



Land to the north of Wheal Agar, Pool,
Cornwall.
Archaeological Watching Brief



Land to the north of Wheal Agar, Pool, Cornwall. WB. 146857

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Samantha Wagstaff of Quick and Sons Ltd and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Adam Sharpe, and the fieldwork was 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
EPAL	East Pool and Agar Ltd
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
SDOHE	Senior Development Officer Historic Environment
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Samantha Wagstaff of Quick and Sons Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and investigation during groundworks for the development of twelve dwellings and associated infrastructure on land formerly occupied by a 1960s period warehouse most recently used by the Cornish Paper Company located on land to the north of Wheal Agar (centred at SW 67454 41932), Pool.

The western part of the site lies within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, while the southern boundary is bordered by East Pool Mine, a mining complex that is a Scheduled Monument and run as a museum by the National Trust.

This work was the subject of planning condition, which required that archaeological recording in the form of a watching brief took place (PA18/05083).

The scheme involved the surface stripping of five areas of the site roughly 784m² in total for the foundations of new buildings and a large attenuation tank that would act as a soakaway for draining the site.

No evidence for any archaeology was recorded and no finds were recovered. Some loose concrete blocks (though no extant foundations) were recorded in the northwest corner of plot D that may be the last traces of an outbuilding belonging to the East Pool Mine, Taylors Shaft complex, which was depicted on an OS 6" map of 1945. It is very likely that levelling prior to the construction of the 1960s warehouse had removed any potential archaeology from the site. It can be concluded that the work had very little impact on any buried archaeological remains.

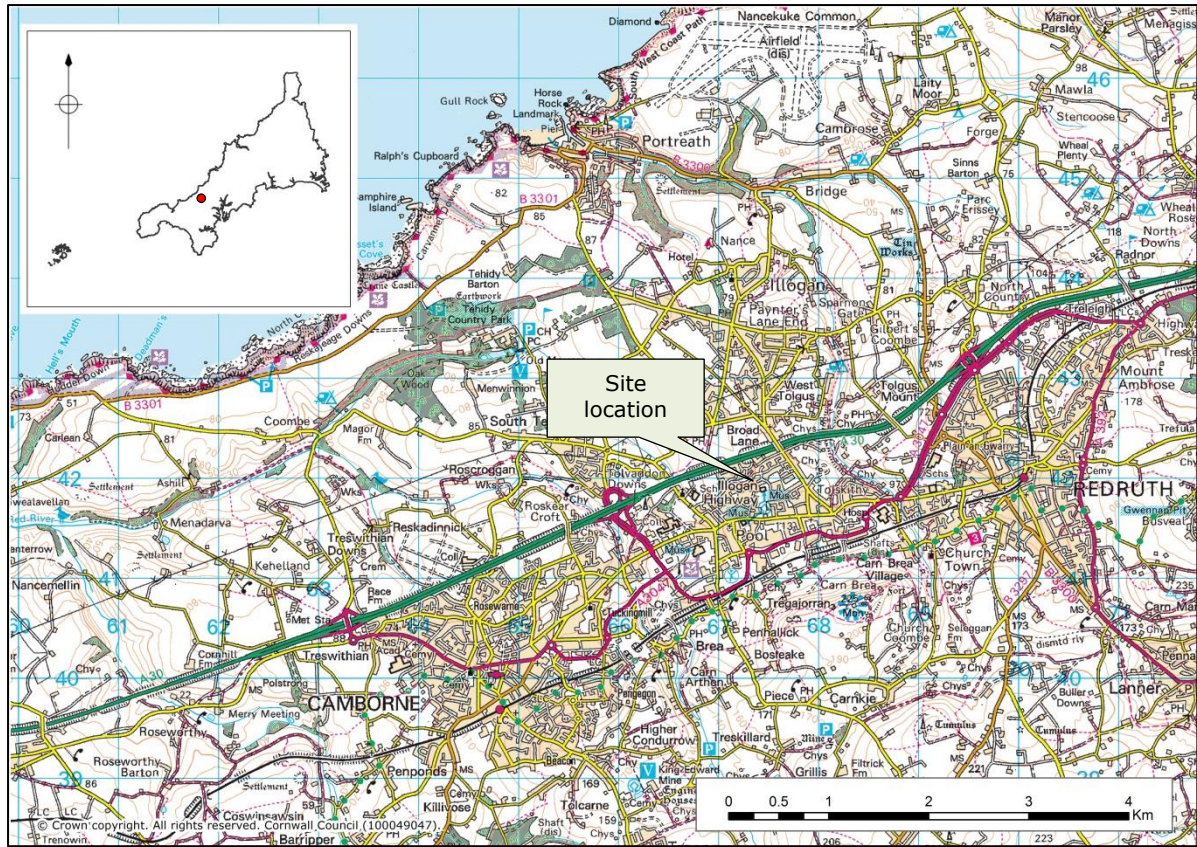


Figure 1. Location map.

