

## **Penryn, Cornwall**

### **Archaeological watching brief at 4 Bennetts Cottages**



**Historic Environment Projects**



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<b>Client</b>	<b>Mr and Mrs Harris</b>
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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Mr Bob Murray on behalf of Mr and Mrs Harris and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Andy Jones. The HE finds specialist was Carl Thorpe.

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.

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## **Cover illustration**

Looking north-east across the site, showing excavation in progress and the pronounced angle of slope.

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## Abbreviations

HER Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record

HE Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

NGR National Grid Reference

OS Ordnance Survey

MCO Monument Cornwall (monument no. within HER)

## **1 Summary**

Historic Environment Projects was commissioned by Mr Bob Murray on behalf of Mr and Mrs Harris to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of two new student housing blocks in the former garden of Bennett's Cottages within the commercial centre of Penryn, centred at SW 78415 34511.

The development lies close to the junction between older (pre 1907) settlement and subsequent 20th century development. The site lies within the designated Conservation Area and Historic Settlement of medieval Penryn, and is located within part of a former medieval burgage plot.

Excavation work on the site revealed a series of garden soils spanning a period from medieval (c1400s) through to the modern day (on the basis of finds). From top to bottom these consisted of modern vegetation and dumps; modern day slumping caused by the construction of a car park at the northern end of the site; 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century garden soil and landscaping features; 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century garden soils containing pottery and butchered bone; two different deposits of decayed shillet / killas; 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century garden soil - possibly associated with the establishment of an orchard; and a remnant garden soil dating to the 1400s to 1500s. Running east to west across the site was an early terrace or boundary alignment, possibly defining the southern edge of an orchard, which contained the early post-medieval and medieval dated garden soils.

The eastern and western alignment of the burgage plot in which the site was located was marked by a partially collapsed granite wall and a probably rebuilt low-lying earth and stone bank, separating the recently constructed Grays Yard student accommodation blocks from the area of the site. The southern end of the site was defined by extant granite built structures (pre 1907) and the northern down-slope end of the site was marked by a post 1907 boundary associated with the carpark.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Historic Environment Projects were commissioned by Mr Bob Murray on behalf of Mr and Mrs Harris, to undertake a programme of archaeological recording at 4 Bennetts Cottages, Penryn during groundwork in advance of the construction of two residential buildings in what was a disused garden. The archaeological watching brief formed part of planning condition (PA01/0291/07/R), which states:

*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.*

The development is within an area measuring approximately 0.033 HA, and is located in the centre of the historic medieval settlement core of Penryn (SW 78415 34511) (Figure 1). It lies within the area designated as both a Conservation Area and as a Historic Settlement. The potential for below-ground archaeological remains to survive within the project area was considered to be high.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) produced a brief for archaeological recording (5/3/2010) (Section 10). His requirements for archaeological recording guided the subsequent project design and estimate (19/4/2010) by Andy Jones (Section 11).

### 2.2 Aims

The purpose of the archaeological recording was:

- To record archaeological features, layers and finds affected by the works.
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of the archaeological resource.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site.
- The dissemination and publication of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the project archive in appropriate conditions.

In particular the key objective was:

- To investigate and recover evidence in the form of artefacts, structures and deposits associated with the medieval and earlier settlement activity in order to enhance our knowledge of the extent, form and potential of the site.

### 2.3 Methods

#### 2.3.1 Hand dug soakaway

On June 30<sup>th</sup> 2010, in the lowest lying, north-westerly corner of the site (Figures 5, 6 and 7), a 2m by 0.75m trench was hand excavated down to a depth of 0.75m as a preliminary to imminent works on the construction of two houses in the northern part of the site. Prior to the excavation, an area in the same approximate location had been dug out to a depth in excess of 0.3m (the top of which can be seen in Figure 7). Finds were recorded throughout all the deposits, and these were selectively kept for dating.

#### 2.3.2 Machine excavated building footprint

On March 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> 2011, an archaeological watching brief was carried out, during the mechanical stripping away of soil from the development footprint (see Figure 5, and Figures 8 to 11). The soil was stripped away under archaeological supervision using a



machine fitted with a toothless bucket. It was removed down to the top of natural (0.7 to 1.3m deep), as a series of spits (or levels), following the outline of the development (as marked out on site after initial vegetation clearance).

Because of the depth of the soil being removed and the small size of the area to work in, work on site was cramped. Stripped soil had to be removed from site by truck before the next part of site could be stripped. Layers and deposits were plotted onto a copy of the site development plan, drawn to a scale of 1:100.

As each area was uncovered the monitoring archaeologist recorded changing soil contexts – allocating sequential context numbers, made measured notes and took digital photographs. Decisions with regard to the significance and interpretation of each context were made on site by the recording archaeologist.

### **Finds identification**

A large number of post-medieval artefacts were seen throughout the works in almost all layers. These were recorded, and selectively collected by context for dating. The HE finds specialist Carl Thorpe carried out identification of all collected finds and made recommendations regarding disposal of later post-medieval and modern finds at the cataloguing stage. Selected finds of pre-1800 date have been retained, including all medieval pottery. Retained artefacts include: 12 post-medieval sherds from context (2) – soakaway and main excavation; 4 clay pipe stems, part of a bone comb and a single glazed sherd of late medieval / early post-medieval date from context (7) - from the soakaway; a single unglazed similarly dated sherd from context (7) - from the main excavation; 5 medieval sherds and 2 medieval tile fragments all from context (8) - from the main excavation.

## **3 Location and setting**

Penryn is situated at the head of the tidal portion of the Penryn River, astride a natural promontory (centred at SW 78415 34511). The site lies within the core of Penryn, close to the commercial centre to the immediate north of Lower Market Street. It is located within the area designated as a Conservation Area and as a Historic Settlement.

The site stands on land which drops from approximately 24m above sea level in the south to 21m at the northern end, and lies on a north-north-east facing slope. The underlying bedrock forms part of the Mylor Slate Formation, consisting of Hornfelsted slate and mudstone, overlain by Denbigh 1 type well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils (GIS physical geography layer).

