

Injabulo Cottage, Tregowris, Near St Keverne, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



Historic Environment Projects

Injabulo Cottage, Tregowris, Near St Keverne, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Derek and Claire Kevern and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

Within the Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Andy Jones.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects 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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Cover illustration

Photograph of the site taken during the watching brief, looking north-west.

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Abbreviations

CRO Cornwall County Record Office

EH English Heritage

HER Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record

HE Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

NGR National Grid Reference

OD Ordnance Datum

OS Ordnance Survey

PRN Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER

RIC Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

Historic Environment Projects (Cornwall Council) were commissioned by Derek and Claire Kevern of D J Kevern Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new dwelling (Injabulo Cottage) in Tregowris near St Keverne located at SW 7727 2245. This work was commissioned to fulfil a condition on planning application (W2/PA10/00103/F) which stipulated that a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation was secured and implemented prior to the development taking place.

The site lies within the medieval core of the settlement of Tregowris which is first recorded in 1202 when it is spelt 'Tregaurez'. It also lies in the vicinity of the medieval chapel of St James (first mentioned in 1473), which is recorded as being situated approximately 30m to the west of the site on the 1880 OS map. Other archaeological sites in the area include an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site with associated field system in fields to the south-west and the probable remains of a medieval strip field system directly to the south identified from aerial photographs.

The watching brief, carried out during clearance of the area within the footprint of the house, revealed little of archaeological interest. Three associated ditches or construction trenches were uncovered dating to no earlier than the late 19th or early 20th centuries. No features, deposits or finds of prehistoric, medieval or post-medieval date were identified.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Planning application W2/PA10/00103/F was submitted on the 28th January 2010 for the erection of a dwelling and a detached domestic garage at Injababulo Cottage, Tregowris, near St Keverne (see Fig 1). The planning consent was subject to conditions, of which Condition 7 reads:

No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

Reason: In the interests of the archaeological value of the site and to satisfy the aims and intentions of Government advice in Planning Policy Statement 5.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) produced a brief for archaeological recording (14/9/10) which required the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during site works (see Appendix 1). Following this Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council were requested by Claire Kevern of D J Kevern Ltd to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work in mitigation of the construction (Appendix 2). The WSI, prepared by Andy Jones of HE Projects was subsequently agreed and HE Projects were commissioned to undertake the archaeological fieldwork. This document sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief.

2.2 Aims

The principal aims of the work were to:

- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme
- To recover and record any artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To deposit the archive with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

Key objectives were:

- To locate and identify and record prehistoric and/or medieval settlement activity in the area of the proposed development.

2.3 Methods

The archaeological programme followed four stages: desk-based assessment, fieldwork, archiving and reporting.

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
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 7.1)
- Published histories (see Section 7.2)

2.3.2 Fieldwork

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during clearance of remaining topsoil/overburden within the area of the proposed house on 25/11/10. A mechanical excavator with toothless bucket was used to remove any remaining overburden down to the top of the natural subsoil in this area. Any archaeological features revealed during this process were planned, sectioned and recorded. A photographic record was maintained throughout. No artefacts of significance were recovered and none were retained.

2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

The site archive was collated. This included:

- Preparation of finished measured drawings
- Archiving of drawings, photographs, paperwork and digital files
- Preparation of HE and Archive Index forms
- Production of this report

3 Location and setting

The site is located in the small rural hamlet of Tregowris approximately 2km north-west of St Keverne at NGR SW 7727 2245 (Fig 1). It fronts a narrow lane running through the settlement and occupies a plot of land between two existing houses. Immediately south of the site there is open farmland. It is located on a relatively level upland area at a height of 85m OD. The soil is Tresham (loam over hard rock) and the underlying bedrock is Treboe Hornblende-Schist (Lizard Complex) (CC GIS mapping). The site is designated as within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and also within an Area of Great Scientific Value (AGSV).

4 Site history

The hamlet of Tregowris is set immediately north-east of an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement comprising enclosures and traces of field system which has been identified through aerial photographs as part of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) (Fig 6).

The medieval history of the site and Tregowris can only be traced through documentary research since no previous archaeological work has been undertaken here in the past.

Tregowris is first recorded in 1201 when William, son of Roger, plaintiff and Thos Ie Vil and Richard, son of Simon, tenants went to law about 2 acres of land in ‘Tregaurez’ (Tregowris) (St Keverne Local History Society website). The name is Cornish and contains the early medieval element *tre* meaning ‘estate’ or ‘farmstead’, and possibly the element *kew-rys* meaning ‘hollow-ford’ (Gover 1948).

Henderson records that in 1318 Trefefres and Hengeyther were held by John de Erysi under the Reskymer's Manor of Meneage. They were sold in about 1716 by Richard Erisey Esq to Anthony Hosken. Hengithier has now become part of Tregowris (Henderson 1955-60).

