



Devoran Village Hall, Devoran, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2015R073
Report Name: Devoran Village Hall, Devoran, Cornwall
Report Author: Ryan Smith

Event Type: Watching Brief

Client Organisation: Devoran Village Hall
Client Contact: Joe Enys

Monuments (MonUID): MCO54547

Fieldwork dates (From): 08/10/15 (To): 18/02/16
(Created By): Ryan Smith (Create Date): Oct 2015

Location (postal address; or general location and parish):
Devoran Village Hall, Quay Road, Devoran, Truro, Cornwall

(Town - for urban sites): TRURO (Postcode): TR3 6PQ

(Easting) X co-ord: SW 79428 (Northing) Y co-ord: 39044



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Cover illustration: *Group of workers standing outside the railway workshop (Village Hall) circa 1900.*

Source: <http://www.restronguetcreeksociety.org/bsrailways.htm>

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1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Mr Joe Enys to carry out an archaeological watching brief during site works within Devoran Village Hall, Cornwall.

Devoran Village Hall (MCO 54547) is located on Quay road, which runs through the village of Devoran and along the riverside. The hall is a Grade 2 Listed Building (DCO 3819), and lies within the Gwennap, Kennall Vale and Perran Foundry part of the Cornwall and west Devon Mining World Heritage site area (Figs 1 and 7). Following the undertaking of an assessment of the village hall (CAD Heritage 2012), the redevelopment of the hall became subject to a Planning Condition (PA12/01327), which required archaeological recording to be undertaken during groundworks that had the potential to disturb buried archaeological deposits.

In February 2012 a brief for archaeological recording was produced by Dan Ratcliffe Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology), Cornwall Council (see Appendix 1) and a Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (13/12/2013) by CAD Heritage on behalf of the Trustees of Devoran Village Hall (Appendix 2). This set out the scope of the required watching brief and reporting.

This report details the results of the watching brief, which was carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit during the winter of 2015-2016.

2 Location, setting and archaeological potential

Devoran is in Feock civil parish, in mid-west Cornwall. It is situated on the south coast, near the head of Restrouquet Creek, one of the branches of the Fal estuary, and lies adjacent to the A39 between Truro to the north and Falmouth to the south.

Devoran is a settlement of medieval origin and was first recorded in 1278 as 'Devr'. The name includes the Cornish word for water (Padel 1988). Stream working of alluvial tin deposits was undertaken along the river valley, but by 1812 these workings had been abandoned.

The present settlement largely dates to the nineteenth century, when a series of small quays developed into a major port. The Redruth and Chasewater Railway opened in 1826, serving local mines located further inland. By the 1830s the settlement had begun to expand and plans were drawn up by local landowners, the Agar-Robartes family, for the construction of a new residential development. By the latter part of the 19th century the mining industry was in decline and the construction of the planned town was never realised, although sections of the village still retain the character of the original plan of the new town. In 1915 the railway closed and by 1918 the track and fittings were removed and sold off.

The village hall was originally constructed as a workshop for the Redruth and Chasewater Railway company (Figs 2 and 3). It was built *circa* 1854 from slatestone rubble, with some granite railway jamb stones and quoins, and incorporating some granite sleeper blocks as a lower course. The roof was a corrugated asbestos construction with wooden lintels. Long rectangular in plan, the building was converted into the village hall in the 1920s (CAD Architects 2012).

3 Aims and objectives

In light of the potential for buried features relating to the hall's former use, the principal aims of the project were:

- To establish the presence/absence of buried and concealed archaeological remains relating to the site's past use as a railway workshop connected to the local metalliferous mining industry.

- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the precise nature of the past industrial activities carried out on the site and identify any artefacts relating to them.
- To improve current understanding of the historic/cultural significance of the site.

4 Working methods

The modern flooring within the interior of the hall was removed prior to the attendance of the archaeologist. The removal of the existing floor revealed six granite blocks or setts at the eastern end of the hall (see below). Further removal of soft surface material from the interior by a small machine then revealed the locations of three more granite blocks/setts and an inspection pit.

The granite blocks/setts and their locations and the inspection pit were then recorded by the archaeologist. The archaeological features identified during the investigation were recorded at a scale of 1:50 and 1:20. Photographs were also taken and a written descriptive record produced.

Trenches for an external drain were excavated along the northern and southern edges of the hallway, using a small digger fitted with a toothed bucket.

5 Results

Watching brief inside the hall

The groundworks involved the removal of wooden floorboards revealing the underlying cavity and (101), a dark brown very loose almost silty textured soil, which covered the majority of the underlying floor space. The cavity was crossed by three floor joists running parallel in an east west orientation, spaced evenly apart. The joists extended along approximately three quarters of the length of the building. They were made up of cement and slate stones varying in height between 0.1m and 0.3m, and topped with wooden slats in order to level the upper floor (Figs 4, 8 and 9). The floor joists on the outer edges of the room ran almost the full length of the building and were made up of 0.1m of cement protruding no more than 0.3m out from the interior of the inner part of the wall.

Areas of (101) were topped with modern rubbish (coal, metal coat hangers food waste containers, etc). The ground at the eastern end of the building found beneath the cement was heavily disturbed, very soft if not silty in texture. It contained waste material (metal, glass and slag) and stones (mud slate), reaching a depth of at least 0.5m in some places.

The eastern end of the room was formed by a raised floor made up of a thin layer of cement 0.05m in depth, which lay around stone A and covered stones A1 and A2 (Fig 5).

In total nine granite stone blocks were revealed along with an intact inspection pit. Each stone was annotated a letter as described within this report. The location of each stone is shown on Figure 5.

Stone A

Stone A was a single block of dressed granite, 1.28m long by 1.15m wide and 0.7m thick (Fig 11). Only the surface of the block had actually been dressed. On the surface of the block were two metallic circular indentations almost 0.04m in diameter located on the east and western edges of the block. Between these two indentations appeared to be an area that had been subjected or exposed to burning, this tapered to a narrow line as it approached each of the bolt indentations.

Stone A1

Stone A1 was a single rectangular piece of granite, 1.64m long, 0.58m - 0.65m wide, and 0.5m thick. The appearance of this block was initially confusing until it became apparent that it had actually be tipped onto its side. It's western side had been dressed to a depth of 0.2m, the remainder left in its rough state. Some drill holes were visible along the southern medial of the stone.

Stone A2

Stone A2 was a single block of dressed granite, measuring 1.53m long, 1.25m wide and 0.3m thick. This stone was notable because of its location close to the eastern wall of the hall and the imprint of the machine it once supported still showing on the surface (Fig 10). Four bolt holes were visible, three of which retained parts of the bolts, one at least protruding 0.1m from the block. The bolts were 0.025m in diameter, 1.3m and 0.76m apart. What appeared to be solder or other metallic material surrounded each of the bolts and continued around the block in a distinct pattern.

