



The Walled Garden, Market Street, St Just in Penwith, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



Historic Environment Projects

Report No 2014R018	Report Name The Walled Garden, Market Street, St Just in Penwith, Cornwall	Report Author C. M. Thorpe
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Event Type Watching Brief			
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Client Organisation H.M. Builders (Cornwall) Ltd.	Client Contact Jonathan Manser
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Monuments (MonUID)					

Fieldwork dates (From)	(To)	(Created By)	(Create Date)
09/12/13	17/12/13	Carl Thorpe	31/01/2014

Location (postal address; or general location and parish) Market Street
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(Town - for urban sites) St Just in Penwith	(Postcode) TR19 7NB
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(Easting) X co-ord SW 37016	(Northing) Y co-ord 31344		
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Figure 12. Overview of NW part of site after stripping

1. Project background

HE Projects was commissioned by Jonathan Manser of H.M. Builders (Cornwall) Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording during ground works required ahead of the erection of five dwellings and associated bin/bike stores within the walled garden area, behind the British Legion Club Building on Market Street, St. Just in Penwith (SW 37012 31352). The total area examined was approximately 0.36Ha (Figs 1–3).

The development was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording took place ahead of construction (PA12/00147). Phil Markham: Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (West), Cornwall Council produced a brief for archaeological recording (06/06/13) and was consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording. A written scheme of investigation, outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (07/06/13) by Adam Sharpe (Senior Archaeologist, HE Projects) in response to Phil Markham's brief (Appendix 1).

2. Location and setting and archaeological potential

The development area is located near the core area of the medieval settlement of the town of St Just (Cornwall County Council 1996), situated some 60m south of the Plen-an-Gwary. It is within the parish of St Just in Penwith. The site is centred at SW 37016 31344 (Figs 2 and 3).

The project area within the walled enclosure consisted of relatively flat land at *circa* 126m OD. The underlying geology consists of granite of the Lands End batholith belonging to the Carboniferous and Permian Periods (BGS sheet 351/358).

The St Just in Penwith Tithe Map, dating to 1841, shows the site (Fig 4) to have been part of a smallholding extending to 7 acres, three roods and 24 perches, occupied by Jane Trembath and owned by Mary Boyens. The enclosure was known as Bucks Field at this date, and is assumed to have been part of the former tenement of Lafrowda, elements of which had been parcelled up to provide smallholdings for local mining families during a period when the local population was growing rapidly, giving rise to a requirement for locally-grown food. The field lay immediately to the south of the recently-constructed (*circa* 1841) Market House (now the site occupied by the British Legion Club), but was not, at the time, associated with it.

By *circa* 1877, OS map evidence (Fig 5) suggests that the field had been laid out as a formal garden to the rear of the Market House, the mapping showing a path around the periphery of the plot, with a square central feature to which additional paths led. The whole was enclosed within a high stone wall. The 1908 OS map (Fig 6) shows evidence that this formal arrangement was abandoned and two probable walls were shown dividing the plot into thirds. It is not known to what degree the gardens were ever publicly accessible.

Currently (prior to development) the site was closed off with padlocked gates to the north and south, and was heavily overgrown with a profusion of mature trees around the periphery.

Potential sites

Given the close proximity of the Plen an Gwary to the north (Fig 2) and the possibility that this had originated as a late prehistoric/Romano-British round (enclosed farm settlement), and the location of the development site close to the core of the medieval settlement of St. Just and its church, it was considered that there was the potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites or features to survive within the project area. There was also scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

3.Aims and objectives

The aims of the project were:

- To establish the absence/presence of buried archaeological remains.
- To record archaeological features, layers and finds affected by the works.
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of the archaeological resource.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site.
- To gain further information about the archaeological potential of the area, through the recording of buried archaeological remains.
- The dissemination and publication of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the project archive in appropriate conditions.

4.Working methods

The site was investigated in two phases. The first phase was the digging of a series of trenches across the southern part of the site to locate the line of a sewer that was supposed to run roughly north to south, diagonally across the centre of the development area. The trenches were *circa* 0.5m wide, and dug down to the top of the natural rab, their depths varying between 0.4m and 0.5m, with the shallowest depth of soil being noted on the eastern side of the site. The sewer pipe was located after the digging of just two trenches and was shown to run parallel to the eastern boundary wall at a distance of *circa* 2m from it. It thus did not impinge onto the area of the development as first thought, so no more investigation trenches were required to be dug.

The second phase was the development area being stripped of topsoil. This soil strip was carried out under archaeological supervision using a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers were expected to be revealed, in this case the top of the natural geology. The area was then inspected by the archaeologist. The area affected by the soil strip was plotted onto a site plan (noting the locations of recorded profiles) at a scale of 1:200 based on an Ordnance Survey map of the same scale.

5.Results

Ten sections were recorded across the site, full descriptions of which can be found in the site archive. Four are presented here to illustrate the nature of the ground encountered (Fig 3).

