

**NANQUIDNO VEAN**

**ST. JUST**

**CORNWALL**

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording and Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 191007



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net)

Tel. 01769 573555

Tel. 01872 223164

# Nanquidno Veian, St. Just, Cornwall

## Archaeological Monitoring and Recording and Historic Building Recording

---

By E. Wapshott  
Draft Issued: October 2019  
Draft Revised: December 2021  
Report Finalised: March 2022

The final issuing of this report was unexpectedly delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic

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

### SUMMARY

---

*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording, and an associated programme of historic building recording at Nanquidno Veian, St. Just, West Penwith, Cornwall.*

*The site is a small post-medieval granite cottage within a hamlet known as Wesley Cottages, including a non-conformist chapel within the farming community at Nanquidno, above Nanquidno Cove. The programme of works focused upon recording the standing undesignated traditional cottage, with some good vernacular features and a programme of monitoring the demolition of an attached lean-to, and ruined remains of an earlier house and recording the lifting of the present floor surfaces inside the ground floor of the lean-to building.*

*The monitoring confirmed the historic mapping evidence that the ruins to the side of the house constituted another cottage, of similar three cell form – two rooms either side of a central passage. Of this building, lost in the later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the right-hand room was reworked in the 20<sup>th</sup> century into the kitchen extension to the upstanding cottage.*

*Whilst the standing cottage is not Listed the structure represents a good example of a type of vernacular post-medieval farm workers cottage and should be considered as an undesignated heritage asset.*

---



March 2022

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project. The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of South West Archaeology Ltd. and are presented in good faith based on professional judgement and on information available at the time of production.

## CONTENTS

---

<i>SUMMARY</i>	2
<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 METHODOLOGY	5
<b>2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY	7
2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	7
2.3 CENSUS RECORDS	9
<b>3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION	12
3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION	12
3.3 FUNCTION OF BUILDING/ROOMS	13
3.4 RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDINGS/SPACES	14
3.5 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES	15
<b>4.0 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STANDING BUILDINGS</b>	<b>18</b>
4.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING	28
<b>5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1 INTRODUCTION	18
5.2 DEPOSIT MODEL	18
5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	19
5.4 FINDS	23
5.5 DISCUSSION	23
<b>6.0 CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>31</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

*COVER PLATE: NANQUIDNO VEAN, WITHIN ITS GARDEN SETTING; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.*

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.	6
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT OF THE TRANSCRIPTION OF KELLY'S 1883 POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR THE ST. JUST-IN PENWITH DISTRICT.	7
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT OF THE 1ST EDITION OS MAP, 25-INCH EDITION, SURVEYED IN 1875 (NLS).	8
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT OF THE 2ND EDITION OS MAP, PUBLISHED 1906. CORNWALL: SHEET LXVII.NE.	8
FIGURE 5: THE SITE AT NANQUIDNO VEAN, SHOWING THE COTTAGE WITHIN ITS ELONGATED GARDEN PLOT.	12
FIGURE 6: BUILDING 1, SHOWING THE RAISED EXTENSION TO A HISTORIC LEAN-TO TO THE REAR OF THE COTTAGE, WITH 2M SCALE.	13
FIGURE 7: THE MAIN GROUND FLOOR SPACE IN BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.	14
FIGURE 8: BUILDING 2, THE LEAN-TO BUILT UP AGAINST BUILDING 1, THE COTTAGE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.	15
FIGURE 9: THE RUSTIC ROOF TRUSSES IN BUILDING 1, THEIR SPIKED LOW COLLARS REMOVED WHEN THE CEILINGS WERE RAISED.	17
FIGURE 10: PROPOSED PLAN OF THE EXTENSION - ONCE AGAIN COMBINING THE FORMER SPACE OF B2, WITH THAT OF THE RUIN.	18
FIGURE 11: THE CLEARANCE OF THE PATIO, REVEALING THE DETAIL OF THE RUIN; FROM THE NORTH.	19
FIGURE 12: THE HISTORIC FLOOR OF THE RUINED BUILDING; FROM THE NORTH (2M + 1M + 0.5M SCALES).	20
FIGURE 13: THE SLUMPED PAVED FLOOR IN R2 AND STONE PARTY WALL TO THE FORMER COTTAGE (1M SCALES).	23
FIGURE 14: DRAWING OF THE STACK IN R2, ADAPTED TO LOOK 'MORE HISTORIC'.	24
FIGURE 15: PHASED PLAN OF STANDING COTTAGE (BUILDING 1) AND DEMOLISHED COTTAGE & BUILDING 2, WITH ARCHAEOLOGY.	27

