



Helland House, Mabe, Cornwall

Historic building record and archaeological watching brief



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Digital copies of measured plans and elevation drawings were provided by Michael Hormann of Marraum Architecture and Design, Falmouth.

Carl Thorpe carried out the archaeological watching brief fieldwork and provided the results for this report.

The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

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

Helland House, with the former graveyard in the foreground, viewed from the west
(photo by Carl Thorpe)

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Abbreviations

C	Century
CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HEP	Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
WSI	Written scheme of investigation

1 Summary

Proposals to extend Helland House and renovate and convert an outbuilding to residential use prompted a programme of historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief to be carried out.

Helland is an ancient settlement and the present farmstead adjoins an extant *lann* or early medieval Christian site on its west side. The farmhouse facing the *lann* appears to have been largely rebuilt in the 18th century and lawns and gardens to the front were most likely laid out around this time. At the rear of the farmhouse is a surviving older wing and a paved courtyard. A former farmyard with piggeries and other outbuildings lies beyond to the east. Between the domestic courtyard and farmyard is a range of buildings including an old cottage (later converted into a washhouse) and a stable.

The study revealed that the cottage is also most likely to be of 18th century origin and its relatively plain character indicates it was built as a farm labourer's house. Originally thatched, the cottage walls were heightened in the 19th century to become two full storeys and the roof replaced in slate. This building continued in residential use into the early 20th century and it was later reused as a washhouse with a loft above. The stable to the south is clearly an addition to the cottage. It appears to have originated as a small outbuilding of narrower plan, which was extended in the 19th century to its present footprint, and was also heightened following the enlargement of the cottage.

The granite-built piggeries to the east are largely of mid 19th century date. The southernmost piggery was built against an earlier farmyard wall which once incorporated bee boles (an earlier form of bee hive comprising recesses in walls supporting straw bee skeps). The bee bole recesses were most likely reused as internal keeping places when the piggery was constructed.

The watching brief revealed very shallow soil depths beneath current surfaces. The low situation of the farmhouse and outbuildings compared with the road to the north strongly suggests that when the current buildings were constructed considerable reduction of levels occurred, which has largely destroyed traces of earlier activity.

2 Introduction

The Cornish place-name of Helland is first recorded in 1323 (Gover 1948). This name contains the elements *hen* 'old' and *lann* 'enclosed cemetery', which implies a settlement of early medieval origin (Padel 1985). There is a local tradition of a chapel at Helland and early OS editions record the farmstead as being the 'site of a priory' (see Figs 3 and 4). There are physical remains of the *lann*, which survives as part of a sub-oval walled enclosure west of the present farmhouse gardens. No other remains of early buildings are recorded but there are references to an extant font (implying a chapel) at the site.

The present core of the farmstead is a group of buildings ranged around a courtyard. Other outbuildings to the south are now part of a separate property (Little Helland). Helland farmhouse, together with other buildings around the courtyard, as well as garden walls to the west and northwest, are grade II listed buildings.

2.1 Project background

A Listed Building Consent application for works at Helland submitted in June 2011 (Planning ref. PA11/03111) included 'construction of extension, replacement porch, refurbishment of courtyard elevation, conversion of adjacent washhouse store to self-contained residential accommodation, and conversion of 2 piggeries to garden rooms and studios'. This application was subsequently approved, subject to conditions including requirements for historic building recording (equivalent to an English Heritage level 3-4 record) together with an archaeological watching brief during ground works. The owners of the property contacted Historic Environment Projects (HEP) with a view to satisfying the planning conditions. Following agreement of costs, a Written Scheme of Investigation (reproduced here as Appendix 1) was prepared by HEP and approved by the planners.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the historic development of the site.

The objectives of the historic record building were to:

- provide detailed records of the structures before alterations took place.
- provide additional information revealed during initial stages of the development.
- use diagnostic features and elements to 'read' the chronological development/phasing of the buildings.

The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- identify and record the presence/absence of archaeological remains below ground.
- determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- establish the nature of activity on the site.
- identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site.
- provide further information on the archaeological history of the house.

3 Project extent/scope

The extent of the development is shown on the planning drawings provided to HEP by Michael Hormann of Marraum Design; a block plan derived from these drawings and describing the principal areas is reproduced here as Fig 37. The historic building recording works were limited to the areas as described in the planning consent, i.e.

recording of the external gable wall of the house where the new extension is proposed, the entire structure of the washhouse range to be converted to residential use and the yard and buildings comprising the piggeries and related structures. Below-ground recording was carried out in the courtyard, parts of the floor of the washhouse (where trenched for new services) and service trenches in the eastern yard (see Fig 42).

3.1 Methods

The principal working methods are described more fully in the WSI (see Appendix 1). Work comprised a rapid search of readily available historic maps to inform the fieldwork. Fieldwork comprised a Level 3 standard historic building record (see English Heritage 2006) carried out before and during the commencement of building works, with an archaeological watching brief carried out during levelling works in the courtyard and garden, as well as trenching for services within the washhouse and into the eastern yard. Fieldwork was carried out in March and April 2012.

3.1.1 Historic building record

The principal archive record medium for the buildings was monochrome photography carried out with a Pentax 35mm film camera mounted on a tripod. A flash was used for indoor photography where long exposures were insufficient to compensate for poorer lighting conditions.

Digital colour photography was used to provide a comprehensive coverage of the buildings. This was carried out with a Canon digital SLR camera with a resolution of 8 million pixels, mounted on a tripod.

Copies of measured elevations and plans were provided by the owners and Michael Hormann of Marraum Design. Paper copies were annotated on site with descriptive notes and occasionally additional details measured in. Building elements/architectural features such as quoins and jambstones were sketched onto the drawings as appropriate.

3.1.2 Archaeological watching brief

The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by a mini digger using a grading bucket. These were taken down to the depth required for the work. The sections were then cleaned and inspected by the archaeologist.

The trench locations were plotted onto a site plan at a scale of 1:100 based on a copy of the planning drawings, being measured in from fixed locatable points on the ground (see Fig 42). The ground and spoil heap were also examined for any artefacts.

3.1.3 Post-fieldwork

All site materials were prepared for long term storage as part of the site archive. Monochrome photographs were processed by a professional laboratory that provided traditional negatives and contact sheets, as well as scanning the images as TIFF files to CD. Digital photographs were downloaded, filed and processed where necessary using Adobe PhotoShop Elements software. A selection of the digital images has been included in this report.

Digital copies of drawings were edited, annotated and finalised using AutoCAD.

4 Location and setting

Helland House is situated in the south-eastern part of Mabe parish at NGR SW 75301 31443 (see Fig 1). The underlying geology consists of Carboniferous to Permian coarse grained granite of the Carmenellis intrusion (BGS sheet 352) and this stone is used in all the buildings at Helland. A group of small disused granite quarries lies to the northwest of Helland between Trevone and Goodagrane farmsteads.

Helland farmstead has a south-easterly aspect, being situated on the slightly flatter ground above the side of a stream valley. It lies between 100-105m above sea level.

5 Designations

5.1 National

Helland House is a grade II listed building, which was listed in 1988. Its listed building description is reproduced in Section 6 below.

5.2 Regional/county

The only county conservation designation which directly applies to the property is that it lies within the Cornwall Area of Great Landscape Value. The wooded valley below Helland House and Little Helland is a County Wildlife Site.

5.3 Local

No local designations appear to apply to the property.

6 Brief site history

The Cornwall HER entries for Helland (slightly edited) read:

'The settlement of Helland is first recorded in 1323. The name is Cornish and contains the elements *hen* 'old' and *lann* 'enclosed cemetery', which implies a settlement of early medieval origin. An early chapel and cemetery are recorded at this site. Henderson describes the post-medieval building in the present house at Helland as being added to earlier buildings which retain their courtyard. This suggests that some medieval fabric may survive on the site, though he may be referring to earlier post-medieval structures.'

'An early chapel is said to have stood at Helland, marked on the 1908 OS map as the site of a priory. There are no remains of this structure; though part of its graveyard or *lann* is extant and a cross and font have been found here. According to Henderson, there is a local tradition of children visiting the chapel each spring, bringing flowers.'

'A font found at Helland is mentioned by various sources and is indicated by "stone, site of" on the 1908 OS map. The font was photographed by Henderson and is described by the OS as plain, of pudding-bowl shape, and set free-standing by the front door of the house.'

'An early cemetery or *lann* is said to be situated at Helland and is marked as a graveyard on the 1908 OS map. According to Henderson, "primitive" burials were found in the cemetery, a raised area flanking the road west of the house. The Inspector of Ancient Monuments describes the cemetery as elliptical in shape and in use as a garden. The OS note that the ground level here is 1.3m above that of the surrounding area.'

'Henderson describes the present house at Helland as having a new west face, perhaps late Georgian or very early Victorian, added to earlier buildings which retain their courtyard. It is not clear whether the earlier structure and courtyard referred to are earlier post-medieval, or part of the medieval settlement on this site, though he seems to be indicating the latter.'

The listed building description reads:

'C18 (date-stone 1708 reset) wing and C18 small house at rear, circa early C19 at the front. Coursed dressed granite front with granite ashlar plinth and lintel courses. Asbestos slate hipped roof with brick chimneys over the side walls.'

External gable end stack to rear of kitchen wing. Plan: Overall rectangular plan built around a rectangular courtyard. Circa early C19 2-room-plan house at the front; C18 (or possibly older) kitchen wing at right angles behind the left-hand room; central stair hall projection at rear middle (later extended); on covered walk, open on its left-hand side, which adjoins the front right-hand side of a C18 small house returning parallel at the rear. This 2-room-plan house was heightened in the C19 and extended with a small barn on the right. The barn has a flight of stone steps up to its loft at the front. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window west front with central doorway. C20 door and C20 distyle granite porch in classical style. Original 12-pane hornless sashes. Set into the right-hand wall of the kitchen wing is a stone carved in relief inscribed OT AT 1708. This stone is reset and there are several C17 reused chamfered fragments in the same wall. It is possible that this wall is part of the C18 front. Interior: Some C19 features but no C18 features visible.'

The font at Helland is still within the gardens of the farmhouse and is illustrated here as Fig 36. There is a slight error in the listing description in that the date-stone actually reads 'IT AT 1708'.

7 Building survey

7.1 Farmhouse

See Figs 38 and 39

7.1.1 Plan

Helland farmhouse has an L shaped plan with a longer principal range oriented north-south. This part presents a typical double-fronted façade looking west, with a symmetrical front. At the centre of this single depth range is a porch leading into a hallway, with a projecting stair hall containing a newel stair to the rear. To the rear (north side) of the principal range is a rear wing, now containing a kitchen with a bedroom above (see Fig 38).

