



Trewhella Barn, Trewhella Lane,  
Relubbus, Cornwall  
Historic Building Record and  
Archaeological Watching Brief



*Trehella Barn, Trehella Lane, Relubbus, Cornwall, Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief*

# **Trewhella Barn, Trewhella Lane, Relubbus, Cornwall**

## **Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief**

<b>Client</b>	<b>Alan and Tristan Brown</b>
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The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Alan Brown on behalf of Tristan Brown (the owner of the property) and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

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**

*Trewhella Barn looking north east.*

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## **Abbreviations**

ACSS	Archive and Cornish Studies Service, Kresen Kernow
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

# 1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological unit was commissioned by Alan Brown to carry out a historic building record and archaeological watching brief prior to the conversion of a farm building (formerly a dwelling) on Trewhella Lane near Relubbus, located at NGR SW 55998 31938. Conditional planning permission for the conversion of the building (application number PA19/08625) has now been granted. Condition 3 of the planning consent required a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken which included a historic building record of the building and watching brief undertaken during groundworks for the development. The historic building record was equivalent to a Historic England level 2/3 building survey.

The building was originally constructed as a small dwelling house which stood within the small farming hamlet of Lower Trewhella. The former dwelling which dates from at least the 18th century is all that remains of Lower Trewhella; the other dwellings and farm buildings having been removed before 1907.

A total of five major construction phases for the building have been identified as a result of the historic building record. It appears to have first been constructed as a small two-storey dwelling and converted in the 20<sup>th</sup> century for use as a farm building.

The watching brief undertaken during a topsoil strip and ground reduction around the building uncovered a foundation trench and cobbled surface associated with a former dwelling to the northwest of the extant building, several pits containing 19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts, a small animal burial and two ditches associated with earlier boundaries.



Trehella Barn, Trehella Lane, Relubbus, Cornwall, Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief



Fig 1 Location map.



Fig 2 Site extent.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

The historic building record and watching brief were commissioned by Alan Brown in advance of the conversion of the building and associated groundworks. Conditional planning consent for the conversion (application number PA19/08625) has now been granted. Condition 3 of the planning consent required a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken which included a historic building record to be made of the building, and a watching brief during groundworks. The historic building record is equivalent to a Historic England level 2/3 building survey.

The requirements for archaeological work were determined by Peter Dudley, Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment, Cornwall Council) and are outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAU (See Appendix 2).

### 2.2 Aims

The principal aims were to produce the equivalent of a Level 2/3 historic building survey, as defined by Historic England (2016), gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area and to satisfy Condition 3 of the Planning Consent.

The objectives were to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site before and during works on site.

Key objectives were to:

- Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site prior to on-site work taking place.
- Undertake a historic building record prior to alterations taking place.
- Record all archaeological remains exposed during mechanical excavation at the site, including the collection of artefacts and soil samples as necessary.

Research objectives were to:

- Ascertain the historic development, use and plan form of the extant building.
- Ascertain the character, date and extent of any subsurface remains within the development site.

### 2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (CIfA 2014) and Historic England (2016) guidance.

#### 2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER
- Images of England online listed buildings database
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 10.1)
- Published histories (see Section 10.2)
- Websites (see Section 10.2)

#### 2.3.2 Fieldwork – Historic Building Record

The equivalent of a Level 2/3 Building Survey (as defined by Historic England 2016) was produced.

Recording included a room by room description with external and internal architectural features and detail annotated to copies of existing measured external elevations and floor plans supplied by the client.

Analysis of the fabric was undertaken on site (recorded as notes) to allow a description to be written up at the archive report stage.

Colour photographs of all exterior elevations and interior room spaces along with architectural details were taken with a digital camera (at a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). These form the archive. Photographs include a metric scale bar, except where Health and Safety considerations made this impractical. CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2014).

The photo record comprised:

- General views.
- All external elevations.
- All internal room spaces.
- Examples of structural and architectural detail.

### **2.3.3 Fieldwork – Watching Brief**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks within the development area. This involved topsoil stripping of the whole area surrounding the building and further reduction in ground level in the southern half of the site.

All soil stripping was undertaken with a machine with toothless grading bucket supervised by an archaeologist. All exposed features were cleaned by hand to determine their significance prior to either their recording or further excavation.

### **2.3.4 Post-fieldwork**

All site materials were prepared for long term storage. This included:

- Finalisation of measured drawings.
- Archiving of drawings, photographs, paperwork and digital files.
- Filing of digital colour photographs and limited image editing (eg, composition, lighting) where appropriate.
- Creation of an archive report.
- Completion of the Historic England OASIS record (online access to archaeological investigations).
- Preparation of CAU archive.

## **3 Location and setting**

Trewhella Barn is located at NGR SW 55998 31938 on the west side of Trewella Lane, which leads from the Tregembo Hill road northwards to Trewhella Farm. The site lies within the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining District, which is a part of the Mining World Heritage Site (DCO1758). The extant building sits on the edge of a field boundary, extending slightly into the road on the east side and sitting within a pasture field on the west. The site is situated within the parish of St Hilary, 550m west of Relubbus and 2km northeast of Goldsithney. It lies on a northeast facing slope at a height of 42m OD. The underlying geology is Mylor Slate Formation - slate and siltstone (bgs.ac.uk).

## **4 Designations**

The site lies within the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining District, which is a part of the World Heritage Site for Cornish Mining (DCO1758).

## 5 Site history

The settlement of Trewhella is first recorded as "Trewyla" in 1243. The name is Cornish and contains the element tre 'estate, farmstead' (suggesting a settlement of early medieval origin), and possibly hwilen 'beetle' and a 'place of'. (MCO18037). The earliest mention of Trewhella Lane appears to be in a lease dated 20 Aug 1825 "of meadow or close part of Trewhella tenement (three-quarter acres) with cottage or dwelling-house in or near Trewella Lane, now in occupation of Thomas Rapson". The document references an earlier lease dated "25 December 1783, lease by Christopher Hawkins to Charles. Recites, Vincent and subsequent assignments" (ACSS AD656/23).

The first map available to show the settlement of 'Lower Trewehela' is the OS Surveyor's Drawing of c1809 (Fig 35). The building, along with several others now demolished, is shown on the c1840 St Hillary Tithe Map (Fig 36). It is depicted as a house at this date. The plot is listed in the Tithe Apportionment as being part of Lower Trewehela tenement, owned by Christopher Hawkins and occupied by William Berryman. The plot (460) is described as 'Two Houses and Two Gardens'. In the 1851 census records William Berryman was recorded as a 41 year old farmer of 10 acres, living at Trewhella. The building is shown on all subsequent maps. On the c1880 OS map (Fig 37) there are two buildings shown immediately northwest of the extant building and another immediately to the southeast. These buildings had been demolished by c1907 (Fig 38).

## 6 Historic development of the building

### Phase 1: 17th or 18th century

The plan form and extent of the original phase 1 building is unclear. It appears that a short length of walling forming the lower part of the western half of the north wall is all that remains of this early structure. There is a vertical straight joint in the lower few courses of the north wall just to the east of the window opening on the ground floor. To the west of this straight joint the phase 1 walling is constructed from larger blocks of granite and contains a small window constructed from four blocks of granite. The straight joint to the east of the window opening may be the remains of a phase 1 door jamb. At the base of the northwest corner of the building there is a chamfered granite block reused as a quoin stone.

### Phase 2: 18th century

During phase 2 the building appears to have been substantially rebuilt in granite rubble bonded with earth mortar. This involved rebuilding most of the north wall (except the remaining phase 1 part to the west) and the whole of the east and west walls. Very little of the south (front) wall of this phase survives but there are the remains of a blocked window opening at first floor level to the west. The phase 2 building most likely had a hipped roof (perhaps thatched) before the walls were heightened slightly during phase 3 with cob gables added to the east and west.

### Phase 3: 18th or 19th century

During phase 3 the building was heightened by approximately 0.5m and gables added to the east and west constructed from cob.

### Phase 4: 19th century

The south wall appears to have been taken down and rebuilt in the 19th century. The remains of this wall are constructed from stone rubble bonded with earth mortar and at its east end, it can clearly be seen to abut the earlier internal plastered surface of the east wall.

### Phase 5: 20th century

At some point in the early/mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the house was abandoned and the building dramatically altered for use as a garage or store. This involved the insertion of a wide, tall, double door opening in the front (south) elevation, removing the earlier front door and windows, and the removal of the timber first floor level along with any internal partitions and stairs. The building was also reroofed at this time with a new timber roof structure and the east elevation repointed. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century further alterations took place including heightening of the double door opening with new jambs and lintel added and the insertion of a new raised concrete floor at ground floor level. The corrugated sheets on the roof were also probably added at this time.

## **7 Building description**

This small rectangular building appears to have first been built as a two-storey dwelling. It has undergone various phases of alteration and in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century was substantially remodelled for use probably as a garage or store when large double doors were inserted in the front (south) elevation.

