



Land adjacent to Tolvaddon Energy Park, Pool,
Cornwall. Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2017R072

Land adjacent to Tolvaddon Energy Park, Pool, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief

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This study was commissioned by Chris Williams of Hydrock and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Adam Sharpe, CAU Archaeology Projects Officer.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration

East facing elevation of dwelling in Field 4

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

In August 2017, Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Chris Williams of Hydrock to undertake an archaeological watching brief and recording during groundworks in advance of a 40 dwelling housing development to the north of the A30 at Tolvaddon adjacent to Tolvaddon Energy Park (Figs 1 and 2).

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) covering this project area (Parkes 2017) had identified several features including a pair of miners' smallholdings dating from the later 18th century and possible medieval earthworks marking field boundaries.

The development was the subject of Planning Conditions, which required archaeological recording (PA17/06960 and PA16/08453) to be undertaken.

Very few archaeological features were recorded within Fields 1, 2, and 3 (Fig 4). The oldest feature was a removed field boundary on the eastern side of Field 3 possibly of medieval date. Three land drains were also recorded within Field 3 that may have been linked with ornamental planting associated with the Tehidy Estate in the eighteenth, or nineteenth centuries.

The presence of the cess/soakaway pits and rubbish pits centred at SW 66029 42220 within Field 2 helped to confirm the location of a long-demolished miners cottage/small holding that had been identified as site 9 in the HIA (Parkes 2017).

Examination and recording of the miners small holding buildings centred at SW 65950 42218 revealed the remains of a pair of small conjoined cottages and an outbuilding constructed prior to 1840 and in use until at least 1946. Following their abandonment these had substantially collapsed and become heavily overgrown. They may originally have been two up two down in layout, though both had been extended to their rears to provide additional accommodation, as was often the case with cottages of this type, few of which now survive unmodified.

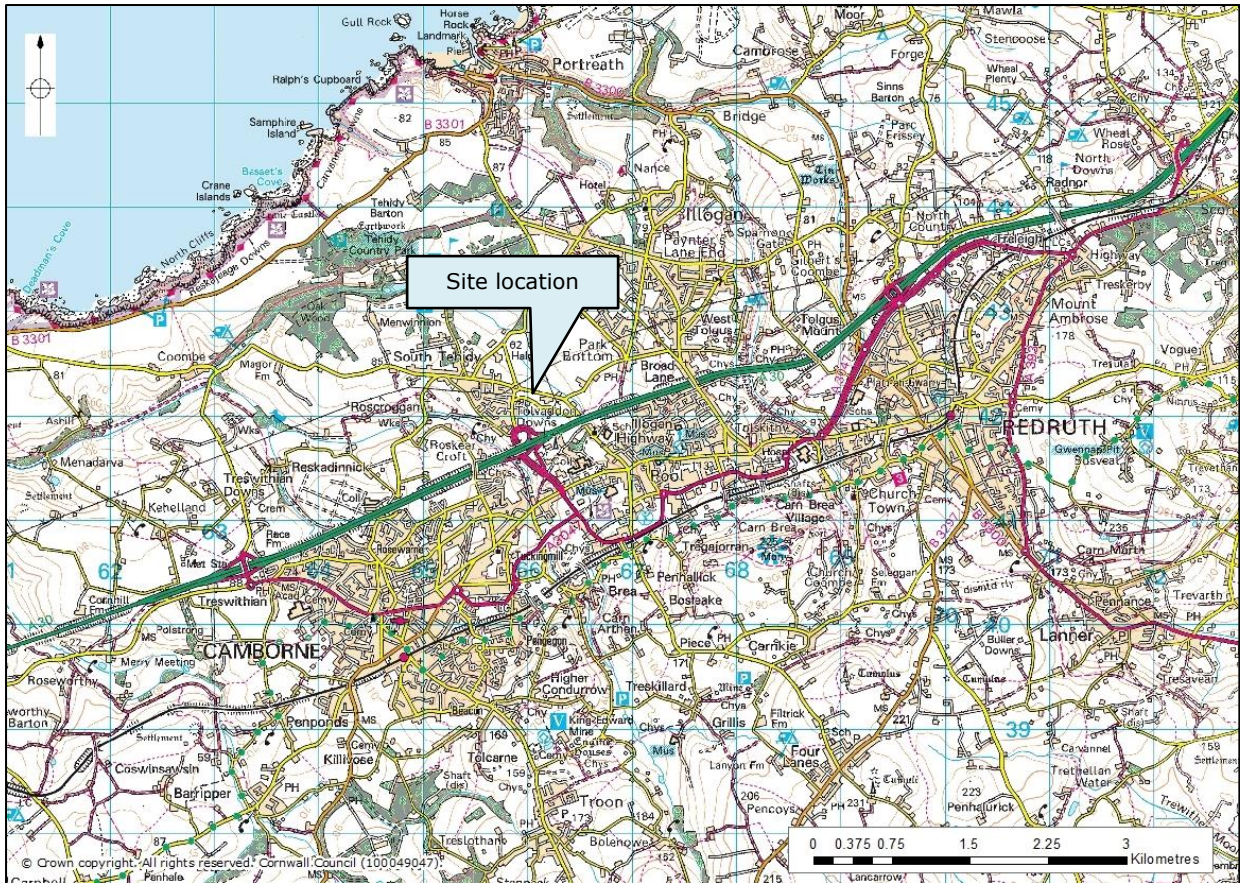


Figure 1. Site location.

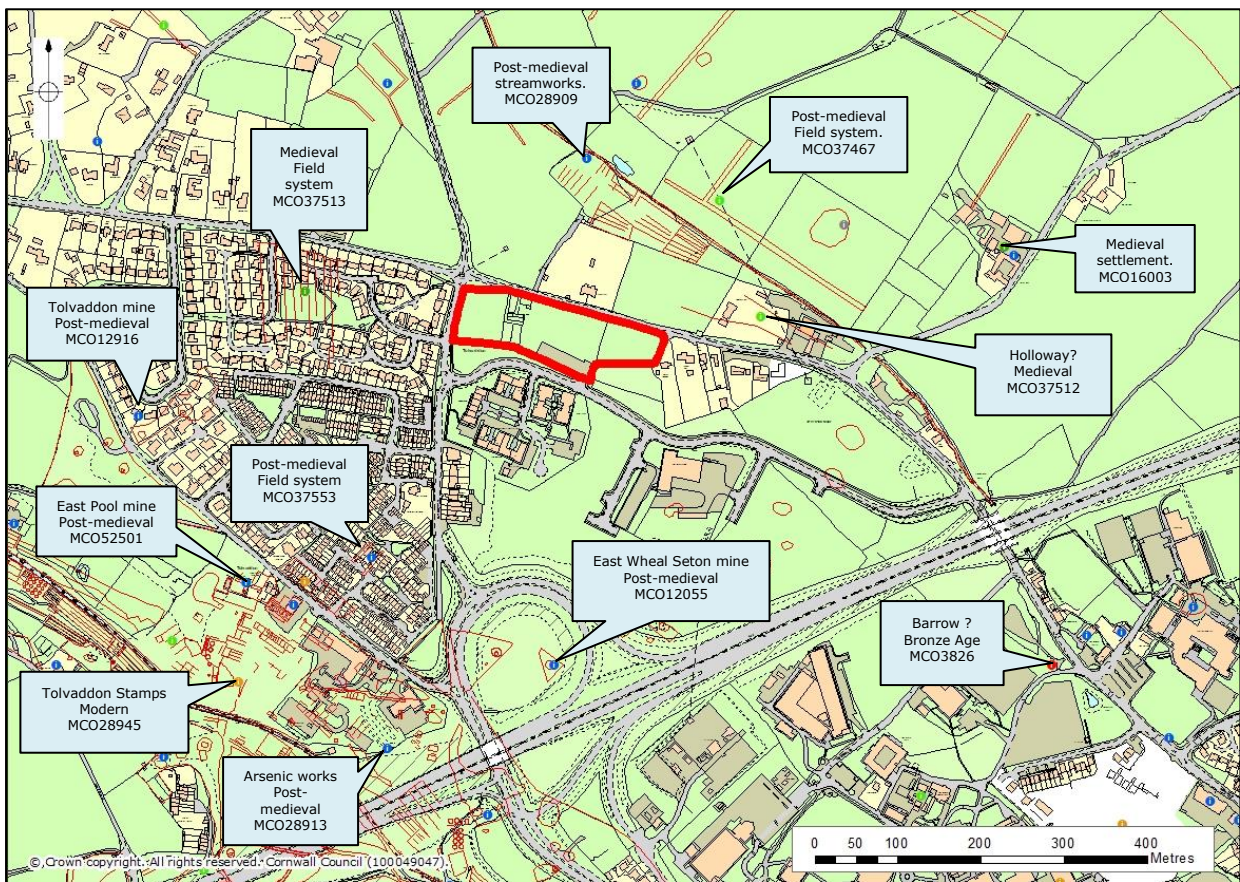


Figure 2. Site extent (outlined in red line), and adjacent archaeological sites.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

In August 2017, Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Chris Williams of Hydrock to undertake an archaeological watching brief and recording during groundworks in advance of a 40 dwelling housing development to the north of the A30 at Tolvaddon adjacent to Tolvaddon Energy Park (Figs 1 and 2). The site is centred at SW 65997 42200 (TR14 OHX) and is approximately 18,450m² (1.8 hectares) in extent (Fig 3).

