



The Woodlands, Cawsand, Cornwall. Archaeological Watching Brief



The Woodlands, Cawsand, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief

Client	Cormac Consultancy
Report Number	2018R071
Date	November 2018
Status	Final
Report author(s)	Carl Thorpe
Checked by	Sean Taylor
Approved by	Andy Jones
Project number	146795
Site code	N/A
Data location	\\CAU\Archive\Sites\C\Cawsand The Woodlands WB 2018 146795
Historic England / ADS OASIS online reference	cornwall2-332393
Planning reference	PA18/00935.

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 Mr Paul Maycock of Cormac Consultancy and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Sean Taylor, with fieldwork undertaken by Carl Thorpe.

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

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



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Abbreviations

ADS	Archaeology Data Service
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
SDOHE	Senior Development Officer Historic Environment
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigations

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Mr Paul Maycock of Cormac Consultancy to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and investigation in advance of and during the demolition of the existing wall (that was in a state of collapse) and the rebuilding of it along a new alignment on land adjacent to The Woodlands, New Road, Cawsand, (NGR SX 43287 50514).

This work was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording took place (PA18/00935).

A photographic record was made of the wall, on both the Woodlands and New Road sides, prior to the work commencing.

A 25m length of damaged walling was demolished following which a trench 25m long x 4m wide and reaching a maximum depth of 3m was excavated to accommodate the foundations for the replacement wall. An archaeologist was in attendance to record any features which were exposed during the ground disturbance.

The adjoining settlements of Kingsand and Cawsand, respectively, originated in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. The wall under consideration lies on the southwestern boundary of the Kingsand/Cawsand Conservation Area (DCO149) and is in close proximity to Cawsand Fort which is both a Scheduled Monument (DCO908) and a Grade II Listed Building (DCO3523).

Fieldwork was undertaken on the 17th and 26th September 2018, and the 9th October 2018.

Two stages in the construction of the wall were recorded. The earliest phase appears to have been as a revetment wall supporting the eastern side of New Road, possibly when it was built in the late 18th century as part of the 'Earls Drive' but more likely constructed as part of the 'Military Road' in the mid-19th century to support the building and operation of Cawsand Fort (completed in 1867). The second phase involved the raising in height of the wall, most likely to provide privacy for The Woodlands when that property was built in the late 1800s.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded over the area of the site, and no artefacts were recovered.

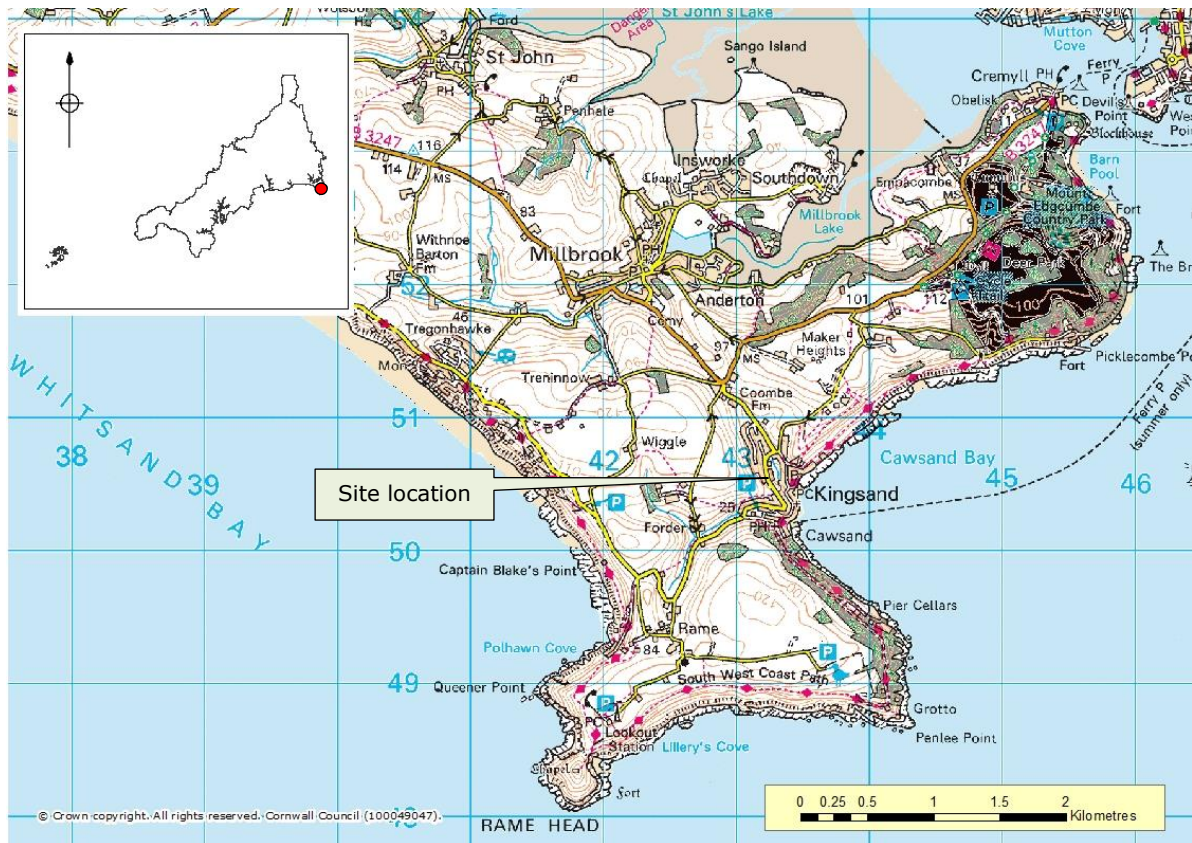


Figure 1. Location map.

