



Carnkie School, Piece, Cornwall

Historic Building Record



Historic Environment Projects

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The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

Copies of measured drawings of the buildings were supplied by Scammell Properties.

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

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Cover illustration

Extent of the original school house built in 1842 (taken on 9/11/2011)

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Contents

Summary	8
Introduction	9
Project background	9
Aims	9
Methods	9
Desk-based research	9
Fieldwork	9
Post-fieldwork	10
Location and setting	10
Designations	10
Site history	10
Building survey results	11
General description and evolution	11
Phase 1 (1842)	11
Phase 2 (1870s)	11
Phase 3 (between c1880 and c1907)	11
Phase 4 (modern)	12
Elevations	12
Interior	13
Significance	16
References	16
Primary sources	16
Publications	16
Websites	16
Project archive	16
Appendix 1: BRIEF FOR DESCRIPTIVE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	32
Appendix 2: Carnkie Community Primary School, Piece: Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording	37

List of Figures

- Fig 1: Site location
- Fig 2: Location of school
- Fig 3: Tithe map c1840
- Fig 4: First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880
- Fig 5: Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907
- Fig 6: Phase plan of school building
- Fig 7: East and south annotated exterior elevations
- Fig 8: West and north annotated exterior elevations
- Fig 9: South (frontage) elevation of school
- Fig 10: South (frontage) elevation of school
- Fig 11: Bell-cote at centre of south elevation
- Fig 12: Datestone at centre of south elevation

Fig 13: South and west elevations of school
Fig 14: West and north elevations of school
Fig 15: Blocked window at south end of west elevation
Fig 16: Window at east end of west elevation
Fig 17: North (rear) elevation of school
Fig 18: North (rear) elevation of school
Fig 19: North and east elevations of school
Fig 20: East elevation of school
Fig 21: East elevation of school
Fig 22: South and east elevations of school
Fig 23: Former school master/mistress's house 'Shalom' next door to the east
Fig 24: Blocked gate from east side of playground to school master/mistress's house 'Shalom'
Fig 25: Room 1 looking south
Fig 26: Room 1 looking north
Fig 27: Blocked inserted fireplace in east wall of room 1
Fig 28: Room 1 roof structure
Fig 29: Top of 1842 gable end looking east from room 1
Fig 30: Room 1 incised plaster on north wall
Fig 31: Room 2 looking east
Fig 32: Room 2 looking south
Fig 33: Room 2 looking west
Fig 34: Room 2 roof structure
Fig 35: Room 2 dormer in north-west corner
Fig 36: Room 3 looking east
Fig 37: Room 3 looking south
Fig 38: Room 3 looking north-west
Fig 39: Room 3 remains of chimney in east gable end
Fig 40: Room 4a looking south-east
Fig 41: Room 4a looking south-west
Fig 42: Room 4a looking north-west
Fig 43: Room 4d looking east
Fig 44: Room 4 roof structure
Fig 45: Room 4e looking east
Fig 46: Room 4e looking west
Fig 47: Room 4f looking north
Fig 48: Room 5 looking east
Fig 49: Room 5 looking south-west
Fig 50: Room 5 looking west
Fig 51: Room 5 looking west end looking north
Fig 52: Room 5 south wall, blocked original rear door to 1842 building

- Fig 53: Room 5 dormer in centre of south wall
- Fig 54: Room 5/3 looking south-east showing evidence for former window to side of door opening
- Fig 55: Room 6 looking west
- Fig 56: Room 6 roof structure
- Fig 57: Room 6a passage looking north
- Fig 58: Room 7 looking south-east
- Fig 59: Room 7 blocked hall window in south wall
- Fig 60: Room 7 looking north-west to toilet block

Abbreviations

CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

Summary

HE Projects, Cornwall Council were commissioned by John Scammell of Scammell Properties to carry out an historic building record of the school building at Piece, formerly Carnkie Community Primary School near Redruth, located at NGR SW 67980 39730. The record was carried out as part of the condition for planning consent (Planning application PA08/00676/F) in advance of the future conversion of the building to form seven apartments and associated works.

The present school building at Piece bears evidence of four major building phases and was originally constructed as a girls' school in 1842. At this date the school comprised a small rectangular gable ended building set on land which had previously been open fields.

During the early 1870s the school passed into the hands of the Illogan School Board who were established as part of the 1870 Education Act to provide additional elementary schooling and administer the group of schools within the parish. The aim was to provide better schooling for children of mining families, many of whom were being sent to work at the mines at an early age. The newly formed School Board was responsible for remodelling the school in the early 1870s which led to the provision of space for both girls and boys. The remodelling comprised the addition of both the east and the west wings, two small extensions to the rear and probably the rebuilding of the front wall of the 1842 building. The centrally set bell-cote in the front wall carrying the initials 'ISB' (probably 'Illogan School Board') is likely to have been installed as part of the remodelling.

Between c1880 and c1907 the school was extended again to include a large rear hall replacing the two earlier small rear extensions. The 1870s west wing was also extended to the rear at this date, probably to provide a new school master or mistress's office.

During the 1990s a new toilet block was built to the rear of the school. The area between the new toilet block and the rear wall of the hall was then covered over to create an entrance lobby with more cloakroom space.

The school was in use for 161 years before its closure in 2003 and during that time saw several name changes and changes in administration. Starting as a National Church of England girls' school ('Piece School House' and later 'Carnkie National School') it changed in the 1870s to a Board school (government funded) for both boys and girls ('Carnkie Board School'). After 1902 when School Boards were abolished and replaced with Local Education Authorities it became 'Carnkie Council School' and in the latter half of the 20th century was renamed 'Carnkie Community Primary School'.

Significantly this 19th century school building survives with all phases of its historic development intact. As a school for the children of mining families during the 19th and 20th centuries it contributes to and is part of the Camborne and Redruth Mining District within the World Heritage Site for Cornish Mining. The granite façade with mullioned windows and central bell-cote is a fine example of a 19th century Cornish National and Board School design.

Introduction

Project background

Planning Permission has been granted by Cornwall Council for the conversion of Carnkie Community Primary School to form seven apartments and associated works (ref. PA08/00676/F). Planning Conditions 9 and 10 state:

9. No development shall commence within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetabling that has been first submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

Reason: in the interests of the archaeological value of the site.

10. No work shall be undertaken until the implementation of an appropriate programme of recording and analysis of archaeological features has been agreed in writing by the local planning authority, to be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the local planning authority and in accordance with an agreed written brief and specification.

Reason: To record existing features of archaeological interest.

A brief outlining the required recording works was prepared by Philip Markham, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (see Appendix 1). This brief sets out the minimum requirements for the production of a 'Level 2 descriptive record' as defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Building: A guide to good recording practice* (2006). Historic Environment Projects was subsequently contacted by John Scammell and an estimate of costs was prepared and agreed. This was followed by the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out the intended methodology (see Appendix 2). After approval of the WSI by the planning authority the work commenced.

Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the design, functions and phased construction of the school. The objectives were to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to alterations.

Methods

The fieldwork was undertaken to be equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 survey (see English Heritage 2006). It comprised a walk-over, photographic survey and the production of brief building descriptions (see WSI Appendix 2).

Desk-based research

Before the site visit was undertaken, readily available historic material was consulted, including the Cornwall Historic Environment Record and historic maps.

Fieldwork

Analysis of the building fabric was undertaken on site (recorded as notes). Measured information and detail, as appropriate, was added to copies of existing measured drawings.