FIGURE 16: THE REAR WALL OF BUILDING 1, THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY COTTAGE, SHOWING BLOCKED OPENINGS AND STRUCTURAL PHASING. 29

## LIST OF APPENDICES

---

APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING TABLES	32
APPENDIX 2: BUILDING SURVEY	40
APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST	60
APPENDIX 4: FINDS CONCORDANCE TABLE	68
APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC APPENDIX OF MONITORING	69
APPENDIX 6: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	86

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

THE CLIENT

THE AGENT (THE CORNWALL PLANNING GROUP)

THE CONTRACTOR

THE STAFF OF CORNWALL COUNCIL

## PROJECT CREDITS

---

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA

PROJECT MANAGER: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING OF RUIN: ROBERT WATERHOUSE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING OF BUILDING 2 LEAN-TO: EMILY WAPSHOTT

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING OF COTTAGE: EMILY WAPSHOTT

PHOTOGRAPHY: EMILY WAPSHOTT; ROBERT WATERHOUSE

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT: EMILY WAPSHOTT

REPORT: EMILY WAPSHOTT

GRAPHICS: AMELIA ALLEN; SEAN STEVENS; EMILY WAPSHOTT

EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA

CONTRIBUTIONS: JOE BAMPTON; NATALIE BOYD

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

<b>LOCATION:</b>	NANQUIDNO VEAN, ST. JUST
<b>PARISH:</b>	WEST PENWITH DISTRICT
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>CENTROID NGR:</b>	SW 36499 29210 (THE HOUSE)
<b>PLANNING REF:</b>	PA19/01618
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	JNQ19
<b>OASIS REF:</b>	SOUTHWES1-505508

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at the request of a private client (The Client) during the renovation works associated with the restoration of Nanquidno Vean. The proposed works including the demolition of a lean-to building and extension into an area of ruined building remains. The cottage is not Listed but is a valuable local undesignated heritage asset. Sean Taylor, Cornwall Council Archaeologist commented: *“The extant building is a good example of the local vernacular style and the presence of ruined buildings within the proposed development footprint demonstrates that evidence for phases of development survive.”*

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Nanquidno Vean lies just over 2km south from St. Just in West Penwith District, within wide Whitesand Bay. The hamlet of Nanquidno lies on the north side of a step valley running down to Nanquidno Cove. Nanquidno Vean lies to the north-east of the settlement; located approximately 900m south-west of the village of Kelynack and c.700m east of the coast. Nanquidno Vean lies on a slope which rises to a hilltop to the east and down to a river valley to the west, just beyond Nanquidno Farm. The site lies at c.76m AOD. The soils of this area are well drained humose gritty loamy soils over rock of the Moor Gate Association, which overlie an unnamed igneous (granite) intrusion.

### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in the parish of St. Just, in the historic deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. The site is just to the south-west of Kelynack, also recorded as *Kelinack* and *Killenick*, the manor of which belonged to the families of Longeland and Hankford before passing through marriage to the Bouchiers, Lords Fitzwarrens and Earls of Bath. The manor was broken up and sold piecemeal under a decree of the Court of Chancery around 1720.

A number of known heritage assets are located nearby and recorded on the Cornwall HER, including prehistoric findspots (e.g. MCO41590, MCO1036), Iron Age courtyard house (MCO10474), the medieval settlement of Nanquidno (MCO15837), a Scheduled and Grade II Listed cross (DCO12783, DCO1565, MCO5583), and a post-medieval nonconformist chapel (MCO52143). Remains of a medieval ridge and furrow system have been recorded at Nanjulian from NMP aerial surveys (53274). Nanquidno Vean is itself an undesignated local heritage asset. The site lies within an area classified as Anciently Enclosed Land (HLC) and also lies within the West Penwith Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken over multiple visits by E. Wapshott and R. Waterhouse in October and November 2019 and follows the guidance outlines in ClfA’s

*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014). Once the various concrete floors or patio areas were removed all ground works were undertaken by hand, with picks, mattock and shovels, due to the tight internal spaces and potential sensitive buried deposits. Once recorded demolition and removal of the ruined section was monitored using a machine with grading bucket.

The building recording was conducted by E. Wapshott in September 2019; the archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken through October-November 2019. The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016). The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014, Revised 2017) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2017). The discussion of setting builds on the approaches outlined in the appropriate guidance (DoT guidance and Historic England 2015).