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) covering this project area (Parkes 2017) identified several features that were recommended for archaeological recording. These included a pair of miners' smallholding cottages dating from the later 18th century and evidence for a further now-demolished cottage to their east, as well as possible medieval ridge and furrow cultivation within the surrounding fields.

As a result the development was the subject of a Planning Condition, which required that archaeological recording took place ahead of construction in order to part discharge conditions 11 and 16 of decision notice PA16/08453. PA16/08453 also applies.

A written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1), outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced by Adam Sharpe, Archaeology Projects Officer, CAU (24/08/2017).

This report covers the results of an intermittent archaeological watching brief carried out by the authors between the 15th September 2017 and 3rd October 2017.

2.2 Aims

The aims of the project were:

- To obtain an archaeological record of the miners' smallholdings and cottages prior to their removal.
- To establish the presence/absence of other 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 identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with a relevant museum and to disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Fieldwork

Fields 1, 2 and 3 (Fig 3).

The whole of Field 1 and the western third of Field 2 were stripped of topsoil using a bulldozer because the presence of low overhead high voltage electricity cables prevented the use of a swing shovel due to health and safety reasons (Fig 3).

Over the rest of the site the soil strip was carried out under archaeological supervision using a swing shovel fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers were expected to be revealed, in this case the top of the natural geology.

The areas of the soil strip were inspected by an archaeologist who recorded significant features onto an annotated Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:500. Identified archaeological features were measured in from fixed points on the ground shown on the OS survey mapping (Figs 3 and 4).

A sketch plan of an area within Field 2 containing early 19th century soakaway and rubbish pits was made at a scale of 1:100 (Fig 5). Two sections through the hedge boundaries marking the western and eastern limits of the plot containing the miners' smallholdings were recorded at a scale of 1:20 (Fig 6).

Sample soil profiles (noting the nature of soil depths and layers present) were also recorded across the site (Fig 3). Photographs were taken during the course of the work. The ground and spoil heaps were also examined for artefacts.

Field 4. Miners smallholding cottages.

Where possible the equivalent of a Level 3 Building Survey (as defined by Historic England 2016) was produced. The extent of collapse made the recording difficult. Where possible a room by room description was created and detail annotated to measured floor plans created by CAU using Leica GNSS equipment. Analysis of the fabric was undertaken on site.

Photographic recording included colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2014).

The photo record comprised:

- General views.
- External elevations where possible.
- All internal room spaces.
- Examples of structural and architectural detail.

A metric scale was included in all views, except where health and safety considerations made this impractical.

3 Location and setting

The site lies to the north of the A30 at Tolvaddon (Figs 1 and 2) adjacent and north of the Tolvaddon Energy Park (centred at SW 65997 42200). It is within the parish of Illogan (TR14 0HX).

The fields covered by the watching brief (an area of roughly 1.8 hectares) are on sloping ground that falls towards the north from a height of 84m OD to 80m OD. Fields 1, 2 and 3 are currently utilised for grazing. Field 4, the site of a small miners' settlement was densely overgrown scrubland (Fig 3). The underlying geology consists of Devonian slate and siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation (BGS Sheet 352).

The development area is located within land that falls into a Historic Landscape Character zone which has been classified as Post-medieval Enclosed Land. This is land

enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. Generally located in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county, this is considered likely to have some potential for buried archaeology.

4 Designations

The site is not covered by any designations, though it does lie 700m to the northwest of Area A5 of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site and falls within its setting.

5 Site history

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) produced for this site fully covers the history and development of the study area (Parkes 2017). This can be summarised as follows.

Prior to the second half of the 18th century the development site was part of an extensive area of open rough ground: Tolvaddon Down. There was some limited evidence for the use of the area in prehistory: a potential Bronze Age barrow (MCO 3826) being recorded at Trevenson roughly 600m or so to the south east along the ridge at SW 66601 41800 (Fig 2).

The route forming the northern boundary to the site is probably an ancient ridgeway that may be prehistoric in origin serving as an approach to early settlements including the Roman villa at Magor (MCO26634) at the end of the ridge around 2.5km to the west (see Fig 2), and possibly also to the Romano-British salt working site at Porth Godrevy, Gwithian (MCO21601) at SW 58190 42839.

There is little evidence for activity in the medieval period, with the area still being indicated as down land on Martyn's map of 1748. This land, though commons, belonged to the manor of Great Nancecuke, part of the greater estate of Tehidy.

By the middle of the 18th century parts of the commons were rented out for small enclosures and associated new dwellings, those within the study area mostly being enclosed before 1806.

The cottage settlement within Field 4 (centred at SW 65950 42218) was founded by the Bassetts, Lords of Tehidy, this being dated by map evidence to the period between 1748 and 1806. A further cottage was located roughly 45m to the east within Field 2 at SW 66013 42230. This was probably contemporary, though it had gone from the landscape by the time of the tithe survey of 1840 (Fig 7).

These were almost certainly miners' cottages built to house the workers servicing the mines nearby to the south and south-east, and the streamworks roughly 150m to the north (see Fig 2).

The western cottage settlement continued in use until the twentieth century, the buildings still being shown as having intact roofs on an RAF photograph (Fig 9) taken in 1946 (Run A28 4061). The site is now ruinous and densely overgrown.

6 Archaeological results

6.1 Field 1.

This field (centred at SW 66088 42186) on the eastern side of the development (Figs 3 and 10) was to be used as the location for the site compound.

Roughly trapezoidal in shape, the field was roughly 70m long, 57m wide at its widest part and 30m at its narrowest, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. No archaeology was recorded within this area, and no artefacts were recovered (Fig 3).

Natural soil profile

Five soil profiles were recorded across the stripped area, full descriptions of which can be found in the site archive. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.

The stratigraphic profile over the excavated area consisted of the following layers (described from top to bottom). There were no marked changes so that a typical example of the soil profiles recorded is that seen at profile 4. This is described in the table below.

Context	Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation
(1)	0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Humic topsoil with grass and roots.	Topsoil.
(2)	0.05m – 0.25m	0.2m	Grey-brown clay loam.	Ploughsoil.
(3)	0.25m – 0.45m	0.2m	Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil.
(4)	At base of trench	-	Red, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments.	Decayed bedrock.

Table 1. Soil profile 4.

The sequence of layers recorded in the section was consistent throughout the area investigated. The soil depth varied between 0.2m and 0.45m, the greatest depth occurring downslope, towards the north no doubt reflecting soil creep due to gravity.

6.2 Field 2.

See Figures 3 and 4.

This field lay at the centre of the development area (centred at SW 66008 42209). The field measured roughly 96m x 67m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m.

Close to the northern boundary of the site at centred at SW 66029 42220 an area of disturbed ground, rubbish and cess/soakaway pits was uncovered (Figs 4, 5, 11 and 12).

The cess/soakaway pits (of which there were four) were roughly sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners, varying in length between 2m to 3.5m and averaging some 1.4m in width. These were infilled with angular stone fragments up to 100mm in size in a dark black brown organic clay that smelt of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide.

There were five rubbish pits. These were irregular in shape, of varying sizes, the one with the most defined edges being some 5m long and 2m wide (Fig 5). These were infilled with organic rich dark grey-brown clay in which were seen fragments of butchered bone, and 19th century white china. These rubbish pits also smelt of 'rotten eggs' so were not investigated further, given that they might have contained biologically hazardous material.

