Stage 3: Archive and Report.....	15
• 5.4.1 Site archive.....	15
• 5.4.2 Archive report content	15
5.5 Stage 4: Dissemination of Results	16
• 5.5.1 Archive reports	16
• 5.5.2 Web-based publications.....	16
• 5.5.3 Popular publications	17
• 5.5.4 Academic publications.....	17
• 5.5.5 Presentations and papers.....	17
6. Project management and structure.....	17
6.1 Structure	17
• 6.1.1 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.	17
• 6.1.2 Project structure	18
• 6.1.3 Monitoring and signing-off condition.....	18
6.2 Resources	18
• 6.2.1 Staff	18
• 6.2.2 Project facilities and infrastructure	20
• 6.2.3 Equipment and materials.....	21
6.3 Timetable.....	21

6.4	Project Costs.....	21
7.	Terms and Conditions	21
7.1	Obligations.....	21
7.2	Compliance and Variations.....	22
7.3	Payment terms.....	22
7.4	Health and safety.....	22
7.5	Insurance	23
7.6	Copyright.....	23
7.7	Disclaimer	23
8.	References.....	24
8.1	Publications.....	24
Appendix 1	Brief for archaeological recording.....	25
Appendix 2	List of specialist contractors	28
Appendix 3	Project estimate	28

List of Figures

- Figure 1 Site location
- Figure 2 Project extent

Abbreviations

AC	Archaeological Consultancy Limited
ADS	Archaeological Data Services
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CCC	Cornwall County Council
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HEPAO	Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer
HEPAS	Historic Environment Planning Advice Service
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record

HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Summary

Trelasker farmhouse lies within the Trewarthenick Estate, designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and just outside the study area of recent, comprehensive ecological and archaeological assessments (Colvin and Moggridge 2006, Parkes 2008). These assessments have highlighted the importance of the estate within the wider historic landscape from the prehistoric period to the present day.

The medieval settlement of Trelask(e) or Trelasker is recorded in 1280, though the Cornish element *tre* hints at an earlier origin, from the 5th to 11th centuries AD (Padel 1985, 223-4).

The extant building is largely built of locally quarried slaty-shale, rendered with Portland cement externally with modern plaster internally. The exposed external stonework has raised ribbon cement pointing. Three successive concrete ground floor layers have largely been removed internally to expose a possible beaten earth floor below. No internal partitions remain and the stair and first floor have been replaced, probably within the last 20 years. All windows and doors have been replaced with UPVC which the current project intends to rectify. The window openings, walling, layout and down-hearths appear on cursory inspection to suggest that the majority of the surviving fabric dates to the early 19th century building though the oversized-stacks and a possible clome oven to the east of the main hearth may be remnants of an earlier building depicted in the late 18th century (Law 1788-9 and Repton 1793 in Colvin and Moggridge 2006 b). All hearths demonstrate a succession of builds consistent with the above. To the rear, a separate build includes one substantial

wall which has clearly been heavily reworked over the years. This could be suggestive of earlier historic fabric or a number of alternatives. All ceilings are covered with modern plaster, whilst the roof is apparently unoriginal.

The current accepted development proposal includes substantial renovation and an extension to the rear, including new floors, render, windows, doors and roof; a new gable wall and chimney stack replacing the existing substantial wall to the east.

Archaeological Consultancy Limited (AC) have been commissioned by John Errington (Estate Manager) on behalf of Trewarthenick Farms Ltd, to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation and an Archaeological Watching Brief, to fulfil planning requirements (PA34/0689/08/R condition 2).

2. Site location

2.1 Location

Trelasker Farmhouse lies 800 from Trewarthenick house within the wider Trewarthenick Estate at NGR SW 90950 43955, in the civil parish of Tregony, 8km east of Truro, in the district of Carrick (Figure 1, below).

