

St Pinnock Churchyard wall,  
Cornwall  
Archaeological recording





# **St Pinnock Churchyard wall, Cornwall**

## **Archaeological recording**

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The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Tom Childs of the CORMAC Consultancy and was carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Adam Sharpe.

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.

## **Freedom of Information Act**

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## **Abbreviations**

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey

## **1 Summary**

In August 2018 Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a watching brief during the replacement of a failing blockwork wall forming the western edge of the churchyard associated with St. Pinnock Church, Cornwall (NGR SX 20054 63234).

A low masonry structure was identified within the churchyard build up following the removal of the blockwork wall, but no grave cuts were exposed. Sherds of medieval pottery and ridge tiles were recovered from the backfill behind the wall, together with post-medieval pottery, ridge tiles and roofing slates, and modern pottery and glass. Some disarticulated human bone was recovered for reburial within the churchyard. It was understood that the blockwork wall had been built during the later decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and that the original churchyard had been somewhat truncated on its western side during its construction. Most of the material immediately backing the wall appeared to be backfill dating to this period of activity, though some might have been deposited there during a restoration of the church in 1882.

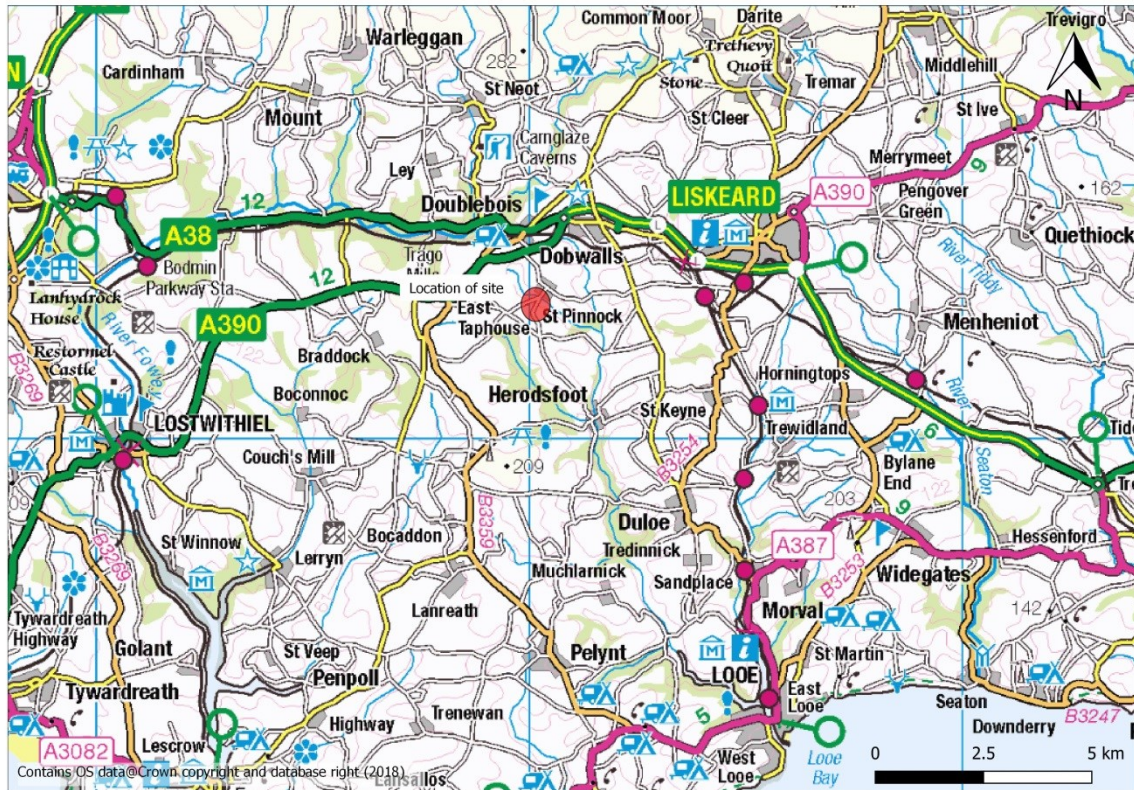


Figure 1: Location of the site.

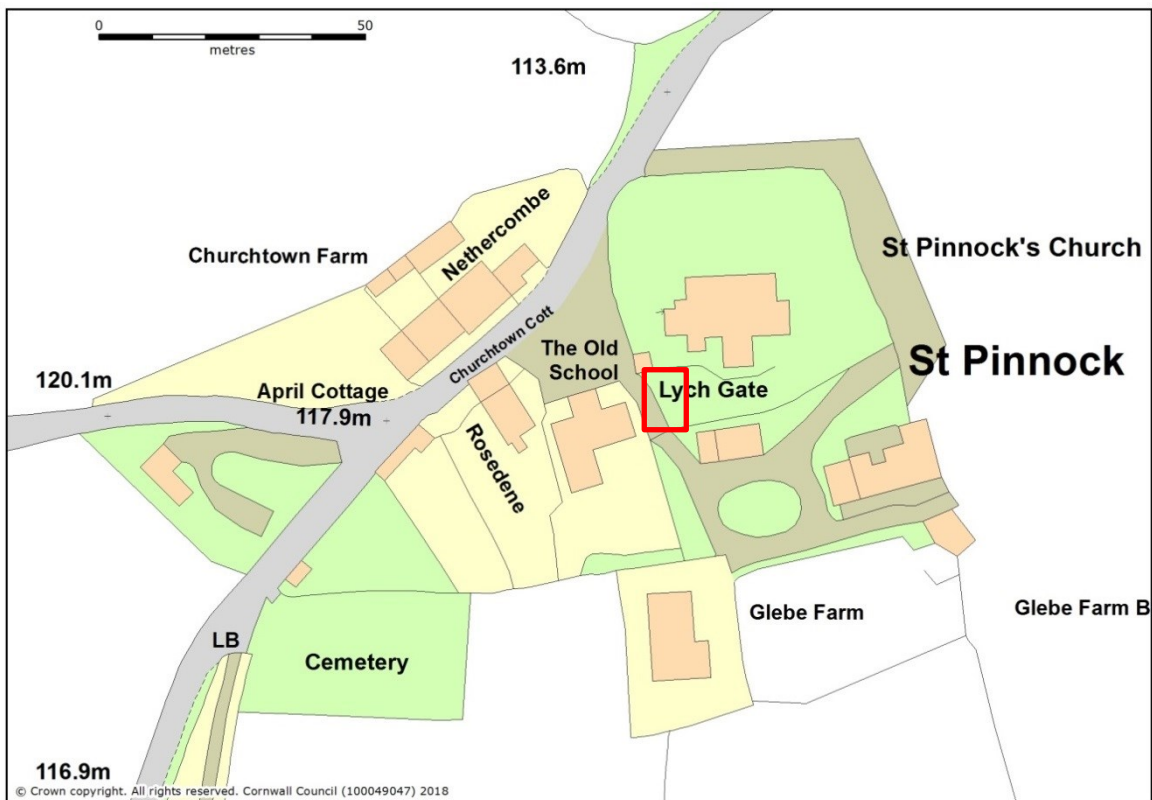


Figure 2: St Pinnock, extent of site denoted by red rectangle.



## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by the CORMAC Consultancy to undertake a watching brief during the replacement of a failing blockwork wall forming the southern part of the western edge of the churchyard surrounding St. Pinnock Church (for its location and extent see Figs 1 and 2). The work was carried out in order to replace the boundary wall before it collapsed into the adjacent road leading to Glebe Farm to the south of the church. The wall was centred at NGR SX 20042 63217.

Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) reproduced in this report as Appendix 1.

### 2.2 Location and setting

The Church of St. Pynochus (St Pinnock Church) is a Grade I Listed Building located in the small hamlet of St Pinnock, approximately 4km south-west of Liskeard within the parish which bears its name. The Historic Landscape Character of the land surrounding the settlement is Anciently Enclosed Land (Farmland Medieval) and sites recorded within the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) in the immediately surrounding area include (see Fig 7) a possible Iron Age round (MCO8519), the possible site of an Early medieval Lann (a churchyard enclosure) (MCO5880), the medieval church (MCO6493) and churchyard cross (MCO5880), the medieval settlement of St. Pinnock (MCO16872) first recorded in 1314 as *Villa de Sancto Punnoco* (Gover 1948), and a post-medieval school house (MCO53145).

The church was first recorded in 1283, and although the present building is largely 15th century in date, its cruciform plan may fossilise that of the earlier building. The church was restored in 1882 by Hine and Odgers of Plymouth. The font and churchyard cross are medieval in date.

The form of the churchyard and its siting on a prominent spur between two deep valleys (Figs 8 and 9) suggest that it might be on the site of a prehistoric round - an enclosed farming settlement dating from the later Iron Age to the Roman period (c 300 BC – AD 410), as is the case for a number of other church sites in Cornwall. Despite it being located in east Cornwall, its dedication to a Celtic saint and the fact that the site is surrounded by farms with names of Cornish origin together suggest that the ecclesiastical use of the site predates the Norman Conquest.

The map regression (Figs 4 to 8) indicates that the school building to the west of the churchyard was constructed between 1840 and 1880, and that the lych gate and the churchyard walling adjacent to it were probably reconstructed during this period; the wall was again re-aligned between 1908 and the present day.

The concrete blockwork wall bounding the south-western part of the churchyard at St. Pinnock had been constructed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century by a local farmer after the original wall had been damaged by large vehicles striking it. The replacement of the wall allowed the farmer to widen his access roadway to permit easier passage for his vehicles and equipment by excavating to a small degree into the churchyard. A large crack, however, subsequently developed in the centre of the blockwork wall (Fig 10), causing a failure in the integrity of the wall's structure. As a result the south-eastern section of the blockwork wall had begun to lean out into the road.

### **3 Archaeological results**

Prior to its demolition the blockwork wall measured 7.6m long, and it was 1.3m high at its north-western end and 1.45m high at its south-eastern end. The demolition of the churchyard wall was undertaken by contractors working for CORMAC using a 3 tonne mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket; hand tools were used once the wall had been demolished.

Prior to the excavation taking place, several headstones lying on top of the graveyard surface and in close proximity to the wall were moved to a safe location; these included two headstones found buried within the upper topsoil which had not been visible until the excavation commenced.

The groundworks were monitored by a CAU archaeologist, who collected loose artefacts exposed during the removal of the walling; disarticulated human bone exposed during the demolition was collected separately for subsequent reburial in the churchyard. The exposed section was cleaned up and recorded prior to the new walling being constructed (Fig 11).

A total of 16 contexts were recorded of which one was a possible cut. Context numbers were assigned in a continuous sequence (101)-116. Cut features are given below in square brackets, deposits in round brackets, whilst structures are un-bracketed. Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2 and the finds are described in Appendix 3.

The removal of the blockwork wall **111** proceeded towards the southern end of the churchyard from the wall's north-western junction with the earlier stone walling **115** (Figs 10 and 11). After the removal of the blockwork, a 0.4m thick vertical slice of the material backing it was removed; this material was checked for artefacts and human remains. The top 0.4m of the standing section was then chamfered back at a 45 degree angle to ensure that this material remained stable during the construction of the replacement blockwork wall.

The material within the section incorporated a range of deposits of very similar appearance and make-up, and as a result the extents of some contexts were defined on the basis of subtle colour differences.

The results of the watching brief are presented below north-west to south-east. See Figures 10 to 12 for views of the exposed section following the demolition of the blockwork wall and Figure 17 for the locations and extents of the archaeological contexts described below.

The topsoil (**101**) was a dark brown silty clay with a maximum depth of 0.1m and with a somewhat undulating upper surface. Some pieces of modern rubbish were visible within this deposit along with fragments of blue and white pottery and small pieces of human bone.

Abutting blockwork wall **111** to the north-west was the earlier stone wall **115**; this had been constructed of thirteen courses of flattish slate/mudstone, each piece being no more than 0.3m in length and 0.1m thick. This walling appeared to have been laid and pointed in lime mortar; the blockwork wall was not keyed into this original wall.

Abutting the southern edge of **115** and protruding from the section were a group of stones **116** about 0.4m long and 0.05m thick; these stones were loose and not bonded with any material other than soil. They appeared to be the remnants of a dry stone wall or its core.

To the south-east of **115** and **116** was a dark brown loose silty clay (**102**) which appeared to extend 1.4m along the standing section; it was at least 0.8m deep. Containing smaller fragmented pieces of shillet with some larger stones at its base, the deposit was very loose and prone to collapse when exposed.

Both below and abutting (**102**) was (**103**), a dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. This deposit was 0.5m deep and appeared to start underneath (**101**) and continue down to the level of the roadway. It was more organic in nature than the adjoining deposits. There were, however, no indications of any grave cuts within this material.

Abutting (**103**) to the south-east and occupying the central part of the section was (**114**), a mid-reddish/brown loose silty clay with very frequent stone inclusions. This layer appeared to contain demolition material made up of large and small pieces of slate.