The photographic record comprised:

- general views
- internal and external elevations
- examples of structural and architectural detail

The principal photographic record comprised black and white photographs taken using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film. Supporting colour photographs were taken with a digital camera for illustrative use.

A metric scale was included in all archive shots where possible.

Post-fieldwork

All project materials were prepared for long term storage. This report was prepared to summarise the results of the study.

Location and setting

Carnkie school is located in the small village of Piece just to the west of Carnkie and approximately 2km to the south-west of Redruth at NGR SW 67980 39730 (Figs 1 and 2).

The school (originally built in 1842) is set back from the road which leads from Four Lanes to Pool and the property is surrounded on all sides by low rubble-built mortared walls. There is a large playground to the rear and the frontage looks out onto South Wheal Frances mine. The neighbouring house to the east of the school is likely to have been built originally as the schoolmaster or mistress's house and there is direct access from this property through a gateway with granite posts (now blocked) into the school grounds. The yard wall fronting the road has a central pedestrian gateway and wider vehicular gateways at the eastern and western ends. The gateway to the west has grand, moulded granite posts (probably constructed during Phase 2 c1870) (see Figs 9, 10, 23 and 24).

The school is sited on land gently sloping down to the south at a height of 180m OD. Bedrock in the area comprises Hornfelsed slate and siltstone, part of the Mylor Slate Formation (Cornwall Council GIS data).

Designations

Carnkie school lies within an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). It is included within the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site as part of the Camborne and Redruth Mining District. It also neighbours an Area of Great Historic Value (AGHV).

Site history

The first school house on this site at Piece was built in 1842 just after the completion of the Tithe Map for the parish of Illogan c1840 (Fig 3). The Tithe Map (Fig 3) displays only fields in the area at this date. In 1842 'Piece School House' was founded as a girls' school and comprised a small, single-room, gable ended building (now encased within later extensions). The founder is unknown, but the 1851 Census Returns list Johanna Billing as the school mistress of 'Piece School House' at this date.

In the early 19th century the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor was founded to try to develop schooling in industrial areas. Throughout the 19th century this Church of England body was increasingly funded by the government and in the second half of the century the 1870 Education Act saw that School Boards were established to provide additional elementary schooling (www.parliament.uk). In Kellys Directory for 1873 the school is listed as 'Carnkie National School' accepting both girls and boys. The Master for the boys at this date was Richard Blamey and the Mistress for the girls was Mrs Harriett Opie. It is likely that by 1873 the school building had been extended to include the additional east and west wings so that it completed the layout shown on the First Edition OS map of c1880 (Fig 4) with the central north-south dividing walls separating the girls from the boys both inside the building and outside in the playgrounds. The school also appears to have been known as 'Carnkie Board School' around this date in the 1870s, at a time when Illogan parish School Board was set up to administer all the schools in the parish. It seems likely, therefore, that the initials 'ISB' set in a granite block just below the bell-cote refer to 'Illogan School Board' indicating that the frontage may have been rebuilt or refaced during the remodelling (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_school).

Between c1880 and c1907 (Figs 4 and 5) the school was extended again to include a large rear hall replacing the two earlier small rear extensions. The west wing was also extended rearwards at this date, probably to provide a new school master or mistress's office.

All school boards (including Illogan) were abolished by the Education Act of 1902, which replaced them with Local Education Authorities. Hence, after 1902 the school was renamed 'Carnkie Council School'. Later in the 20th century the school was again renamed as 'Carnkie Community Primary School' before it finally closed on 31st August 2003.

The final major change to the plan of the school occurred in the 1990s when a new toilet block was built to the rear of the school replacing the separate boys and girls toilets at the north end of the playground shown on the c1880 and c1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5). The area between the new toilet block and the rear wall of the hall was then covered over to create more cloakroom space.

Building survey results

General description and evolution

(Plan and elevation: Figs 6, 7 and 8)

In general terms the school as it stands today is a single storey granite-built structure which has been entirely repointed with cement mortar. The roof covering is a wholesale replacement of the earlier slate covering comprising asbestos slates and there is a modern extension to the rear. The building is set back from the road within a large plot (including the former rear playground with tarmac surface) surrounded on all sides by granite rubble-built mortared walls. The yard wall fronting the road has a central pedestrian gateway and wider vehicular gateways at the eastern and western ends. The gateway to the west has grand, moulded, granite posts (probably constructed c1870). The eastern yard wall also has a pedestrian gateway with granite posts giving access to the neighbouring house which is likely to have been the school master or mistress's house. Access is also gained to the school yard through another opening in the northern yard wall. The main entrances to the school building have always been from the rear (north side).

Four main phases of construction have been identified at Carnkie School. Refer to Fig 6 for phases and room numbers.

Phase 1 (1842)

When it was first built in 1842 as a girls' school, the building comprised a single rectangular hall (rooms 2 and 3 see Fig 6) with gable ends, set back from, but fronting the road. This was built from granite rubble, had a fireplace in the eastern gable and possibly one in the western gable along with a window in the southern half of each gable end. There was an entrance to the rear in the north wall and it probably had a slate roof covering. The interior walls were very thinly and roughly plastered and lime-washed.

Phase 2 (1870s)

During the 1870s following the 1870 Education Act and the establishment of Illogan School Board, the Phase 1 school building was extensively remodelled to accommodate more children with the introduction of boys. This included the addition of east and west wings (rooms 1 and 4 see Fig 6) along with two extensions to the rear of the existing building through which the main building could be accessed (since demolished). It is also likely that at this date the front wall of the Phase 1 building was either refaced or rebuilt to create an impressive façade, and the granite bell-cote likely to have been added as a centre piece with the initials 'ISB' to mark the work carried out by Illogan School Board (see cover and Figs 9 and 11). This construction phase comprised a coursed granite ashlar frontage with randomly coursed granite rubble side and rear walls. The Phase 2 windows comprise granite surrounds and granite mullions. The original phase 2 roof structures with king post trusses survive in both the east and west wings (rooms 1 and 4 Fig 6).

Phase 3 (between c1880 and c1907)

Phase 3 saw the addition of a large hall extension (room 5 see Fig 6) to the rear (north) of the original Phase 1 building culminating in the demolition of the two small rear extensions shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 4). Also as part of this construction phase

the 1870s west wing was extended to the rear (north) providing what was likely to be a new office (room 6 and 6a see Fig 6) and leaving most of the 1870s north wall *in situ* but blocking the window. This construction phase comprised a coursed granite ashlar exterior walls and granite mullioned windows to match the existing. The roof structures in the hall (room 5) and extended west wing (room 6) are original. Also at this date the Phase 1 building (rooms 2 and 3) was re-roofed and the trusses are of the same design as those in the hall (room 5). In the 1870s east wing a small room (room 4e see Fig 6) was added at the northern end during this phase to provide either office or cloakroom space within what was previously a large open classroom.

Phase 4 (modern)

At some point during the mid to late 20th century internal partitions were inserted within the 1870s east wing to form six room spaces including the northern Phase 3 room. This included the creation of a kitchen (room 4d). During the 1990s a concrete block-built toilet block was built at the rear of the building on the western side. A flat-roofed covered lobby was also created to fill the space between the toilet block and the western end of the Phase 3 hall (room 5) consequently half blocking the large Phase 3 hall window. An inserted concrete block wall forming the division between room 6 and 6a is likely to have replaced an earlier partition here.