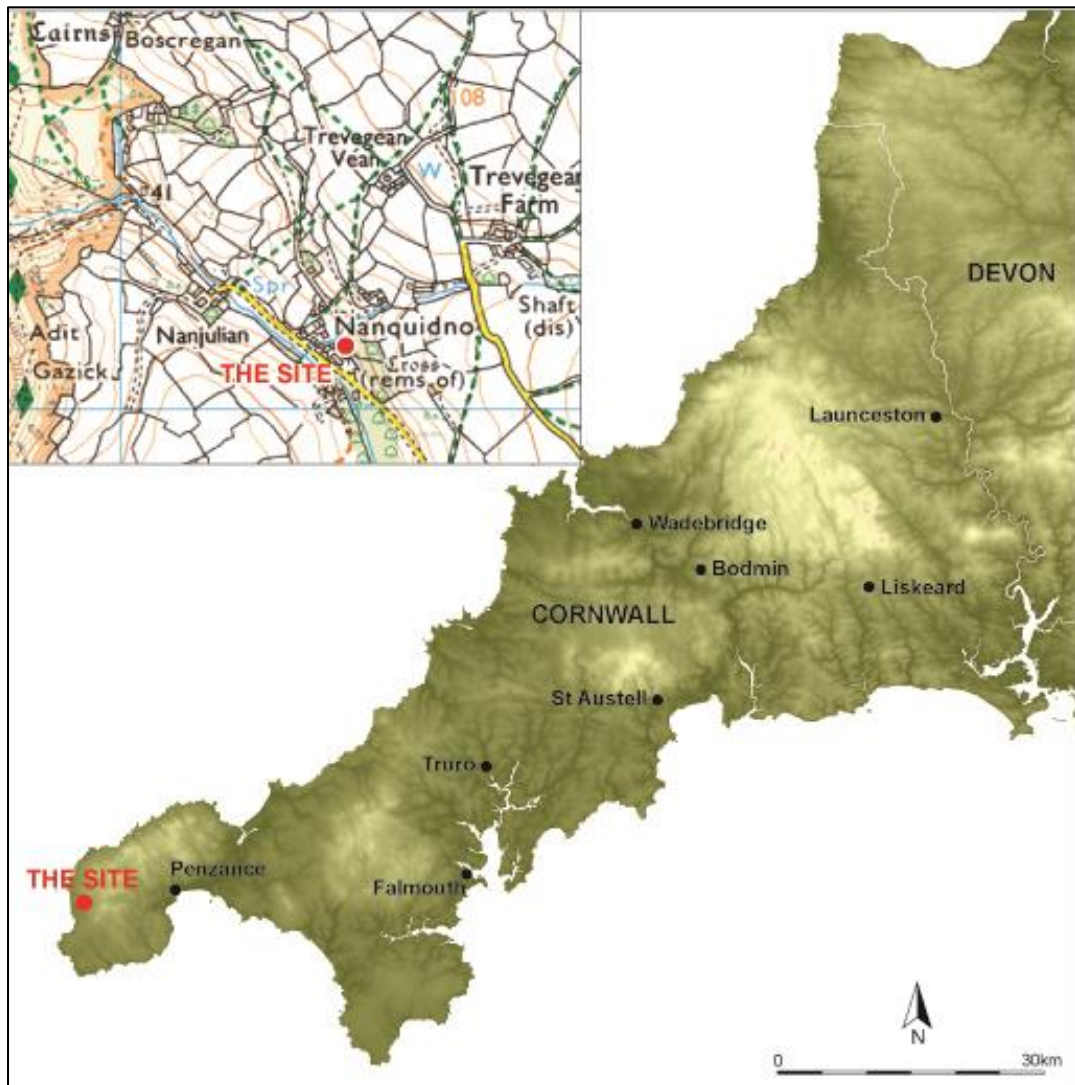


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

## 2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The site lies in the parish of St. Just, in the historic deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. The site is just to the south-west of Kelynack, also recorded as Kelinack and Killenick. Known as Chelenoch in the Domesday Book it was held by a certain Godric, then passed to Richard son of Thorolf, who held it under Tenant-in-Chief, Rober Count of Mortain. Later the manor of which belonged to the families of Longeland and Hankford before passing through marriage to the Bouchiers, Lords Fitzwarrens and Earls of Bath. The manor was broken up and sold piecemeal under a decree of the Court of Chancery around 1720 (Lysons 1814).