The barton of Tregowris, is recorded by Lysons in the early 19th century as once being a seat of the Hoskens (in the 18th century), but by 1814 had it had become a farm belonging to Mr. Raleigh Gilbert (Lysons 1814).

Henderson records that the road from the Deadman through Tregowris to Gillan Creek is mentioned in the Anglo Saxon Charters. This is called a 'Herepath' or 'Military Road' in 967 and it is, in places a parish boundary, another proof of its antiquity (Henderson 1955-60).

The site of a 15th century chapel is marked on the First Edition OS map of c1880 approximately 30m to the west of the development area (Fig 3). It is marked 'Site of St James's chapel'. In a petition to parliament in the reign of Edward IV, mention is made of John Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren, and his wife Honor, (the heiress of Ferrers), going on a pilgrimage to the chapel of St. James, at Tregowris (Lysons 1814). Henderson records the site of an ancient chapel here (Henderson 1955-60) and notes the name of the tenement in 1655 as 'Lesneage Chapple' but in 1658 it was called 'Tregowres'. According to Henderson the chapels in the parish appears to have been built for the convenience of parishioners and were not oratories attached to manor houses. The Tithe Map of c1840 shows that the field behind the OS siting for the chapel is called 'Chapel Close' (Fig 2). Dowson lists the site but records no extant remains of a chapel (Dowson 1968).

A process of map regression helps to understand the recent landscape history of the site. The Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 2) shows the plot of land with no buildings and reduced in length to the south by a field boundary running from north-east to south-west across the southern part of the present plot. The southern part of the present plot was part of an arable field at that date and the northern part of the plot was a garden belonging to the property to the west (now 'Priory House' and 'Priory Cottage'). The field to the south-west of the site is listed on the Apportionment as 'Chapel Close'.

The First Edition OS map of c1880 (Fig 3) shows the plot of land as it was on the Tithe map (reduced to the south from its present size) except that by c1880 it had been divided in half by a boundary inserted from east to west across the centre of the area. In the northern half of the site trees are shown, indicating use as an orchard and gardens for what are now 'Priory House' and 'Priory Cottage'.

The Second Edition OS map of c1907 (Fig 4) shows that by this date the plot had been enlarged to its present size which had involved the removal of the original southern boundary and the dividing garden boundary. Also at some point between c1880 and c1907 a large building with an attached (probable) lean-to had been constructed along the western half of the road frontage and another small building in the eastern half of the frontage.

During the 20th century the buildings shown on the c1907 OS map (Fig 4) were demolished and the boundaries of the plot replaced with concrete block walls. By the mid 20th century the site contained sheds/temporary buildings used as workshops (Derek Kevern pers comm.). None of these structures survived on the site.

5 Archaeological results

The watching brief was carried out within the area of the proposed house. The ground was cleared of the remaining topsoil/overburden by a wheeled excavator (although most of the topsoil had already been removed).

Within the area three shallow ditches or former construction trenches were identified. Together in plan they formed a roughly flat bottomed U-shape (see Fig 7 for plan of feature locations).

Ditch/trench [2] was aligned north-south within the western half of the building plot. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.25m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by (1) a mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional slag and shell.

This ditch/trench clearly continued beyond the footprint of the proposed house to the south but at the northern end appeared to have been truncated.

Ditch/trench [4] was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest within the eastern half of the plot. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by (3) (very similar to (1)) a mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional shell. A piece of modern glass was noted lying on the surface of (3). This ditch/trench terminated just inside the southern end of the footprint of the proposed house but at the northern end returned to the west to join ditch/trench [6] which was contemporary with it.

Ditch/trench [6] was aligned east-west along the north edge of the plot. It measured 0.3m wide by 0.06m deep with concave sides and base. It was filled by (5) (the same as (3)) a mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional shell, but also contained one sherd of late 19th or early 20th century glazed earthenware.

Ditch/trench [6] was a return of ditch/trench [4] to the west and contemporary with it. Ditch/trench [6] continued westwards towards ditch/trench [2], however, it had been entirely truncated the point where it would have met [2].

The natural subsoil encountered comprised a mid yellow/orange silty clay containing frequent shillet fragments.

6 Conclusions/discussion

No features, deposits or finds of prehistoric, or medieval date were identified during the watching brief.

The three ditches or construction trenches identified during the watching brief all appear to be of late 19th or 20th century date and may relate to features or structures within the garden plot shown on the c1880 OS map or alternatively may relate to temporary structures erected during the 20th century (Derek Kevern pers comm.).