The building is constructed from granite rubble bonded with earth mortar with the walling in the top of the gable ends and upper parts of the front and rear walls constructed from cob. A large, 20<sup>th</sup> century, double door opening has been inserted in the front south wall and there is a 20<sup>th</sup> century roof with corrugated cement covering. Internally, the first floor and any earlier partition walls have been removed and the ground floor level has been raised considerably with the insertion of a new concrete floor. There are the remains of a flue and fireplace in the east wall and remains of earth plaster painted white on the walls.

### **South elevation**

There is a large, inserted, phase 5 double door opening in the south elevation (Fig 3). It has concrete blockwork jambs, a modern timber lintel and concrete threshold. There are two iron pintles in the western jamb and one in the eastern jamb indicating that there were once double doors in the opening. The eastern jamb is built up against an earlier concrete blockwork jamb possibly dating to the early/mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The granite rubble-built walls either side of the opening have been partially rebuilt and there are granite block quoins at each end. Immediately west of the inserted door opening there appears to be part of a blocked window opening at first floor level. There is a large hand forged iron nail in the western quoin. Areas of the stone rubble-built wall have been repointed with cement mortar.

### **West elevation**

The lower part of the wall up to just below eaves level (Figs 4 and 26) is constructed from coursed granite rubble with snecking between stones, bonded with earth mortar. Above this the gable is constructed from cob which has been rendered at a later date with cement. A large portion of the cob has collapsed. In the walling below the cob there are what appear to be three small joist sockets for a lean-to which has since been removed. There are large granite quoins at either end of the wall. In the northern quoin the sixth stone up from the ground appears to be a reused kneeler stone of possible 17<sup>th</sup> century date, the fourth stone up contains a drilled hole (possible for a bolted door to the removed lean-to) and the basal quoin also appears reused with a chamfered corner at the base (Fig 25).

### **North elevation**

The wall (Fig 5) is constructed from randomly coursed granite rubble with snecking between stones, bonded with earth mortar and has some areas of lime repointing. There are two small offset windows within the western half of the wall, one at ground floor level and the other at first floor level. The ground floor window opening is constructed of a few large granite blocks and there is no remaining evidence of the window itself. The first floor window is constructed from a number of smaller stones and there is a detached

probably 19th century fixed timber window inside the opening. To the east of the ground floor window opening there is a straight joint (possibly once the jamb of a door opening here). This joint indicates that the walling to the east and above has been rebuilt at some point. At either end of the wall there are granite block-built quoins. There are two drilled holes in the western quoin (possibly where a former gate was attached) and the basal quoin stone is a reused chamfered granite block (Fig 34). At the top of the wall, towards the west end there is an area of cob walling.

### **East elevation**

The east elevation (Fig 6) is constructed from coursed granite rubble in the lower half of the wall up to just below eaves level, which has been repointed with cement mortar. The upper half of the wall forming the gable is constructed from cob which has been rendered at a later date with cement. There are granite block quoins at either end. The remains of a stile over a Cornish hedge adjoin the northern quoin.

### **Roof**

The roof structure comprises a single collar truss which is lap-jointed at the apex with two purlins on either side and ridge timber which probably dates to the early/mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. It has mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> century corrugated cement roof covering (collapsed towards the west) with terracotta ridge tiles, fixed to the ridge with cement mortar.

### **Interior north wall**

The north wall (Fig 7) is constructed from granite rubble bonded with earth mortar, and there is an area of cob walling at the top of the western end. The eastern half of the wall retains areas of earth plaster with a later lime plaster over. There are two small, splayed window openings; one at ground floor level and the other at first floor level. The first floor opening contains a 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century timber four-pane fixed window which is missing its glass. Halfway up the wall and running the full length, are a series of square sockets for the removed timber first floor joists.

### **Interior east wall**

The lower part of the east wall (Fig 8) is constructed from small granite rubble bonded with earth mortar and the upper part, forming the gable is constructed from cob. There is an exposed centrally set chimney flue recessed into the wall which extends from the ground floor upwards. The fireplace(s) have been removed. A scar can be seen at the top of the wall where the external chimney stack at the top of the gable has been removed. At first floor level there are remaining areas of earth plaster which has been painted white. There is an area of lime plaster at the south end of the wall at ground floor level which is abutted by the south wall, indicating that the south wall has been rebuilt.

### **Interior south wall**

The south wall (Fig 9) has undergone a variety of alterations. There is a wide, inserted, modern double door opening offset from the centre slightly to the east, with a timber frame and inserted concrete blockwork around it. To the east of the door opening some earlier stone masonry bonded with earth mortar survives up to approximately 1m from the modern raised floor level. However, this section of surviving wall can clearly be seen to post-date the east wall as it abuts the earth plaster finish of the east wall. To the west of the door opening its jamb has been rebuilt with concrete blockwork, but beyond this, the earlier stone masonry wall survives. Up against the lower half of the concrete blockwork jamb is what appears to be an earlier stone jamb which is almost certainly the remains of an earlier door opening at ground floor level. To the west of the top of this jamb there is a joist socket indicating the original first floor level. Above this, but slightly to the east is the jamb of a first floor window opening and stone masonry used to block it has been inserted to the east of it.

### **Interior west wall**

The lower part of the west wall (Fig 10) is constructed from uncoursed granite rubble bonded with earth mortar. The upper part of the wall within the gable is constructed from cob. A large portion of the cob wall has collapsed, but where it survives there are areas of earth plaster with lime plaster over which remain *in situ*. The lower, masonry, part of the wall has been repointed with a cement mortar. At the height of the former first floor there are two sockets (one at the south end and one in the centre) which presumably once held support beams for the first floor structure.

### **Ceilings**

There is no ceiling and no evidence that there ever was one at first floor level, since the walls are plastered up to the apex of the roof (Fig 11). The roof structure is a 20<sup>th</sup> century replacement. It has a single timber collar truss which is lap jointed at the apex and nailed together, two purlins on each side and a ridge timber. The modern corrugated cement roof covering is exposed.

### **Floors**

When the present, modern concrete floor was inserted the level was raised significantly (probably c0.5m) from the original ground floor level (see Figs 3 and 12). The first floor structure has been completely removed (probably at some point during the 20<sup>th</sup> century). However, surviving joist sockets show its former location.

## **8 Statement of significance**

The barn at Trehella Lane is the last remaining tangible evidence of the now vanished settlement of Lower Trehella. The building contains multiple phases of development and shows that the settlement was established at least in the 18th century if not earlier. The barn was originally constructed as a cottage, and used as such probably until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is evident in the building's physical make-up, as the walls have been plastered internally, there is evidence for a removed first floor and fireplaces in the east gable end. The barn has evidential value as part of the former settlement. The historic features of the barn, including the historic window openings and cob and stone walls of this vernacular building contribute to the aesthetic value its rural surroundings.

*Trehella Barn, Trehella Lane, Relubbus, Cornwall, Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief*



*Fig 3 South elevation.*



*Fig 4 West elevation.*





*Fig 5 North elevation.*



*Fig 6 East elevation.*



Fig 7 Interior north wall.



Fig 8 Interior east wall.



Fig 9 Interior south wall.



Fig 10 Interior west wall.



*Fig 11 Modern roof structure and corrugated covering.*



*Fig 12 Modern raised concrete floor.*



*Fig 13 Remains of timber four-pane, fixed window at first floor level in north wall.*



*Fig 14 Showing the south wall (right) abutting the east wall (left) and covering the earlier plastered face of the east wall.*