Kelly's Post Office Directory of 1856 for the St. Just-in Penwith section lists a Mr James Oats as a 'farmer' at Nanquidno, but this may be Nanquidno Farm, just down the hill, as it appears the settlement may have been called Trevegean at this time, as seen on the Tithe map. In 1873, 1883 1893 and 1901 the new Kelly's editions name a Mr John Phillips as the farmer at Nanquidno settlement. The St. Just civil parish figures show a significant increase in population in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, associated with a peak in the mining industry activity in the area; in 1801 the population was 2,779 people, between 1831-1841, it rose from 4,667 to 7,047 people. In 1851 it has risen again to 8,759 and reaches its height in 1861 at 9,290. The figures then show a slow, steady and considerable decline to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, by 1891 only being 6,119 and by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in 1998 the population was only 4,540.

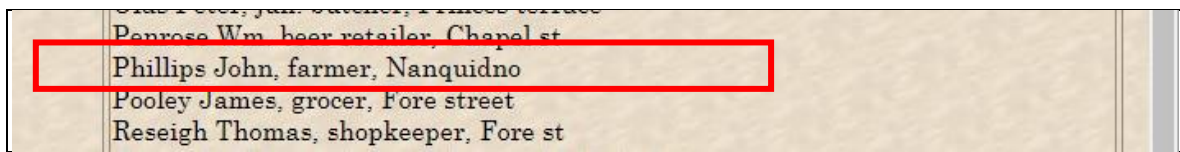


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT OF THE TRANSCRIPTION OF KELLY'S 1883 POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR THE ST. JUST-IN PENWITH DISTRICT; SHOWING MR JOHN PHILLIPS, FARMER AT NANQUIDNO (AS TRANSCRIBED BY WEST PENWITH RESOURCES ONLINE).

### 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The Thomas Martyn 1749 Map of the County of Cornwall shows a pair of farms Nanjulian and Trevegean on the north slopes of Nanquidno valley. The 1809 OS draft by John Hewitt shows the same settlement pattern in more detail, with Trevegean being configured as a small town-place, a rectangular enclosure with buildings within. Both are discussed in the Heritage Impact Assessment (Ramage: 2019). It is felt that it is of note that the shape and form of the enclosure marked Trevegean, on the 1809 draft strongly resembles the form of Nanquidno Veian and the Wesley Cottages and former chapel, with strong hedgebank boundaries. A site further up the slope with no such distinctive landscape presence is now called Trevegean and it is quite possible an earlier larger farm has been split and the name has migrated, the site in question adopting the name of the valley location.

The house at Nanquidno falls into an area which lies between the St. Just and Sennen tithe maps. It is not clear to which parish the land was assigned in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The first map we have of the named site 'Nanquidno' from the national mapping programs is the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition of 1875; which shows more landscape changes and an increase in buildings to the north of the cottage, presumably other cottages. Furthermore, field divisions and roads are notably different from the earlier Tithe, although are similar to that of its current layout. The property's field boundaries have extended to the south, enclosing the rectangular range on the south-east corner of the compound. The 1930s series of mapping, viewed but not illustrated, clearly still shows a dwelling standing beyond the current cottage but by the 1960s maps, this is shown as a ruin.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition surveyed map illustrates few changes again to the property and surrounding landscape. The plot now known as Nanquidno remains a rectangular block, with a small sub-square structure off its south-west end.

