



# **Chymder Farm, Cury, Helston, Cornwall**

## **Archaeological Watching Brief**



**Historic Environment Projects**



# **Chymder Farm, Cury, Helston, Cornwall**

## **Archaeological Watching Brief**

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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Sally Biddle and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

The Project was managed by the author.

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**

Working shot in western field looking south-west

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## **Contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Project background	2
2.2	Aims	2
2.3	Methods	2
2.3.1	Desk-based assessment	2
2.3.2	Fieldwork	3
2.3.3	Post-fieldwork	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Location and setting</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Designations</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Site history</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Archaeological results</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Conclusions/discussion</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>6</b>
8.1	Primary sources	6
8.2	Publications	6
8.3	Websites	6
<b>9</b>	<b>Project archive</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Appendix 1: Context table</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Appendix 2: Finds report</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Appendix 3: Brief</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation</b>	<b>21</b>

## **List of Figures**

- Fig 1 Location map
- Fig 2 Thomas Martyn's map of 1748
- Fig 3 OS Surveyors drawing of 1813
- Fig 4 Tithe Map, c1840
- Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880
- Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907
- Fig 7 Ordnance Survey digital mapping with NMP plot overlaid, showing numbered monuments within the development area
- Fig 8 Ordnance Survey digital mapping with NMP plot overlaid, showing distribution of prehistoric settlement in the area
- Fig 9 Location plan of watching brief trenches and archaeological features
- Fig 10 East facing section through pit or posthole **[12]**
- Fig 11 North-west facing section through ditch **[16]**
- Fig 12 Plans and section drawing of archaeological features encountered

## **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

## **1 Summary**

Historic Environment Projects (Cornwall Council) were commissioned by Sally Biddle to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the creation of a new campsite at Chymder Farm to the west of Cury, near Helston located at NGR SW 6748 2139. This work was commissioned to fulfil a condition of planning application (PA12/00984) which stipulated that a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation was secured and implemented prior to the development taking place.

The proposed development area is located on agricultural land in an area where cropmarks plotted by the National Mapping Programme (NMP) indicate the presence of two prehistoric settlement enclosures and an associated field system. The settlement of Chymder itself is a medieval settlement which is first documented in 1356 when the name was spelt 'Chyemedder' (Gover 1948).

The watching brief, carried out during the excavation of service trenches and an area for a septic tank and associated septic drain field revealed features which proved the validity of the plotted cropmarks, and indicated the presence of prehistoric settlement. A substantial ditch **[16]** was found to match the location, width and alignment of part of the prehistoric field system (HER Monument Number MCO49599) plotted by the NMP. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from the fill **(15)**. However, the fill **(11)** of a nearby pit or posthole **[12]** did contain a single undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery of either Bronze Age or Iron Age/Romano-British date. Another ditch **[14]** is likely to be associated with the prehistoric settlement but no dating evidence was retrieved from its fill **(13)** to confirm this.

In addition to the features mentioned above, two sets of double, parallel ditches (**[2]** and **[4]**, and **[8]** and **[10]**) were revealed in the eastern field. Both sets of ditches are likely to represent the ploughed out remains of medieval or post-medieval Cornish hedges. Unstratified finds recovered from the surface of the eastern field included three sherds of medieval pottery (13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) and a prehistoric flint scraper.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Planning application PA12/00984 was submitted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2012 for the change of use of land to allow the siting of three safari tents for luxury camping, erection of a wooden cabin, landscaping and parking area (Fig 1). The application included the excavation of service trenches, excavation of an area for a septic tank and the excavation of a septic drain field. The planning application was approved subject to seven conditions. Condition 4 states:

*No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.*

*Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 128 and 131 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and policy 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004.*

A brief dated 1/5/2012 outlining required archaeological recording works was prepared by Phil Markham, the local Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (see Section 12, Appendix 3). Sally Biddle approached HE Projects with a view to putting in place the necessary recording work to satisfy the planning condition. Following agreement of costs, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared. Following the approval of the WSI an archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with development (namely the excavation of service trenches, excavation of an area for a septic tank and the excavation of a septic drain field). The safari tents and wooden cabin did not require excavated footings and were therefore not monitored. This report presents the results of the fieldwork.

### 2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of any prehistoric or medieval settlement activity in the area. The objectives were to obtain an archaeological record of the site during groundworks.

Specific aims were to:

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

### 2.3 Methods

The archaeological programme followed four stages: desk-based assessment, fieldwork, archiving and reporting.

#### 2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER.
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 8.1).
- Modern maps (see Section 8.1).



- Published histories (see Section 8.2).

### **2.3.2 Fieldwork**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of service trenches, an area for a septic tank and septic drain field on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2012. A mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket was used to excavate all the areas except where solid bedrock was encountered and a toothed bucket was then used. All archaeological features revealed during the groundworks were excavated and recorded as appropriate. A photographic record was maintained throughout and all artefacts were recovered for identification and dating purposes.

### **2.3.3 Post-fieldwork**

The site archive was collated. This included:

- Preparation of finished measured drawings.
- Archiving of drawings, photographs, paperwork and digital files.
- Finds processing.
- Preparation of HE and Archive Index forms.
- Production of this report.
- Completion of an English Heritage OASIS form.

## **3 Location and setting**

The site is located 250m to the west of Cury church on the Lizard peninsula in the parish of Gunwalloe at grid ref SW 6748 2139 (see extent below) (Fig 1). The development area lies to the north and east of the medieval settlement of Chymder within two fields under grass and surrounded by further farmland. Cropmark features identified from aerial photographs in both fields indicate the presence of two prehistoric settlement enclosures and an associated field system.

The site is located on a relatively level upland area at a height of between 50m and 55m OD. The underlying bedrock is Spillite, a fine-grained or dense, extrusive igneous (volcanic) rock ([www.cornwallinfoocus.co.uk/geography](http://www.cornwallinfoocus.co.uk/geography)).

## **4 Designations**

The site is designated as part of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). It is also part of an Area of Great Scientific Value (AGSV) and part of the Heritage Coast.

## **5 Site history**

Fairly intensive prehistoric settlement and farming activity at Chymder Farm and within the surrounding landscape has been identified from cropmarks shown on aerial photographs and plotted by the National Mapping Programme (NMP). Prehistoric settlements in this landscape are indicated by large curvilinear enclosures which are likely to be Iron Age or Romano-British in date (Figs 7 and 8). Within the two development fields (although unaffected by the development) two curvilinear enclosures have been plotted by the NMP (Fig 7). The first (HER Monument Number MCO49538) is likely to be an Iron Age/Romano-British round (settlement enclosure). It is 28m in diameter and lies at NGR: SW 6744 2146 in the western field. The second (HER Monument Number MCO49537) located in the eastern field at NGR: SW 6751 2141 is also likely to be an Iron Age/Romano-British round and measures 28m by 37m. There are also other curvilinear enclosures plotted close-by such as MCO49539

immediately to the south-east of Chymder Farm, MCO49601 to the south-west of Cury church, MCO49462 to the north of Cury church and three others to the west of the site at Sowanna Farm (MCO49443, MCO49448 and MCO49445) (see Fig 8).

Within the development area in the western field there are also the remains of a field system (HER Monument Number MCO49599) which were plotted as part of the NMP (Fig 7). There are associated ditched boundaries at NGR: SW 67413 21414 and SW 67277 21490. It seems likely that this field system is associated with either one or both the prehistoric/Romano-British settlement enclosures in the eastern and western fields. Part of the south-eastern ditch boundary was encountered during the watching brief (ditch **[16]**).