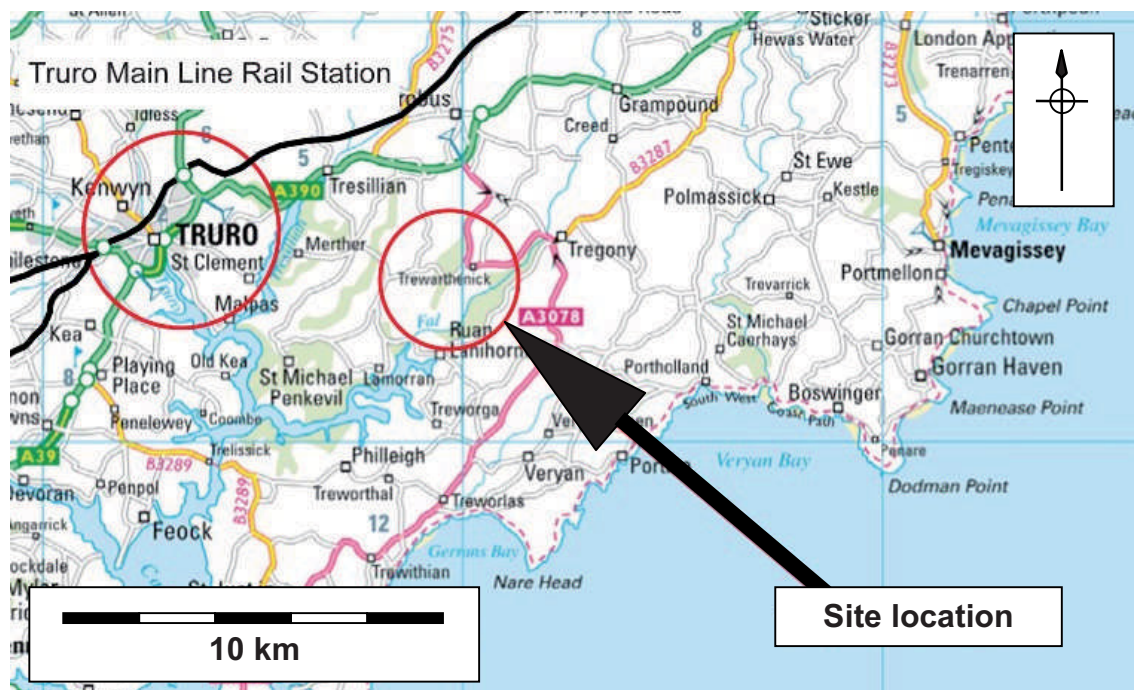


Figure 1: Site Location

2.2 Topography

Trelasker Farmhouse is situated on and partially cut into a gentle, predominantly south-facing slope which runs towards the wooded lower slopes of the river Fal, which runs southwest towards the mud flats on the tidal estuary.

2.3 Geology

Poorly laminated Palaeozoic sedimentary, slaty-mudstone and siltstone, form the structure of the slope, which has been exploited on the estate on a number of occasions. The principal quarry lies approximately 250 metres to the west. Well-drained, brown stony and fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 1 and 2 series overlie the bedrock (Colvin and Moggridge, 2006; Parkes, 2008, 12 and 62).

3. Project background

3.1 Development background

Planning application PA34/0689/08/R, submitted on the 1st of April 2008 for the alteration and extension of an existing dwelling was approved subject to a number of conditions including Condition 2 which states that the necessity for an Archaeological watching brief be considered in advance of development works (Appendix 1).

A brief, written by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (Appendix 1) set out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at Trelasker Farmhouse.

AC have been commissioned by John Errington on behalf of Trewarthenick Farms Ltd, to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and an estimate for the necessary archaeological work to fulfil associated planning requirements, in advance of development work.

3.2 Project extent

This WSI is for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken in the areas impacted by the current proposals within the farmhouse and its associated service trenches (Figure 2).

No development work should, therefore take place on the property until:

- The WSI has been agreed by HEPAO, Client and Archaeological Contractor
- All necessary pre-development recording and evaluation has been completed

