

**GREYSTONES  
12 PARK LANE  
CAMBORNE  
CORNWALL**

Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 220824



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# Greystones, 12 Park Lane, Camborne, Cornwall

## Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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By Dr. S. Walls, MCIfA  
Report Version: FINAL  
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Report Finalised: 29<sup>th</sup> August 2022

Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client (The Client)

### SUMMARY

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*This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Greystones, 12 Park Lane, Camborne, Cornwall during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling.*

*The excavation identified a total of five features that were identified during the works on site including: one main drain, one offshoot/joining drain, one stone wall fragment, an area of ore processing waste deposits, and a possible building footprint. A modern septic tank and its associated pipes were also encountered, and these cut through some of the archaeological features. There were no finds recovered, although 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic pottery and plastic finds were noted within the remnants of the topsoil.*

*Very little of the structural remains of the Rope Walk buildings which had formerly covered much of the site in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century survived as archaeological features. Small fragments of two possible buildings were identified, but both extended beyond the limits of the Site, these are likely to both be associated with buildings shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Maps.*

*The most notable feature on the Site was a large, well-built drain/culvert [1002]. Given the presence of a known leat to the immediate north of the site, and that on the historic maps reservoirs/ponds and sluices are also marked on the maps to the east and west, it seems likely that this feature is associated with water management. The feed [1012] entering the drain/culvert from the west, presumably came directly from the reservoir.*

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August 2022

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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THE CLIENT  
 THE GROUNDWORKS TEAM  
 THE STAFF AT CORNWALL COUNCIL

## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	GREYSTONES, 12 PARK LANE
<b>PARISH:</b>	CAMBORNE
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>CENTROID NGR:</b>	SW 65417 39850
<b>PLANNING REF:</b>	PA20/07424
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	CGPL21
<b>OASIS REF:</b>	SOUTHWES1-429732

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (The Client) to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during the proposed construction of two dwellings at Greystones, 12 Park Lane, Camborne, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 3) drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council.

### 1.2 PLANNING CONDITION(S)

Works on this site are being undertaken as part of planning application PA20/07424 for the erection of two dwellings.

In accordance with paragraph 189 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2019), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, Cornwall Local Plan Policy 24, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 3 states:

*A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:*

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

*B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).*

*C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured. D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.*

*Reason: In accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 which states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner*

*proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

*A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this instance due to the need to ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is undertaken before physical works commence on site. This is in accordance with the provisions of policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010 - 2030 and paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019.*

### 1.3 CORNWALL COUNCIL PLANNING AUTHORITY COMMENTS

#### **Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology)**

*Comment Date: Thu 22 Oct 2020*

*Thank you for consulting HEP Archaeology on this application. We have consulted the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record and the submitted Heritage Impact Assessment. The application site lies within the Camborne and Redruth Mining District of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (WHS), in the former area of Stray Park Mine, a post-medieval copper and tin mine (MCO12588). The 1892-1914 Second Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (fig 1 in the HIA) shows a ropewalk (MCO63010) associated with the mine, with a linear range of buildings and a yard within the application site.*

*Furthermore, analysis of the first edition c1880 OS map shows a leat associated with the workings of Stray Mine within the application area. At the northern end of the application area the same map shows a leat against a track (now Park Lane) (MCO63011).*

*As the WHS Planning advice Team points out in their consultation response (Weds 14th October) there is the potential for these features to survive as buried archaeology within the application site. We therefore consider it prudent that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the early stages of groundworks, undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual. HEP Archaeology would advise, for the above reasons, that any consent issued should carry the condition as worded below of sections A-D inclusive (please do not split into separate Conditions or treat separately), which includes words recommended by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), as follows:*

- A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:
  - 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
  - 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
  - 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
  - 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
  - 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
  - 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation**
- B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).*
- C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*
- D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.*

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

*Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) [PD]; [HEP.Arch@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:HEP.Arch@cornwall.gov.uk)*

### **WHS Planning Advice**

*Comment Date: Wed 14 Oct 2020*

*Thank you for consulting the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Office. We have reviewed the submitted information and do not object to the principle of the development as proposed.*

*A heritage statement (HS) has been submitted and it notes the following;*

*The OS map does not show the host dwelling on the 1892-1914 map. The map does show that the site did have former buildings on the site which are likely to form part of the historical mining area. The site itself now does not host these buildings and have been removed some time in the past. It appears the site buildings were removed over 60 years ago.*

*A brief review of the HER reveals that the site was once occupied by the ropewalk associated with Stray Park Mine, with walls remaining extant at the time the feature was recorded on the HER. The ropewalk is thought to date from between 1841 and 1877.*

*The applications site now appears to be garden area and the dwellings to the south sit at the extremities of the area once occupied by the ropewalk buildings. There is the potential that historic footings exist as sub-surface remains within the application site.*

*In addition, a leat was also located to the north of the site aligned with Park Lane. This is recorded within the HER as an extant leat, thought to date from between 1841 and 1877. It would appear that a remnant of the leat is legible as a ditch within the roadside verge between the application site and Park Lane.*

*The WHS Office notes that whilst the site has lost some of its historic context there may well be some features such as walling that remains extant.*

*It would be beneficial to see further information by way of photographs of the boundaries of the site and any information as to whether any historic walling exists such as to the northern (roadside) end of the application site. The WHS Office would then be able to offer further advice if such features exist and if they can be exposed so as to better reveal their significance in the context of this section of the WHS. The WHS Office would wish to be re-consulted on this further information when it is available.*

*Given the potential for subsurface features such as the leat and any footings of the ropewalk to survive, it is suggested that the LPA seeks advice from the Historic Environment Archaeology team also.*

*While no further comment is deemed necessary in this instance, it should be noted that World Heritage Sites are designated by the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as places of significance to the whole of humanity. This puts the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site on a par with international treasures such as the Taj Mahal, the Pyramids, Stonehenge, and the Great Wall of China. Harm to any attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (international significance) within the World Heritage Site risks the loss of this status for the entire designated property across Cornwall and west Devon.*

**WHS Planning Advice**

*Comment Date: Thu 26 Nov 2020*

*Thank you for consulting the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Office. We have reviewed the submitted further information and do not consider the proposed development will impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.*

*Notwithstanding the above, the WHS Office would request that any historic walling as may be revealed during the works should be retained where possible and where not possible it should be recorded as part of the archaeological watching brief to be attached as a planning condition to any consent as may be issued by the LPA and as requested by the Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) team.*

*While no further comment is deemed necessary in this instance, it should be noted that World Heritage Sites are designated by the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as places of significance to the whole of humanity. This puts the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site on a par with international treasures such as the Taj Mahal, the Pyramids, Stonehenge, and the Great Wall of China. Harm to any attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (international significance) within the World Heritage Site risks the loss of this status for the entire designated property across Cornwall and west Devon.*

**1.4 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The site comprises a garden between bungalows in the south-western area of Camborne, located to the south of Park Lane (SEE figure 1). The site lies at an altitude of c.125m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Trusham Association (SSEW 1983), these overlie the hornfelsed slate and hornfelsed siltstone of the Mylor Slate Formation (BGS 2021).





FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.

### 1.5 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Camborne, from the Cornish *cam* and *bron* meaning ‘crooked hill’ (Watts 2010), is a town in the parish of the same name, in the Deanery and east division of the Hundred of Penwith. The site is located within the Camborne and Redruth Mining District World Heritage Site (WHS) and to the south of the Camborne Conservation Area (CA).

The site lies within the area of the former Stray Park Mine, which was a Post-Medieval tin and copper mine, recorded on the HER as MCO12588. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was carried out for the site, but it is not clear by whom, or when, although it is likely to have been carried out in 2020, as it forms part of the planning application. The HIA notes that there were buildings occupying the site in the First and Second Edition OS maps (1892-1914), although these were removed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, it appears that the buildings largely developed between 1888 and 1902, with the rope walk not shown on the 6<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> edition Map of 1888, but as a developed complex by 1908 (see Figure 2). The Cornwall HER records the ropewalk associated with the mine, which runs along the western boundary of the proposed site (MCO63010), and a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century leat along the northern boundary of the site, parallel with the road.

Across the road to the north, is the extant early 20<sup>th</sup> century Stray Park engine house (MCO52477) which does not appear to be designated but was recorded as part of the Camborne CISI in 2002, this Engine is shown from 1888, but is not depicted on the Tithe map. Few if any other of the mining related structures visible on the 1906 OS Map seem to remain.

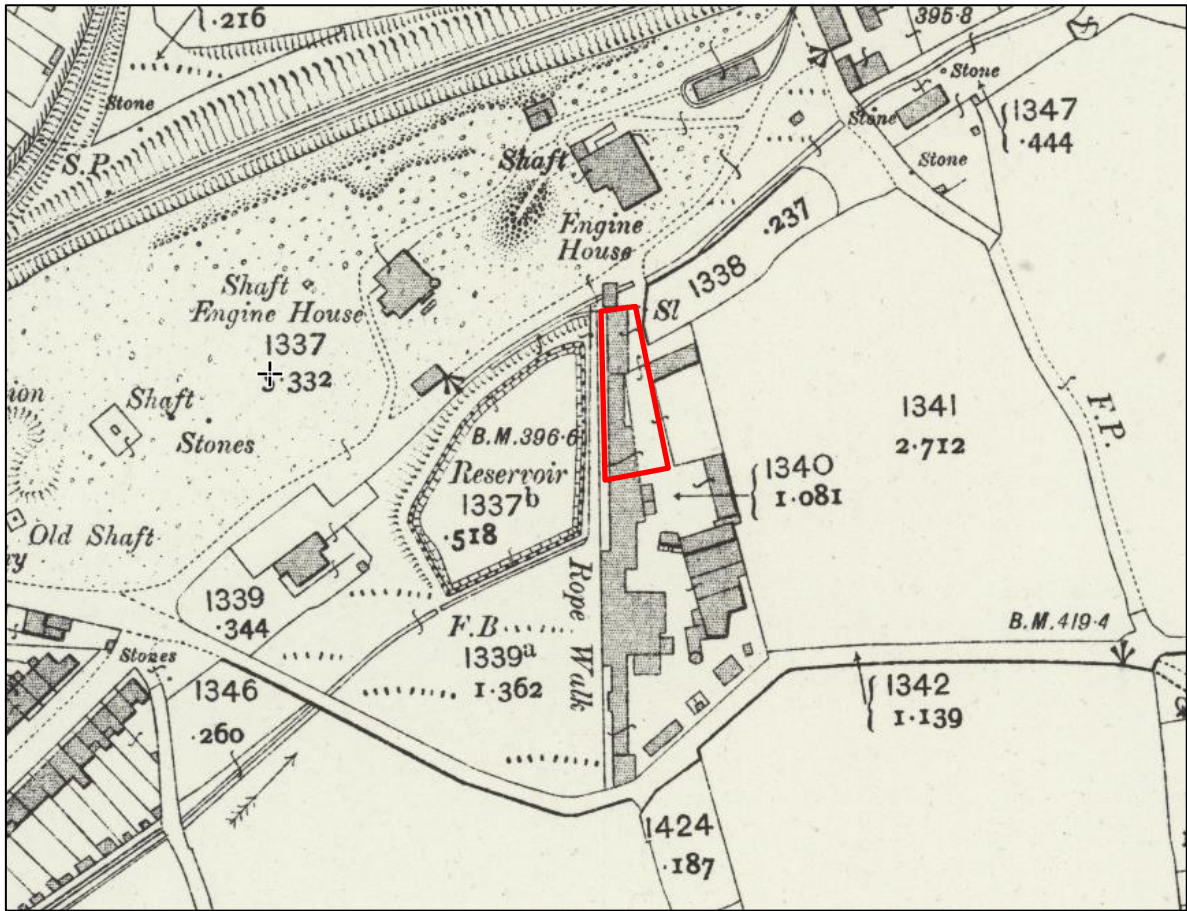


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT OF ORDNANCE SURVEY 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION MAP OF 1906 (NLS 2022). THE SITE LIMITS ARE INDICATED.

## 1.6 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 3) drawn up in consultation with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer at Cornwall Council and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines. Prior to arrival, the site had been cleared of vegetation and topsoil. Works consisted of monitoring the excavation of a single trench broadly north-south across the Site, along the line of a backfilled archaeological feature. Sections through this feature were recorded by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

## 2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological monitoring and recording work was carried out in November 2021 by SWARCH personnel, whilst a groundworker and mining engineer were preparing the site for development. Topsoil and vegetation had been removed from across the site to the level of *in-situ* weathered natural with one principal c.1.4m wide linear feature apparent in plan, running broadly north-south across the Site. Following the excavation of three test pits along the route of this linear, the rest of the feature was emptied by the machine under archaeological and engineering supervision.