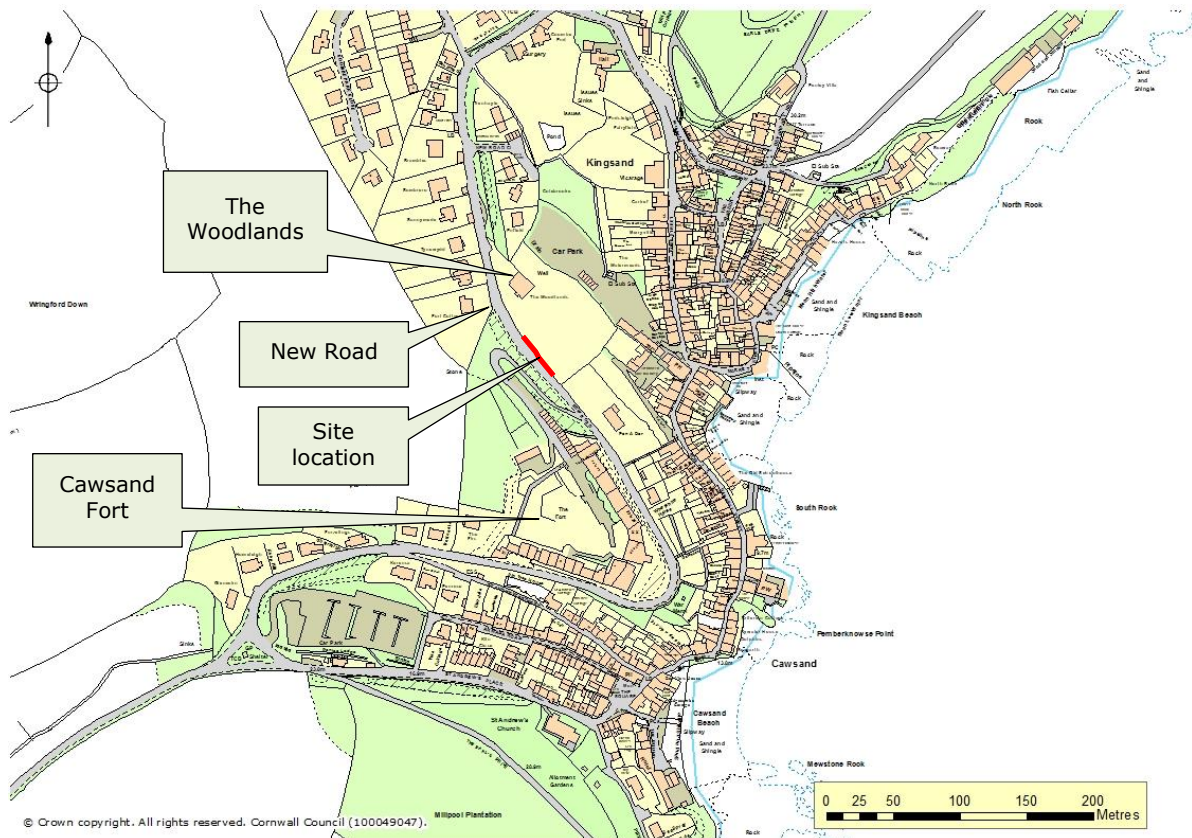


Figure 2. Site location.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Mr Paul Maycock of Cormac Consultancy to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and investigation in advance of and during the demolition of the existing wall (that was in a state of collapse) and rebuilding along a new alignment on land adjacent to The Woodlands, New Road, Cawsand, (NGR SX 43287 50514) (Figs 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9).

This development was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording took place (PA18/00935).

The wall and adjacent area had been the subject of a heritage assessment (Taylor 2018).

The work involved the demolition and removal of a length of damaged walling measuring approximately 25m (Figs 8 and 9), followed by the excavation of a trench within the hillside down to formation level. This trench was roughly 4m wide, and reached a maximum depth of 3m. Within the trench was cast a foundation platform of mass concrete to 300mm below the road level (Figs 14 and 16). Upon this foundation, at a slightly different alignment to the existing one, a wall was to be constructed of mass concrete with mortared mudstone facing and a domed concrete coping.

Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Taylor 11/09/2018) reproduced here in Appendix 1.

This report covers the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out on the 17th and 26th September 2018, and the 9th October 2018.

2.2 Location and setting

The wall under consideration within this project lies on the southwestern boundary of the Kingsand/Cawsand Conservation Area (DCO149), which loops around, but does not include, Cawsand Fort. The wall which lies on the eastern side of New Road (Figs 2, 3, 8 and 9) is included within a list of notable walls within the Conservation Area (Cornwall Council 2012).

Site description

The wall lies midway between the villages of Kingsand and Cawsand running along the eastern edge of New Road forming the western boundary of the private property, The Woodlands (Figs 2, 3 and 8).

It is within the parish of Rame. The wall is on ground that slopes gently northwards from 26m OD to 24m OD. The underlying geology consists of Devonian slate, siltstones and sandstones of the Whitsand Bay Formation (BGS sheet 348).

Historical Background

This has been described and discussed in great detail within the heritage assessment (Taylor 2018). However, it can be summarised as follows.

The adjacent settlements of Kingsand and Cawsand originated in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, Cawsand is first recorded in 1404, while Kingsand is first mentioned in the 1550s (Gover 1948).

Fishing was an important industry with associated activities including boat-building, associated haberdashery and also smuggling, evidenced by some houses that date from the early 17th century. The principal period of development in Kingsand and Cawsand took place during the eighteenth century with minimal improvements in the nineteenth.

The strategic position of the Rame peninsular especially with regards the defence of Plymouth Sound and its naval base was recognised early on, however, it was the early modern and modern periods (c1750 through to 1945) that witnessed the most intense building of fortifications. Numerous sites (e.g., Whitsand Bay Battery, Tregantle Fort, Maker Heights, and Cawsand Fort) were constructed. The fort immediately adjacent to the present site (roughly 70m to the south), Cawsand Fort was completed in 1867.

The wall which flanks the eastern side of New Road and is first shown on the 1843 Rame Tithe map (Fig 5) may originally have formed part of the carriage drive running from Hooe Lake Valley to Penlee Point via Kingsand and Cawsand being part of the Mount Edgecumbe Estate.

