



The Hyve, Treliske, Truro, Cornwall Archaeological Watching Brief Archive Report



The Hyve, Trelisk, Truro - Archaeological Watching Brief Archive Report

The Hyve, Trelisk, Truro, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief Archive Report

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Acknowledgements

This study was carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Sean Taylor. The excavation team included Graham Britton and Lucy Osborne.

This report was compiled by Lucy Osborne.

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

Freedom of Information Act

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) were commissioned by Navada Construction to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief at Chywhela, Gloweth, Truro to mitigate the impact of the building of proposed accommodation for students, nurses and key workers.

No archaeological features were identified. The site-wide environment contained a consistent subsoil which overlaid a consistent natural substrate.

No recommendations have been made for further work and this report recommends the discharge of the planning condition.

The Hyve, Trelisk, Truro - Archaeological Watching Brief Archive Report

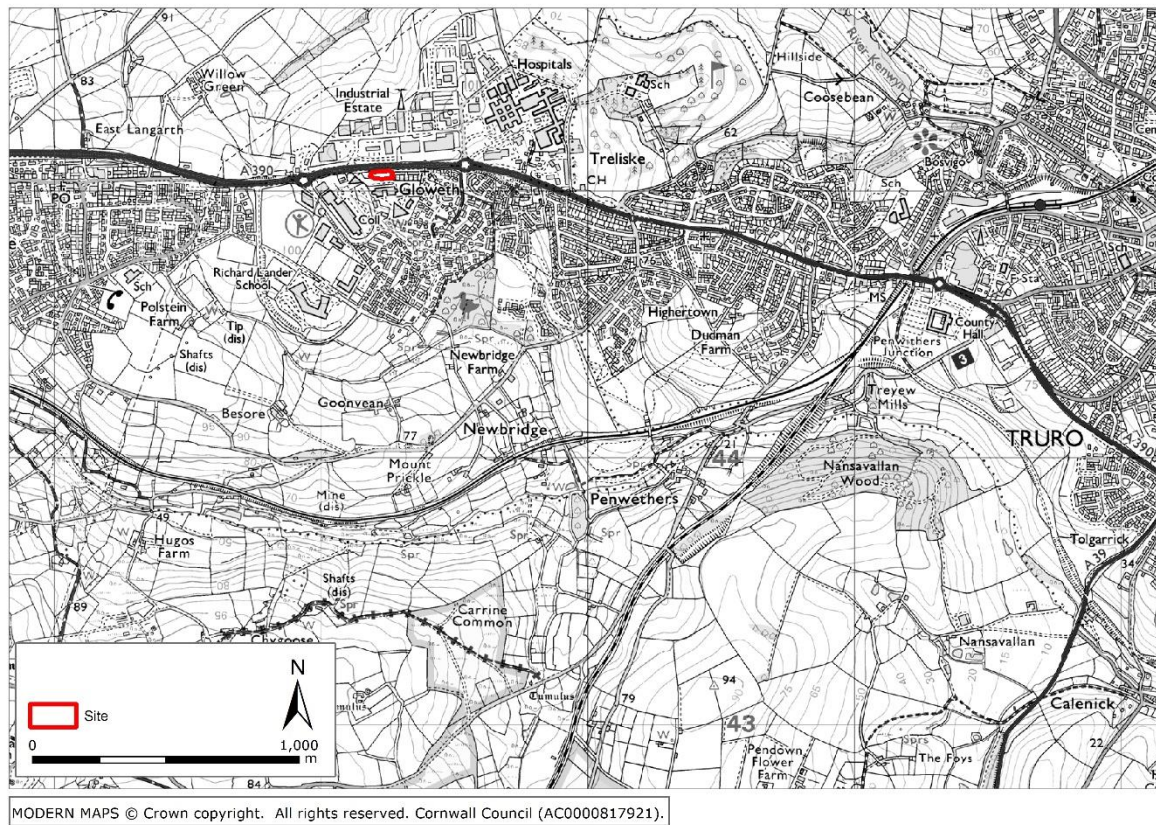


Figure 1: Location map.

