

Land west of Lovegate, Burlawn Eglos, St Breock, Cornwall Archaeological Watching Brief



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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Report Name

Land west of Lovegate, Burlawn Eglos, St Breock, Cornwall. Archaeological Watching Brief

Report Author

C. M. Thorpe

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Trelawney pools & leisure Ltd

Client Contact

David Flew

Monuments (MonUID)

MCO9837

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(Created By)

CMT

(Create

September 2015

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Lovegate, Burlawn Eglos, St Breock

(Town - for urban sites)

Wadebridge

(Postcode)

PL27 7LD

(Easting) X co-ord

SW 99836

(Northing) Y co-ord

69967



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List of Figures

- Cover.* Overview of house terrace looking north-east with Lovegate, the possible site of the medieval chapel, in the background.
- Figure 1.* General Site location.
- Figure 2.* Site location showing oval shape of enclosure.
- Figure 3.* Site plan showing investigated area and section locations.
- Figure 4.* House terrace. Sections A to B, and B to C.
- Figure 5.* House terrace. Section A to B looking north-east.
- Figure 6.* House terrace. Section B to C looking east.
- Figure 7.* Cesspit, and Soakaway pit, recorded sections.
- Figure 8.* Cesspit. Section D to E looking south.
- Figure 9.* Cesspit. Section E to F looking south-west.
- Figure 10.* Soakaway pit. Section G to H looking south-west.
- Figure 11.* Soakaway pit. Section H to I looking west.
- Figure 12.* St Breock Tithe map.
- Figure 13.* 1880 Ordnance Survey map.

1 Introduction

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council, was commissioned by Mr David Flew of Trelawney pools & leisure Ltd to undertake archaeological recording in advance of the construction of a residential dwelling on land west of Lovegate, Burlawn Eglos, near Wadebridge. The site lies within the historic settlement of Burlawn Eglos and is in an area designated as being an Area of Great Landscape Value.

The settlement at Burlawn Eglos is of medieval origin and the development was situated on the southern side of the settlement within an oval enclosure of probable early medieval (pre-Norman) ecclesiastical origin, and in the vicinity of the site of a chapel of medieval origin.

The footprint of the dwelling covered an area measuring roughly 14m x 14m. This was set within a wider, outline area which covered approximately 0.11 HA. Prior to the archaeological recording a square shaped area (centered at SW 998837 69968) had already been excavated in 1998. This had involved a cutting being made into the hillside to create a level terrace for the house. This meant that the potential for the footprint of the new house to impact upon archaeological deposit was limited. There was, however, the possibility for archaeological deposits to be exposed in the surrounding sections of the development area.

In addition to the construction of the house, other site works were also associated with the development, which were located beyond the levelled area. These included two pits, one for a septic tank and a second for a soak-away. These were excavated south of the house terrace.

Given the potential of the site to contain archaeological deposits, the development was the subject of a Planning Condition (PA15/00421) that required that archaeological recording took place ahead of construction.

Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) was consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording. Given that the area of the development has already been disturbed, it was decided that the archaeological recording would consist of a site inspection of existing ground levels within the area terraced for the house followed by a watching brief during site works and the excavation of the septic tank and soak-away pits.

A written scheme of investigation, outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (14/04/15) by Andy Jones (Principal Archaeologist, CAU) taking into account Phil Copleston's comments (Appendix 2).

2 Location and background

2.1 Location

The site lies on the south east side of the settlement of Burlawn Eglos, and is within the ecclesiastical parish of St Breock (Figs 1, 2 and 12).

The area covered by the archaeological watching brief is situated on steeply sloping ground which rapidly drops off towards the south from 72m to 66m OD. It is at the head of a small stream valley that runs to the south east connecting with the Hustyn stream valley, a tributary of the River Camel. The underlying geology is Devonian slate and siltstone of the Trevoise Slate Formation (BGS 1994 Sheet 335/336 Trevoise Head and Camelford).

The surrounding farmland is characterized as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996). This is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. In light of this, there was the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive in the project area.

Identified archaeological sites

A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area were identified from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. They included:

- The medieval settlement of Burlawn the centre of which lies 135m to the north-west of the development area (MCO13640).
- A medieval chapel is recorded roughly 20m to the north-east of the development area (MCO9837).
- Carved stones from the chapel, now lost (HER 26144.2)
- Carved lintel, at St Breock Church, from Burlawn Eglos (MCO 26560; HER 26215)

The development area has been created within the western half of the property of Lovegate (Fig 3). The boundary of this property appears to fossilise the oval shape of an early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure or *lann*, within which a chapel once stood.

2.2 Archaeological background (Anne

2.3 Preston-Jones)

The curving enclosure containing the development appears in the St Breock parish Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1843 as a separate small tenement within Burlawne Eglos, consisting of house, orchard and garden, named Chapel Hay (Fig 12). On this map, the house on the northern edge of the enclosure, which is oriented SSW-NNE, possibly represents the site of the chapel. This house had disappeared by the time of the 1880 OS map (Fig 13).

The site was described by Cornish historian Charles Henderson almost 100 years ago and, such as it is, this remains the best account that exists of the site:

'The estate of Burlawne or Burlorne anciently Bodelowen has since the Middle Ages been divided into two parts, Burlawne Tregoose and Burlawne Eglos. The latter is a small hamlet and here stood a chapel and cemetery of which there are small remains. A field there is called Chapel Park.' (Henderson 1955, 45)

Henderson suggested that the chapel at Burlawn may be equated with a chapel of St Brueredus, licensed in the parish of St Breock in 1385. In 1531, one Christopher Tredinick of St Breock made a bequest to 'the store of St Ruredus': presumably the same chapel (Henderson 1955, 44). The chapel may have been a guild chapel, for Churchwardens' accounts for St Breock mention two 'store wardens' associated with the chapel of St Weras, who would have been in charge of handling income and expenditure, and two 'ale wardens', whose purpose was to carry out fundraising by brewing and selling beer – presumably on festive occasions (Orme 2010, 77). The name, Burlorn Eglos, which is recorded from the 14th century and includes the place name element *eglos*, 'church' (Padel 1985, 91) suggests that at some time the chapel was of local importance and may have had a semi-parochial function, serving members of the community who lived at some distance from the parish church (Orme 2000, 253-4; 2010, 18).