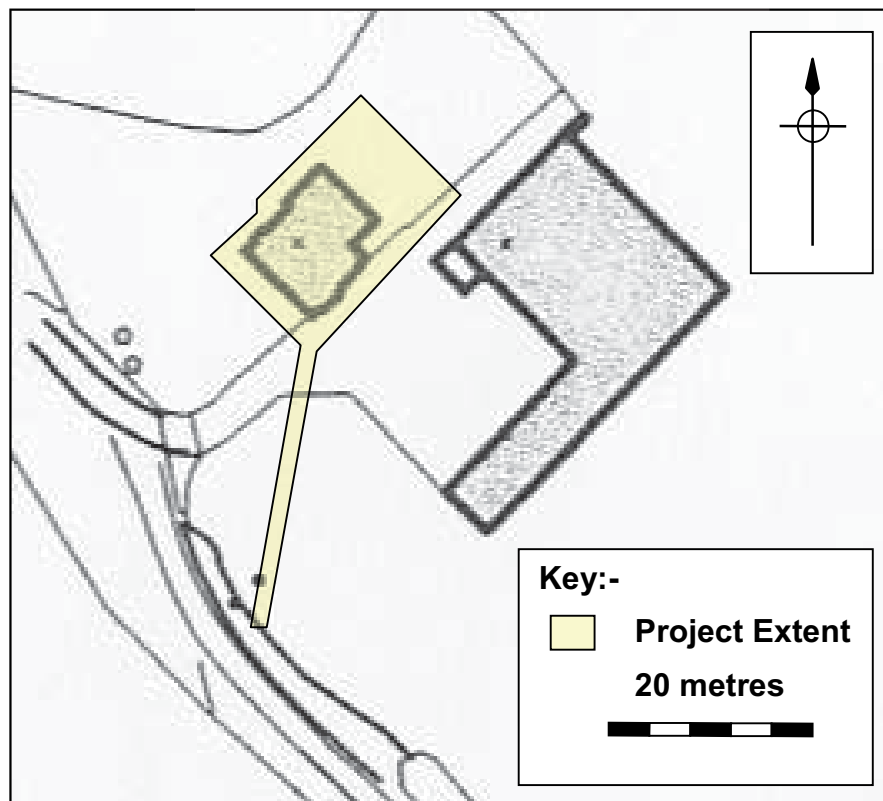


Figure 2 Project Extent

4. Project aims and objectives

The principal aims of the Watching Brief will be:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To record any archaeological remains
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site

- To provide an accurate and informative record of the site in advance of development
- To develop a better understanding of any pre-19th century parts of the building
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Trelasker from any archaeological remains encountered
- To develop a better understanding of the relative importance of the site on a local and regional level
- To foster public awareness and appreciation of our archaeological heritage

In order to achieve these aims, the following elements will be considered:

- Surviving architectural fabric
- Footings, foundations and robber trenches of earlier builds uncovered below the present ground surface
- Materials, method of construction for the above
- All subsurface archaeological features and related stratigraphy exposed within the footprint of the building or in the service trenches
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of archaeological and architectural sequence

5. Method statement

5.1 General methodology

AC complies with the guidelines set out in *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Staff will follow the *IFA Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*.

All recording work will be undertaken in line with the brief (Appendix 1), except where expressly stated below and according to IFA standards.

The watching brief strategy is informed by on-going consultation with the client, the client's agents and the HEPAO as well as a site meeting with the property manager and key project staff on the 06-10-08.

The project will be carried out in 4 main stages:

Stage 1. Project planning

Stage 2. Fieldwork

Stage 3. Archive and Report

Stage 4. Dissemination of Results

The methodologies for each of the stages are given below.

5.2 Stage 1: Project planning

This WSI sets out the key parts of the planned recording strategy

5.3 Stage 2: Fieldwork

All recording techniques are in line with AC policies www.archaeologicalconsultancy.com developing appropriate standards of recording excellence in line with best practice and IFA guidance, as articulated in the Museum of London Archaeological Field Manual (MOLAS 1994).

Prior to the commencement of on-site works AC staff will familiarise themselves with information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth as required.

Fieldwork centres on the following key stages:

- Brief appraisal of existing site in advance of development
- Machine topsoil strip to archaeological specification in all areas of reduction in advance of development works, to reveal any buried archaeological deposits or wall footings.
- Archaeological mitigation of exposed archaeological deposits and structures

The recording of the archaeological remains will be primarily directed by the Project Officer (Helen Thomas BA), assisted by one or more archaeologists as required, with strategic guidance from the Project Manager (Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI). The full report will be edited by the Project Manager.