Section 1

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grass, roots and topsoil	Topsoil	(1)
0.05m – 0.20m	0.15m	Dark brown clay loam and roots	Garden soil	(2)
0.20m – 0.70m	0.50m	Dark grey-brown friable clay loam, clean with few inclusions	Subsoil	(3)
0.70m -	-	Dark black, orange-brown rab	Decayed natural bedrock	(4)

Section 2

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grass, roots and topsoil.	Topsoil	(1)
0.05m – 0.20m	0.15m	Dark brown clay loam and roots	Garden soil	(2)
0.20m – 0.60m	0.40m	Dark grey-brown friable clay loam, clean with few inclusions	Subsoil	(3)
0.60m -	-	Dark black, orange-brown rab	Decayed natural bedrock	(4)

Section 7

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grass, roots and topsoil.	Topsoil	(1)
0.05m – 0.20m	0.15m	Dark brown clay loam and roots	Garden soil	(2)
0.20m – 0.50m	0.30m	Dark grey-brown friable clay loam, clean with few inclusions	Subsoil	(3)
0.50m -	-	Dark black, orange-brown rab	Decayed natural bedrock	(4)

Section 9

Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation	Context
0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Grass, roots and topsoil.	Topsoil	(1)
0.05m – 0.20m	0.15m	Dark brown clay loam and roots	Garden soil	(2)
0.20m – 0.40m	0.20m	Dark grey-brown friable clay loam, clean with few inclusions	Subsoil	(3)
0.40m -	-	Dark black, orange-brown rab	Decayed natural bedrock	(4)

The soil profile was consistent in nature over the entire site only varying in the depth recorded, with the greatest being (*circa* 0.70m) on the western side, thinning towards the east (a minimum of 0.40m). The layers were very clean, containing very few artefacts (only modern china being recorded - not collected) or inclusions suggesting that there had been little in the way of spreading domestic midden material over the area to improve fertility.

A sub rectangular shaped area of hardcore and very compacted clay (*circa* 0.3m thick) was recorded at the south western corner of the site (Figs 3 and 9). Measuring roughly 3m x 2m it occurred at a depth of 0.20m and corresponded with scarring and concrete rendering seen on the face of the western boundary wall (Figs 8 and 9). A roughly circular pit of *circa* 1m diameter was located at the northern end of this structure. This was filled with sticky black organic clay which gave off an unpleasant sulphurous smell. It was not investigated further as this had the appearance of a cesspit, a couple of fragments of white china (19th – 20th centuries – not collected) attesting to a modern date for this feature. It appears that this entire structure may have been an outside toilet or tool shed incorporating a toilet facility.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded within the area of the development.

6. Conclusions/discussion

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within the course of the work. There was no evidence for the apparent formal garden layout depicted on the 1875 OS map (Fig 5), or the three plots or terraces indicated by walls running ENE by WSW on the 1906 OS map (Fig 6) suggesting that these features had been very ephemeral indeed.

The 'blank' nature of this area suggests that until the expansion of the town of St Just in the 19th century in response to the growth in population due to mining, this area remained as farmland, probably attached to the tenement of Lafrowda, and that the limits of the medieval heart of the Churchtown were possibly far more restricted than had previously been considered, and did not extend this far.

The enclosed garden appears in the late 19th century. The great depth of soil encountered, which was more than that normally expected for a naturally developed soil profile in a field on rhab bedrock suggests that soil may have been brought into this area to level the ground as part of the creation of this walled area. This seems to be supported by the fact that the soil was clean, with few inclusions, having a fairly uniform appearance throughout its depth, perhaps indicating that it may have been sorted prior to deposition. The paucity of artefacts may also show the lack of deliberate improvement of the soil by the spreading of midden material over the area.

It was concluded that this development had no impact on any significant buried archaeological remains.

7. References

Primary sources

- Ordnance Survey, c1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, c1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*
- Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841. Parish of St Just in Penwith (licensed digital copy at HE)
- British Geological Survey, c1981. Map sheet 351/358 Penzance.

Publications

- Cornwall County Council, 1996. Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994 report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Websites

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

8. Project archive

The HE project number is **146276**

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

1. Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (146276).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE806).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\St Just in Penwith Walled Garden WB (images) December 2013 HEXQPR146276
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2- 170271
5. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites S\St Just Market Street HEXQPR146276\Report

No artefacts were recovered in the course of this project.

9. Appendix 1. Development of housing and flats at Market House walled garden, St. Just in Penwith: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological investigation and recording

Client: H.M. Builders (Cornwall) Ltd.
Client contact: Jonathan Manser
Client tel: 07968 119126
Client email: jon.manser6@googlemail.com

Project background

Planning application PA12/00147 was submitted to Cornwall Council for the erection of five dwellings and associated bin/bike stores at a vacant plot of land behind the British Legion Club Building on Market Street, St. Just which is currently an informal garden incorporating a number of semi-mature trees. A grant of planning permission was made on the 29 November 2012, subject to twelve conditions.

Condition 9 states:

A) No development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B) development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: In the interests of protecting the historic environment.

No previous archaeological work has been undertaken at this site, although it was noted as part of the historical and architectural study of St. Just undertaken by the Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative (Cornwall Archaeological Unit and Cahill 2002).