Along with many others, the chapel must have gone out of use at the Reformation, for it was sold off in the 16th century. 'Queen Elizabeth conveyed (among other chantry lands) to William Tipper and Robert Dawe of London gent the chapel of St Veras in Burneglose in St. Breocke late in the tenure of Thomas Hooker' (Henderson 1955, 45).

Brueredus, Ruredus, Weras, and Veras are all variations on the same Cornish saint's name, *Wered* – a saint unique to St Breock parish (Orme 2000, 253-4). The name survives today as the name of a cottage called St Warris, immediately south of the development area.

The remains of the chapel surviving in the early 20th century were described by Henderson. 'On visiting Burlawne Eglos in 1923 I found that the carved stones that were formerly to be seen in the garden of the farmhouse – belonging once to the West family – were removed 24 years previously to a field about half a mile to the west of the village on the north side of the road to St. Breock Downs. In this field they lay for some time until the tenant (as he informed me) used them to fill up a gap in the hedge. As he considerably placed the stones inwards nothing can now be seen – but there are several pieces of jambs and one segment of an arch – all in Catacluse stone and one or two carved fragments of elvan. From his description of the moulding they are probably of the 15th century. He informed me that the chapel itself was converted into a cottage which was pulled down many years since. It stood just below the hamlet on the left side of the road to Burlawne Tregoose. The site is now a garden.' (Henderson 1955, 45-6)

In 1961 when the property of Lovegate was being built, close to or on the site of the chapel, further carved stones were discovered; a carved lintel was taken to St Breock Church (Reed 1961, 107).

Topography indicates that the site may be of much earlier origin than the documentary record suggests. The Tithe map of 1843 and early OS maps (Figs 12 and 13) show that the enclosure surrounding the development site is of roughly circular form, and of about 0.257 HA or 0.64 acres in extent. The road curves around its western side, suggesting that the enclosure is an early feature in the landscape. It lies in the base of a small valley where springs rise at SW 99839 69999, SW 99808 69950 and SW 99808 69934. The form of the enclosure and its location are closely comparable with early church sites with a name in *lann*, such as Lanhydrock, Lansallos, Lanlivery or Landulph. The place-name element *lann* is considered to refer to an 'enclosed cemetery' or 'church site' (Padel 1985, 142; Padel 1988, 190-1); names containing this word are likely to be at least pre-1200 and potentially of much earlier origin. At Lewannick (*Lanwenuc*, in c 1125 – Padel 1988, 109), a church site whose modern churchyard enclosure is very similar in form to that at Burlawn Eglos, the associated monumental evidence indicates that the curvilinear form may represent a religious settlement of very early Christian origin – perhaps dating to the 5th or 6th centuries (Preston-Jones 1994, 91). Similarly, the valley bottom or valley head location is typical of *lanns* (Preston-Jones 1994, 85-87). An association between an early church sites and a well or spring can be seen at Michaelstow Church, where a holy well sits within a graveyard of very similar form and extent to Burlawn's. Clearly, the possibility that the curving form of the enclosure at Burlawn Eglos is of similarly early date can only ever be confirmed by excavation, but it seems likely since by at least the Norman period, the enclosure of new church or chapel sites would have been of rectangular, rather than curvilinear form (Preston-Jones 1994, 79-81).

So in summary, the evidence suggests that the land at Lovegate, Burlawne Eglos was an ecclesiastical site of early Christian origin. The curving line of the garden surrounding the plot represents the form of the early religious enclosure. In the later medieval period the site acquired the chapel of a guild and the place-name *eglos* suggests that this may at some time have been of equivalent status to a parish church. However the chapel went out of use at Reformation, and after this it was sold off and became site of a cottage, gardens and orchard.

3 Aims and objectives

The aims of the project were as follows:

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To 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 recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

The key objective was:

- To locate and identify and record prehistoric and/or medieval settlement activity in the area of the development, thereby providing further information on the archaeology of the development site and the surrounding area.

4 Working methods

The main site for the house had already been excavated in 1998. A level terrace had been cut into the hillside to a depth of about 2.5m. The vertical sides of this excavation were cleaned up using a grading bucket to enable the sections to be inspected archaeologically. These sections and the area of the terrace were photographed, and sketch drawings made of two long sections (noting the nature of soil depths, layers present, and features revealed) at a scale of 1:50 (Figs 4, 5 and 6).

The excavation of the cesspit and soakaway pit was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The pits were dug to a depth of 3.5m and 3m respectively. Sketch sections of both pits were recorded at a scale of 1:50 and photographs were taken (Figs 7-10).

The locations of all the excavated areas were recorded onto an Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:250 (Fig 3). These were measured in from fixed points on the ground, which are shown on the OS survey mapping. The ground and spoil heap were also examined for artefacts.

Descriptions of the recorded soil contexts are given in Appendix 1.

