

Gwynearth, Rosudgeon, Cornwall  
Historic Building Record and Archaeological  
watching brief



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2021R090



*Gwynearth, Rosudgeon, Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief*

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## Historic Building Record and Archaeological watching brief

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<b>Report author(s)</b>	Connor Motley and Jo Sturgess
<b>Checked by</b>	Jo Sturgess
<b>Approved by</b>	Andy Jones
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### Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

Tel: (01872) 323603

Email: [enquiries@cau.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@cau.org.uk) Web: [www.cau.org.uk](http://www.cau.org.uk)

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The Project Manager was Jo Sturgess.

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

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## **Cover illustration:**

Phase 2, six-panelled door to the parlour taken from the entrance hallway (Room 3).

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## Abbreviations

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



*Gwynearth, Rosudgeon, Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief*

# 1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological unit was commissioned by C B Bryant Construction Ltd to carry out a historic building record and archaeological watching brief at Gwynearth in Rosudgeon in advance of the demolition of the existing house and redevelopment of the site to create two new dwellings (Planning Application: PA18/08872). The site, which lies within Area 3 of the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining District of the World Heritage Site, comprised a historic miner's cottage lying centrally within a large, linear garden plot along Packet Lane at NGR: SW 55719 29626. The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) Cornwall Council requested that a historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England Level 2/3 survey) should be made of the existing building in order to obtain a full record prior to demolition and that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during works for the new development.

Gwynearth lies within an area formerly part of Perran Downs. The earliest part of the house dates to the 18th century and is constructed from cob, with a granite rubble-built front wall at ground floor level. Later extensions were constructed from stone rubble and concrete blockwork. The house and plot appear to have been abandoned in the 1980s. As a result of its neglect the building was in a poor state of repair at the time of the survey, being covered in vegetation and having lost much of its roof and first floor structures. The garden plot was also covered in dense vegetation prior to clearance.

A total of five major construction phases of the house have been identified as a result of the work. The earliest construction phase (phase 1) is likely to date to the early-mid 18th century. The core of the house dates from this phase and includes the central part of the north and south walls, the former west wall (now separating Rooms 1 and 2) and the west wall of the hallway (Room 3), originally a cross passage. Phase 2 dates from the mid 18th century to early 19th century when a staircase was inserted in the former cross passage and plank and muntin partition walls inserted at first floor level. The north door opening of the cross passage was blocked at this time and a two-storey extension added at the west end of the building. Phase 3 dates to the mid-late 19th century when a lean-to extension was added at the east end the house and a further extension was added to the west. In the early-mid 20th century (Phase 4) the windows and front door in the front (south) elevation were replaced, the chimney flue in the west wall of Room 2 was rebuilt and a lean-to store was added to the north elevation. Phase 5 dates to the 1960s or 1970s. At this time the phase 1 east gable of the house was entirely rebuilt in concrete blockwork and the phase 3 lean-to at this end of the building was also entirely rebuilt on the same footprint. The ground floor surfaces were replaced with concrete and a partition wall was replaced on the east side of the hallway (Room 3) with a sliding door.

Clearance of the garden plot revealed an early-mid 20th century outhouse (W.C.) located in the garden to the south of the house against the western boundary, and also two repurposed early 20th century tram carriages along the eastern boundary to the north of the house.

Watching briefs were carried out during the demolition of the house, to capture information on areas that could not be accessed at the time of the building survey, and also during a topsoil strip of the new development area. The topsoil strip did not uncover any archaeological features or deposits of significance.

Gwynearth, Rosudgeon, Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief



Fig 1 Location map.

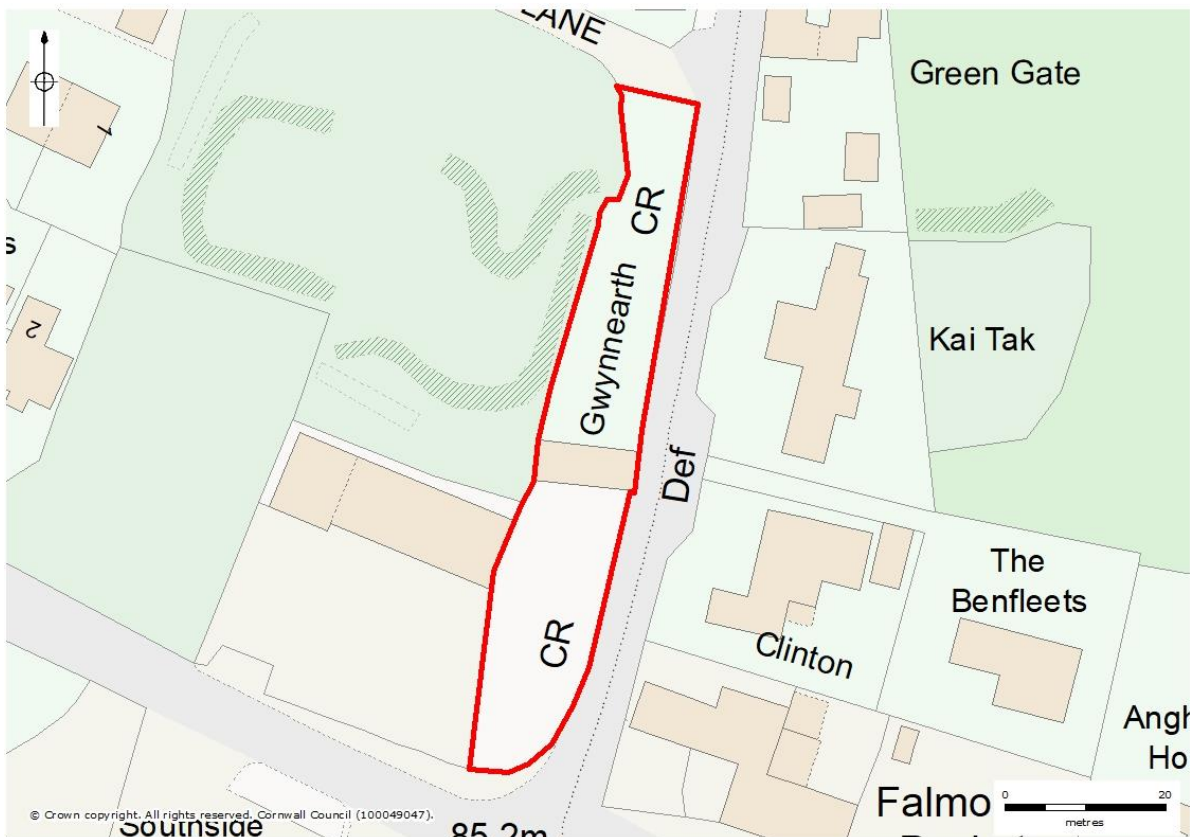


Fig 2 Site extent.



## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Gwynearth was originally constructed in the 18th century as a miner's cottage associated with a smallholding (Figs 1, 2 and 7). At the time of the survey the property was derelict, having been abandoned for approximately 40 years in which time the house had gradually fallen into a state of disrepair having become overgrown with ivy and with sections of roofs, ceilings and floor structures collapsed which made certain areas of the house inaccessible. The long gardens to front and rear were heavily overgrown with brambles and shrubs.

Planning Permission with conditions was given for the demolition of the existing building and the erection of two new houses on the site.

Condition 4 of the Planning Permission for PA18/08872 required a programme of archaeological work to be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 2). The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) requested that the programme for this work should comprise a historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England level 2/3 building survey) prior to demolition and a watching brief during demolition and groundworks for the new development.

This report sets out the results of the historic building record of Gwynearth and watching brief during demolition and groundworks for the new development. The photographic archive is listed in Appendix 1 and Figures 60 and 61 (ground floor and first floor, respectively), show locations of the photographs.

## 3 Location and setting

The original, historic settlement of Rosudgeon lies roughly 0.5km to the south-west of the site, whilst Gwynearth is located in an area formerly known as Perran Downs but more recently renamed as Rosudgeon. The property occupies a narrow plot of land, which runs along the west side of Packet Lane just off the A394 within the parish of Perranuthnoe (Figs 1, 2 and 3). Packet Lane itself forms the parish boundary between Perranuthnoe (to the west) and St Hilary (to the east). The property lies in an area of former downland which was gradually enclosed as fields and populated in the 18th and 19th centuries as a result of the rapid increase of mining in the area. During this time smallholdings for miners were established along with supporting infrastructure such as chapels and public houses. The plot neighbouring Gwynearth to the west contains spoil heaps ('burrows') associated with mining and there are one or two cob and stone built houses of similar age along Packet Lane. The existing house at NGR SW 55719 29626 was constructed as a miner's house in the 18th century. The building and plot have lain unoccupied for many years and prior to the works commencing were completely overgrown. The house had lost much of its roof and was in a very poor state of repair.

## 4 Designations

The house and plot at Gwynearth lie within Area 3 of the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining District of the World Heritage Site. The house itself is not a Listed Building and there are no other designations within the site itself.

The description given for Area 3: Tregonning and Gwinear Mining District in the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Management Plan 2013-2018 is as follows:

*'These rural mining districts include tin and copper mines (some of which were sites of important eighteenth century technological developments), together with extensive mineworkers' smallholdings, mining settlements and large estates related to the mining industry. The boundary has been drawn to contain the best*

*surviving mining landscape in the south and west, important settlements in the north and the principal parkland of the country house estates in the east. A detached enclave in the south contains the sites of two undersea copper mines’.*

Although outside the proposed development area, all the land to the south of the A394 is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The south end of the plot at Gwynearth borders the A394 overlooking the AONB to the south. There is also a Grade II Listed Building (a former Bible Christian Sunday School) which lies approximately 90m to the south of the site.

## 5 Site history

Gwynearth lies within an area formerly part of Perran Downs. Although there are no known prehistoric sites within or adjacent to the property, there are some known prehistoric sites in the surrounding landscape including possible Romano-British settlement sites at Perran Downs (HER ref: MCO8358) and Carter’s Down (HER ref: MCO7789) and Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters at Higher Kenneggy and Lower Kenneggy (HER refs: MCO41642, MCO8204, MCO45059 and MCO759).

During the medieval period the site lay within unenclosed downland which was later enclosed during the 18th and 19th centuries. In the surrounding area there are a few small medieval farming settlements including Rosudgeon, Chiverton and Kenneggy to the south and Colenso to the north-east. There is also the site of a medieval chapel dedicated to St Ann (HER ref: MCO10157), approximately 200m to the south-west.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, this area became the focus of intensive tin and copper mining. The increase in industrialisation caused the population to expand with the result that new housing, smallholdings and other supporting infrastructure were introduced in areas that had previously been downland.

18th and 19th century mines within a 1km radius of the site included Perran Downs Mine (MCO40140), Wheal Florence (MCO40023), South Great Work (MCO40103), East Trevelyan (MCO163472), Wheal Grylls (MCO40025), Georgia Mine (MCO40024) and Great Western Mine (MCO40022). Mine shafts are clearly shown on the c1880 and c1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5) to the north-east of Gwynearth and also a large area of dumped mine waste is shown immediately neighbouring the plot to the west (still *in situ*). It is possible that this obscures a former shaft.

The first available historic map to show the property in detail is the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3). This indicates that the existing house and plot had been built by c1840 along with a scattering of other similar properties in the area including Carter’s Down and Green Gate immediately to the north-east, Rose Cottage and Lamorna House to the north and the Falmouth Packet Public House to the east. The accompanying Tithe Apportionment lists the property as ‘house and homestead’, owned by Lady Carrington but tenanted out to Edward Tregembo. The census records of 1841 list Edward Tregembo as a miner aged 40, living in the house with Blanch Tregembo (presumably his wife) he was also the tenant of two enclosed plots of land (part of his smallholding) elsewhere on Perran Downs.

The earliest part of the house is 18th century in date and is constructed from cob except for a stone-built front wall at ground floor level. In the late 18th or early 19th century a two-storey extension was added to the west; this extension remains *in situ* and is constructed from local slatestone/siltstone rubble with granite dressings.

The next available map to show the property is the c1880 OS map (Fig 4). This indicates that at some point between 1840 and 1880 the house had been extended even further to the west (although this extension does not survive) and had also been extended slightly to the east by the addition of a lean-to at the east end. The c1880 map also indicates that two new boundaries had been added: one aligned east-west within the northern part of the plot and another aligned east-west immediately south of the house. In addition, the c1880 OS map shows that a large deposit of mine waste had been dumped immediately west of the property in a plot formerly described as ‘croft’ in the Tithe Apportionment. To the south of the mine waste and leading into the area to the

west of the house, a linear channel is shown which, along with the dump of mine waste, remains *in situ*. The function of this channel is unknown.

The c1907 OS map (Fig 5) shows that the second extension at the west end of the house (shown on the c1880 OS map) had been partially removed by this date, and that a new property boundary, aligned north-south, had been erected at the west end of the house. The boundary inserted in the northern part of the plot had been removed by this date.