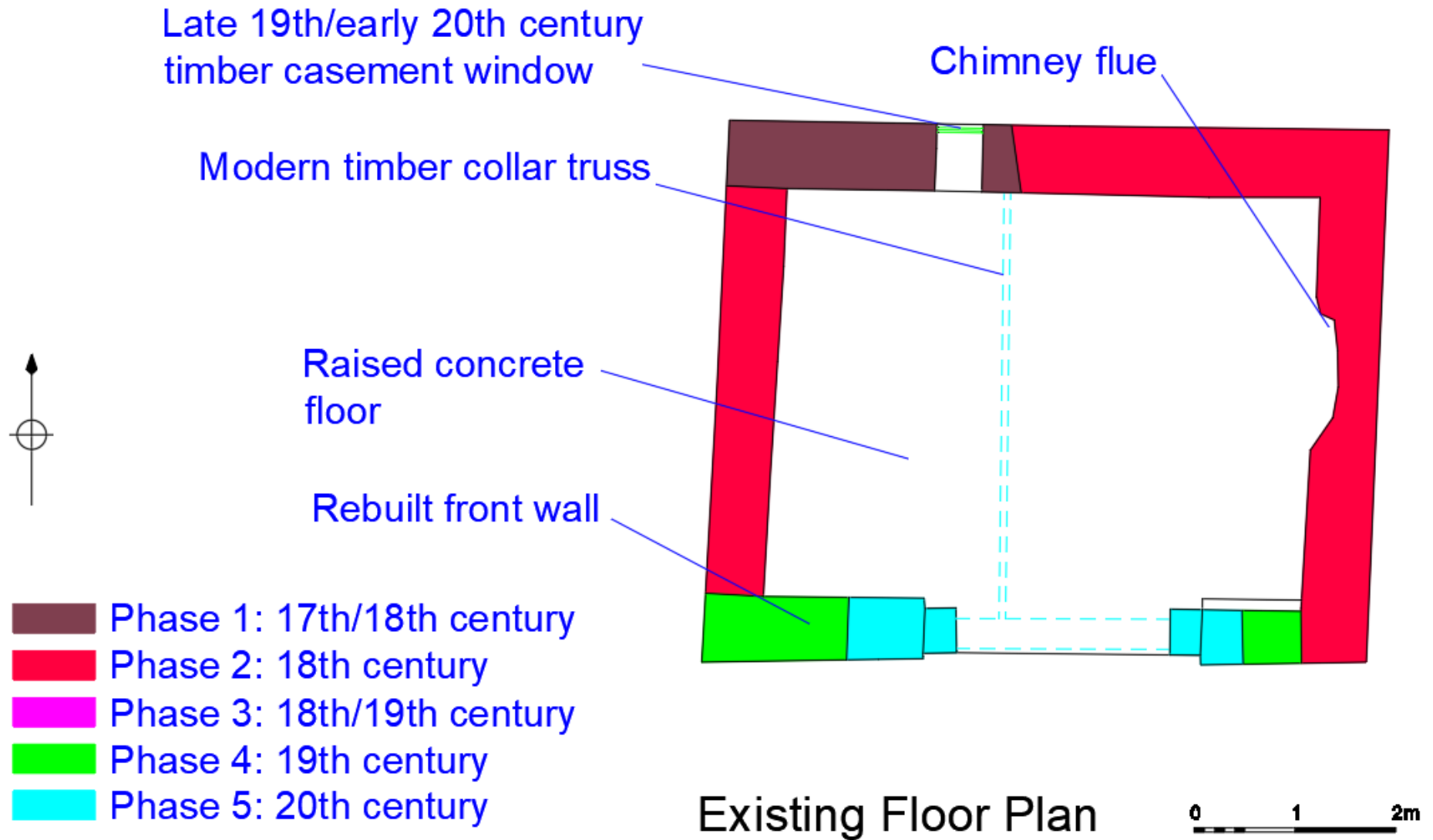


Fig 15 Floor plan and phase key

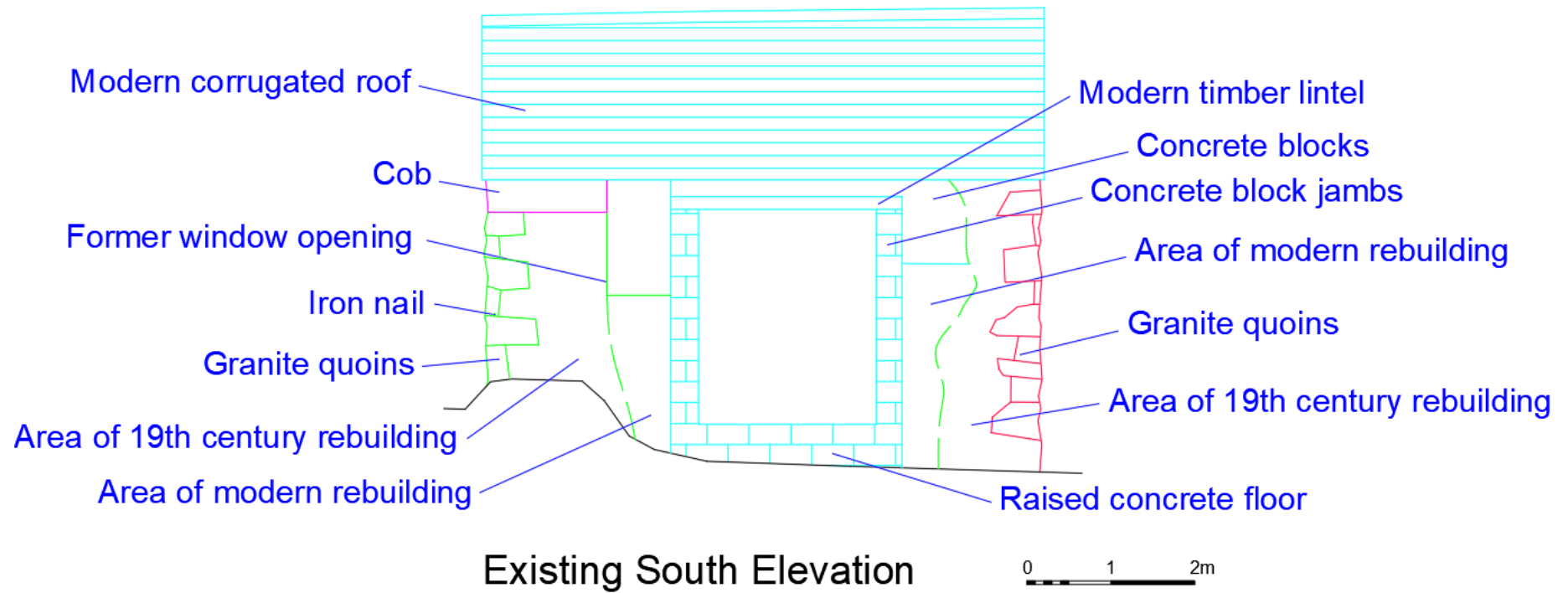


Fig 16 South elevation drawing



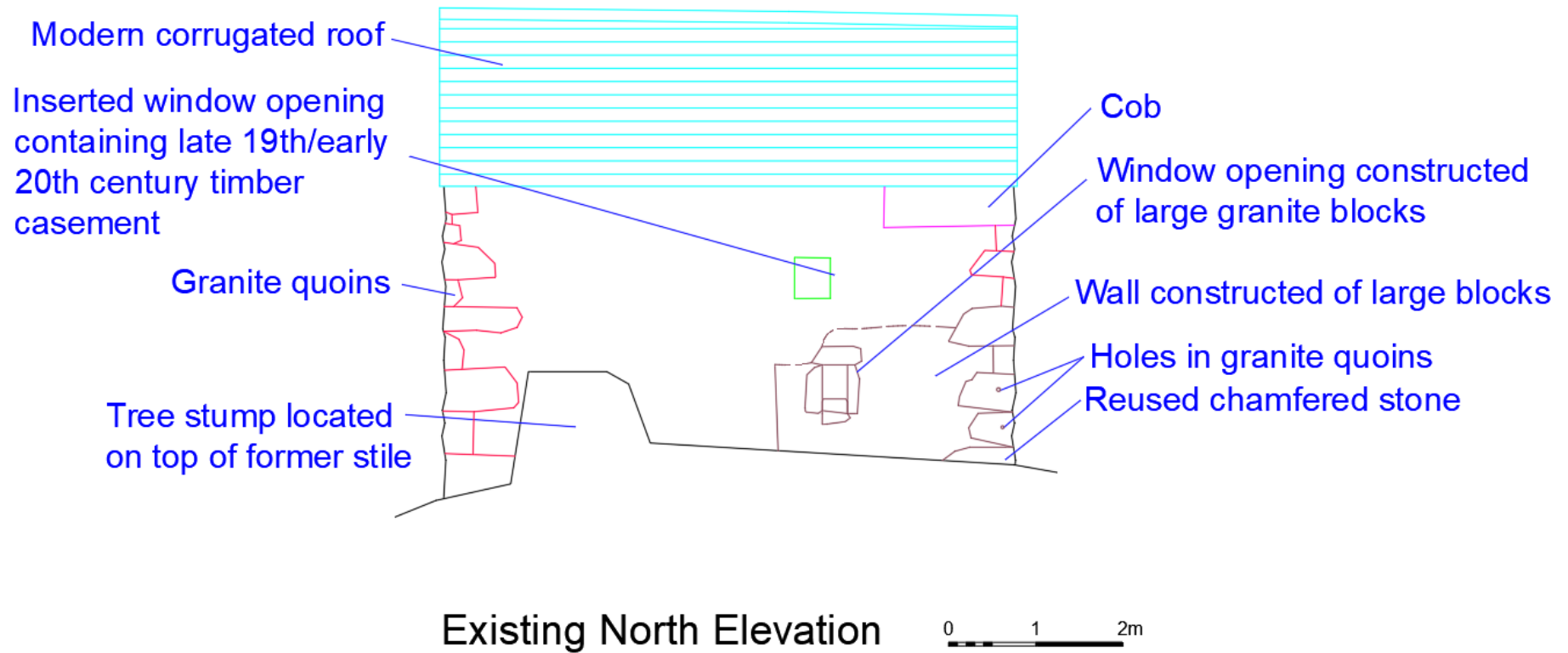
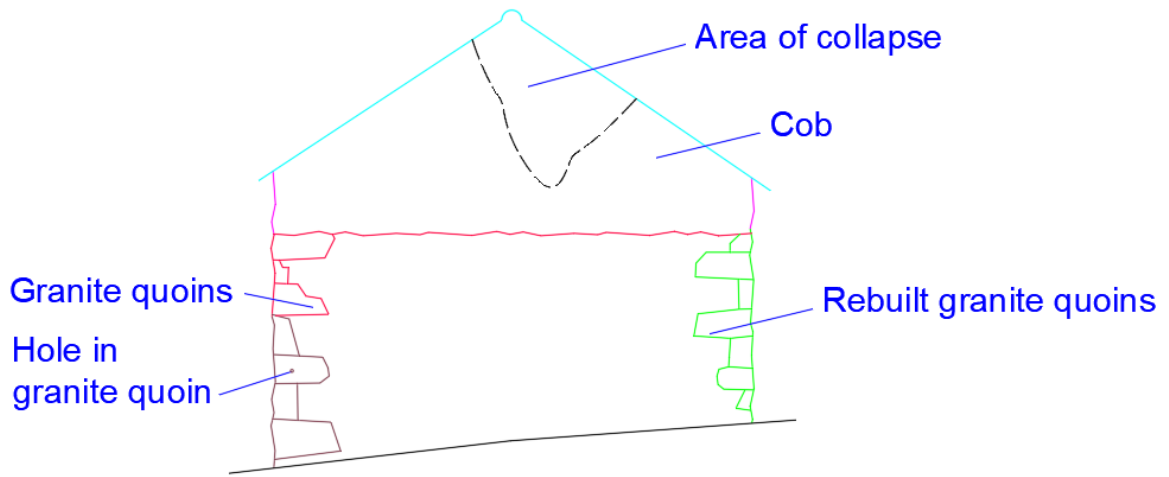