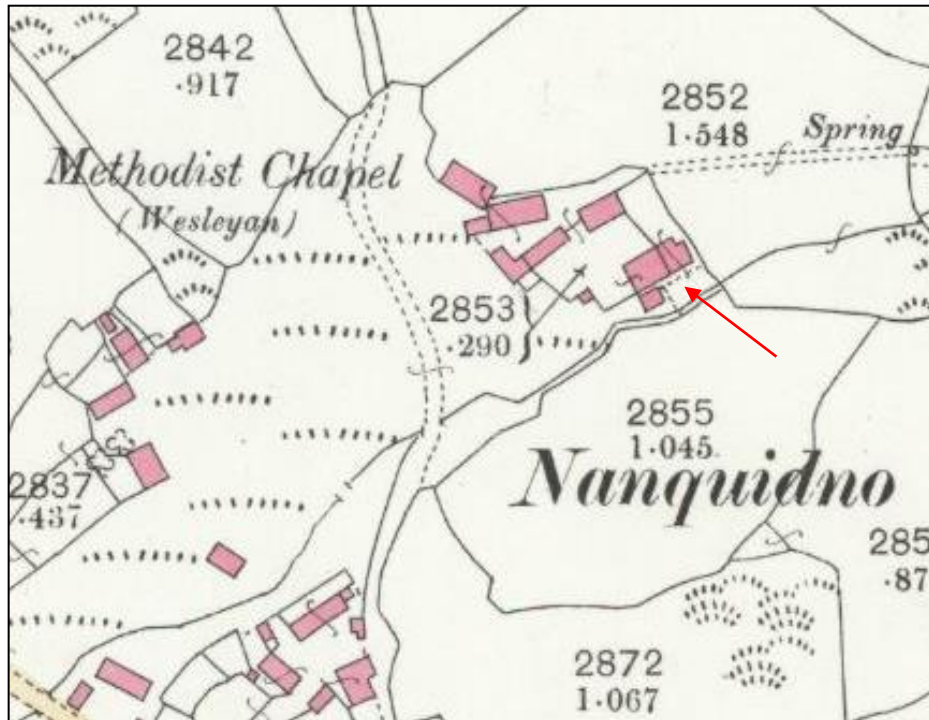


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT OF THE 1ST EDITION OS MAP, 25-INCH EDITION, SURVEYED IN 1875 (NLS); THE HOUSE IS MARKED WITH THE RED ARROW.

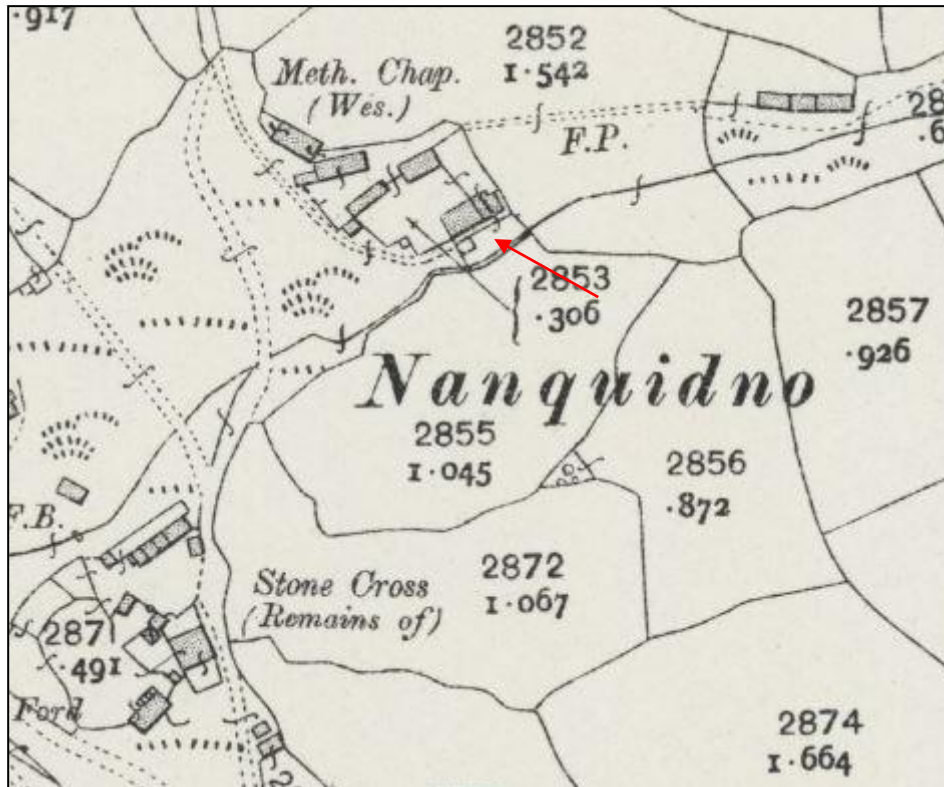


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT OF THE 2ND EDITION OS MAP, PUBLISHED 1906. CORNWALL: SHEET LXVII.NE. THE HOUSE IS MARKED WITH THE RED ARROW.



## 2.3 CENSUS RECORDS

Due to the name change and poor transcription of the early documents the settlement is hard to track in the earlier census records. There are many families with the surname Oats in the area. We can however, cross-reference with the Kelly's Directory and Mr John Philips, recorded in the Kelly's directory in 1873, shows up in the 1871 census, living at Nanquidno, aged 36 with his wife Jane, 35 and son John, who is 11 and daughter Ellen who is 9, as well as their younger son James who is 8, all three children are marked down as 'scholar'. Elizabeth Ann Oats who is 19, is marked as their general servant. The family are therefore fairly well off, John recorded as a *farmer*, although his acreage is not noted. We can see from the professions noted on the census that far from being a rural hamlet associated with the nearby farms Nanquidno, formerly Wesley Cottages, was very much connected to the mining industry in the region. Nanquidno Farm is either noted as such or even spelt Nanguidro, so has not been discussed, instead the settlement has been focussed upon.