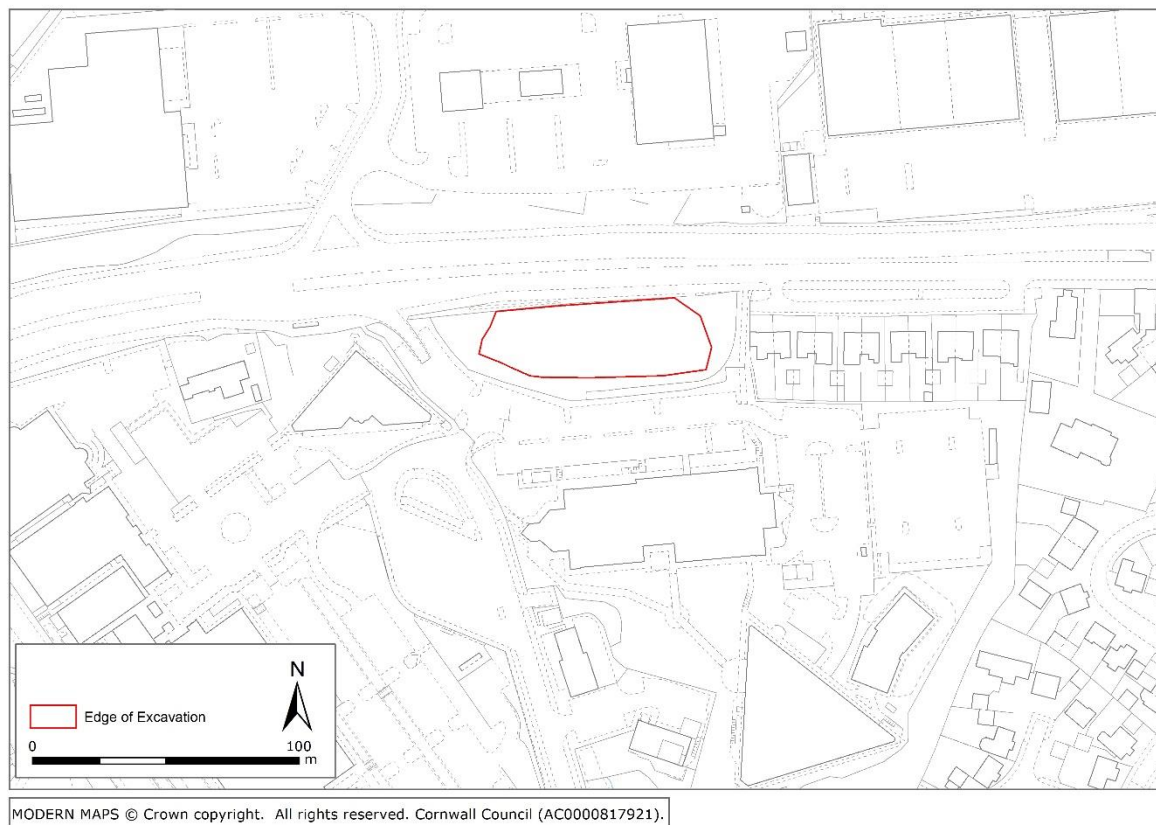


Figure 2: Site extent.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Nevavda Construction to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief. This work was carried out to satisfy condition 1 of planning application PA21/00391.

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

The site occupied 0.21 hectares located in the north of Gloweth in the parish of Kenwyn, east of Truro (SW 79223 45071) (Fig 1). This area was recorded as Post-Medieval Enclosed Land by the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) (Cornwall Council 2014). This was defined as land that was enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often Medieval Commons. These areas were generally located in relatively high, exposed and poorly drained areas of Cornwall. The north boundary of the site joined with an area of 20th century settlement from larger farming settlements.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) did not indicate any known archaeology within the site but there was some activity in the surrounding area. The north boundary of the site ran along the A390 Tresawls Road which follows the route of Hightertown Road (MCO62139), a medieval road first recorded in 1699. A decommissioned World War II (WWII) military camp (MCO31894) was located on the other side of the A390, 30m to the north of the site. Aerial photographs taken in 1944 (USA 1944) indicated approximately 180 bell tents and it is believed to be a US military camp in preparation for D-Day (Heritage Gateway 2012).

The HER indicated prehistoric features in the area beyond the camp. These consisted of two possible Bronze Age barrows (MCO56935 and MCO56936) identified during a series of geophysical surveys (Wilkins *et al* 2006 and Attwood *et al* 2011) and evaluation trenching (Passmore 2012) as part of the 2012 Maiden Green and Willow Green development. In addition, an Iron Age roundhouse (MCO78175) and a Romano-British enclosure (MCO78176) were excavated in this area by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Fleming and Royall 2024). This area also included a medieval-post-medieval field system visible as crop marks on aerial photographs from 1951 and then excavated during the evaluation trenching in 2012 (RAF 1951 and Passmore 2012). To the west of the site, archaeological investigations have revealed further prehistoric activity including a settlement of twelve huts, animal enclosures and an associated field system excavated in 2004 (Gossip 2005), an Iron Age or Romano-British round destroyed by a housing development in 1959 (MCO8254) and a scatter of amethyst and quartz crystals (MCO78503) (Cornwall Archaeological Unit 2025). Scheduled monument Higher Besore Iron Age/Romano British round (MCO21049) and possible field system (MCO78197) are to the south-west along with a medieval-post-medieval field system (MCO34957).