Elevations

South (Figs 7 and 9-13)

This is the front elevation of the school and forms an impressive façade. The central section (originally the Phase 1 building) is set back from the ends of the two Phase 2 wings on either side. It seems likely that the Phase 1 (1842) wall was either extensively refaced or, more likely, completely rebuilt during Phase 2 in the 1870s since no significant joints could be identified in the masonry and the continuous granite plinth along the whole of the façade showed no structural alterations. The elevation is built from coursed granite ashlar and has symmetrical granite mullioned windows (six in total). The upper portions of the two gable ends of the east and west wings have been rendered with a cement mortar and both wings have granite ashlar quoins. At eaves height in the centre of the elevation there is a granite bell-cote (the bell is missing) with a plinth carved with the letters 'ISB' (most likely 'Illogan School Board'). Below this is a datestone (probably reset) marking the date of the Phase 1 building (1842). This has been partially obscured by a modern downpipe. The roof covering has been replaced with asbestos slates.

West (Figs 8 and 13-16)

This elevation comprises the Phase 2 west wing with its Phase 3 extension to the north and the modern Phase 4 extension at the northern end. The Phase 2 west wing occupying the southern half of the elevation is built from randomly coursed granite rubble. An original granite mullioned window survives (the southernmost window) and another of the same dimension to the south of it has been blocked with granite rubble. A tall window to the north of the surviving window is possibly a Phase 3 insertion since it lies up against the original end of this wall. Although a join in the masonry at the end of the Phase 2 building is not clearly visible the masonry to the north (the Phase 3 extension) is different in that it is coursed granite rubble. In this section there is a Phase 3 granite mullioned window. The roof at this end is hipped and the covering is asbestos slates. The rainwater goods are all modern. At the northern end of the elevation is the 1990s extension with flat roofed entrance and concrete block toilet block and boiler house building with pebble-dash finish.

North (Figs 8 and 17-19)

This is the rear of the building comprising the Phase 2 east wing, the Phase 3 hall building and extension to the west wing and the modern Phase 4 toilet block and boiler house. The Phase 2 hipped end elevation of the east wing contains a single door opening at on the west side. The door itself is 20th century and there is a three-light window above it. The wall is cement rendered with incised ashlar blocks. To the west of this is

the Phase 3 hall building, built from coursed granite ashlar with a granite mullioned window set centrally. To the west of this window is a gable end containing the large hall window with granite mullions, the lower half of which was blocked when the modern extension was created. Above this window in the apex is a small rectangular opening. Obscuring the large hall window and much of the Phase 3 west wing extension is the modern toilet block which has pebble-dash finish, two windows and a chimney at the west end servicing the boiler house. The hipped end elevation of the Phase 3 west wing extension has been rendered with a cement mortar although the granite quoin to the west is still visible. All of the roofs have asbestos slate covering.

East (Figs 7 and 19-22)

This elevation comprises the Phase 2 east wing, the Phase 3 hall and the modern Phase 4 extension at the northern end. The Phase 2 east wing occupying the southern half of the elevation is built from randomly coursed granite rubble and the roof covering is asbestos slates. The two granite mullioned windows may be Phase 3 insertions although this is unclear. The roof at the northern end of this wing is hipped and there are granite quoins at either end. The rainwater goods are all modern. To the north of the east wing is the gable end of the Phase 3 hall building. This is built from coursed granite rubble and has three original window openings; two tall windows set centrally with granite mullions and a third shorter window to the north. At the northern end of the elevation is the 1990s extension with flat roofed entrance and concrete block toilet block and boiler house building with pebble-dash finish.

Interior

(See phase plan Fig 6)

Room 1 (Figs 25-30)

This room forms the Phase 2 (c1870s) west wing extension and adjoins the west gable end of the original Phase 1 building. It was built to serve as a classroom but it is unclear whether this half of the school was used originally for boys or girls. The room has a 20th century tiled parquet floor and the walls are plastered and painted and have an incised ashlar block finish. In areas where this plaster has been removed the original thin, rough lime plaster is visible which has been painted blue. There are remains of a moulded dado rail but the panelling below has been removed. The king post roof trusses are original but the roof has been heightened at a later date to form a steeper pitch with a new roof form inserted above the trusses. The original trusses have been lime-washed indicating that there was no ceiling originally. All the windows are splayed and have modern tiled sills. In the east wall the gable end of the Phase 1 building is clearly visible in the roof space. There is an area of missing masonry at the apex which suggests that a chimney has been removed. Directly below this a wide door opening has been inserted through the Phase 1 wall during Phase 2 to create access to and from room 1. Immediately south of the doorway a Phase 1 window has been blocked with brickwork during Phase 2 (although only visible from room 2). Towards the north end of the east wall within the Phase 2 build there is a blocked fireplace, the flue for which is shared by fireplaces in rooms 2 and 5. Just to the north of the fireplace but at eaves level a dormer window has been inserted during Phase 3 and retains its two original 9-light windows. At the east end of the north wall there is an inserted door opening, probably inserted during Phase 3, with a modern timber and glass lobby. To the west of this in the north wall there is an original Phase 2 window which was blocked with brickwork when the Phase 3 extension was added (room 6).

Room 2 (Figs 31-35)

This room forms the western half of the Phase 1 (1842) building. When the first school house was built rooms 2 and 3 formed a single open hall. There was no need to divide the building in two since it was only a girl's school at this date. The open hall served as a single classroom. The dividing brick wall separating rooms 2 and 3 was inserted during Phase 2 when boys were introduced, to split the school in two halves; one side for the girls and the other for the boys. The room has a 20th century tiled parquet floor and the walls are plastered and painted and have an incised imitation ashlar finish. In areas

where this plaster has been removed the original thin, rough lime plaster is visible which has been painted blue but in places the original lime-wash shows below the paint. The roof structure is a Phase 3 replacement of the original and has bolted braced collar trusses with mouldings on the braces. The trusses have been strengthened during the 20th century with iron rods added. The front (south) wall was probably rebuilt or refaced during Phase 2 and both windows here are splayed and have modern tiled sills. The west wall is the gable end of the Phase 1 building which is clearly visible in the roof space. There is an area of missing masonry at the apex which may suggest that a chimney has been removed. Directly below this a wide door opening has been inserted through the Phase 1 wall during Phase 2 to create access to room 1. Immediately south of the doorway a Phase 1 window has been blocked with brickwork during Phase 2 although the recess created was probably used as a cupboard during Phase 2. In the north-west of the room there is a blocked fireplace, the flue for which is shared by fireplaces in rooms 1 and 5. At the west end of the north wall at eaves level a dormer window has been inserted during Phase 3 which contains two original 9-light windows. In the north wall a narrow door opening has been inserted during Phase 3 to give access to the later hall (room 5).

Room 3 (Figs 36-39)

This room forms the eastern half of the Phase 1 (1842) building. When the first school house was built rooms 2 and 3 formed a single open hall. There appears to have been no need to divide the building in two since it was only a girl's school at this date. The open hall served as a single classroom. The dividing brick wall separating rooms 2 and 3 was inserted during Phase 2 when boys were introduced, to split the school in two halves; one side for the girls and the other for the boys. The room has a concrete floor and the walls are plastered and painted and have an incised imitation ashlar finish. In areas where this plaster has been removed the original thin, rough lime plaster is visible which has been painted blue but in places the original lime-wash shows below the paint. The roof structure is a Phase 3 replacement of the original and has bolted braced collar trusses with mouldings on the braces. The trusses have been strengthened during the 20th century with iron rods added. There are also remnants of an inserted Phase 3 tongue and groove ceiling with a moulded picture rail below. The front (south) wall was probably rebuilt or refaced during Phase 2 and both windows here are splayed and have modern tiled sills. The east wall is the gable end of the Phase 1 building which is clearly visible in the roof space along with the remains of a chimney. In the southern half of this wall is a wide door opening has been inserted through a Phase 1 window during Phase 2 to create access to room 4. To the north of the door opening in this wall is a blocked fireplace inserted during Phase 2 to replace the fireplace removed by the insertion of the door opening. In the north wall a wide door opening has been inserted during Phase 3 where the original door opening with associated window(s) once existed. The lower jambs of the Phase 3 door opening have been repaired with brickwork where the wall has been breached. In the east corner of the north wall at eaves level a dormer window has been inserted during Phase 3 which contains two original 9-light windows.