Stone B

Stone B was a single rectangular block of granite, measuring 1.28m long, 0.7m wide and at least 0.4m thick, which had been dressed on one side. It was not *in situ* and had been tipped onto one side. Protruding from the western face of the block were two metal rods/bolts, measuring 0.03m in diameter and 0.28m in length, approximately 0.53m apart.

Stone C

Stone C was a single rectangular block of dressed granite, measuring 1.09m long, 0.61m wide. It was *in situ* and protruded 0.2m above the surface of the floor. Two bolt holes measuring 0.025m in diameter, and set 0.49m apart, and a single bolt protruding 0.05m from the stone were recorded in the top of the stone.

Stone D

Stone D was a single rectangular block of dressed granite, measuring 1.13m long, by 0.66m wide and 0.2m thick. Showing above the floor level, on two sides of the stone were drill marks and two bolt holes 0.54m apart were recorded in the centre of the stone.

Stone E

Stone E was a single rectangular block of dressed granite, measuring 1.03m long, 0.7m wide, which stood 0.15m above the floor level. Two metal bolts protruded from the middle of the block. Both were 0.028m in diameter, one protruded 0.03m from the block and the other 0.05m.

Stone F

Stone F was a single rectangular block of dressed granite, measuring 1m long, by 0.59m - 0.69m thick. . It was located 0.13m above the surface of the floor (101). Two bolts protruded from the middle of the block. These measured 0.028m in diameter, and did not exceed 0.05m in length

Stone G

Stone G was a single rectangular block of dressed granite, measuring 1.06m long, by 0.6m wide and 0.42m thick. Two bolt locations were recorded in the middle of the block, 0.495m apart, measuring 0.25m in diameter. This block was not *in situ* but had been dumped into the inspection pit.

Inspection pit - 112, 113, 114, 116, 117

The inspection pit 114 was lined by two walls 112 and 118 which measured approximately 8m long by 1.04m wide and 0.7m deep. The walls were constructed of

slates, bonded together with cement. The stones on the top of the walls were loose and followed the line of the floor joists.

The bottom of the pit was flat at the west end and contained what appeared to be lime ash. There were indications of metal or rust protruding from the floor surface.

At either end of the pit were granite steps 113 (east) and 117 (west). The steps at the eastern end appeared to be made of five granite blocks, three on the upper tier and two on the lower. The upper tier of stones from south to north measured 0.23m wide, 0.3m deep, 0.33m wide, 0.3m deep, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. The stone had been laid reasonably level and dropped 0.25m down to the next tier of steps. The tops of each of these stones were smooth in appearance and appeared to have been worn. The lower tier of stones comprised only two blocks of granite, 0.48m wide and 0.37m deep, 0.57m wide and 0.33m deep.

The steps at the western end of the pit comprised four blocks of granite, from south to north upper tier, 0.55m wide, 0.3m deep, 0.45m wide, 0.30m deep, dropping 0.25m to the lower tier of steps. The lower tier of steps from south to north, 0.4m wide, 0.4m deep, 0.6m wide, 0.4m deep, dropping 0.2m to the floor 114.

Located at the eastern end of the inspection pit, in the south side was a hole in the base of the wall. Inspection of the hole revealed that that it extended for at least 0.6m and that it was possibly the remains of a drain.

Watching brief outside the hall

In February 2016, two trenches were excavated to replace the existing drains along the northern and southern sides of the hall. The existing drains had been constructed from concrete which had been poured into a shallow gully. The cement gully was 0.1m deep and 0.4m wide. The new drainage trenches were excavated to a depth of 0.4m and were 0.6m wide.

The ground in both trenches had already been disturbed and no archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered by the construction of the new drains.

6 Conclusion

The available evidence suggests that the railway repair shed fell out of use by the time of the 1905 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 3). Given that the railway closed altogether in 1915 it is likely that the shed was no longer being used as a repair facility and that maintenance works were carried out elsewhere within the Redruth and Chasewater railway network. It is certainly true that the October 14 1904 issue of 'The Engineer' describes the railway "as being so poor that although a certain amount of steel rails are bought every year the replacing process is so slow that most of the road is in its original state, made up of very light cast iron rails in chairs spiked to blocks of granite, as was the custom in early rail practice: a few sleepers exist at special points. We will draw a veil over the state of the rails, except to say that the line is only used for goods traffic. Only one engine is used at a time, so no signals are needed" (Anon 1904).

The watching brief revealed several very interesting features preserved underneath the modern flooring. These included large blocks of granite attributed to machinery present within the workshop and a very well preserved inspection pit. It is likely that machinery stood upon these platforms.

Stone A 104 was visible in 2012 and was briefly examined by Nicholas Johnson and John Smith (CAD Heritage 2012, appendix D). A further examination of the granite block by the author revealed that there were two indentations within the surface of the block along the middle of the eastern and western edges with remnants of metal still visible. Between these two points were indications of heat and a light dusting of charcoal which possibly is evidence for a fire. The depth of the stone was found to be over 0.7m and it was not square, actually angling at 45 degrees in toward the base

from the west side, again supporting the appearance that only the surface of the stone had been dressed and probably *in situ*, although this cannot be substantiated. The north wall appears to have been blocked up, evidenced by a change in the stonework on the exterior almost adjacent to stone A.

Stones B and A1 are situated in close proximity to each other. However, they were not entirely *in situ* as they had been deliberately tipped, possibly to prevent iron bolts on their surfaces from protruding through the floor. Tipping the stones was also easier than to trying to remove heavy blocks of granite weighing in excess of several tons from the site.

Stones D, E and F were aligned along the edge of the south wall of the hall and an examination with a laser found the bolts protruding from each of the blocks were aligned almost exactly with each other. The base of the inspection pit exhibited a deposit of dark moist soil mixed with rubbish consisting of pieces of wood, metal, glass and pottery. Stone G had been dumped on top of this deposit and was not *in situ* and it seems likely that the inspection hole had been used as a convenient place to dump waste from the site.

7 References

Primary sources

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

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Second Edition (Licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Publications

Anon, 1904, *Some old engines in Cornwall*, The Engineer, Oct 14, 364

Barton, D.B 1978, *The Redruth & Chasewater Railway 1824 – 1915*, D. Bradford Barton Ltd, Truro

CAD Heritage, 2012. Written Scheme of Investigation, CAD Heritage

CAD Heritage, 2012. Appendix D, Letter from N Johnson to N Fenton (Devoran Village Hall Trustees)

Padel, O, 1988. *Cornish Place Names*

Websites

Cornish Mining World Heritage

<http://www.cornish-mining.org.uk/areas-places-activities/gwennap-kennall-vale-and-perran-foundry>

8 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146527**

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 as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 844).
3. Black and White Photographs GBP 2381
4. Electronic drawings stored in the directory....\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archives\Sites\Devoran Village Hall 2015

5. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Historic Environment\Images\SITES A-D\Devoran Village Hall
6. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-238822

This report text is held in digital form as G:\TWE\Waste * Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\D\ Devoran Village Hall Watching Brief