On the 1841 Maker Tithe map the enclosure of land (now Pen A Dar) that lies to the east of New Road is shown connected to that road by a track that runs northwards, and adjacent to the site wall. This track also branches to the north east down the hill into Cawsand (Fig 5).

By 1880 OS map (Fig 6) these tracks have gone and the line of New Road becomes more formalised, this probably due to its adoption as a military road to aid in the construction and servicing of Cawsand Fort.

By c1907 the OS map (Fig 7) shows The Woodlands having been built with a track or drive linking New Road to Cawsand through its grounds.

The heritage assessment (Taylor 2018) identifies four phases in the development of the wall. Phase 1 appears to be an embankment on The Woodlands side of the wall upon which the actual wall itself is built. This may represent either an earlier eastern boundary to New Road or the carriage trackway shown on the Rame Tithe map (Figs 5, 11 and 13).

Phase 2 was marked by the lowest part of the wall that was of thin slatestone rubble construction. This first stone wall may represent the period during the construction of Cawsand Fort and the adoption of this route as a military road in the 1860s (Figs 4, 10, 11, 12 and 13).

Phase 3 saw the extension of the wall to the northwest and the raising in height along its entire length. This phase was built of large slatestone rubble. This was probably done in the 1870s after The Woodlands had been built in order to afford that property some privacy (Figs 4, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13).

The fourth and final phase involved the addition of three slatestone rubble buttresses supporting the wall from the northeast immediately to the northwest of the area under repair.

3 Archaeological results

Due to the depth of the excavation and the unstable nature of the trench sides, access to the trench was not possible due to health and safety considerations; therefore a close examination of the layers and structures was not possible. Thus all dimensions given are only approximate.

Prior to the work commencing a photographic record was made of both faces of the wall, though heavy undergrowth and muddy conditions rendered parts of the Woodlands garden side inaccessible.

The earliest feature recorded on site was the revetment wall 16 (Fig 4). This was, approximately 0.7m wide at its base tapers to a width of 0.4m at the top and survives to a height of some 2.3m. With large stones at its base presumably to give a strong and firm foundation the lower 1.7m is composed of two carefully laid slate stone faces, 16, with a compacted core of stone and mortar (17) that is capped by roughly 0.6m of walling of solid stone construction 18. The stone utilised throughout are relatively thin

slate blocks (averaging 0.6m in thickness), light grey-brown in colour that are bonded by a relatively hard light grey lime mortar (Fig 12). This suggests that this structure is all of one build.

There is no evidence for a foundation trench for this wall. Indeed, it appears as if a ledge roughly 0.7m wide was cut into the hillside alongside the route of the road removing a layer of softer decayed natural bedrock (12) onto which the wall was constructed (Fig 4).

There was no evidence for an earlier Phase 1 embankment into the top of which the wall had been inserted, as had been postulated by the heritage assessment (Taylor 2018). Throughout the length of the trench examined, the wall was constructed on natural ground (Fig 4 and 15).

The height of the wall was raised by some 1.2m by the addition of stone wall 18, and coping 19. This wall, which measures roughly 0.4m wide had near vertical sides and was constructed from slate blocks reddish brown in colour, averaging 0.1m in thickness that had been bonded together by a hard, mid grey coloured cement. The curved coping was made from the same coloured cement (Figs 4, 10, 11, 12 and 13).

Numerous episodes of track building and road making has resulted in deposits up to 0.9m deep building up behind the revetment wall on the western 'New Road' side of the wall (Figs 4 and 14).

New Road itself appears to have been constructed on a level terrace that was cut into the hillside. The earliest recorded phase of this road consisted of a levelling layer of compacted mixed clays (14), deposited over the decayed natural bedrock (12) to provide a level bedding surface upon which a hard, compacted layer of clay and stone (15) was laid. This layer was roughly horizontal and had the appearance of being the surface of the track (Fig 4).

Both of these layers, (14) and 15), abut the western face of wall 16, showing that the latter was in place when the track was constructed or was contemporaneous.

At some point the road was resurfaced with a thin bed of clay (5) overlain by a road surface consisting of small stone fragments bonded by bitumen or tarmac (4).

This road surface was cut by a roughly 1m wide trench [7] that ran parallel to the wall at a distance of about 0.3m (Fig 4). This trench was found to contain a cast iron duct within which was a BT cable. This trench had been backfilled with various layers of sand, cement and stone, contexts (6), (10), and (11).

There was a final episode of road resurfacing that sealed the BT trench, and resulted in the present road surface (Fig 4). This was represented by a thin layer of clay (3) overlain by a layer of hardcore consisting of stones bonded by granular tarmac (2), and the actual surface of the road which was a fine-grained tarmac (1).

On the eastern garden side of wall 16, it was found that the decayed natural bedrock (12) onto which the base of the wall had been constructed was overlain by grey-brown clay loam subsoil (9) and topsoil (8) that abutted the front face of the wall (Fig 4).

4 Conclusions/discussion

The New Road does not appear on the first edition OS map of 1809, and is first portrayed on the 1841 Maker, and 1843 Rame Tithe maps (Fig 5). It was thus constructed sometime between 1809 and 1841.

The heritage assessment (Taylor 2018) suggests that the road may first been built as part of the 'Earls Drive' a carriage way around the Mount Edgecumbe Estate which was created in 1785, but had an extension to Penlee Point via Kingsand and Cawsand by 1823 (Cornwall Council 2012). This is certainly a possibility, however, the route was definitely in existence and no doubt improved and strengthened as a 'Military Road' to

support the construction of, and then provide a service route to Cawsand Fort which was completed in 1867.

As noted above the heritage assessment identified four phases of construction to this boundary between New Road and the Woodlands.