Additions to these ranges include a narrow lean-to dairy on the north side, and another lean-to on the south end of the principal range. Another small outbuilding built in the angle of the stair hall and rear wall of the principal range has been raised with concrete blockwork to create an upstairs bathroom in the later 20th century.

Behind the house is a domestic courtyard with the remainder of the enclosure formed by a cottage on the east side, a pillared shelter containing a well house to the south, and a doorway through a wall to a kitchen garden to the north east.

7.1.2 Materials

The farmhouse is built almost entirely of granite masonry bedded in lime mortar; the principal range is built in fine ashlar with string courses (Fig 7). The rear wing shows signs of considerable alteration and its earliest masonry is moorstone granite.

The interiors of the roof structures were not inspected as part of this study. The roof of the principal range is hipped at both ends with cement rendered brick chimney stacks at the end walls. A chimney stack over the rear wing is also of cement rendered brickwork. Most roof coverings are now of artificial slates with modern grey clay ridge tiles; most coverings appear to have been replaced in the 1970s. The original roof coverings are likely to have been of slate in diminishing courses, most likely laid as scantle.

7.1.3 Features in the rear wing

The rear wing of the farmhouse was one of the principal areas recorded during the study, with features noted in the east gable (facing the kitchen garden) and south external wall (facing the courtyard).

The rear gable is entirely of granite moorstone masonry, save for a few 20th century alterations. At the extreme right hand side is the lean-to wall of the dairy, built here in the mid 19th century (Figs 10 and 39). The right hand part of the earlier gable projects forward slightly like a buttress, suggesting it once contained a large hearth on the ground floor. At approximately first floor level (towards the left hand side) there is a corbelled angled projection, most likely indicating that the wall also once contained an upstairs fireplace.

Although the gable now contains single windows for ground and first floors, these are both 20th century insertions with concrete lintels. The upper of these later windows reuses a dressed and chamfered stone as its sill; this stone has traces of stone jambs beneath and was clearly originally a lintel to an earlier window. The position of the earlier opening, correlating with window positions in the wall facing the courtyard, indicates that there have been considerable changes to the floor levels within this wing.

The south wall of the rear wing, facing the courtyard, also shows considerable sign of alteration. This wall currently has a late 20th century doorway at the angle, with a 20th century wood framed window above. Between the doorway and gable wall is another opening containing a 4-pane horned sash window, most likely a late 19th or early 20th century feature. Rubble masonry below and to the left of the window suggests an earlier (probably wider and deeper) window was sited here (Fig 9).

To the right of, but at a lower level to the present first floor window, is a blocked window opening. This has a chamfered lintel and its built jambs are clear. The blocking contains the 'IT AT 1708' date-stone (Fig 9).

7.1.4 Date

The overall plan of the principal range of the farmhouse, especially the wall thicknesses and layout including the rear stair hall, strongly suggests that this entire range, not just the front façade, is of 18th century date. The northern wall of this range is considerably thicker and is awkwardly joined to the northern wall of the rear wing. This evidence suggests a rebuild, most likely during the 18th century and the greater wall thickness is probably accounted for by it once having incorporated a cooking hearth (Fig 38).

By contrast the character of the rear wing, particularly the moorstone masonry and evidence of change in floor levels, demonstrate that this part of the house is considerably older. The form of the now-blocked window openings with their built jambs (rather than dressed upright stones) suggest a late 17th century date (see Fig 10). The 1708 date-stone appears to have been inserted to commemorate an alteration.

This evidence raises the question of what kind of house existed here before the radical rebuilding programme in the 18th century? Although the present principal range is levelled into the ground it is oriented to follow the line of the original hill-slope. It therefore appears likely that an earlier house situated here would have occupied a similar position, and was most likely a medieval or early post-medieval through-passage house. These buildings would typically follow the hill-slope and have the usual layout of a hall located at the upper end, with a service room or animal accommodation in the lower end. Such houses were usually one-cell (room) deep.

The earlier rear door of the present farmhouse into the courtyard was once sited in the ground floor of the stair hall (Fig 11); this was blocked in the 20th century and a new doorway created in the rear wing. This alteration appears to be associated with creation of a new kitchen in the wing, and alteration of the north part of the principal range to become a reception room.

7.2 Privy

A granite-built earth closet is situated at the northeast corner of the kitchen garden. Although not part of the site directly recorded by the project this building is worth noting in that it has a well constructed and very unusual stone roof comprising overlapping dressed granite slabs, each higher slab rebated over its lower neighbour (Figs 14 and 15). The lintel over the doorway has a date-stone of 1821 and the finely dressed coping stones of the neighbouring kitchen garden wall appear contemporary. A curved wing wall provides some protection to the doorway of the privy.

7.3 Washhouse range

A former washhouse (converted from a cottage) and stable form a range on the eastern side of the domestic courtyard, with the front door of the washhouse positioned almost opposite the earlier rear door of the farmhouse. The stable appears to be a 19th century addition and extends the range south beyond the plan of the courtyard.

7.3.1 Materials

The washhouse and stable are built from granite masonry; the original walls are built of moorstone and have earth (subsoil/clay) mortar. The heightened walls are of quarried granite bedded in lime mortar. Quarried granite bears evidence of tare-and- feather splitting, indicating the stones were extracted during the 19th century.

The roof covering of the cottage is of scantle slate, i.e. relatively small slates laid in diminishing courses and fixed to laths, with a mortar bedding to help secure the slates and provide improved weatherproofing. Ridge tiles are typical red clay examples. Roof trusses are simple A frames with nailed collars. Roofing over the stable has been replaced with corrugated sheeting.

As the roof eave height of the cottage has been raised, the earlier rooflines would have been considerably steeper, suggesting that the original roof covering was of thatch.

7.3.2 Washhouse/cottage

See Fig 40

The washhouse presents a double-fronted front façade, its elevation showing clear signs of heightening (in quarried masonry) and the re-positioning of the upper windows to suit the new wall heights. The washhouse was therefore originally a cottage of one and a half storeys, with the upper windows sited just beneath the eaves.

The cottage is of a single depth plan, with a room on either side of a central passage. A rear door leads into the farmyard. The building has a large single hearth/chimney in its north gable with the south room left unheated. Two round stone-lined ovens are built into the walling, one on each side of the fireplace (Fig 24). The house is of wider plan at the north end; this is due to a projection on the northeast side which most likely accommodated either a narrow and very steep winder stair (perhaps even a ladder) or was a cupboard. The continuation of the projection into the first floor and provision of a small window suggests some form of stairs is more likely.

The northern room and passage of the cottage has squared granite paving laid in rows (as flagstones, Fig 21). Close to the front door is a cheese press stone, reused as a paver (Fig 23). A rectangular space alongside the rear wall where there is an absence of paving is the site of a stairway to the upper floor. This appears to be a replacement stair for another in the recess close by.

The upper storey could not be examined in great detail due to the extremely weak floor structure. On the upper floor the lime-washed walls do not have any clear indications of any subdivisions for upstairs rooms. The beams which support the upper floor are narrow and rather insubstantial timbers and are replacements for an earlier floor structure; the floor was most likely renewed when the walls were heightened. A painted

graffito 'PB 1916' is on the southernmost floor beam (Fig 22) and this may represent one of the last occupants of the house.

A prominent feature on the upper floor is a (now blocked) loading doorway from the farmyard (Fig 18). This does not appear to relate to the cottage and may therefore be a later addition.

Early OS editions (Figs 3 and 4) indicate a roofed projection located centrally on the east side of the cottage. This is no longer extant but appears to correspond to the position of the rear cottage door and upper floor rear loading doorway and was most likely a roofed shelter or porch. A modified jamb adjacent to the rear door of the cottage, since in-filled with concrete, probably once supported a wooden upright for a porch.

There is clear evidence for the reuse of the building as a washhouse in the form of a truncated masonry base for a 'copper' (a circular wash-boiler, later examples are usually made of cast-iron). Above the base is a narrow single flue, built of brickwork within the larger chimney. The upper part of the original chimney breast has been removed and the timber fireplace lintel cut back. This lintel now survives as stumps within the earlier masonry. The original chimney stack has also been removed and replaced by the narrow brick chimney (Fig 25). An area where the slate roof covering has been extended over the former chimney is still visible.

7.3.3 Stable

See Fig 40

The masonry of the stable abuts the south end of the cottage and is a clear addition. The stable is two storey, and the plan indicates a stable and cart-house on the ground floor, with a fodder loft above (Fig 18).

Original masonry, of moorstone bedded in earth mortar, is visible on the lower part of the east wall and the eastern part of the south wall. This suggests that an earlier outbuilding on this site may have been of narrower plan than the present structure. All the remaining masonry is of quarried granite with lime mortar bedding. This later part also incorporates a few reused stones, the most distinctive of which are a pair of chamfered stones within the jamb of the western doorway (Fig 41). These presumably came from an earlier part of the farmhouse.

The layout of the ground floor suggests a two-stall stable in the south part, with a hay rack on the east wall and a drain in the floor towards the west wall (Fig 26). The northern part has a higher floor level and the partially blocked wide doorway in the east wall suggests a cart entrance. Another doorway in the north west corner gave pedestrian access from the courtyard. The former stable has a blocked slit ventilator in the east wall, and cobbled flooring incorporating the drain.

The loft above could not be examined in detail due to its weak timber floor. It is a single space, with a doorway accessed by granite steps from the west side, with windows in the south gable wall and west wall. Within the apex of the gable is another smaller built opening, probably to allow access by owls as a means of vermin control. The space inside the loft is divided by horizontal timbers fixed just below wall plate level. These were most likely for extra storage.

An inserted doorway connects the stable loft to the upper floor of the cottage.

7.3.4 Date

The plan-form and character of the cottage strongly suggests an 18th century date. The quarried masonry in the upper walls, as well as the present upper floor timbers, indicates heightening in the 19th century. As there are quoin stones in the heightened walls at the southern corners of the cottage, the rebuild/extension of the stable and loft appears to be a slightly later phase, perhaps mid-late 19th century.

7.4 Farmyard

7.4.1 Plan

The eastern farmyard has an irregular plan seemingly respecting pre-existing hedges. It comprises three single storey rectangular buildings, Piggery 1 (against the north side) Piggery 2 (forming the southern boundary) and another building of unknown function linking the two on the east side (shown as the eastern outbuilding on Fig 37). Adjoining the southern end of the eastern building is a former poultry house with built-in nest boxes, but this latter building is in the neighbouring property and outside the scope of this survey (Fig 38).