The 1927 OS map (Fig 6) indicates that very little change had occurred since c1907, except that the property boundary at the junction between Packet Lane and the A394 had been moved westwards to create a wider, curving road junction.

In the 1960s or 1970s the eastern end of the building was entirely remodelled. An existing lean-to extension was taken down along with the original phase 1 eastern gable end wall, and both of these were rebuilt using concrete blockwork.

The house and plot were finally abandoned in the 1980s (local resident, pers. comm.) and have remained unoccupied since that time.

## 6 Historic development of the building

(See phase plans, Figs 52 and 53).

### Phase 1 (18th century)

The phase 1 house now forms the central part of the present house. It was originally a single-depth, two-storey building with two rooms either side of a central cross passage at ground floor level and a further two rooms at first floor level. The rear wall of the phase 1 part of the house and the former external phase 1 west wall are constructed entirely from cob. These are contemporary with the phase 1 front wall of the house which is granite rubble-built at ground floor level and cob at first floor level. Beneath the existing staircase, and directly opposite the front door there is a blocked door opening in the rear (north) phase 1 wall which is blocked with granite rubble. This original door opening along with a phase 1 lath and earth plaster partition on the western side of the hallway (Room 3) indicate that during phase 1 there is likely to have been a cross passage here before a staircase was inserted in the mid-late 18th or early 19th century. At this time the stairs were located in a different position, possibly against the eastern half of the rear wall (Room 4). The phase 1 lath and earth plaster partition wall between rooms 2 and 3 contains a door opening at the northern end which was blocked when the staircase was added to the cross passage during phase 2.

### Phase 2 (mid 18th century to early 19th century)

During phase 2, in the mid 18th to early 19th century the house was remodelled internally. A staircase was inserted in the northern half of the cross passage with plank and muntin partitions inserted around the top of the stairwell at first floor level. This involved the removal of the eastern cross passage wall. The phase 1 door opening at the northern end of the western cross passage wall was blocked at this time and a new door opening with six-panelled door inserted at the southern end of this wall. The back door opening at the north end of the cross passage was blocked with granite rubble and a small window inserted at the top of the blocking to light the newly-formed below-stairs cupboard.

Also, during phase 2, a two-storey extension was added to the west. This was built from slatestone/siltstone rubble with granite dressings around windows and doors. The extension has no communicating door with the main house and comprises a single heated room at ground floor level, probably used as a separate living space and an unheated storage loft above accessed via an external, stone-built ramp along the north wall.

### Phase 3 (mid to late 19th century)

At some point between c1840 and c1880 a lean-to was added to the east gable end of the phase 1 house. At the same time an extension or lean-to was added to the western



side of the phase 2 extension (compare Figs 3 and 4). This addition to the west was short-lived and had been removed by c1907.

#### **Phase 4 (early to mid 20th century)**

In the early to mid 20th century the original windows in the front (south) elevation were replaced with the existing four-paned sash windows with horns (Fig 8). The front door in the south elevation was also replaced with a plain door with single light in the upper part (Fig 9). A concrete block-built flue lining was inserted to replace the existing flue in the western cob wall of the phase 1 house (Fig 16). At this time a new, tiled fire surround was also added at ground floor level in room 2 (Fig 19). It seems likely that the single storey lean-to with corrugated iron roof on the rear (north) elevation (room 7) was also added in the mid 20th century.

#### **Phase 5 (1960s or 1970s)**

The house underwent more substantial remodelling in the 1960s or 1970s. The original phase 1 east gable end wall of the house was entirely removed and rebuilt in concrete blockwork with new brick chimney stack added. At the same time the 19th century (phase 3) lean-to adjoining the east gable end was also demolished and a new, single-storey, concrete block-built lean-to was constructed against it to create a new utility room. The ground floor surfaces in rooms 2, 3 and 4 were replaced at this time with new concrete floors. In addition, a partition wall was replaced on the east side of the hallway at the base of the stairs with a new sliding door fitted.

## **7 Building description**

### **7.1 General description**

Gwynearth was built in the 18th century as a small miner's cottage. It is a two-storey house, rectangular in plan, with its frontage facing south (Fig 7). It has undergone a series of extensions and alteration since first built and at the time of the survey was in a poor state of repair with most of its roof missing, collapsed first floor structures and partial collapse of the rear cob wall. The external walls of the main, original part of the house are constructed from cob except for the front (south) wall which is built from granite rubble bonded with earth mortar at ground floor level with cob at first floor level. The original house is single depth with two rooms on each floor. It has the remains of a slate covered roof with simple lap-jointed trusses.

During phase 2 a two-storey extension was added to the west. The external walls are constructed from slatestone/siltstone rubble bonded with earth mortar with granite dressings around the window openings. Adjoining the rear (north) wall of this extension is a contemporary stone rubble-built ramp, designed to give access to the first floor room. Against the rear (north) wall of the original house a concrete block-built, single-storey lean-to has been added during phase 4. This structure has a corrugated iron roof and is rendered and painted white externally.

At the east end of the original house the original gable end wall and an earlier lean-to adjoining it were completely rebuilt during phase 5 from concrete blockwork, which is rendered and painted white externally.

### **7.2 South (Front) Elevation**

(See Figs 7, 8, 9, 54 and 57).

The central part of the south elevation (Figs 7, 54 and 57) is the original frontage of the phase 1 house. The central section is double fronted with four windows with granite sills and a central door. The ground floor east window retains its replacement early-mid 20th century four-paned, sash window with horns (Fig 8). The ground floor window opening to the west retains the frame of a matching replacement sash window. The two windows at first floor level of the central part of the house are boarded over but the same replacement early-mid 20th century sash windows survive behind the boarding. The

replacement early-mid 20th century timber front door with a glazed light in upper part is detached from its frame and lies flat in the hallway (Fig 9). A scar runs horizontally along the central section of walling, between the two floor levels indicating the change from granite rubble construction at ground floor level and cob at first floor level. The elevation is rendered and painted white.

Adjoining the west end of the central part of the house is a late 18th or early 19th century (phase 2) two-storey stone rubble-built extension which has been painted white. It has two window openings (one on each floor) with no frames or windows surviving. The first floor window opening has been reduced in size by blocking in the lower part with stone rubble. Both openings have granite jambs and lintels.

Adjoining the eastern end of the house there is a concrete block-built c1970s (phase 5) single storey lean-to extension, which has been rendered and painted white and which contains a Crittall window of the same date.

### **7.3 West Elevation**

(See Figs 10, 11 and 55).

The west gable end wall is part of the phase 2 extension (Fig 10). It is constructed from randomly coursed slatestone/siltstone rubble, bonded with earth mortar and has some secondary lime mortar pointing. There is a small window opening at the first floor level in the southern part of the wall which contains a ledged timber shutter (Fig 11). Running across the gable at eaves level is a 20th century iron/steel gutter. At the top of the wall there is brick chimney stack obscured by vegetation which is likely to be 19th century in date. Beside the wall, a short distance to the west there are stone footings of a former lean-to.

### **7.4 North (Rear) Elevation**

(See Figs 12, 13, 40, 41, 56 and 58).

The central phase 1 part of the elevation (Fig 12) is constructed from cob with modern cement render over which has been painted white. At ground floor level in the centre there is a phase 1 (18th or early 19th century) arched door opening which has been blocked with granite rubble in phase 2 and rendered in the 20th century with cement (Fig 13). A small window opening has been made at the top of the blocking which contains a small 18th or 19th century casement window. Immediately to the west of the blocked door opening a phase 4 (early-mid 20th century) concrete block-built, single-storey lean-to has been added against the cob wall of the phase 1 house. It has a corrugated iron roof and, in its door opening in the west side is a reused timber, ledged 18th or 19th century door with the remains of an iron thumb latch. At first floor level of the original central section of the house a large area of the cob wall has collapsed.

Adjoining the west end of the central part of the house is a late 18th or early 19th century (phase 2) two-storey stone rubble-built extension which has been painted white. At ground floor level in the extension there is a door opening with a timber lintel, the uneven east jamb of the door opening is the north east corner of the original phase 1 house. Immediately above this door opening there is another giving access to the first floor via an external, contemporary ramp constructed from randomly coursed slatestone/siltstone rubble bonded with earth mortar. The wall of the extension is also constructed from randomly coursed slatestone/siltstone rubble and bonded with earth mortar but has remnants of later lime mortar repointing.

At the eastern end of the elevation there is a rendered 1960s or 1970s concrete block-built, single-storey, lean-to extension. The porch of the extension protrudes from the main house to the north and has a door opening on its west side. This opening contains a reused c1930s door which has been boarded over and there are two c1970 Crittall windows, also boarded over.

### **7.5 East Elevation**

(See Figs 14 and 55).

The east elevation (Fig 14) was entirely rebuilt in c1970 when the original gable end wall of the phase 1 house was taken down along with a phase 3 (mid-late 19th century) lean-to extension. The present gable end and lean-to extension are constructed from concrete blockwork and rendered and painted white externally. The lean-to has a c1970 slate-covered roof and there is a c1970 brick chimney stack at the top of the rebuilt gable end wall. A short, c1970, garden wall extends to the north.

## 7.6 Room 1 (Accommodation with store above)

(See Figs 15, 16, 17, 49, 52 and 53).

This room forms the whole of the interior of the phase 2 (mid 18th to early 19th century) western extension. Originally the space contained a single heated room at ground floor level (presumably used as a living space) and another single, unheated room at first floor level accessed via an external ramp, and presumably used for storage. The first floor structure and roof structure had been entirely removed at the time of the survey. Internally the wall surfaces are roughly rendered with a lime and earth mix plaster at ground floor level and a lime plaster at first floor level, with remnants of whitewash throughout. The north, south and west walls are built from randomly coursed slatestone/siltstone rubble bonded with an earth mortar, and the east wall is the original phase 1 gable end wall constructed from cob.

### North wall

In the north wall (Fig 15) there are joist sockets at the first floor level and at the east end of the wall there are two door openings (one above the other) at both floor levels with a timber lintel remaining *in situ* over the ground floor opening. Neither of the doors survive.

### East wall

The east wall (Fig 16) is the phase 1 original external wall, which is constructed mainly from cob, with a small section of granite rubble-built wall to the south at ground floor level where the wall joins the granite rubble-built front elevation of the phase 1 house. In the centre of the wall there is an inserted concrete block flue added during phase 4 (early to mid 20th century). At the top of the flue is a heavily vegetated modern brick chimney stack. There is an iron hook in the wall at first floor level, adjacent to the door opening in the north wall, probably a fixing to hold the door open.

### South wall

The south wall (Fig 17) contains two splayed window openings, one above the other on each floor level. There are joist sockets for the first floor structure and the first floor window opening has been partially blocked from the sill up with slatestone rubble, reducing the height of the opening.

### West wall

In the west wall (Fig 17), at ground floor level is a small, centrally set fireplace with an original, fitted iron grate. At first floor level there is a small window in the northern part of the wall which contains an original timber, ledged shutter.

### Floor

The ground floor surface was not visible at the time of the survey and was covered with debris including remains of a door and an iron frame bed.

## 7.7 Room 2 (Parlour with bedroom above)

(See Figs 18, 19, 43, 46, 47, 52 and 53).

This room forms the western part of the interior of the phase 1 (18th century) house. Originally the space contained a single heated room at ground floor level (the parlour) and another single heated room at first floor level (a bedroom). The roof and first floor

structures at the time of the survey had collapsed through to the ground floor making it impossible to enter.

#### **North wall**

The north wall (Figs 18 and 19) was only visible at first floor level where it appeared to be lime plastered over the cob wall. The plaster was painted and later covered with a floral wallpaper.

#### **East wall**

The east wall (Fig 18) at ground floor level is an 18th century lath and earth plaster covered stud wall. At the south end of this there is a six-panelled 18th or early 19th century door which appears to have been inserted during phase 2 replacing an earlier blocked door opening at the north end of this wall (seen during demolition). At first floor level there is a phase 2 plank and beaded muntin partition wall, with a phase 2 three plank ledged door with thumb latch at the north end.

#### **South wall**

In the south wall there is a splayed window opening at both floor levels. The ground floor window contains the frame of an early-mid 20th century sash window and there is a four-pane sash window with horns at first floor level.

#### **West wall**

The west wall (Fig 19) retains its original earth plaster which has been covered at a later date with a lime plaster. There is an early-mid 20th century tiled fire surround at ground floor level with beige tiles. Remains of the roof structure shows that it had simple, lap-jointed and nailed collar trussed.

#### **Floor**

The ground floor was not visible at the time of the survey but during demolition was seen to be timber boarded.

### **7.8 Room 3 (Entrance hallway and staircase, former cross passage)**

(See Figs 20, 21, 22, 42, 52 and 53).

This room comprises the entrance hallway, the staircase and a landing at first floor level. During phase 1 there appears to have been a cross passage at ground floor level leading from the front door straight through to the back door (through what is now a below stairs cupboard (room 5). During phase 2 this passage and the back door were blocked when the present staircase was inserted.