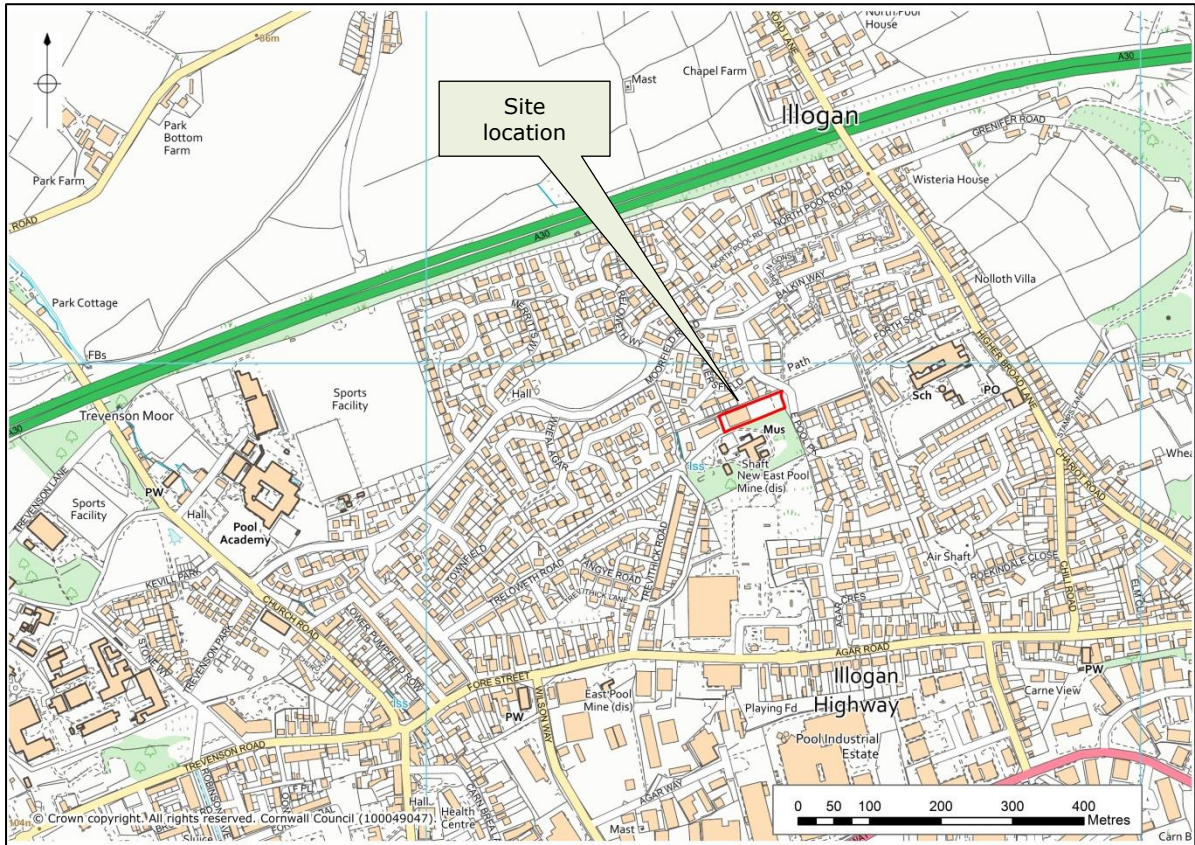


Figure 2. Site location.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Samantha Wagstaff of Quick and Sons Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and investigation during groundworks for the development of twelve dwellings and associated infrastructure on land formerly occupied by a 1960s period warehouse most recently used by the Cornish Paper Company located on land to the north of Wheal Agar, Pool (Figs 1 and 2).

The scheme involved the surface stripping of five areas of the site roughly 784m² in total for the foundations of new buildings and a large attenuation tank that would act as a soakaway for draining the site (Fig 5). Part of the western end of the site is situated within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (Fig 4), and the southern boundary is bordered by East Pool Mine, a Scheduled Monument (DCO1114), which contains two Grade II* Listed structures. The mining complex is run as a museum by the National Trust (Fig 3).

The area under investigation has previously been the subject of a Heritage Impact Assessment (Context 1 2017).

This work was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording in the form of a watching brief took place (PA18/05083, Condition 8) (see Appendix 1).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by CAU which set out the methodologies to be used during the archaeological watching brief was produced (27/11/2018) in response to the planning condition. Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the WSI (Appendix 1).

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area and its surroundings.

The objectives were to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site during the initial stages of the development programme;
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works;
- To produce a report on the findings of the archaeological watching brief;
- To produce an entry to the Historic England/ADS OASIS on-line national database of archaeological projects.

2.3 Methods

Fieldwork

The first stage of the project involved the demolition of the existing concrete warehouse (measuring roughly 31m x 19m some 589m²) that was constructed in the 1960s prior to 1967 (Context 1 2017) and the removal of the resultant rubble and its concrete floor. Because of the recent date of the building, this phase was not monitored archaeologically.

Outside of the footprint of the warehouse all groundworks were undertaken by a machine fitted with a 1.8m wide grading bucket. This was done with an archaeologist in attendance to record any features which were exposed during the ground disturbance.

The excavated areas were plotted on a base map (based on Ordnance Survey mapping) at a scale of 1:250 (Fig 5). The positions of the recorded stratigraphical sections were also located on the base map. At each of these points detailed notes regarding the stratigraphic detail revealed in section (i.e., nature of deposit, approximate thickness, etc.) was made.

Where practicable the spoil was examined for any artefacts. A digital colour SLR camera with a GPS unit was used to photographically record the work.

Fieldwork was undertaken on an intermittent basis between the 8th January and the 1st April 2019.