Room 4 (Figs 40-47)

Although now divided into six smaller room spaces this area (originally a single room) forms the Phase 2 (c1870s) east wing extension and adjoins the east gable end of the original Phase 1 building. It was built to serve as a classroom but it is unclear whether this half of the school was used originally for boys or girls. The room has a concrete floor and the original walls are plastered and painted and have an incised imitation ashlar finish. The king post roof trusses are original but the roof has been heightened at a later date to form a steeper pitch with a new roof form inserted above the trusses. The original trusses have been lime-washed indicating that there was no ceiling originally although most of an inserted Phase 3 tongue and groove ceiling remains *in situ*. All the windows are splayed. In the west wall a window in the gable end of the Phase 1 building has been breached where a wide door opening has been inserted during Phase 2 to create access to and from room 3. At eaves level to the north of the wide door opening a dormer window has been inserted during Phase 3 and at the north end of the west wall a door opening has also been inserted during Phase 3 to give access to the hall (room 5).

Another insertion during Phase 3 is a door opening at the west end of the north wall to create a new main entrance for the eastern half of the school and also at this date a small room (4e) was created in the northern part of the wing probably as an office originally, although it has since been used as a cloakroom. It is possible that the northern end of the building was remodelled during Phase 3. Apart from room 4e the other internal room partitions were inserted later in the 20th century. Room 4d was latterly used as a kitchen and 4f an entrance corridor.

Room 5 (Figs 48-54)

This room forms the Phase 3 (c1880-1907) large hall extension and adjoins the rear (north) wall of the original Phase 1 building. It was built to serve as two classrooms and is likely to have had a central sliding partition so that it could also be used as a large hall. The room space spans both the east and west halves of the school and provided space for both girls and boys. It has a concrete floor and the walls are plastered and painted although where this plaster has been removed the walls have been painted blue. Only the bases of the trusses are visible as a plasterboard ceiling (a replacement of a probable tongue and groove ceiling) obscures the rest of the roof space. The bolted braces at the base of the trusses are moulded with the same pattern as those in rooms 2 and 3. The roof structure is hipped at the west end and there is a gable at the east end. In the south wall (original Phase 1 rear wall) a wide door opening has been inserted during Phase 3 where the original door opening with associated window(s) once existed. The lower jambs of the Phase 3 door opening have been repaired with brickwork where the wall has been breached and a straight joint just to the west of the opening is visible with stone blocking between the joint and the present opening. There is another door opening in the south wall giving access to room 2. This is narrow and was inserted during Phase 3. At the western end of the south wall there is a blocked fireplace. At eaves level in the south wall two dormer windows are visible; one in the centre and one at the west end, both of which contains two original 9-light windows. All the windows in the room are Phase 3 windows. In the east wall there are two tall centrally set windows with a third shorter window to the north and a door opening to the south inserted during Phase 3 through the Phase 2 east wing wall. Roughly at the centre of the north wall is a wide mullioned window and at the east end of this wall is a very large hall window the lower half of which has been blocked when the modern Phase 4 extension was added. In the west wall there is an original door opening at the south end giving access to corridor 6a.

Room 6 (Figs 55-57)

This room forms the Phase 3 (c1880-1907) rear extension to the west wing and adjoins the rear (north) wall of the Phase 2 west wing. It was built to serve probably as a school master or mistress's office (room 6) with a general entrance corridor (room 6a) on the eastern side (its final use was as the head mistress's office and entrance corridor). Room 6 and 6a have a concrete floor and the walls are plastered and painted. The modern plasterboard ceiling (a replacement of a probable tongue and groove ceiling) has been mostly removed and the hipped end of the roof structure has chamfered timbers resembling Phase 3 roof timbers elsewhere in the building. In the south wall (original Phase 2 rear wall) there is a blocked Phase 2 window (although not visible from this side). The east wall is a modern concrete block insertion, probably replacing an original stud partition wall separating it from the corridor (6a). Room 6a is likely to be an original Phase 3 feature with an original door opening at the north end allowing access from outside into the west half of the building. There are also Phase 3 door openings from the corridor through to room 1 and room 5.

Room 7 (Figs 58-60)

This is the modern Phase 4 extension built in the 1990s adjoining rooms 5 and 6. It comprises a concrete block-built, sloped-roofed toilet and boiler house block with a flat roofed entrance lobby and cloakroom between the toilet block and the Phase 3 extensions. The boiler house is at the western end of the structure and the toilets at the eastern end. The lobby is accessed from both the east and the west and in the south wall the granite mullions of lower half of the Phase 3 hall window are still visible although it

has been blocked at this level. To the west of the blocked window is the Phase 3 external door opening with originally gave access to the western half of the school.

Significance

This 19th century school building survives with all phases of its historic development visible. As a school for the children of mining families during the 19th and 20th centuries it contributes to and is part of the Camborne and Redruth Mining District within the World Heritage Site for Cornish Mining. The granite façade with mullioned windows and central bell-cote is a fine example of a 19th century Cornish National and Board School design.

References

Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
Ordnance Survey, c1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*
Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of Illogan*
Kellys Directory 1873

Publications

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. Swindon

Websites

www.parliament.uk
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_school

Project archive

The HE project number is **2011093**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites C\Carnkie School HBR 2011093
3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2228 and 2229
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites A-D\Carnkie School HBR 2011093
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-114188

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites C\Carnkie School HBR 2011093\Carnkie School HBR report 2011093