Towards the south-eastern end of the standing section the exposed material changed to a greyish-brown, loose, very fragmented soil/shillet mix (**110**). This deposit might have been within a possible hollow [**113**] or reflect dumped material, as within the deposit there were three bands or tip lines of a greyish stony material comprising broken slate and gravel (**104**), (**105**) and (**106**). These were individually about 0.4m long and 0.1m deep, and each line sloped down toward the north-west. They overlaid a probable wall 0.4m high and 0.35m wide, **107** (see Fig 12) which was made up of eight pieces of flat stone. This mass of stone had a curving face to the north-west and a vertical edge to the south-east. To the south-east of this feature were two flat stones which appeared to have been laid randomly; the largest was 0.4m long and <0.05m thick.

Close to the south-eastern end of the section beneath (**101**) was (**109**), a dark brown loose silty clay less than 0.3m deep. Underneath and to the south-east of this deposit was (**108**), a mid-greyish/brown loose layer of soil and larger stones <0.3m long and 0.05m thick; these stones abutted the south-eastern wall of the churchyard **112**.

The basal material at the south-eastern end of the exposed section consisted of bedrock (**117**). This was less than 0.3m below the roadway surface and sloped up toward the north-west before becoming no longer visible about 3m along the length of the section. This bedrock consisted of poor-quality mudstone which readily fragmented when excavated by machine.

Numerous artefacts were recovered but all had fallen out of the section during the removal of material from the churchyard make-up behind the wall, and were therefore unstratified (see Appendix 3)

## **4 Conclusion**

The replacement of the blockwork wall was essential to ensuring the integrity of the churchyard boundary. Its removal provided some insight into the degree to which the churchyard fills in this area had been disturbed prior to and during the construction of the wall.

Whilst constructed of stone, the wall **115** to the north-west of the failed section of blockwork walling appeared to be of relatively modern construction and it was on a slightly different alignment to the section abutting the lych gate to the north. Taken in conjunction with the evidence from the map regression, this suggests that the walling defining the western edge of the churchyard has been rebuilt on more than one occasion, most particularly between 1840 (Fig 4) and 1880 (Fig 5) when the adjacent school house was constructed. Stone wall **115** appears to represent one of these repairs of the churchyard boundary. The loose stones found in the north-western end of the exposed section had the appearance of having been packed against the rear of the blockwork wall, and may represent some of the material from the earlier wall. Feature **113** and the material exhibiting tip lines within it probably reflect the backfilling of the void behind the blockwork wall.

Low wall **107** is likely to be the basal remains of a wall shown at this location on the 1840 and 1880 mapping (Figs 4 and 5), this being the southern wall of a small square enclosure abutting the churchyard. The wall had been demolished by 1908.

No evidence for grave cuts was observed following the demolition of the blockwork wall, which was unexpected. However the map regression suggests that the wall to the south-east of the lych gate was originally set back a little further to the east (within the area now occupied by the churchyard), implying that the ground backing the blockwork wall represented fill material emplaced during a slight extension of the churchyard to the west (Figs 6 and 7 clearly demonstrate the change in position of the wall). The variations in soil texture and colour observed in the standing section certainly imply considerable disturbance. Whilst the number of human bones collected from the material behind the wall was not large, their appearance suggested that at least one grave close to the wall had been disturbed when the original wall was demolished and the blockwork wall constructed.

The finds assemblage recovered from the material backing the demolished wall, whilst wholly residual, was of interest given its diversity and in particular for some of the items it contained. The items comprise date from the medieval period to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and they had clearly been collected up and incorporated into the backfill behind the blockwork wall. The origins of the material are uncertain but they are likely to be immediately local to the site.

The medieval period is represented by domestic pottery of 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century and 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date (Figs 13 and 14), the earlier material apparently predating the construction of the first documented church on this site. Of broadly similar date are the pieces of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century ridge tile of which probably originate from the original church. Dating to the late medieval period is a ridge tile fragment of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date which might have been part of the roof of the church which was rebuilt during that period. The post-medieval period is represented by domestic pottery dating to the 16<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century (Fig 15) and 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century, as well as four ridge tile fragments of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century date which might indicate a phase of roof repairs during that period. The later material includes pottery of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date, glassware of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date and a late 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem. The most modern material consisted of the base of a pre-1908 whisky bottle and a meat paste jar.

Of particular interest are the ridge tile fragments which have been dated to the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Fig 16), the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> centuries and the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> centuries. These suggest

repeated replacement or repair of the roof of the church. Their presence at this location suggests that builders' debris from such work was conveniently disposed of around the periphery of the graveyard. This area also appears to have been used for the disposal of some domestic rubbish.

## **5 References**

### **5.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)**

Ordnance Survey, 1802-09, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1" to a mile mapping;

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

Ordnance Survey, c1880, 25" to a mile first edition mapping (licensed digital copy at CAU);

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25" to a mile second edition mapping (licensed digital copy at CAU);

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography.

### **5.2 Publications**

Gover, J E B, 1948, *Place-Names of Cornwall*, Truro (Typescript, Royal Institution of Cornwall, and reference copy at Cornwall Record Office).

### **5.3 Websites**

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

[http://cornishmemory.com/item/WAT\\_01\\_024](http://cornishmemory.com/item/WAT_01_024).



Figure 3: St Pinnock and its church circa 1809.



Figure 4 St Pinnock Tithe Map circa 1840.