As the largest property at the site and that which retains the name 'Nanquidno' we can fairly safely suggest that it is the cottage subject to this study, in which the Philips family lived. Nanquidno is however, given specifically in the census document, as a name twice – numbered 1 & 2, the other buildings are not named but the households are numbered – so it may be supposition but we could potentially place Mrs Margaret Eddy in the other half of the range at Nanquidno, as it is specifically named as such. There are four other unnamed households in the settlement at this time:

Place of Occupation	Name	Status	Age	Details
Nanquidno	Margaret Eddy	Widow – Head of Household	58	Wife of tin miner
	James Eddy	Son - unmarried	18	Miner
	William Eddy	Son - unmarried	15	Miner
	William Hall	Married – Head of household	33	Miner
	Sarah Hall	Married	32	Wife
	William Hall	Son	10	Scholar
	George Hall	Son	6	Scholar
	John Hall	Son	4	Scholar
	Francis Hall	Son	11months	-
	Richard Eddy	Married – Head of Household	31	Miner
	Elizabeth Eddy	Married	28	Wife
	George	Son	4	
	Richard	Son	3	
	Margaret	Daughter	1	
	John N....?	Married – Head of Household	31	Miner
	Mary N...?	Married	28	Wife
	John		7	
	Margaret		3	

In the 1881 census the Philips family are still in residence, John, now 46 is still noted as a farmer, with his wife Jane, 45 and their two sons James and John and their daughter Ellen and servant Mary Hall. Interestingly, John Philips is recorded as the 'enumerator' for the census in 1881, so he appears to hold some status in the area and is obviously considered an educated man. There is quite a change in the settlement however as there are now six more households recorded at

Nanquidno in the 1881 census, although there are still only five houses, so properties are being subdivided, potentially evidence of growing poverty in the region? Nanquidno, Nos. 1 & 2 are again listed separately, the other houses unnamed, so we could potentially again place Mrs Nancy Casley, in the other cottage at the site (now ruined) this would mean Mrs Margaret Eddy had moved, which may not be realistic but since her older son has left home, she may have downsized, without two incomes; see the table below for details:

Place of Occupation	Name	Status	Age	Details
Nanquidno	Nancy Casley	Widow – Head of household	70	Tin Miners wife
	John James	Married – Head of household	34	Tin Miner
	Grace James	Married	32	Wife
	Elizabeth Oats	Daughter	12	Scholar
	Andrew James	Son	7	Scholar
	Margaret Eddy	Widow – Head of household	69	Tin Miners wife
	William Eddy	Unmarried - Son	25	Tin miner
	James Trennebath?	Married – Head of household	40	Tin miner
	Agnes Trennebath?	Unmarried	16	Daughter
	John Trennebath?	Unmarried	14	Son
	Nancy Oats	Widow – Head of Household	60	Tin Miners wife
	James Oats	Unmarried - Son	21	Tin Miner
	Richard Oats	Unmarried - son	16	Tin Miner
	Annie Furze	Granddaughter	4	-
	William Davey	Married – Head of household	28	Engine Man
	Nancy Davey	Married	26	Wife
	Annie Davey	Daughter	4	Scholar

Mining started to decline towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and this may indeed account for first intensification of occupation and subdivision – due to poverty – as people sought opportunities elsewhere it is striking how many of the occupants of the settlement are widows, a reminder of the dangers of mining in this period and again a possible explanation for the sub-division of larger buildings into smaller tenements, these women simply could not afford to move away.

The 1891 census also clearly documents two households named ‘Nanquidno’ with two others marked as being at the same location but unnamed. At Nanquidno we again see the Philips family, with John and Ellen still being at home, John marked as farmers son and possibly working for his father. The family also appears, for the last time in the 1901 census. On the 1891 census the widow, Grace Oats is marked as also living in one of the named ‘Nanquidno’ households, so possibly in the now ruined half of the cottages. In the other households, there are:

Place of Occupation	Name	Status	Age	Details
Nanquidno	John Boynd or Boyns?	Married – Head of household	57	Farmer
	Ellen	Married - wife	47	Wife
	Cordelia Chittlehens?	Sister in law	57	Visitor
	Elizabeth Williams	Servant	20	General servant
	Nancy Oats	Widow – Head of household	69	Tin miners wife
	Annie Furze	Granddaughter	14	Scholar

We can see a steep decline from six households in five buildings, to four households and one empty building in 1891, to only the Philips and one other family, the Oats, in 1901. This echoes the pattern which was occurring across the region in this period. Jumping ahead to the 1911 census we can see only one family noted at the site named Nanquidno; the Mitchell family. Father Thomas is 69 and his wife Rebecca is 40. They have two adult children living at home, William and Helen, both of whom work on the farm, William as a labourer and Helen in the dairy. The farm is given as having 100 acres and Thomas is described as an employer of two workers, it is not made clear if these are his children or additional workers, either way there are no live-in servants or staff. In forty years the hamlet at Nanquidno has gone from nearly thirty people to one family. It comes as no surprise therefore that some of the abandoned houses would not have survived the 20<sup>th</sup> century – as we see in the ruin onsite today.