The historic character of the area of the site has been classified as Urban Development (Countryside Commission 1996). It lies at the junction between the older (pre-1907) urban development – in this case predominantly medieval settlement, and 20<sup>th</sup> century urban expansion, which in this area largely represents domestic/housing infill and car park development. The adjacent Lower Market Street street-frontage contains a near constant run of Grade II Listed Buildings (DCO524), which includes the street frontage of Bennetts Cottages. Sites identified in the HER of immediate relevance to the site include medieval Penryn itself (MCO16233), the medieval field and burgage or garden plots (MCO21296) and a nearby find spot of medieval pottery located in West Street (MCO39819).

## **4 Site history**

The settlement of Penryn is first recorded in 1236. It developed from the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century as an important trading centre with a defended harbour. The name Penryn is Cornish and contains the elements 'pen', meaning head, end or promontory and 'ryn' meaning point (Padel 1985, 182-183). The borough was enfranchised in 1236 by a charter from the then Bishop of Exeter. The planted town of Penryn was a speculative

venture, designed to stimulate economic activity and increase revenues from church property (Newell 2005, 16). It became an important trading centre and had a market chartered in 1259. By 1327 half the population was recorded as having originated from Brittany. By the late 16<sup>th</sup> century the town was centred on Glasney College, a renowned centre of learning, founded in 1265, but now dismantled.

The general area of the site lies within a largely medieval settlement area, its medieval street plan still clearly visible from the air and from a range of historic and modern-day mapping. The main Lower and Higher Market Street, both dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century are lined with the remains of the long, narrow fronted medieval burgage strips. These distinctive rectangular plots of land contained street-fronting properties with gardens and often extensive orchards extending out behind. Where larger burgage plots have been identified, for example just to the west of the site, along West Street in an area known to have been developed since the 17<sup>th</sup> century, it is likely that these combine burgage plots with a pre-existent medieval field system (Newell 2005, 17). On the basis of the results of this project, it is likely that this combination of burgage and field boundaries extended into the site area (see context [12] below).

The site itself is located between two pre-1840 (Figure 2) boundaries – an earth and stone bank on the eastern side and a now partially collapsed wall on the western side. Its northern edge is defined by a post 1907 earth and stone bank, which probably dates to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century construction of the car park. At the time of excavation, the site was accessed by the original narrow opening or ope, which passed the entrances to Bennett's Cottages (positioned at a right angle to the main street), and gave access to their former gardens and orchards (located behind the street frontage). Once the development is complete, access will be gained from the northern end of the site, at its junction with the car park.

## 5 Archaeological results

Further detail with regard to each context, including dimensions, can be found in the appendices (section 7). The locations of all contexts, regardless of phase (other than 'all-over' layers (1), (2), (4), (5) and (7)) are shown on Figure 5.

### 5.1 Soakaway watching brief (June 2010)

The hand-dug soakaway revealed a simple series of layers ranging from recently disturbed and largely re-deposited rooty topsoil (1) and surface dumped debris (10), through to the main, upper garden soil (2), down to the lower less substantial and more compacted garden soil (7) – see soakaway finds listed in the appendices for this context. At the base the pale decayed clayey top of (5) was recorded at a depth of 0.75m below modern ground level.

This hand dug trench allowed for a fuller examination of artefacts. It also by chance allowed for the recording of contexts at the extreme northern edge of the site, close to the northern boundary without the later disturbance caused by slumping seen to the immediate east (see context (11) and Figure 5).

### 5.2 Building footprint watching brief (March 2011)

The machine excavated building footprint revealed a series of contexts. From the latest (top of the excavation) to the earliest (bottom of the excavation) these consisted of the following stratified layers and deposits.

**Context (10)** - The uppermost context consisted of a series of small dumped deposits of soil, rubble and disturbed bedrock associated with the construction of the Grays Yard student blocks on the immediate eastern side of the site and the car park running along the northern edge of the site. In addition a number of black plastic bags filled with papers and domestic rubbish had been placed in the gaps between the raised garden

plots and footpaths. These were associated with the last phase of this site's use as a garden.

**Context (1)** – The most recent garden landscape including topsoil, lightly gravelled paths, raised beds and rockery-like decorative stones (none obviously shaped, and probably gleaned from collapsed wall deposits (9)). It contained many late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century finds of a primarily domestic and/or refuse character, including pottery and china, metal and plastic, glass, etc.

**Context (11)** – A slumped area located at the north-eastern corner of the site, marking the lowest depth of recorded bedrock c 1.35m below ground surface. It appears to have been the result of slippage and slumping caused by disturbance and instability associated with the construction of the car park. This feature did not contain any contexts specific to itself, but instead a jumbled-up version of surrounding contexts.

**Context (9)** – Consisted of collapsed wall tumble, located on the western side of the site adjacent to a partially collapsed wall defining the western edge of the site and the former edge of the burgage plot in which the site was located. The standing portion of the wall did not show any obviously cut or shaped stone, implying that the occasional shaped rectangular blocks noted in this deposit had come from a different source – potentially a structure, since adjacent buildings did appear to in part contain shaped granite blocks. Other concrete breeze blocks had also been dumped here, resulting in a mixed dump of shaped and unshaped granite and concrete blocks, largely covered by garden topsoil context (1) and (10). It overlay context (2).

**Context (2)** – This context represents the most bulky or thickest garden soil context. It was a dark, well mixed, well-drained loamy soil, which produced a wide range of primarily 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century finds, again of a predominantly domestic type including bones, pottery (including both stoneware and china), occasional metal, etc. It underlay context (1), and overlay contexts (3), (6) and (7). It represents the earliest layer to run as an unbroken context from north to south across the entire site, without any reference to the underlying east to west aligned terraced boundary [12].

NOTE: With the exception of the bedrock, all the following contexts were contained or defined by boundary [12].

**Context (6)** – A thin spread of fractured shillet or crushed killas, spreading out across the top of (7). This context had 'tipped' upon the ephemeral upper edge of [12]. It marks the final identifiable deposit that could be said to 'fill' the terraced area formed by [12] (see below). This deposit may represent the extreme northern tip of a larger spread of construction debris associated with the construction of buildings closer to the street frontage, perhaps in the area of the workshop mentioned in the 1840 Tithe Apportionment, which was subsequently sealed beneath the development of context (2). Alternatively it could represent the last vestiges of re-deposited bedrock associated with a bank running along the upper edge of un-dated [12] – see below.