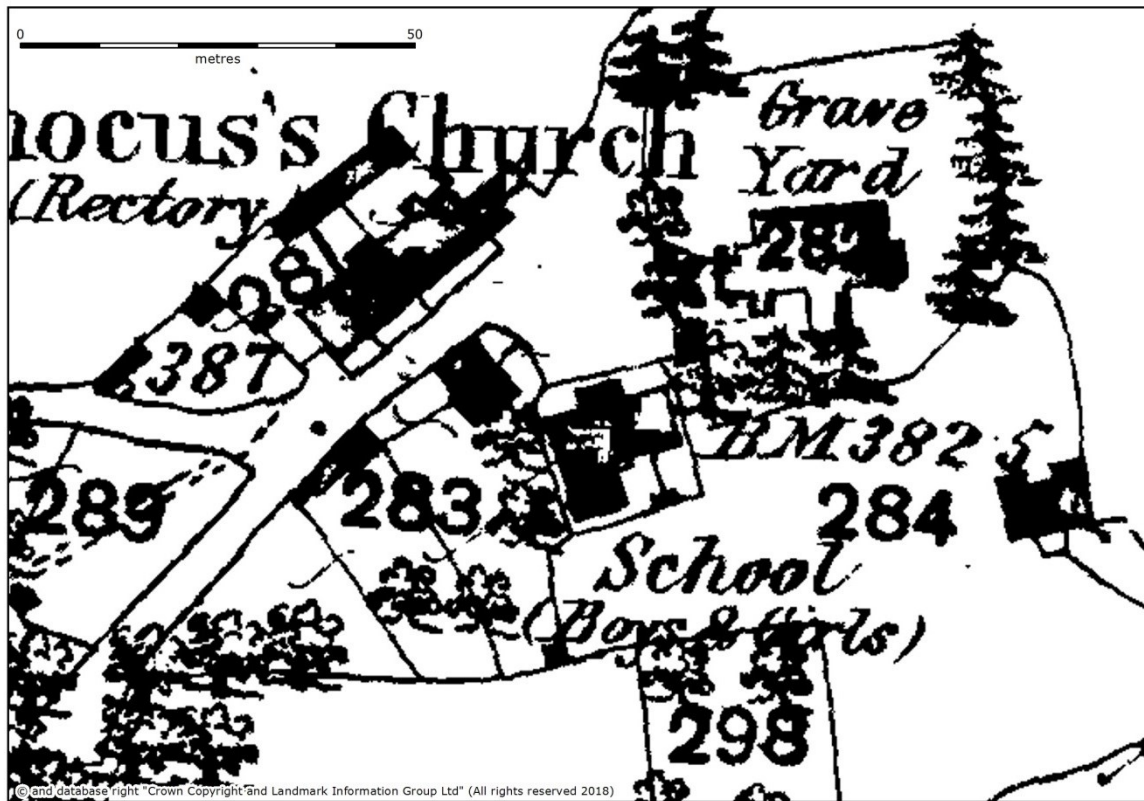


Figure 5 St. Pinnock Church circa 1880.

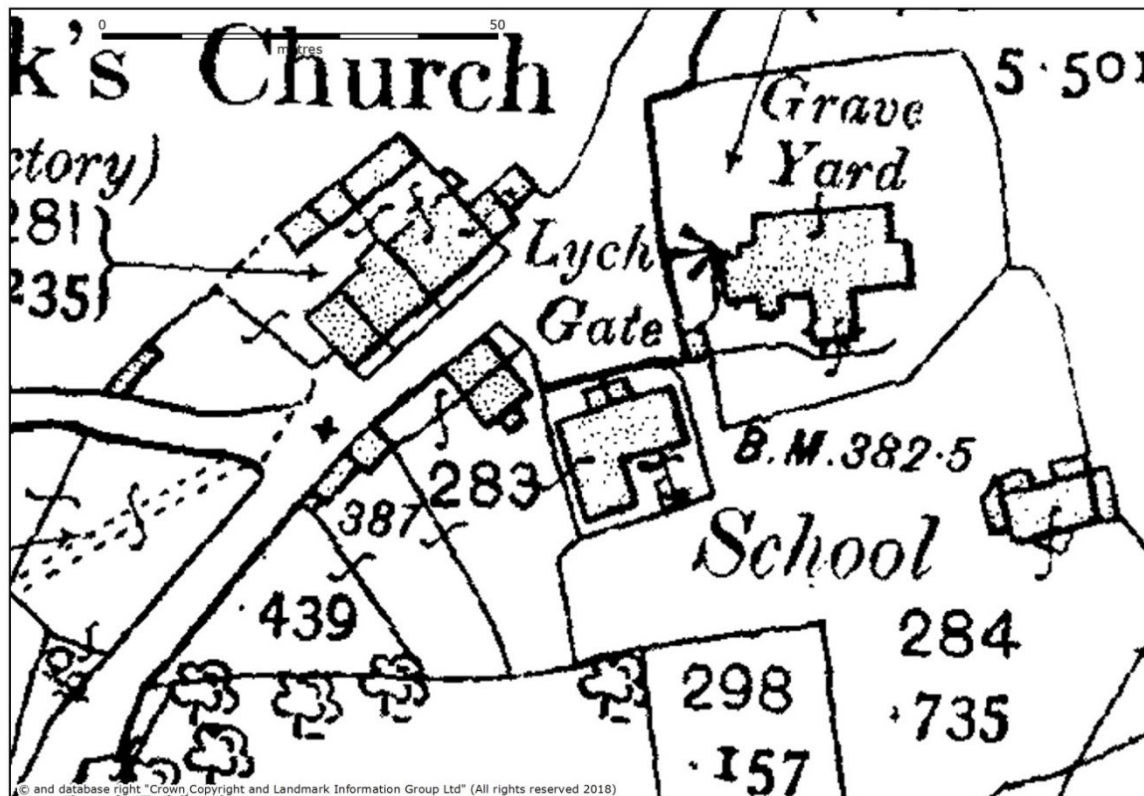


Figure 6: St Pinnock Church circa 1908.

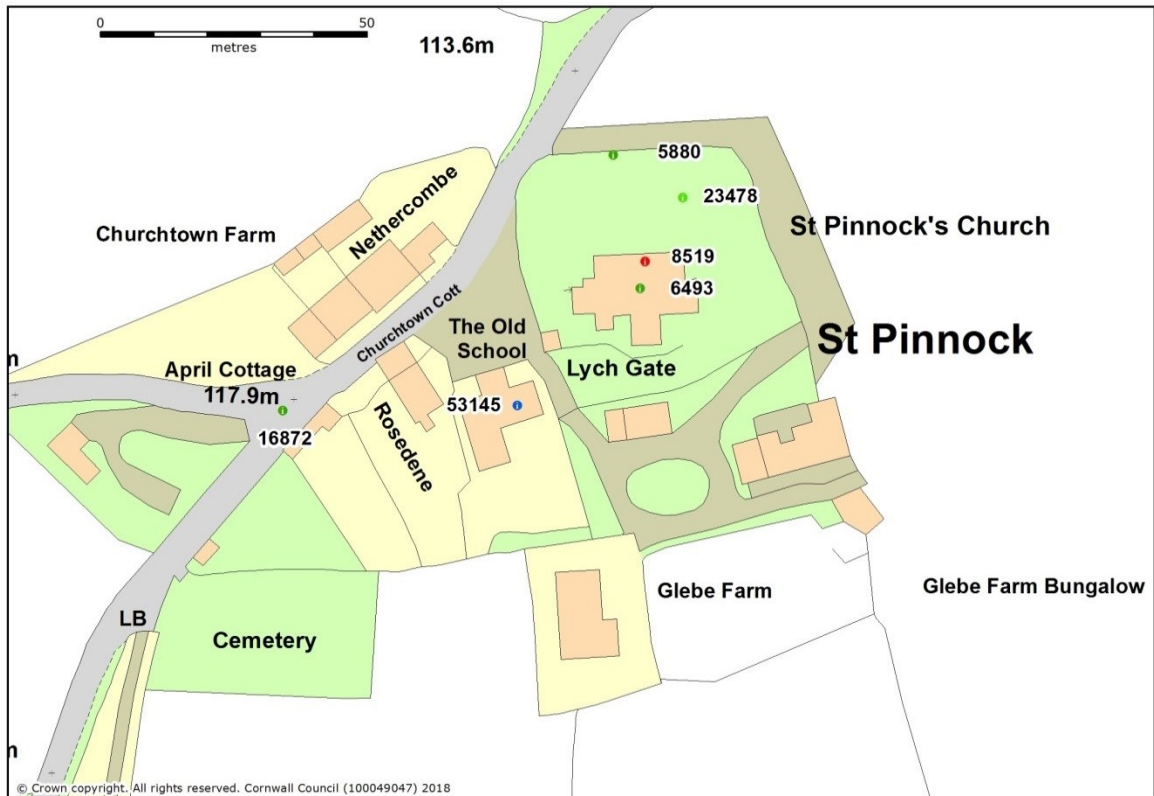


Figure 7: St Pinnock Church with associated HER entry numbers.