7 Inventory

| Context Number | Description |
|----------------|--|
| (1) | Fill of [2]. A mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional slag and shell. |
| [2] | Ditch/trench aligned north-south within the western half of the building plot. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.25m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. |
| (3) | Fill of [4]. A mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional shell. A piece of modern glass was noted lying on the surface of (3). |
| [4] | Ditch/trench aligned north-northeast to south-southwest within the eastern half of the plot. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Adjoined and contemporary with [6]. |
| (5) | Fill of [6]. A mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional shell, but also contained one sherd of late 19 th or early 20 th century glazed earthenware. |
| [6] | Ditch/trench aligned east-west along the north edge of the plot. It measured 0.3m wide by 0.06m deep with concave sides and |

| |
|---|
| base. Adjoined and contemporary with [4]. |
|---|

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

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

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

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of St Keverne* (microfiche copy at HE)

8.2 Publications

Dowson, E, 1968. St Keverne Checklist, *Cornish Archaeology*, **7**, 101-6

Gover, JEB, 1948. *Place-names of Cornwall* (ms at RIC, Truro)

Henderson, C, 1955-60. *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar*. JRIC (NS) Vol 2 (part 3 & 4) Vol 3 (part2 & 4) Truro

Lysons, D and S, 1814. *Magna Britannia Vol 3*, London

8.3 Websites

<http://www.st-keverne.com/History/>

9 Project archive

The HE project number is **2010117**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Electronic drawings stored in the directory `..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites T\Tregowris Injabulo Cottage 2010117`
3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: **GBP 2166**
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory `..\Images\Sites T-U\Tregowris Injabulo Cottage 2010117`
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: **cornwall2-88211**

This report text is held in digital form as: `G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites T\Tregowris Injabulo Cottage 2010117\report 2010117`