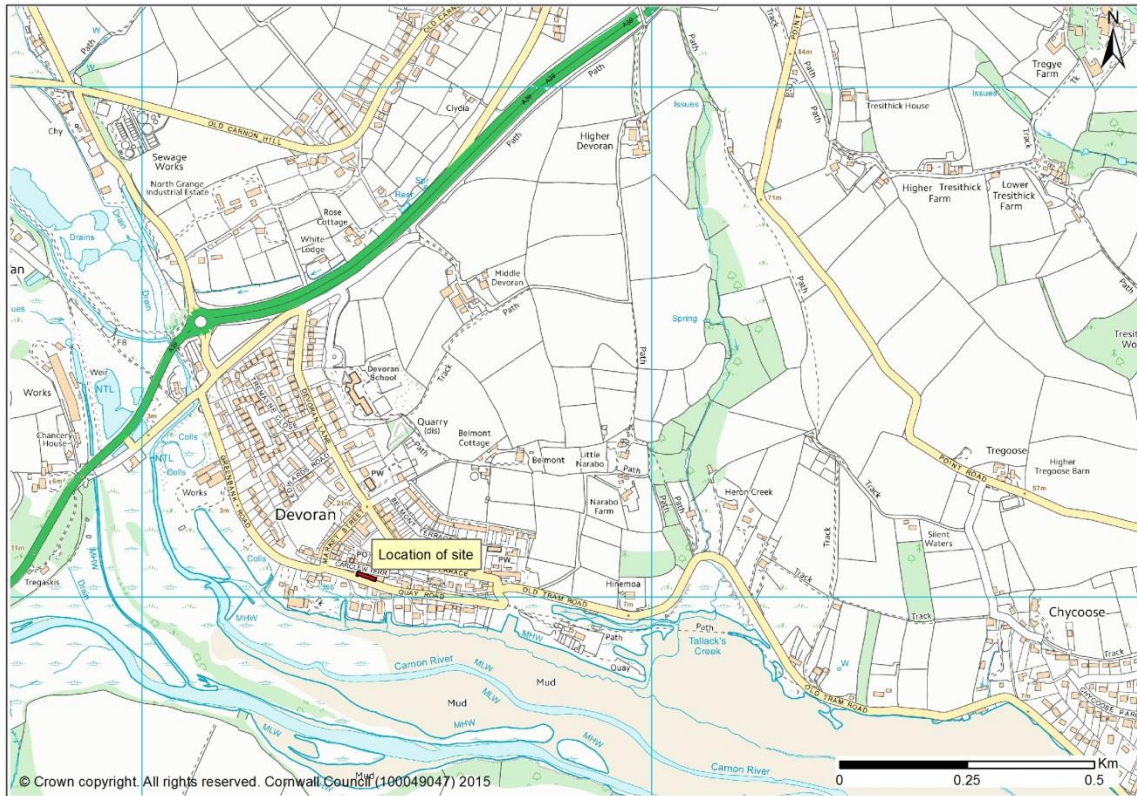


Figure 1: Location of site.

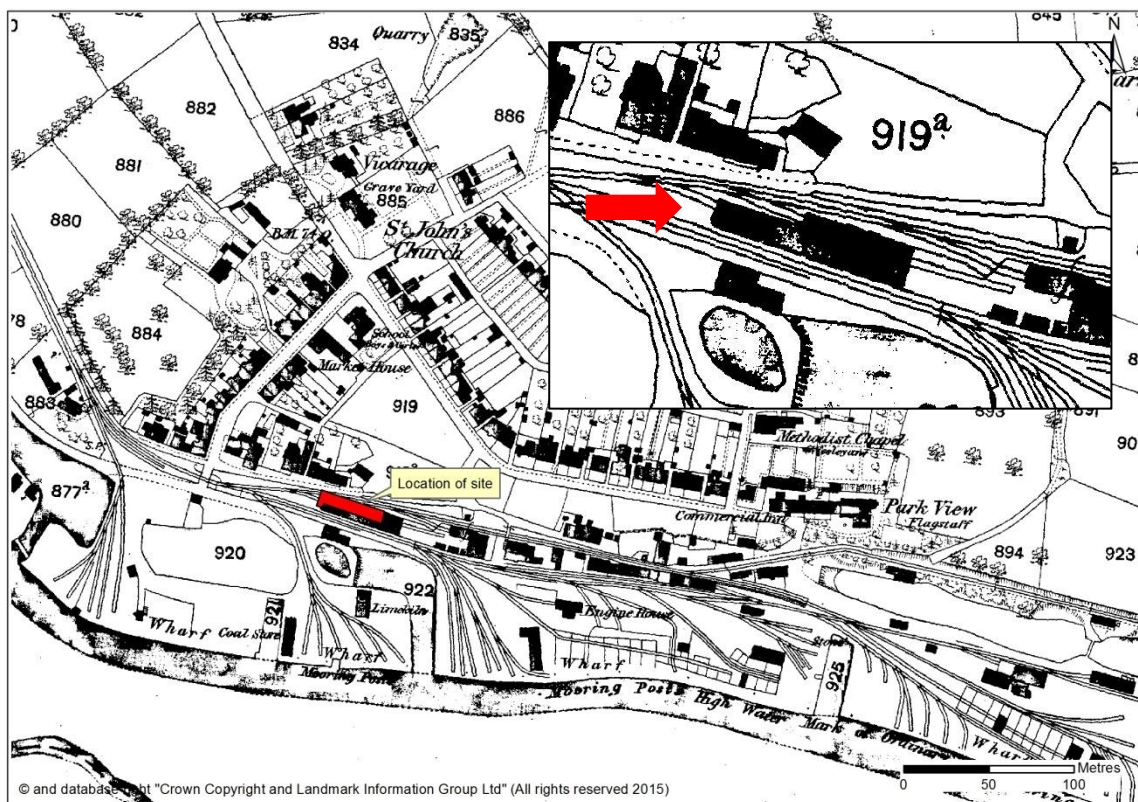


Figure 2: First edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map c1888, showing location of site (red) and tracks entering the building (inset map).