Figure 8: St Pinnock Church 2005.





Figure 4: St Pinnock Church, Liskeard, c1900 (postcard scanned by cornishmemory.com).



Figure 3: Pre-works view of the section of wall to be re-built. (1m scale looking north).



Figure11: Looking south-east after the removal of the north-western section of the wall.



Figure12: Section showing cut [113] and possible wall 107. (1m scale).



Figure13: Undiagnostic body sherd of medieval pottery (probably 11th -12th century).



Figure 14: Rim sherd from a medieval coarseware cooking vessel 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century.

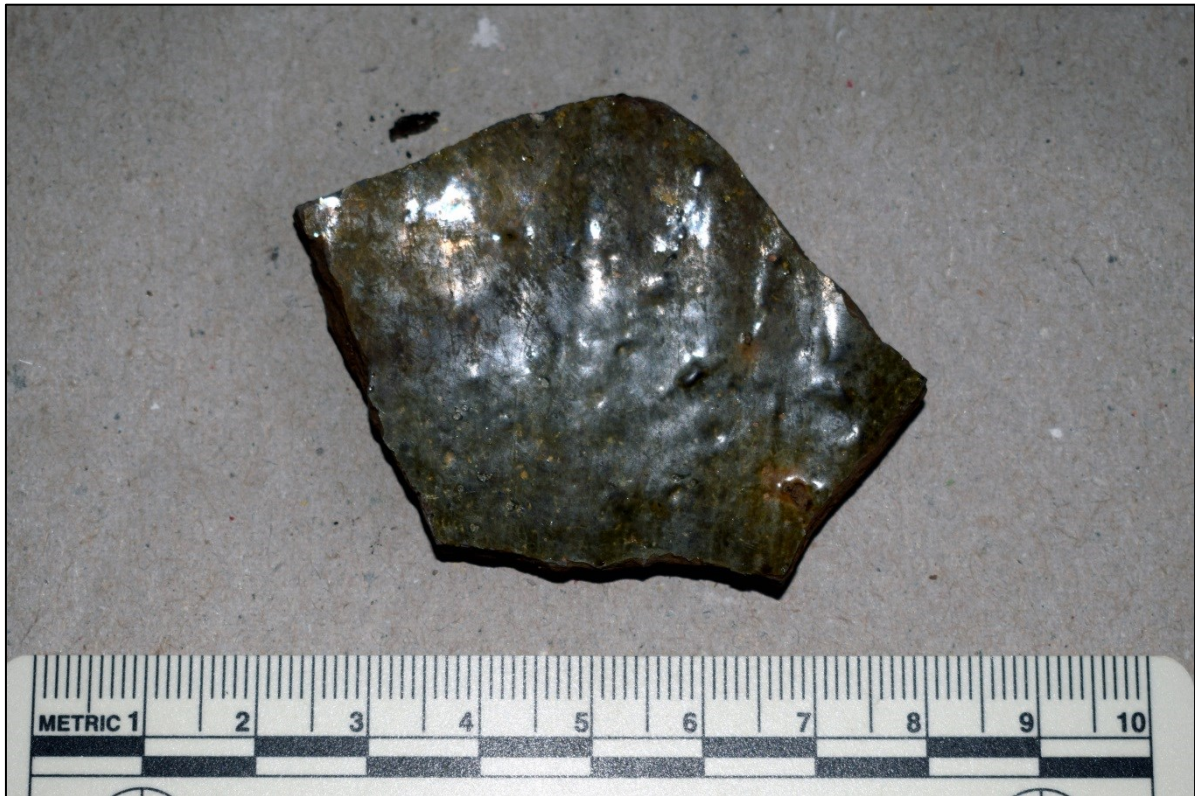
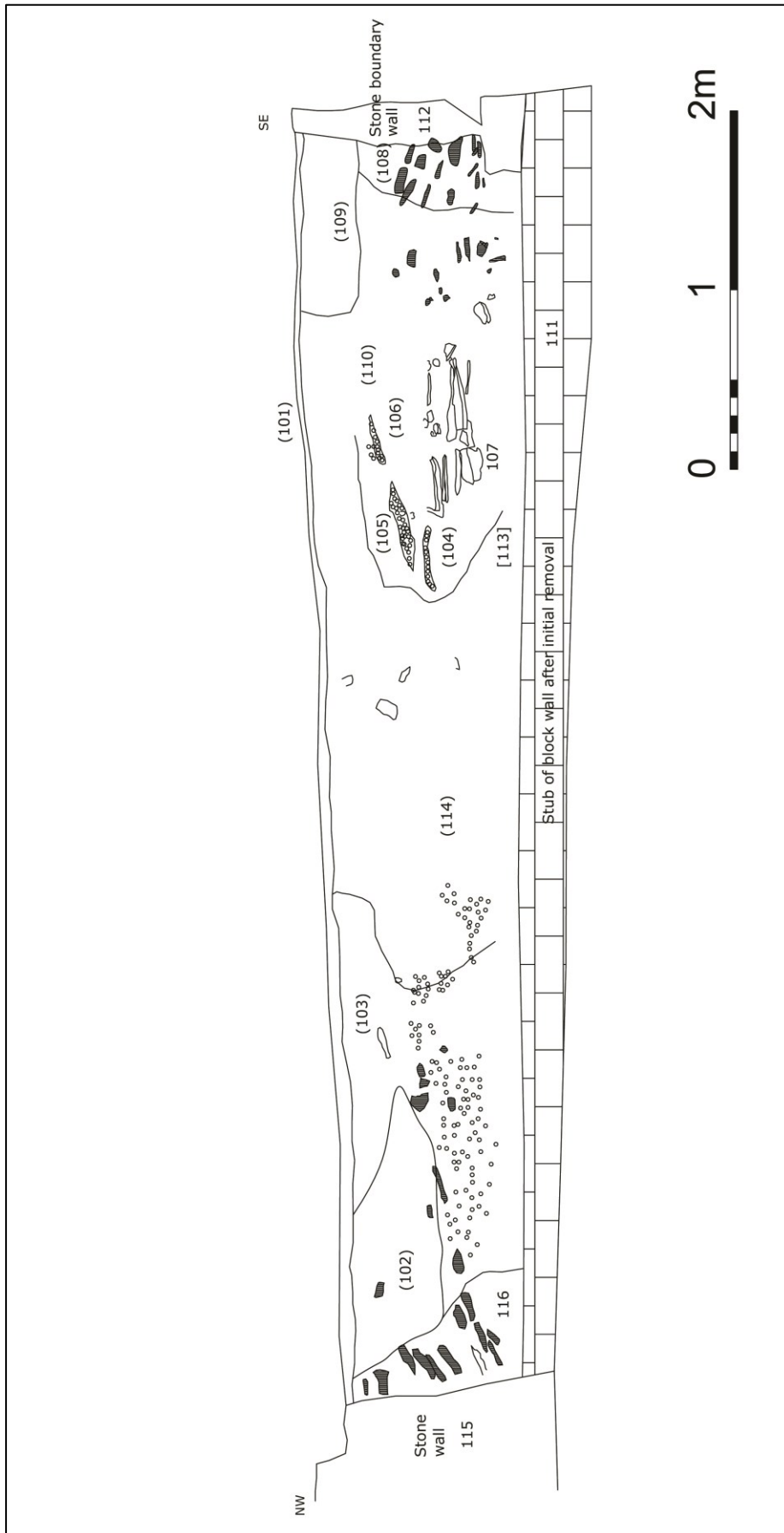