#### **North wall**

The north wall at first floor level is plastered and there are remnants of paint on it.

In the northern half of the room a phase 2 timber staircase (Fig 20) climbs to a landing at first floor level to the north; the landing is small and shorter than the widths of the doors in the east and west walls.

#### **East wall**

The southern part of the east wall, at ground floor level is a c1970 plain timber partition wall with a sliding door. The east wall at ground floor level over the stairs is a 19th century matchboard panelled wall. At first floor level there is a phase 2 plank and beaded muntin partition wall which extends the full width of the house. It has a detached, phase 2, two plank ledged door with H hinges in the door opening to the eastern bedroom at the north end of the wall.

#### **South wall**

The south wall contains the front door opening; the replacement early-mid 20th century front door with a single light in the upper part is detached and now lies on the floor. The wall above the door is plastered and painted.



At first floor level over the staircase there is a phase 2 plank and beaded muntin partition wall enclosing the landing and stairwell (Fig 22).

#### **West wall**

The west wall at ground floor level is an original lath and earth plaster partition wall. At the south end there is a door opening to the parlour containing a six-panelled 18th or early 19th century door with a thumb latch and contemporary architrave (Fig 21). This door appears to have been inserted during phase 2 to replace a blocked door opening at the north end of the wall. At first floor level there is a phase 2 plank and beaded muntin partition wall containing a phase 2, ledged, three plank door with H hinges at the northern end.

#### **Floor**

The floor at ground floor level was not visible at the time of the survey. The narrow landing has wide timber boards.

#### **Ceiling**

The ceiling at ground floor level comprises exposed beaded floor joists and wide floorboards above. At first floor level the remains of the roof timbers are exposed.

### **7.9 Room 4 (Kitchen)**

(See Figs 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 52).

#### **North wall**

The phase 1 north wall is constructed from cob, which has been covered with a cement plaster and painted (Fig 23).

#### **East wall**

The east wall (Fig 24) was rebuilt in concrete blockwork and plastered in c1970. There is a door opening at the north end of this wall giving access to the c1970 lean-to extension (room 6) and in the centre there is a c1970 Rayburn stove set in a protruding chimney breast. Immediately south of the stove there are fitted contemporary cupboards.

#### **South wall**

The phase 1 south wall (Fig 25) has been covered with a cement plaster and painted. It contains an original recessed window opening with splayed reveals and space for a window seat below (no longer *in situ*). The opening contains a replacement early-mid 20th century four-pane sash window with horns.

#### **West wall**

The southern end of the west wall is a c1970 timber partition with a sliding door. To the north of this the wall against the stairs is constructed from matchboard panelling of two different phases. Below the level of the treads of the staircase there is phase 2 matchboard panelling made from wide boards and above the level of the treads of the staircase there is later 19th century matchboard panelling made from narrower boards. At the north end of the wall there is a phase 2, ledged door with H hinges giving access to the below-stairs cupboard (Room 5).

#### **Floor**

The floor has been replaced with concrete in c1970; it has a linoleum covering of much the same date.

#### **Ceiling**

The ceiling comprises the exposed joists and floorboards of the first floor structure. The joists have bead mouldings at the base and the floorboards made from wide planks. At the east end of the ceiling, most of the floorboards have been replaced with narrower planks and one of the floor joists is beaded, but only on the west side. This indicates the disturbance caused when the east wall was taken down and rebuilt in c1970. At the time

of the survey part of the first floor had collapsed through into the northern part of the room.

### **7.10 Room 5 (Under stairs cupboard)**

(See Figs 31, 32 and 52).

The north (phase 1) cob wall (Fig 31) contains the original, arched, back door opening of the cross passage. This was blocked with granite rubble when the stairs were inserted during phase 2, and a small window opening inserted to the top part. The window opening contains a phase 2 casement window and shelving has been inserted in front of the blocking. The east wall is a phase 2 matchboard panelled wall and contains a phase 2 ledged door with H hinges. The southern side of the room (Fig 32) is formed by the underside of the phase 2 staircase with shelving attached. The west wall (Fig 32) is part of the phase 1 lath and earth plaster partition wall which originally formed the west wall of the cross passage. It has remnants of floral wallpaper and was seen during demolition to contain a blocked phase 1 door opening to room 2.

#### **Floor and ceiling**

The floor was not visible at the time of the survey and the ceiling is formed by the underside of the phase 2 staircase and landing. Strengthening timbers have been added below the narrow landing.

### **7.11 Room 6 (Kitchen/utility extension)**

(See Figs 33, 34 and 52).

This room was constructed in the 1960s or 1970s; it replaced a 19th century lean-to extension on the same footprint. The walls are all plastered and painted concrete blockwork.

#### **North wall**

The western half of the north wall (Fig 33) steps outwards to form a small entrance lobby to the rear of the building. In the north wall of this lobby there is a small Crittall casement window and in the eastern half of the wall there is another, slightly larger Crittall window.

#### **East wall**

There is a c1970 cooker against the east wall and scars where units have been stripped out along with a tiled area above work surface level along the northern half of the wall.

#### **South wall**

In the south wall (Fig 34) there is a wide Crittall casement window.

#### **East wall**

In the east wall there are two door openings; one (now missing its door) leads through to Room 5 and the other, located in the entrance lobby, leads outside. The door in the entrance lobby is probably a reused c1930s door which has been boarded over.

#### **Floor and ceiling**

The floor is constructed from concrete and has a linoleum covering. The ceiling is constructed from fibreboard (painted white) with a modern lean-to roof structure above.

### **7.12 Room 7 (lean-to store)**

(See Figs 35, 36 and 52).

This lean-to is likely to have been built in the early-mid 20th century as a fuel store or storage shed. Inside this concrete block-built lean-to all the walls are cement rendered. The door opening in the west wall contains a reused 18th or 19th century ledged door with the remains of a cast iron thumb latch. The floor was not visible at the time of the survey and the roof is corrugated iron on timber rafters.

### **7.13 Room 8 (Bedroom)**

(See Figs 28, 29, 30 and 53).

This room is located above the original kitchen (room 4). At the time of the survey the room could not be entered but was recorded as far as possible through views into it and during demolition.

#### **North wall**

The north (phase 1) cob wall had largely collapsed at the time of the survey.

#### **East wall**

The concrete block-built east wall is plastered and contains a boxed-in flue for the range in room 4 below (Fig 28).

#### **South wall**

The south (phase 1) cob wall is plastered and painted (Fig 29). It contains a recessed window opening with splayed reveals. The window itself is a replacement early-mid 20th century four-pane sash window with horns which has been boarded over externally.

#### **West wall**

The west wall (Fig 30) is an 18th or early 19th century (phase 2) plank and beaded muntin partition wall which steps into the room around the stairwell and landing area (room 3). At the north end of the partition there is a phase 2 door opening. The detached, contemporary ledged door has H hinges and is constructed from two wide planks.

#### **Floor and ceiling**

The floor comprises wide boards supported on beaded joists (as seen from below). The ceiling has collapsed exposing the ceiling joists which are aligned east west.

### **7.14 Roof over phase 1 house**

(See Figs 44 and 45).

At the time of the survey most of the roof had collapsed leaving much of its slate roof covering inside the house. During demolition two of the surviving roof trusses were examined. These appear to be original phase 1, lap-jointed collar trusses which were nailed at the joints using hand forged nails. Some reused timbers had clearly been used in their making; one timber with an ogee moulding and another with pegged joint.

### **7.15 Outhouse/ W.C.**

(See Fig 37).

The outhouse (Fig 37) is a small concrete block-built W.C. located in the garden to the south of the house against the western boundary. All of its fittings had been removed at the time of the survey. There is a door opening in the south wall and a hole in the west wall for plumbing. The floor was not visible and there was no roof at the time of the survey.

### **7.16 Tram carriages**

(See Figs 38 and 39).

To the north of the house there are two early 20th century tram carriages in the garden set against the eastern boundary (Figs 38 and 39). They are very similar to those used by London County Council during this period but may have been employed more locally, perhaps on Camborne and Redruth tramway. They are constructed from timber and retain many of their original doors and windows. The ceilings are slightly vaulted and planked. They have clearly been converted for reuse here as accommodation and still contain early-mid 20th century iron bedsteads, cupboards and stoves.

### **7.17 Boundaries**

(See Figs 50 and 51).

The boundaries of the property are all Cornish hedge boundaries (stone faced earth banks) of 19th century or earlier date with the exception of the southern boundary which has been rebuilt more recently as a stone wall. The western boundary in places acts as a retaining wall for raised spoil heaps of mining waste on land immediately to the west. Immediately south of the house is a vehicle opening in the east boundary. On the south side of this opening there is a c1970 gate post and short stretch of concrete block-built wall.

## **8 Watching brief during demolition**

Demolition work was approached from the north, first with the removal of the concrete block store (Room 7) and the concrete block-built lean-to extension (Room 6). The removal of the store (Room 7) revealed stone foundations of the phase 1 cob walling behind. The render was removed from the entirety of the phase 1 north elevation (Fig 40) which revealed the extent of the blocked, phase 1 door opening which would originally have formed the back door of the cross passage (Fig 41). There was no lintel and the top of the opening was a simple arch cut through the cob wall. The north, phase 1 wall was subsequently taken down. The cob comprised fine, orangey brown silty clay with small slatestone fragments and occasional larger stones.

Removal of the back wall and subsequent demolition of the cross passage wall (dividing Rooms 2 and 3) revealed it to be a lath and earth plaster stud partition with a cob infill between the two lath faces. The infill was not present between two studs at the northern end indicating the location of a phase 1 blocked door opening (Fig 43).

Two surviving roof trusses were retrieved from the building for inspection. These proved to be simple collar trusses, lap-jointed and held together with large hand forged iron nails (Fig 44). The timbers appeared to have been reused with one containing a peg hole (Fig 45).

Demolition confirmed that the replacement early-mid 20th century sash window was still present in the upper floor of Room 2. It also revealed a narrow fireplace on the west wall of Room 2, at first floor level, which had been cut into the cob, and subsequently blocked with cob (Figs 46 and 47).

The phase 2, stone rubble-built western extension was confirmed to be bonded with earth mortar as was the stone rubble-built walling at ground floor level of the phase 1 south elevation. No quarrying drill marks were visible on any of the stones.

## **9 Watching brief during groundworks**

After the demolition works had taken place, a topsoil strip was undertaken (Figs 50 and 51). The topsoil was 0.4m deep. The subsoil was mid yellowy orange silty clay with moderate stone fragments and much root disturbance. To the south of the house, an area of approximately 37m north-south by 13m east-west was stripped, and to the north of the house an area of 40m north-south by 12m east-west was stripped. The topsoil and subsoil interface contained a mixture of 19th century china and modern plastic. No other artefacts were found, and no archaeological features identified.

## **10 References**

### **10.1 Primary sources**

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

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

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography



Gwynearth, Rosudgeon, Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief

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

## 10.2 Publications

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, CIfA, Reading

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. Historic England, Swindon

Lysons, Daniel and Lysons, Samuel 1814 *Magna Britannia: Volume 3 Cornwall. T Cadell and W Davies*, London. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/magna-britannia/vol3/cxviii/cxxiv>

## 10.3 Websites

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

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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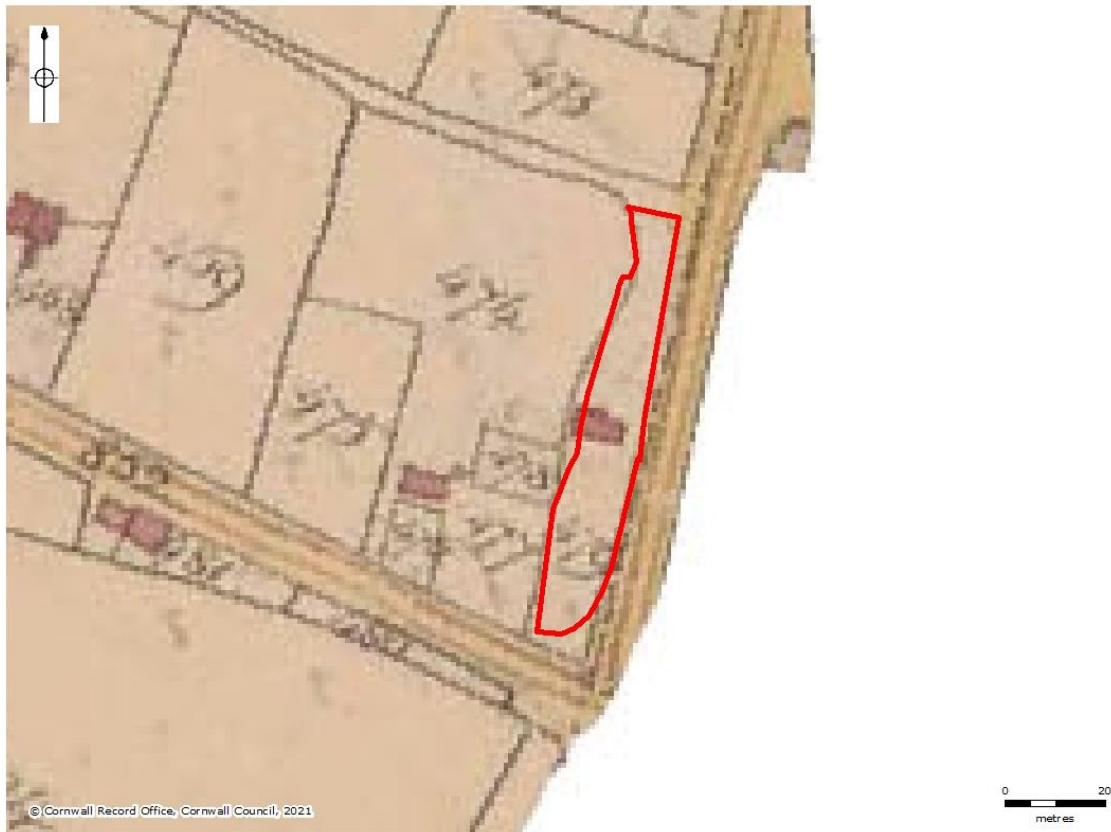


Fig 3 Tithe Map, c1840.