- 5.3.1 Appraisal

A brief appraisal of the existing site in advance of development will contextualize the structure and inform any sub-surface discoveries as well as confirm the local soil types and likely geology.

- 5.3.2 Topsoil strip

A suitable mini-digger (interior) and JCB or equivalent (exterior) will be used to topsoil strip all areas of reduction in advance of development works to archaeological specification to reveal any buried archaeological deposits or wall footings. This will be undertaken using a toothless grading bucket in open areas of reduction, including the interior and the exterior path foundation and using the back of a toothed bucket in more restricted trenches (service trenches). The existing sewage treatment plant/soakaway will be excavated by machine with toothed bucket and its section faces cleaned by machine and by hand if required. Appropriate mitigation (detailed below) of all such exposed deposits which are likely to be affected by the proposed development will be completed in advance of resumed topsoil stripping, until the required maximum construction depth is reached or bedrock or natural subsoil are encountered.

- 5.3.3 Mitigation

All significant archaeological deposits exposed by the topsoil stripping will be recorded, though the form of recording will vary dependant on relative archaeological significance. All very significant archaeological deposits will be reported to the HEPAO and client to discuss an appropriate way forward.

All apparently significant sub-surface archaeological features including cuts, deposits, structures and builds will be cleaned and excavated in half-section by hand using the single context method as appropriate. All significant archaeological features thus identified will be:

- assigned a context number from a suitable AC context register

- photographed with archive standard, scaled monochrome 35mm film in section or plan as appropriate
- briefly described by context
- annotated on an overlay of the 1:50 architectural drawing as appropriate

Representative sections will also be drawn at 1:10, 1:20 or other scale, excavated and sampled as appropriate (see below). Smaller features which would not adequately be shown at 1:50 will be planned at 1:20 or other scale as required (wood typically at 1:5 or 1:10 and stakes at 1:10). Additional overlays will show pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of each overlying context where appropriate, though it is anticipated that most deposits will be suitably recorded in section. All drawings will be done with 4H pencil or similar on archive quality drawing film and tied into the National Grid.

The site will be recorded using Molas conventions and AC registers and context sheets as required. Detailed plans of finds and timbers will be drawn at 1:1, 1:5 and 1:10, as required with trench location plans at 1:100. Detailed elevations of finds and timbers will be drawn at 1:1, 1:5 and 1:10. One temporary bench mark will be used and tied into Ordnance Datum (OD) and subsidiary Temporary Bench Marks tied to this point. Unless otherwise stated, the contexts will be measured length-width-depth. All contextual measurements will be in metres and all finds measurements in mm unless specified otherwise. All finds will be numbered from 1 onwards consistent with accession and context number.

Sampling strategy

The following sampling strategy has been briefly appraised by Vanessa Staker (Advisor for Archaeological Science, EH). All finds (including post-medieval finds) will be kept for initial analysis, though post-medieval finds of local significance may be retained by the landowner, possibly displayed on site or discarded following cursory description and record photo as agreed in principal with RCM.

All animal bone and burnt bone will be retained by context for initial analysis, though likely post-medieval bone of local significance may be retained by the

landowner, possibly displayed on site or discarded following cursory description and record photo. Any calcined bone will be treated initially as human (see below) unless there is good reason to consider it probable animal bone. Likely human bone will initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this will comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status will be ascertained and recording and/or removal will comply with the relevant legal guidelines.

All human remains to be left in situ will be suitably back filling as soon as possible after recording.

All human remains to be removed will be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements, out of the public view. Excavated human remains will be shown similar respect.

All worked wood, structural timbers and wooden finds will be retained for initial analysis together with a 10% random sample of natural wood within significant medieval or earlier layers. That is a section of each tenth piece of wood will initially be retained from these layers. All probable post-medieval wood is likely to be discarded following its cursory description, dependant on relative significance.

Selective 40 litre and smaller soil samples may also be taken from primary deposits for wet sieving, chemical, lipid and pollen analysis as well as soil profiling if appropriate, though a number of these samples are likely to be discarded following initial post-excavation analysis if there are found to be of less significant contexts.

Where appropriate, additional samples will be retrieved in an attempt to obtain evidence for the date and function of features.