The area is considered to have the potential to contain below ground archaeological evidence for all periods from prehistory through the medieval period to the post-medieval period, as well as evidence for early and later mining activity dating to the post-medieval period.

The project brief, produced by Mr. Phil Markham: Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (West), Cornwall Council defines the site specific aims as 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 undertake palaeoenvironmental investigation as appropriate.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered.
- All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 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.
- Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

Site history

The area proposed for archaeological investigation in advance of construction works lies just off Market Street, St. Just, near the core area of the medieval settlement. The St Just Tithe Map, dating to *circa* 1840, shows it to have been part of a smallholding extending to 7 acres, three roods and 24 perches, occupied by Jane Trembath and owned by Mary Boyens. The enclosure was known as Bucks Field at this date, and is assumed to have been part of the former tenement of Lafrowda, elements of which had been parcelled up to provide smallholdings for local mining families during a period when the local population was growing rapidly, giving rise to a requirement for locally-grown food. The field lay immediately to the south of the recently-constructed (*circa* 1841) Market House, but was not, at the time, associated with it.

By *circa* 1877, OS map evidence suggests that the field had been laid out as a formal garden to the rear of the Market House, the mapping showing a path around the periphery of the plot, with a square central feature to which additional paths led. The whole was enclosed within a high stone wall. By 1908 (OS map evidence), this formal arrangement seems to have been abandoned and two probable walls were shown dividing the plot into thirds. It is not known to what degree the gardens were ever publicly accessible. They are now closed off with padlocked gates to the north and south, and aerial photographs show a profusion of mature trees around the periphery of the site, with an open space at the centre.

Project extent

This area of land largely consists of a walled enclosure measuring 1.28 HA centred at SW SW 3701 3134 just to the south of Market Street and the British Legion Club, St. Just in Penwith, which occupies the site of the former Market House.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the project is to gain a better understanding of the sub-surface archaeology within this area on the edge of the former medieval core of the settlement of St. Just. As well as information relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of the town, the site also has the potential to provide information about the early medieval and prehistoric occupation and use of this area.

The objectives are to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to the commencement of groundworks associated with the housing development, and to summarise the findings of the site investigations in a written report to the client. The work undertaken is designed to meet the brief issued by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (West) issued on 6 June 2013 in relation to application PA12/00147.

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 assessment

A rapid desk-based assessment will be undertaken based on available historical and other sources. This will include a map regression, investigation of information held within the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record, and a walkover survey of the site.

Fieldwork: excavation

The site archaeologist will direct a topsoil strip of the site prior to any ground works associated with the development taking place. A toothless grading bucket will be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate to determine whether any archaeological features are present.

Note: it is assumed that the mechanical excavator/driver and any other necessary plant and operatives required for the initial soil stripping operations will be supplied by and the responsibility of the client.

Machines will not be allowed to track or drive across the stripped area until the archaeological works are complete. Following preliminary examination by the site archaeologist, any archaeological features or layers exposed in the stripped area will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan, section and photographic record as appropriate. The level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains. Artefacts will be recovered from the material stripped from the site.

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 the HE Projects Archaeologist. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required.** A contingency must be allowed within the budget to allow for the recording of any significant archaeological remains which are uncovered during the preliminary site strip. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the HE Projects archaeologist.

Where necessary, any necessary detailed archaeological recording will 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, soil samples &c.

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. A site grid and site bench mark (TBM) will be set up and features and finds will be recorded in relation to these. The site grid and TBM will be located relative to the National Grid through measured survey from the nearest OS bench mark.

- 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 archive record medium, with colour digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs will include a scale and detailed ones will 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). Any necessary environmental sampling will be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).

Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (e.g. settlement features) should be collected by context and described. Post medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

Soil sampling

Material from fills or deposits identified as being of potential or actual significance will be sampled for further analysis. For small features 100% samples will be taken. For larger features a suitable proportion of the fills will be sampled. All samples will be stored in sealable bags of appropriate size, and will be marked in indelible felt tip pen with the site code and feature/fill number. A sample register will be kept.

Human remains

Any human remains which are encountered will 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. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured by back filling as soon as possible after recording. If human remains are to be removed this will be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains will not be exposed to public view.

Guidance

- 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.

- Finds work shall be to accepted professional standards and will adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- Environmental sampling shall be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- Further English Heritage guidance to be utilised will include *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).

Fieldwork: photographic recording

The archive photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography will 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.

The photo record will comprise:

- general views
- examples of significant 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.

Archiving

- All finds and samples, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

Assessment/analysis

The structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting is appropriate. The outline of the final report, and the work required to produce it will be determined in an updated project design.

In the event of significant remains being recovered (e.g. prehistoric or medieval artefacts) it may be appropriate to:

- Consult with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.
- Liaise with specialists (e.g. artefacts) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.

Academic/Final publication

In the event of significant remains being discovered there may be a further stage of analyses leading to formal publication. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated project design agreed with the Historic Environment Advice Officer. The scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (e.g., *Cornish Archaeology*) and would include discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.

Creation of site archive

To include:

- Results of the site investigations, including any specialist's reports.
- Background information, including communications with the client.
- 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
- Site history
- Results of the site investigations
- Significance
- Impacts
- Mitigation measures and recommendations for any further archaeological recording
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, survey results, 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 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.
- Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).