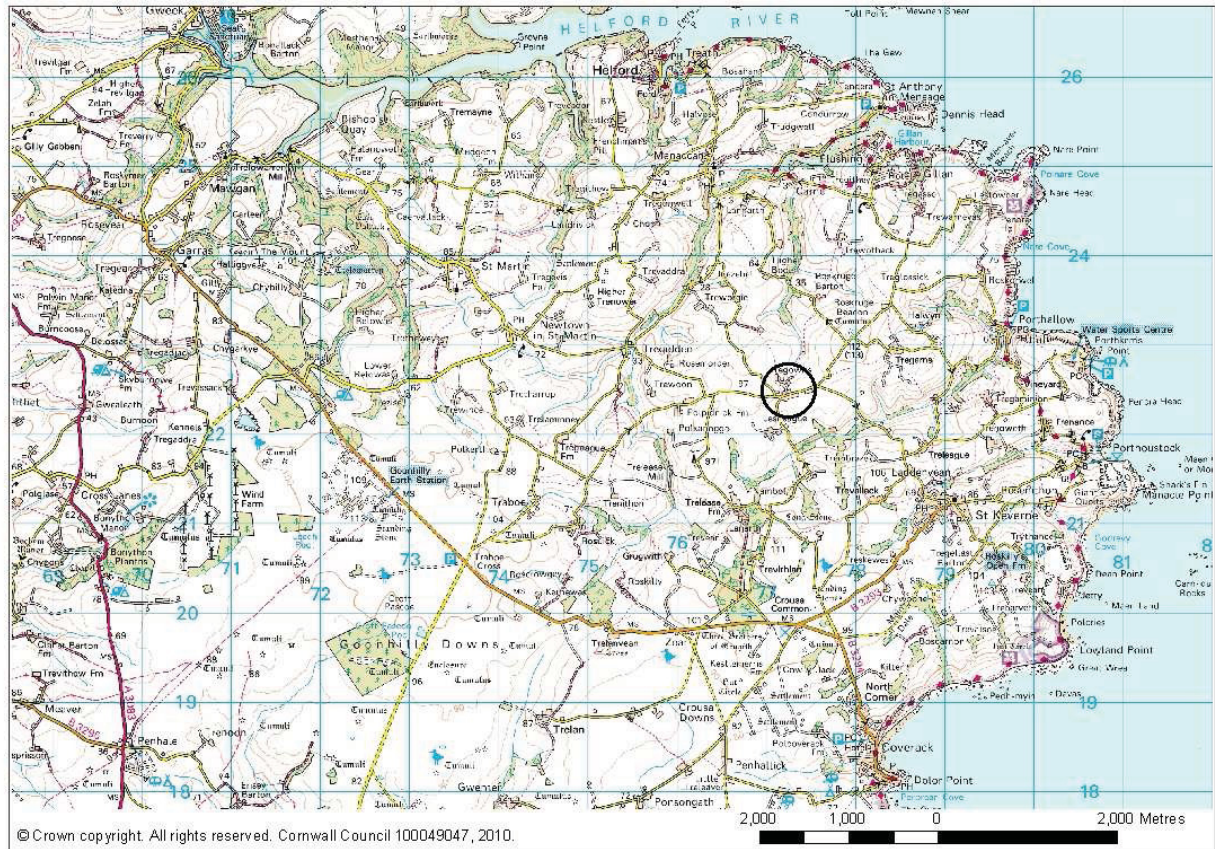


Fig 1 Location map



Fig 2 Tithe Map for the parish of St Keverne c1840

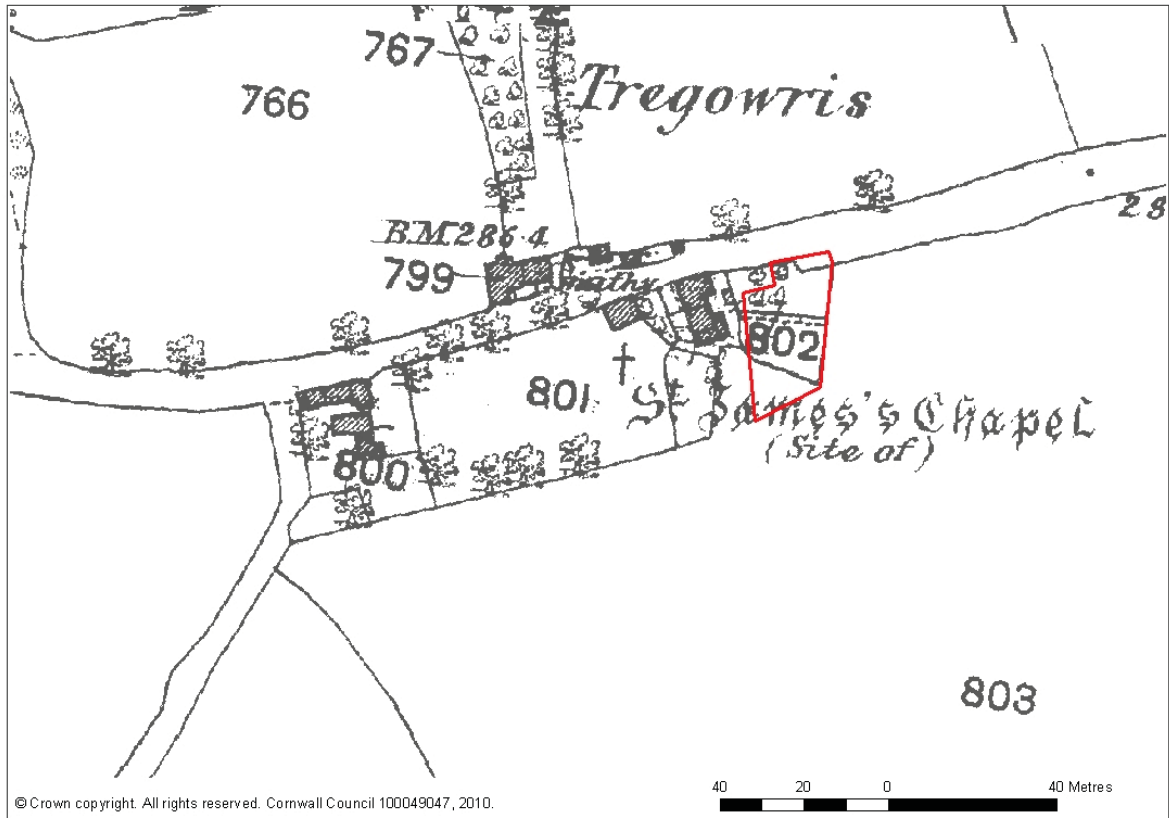


Fig 3 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