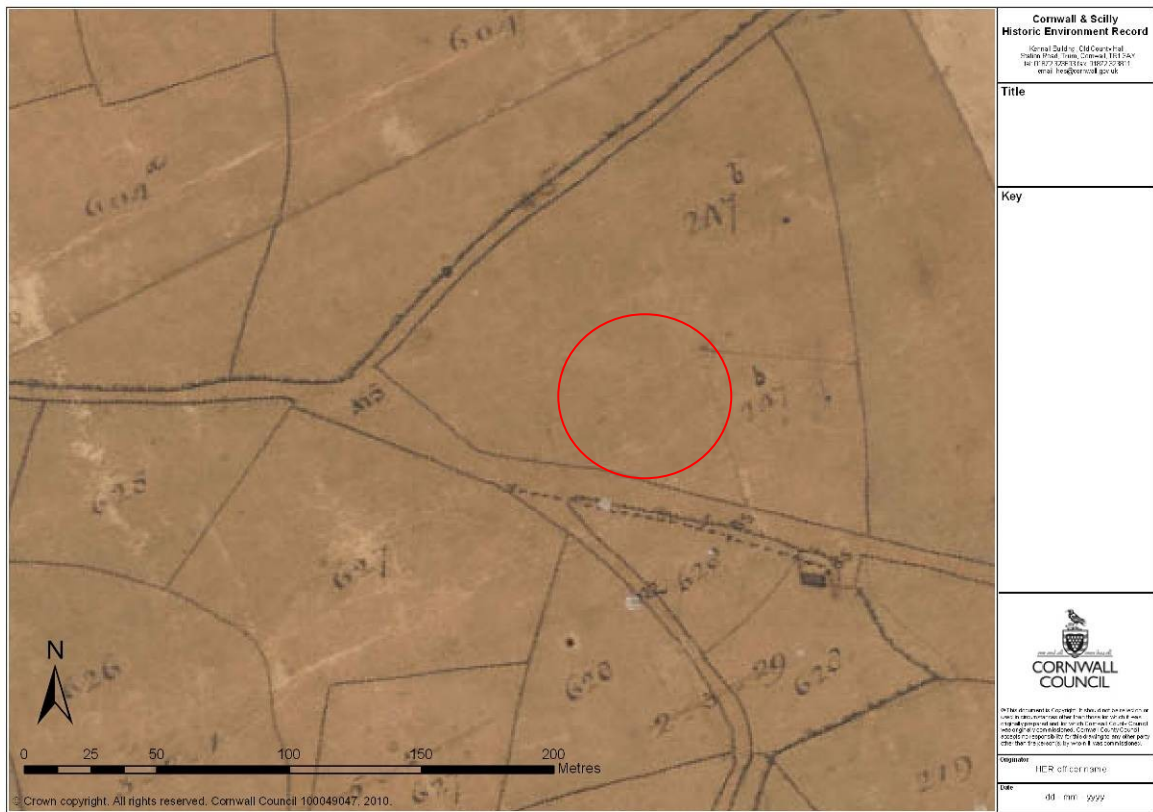


Fig 3: Tithe map c1840

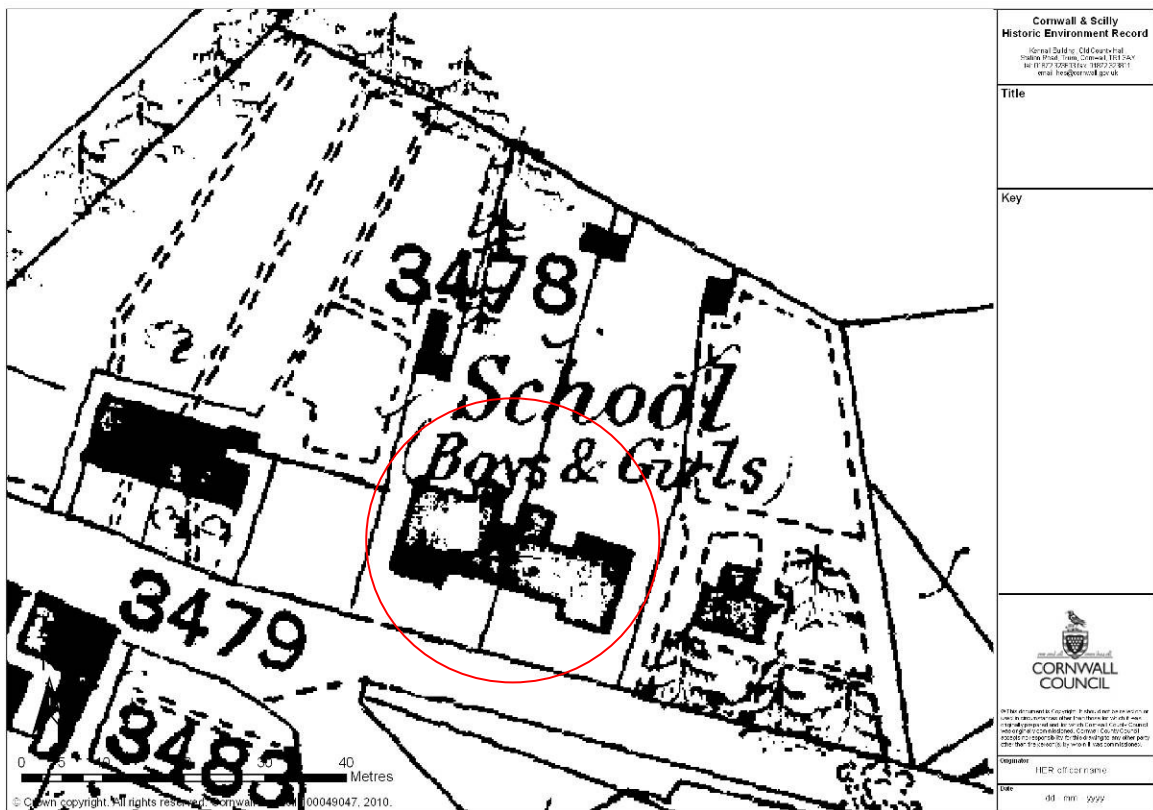


Fig 4: First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

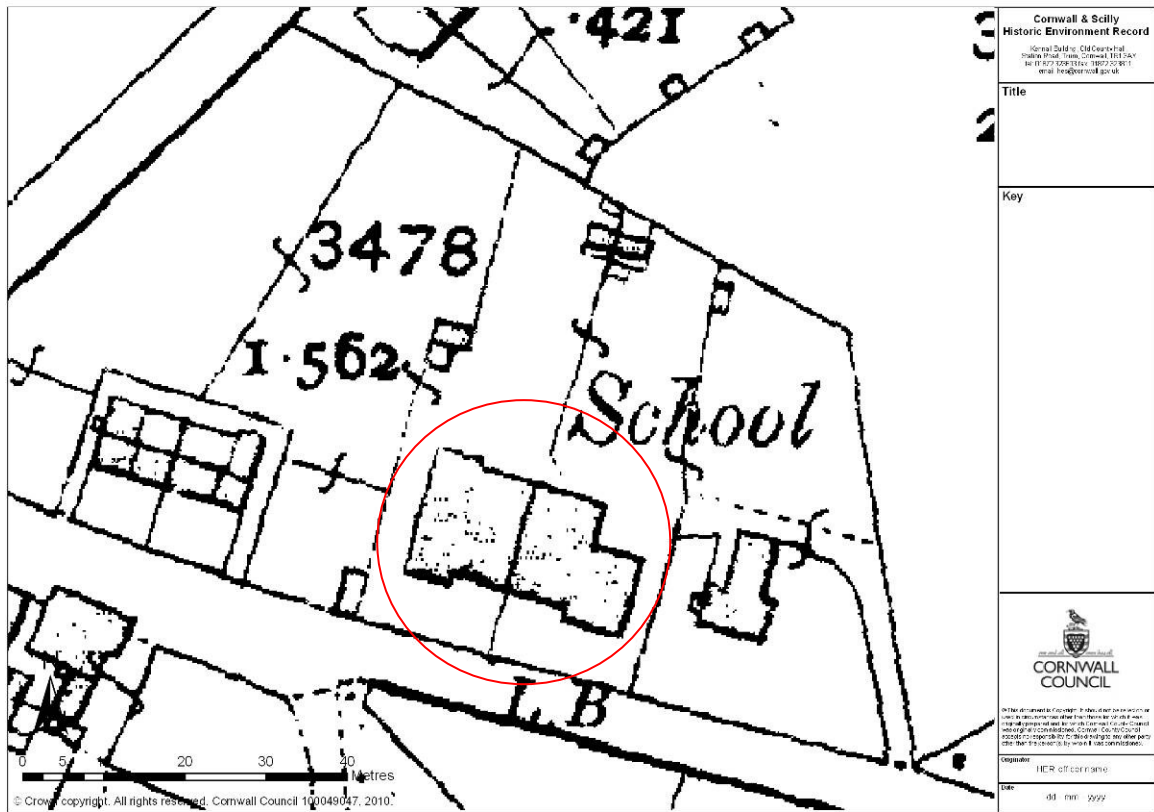


Fig 5: Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907

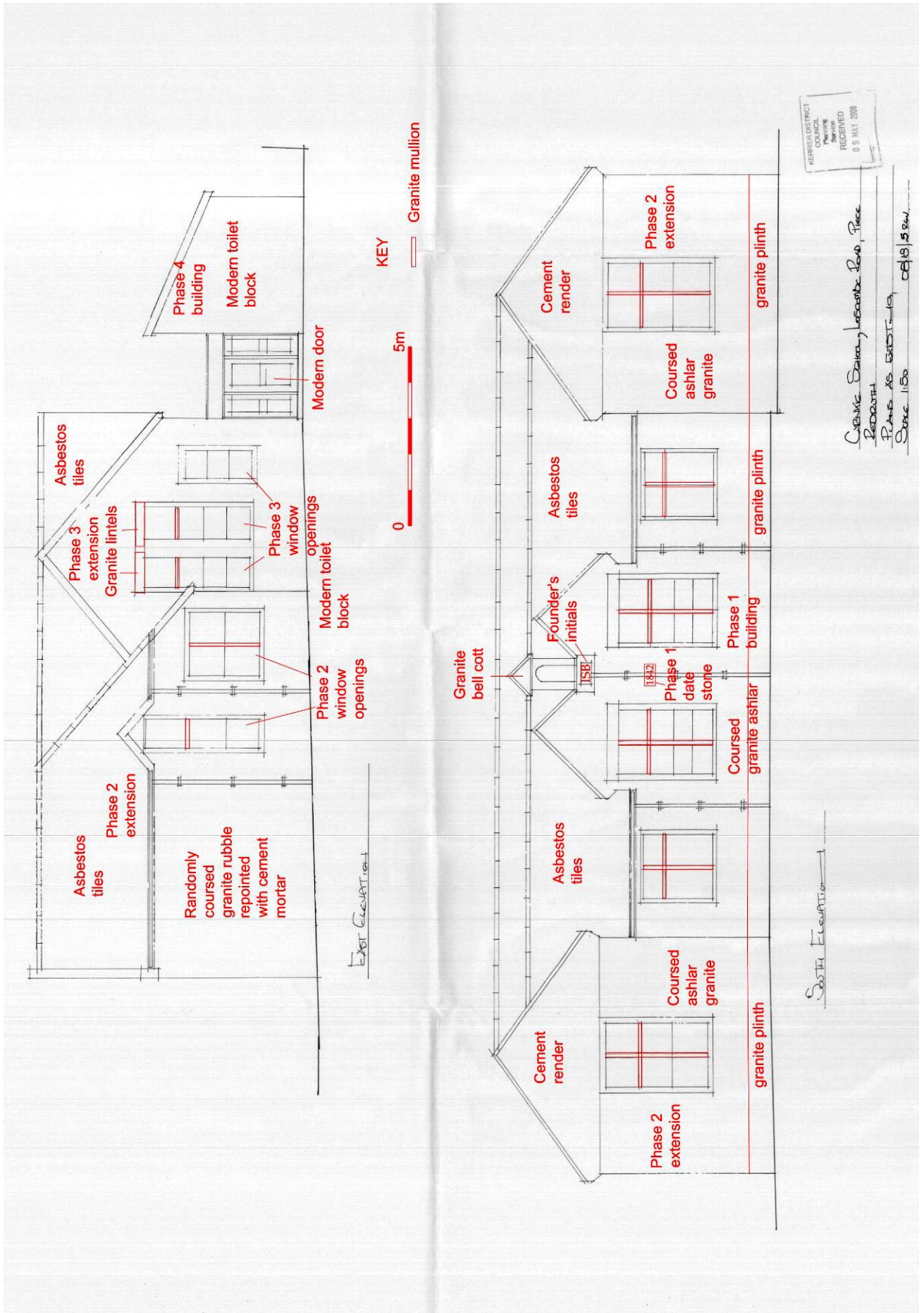


Fig 7: East and south annotated exterior elevations

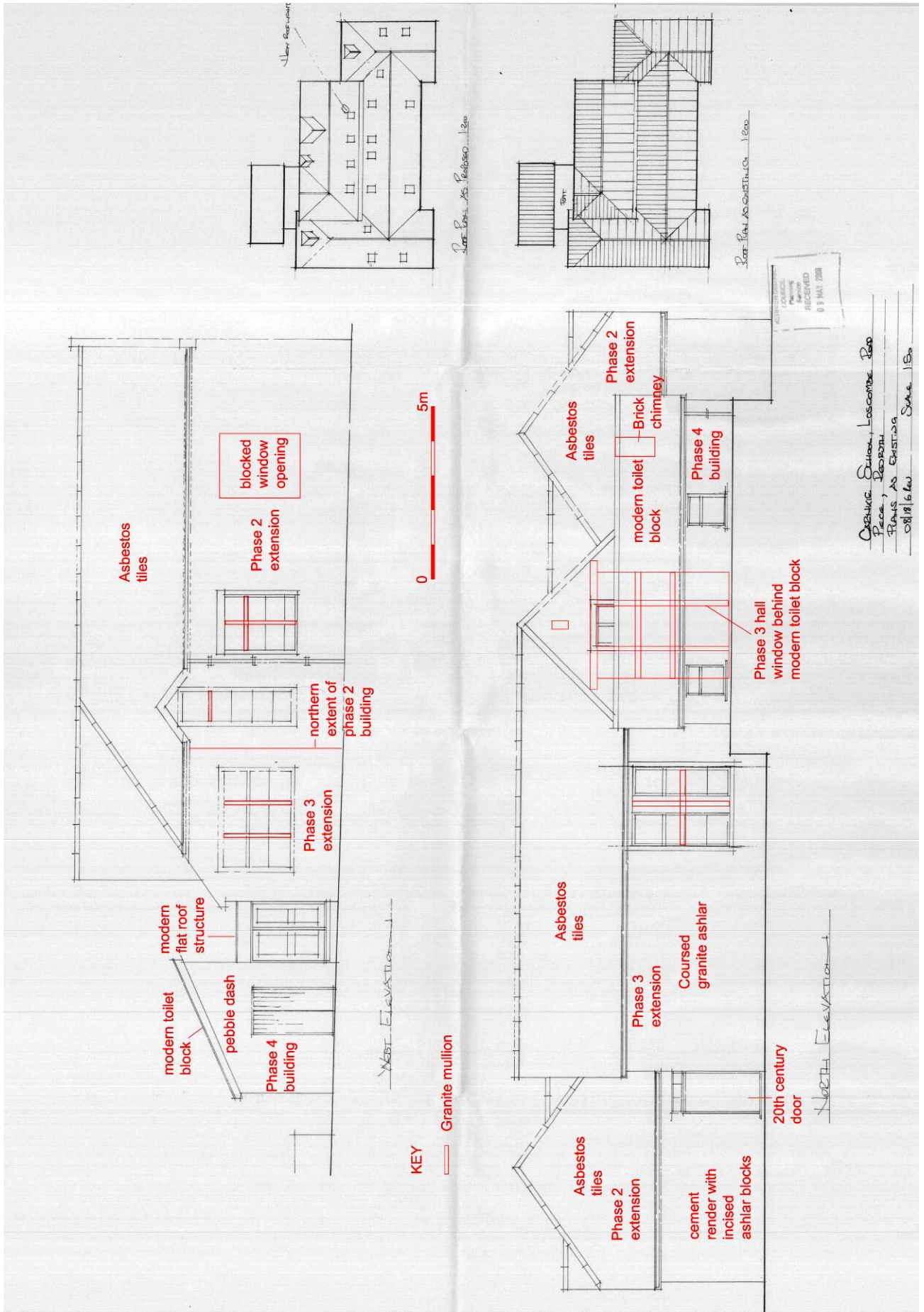


Fig 8: West and north annotated exterior elevations



Fig 9: South (frontage) elevation of school



Fig 10: South (frontage) elevation of school



Fig 11: Bell-cote at centre of south elevation



Fig 12: Datestone at centre of south elevation



Fig 16: Window at east end of west elevation



Fig 13: South and west elevations of school



Fig 17: North (rear) elevation of school



Fig 14: West and north elevations of school



Fig 18: North (rear) elevation of school



Fig 15: Blocked window at south end of west elevation



Fig 19: North and east elevations of school



Fig 20: East elevation of school



Fig 21: East elevation of school



Fig 22: South and east elevations of school



Fig 23: Former school master/mistress's house 'Shalom' next door to the east



Fig 24: Blocked gate from east side of playground to school master/mistress's house 'Shalom'



Fig 25: Room 1 looking south



Fig 26: Room 1 looking north



Fig 27: Blocked inserted fireplace in east wall of room 1



Fig 28: Room 1 roof structure



Fig 29: Top of 1842 gable end looking east from room 1



Fig 30: Room 1 incised plaster on north wall



Fig 31: Room 2 looking east



Fig 32: Room 2 looking south



Fig 33: Room 2 looking west



Fig 34: Room 2 roof structure



Fig 35: Room 2 dormer in north-west corner



Fig 36: Room 3 looking east



Fig 37: Room 3 looking south



Fig 38: Room 3 looking north-west



Fig 39: Room 3 remains of chimney in east gable end



Fig 40: Room 4a looking south-east



Fig 44: Room 4 roof structure



Fig 41: Room 4a looking south-west



Fig 45: Room 4e looking east



Fig 42: Room 4a looking north-west



Fig 46: Room 4e looking west



Fig 43: Room 4d looking east



Fig 47: Room 4f looking north



Fig 48: Room 5 looking east



Fig 49: Room 5 looking south-west



Fig 50: Room 5 looking west



Fig 51: Room 5 looking west end looking north



Fig 52: Room 5 south wall, blocked original rear door to 1842 building



Fig 53: Room 5 dormer in centre of south wall



Fig 54: Room 5/3 looking south-east showing evidence for former window to side of door opening



Fig 55: Room 6 looking west



Fig 56: Room 6 roof structure

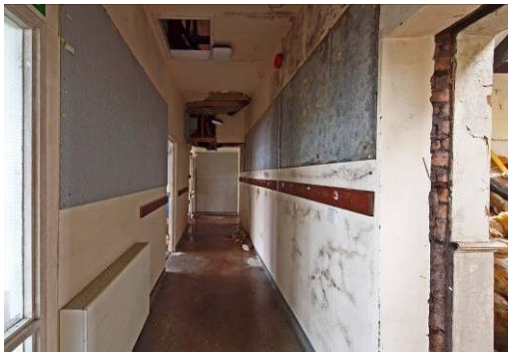


Fig 57: Room 6a passage looking north



Fig 58: Room 7 looking south-east



Fig 59: Room 7 blocked hall window in south wall



Fig 60: Room 7 looking north-west to toilet block

Appendix 1: BRIEF FOR DESCRIPTIVE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Date: 5th September 2011