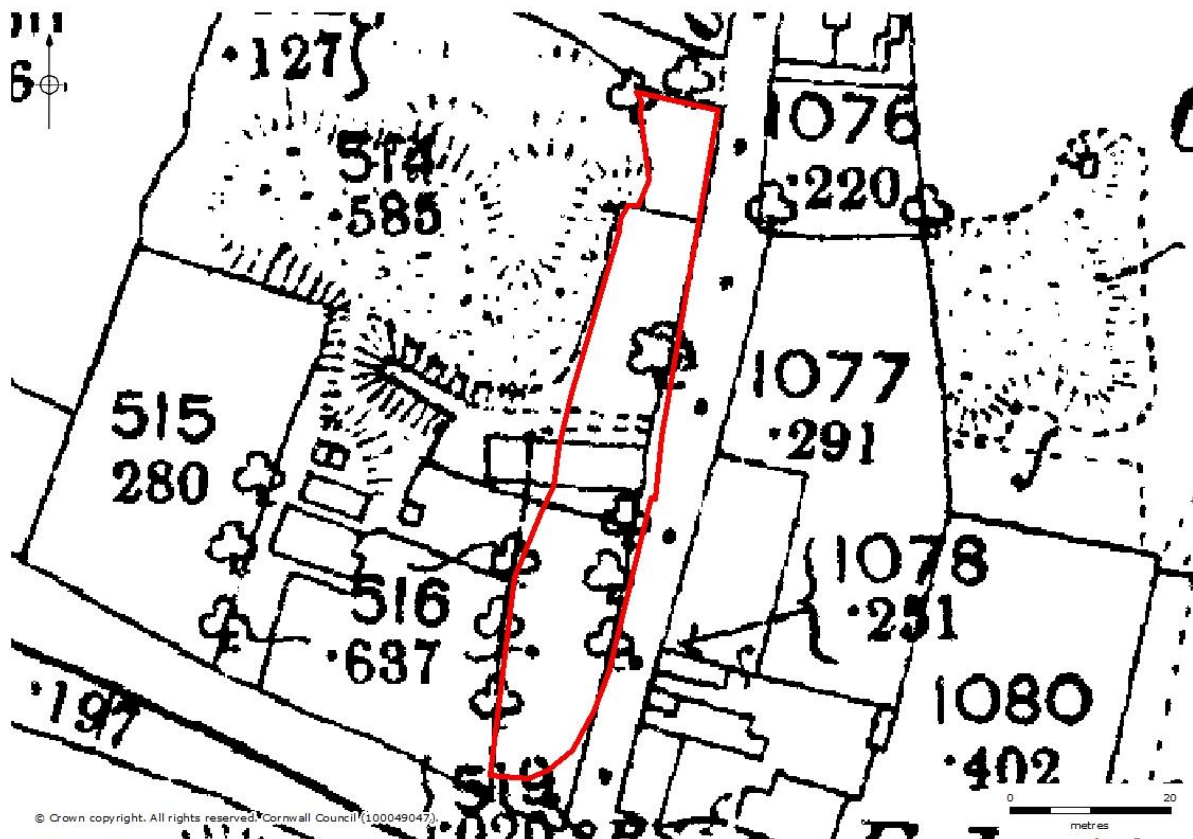


Fig 4 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880.

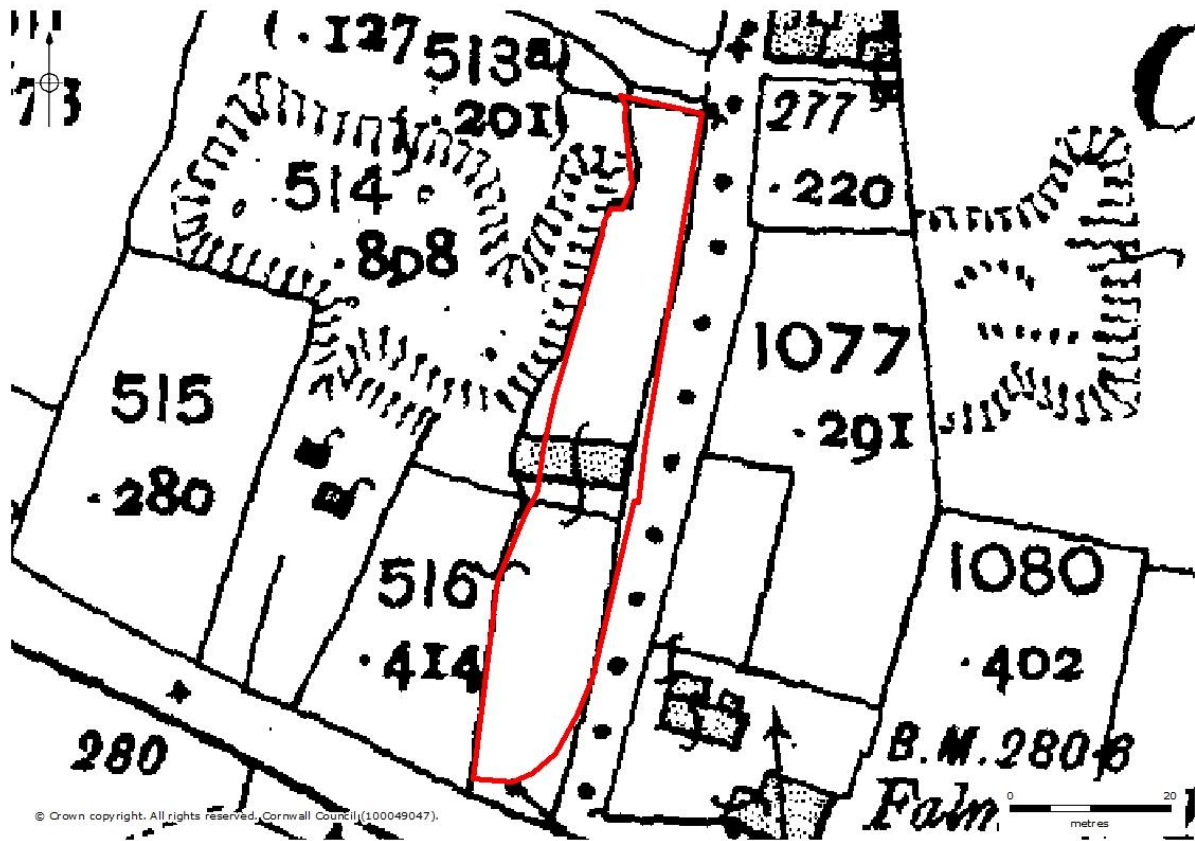


Fig 5 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907.

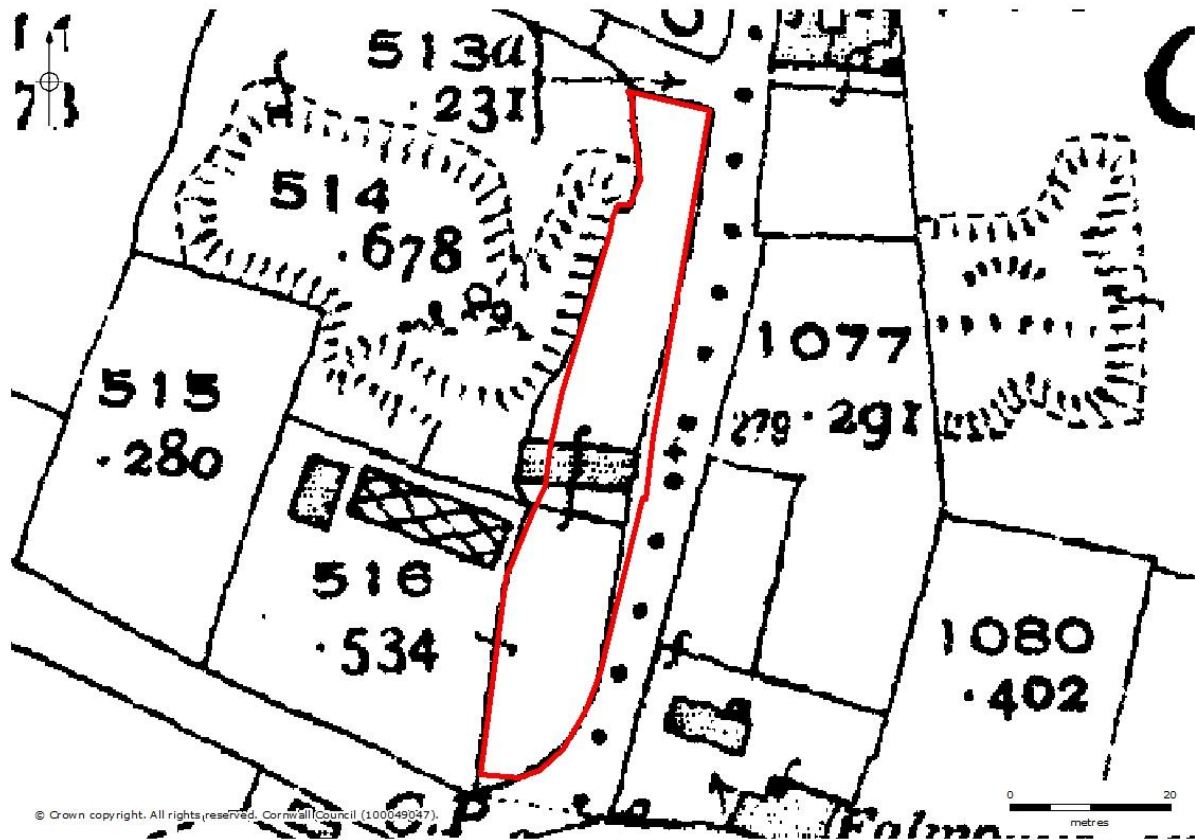


Fig 6 Fourth Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1927.



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*Fig 7 South (front) elevation.*



*Fig 8 Early-mid 20th century replacement sash window to east of front door in south elevation.*



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*Fig 9 Detached early-mid 20th century front door in south elevation.*



*Fig 10 West elevation of western phase 2 extension, showing iron/steel guttering.*





*Fig 11 Small timber shuttered window opening in west elevation of phase 2 western extension.*



*Fig 12 North elevation.*





Fig 13 Blocked phase 1 back door opening.



Fig 14 East elevation.





*Fig 15 Room 1 north wall.*



*Fig 16 Room 1 east wall. Showing inserted concrete flue.*



*Fig 17 Room 1 south and west walls.*

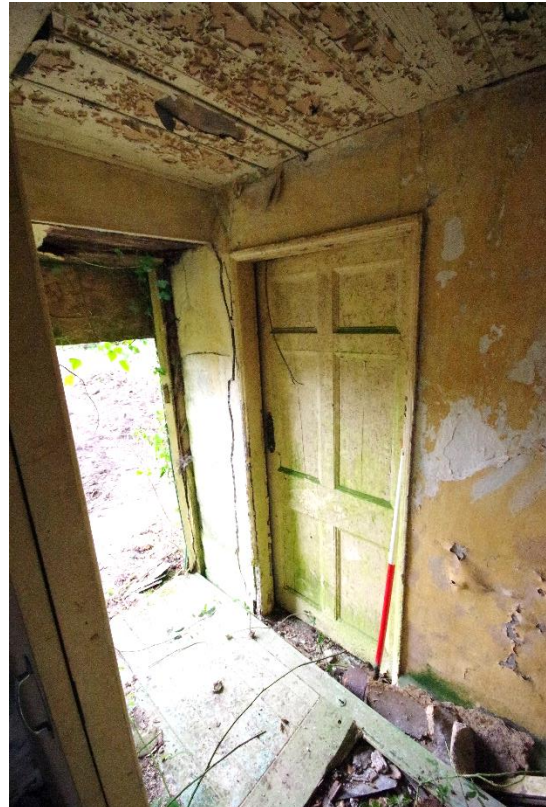


*Fig 18 Room 2 north and east walls showing first floor plank and muntin partition wall to the east.*





*Fig 19 Room 2 north and west walls. Tiled fire surround just seen to left of collapsed timbers.*



*Fig 21 Room 3 front door opening in south wall and 18th or early 19th century six-panelled door in the west wall.*



*Fig 20 Room 3 staircase looking north from entrance hallway (former cross passage).*



*Fig 22 Room 3 plank and muntin partition walls enclosing the landing and stairwell at first floor level. looking upwards to exposed roof.*



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Fig 23 Room 4 north wall.