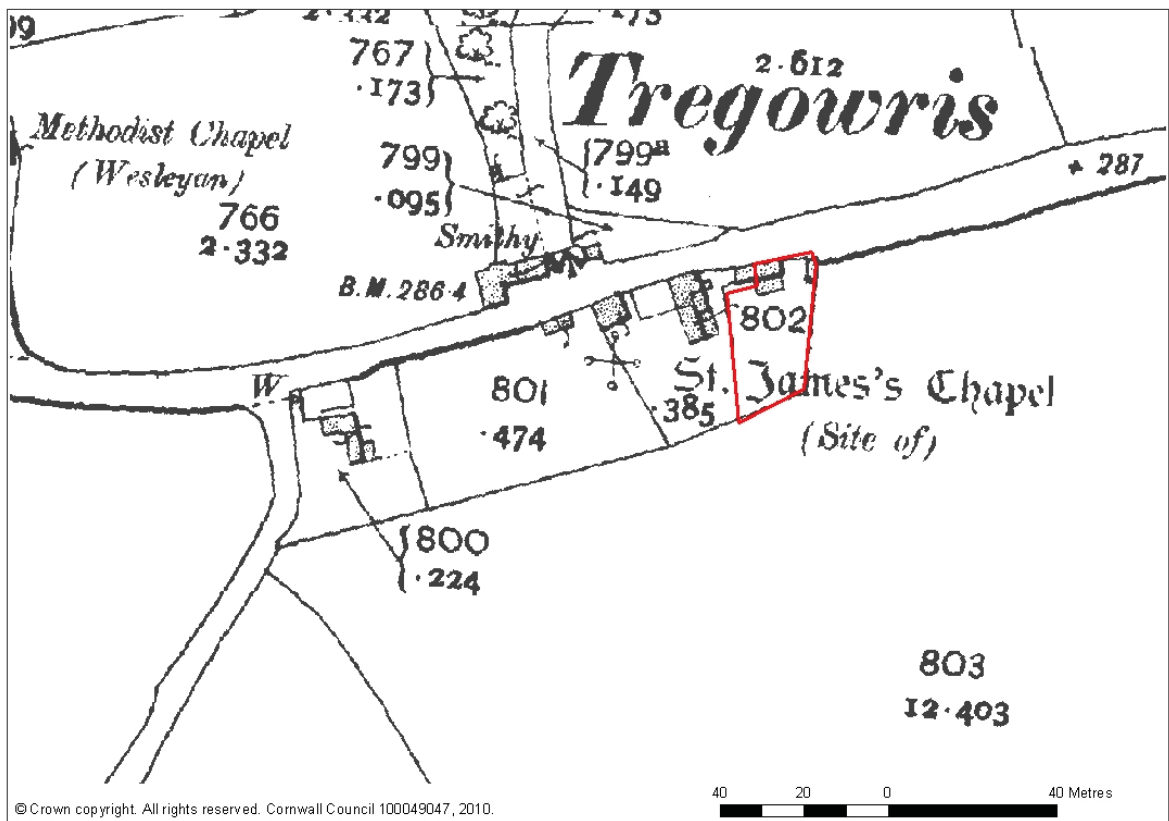


Fig 4 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907

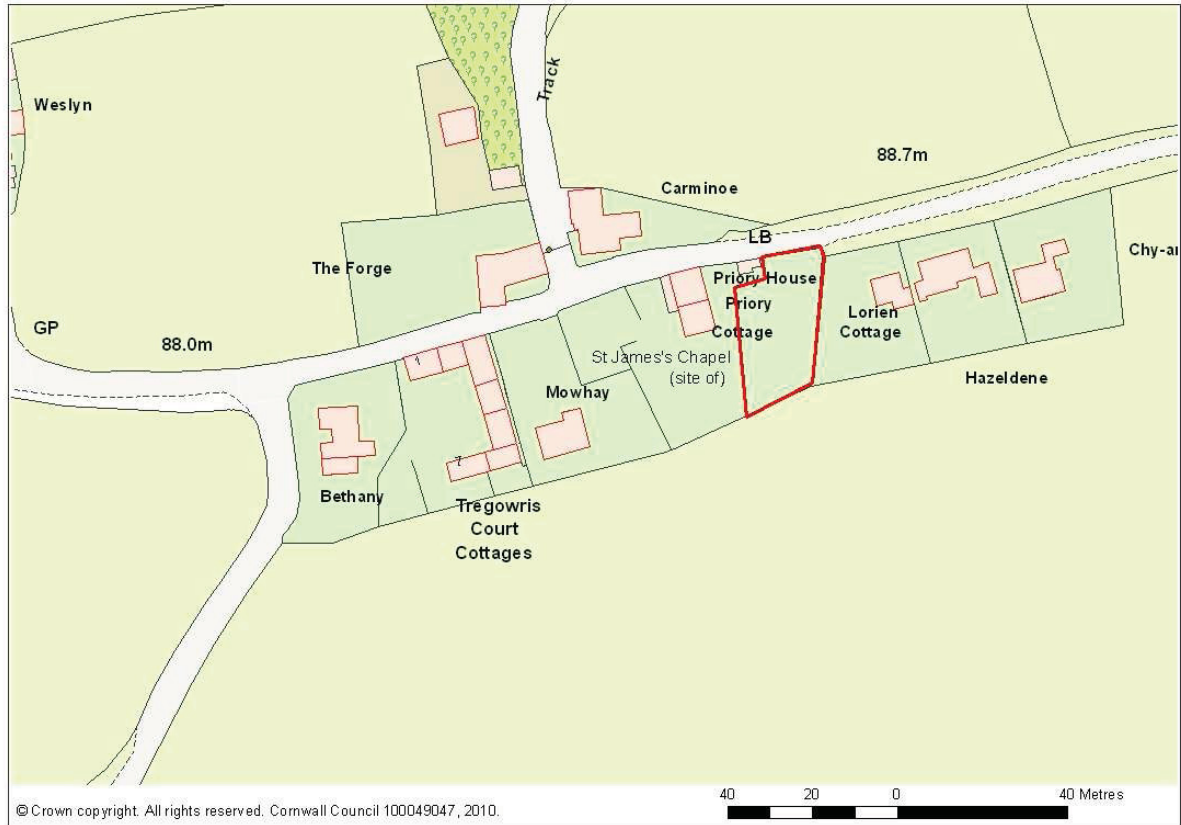


Fig 5 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2007)