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. In the absence of any artefactual material being recovered and retained the project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.
3. Should artefactual material be recovered from the site which is not to be retained by the site owner and not discarded following initial assessment, this will be deposited, together with the project archive, at the Royal Cornwall Museum.

Notes

- The area of the archaeological investigation will be agreed in advance of the project with the client and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, and this will be marked out on the ground by the client in advance of the archaeological fieldwork.
- HE Projects staff will not be responsible for the direction of Plant other than to ensure the level of the soil stripping is adequate. Historic Environment Projects staff will not operate any machinery.
- The Historic Environment Projects team will not be responsible for reinstating the ground after excavations or making it safe.
- It is assumed that site accommodation, plant hire and site security (for example, fencing) will be supplied by the client.
- It is intended that the programme for archiving, assessment, analysis and reporting is reviewed in the light of the fieldwork results.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during Summer 2013. HE will require at least three weeks notice before commencement of work, in order to allow the allocation of field staff time, make arrangements with specialist sub-contractors, and arrange project 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. 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 120 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 (Adam Sharpe BA MIFA) 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.

Specialist consultants

Appropriate specialist consultants will be utilised if and as required to assess and report on ceramics, metalwork, plant macrofossils and soils. These will be identified at the archive stage of the project in agreement with the HEPAO.

The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

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

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

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

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £5m.

Adam Sharpe BA MifA

Senior Archaeologist

07/06/2013

Historic Environment Projects

Cornwall Council

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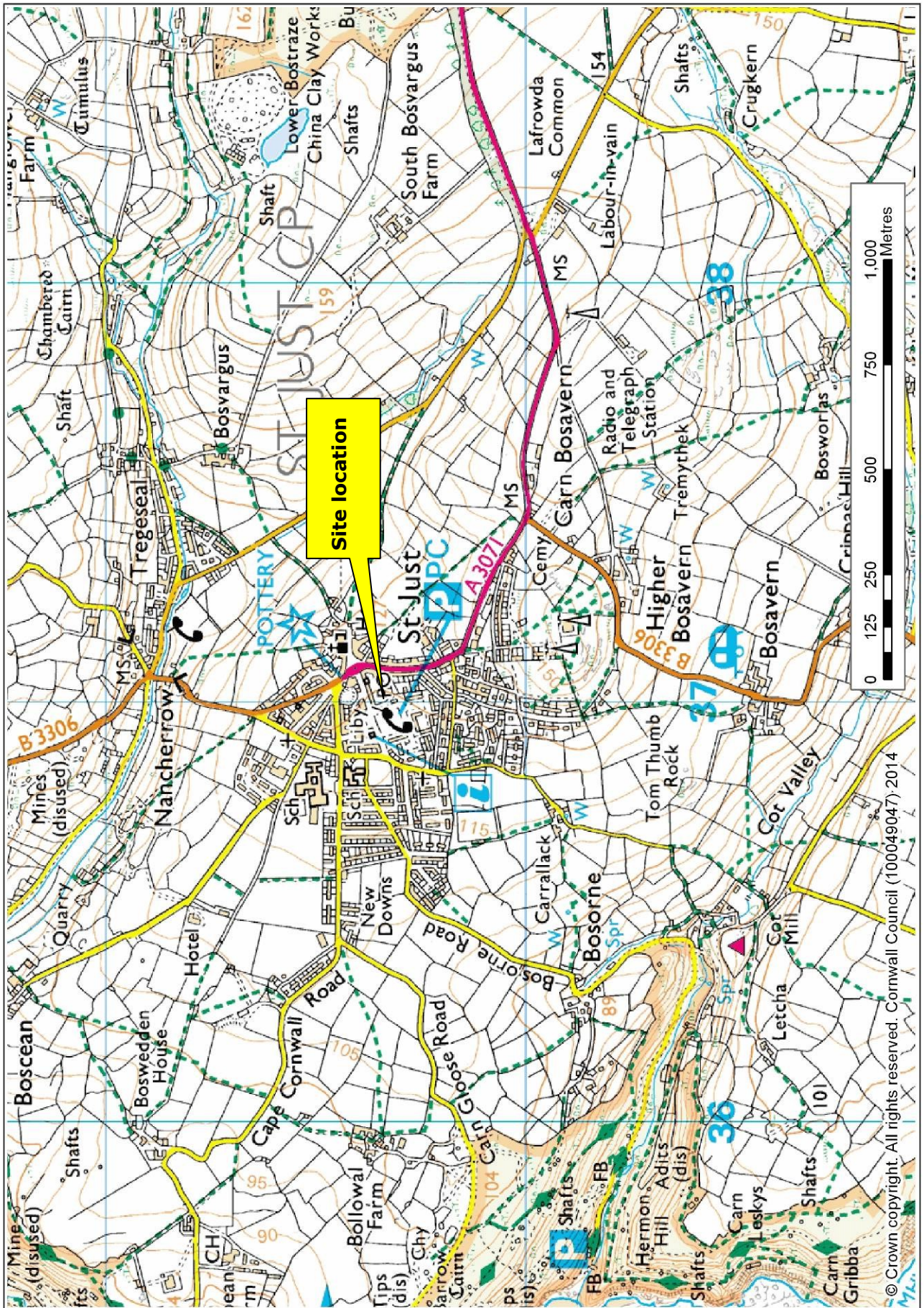