On the Tithe map for Mabe parish (dating 1840, Fig 2) two buildings are shown in this area: a rectangular roofed structure with a similar footprint to Piggery 2 and another small rectangular structure in the northeast corner of the yard. The present layout of buildings was in existence by the time the OS surveyed Helland at a larger scale in the 1870s (Fig 3). By this time the small building shown on the Tithe map had been removed.

7.4.2 Materials

All the outbuildings are built of granite bedded in lime mortar. Dressed quarried granite has been used for details such as quoin stones, window and door lintels and thresholds. Drill marks (indicating tare-and feather-splitting) are visible, and this combined with the map evidence shows that these buildings were constructed in the mid to later 19th century.

All the roofs of the buildings have long since disappeared (Figs 27-30). The original forms of the roofs can still however be determined from the gables; the absence of any gables at the southeast corner (where Piggery 2 and the eastern building join) strongly suggests these two buildings were originally linked by a hipped roof.

Fragments of slates in the buildings indicate that the original roof coverings were of scantle slate.

As the roofs have disappeared, so too have any traces of interior stall partitions, which were most likely of wood. The likely locations of partitions can to some extent be reconstructed from the layout of doorways. Masonry troughs are built into the corners of Piggery 2; none were visible in Piggery 1 but this may be due to debris within the structure.

7.4.3 Piggery 1

See Fig 28

Piggery 1 is a rectangular building (measuring 9.7 by 2.3m internally) oriented east-west and with a gable at each end. There are single tall slit ventilators built into each of the gables. Its four doorways face onto the farmyard and its rear wall is built against higher ground.

7.4.4 Piggery 2

See Fig 29

Piggery 2 has a rectangular plan oriented ENE – WSW (but for simplicity of description will be treated as east-west). It comprises two spaces, the westernmost part being 7.5m by 2.6m and the eastern part measures 3.5m by 2.6m internally. All the doorways face into the yard on the north side. There are remains of troughs in the two spaces and the likely spacing of stalls can be ascertained from an upright granite block near the west end as well as locations of the doorways. The west gable has a tall slit ventilator and also a keeping place/recess built into the wall (Fig 30). As there is no evidence of a gable at the east end (and the plan partially encroaches that of the

eastern building) it is likely that there was a hipped roof which joined the two buildings (see left-hand side of Fig 29).

Piggery 2 is clearly multiphase and its south and east walls are part of an earlier structure which incorporated four bee boles which faced into the former farmyard. Three of the bee boles are integral with the construction of the wall but the other is an addition (see Fig 31). Bee boles are recesses for skeps (woven straw bee hives). Bee skeps were replaced by the invention of wooden hives with removable combs patented in the US in 1853 (see Wikipedia) and introduced into Britain around 1862 (Robertson and Gilbert 1979). It therefore appears likely that the piggeries were built in the 1860s when new more efficient designs of wooden bee hives became available.

7.4.5 Eastern building

The largest building of the group lies on the eastern side of the farmyard and is oriented northwest-southeast. It measures some 15.7m by 4.5m internally and has a gable at the northwest end. Its doorways face onto the farmyard but a length of masonry towards the centre of the west wall is now missing. Evidence of pintail (iron) hinges and latch hole positions on the surviving jambs of the walls enable at least plan reconstruction of the missing doorways and the masonry between them (see Fig 38).

The plan of the building at the southern end is encroached upon by the end of Piggery 2 (see Fig 38). The east wall of this piggery (itself part of an earlier wall) probably provided a footing for a hipped roof structure.

The eastern building replaced another smaller building shown here on the Tithe Map (Fig 2). Demolition material was probably reused in the present structure; moorstone and quarried granite is visible in the east wall. There are a few traces of limewash on the gable wall.

A large granite table structure towards the north end of the building is modern (Tom Ellemann pers comm).

The functions of this building are not now known but it was probably used as loose boxes or similar animal housing. A (now blocked) doorway at the south end gave access to the southern farmyard and an adjoining poultry house (now within Little Helland) (Fig 38).

8 Archaeological results

Carl Thorpe

During groundworks at Helland House a watching brief was carried out over four days in April and May 2012. Three areas were monitored. Area A was the area within the courtyard, Area B was within the washhouse/cottage and eastern yard, while Area C lay in a small enclosed kitchen garden at the northeast corner of the house complex. Numbers shown on Fig 42 refer to individual recorded sections. These sections were described and photographed on site and a few were also drawn (these field drawings remain in the site archive but do not reveal further information than the descriptions and are not reproduced in this report).

8.1 Area A

See Fig 42

This was the central courtyard of the house which is slightly trapezoidal in shape (6.1m wide at the northern end and 6.3m long and 6.7m wide at the southern end). The courtyard slopes downward from north to south and the intention of the development proposal was to create a more level area. The excavated area reached a maximum depth of 0.60m. The courtyard had originally been covered in granite cobblestones

which were photographed before excavation (Fig 13) and then removed at the beginning of the watching brief.

Five sections across the courtyard were recorded by description and photography (see Fig 42 for numbered locations). Full descriptions are in the site archive. Three sections are presented here to illustrate the nature of the ground encountered across the yard. Across the entire area beneath the cobbles four layers were recorded including bedrock (contexts 1-4). All deposits within the courtyard were shallow (see Fig 32).

Section 1. North side of courtyard

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grey-brown clay loam	Levelling layer beneath cobbles	(1)
0.05m – 0.15m	0.10m	Grey-brown clay and rubble	Levelling layer	(2)
0.15m – 0.30m	0.15m	Orange-brown gritty textured rab (decayed surface granite)	Natural decay layer above solid bedrock	(3)
-	Not bottomed. 0.30m depth observed.	Orange-brown rotten solid granite bedrock	Natural bedrock	(4)

Section 3. Centre of courtyard

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.03m	0.03m	Grey-brown clay loam	Levelling layer beneath flagstones	(1)
0.03m – 0.08m	0.05m	Grey-brown clay and rubble	Levelling layer	(2)
0.08m – 0.28m	0.20m	Orange-brown gritty textured decayed rab	Natural decay layer above solid bedrock	(3)
-	Not bottomed. 0.22m depth observed.	Orange-brown rotten solid granite bedrock	Natural bedrock	(4)

Section 5. Southern side of courtyard

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grey-brown clay loam	Levelling layer beneath flagstones	(1)
0.05m – 0.10m	0.05m	Grey-brown clay and rubble	Levelling layer	(2)
0.10m – 0.20m	0.10m	Orange-brown gritty textured decayed rab	Natural decay layer above solid bedrock	(3)
-	Not bottomed. 0.20m depth observed.	Orange-brown rotten solid granite bedrock	Natural bedrock	(4)

Apart from a modern ceramic drainage pipe that drew water away from the gutter down pipes and sewage out-flows from the northern wing of the house that connected together the two manholes within the courtyard, no other features of archaeological interest were observed.

At the southwestern corner of the courtyard, underneath the pillared shelter, a large square-shaped setting of granite, which measured 1.5m x 1.5m, with a centrally placed cast iron cover plate which measured 0.40m x 0.40m, was observed. This setting was found to be composed of two adjacent large granite slabs. The iron cover had been set into a socket 0.03m deep.

On lifting the iron cover a circular hole was revealed. This was 0.30m in diameter and it had been cut through granite slabs that were each approximately 0.30m thick. These slabs were seen to be the covering for a large rock-cut well chamber the full dimensions of which could not be determined. Water was seen at the bottom of the chamber. The square socket for the iron cover appears to have originally been designed to accept the base for a hand pump.

8.2 Area B

See Fig 42

In this area a linear trench (10m long, 0.7m wide and with a maximum depth of 1m) was excavated and aligned towards the east from the washhouse / cottage into the outer yard. This trench was dug to take a waste water pipe from the building to a new septic tank placed within the centre of the yard. Four sections were recorded along the length of the trench (Fig 42). Full descriptions are in the site archive. Two typical sections are presented here to illustrate the nature of the ground encountered.

Section 6. Western end of trench within building

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.08m	0.08m	Grey-brown clay and rubble	Levelling layer beneath flagstones.	(5)
0.08m – 0.10m	0.02m	Orange-brown gritty textured decayed rab	Natural decay layer above solid bedrock	(6)
-	Not bottomed. 0.40m depth observed.	Orange-brown rotten solid granite bedrock	Natural bedrock	(7)

Section 9. Eastern end of trench within yard

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grass, roots and grey-brown clay loam	Topsoil	(8)
0.05m – 0.20m	0.15m	Grey-brown clay loam	Subsoil	(9)
0.20m – 0.35m	0.15m	Orange-brown gritty textured decayed rab	Natural decay layer above solid bedrock	(6)
-	Not bottomed. 0.65m depth observed.	Orange-brown fissured granite bedrock	Natural bedrock	(7)

No features of archaeological interest were observed within this trench. It is interesting to note that there were no traces of any made-up surfacing within the yard area. This could either mean that there was no surfacing other than the granite itself (with the decayed upper part of the rock periodically removed through yard cleaning) or that paving/cobbling that once existed here had been removed. The latter is possible given that the former farmyard has been grassed over in recent decades.

8.3 Area C

See Fig 42

This was the area of the former kitchen garden to the northeast of the central courtyard. The area measured approximately 6m x 5m and was taken down to a maximum depth of 0.78m. This area was levelled in order that an extension could be built onto the eastern end of the northern part of the farmhouse.

Five numbered sections were recorded across the area. Full descriptions are in the site archive. Three sections are presented here to illustrate the nature of the ground encountered and their locations are shown on Fig 42. All the layers within the sections are similar, comprising a depth of cultivated garden soil lying immediately above the natural granite substrate.

Section 11. Northern side of Garden plot

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grass roots and grey-brown clay loam	Topsoil	(10)
0.05m – 0.23m	0.18m	Grey-brown clay loam	Subsoil	(11)
0.23m – 0.48m	0.25m	Orange-brown gritty textured decayed rab	Natural decay layer above solid bedrock	(12)
-	Not bottomed. 0.30m depth observed.	Orange-brown rotten solid granite bedrock	Natural bedrock	(13)

Section 12. Centre of Garden plot

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grass roots and grey-brown clay loam	Topsoil	(10)
0.05m – 0.20m	0.15m	Grey-brown clay loam	Subsoil	(11)
0.20m – 0.35m	0.15m	Orange-brown gritty textured decayed rab	Natural decay layer above solid bedrock	(12)
-	Not bottomed. 0.25 depth observed.	Orange-brown rotten solid granite bedrock	Natural bedrock	(13)

Section 14. Southern side of kitchen garden

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grass roots and grey-brown clay loam	Topsoil	(10)
0.05m – 0.15m	0.10m	Grey-brown clay loam	Subsoil	(11)
0.15m – 0.23m	0.08m	Orange-brown gritty textured decayed rab	Natural decay layer above solid bedrock	(12)
-	Not bottomed. 0.20m depth observed.	Orange-brown rotten solid granite bedrock	Natural bedrock	(13)

Apart from a couple of modern services (water pipe and electric cabling) no features of archaeological interest were recorded within the area. Fragments of 19th and 20th century ceramics were observed within the topsoil but not retained.