The western and northern boundary to the site consisted of a continuous c.0.7m high stone-faced earthen bank, topped with a mature conifer hedge. The bank was slightly battered to the base, and the stone facing was of large blocky sub-angular stones, set on end, in a 'sort-of' herringbone style, but it was poorly done, and the boundary appears to have directly been built onto the topsoil, suggesting a 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The northern boundary appears to have been partly raised with two courses of stone facing laid end on, seemingly this reflects the increased height of the ground in this area caused by composting in this part of the site.

The southern and eastern boundaries had temporary fencing but were currently open to the access lane/drive to the east and No.12 Greystones to the south.

### 2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

Prior to arrival the site had been stripped by the groundworks team, removing the topsoil across the site. The site stratigraphy consisted of: Topsoil (1000), a dark-grey-brown, silt loam, approximately 0.5m thick across much of the site, but up to 0.85m towards the northern boundary where a compost heap had formerly been located. Topsoil (1000) largely directly overlaid Natural (1001), although thin traces/and or an interface of reddish-grey clay was noted in places. Natural (1001) was fairly consistent across the site, it consisted of a slightly reddish-yellow clayey with rare sub-angular stones.

### 2.3 RESULTS

A total of five features were identified during the works on site including: one main drain, one offshoot/adjoining drain, one stone wall fragment, an area of ore processing waste deposits, and a partial possible building footprint (see Figures 4-6). A modern septic tank and its associated pipes were also encountered. There were no finds recovered, although 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic pottery and plastic finds were noted within the remnants of the topsoil on the site.

The following results are described by feature type. A context list with full context descriptions can be seen in Appendix 1; and supporting photographs in Appendix 2.

#### 2.3.1 DRAINS

There were two drains identified on the site:

Cut [1002] (Figures 4 and 5) was a linear ditch aligned north-south, running the full-length of the site and extending beyond its limits in both directions. An approximate 50m length was exposed in plan and emptied by machine. Cut [1002], was of a relatively consistent 1.4m width, but varied in depth, getting much deeper to the north, where it was around 3m deep, whilst it was just over 1m deep to the northern end. The cut had steep near vertical sides and a flat base and contained for its full length a timber lined culvert {1004}, with the middle portion of the site also filled with a

stone lined culvert {1007} built over the top and sealing the lower (possibly earlier but assumed contemporary) timber lined culvert.

The timber lined culvert {1004}, was built of (?pine) planks, typically 1.69m long, 0.32m wide and 0.03m thick, these had been planed at each end to allow for the timbers to be smoothly fitted together. It was clear on some of the planks, that there were holes, seemingly for timber pegs. Some short 0.06m x 0.06m x 0.3m beams were noted below and above the planks, presumably for bracing and for the pegs to attach to. Culvert {1004} was fully silted up by a soft fine grey silt-clay (1005).

Stone culvert {1007} existed for approximately 31m in length, across the central portion of the site, it was a well-built structure, with large stone slabs used to cap the structure, and tightly packed stone facing. The culvert had only partially silted up, with a void evident across almost its entire length.



FIGURE 3: DRAIN [1002]; SOUTH FACING SECTION (1M SCALE). PLEASE ALSO SEE DRAWN SECTION IN FIGURE 6

An off-shoot [1012] to Drain [1002], was identified extending to the west of the main drain (Figures 4 and 6). This was orientated broadly east to west and appeared to slope down into the main drain (i.e., a joining culvert/drain run), this feature extended beyond the limits of the excavation, although it was partially obscured in plan by the site cabin. Drain [1012] was up to 0.9m deep and was 0.55m wide with steep near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a timber lined structure {1013}, which had presumably joined {1004}, but the exact nature of the join was not seen.



FIGURE 4: OFF-SHOOT DRAIN [1012], AS SEEN IN SECTION ONCE [1002] REMOVED; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

### 2.3.2 OTHER FEATURES

A short stub of stone wall footing {1016} (Figure 6) was located projecting out of the northern limits of excavation, although it had been disturbed and truncated by modern services at its southern end, there was no apparent return or continuation that was identifiable within the Site limits. The wall was seemingly a single stone thickness of large sub-rounded to sub-angular stones,

The orientation of this wall stub appeared to be aligned as with the adjacent drain [1002], so it is considered likely that it may be related. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map, there is a small rectangular building located over the leat to the north of the site, perhaps this was some form of conduit building or pump house.

Located c.6m from the southern edge of the Site, and was rectangular in plan, a c.3m (north-south) and 0.65m(+) east-west, extending beyond the Site limits to the west. The cut had vertical sides and a flat base, and was 0.05m deep, and filled with a dark-grey clinker/slag rich fill. It is assumed that this feature represents the partial remains of a small building, perhaps one of the small structures shown on the site on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map but replaced by the Rope Walk buildings by 1888.

To the north of the site was a spread of mixed pink, grey and yellow clays (1017) (Figures 5 and 6) this extended beyond the limits of the Site and is presumably associated with the formerly extensive mining works to the north of the Site. Drain [1002] cut through these waste deposits, suggesting it predates this feature, so is likely to be mid-19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier in origin.



FIGURE 5: THE MINING WASTE DEPOSITS (1017) TO THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE SITE, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