### 3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

#### 3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site at Nanquidno is within the West Penwith Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Set in a steep rocky coombe running down to a shallow bay, called Nanquidno Cove. 'Nanquidno' is recorded as a medieval settlement, in 1327. In Cornish its name means broadly 'white valley', or similar, possibly referencing the pale granite rocks and quartz boulders seen scattered across the landscape here.

The ground rises to the east and north-east, with a rubble stone-faced retaining wall to the south and east of the house, with an area of scrub and overgrowth wrapping around to the south-east. There is a large pasture field to north-east and another to the south, a mature stone-faced bank running south to south-west framing the cottage as part of a larger rectangular plot. To the west the cottage has a lawned garden with a deep ditch carrying a stream which is then carried in a culvert under the garden wall; beyond to the south-west a lower terraced area, with patio and mature shrubs frames the gated entrance to the south-west. There is a further small raised lawn to south and another wraps around the north side of the cottage. The cottage is part of a small group of buildings, two cottages to the north, and a converted chapel, with some further outbuildings, all of granite build and slate roofs, all 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century in appearance.



FIGURE 5: THE SITE AT NANQUIDNO VEAN, SHOWING THE COTTAGE WITHIN ITS ELONGATED GARDEN PLOT, CONTAINING RUINS TO THE SOUTH OF THE STANDING COTTAGE, WITH A DEEP DITCH TO THE EAST CARRYING A RUSHING WINTERBOURNE STREAM; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.

#### 3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Building 1 is an upstanding two storey cottage of former two-cell and through passage plan. It has been significantly altered, extended and modified. Within the interior of Building 1 there are obscured historic details, such as blocked windows and fireplaces indicating the quite complex phasing between the cottage and its lean-to to the north. The most visually dominant feature, the open hearth in the main living area, is a rebuilt/reconstructed feature, mortared in cement, all of

the granite orthostats appear to be reclaimed and reused from elsewhere, with sockets and pintle holes in odd locations, evidencing their previous uses, in addition to those which would conform to holding a framed surround, mantle or even pot holders. The large fireplace and orthostats appear to build out from the line of the original neat stack, of more typical post-medieval form. The floor in the main ground floor room – combined from a parlour and kitchen is now of modern tiles and the walls are newly plastered and whitewashed. A former parallel lean-to on the back of the building has been extended to form a bathroom and staircase to the first floor. Upstairs modern partitions divide the space into two bedrooms. There are four rustic A-frame trusses, the collars of which are spiked and crudely half-lapped into the blades, of a type consistent with the later 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century period. There is also a shallow stack visible in the ‘north-east’ end wall of the cottage, the walls again re-plastered and painted.

Building 2 abuts the west wall of Building 1, being the eastern room of a larger house with two cells and a central passage; partly demolished and remodelled as a lean-to. This is also built of granite rubble under a long mono-pitch roof, of imitation slate. Within Building 2 there is a large stack with good traditional bread oven, but which again is much altered, partly rebuilt to allow for a set of steps accessing the forced door between the previously separate dwellings; this stack taps into the flue of a blocked fireplace in the gable wall of Building 1. This room was converted into a kitchen in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, with fitted pine units and a quarry tiled floor. To the west of the lean-to containing the kitchen, there is a ruin, now used as a patio and garden feature. The low remains of walls from the rest of the demolished cottage, a central cobbled passageway and large room, with a small neat box-hearth fireplace to the south-west, with granite orthostats surviving as jambs.



FIGURE 6: BUILDING 1, SHOWING THE RAISED EXTENSION TO A HISTORIC LEAN-TO TO THE REAR OF THE COTTAGE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

### 3.3 FUNCTION OF BUILDING/ROOMS

The standing cottage and ruined building are both domestic dwellings, of typical post-medieval local vernacular style, using the locally available granite.