Although there have been no previous excavations at the settlement sites in the vicinity of Chymder Farm, a single Iron Age/Romano British pottery sherd was found on the site of a round (HER Number: 28052) in 1975 which lies only 0.5km to the north-east of Chymder. During the current phase of works a single sherd of prehistoric pottery (probably Iron Age or Romano-British) was retrieved from the fill (**12**) a posthole/pit **[11]** in the eastern field.

The medieval settlement of Chymder was first documented in 1356 when the name was spelt 'Chyemeder' (Gover 1948). Its Cornish name contains the element **chy** meaning 'house' or 'cottage' and possibly also **midzhar** 'reaper' (Padel 1985). The surrounding area is well-documented in the historic period. Winnianton, a settlement (now lost) close to Gunwalloe church, was the site of an important royal manor at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, giving its name to the Hundred (Thorn 1979). The Manor and its estate, owned by King William after the Norman Conquest, were located in the parishes of Gunwalloe, Cury and Cury Church Towne. The Domesday hundred of Winnianton took in Mawgan, Lizard, Trelawarren, Roscarnon, Bowden and other villages, as well as parts of Mullion and Breage.

The following passage taken from Lysons 1814 lists the owners of the manor of Winnianton:

*'In the year 1235 it belonged to Roger Earl of Cornwall, who then gave it to Gervase de Hornington, in exchange for Bosyny. Not long afterwards, it was in the Carminows; and on the partition of the estates between the two coheireses of the elder branch of that ancient family, who married Trevarthian and Arundell, this manor fell to the share of the former. From the Trevarthians, it passed by a female heir to the Reskymers, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward IV. At a later period it was in the Arundell family, and is now the property of John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, who purchased it of the late Lord Arundell in or about the year 1801.'* (Lysons 1814).

Although not listed by Lysons, the manor also became part of the Enys Estate in 1647 when Samuel Enys bought it from Sir Charles Trenancon in 1647 for £1000. The estate at this time consisted of three Tenements; Gwills, Chymder and Sowanna. (<http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk>). There are records for Chymder Farm showing that it was leased to various tenant farmers by the Enys family between 1633 and 1844 (CRO number EN/545).

A process of map regression helps to understand the landscape history of the site. Thomas Martyn's map of 1748 shows a single dwelling at Chymder (Fig 2). The settlement is later shown on the OS map of 1813 spelt 'Chimbder' (Fig 3). The Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 4) shows the two fields as they are today, with Chymder farmhouse to the south. The accompanying Apportionment lists the owner of Chymder at this time as John Samuel Enys and the occupier as Joseph Hendy of Sowanna. Both fields are listed in the Apportionment as arable; that to the east was known as Park Skeber and that to the west was known as Venton Lean.

The First Edition OS map of c1880 (Fig 5) shows the two fields unaltered with Chymder farmhouse to the south and a newly built linhay/cart house immediately north of it. A

footpath is shown leading from the south-east of the western field north-westwards to Sowanna Farm.

The Second Edition OS map of c1907 (Fig 6) shows that no changes in layout had occurred since c1880.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century driveways have been added on both the east and west sides of the farmstead (see Fig 7). Besides this, little has occurred to change the plan of the area. During the excavation of a service trench on the western side of the eastern field immediately south of the coppice, an area of modern disturbance was revealed below the topsoil in the form of a large dump of building demolition rubble extending for approximately 20m.

## **6 Archaeological results**

(see Fig 9 for locations and Fig 12 for individual plans and sections. See Appendix 1 for context details)

The watching brief was carried out during the excavation of the service trenches, the area for the septic tank and the area of the septic drain field. The locations of these areas are shown on Figure 9. The service trenches measured 0.5m wide and were generally excavated to a depth of approximately 0.9m. The area for the septic tank and septic drain field was taken down to the top of the natural subsoil.

The natural subsoil and bedrock **(6)** was encountered at varying depths across the two fields. In the southern half of the service trench in the eastern field, two parallel ditches **[2]** and **[4]** were encountered, each measuring approximately 0.95m wide by 0.35m deep and both cut into the natural subsoil **(6)**. These ditches were aligned north-east to south-west, set 1.5m apart and were filled by mid orangey brown silty clay **(1)** and **(3)**, which in turn were overlain by a thick layer of ploughsoil **(5)** 0.65m deep. These ditches are likely to be associated with a former medieval or post-medieval Cornish hedge boundary although no finds or dating evidence were retrieved from the fills.

In the northern half of the eastern field another two parallel ditches **[8]** and **[10]** were encountered. They were filled by **(7)** and **(9)**, mid orangey brown silty clays. Both ditches were cut into the natural subsoil **(6)** and both were overlain by a layer of ploughsoil **(5)** 0.7m deep. They were aligned north-west to south-east and set 2m apart. Both ditches were 0.4m deep. Ditch **[8]** measured 0.95m wide and ditch **[10]** measured 0.75m wide. These are also likely to be the remains of a former medieval or post-medieval Cornish hedge boundary although no finds or dating evidence were retrieved from either of the fills.

In the service trench to the south of ditches **[8]** and **[10]** a pit or posthole **[12]** was uncovered cut into the natural subsoil **(6)** and sealed by a layer of ploughsoil 0.35m deep. Pit/posthole **[12]** had vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.65m wide by 0.45m deep (Fig 10). It was filled by **(11)**, a mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. It also contained a single sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery (Bronze Age, Iron Age/Romano-British, see Appendix 2).

In the area of the proposed septic drain field (in the western field) a small north-south aligned ditch **[14]** was recorded. This was cut into the natural subsoil **(6)** and was filled by **(13)** a mid orangey brown friable silty clay and sealed by ploughsoil 0.3m deep. It measured 0.65m wide by 0.45m deep but no finds or dating evidence was retrieved from the fill **(13)**.

Also in the western field, within the southern half of the service trench, a large north-east to south-west aligned ditch **[16]** was recorded (Fig 11). It was in the location of a ditch plotted from aerial photographs by the NMP and interpreted as part of a prehistoric field system. This ditch was cut into the natural subsoil **(6)**, filled by **(15)** a dark/mid orangey brown friable silty clay and sealed by ploughsoil 0.4m deep. It

measured 2.5m wide by 0.75m deep but no finds or dating evidence were retrieved from the fill **(15)**.

Unstratified finds collected from the surface of the eastern field included three sherds of medieval (13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery and a flint scraper.

## **7 Conclusions/discussion**

The requirement for an archaeological watching brief at Chymder Farm was prompted by the presence of cropmark features identified from aerial photographs in both fields associated with the development. The cropmarks indicated the presence of what appeared to be two prehistoric/Romano-British settlement enclosures and an associated field system.

Although no large open areas were exposed and excavation was limited narrow service trenches, features were identified which proved the validity of the plotted cropmarks and that indicated the presence of prehistoric settlement.

A substantial ditch **[16]** was found to match the location and alignment of part of the prehistoric field system (HER Monument Number MCO49599) plotted by the NMP. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from the fill **(15)**. However, the fill **(11)** of a pit or posthole **[12]** did contain a single undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery which is of either Bronze Age or Iron Age/Romano-British date. Another ditch, **[14]** is likely to be associated with the prehistoric settlement but no dating evidence was retrieved from its fill **(13)** to confirm this.

In addition to the features mentioned above, two sets of double, parallel ditches (**[2]** and **[4]** and **[8]** and **[10]**) were revealed in the eastern field. Both sets of ditches are likely to represent the ploughed out remains of later medieval or post-medieval Cornish hedges. However, none of the ditches produced any dating evidence.