9 Chronology/dating evidence

A combination of physical evidence, combined with map and other more limited historical sources help to provide an outline chronology of Helland. Helland House has structures from the late 17th century (Period 4) and there is also more limited evidence of its earlier history. The likely main periods of development are outlined below.

Period 1: early medieval (pre-1066)

- Construction and use of the *lann* or early medieval Christian site.

Period 2: medieval

- Construction of a chapel, which may have seen use until the time of the Reformation in the 1540s. This is represented by the font and possible piscine fragment, shown in Figs 34 and 35.

Period 3: later medieval or early post-medieval date (16th – 17th centuries)

- Construction and use of a through-passage house in approximate location of present principal range of farmhouse. This house therefore was built to the east and respected the position of the *lann*.

Period 4: late 17th century

- Rear wing added to northeast end of farmhouse.

Period 5: 18th century

- Redevelopment of the principal range (to the current plan) in the 18th century. Insertion of 1708 date-stone in rear wing. Landscaping of gardens to the front of the house (combined with levelling to make the current house platform).
- Cottage built to east of house and construction of the present courtyard south wall.
- A narrower building on the site of the stable.
- Construction of the farmyard wall containing the bee boles.
- Other buildings shown on the 1840 Tithe map may have origins in the 18th century (Fig 2).

Period 6: 19th century

- Construction of privy 1821.
- Construction of dairy 1850.
- Heightening of cottage walls and renewal of first floor structure.
- Heightening (and probable widening) of stable building. Slightly later than cottage.
- Pillared shelter in courtyard built. Water pump installed over well.
- Construction of piggeries and eastern building.
- Addition of poultry house.

Period 7: 20th century

- Painted graffiti on beam in cottage (1916).
- Lean-to outbuilding added to south end of farmhouse (extant by 1907)
- Conversion of cottage to become a washhouse – early to mid 20th century? Upper floor converted to loft.

10 Significance

The buildings at Helland represent a clear development of the farmstead from the later 17th century, with the majority of structures belonging to the 18th and 19th centuries. Helland is a good example of a Cornish lowland farmstead, which has retained many features of earlier periods which demonstrate the economic activities of the farm. The construction, use and eventual replacement of the bee boles, and the construction of the piggeries in the 19th century also show chronological development. There are other unusual features too (although not directly part of this project), such as a granite-

framed goose hole adjoining the access lane, and the rare (if not unique) type of overlapping granite slab roofing on the privy.

11 Conclusions/discussion

11.1 Historic building record

Although this survey has been limited in that it has only looked in detail at particular structures at Helland and does not include all of the original working farmstead, some trends are evident. It appears that there was a considerable phase of investment in the farmstead in the 18th century (with the construction of the main part of the farmhouse and also the cottage), and again in the 19th century when many of the outbuildings were constructed, upgraded and the cottage refurbished.

Development of the cottage in particular shows investment in the farm's labour accommodation. This seems to have continued until the 20th century when increased mechanisation began to replace workers on the farm, echoing the international trend.

The abundant use of quarried granite in the farm buildings can be associated with former owner's having interests in the local quarrying industry (Tom Ellemann pers comm).

11.2 Archaeological watching brief

Within Area A it appears that the cobbles forming the present surface of the yard had been laid onto a levelling layer immediately above decayed bedrock. There was no evidence for any earlier courtyard surfacing, though it is possible it was originally just scraped bedrock. This is suggested by the fact that the neatly faced exterior walling of the washhouse / cottage continued on below the current cobbled level of the yard for a depth of circa 0.30m. The foundations for this wall were directly onto the bedrock.

The close proximity of the bedrock to the surface in areas B and C also suggested that the entire hillside may have been levelled prior to the construction of the current buildings, activity that may have removed any evidence for earlier occupation on the site.

12 References

12.1 Primary sources

British Geological Survey 1974, 1:50000 map Sheet 352 Falmouth

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, 2012. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840. *Parish of Mabe* (microfiche copy at HE)

12.2 Publications

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

Gover, JEB, 1948. *Place-Names of Cornwall* (manuscript at RCM, Truro)

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

Robertson, R and Gilbert, 1979. *Some Aspects of the Domestic Archaeology of Cornwall*

12.3 Websites

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

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beekeeping#Invention_of_the_movable_comb_hive

13 Project archive

The HE project number is **146131**

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 (GRE776).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites H\Helland House Mabe
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2241 and 2243
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.E-H\Helland House Mabe
6. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-133128

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites H\Helland House, Mabe\report\Helland House report 2012R053.doc