These pits and disturbed ground are close to the location (at SW 66013 42230) of site 9 of the HIA (Parkes 2017) which was identified as a late 18th early 19th century cottage (Fig 4). The nearby hedge line was closely examined after its vegetation had been stripped to see if any evidence for the building had survived but no walling was observed. The presence of these pits does, however, suggest that the cottage was located in this vicinity.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded within the field. No artefacts were retained.

Natural soil profile

Twelve soil profiles were recorded across the stripped area, full descriptions of which can be found in the site archive. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.

The stratigraphic profile over the excavated area consisted of the following layers (from top to bottom). There were no marked changes so that a typical example of the soil profiles recorded is that seen at profile 16. This is described in the table below.

Context	Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation
(1)	0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Humic topsoil with grass and roots.	Topsoil.
(2)	0.05m – 0.2m	0.15m	Grey-brown clay loam.	Ploughsoil.
(3)	0.2m – 0.45m	0.25m	Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil.
(4)	At base of trench	-	Red, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments.	Decayed bedrock.

Table 2. Soil profile 16.

The sequence of layers recorded in the section was consistent throughout the area investigated. The soil depth varied between 0.3m and 0.5m, the greatest depth occurring downslope, towards the north reflecting soil creep due to gravity.

6.3 Field 3

See Figure 4.

This field was the westernmost (Fig 3) of the fields examined, centred at SW 65911 42219. Roughly rectangular in shape it measured 65m x 57m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m.

A removed field boundary was recorded on the eastern side of the field immediately to the west of the current wall marking the western limit of field 4. This ran roughly north to south, roughly parallel to the existing wall (Fig 4).

This removed boundary was marked by a band of less weathered natural consisting of pink-brown clay with shillet fragments up to 2.5m wide. This band was flanked on either side by very ephemeral traces of ditches up to 0.5m wide, these surviving to a depth of 0.03m and being infilled with grey-brown silty clay. No dating evidence for this boundary was recovered.

This line of the removed boundary had been cut some 20m from its northern end by a land drain consisting of a 0.5m wide trench infilled with stone and pink-brown clay running in a roughly northwest to south east direction and traced for a distance of roughly 20m (Fig 4). The depth of the land drain trench was not established.

This was one of three land drains recorded within the field (Fig 15); the other two were situated close to the south western corner of the field (Fig 4). These were similar in nature to that described above, running parallel to each other, and set some 10m apart in a northwest to south east direction. The easternmost of these was traced for a length of 25m, the western for 15m.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded within the field and no artefacts were recovered.

Natural soil profile

Nine soil profiles were recorded across the stripped area, full descriptions of which can be found in the site archive. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.

The stratigraphic profile over the excavated area consisted of the following layers (from top to bottom). There were no marked changes so that a typical example of the soil profiles recorded is that seen at profile 22. This is described in the table below.

Context	Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation
(1)	0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Humic topsoil with grass and roots.	Topsoil.
(2)	0.05m – 0.25m	0.2m	Grey-brown clay loam.	Ploughsoil.
(3)	0.25m – 0.45m	0.2m	Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil.
(4)	At base of trench	-	Red, grey-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments.	Decayed bedrock.

Table 3. Soil profile 22.

The sequence of layers recorded in the section was consistent throughout the area investigated. The soil depth varied between 0.2m and 0.45m, the greatest depth occurring downslope, towards the north.

6.4 Field 4.

See Figures 17 to 37.

This field lay close to the centre of the development area (Fig 3) centred at SW 65950 42216. Roughly rectangular in shape, this being the narrowest of the fields, it measured roughly 65m x 25m and was characterised by the presence of the miners' cottage settlement, the ruins of which occupied its northern two thirds.

The settlement consisted of two separate buildings: Structure 1 in the northern part of the site was divided into two rooms, Structure 2 to the south was divided into seven rooms (Fig 17). The structures had suffered from a long period of neglect. Large piles of rubble suggested that Structure 2 had originally been two storey in height but only the lower courses of the ground floor rooms remained, so this was difficult to confirm. The remains are those of a pair of cottages which may originally have been two room to a floor in plan, though subsequently extended to their rears to provide additional accommodation.

6.4.1 Structure 1

Structure 1 centred at SW 65974 4235 comprised two adjoining rooms (rooms 1 and 2). It seems likely that this structure served as an agricultural building or a store for Structure 2, the larger building to the south.

Room 1

The larger room to the east of the structure, Room 1 measured 4.2m x 3.6m in plan and had no evidence for any flooring and the walls constructed from relatively small and roughly shaped stones. The stone was pointed with a slightly pinkish-hued lime mortar with occasional concrete repairs.

Room 2

Room 2 to the west was identical in construction to Room 1 and measured 3.1m x 2.2m. There was again no evidence for any flooring.

6.4.2 Structure 2

Structure 2 centred at SW 65952 42219 comprised 7 rooms. The structure had been shown on historical maps as two conjoining cottages (Fig 8), and the divisions of paddocks and landscape features noted by Parkes (2017) would support this. It is difficult to state this categorically, however, due to the extensive collapse of this pair of structures.

Two elevations were reasonably well preserved (Fig 18): these formed the south eastern corner of the building and give an impression of the construction methods and allowed the preservation of some internal and external features. Rooms 5 and 6 were completely infilled with rubble. Their southern wall had completely collapsed but enough basal stones survived to allow the identification of walls and the locations of possible openings. The northern walls of rooms 9, 6 and 3 were similarly damaged, the walls being reduced to low earth banks covered in brambles.

The surviving gable to the east of rooms 1 and 2 measured almost 4 metres at its highest point (Fig 19); this would suggest that the building was originally two storeys in height.

Room 1

Room 1 measured 9m x 2.95m in plan. Its northern wall had been reduced to a low earth bank containing occasional angular stones. It measured approximately 0.4m wide and survived to a maximum of 0.5m high. An opening was clearly visible 5.3m from the eastern gable. This was most likely a doorway. The southern wall was slightly better preserved at approximately 0.75m high in places though this too had very little structure and largely comprised an earth bank. The relatively well preserved eastern gable was constructed of well coursed stone bonded with a fine yellow brown mortar. A window opening in the eastern gable measuring approximately 0.75m x 0.90m contained fragmentary remains of what may once have been a wooden window frame (Fig 20). No evidence of any flooring remained within the room.

Room 2

Room 2 measured 4.4m x 3.6m in plan. Its eastern wall, constructed of well coursed stone bonded with a fine yellow brown mortar, was relatively well preserved and an opening measuring approximately 0.75m x 0.95m contained the remains of a wooden window frame (Fig 21). The window opening had been repaired using concrete and brick. Adjacent to the window opening was a clear area of burning, this being the likely remains of a removed fireplace.

The southern wall was preserved to an average height of 1.4m. Its internal face was constructed from local stone covered with a mud plaster with a lime plaster or limewash skim. This had been subsequently covered with concrete render (Fig 22). The external wall face had been constructed from much larger well-dressed stone, mainly granite. Two openings were recorded, that to the east being a well-built window opening with granite reveals and cill; the other was a similarly constructed door opening (Fig 23).

The western wall was constructed of a mixture of roughly-coursed stone walling bonded with earth mortar and had several areas of collapse. One section of the wall at its southern end retained lime plaster or limewash sealing earth mortar (Figs 24 and 18). The wall height varied between 0.4m and 1.6m.

The floor was a 30mm thick concrete slab laid onto an earlier bare earth surface.

Room 3

Room 3 measured 4.2m x 3.7m in plan. Its northern wall, a continuation of the northern wall of room 2, was a low earthen bank with occasional remnant coursed stones, the wall measuring 0.4m wide; it had an average surviving height of 0.65m.

The eastern wall, the division between rooms 2 and 3, was constructed from earth and stone. No evidence of plaster or limewash was found on its western face and there were many areas of collapse. An area of burnt and carefully coursed stone suggested the likely location of a fireplace 2.1m from the junction with the south wall.

The southern wall had two openings: one to the east had angled reveals and was likely to have been a window. The second opening to the west had been backfilled with rubble and concrete; the presence of two straight joints down to ground level suggest that this was likely to be a backfilled doorway (See Figs 25 and 18).

The western wall was 2.0m high and was constructed from well-dressed stone, mainly granite (Fig 26). The stone was bonded with a fine yellowish brown lime based mortar, although some areas had been patched with a concrete render.

The floor was a 30mm thick concrete slab laid onto a bare earth surface.

Room 4

Room 4 measured 2.8m x 3m in plan. The north wall was a continuation of the north wall of room 1 and was a low earth bank containing occasional angular stones. It measured approximately 0.4m wide and was no more than 0.5m high.