## **8 References**

### **8.1 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 Gunwalloe* (digital copy at HE)  
Thomas Martyn's map of 1748  
Enys Family leases: CRO number EN/545

### **8.2 Publications**

- Gover, JEB, 1948. *Place-names of Cornwall* (ms at RIC, Truro)  
Lysons, D and S, 1814. *Magna Britannia Vol 3*, London  
Padel O J, 1985. *Cornish Place-name Elements* Nottingham

### **8.3 Websites**

- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings  
<http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk>

## **9 Project archive**

The HE project number is **146150**

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. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 773).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites C\Cury Chymder Farm WB 2012
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2248
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites A-D\Cury Chymder Farm WB 2012
6. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2- 128060

This report text is held in digital form as: ..\HE Projects\Sites C\Cury Chymder Farm WB 2012\Cury Chymder Farm WB report 2012

Artefacts retrieved during the project are stored with HE Projects Cornwall Council. The site code is CYM12.

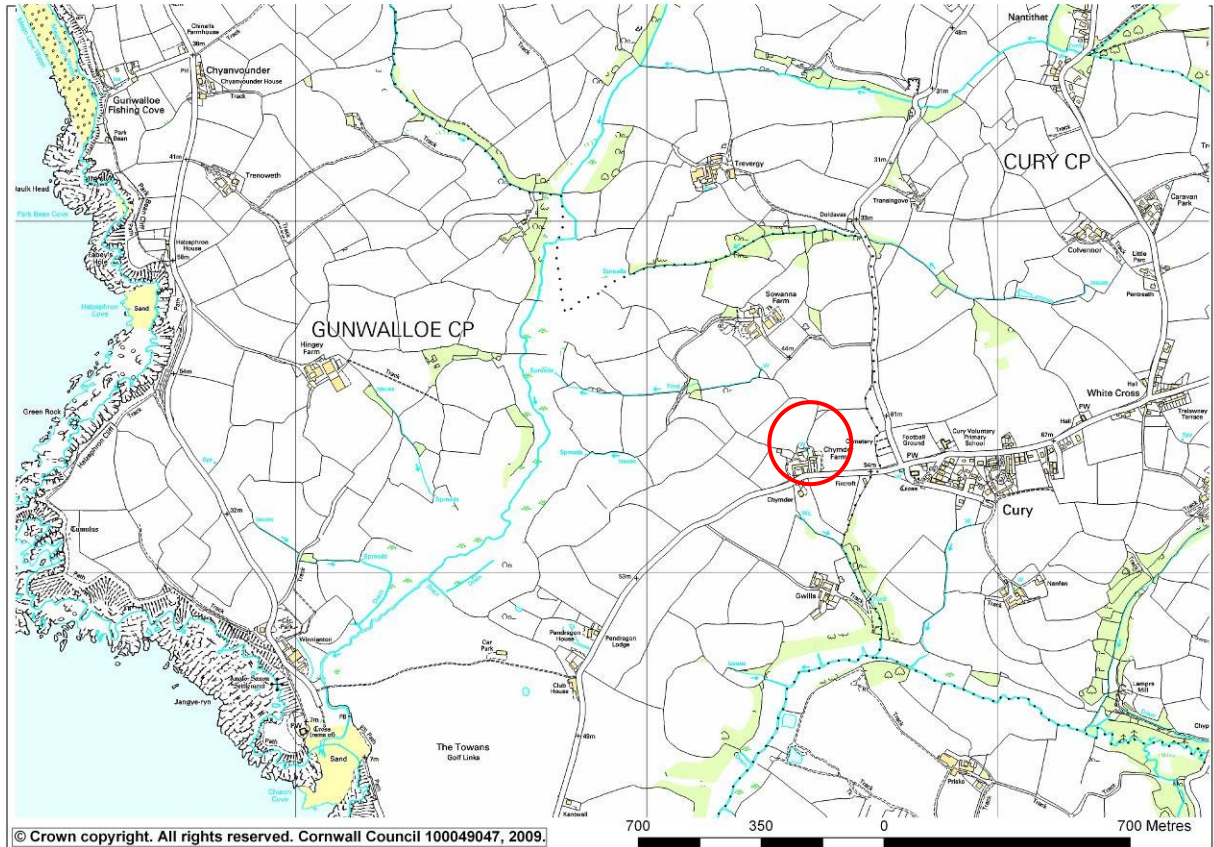


Fig 1 Location map