Fig 17 North elevation drawing



Existing West Elevation

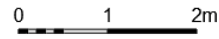
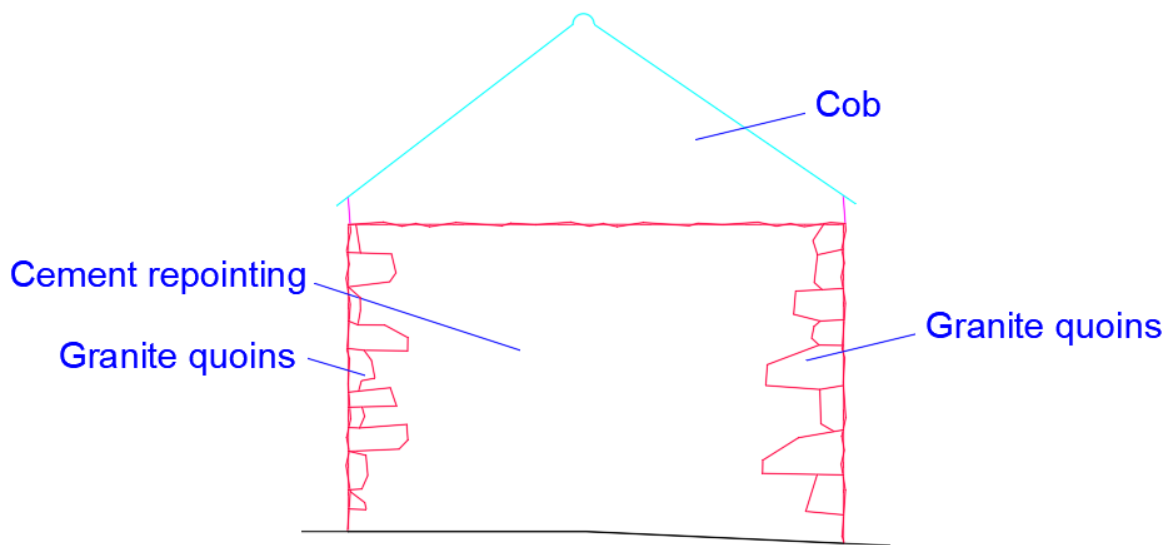


Fig 18 West elevation drawing



Existing East Elevation



Fig 19 East elevation drawing

## 9 Watching brief results

A watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping and ground reduction within the whole of the site extent shown on Fig 2. See watching brief plan (Fig 27) for feature locations.

### Former garden boundary ditch [1] (2)

A small shallow ditch was identified in the southwest corner of the site (see Fig 28) which was in a similar position to, and probably represents the remains of, the garden boundary shown on the c1840 tithe map (Fig 36) and c1880 OS map (Fig 37). The ditch measured 1.15m wide and 0.14m at its deepest. The ditch extended beyond the extent of the site in both directions. The fill (2) of the ditch was a midgreyish brown silty clay containing occasional pieces of charcoal, bone, pottery and china sherds and a large piece of iron.

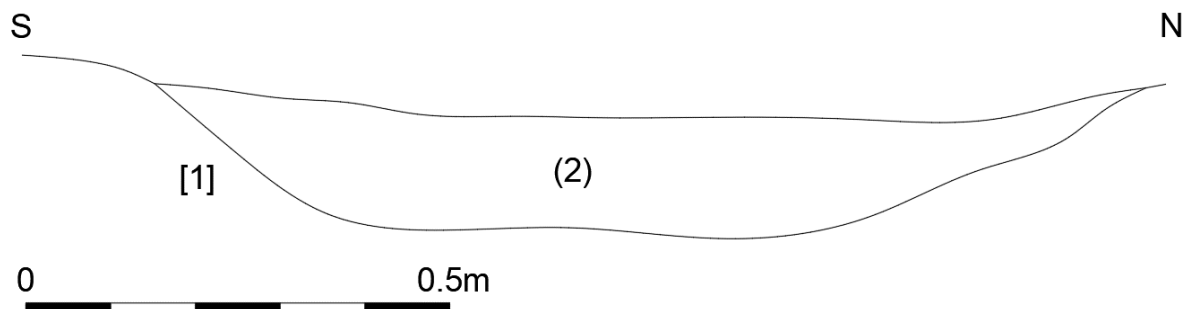


Fig 20 East facing section of garden boundary [1] (2)

### Pit [3] (4) (5) (6)

A pit was identified to the northeast of the ditch [1]. The pit was ovoid in plan, measuring 1.40m wide, 2.20m long and 0.35m deep. Within the pit there were three fills of dumped material. The primary fill (6) consisted of re-deposited topsoil; mid greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent stones and 19th century pottery and china. Overlying this fill (5) comprised a large quantity of lime. The upper fill (4) was also redeposited topsoil; a mid greyish brown silty clay containing various 19th century metalwork, china a pottery sherds. The finds included a broken pair of brass sugar tongs, an 1861 Queen Victoria Half Penny, a number of glazed and unglazed potsherds, including a patterned piece of china and an inkwell, several fragments of sea shell and a fragment of glass (see Fig 29).

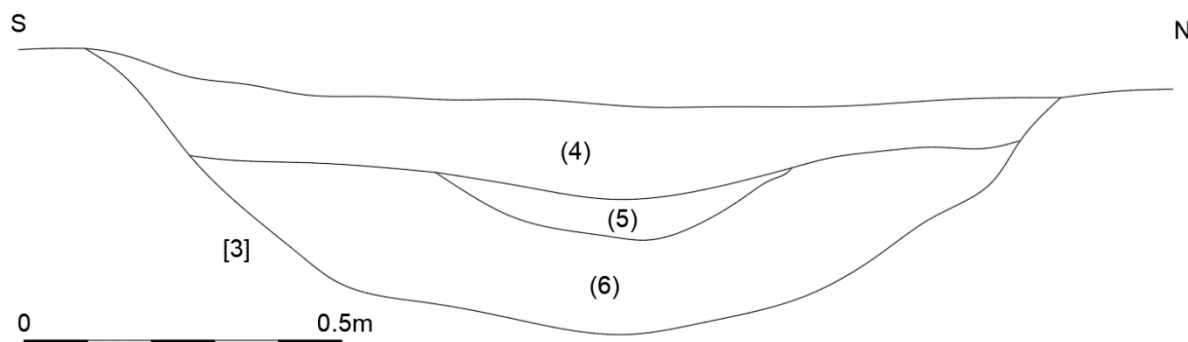


Fig 21 East facing section of pit [3] (4) (5) (6)

### Animal burial [7] (8)

An animal burial (Fig 31), possibly that of a cat, was identified to the west of the barn. The burial pit was circular in plan and measured 0.95m in diameter and 0.20m deep. The fill (8) of the pit was redeposited topsoil; a mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional late 19th century pottery and china sherds, a small piece of iron and around twenty small animal bones at the base.