5 Results

5.1 The house terrace

The cutting for the house terrace measured 14m x 14m and reached a maximum depth of 3.5m on its north-east side (Fig 3). The soil profile recorded consisted of the following. At the top of the sections was 0.05m of humic topsoil (1), which overlay 0.05m of grey-brown clay loam (2) subsoil. This in turn sealed 0.4m of yellow, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments (3) which was redeposited spoil from a previous episode of landscaping (prior to 1998). This in turn lay over 0.25m of grey-brown clay loam with few shillet fragments (4), which is probably the old land surface relating to the original hillside. Lower down was 0.80m of orange, grey-brown silty clay (5) overlying 0.15m of yellow, orange-brown clay (6). Both were natural subsoil layers above the natural shillet bedrock (7). The sequence of layers seen in the soil

profile was consistent throughout (though thicknesses varied) apart from clay layer (6) which pinched out down slope to the south (Figs 4, 5 and 6).

Approximately 2.5m from the eastern end of the northern section (A-B) a 'U'-shaped cut measuring *circa* 1.5m wide and 1m deep [8] was revealed. Dug from just below modern turf level (1) it was infilled with friable light grey-brown clay with a few small stone fragments (9). There was a ceramic pipe at base of the trench. This pipe was found to be oriented roughly east, north-east to west, south-west running parallel with the line of section A-B. The pipe was traced along the entire length of the excavated terrace, disappearing into the section at the north-west corner of the excavation. It could not be determined where the pipe continued to after that.

The actual foundation trenches (Fig 3) for the house itself were completely excavated within the shillet bedrock (7). No features of archaeological interest or artefacts were recorded within this area.

5.2 The cesspit

This cutting for the cesspit measured 3m x 3m and reached a maximum depth of 3.2m (Fig 3). From top to bottom, the soil profile recorded consisted of 0.9m of yellow, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments and stony rubble (10), redeposited spoil from the excavation of the terrace. This overlay about 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam with few shillet fragments (11), which was the ground surface prior to the recommencement of the site works in 2015.

This in turn sealed 0.25m of yellow-brown clay, stony rubble and shillet fragments (12), possibly redeposited spoil from the excavation of the terrace in 1998. Beneath this was 0.35m of grey-brown clay (13) and 0.35m of friable grey-brown clay loam with roots and decayed wood (14) the latter of which appeared to be redeposited topsoil. Layers (13) and (14) seem to have been deposited as levelling material to raise the height of the ground at this point.

These in turn sealed layer (15) 0.12m of grey-brown clay loam which is likely to be the old land surface relating to the natural hillslope. Lower down was 0.35m of orange, grey-brown silty clay (16) overlying 0.8m of yellow, orange-brown clay (19). Both were natural subsoil layers above the natural shillet bedrock (20). The sequence of layers seen in the soil profile was consistent throughout the excavated area, although thicknesses of the layers varied (Figs 7, 8, and 9).

In the southwestern corner of the excavated area at a depth of 2.2m, was a shallow, irregular profiled though flat bottomed cut [17]. It had a maximum width of 1.5m and was up to 0.4m deep. It had been cut through the old ground surface (15) and partly through clay layer (16). A blue plastic sheet/pond liner (Fig 9) was recorded which covered the sides and base of the cut, and it was infilled with dark black-brown silty clay (18). The entire feature was sealed by levelling layer (14). On enquiry with the owner of Lovegate, it appears that this was the last remnants of a fish pond that had been dug around 1990. No features of archaeological interest or artefacts were recorded within the excavated area.

5.3 The soakaway pit

This soakaway pit measured 2m x 2m and reached a maximum depth of *circa* 3m (Fig 3).

The recorded soil profile consisted from top to bottom of 0.7m of yellow, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments and stony rubble (21), redeposited spoil the excavation of the terrace. This overlay layer (22) 0.4m of mixed coloured clays (varying from grey brown to yellow-brown) and shillet rubble. This was probably redeposited spoil from the excavation of the terrace in 1998.

In turn this sealed 0.2m of dark grey-brown clay loam (23) which is probably the old land surface relating to the natural hillslope. Below this was 0.35m of orange, red-brown silty clay (24) overlying 1.5m of yellow, orange-brown clay (25). Both were natural subsoil layers above the natural shillet bedrock (26). The sequence of layers

seen in the soil profile was consistent throughout the excavated area although thicknesses varied (Figs 7, 10 and 11).

No features of archaeological interest or artefacts were recorded within the cesspit.

6 Discussion

Though located within a site that is potentially an early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure associated with a chapel, no features, or indeed artefacts were recorded that could have been associated with this. Even if, as is suspected, the chapel lay somewhere on or just north of the site of the current building of Lovegate, it may have been expected that graves would be encountered, but no archaeological features at all were identified. This may, however, have been due to the fact that most of the site had already been levelled.

It was notable that in recent times there have been several phases of landscaping resulting in a lot of ground re-profiling and soil deposition within the area investigated. In one place this had the effect of burying what appears to have been the original surface of the hillside represented by contexts (4), (13) and (23), beneath nearly 2m of material. It is possible that this landscaping may have removed or obscured the evidence for any earlier activities associated with the chapel.

It therefore appears that the current development work is unlikely to have any impact on the archaeological resource. Nonetheless it is recommended that any future development of the site should be accompanied by a watching brief since it is very possible that other parts of the site may have been less disturbed, and will still contain well-preserved remains of this important chapel site.

7 References

7.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

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Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

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7.2 Publications

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

Henderson, C, 1955, *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the 109 parishes of West Cornwall & Ecclesiastical History of the 4 Western Hundreds*. JRIC ns 2.iii.

Orme, N, 2000. *The Saints of Cornwall*, Oxford.

Orme, N, 2010. *A History of the County of Cornwall, volume II: Religious History to 1560*, Boydell and Brewer.Woodbridge.

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

Padel, OJ, 1988. *A Popular Dictionary of Cornish Place-Names*, Penzance.

Preston-Jones, A, 1994. 'De-coding Cornish Churchyards', *Cornish Archaeology* 33, 71-95.

Reed, J. 1971. 'St Breock Parish Checklist', *Cornish Archaeology* 10, 106-7.