**Context (3)** – A narrow, short, linear deposit of decayed shillet. It formed a distinctive, small but clearly defined deposit, possibly filling a gully or animal burrow? It was located within context (2), although no evidence for a cut feature could be found. There were no associated finds. This deposit overlay (7).

**Context (7)** – A post-medieval garden soil found only to the north or down-slope of [12]. It was a compacted, mixed loamy soil with 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic pottery finds and butchered meat bones, etc. The finds from this soil clearly indicate the use of kitchen midden material to enrich the garden soil. Some unevenness at the junction of this layer, and the sporadic coverage of underlying context (8), may suggest the presence of trees, perhaps an orchard.

**Context (8)** – A layer of thin, probable garden soil associated with tile fragments and pottery dating to the fifteenth to sixteenth century. It had a patchy presence and may have been partially damaged by the presence of tree roots, plus the subsequent

development of garden soil context (7). Context (8) contained only those finds retained – pottery and tile (see section 7). It did not contain bone, metal or other non-ceramic type finds. It was recorded on the western side of the site, extending out from beneath the walling defining the western side of the site and former burgage plot. It was recorded as being a very compacted deposit, and originally is likely to have been more extensive.

**Context [12]** – An early scarp or boundary which was partially revealed in the extreme south-eastern side of the excavated footprint. It appeared to be aligned east to west and cut down at least 0.35m into the natural (4). Due to the subsequent development of garden soil (2), there was no obvious sign of a built element, such as a bank running along its upper, southern edge, although it is just possible that the patch of fractured shillet (6) could represent a remnant shillet-rich bank on its upper edge. Only a very small length of this feature was uncovered during the works, but it is likely that [12] is medieval in date since it appears to define the upper, southern edge of layer (8) a 'garden' soil containing only medieval material at its lowest level.

**Context (5)** – Mergence zone between agricultural or settlement altered soils and the underlying natural geology. This layer is thin, clayey and distinct from the overlying more mixed soils above. It did not produce any finds and is a natural layer.

**Context (4)** – Naturally formed, but variable bedrock, consisting of hard killas bedrock, decayed killas/shillet bedrock (fractured killas in an increasingly clayey matrix) and completely decayed killas forming a heavy clay – all three of which were seen within the base of the building footprint.

## 6 Concluding discussion

This project has allowed for the recording of a series of garden phases – marked by different garden soils with different ranges of finds, dating from the medieval period through to the present day. It has in addition recorded the previously unknown presence of an east to west aligned, probable medieval scarped boundary or terrace, which had been removed prior to the creation of the 1840 Tithe map and apportionment listings.

Four different garden soils were identified. The uppermost two (from the top down) included the most recent garden soil and surface landscaping in the form of footpaths and raised beds (1). This context contained primarily 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic/kitchen waste including a large amount of pottery and china. The second garden soil (2) formed a deeper well-formed soil with again large amounts of domestic and kitchen waste of largely earlier 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date. In addition, large butchered animal bones were noted as being relatively frequent on the western side of the site. Layer (2) represents the first or earliest 'all-over' site garden soil, its presence marking the complete disappearance of former terrace or boundary [12] as a visible incline. Between the formation of soils (1) and (2) the western burgage wall (9) partially collapsed, resulting in a visibly raised area of the site. Two differently formed decayed killas / shillet deposits (3) and (6) were recorded as lying beneath context (2). The first may have filled a gully or slot, the second possibly representing former bank material associated with [12], or the remains of building activity located slightly closer to the street frontage – perhaps in the workshop area recorded in the Tithe Apportionment.

Contained within boundary [12] was garden soil (7). This contained a range of later 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century material of domestic character plus occasional decaying butchered animal bone - typical of kitchen midden waste being used for enriching garden soil. This layer was essentially 'sealed' beneath (2) and appeared largely undisturbed by later activity on the site. Beneath garden soil (7) were the remains of an earlier medieval garden soil, compacted by the overlying weight of soil. It contained medieval late 1400's to early 1500's Lostwithiel ware pottery and tile only. This

represents the earliest deposit identified on site, and probably dates to the use of the burgage plot during the later medieval period as a garden and/or orchard, which ran back from the street frontage property. The uneven surface between layers (7) and (8) might suggest that an orchard was planted within the area defined by [12], with the visible hollows being the result of removed fruit trees and / or root disturbance. Context [12] was recorded as an east to west running boundary, identifiable only through its cut edge, which suggested terracing.

This project has shown that intact medieval deposits can and do exist despite at least 600 years of continuous site use within the urban centre of Penryn. The changing finds recorded within the garden soils reflect the changing character of garden use through time, with the use of largely 'natural' and organic kitchen waste to fertilise garden soils through to the decline in kitchen gardens, with the remaining open space used as a refuse dump for a whole range of waste. On the basis of this site, it is likely that adjoining plots of a similar character would contain a similar depth of archaeological deposits.

## 7 Appendices

### 7.1 Context and finds descriptions

See Figure 5 of this report. All finds identifications have been made by HE finds specialist Carl Thorpe.