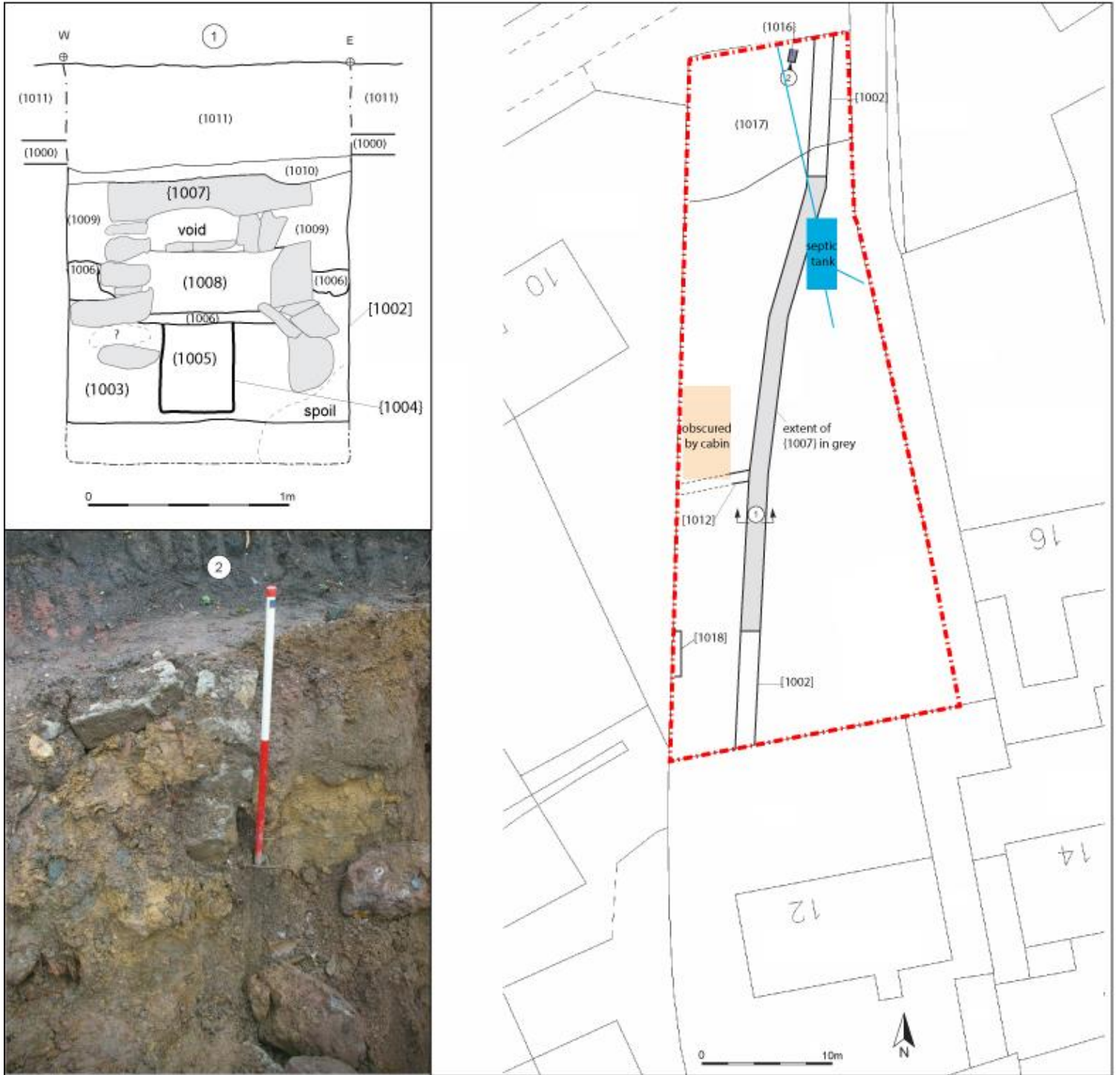


FIGURE 6: SITE PLAN; AND SAMPLE SECTION DRAWING OF [1002] AND PHOTO OF WALL STUB {1016}, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

## 2.4 FINDS

Very few finds were present on the site and collectively only included a small assemblage of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic pottery and plastic, which was discarded on site.

## 2.5 DISCUSSION

The excavations confirmed the presence of a small number of archaeological features, but very little of the structural remains of the Rope Walk buildings which had formerly covered much of the site in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Small fragments of two possible buildings were identified, but both extended beyond the limits of the Site, but are likely to be associated with buildings shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Maps.

The most notable feature however is the large, well-built drain/culvert [1002]. Given the presence of a known leat to the immediate north of the site, and that on the historic maps reservoirs/ponds and sluices are also marked on the maps to the east and west, it seems likely that this feature is associated with this water management. The feed [1012] entering the drain/culvert from the west, presumably came directly from the reservoir, approximately equivalent with the leat depicted on the first edition OS map.

Stone culvert {1007} was only present across the central portion of the site. Initially during the works it was thought that the rest of this culvert had perhaps been robbed out at each end; however, given that the sealing red clay deposit (1006), which separates the two culverts, did not continue either, this seems unlikely; especially given the increased depth to the south. It is therefore considered likely that both structures are contemporary with each other, rather than the stone culvert being a later (and partial) replacement.

The presence of stone culvert {1007} over only part of this feature, presumably suggests that this part of the cut was most likely built to be underneath a building, with the other portions outside. Perhaps the uses of the building (part of the rope walk) meant that it also had its own water feed. Potentially this upper culvert may have had an alternative use, it certainly hadn't fully silted up, unlike the lower culvert.

The northern end of stone culvert {1007} had been much disturbed by the insertion of a later septic tank, which meant that any sluice type relationship at this up-water end may have been lost. The red clay capping deposit (1006) was only present where the stone culvert overlaid.

The fact that this large culvert cut through mine waste deposits, suggests that earlier (i.e., mid-19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier) mining activity had occurred to the north of the Site (not surprising given the engine houses), but there was no evidence of any exploitation continuing into the Site. Otherwise, no phasing is apparent, although judging by the historic mapping the possible building footprint [1018], may have been built and demolished prior to the construction of the ropewalk buildings, which left little physical trace on the Site, with the exception of a short stub of wall {1016}, likely associated with a pump house.



### 3.0 CONCLUSION

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This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Greystones, 12 Park Lane, Camborne, Cornwall during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling.

The excavation identified a total of A total of five features were identified during the works on site including: one main drain, one offshoot/joining drain, one stone wall fragment, an area of ore processing waste deposits, and a possible building footprint (see Figures 4-8). A modern septic tank and its associated pipes were also encountered, and these cut through some of the archaeological features. There were no finds recovered, although 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic pottery and plastic finds were noted within the remnants of the topsoil.

Very little of the structural remains of the Rope Walk buildings which had formerly covered much of the site in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century survived as archaeological features. Small fragments of two possible buildings were identified, but both extended beyond the limits of the Site, these are likely to both be associated with buildings shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Maps.

The most notable feature on the Site was a large, well-built drain/culvert [1002]. Given the presence of a known leat to the immediate north of the site, and that on the historic maps reservoirs/ponds and sluices are also marked on the maps to the east and west, it seems likely that this feature is associated with this water management. The feed [1012] entering the drain/culvert from the west, presumably came directly from the reservoir, approximately equivalent with the leat depicted on the first edition OS map.