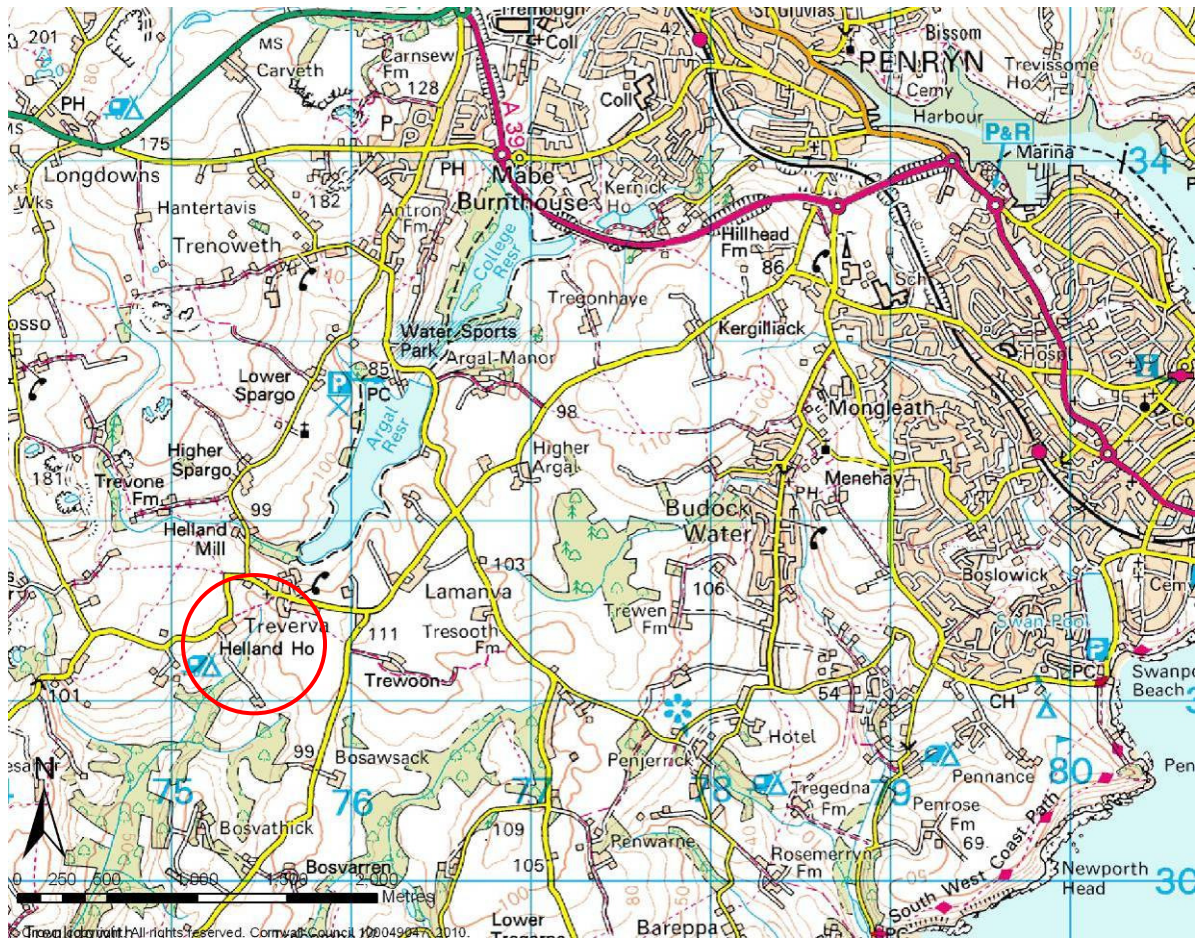


Fig 1 Location map



Fig 2 Tithe Map, surveyed 1840

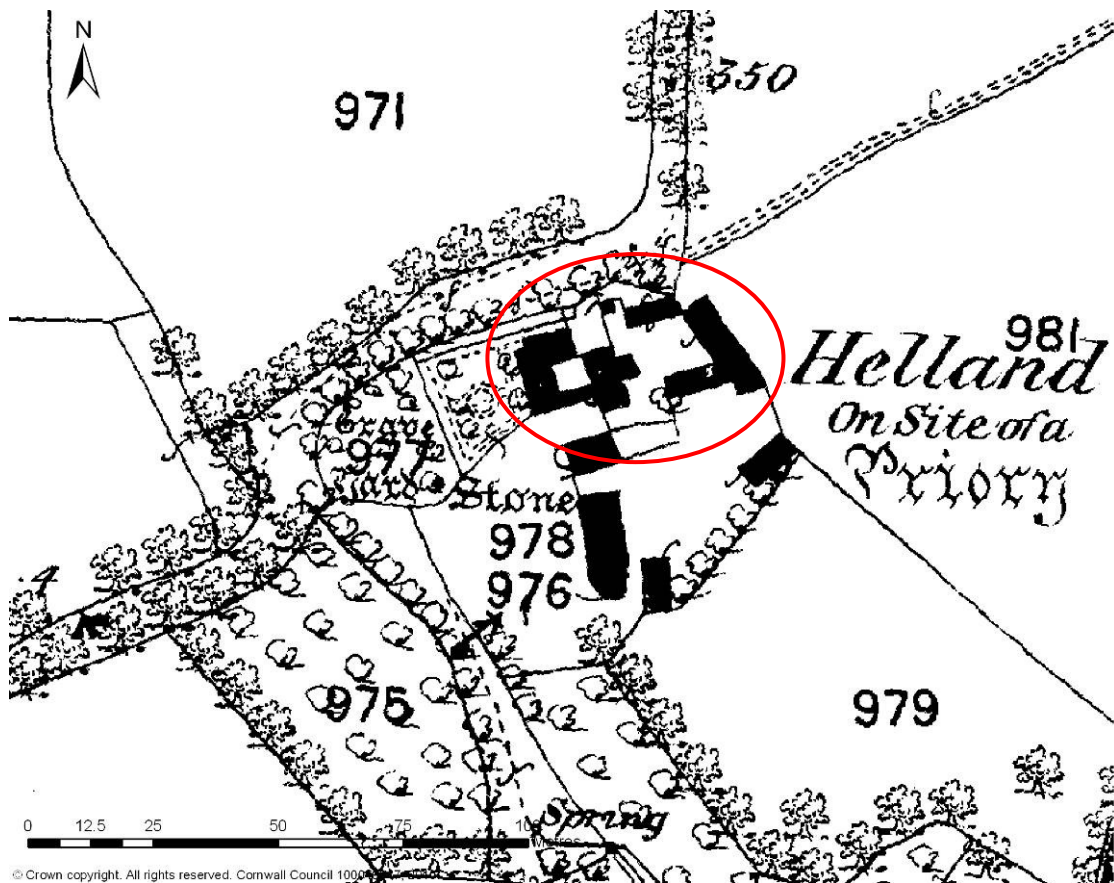


Fig 3 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

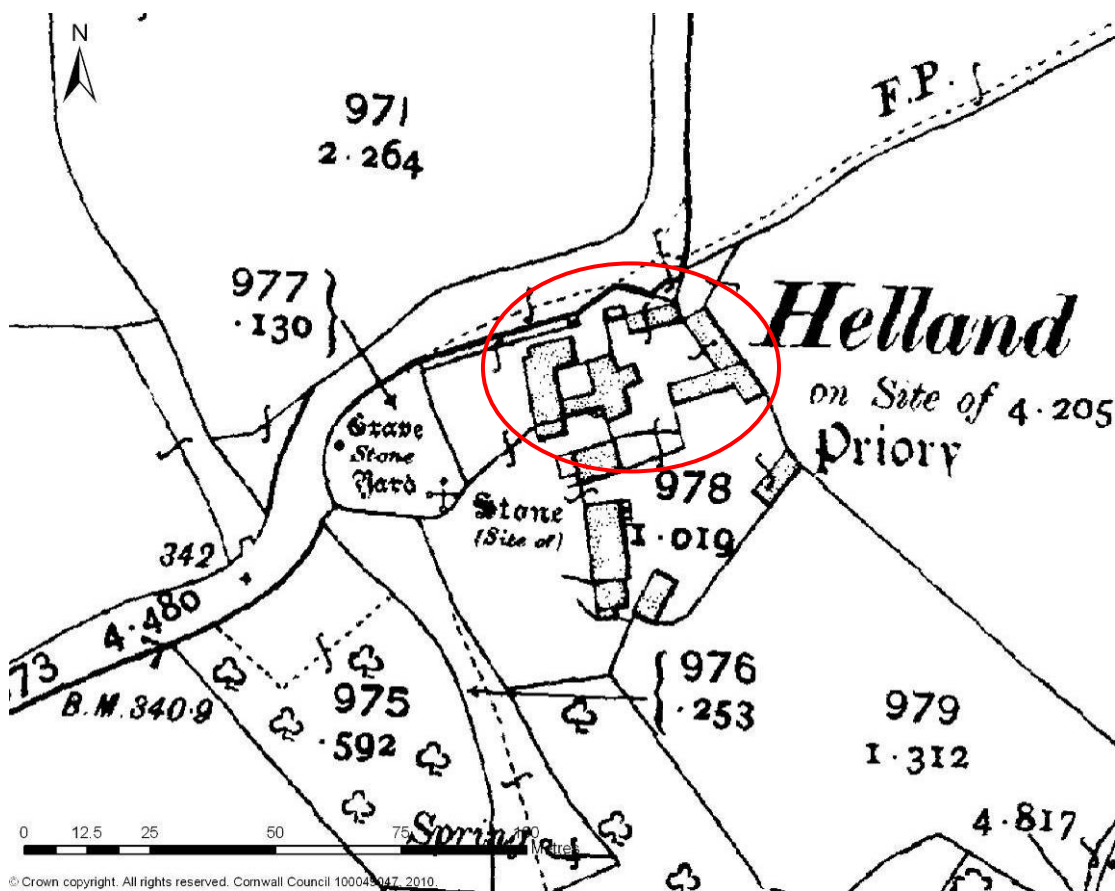


Fig 4 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907

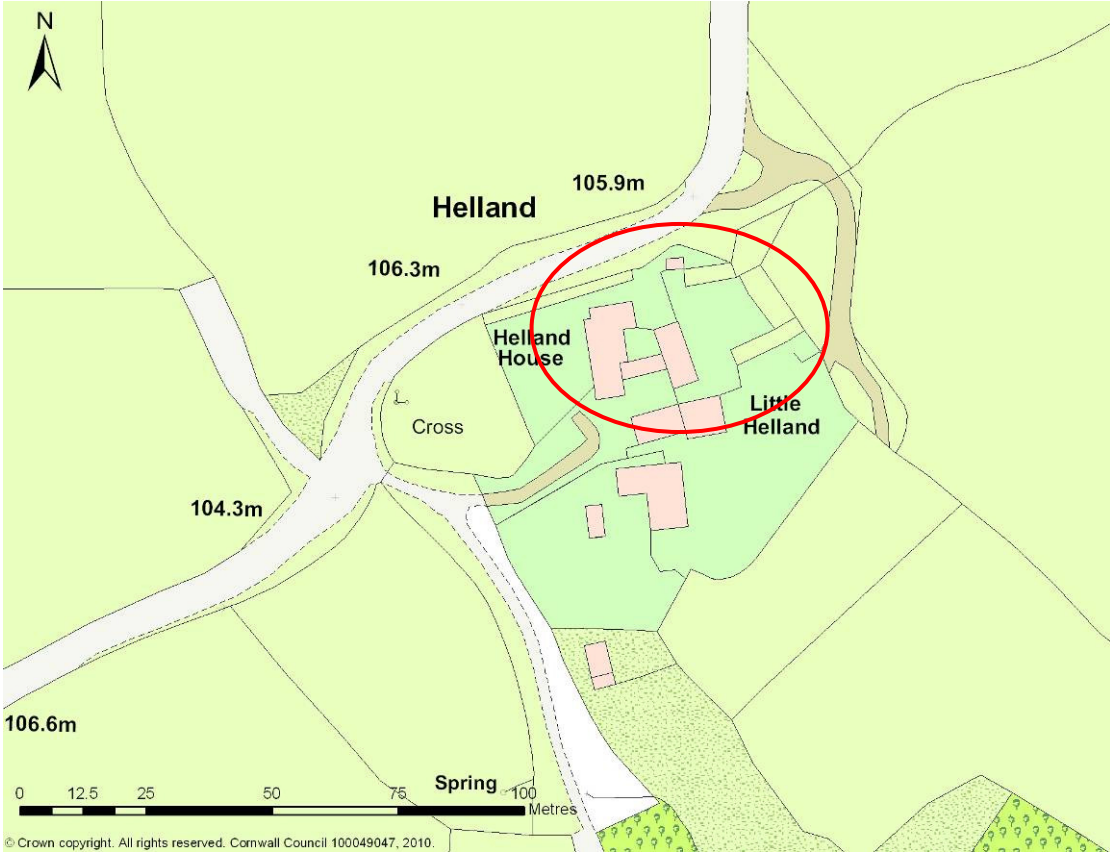


Fig 5 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2012)



Fig 6 Air photo, Cornwall Council Licence 2012. © Geosense 2005



Fig 7 The gardens and front of Helland House, viewed from the west.



Fig 8 The rear of the farmhouse, with the courtyard wall in the foreground



Fig 9 Rear wing of the farmhouse

Note the date-stone inscribed 'IT AT 1708' (circled) within former window opening



Fig 10 Gable of farmhouse rear wing, with 19th century dairy lean-to towards the right
A blocked earlier window is shown circled (and is also marked in green on Fig 39)



Fig 11 Rear stair hall of farmhouse, masonry exposed after removal of modern roughcast render

The relatively finely dressed door jambs and lintels indicate investment in the 18th century



Fig 12 Domestic courtyard, with former cottage to left and shelter containing well house centre and right



*Fig 13 Paved domestic courtyard viewed from farmhouse
A circular cider press base (at right, centre) has been reused in the paving*



*Fig 14 Granite-built earth closet, with date 1821 cut into lintel
Its construction appears to be integral with the coping on the kitchen garden wall*



*Fig 15 The earth closet, viewed from the farmyard, with kitchen garden wall to left
Note the very unusual, if not unique, overlapping granite slab roofing*



Fig 16 Enclosed kitchen garden adjoining N gable of cottage



Fig 17 Front of cottage viewed from the courtyard

The walls were heightened, and upper windows repositioned, in the 19th century



Fig 18 View of rear of cottage (right and centre) and stable (left) from the farmyard



Fig 19 Ground floor interior of the cottage



Fig 20 Cottage fireplace (with inserted central flue for washhouse)

The wooden lintel for the fireplace has been cut away (with masonry above removed) but the ends have been left in situ



Fig 21 Granite paved floor of the cottage



Fig 22 Painted graffiti on the cottage ceiling beams



Fig 23 Cheese press stone reused in the cottage floor paving



Fig 24 Stone-lined oven in the cottage fireplace



Fig 25 First floor of the cottage

The line of the earlier lower gable can be clearly seen. Masonry from the chimney breast has been removed but the wide flue can be seen. The narrow brick flue was added when the building was converted to a washhouse