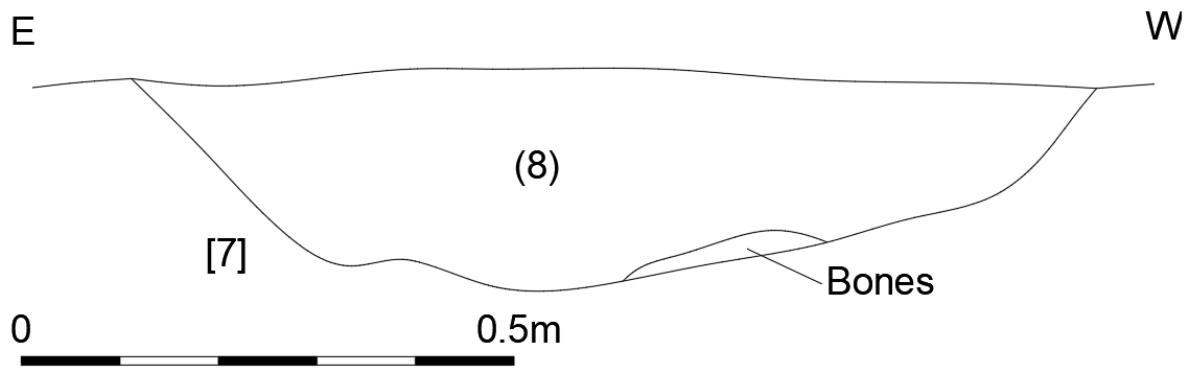


Fig 22 North facing section of animal burial [7] (8)

### Foundations of former house [9] (10)

The southern foundation trench of a former house shown on the Tithe map and c1880 OS map (Figs 36 and 37) located directly northwest of the barn was uncovered. The lower 0.20m of the cut [9] had steeply sloping sides and measured 0.5m wide, above this the sides were more gently sloped, reaching a width of 1.05m at the top. The total depth of the construction cut was 0.35m and it could be traced for at least 7.00m running east-west. The eastern end was not clear in the stripped area, and the western end extended beyond the site extent. The fill of the construction cut was a mid brown greyish silty clay with frequent stone demolition material in the lower half. Finds from the fill included late 19th century pottery and china sherds, a limpet shell and an iron nail.

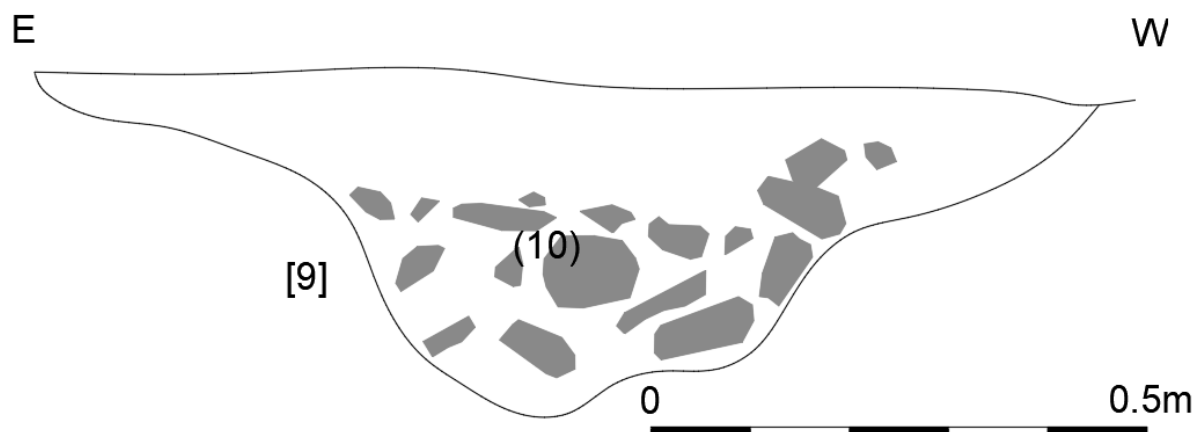


Fig 23 North facing section of house foundation trench [9] (10)

### Cobbled surface 11

The remains of a cobbled surface made from slatestone and quartz cobbles and occasional larger stones was exposed between the extant barn and the former house [9]. The full extent of this surface terminated with a straight edge running parallel with the north side of the barn which appears to equate to what appears to be a path shown aligned east-west on the south side of the demolished house to the west of the barn on the Tithe map (Fig 36). By c1880 this path appears to have been covered with a lean-to extension along the south side of the house (Fig 37). The revealed extent of the surface measured 3.20m (east-west) by 2.45m (north-south), but was not fully excavated to the west, where it likely extended beyond the site extent. The soil immediately overlying the surface contained several sherds of thick 19th century pottery.



Fig 24 Orthophoto of cobbled surface 11

#### **Pit (12) [13]**

A small circular pit was identified towards the western edge of the site, measuring 0.80m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The pit contained redeposited topsoil; a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds.

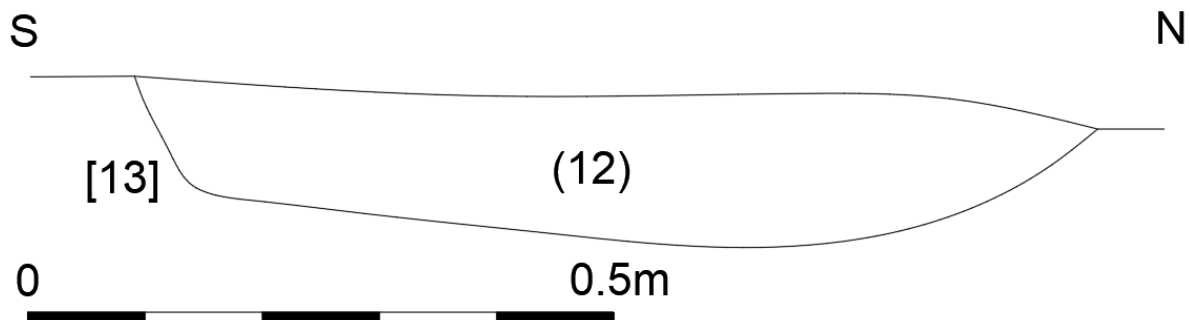


Fig 25 East facing section of pit (12) [13]

#### **Ditch (14) [15]**

A ditch aligned north-south was identified in the southern half of the site which is not shown on any of the historic mapping, although is likely to have been part of an earlier boundary. The ditch measured 16.20m long, 1.15m wide and 0.20m deep. The southern end of the ditch extended beyond the site extent and the northern end terminated opposite the western gable end of the barn. The fill of the ditch (14) was a mid orangey brown silty clay containing moderate small stones and occasional fragments of charcoal and slate.

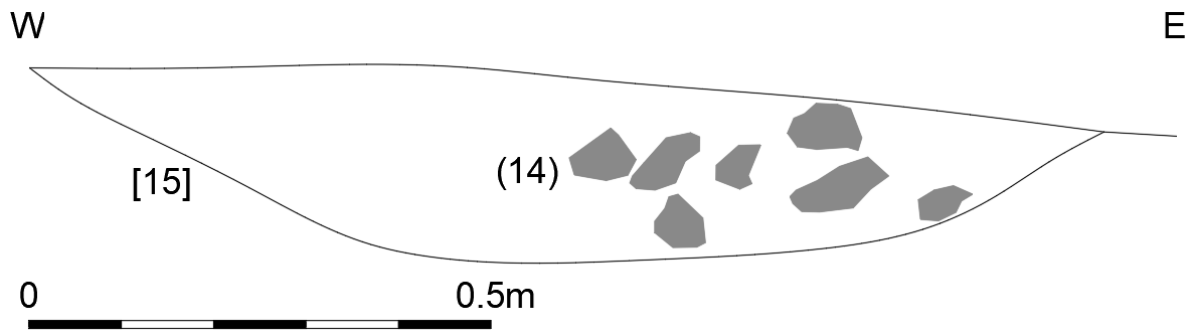


Fig 26 South facing section of ditch (14) [15]

#### Possible pit [16] (17)

A possible pit was identified to the west of the barn which measured 2m long, 1m wide and 25 deep. It was filled by (17); a mid greyish brown silty clay.

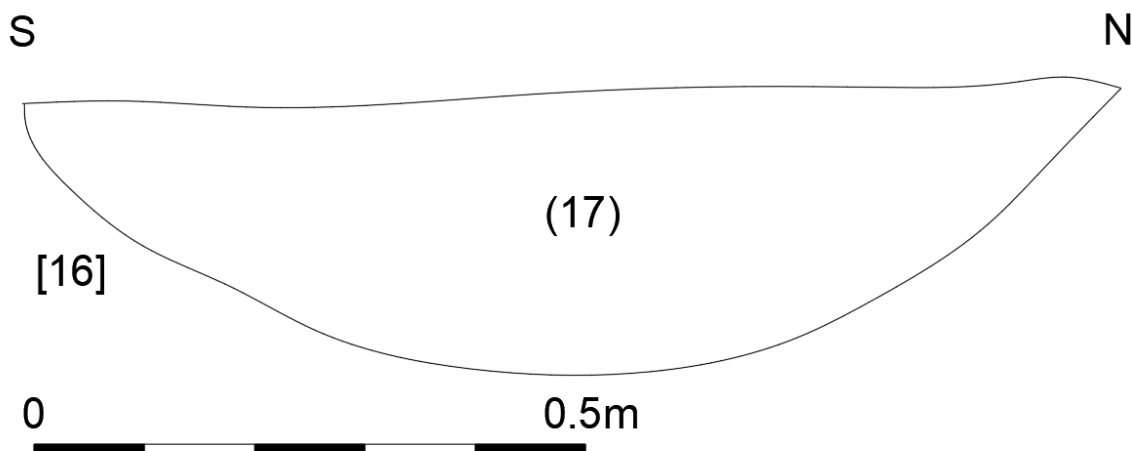


Fig 27 South facing section of ditch (14) [15]

#### Possible stone wall 18

A possible stone wall (Fig 33) measuring 1.30m long was found immediately to the west of and aligned with the west elevation of the barn. The feature was one stone's width and a single course deep. It is possible that this was part of a former lean-to or flowerbed boarder as it was surrounded by demolition rubble.