Fig 2 Thomas Martyn's map of 1748



Fig 3 OS Surveyors drawing of 1813

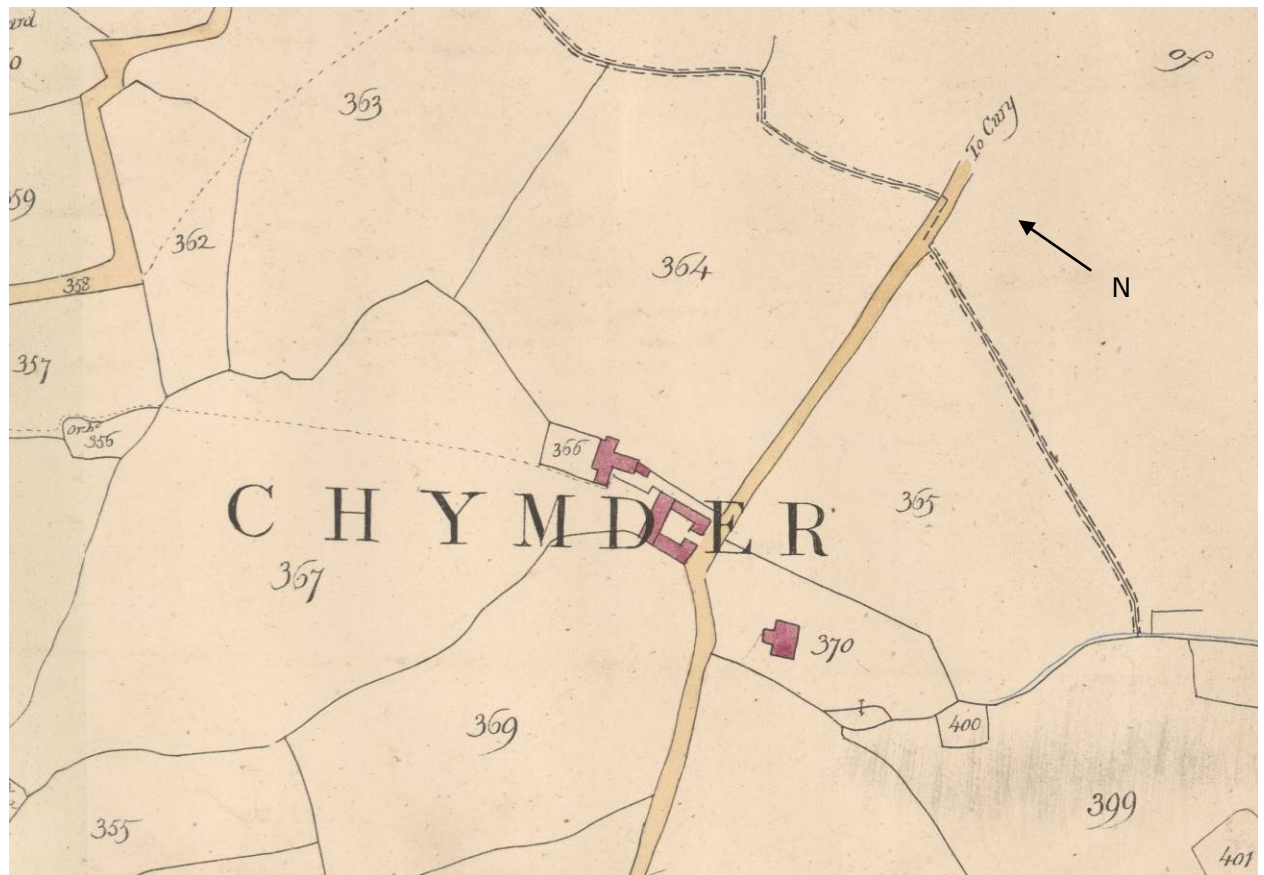


Fig 4 Tithe Map, c1840

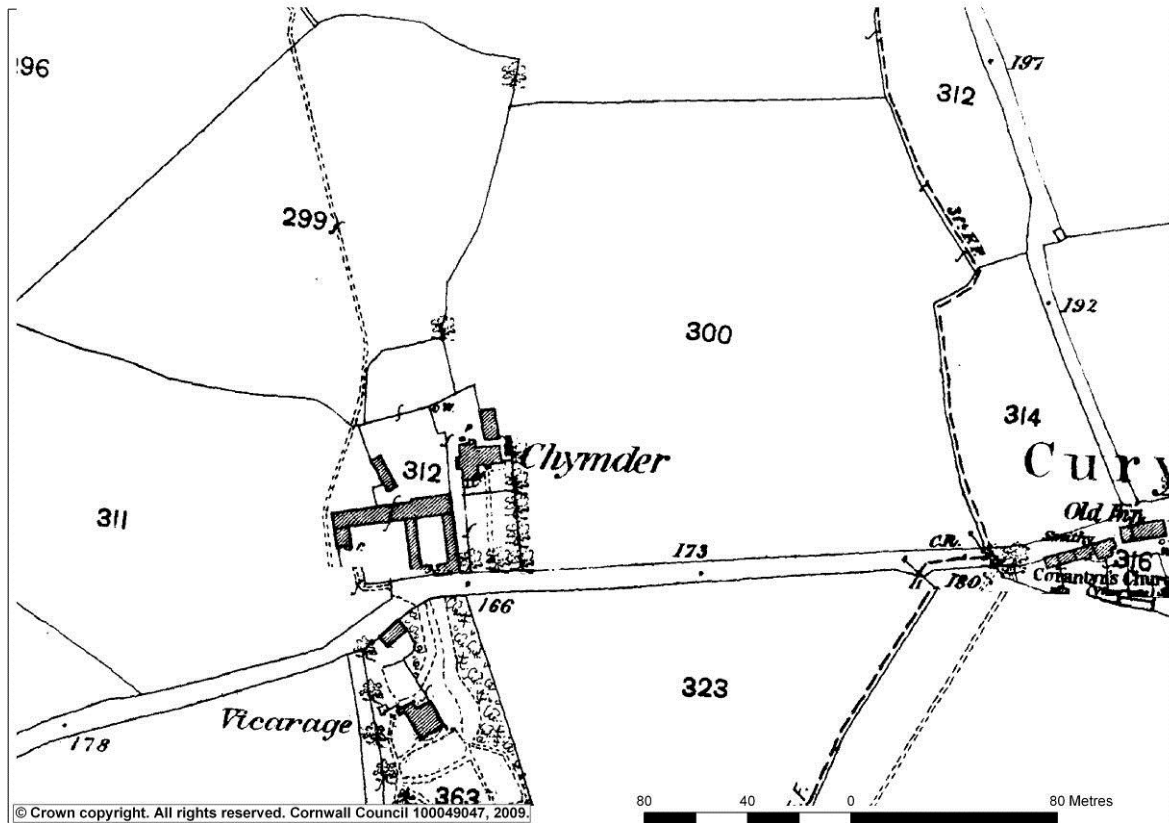


Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

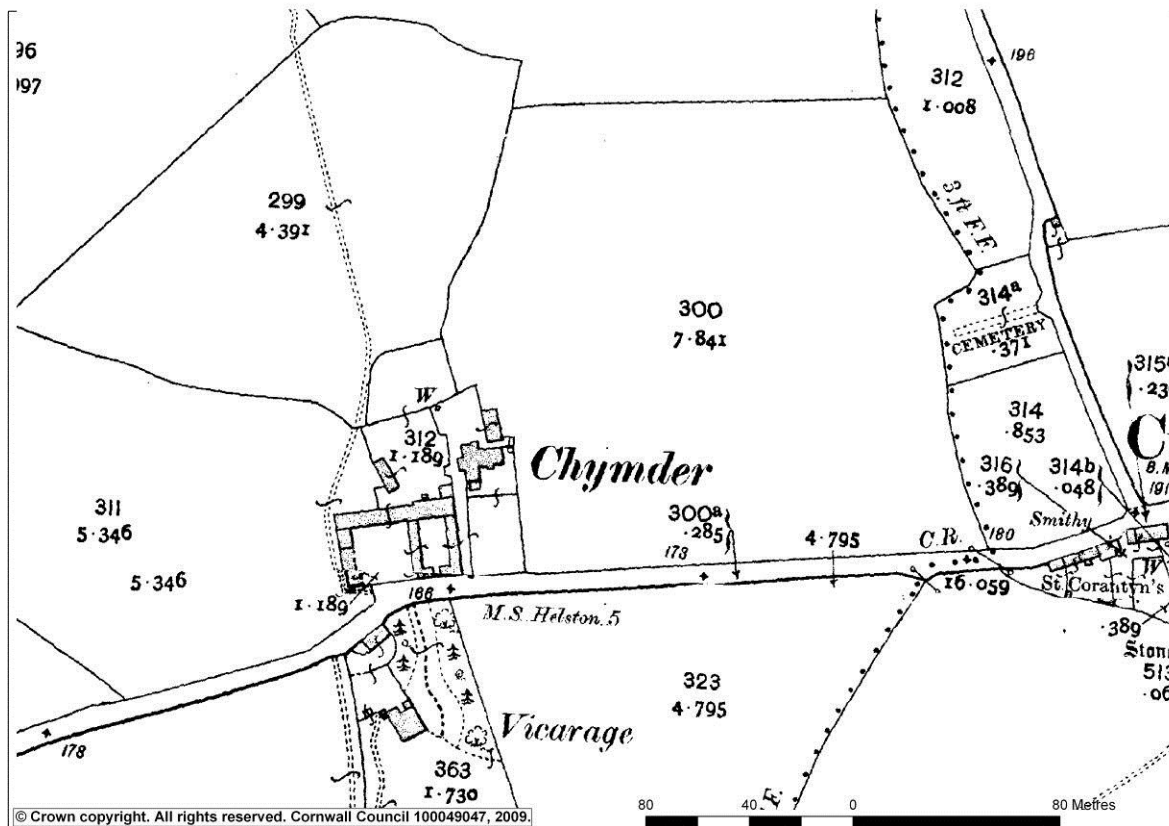


Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907



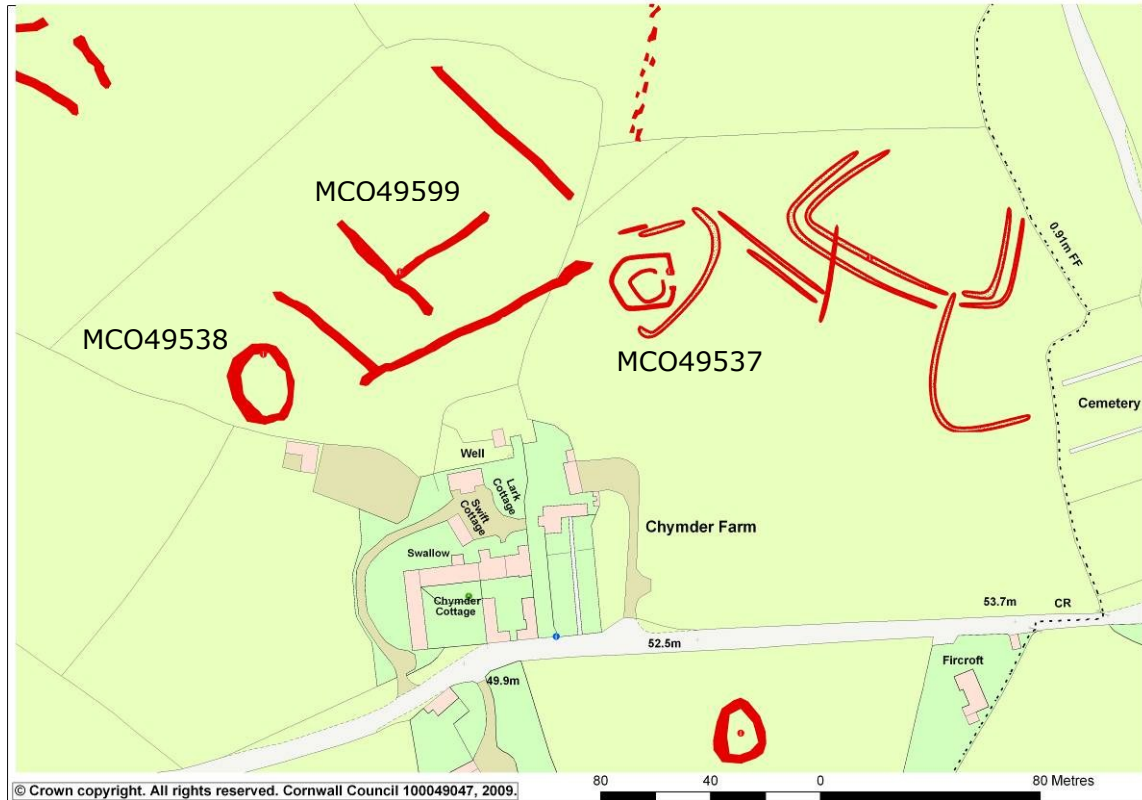


Fig 7 Ordnance Survey digital mapping with NMP plot overlaid, showing numbered monuments within the development area

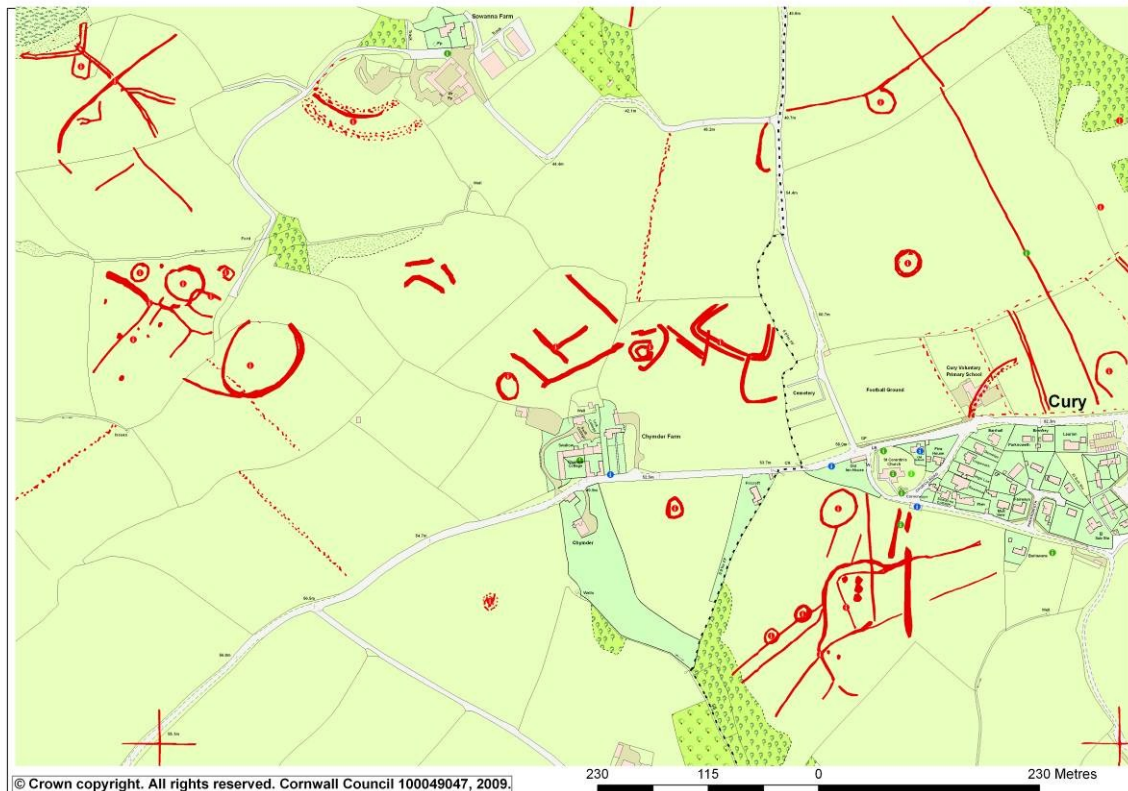


Fig 8 Ordnance Survey digital mapping with NMP plot overlaid, showing distribution of prehistoric settlement in the area