2.4 Location and setting

The site is located (centred at SW 67454 41932), roughly 652m north east of Pool, and 355m north west of Illogan Highway midway between the A30 (to the north) and the A3047 and railway to the south. It is situated within the Parish of Illogan (Figs 1 and 2).

The area is practically level and is on the 104m OD contour. The underlying geology consists of Devonian slate and siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation (BGS sheet 352).

The site is located within land that falls into an historic character zone which was classified as being Post-Medieval Enclosed Land, that is, land which was, until the post-medieval period, open downland, but which was subsequently enclosed to fields, in this instance almost certainly by miner-smallholders (Cornwall County Council 1996). The land of which this is a parcel had subsequently been incorporated into the increasingly urbanised Camborne-Pool-Redruth linear conurbation. The history of the site is outlined within the Heritage Impact Assessment (Context 1 2017). In summary, the area appears to have been open agricultural land until the first half of the 20th century. This is well illustrated on the 1909 OS map (Fig 6). Expansion of East Pool Mine and in particular the Taylor's Shaft complex immediately to the south resulted in the construction of several small buildings on the west end of the site (Context 1, 2017, Plate5) but by the time of the construction of the warehouse (Pre 1967) these had gone. Prior to the current development, the site was occupied by a 1960s period warehouse, most recently used by the Cornish Paper Company.

Identified archaeological sites

Prior to the groundworks a number of sites were identified from the Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) in the vicinity of the study area (Fig 3). These included:

- Taylors Engine House, East Pool Mine (MCO52499 and DCO1114). 20th century. Located roughly 50m south west of the site at SW67416 41878;
- Taylors Engine House, East Pool Mine (MCO52500). 20th century. Located 42m south east of the site at SW 67449 41884;
- A field system (MCO37457) medieval in date is located at SW 67600 41900 approximately 162m to the south east of the site;
- A ropewalk (MCO24845) of 19th century date was located at SW 67642 41872 roughly 210m to the south east of the site;
- Wheal Agar Mine (MCO39028) of 18th and 19th century date was situated 230m south of the site centred at roughly SW67435 41690;
- Wheal Agar Cottages (MCO39028). A 19th century terrace of cottages designed by Silvanus Trevail centred at SW 67339 41750 is located roughly 200m to the south-southwest of the site;
- The Scheduled area of East Pool Mine (DCO1114) centred at SW 67432 41876 lies immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the site;
- A Listed Grade II* chimney stack (DCO7470) part of East Pool Mine, early 20th century is located approximately 30m south of the site;

- A miners dry that was constructed in 1922 as part of the East Pool Mine, Taylors Shaft complex is not listed in the HER but contained within the area covered by the World Heritage designation lies approximately 30m to the west of the site (centred at SW 67394 41906) (Fig 3).

Potential archaeological sites

Considering the history of the site, the potential for archaeological evidence for any substantial sites to survive within the development area was thought to be low. However, the plateaued area to the north of Camborne-Redruth was known to have sited farming settlements during late prehistory and into the early medieval period, it was therefore possible that the development area had the potential to preserve evidence for human activity from prehistory through to the mid-20th century (Appendix 1).

3 Archaeological results

The work recorded was undertaken in five areas (Fig 5), four building plots A, B, C, and D, and a soakaway attenuation pit.

Sixteen stratigraphical sections were recorded across the development area (Fig 5). The stratigraphic sections were recorded at regular intervals along the sides of the excavated areas to record any changes in layers that occurred.

See Appendix 2 for full details of the recorded contexts and details of the sections can be found within the site archive.

3.1 Plot A

This plot was located (Fig 5) at the eastern end of the site (centred at SW 67485 41944). It measured roughly 24m x 8m and was excavated to an average depth of 0.4m.

Three stratigraphic sections were recorded within this plot to document the nature of the ground. Section 2 is typical for of the plot and is described below.

Section 2

The section (Fig 7) consisted of 0.03m of grass, roots and topsoil (1), overlying 0.1m of red-brown clay with stone fragments (2), 0.01m of light grey-brown clay and stones (3) and 0.11m of black-brown clay, stone and coal dust (4). This overlay 0.15m of orange, grey-brown clay with stone fragments, the decayed natural rab (5).

No archaeological features were recorded within this plot and no artefacts were recovered.

3.2 Plot B

This plot was located at SW 67458 41940 (Fig 5). It measured roughly 10m x 10m and was excavated to an average depth of 0.7m.

Three stratigraphic sections were recorded. Section 5 is typical for the whole plot and is described below.

Section 5

The section consisted of 0.02m of fine-grained tarmac (6) the surface of the hardstanding, overlying 0.03m of coarse grained tarmac (7), 0.05m of compacted black-brown clay and stone (8), 0.01m of light grey-brown clay with occasional stones (3) and 0.19m of black-brown clay with coal dust/cinders (4). This was above 0.4m of orange-brown clay with a few stones, the decayed natural rab (5). No archaeological features were recorded within this plot and no finds were recovered.

3.3 Plot C

This plot was located in the middle of the site (Fig 5) (SW 67437 41927). It measured roughly 18m x 8m and was excavated to an average depth of 0.3m.

Four stratigraphic sections were recorded within this plot, which was completely within the footprint of the 1960s warehouse. Section 7 is typical for the whole plot and is described below.