The earliest phase was an embankment that was evidenced mostly on the Woodlands side of the wall, on top of which the later stone revetting wall was constructed. No evidence for this embankment (as an artificial construction) was recorded, and it appeared that the walling had been constructed onto a ledge cut into the natural hillside. There is a steep slope and embankment visible on the garden side, but this appears to be formed from the natural hillside that has been cut back to create a terrace upon which the trackways shown on the 1843 Rame Tithe map (Fig 5) leading to the enclosure now the property of Pen A Dar was probably constructed.

The primary phase of the wall identified (Fig 4) in the watching brief corresponds to phase 2 in the assessment. This is wall 16 constructed (Fig 12) from thin light grey brown slates (with a compacted rubble core at the centre in the lower part) bonded by light grey lime mortar (context 16, (17) and 18). Constructed onto a ledge cut into the hillside this wall was to provide a revetment wall to provide strength and support for 'The New Road' to prevent it from sliding down the hillside towards Cawsand. No direct dating evidence was obtained, however, as noted above, the historic map evidence suggests construction sometime between 1809 and 1841 (Fig 5). Though possibly part of the 'Earls Drive' to Penlee Point that was built in 1823, this wall is very substantial, and its route perched on the side of a steep hillside must have been quite an engineering task. It would seem more probable then that this was part of the military engineering works undertaken to create a military road to provide ease of access and to support the construction of Cawsand Fort that was commenced in 1860 (and to act later as a route for victualling the fort).

The height of the wall was raised by some 1.2m by the addition of walling constructed from darker coloured, larger and thicker slate blocks (Figs 4, 10, 11, 12 and 13) bonded by a hard grey cement mortar with a rounded coped top (contexts 19 and 20). This corresponds with phase 3 within the historic assessment (Taylor 2018). Although no direct dating evidence was obtained as to when this happened, examination of the historic mapping suggests that this was most likely after the construction of 'The Woodlands', roughly sometime between 1870 and 1880 (Taylor 2018; Rame Peninsula History Group Website 2011). The Woodlands is certainly shown on the 1907 OS map (Fig 7).

The raising of the height of the wall was probably done to ensure the privacy of that property.

The fourth phase noted within the historic assessment, which was the addition of buttresses to the wall (Taylor 2018) occurred to a stretch of walling that lay to the north, and thus outside of the area affected by the current work, so it was not recorded.

5 References

5.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, 1st edition 1809 6 Inch map.

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

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

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping.

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841. Parish of Maker (licensed digital copy at HE).

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1843. Parish of Rame (licensed digital copy at HE).

British Geological Survey, 1998. Map sheet 348 Plymouth.

5.2 Publications

Cornwall Council 2012. *Kingsand and Cawsand Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan Consultation Draft October 2012*, Truro

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

Taylor, S R, 2018. *Wall at The Woodlands, Cawsand, Cornwall, Heritage Assessment*, CAU, Truro

5.3 Websites

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

http://www.ramehistorygroup.org.uk/files/the_woodlands_cawsand.pdf
Rame Peninsula History Group. 2011.

6 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146795**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project and information file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (file no: 146795).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 919/1-2).
3. Electronic data is stored in the following location: \\CAU\Archive\Sites\C\Cawsand The Woodlands WB 2018 146795
4. Historic England /ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-332393

No artefacts were recovered in the course of this project.