Figure 1. Site location

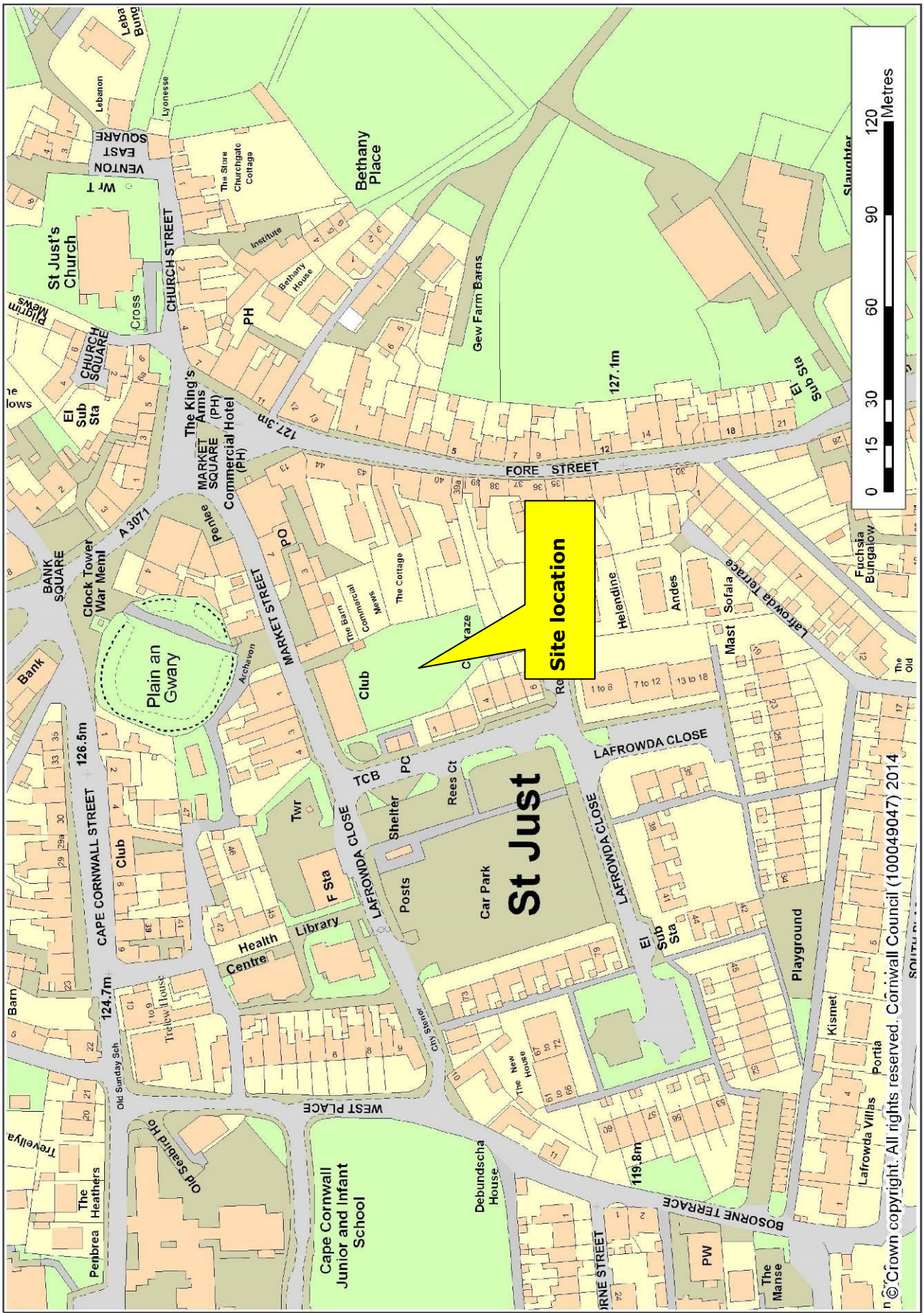


Figure 2. Detailed site location showing proximity to the medieval core of the town