Section 7

The recorded section consisted of 0.2m black-brown clay and stone (9) which was above the decayed natural rab (5). No archaeological features were recorded within this plot and no artefacts were recovered.

3.4 Plot D

This plot was located at the western end of the site (SW 67416 41919) (Fig 5). It measured roughly 15m x 15m and was excavated to an average depth of 0.35m. Three stratigraphic sections were recorded. Section 14 is typical for the whole plot and is described below.

Section 14

The recorded section consisted of 0.02m of yellow, grey-brown clay (10) overlying 0.07m of grey-brown clay with stone fragments (11), 0.15m of light grey-brown clay with stone fragments (12), 0.08m of compacted red-brown clay with stone fragments (13) and 0.07m of light grey-brown clay with stone fragments (14). This overlay the decayed natural rab (5) (Fig 8).

Several concrete blocks (roughly 0.4m x 0.2m x 0.1m) were found within the upper dumped layer (12) in the northwest corner of the plot. The blocks were not *in situ*, however, it is possible that these were derived from the small outbuilding, part of East Pool Mine that is shown in this area on the 1945 6" OS map (Context 1 2017 plate 5).

No other archaeological features were recorded within this plot and no artefacts were recovered.

3.5 Soakaway attenuation tank

The area stripped for attenuation tank ran along the southern boundary of the site (Fig 5) (centred at SW 67442 41918). It measured roughly 15m x 8m and was excavated to an average depth of 1.1m.

Three stratigraphic sections were recorded. Section 12 was typical for this area and this is described below.

Section 12

The section consisted of 0.02m of fine-grained tarmac the surface of the trackway (6) overlying 0.03m of coarse grained tarmac (7), 0.08m of light grey-brown clay with stone fragments (15), 0.02m of compacted black-brown clay with stone fragments (16), 0.1m of light grey-brown clay with stone fragments (17), 0.1m of compacted black-brown clay with stone fragments (18), 0.15m of light grey-brown clay with large stone fragments (19), and 0.1m of red-brown clay (20). This overlay the decayed natural rab (5).

No archaeological features were recorded and no finds were recovered.

4 Conclusions/discussion

No archaeological features were recorded within any of the areas examined during the archaeological watching brief. There was no evidence for any earlier settlement or mining related activity on the site.

It is, however, possible that the concrete blocks found within dumped levelling layers in the northwest corner of plot D (Fig 5) may be the last remnants of the outbuilding belonging to East Pool Mine depicted on the 1945 OS map (Context 1 2017, Plate 5). There were no traces of the northern extension to the main East Pool Mine building (that lies south of the site) that is shown on the same map.

It is very likely that the levelling across the site, which took place prior to the construction of the 1960s warehouse, would have removed any potential archaeology from the site.

The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that the current development had little impact on any buried archaeology.

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, 1840. Parish of Illogan (licensed digital copy at HE).

British Geological Survey 1990, 1:50000 map Sheet 352 Falmouth.

5.2 Publications

Context 1 Heritage and Archaeology, 2017, *Wheal Agar, Pool, Cornwall: A Heritage Impact Assessment*, C1 project reference C1/DBA/17/WPC.

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

5.3 Websites

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

6 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146857**

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: 146857).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 926/1-2).
3. Electronic data is stored in the following location: \\CAU\Archive\Sites\W\Wheal Agar Pool WB 146857.
4. Historic England /ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-350186.