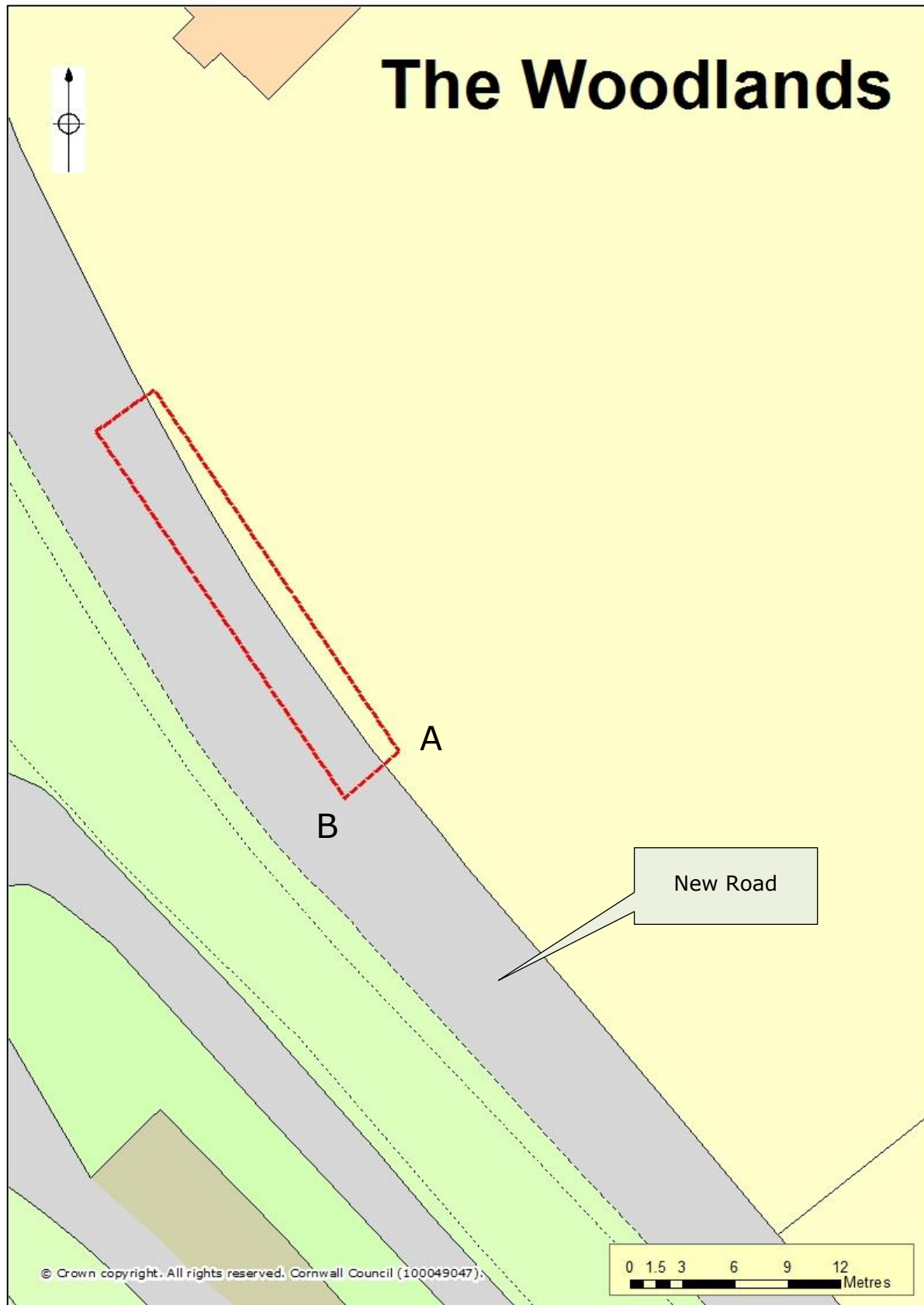


Figure 3. Trench location plan and line of recorded section A – B.

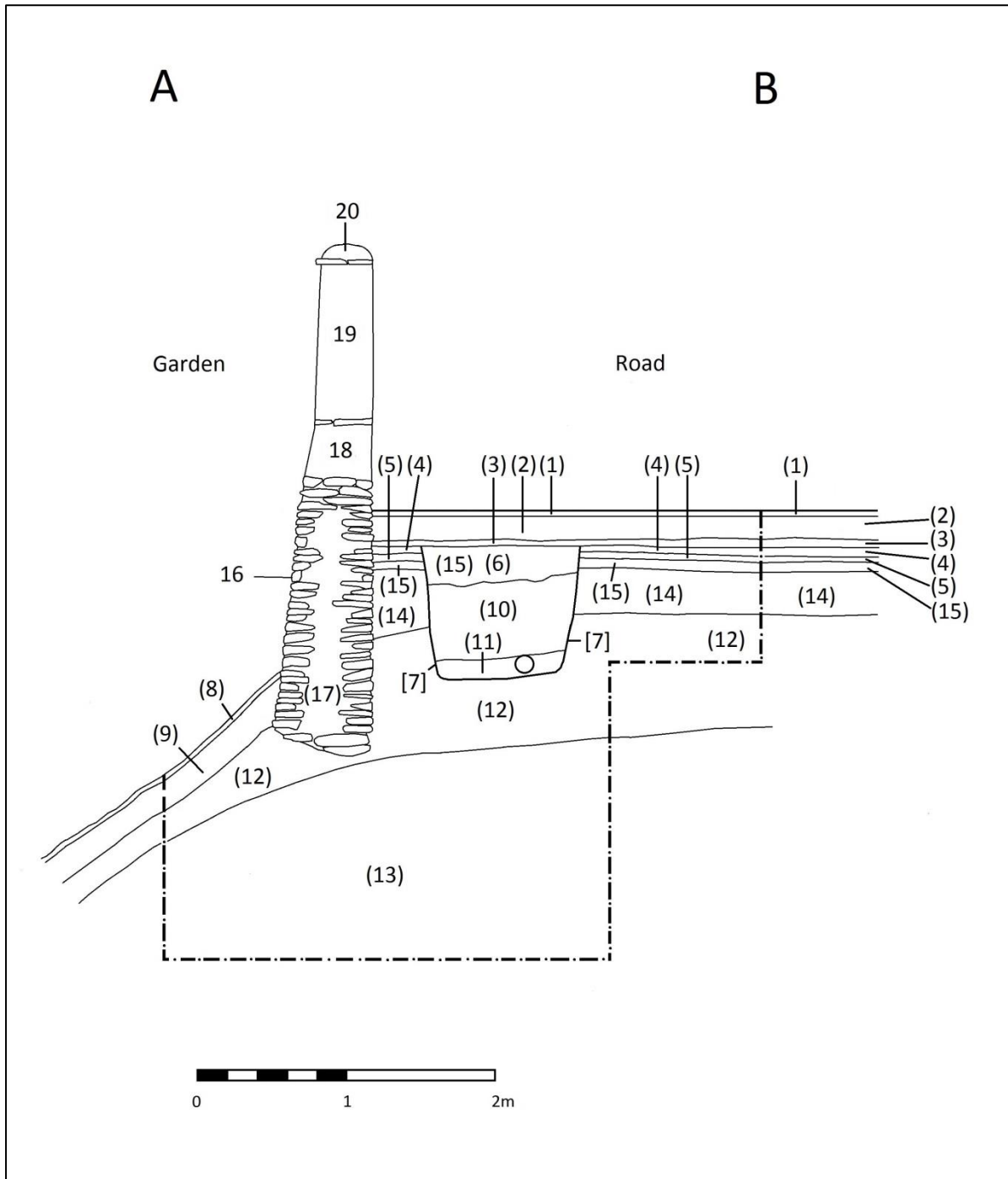


Figure 4. Section A - B through wall and road.



Figure 5. Detail of 1841 Maker, and 1843 Rame Tithe maps. Site marked by red line.