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Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 25-inch map, Sheet: Cornwall LXIII.9, surveyed 1906, published 1908

### *Kersen Kernow:*

Camborne Tithe Apportionment, c.1843

Camborne Tithe Map, c.1843

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Descriptions	Relationships	Thickness/ depth (m)	Spot Date
(1000)	Layer	Modern topsoil and overburden across the site, typically up to 0.5m deep, although up to 1m to the northern boundary.	Overlies Natural (1001)	c.0.5m	Modern
(1001)	Layer	Natural layer, fairly consistent across the site – A firm, moist slightly reddish-yellow clay with rare to occasional medium sized sub-angular stones	Overlain by (1000)	-	-
[1002]	Cut of Drain	Linear drain aligned north-south, with flat base and near vertical sides. Typically, 1.4m wide and up to 2.2m deep, sloping gently from north to south, with the topography.	Cut [1002]; contained (1003)	1.3m	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
(1003)	Primary Back-fill of Ditch	Slightly greyish-yellow clay, a very clean re-deposited natural; no finds were found.	Fill of [1002]; Overlain by (1004)	0.45m	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
{1004}	Timber chute	Timber chute/structure lining cut of drain and or pulley	Fill of [1002]; filled by (1005)	0.42m	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
(1005)	Fill/silting	Dark grey soft loose silty-sand fill to timber chute {1004}	Fill of [1002], filling {1005}	0.42	20 <sup>th</sup> century
(1006)	Packing	Very firm clean red clay sealing structure {1004}	Below {1007}, overlies {1004}	0.05m	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
{1007}	Culvert	Stone structure, possible culvert, built of large sub-angular blocky to sub-rounded stones with re-deposited natural packing. Stone robbed away/not used to the southern end	Filled by (1008), sealed/packed by (1009)	0.4m	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
(1008)	Fill/silting	Primary silting of Culvert {1007}, a loose shillety yellow-grey silt-clay.	Fill of {1007}	0.27m	20 <sup>th</sup> century
(1009)	Packing/fill	Mid-light, yellow-grey silt clay. Redeposited natural, used as packing around structure {1007}	Fill of [1007]; Overlain by (1008); Overlies (1001)	0.21m	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
(1010)	Upper fill	Thin darker fill lying on top of (1009), mid-dark, grey-brown. Fine loose silt-clay, likely the same as topsoil deposit (1000) just sunken into top of cut.	Fill of [1002]; Overlies (1009); likely same as (1000)	0.05m	20 <sup>th</sup> century
(1011)	Landscaping	Made ground from recent site clearance.	(1001)	Up to 0.4m	21 <sup>st</sup> century
[1012]	Cut of outfall pipe	Cut of off-shoot from [1002], located near centre of the site, running broadly east-west. 0.55m wide and 0.9m deep. Flat base and near vertical sides	Adjoins [1002], filled by {1013}, (1014) and (1015)	0.9m	19 <sup>th</sup> century
{1013}	Structure	Timber lined structure, leaving main run, and running west, broadly east-west, appears to slope down into the main run and joined chute {1004}.	Fill of [1012]; Overlain by (1000); Cut by [1014]	0.21m	-
[1014]	Fill	Fill of {1013}, a dark-grey soft slightly clayey-silt	Fill of {1013}	0.20m	-
(1015)	Fill	Fill of [1012], a grey-slightly yellow silt-clay, with common redeposited natural.	Fill of [1012]; Overlies {1013}	0.20m	-
{1016}	Wall	Stub of stone wall projecting from northern limits of excavation	Cuts natural, abutted by (1017)	0.28m	-
(1017)	Deposits	To the north end of the site are mixed multi-coloured red and grey lenses, likely mineral processing waste from ore processing.	Overlain by (1000), overlies (1001), cut by [1002]	0.5m	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century or earlier
[1018]	Cut	Cut for wall/building, and/or it's robbing out, 3m x +0.65m	Cuts (1001), filled by (1019)	0.05m	19 <sup>th</sup> century
(1019)	Fill	Dark grey clinker rich gritty-silt, with rare machine brick fragments and White Refined earthenwares.	Fill of [1018]	0.05m	19 <sup>th</sup> century

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



1. WESTERN BOUNDARY; WITH THE EDGE OF CUT [1018] INDICATED, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



2. WESTERN AND NORTHERN SITE BOUNDARY, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



3. DRAIN [1002] IN SECTION AT THE SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



4. SOUTH FACING SAMPLE SECTION OF CUT [1002], VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



5. DRAIN [1002] IN SECTION AT THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE SITE, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



6. COLLAPSED NORTH FACING SECTION THROUGH CULVERTS IN CUT [1002], VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

APPENDIX 3: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**GREYSTONES  
12 PARK LANE  
CAMBORNE  
CORNWALL**

*Written Scheme of Investigation*

For Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. WSI no. CGPL21WSiv1



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net) Tel. 01769 573555  
01872 223164

# Greystones, 12 Park Lane, Camborne, Cornwall

## Written Scheme of Investigation

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By Natalie Boyd  
Checked by Dr. Samuel Walls MCIfA

Issued: 6<sup>th</sup> September 2021

Produced by SWARCH for a Private Client

### Non-Technical Summary

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*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by South West Archaeology Ltd. for a Private Client (the Client). It has been drawn up in consultation with the LPA and details the archaeological mitigation strategy and methodology to be employed for archaeological monitoring and recording at Greystones, 12 Park Lane, Camborne Cornwall.*

*Camborne, from the Cornish cam and bron meaning 'crooked hill' (Watts 2010), is a town in the parish of the same name, in the Deanery and east division of the Hundred of Penwith. The site is located within the Camborne and Redruth Mining District World Heritage Site (WHS) and to the south of the Camborne Conservation Area (CA). The site lies within the area of the former Stray Park Mine, which was a Post-Medieval tin and copper mine, recorded on the HER as MCO12588. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was carried out for the site, but it is not clear by whom, or when, although it is likely to have been carried out in 2020, as it forms part of the planning application. The HIA notes that there were buildings occupying the site in the First and Second Edition OS maps (1892-1914), although these were removed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Cornwall HER records a ropewalk associated with the mine, which runs along the western boundary of the proposed site (MCO63010), and a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century leat along the northern boundary of the site, parallel with the road.*

*Across the road to the north, is the extant early 20<sup>th</sup> century Stray Park engine house (MCO52477) which does not appear to be designated but was recorded as part of the Camborne CISI in 2002.*

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## FIGURES

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*COVERPLATE: Monitoring being carried out by SWARCH at a site in Crediton in 2010.*

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.	30
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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SITE NAME:	GREYSTONES, 12 PARK LANE
PARISH:	CAMBORNE
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
CENTROID NGR:	SW 65417 39850
PLANNING REFERENCE:	PA20/07424
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-429732

### 1.1. PROJECT SCOPE

This document is the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Greystones, 12 Park Lane, Camborne, Cornwall. It has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) for a Private Client (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the proposed development and for related off-site analyses and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with the LPA.