Fig 24 Room 4 east wall.



Fig 25 Room 4 south wall.



Fig 26 Room 4 west wall showing phase 2 and 3 matchboard panelling for the staircase.



Fig 27 Room 4 door opening to Room 5 with detached door ledged door.



Fig 28 Room 8 east wall.



Fig 29 Room 8 south wall.





Fig 30 Room 8 west wall.



Fig 32 Room 5 west wall and underside of phase 2 staircase.



Fig 31 Room 5 blocked phase 1 door opening in north wall.

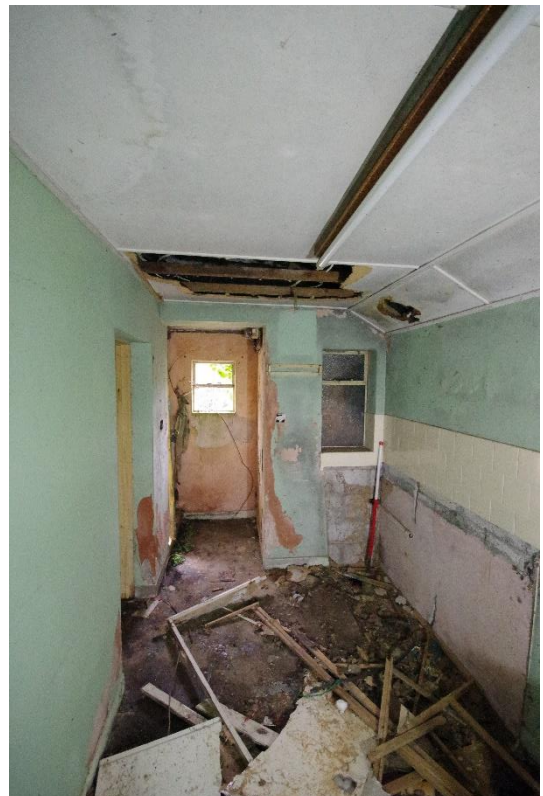


Fig 33 Room 6 looking north.



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Fig 34 Room 6 looking south.



Fig 36 Room 7 lean-to looking east.



Fig 35 Room 7 reused 18th or 19th century door.



Fig 37 Early-mid 20th century concrete block-built outhouse to south of house.





Fig 38 Tram carriages to the north of the house.



Fig 39 Interior of southern tram carriage.



Fig 40 North elevation of phase 1 house stripped of render.



Fig 41 Blocked back door opening in north wall of phase 1 house.

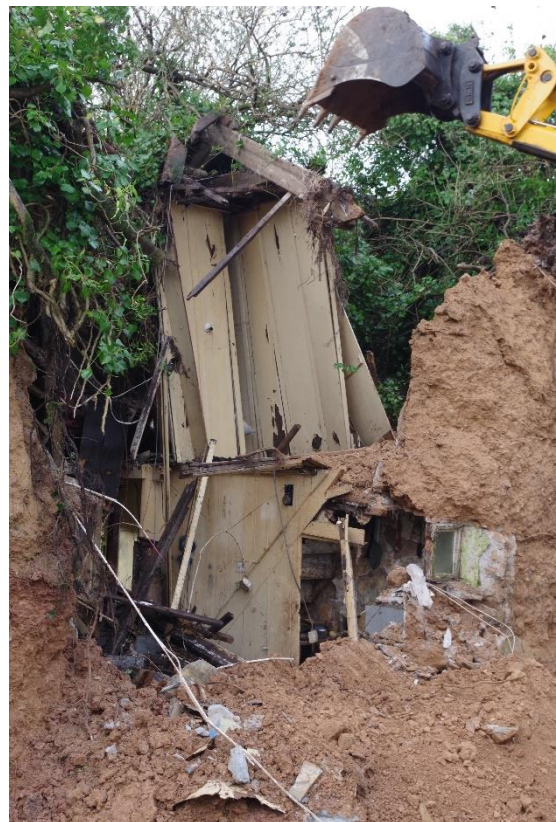


Fig 42 Mid-demolition showing first floor phase 2 plank and muntin partition walls.





*Fig 43 Lath and earth plaster partition wall between rooms 2 and 5 showing position of blocked door opening.*



*Fig 46 Blocked original first floor fireplace (centre) and modern concrete block flue in west wall of room 2.*



*Fig 44 Phase 1 lap-jointed collar roof truss.*



*Fig 45 Pegged hole at base of principal rafter.*



*Fig 47 Blocking removed from fireplace in west wall of room 2, showing soot on cob.*





*Fig 48 Mid demolition of front wall showing earth bonding in granite rubble wall.*



*Fig 50 Topsoil stripped area to the north of the house, looking north.*



*Fig 49 Demolition revealed a brick chimney stack in the west gable which had previously been obscured.*



*Fig 51 Topsoil stripped area to the south of the house, looking north.*

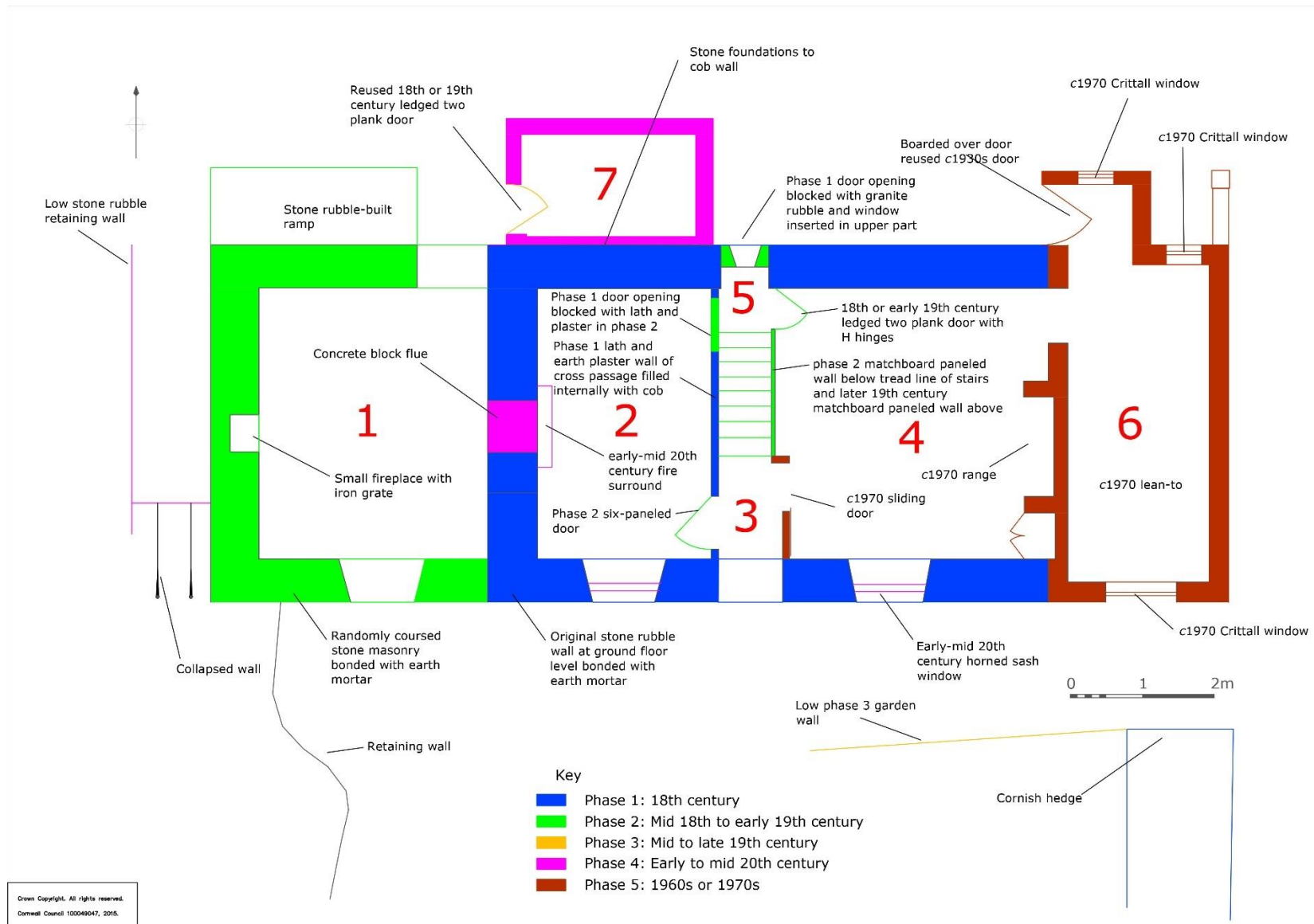


Fig 52 Ground floor phase plan showing room numbers.

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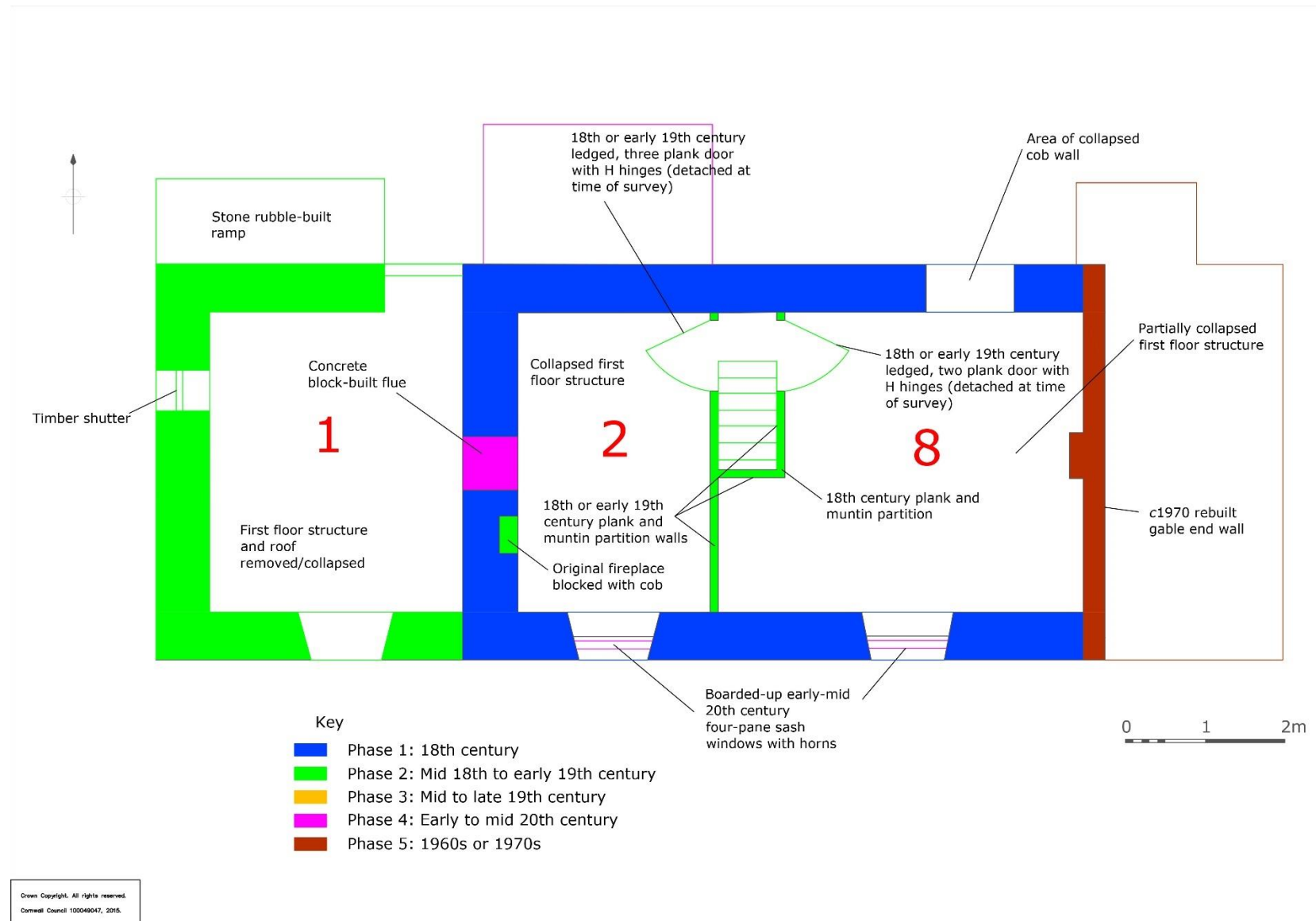


Fig 53 First floor phase plan showing room numbers.