The eastern wall consisted of slumped earth and stone. It appeared very similar to the low earth bank that comprised the northern wall of room 3 rather than a continuation of the more robust structure that formed room 3's western wall.

The southern wall had a single opening, this being very likely a doorway that stepped up into room 5. Though largely collapsed, the remains of well coursed stone work, similar to that found on the west wall of room 3 was seen. The bonding material, whilst degraded, appeared similar to the yellowish-brown lime-based mortar found elsewhere.

The western wall had been constructed from smaller but well coursed stones. The masonry to the south showed evidence of burning, and several burnt bricks and brick fragments were present. It seems likely that a fireplace or range had been installed here (Fig 27). A large granite slab which probably served as a hearth stone was set into the floor directly in front of this area (Fig 28). The remaining masonry to the north had been coated with an earth and lime plaster covered by a lime skim similar to that found elsewhere (Fig 27).

The floor was a 30mm thick concrete slab laid onto bare earth except for the inserted granite fire slab near the western wall.

Room 5

Room 5 measured 11.8m x 3.6m in plan. Initially this appeared to be a much larger room incorporating both rooms 5 and 6 but variations in the floor surfaces and the presence of two fireplaces suggest that it had been two separate rooms, possibly originally separated by a wooden partition (Fig 29).

The northern wall was approximately 0.6m wide and varied in height. Near its eastern end, where the stone setting for a doorway remained largely *in situ*, the walls were approximately 2.0m tall. To the west, around a second doorway, the height reduced to 0.7m. The eastern doorway reveals had been constructed of well-dressed tightly coursed granite with fine yellow brown mortar. The lower half of the doorway and the internal angles retained areas of mud plaster with a fine lime plaster skim (Fig 30). The western doorway retained no evidence of its original bonding material as it had been almost completely reduced to a single course of large square cut and well-dressed granite (Fig 31).

The eastern wall was approximately 2m high x 0.8m wide, broadening to 1.4m to incorporate the main fireplace and flue. The walls were solidly built in well-dressed granite bonded by fine yellow-brown mortar. Within the alcoves to the north and south of the fireplace remnant areas of earth mortar and lime plaster survived. The main fireplace, whilst a dominant feature of the room, was simply constructed from two large

pieces of granite and a coursed granite flanking upright (Fig 32). All of the granite appeared to be fairly modern, several pieces displaying clear drill marks. None showed any bevells, chamfers or other detailing (Fig 33).

All that remained of the southern wall was a low earth bank with two openings. The bank was approximately 0.3m - 0.5m high x 0.4m wide. It was removed to allow access for the excavation of rooms 5 and 6.

The western wall had been completely removed. No evidence was found prior to excavation by machine. Different floor surfaces were identified in this room and it is assumed that this indicated that it had originally been divided into two separate rooms by a now-lost partition wall.

The floor was a 30mm thick concrete slab laid onto a bare earth surface.

Room 6

Room 6 measured 3.6m x 3.65m in plan. The southern and western walls had been completely demolished, as had most of the eastern end of the northern wall. What survived was mainly the north-west corner; this was entirely buried prior to its excavation by machine.

The northern wall varied in height from 0.7m at its eastern end to 2.0m at its western end. Largely collapsed, what remained was largely an earth core with some well-dressed stone facings, much of this being granite. Its width was 0.6m but this was variable due to the degree of collapse which had occurred. Areas of mortar and lime plaster or limewash were visible at its western end at lower levels. The bonding materials were yellowish-brown lime-based mortars consistent with the rest of the building.

The western wall was 0.6m wide and approximately 2.0m tall. Areas of mortar and lime plaster or limewash were visible at its northern end, as was a stone pillar protruding 0.2m into the room. To the south of this pillar was an area of scorched stone consistent with this being the location of a removed flue or fireplace (Figs 34 and 35). No trace was found of the porch shown on the 1880 OS mapping on this wall (Fig 8); this appears to have been removed by 1946 (Fig 9).

The floor was a 30mm thick concrete slab laid onto a bare earth surface.

Room 7

Room 7 measured 6.3m x 3.6m in plan.

The northern wall was a low stone feature with occasional areas of concrete render. It measured approximately 0.4m wide and survived to no more than 0.6m high. An opening, very likely the remains of a doorway, was recorded 1.5m from the junction with the eastern wall (Fig 36).

The eastern wall had largely collapsed, and had been damaged by extensive root growth. The remains of a probable brick-lined fireplace could be seen as well as a granite upright that may have been associated with it. The granite upright incorporated drill marks and supported coursed stonework. It is likely that this fireplace shared a flue or chimney with the possible brick fireplace discovered in room 4 (Fig 37).

The southern wall had largely been removed and, like the northern wall, was largely composed of well-cut stone; the wall was approximately 0.6m wide and up to 0.8m high. A doorway through to room 5 was recorded 1.2m from the junction with the eastern wall (Fig 31).

The western wall had almost completely collapsed and the removal of vegetation had destroyed almost everything that had remained. Large cut granite stones were discovered in this area along with cut local stone so it seems safe to assume a similar construction to that observed elsewhere.

The floor was a 30mm thick concrete slab laid onto a bare earth surface.

6.5 Hedge sections

The two long field boundaries marking the western and eastern limits of the miners' settlement were breached at the southern end of the field when a haul road was cut through them to connect Fields 2 and 3 (Figs 4, 6, 13 and 14). The western section (Section A) was recorded at SW 65935 42189, whilst the eastern (Section B) was recorded at SW 65957 42186. Both proved to be single event builds consisting of dumped layers of clay and earth faced on both sides with stone blocks, which appeared to be derived from mine waste (several had malachite staining upon their surfaces). Several pieces of non-diagnostic modern white china and green bottle glass were seen within the fills of the wall (these were not retained) indicating a late eighteenth or nineteenth century date for their construction and very likely contemporary with the construction of the smallholders' cottages.

7 Conclusions/discussion

Very few archaeological features were recorded within Fields 1, 2, and 3. The oldest feature was probably the removed field boundary on the eastern side of Field 3. Though no direct dating evidence was obtained for this feature it certainly predates the Tithe Apportionment map for Illogan which dates to 1840, and shows that the current field boundary marking the western limit of the miners' cottage settlement was certainly in existence by 1748 (Parkes 2017) (Fig 7).

The boundary was also cut by a land drain. This land drain and the others recorded within this field follow roughly the same alignment as a series of parallel low banks recorded by the NMP on the site of modern housing roughly 140m west of the development area (centred at SW 65693 42260) that were suggested in the HER as possible remains of an early field system (MCO 37513), but can now be identified as being more likely to be planting/draining ridges as part of ornamental forestry plantations associated with the Tehidy estate in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Parkes 2017). This suggests that the boundary had been removed prior to or (as part of) these landscaping episodes. It is probable that this removed boundary predates the eighteenth century and could possibly be of medieval date.

As suggested above, the land drains recorded in Field 3 may be associated with ornamental planting associated with the Tehidy estate in the eighteenth, or 19th centuries.

The presence of the cess/soakaway pits and rubbish pits centred at SW 66029 42220 within Field 2 helped to confirm the location of a now completely removed miners' cottage or smallholding identified as site 9 in the HIA (Parkes 2017).

The miners' smallholding centred at SW 65950 42218 had lost its roofs and most of both of the structures was concealed by tumbled rubble and vegetation. Frequent piles of narrow slates suggest that the roofs may have been scantle-clad but any other evidence of roof covering had been robbed or had collapsed long ago.

Prior to the survey the structures were completely overgrown, the covering vegetation including several semi-mature trees, extensive areas of bramble and ivy and numerous tree saplings. Whilst the vegetative cover had been largely cleared in advance of the survey, the roots of the covering plants had done considerable damage to the fabric of what remained. The rubble resulting from the collapse of the structures was full of metal and broken glass and care had to be taken when undertaking the survey. To mitigate the resultant risks to the archaeologists the internal areas of each room were excavated using a swing shovel equipped with a toothless bucket. The removal of the infill inevitably led to some further structural collapse given that some areas of the rubble supported decaying walls, whilst the removal of the extensive root growth that had infiltrated the structures had destabilised some sections of walling.

Whilst much of the lower storeys of the structures had survived, in many places this was only as low earth banks with occasional stone facings. Only two external elevations

survived with any structural integrity; one of these was demolished shortly after recording for health and safety reasons.