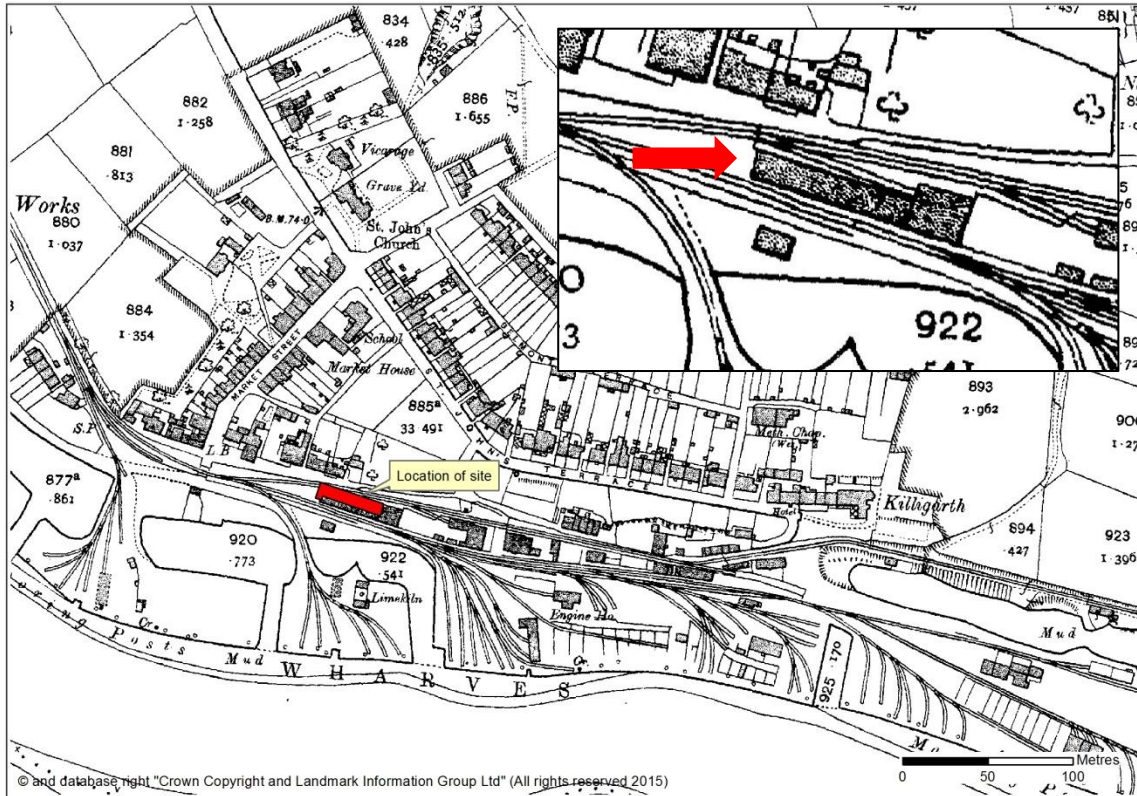


Figure 3: Second edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c 1907, showing location of site (red) and tracks no longer entering the building (inset map).

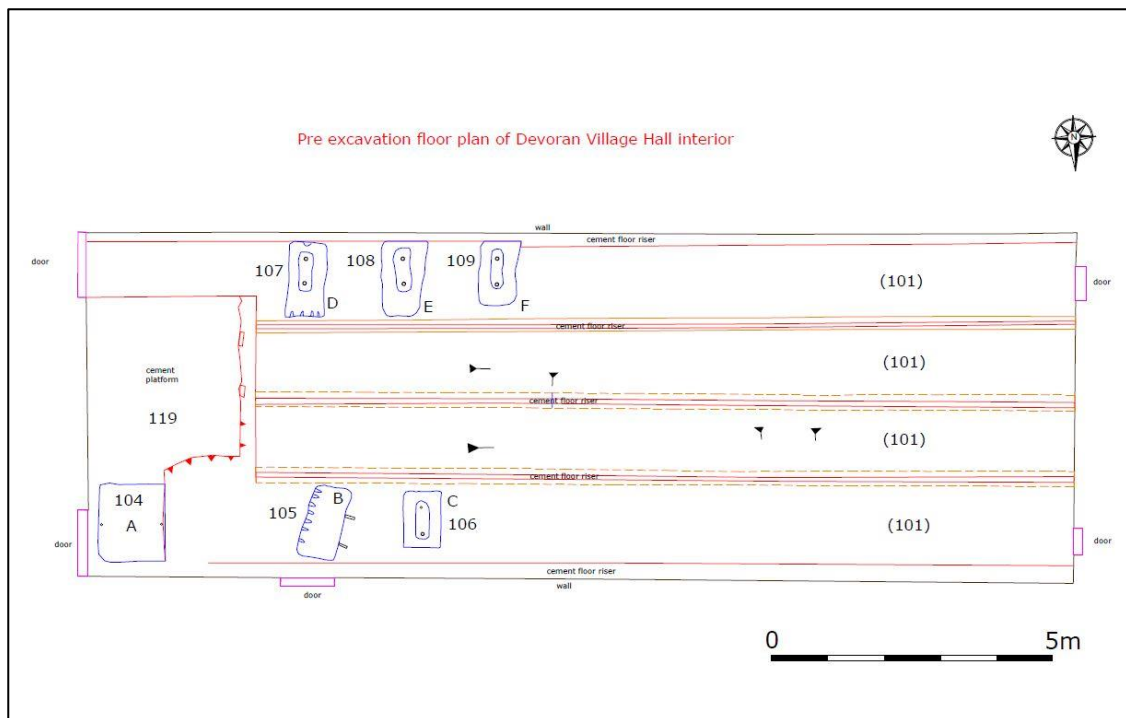


Figure 4: Pre excavation floor plan of the main hall within Devoran Village Hall, showing large granite blocks or setts and floor joists.

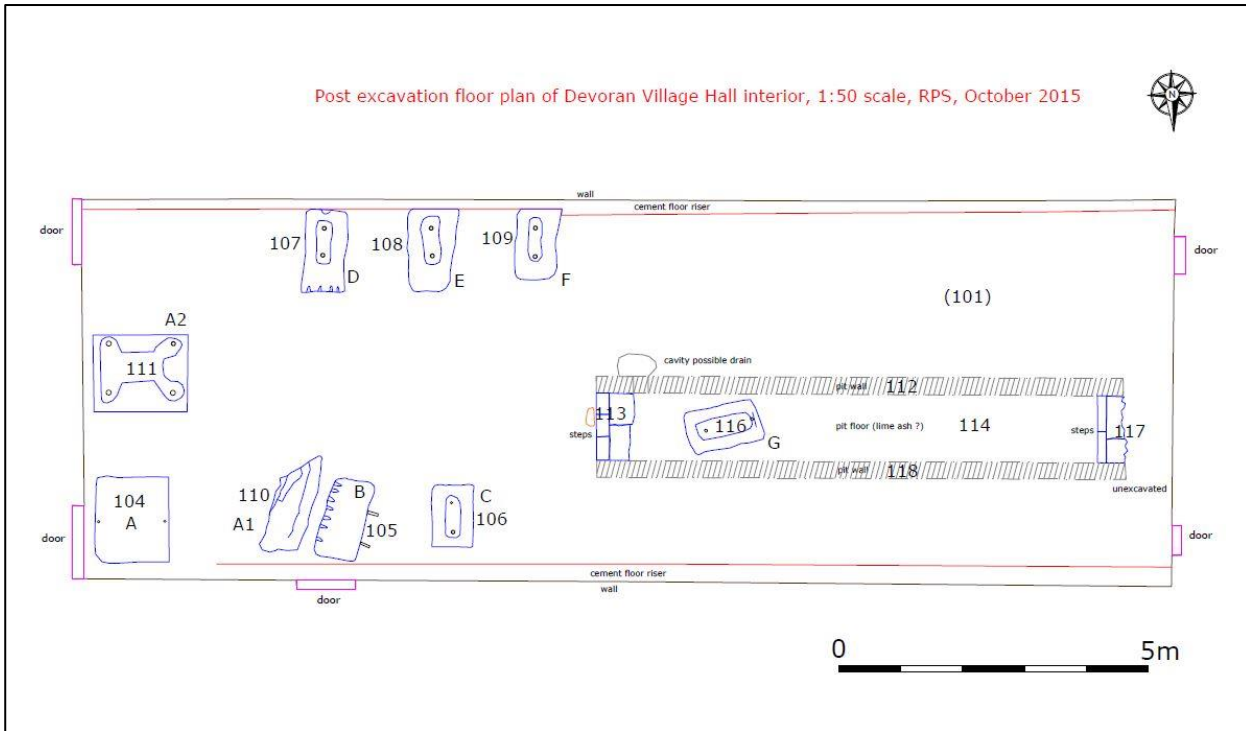


Figure 5: Post excavation plan of Devoran Village Hall, showing inspection pit and large granite blocks or setts.