8 Project archive

The CAU project number is **HEXQPR146491**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are listed below:

1. Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (146491).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 842/1-3).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.A-D\Burlawn Eglos. Land west of Lovegate 2015 WB 146491
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-225614
5. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites B\Burlawn Eglos, land west of Lovegate 2015 WB 146491\Report

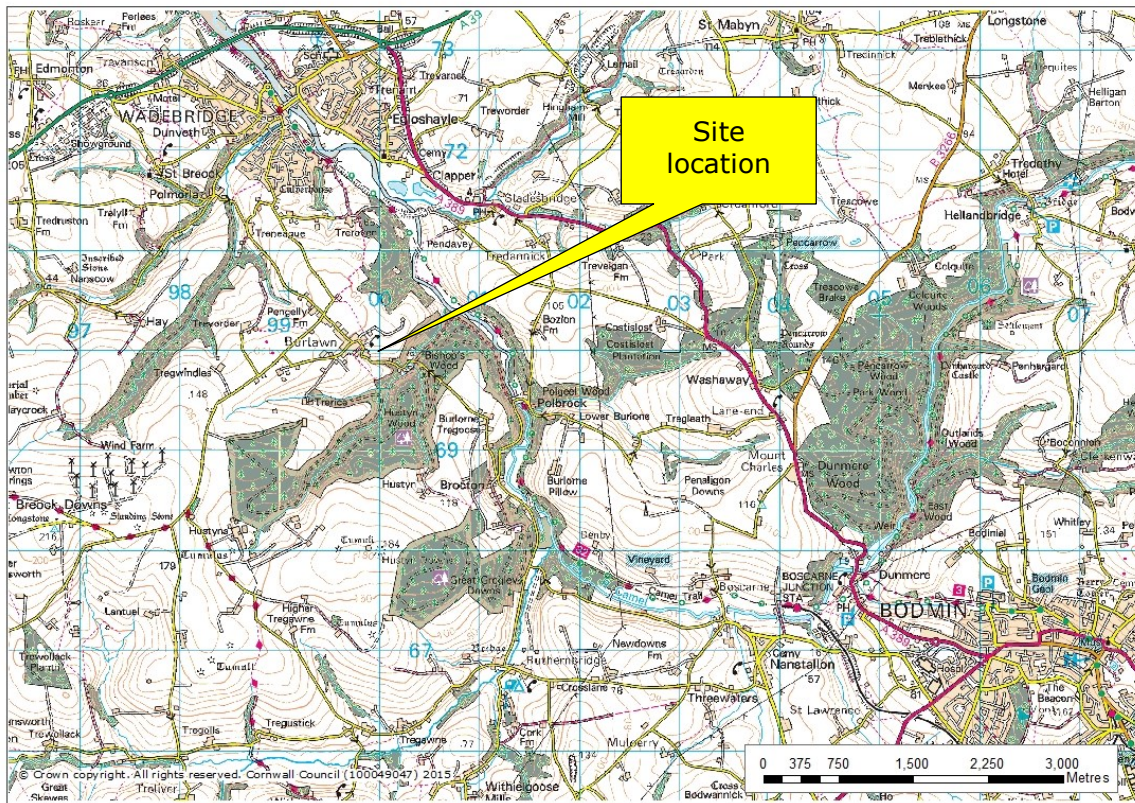


Figure 1. General Site location.

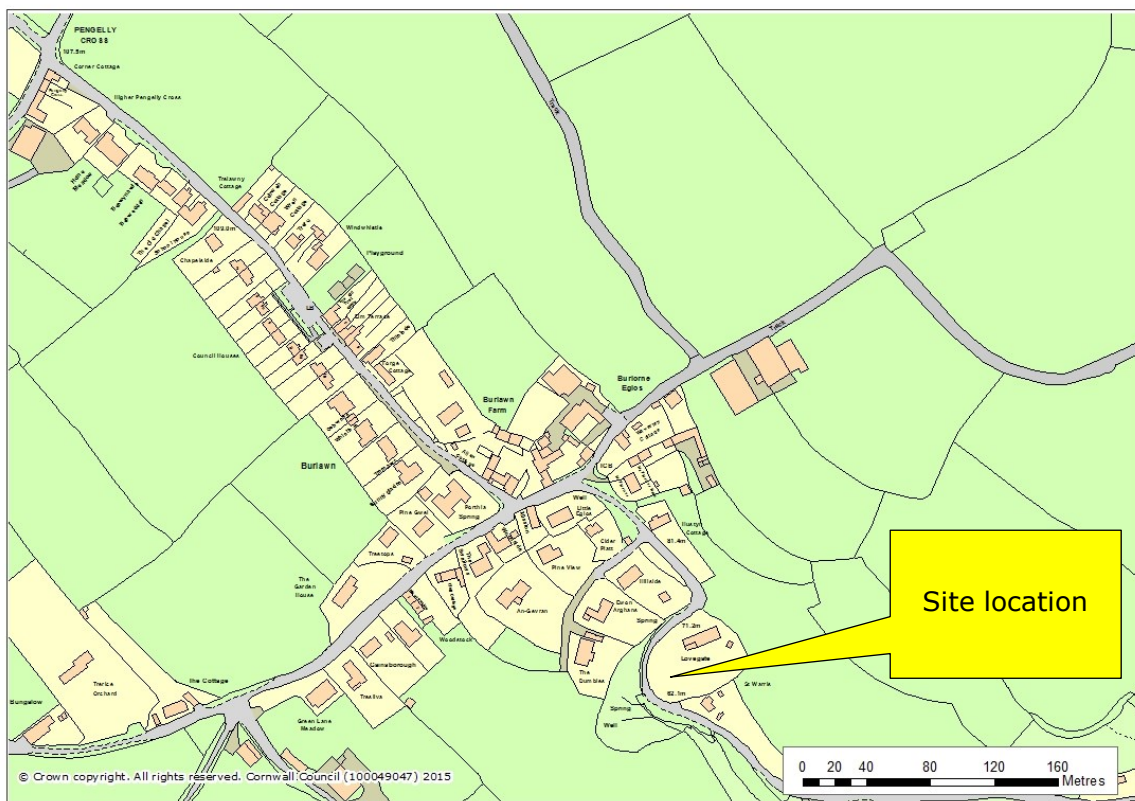


Figure 2. Site location showing oval shape of enclosure, within which the development is set.