Context number	Context description and interpretation	General finds - description and date
1	<p>Upper, latest garden soil with surface garden features including remnant footpaths and slight surface terracing forming remnant raised plant beds. Includes a former bonfire setting.</p> <p>Located across the whole surface of the machine excavated site. Partially overlain by (10) and above layer (2).</p> <p>Very dark blackish brown, often quite loose. Friable organic loam, with roots. 0.30 to 0.45m thick.</p>	<p><u>Building footprint finds</u> - Large amounts of china, variable earthenware vessels, glass, metal toy parts, broken machinery / mower parts, cans, stones and pebbles, concrete and plaster, plastic sheeting/ guttering/ broken toys/ plastic bags of rubbish, etc</p> <p>Predominantly later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic material.</p> <p>Selectively collected and subsequently discarded.</p>
2	<p>Good quality well-drained, firm, former garden soil. Mixed, but with none of the most recent garden-related (10) and surface garden features or modern day rubbish, rubble and overgrowth (10).</p> <p>Predominantly 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic material.</p> <p>Located across the whole of the machine excavated site. Positioned below layer (1) and overlying (3), (6) and (7).</p> <p>Very dark brown, well mixed, firm loam, with occasional larger roots, etc. 0.25m to 0.35m thick.</p>	<p><u>Building footprint and soakaway finds</u> - Large amounts of china, earthenware (glazed and unglazed) jugs, pots, buzza (salting and pickling) jars, bowls and plates, occasional glass, metal, stone (not shaped), tile (including a Bridgewater terracotta roof tile), a broken fine grained quartzite knife sharpening or hone stone and kitchen midden material in the form of large butchered meat bones (mainly on the western side of the site), and occasional marine molluscs, including oysters, scallops, winkles, cockles, etc.</p> <p>Selectively collected subsequently discarded. 12 x pieces retained.</p>
3	<p>Slightly arced, finger-like deposit of east to west aligned decayed shillet located in the south-eastern corner of the excavated area. Possibly the fill of a gully, but no evidence was found for a cut (or a built) feature.</p> <p>Located above layer (7) and within/beneath (2) – (see Figure 5). It was 0.15m thick, 0.3m wide and 1.2m long (see Figures 5 and 9).</p>	None.
4	<p>Natural – shillet bedrock, decayed clay shillet and clay of variable colour ranging from yellowish brown to blue-grey.</p> <p>Visible as dense, fractured, dark blue-grey killas at the base of the excavation at an approximate 2 metre depth.</p>	None.
5	Basal layer forming a mergence zone between the underlying natural (4) and overlying contexts (7) and (8). Consists of very compact decayed clayey	None.

Context number	Context description and interpretation	General finds - description and date
	<p>natural and silty clay loam. Could potentially represent patchy, remnant old land surface.</p> <p>Forms a thin 0.05m maximum thick, veneer across the top of natural across the northern half of the excavated area – with the exception of the slumped area. Mid grey brown.</p>	
6	<p>Thin spread of fractured shillet extending north from the terraced edge of natural revealed in the area of the steps (visible as a projection south from the southern edge of the excavation (Figure 5).</p> <p>This deposit underlay context (2) and overlay context (7). Approximately 0.15m thick and visible as a 4m wide spread (Figure 5).</p>	None.
7	<p>Mixed, fairly compact, basal garden soil, containing a range of later 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century material of primarily domestic character and occasional crushed and or decayed animal bone – typical of kitchen midden waste being used for enriching garden soil.</p> <p>Located across the whole of the machine excavated site, except in slumped area (11) to the north. It was not visible above or to the south of [12]. Underlay contexts (2), (3) and (6), and overlay patchy context (8) (and (5)). Recorded as having a maximum thickness of 0.15m. Possible root/tree/disturbance.</p> <p>Note; this context was formed after the formation of terrace/boundary [12].</p>	<p><u>Soakaway finds</u> - 1 x late 16<sup>th</sup> century (1580-1600) clay pipe stem and bowl; 3 x 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem fragments; 1 x 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century bone comb piece – probably from a partially decorated nit comb, rather than a decorative hair piece; 1 x c 1700s yellow pie crust rim – Bristol Staffordshire slipware.</p> <p><u>Building footprint finds</u> - 1 x late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century base of a local Cornish coarse ware cooking vessel.</p> <p>Selectivity collected and retained.</p>
8	<p>Thin, compacted remnant medieval layer dated to the medieval period (see finds), probably originally covered a much wider area. Mixed in with subsequent garden soil development (7). Considered likely to be a remnant medieval garden soil.</p> <p>Located in the western side of the site, underlying context (7) and above layer (5) (Figure 5). Visible as an approximate 6m by 3m spread, which extended beneath the western edge of the site. It had an approximate 0.1m depth.</p> <p>Note; this was the first context to be formed after the formation of terrace/boundary [12].</p>	<p><u>Building footprint finds</u> - 4 x medieval late 1400s to early 1500s Lostwithiel ware sherds, including a piece with an applied decorative band.</p> <p>1 x medieval c 1500s Lostwithiel ware roof ridge tile fragment.</p> <p>1 x probable Lostwithiel ware roof tile fragment.</p> <p>All pieces collected retained.</p>
9	<p>Dump of collapsed stone from the adjacent wall, which defines much of the western side of the site.</p> <p>Additional rectangular granite blocks appeared to have been added to this dump (since no such clearly 'shaped' blocks could be seen in the standing section of the wall).</p> <p>Occasional concrete breeze blocks were also noted as surface dumped material – again focussed on the collapsed, largely un-shaped wall granite collapse (Figures 5 and 10). The deposit as a whole had an approximate maximum 0.7m depth and an 8m by 3m plan. It extended just beyond the</p>	None

Context number	Context description and interpretation	General finds - description and date
	excavated area, up to the edge of the wall.	
<b>10</b>	<p>The most recent material on site consisting of dumped material associated with the recent construction of the Grays Yard student accommodation blocks to the immediate east of the site and the car park to the north, and partially buried black plastic bags containing papers and other waste.</p> <p>Overlies context (1). Variable / sporadic coverage of the site - 0.1m to 0.8m thickness.</p>	<p><u>Building footprint finds</u> - Modern dumped rubbish, including domestic pottery, glass, plastic and building debris – plastic guttering, pipes and concrete.</p> <p>None collected or retained.</p>
<b>11</b>	<p>Depression visible in the surface of the natural (4). The result of slumping associated with the construction of the car park, at the northern edge of the site. No clearly defined cut or specific fill. Context (10) was at its thickest above this slumped area.</p> <p>Approximately 7m long and 2m wide, with a gradual slope down to a depth of 0.5m at its junction with the edge of site, beneath the rebuilt boundary defining the northern edge of the site.</p>	None
<b>12</b>	<p>Cut away terrace (or boundary) running east to west across the site, visible in the south-eastern edge of the excavated area (in the west and north facing section). It appeared to represent a former, east to west aligned division following the natural contours of the valley. It is not shown as a mapped feature on the maps consulted. It may have marked the southern edge of an orchard.</p> <p>It formed a steep, straight 0.4m deep, north-facing edge. Medieval and early post-medieval layers (7) and (8) did not extend south of [12], but instead appeared to have developed to its north only. To the south finds dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and later. It would seem that this terrace allowed for the preservation of medieval artefacts, while the shallower area to the south was more frequently disturbed with the formation of garden soil (2), causing the loss of medieval sherds through constant exposure and disturbance.</p>	None