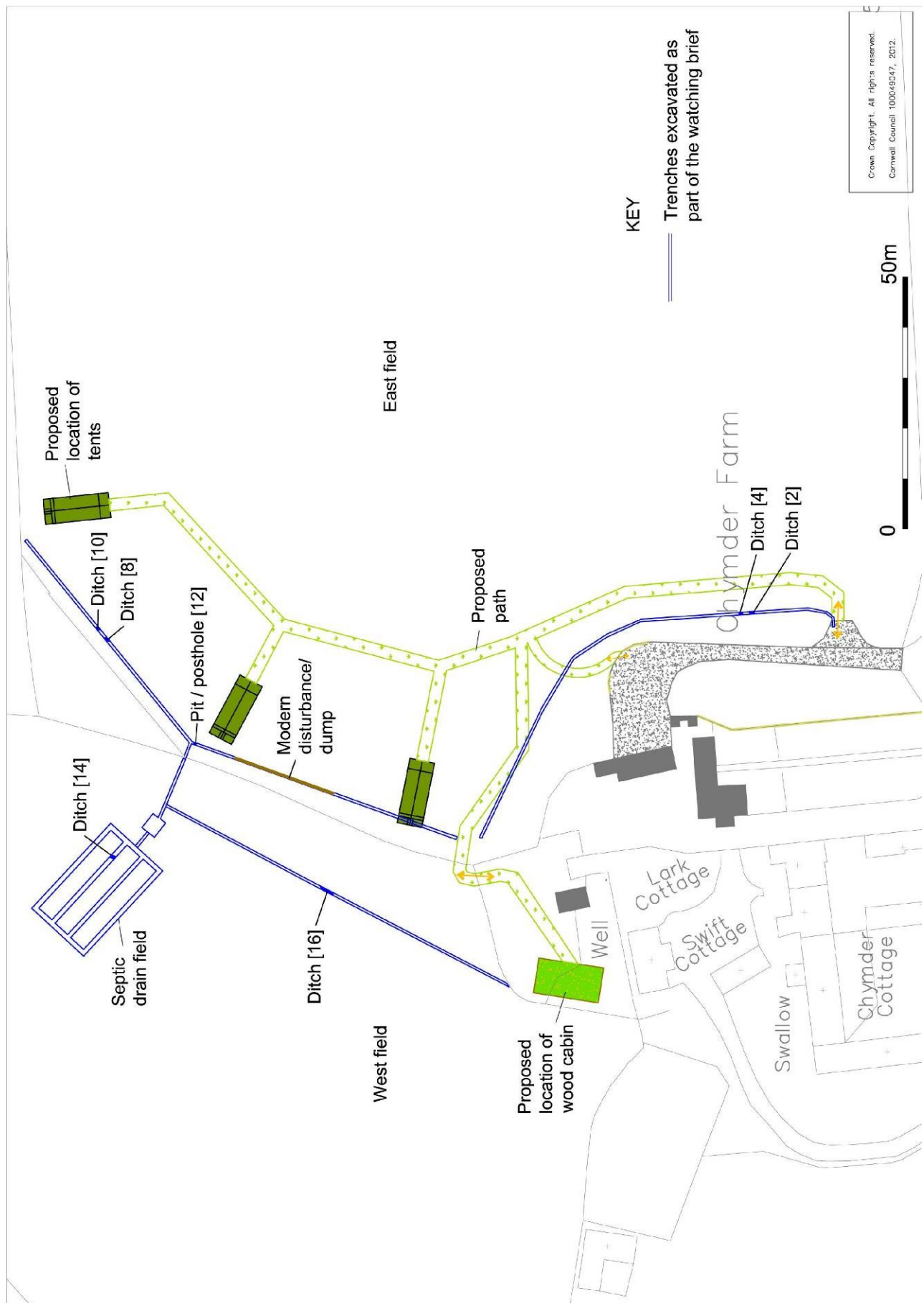


Fig 9 Location plan of watching brief trenches and archaeological features



Fig 10 East facing section through pit or posthole [12]



Fig 11 North-west facing section through ditch [16]

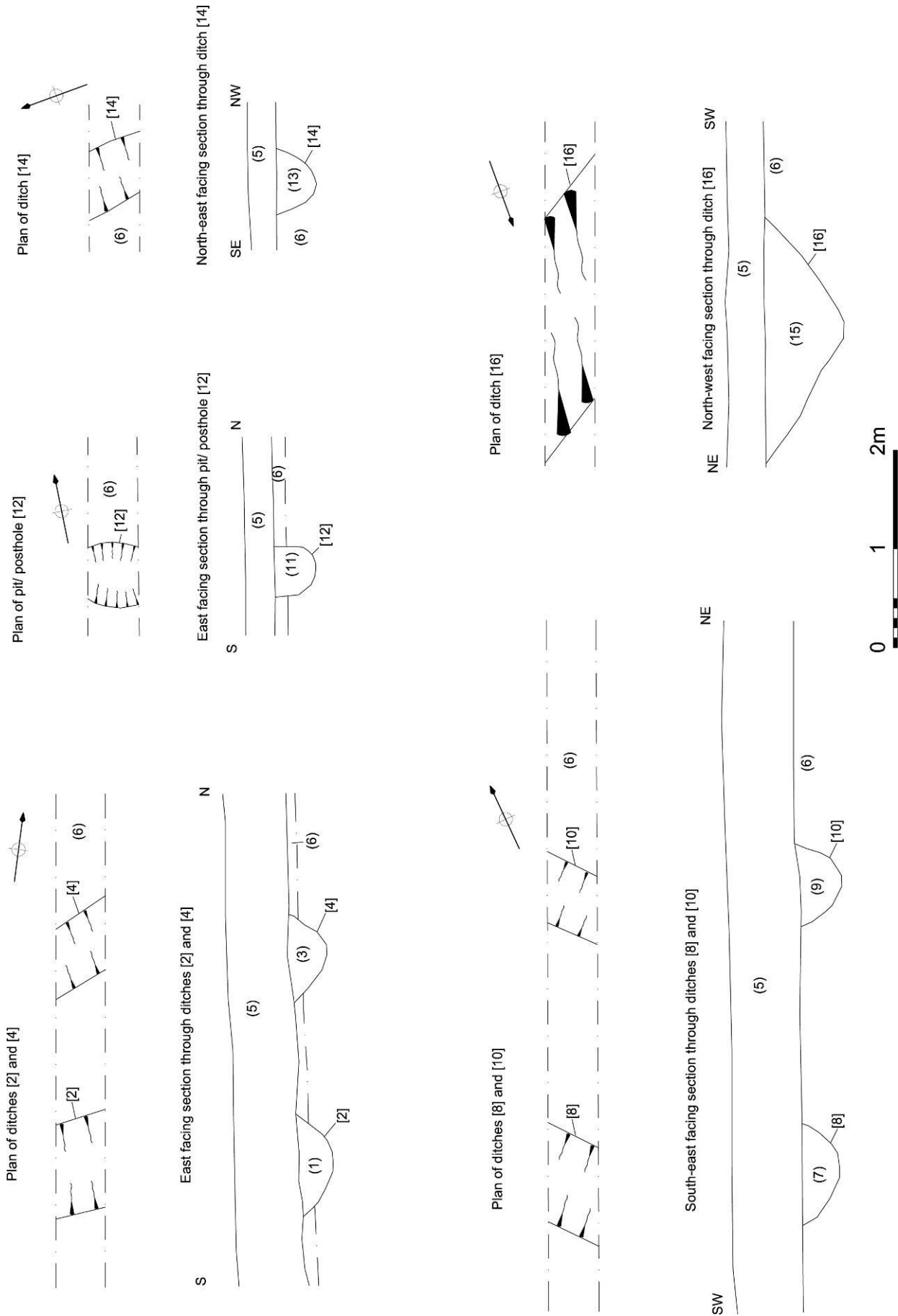


Fig 12 Plans and section drawing of archaeological features encountered

## 10 Appendix 1: Context table

Context Number	Description
(1)	Fill of ditch [2]. Probable Cornish hedge ditch. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay with occasional small stone fragments.
[2]	Cut of probable Cornish hedge ditch filled by (1). Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Measures 0.95m wide by 0.35m deep.
(3)	Fill of ditch [4]. Probable Cornish hedge ditch. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay with occasional small stone fragments.
[4]	Cut of probable Cornish hedge ditch filled by (3). Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Measures 0.9m wide by 0.35m deep.
(5)	Turf and ploughsoil varying between 0.1m and 0.7m deep. A mid/dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent small stone fragments and occasional pottery sherds.
(6)	Natural subsoil and bedrock. Patches of mid/light yellowy orange silty clay with frequent stone fragments interspersed with areas of cracked bedrock (Spillite, a fine-grained or dense, extrusive igneous (volcanic) rock).
(7)	Fill of ditch [8]. Probable Cornish hedge ditch. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay with frequent small stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.
[8]	Cut of probable Cornish hedge ditch filled by (7). Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Measures 0.95m wide by 0.4m deep.
(9)	Fill of ditch [10]. Probable Cornish hedge ditch. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay with frequent small stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.
[10]	Cut of probable Cornish hedge ditch filled by (9). Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Measures 0.75m wide by 0.4m deep.
(11)	Fill of pit/posthole [12]. A mid reddish brown plastic silty clay with occasional small stone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery.
[12]	Cut of pit/ posthole filled by (11). Probably sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. Measures 0.65m wide by 0.45m deep.
(13)	Fill of ditch [14]. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay with frequent small stone fragments.
[14]	Cut of ditch filled by (13). Linear ditch aligned N-S with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Measures 0.65m wide by 0.45m deep.
(15)	Fill of ditch [16]. A dark/mid orangey brown friable silty clay with frequent small stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Probable prehistoric field ditch seen on NMP plot.
[16]	Cut of ditch filled by (15). Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with steeply sloping sides and a rounded V-shaped base. Measures 2.5m wide by 0.75m deep.