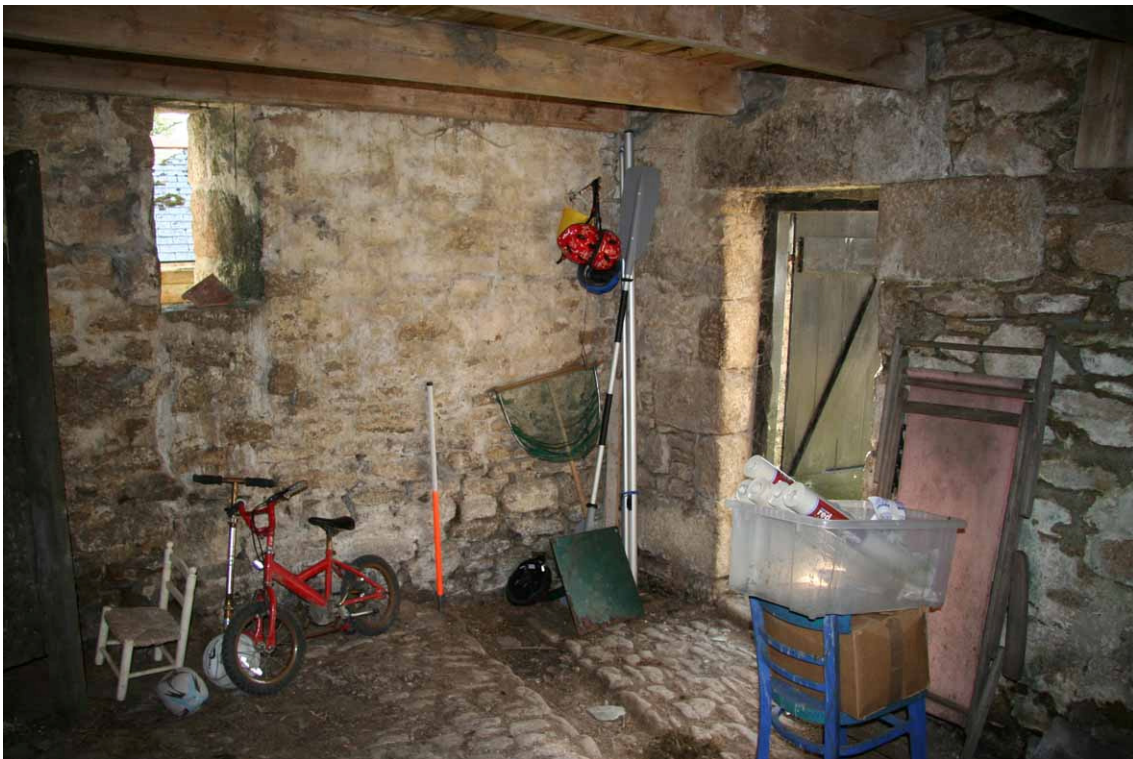


Fig 26 Interior of the stable, looking SW



Fig 27 SW view of the former farmyard and piggeries



Fig 28 Piggery 1



Fig 29 Piggery 2



Fig 30 Interior of Piggery 2 showing ventilator and keeping place in gable



Fig 31 Bee hole recesses in earlier farmyard wall, later incorporated within Piggery 2



Fig 32 The shallow nature of deposits encountered in the courtyard, as revealed in the watching brief



Fig 33 Soil profile within the garden area, revealing topsoil/garden soil immediately above natural decomposed granite



Fig 34 Circular trough or possible piscina fragment



Fig 35 Probable reused font in the front garden



Fig 36 View of the farm lane with the lann in the background and the goose hole toward the right