## 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 Penryn*

### 8.2 Publications

Countryside Commission, 1996. *Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994, Report prepared CAU and Landscape Design Associates*, Cornwall Council

Newell, K, 2005. *Historic characterisation for regeneration – Penryn. CSUS report*, HES report no. 2005R070

Padel, O J, 1985. *Cornish Place-name Elements*, English Place-name Society LVI/II, Nottingham

## 9 Project archive

The HE project number is **2010 061**

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. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\SITES,M-P\Penryn 4 Bennett cottages WB\4 Bennetts Cottages, Penryn, WB report.doc
3. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-87682

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\HE Projects\Sites P\PENRYN\4 Bennetts Cottages, Penryn, WB report.doc

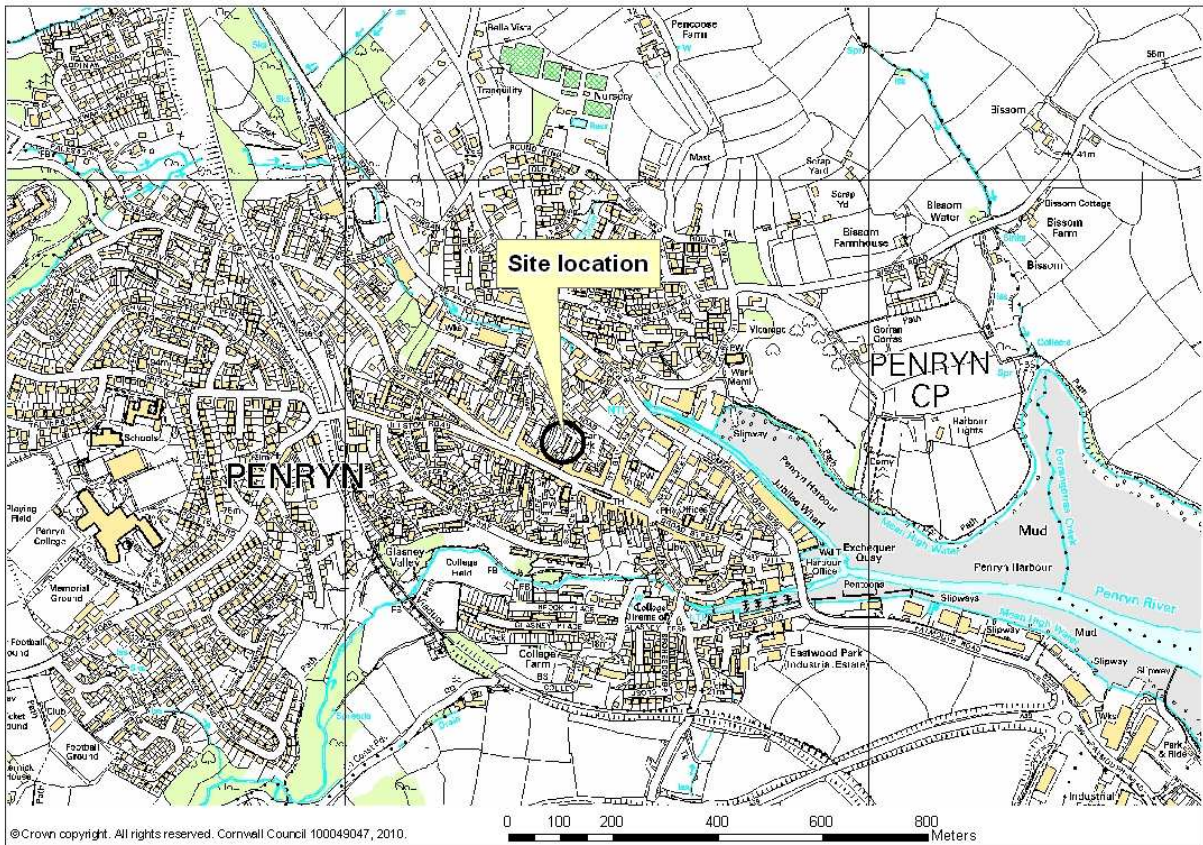


Figure 1 Site location map.



Figure 2 Tithe Map extract c1840 showing part of the parish of Penryn and the area of the site. (Apportion no. 530 is recorded as 'garden' with no. 528 to the immediate south recorded as 'house, workshop and yard'.