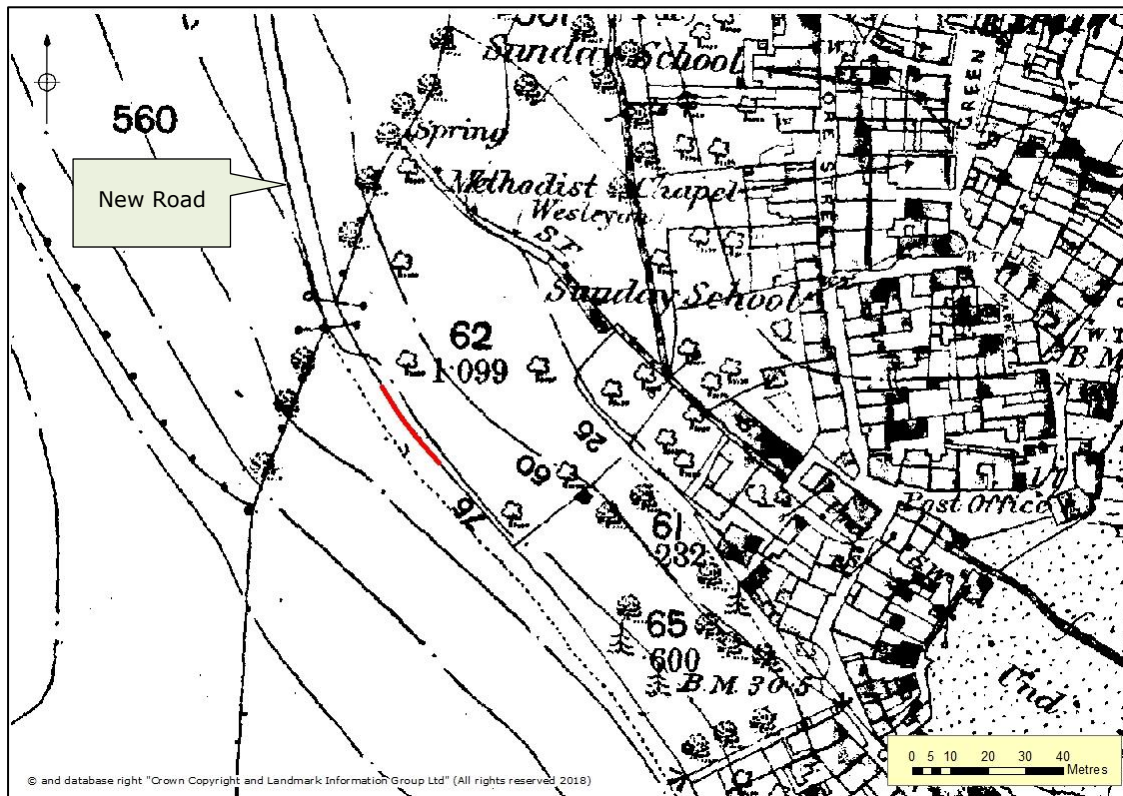


Figure 6. Detail of 1880 OS map. Site marked by red line.

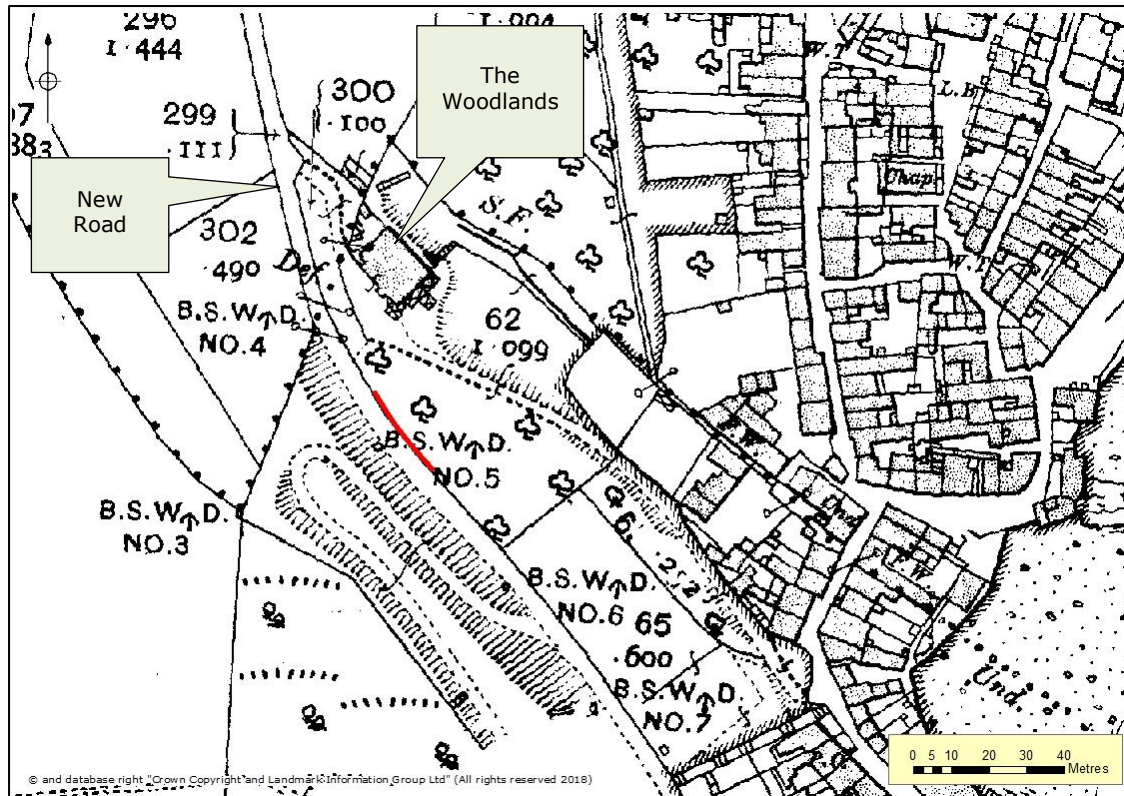


Figure 7. Detail of 1907 OS map. Site marked by red line.



Figure 8. Overview of site looking north east showing damaged walling and 'The Woodlands' (top left). New Road in foreground.



Figure 9. View of damaged walling looking north.



Figure 10. Detail of walling on the New Road side showing the two phases of construction.



Figure 11. Eastern (The Woodlands) side of the boundary wall showing 'embankment' in foreground, and two construction phases to the wall.