A large amount of worked granite had been used in the construction of the buildings, this being combined with other local stone. Whilst scarce, the evidence suggested that the internal wall faces were rendered using mud and hair based mortars and lime-based plaster or limewash. This finish had subsequently been covered by cement render in some areas, presumably during the 20th century occupation of these cottages. The southern external elevation of Structure 2 included a particular concentration of well-dressed large granite stones and seems to have been the principal elevation of the building, as the other elevations (particularly the eastern gable) had been constructed using a much higher proportion of other locally-sourced stone.

The floor coverings were unremarkable with the notable exception of the large granite hearth stone in room 4 in Structure 2. Generally they consisted of 30 mm of concrete laid onto original bare earth floors. No floor covering was present in Structure 2 room 1 and none were encountered in Structure 1 (suggesting that this had been used as an agricultural or store building).

It seems likely that room 1 in Structure 2 had originally been sub-divided but no clear evidence for this could be found. Furthermore, the division between rooms 1 and 4 had almost completely collapsed and there was no way to determine the relationship between the two rooms (for instance whether they had been interconnected via a doorway). The best preserved wall in Structure 2 was the central wall dividing rooms 3 and 5. This well-built wall was probably largely protected by its position and by the additional thickness created by the presence of the fireplace in room 5. The fireplace, whilst imposing and well-constructed, was not of particular historical interest, but its presence had helped to protect areas of plaster or limewash which were of some interest.

The blocked doorway in the southern wall of room 3 suggests that rooms 1 to 3 originally formed a separate dwelling from that incorporating rooms 4 to 7; this is also suggested by the separate fireplaces in rooms 2 and 3 and by the subdivision of the plot, as shown on the 1880 mapping (Fig 8). It may be, though, that during the 20th century the two original cottages were occupied as a single dwelling.

The remains of this pair of late 18th century or very early 19th century artisan's cottages were of interest and worthy of recording given that very few buildings of this type and period survive substantially unaltered, as this pair appeared to be. Unfortunately the removal of some features and fittings such as the substantial granite surrounds to principal fireplaces or the Cornish ranges installed in kitchens (and possibly also the roof timbers, doors and other timberwork) and the effects of long dereliction and the growth of trees over the abandoned and collapsing site reduced the amount of information about these cottages which could be retrieved through survey.

Nevertheless, it was possible to identify the cottages' principal elevations through the use of coursed granite in the construction of these walls, to record the floor plans of the cottages and, through analysis of variations in construction materials, to suggest that the cottages had originally been built as a cottage pair on two up, two down plans, though both had been extended in a less strong building style to their rears to provide additional accommodation, possibly not long after their original construction – a feature commonly found in cottages of this type and period in Cornwall. They might have been fully two storey in height, though it is also possible that they were originally of the 'storey and a half' type, with only enough height on the upper floors for sleeping platforms (known in Cornwall as 'talfats') and for storage. The survey suggested that the building originally sited to their norths probably had an agricultural use, very likely originally being used as an animal shelter and tool store. The 1880 OS mapping (Fig 8) depicts a pair of privies flanking the shared front garden wall, as well as one further now demolished small building in the south-eastern corner of the eastern front garden.

It was originally thought that the cottages had simply been abandoned at some point in the post-war period and had deteriorated slowly since then, but a series of observations made by the surveyor suggest otherwise.

Although some slates were found on site, all were broken and there were clearly insufficient to have covered the roofs of the cottages. Furthermore, there were no traces of the roof timbers, floor joists and floorboards, doors and skirting boards, nor of the ironwork of the fireplaces and the probable range, nor the large pieces of granite which would have formed the fireplace over-mantles or door and widow lintels. All of this evidence points to the more valuable components of the building having been deliberately recovered for re-use at some point following its abandonment. The removal of the roof would have exposed the wall heads and the interior of the building to the elements, hastening their deterioration, whilst the recovery of the first floor joists might have entailed the deliberate demolition of the upper storey of the building, rather than this having collapsed naturally,

Almost no artefacts were found on site, suggesting that all useful objects were cleared out when the building was abandoned. There must have been an area near the cottages where domestic rubbish was disposed of during the century and a half during which the site was occupied – possibly the pits found in Field 2 (those these are some distance from the cottages and are more likely to be associated with the long-demolished cottage close by), and the only material found near the cottages consisted of much broken glass, pieces of electrical flex, a couple of paint cans, a car door and the chassis of a small trailer – all evidently modern rubbish which may either have been what was left behind as of no value whatsoever when the cottages were deserted or alternatively relatively recent fly-tipped material.

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

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

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

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of Illogan (licensed digital copy at CRO)

British Geological Survey, 1990. 1:50,000 sheet 352 Falmouth.

RAF Photograph 1946. Run A28. 4061

8.2 Publications

Parkes, C. 2017, *Land at Tolvaddon Energy Park, Pool, Cornwall: Heritage Impact Assessment*, CAU report 2017R025

8.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

9 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146719**

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:

- Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (146719).
- Field plans stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 889/1-10)
- Electronic drawings stored in \\CAD Archive\Sites T\Tolvaddon 146719
- Digital photographs stored in the directories:
\\SITES.Q-T\Tolvaddon 2017 WB 146719\Tolvaddon 146719 Building recording
\\SITES.Q-T\Tolvaddon 2017 WB 146719\Tolvaddon 146719 WB within fields
- English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-299024
- This report text is held in digital form as: \\Projects\Sites\Sites T\Tolvaddon Energy Park recording 2017. 146719\Report
- No artefacts were recovered during the course of the project.

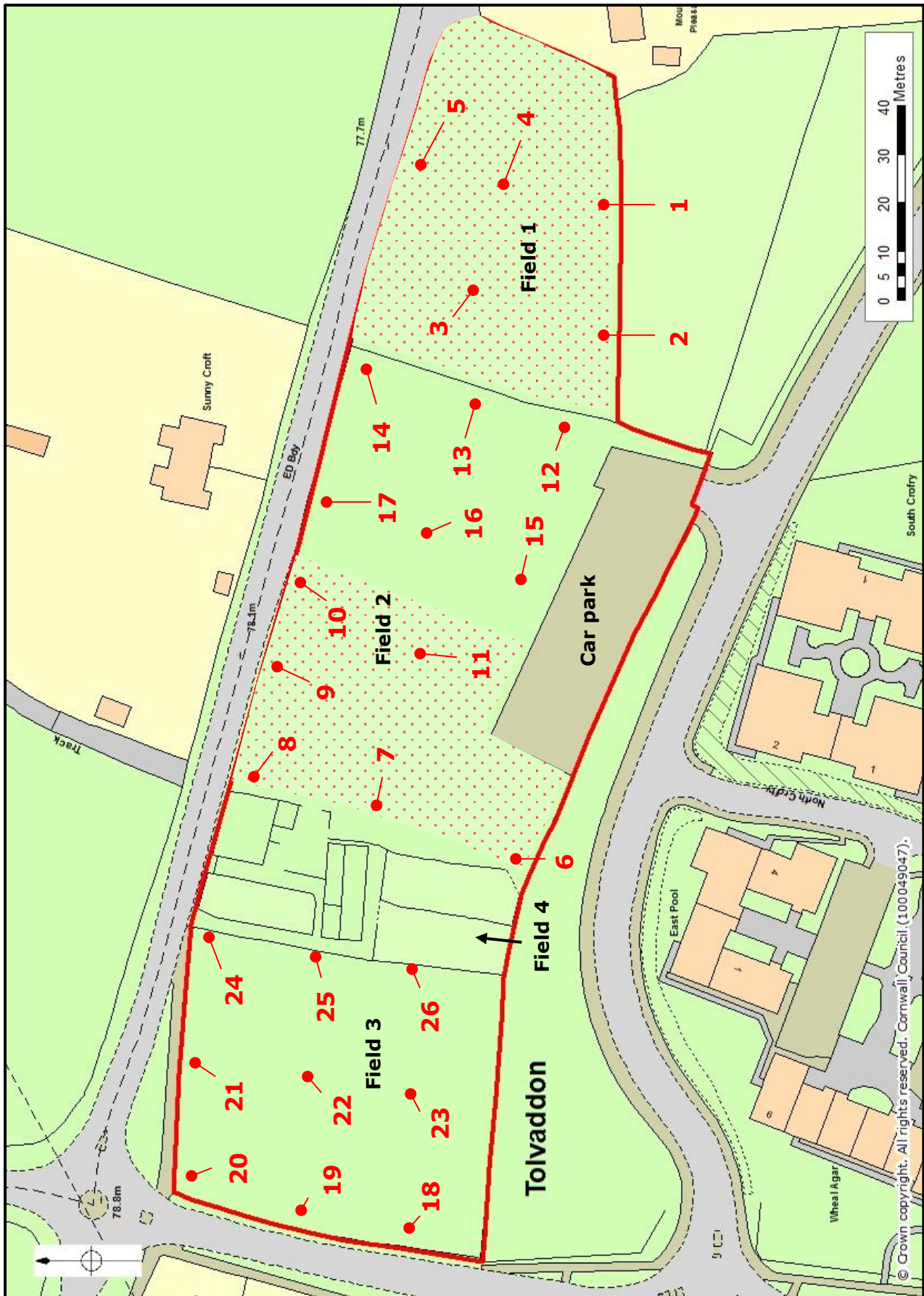


Figure 3. Areas covered by the archaeological watching brief showing location of recorded soil profiles (in red) and areas stripped by bulldozer (shaded in red).