2.2 Location and setting

The area is situated between of the A390 Tresawls Road and the Truro College campus opposite the Royal Cornwall Hospital at Treliske (Fig 2). The aspect of the site is broadly south facing with the highest point in the north-east corner being on the 96m OD contour line.

The surrounding area is mostly developed for commercial use with residential areas immediately to the east and to the south beyond the college campus.

The soil in this area has been described as urban (Soil Survey 1983) and overlies the Porthtowan Formation; a sedimentary bedrock of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone which formed approximately 385 to 393 million years ago in the Middle Devonian period (British Geological Survey 2022).

3 Archaeological results

The results from the watching brief are presented here.

A total of 3 contexts were recorded of which none were cut features.

Context numbers were issued from a continuous sequence 01-03. Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [1], deposits in round brackets, (2), and structures without brackets, 3.

3.1 Sediment deposit sequence, palaeosols and natural features

The underlying substrate, (03), in this area was mid pinkish grey with occasional yellow marbling friable silty clay containing moderate killas. This deposit became more compact at a depth of 0.7m into the context.

The overlying deposits consisted of a typical topsoil and subsoil/colluvium matrix (Table 1, Fig 3). The subsoil, (02), consisted of a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay 0.4m thick containing occasional killas and roots. This was overlain by the topsoil, (01), which consisted of dark greyish brown friable loam 0.2m thick containing occasional killas and frequent roots. Vegetation had been growing in abundance in this context including nettles, wild garlic, daffodils and brambles.

Group	Feature	Deposit	Description	Plan	Section	Photo ID	PX assessment potential (Y/N) - comment
Sediment deposit sequence	-	(01)	Topsoil	01	02	GB: 5036-5120	N
	-	(02)	Subsoil	01	02	GB: 5036-5120	N
	-	(03)	Natural substrate	01	02	GB: 5036-5120	N

Table 1: Sediment deposit sequence summary.



Figure 3: Section of the stratigraphy at the site.

4 Discussion

Following site clearance and the removal of the topsoil and the subsoil no archaeological features were identified on the site. This is consistent with historic mapping which records it as an undeveloped, wooded area from the Kenwyn Tithe Map in 1840 up to historic Ordnance Survey maps of 1939 (Ordnance Survey 1939). However, the 1939 map does suggest there was a square structure in the north-west corner of the site. No evidence for this was revealed during the watching brief, which may have been due to previous site clearance during the road widening of the A390 or the construction of the adjacent residential and commercial developments, or it may be that the structure had no substantial foundations.

5 Conclusions

The results of the fieldwork and the assessment of significance allow for the need for further work to be considered. The recommendation is for guidance only and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will guide the required work.

This archive level report and synthesis of the archaeological record from The Hyve, Treliske, Truro and the surrounding area concludes that, despite the density of prehistoric and medieval to post-medieval activity in the area, no archaeological features were present on this site and, therefore, no further work is necessary. This report therefore discharges the planning condition.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)

Ordnance Survey, c1939. 25 Inch Map Third Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

RAF, 1951, 540/497/4307 (Photographic Record). SCO13227.

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

USA, 1944, US/7PH/GP/LOC213/3051 (Photographic Record). SCO9496.

6.2 Publications

Attwood, G, Shiel, D, and Stephens, C. 2011. *Maiden Green, Treliske - Geophysical Survey Report*.

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall landscape assessment 1994. A report prepared by Landscape Design Associates and Cornwall Archaeological Unit*, Cornwall Council, Truro.

Fleming, F and Royall, C, 2024. *Truro Northern Access Road, Truro, Cornwall, Archaeological Mitigation*. CAU, Truro.

Gossip, J, 2005. *Richard Lander School Development, Threemilestone, Cornwall - Archaeological Recording Areas A-K: Archive Report*, CAU, Truro.

Grove, J and Croft, B, (eds.) 2012. *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework; Research Strategy 2012-2017*, Somerset County Council, Taunton.

Passmore, A, 2012. *Maiden Green and Willow Green, Truro, Cornwall - Results of an archaeological trench evaluation*, AC Archaeology, Exeter.

Smith, M, 2012. *Treliske and Maiden Green, Governs, Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall - Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.

Wilkins, I, Brolly, M, and Wood, E, 2006. *Treliske Medipark Cornwall, Geophysical Survey Report 2006/30*

6.3 Websites

British Geological Survey 2022. *Geology of Britain Viewer* [Geology of Britain viewer | British Geological Survey \(BGS\)](#)

Cornwall and Isle of Scilly Historic Environment Record (2022) *Cornwall Council's Historic mapping page*. Available at [Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly's Historic Environment](#).