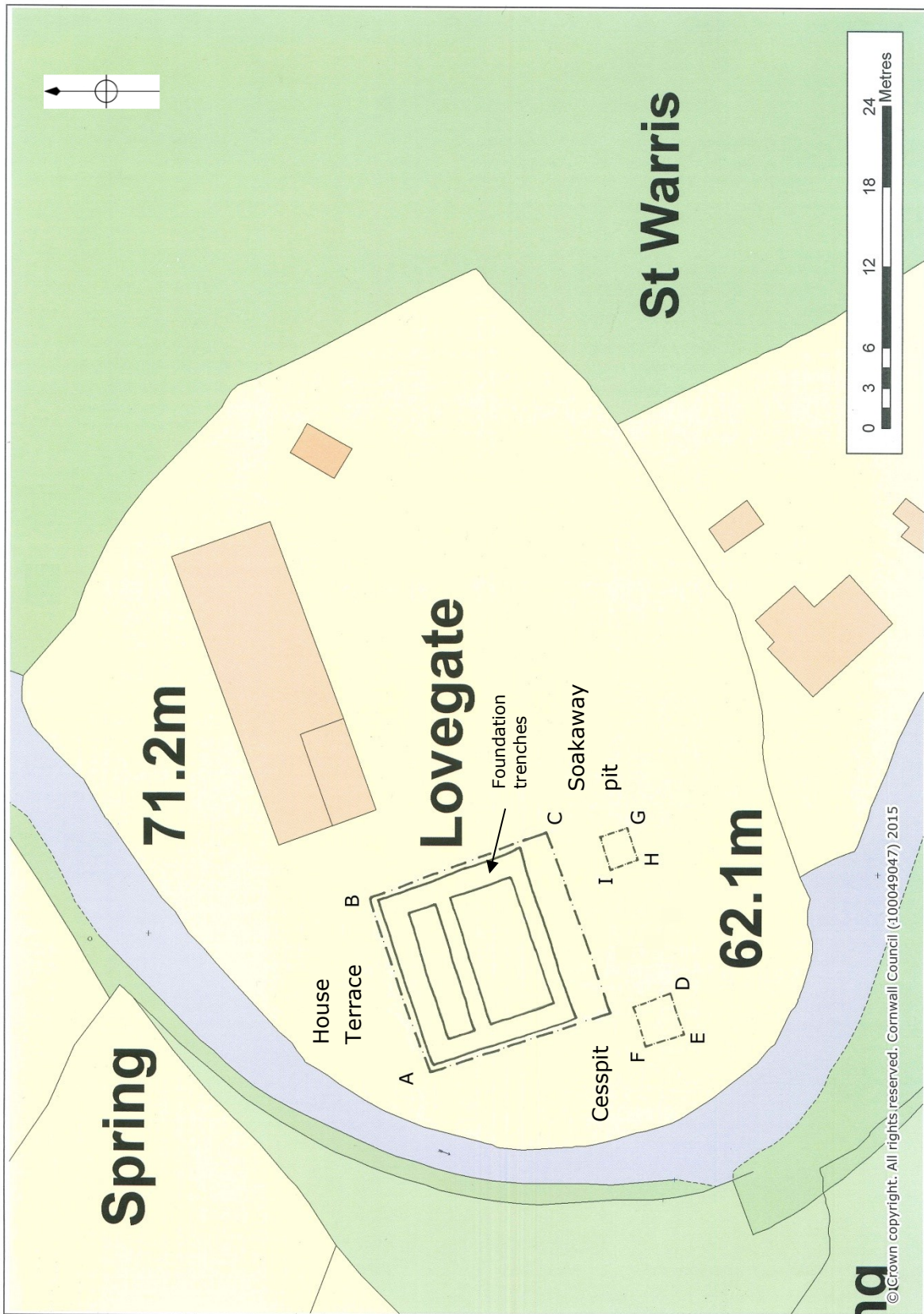


Figure 3. Site plan showing the investigated area and section locations.