Trewhella Barn, Trewhella Lane, Relubbus, Cornwall, Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief

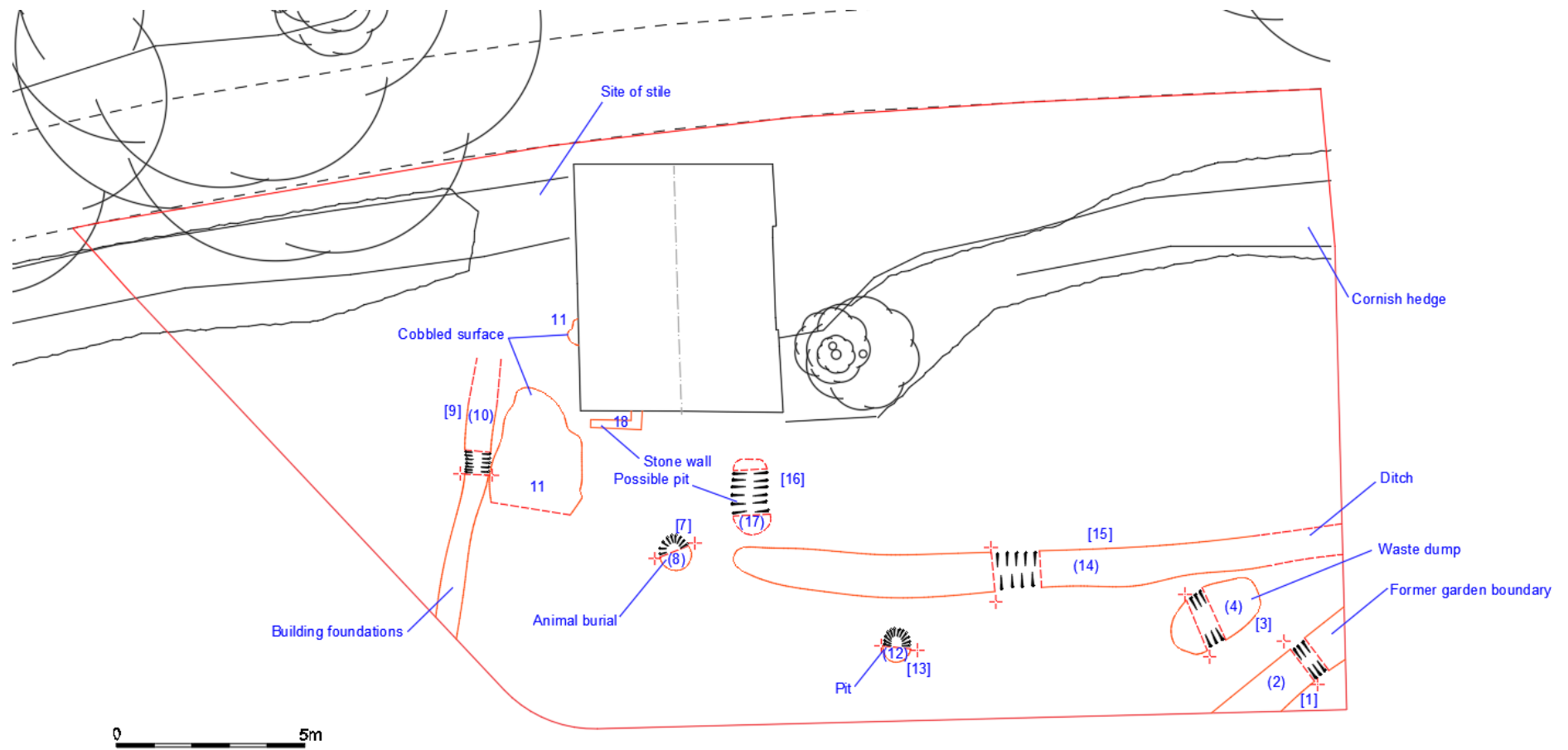


Fig 28 Plan of features uncovered during watching brief



*Fig 29 Finds from pit [3] (4).*



*Fig 30 Victoria 1861 Halfpenny found in waste dump (4)*



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Fig 31 Sectioned animal burial [7] (8)



Fig 32 Section of building foundation [9] (10)

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*Fig 33 Possible wall 18 looking east*

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*Fig 34 Reused chamfered stone to northwest corner*



Fig 35 Ordnance Survey, Old Series Surveyor's drawing c1809 (Lower Trewheela circled in red)



Fig 36 Tithe Map c1840

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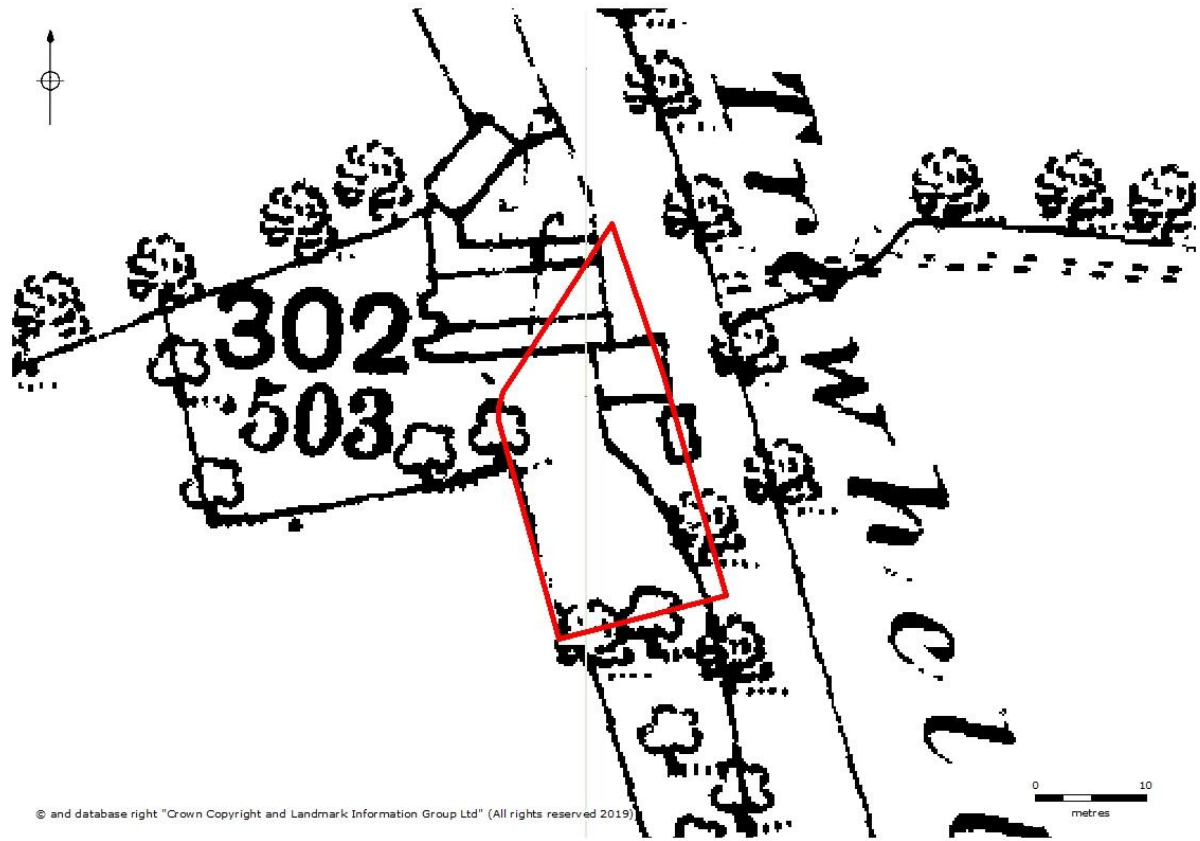


Fig 37 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880



Fig 38 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907.