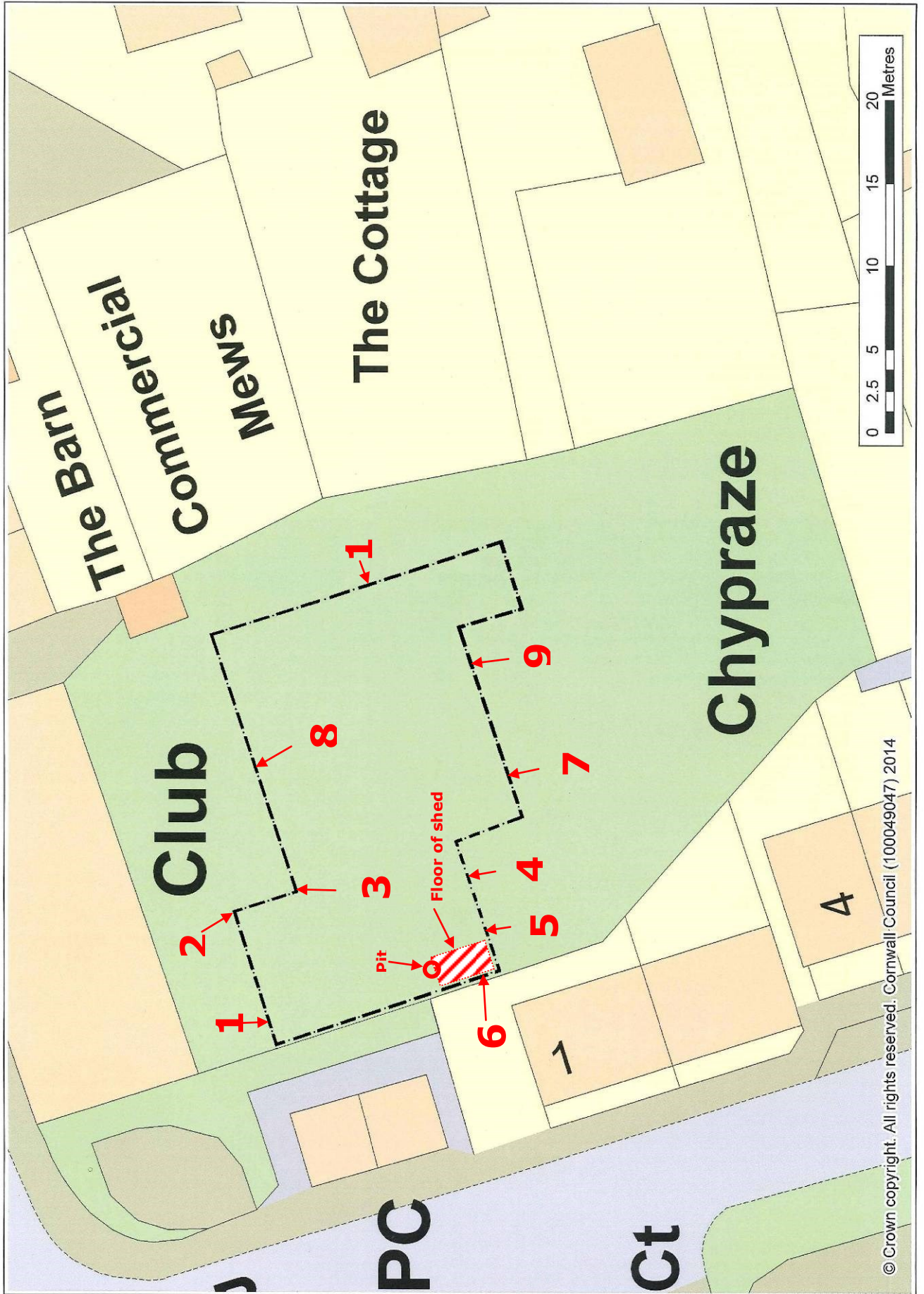


Figure 3. Site plan showing location of recorded features and soil profiles (in red).