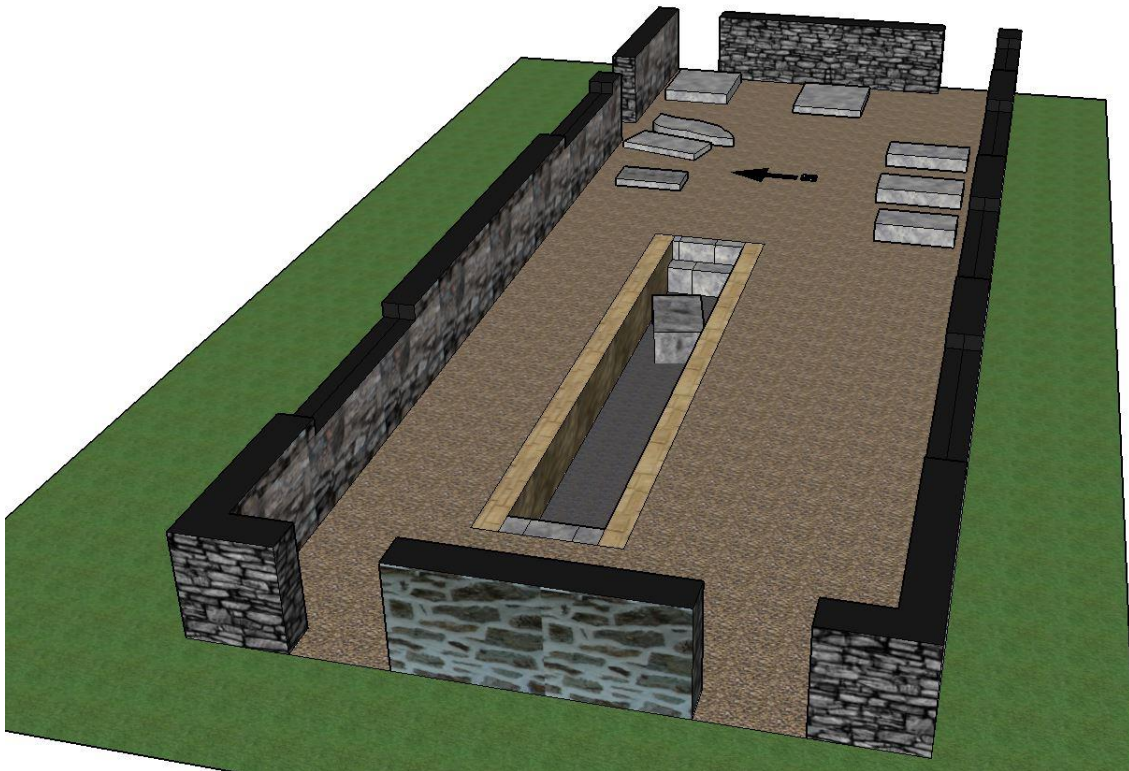


Figure 6: 3d representation of the village hall interior showing the locations of the inspection pit in relation to the granite blocks.



Figure 7: View of Devoran Village Hall looking north east.



Figure 8: View of interior of Devoran Village Hall looking west, showing floor joists and stones B and C.



Figure 9: View of the interior of Devoran Village Hall looking east showing floor joists.



Figure 10: View of block A2 located against the east wall, showing the surviving bolts.