Photography

All contexts will be photographed using archive quality scaled monochrome 35mm film (Ilford FP4 Plus 125 as standard, varying with conditions) and described on a suitable photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot. All film will be developed as negatives,

contact prints and digitally. Additional digital photographs will be taken for illustrative purposes

Detailed, scaled architectural floor plans and principal external elevations have been provided for the building. All the above are linked to National Grid and Ordnance Datum (OD).

Standard measurements of external walls and key features defining the farmhouse will be made to assess the accuracy of the provided drawings and referenced accordingly. These drawings will be reproduced at 1:50, 1:100 or other appropriate scale to provide base maps for annotations of all observed architectural and archaeological detail.

5.4 Stage 3: Archive and Report

- 5.4.1 Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared for long term storage in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1992) and *Conditions of Acceptance of Archaeological Archives* (RCM 2006) upon completion of the project. This will include indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original records.

Part of the archive may be retained on site by the client. This may include stable, post-medieval finds which may be displayed at the property. The remaining archive including a copy of the written report will be placed in a suitable form in an appropriate museum or registered repository, within two months of the completion of the final publication and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO. The client's consent for this is hereby considered given in full.

- 5.4.2 Archive report content

An archive report will be prepared to describe the results of the watching brief with data presented in tabular, graphic or appendix form as appropriate. All archive reports will include a digital version supplied on CD-ROM. The final report will contain standard sections in line with the brief (Appendix 1, Section 10.3)

Selective photographs and illustrations derived from the primary record will be produced and annotated in Turbocad, Word 2007, Photoshop or other appropriate formats.

The copyright of the reports will be retained by Archaeological Consultancy Limited.

5.5 Stage 4: Dissemination of Results

AC Ltd is dedicated to the appropriate development of the archaeological resource and its wider understanding at a local, national and, where appropriate, international level. To this end, we aim to disseminate the results of our work as widely as possible, generally promoting our clients involvement in archaeology in the public arena.

The client's consent for this and all further publication of the archaeological, historical and architectural results as appropriate is hereby considered to have been given in full.

- 5.5.1 Archive reports

The archive report shall be submitted to the HEPAO within six months of the completion of the fieldwork except where specialist reports are required or the level of appropriate work makes this unrealistic. In this instance the HEPAO will be notified and an interim report will be provided within the same timeframe. Additional copies of the report will be submitted to: the client; the County HER; Cornwall Record Office; The Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall; National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon; the six copyright libraries; and all significant contributors where (with the exception of the client's and contributors' copies) they will be available for public consultation.

- 5.5.2 Web-based publications

AC support the OASIS project and the online record will be completed when the report is submitted.

Copies of all AC reports will also be made available on our website, publications section, often together with more pictorial summaries aimed at the

public in the projects section. Similar summaries can normally be made available for use on client web-sites to promote their involvement.

- 5.5.3 Popular publications

Whilst web-based presentations are often an appropriate way of targeting the interested public, press releases have also proved to be highly effective with a large, targeted readership.

(see www.archaeologicalconsultancy.com/publications).

- 5.5.4 Academic publications

Results of the study may merit wider academic publication. This may include Cornish Archaeology or other appropriate local or national journals.

- 5.5.5 Presentations and papers

We recognise the value people attach to their historic environment and aim to offer a comprehensive presentation and lecture service to publicise projects, to raise a sites profile and to help deliver the social value of archaeological sponsorship.

Consultation will be required between the client, AC and the HEPAO once the archive report has been completed to agree a suitable level of further publication for which the client will be financially liable, though it is envisaged that this will be undertaken following completion of the archaeological recording work.

6. Project management and structure

6.1 Structure

- 6.1.1 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

Archaeological Consultancy Limited (AC Ltd), established in 2006, provides a comprehensive and competitive archaeological service for a wide range of clients in the UK and Ireland.

We are confident that we can draw on our knowledge and expertise to complete a thorough and accurate watching brief within the project area, based on sound knowledge, integrity of information, technical proficiency and best practice.

- 6.1.2 Project structure

AC operates a project management system. Many aspects of standard recording may be carried out by one or more experienced archaeologists, under the direction of a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project.