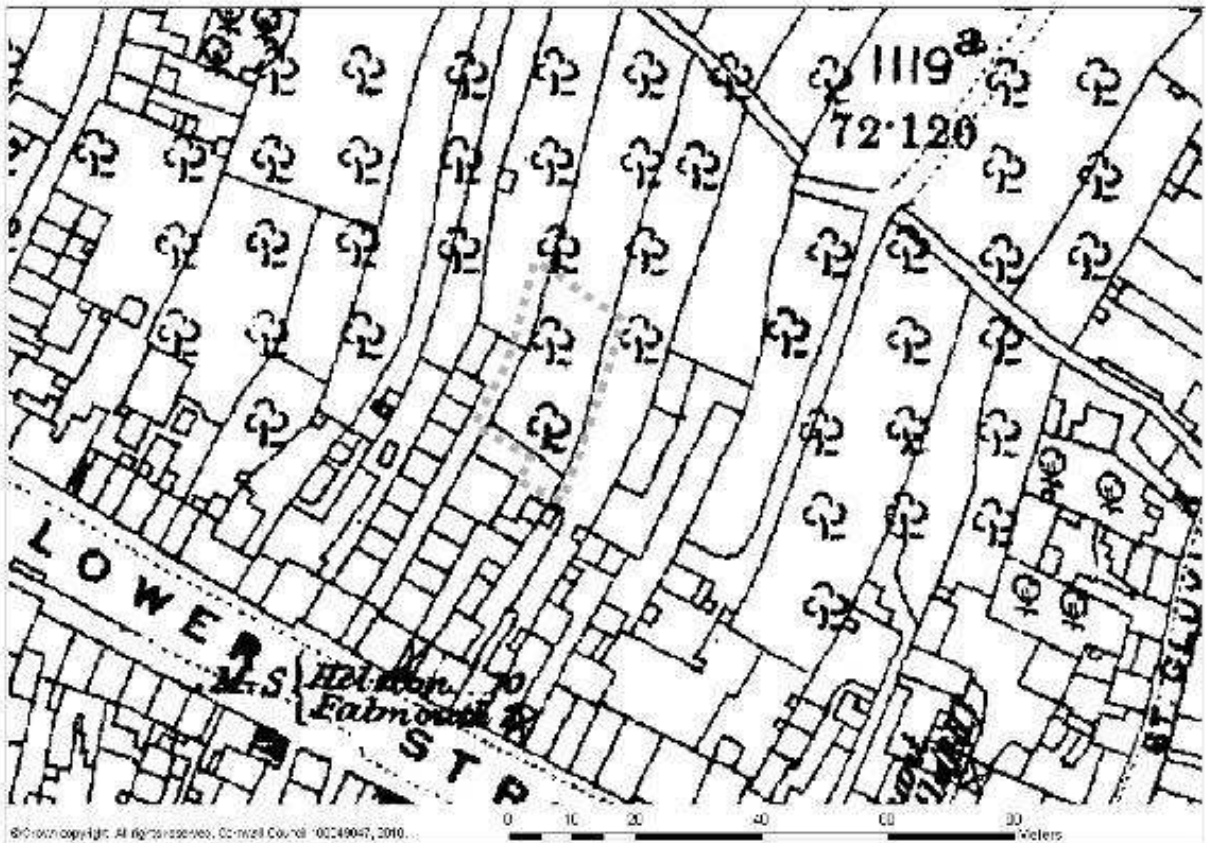


Figure 3 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c 1880. Study area shown in grey dashes.

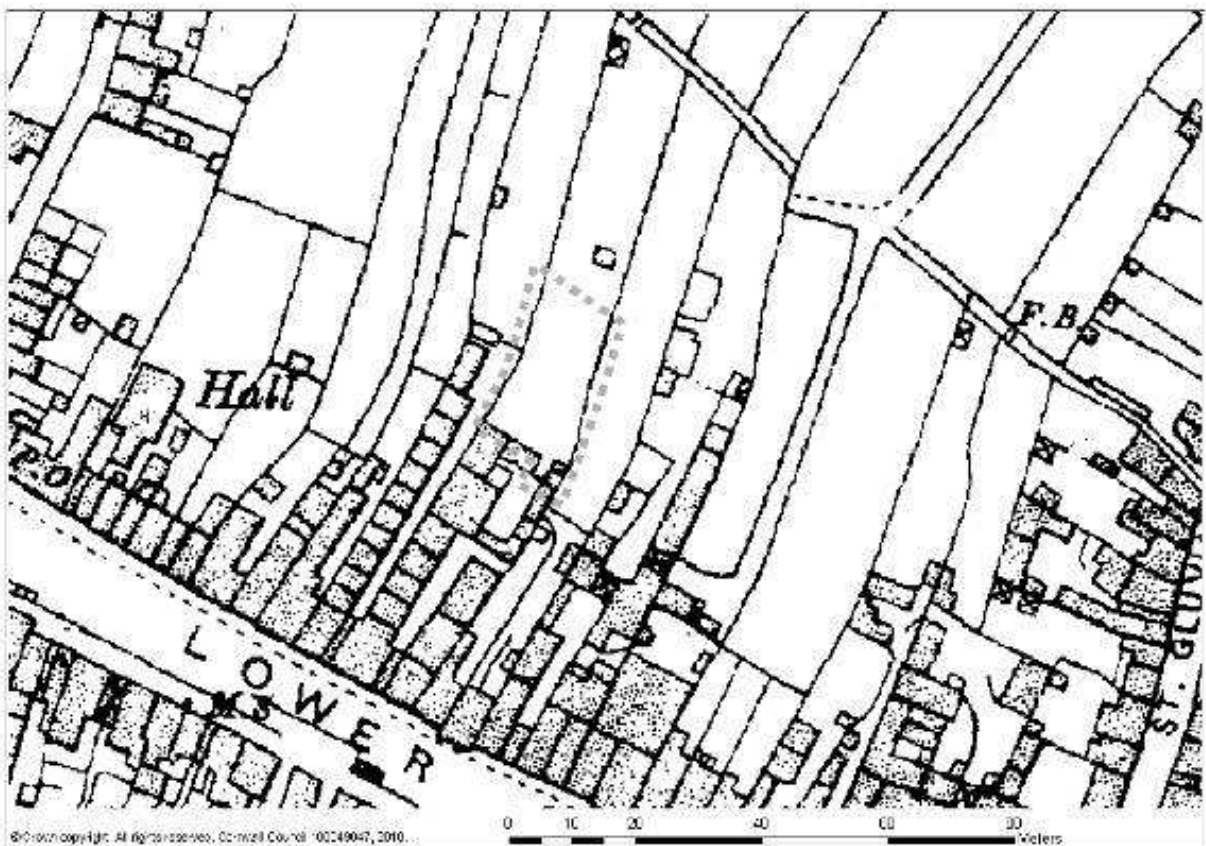


Figure 4 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c 1907. Study area shown in grey dashes.