Heritage Gateway (2012) *Gloweth - modern military camp*. Available at [Heritage Gateway - Home *](#)

Heritage Gateway (2012) *Hightertown - medieval road*. Available at [Heritage Gateway - Home *](#)

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

PROPOSED STUDENT ACCOMMODATION

CHYWHELA

TRURO

CORNWALL

Written Scheme of Investigation



South West Archaeology Ltd. WSI no. TTC24WSIv2



www.swarch.net

Tel. 01769 573555
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Proposed Student Accommodation, Chywhela, Gloweth, Truro, Cornwall

Written Scheme of Investigation

By Natalie Boyd
Checked by Dr. Samuel Walls MCIfA

Issued: 11th January 2024
Revised: 16th January 2024

Produced by SWARCH for CAD Architects (the Agent)
On behalf of private client (the Client)

Non-Technical Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by South West Archaeology Ltd. for a Private Client (the Client). It has been drawn up in consultation with the HEP (Arch) at Cornwall Council and details the archaeological mitigation strategy and methodology to be employed for archaeological monitoring and recording ahead of the proposed construction of student, nursing and key worker accommodation on land at Chywhela, Gloweth, Truro, Cornwall.

The site lies within an area recorded on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as Post-Medieval Enclosed Land: Land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often Medieval Commons. Generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county. Along the north boundary of the site, this joins an area of Settlement: C20: Settled areas from larger farming settlements.

The Cornwall HER does not indicate any known archaeology or fieldwork within the boundary of the site, however, there is a lot of activity recorded in the surrounding area. Immediately to the north of the site, is the site of a World War II military camp which has since been demolished (MCO31894). Just beyond the military camp a number of surveys have investigated possible barrows or Prehistoric features and desk-based assessment indicates that part of the land underneath the now redeveloped military camp was historically known as 'Barrow Field' (e.g. on the Tithe Map and apportionment). This area formed part of a larger area that was subject to geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation trenching as part of the Maiden Green and Willow Green development in 2012 which encountered Middle Bronze Age and Bronze Age ditches as well as several Post Medieval features. Similarly, archaeological investigations to the west of the site have revealed a number of Prehistoric features, including 12 huts animal pens and garden enclosures with sufficient finds and organic material to carry out detailed post excavation assessment and scientific testing to present a picture of life at the site in the Bronze Age. Additionally, in this area was an Iron Age or Romano British round that was demolished by building works in 1959 (MCO8254) and the extant Higher Besore Iron Age or Romano-British round and palisade slot (MCO21049) which is a Scheduled Monument (1016064), which was subject to geophysical survey in the 1970s.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

SITE NAME:	PROPOSED STUDENT ACCOMMODATION, CHYWHELA, GLOWETH
PARISH:	KENWYN
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
CENTROID NGR:	SW 79220 45057
PLANNING REFERENCE:	PA21/00391
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-522039

1.1. PROJECT SCOPE

This document is the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the proposed construction of student accommodation at Chywhela, Gloweth, Truro, Cornwall. It has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) for CAD Architects (the Agent) on behalf of a private client (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the proposed development and for related off-site analyses and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with the HEP (Arch) at Cornwall Council.

1.2. PLANNING CONTEXT

Works on this site are being undertaken as part of a planning application for the development of student, nurses or key worker accommodation, comprising 89 bed spaces and a manager's office in three accommodation blocks, the creation of a new access on Tresawls Road and associated landscaping.

1.3. PLANNING CONDITION(S)

In accordance with paragraph 205 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2023), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, Cornwall Local Plan Policy 24, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 4 states:

A) No development shall commence, other than demolition of any buildings or structures or works required by conditions 3 and 5, until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

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

B) No 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.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030 and paragraph 192 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019. A pre-commencement condition is necessary as groundworks which proceed without a method of recording may cause harm to any archaeological interests.

1.4. LPA COMMENTS

There do not appear to be any consultee comments from HEP (Archaeology) for this application. However, comments were issued for a previous development application on the site and these have been included below as the advice is likely to be very similar.

Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology)

2 April 2019

Thank you for consulting HEP Archaeology on this application. We have consulted the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record and note that a number of known heritage assets are located nearby, including the sites of three barrows (MCO2626; MCO2459; MCO56935) within 270m to the north of the application site, and 250m to the south-west, the site of an Iron Age settlement containing several roundhouses (MCO55328).

We therefore consider it prudent that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the early stages of groundworks, undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual, and subject to a Condition attached to planning consent. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF (2018) Chapter 16, paragraph 199 and Cornwall Local Plan policy 24.

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 features is undertaken before physical works commence on site.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend, if consent is given, a single archaeological recording condition of sections A-C inclusive (please do not split into separate Conditions or treat separately), which includes words recommended by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), as follows:

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

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

B) No 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.