Address: Former Carnkie County Primary School, Piece, Carnkie, Redruth, Cornwall, TR16 6SF
Applicant: College Lane Properties
Application: PA08/00676/F
HBSMR: CCO1727
Planning Officer: Matthew Williams, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne, Cornwall TR14 8SX
email. planning.west@cornwall.gov.uk

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer:

Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne, Cornwall TR14 8SX tel. 07973 813572 email. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

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

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No works on site shall take place 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 the production of a 'Level 2 descriptive record' as defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Building: A guide to good recording practice* (2006). A Level 2 record provides an archive quality record of a building in its current state, an assessment of its significance and an indication of its potential for further research. It need provide only a basic analysis of the building concerned but should be capable of forming the basis of later more detailed analysis where required.

2 Site Location

The site is located at Piece at OS grid reference SW67975 39730 and is approximately 1km south-west of Carnkie.

3 Planning Background

Planning application PA08/00676/F was submitted on the 14th April 2008 and was for the conversion of disused school to seven apartments and associated works. This application has been approved subject to 10 conditions. Conditions 9 and 10 state:

9. No development shall commence within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetabling that has been first submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

Reason: in the interests of the archaeological value of the site.

10. No work shall be undertaken until the implementation of an appropriate programme of recording and analysis of archaeological features has been agreed in writing by the local planning authority, to be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the local planning authority and in accordance with an agreed written brief and specification.

Reason: To record existing features of archaeological interest.

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

4 Site Background

The school is recorded on the 1880s and 1907 editions of Ordnance Survey Maps. Although the 1907 and later mapping indicates a series of extensions to the rear, the front elevation appears to have been largely unaltered. Buildings such as these have been identified by HES as heritage assets for their archaeological, historic and architectural significance in addition to their contribution to the unique historic character of the county. They provide information on building techniques, architectural styles and on the changing social and economic nature of Cornish life. The proposed changes may constitute a significant and irreversible change to the building's significance. A record is required to advance our understanding of the building type and of this example in particular; and to add to the evidence base for future planning decisions.