Figure 5: Undiagnostic body sherd Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware) 16<sup>th</sup> century).



Figure 6: Ridge tile fragment. Prominent crest present with 'Christmas tree' decoration. 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century.



ll of the upper blockwork.

## Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

### St Pinnock churchyard wall watching brief

Client: CORMAC Consultancy

#### Project background

CAU was contacted by Tom Childs of the CORMAC Consultancy in mid-April 2018 with a request for a method statement and costs for undertaking a watching brief during the replacement of a failing blockwork wall forming the western edge of the churchyard associated with St. Pinnock Church. The wall borders a lane leading to Glebe Farm to the south of the church. St. Pinnock Church is centred at SX 20054 63234 and the 7.5m length of wall to be dismantled and replaced runs from SX 20040 63219 to SX 20043 63212. The wall is at 114m OD and is backed to its full height by the fills of the churchyard; these will be cut back prior to the construction of the new wall.

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation during the wall replacement works.

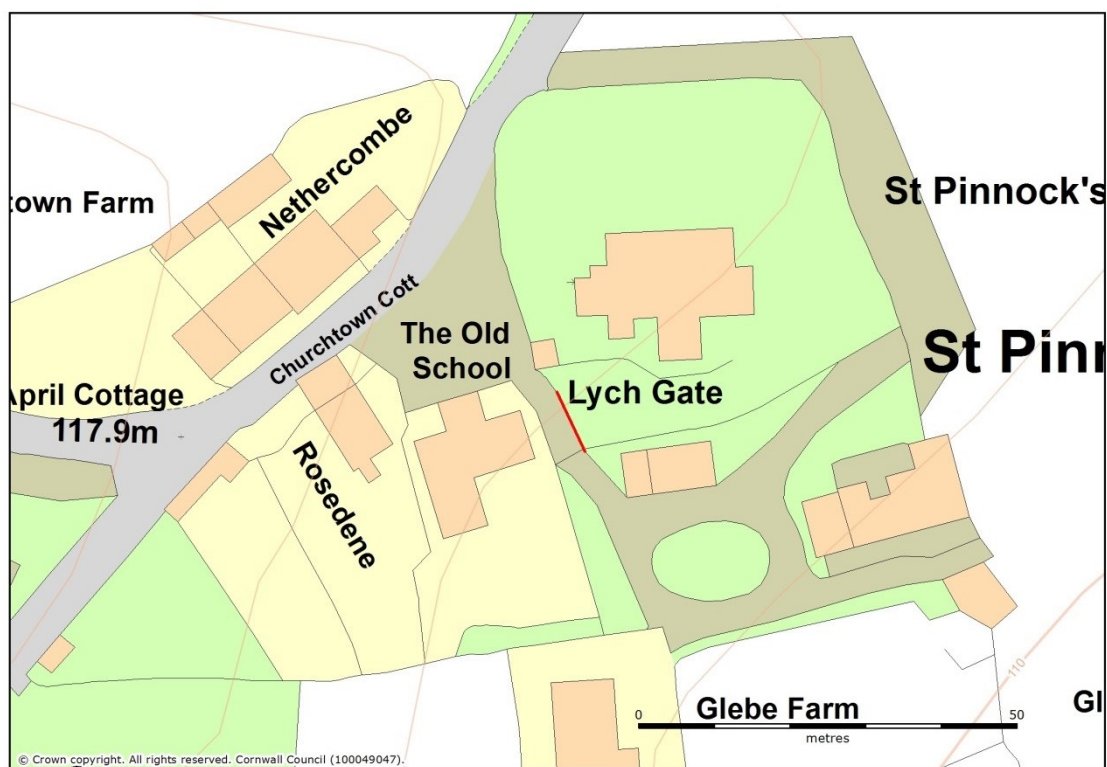


Figure 1: site location map. Section of walling to be replaced shown in red.

#### Project extent

The watching brief will be confined to the 7.5m length of concrete walling on the western side of the churchyard shown in Figure 1. The ground behind the wall will be raked back by 300mm.

## **Aims and objectives**

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology and historical development of St. Pinnock churchyard.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the area of the churchyard backing the wall following its demolition.
- To record and recover any human remains for reburial.
- To advise the CORMAC Consultancy on the most appropriate methodology for undertaking with the works.

Key objectives are to:

- Produce a report on the findings of the watching brief.
- Produce an entry to the Historic England/ADS OASIS database of national archaeological projects.

## **Working methods**

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) guidance (CifA 2014a, 2014b, 2017). Staff will follow the CifA *Code of Conduct* (2014c). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

### **Creation of the physical and digital archive**

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive.

This will involve the following.

- All finds, etc., will be washed, catalogued, and stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).
- All records (drawings, context sheets, photographs, etc.) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- Any black and white negative film 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.
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, and a single paper copy of the report, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
- Drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
- Additional digital data (survey, external reports, etc).

### **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 project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.

- Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.
- Digital data (CAU reports, external reports, survey data, geophysics data, digital photographs, etc) forming part of the site archive will be deposited with the ADS.