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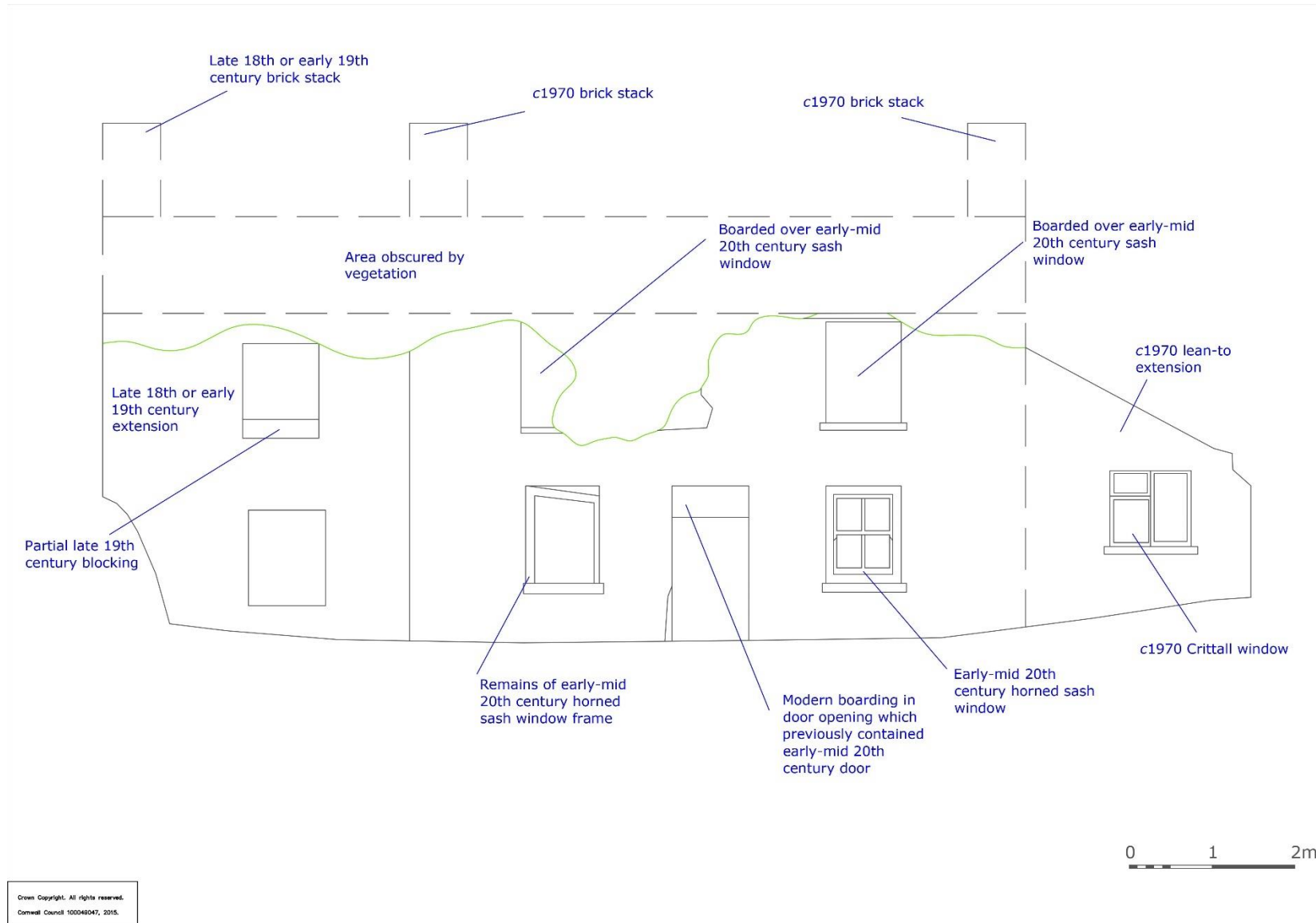


Fig 54 South (front) elevation.

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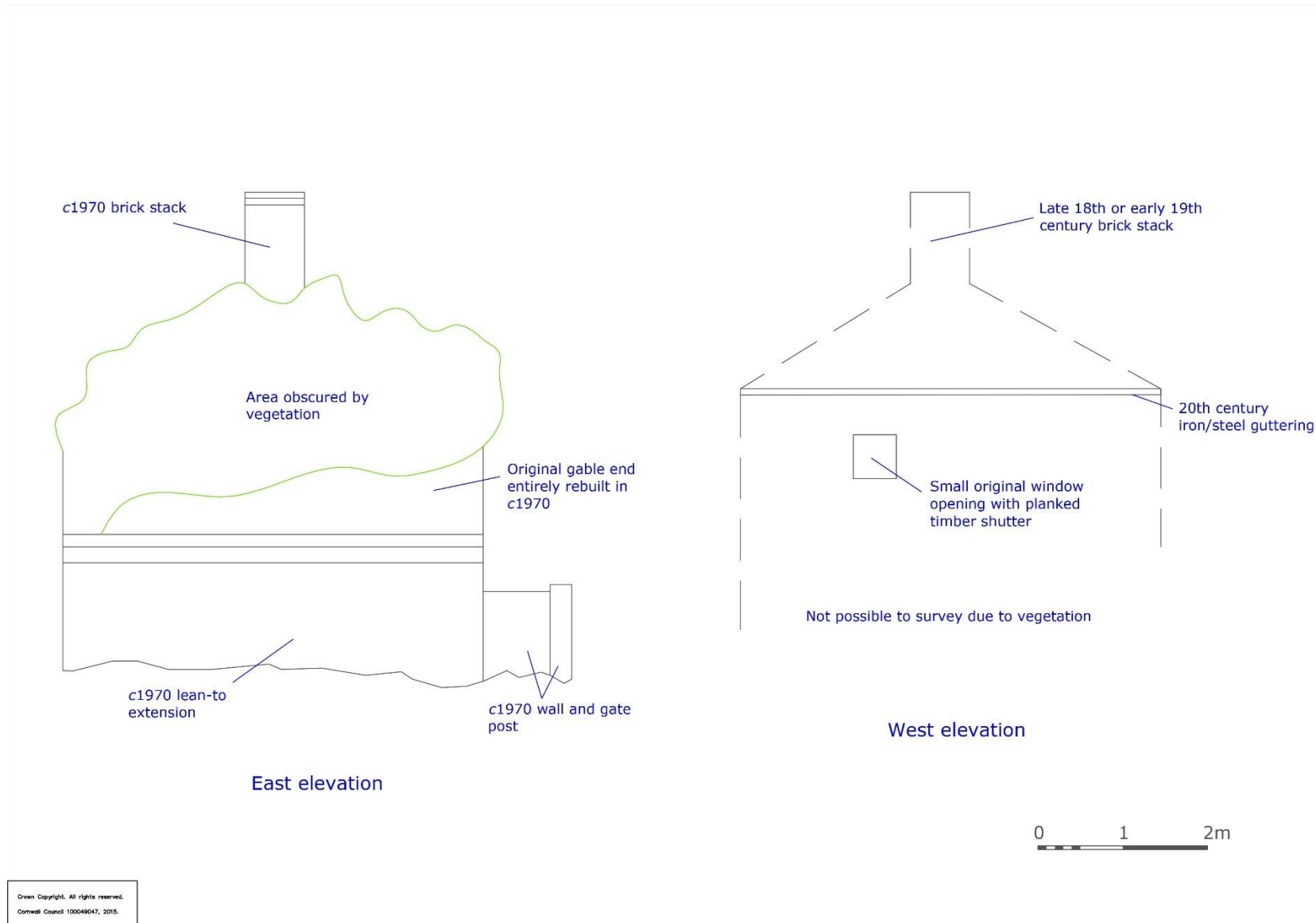


Fig 55 East (left) and west (right) elevations.

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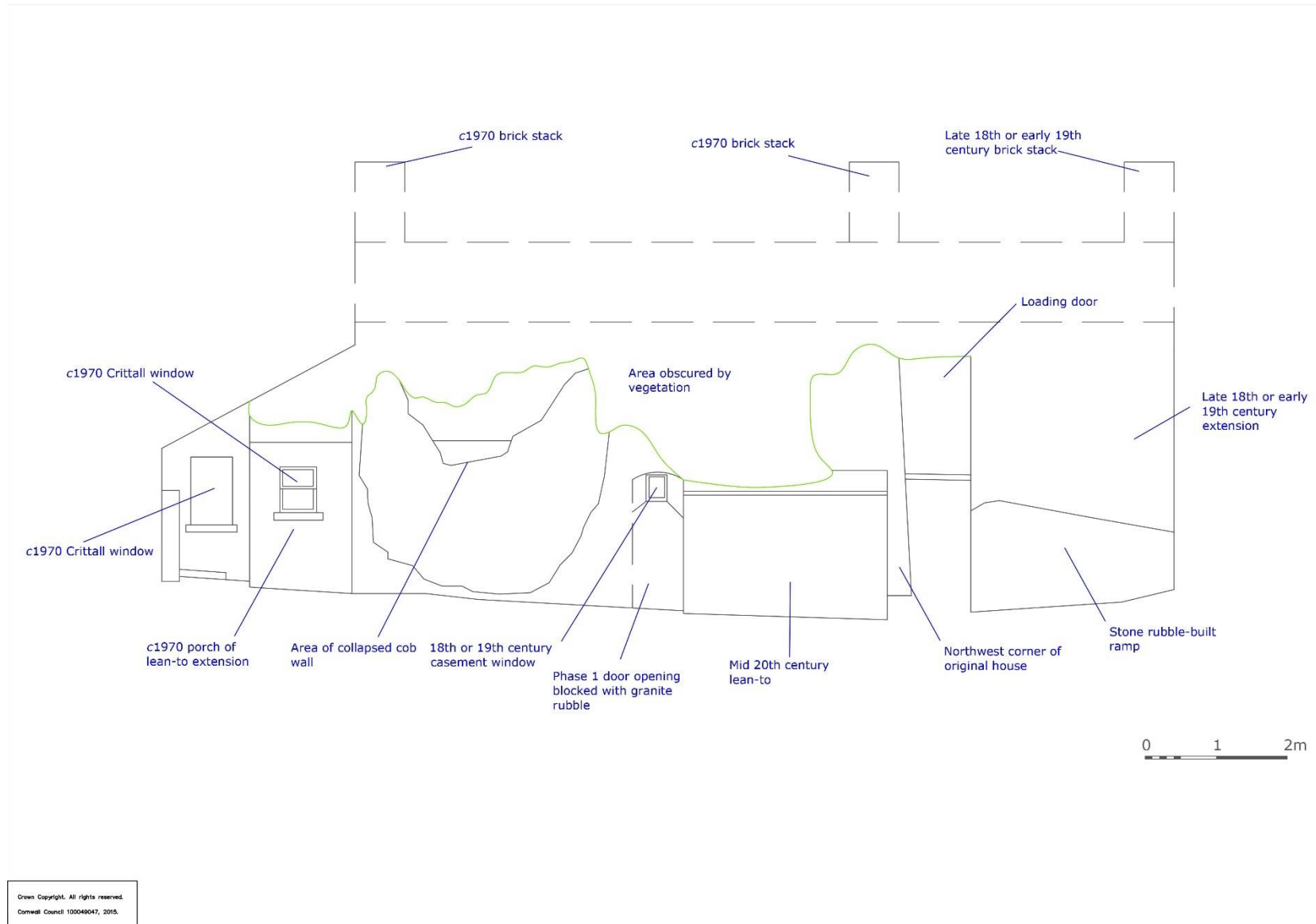


Fig 56 North (rear) elevation.