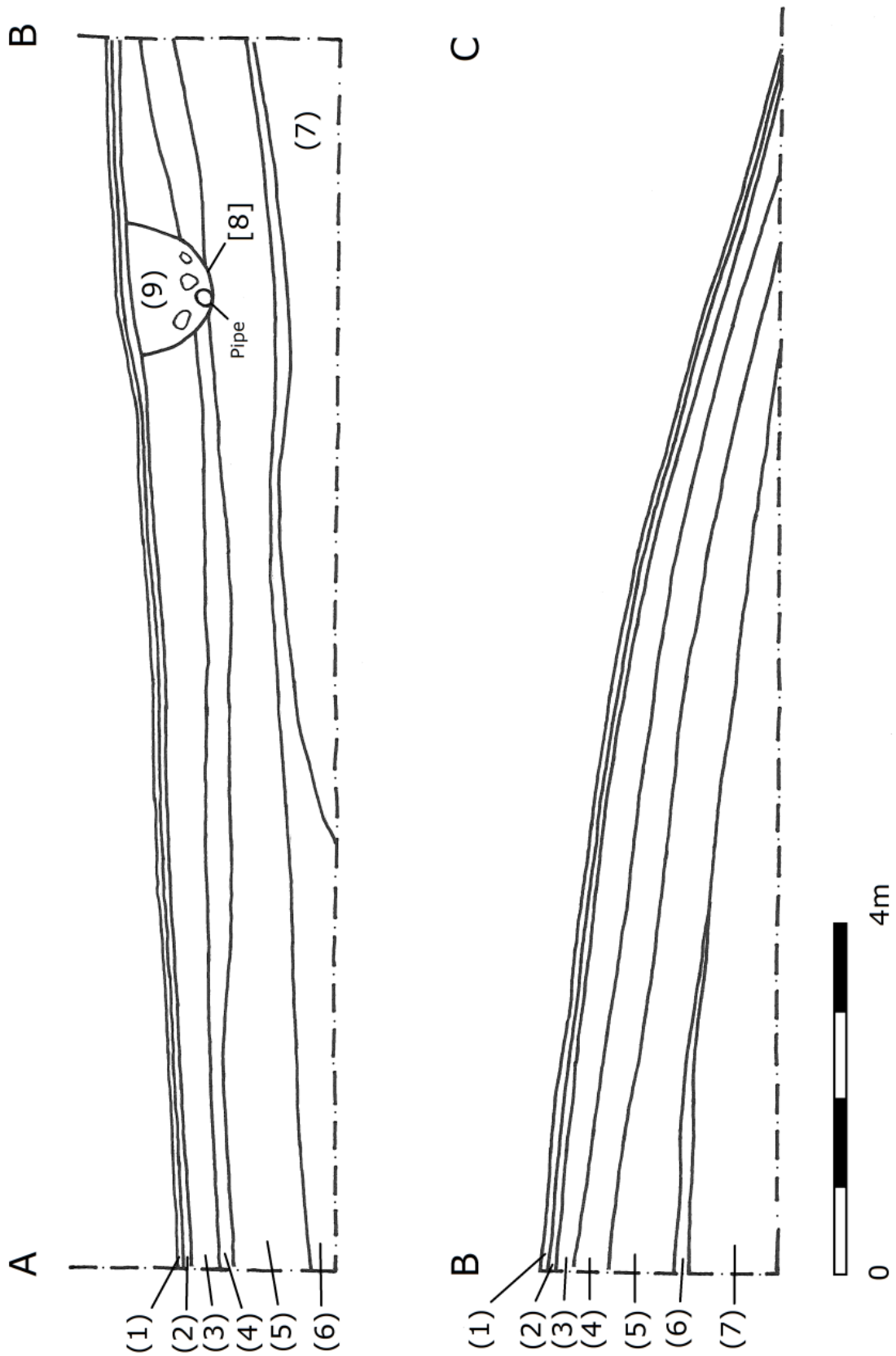


Figure 4. House terrace. Sections A to B, and B to C.

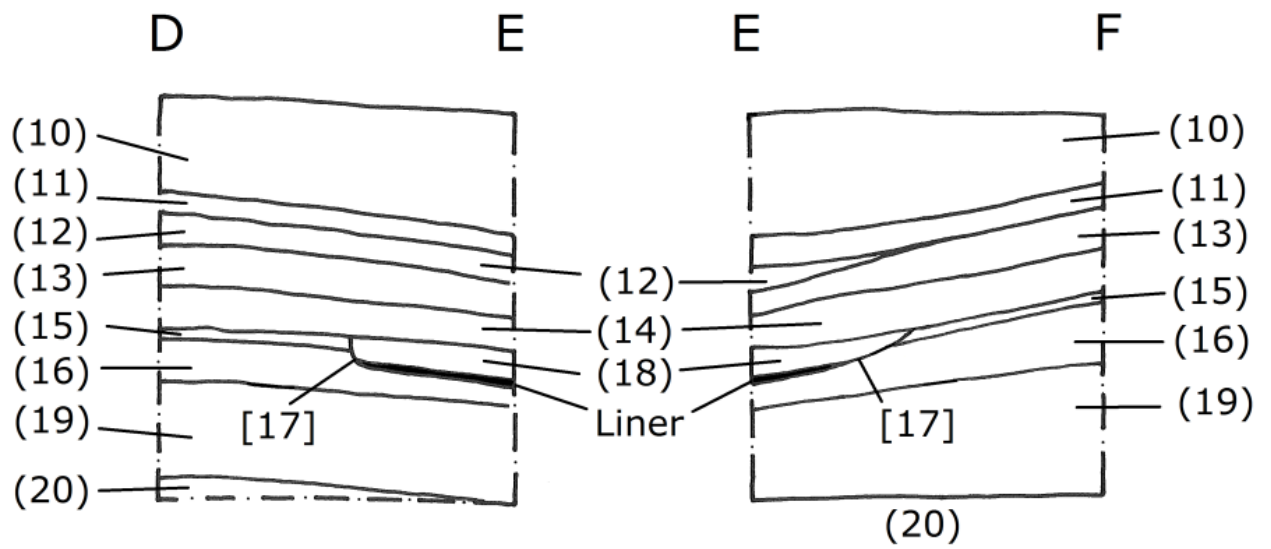


Figure 5. House terrace. Section A to B looking north-east.



Figure 6. House terrace. Section B to C looking east.