## 11 Appendix 2: Finds report

A total of 5 artefacts were recovered during this project.

### Context No: Unstratified

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	13g	3		1
Flint				
Prehistoric	10g	1		1

3 sherds of medieval pottery (13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries)

1 prehistoric flint scraper

### Context No: (11) Fill of pit/ posthole [12]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Prehistoric	8g	1		1

1 sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery (Bronze Age, Iron Age or Romano-British)

## 12 Appendix 3: Brief

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

**Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> May 2012

**Address:** Chymder Farm, Cury, Helston TR12 7BP

**Site:** Area to the north of the farm

**Applicant:** John Taylor, Chymder Farmhouse, Cury, Helston TR12 7BP

**Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer:** Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX

e. [pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk) t. 07973 n813572

**Local Planning Authority Officer:** Martin Jose, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX

e. [martin.jose@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:martin.jose@cornwall.gov.uk) t. 01209 614486

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

- 1.1 This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site to discharge condition 4.

## **2 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The site is located in a rural position approximately 5km south of Helston at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SW 6748 2139. The geology is recorded as being basic igneous and metamorphic rocks underlying a soil recorded as being Trusham (loam over hard rock).

## **3 Planning Background**

- 3.1 Planning application PA12/00984 was submitted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2012 and was for the change of use of land to allow the siting of three safari tents for luxury camping, erection of a wooden cabin, landscaping and parking area. This application has been approved subject to 7 conditions. Condition 4 states:
- 3.2 *No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*
- 3.3 *Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 128 and 131 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and policy 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004.*
- 3.4 The applicant, their agents and any subcontractors should note that where there are other conditions requiring satisfaction in advance of the commencement of works on site; it is the responsibility of the applicant to liaise with the planning officer concerned to ensure that the timetabling of these works is managed.

## **4 Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 The proposed application is on land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 describes AEL as:
- 4.2 *Typical Historical/Archaeological Components*  
*Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone. (Page 142)*
- 4.3 *Potential for historical and archaeological research*  
*Considerable. Each farming settlement will contain a wealth of historical, architectural and archaeological information. Surveys of field systems yield considerable agricultural, social, and tenurial information. Buried archaeological features can be expected virtually anywhere in this zone. (Page 143)*
- 4.4 The HER records a large number of archaeological assets around the proposed development area and within the same field recorded from cropmark air photography. The HER records the following site within the development field: *A curvilinear enclosure, approx 28m by 37m, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the enclosure are not certain but its appearance and size suggests it is likely to be an Iron Age/Romano-British round. (Settlement)*

## **5 Requirement for Work**

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 The site specific aims are to:

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

## **6 General Methodology**

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

## **7 Archaeological Recording Methodology**

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

## **8 Finds**



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

## **9 Human Remains**

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

## **10 Results**

- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain:
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
  - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.

- A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
  - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
  - All specialist reports and assessments.
  - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
  - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
  - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

## **11 Archive Deposition**

- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.
- <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/>
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

## **12 Monitoring**

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

## 13 Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

### Chymder Farm: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological watching brief and controlled soil strip

Client: Sally Biddle  
Client contact: N/A  
Client tel: 01326 241456  
Client email: [sally@barefootkitchen.com](mailto:sally@barefootkitchen.com)

#### Site history

HE Projects have been commissioned by Sally Biddle to prepare a WSI and carry out an archaeological watching brief and controlled soil strip at Chymder Farm during groundworks associated with the construction a new camp site. The development area lies to the north and east of the medieval settlement of Chymder within former farmland where cropmark features identified from aerial photographs indicate the presence of prehistoric settlement enclosures. The HER records the following site within the development area: *A curvilinear enclosure, approx 28m by 37m, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the enclosure are not certain but its appearance and size suggests it is likely to be an Iron Age/Romano-British round (Settlement).*

The site is located 250m to the west of Cury village on the Lizard peninsula at grid ref SW 6748 2139 (see extent below). The cropmarks identified in the northern part of the development area and the proximity of the medieval settlement suggests potential for survival of both prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains.

#### Planning Background

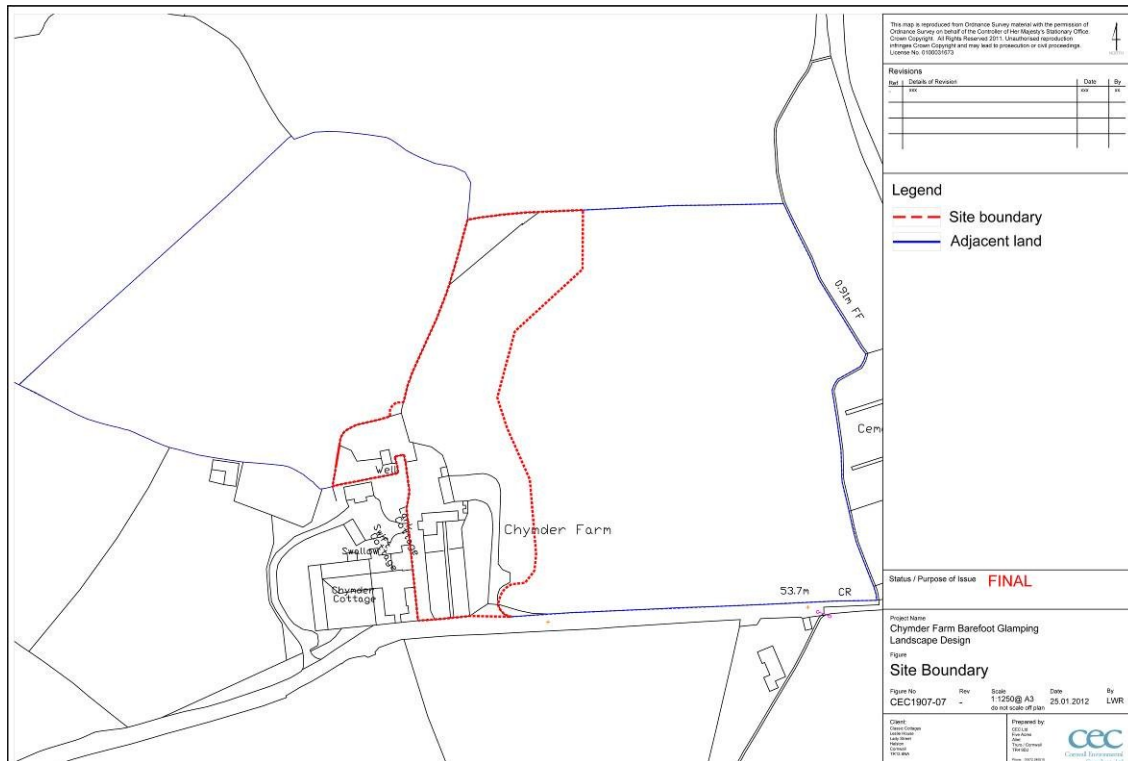
Planning application PA12/00984 was submitted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2012 and was for the change of use of land to allow the siting of three safari tents for luxury camping, erection of a wooden cabin, landscaping and parking area. This application has been approved subject to 7 conditions. Condition 4 states:

*No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.*

*Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 128 and 131 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and policy 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004.*

A brief outlining required archaeological recording works was prepared by Phil Markham, the local Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. Sally Biddle approached HE Projects with a view to putting in place the necessary recording work to satisfy the planning condition. Following agreement of costs, this Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared. It sets out the proposed working methods, standards and arrangements for monitoring leading to eventual discharge of the planning condition.