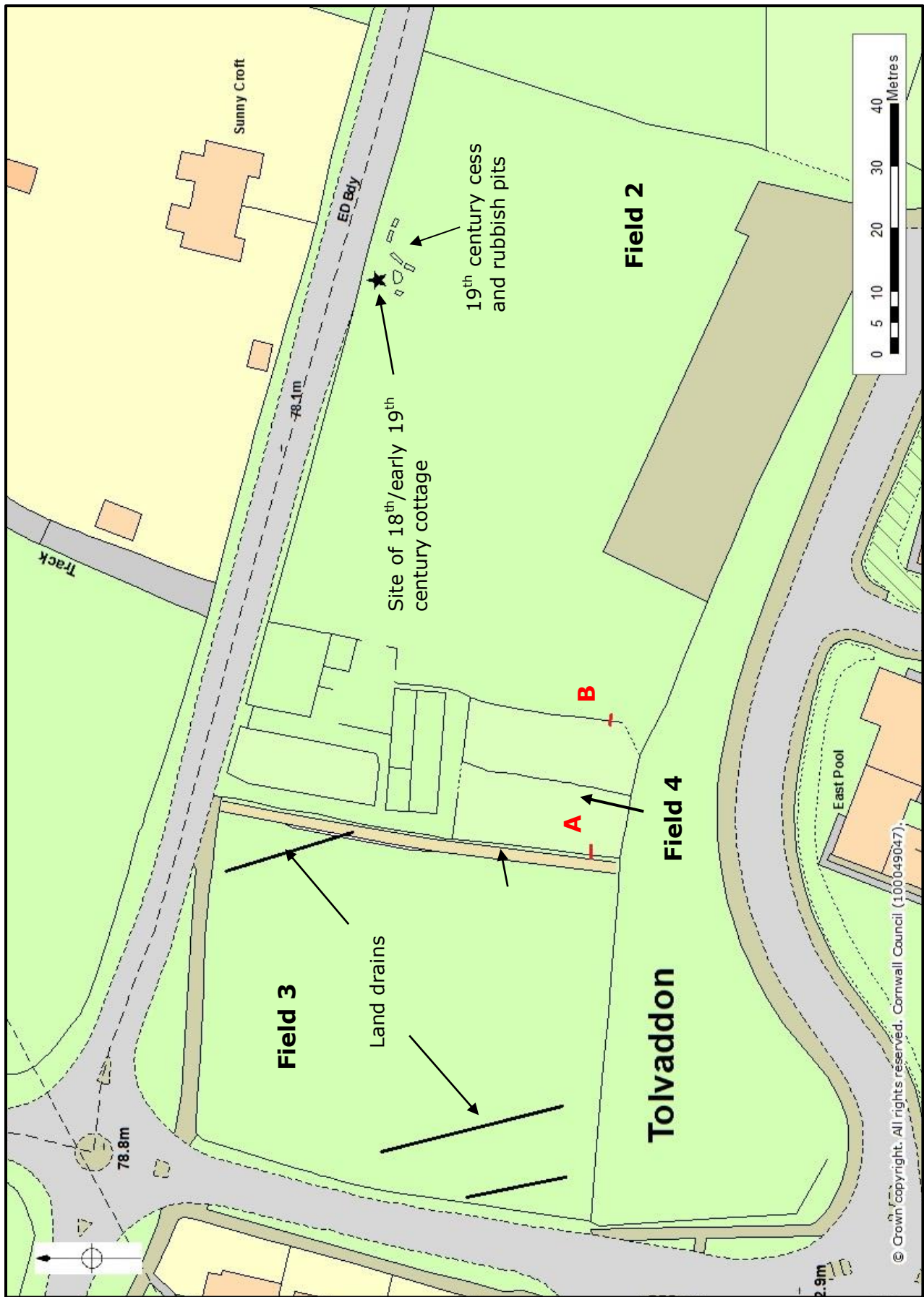


Figure 4. Features recorded during the archaeological watching brief. Location of hedge sections shown in red

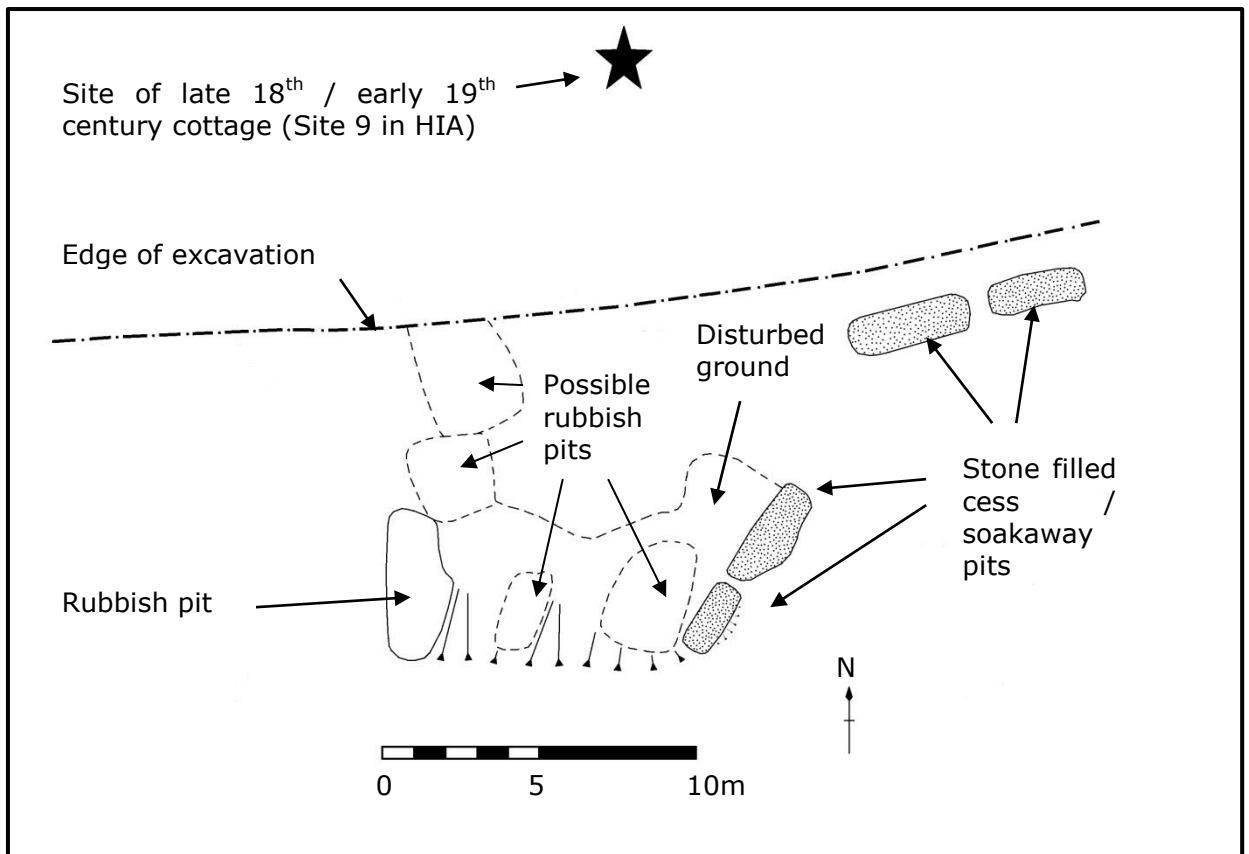


Figure 5. Field 2. Plan of rubbish pits and cess pits located close to the site of the cottage identified as site 9 in HIA (Parkes 2017).