The Project Officer will have a relevant degree or equivalent as well as considerable experience in project supervision, archaeological excavation, and post-excavation analysis.

The Project Officer's performance is monitored by a Project Manager, who will:

- Add strategic advice
- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

The Company Director has the responsibility for all work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

- 6.1.3 Monitoring and signing-off condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the HEPAO, who will be informed of the progress of the project. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the HEPAO in writing prior to being carried out.

6.2 Resources

- 6.2.1 Staff

AC employs professional field archaeologists with the appropriate skills and expertise to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The project will be carried out by AC Ltd field staff with any further specialists as required (Appendix 2) who will be managed by a dedicated AC Ltd Project Manager.

Key personnel within the proposed team are:

Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI Project Manager

Matt qualified in 1998 (MA(Dual Hons)STA) in Archaeology and Ancient History from St Andrews University and went on to complete his Museum and Gallery Studies post-graduate diploma the following year also at St Andrews. With archaeological excavation experience in England, France and Ireland from 1992 onwards, he gained his professional archaeological licence in Ireland in 2002 (unrestricted). He went on to direct DIT, Co Louth 2002-2003 as well as smaller projects all over Ireland. Matt built up considerable experience in Cornwall as a project officer for Cornwall's Historic Environment Service and has been responsible for numerous archaeological projects, including project design, watching briefs, historic building surveys, archaeological evaluation, assessments and excavations.

Since forming Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in April 2006, Matt has been responsible for the development and management of a variety of projects in Ireland, Northern Ireland and England. This has frequently involved international archaeological programmes associated with development led projects such as the M3 (Meath County Council and National Roads Authority) in Ireland and A4/5 (Amey Lagan and Roads Service) Northern Ireland.

In line with our outreach policy (see Section 6.1.1) Matt has been working hard to develop outreach opportunities and publications both at an academic and popular level to raise the profile of a number of key sites. This has involved a number of public presentations, including open days, informal talks, seminars and lectures at local, national and international level. Recent lectures have been presented at: The Sixth World Archaeological Congress, Dublin; The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and the Discovery Programme's Lake Settlement Project. Matt is a full member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and is in the process of an application for full IFA membership.

Helen Thomas BA, Project Officer

Helen graduated from the University of Exeter in 2002 with a 2:1 BA in Archaeology. She has excavation experience spanning the last eight years and has worked as a commercial archaeologist since 2004, including work for HES.

She has gained valuable experience both in the UK and Ireland, working on a number of high profile excavations ranging from the Mesolithic to the present day. Supervising a number of rescue and research excavations, she has gained extensive knowledge of excavation, and recording strategy both in the field and in post-excavation. Recently she has supervised a number of sites on the A4/5 road scheme, including 19th century estate buildings associated with Aghnahoe House and has recently undertaken post-excavation analysis in advance of publication for a number of sites. She is currently Project Officer for the Historic Building Recording at Trewarthenick House and has a longstanding interest in historic buildings and landscape.

Michael Blake, Project Archaeologist

Michael studied at Truro College for his Foundation Degree in Archaeology (2004-2006) and has excavation experience spanning the last five years, including work with HES and commercial archaeological experience from 2004. Since then, he has gained valuable experience in England, Ireland, Northern Ireland and Wales, working on a number of high profile excavations ranging from the Mesolithic to the present day, as Archaeological Assistant, Finds Supervisor and latterly as Project Officer (The Old Mill, Trethurffe Manor-Standing Building Recording). He has also gained much from working in The Royal Cornwall Museum as Assistant to The Liaison Officer, Portable Antiquities Scheme and has recently completed post-excavation analysis and report writing in advance of publication for a number of sites. He is currently undertaking the Historic Building recording at Trewarthenick House.

Whilst we endeavour to avoid changes to senior project staff, AC reserve the right, because of its developing work programme, to change the nominated personnel if necessary. This will be in consultation with the client and the HEPAO.

- 6.2.2 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. All site plans and elevations will be tied to the

National Grid using Ordnance Survey base maps and Ordnance Datum points provided by the client. The members of the project team each have LG or ASUS PCs of adequate specification. The office also has photocopying, scanning and printing facilities.