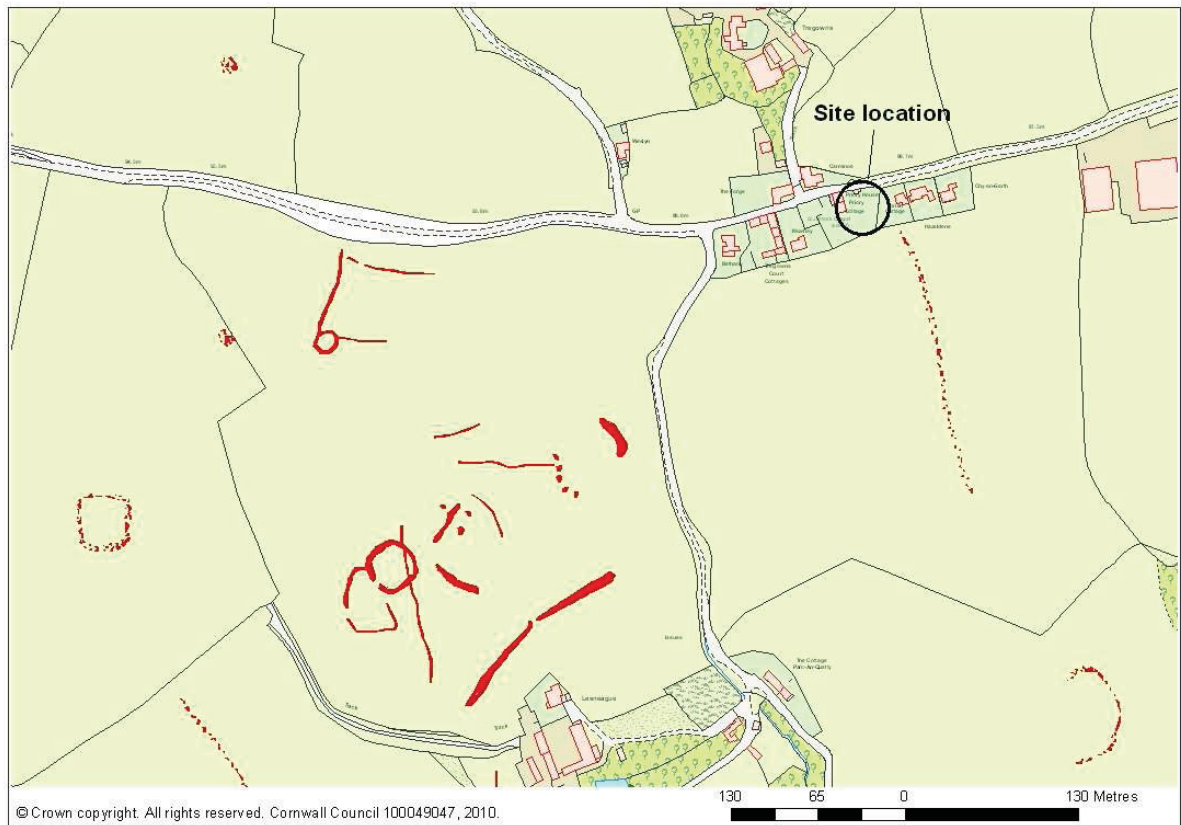


Fig 6 National Mapping Programme plot of the surrounding areas

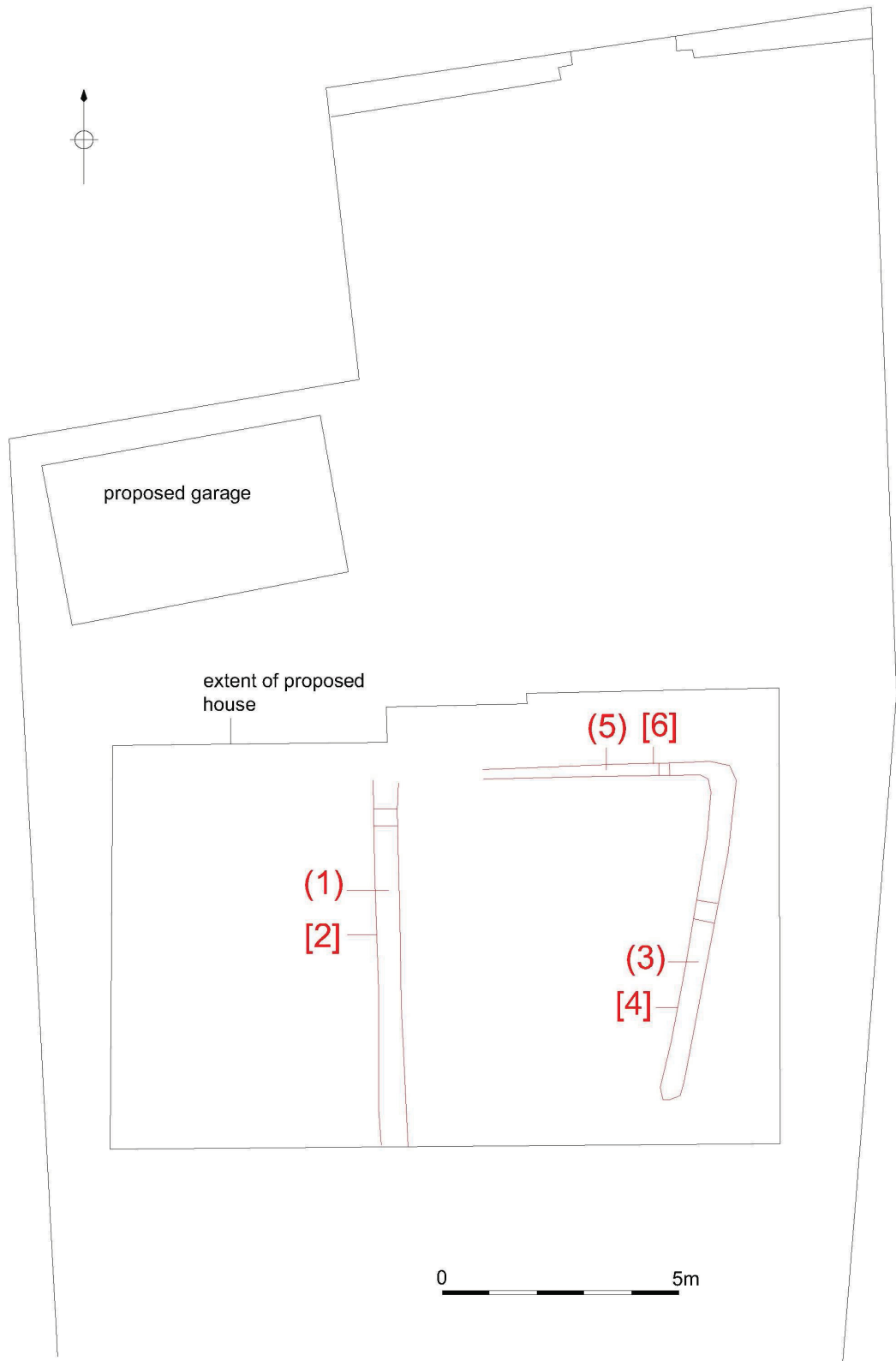


Fig 7 Plan of watching brief area and identified features overlying proposal plan

Appendix 1 Brief for archaeological recording

Date: 14th September 2010

Site: Land adjacent to Injabulo Cottage, Tregowris, St Keverne, Helston TR12 6PT

Application: W2/PA10/00103/F

Applicant: Mr D. Kevern, Churchfield, Churchtown, Mawgan, Helston TR12 6AD

Agent: Dan Reid, Westlink Design, Merris Luar, Laflouder Lane, Mullion, Helston TR12 7HT email. admin@westlinkdesign.co.uk

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. 01872 322546 email. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Peter Gregory, Cornwall Council, Planning and Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX t. 01209 614278 email. Peter.Gregory@cornwall.gov.uk

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site to discharge condition 7 of planning application W2/PA10/00103/F.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is located in the village of Tregowris which is a relatively level upland area approximately 2KM north-west of St Keverne. The Ordnance Survey grid reference for the site is SW 7727 2245 and it is at an approximate height of 85m ordnance datum. The soil is recorded as being Tresham (loam over hard rock) and the underlying geology is recorded as being Treboe Hornblende-Schist (Lizard Complex).

3 Planning Background

Planning application W2/PA10/00103/F was submitted on the 28th January 2010 and was for the erection of a dwelling and a detached domestic garage. This application has been approved subject to 8 conditions. Condition 7 states:

No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

Reason: In the interests of the archaeological value of the site and to satisfy the aims and intentions of Government advice in Planning Policy Statement 5.

The applicant, their agents and any subcontractors should note that where there are other conditions requiring satisfaction in advance of the commencement of works on site; it is the responsibility of the applicant to liaise with the planning officer concerned to ensure that the timetabling of these works is managed.

4 Archaeological Background

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records the following for Tregowris:

The settlement of Tregowris is first recorded in 1202 when it is spelt "Tregaurez". The element tre implies a settlement of early medieval origin. The name is Cornish and contains the element tre meaning 'estate, farmstead', and possibly the element kew-rys meaning 'hollow-ford'. Tregowris is still occupied.

The HER also records that the site of St James's Chapel is potentially located within the vicinity. The HER records the following for this site:

The OS map of 1963 shows the site of St James's chapel at Tregowris, which is mentioned by Lysons. Henderson records the site of an ancient chapel and notes the name of the tenement in 1655 as 'Lesneage Chapple' but in 1658 it was called 'Tregowres'. The chapel of St James at 'Tregours' is mentioned in a petition to parliament of 1473. The Tithe Map of 1840 shows that the field behind the OS siting for the chapel is called 'Chapel Close'. Dowson in 1968 lists the site but records no extant remains of a chapel. The OS in 1973 found no evidence of the chapel remains and note that the published siting cannot be confirmed or refuted.