### 1.2. PLANNING CONTEXT

Works on this site are being undertaken as part of planning application PA20/07424 for the erection of two dwellings.

### 1.3. PLANNING CONDITION(S)

In accordance with paragraph 189 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2019), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, Cornwall Local Plan Policy 24, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 3 states:

*A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:*

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

*B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).*

*C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured. D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.*

*Reason: In accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 which states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

*A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this instance due to the need to ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is undertaken before physical works commence on site. This is in accordance with the provisions of policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010 - 2030 and paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019.*

### 1.4. LPA COMMENTS

*Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology)*

*Comment Date: Thu 22 Oct 2020*

*Thank you for consulting HEP Archaeology on this application. We have consulted the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record and the submitted Heritage Impact Assessment.*

*The application site lies within the Camborne and Redruth Mining District of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (WHS), in the former area of Stray Park Mine, a post-medieval copper and tin mine (MCO12588). The 1892-1914 Second Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (fig 1 in the HIA) shows a ropewalk (MCO63010) associated with the mine, with a linear range of buildings and a yard within the application site.*

*Furthermore, analysis of the first edition c1880 OS map shows a leat associated with the workings of Stray Mine within the application area. At the northern end of the application area the same map shows a leat against a track (now Park Lane) (MCO63011).*

*As the WHS Planning advice Team points out in their consultation response (Weds 14th October) there is the potential for these features to survive as buried archaeology within the application site. We therefore consider it prudent that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the early stages of groundworks, undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual. HEP Archaeology would advise, for the above reasons, that any consent issued should carry the condition as worded below of sections A-D inclusive (please do not split into separate Conditions or treat separately), which includes words recommended by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), as follows:*

- B) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:
  - 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
  - 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
  - 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
  - 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
  - 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
  - 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation**
- B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).*
- C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*
- D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.*

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

*Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) [PD]*

*HEP.Arch@cornwall.gov.uk*

*WHS Planning Advice*

*Comment Date: Wed 14 Oct 2020*

*Thank you for consulting the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Office. We have reviewed the submitted information and do not object to the principle of the development as proposed.*

*A heritage statement (HS) has been submitted and it notes the following;*

*The OS map does not show the host dwelling on the 1892-1914 map. The map does show that the site did have former buildings on the site which are likely to form part of the historical mining area. The site itself now does not host these buildings and have been removed some time in the past. It appears the site buildings were removed over 60 years ago.*

*A brief review of the HER reveals that the site was once occupied by the ropewalk associated with Stray Park Mine, with walls remaining extant at the time the feature was recorded on the HER. The ropewalk is thought to date from between 1841 and 1877.*

*The applications site now appears to be garden area and the dwellings to the south sit at the extremities of the area once occupied by the ropewalk buildings. There is the potential that historic footings exist as sub-surface remains within the application site.*

*In addition, a leat was also located to the north of the site aligned with Park Lane. This is recorded within the HER as an extant leat, thought to date from between 1841 and 1877. It would appear that a remnant of the leat is legible as a ditch within the roadside verge between the application site and Park Lane.*

*The WHS Office notes that whilst the site has lost some of its historic context there may well be some features such as walling that remains extant.*

*It would be beneficial to see further information by way of photographs of the boundaries of the site and any information as to whether any historic walling exists such as to the northern (roadside) end of the application site. The WHS Office would then be able to offer further advice if such features exist and if they can be exposed so as to better reveal their significance in the context of this section of the WHS. The WHS Office would wish to be re-consulted on this further information when it is available.*

*Given the potential for subsurface features such as the leat and any footings of the ropewalk to survive, it is suggested that the LPA seeks advice from the Historic Environment Archaeology team also.*

*While no further comment is deemed necessary in this instance, it should be noted that World Heritage Sites are designated by the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as places of significance to the whole of humanity. This puts the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site on a par with international treasures such as the Taj Mahal, the Pyramids, Stonehenge, and the Great Wall of China. Harm to any attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (international significance) within the World Heritage Site risks the loss of this status for the entire designated property across Cornwall and west Devon.*

#### *WHS Planning Advice*

*Comment Date: Thu 26 Nov 2020*

*Thank you for consulting the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Office. We have reviewed the submitted further information and do not consider the proposed development will impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.*

*Notwithstanding the above, the WHS Office would request that any historic walling as may be revealed during the works should be retained where possible and where not possible it should be recorded as part of the archaeological watching brief to be attached as a planning condition to any consent as may be issued by the LPA and as requested by the Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) team.*

*While no further comment is deemed necessary in this instance, it should be noted that World Heritage Sites are designated by the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as places of significance to the whole of humanity. This puts the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site on a par with international treasures such as the Taj Mahal, the Pyramids, Stonehenge, and the Great Wall of China. Harm to any attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (international significance) within the World Heritage Site risks the loss of this status for the entire designated property across Cornwall and west Devon.*

## 1.5. PUBLIC AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT<sup>1</sup>

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

## 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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### 2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Camborne, from the Cornish *cam* and *bron* meaning 'crooked hill' (Watts 2010), is a town in the parish of the same name, in the Deanery and east division of the Hundred of Penwith<sup>2</sup>. The site is located within the Camborne and Redruth Mining District World Heritage Site (WHS) and to the south of the Camborne Conservation Area (CA). The site lies within the area of the former Stray Park Mine, which was a Post-Medieval tin and copper mine, recorded on the HER as MCO12588. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was carried out for the site, but it is not clear by whom, or when, although it is likely to have been carried out in 2020, as it forms part of the planning application. The HIA notes that there were buildings occupying the site in the First and Second Edition OS maps (1892-1914), although these were removed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Cornwall HER records a ropewalk associated with the mine, which runs along the western boundary of the proposed site (MCO63010), and a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century leat along the northern boundary of the site, parallel with the road.

Across the road to the north, is the extant early 20<sup>th</sup> century Stray Park engine house (MCO52477) which does not appear to be designated but was recorded as part of the Camborne CISI in 2002<sup>3</sup>.

### 2.2. TOPOGRAPHY AND LOCATION

The site comprises a garden between bungalows in the south-western area of Camborne. The site lies at an altitude of c.125m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Trusham Association<sup>4</sup>, these overlie the hornfelsed slate and hornfelsed siltstone of the Mylor Slate Formation<sup>5</sup>.