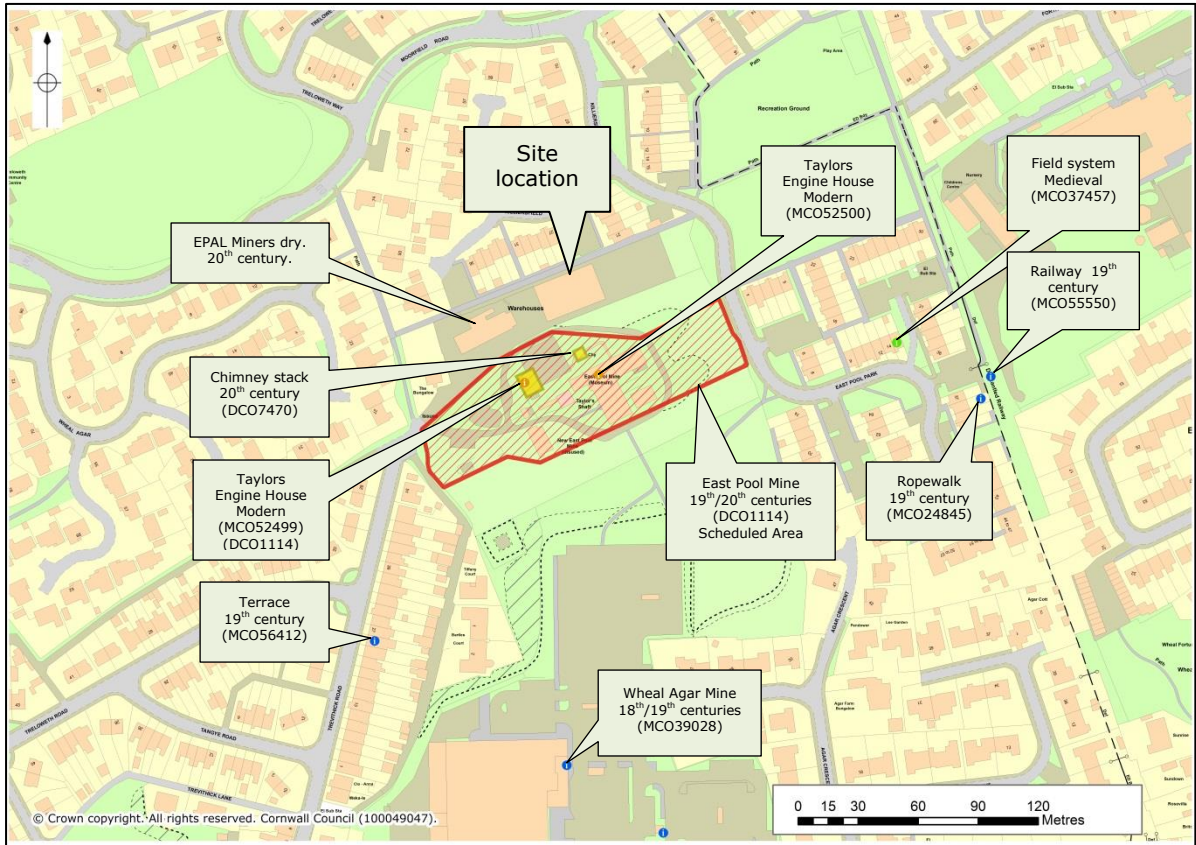


Figure 3. Site location showing Listed buildings (in yellow) and relationship to known sites recorded sites in the HER.

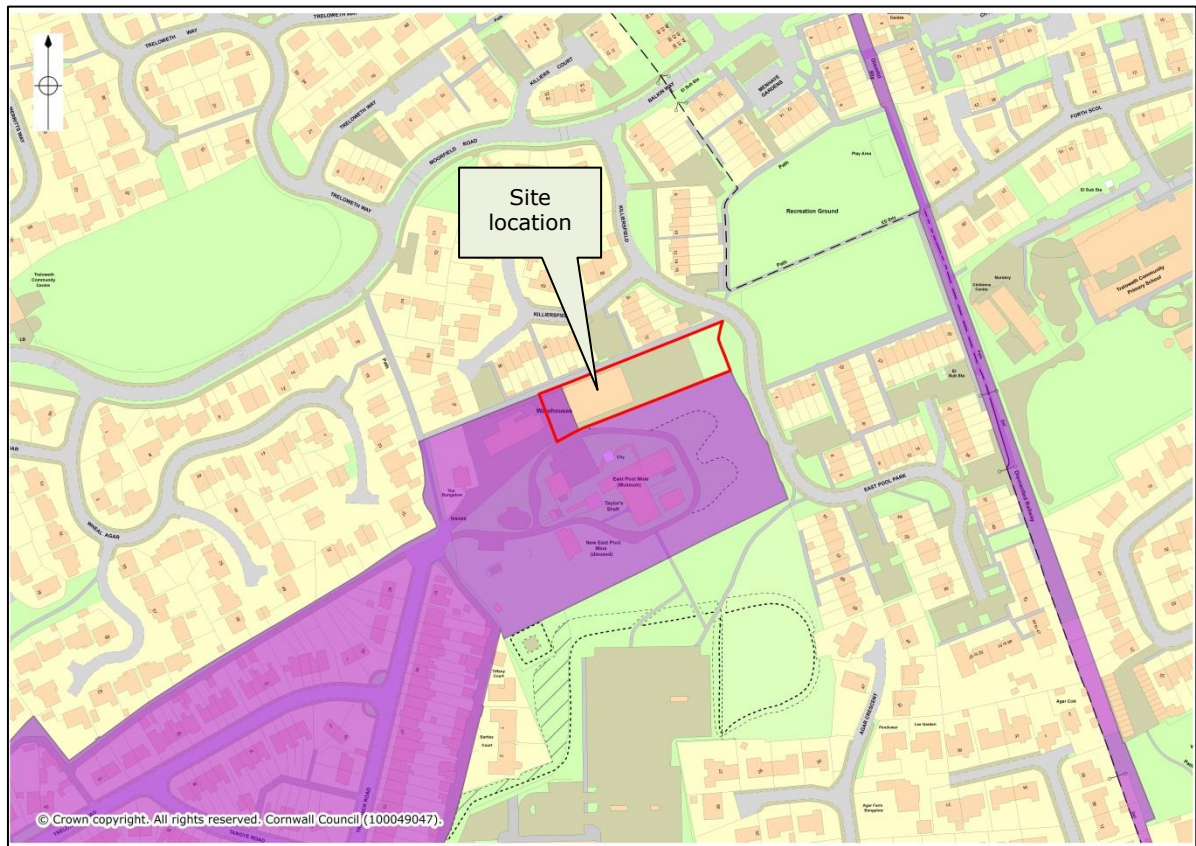


Figure 4. Site location (in red) in relationship to the World Heritage Site (mauve).