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*Fig 57 Orthophoto of south (front) elevation.*



*Fig 58 Orthophoto of north (rear) elevation.*

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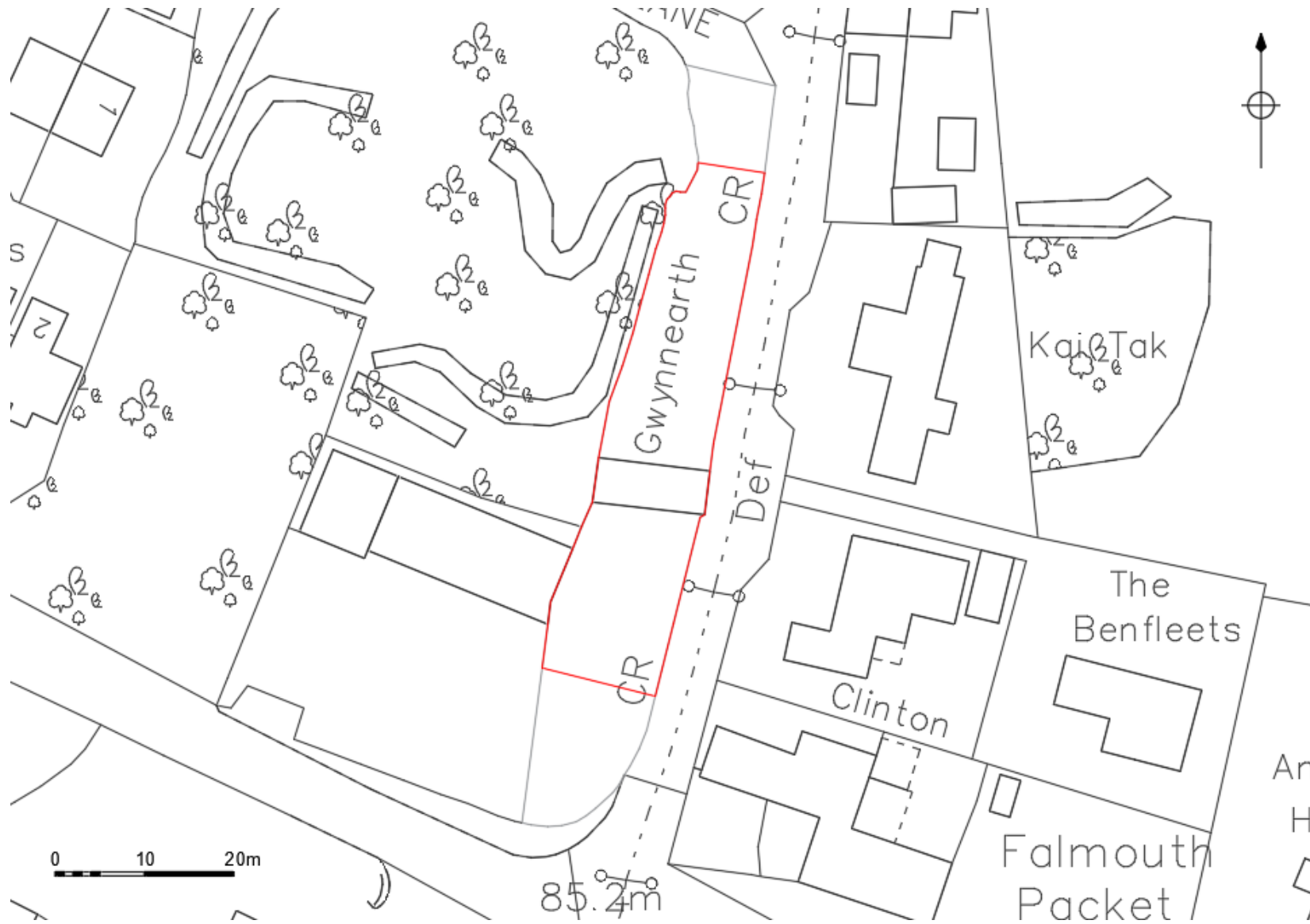


Fig 59 Extent of area stripped during watching brief shown in red.

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## Appendix 1: Photographic archive

(Held by the Archaeology Data Service - ADS)

A 1m scale was used in all photographs wherever possible.

Filename	Figure No in Report	Caption	Subject Keyword 1	Copyright Organisation	Holder	Creation Date (dd/mm/yyyy)
GR01.JPG	12	North elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR02.JPG	N/A	North elevation, west part showing phase 2 extension	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR03.JPG	N/A	West and north elevations of 20th century outbuilding adjoining north elevation of house	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR04.JPG	N/A	East elevation of 20th century outbuilding adjoining north elevation of house	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR05.JPG	13	Blocked phase 1 arched door opening in north elevation with 18th or 19th century casement window	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR06.JPG	N/A	Main part of north elevation showing collapsed cob rear wall	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR07.JPG	N/A	Door opening into modern extension looking east	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR08.JPG	14	East elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR09.JPG	7	South elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020
GR10.JPG	N/A	Centre of south elevation showing original house	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		17/11/2020



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GR11.JPG	8	Extant early-mid 20th century sash window in south elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR12.JPG	9	Detached early-mid 20th century front door	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR13.JPG	N/A	South elevation showing phase 2 extension	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR14.JPG	N/A	West boundary wall to south of house	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR15.JPG	37	Early-mid 20th century outhouse to south west of house	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR16.JPG	N/A	East boundary wall to south of house	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR17.JPG	N/A	Raised area in front of house	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR18.JPG	10	West elevation looking north	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR19.JPG	11	Small window in west elevation with timber shutter	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR20.JPG	N/A	West elevation looking south	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR21.JPG	N/A	West boundary wall to north of house	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR22.JPG	36	Room 7 looking east	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR23.JPG	35	Reused 18th or 19th century door to Room 7	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR24.JPG	15	Room 1 north wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR25.JPG	16	Room 1 east wall showing cob walling of original house, masonry relating to front of house (right) and concrete block flue in centre	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020

## Gwynearth, Rosudgeon

GR26.JPG	N/A	Room 1 south wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR27.JPG	N/A	Room 1 west wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR28.JPG	18	Room 2 looking north, showing phase 2 panelling in east wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR29.JPG	19	Room 2 looking north, showing west wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR30.JPG	N/A	Room 2, detail of phase 2 plank and muntin partition to east wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR31.JPG	20	Room 3, looking north to phase 2 staircase	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR32.JPG	N/A	Room 3, looking north to phase 2 staircase, showing 19th century panelling of east wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR33.JPG	N/A	Room 3, c1970 wall to southeast	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR34.JPG	21	Room 3, looking southwest showing phase 2 six-panelled door	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR35.JPG	N/A	Room 3, detail of thumb latch on phase 2 door	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR36.JPG	23	Room 4 north wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR37.JPG	24	Room 4 east wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR38.JPG	25	Room 4 south wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR39.JPG	N/A	Room 4 west wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR40.JPG	N/A	Room 4 west wall showing phase 2 and phase 3 matchboard panelling	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020

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GR41.JPG	N/A	Room 4 ceiling showing differing floorboards	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR42.JPG	N/A	Room 4 floor	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR43.JPG	N/A	Room 5 underside of staircase	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR44.JPG	N/A	Room 8, detail of H hinge to detached first floor door	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR45.JPG	31	Room 5 blocked phase 1 door opening	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR46.JPG	33	Room 6 looking north	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR47.JPG	34	Room 6 looking south	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR48.JPG	N/A	Room 6 roof void	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR49.JPG	29	Room 5, first floor looking south	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR50.JPG	30	Room 5, first floor looking west	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR51.JPG	28	Room 5, first floor looking east	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR52.JPG	N/A	Looking west from Room 5 into Room 2, showing phase 2 ledged door	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR53.JPG	22	Upper part of Room 3 showing phase 2 plank and muntin partition walls, looking up to roof	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR54.JPG	38	Tram carriages to north of property	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR55.JPG	N/A	North elevation of south carriage	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020



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GR56.JPG	39	Interior of south carriage looking south	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR57.JPG	N/A	Interior of north carriage looking north	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	17/11/2020
GR58.JPG	N/A	Oblique view of the house at the beginning of the demolition	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR59.JPG	40	Oblique view of north elevation with render stripped	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR60.JPG	41	Blocked original phase 1 door opening in north elevation	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR61.JPG	N/A	Removed north elevation of house showing panelling	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR62.JPG	43	Lath and earth plaster partition wall	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR63.JPG	44	Detail of nailed roof truss	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR64.JPG	N/A	Timber lath and earth plaster partition wall	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR65.JPG	N/A	West wall of Room 2 during demolition showing tiled fire surround	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR66.JPG	N/A	West wall of Room 2 during demolition showing 20th century chimney	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR67.JPG	N/A	Exposed roof structure	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR68.JPG	46	West wall of Room 2 during demolition showing fireplace	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR69.JPG	N/A	West wall of Room 1 during demolition showing chimney	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	02/02/2021
GR70.JPG	N/A	Removal of floor	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/02/2021

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GR71.JPG	N/A	Removal of floor	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/02/2021
GR72.JPG	N/A	Soil strip at the southern end of the site, facing south	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	23/02/2021
GR73.JPG	N/A	Soil strip at the northern end of the site, facing north	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	24/02/2021

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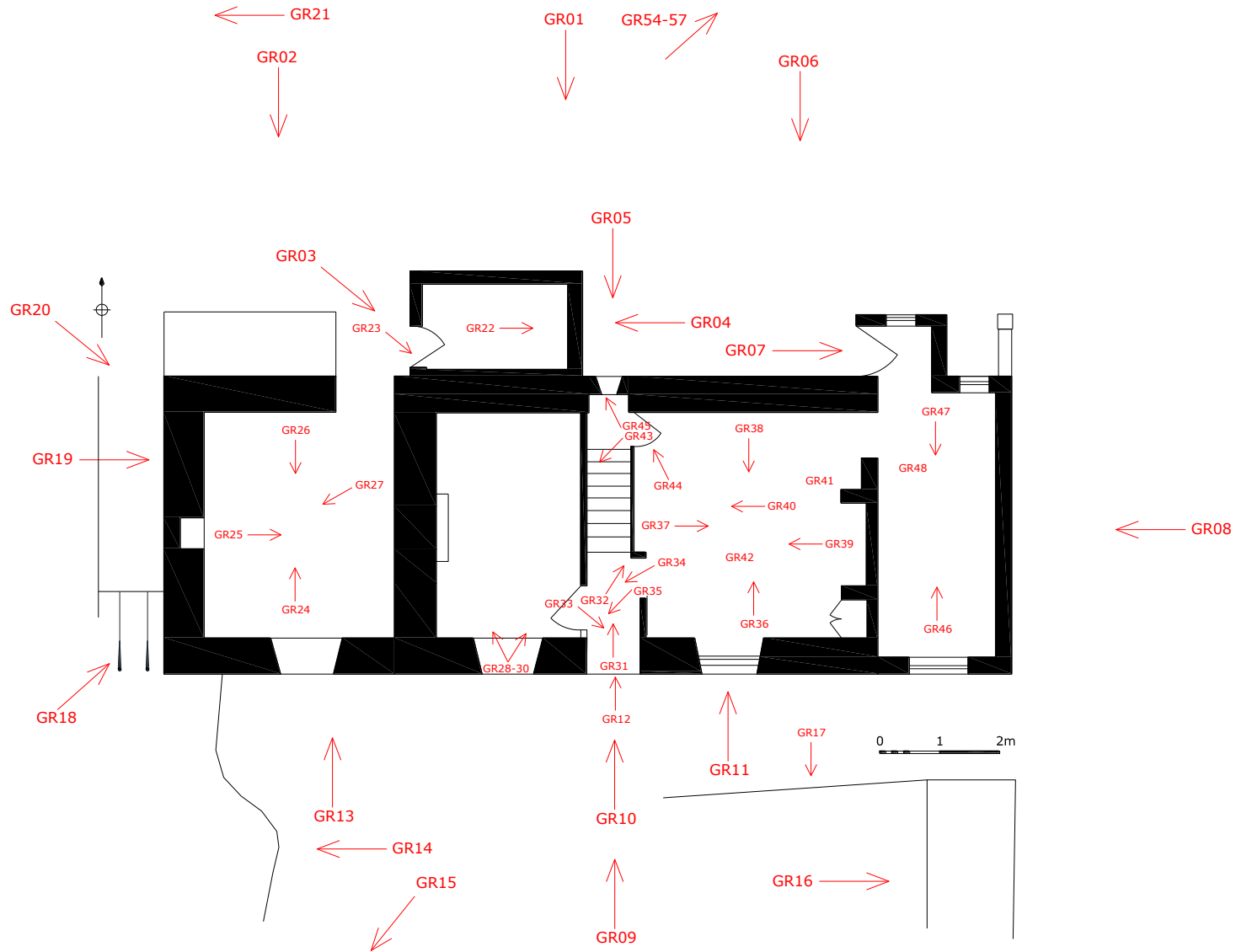


Fig 60 Photo direction plan: Ground floor.