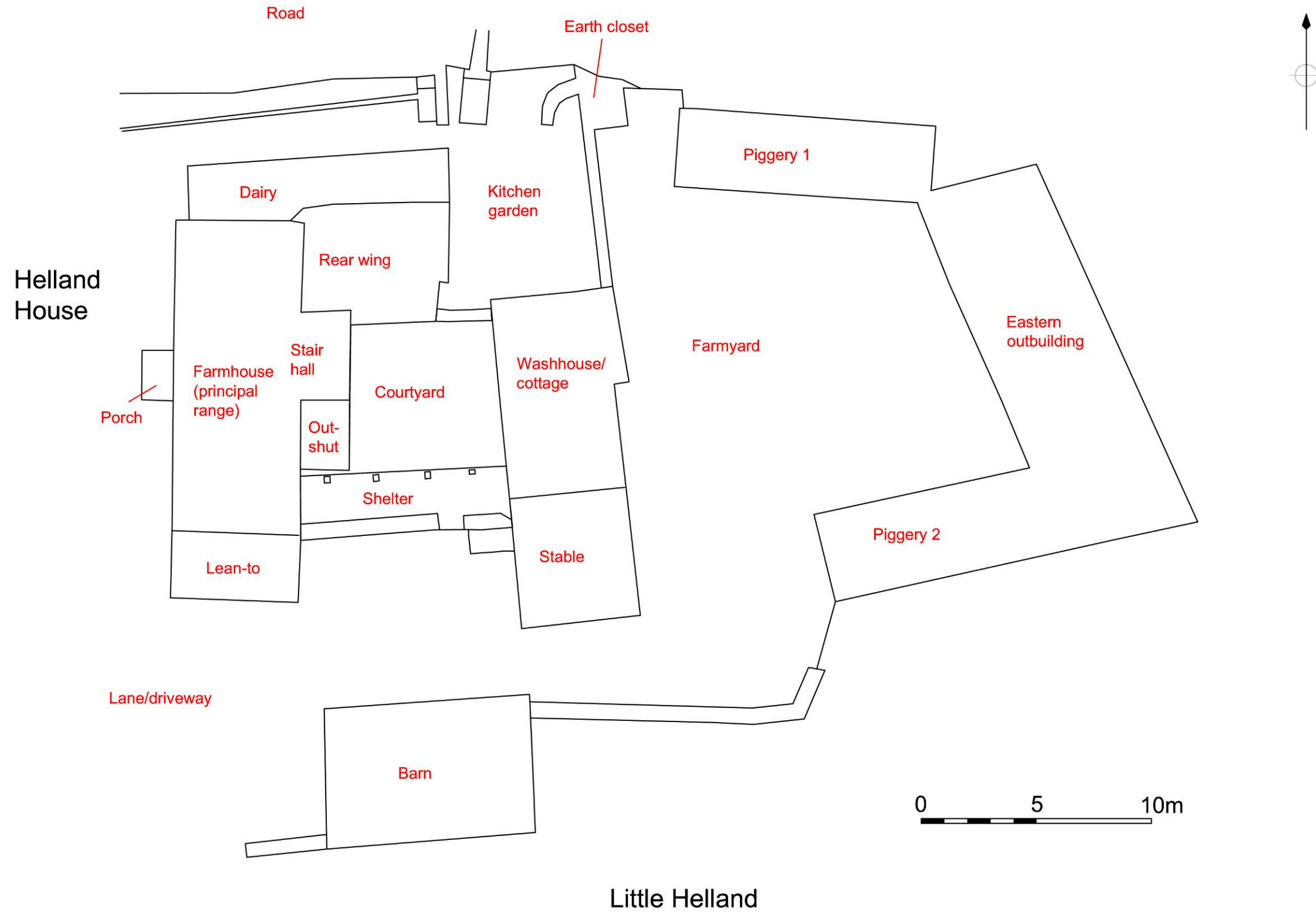


Fig 37 Block plan

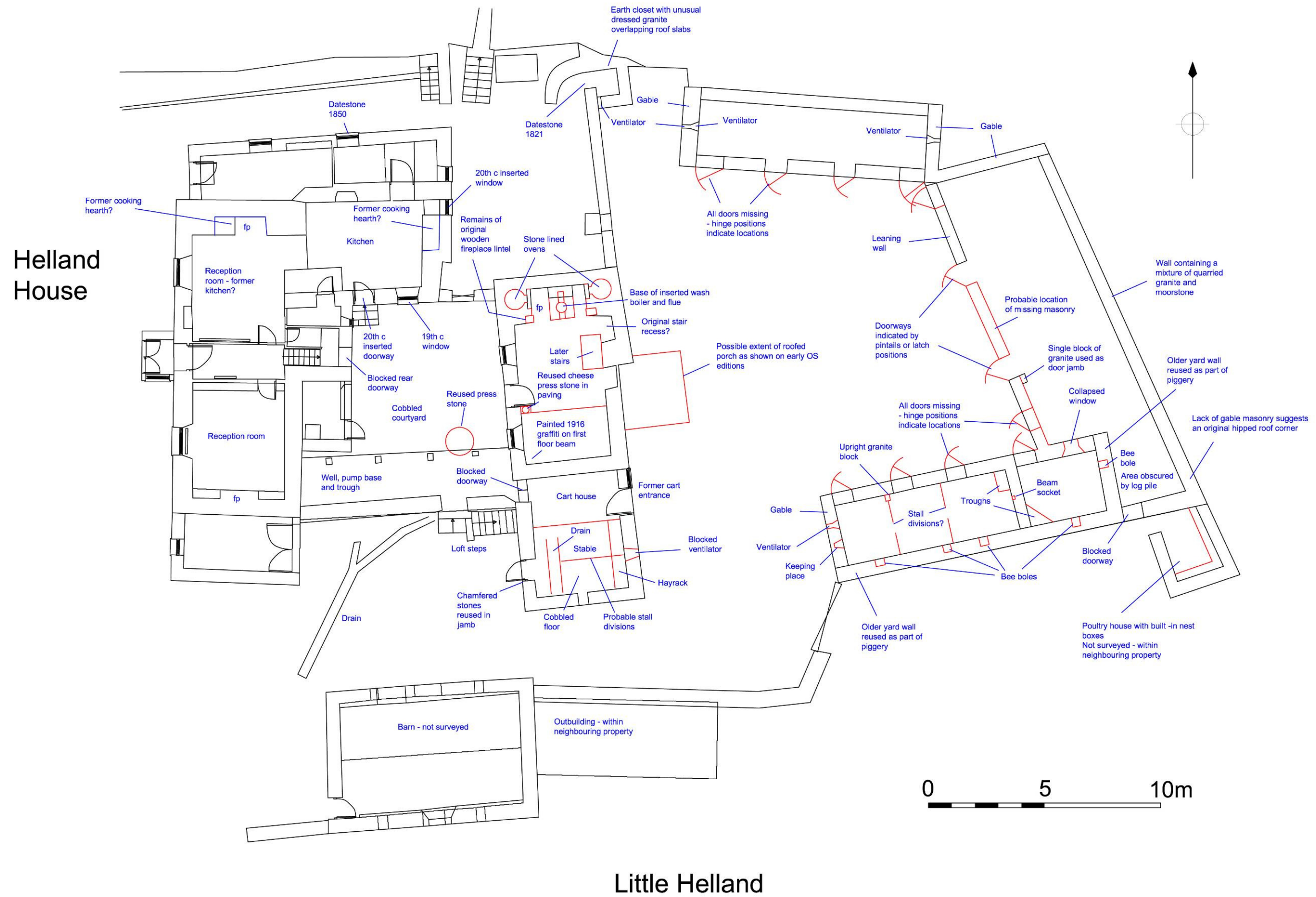


Fig 38 Plan of farmhouse and related features

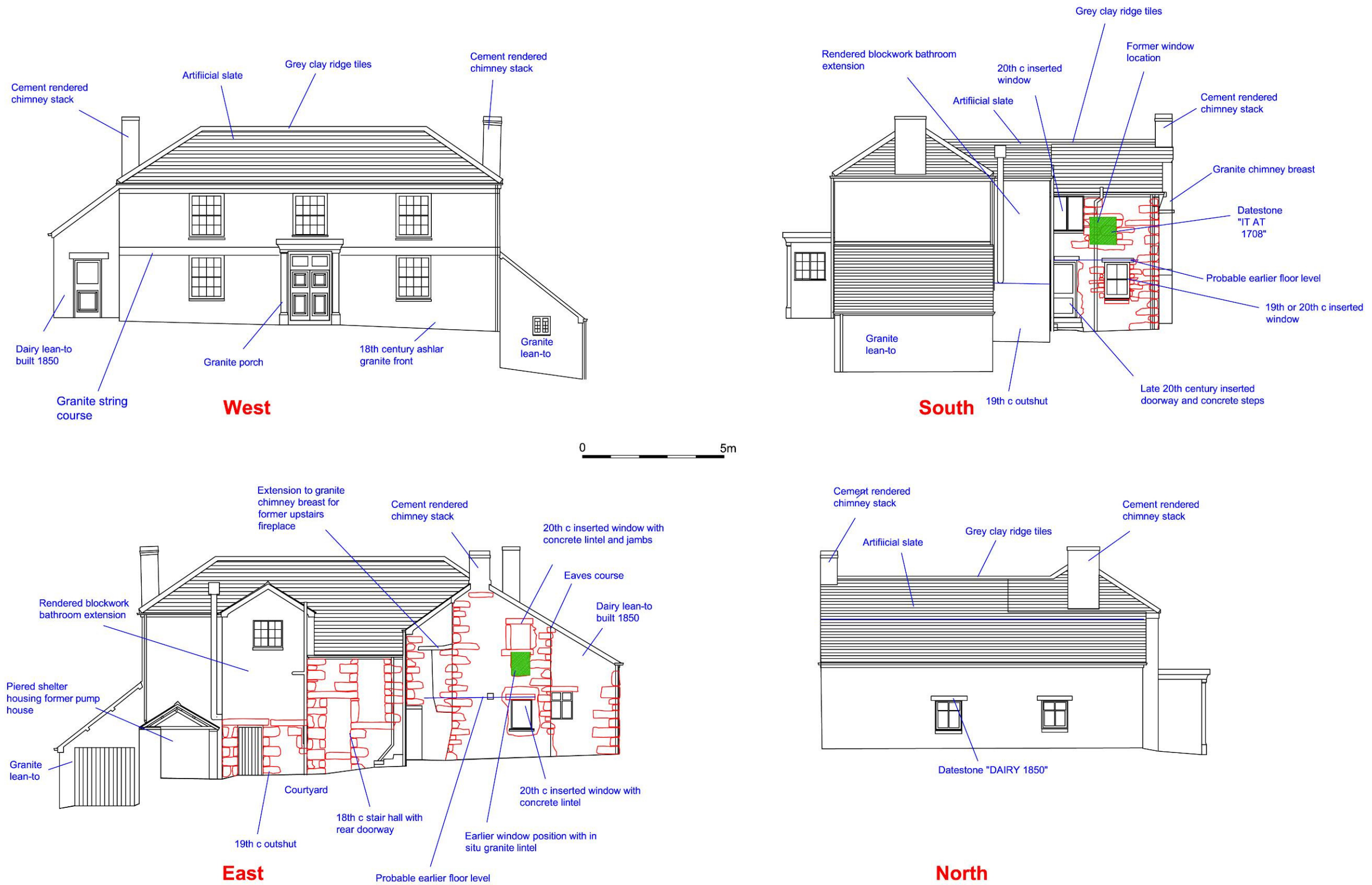


Fig 39 Elevations of the farmhouse

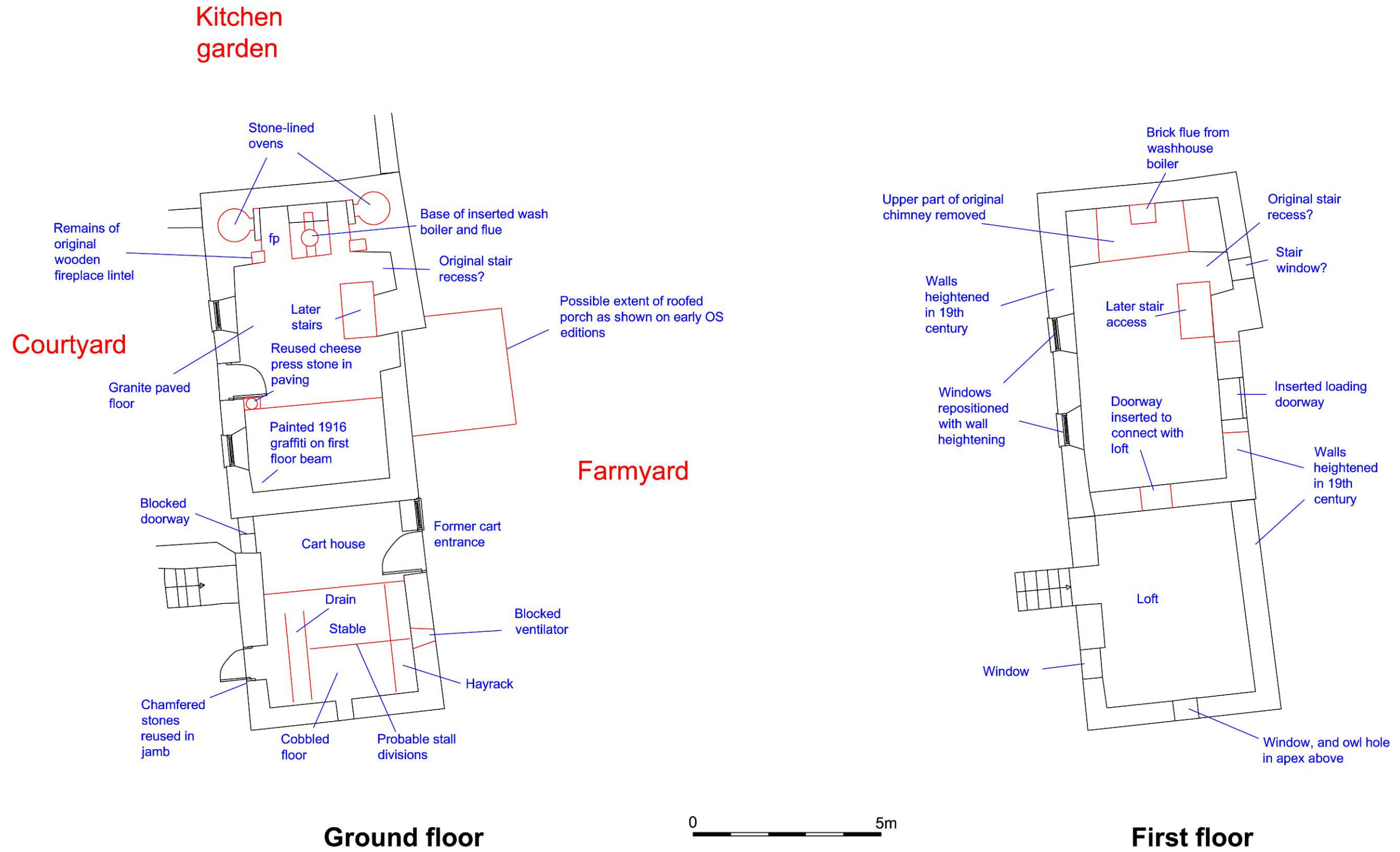


Fig 40 Floor plans of the washhouse/cottage/stable range

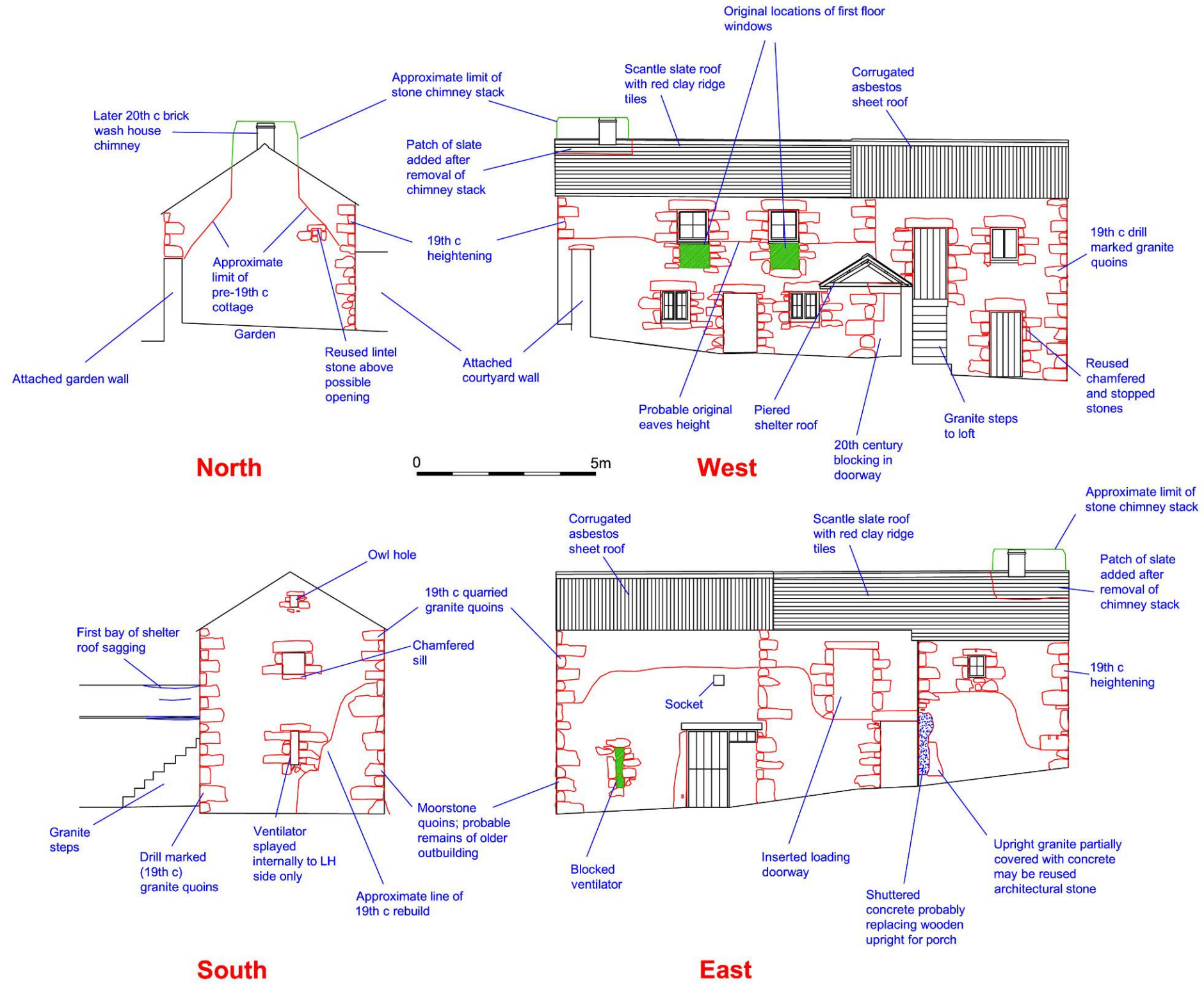


Fig 41 Elevations of the washhouse/cottage/stable range

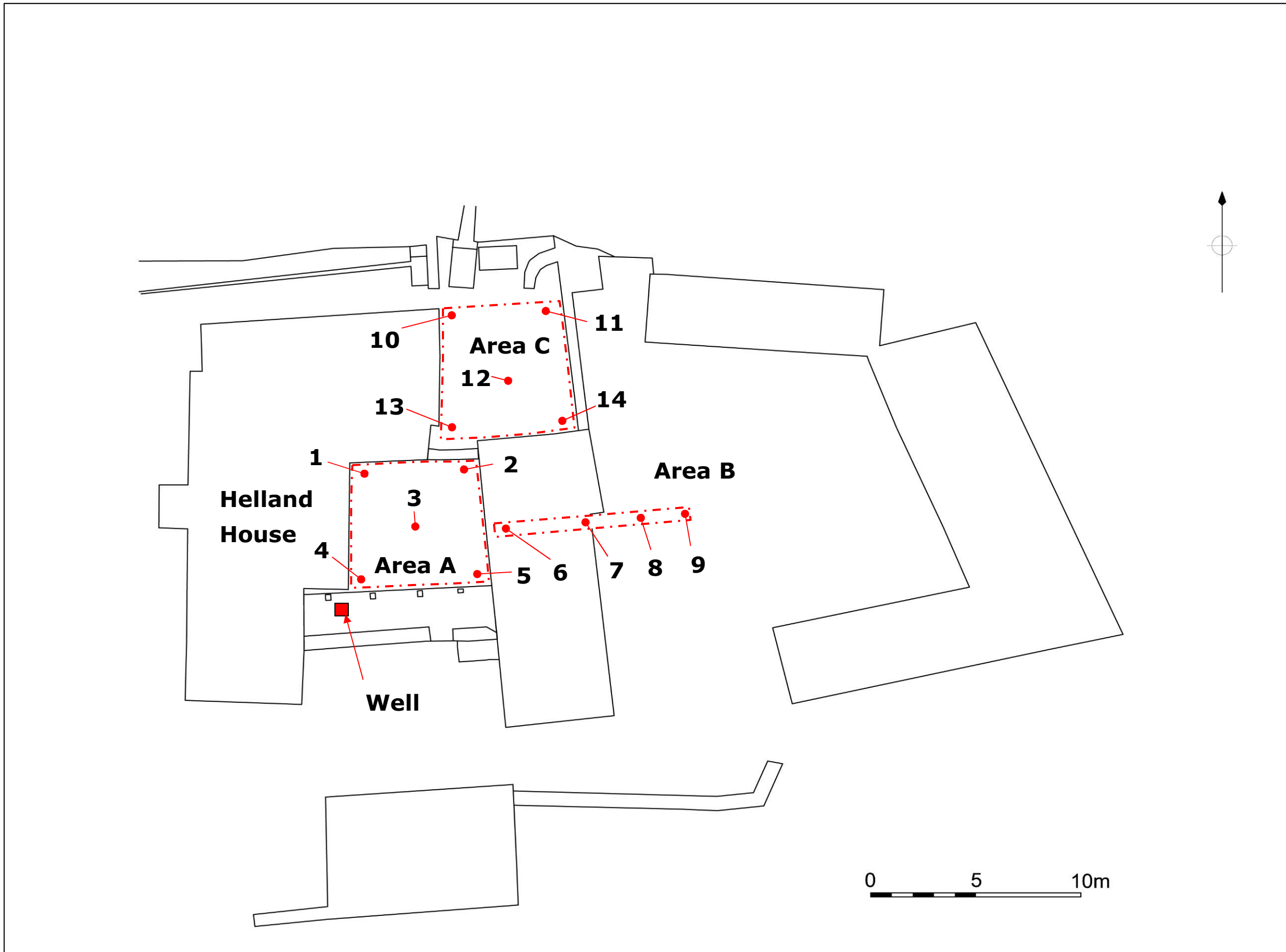


Fig 42 Areas examined during the archaeological watching brief showing location of recorded sections

Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council



Helland House, Mabe: Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building record and archaeological watching brief

Client: Mr Tom Ellemann

Client contact: n/a

Client tel:

Client email:

Site history

Helland is located in the southern part of Mabe parish at NGR SW 75301 31443. The settlement of Helland is first recorded in 1323. The name is Cornish and contains the elements hen 'old' and lann 'enclosed cemetery', which implies a settlement of early medieval origin. In the late 19th century the OS recorded Helland as the site of a priory. The Cornish historian Charles Henderson recorded an early chapel and cemetery at this site; while there is no above-ground trace of a chapel the curvilinear outline of a lann with a substantial surrounding bank is clearly visible in the garden SW of the farmhouse. The present farmhouse and associated outbuildings are arranged around a small courtyard. This suggests that older, most likely medieval or earlier post-medieval buildings, have been successively renewed/replaced here.

Helland House is listed at Grade II. The present farmhouse contains substantial 18th and 19th century fabric.

Project background

In June 2011 Cornwall Council received a Listed Building Consent application (ref. PA11/03111) for construction of an extension, replacement of a porch, refurbishment of a courtyard elevation, conversion of a former wash-house/store to become residential accommodation, and conversion of two piggeries/outbuildings to become garden rooms/studios. This application was approved subject to several Conditions, of which Condition 4 reads:

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 PPS5 'Planning for the Historic Environment'.

After Listed Building Consent was granted, Historic Environment Projects were approached by Marraum Design (acting for the owners), with a view to satisfying Condition 4. Correspondence with Phil Markham, the local Historic Environment Planning

Advice Officer indicated that a Level 3-4 historic building survey (English Heritage 2006) and an accompanying archaeological watching brief would be required. Further discussions on site between the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, the agents and owners reduced this requirement to a Level 2-3 survey and watching brief. Historic Environment Projects produced a schedule of likely costs and potential contingencies. Following agreement of costs, the project was initiated.

Project extent

The extent of works is indicated on measured planning drawings of Helland produced by Marraum Design.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the origins and development of Helland, as far as the present development works will permit. The objectives are to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to and during 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.

Desk-based research

No desk-based research was included in the costs and it is anticipated that this will only comprise a rapid search of readily available sources such as historic mapping and web-based indexes.

Fieldwork: historic building record

Measured information and detail, as appropriate, will be added to copies of existing Planning drawings (to be supplied to HE by the client). Recording will include materials, architectural features, details of alterations and indications of phasing/time depth.

Photographic recording

To include:

1. Archive quality black and white photographs using a 35mm camera on fine grain film.
2. Colour photographs taken with a digital camera (with a resolution of 8MP or higher).

The photo record will comprise:

- general views
- 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 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: watching brief

Archaeological recording will include features and details of sub-surface elements. The following sections represent our standard working methods:

Recording methodology

- 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 map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- Plans and sections will be made of significant features, at an appropriate scale (1:20 or 1:10).
- All trench areas will be accurately located on a site location plan at an appropriate scale (based where appropriate on existing measured drawings).
- All finds from significant stratified contexts will be accurately located on the location plan at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence. All contexts recorded will be recorded via the medium of HE pro forma context recording sheets.