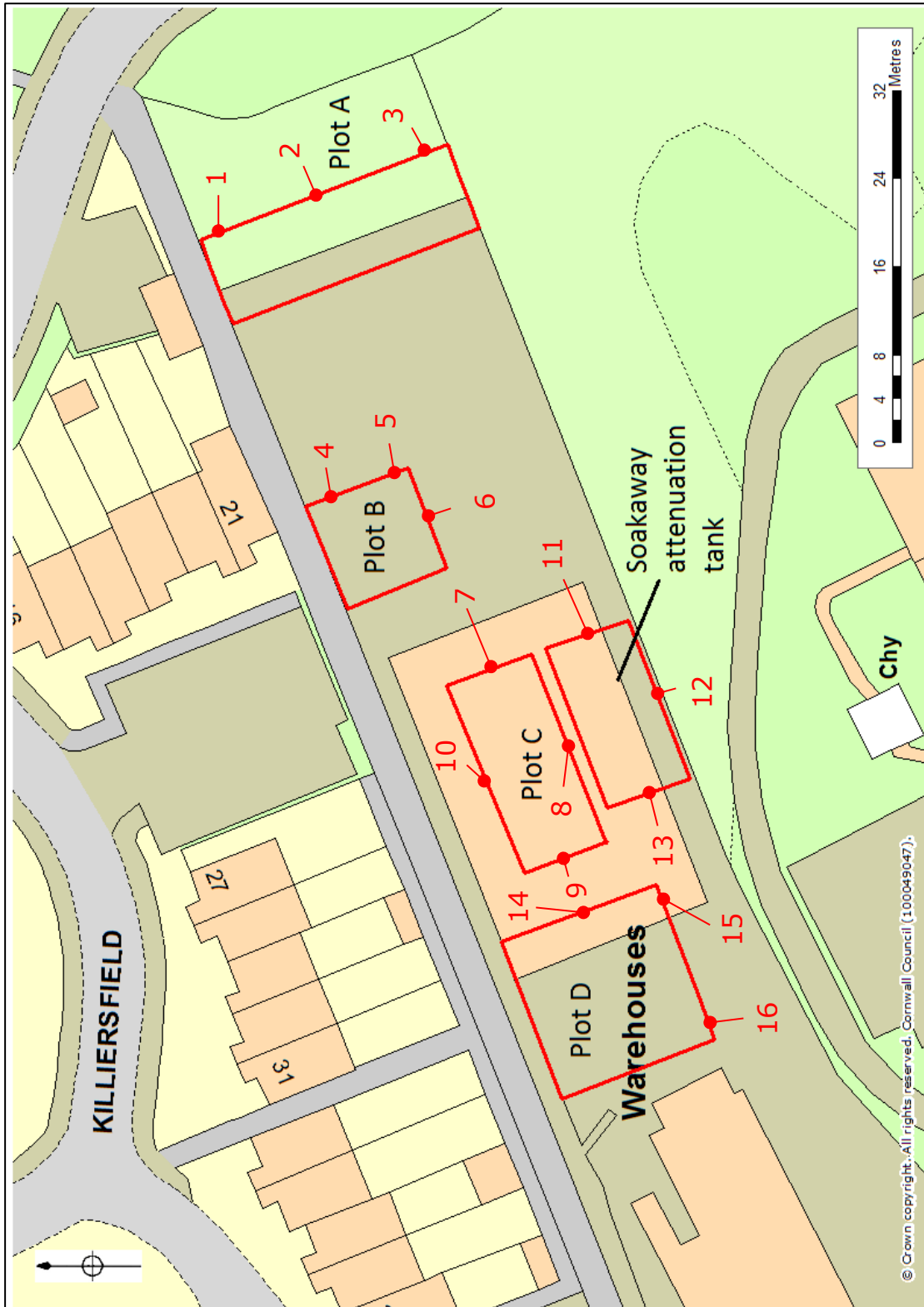


Figure 5. Site plan showing areas investigated archaeologically and locations of recorded sections (red).