## 3.0 HEALTH & SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

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### 3.1. SWARCH H&S POLICIES

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

### 3.2. SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY MEASURES

- 3.2.1 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 3.2.2 The Client will provide details of all and any specific known hazards and guidance on how works should be undertaken around those services.
- 3.2.3 These health and safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with powered tools etc.
- 3.2.4 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear. Additional PPE (gloves, glasses) will be worn as required.

### 3.3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

- 3.3.1 SWARCH is committed to the laws, regulations, and other policy mechanisms concerning environmental issues and sustainability. These issues include air and water pollution, solid waste

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<sup>1</sup> Cifa 2015: *Professional Archaeology: a guide for clients*.

<sup>2</sup> Lysons 1814: *Magna Britannia, Vol 3: Cornwall*.

<sup>3</sup> Cahill, N. J. & CAU 2002: *Camborne (Camborne/Redruth Area), CISI, 66*.

<sup>4</sup> Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

<sup>5</sup> British Geological Survey 2021: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

management, biodiversity, ecosystem management, maintenance of biodiversity, the protection of natural resources, wildlife and endangered species, energy or regulation of toxic substances including pesticides and many types of industrial waste.

- 3.3.2 As a provider of archaeological services, SWARCH, its employees and subcontractors have a responsibility for the protection of archaeological heritage. In line with the Cifa *Environmental Protection Policy* para.1, SWARCH recognises that its responsibilities to the built heritage extend to the environment more generally, and that archaeological activities have the potential to affect the environment<sup>6</sup>.
- 3.3.3 SWARCH will adhere to the environmental policies of the Client, and, if applicable, will take steps to minimise environmental damage or pollution arising from archaeological fieldwork.

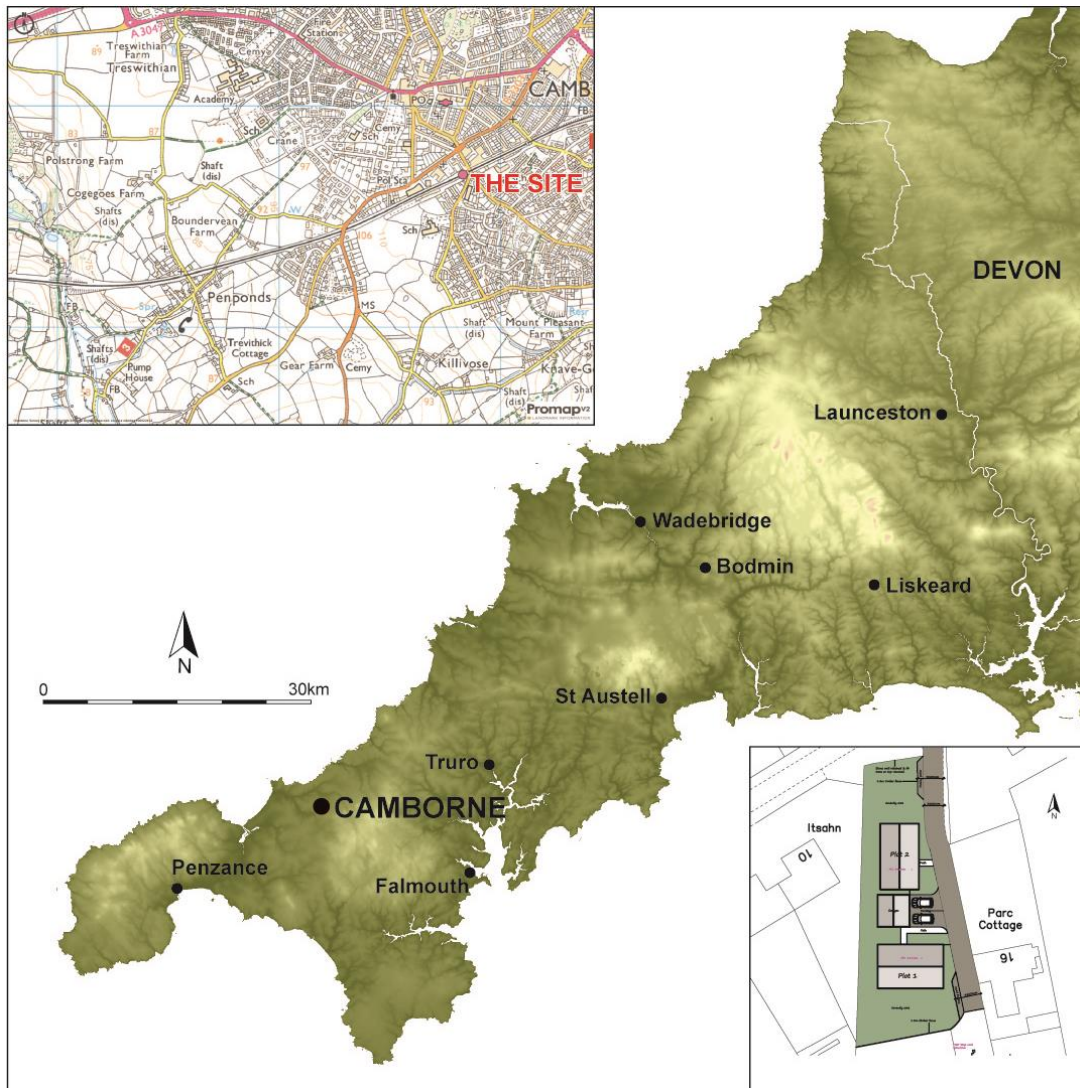


FIGURE 7: LOCATION MAP.

## 4.0 PROJECT AIMS AND TIMETABLE

### 4.1. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

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

### 4.2. TIMETABLE

- 4.2.1 The works are likely to take place in the autumn of 2021.

<sup>6</sup> Cifa 2016: *Policy Statements*.

## 5.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

---

### 5.1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 5.1.1 The monitoring of the works will feed into the following SWARF objectives<sup>7</sup>:
- 5.1.2 Research Aim 4: Encourage wide involvement in archaeological research and present modern accounts of the past to the public.

## 6.0 METHODOLOGY

---

### 6.1. MONITORING AND RECORDING

ALL GROUNDWORKS WILL BE SUBJECT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING. GROUNDWORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY A 360° TRACKED OR WHEELED JCB-TYPE MECHANICAL EXCAVATOR FITTED WITH A TOOTHLESS GRADING BUCKET (WHERE POSSIBLE) **UNDER THE SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE SITE ARCHAEOLOGIST** TO THE DEPTH OF FORMATION, THE SURFACE OF *IN SITU* SUBSOIL/WEATHERED NATURAL OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS WHICHEVER IS HIGHEST IN THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE. SHOULD ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS BE EXPOSED, MACHINING WILL CEASE IN THAT AREA TO ALLOW THE SITE ARCHAEOLOGIST TO INVESTIGATE THE EXPOSED DEPOSITS.