- Registers of drawings, photographs, finds, samples and contexts will be maintained during the fieldwork.
- Excavated spoil will be carefully inspected for finds.
- If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, works will cease and a meeting will be convened with the client (and the monitoring body, if appropriate) to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Photographic record

- Monochrome photography (prints and negatives) will be used as a primary record medium, with colour digital images also used to supplement this record and for illustrative purposes.
- Photography will include both general and feature specific photographs.
- Detailed photographs will include a metric scale. A north arrow will also be included where the subject is shown in plan.
- The archive standard photographs will be accompanied by a register detailing as a minimum the feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.
- A tripod will be used to take advantage of slower exposures.
- Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash.

Finds

- Finds will be recorded from each archaeological context excavated.
- All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

- 20th or 21st century objects will be noted but not generally retained.
- All pottery, and other finds where appropriate, shall be bagged with the site code and context number.

Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Guidelines (IFA 2001a).

Creation of site archive

To 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)
- Collation of site records
- Preparation of finished drawings.
- Processing and analysis of artefacts, if appropriate.
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index

Archive report

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Brief site history
- Building descriptions
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, 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. A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings)
3. Archive standard negative holders and archive print holders, to be stored in the HES system until transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum.
4. 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 March 2012. The archive report will be completed within 2 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. 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 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.

Work will be carried out by HE field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. The project team is expected to include:

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 Trerice for the National Trust. Has recorded numerous industrial structures including Harveys Foundry, Loggans Mill (Hayle), Town Mills at St Columb Major, and china-clay area features including the waterwheel at Virginia CC Works, Greensplat engine house and Carrancarrow chapel. Project team leader for the Lostwithiel Town Characterisation Study. Member of the IfA Buildings Group and Graphic Archaeology Group. An experienced user of AutoCAD and is responsible for HEP's survey methodology.

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 Boscaswell and Trevesa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes archaeological use of CAD software and survey.

Carl Thorpe BSc

Archaeologist and Finds Manager with HE. His extensive fieldwork experience includes excavations at Tintagel, several churches (St Mawgan in Pydar, Mullion, Bodmin Friary, Tintagel) and miscellaneous watching briefs over 20 years covering a wide range of sites dating from the Neolithic to the Post-medieval. Carl has undertaken numerous post-excavation projects, including Gwithian, Trethurgy, Trevelgue Head, Tintagel, Stannon, Tremough, and Boden. Carl is a national specialist in post-Roman ceramics (contributed analysis and report to University of Glasgow's publication of Excavations at Tintagel). He has a detailed knowledge of Cornish later prehistoric, Romano-British, Medieval and Post-medieval ceramics. He is a specialist in stone artefacts and also has a wide knowledge of other categories of finds (glass, metalwork etc) from most periods. Carl is an experienced archaeological artefact illustrator with numerous published examples including finds from Tintagel and Trethurgy. His research interests include the Romans in Cornwall; the post-Roman period in Britain and its trade connections; Early Medieval inscribed stones; Medieval graffiti and graffiti games. Member of the Society for Medieval Archaeology.

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.

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

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 and also the Council for British Archaeology's Handbook No. 6 *Safety in Archaeological Field Work* (1989).

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.

Nigel Thomas

Senior Archaeologist

19th March 2012

Historic Environment Projects

Cornwall Council