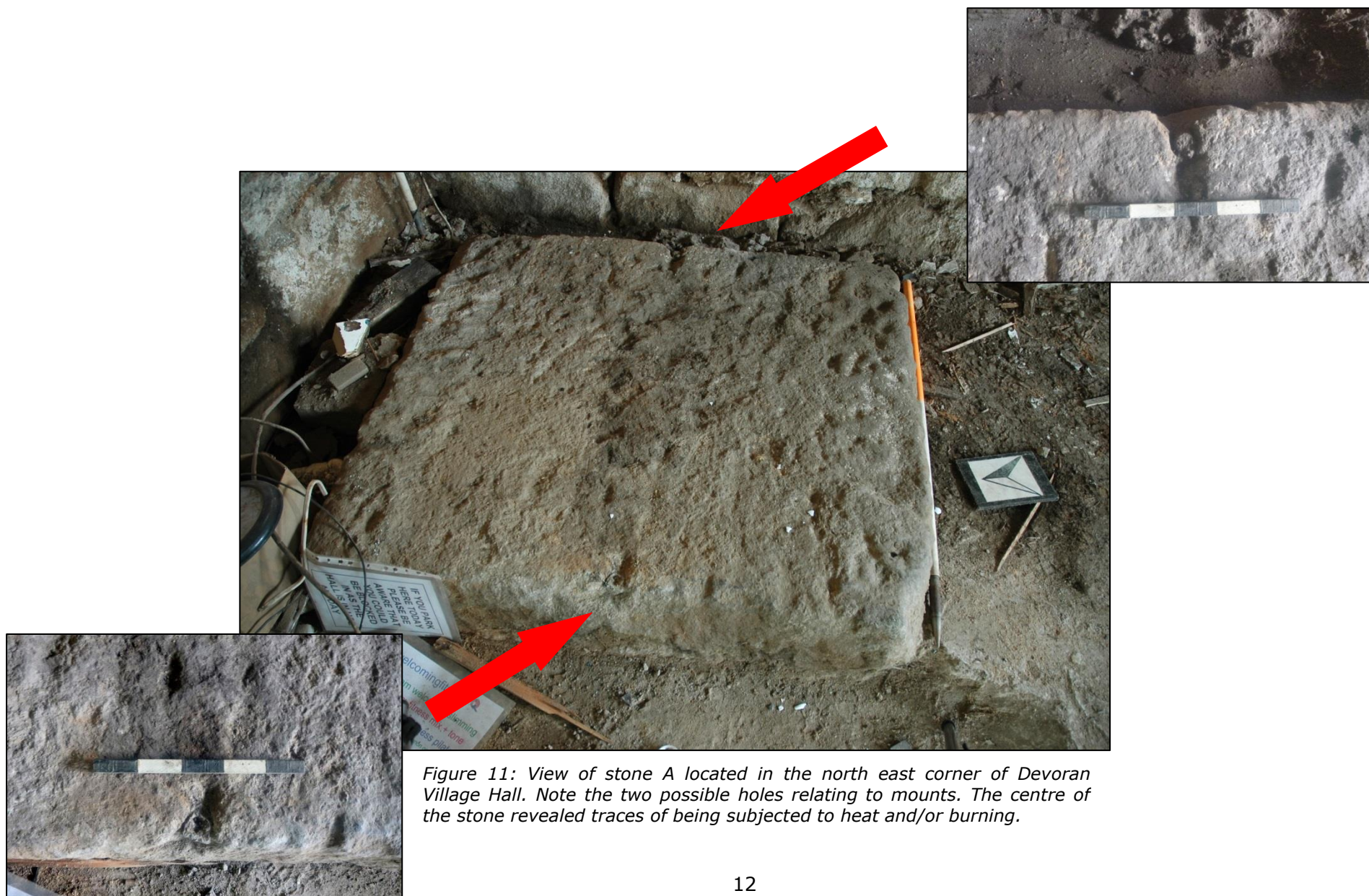


Figure 11: View of stone A located in the north east corner of Devoran Village Hall. Note the two possible holes relating to mounts. The centre of the stone revealed traces of being subjected to heat and/or burning.



Figure 12: View of east side of inspection pit prior to excavation.



Figure 13: View of inspection pit after excavation.

Appendix 1: Archaeological Brief

BRIEF FOR DESCRIPTIVE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING- Devoran Village Hall

Date: 07/02/12
Address: Devoran Village Hall, Devoran
Applicant:
Agent:

Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology): Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY.

Local Planning Authority Officer:

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

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No works on site shall take place until the HEAA and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEA and sets out the minimum requirements for the production of a 'Level 2 descriptive record' as defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Building: A guide to good recording practice* (2006). A Level 2 record provides an archive quality record of a building in its current state, an assessment of its significance and an indication of its potential for further research. It need provide only a basic analysis of the building concerned but should be capable of forming the basis of later more detailed analysis where required.

A Level 2 record is required in order to discharge condition ** of planning consent PA12/01327 and LBC PA12/01328

2 Site Location

Devoran Village Hall is located at Quay Road, Devoran, Truro, Cornwall, TR3 6PQ, at OS NGR SW 7944 3904. Its context is the industrial port settlement of Devoran adjacent to a linear car park.

3 Planning Background

NPPF P141 states that where the Local Planning Authority decides that a loss of significance is justified by the merits of a scheme requiring consent, then developers should be expected to *record and advance understanding of the heritage asset*. The LPA has therefore imposed the following condition-

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. This scheme shall have a particular focus on the excavation works in association with the provision of the new

internal flooring, the installation of the French drain, rainwater harvesting tank and ground source heat pump.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 section 12 . Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

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

4 Site Background

SW 7939 FEOCK QUAY ROAD, Devoran

7/70 The Village Hall

II

Workshop for Redruth and Chasewater Railway, now village hall. Circa 1854. Slatestone rubble with some granite railway jambstones and quoins and incorporating some granite sleeper blocks in lower courses. Corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends. Wooden lintels. Long rectangular plan. Single storey. Range of wide 3-light casements to north and south walls. West end remodelled for village hall. Interior not inspected.

Part of the Redruth and Chasewater Railway, 1824-1915, which transported mineral ore to the port of Devoran from the mining hinterland. Horse drawn until 1854 when steam locomotives were introduced.

Listing NGR: SW7942839044

Further information is available within the Heritage Statement submitted alongside the application which can be downloaded from the online planning register at <http://planning.cornwall.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=LZ7WVFFG1H900>

5 Requirement for Work

19th Century railway buildings are acknowledged as heritage assets with architectural, historic and archaeological significance. This example, a Grade II Listed Building, is known to contain within its fabric much evidence of its former use and development. The proposed changes may constitute a significant and irreversible change to the building's significance. A record is required in order to inform these changes; to advance our understanding of the building type and of this example in particular; and to add to the evidence base for future planning decisions. In particular the recording exercise should include an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the development

Aim of the work.

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

This recording needs to be directed by a specialist (of equivalent skills and experience to an 'Associate' of the Institute for Archaeology) who will be capable of both 'reading' the structure and record the important details of any industrial remains encountered below current finishes and ground levels. This person will be expected to produce a basic survey or to adapt one produced by a capable building surveyor. As much of the building will be retained following these works, recording should be concentrated on what will be removed or changed. Nevertheless it is vital to convey the context for the parts in question to inform future understanding.

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

6 General Methodology

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological or historic building contractor is expected to follow appropriate codes of practice – i.e. those of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) / Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.
- 6.7 Documentary research will be undertaken before the commencement of fieldwork and will establish the nature and extent of existing records and understanding of the assets involved. Research will include consultation of historic Ordnance Survey and Tithe mapping, the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record, the Cornwall Record Office, relevant Local Studies Libraries and other relevant collections.

7 Site Recording Methodology

- 7.1 The drawn record need not be comprehensive and act principally to support the photographic and written descriptive record but as a minimum should include

- measured plans of all floors at 1:50 or 1:100 as appropriate
- a site plan at 1:500
- Measured elevations shall be required, only where these are necessary to an understanding of a building's design, development or function and are not more readily obtained by photography.
- a phased plan if the building's constructional complexity and the extent of proposed works warrants this, and
- a plan annotated to show the location, shot number and direction of all photographs.
- plans and sections at appropriate scales of any archaeological evidence revealed during 'stripping out' or groundworks.

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

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

7.2 The photographic record shall include

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

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

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

- Building type and function
- Date of construction and any subsequent alteration
- Architect / style of design
- Materials, method of construction
- Plan form
- Façade treatment and fenestration

- Interiors, particularly fixtures and fittings and internal arrangements
- Subsidiary features such eg. machinery, ephemera. decoration
- Historical significance
- Source materials
- The setting of the building in the landscape / townscape
- A description of archaeological evidence encountered during the watching brief and a short discussion of the implications of these findings.