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

### **Pre-fieldwork**

In advance of the fieldwork CAU, will discuss and agree with the client:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and other legal requirements.

### **Desk-based assessment**

A brief desk-based assessment will be carried out to inform the fieldwork stage. This will be guided by ClfA's guidance on undertaking desk-based assessment (ClfA 2017) and will comprise study of the following:

- Published sources;
- Historic maps, including:
  - Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall (1699);
  - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748);
  - OS 1 inch survey (c1810);
  - St Pinnock Parish Tithe Map (c1840);
  - 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions of the OS 25 inch maps (c1880 and c1907);
- Modern maps;
- GIS data accessible to CAU.

### **Fieldwork: watching brief and small-scale excavation**

Following the dismantling of the existing wall, CAU staff will clean down the exposed section by hand in order to determine whether it incorporates any significant archaeological features (such as grave cuts) or human remains. The bulk removal of material determined as not being of archaeological significance or sensitivity will be carried out by CORMAC staff under archaeological supervision. Potentially significant parts of the section will be hand excavated and recorded by CAU staff.



In the event that significant archaeological remains are uncovered (for example, articulated burials) additional time for archaeological recording and reporting may need to be agreed as a variation with the client.

## **Recording**

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photographic recording will comprise black and white archive recording using a SLR camera, backed up with hi resolution digital photography to be used in the archive report. CAU will follow Historic England (2015) guidance on digital image capture and storage) / black and white negative photography using an SLR camera. Photographs will include a record of significant features and general working shots. A metric scale, site and context identifier, and a north arrow where appropriate, will be included in all record shots.

## **Treatment of human remains**

- If human remains are discovered within an archaeological context on the site the client and Public Health, Cornwall Council will be informed.
- Any human remains should only be excavated and removed if it is considered that they will contribute towards further scientific understanding.
- Disarticulated/unstratified human remains will be handed over to the vicar/church for reburial.
- A coroner's license must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice before any remains are disturbed.
- Any consents or licenses required will be obtained by the CORMAC Consultancy.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by backfilling as soon as possible after recording.

## **Treatment of finds**

The fieldwork may produce artefactual material. The following recording and retention policies will be followed:

- In the event that objects containing precious metal(s) are encountered, the coroner will be informed as per the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.
- Significant finds in stratified contexts will be plotted on a scaled base plan or with a Leica GPS unit and recorded as small finds.

- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code, the context number or other identifier, the type of material, and the finder's initials. The only exception to this policy will be that large assemblages of modern (post-1800) material may be representatively sampled.
- Modern (post-1800) finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.

## **Reporting**

The results from the project will be drawn together and presented in a concise report. The scope of the report will be dependent on the scale and significance of the results from the project.

In the case of negative results the findings will be presented in a CAU short report format. In the case of limited results the findings will be presented in a concise archive report. Which type of report is most appropriate will be agreed by the CAU management team at the conclusion of the fieldwork stage.

In the case of significant and/or extensive results a post excavation assessment report will be produced in accordance with ClfA's guidelines for post-excavation assessment (2014c). This will include a summary of the site archive and work carried out for assessment, a discussion of the potential of the data, and an updated project design (UPD) setting out proposals for analysis and publication.

The report will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs.

## **Timetable**

The study is anticipated to commence during Spring 2018. CAU will require at least 2 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.

## Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the CAU management team.

- Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the client, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
- If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client 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

## References

CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, ClfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, ClfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014c. *Code of Conduct*, ClfA, Reading

CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, ClfA, Reading

Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England, Swindon

## Project staff

The project will be managed by Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The project is expected to be undertaken by:

### **Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA**

Projects Archaeologist specialising in the recording, interpretation and conservation management of industrial buildings, sites and landscapes, having worked with CAU and its predecessors since 1984. His major projects during the past three decades have included the Bodmin Moor and West Penwith Projects, the St. Just survey and all of the related National Trust and Objective One conservation projects, the Minions Survey, most elements of the Mineral Tramways Project and the conservation of Trewavas mine. Adam has been closely involved with the development of Geevor into a major heritage site since its closure in 1991 to the present day and managed the data collection and boundary

identification stages of the successful Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Bid. Adam has designed, managed and undertaken a large number of development-related projects including wind and solar farm impact assessments, has written several Conservation Plans and equivalent management documents and has undertaken a number of assessment projects relating to Tintagel Castle in the past few years. Adam's research interests include the development of mining and metallurgy in prehistoric and later south-west Britain, the influences of changes in society, culture and economy on the evolution of the landscape over time and the ways in which communities identify with their local historic environment. Adam is a full member of the CIFA and a member of the ClfA Buildings Group. Adam holds a CSCS card.

Adam will manage the project at CAU.

### **Ryan Smith, BSc (Hons), PCIfA**

Archaeologist Ryan Smith has worked on a variety of projects with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. Projects undertaken have involved the excavations at Porthleven and the TEDC site in Truro, evaluations of various sites around Cornwall including Tintagel Island, St Tudy, St Mabyn, and Four Burrows, as well as a large number of watching briefs, including St Buryan, St Breock Downs, and Otterham Wind Farm.

Ryan will undertake the fieldwork and write the project report.

### **Report distribution**

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

This WSI was created by:

*Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA  
Archaeology Projects Officer  
16 April 2018*

### **Cornwall Archaeological Unit**

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## Appendix 2: Table of contexts

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
(101)	D	Layer	A thin layer of dark brown loose silty clay, 0.1m thick topped with grass and vegetation. This contained some waste material (plastic) and two slate headstones embedded within the soil, these lying horizontally underneath several headstones lying on the surface.	
(102)	D	Layer	A dark brown loose silty clay 0.5m thick, with common stone inclusions of fragmented shillet.	
(103)	D	Layer	A dark brown loose silty clay 1.1m thick, containing common stone inclusions of fragmented shillet, different in colour to (102), more loose and could be the fill of a pit or depression, but this was not clear enough to be confirmed.	
(104)	D	Layer	A band of greyish/brown broken stone and gravel, 0.4m long, 0.1m thick. Abuts or is above 107. Possible demolition material, which appears to be a tip line.	
(105)	D	Layer	A band of greyish/brown broken stone and gravel, 0.4m long, 0.1m thick. Abuts or is above 107. Possible demolition material, which appears to contain tip lines.	
(106)	D	Layer	A band of greyish/brown broken stone and gravel, 0.4m long, 0.1m thick. Abuts or is above 107. Possible demolition material, which appears to contain tip lines.	