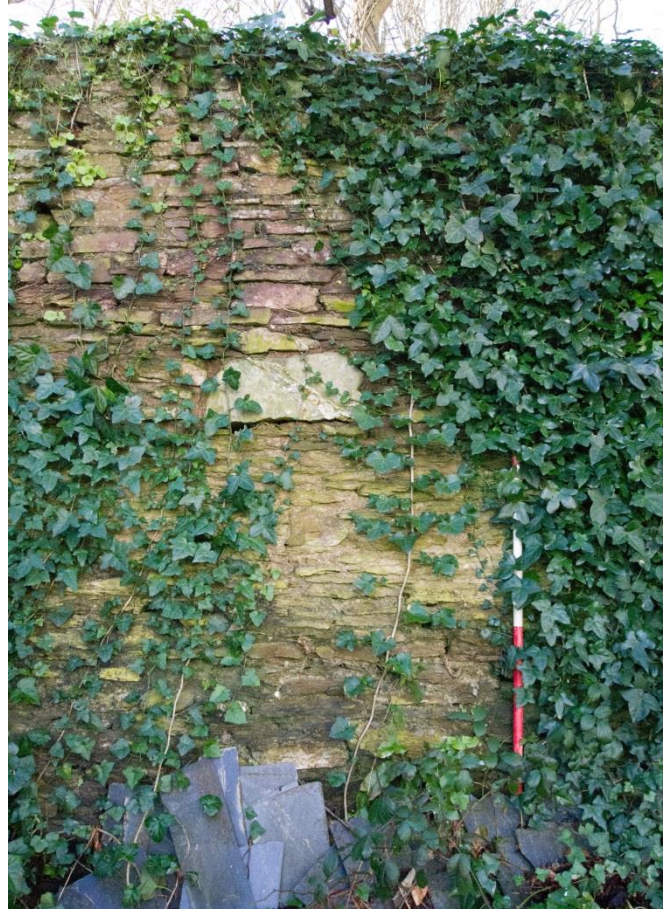


Figure 12. Detail of the walling showing the differences in the nature of the stonework between the two phases of building.



Figure 13. Eastern (The Woodlands) side. Detail close to damaged section of the boundary wall showing 'embankment' in foreground, and two construction phases to the wall.



Figure 14. View across trench looking SE towards recorded section A - B.



Figure 15. Detailed view of section A - B looking south east.



Figure 16. View looking south east showing concrete platform foundation and core to new wall.

7 Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation The Woodlands, Cawsand, Cornwall, archaeological watching brief

Client: Cormac
Planning ref: PA18/00935

Project background

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological recording and investigation at land adjacent to The Woodlands, New Road, Cawsand, PL10 1PA, NGR SX 43287 50514 (Fig 1). This work has been commissioned by Cormac Consultancy, Cornwall Council.

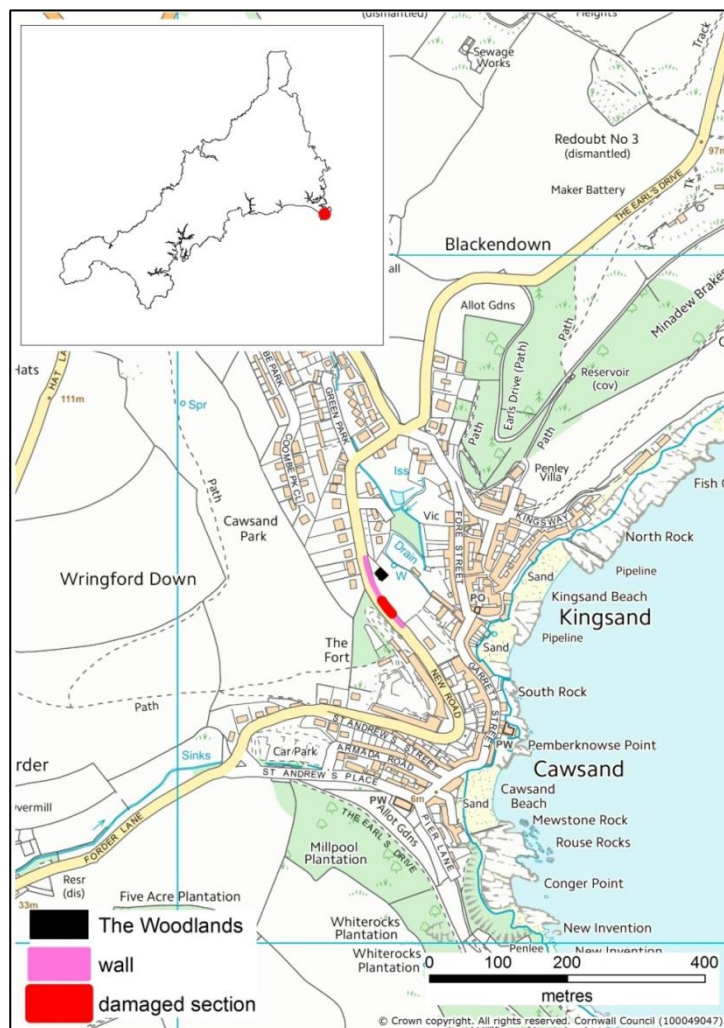


Figure 1: site location map

The work has been requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE) to inform planning application PA18/00935. The SDOHE's comments were as follows:

We ... consider it prudent that an archaeological recording and watching brief should be carried out ' as per sub-section 8.2 of the heritage assessment ' during the early stages of demolition and groundworks, undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual, and subject to a Condition attached to

planning consent. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF Section 12, paragraph 141.

Site history

The area under investigation has previously been the subject of a heritage assessment (Taylor 2018). This has informed the rest of this section.

Known archaeological sites

There are a number of designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the wall. These include 84 Grade II Listed buildings within the villages of Kingsand and Cawsand, none of which are significantly intervisible with the wall forming part of the application. The only significant heritage asset within sight of the wall is Cawsand Fort, a Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building.