Cesspit



Soakaway pit

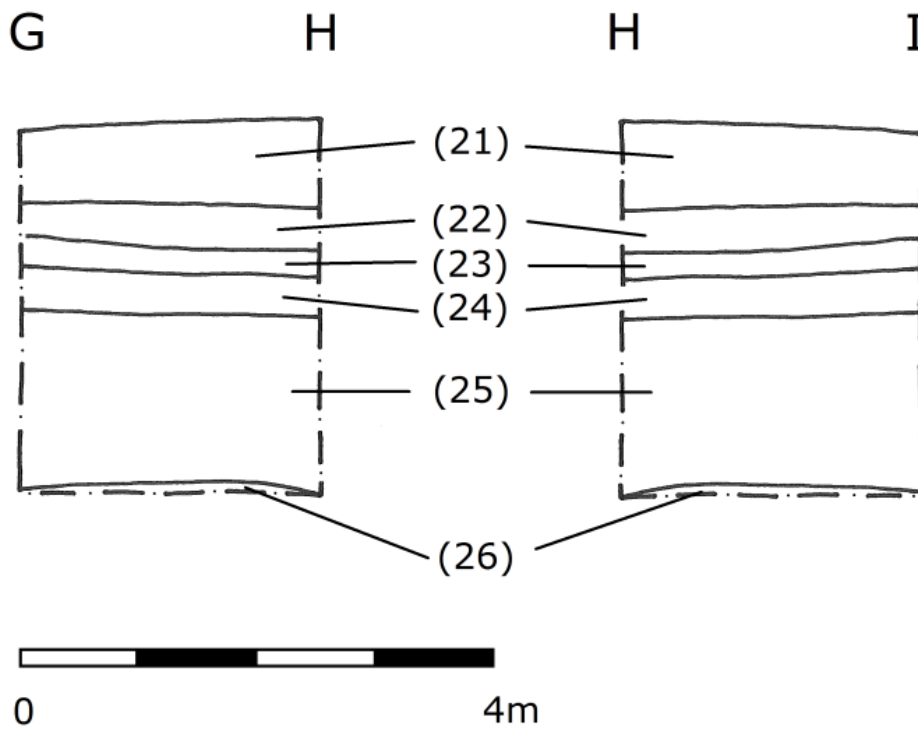


Figure 7. Cesspit, and Soakaway pit, recorded sections.



Figure 9. Cesspit. Section E to F looking south-west.



Figure 8. Cesspit. Section D to E looking south



Figure 10. Soakaway pit. Section G to H looking south-west.



Figure 11. Soakaway pit. Section H to I looking west.



Figure 12. St Breock Tithe map (Development site outlined in red).

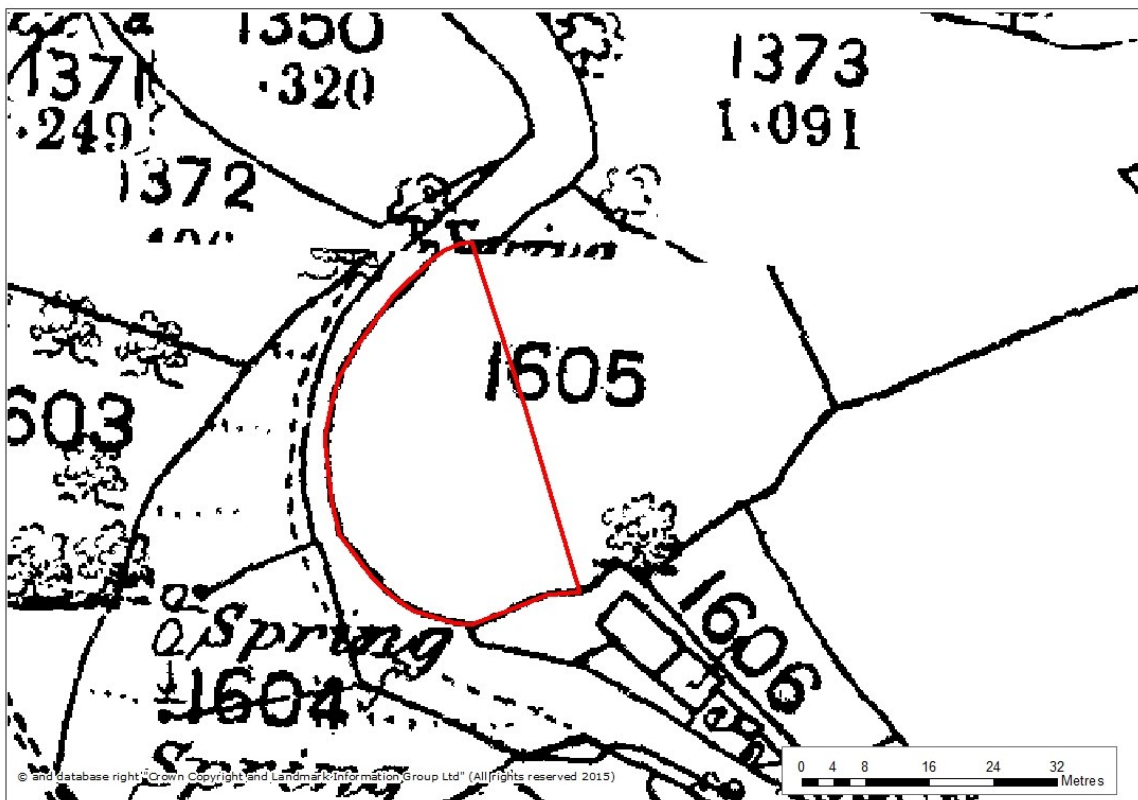


Figure 13. 1880 Ordnance Survey map (Development site outlined in red).