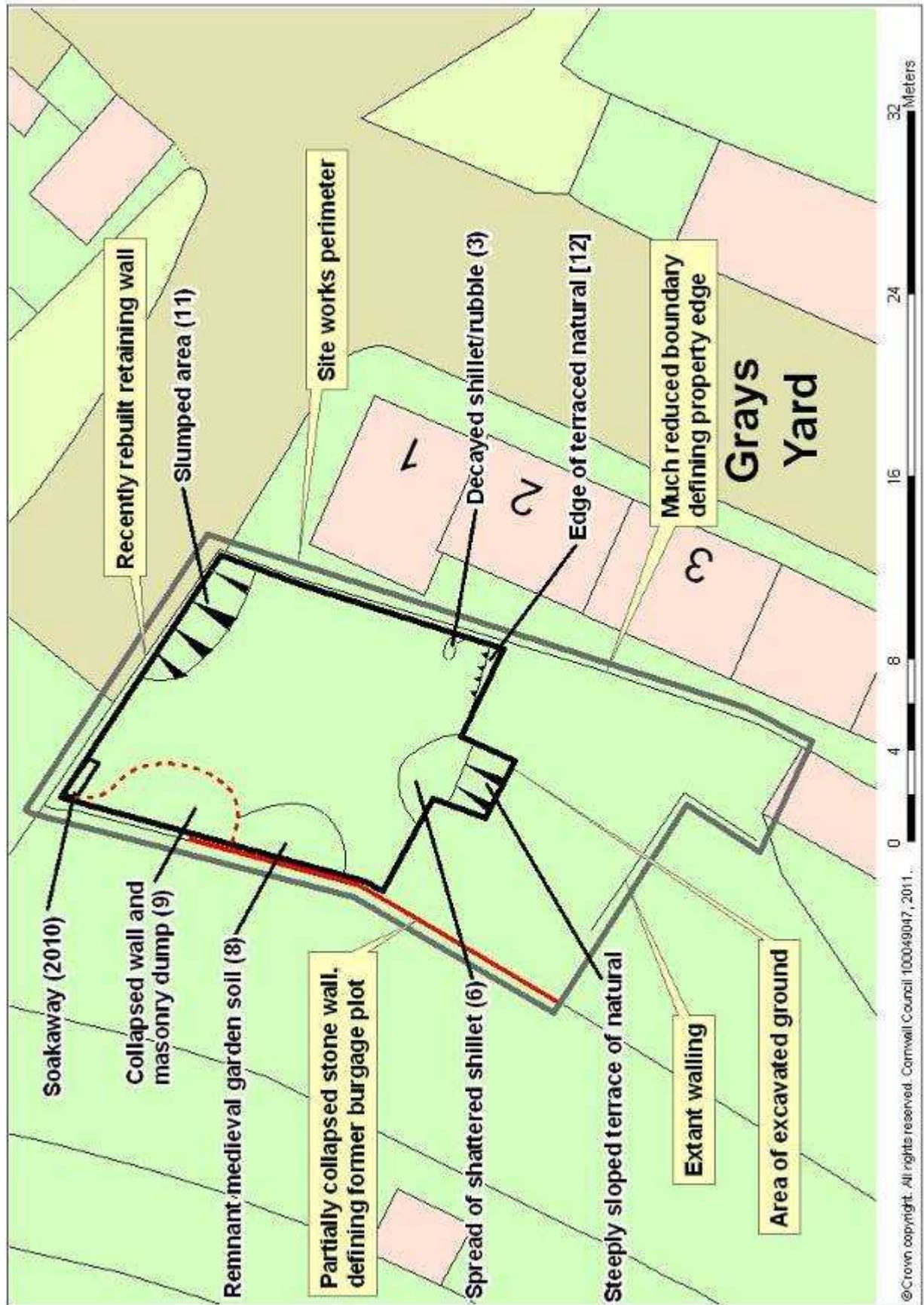


Figure 5 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and the locations of all spreads of material identified during the field work.



*Figure 6 Looking west-north-west from the south-eastern corner of the site (30th June 2010) showing the garden slope, surrounding walling and dense overgrowth. The soakaway is located in the far corner, beneath the trees.*



*Figure 7 Looking east-north-east along the length of the soakaway (30<sup>th</sup> June 2010). Note the stray granite block on top above the end of the trench, the rooty, dry exposed soil in section, and part of the edge of the pre-soakaway trench (see left of top of ranging rod).*



Figure 8 Looking north across the site (2<sup>nd</sup> March 2011), showing the site after vegetation clearance, but prior to excavation.

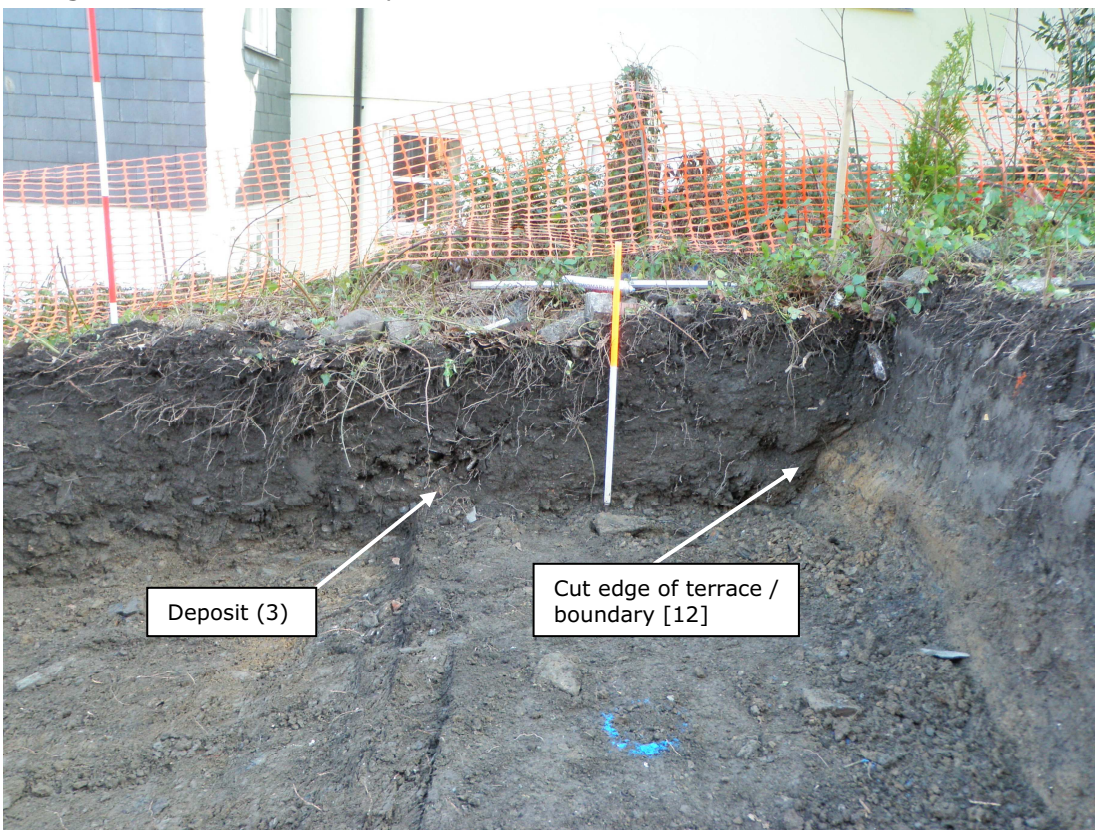


Figure 9 Looking east across the northern part of the site (2<sup>nd</sup> March 2011), showing the depth of garden soils and apparent terracing.