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

Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) [PD]

HEP.Arch@cornwall.gov.uk

1.5. PUBLIC AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT¹

- 1.5.1 Social benefit can arise through learning and development, and community strength and local identity can be enhanced through contact with the historic environment.
- 1.5.2 Social benefit also arises from the net contribution to human knowledge (the *research dividend*) made by investigative works.
- 1.5.3 Economic benefit can arise from the regeneration of historic places, leading to the revitalisation of communities and neighbourhoods. Archaeology can make a meaningful contribution to place-making, which in turn enhances the image of a place and makes it a more desirable place in which to live.
- 1.5.4 Economic benefit can also arise from beneficial publicity, particularly through outreach, but also via public appreciation of due corporate diligence and care for the historic environment.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies a to the north of centre of Gloweth, to the east of Truro, in the parish of Kenwyn, which lies within the west division of the historic hundred of Powder and the deanery of Powder². Lysons records four manors within the parish of Kenwyn, Allet/Edelet/Edles, Newham, Tregarrick and Tregavethan, although it is not clear which one the site falls into.

The site lies within an area recorded on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as Post-Medieval Enclosed Land: *Land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often Medieval Commons. Generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county.* Along the north boundary of the site, this joins an area of Settlement: C20: *Settled areas from larger farming settlements.*

The Cornwall HER does not indicate any known archaeology or fieldwork within the boundary of the site, however, there is a lot of activity recorded in the surrounding area. Immediately to the north of the site, is the site of a World War II military camp which has since been demolished (MCO31894). Just beyond the military camp a number of surveys have investigated possible barrows or Prehistoric features and desk-based assessment³⁴ indicates that part of the land underneath the now redeveloped military camp was historically known as 'Barrow Field' (e.g. on the Tithe Map and apportionment). This area formed part of a larger area that was subject to geophysical survey⁵⁶ and archaeological evaluation trenching as part of the Maiden Green and Willow Green development in 2012⁷ which encountered Middle Bronze Age and Bronze Age ditches as well as several Post Medieval features. Similarly, archaeological investigations to the west of the site have revealed a number of Prehistoric features, including 12 huts animal pens and garden enclosures with sufficient finds and organic material to carry out detailed post excavation

¹ ClfA 2015: *Professional Archaeology: a guide for clients.*

² Lysons 1814: *Magna Britannia Vol. 3 Cornwall.*

³ Taylor, S. R. 2005: *Treliske Medipark, Truro, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*; HES (Projects) Cornwall Council Report No: 2005R013.

⁴ Smith, M. 2010: *Archaeological and Desk Based Assessment, Treliske and Maiden Green, Truro, Cornwall*; GGMS Report: MS/12109.

⁵ GSB Prospection 2011: *2010/70 Maiden Green, Treliske: Geophysical Survey.*

⁶ Wessex Archaeology 2012: *Willow Green Farm, Truro, Cornwall, Detailed Gradiometer Survey*; ref:87130.01.

⁷ Passmore, A. 2012: *Land at Maiden Green and Willow Green, Truro, Cornwall (NGR SW 79516 45694)*; AC Report No: ACD586/2/0

assessment and scientific testing to present a picture of life at the site in the Bronze Age⁸⁹¹⁰¹¹¹²¹³. Additionally, in this area was an Iron Age or Romano British round that was demolished by building works in 1959 (MCO8254) and the extant Higher Besore Iron Age or Romano-British round and palisade slot (MCO21049) which is a Scheduled Monument (1016064), which was subject to geophysical survey in the 1970s¹⁴.

2.2. TOPOGRAPHY AND LOCATION

The site lies to the north of centre of Gloweth, to the east of Threemilestone and west of Truro. The north boundary of the site runs along Tresawls Road and at the northern end of the Truro College campus. The area is largely commercial, with residential areas beyond the college campus to the east and south. The site sits at a height of c.93m AOD. The soils of this area are recorded as Urban¹⁵. These overlie the sedimentary mudstone and sandstone of the Porthtowan Formation¹⁶.

⁸ GSB, 2002, *Higher Besore Farm, Cornwall, Geophysical Survey Report 2002/44*

⁹ Taylor, S, 2003, - Higher Besore, Threemilestone, Cornwall. Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief HES Report

¹⁰ Cornwall Consultants Limited 2004, *Mining Search; Proposed Richard Lander School* HES Report

¹¹ Gossip, J, 2005 – *Richard Lander School, Threemilestone, Truro: Archaeological Recording Pipeline and Access Road*: HES Archive Report

¹² Gossip, J. 2005: *Richard Lander School Development, Threemilestone, Cornwall: Archaeological Recording: Archive Report*; HES (Projects) Cornwall Council Report No:2005R056.

¹³ Gossip, J. *et al.* 2021: Section 5: Life outside the round: Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement at Higher Besore and Truro College, Threemilestone, Truro, 2004-5; in A. M. Jones and G. Kirkham (eds) *Later Prehistoric Settlement in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly: Evidence from Five Excavations*; Archaeopress.

¹⁴ Bartlett, A. 1978: *Threemilestone, Cornwall: Report on Magnetometer Survey*; 13/78.