- 6.2.3 Equipment and materials

All equipment and materials are in line with the latest RCM requirements.

6.3 Timetable

The timetable for site work assumes no major delays to the work programme caused by repeated plant break-down, vandalism, major periods of adverse weather conditions, or the chance discovery of human remains subject to licensing requirements.

The fieldwork is anticipated to commence as soon as we have approval from the HEPAO and Carrick District Council Planning Officer, in advance of all development works. The fieldwork is likely to take approximately 5 days to complete, though it is hoped that if suitable approved monitoring is in place, the client will be able to start some development works concurrently.

An interim or final archive report will be completed within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork as detailed above. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 2 months of the completion of any final publication, or within 2 months of the production of a final archive report if no further publication is appropriate.

A full breakdown of timings/staff allocation is provided in the estimate (Appendix 3).

6.4 Project Costs

A full breakdown of estimated costs is included as Appendix 3.

7. Terms and Conditions

7.1 Obligations

The Client agrees to provide all OS mapping appropriate for location maps and detailed plans in suitable Jpegs/ Cad files suitable for illustration purposes, together with all necessary copyright permissions or licences required to publish them.

The Client agrees to provide all existing mapping associated with the relevant planning application. Including paper maps and detailed plans in suitable Jpegs/ Cad files suitable for illustration purposes, together with all necessary copyright permissions or licences required to publish them.

AC employ a 7.5-hour day in a 5-day week, although their agents may work outside these hours. Under exceptional circumstances a 6-day week may be possible.

A site diary will be maintained for the benefit of the client, detailing the nature of the work undertaken daily, with full details of site staff present, time on site, contact with third parties, etc.

If anything is found that could be Treasure under the Treasure Act 1996, it is a legal requirement to report it to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. It will also be reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer.

Consultation will be required between the client, AC and the HEPAO once the archive report has been completed to agree a suitable level of further publication, for which the client will be financially liable. It is envisaged that this will be undertaken following completion of the archaeological recording work.

AC will ensure that all sensitive non-archaeological, non-historical and non-architectural information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the 2005 Freedom of Information Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received AC may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

7.2 Compliance and Variations

AC will not commence work until the WSI has been approved by the HEPAO and a written order or signed agreement is received from the client agreeing to all terms set out in this document.

Any necessary variations to this Written Scheme of Investigation will be agreed with the client and the HEPAO.

AC shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond their control. These would include without limitation: licensing restrictions, plant failure, unsafe buildings, repeated vandalism, disease restrictions, and adverse weather conditions.

Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the site during the archaeological recording, site work will cease and staff will be redeployed until the restrictions are lifted. AC will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the site work after the restrictions have been removed.

Until an S25 licence from the Department of Constitutional Affairs or a similar licence has been issued, no human remains will be touched, moved or removed.

The HEPAO will be advised of the date of completion of the fieldwork.

Estimates quoted are valid for a period of six months from the date of issue.

7.3 Payment terms

Invoices will be sent upon completion of each stage. Payment terms, 15 days from invoice date. All payments will be made direct into AC bank account, details will be provided on all invoices. The client will advise AC when full payment has been made for each invoice.

A deposit may be required for projects likely to exceed £10,000 in total value, in advance of any site works.

7.4 Health and safety

The client will arrange welfare facilities on site, access and parking for staff and access to a suitable electric supply for necessary portable lighting.

AC would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.

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 the health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology.

A risk assessment will be prepared for the site work and will be made available to the client. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the final version and required to read it. PPE will be issued and used as required.

AC Ltd follows the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers and also the Council for British Archaeology's Handbook No. 6 *Safety in Archaeological Field Work* (1989).

7.5 Insurance

AC's Insurance Cover is provided by AIG (UK) Ltd:

Employers Liability £10,000,000

Public Liability £2,000,000

And W.R.Berkley Insurance (Europe), Limited:

Professional Indemnity £1,000,000

7.6 Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the AC. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required. Use of the material will be granted to the client.

The client grants AC full consent to disseminate these results at AC discretion including all further publications of the archaeological, historical and architectural results, in line with AC outreach policy.

7.7 Disclaimer

The views and recommendations expressed here are those of AC and they are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.