## 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

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

ACSS AD656/23 Lease, Trewhella tenement, St Hilary

### 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

### 10.3 Websites

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

<http://sites.rootsweb.com/~kayhin/51918a.html> Cornwall Online Census Project, transcript of Piece HO107/1918(2)

## 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)
1.JPG	3	South elevation	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
2.JPG	N/A	Southwest corner	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
3.JPG	4	West elevation	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
.4.JPG	N/A	Northwest corner	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
5.JPG	5	North elevation	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
6.JPG	N/A	Northeast corner	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
7.JPG	6	East elevation	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
8.JPG	N/A	Southeast corner	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
9.JPG	N/A	Iron pin at western end of south elevation	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21
10.JPG	N/A	Holed quoin at north end of west elevation	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council		15/04/21

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11.JPG	N/A	Holed quoins at west end of north elevation	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
12.JPG	N/A	Detail of windows in north elevation	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
13.JPG	7	Interior north wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
14.JPG	8	Interior east wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
15.JPG	9	Interior south wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
16.JPG	10	Interior west wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
17.JPG	11	Roof	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
18.JPG	12	Floor facing north	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
19.JPG	N/A	Timber lintel in upper window	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
20.JPG	13	Detached window frame in upper window	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
21.JPG	14	South wall abutting east wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
22.JPG	N/A	Former stile	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
23.JPG	N/A	Hedge looking south	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
24.JPG	N/A	Hedge looking southwest	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
25.JPG	N/A	Hedge looking south	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21



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26.JPG	Cover	The building in its setting	Setting	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	15/04/21
27.JPG	N/A	Section of ditch [1]	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/05/21
28.JPG	N/A	Section of midden [3]	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
29.JPG	N/A	Animal burial [7], pre excavation	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
30.JPG	28	Animal burial [7], section	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
31.JPG	N/A	Building foundations [9], pre excavation	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
32.JPG	30	Possible stone wall base	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
33.JPG	33	North elevation with lowered ground level	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
34.JPG	N/A	Site overview looking southeast	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
35.JPG	32	West elevation with lowered ground level	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
36.JPG	N/A	Pit [13], pre excavation	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
37.JPG	N/A	Pit [13], section	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
38.JPG	N/A	Cobbled surface (11) looking north	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
39.JPG	N/A	Site overview looking northeast	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
40.JPG	N/A	Plough marks in east of site	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21

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41.JPG	N/A	End of garden boundary [15] looking west	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
42.JPG	N/A	Section of garden boundary [15]	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
43.JPG	N/A	Section of building foundation [9]	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
44.JPG	31	Reused chamfered stone reused as quoin to the southwest corner	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
45.JPG	N/A	Possible pit [16], section	Groundworks	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
46.JPG	N/A	Finds from midden [3]	Finds	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21
47.JPG	N/A	Finds from topsoil	Finds	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	26/05/21

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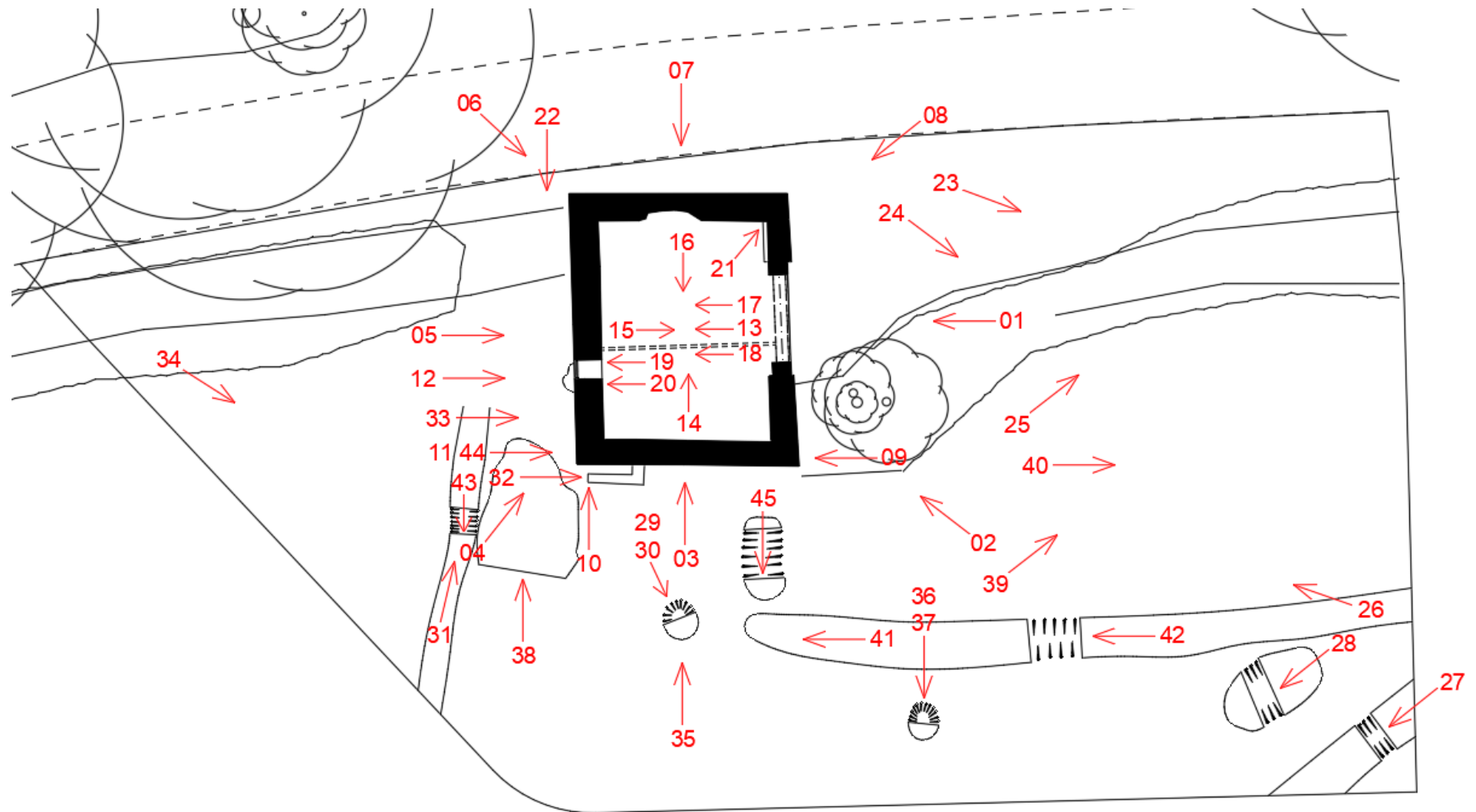


Fig 39 Photo direction plan

## Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

### Trehella Barn, Trehella Lane, Goldsithney. WSI for archaeological watching brief & building recording

Client: Mr A. Brown

Planning ref: PA19/08625

#### Project background

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation at Trehella Barn, Goldsithney.

The site is located at SW 56003 31940, just off Trehella Lane which runs north-south on the west of Relubbus and north-east of Goldsithney.

The site lies within the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining District, which is a part of the Mining World Heritage Site (DCO1758).

The Tithe Map shows that the barn has been in existence since at least the 1840s and that it formed part of a small group of structures. It represents an undesignated heritage asset.

The work has been requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE) and is required to fulfil condition 3 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA19/08625.

The planning condition (PA19/08625 paragraph 3) states that:

- *No demolition/development shall take place until a programme of archaeological/historic building recording 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/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/historic building 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.*

A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this instance due to the need to ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological/historical features is undertaken before physical works commence on site. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF (2019) Chapter 16, paragraph 199 and Cornwall Local Plan policy 24.

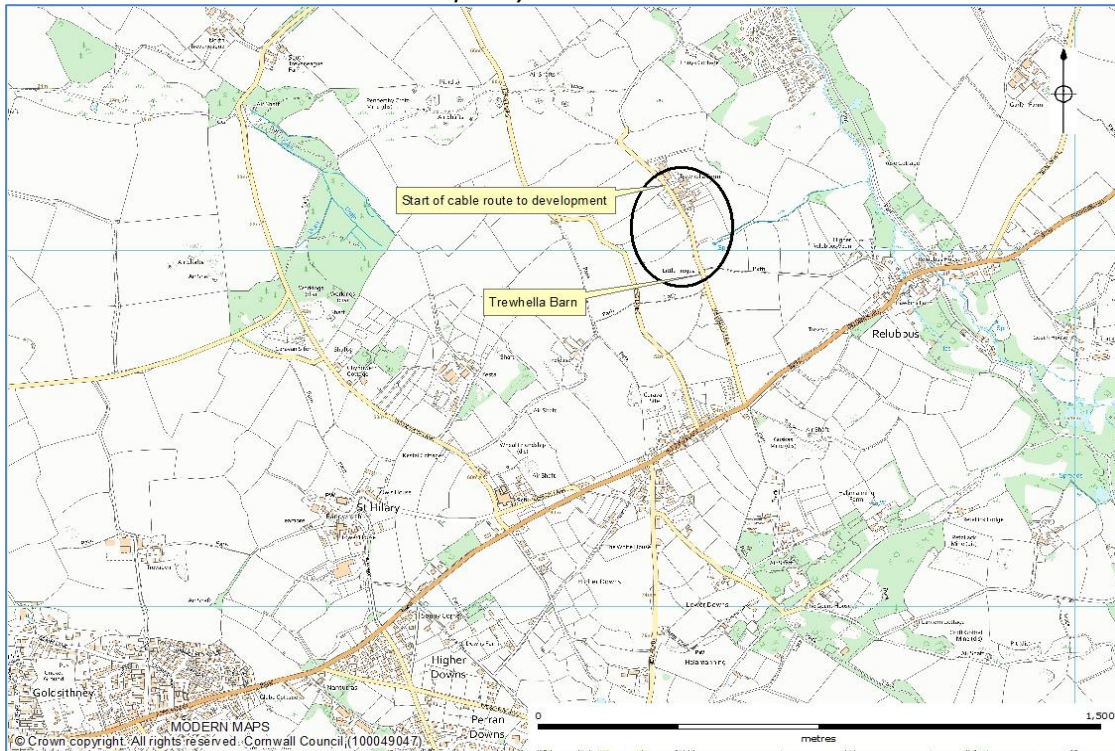


Figure 1 Showing the site location.