¹⁵ Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

¹⁶ British Geological Survey 2024: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> .

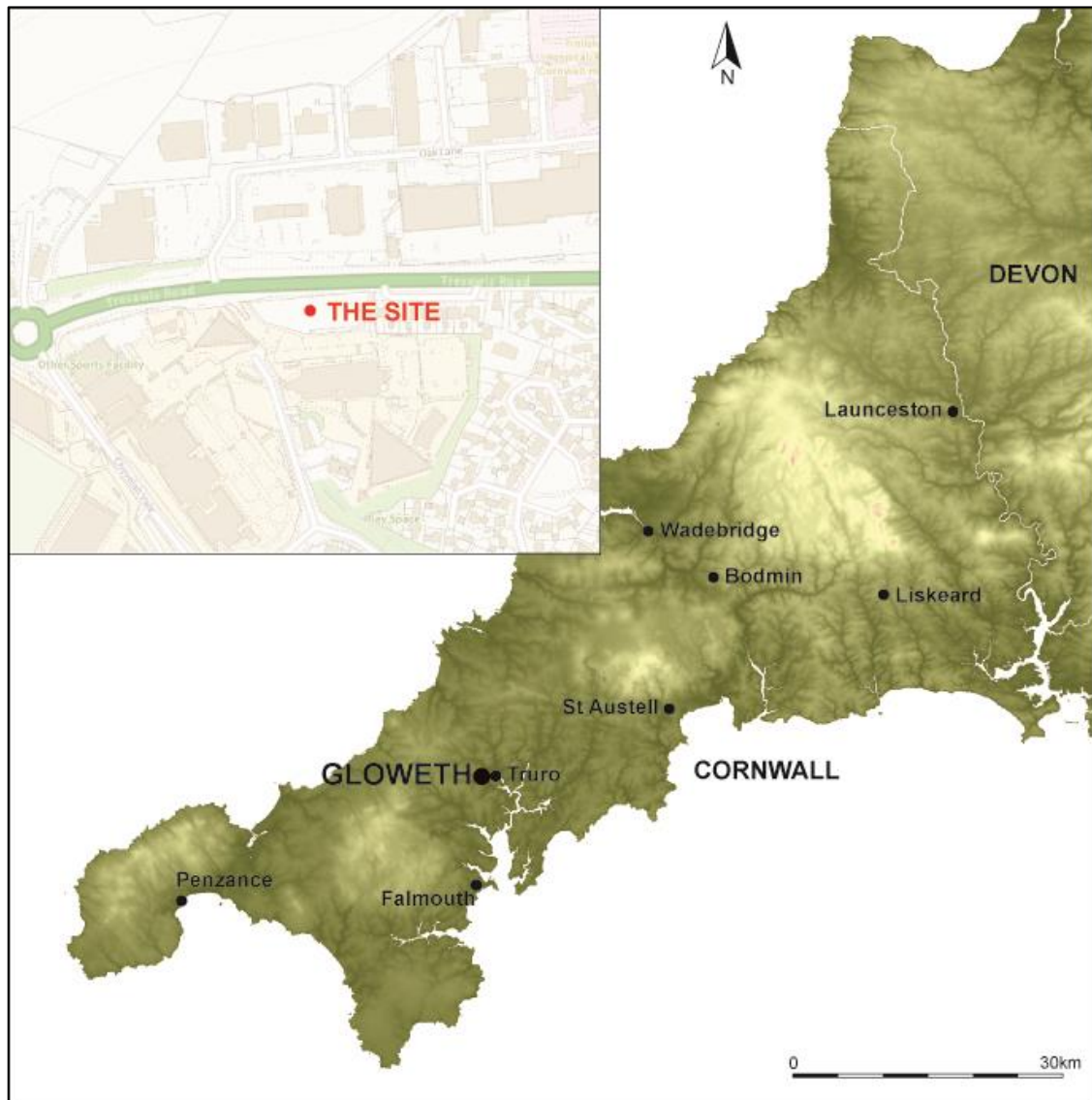


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

3.0 HEALTH & SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

3.1. SWARCH H&S POLICIES

SWARCH is committed to the highest standards of health and safety awareness. Works will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and other relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice. All SWARCH field staff hold current CSCS safety cards and EFAW or FAW qualifications. Specific RAMS and RA have been produced for this site, and will be taken onto site with any SWARCH personnel.

3.2. SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY MEASURES

- 3.2.1 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 3.2.2 The Client will provide details of all and any specific known hazards and guidance on how works should be undertaken around those services.
- 3.2.3 These health and safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with powered tools etc.

- 3.2.4 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear. Additional PPE (gloves, glasses) will be worn as required.