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

8 Results

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

9 Archive Deposition

- 9.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.
- <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/>
- 9.2 The archive including a copy of the written report, all drawn materials and all archive quality photographic prints and negatives shall be deposited with the appropriate organisation within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEAA.
- 9.3 Documentary archives will normally be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office. Photographic archives are normally deposited with the Cornwall Museum.
- 9.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 9.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEAA.
- 9.6 Only on completion of 9.1 to 9.4 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

10 Monitoring

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

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigation of Devoran Village Hall

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

(VERSION 1)

FOR: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
AT: DEVORAN VILLAGE HALL
EMPLOYER: THE TRUSTEES OF DEVORAN VILLAGE HALL

DOCUMENT REF: 1750.D.WSI

ISSUE DATE: 13.12.2013

AUTHOR: SM

REVISIONS:

NOTES: WSI to be approved by Local Planning Authority before appointment of project archaeologist

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APPENDICES

- A: Planning & Listed Building Consent Approvals (Cornwall Council Refs PA12/01327 & PA12/01328)
- B: Archaeological Brief (Version 1) Cornwall & Scilly HES
- C: Historic Assessment, 2012 (CAD Architects)
- D: Correspondence: Email from N.Johnson to Client - Re: investigation of granite block

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- In April 2012 Cornwall Council conditionally approved Planning and Listed Building Consent applications (Refs PA12/01327 & PA12/01328 respectively) for refurbishment, alterations and extension works at Devoran Village Hall – a former workshop associated with a historic railway that played an important role in the local metalliferous mining industry. .
- Conditions attached to Planning and Listed Building Consent approvals set out a requirement for an appropriate level of archaeological monitoring and recording during the proposed works:
 - **Condition 5, Planning Permission PA12/01327:**

“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. This scheme shall have a particular focus on the excavation works in association with the provision of the new internal flooring, the installation of the French drain, rainwater harvesting tank and ground source heat pump.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 section 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.”
 - **Condition 6, Listed Building Consent PA12/01328:**

No works shall be undertaken to install the new solid floor construction within the main hall space until details of a scheme to retain and conserve the existing large granite slab within the building, which is sited towards the north west corner of the hall under the existing raised stage area, have been submitted to and subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The works to the granite slab shall then be undertaken in accordance with the agreed scheme.

Reason: To secure the retention of the existing historic feature within the historic building as an important element of its former use as a workshop building and thereby safeguard the special architectural and historic interest, character and integrity of the listed building.
- This ‘Written Scheme of Investigation’ (WSI), produced by CAD Heritage on behalf of the Trustees of Devoran Village Hall (The Client), provides a methodology for the archaeological work needed to satisfy the objectives of the relevant Planning and Listed Building Consent conditions.
- The WSI has been based on an Archaeological Brief (see appendices) prepared by Cornwall Council’s Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).
- Sections of the brief have already been addressed, to the satisfaction of the case Planning Officer, with the CAD Architects’ document ‘Historic Assessment’ (2012) (see appendices).
- This WSI has been produced prior to the appointment of a project archaeologist. The appointed archaeologist must apply to the Planning Case Officer if they wish to vary any aspect of this WSI.
- **It is proposed that site works will be carried out in a number of individual phases. Consequently archaeological recording is likely to occur in separate stages. The final project report required by the brief is expected to bring together the findings all archaeological works carried out during the development. The client will be responsible for obtaining and storing records from each stage of archaeological work ahead of the production of the final report.**

2.0 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- Devoran Village Hall is located at Quay Road, Devoran, Truro, Cornwall, TR3 6PQ.
- Ordnance Survey. Grid Reference: SW 7944 3904.
- The site lies towards the southern water's edge of the village and historic industrial port settlement of Devoran. The site is today surrounded by residential development of different periods.
- The site comprises a linear plot, aligned east-west, bordered by roads to the north, south and west and a GP surgery to the east.
- The plot is dominated by the detached, single storey linear Village Hall building (with minor extensions) – and its linear car park immediately to the west.
- The Village Hall is separated from surrounding roads by verges and hard-standings.



Fig.1 Aerial Photograph c.2008

Aerial Photography © Landmark

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Statutory Designation

- Grade II listed (List Entry Number: 1140873).
- List entry description:

Workshop for Redruth and Chasewater Railway, now village hall. Circa 1854. Slatestone rubble with some granite railway jambstones and quoins and incorporating some granite sleeper blocks in lower courses. Corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends. Wooden lintels. Long rectangular plan. Single storey. Range of wide 3-light casements to north and south walls. West end remodelled for village hall.

Interior not inspected.

Part of the Redruth and Chasewater Railway, 1824-1915, which transported mineral ore to the port of Devoran from the mining hinterland. Horse drawn until 1854 when steam locomotives were introduced.

3.2 Historic Environment Record

- The Cornwall Historic Environment Record records the site in its own right:

63345 DEVORAN - Post Medieval railway works (Village Hall)

Full description: Originally the workshop for the Redruth and Chasewater Railway, now the Village Hall. A listed building, grade II (see LB description).

- Other pertinent HER entries in the immediate vicinity include:

MCO54520 DEVORAN - Post Medieval railway

40869.19 DEVORAN - Post Medieval quay

40869 DEVORAN - Post Medieval tramway, Post Medieval quay

40869.30 DEVORAN - Post Medieval engine shed

63346 DEVORAN - Post Medieval railway office, Post Medieval engine shed

3.3 Previous Surveys & Investigations

3.3.1 Measured Survey:

- A measured survey of the site was undertaken by CAD Architects in collaboration with Douglass Geomatics in 2011.
- CAD Architects Ltd drawing ref 1750.D.01 provides an accurate drawn record of the Village Hall, its site and immediate surroundings prior to the proposed development.

3.3.2 Historic Building Record

- A Historic Building Record, equivalent to English Heritage 'Level 2' standard, has been produced for the site by CAD Architects within their 'Historic Assessment' document submitted to the LPA during the planning process.
- The record includes a photographic record of the building prior to development accompanied by a detailed written analysis of the building's physical fabric and historic context.

3.3.3 Archaeological Investigation (Ground Floor: Johnson/Smith 2012)

- The area of the building under the current stage was subjected to archaeological investigation in October 2012. The focus of this investigation was a large granite block protruding from the sub-floor structure in the north east corner of the Main Hall, which had been identified as being of interest during an earlier photographic survey of the building.
- The archaeological investigation was carried out by Nicholas Johnson MBE, MA, BSc, FSA, MIFA. Mr Johnson was accompanied by John R Smith- a former colleague at the Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Service, specialising in railways, machinery and engineering.
- A copy of Mr Johnson's report to the committee of Devoran Village Hall has been attached to this document as an appendix. Its most significant points have been reproduced below:
 - *The granite slab in the NE corner has no fixings visible on its surface. This is either because it never had any in which case it is unlikely to be a crane or machine base, or it has been turned over in which case it is not in situ. It is odd that the granite slab should be close to a doorway if it supported machinery.*
 - *There are no obvious signs of the railway line that once ran into the building. If the building was a railway repair workshop then there would have been a railway line into the building and probably an inspection pit and perhaps a turntable. There are no signs of these.*
 - *We also imagine that there would have been machine bases for drills, lathes, hammers, and cranes, but again we could see no evidence of this.*
 - *If the granite slab presents a problem for the refurbishment and development of the hall, then we see no overriding reason why it should not be moved to a more useful position.*
 - *We would recommend that a close watch be kept on the building's floor once the existing floors are removed. There may well be traces of the sort of remains I have mentioned above, and these should be recorded.*

4.0 AIMS

- The aims of the archaeological project are as follows:
 - Establish the presence/absence of buried and concealed archaeological remains relating to the site's past use as a railway workshop connected to the local metalliferous mining industry
 - Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
 - Establish the precise nature of the past industrial activities carried out on the site and identify any artefacts relating to them
 - Improve current understanding of the historic/cultural significance of the site

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Standards & Personnel

- All archaeological fieldwork and recording will be carried out by a suitably experienced, qualified archaeologist and will be in accordance with the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of for Archaeologists (IfA)
- The HEPAO may ask the appointed archaeologist(s) to demonstrate their experience and/or prove their qualifications before accepting their report/archive. The archaeologist is therefore encouraged to seek the endorsement of the HEPAO before starting work.
- Specialists may contribute to either the assessment or analysis stages of the project. The project archaeologist should discuss specialist involvement with the HEPAO before appointments are made.