## Project extent



The development site lies within the red line. Ground disturbance within this area includes proposed service trenches, the area of a proposed septic tank and area within the footprint of a proposed cabin.

## Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of any prehistoric or medieval settlement activity in the area. The objectives are to obtain an archaeological record of the site during groundworks.

Specific aims are to:

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

## 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.

Work will comprise background research, followed by a watching brief and controlled soil strip during the early stages of development work, and archiving of results and reporting.

## Desk-based assessment

Brief desk-based research will be carried out to inform the fieldwork stage. This will comprise:

- Consultation of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
- Published sources/local histories as available (Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth)
- Historic maps, including:
  - Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall (1699)
  - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748),
  - OS 1 inch survey (c1809)
  - Gunwalloe parish Tithe map (c1840),
  - 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions of the OS 25 inch maps (c1880 and c1907)
- Modern maps

### **Archaeological recording**

The excavation of the service trenches should be carried out under archaeological supervision. Within larger areas of ground disturbance (such as the area proposed for the septic tank and cabin) a soil strip should be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The topsoil/subsoil will be excavated to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (ie, to the top of archaeology or to the level of the natural).

All areas will be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate by an HE (Projects) archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed in the stripped areas and trenches; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required.** A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains which are uncovered during the stripping. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects.

Where necessary the detailed archaeological recording may include:

- Excavation of archaeological features exposed in the stripped area and plotting them onto a base map.
- Production of plans and section drawings of the excavated features and recording of features using a continuous numbering system.
- Retrieval of artefacts.

#### *Recording - general*

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale. Sections

will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.

- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow.
- Drawings and photographs will be recorded in a register giving details of feature number and location.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- If human remains are discovered on the site the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.
- If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

### **Treatment of finds**

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.

### **Treatment of samples**

Environmental sampling will be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).

### **Archiving**

**Note:** Requirements for archiving and reporting will be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork results

During this phase the results of the fieldwork will be collated for archiving. This will involve the following tasks.

- All retained finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- All pottery, and other finds where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be digitised and converted into AutoCAD drawings.
- Indexing of site drawings and photographs.
- Processing and analysis of environmental samples, if appropriate.

### **Report production**

A report will be produced which will describe the results of the desk-based study and the nature of the fieldwork undertaken, the circumstance and conditions under which it occurred and the results that were obtained. Production of the report will involve:

- Producing a descriptive text.
- Producing maps, scaled plans and section drawings.
- Selecting photographs.
- Report design.
- Report editing.
- Dissemination of the finished report.

The report will have the following contents:

- 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.

### **Contingency for analysis and publication**

A contingency has been provided in the event that significant remains are uncovered. This will only be drawn upon following an agreement about appropriate level of recording in discussions between the HE team, the HEPAO and the client.

### **Report dissemination**

The full assessment report will be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding three months) to be agreed between the client and HE Projects, with copies supplied to the client, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record, the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, River Street, Truro and national archive centres. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM in Adobe PDF format.

### **OASIS entry**

HE Projects will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

### **Archive deposition**

- 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 RCM will be consulted over requirements where significant remains are uncovered.
- Prior to undertaking the fieldwork an accession number will be obtained from the Royal Cornwall Museum.

- If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- Where significant artefacts are retrieved, the archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

### **Timetable**

The study is anticipated to be commenced during May 2012. HE will require reasonable notice before commencement of work, in order to allow to allocate field staff time and arrange other logistics.

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 Phil Markham, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. Notification of the start of work will be given to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the HEPAO prior to them being carried out. 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
- 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 is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

As part of Cornwall Council, the HES 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 HE 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 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.

Work will be carried out by HE field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate.

*Jo 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 the Gwithian archive, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscaswell and Trevesa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise

includes use of Total Station EDM, CAD software and historic building records. Holder of a CSCS card and qualified first aider.

*James Gossip BA MIFA PGDip in Post-Excavation Studies*

Archaeologist with HE with 23 years field experience, specialising in the excavation of archaeological sites and subsequent post-excavation analysis. Also undertakes historic buildings survey including the use of Total Station survey equipment. Work in this field has included surveys of various Cornish mine sites, topographic survey and historic building analysis at Cotehele House. Recent projects include site direction of major open-area excavations at Tremough, Truro College and the new Richard Lander School, focussing on Bronze Age and Iron Age ritual and settlement activity. Also involved in community based outreach programmes including local schools, Sense of Place, Cornwall Archaeological Society excavations, Lizard Ancient Sites Network, St Piran's Trust and Meneage Archaeological Group. Expertise includes use of Total Station EDM, CAD software and excavation of human remains. Holder of a CSCS card and qualified first aider.

**Specialists**

**John Allan MPhil – Medieval/post-medieval pottery specialist:** John works for the Exeter Archaeological Field Unit. He is the leading authority on medieval and post-medieval pottery in south- west England and author of many publications. He will carry out the pottery assessment and analysis in the event of medieval or post-medieval pottery being recovered

**Henrietta Quinnell BA, MIFA, FSA – Prehistoric, Roman, post-Roman pottery:** Henrietta is a freelance pottery specialist and the leading authority on prehistoric pottery in the south-west. She will carry out the pottery assessment and analysis in the event of prehistoric pottery being recovered.

**Julie Jones BA – Archaeobotanist:** An experienced freelance archaeobotanical specialist based in Bristol, Julie has carried out palaeoenvironmental assessments and analyses for numerous HES projects.

**Dana Challinor MA, MSc – Freelance Charcoal Specialist:** Dana's main area of expertise is charcoal analysis and wood species identification, but she also has experience with charred plant remains. For her Masters degree she specialised in Archaeobotany and received a distinction for her dissertation on charcoal in Bronze Age cremation burials. She has produced numerous assessment and evaluation reports, as well as reports for publication in journal and monograph formats and was formerly Head of the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology. She will undertake assessment and analysis of any suitable charcoal samples, including identification of samples suitable for radiocarbon dating.

**Ralph Fyfe, PhD, Palynologist:** Ralph is lecturer in environmental change in the School of Geography at the University of Plymouth. He has carried out numerous archaeological evaluations for a variety of organisations, including English Heritage, County Councils, National Parks and Archaeological Consultancies and will undertake assessment and analysis of pollen samples if required.

**Laura Ratcliffe-Conservationist, BSc, The Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro:** Laura graduated In Archeological Conservation from Cardiff University in 2001. Since then she has gained a wide variety of experience both on excavations and in a lab working on a wide variety of archaeological and historical material. She is currently based at the Royal Cornwall Museum where she is the museum's Collections Manager. Laura will carry out the assessment and conservation of pottery and metalwork on a free lance basis if required.

**SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, University of Glasgow, Scotland:** Samples for radiocarbon dating will be sent the University of Glasgow.

**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 the 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**

Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

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, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £5m.

*Jo Sturgess*

*Archaeologist*

*10/5/2012*

*Historic Environment Projects*

*Cornwall Council*

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