3.3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

- 3.3.1 SWARCH is committed to the laws, regulations, and other policy mechanisms concerning environmental issues and sustainability. These issues include air and water pollution, solid waste management, biodiversity, ecosystem management, maintenance of biodiversity, the protection of natural resources, wildlife and endangered species, energy or regulation of toxic substances including pesticides and many types of industrial waste.
- 3.3.2 As a provider of archaeological services, SWARCH, its employees and subcontractors have a responsibility for the protection of archaeological heritage. In line with the ClfA *Environmental Protection Policy* para.1, SWARCH recognises that its responsibilities to the built heritage extend to the environment more generally, and that archaeological activities have the potential to affect the environment¹⁷.
- 3.3.3 SWARCH will adhere to the environmental policies of the Client, and, if applicable, will take steps to minimise environmental damage or pollution arising from archaeological fieldwork.

4.0 PROJECT AIMS AND TIMETABLE

4.1. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 4.1.1 To undertake archaeological monitoring and recording;
- 4.1.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.2. TIMETABLE

- 4.2.1 The works are not yet scheduled.

5.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

5.1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 5.1.1 The monitoring of the works will feed into the following SWARCH objectives¹⁸:
- 5.1.2 Research Aim 4: Encourage wide involvement in archaeological research and present modern accounts of the past to the public.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1. MONITORING AND RECORDING

All groundworks will be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording. Groundworks should be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket (where possible) **under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist** to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.

¹⁷ ClfA 2016: *Policy Statements*.

¹⁸ Grove, J. & Croft, B. (eds.) 2012: *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework; Research Strategy 2012-2017*. Somerset County Council.



FIGURE 2: THE APPROVED SITE PLAN; SUPPLIED BY THE CLIENT.

6.2. METHODOLOGY:

- 6.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code, Regulations and Standards & Guidance for Archaeological Excavation¹⁹²⁰, Archaeological Field Evaluation²¹²² and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording²³²⁴.
- 6.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts, including the use of a metal detector.
- 6.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to ClfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared.
- 6.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a minimum:
 - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature. Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with the HEP (Arch). Should the above excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required.

¹⁹ ClfA 2023: *Standard for Archaeological Excavation*.

²⁰ ClfA 2023: *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

²¹ ClfA 2023: *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

²² ClfA 2023: *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

²³ ClfA 2023: *Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*.

²⁴ ClfA 2023: *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*.

- 6.2.5 Should the above excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the HEP (Arch).
- 6.2.6 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;
- 6.2.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 6.2.8 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidance in [*Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2011*](#).
- 6.2.9 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 6.2.10 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or Prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 6.2.11 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HEP (Arch) will be informed and a site meeting between SWARCH, the HEP (Arch) and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.

6.3. SAMPLING STRATEGY

- 6.3.1 Where suitable deposits are exposed then samples will be collected in preparation for scientific assessment/analysis/dating. Sampling will be undertaken in line with the relevant guidance²⁵. It is envisaged that samples will either consist of bulk soil samples [sampling 100% or 40 litres, in labelled 5 litre plastic sample tubs] or vertical sediment columns [monolith tins].
- 6.3.2 Suitable deposits are taken to include contexts where sampling will recover material for dating or palaeo-economic evidence (e.g. sealed pits, basal deposits), or waterlogged/well-preserved sediments with potential for palaeo-environmental remains.
- 6.3.3 Bulk samples will be stored in sealed containers until off-site processing by SWARCH personnel. The flot will be separated and the residue examined for small artefacts/ecofacts/hammerscale. The residue will be disposed of appropriately, and the flot/remnant forwarded for specialist analysis.
- 6.3.4 Monolith samples will be stored under controlled conditions before delivery to the appropriate specialist.
- 6.3.5 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants, and the regional Historic England science advisor, can be called upon during the works as necessary.

6.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 6.4.1 Standardised single recording sheets will be employed.
- 6.4.2 Survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 will be prepared, as appropriate to the size and/or significance of archaeological features.

²⁵ English Heritage 2011: *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

- 6.4.3 A photographic record of the excavation and will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological and architectural detail will feature an appropriately sized scale.
- 6.4.4 Survey and location of features (metal finds to sub-metre accuracy).
- 6.4.5 All stratified finds, except when clearly modern, will be retained, bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 material may be discarded on site, but a representative sample will be retained.
- 6.4.6 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts; a metal detector **will be** used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.
- 6.4.7 All retained artefacts will be processed (washed, identified, weighed, counted) and assessed for their stratigraphic and research potential.
- 6.4.8 Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the HEP (Arch).

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HEP (Arch) and HE and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed with HEP (Arch) of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made. Once fieldwork is completed, the results will be discussed with HEP (Arch) to determine the significance of the site and the reporting and archive requirements.
- 7.1.2 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and HEP (Arch) to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 7.1.3 Monitoring will continue until the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 7.1.4 SWARCH will notify the HEP (Arch) upon the completion of each stage of fieldwork.