Figure 2 Showing the site extent.

## Site history

### **Historic Landscape Character (HLC)**

The site is located within land that has been broadly categorized as Anciently Enclosed Land and of Farmland – Medieval Type. This landscape Type forms the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. The fields may have either medieval or prehistoric origins.

### **Known archaeological sites**

Trewhella Barn (Little Tregea as shown on Ordnance Survey mapping) is shown on the 1843 St Hilary Tithe Map as one of several buildings representing 'Two Houses and Two Gardens'. All but the current small roadside barn were demolished between 1880 and 1907.

Within a 500m radius of the site there are the following known sites recorded within the HER: Trelease medieval cross (MCO6013), Trewhella medieval cross (MCO6179), Trewhella early medieval settlement (MCO18037, which includes designated Trewhella Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building), Trelease early medieval settlement (MCO17454), Trelease post-medieval workhouse (MCO27166), Wheal Fancy post-medieval mine (WHS PRN40100, Grade B), and Relubbus post-medieval spoil heap (MCO36046).

The nearest known prehistoric site is located 600m away as Relubbus Iron Age or Romano-British round, which has surviving earthworks (MCO8413).

### **Potential archaeological sites**

Within the area of the development there is the potential for medieval or post-medieval remains to be found associated with known former activity shown on historic mapping. There is also the possibility that earlier residual activity remains at the site in the form of prehistoric features, deposits or artefacts.

## Project extent

The Trewhella Barn plot for development covers an approximate 528 square metres (or 0.05 ha.) as supplied by the client and is shown on Figure 2.

## Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area and to satisfy Condition 3 of the Planning Consent.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site before and during works on site.

Key objectives are to:

- Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site prior to on-site work taking place. Results to be presented in the final report.
- Undertake building recording prior to onsite works taking place. Results to be presented in the final report.
- Produce a Historic Building Statement following building recording. This will be reproduced in the final report.
- Record all archaeological remains exposed during mechanical excavation at the site, including the collection of artefacts and soil samples as necessary.

Research objectives are to:

- To ascertain the character, use and date of the extant building.
- Ascertain the character, date and extent of any subsurface remains within the development site.

## Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 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.

## Creation of the physical and digital archive

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

This will involve the following.

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

## Archive deposition

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

- The physical archive will go to an accredited archive repository, when a dedicated space becomes available. Until that time material will be stored at CAU offices.
- 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.
- The documentary archive will be retained at CAU offices until an accredited archive becomes available .

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.

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- Transfer of Title for artefacts.
- Obtaining an accession number from the appropriate archive repository.

### **Desk-based assessment**

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

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

### **Fieldwork: Historic Building record**

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

- Floor plans of the building already exist and therefore do not need to be produced as part of this work. 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. Any other relevant features at the site such as hedges, walls will also be described and photographed.
- A statement of significance for the building will be produced using information gathered in the desk-based assessment and the results of the fieldwork. In determining the significance of heritage assets CAU will follow guidance issued by Historic England (English Heritage 2008). The following criteria will be used to measure significance:
  - Evidential – 'the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity';
  - Historical – 'derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present';
  - Aesthetic – 'derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place';
  - Communal- 'derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory'.

### **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 2014b).



All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This will include any removal of soil across the site or the excavation of footings 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 where possible. Should archaeological features be revealed, mechanical excavation will be halted, and the exposed features cleaned up by hand to determine their significance prior to either their recording or further mechanical excavation. The developer will allow reasonable time for the excavation and recording of any features thus revealed. Where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the developer and the SDOHE.

## Recording

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photographic recording will comprise colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). CAU will follow Historic England (2015) guidance on digital image capture and storage). Photographs will include a record of significant features and general working shots. A metric scale, site and context identifier, and a north arrow where appropriate, will be included in all record shots.

## Treatment of human remains

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

## Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual material. The following recording and retention policies will be followed:

- In the event that objects containing precious metal(s) are encountered, the coroner will be informed as per the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.
- Significant finds in stratified contexts will be plotted on a scaled base plan or with a Leica GPS unit and recorded as small finds.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code, the context number or other identifier, the type of material,

and the finder's initials. The only exception to this policy will be that large assemblages of modern (post-1800) material may be representatively sampled.

- Modern (post-1800) finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.

## Treatment of samples

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

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

## Reporting

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

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

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

The report will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations / sections, photographs
- A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix.

## Timetable

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The study is anticipated to commence during spring 2021. CAU will require at least 2 weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

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

Availability of CAU staff for fieldwork will be dependent on Covid 19 restrictions, which could cause delays. A Covid Risk Assessment will be carried out prior to any onsite work by CAU staff or employees.

## 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 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 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 assessment, building recording
- Completion of watching brief
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

## References

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 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

*Gwynearth, Rosudgeon*

- 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 Anna Lawson-Jones 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 team is expected to include:

## Anna Lawson-Jones, Senior Archaeologist

### Educational and professional qualifications

BA (Hons) 1982, Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester.

Member of CIfA since 1992. Elected as an Associate Member (ACIfA) in 2011.

LITHICS Society member since 2000.

### Employment history

After working for a variety of commercial archaeological organisations in London, northern, central and southern England, I joined Cornwall Archaeological Unit in August 1992. I am currently a Senior Archaeologist with Cornwall Archaeological Unit. I manage and undertake a wide range of projects.

### Key experience

I have experience in developing, managing and undertaking an extensive range of projects including development-related evaluations (Tregenna Road, Camborne), watching briefs (St Michael's Mount; Tyringham Road, Lelant, Tregarthen Cottage, Long Rock) and excavations (Penzance Heliport barrow; St Mabyn Roman period enclosures). Other projects have included landscape survey, industrial site recording and small-scale building surveys.

I also work with volunteer groups, offering flintwork tuition (at the RCM), excavation supervision/tuition (North Cliffs and West Northwood), running volunteer fieldwalking projects (Roundwood – kestle Field and New Close) and Scheduled monument volunteer clearance work (designed to remove sites from the Monuments at Risk register (Prideaux, Castilly, King Arthurs Hall).

### Key skills and knowledge

*Gwynearth, Rosudgeon*

I am an experienced field archaeologist with many years of experience covering a wide range of project types, dates and settings. I have a particular interest in prehistoric archaeology and am the CAU flintwork specialist, specialising in Cornish material. I undertake flint assessment, analysis, drawing and publication work. Recent projects include Clodgy Moor, North Cliffs, TEDC and A30 Temple. I have an increasing interest and experience in wider used stone artefacts.

I have a valid CSCS card.

## **Connor Motley, Assistant Archaeologist**

### **Educational and Professional qualifications**

BA (Hons) 2018, Archaeology, University of York

Elected as a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in 2019

### **Employment history**

I joined Cornwall Archaeological Unit in 2019 with previous experience of voluntary archaeology work in Cornwall, Wales and England. Prior to this I was employed in the antiquarian book trade.

### **Key experience**

My current role is to assist with and undertake projects primarily relating to historic buildings. These have included a number of Heritage Impact Assessments and Historic Building Recordings. At university I undertook training in field walking, geophysics, GIS, total station and measured survey. I have extensive experience of archival research and work in archives, having undertaken conservation work at York Minster Library, and archival research and management for a major London bookselling firm. I helped set up the Brecon Beacons Young Archaeologists Club and I have good experience of excavation, having volunteered at a number of sites across the UK including Cornwall.

### **Key skills and knowledge**

I have a strong knowledge of AutoCAD, used in creating floorplans of buildings and drawing archaeological features in detail. I also have a good working knowledge of photogrammetry software (Autodesk Recap and Agisoft Metashape), and of photo editing software (Adobe Photoshop). I also have a good working knowledge of GIS.

### **Projects**

Godrevy Farm, Historic Building Recording

Greeb Cottage, Land's End, Heritage Impact Assessment

Hall for Cornwall, Evaluation

Heskyn Mill, Tideford, Heritage Impact Assessment

Kirk House, Polperro, Heritage Impact Assessment

Lanhydrock House, Historic Building Recording

Maker Heights, Conservation Management Plan

Gwynearth, Rosudgeon

Palais de Danse, St Ives, Historic Building Recording

Port Eliot, Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief

Salt Cellar, Porthleven, Historic Building Recording

## **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.

## **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.

## **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.

*Anna Lawson-Jones*

*Senior Archaeologist*

*11/2/2021*

## **Cornwall Archaeological Unit**

*Cornwall Council*

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## **Cornwall Archaeological Unit**

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