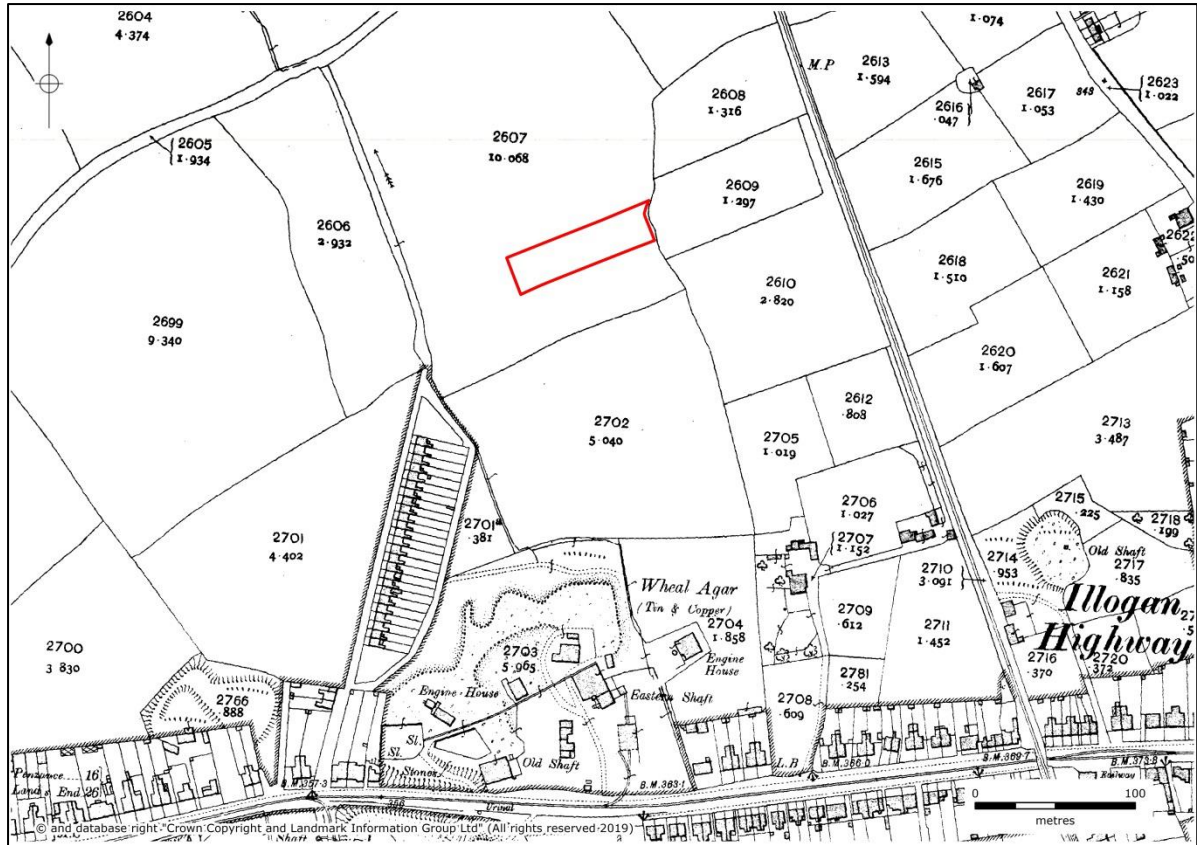


Figure 6. 1909 OS map with site outlined in red.



Figure 7. Plot A looking northeast, showing the stratigraphy of the recorded section.



Figure 8. Plot D looking east, showing the stratigraphy of the recorded section.

7 Appendix 1: Land to the north of Wheal Agar, Pool, Cornwall: watching brief

Client: Quick and Sons
Planning ref (if appropriate): PA18/05083

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit has been requested to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI – this document) covering archaeological recording during the groundworks associated with the development of twelve dwellings and associated infrastructure on land formerly occupied by a 1960s period warehouse most recently used by the Cornish Paper Company. The broadly rectangular, east-west orientated site extends to 2,200m², is centred at SW 67454 41932 and is at the 104m OD contour immediately to the north of the National Trust owned and operated Taylor's Shaft complex element of their Cornish Mines and Engines site.

Condition 8 attached to the planning decision notice reads:

A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording,*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment,*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording,*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation,*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, and*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

Reason: To ensure that adequate provision is made to record any features of archaeology that may be revealed during the course of the development. This is in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2018 and policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan 2016.

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological recording to meet the

requirements of Condition 8 through an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks phase of the development programme.



Figure 1: site location map

Site history

The area under investigation has previously been the subject of a Heritage Impact Assessment (Context 1, 2017). This has informed the rest of this section.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

The HLC of this parcel of land is noted as Post-Medieval Enclosed Land, that is, land which was, until the post-medieval period, open downland, but which was subsequently enclosed to fields, in this instance almost certainly by miner-smallholders. The land of which this is a parcel has subsequently been incorporated into the increasingly urbanised Camborne-Pool-Redruth linear conurbation.

Known archaeological sites

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) lists no sites within the development area. The Taylor's Shaft component of the East Pool and Agar mine, operational between 1922 and 1947, lies immediately to its south (HER records MCO52499 and MCO52500). Its engine house and chimney are Grade II* Listed Buildings (Refs 1328183 and 1142600). A map regression undertaken as part of the 2017 HIA identified a northern extension of the East Pool and Agar Ltd (EPAL) boiler house extending into the development area and a detached rectangular structure to the east of the EPAL miners' dry on the 1945 OS 6" to a mile mapping. These appear to have been relatively short-lived structures. By 1967 (OS map evidence) they had been demolished and the site was occupied by a large modern warehouse.

Potential archaeological sites

Given the documented history of the site, the potential for archaeological evidence for any substantial sites to survive within the development area seems low. However, the depths to which the area would have been disturbed when in use as a smallholding would have been shallow, and any landscaping of the area when in use as an extension

of the EPAL site is likely to have been minimal. This plateaued area to the north of Camborne-Redruth is known to have sited farming settlements during late prehistory and into the early medieval period, and the development area has the potential to preserve evidence for human activity from prehistory through to the mid-20th century.

Project extent

The project area is as shown on Figure1 in this document.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area and its surroundings.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site during the initial stages of the development programme.
- To produce a report on the findings of the archaeological watching brief.
- To produce an entry to the Historic England/ADS OASIS on-line national database of archaeological projects.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014a). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014b). 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 (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, 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.

Fieldwork: watching brief

The SDOHE has advised that a watching brief is required on the site during groundworks to fulfil the planning condition. This work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs (CIfA 2014a).

All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features will be undertaken under 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 bucket wherever 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.
- Archive photographic recording will comprise 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. Digital photographs will be taken for report illustration purposes.

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 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 and type 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;
- Site history;
- Archaeological results;
- Chronology/dating evidence;
- Conclusions;

- References;
- Project archive index;
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during December 2018. CAU will normally 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 a maximum of 3 months of the completion 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. Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive, written discharge of the relevant planning condition will be expected.