Figure 10 Looking north-west (4<sup>th</sup> March 2011) towards the collapsed wall deposit, overlying garden soils.



Figure 11 Looking north across the site, towards the end of the archaeologically monitored excavation works.

## 10 Brief for Archaeological Watching Brief

**Date:** 05/03/2010

**Address:** Land Adjoining 4 Bennetts Cottages, Lower Mkt. St., Penryn

**Applicant:** Mr and Mrs Harris

**Agent:** Robert Murray

**Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology):** Dan Ratcliffe, Room 237/238, 39 Penwinnick Road, St Austell, Cornwall, PL25 5DL 01726 223463

### Local Planning Authority Officer:

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Archaeological Advisor (HEAA) 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 HEAA and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

#### 1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEAA and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site to discharge condition 8 of planning application PA01/0291/07/R placed on the development.

#### 2 Site Location and Description

The site is located at OSGB National grid ref 178410, 034500 to the rear a small urban tenement yard known as Bennetts Cottages off the north side of Lower Market Street. The site is currently an open terraced former garden bounded by large, presumably originally stone built retaining walls. The applicant has planning permission for the erection on this land of a pair of two storey, two bedroom residential buildings.

#### 3 Planning Background

Planning application PA01/0291/07/R was submitted on the 4<sup>th</sup> April of 2007. This application has been approved subject to 16 conditions. Condition 8 states:

*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.*

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 development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being within the medieval core of Penryn. This is evidenced by the form of this and surrounding property units, which are typical of medieval planned 'burgage' development. There is consequently a potential for the survival of archaeological remains from the medieval period onwards, both in terms of below ground remains and also within surviving boundary fabric.

#### 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 Penryn 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 HEAA 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 HEAA.

- 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 HEAA 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 HEAA 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 HEAA.
- 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 HEAA.
- 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 HEAA 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 HEAA at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEAA, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

# **11 Written Scheme of Investigation**

## **Land adjacent to 4 Bennett's Cottages, Penryn: written scheme of investigation for archaeological recording**

### **Project Background**

Historic Environment Projects have been requested by Mr Bob Murray on behalf of Mr and Mrs Harris, to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording required as part of a planning condition (PA01/0291/07/R) for the proposed construction of two residential buildings in what is currently a terraced garden. The planning condition states:

*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.*

The development is within an area measuring approximately 0.033 HA. The site is located in the centre of the historic medieval settlement core, and as a result there is potential for important below-ground archaeological remains to survive within the project area. The proposed development lies within an area which has been designated as a Conservation Area and as a Historic Settlement.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has produced a brief for archaeological recording (5/3/10) and his requirements for archaeological recording have guided this project design and estimate.

### **Historical Background**

#### *Landscape*

The historic character of the area of the proposed development has been classified as "Urban Development" (Countryside Commission 1996). This consists of built-up areas, beginning with the larger villages and extending upwards in size. It contains a number of settlement types, small towns, often with medieval origins.

The site is located within the settlement of Penryn, which is first recorded in 1236. The place-name is Cornish and contains the elements pen, 'head' and rynn 'point'. The borough was enfranchised by the 1236 charter of the Bishop of Exeter. A market was chartered in 1259. The medieval street plan of Penryn is well preserved. It appears to have been set out formally, most streets being straight, with associated burgrave strips extending out from either side of the main street.

The project area is situated within the former burgrave plots, and is adjacent to several Listed Buildings. It is in area with archaeological potential, which is adjacent to areas which contain

evidence of medieval and post medieval activity. The site itself was partially covered by housing the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The sites which have been identified in the vicinity include:

- MCO16233. The settlement of Penryn is medieval in origin.
- MCO21296. The fragmentary remains of burgage plots of medieval origin are located around the proposed development area.
- MCO39819. Medieval pottery was recovered in a garden to the west of the proposed development area
- Listed post medieval buildings are located to the south of the development site.

#### *Potential sites*

There is scope for the survival of unrecorded buried archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

#### **Aims and objectives**

The purpose of the archaeological recording will be:

- To record archaeological features, layers and finds affected by the works.
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of the archaeological resource.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site.
- The dissemination and publication of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the project archive in appropriate conditions.

In particular the key objective will be:

- To investigate and recover evidence in the form of artefacts, structures and deposits associated with the medieval and earlier settlement activity in order to enhance our knowledge of the extent, form and potential of the site.

#### **Methods**

The archaeological programme will follow six stages: fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis and report.

#### **Preparation**

Prior to undertaking the fieldwork the project officer will familiarize themselves with the archaeological potential of the area. This will involve the reading of pertinent data held in the HER.

In advance of site works a meeting will be held between HE Projects, and the client to discuss and agree:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety arrangements.

#### **Fieldwork**

##### **Archaeological Recording**

The ground-works will be carried out under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. 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 the 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 archaeological deposits of a regional or national importance are uncovered, then a further stage of archaeological recording will be necessary. **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.
- If human remains are discovered on the site they will be treated with respect and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.

#### **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, the 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).

## **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 a final report, and the work required to produce it will be determined.

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

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

## **Updated project design and 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 LPA in consultation with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council.
- 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 Andy Jones who is a member of the Institute of Field 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 fieldwork HE Projects 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 post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

Dr Andy Jones 19/4/10

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