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
107	B	Wall	Remains of a wall, situated 1.2m below the present ground surface, comprising of at least six courses of stone, 0.35m wide at the top and 0.4m deep. Comprised of slate or mudstone, almost vertical edge on the south-east side, north-west side forms a convex curve as if embedded into a bank. Two flattish stones located to the south east almost adjacent to this feature, sat almost one on top of the other, 0.4m long, 0.05m thick, could be associated with the adjacent wall.	Pre 1908
(108)	D	Layer	Situated at the south-east end of the section, a dark brown silty clay 0.88m thick, with common stone inclusions, abuts the southern churchyard boundary wall, may be the remains of a bank making up the original boundary of the churchyard. No clear dividing line between this context and (110).	
(109)	D	Layer	A dark brown very organic silty clay 0.3m thick, just below (101) at the south-eastern end of the area excavated, in close proximity to a collapsed 19 <sup>th</sup> century grave stone, abuts the churchyard boundary wall.	
(110)	D	Layer	A mid-greyish/brown loose silty clay with common stone inclusions, 1.4m thick, sits on top of 107 and within the area of [113]. Very loose material with larger stones at the base of the deposit.	
111	B	Wall	Block wall made up of concrete blocks, 7.6m long, 1.3m – 1.45m high, 0.2m wide, the wall was constructed in the 1970's(?) after damage occurred to the original stone wall. Abuts stone walls to the north west 115 and south east 112.	Late C20 <sup>th</sup>

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
112	B	Wall	Stone wall at the south-eastern end of the excavation area, the wall is orientated south-west to north-east. Made up of mudstone (slate), the wall was at least 0.4m wide, and 1.6m high.	C19 <sup>th</sup>
113	C	Cut	Possible cut, not clearly defined, 1.1m wide and over 1m deep, irregular sides possibly bowl-shaped, contains wall 107.	
114	D	Layer	A mid-reddish/brown loose silty clay 1.1m thick, common stone inclusions of fragmented shillet.	
115	B	Wall	Stone wall 1.1m high located at the north-western end of the excavated area. Abuts 111, bonded with mortar, located to the north-west of the block wall being replaced; appears to be in front of and alongside 116. Could be the front of 116.	Post-1908
116	B	Wall	Possible remnants of an earlier wall, loose-fitting larger stones, possibly dry stone walling situated to the rear of 115, protrudes into 102.	C19 <sup>th</sup> ?
(117)	D	Bedrock	A friable shillet bedrock exposed at the south-eastern end of the area investigated.	

## Appendix 3: Table of Finds

Report by C Thorpe.

Due to the nature of the excavation by machine, all of the finds were recovered from the base of the section after they had been dislodged. Disarticulated human remains were kept separate and retained by the contractor for subsequent internment within the churchyard.

Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Broad Period	Period
(101), (103), (104), (110)	Ceramic	Ridge tile fragment. Granitic fabric. Well-made, hard fired. Post-medieval, 16th to 17th centuries AD.	Post Med	C16 <sup>th</sup> – C17 <sup>th</sup>
All Unstratified	Ceramic	Undiagnostic bodysherd of medieval pottery. Hand-made, not wheel thrown. Possibly gabbroic fabric. Possibly 11th to 12th centuries AD.	Med	C11 <sup>th</sup> - C12 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	Rim sherd from a medieval coarseware cooking vessel. Wheel thrown, granitic fabric. Cornish Medieval Coarsewares, (South-western micaceous ware). 13th to 14th centuries AD.	Med	C13 <sup>th</sup> - C14 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 undiagnostic bodysherd Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware). Most likely to be 16th century AD.		C16 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 sherd Post-Medieval Yellow-Glazed Red Earthenware (Bristol/Staffordshire Ware). Late 17th to 18th centuries AD.	Post Med	C17 <sup>th</sup> - C18 <sup>th</sup>
	Iron	1 hand forged iron nail.	Post Med	Undated
	Ceramic	Ridge tile fragment. Granitic fabric. Well-made, hard fired. Post-medieval, 16th to 17th centuries AD.		C16 <sup>th</sup> – C17 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	Ridge tile fragment. Granitic (Lostwithiel ware) fabric. Well made, hard fired. Post-medieval. Shallow broad impressed line decoration, with traces of white paint. Most likely 16th century, possibly 17th century AD.		C16 <sup>th</sup> – C17 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 ridge tile fragment. Part of crest is present. Traces of glaze on exterior. Form of crest suggests 15th century. Most likely 15th to 16th centuries AD.		C15 <sup>th</sup> - C16 <sup>th</sup>



Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Broad Period	Period
	Ceramic	1 Ridge tile fragment. Corner with broad impressed line channels parallel to edges. Granitic fabric. Well-made, hard fired. Traces of external green glaze. Post-medieval, 16th to 17th centuries AD.	Post Med	C16 <sup>th</sup> – C17 <sup>th</sup>
	Glass	1 bottle base with pronounced kick up. Dense green glass with opalescent sheen. Almost vertical sides to bottle suggest a date in the late 18th or 19th centuries AD.	Post Med	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>
	Glass	Base of a square shaped glass bottle. Spirit or gin bottle? 19th to 20th centuries AD.	Post Med	C19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 ridge tile fragment. Prominent crest present with 'Christmas tree' decoration. Granitic (Lostwithiel ware) fabric. Shape suggests a 13th to 14th century date.		C13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 bodysherd of Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE). Probably from North Devon. 18th to 19th centuries AD.		C18 <sup>th</sup> - C19 <sup>th</sup>
	Glass	Square base of a glass bottle with embossed writing 'Walkers Kilmarnock Whisky', a large letter S and the start of a series of numbers, beginning with 2***. Walkers introduced square bottles in 1870, and changed their name to Johnnie Walker Whisky in 1908, so this bottle dates from 1870-1908.	Post Med	C19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	Small saucer, Modern White Glazed Earthenware, 'Creamware'. Hand painted decoration. No makers mark. Late 18th to 19th centuries.	Post Med	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 complete saucer profile, English Porcelain. 19th to 20th centuries AD.	Post Med	C19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 fragment of ridge tile. Granitic fabric. Well-made, hard fired. Most likely Post-medieval, 16th to 17th centuries AD.		C16 <sup>th</sup> – C17 <sup>th</sup>
	Glass	1 fragment of a green glass bottle. Part of the 'push-up' from the base. 18th to 19th centuries AD.		C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>
	Glass	1 glass meat paste jar. Late 19th to 20th centuries AD.		C19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 basal sherd Modern White Glazed Earthenware, 'Creamware' bowl? Hand painted blue decoration including a mark on base. 18th to 19th centuries AD.		C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>

Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Broad Period	Period
	Ceramic	1 rim sherd, English Porcelain. 19th to 20th centuries AD.		C19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>
	Ceramic	1 clay pipe stem fragment. Bore diameter $\varnothing$ = 2mm which suggests a date circa 1780s.		C18 <sup>th</sup>



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