5 Requirement for Work

Aim of the work.

To provide a basic, written and photographic record of the building concerned at an appropriate scale and level of detail to permit a full proper understanding of its present state.

This recording needs to be directed by a specialist who will 'read' the structure and record the important details. This person will be expected to produce a basic survey or to adapt one produced by a capable building surveyor. As much of the building will be retained following these works, recording should be concentrated on what will be removed or changed. Nevertheless it is vital to convey the context for the parts in question to inform future understanding.

The report should briefly demonstrate an understanding of the building in its typological context. It is not intended to be an exhaustive analysis of the building but to be optimised towards the recording of those features to be lost within the wider context of the building. The archive record should be produce evidence capable of later further analytical development.

6 General Methodology

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological or historic building contractor is expected to follow appropriate codes of practice – i.e. those of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) / Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC).

- 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.
- 6.7 Documentary research will be undertaken before the commencement of fieldwork and will establish the nature and extent of existing records and understanding of the assets involved. Research will include consultation of historic Ordnance Survey and Tithe mapping, the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record, the Cornwall Record Office, relevant Local Studies Libraries and other relevant collections.

7 Site Recording Methodology

- 7.1 The drawn record need not be comprehensive and act principally to support the photographic and written descriptive record but as a minimum should include
 - measured plans of principal floors at 1:50 or 1:100 as appropriate
 - a site plan at 1:500
 - Measured elevations shall be required, only where these are necessary to an understanding of a building's design, development or function and are not more readily obtained by photography.
 - a phased plan if the building's constructional complexity and the extent of proposed works warrants this, and
 - a plan annotated to show the location, shot number and direction of all photographs.