Ground works for the proposal may therefore disturb buried archaeological remains from the medieval period.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. It is therefore important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) is/are present during these works in order to identify and record any features of interest.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Tregowris from any archaeological remains encountered

6 General Methodology

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Archaeological Recording Methodology

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
- 7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.
- 7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.

- 7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 7.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

8 Finds

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

9 Human Remains

- 9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

10 Results

- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain:
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.

- A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

11 Archive Deposition

- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

12 Monitoring

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

10 Appendix 2 Written Scheme of Investigation

Introduction

Background

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council have been requested by Claire Kevern of D J Kevern Ltd to provide a project design and an estimate for archaeological work in mitigation of the construction of a new dwelling and garage at Injababulo Cottage, Tregowris, near St Keverne. The site is located to the east of a medieval chapel and to the south of the medieval settlement of Tregowris.

The proposed development will cover an area of approximately 0.05 HA. The archaeological investigations are required as part of planning condition (W2/PA10/00103/F). The condition contains the following words:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist'.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has produced a brief for archaeological recording (14/9/10) and has been consulted in the preparation of this project design and his requirements for archaeological recording have guided this project design and estimate.

Historical background

The area of the development is located within an area of former 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (land which was enclosed in the medieval period or earlier) but although currently undeveloped is now characterised as 'Modern Land' because of substantial alteration (eg, field boundary removal) in the twentieth century (Countryside Commission 1996). Buried archaeological sites frequently survive below ground in 'Anciently Enclosed Land'

The proposed development is located to the south of the medieval settlement of Tregowris. The settlement of Tregowris is first recorded in 1202 when it is spelt *Tregaurez*. The name is Cornish and contains the early medieval element *tre* meaning 'estate' or farmstead', and possibly the element *kew-rys* meaning 'hollow-ford'. The chapel of St James recorded as being situated approximately 40m to the west of the proposed development area was first mentioned in 1473.

A number of sites have been identified in the vicinity of the proposed development from the Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). They include:

- The medieval chapel site of St James lies to the west of the development area (MCO10284).
- Medieval settlement of Tregowris lies to the north of the development area (MCO11427).
- Crop-mark field boundaries of probable medieval origin lie to the south of the development area.
- A post-medieval blacksmith site lies to the north west of the development area (MCO9369).

Potential sites

There is potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

Key objectives are:

- To locate and identify and record prehistoric and/or medieval settlement activity in the area of the proposed development.

Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: desk-based assessment; fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; final publication.

Fieldwork

Archaeological Recording

The soil strip should be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Once modern layers associated with the original dwelling have been removed from the site (concrete building rubble, etc), the soil/overburden will be excavated cleanly down through the subsoil to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (ie, to the top of archaeology or to the level of the natural).

The area will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed in the stripped area will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate by an HE (Projects) archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed in the stripped area; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required.** A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains which are uncovered during the stripping. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects.

Where necessary the detailed archaeological recording may include:

- Excavation of archaeological features exposed in the stripped area and plotting them onto a base map.
- Production of plans and section drawings of the excavated features and recording of features using a continuous numbering system.
- Retrieval of artefacts.

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map; 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. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow.
- Drawings and photographs will be recorded in a register giving details of feature number and location.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- If human remains are discovered on the site the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be 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 back filling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be collected by context and described. Post medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

Archiving

Following review with the HE Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records.

All finds, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and transferred to the

Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

- In the event that there are no finds or they are retained by the owner documentary archive in due course shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium term will be stored at Pound and Co. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

Archive report

The results from the fieldwork will be presented in a concise report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- Deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary - Concise non-technical summary.
- Introduction - Background, objectives, aims and methods.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation and potential for further analysis.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- Appendix - A copy of the project brief.
- A copy of the WSI
- Illustrations - General location plan.
- Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
- Selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate).
- Finds drawings (if appropriate).
- Photographs (if appropriate).

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record will be made.

Assessment/analysis

The structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting is appropriate. The outline of final report, and the work required to produce it will be determined in an updated project design.

In the event of significant remains being recovered (eg, prehistoric artefacts) it may be appropriate to:

- Liaise with specialists (eg, artefacts) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.
- Consult with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.

Final publication

In the event of significant remains being recorded the scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*).

Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the Planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE Projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by HE.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the Institute For Archaeologists, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.
- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.

- Edit the project report.

Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

Health and safety during the fieldwork

Health and safety statement

Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines the Unit uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

Prior to carrying out any excavations HE will carry out a risk assessment

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public Liability and Employers Liability Insurance.

Standards

The HE follows the Institute For Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator. The cost is not included in the attached estimate.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare facilities will be made available.
- In the event that human remains are uncovered the client will ensure that appropriate screening is put in place.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

Dr Andy Jones 17/9/10

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