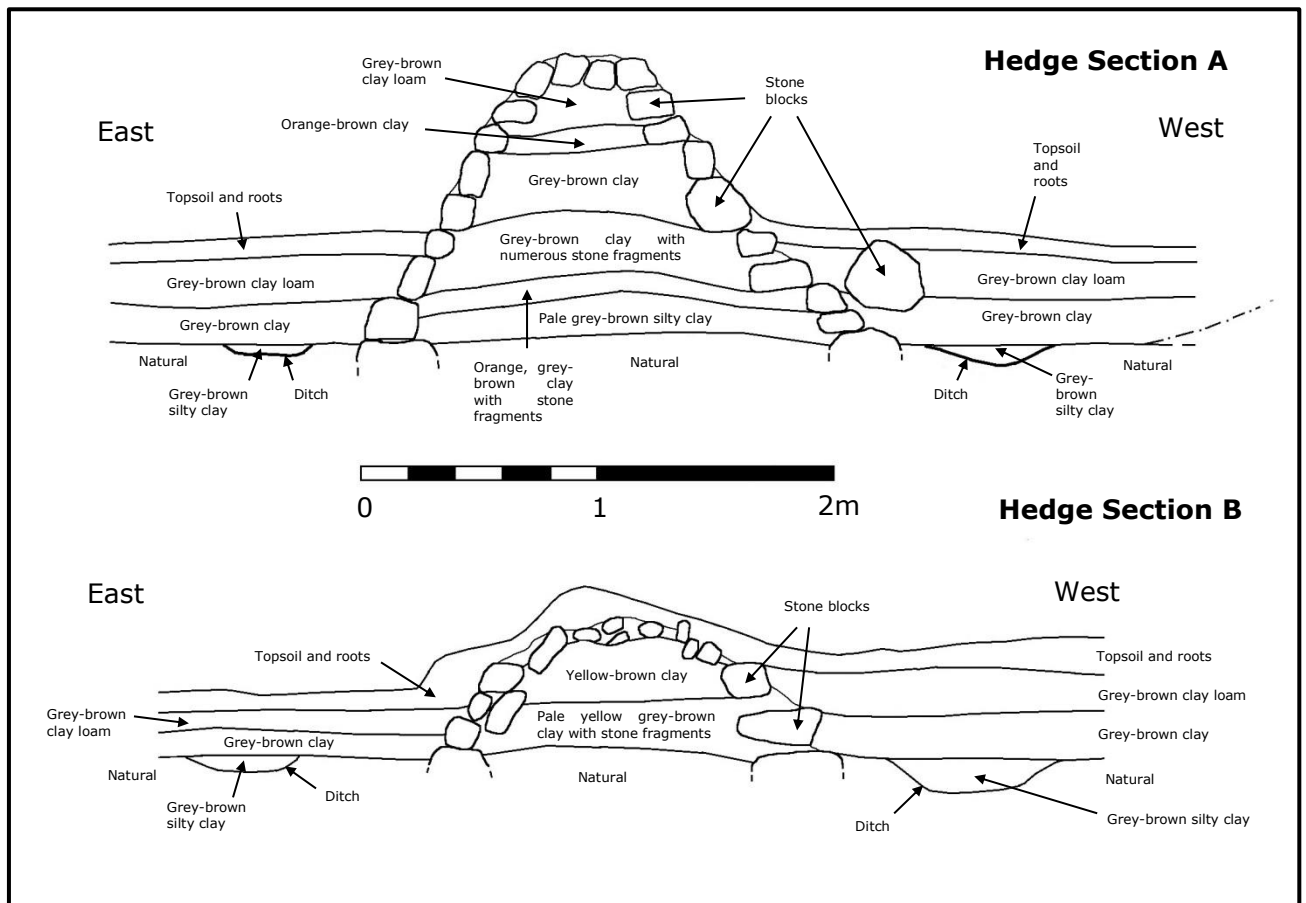


Figure 6. Field 4. Recorded hedge sections.



Figure 7. The study area as shown on the 1840 Illogan Tithe map.

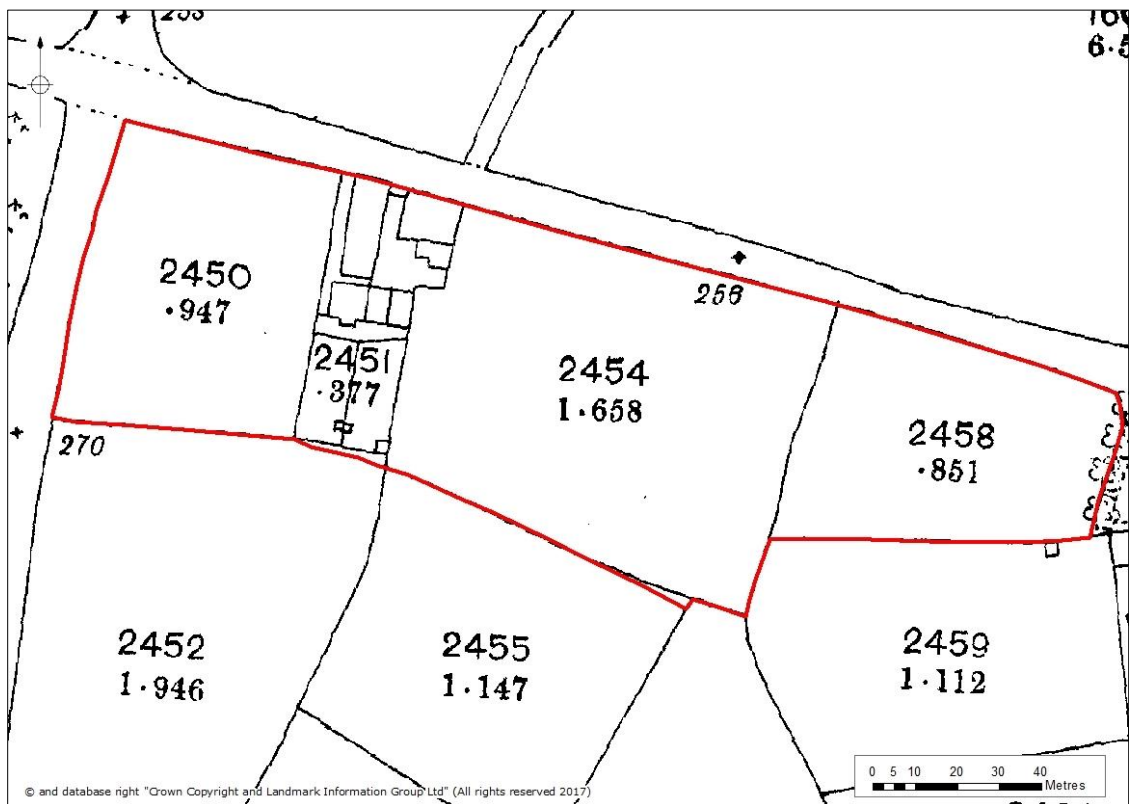


Figure 8. The study area as shown on the 1880 OS 25" mapping.



Figure 9. The study area as shown on an RAF photograph taken in 1946 showing the cottages (circled) within Field 4 still in use (RAF 1946. A28. 4061).



Figure 10. Field 1. A general overview after the topsoil strip looking southeast.



Figure 11. Field 2. The ranging pole (circled) indicates the location of the 19th century rubbish and cess pits.



Figure 12. Field 2. The stone-filled cess/soakaway pits, view looking northeast.



Figure 13. Field 4. Hedge section A, view looking south.



Figure 14. Field 4. Hedge section B, view looking south.



Figure 15. Field 3 showing one of the land drains (crossed by ranging pole) within the south west corner of the field, view looking east.



Figure 16. Field 3. Removed hedge boundary marked by a band of less weathered bedrock and flanking ephemeral ditches, view looking south.



Figure 17. Plan of field 4 showing Structure 1 and Structure 2.



Figure 18. Field 4 Structure 2, Sections A-B and C-D.



Figure 19. East-facing gable, Structure 2.



Figure 20. Window opening in east wall Structure 2, room 1.



Figure 21. Window opening in east wall Structure 2, room 2.



Figure 22. Plaster detail in south wall Structure 2, room 3.



Figure 23. Southern external elevation of Structure 2, room 2 showing window opening with surviving cill and nearby doorway.