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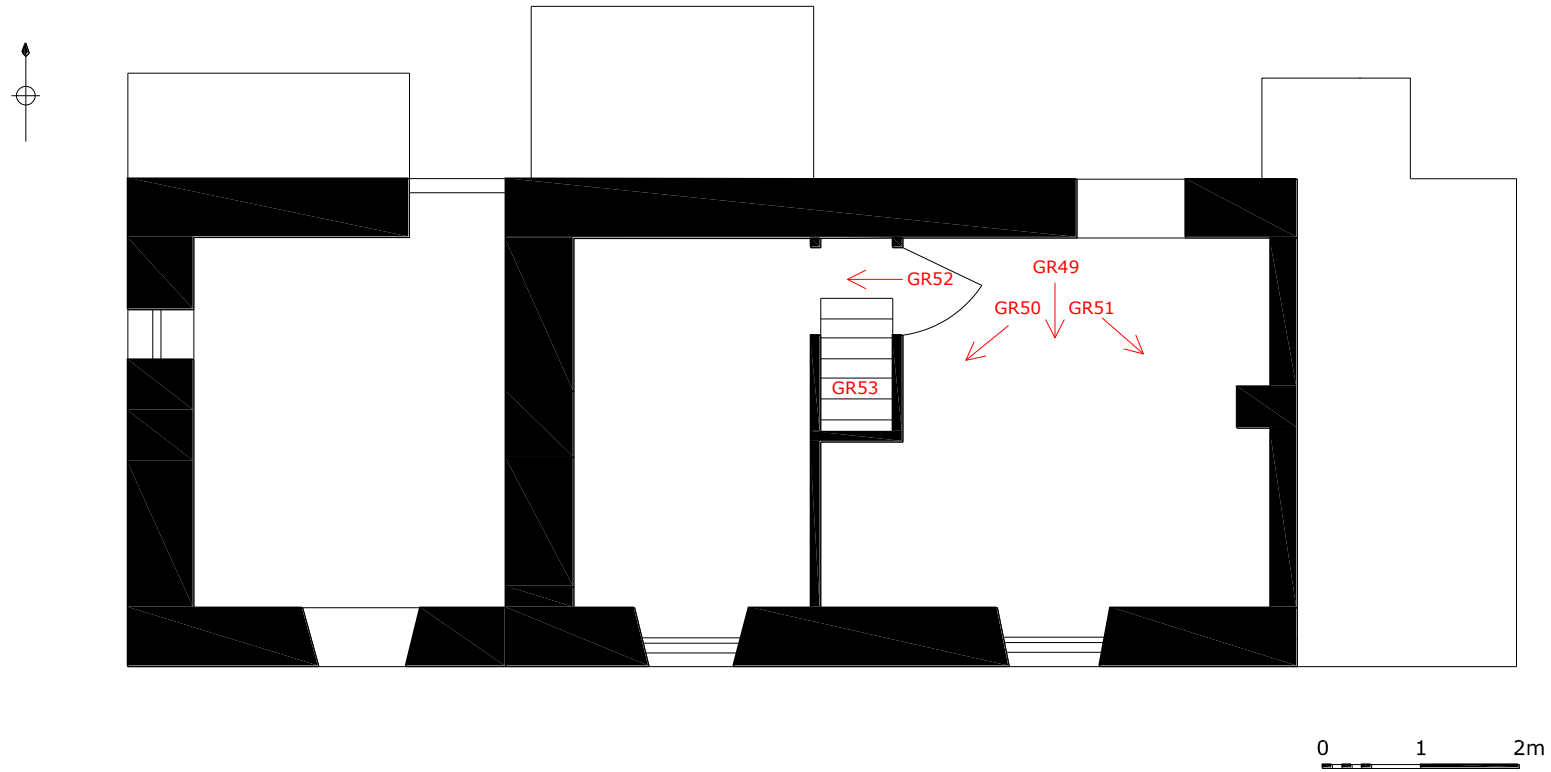


Fig 61 Photo direction plan: First floor.

## Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording and archaeological watching brief

Client: C B Bryant Construction Limited  
 Client Contact: Chris Menear (Cornwallplanninggroup)  
 Planning ref: PA18/08872

### Project background and site history

Gwynearth is located on Packet Lane in Rosudgeon at NGR SW 55725 29625 (Figs 1 and 2). The property lies within Area 3 of the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining District of the World Heritage Site.

The original, historic settlement of Rosudgeon lies roughly 0.5km to the south-west of the site, whilst Gwynearth is located in an area formerly known as Perran Downs but more recently renamed as Rosudgeon. The property occupies a narrow plot of land which runs along the west side of Packet Lane just off the A394 within the parish of Perranuthnoe (Figs 1 and 2). Packet Lane itself forms the parish boundary between Perranuthnoe (to the west) and St Hilary (to the east). The property lies in an area of former downland which was gradually enclosed as fields and populated in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as a result of the rapid increase of mining in the area. During this time smallholdings for miners were established along with supporting infrastructure such as chapels and public houses. The existing house at Gwynearth was constructed as a miner's house in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The building and plot have lain unoccupied for many years and are now completely overgrown. The house has lost much of its roof and interior first floor and is in a very poor state of repair. Conditional planning permission has now been granted to demolish the existing house and construct two new dwellings.

The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) Cornwall Council has requested that a historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England Level 2/3 survey) should be made of the building in order to obtain a full record prior to demolition and that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during groundworks for the new development.

Condition 4 of the Planning Permission for PA18/08872 is as follows:

*A) No demolition or development shall commence until a programme of historic building recording and 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*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

*B) No demolition or 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*

## Gwynearth, Rosudgeon

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.

[Note: The historic building recording and 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: In the interests of ensuring appropriate investigation and recording of the historic building, and in accordance with policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010 - 2030 and paragraphs 189, 192, 196 and 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2018. A pre-commencement condition is necessary to ensure an adequate scheme of recording prior to any demolition or other works.



Fig 1 Site location circled in red.



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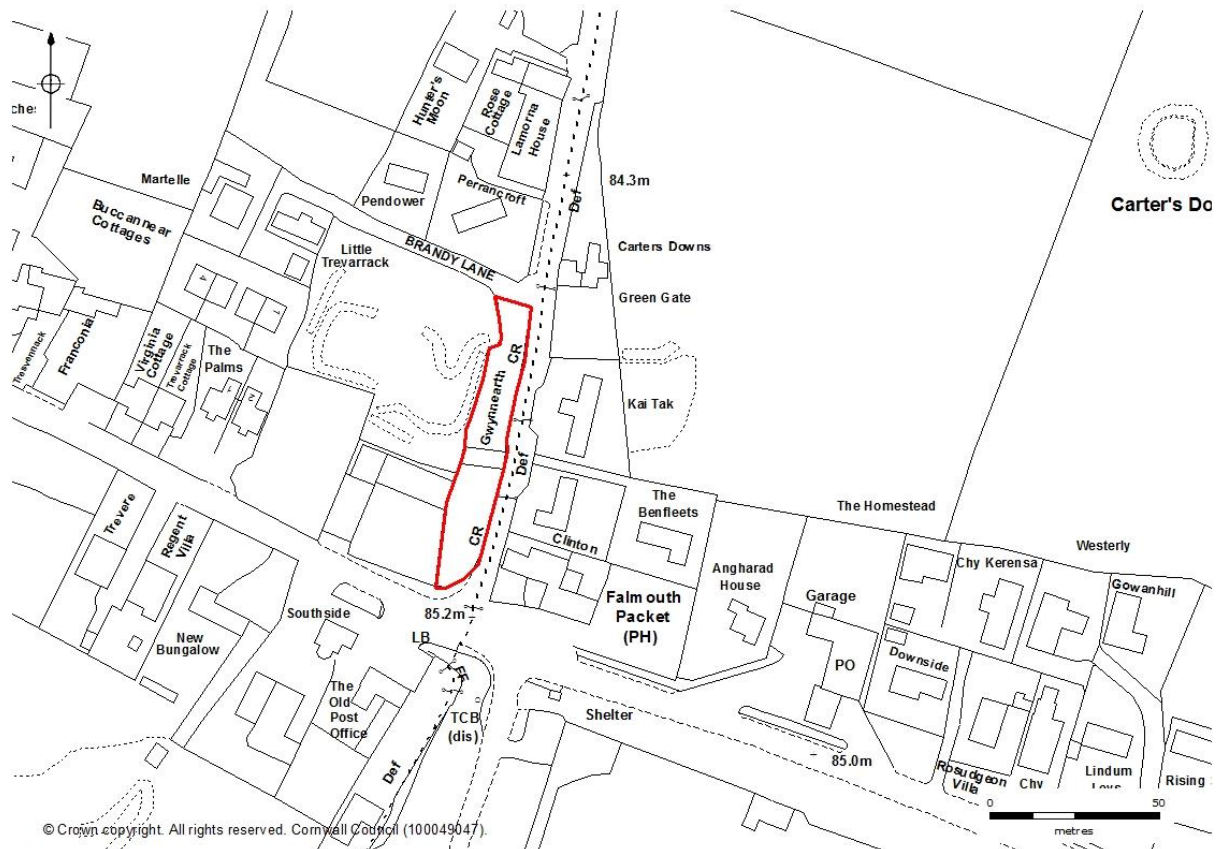


Fig 2 Location of Gwynearth showing the extent of the development area outlined in red.

## Project extent

The extent of the development area is shown on Figure 2. The existing house is approximately centrally set within the development area. The watching brief will be undertaken wherever groundworks are necessary.

## Aims and objectives

The principal aims of the study are to create a detailed record of the building prior to demolition and a record of any archaeological feature exposed during the course of the groundworks for the new development.

The objectives are to:

- Produce an accurate record of the building along with its fabric, fixtures and fittings (Level 2 or 3 as appropriate and as defined by Historic England 2016).
- Create a phased historic development for the building.
- Produce a record of any archaeological features exposed during the course of the development.

## Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014; 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; 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.

### 11 Archive research

The archive research has already been completed as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken in 2018. This will be drawn on for the production of the report.

Copies of maps from each historic period will be used where available and copyright permits to show the evolution of the building.

## 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: Historic Building record

A historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England level 2/3 survey) will be undertaken.

- A measured ground floor plan of the building will be created as far as Health and Safety requirements permit. Measured detail will be added to the drawings along with annotations to provide details of both historic development and fabric.
- Colour photographs of all exterior elevations and interior room spaces along with architectural details will be taken with a digital camera (at a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). These will form the archive. Photographs will include a metric scale bar, except where Health and Safety considerations make this impractical.
- Descriptions of the exterior and interior will be made in note form and by annotation of the plan to record their fabric and construction, phased development through time and architectural details. The interiors will be described room by room.

## Fieldwork: Archaeological 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 2014b).

All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This will include any removal of material across the site, the excavation of footings or service trenches, or other activities which would result in the lowering of the present site levels. 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). 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 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.

## **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 Science Advisor (South West).
- 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.

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

The results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive.

This will involve the following.

- All records (drawings, photographs, etc.) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Measured and phase drawings will be created.
- 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.



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- The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and at CAU premises until a suitable repository is found.
- 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

## Reporting

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

The report will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Phased historic development
- Building description and results
- Watching brief results
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations, sections, photographs, photo direction plan for the historic building record
- The WSI will be added to the archive report as the final appendix.

## Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during November 2020. 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 4 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 Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) (SDOHE). Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive, written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

- Approval of the WSI is required from the SDOHE before commencement of the works.

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- The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- Notification of the start of work shall be given to the SDOHE.
- 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, 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, CIfA, Reading

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

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

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

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

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

Historic England 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. Historic England, Swindon

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 12 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
- Heritage Impact Assessments/Heritage Statements
- 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 Jo Sturgess who will:

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

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The project team is expected to include:

#### **Jo Sturgess BA, MCIFA**

Senior Archaeologist at CAU with a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation, post-excavation and characterisation. Past historic building works have included Lanhydrock House (Cornwall), Port Eliot (Cornwall), Arlington Court (Devon), Bradley Manor (Devon), Buckland Abbey (Devon), Cutmadoc Farmhouse



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(Cornwall), the Piggery and Cider House at Godolphin (Cornwall), Poltesco Mill House (Cornwall), Molenick Farmhouse (Tideford), City Wharf (Truro), Harvey's Foundry (Hayle), Boswednack Serpentine works; Porthmeor farm; Bartle's Foundry (Pool), Manor Tannery (Grampound) Duchy Palace (Lostwithiel) and variety of mine buildings, farm buildings and industrial buildings. Other projects include Devon Extensive Urban Survey, Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscaswell and Trevesa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes use of Total Station, CAD software and GIS. Holder of a CSCS card and qualified first aider.

### **Connor Motley BA (Hons)**

Assistant Archaeologist Connor joined the team in 2019 after graduating from the University of York with BA (Hons) in Archaeology. Connor is experienced in archival research and has a good working knowledge of architectural and building history. He has a wide range of archaeological experience having partaken in surveys, excavations and post-excavation in England, Wales and Cornwall. Since joining he has been assisting with historic building projects using software such as GIS and AutoCAD.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Health and safety statement**

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

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a site-specific Risk Assessment tailored to follow Covid-19 restrictions.

### **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.

*Jo Sturgess*

*Senior Archaeologist*

*06/11/2020*

## **Cornwall Archaeological Unit**

Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro,  
Cornwall  
TR1 3AY



(01872) 323603  
[enquiries@cau.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@cau.org.uk)  
[www.cau.org.uk](http://www.cau.org.uk)