Potential archaeological sites

The Conservation Area draft management plan mentions the potential for standing and buried archaeological features. It goes on to say that 'opportunities for investigation and recording should be sought when buildings are refurbished or undergo substantial alteration' (Cornwall Council 2012, 14). Knowledge of the phasing of the wall may be improved by the excavation and recording of buried components of the wall.

Project extent

A planning application (PA18/00935) for demolition of the existing wall and rebuilding along a new alignment was submitted in January 2018. The proposals involve the excavation of an area behind the wall to formation level and the casting of mass concrete to 300mm below the road level. The damaged section is 25m long and will be removed and rebuilt on top of this concrete, incorporating weep holes to assist with drainage. The wall will be built of mass concrete with mortared mudstone facing and a domed concrete coping. The internal bank will be excavated to its base and regraded to a 30° slope.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area in order to improve our knowledge of the development of Cawsand.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to, and during, development.
- Satisfy an archaeological condition on the application if required.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; 2014e; 2017). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014d). 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, or deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 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 requirements.
- Transfer of Title for artefacts.
- Obtaining an accession number from the appropriate archive repository.

8 Fieldwork: Historic Building Record

The equivalent of a Level 1 Building Survey (as defined by Historic England 2016) will be produced.

Recording will comprise photographic recording, which will include 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 (2015).

The photo record will comprise:

- General views.
- Both elevations.
- 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.
- When necessary, 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.

Fieldwork: watching brief

An intermittent watching brief is proposed on the site during groundworks. This work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs (CIfA 2014b).

All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features will be undertaken under intermittent archaeological supervision. This will include any removal of soil 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 or ditching bucket where possible. Should archaeological features be revealed, 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. The developer will allow reasonable time for the excavation and recording of any features thus revealed. Where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the developer and the SDOHE.

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 colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher; CAU will follow Historic England (2015) guidance on digital image capture and storage) or 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, the SDOHE, 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.
- 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 on behalf of the client by CAU
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public

view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by backfilling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to 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.

Treatment of samples

The fieldwork may produce environmental samples. The following collection, recording and processing policies will be followed:

- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features that have the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled.
- Where bulk samples are taken a minimum of 40 litres will be sampled from these deposits where feasible.
- In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be sought from the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- All samples will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Bulk samples will be processed using flotation with appropriate mesh sizes.

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 CAU and the SDOHE 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 CIfA'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
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs
- Appendix containing this WSI

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during September 2018. CAU will require at least 1 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 SDOHE.

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

References

CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA, Reading

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9 Appendix 2: Context List

Context No	Type	Dimensions	Description	Comments
(1)	Layer	0.02m thick.	Fine-grained Tarmac.	Surface of road.
(2)	Layer	Up to 0.16m thick.	Coarse granular tarmac and black-brown stone fragment mix.	Levelling or hardcore layer for road.
(3)	Layer	Up to 0.06m thick.	Pale grey-brown clay.	Levelling layer?
[4]	Layer	Up to 0.06m thick.	Black-brown stone chippings and tarmac.	Old surface of road.
(5)	Layer	0.04m thick.	Pale cream, reddish brown clay.	Layer.
(6)	Fill	Up to 0.26m thick.	Compacted coarse grey-green stone fragments.	Hardcore. Top fill of trench [7]
[7]	Cut	1.04m wide x 0.86m deep.	Flat bottomed U shaped trench. Slightly sloping sides. Runs alongside the eastern side of the road, roughly parallel to the wall 16 and some 0.32m away from it.	Trench for a cast iron duct containing a BT cable.
[8]	Layer	Up to 0.05m thick.	Grass, roots and topsoil.	Topsoil in garden.
(9)	Layer	Up to 0.24m thick.	Grey-brown clay loam with some roots.	Subsoil in garden.
(10)	Fill	Up to 0.5m thick.	Compacted dark grey brown stones with cement/mortar.	Middle fill of trench [7].
(11)	Fill	Up to 0.15m thick.	Grey sand containing a cast iron duct of roughly 0.12m diameter for a BT cable.	Bottom fill of trench [7].
(12)	Layer	Up to 0.84m thick.	Red, grey-brown clay with slate fragments.	Decayed natural layer.
(13)	Layer	Depth of up to 1.5m recorded. Not bottomed.	Rotten red-brown slate.	Bedrock.
(14)	Layer	Up to 0.45m thick.	Compacted mixed green, grey-brown clay, red-brown clay, and stone fragments.	Levelling layer?
(15)	Layer	Up to 0.06m thick	Hard compacted orange, red-brown clay with stone fragments.	Layer. Possible track surface?
16	Structure	1.7m high. 0.7m wide at base, tapering to 0.5m at top.	Lowest part of wall consisting of two stone built facings with a rubble and compacted stone and mortar core. The facings of the wall consists of thin slate stone blocks averaging roughly 0.06m in thickness (or less) bonded by a relatively hard light grey lime mortar.	Lowest part of the revetment wall (Phase 2 in Taylor 2018).
(17)	Fill	Up to 0.2m thick.	Compacted stone and mortar.	Rubble core infill of wall 16.
18	Structure	0.5m at base, tapering to 0.4m at top. 0.6m high.	Solid stone capping to wall 16. Consists of similar sized stones that form the facing to wall 16 of thin slate stone blocks averaging roughly 0.06m in thickness that is bonded by a relatively hard light grey lime mortar.	Stone capping to revetment wall 16 and probably part of the same build (Phase 2 in Taylor 2018).
19	Structure	1m high, 0.4m wide.	Solid stone walling consisting of thicker slate stone blocks averaging roughly 0.1m in thickness, more reddish and larger than the stone in the earlier wall,	Additional walling raising the entire height of the revetment wall

Context No	Type	Dimensions	Description	Comments
			that is bonded by a hard mid grey cement mortar.	(Phase 3 in Taylor 2018).
20	Structure	0.2m high, 0.4m wide.	Semi-circular in profile top to walling in cement of similar colour to that bonding the wall below.	Coping to protect top of wall. Most likely the same build as the wall 19 below (Phase 3 in Taylor 2018).

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