In some cases it may be appropriate to use a diagrammatic sketch not necessarily to scale to demonstrate features not apparent on measured drawings or photography

Plans may be based on existing architectural survey data where this exists but these must be checked on site to ensure acceptable accuracy and detail and should be recast where necessary to standard EH conventions as illustrated in *Understanding Historic Buildings* as appropriate to Level 1 and 2 surveys. All plans must be tied to the OS grid, show a north point and be accompanied by suitable labelling and naming of parts.

- 7.2 The photographic record shall include
 - A general view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape
 - The building's external appearance- a series of oblique views of all external elevations. Where individual elevations show complex stratigraphy views perpendicular to the elevational frame may be appropriate.
 - The overall appearance of principal spaces.
 - Any relevant details such as machinery, fittings, graffiti, ephemera and decorative or structural detail not apparent from wider shots

The photographs will be taken with black and white 35mm or medium format film producing archive quality prints and negatives. Colour photography may be utilised for general shots and where it is appropriate for detail shots. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included.

7.4 The written record shall include items 1-3 as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings* section 4.5.2 and include a summary description. The following may act as a useful *aide memoire* to the details required.

- Building type and function
- Date of construction and any subsequent alteration
- Architect / style of design
- Materials, method of construction
- Plan form
- Façade treatment and fenestration
- Interiors, particularly fixtures and fittings and internal arrangements
- Subsidiary features such eg. machinery, ephemera. decoration
- Historical significance
- Source materials
- The setting of the building in the landscape / townscape

The account should briefly demonstrate an understanding of the building in its typological context. Conclusions should be drawn regarding the building's development and use but there need not be detailed discussion of the evidence on which these conclusions are based. It is not intended to be an exhaustive analysis of the building but to be optimised towards the recording of those features to be lost within the wider context of the building.

8 Results

- 8.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the historic building contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Records Office. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 8.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 8.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 8.4 The report must contain:
 - A table of contents.
 - The building's precise location in National Grid and address form.
 - A brief history of the site.
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - The date of the record, name of recorder(s) and the location and contents of the deposited archive.
 - A location map, copies of any plans/drawings and copies of such photographs as necessary to illustrate the written description with appropriate annotation.
 - A written description of the building and its structure, materials and layout.
 - A full bibliography where external sources have been used.
 - A copy of the brief and approved written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be included as an appendix.

- A digital copy of all photographs (in .TIFF format) making up the archive record to be bound into the rear cover of the HER / HEPAO copy of the report on CDR or DVDR.

9 Archive Deposition

- 9.1 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 Cornwall Record Office.
- 9.2 The archive including a copy of the written report, all drawn materials and all archive quality photographic prints and negatives shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record office within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 9.3 Documentary archives and photographic archives will normally be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 9.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 9.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 9.6 Only on completion of 9.1 to 9.4 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

10 Monitoring

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

Appendix 2: Carnkie Community Primary School, Piece: Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording

Client: Scammell Properties
Client tel: 01803 752639
Client email: johnscammell@hotmail.com

Site history

Carnkie Community Primary School is located in Piece approximately 2.5km to the south-west of Redruth at NGR SW 67975 39730. Planning permission with conditions has been granted for the conversion of the disused 19th century primary school to form seven apartments and associated works. The school is first shown on the First Edition OS map of c1880.

Project background

Planning Permission has been granted by Cornwall Council for the conversion of Carnkie Community Primary School to form seven apartments and associated works (ref. PA08/00676/F). Planning Conditions 9 and 10 state:

9. No development shall commence within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetabling that has been first submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

Reason: in the interests of the archaeological value of the site.

10. No work shall be undertaken until the implementation of an appropriate programme of recording and analysis of archaeological features has been agreed in writing by the local planning authority, to be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the local planning authority and in accordance with an agreed written brief and specification.

Reason: To record existing features of archaeological interest.

A brief outlining the required recording works was prepared by Philip Markham, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO). This brief sets out the minimum requirements for the production of a 'Level 2 descriptive record' as defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Building: A guide to good recording practice* (2006). Historic Environment Projects was subsequently contacted by John Scammell and an estimate of costs was prepared and agreed. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the intended works, the methodology to be employed and arrangements for project monitoring.

Project extent

The project includes the school building. The playground and immediate surroundings will also be briefly examined, to place the building within its historic and functional context.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the historic development and function of the building. The objectives are to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to alterations.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow

the IfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Fieldwork will be undertaken to be equivalent to a English Heritage Level 2 survey (see English Heritage 2006). It will comprise a walk-over, photographic survey and the production of brief building descriptions.

Fieldwork: photographic recording

The principal recording medium will be a photographic survey. This will include:

1. Black and white photographs using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film.
2. Supporting colour photographs taken with a digital camera (5MP or higher), to be used to illustrate the report.

The photo record will comprise:

- general views
- principal exterior and interior elevations (where accessible)
- examples of structural and architectural detail.

Methodology for the archive standard photography is set out as follows:

- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.
- A tripod will be used where appropriate to take advantage of natural light and slower exposures.
- Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash.
- A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

Fieldwork: description

Brief analysis of the building fabric will be undertaken on site (recorded as notes and annotations to existing drawings).

Creation of site archive

Will include:

- Archiving of black and white photographs to HER standards. All monochrome photographs will be archived using the HE photo database
- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client)
- Vernacular building records
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index

Archive report

A brief report will include:

- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Brief building description
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, selected photographs

A paper copy and a digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER. Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with HE standards.

The archiving will comprise the following:

1. All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box
2. Archive standard negative holders and archive print holders, to be stored in the HE system until transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum.
3. The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during November 2011.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by Dan Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. Where the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected from the local planning authority (LPA).

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report and summary note
- Deposition of the archive

Historic Environment Projects

Historic Environment Projects is the contracting arm of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (HE). HE employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 100 projects each year.

HE is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication

- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

Standards

HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Organisation.

As part of Cornwall Council, HE has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

Terms and conditions

Contract

HE Projects is part of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of the Historic Environment projects team and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Project staff

The project will be managed by a nominated Senior Archaeologist who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

The project team is expected to include the following:

Nigel Thomas BA MIFA

Senior Archaeologist responsible for management of projects relating to historic building recording and surveys of historic landscapes. Past work has included recording and structural analysis at Launceston and Restormel Castles, medieval chapels at Rame, Bodmin and Hall (Bodinnick), as well as landscape surveys at Lanhydrock park and Godolphin gardens. Project manager for historic building analyses at Tintagel Old Post Office, Cotehele House, St Michael's Mount summit complex and Trevice for the National Trust. Project team leader for the Lostwithiel Town Characterisation Study. Member of the IfA Buildings Group and Survey and Illustration Group.

Joanna Sturgess BA

Archaeologist with HE, with a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation and post-excavation. Past historic building works have included Cutmadoc Farmhouse, Lanhydrock; City Wharf, Truro; Harvey's Foundry, Hayle; Boswednack Serpentine works, Porthmeor farm and various mining sites. Other projects include Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscawell and Trevecca in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes archaeological use of CAD software and survey.

Eric Berry

A freelance Historic Buildings Consultant, with extensive experience of Listing reviews for English Heritage and has surveyed and photographed numerous early buildings in Cornwall. Eric formerly worked as a Conservation Officer for Carrick DC and serves on the committee of the Cornish Buildings Group.

Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

HE will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received HE may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Health and safety statement

HE follows the Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines HE uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

Prior to carrying out on-site work HE will carry out a Risk Assessment.

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public and Employers Liability Insurance.

References

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, Swindon

Hitchens and Drew, 1824. *History of Cornwall Vol 2*

Jo Sturgess

Archaeologist

2nd November 2011