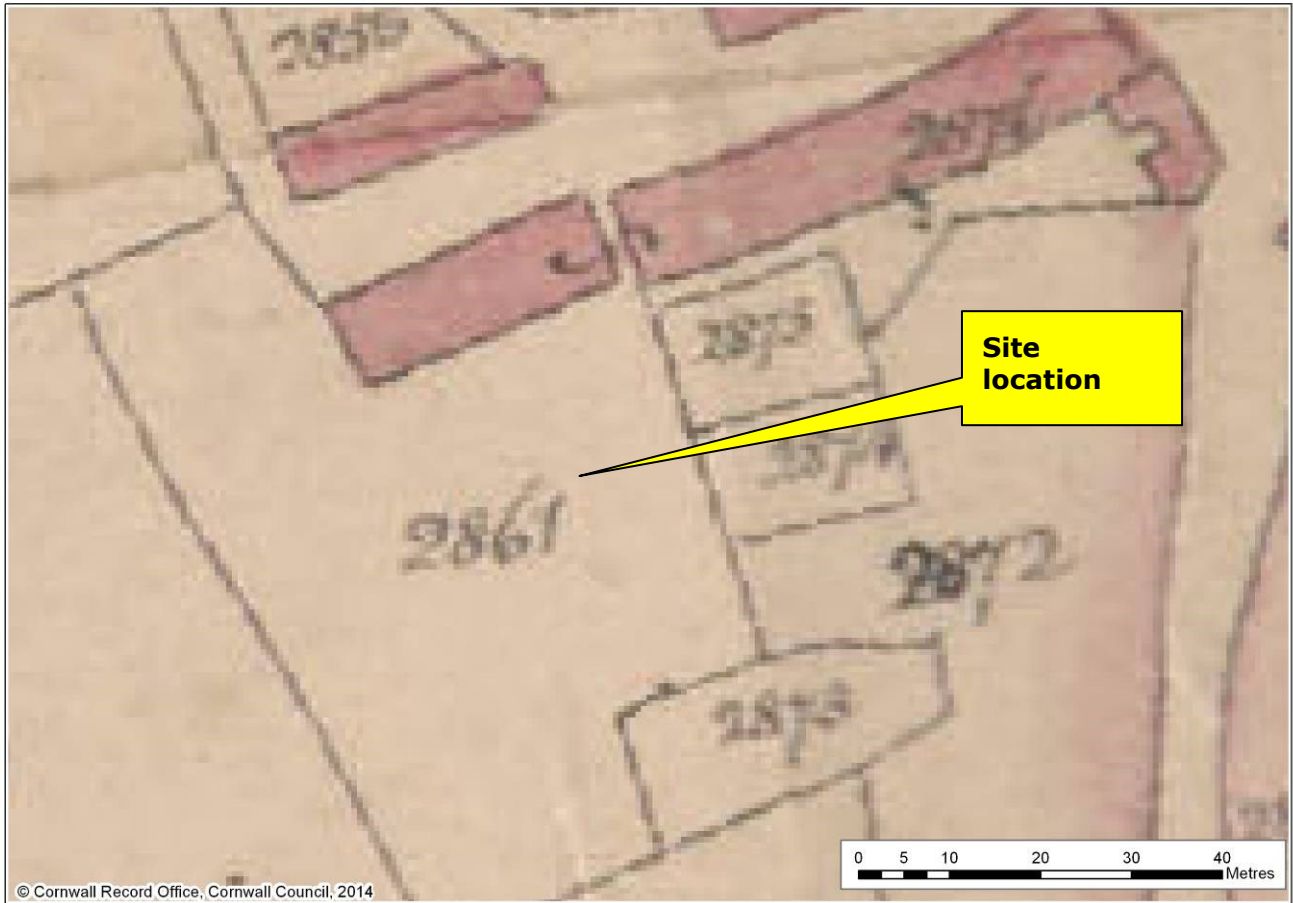


Figure 4. 1841. Tithe map. Parish of St Just in Penwith

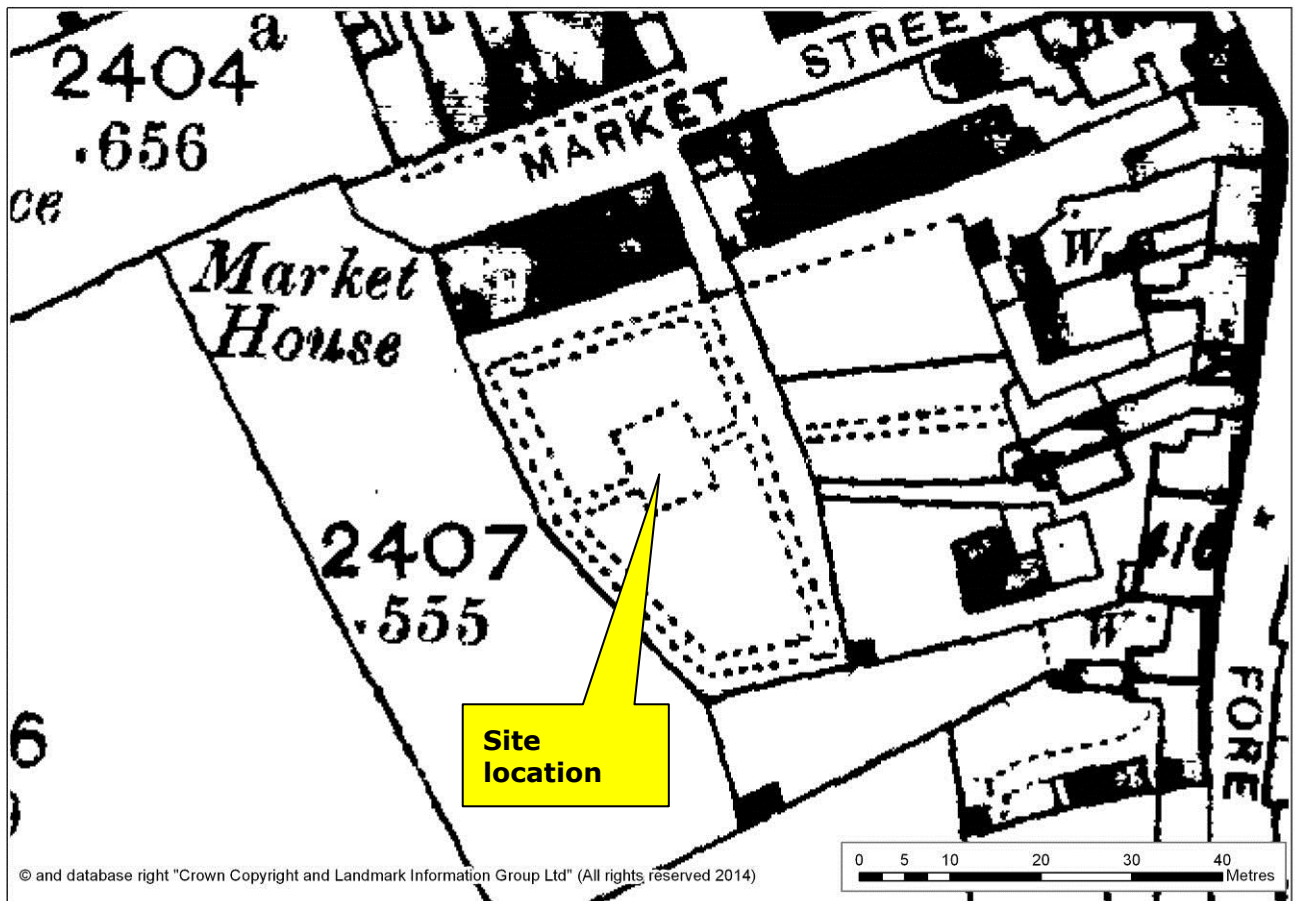


Figure 5. 1875 OS map

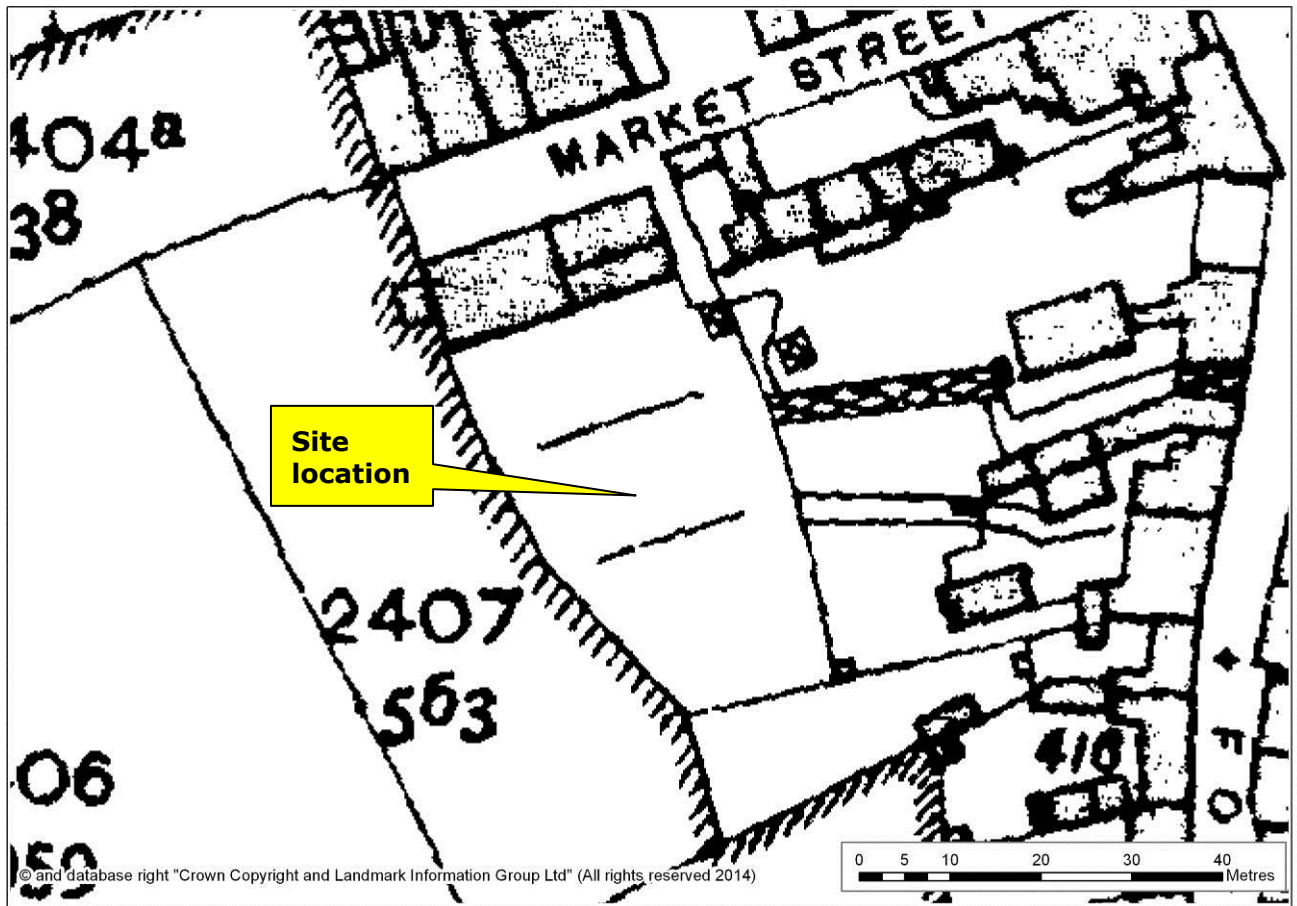


Figure 6. 1909 OS map.



Figure 7. Overview of site looking NW prior to stripping.



Figure 8. Overview of site looking west prior to stripping showing features within wall structure.



Figure 9. Section 6 showing remnants of structure built up against wall.



Figure 10. Section 2 showing depth and nature of the soil profile encountered



Figure 11. Overview of SE part of site after stripping



Figure 12. Overview of NW part of site after stripping.