8.0 REPORTING

8.1. REPORTING STRATEGY

- 8.1.1 Copies of the report(s) detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference southwes1-522039 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork, longer as dictated by specialist reporting, etc. The type of report produced will be agreed with the HEP (Arch) and HE in light of the results.

8.2. ARCHIVE REPORT

- 8.2.1 The full report will include the following elements:
- 8.2.2 A copy of this WSI as an appendix.
- 8.2.3 A report number, date and the OASIS and ADS record numbers;
- 8.2.4 A non-technical summary of the results
- 8.2.5 An introduction to the project and the background to the project;
- 8.2.6 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 8.2.7 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 8.2.8 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 8.2.9 A location plan and overall site plan;
- 8.2.10 A plan showing the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 8.2.11 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeo-environmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

- 8.2.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeo-environmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 8.2.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 8.2.14 Analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 8.2.15 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 8.2.16 The photographic archive will be presented as an appendix to the main body of the report;
- 8.2.17 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 8.2.18 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
- 8.2.19 A bibliography;
- 8.2.20 The HEP (Arch) will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of any specialist reports etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the HEP (Arch).

8.3. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 8.3.1 It is not anticipated that the results of this monitoring will merit wider dissemination. Subject to the results of the work a note may be submitted to the journal *Cornish Archaeology* for inclusion in the *recent fieldwork* section.

8.4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- 8.4.1 The relatively short-term and intensive character of this fieldwork, together with health and safety considerations (inherent risk and lack of appropriate training) and CIfA policies on the use of volunteers mean that public participation during the recording is not feasible.

9.0 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the appropriate guidelines²⁶.
- 9.1.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the material archive and the digital archive.
- 9.1.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM) obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 9.1.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 9.1.5 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards and selection strategies of the RCM, and in a timely fashion. Should SWARCH be unable to attain a selection strategy from the Museum, specialists will be consulted to achieve an appropriate strategy in line with best practice.
- 9.1.6 If the RCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to Kresen Kernow, other appropriate museum bodies or LPA. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.

²⁶ Historic England 2015: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.

- 9.1.7 The digital archive, including copies of all relevant documentation relating to the project and digital copies of all photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in compliance with their standards and requirements and according to Historic England guidance²⁷ for digital photography.
- 9.1.8 SWARCH will notify the HEP (Arch) of the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the RCM, and the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS.
- 9.1.9 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

10.0 PERSONNEL

10.1. SWARCH PERSONNEL

- 10.1.1 The project will be managed by Samuel Walls BA MA PhD MCIfA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 15 years of experience in the commercial sector).
- 10.1.2 The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience, or supervised by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience: Brynmor Morris BA MA PhD MCIfA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 16 years commercial experience); Joe Bampton BA MA MCIfA (15 years commercial experience); Peter Webb BA MA² (16 years commercial experience).
- 10.1.3 Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be obtained.

10.2. SPECIALISTS

Bone	Hayley Foster MA
Conservation	Laura Ratcliffe BSc
Curatorial	Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM)
Environmental Sample Processing	SWARCH personnel
Lithics	Peter Webb MA
Medieval Pottery	John Allan
Metal & Leatherwork	Quita Mould MA
Plant Macro-Fossils	Wendy Carruthers
Pollen Analysis	Ralph Fyfe PhD
Post Medieval Pottery	Bryn Morris PhD
Prehistoric Pottery	Henrietta Quinnell or Imogen Wood PhD
Roman Pottery	Imogen Wood PhD
Wood Identification	Dana Challinor PhD

10.3. TRAINING AND CPD

- 10.3.1 Where appropriate, SWARCH will seek to provide training opportunities to SWARCH personnel during the archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation process. Training would be undertaken in order to enhance recording and recovery, and maximise the research gain.
- 10.3.2 SWARCH training plans (PDP) and CPD logs will be updated during the project, as appropriate to need and demand.
- 10.3.3 It is envisaged that period fixture awareness and recognition are likely to receive further training.

11.0 INSURANCES AND QUALITY CONTROL

- 11.1.1 SWARCH carry Professional Indemnity Insurance cover up to £5 million, Public Liability up to £5 million and Employers Liability up to £10 million.
- 11.1.2 SWARCH is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 11.1.3 SWARCH is committed to the highest standard of professional ethics and technical standards, and adheres to CIfA and Historic England guidelines in the conduct of our work.

²⁷ Historic England 2015: *Digital Image capture and File Storage: guidelines for best practice*.

- 11.1.4 The work undertaken will be carried out by professional archaeologists overseen by supervisors of ACIfA-level competence. The works and products will be overseen and checked by professional archaeologists with MCIfA-level competence.

12.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY RESTRAINTS

- 12.1.1 Even where works are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.



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