Mr M.P.Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI

Director

For and on behalf of:

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

Goodagrane

Halvasso

Penryn

Cornwall

TR10 9BX

0044 (0)1326 341061

enquiries@archaeologicalconsultancy.com

www.archaeologicalconsultancy.com

8. References

8.1 Publications

CBA. 1989. Council for British Archaeology's Handbook No. 6 *Safety in Archaeological Field Work*.

Colvin and Moggridge Landscape Consultants, 2006. *Trewarthenick Estate, Cornwall: Park and Pleasure Ground. Conservation Plan Volume 2*. Unpublished report, Lechlade.

English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, London

English Heritage, 2003, Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists, English Heritage, Swindon

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001, Standards and Guidelines for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, IFA, Reading

Markham, P. 2008. Brief for Archaeological Recording: Trelasker Farm House, Trelasker Farm, Trewarthenick, Tregony. Unpublished report for HEPAS

Museum and Galleries Commissions Guidelines

Museum of London Archaeological Service. 1994. *Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual*, London

Parkes, C. 2008. *Trewarthenick Park, Tregony, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished report for HES, Truro.

Royal Cornwall Museum, Royal Institution of Cornwall. 2006. *Conditions of Acceptance of Archaeological Archives* an unpublished report, Truro.

Anon, 2002, SCAUM Manual - Health and Safety in Field Archaeology, Society of Antiquaries, London

Appendix 1 Brief for archaeological recording

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Date: 22nd July 2008

Address: Trelasker Farm House, Trelasker Farm, Trewarthenick, Tregony TR2 5UA

Applicant: Rowe & Co (Farms) Ltd, C/O Marcus Evans Ltd, 11 Connaught Place, London

Agent: Nick Gardener, Barrett Lloyd Davis Ass. Ltd, 535 Kings Road, London Tel. 020 7838 5555 E-mail. ng@blda.co.uk

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

Local Planning Authority Officer: Glen Lowe, Carrick District Council, Development Control, Carrick House, Pydar Street, Truro TR1 1EB

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 Trelasker Farm House to discharge condition 2 of planning consent PA34/0689/08/R.

2 Site Location and Description

Trelasker Farm House (OS Grid Reference SW 90950 43955) is situated approximately 1.5Km south-east of Tregony on a predominately south facing slope at a height of approximately 30m OD. The geology is recorded as Portscatho Formation underlying Denbigh 1 soils which are recorded as loam over shale.

3 Planning Background

Planning application PA34/0689/08/R was submitted on the 1st of April 2008 and was for the alteration and extension of an existing dwelling. This application has been approved subject to 6 conditions. Condition 2 states:

No development hereby permitted shall commence until the requirements for an archaeological watching brief, together with schedule for such works and mitigation measures if found necessary have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, or the lack of need for such a brief has been resolved. All works shall then be carried out in accordance with the approved details if so required.

Reason: The site is in an area where there is reason to suspect that archaeological remains may be present and in order to monitor and record such remains adequate recording should be undertaken in accordance with the aims and intentions of Policies 4S and 4T of the Carrick District Wide Local Plan and Policy 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004.

4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as: *The settlement and manor of Trelasker is first recorded in 1280 when it spelt 'treglascor'. The name tref implies a settlement of early medieval origin. The name is Cornish and contains the element tre meaning 'estate' or 'farmstead' plus an unknown element. Trelasker is still occupied*

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 record any archaeological remains
- 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 Trelasker 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 of Field 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.
- 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 appropriate 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 of Field 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 appropriate museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.3 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.
- 10.4 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 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 appropriate museum.
- 11.2 Where there is only a documentary archive, this 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 appropriate 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 2 List of specialist contractors

Carl Thorpe	Finds, geology	
Imogen Wood	Ceramics	
	Chemical analysis	Wheal Jane Laboratory
Laura Ratcliffe	Conservation	RCM
Eric Berry	Historic buildings	
Gordon Cook	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre	C14 dating
Richard Evershed	Bristol University	Lipid Analysis
Dr Ben Gearey	Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental	Environmental Analysis Osteology

Appendix 3 Project estimate

This document is held on file at the offices of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.