9 Appendix 1: Context list

Context Number	Excavation	Category	Description/Interpretation
(1)	House terrace	Layer	Grass, roots humic topsoil.
(2)	House terrace	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam. Subsoil.
(3)	House terrace	Layer	Yellow, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments. Redeposited material. Spoil from landscaping.
(4)	House terrace	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam with few shillet fragments. Old land surface?
(5)	House terrace	Layer	Orange, grey-brown silty clay. Decayed natural bedrock.
(6)	House terrace	Layer	Yellow, orange-brown clay. Decayed natural.
[7]	House terrace	Layer.	Solid shillet bedrock.
[8]	House terrace	Cut.	'U'-shaped cut. A <i>circa</i> 1.5m wide and 1m deep pipe trench.
(9)	House terrace	Fill	Light grey-brown clay with a few small stone fragments at base. Contains ceramic pipe at base.
[10]	Cesspit	Layer	Yellow, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments and stony rubble. Redeposited spoil from excavating house terrace trench.
(11)	Cesspit	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam with few shillet fragments. Old land surface?
(12)	Cesspit	Layer	Yellow-brown clay and shillet.
(13)	Cesspit	Layer	Grey-brown clay.
(14)	Cesspit	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam with roots and decayed wood. Redeposited topsoil.
(15)	Cesspit	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam. Old land surface.
(16)	Cesspit	Layer	Orange, grey-brown silty clay. Decayed natural bedrock.
[17]	Cesspit	Cut	Flat bottomed cut, with a maximum width of 1.5m and a depth of 0.4m. Cut for fish pond <i>circa</i> 1990.
(18)	Cesspit	Fill	Dark black-brown silty clay. Fill of pond. Blue plastic pond liner at base.
(19)	Cesspit	Layer	Yellow, orange-brown clay. Decayed natural.
(20)	Cesspit	Layer	Solid shillet bedrock.
(21)	Soakaway	Layer	Yellow, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments and stony rubble. Redeposited spoil from cutting back the sections of house terrace trench and digging of the house foundation trenches.
(22)	Soakaway	Layer	Mixed coloured clays (varying from grey brown to yellow-brown) and shillet rubble. Redeposited spoil from the excavation of the house terrace in 1998.

Context Number	Excavation	Category	Description/Interpretation
(23)	Soakaway	Layer	Dark grey-brown clay loam. Old land surface.
(24)	Soakaway	Layer	Orange, red-brown silty clay. Decayed natural bedrock.
(25)	Soakaway	Layer	Yellow, orange-brown clay. Decayed natural.
(26)	Soakaway	Layer	Solid shillet bedrock.

10 Appendix 2: Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at Land west of Lovegate, Burlawn

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council have been requested by Mr David Flew (Trelawney Pools) to provide a project design and estimate for archaeological recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a residential dwelling at Burlawn.

The site lies within the historic settlement of Burlawn and is in an area designated as an Area of Great Landscape Value.

The development is subject to a planning condition (PA15/00421). Condition 2 states: *No further development including excavation or earth removal shall take place on site 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*

All further works shall thereafter be undertaken in accordance with the Written

Scheme of Investigation approved as above. 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 the above condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: In order to protect and record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with saved policy ENV14 of the North Cornwall Local Plan ' April 1999 and the guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework ' March 2012 with particular regard to Section 12.

Given that the area of the development has already been disturbed, the archaeological recording will consist of a site inspection of existing ground levels followed by a watching brief during trenching and the excavation of a septic tank.

Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council) has commented on the requirements for archaeological recording (email dated 7/4/15) and his requirements for archaeological recording have guided this project design and estimate.

1.2 Historical background

The settlement at Burlawn is of medieval origin. It was first recorded in AD is first recorded in 1311 when it is spelt *Bodeloweneglos*. The name is Cornish and contains the elements *bod* meaning 'dwelling' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin) and *alw* meaning 'elm trees', and *eglos* meaning 'church'. The development is situated on the southern side of the settlement in the vicinity of the site of a chapel. The surrounding farmland is characterized as Anciently Enclosed Land and has been enclosed since at least the medieval period.

A number of sites have been identified in the vicinity of the development from the Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). They include:

- The medieval settlement of Burlawn lies to the north of the development area (MCO13640).
- A medieval chapel is recorded in the vicinity of the development area (MCO9837).

Potential sites

There is potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

2. Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- 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 provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

2.1 Key objectives are:

- To locate and identify and record medieval or earlier activity within the area of the development.

3. Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow two stages; fieldwork and archive reporting. In the event that significant archaeological remains are uncovered further stages of analysis and publication may be required.

3.1 Fieldwork

3.1.1 Archaeological Recording

- The groundworks should be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil will be excavated cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (ie, top of the "natural"). Machines will not run over the stripped area until the archaeological works are complete. The area will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed in the stripped area will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate by a CAU archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

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

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

Where necessary the detailed archaeological recording may include:

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

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow.
- Drawings and photographs will be recorded in a register giving details of feature number and location.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- If human remains are discovered on the site the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.
- If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

3.2 Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, 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.

3.3 Archiving

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records.

All finds, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at CAU 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.

- In the event that there are no finds or they are retained by the owner documentary archive in due course shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium term will be stored at ReStore. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

3.4 Archive report

The results from the fieldwork will be presented in a concise report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the Historic Environment Record and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report;
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary - Concise non-technical summary.
- Introduction - Background, objectives, aims and methods.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation and potential for further analysis.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- Appendix - A copy of the project brief.
- A copy of the WSI.
- Illustrations - General location plan.
- Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
- Selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate).
- Finds drawings (if appropriate).
- Photographs (if appropriate).

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record will be made.

4. Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the Planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- CAU will liaise with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.

- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment).

5. Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by CAU will carry out the archaeological fieldwork.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by CAU.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.
- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

6. Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) in the light of the results of the excavations.

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

7.1 Health and safety statement

- Cornwall Archaeological Unit is within the Economy, Enterprise and Environment Directorate of Cornwall Council. CAU team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork CAU will carry out a risk assessment

8. Insurance

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

9. Standards

CAU follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

10. Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

11. Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator. The cost is not included in the attached estimate.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare facilities will be made available.

Report Title

- In the event that human remains are uncovered the client will ensure that appropriate screening is put in place.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

Dr Andy Jones 14/4/15
Principal Archaeologist
Cornwall Archaeological Unit
Cornwall Council
Fal Building
County Hall
Treyew Road
Truro.
TR1 3AY
01872 323691