- 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 must 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 an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014b. *Code of Conduct*, CIfA, Reading

Context 1 Heritage and Archaeology, 2017, *Wheal Agar, Pool, Cornwall: A Heritage Impact Assessment*, C1 project reference C1/DBA/17/WPC

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

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

Standards



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Project staff

The project will be managed by Projects Archaeologist Carl Thorpe 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:

Ryan Smith, BSc (Hons), PCIfA (7391)

Field Archaeologist Ryan Smith has worked on a wide variety of projects for the Cornwall Archaeological Unit since 2012.

Following a career in the RAF, Ryan gained a BSc (Hons) First Class in Archaeology in 2012 from Plymouth University; his previous education includes 'A' levels in Archaeology, History and Computing. Ryan holds a current First Aid certificate and CAT scan certificate and has recently attained his PFCO (Permission to Fly Commercial Operations) for drone operations. Ryan is proficient in the use of Leica GPS /GNSS, CAD and QGIS.

Ryan has worked as a site supervisor on several larger excavations including Porthleven, Newquay Strategic Route and Hayle Viaduct, all of which were revealed to be multi period sites.

As a member of a team or as a sole worker has been involved in many smaller excavations, watching briefs, evaluations and site surveys around the county, these being as wide-ranging as the excavation of the Romano-British smelting works at Duckpool, the renovation of the Church cross at St Maybn church, evaluation trenching on Gwithian dunes, the excavation of the remains of an engine house at South Crofty and the recent two year research excavation project at Tintagel Castle. Ryan is currently monitoring the impacts of the upgrading of the footpath network and the installation of the new high level footbridge at Tintagel Castle; he has recently completed work on the excavation of a multi-period site on the outskirts of Penzance.

Ryan has also assisted the PAS (Portable Antiquities Scheme) in excavating a Roman hoard near Hayle as well as assisted in various other projects of an archaeological nature.

Ryan has a particular interest in the application of digital technologies to archaeological recording and interpretation.

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.

Copyright

Copyright of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be reserved to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. It may only be used/reproduced with permission from Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

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.

CAU will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Land to the north of Wheal Agar, Pool, Cornwall. WB. 146857

Health and safety statement

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will produce a site-specific Risk Assessment.

Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

This WSI was created by:

Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA

Archaeology Projects Officer

27/11/2018

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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8 Appendix 2: Context List

Context No	Area	Type	Dimensions	Description	Comments
(1)	Plot A	Layer	Up to 0.03m thick	Grass, roots and topsoil.	Vegetation layer.
(2)	Plot A	Layer	Up to 0.1m thick	Red-brown clay with stone fragments.	Dumped layer (mine waste).
(3)	Plot A	Layer	Up to 0.01m thick	Light grey-brown clay and stone.	Dumped layer (mine waste).
(4)	Plot A	Layer	Up to 0.11m thick	Black-brown clay, stone and coal dust.	Dumped layer (mine waste).
(5)	Plot A	Layer	Up to 0.15m recorded. Not bottomed	Orange, grey-brown clay with some stone fragments.	Decayed natural rab.
(6)	Plot B	Layer	Up to 0.02m thick	Fine-grained grey-black tarmac.	Surface of hardstanding around warehouse.
(7)	Plot B	Layer	Up to 0.03m thick	Coarse grained grey-black tarmac	Part of surface of hardstanding
(8)	Plot B	Layer	Up to 0.05m thick	Compact black-brown clay and stone.	Hardcore for hardstanding surface.
(9)	Plot C	Layer	Up to 0.2m thick	Black-brown clay and stone fragments.	Dumped layer (mine waste).
(10)	Plot D	Layer	Up to 0.02m thick	Yellow, grey-brown clay.	Crushed material derived from demolished warehouse spread over plot.
(11)	Plot D	Layer	Up to 0.07m thick	Grey-brown clay with some stone fragments.	Dumped layer possibly derived from demolished warehouse spread over plot.
(12)	Plot D	Layer	Up to 0.15m thick	Light grey-brown clay with stone fragments. Scattered concrete blocks in NW corner of plot.	Dumped layer (mine waste).
(13)	Plot D	Layer	Up to 0.08m thick	Compacted red-brown clay with some stone fragments.	Dumped layer (mine waste).
(14)	Plot D	Layer	Up to 0.07m thick	Light grey-brown clay with stone fragments.	Dumped layer (mine waste).

Context No	Area	Type	Dimensions	Description	Comments
(15)	Soakaway	Layer	Up to 0.08m thick	Light grey-brown clay with some stone fragments.	Levelling layer.
(16)	Soakaway	Layer	Up to 0.02m thick	Compacted black-brown clay with stone fragments.	Older surface for Trackway?
(17)	Soakaway	Layer	Up to 0.1m thick	Light grey-brown clay with some stone fragments.	Levelling layer.
(18)	Soakaway	Layer	Up to 0.1m thick	Compacted black-brown clay with stone fragments.	Levelling layer.
(19)	Soakaway	Layer	Up to 0.15m thick	Light grey-brown clay with some large stone fragments.	Levelling layer.
(20)	Soakaway	Layer	Up to 0.1m thick	Red-brown clay.	Weathering layer.

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