Figure 24. Western wall of Structure 2, room 2 showing in situ plaster and surviving stone work.



Figure 25. External southern elevation of Structure 2, room 3 showing blocked doorway and window opening.



Figure 26. Eastern internal wall face of Structure 2, room 3.



Figure 27. Eastern internal wall face of Structure 2, room 4 showing removed fireplace or range and surviving plaster.



Figure 28. Granite hearth surround Structure 2, room 4.



Figure 29. Structure 2, rooms 5 and 6 viewed from the west wall of room 6, showing the surviving fireplace.



Figure 30. View of the doorway between rooms 4 and 5, Structure 2, looking north from room 5.



Figure 31. Looking south from Structure 2, room 7 at a possible doorway into Structure 2, room 5.



Figure 32. Looking east at the surviving fireplace in Structure 2, room 5.



Figure 33. Detail of drill hole in granite fireplace flanking upright, Structure 2, room 5.



Figure 34 West wall of Structure 2, room 6 showing surviving plaster and fireplace side pillar.



Figure 35. Detail of Structure 2, room 6; west wall showing surviving plaster and fireplace side pillar.



Figure 36. External elevation of north wall of Structure 2, room 7 looking south.



Figure 37. East wall of Structure 2, room 7 showing extensive collapse.

10 Appendix 1: Summary of approved Written Scheme of Investigation

Client Name: Hydroc
Client Contact: Chris Williams
Client tel: 01752 347811
Client email: ChrisWilliams@hydrock.com

Site name: Land adjacent to Tolvaddon Energy Park, Cornwall
Site location: SW 65997 42200
Planning ref: PA17/06960 and PA16/08453.

Summary project background

A 40 dwelling housing development was proposed to the north of the A30 at Tolvaddon adjacent to Tolvaddon Energy Park. The site is centred at SW 65997 42200 (TR14 0HX) and extends to approximately 18,450m² (1.8 hectares). The site lies a short distance to the north of Area A5 of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site.

CAU was contacted by Chris Williams of Hydrock in late August 2017 with a request for the provision of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covering a scheme for archaeological recording at this proposed development site. This relates to planning applications PA17/06960 and PA16/08453.

The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment)'s comments on PA17/06960 specifically requires the production of an approved WSI in order to part discharge conditions 11 and 16 of decision notice PA16/08453.

CAU sought advice from the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment - SDOHE) on the scope of the work to be described by the WSI on August 24 2017. This has guided the methodology stated in the WSI set out below.

Methodology

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the CIFA *Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Desk-based assessment

An HIA has been carried out (Parkes 2017) which will inform the fieldwork. The SDOHE has advised that some additional research should be carried out in the Tehidy Archives at the Cornwall Record Office to determine whether a more detailed history of the establishment and management of these smallholdings can be produced, as recommended in the HIA.

Fieldwork: survey

The SDOHE has recommended that a Level 2 or Level 3 Historic Building Record (HBR) should be made of the remains of the cottages and their associated yards, gardens, etc. once the vegetation which currently obscures them has been carefully removed. It was also recommended that surviving field boundaries should be appropriately recorded prior to their removal.

For a Level 2 record to be produced, the interior and exterior of the building will be photographed, described, measured and drawn, and analysed. A Level 3 record involves additional analysis, historical research and some discussion of the type of building of which this is an example. Both level 2 and 3 surveys should produce a plan, elevations, photographs and descriptions of a building, its layout, fabric, and evidence for extension or alterations.

Dependant on what is revealed when the vegetation is removed, in particular the degree to which the detail of the cottages is obscured by rubble, the plans and elevations of the cottages will be recorded either by annotated measured sketches or by a combination of this and detailed survey utilising a total station. The plans will be amended during the subsequent clearance of rubble from the cottages and during their demolition and clearance as part of the watching brief.

Surviving boundary features which are to be removed from the site as part of the development will be recorded in plan, section (where possible and required), and by scaled photography prior to their clearance.

Fieldwork: watching brief

The SDOHE has advised that it would be appropriate for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out covering all areas of the site where below-ground disturbance will take place as part of the development.

All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features should be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This will include any soil stripping across the site, the excavation of footing or service trenches, or other activities which would result in the lowering of the present site levels. All soil stripping should be undertaken by a machine equipped with a toothless (grading) bucket and ground reduction should be carried out down to the natural (subsoil) – that is the level at which cut features should be expected to be revealed. Should archaeological features be revealed above this level, mechanical excavation will be halted and the exposed features cleaned up by hand to determine their significance prior to either their recording or further mechanical excavation.

During the watching brief the archaeologist will inspect areas within which the topsoil has been removed or service trenches to determine whether archaeological layers or features have become exposed during the works. Any archaeological features or layers exposed will be cleaned up by hand and recorded by written description, plan, section and photographic record as appropriate by the CAU Project archaeologist. The level of recording undertaken 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 SDOHE and CAU. In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then detailed 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 SDOHE and CAU.

The archaeological recording will include:

- The recording of archaeological features exposed in trenches or open areas and the plotting of their locations and extents onto a base map.
- Where appropriate, the production of plans and section drawings of excavated features and the 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 a map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point and location.

All structures, features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale. Building plans and elevations will normally be drawn at 1:50, with trench sections at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.

All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.

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 on an appropriate sampling strategy from the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

If human remains are discovered on the site the SDOHE and the Public Health Officer, Cornwall Council 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. Excavated human remains must not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

All finds in significant stratified contexts will be collected by context and described. Modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage if considered of low significance. 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.

Preliminary analysis of artefacts will be undertaken on site (recorded as notes) to allow a description to be written up at the archive stage.

Fieldwork: photographic recording

Photographic recording will include colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher).

CAU follows Historic England's guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2015).

The photographic record will comprise:

- general views.
- examples of structural and architectural detail.

Methodology for the archive standard photography is set out as follows:

- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.
- A tripod will be used to take advantage of natural light and slower exposures.
- Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash.

A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical

Archive

To include:

- Black and white or digital archive quality photography.
- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).
- Site/building descriptions.
- Preparation of finished drawings.
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.

Archive report

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Black and white negative film (including that converted from digital images, if appropriate) will be catalogued and deposited with the site archive.
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be either converted from colour to black and white negative film and added to the site archive, or deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs.

A digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be lodged with the Cornwall HER. Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

The archiving will comprise the following:

1. All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.

2. A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
3. The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.
4. Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

- DOCX Word processed documents
- XLSX Spreadsheets
- PDF Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics
- JPG Site graphics and scanned information
- DNG or TIF Digital photographs
- DWG AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys
- MXD ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data
- AI Adobe Illustrator graphics

Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during 2017. CAU will require three weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Staffing

CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work will be undertaken by qualified professional staff. The project will be managed by Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA and the project team will consist of:

Carl Thorpe BSc

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

Carl will undertake the watching brief and co-write the archive report with Francis.

Francis Shepherd BA (Hons), PGCE, HND, AIFA

Since 2004, Francis has worked on various excavations, watching briefs, evaluations and assessments. He has an HND in multimedia design, specialising in animation and digital image manipulation. A qualified teacher, he has previously taught various IT

applications, including Microsoft Office and Adobe products, to students aged from 16 to 70. He now works both in the field, as part of post excavation teams, and is a specialist user of AutoCAD, Adobe graphics packages, and ArcGIS. Recently he has worked on the National Mapping Programme as an aerial photography and LIDAR interpreter. He has illustrated multiple volumes including *Bypassing Indian Queens: Archaeological Excavations 1992-1994* and *Archaeology and Landscape at the Land's End, Cornwall - The West Penwith Surveys 1980-2010*. As well as other tasks his current role sees him managing IT provision for the department, creating specialist graphics and illustrations and working as part of the Historic Buildings Team. Recent projects have included Bradley Manor (Newton Abbott), Buckland Abbey (Yelverton), Molenick Farmhouse (Tideford) and several other houses and building.

Francis will be responsible for recording the ruined cottages and will co-write the archive report with Carl.

Laura Ratcliffe, BSC, MCIFA, ACR

Archaeologist Laura Ratcliffe has worked on a variety of projects with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit over a number of years. Projects she has undertaken have included supervising excavations at the multi-period prehistoric site at TEDC, Truro and Victoria. She also an accredited archaeological conservator and an experienced finds person. Holder of CSCS card.

Laura will assist Francis with the measured survey of the ruined cottages.

Agreed monitoring points

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment). Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

1. The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
2. Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.
3. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
4. If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

This WSI was produced by Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA.
24 August 2017

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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