### 6.2. METHODOLOGY:

- 6.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 2014 and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 2014.
- 6.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts, including the use of a metal detector.
- 6.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to ClfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared.
- 6.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a minimum:
  - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
  - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
  - iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature. Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with the LPA. Should the above excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required.
- 6.2.5 Should the above excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the LPA.
- 6.2.6 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;
- 6.2.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 6.2.8 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidance in [Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2011](#).

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<sup>7</sup> Grove, J. & Croft, B. (eds.) 2012: *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework; Research Strategy 2012-2017*. Somerset County Council.

- 6.2.9 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 6.2.10 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or Prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 6.2.11 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the LPA will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, LPA and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.

### 6.3. SAMPLING STRATEGY

- 6.3.1 Where suitable deposits are exposed then samples will be collected in preparation for scientific assessment/analysis/dating. Sampling will be undertaken in line with the relevant guidance<sup>8</sup>. It is envisaged that samples will either consist of bulk soil samples [sampling 100% or 40 litres, in labelled 5 litre plastic sample tubs] or vertical sediment columns [monolith tins].
- 6.3.2 Suitable deposits are taken to include contexts where sampling will recover material for dating or palaeo-economic evidence (e.g., sealed pits, basal deposits), or waterlogged/well-preserved sediments with potential for palaeo-environmental remains.
- 6.3.3 Bulk samples will be stored in sealed containers until off-site processing by SWARCH personnel. The flot will be separated and the residue examined for small artefacts/ecofacts/hammerscale. The residue will be disposed of appropriately, and the flot/remnant forwarded for specialist analysis.
- 6.3.4 Monolith samples will be stored under controlled conditions before delivery to the appropriate specialist.
- 6.3.5 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants, and the regional Historic England science advisor, can be called upon during the works as necessary.

### 6.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 6.4.1 Standardised single recording sheets will be employed.
- 6.4.2 Survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 will be prepared, as appropriate to the size and/or significance of archaeological features.
- 6.4.3 A photographic record of the excavation and will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological and architectural detail will feature an appropriately sized scale.
- 6.4.4 Survey and location of features (metal finds to sub-metre accuracy).
- 6.4.5 All stratified finds, except when clearly modern, will be retained, bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 material may be discarded on site, but a representative sample will be retained.
- 6.4.6 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts; a metal detector will be used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.
- 6.4.7 All retained artefacts will be processed (washed, identified, weighed, counted) and assessed for their stratigraphic and research potential.
- 6.4.8 Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the LPA.

## 7.0 MONITORING

- 7.2.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the LPA and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made
- 7.2.2 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and LPA to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 7.2.3 Monitoring will continue until the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 7.2.4 SWARCH will notify the LPA upon the completion of each stage of fieldwork.

## 8.0 REPORTING

### 8.1. REPORTING STRATEGY

- 8.1.1 Copies of the report(s) detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference southwes1-429732 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork, longer as dictated by specialist reporting, etc. The type of report produced will be agreed with the LPA in light of the results.

### 8.2. ARCHIVE REPORT

<sup>8</sup> English Heritage 2011: *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.*



- 8.2.1 The full report will include the following elements:
- 8.2.2 A copy of this WSI as an appendix.
- 8.2.3 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 8.2.4 A non-technical summary of the results
- 8.2.5 An introduction to the project and the background to the project;
- 8.2.6 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 8.2.7 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 8.2.8 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 8.2.9 A location plan and overall site plan;
- 8.2.10 A plan showing the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 8.2.11 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeo-environmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 8.2.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeo-environmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 8.2.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 8.2.14 Analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 8.2.15 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 8.2.16 The photographic archive will be presented as an appendix to the main body of the report;
- 8.2.17 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 8.2.18 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
- 8.2.19 A bibliography;
- 8.2.20 The LPA will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of any specialist reports etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated, then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the LPA.

### 8.3. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

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

### 8.4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

## 9.0 ARCHIVE

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- 9.1.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the appropriate guidelines<sup>9</sup>.
  - 9.1.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the material archive and the digital archive.
  - 9.1.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM) obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
  - 9.1.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
  - 9.1.5 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards and selection strategies of the RCM, and in a timely

<sup>9</sup> Historic England 2015: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.

fashion. Should SWARCH be unable to attain a selection strategy from the Museum, specialists will be consulted to achieve an appropriate strategy in line with best practice.

- 9.1.6 If the RCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to Kresen Kernow, other appropriate museum bodies or LPA. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 9.1.7 The digital archive, including copies of all relevant documentation relating to the project and digital copies of all photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in compliance with their standards and requirements and according to Historic England guidance<sup>10</sup> for digital photography.
- 9.1.8 SWARCH will notify the LPA of the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the RCM, and the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS.
- 9.1.9 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

## 10.0 PERSONNEL

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### 10.1. SWARCH PERSONNEL

- 10.1.1 The project will be managed by Samuel Walls BA MA PhD MCIfA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 15 years of experience in the commercial sector).
- 10.1.2 The archaeological strip, map and record and archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience or supervised by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience: Brynmor Morris BA MA PhD ACIfA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 12 years commercial experience); Joe Bampton BA MA MCIfA (10 years commercial experience); Peter Webb BA MA<sup>2</sup> (12 years commercial experience).

### 10.1.3 Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be obtained.

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### 10.2. SPECIALISTS

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

### 10.3. TRAINING AND CPD

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

## 11.0 INSURANCES AND QUALITY CONTROL

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- 11.1.1 SWARCH carry Professional Indemnity Insurance cover up to £5 million, Public Liability up to £5 million and Employers Liability up to £10 million.
- 11.1.2 SWARCH is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

<sup>10</sup> Historic England 2015: *Digital Image capture and File Storage: guidelines for best practice.*

- 11.1.3 SWARCH is committed to the highest standard of professional ethics and technical standards and adheres to CIfA and Historic England guidelines in the conduct of our work.
- 11.1.4 The work undertaken will be carried out by professional archaeologists overseen by supervisors of ACIfA-level competence. The works and products will be overseen and checked by professional archaeologists with MCIfA-level competence.

## 12.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY RESTRAINTS

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



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