5.2 Desk-based Assessment

- Prior to the commencement of site works the project archaeologist will familiarise themselves with the historic building record already held (CAD Architects' 2012 'Historic Assessment') which places the site in its historic and archaeological context.
- Pertinent publications and entries in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) should also be studied.

5.3 Archaeologist Attendance

- To fulfil Cornwall Council's archaeological requirements, a **watching brief** will be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist during specified groundworks considered likely to disturb archaeological deposits related to the former industrial use of the site.
- The following works will be observed by a qualified archaeologist unless otherwise agreed with the HEPAO:
 - Excavations of internal ground floors
 - Excavations associated with removal of existing toilet block extension/installation of new hardstanding in area immediately to west of Principal Range
 - Excavations for proposed 'French drains' abutting external walls of Principal Range
 - Excavations for rainwater harvesting tank/soakaways/drainage/services
 - Excavations for proposed extension foundations
 - Any other substantial excavation/ ground stripping likely to expose archaeological deposits
- The client (or their representative/agent) must liaise with their chosen archaeological contractor prior to the start of works in order to provide details of the proposed works programme and confirm the extent and order of archaeological work.
- The appointed archaeologist will inform the HEPAO of their intended schedule of site attendance.

5.4 Fieldwork

5.4.1 Excavation

- All excavation and removal of overburden (ostensibly topsoil and disturbed modern deposits) will be carried out by the main contractor, under the supervision of the project archaeologist, USING hand tools and/or a mini-digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- The first revealed substratum will be cleaned by hand to test for the presence of archaeological features/deposits/finds with resulting evidence recorded as appropriate.
- If archaeological features are exposed, then as a minimum:
 - *Small discrete features will be fully excavated*
 - *Larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated)*
 - *Long linear features will be excavated to sample approx 20% of their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of the feature.*
 - **Note:** *Should the above percentages be inadequate to allow the form and function of important archaeological features to be determined, further or full excavation may be necessary. The project archaeologist shall contact the HEPAO and client to discuss and agree the extent of any further excavation required.*
- Excavation may resume after first level cleaning, ceasing at the formation level, the level of natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits- whichever is exposed first.
- Any surviving remains which would be disturbed or destroyed by the development will be archaeologically excavated with original position carefully recorded. The HEPAO will be notified in advance of any planned removals.
- Substratum spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

5.4.2 Collection of Finds

- Finds resulting from the excavation will be excavated, retained and treated in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials'
- It is recommended that the Royal Cornwall Museum are contacted at an early stage to confirm preferred storage and cataloguing methods for physical finds.
- Any human remains discovered will be reported to the HEPAO. Remains will be left in-situ, until the HEPAO has confirmed how work should proceed. Human remains will be concealed from public view at all times.
- Precious materials will be reported where required under the Treasure Act 1996.

5.5 Archaeological Recording

- The following points will be recorded:
 - Findings of watching brief, in the form of standardised context record sheets
 - Location of features identified during watching brief (plotted on copy of location plan referred to above or onto a drafting film overlay relating to the location plan)
 - Heights of all archaeological features identified (linked to existing topographical survey and thus the Ordnance Survey datum)
 - Accurate location of all finds from significant stratified contexts on a floor/location plan drawn to an appropriate scale
 - Descriptions of archaeological contexts (layer, soil, other finds etc) in the form of standardised record sheets
 - Survey drawings of notable features presented in plan, section & profile formats at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50, 1:100)
 - Photographic record
 - o Photographic record to be accompanied by photo register detailing as a minimum: feature number (cross-referencing record sheets), location and direction of shot, lighting conditions etc.
 - o Photos to be produced on black & white 35mm or medium format producing archive quality prints and negatives.
 - o All detailed photographs to include north arrow to record orientation
 - o Supporting colour photographs (for use in report illustration) to be taken with a digital camera (5MP resolution or higher).
 - Registers of all finds, soil samples etc collected during works

6.0 REPORT & ARCHIVING

6.1 Report

- A single concise archive report will be prepared to describe the results of all archaeological work carried out during the development.
- The report will be submitted to the Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Service (HES) within a length of time to be agreed between the project archaeologist and HES.
- The project archaeologist will submit a digital version of the report, in PDF format, to the HES.
- The final report is expected to contain the following:
 - *Summary:* Concise non-technical summary.
 - *Introduction:* Background, aims/objectives, 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.
Summary of the archive details (e.g. location and contents of the deposited archive, museum accession number etc.)
 - *Appendices:* A copy of the project brief.

A copy of the WSI.
A copy of the existing Historic Building Record and any amendments/additions made to it by project archaeologist.
 - *Illustrations:* Photographs
General location plan.
Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
Selected plans and section drawing (if appropriate).
Finds drawings (if appropriate)
- An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record will be made when the report is submitted
- Copies of the archive report will be submitted to: the client; the Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER); Cornwall Record Office; National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon and all significant contributors .

6.2 Archiving

- Note: Archiving requirements should be reviewed following fieldwork to ensure the archive format and content is appropriate for the site's specific archaeology.
- The site archive will be prepared in line with the Archaeological Brief and to include the written report and copies of all illustrations and site records.
- A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO for approval prior to submission of the archive to the appropriate organisations.
- The project archaeologist is to agree the conditions for the deposition of the archive with the Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro. Archaeological finds from the works will be deposited with the museum in the project archive, subject to the agreement of the applicant (owner of finds) the museum and the HEPAO.
- If the works result in a documentary archive only, this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office instead of the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- The online OASIS record will be completed when the report is submitted.

7.0 MONITORING & PERSONNEL

7.1 Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the Planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored by the HEPAO.
- The HEPAO should be informed one week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- The project archaeologist will liaise with the HEPAO— to advise on the project programme and progress of work and agree site meetings as required.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the HEPAO.
- A summary of the results of the fieldwork will be presented to HEPAO within one month of their completion.
- The HEPAO will agree the scope and extent of the written report with the project archaeologist before it is compiled.

7.2 Personnel

- The project archaeologist may be asked by the HEPAO to demonstrate their experience and/or prove their qualifications before an archive or written report is accepted.
- All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by a suitably experienced, qualified archaeologist.
- The report will be compiled by an experienced, qualified archaeologist.
- Specialists may contribute to the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