TABLE 1: ROOM-BY-ROOM FUNCTIONS, HISTORIC AND CURRENT

No of Room	Current Function	Historic Function
<b>Building 1 Ground Floor</b>		
1	Main living Room	Combined kitchen, parlour and central hallway?
4	Stair hall	Part of rear lean-to
5	Bathroom	Part of rear lean-to/partly a modern extension
<b>Building 2 Ground Floor</b>		
2	Kitchen	2 <sup>nd</sup> cottage, kitchen.
3A	Back Hall/Boot Room	N/A
3B	Wood Store/Coal Store	N/A
<b>Building 1 First Floor, cont:</b>		
6	Cupboard	Part of rear lean-to
7	First floor landing/Lobby	Modern space, unknown first floor layout
8	Front west bedroom	Historic first floor layout unknown
9	Front east bedroom	Historic first floor layout unknown
10	Rear north-east bedroom	Modern raise to lean-to



FIGURE 7: THE MAIN GROUND FLOOR SPACE IN BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.

### 3.4 RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDINGS/SPACES

The relationships of structures within this building range are more complicated than one might expect: the gable of Building 1, (see from within Building 2) has been altered and potentially records a change of roof pitch. Ultimately Building 1, is a late 18<sup>th</sup> century cottage, in turn this

cottage was extended to the north by a long narrow service building, likely a dairy in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century another cottage was built onto the west end of B1, this was much larger and may possibly have reused an earlier structure. In the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century when again the larger building was abandoned the eastern part of the ruin was reworked again into a lean-to, now Building 2. The lean-to on the back of Building 1 was also extended and remodelled in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century and raised to two storeys.



FIGURE 8: BUILDING 2, THE LEAN-TO BUILT UP AGAINST BUILDING 1, THE COTTAGE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

### 3.5 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

Building 1, the standing cottage contains some historic features, which are visible and more are undeniably obscured. It has however received several phases of intense modernisation and generally does not present with much historic character. It is to be noted that whilst the fireplace is aesthetically striking and contains stone of some age, it has been reconstructed in its current position, although it may well have come from this structure in another capacity, it appears to block a smaller box-hearth behind in the more typical post-medieval stack. The same approach to the 'historic' fireplace in Building 2, would suggest a cohesive phase of alteration by a previous owner, using stone found onsite, possibly reclaimed from the ruins, or even the building itself, but more likely brought in from elsewhere.

TABLE 2: ROOM-BY-ROOM SIGNIFICANT FEATURES TABLE

No of Room	Current Function	Significant Features
<b>Building 1 Ground Floor</b>		
1	Main living Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blocked opening in north wall to north-west corner, a window, set low within the wall, thin timber lintel, one surviving roughly dressed stone jamb, partly plastered on inner side.</li> <li>Blocked smaller box hearth behind modern fireplace extension to east.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blocked fireplace to west.</li> <li>Possible second blocked opening to south-west, scarring on wall.</li> </ul>
4	Stair hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
5	Bathroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Building 2 Ground Floor</b>		
2	Kitchen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large stone stack, open fireplace; reused gatepost in north cheek, reused granite sett below.</li> <li>Domed stone-built bread oven.</li> <li>Shallow rectangular blocked opening to north-east of bread oven – opening for bread oven serving B1.</li> <li>Sub-square blocked opening set high on stack to south-west, straight sides and thin timber lintel – smoke box or cupboard? Very small second fireplace to lost first floor? Window to B1?</li> <li>Blocked doorway with dressed quoins to rear wall, cut by current doorway to room 3A.</li> </ul>
3A	Back Hall/Boot Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a visible blocked doorway in the rear wall of Room 2, seen here.</li> <li>The exterior face of the rear wall (the stair hall lean-to) is slate hung, showing it was an external wall.</li> </ul>
3B	Wood Store/Coal Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a shallow buttress or thickening of the exterior face of the rear wall of Room1, to the corner with the stair extension.</li> </ul>
<b>Building 1 First Floor, cont:</b>		
6	Cupboard	N/A
7	First floor landing/Lobby	N/A
8	Front west bedroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One altered A-frame trusses, with collars with peg holes removed and spikes.</li> <li>One cut off truss blade in the south wall.</li> </ul>
9	Front east bedroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two altered A-frame trusses, with collars with peg holes removed and spikes.</li> </ul>
10	Rear north-east bedroom	N/A





FIGURE 9: THE RUSTIC ROOF TRUSSES IN BUILDING 1, THEIR SPIKED LOW COLLARS REMOVED WHEN THE CEILINGS WERE RAISED; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The programme of archaeological monitoring ran from October-November 2019. B2, the kitchen lean-to was to be demolished and replaced with a new extension, requiring the recording of the extant ruin and the monitoring of the demolition of the ruin and lowering of ground surfaces – which passed through historic floors within the ruin. The work was undertaken under planning permission PA19/01618, in line with a WSI (Boyd 2019).

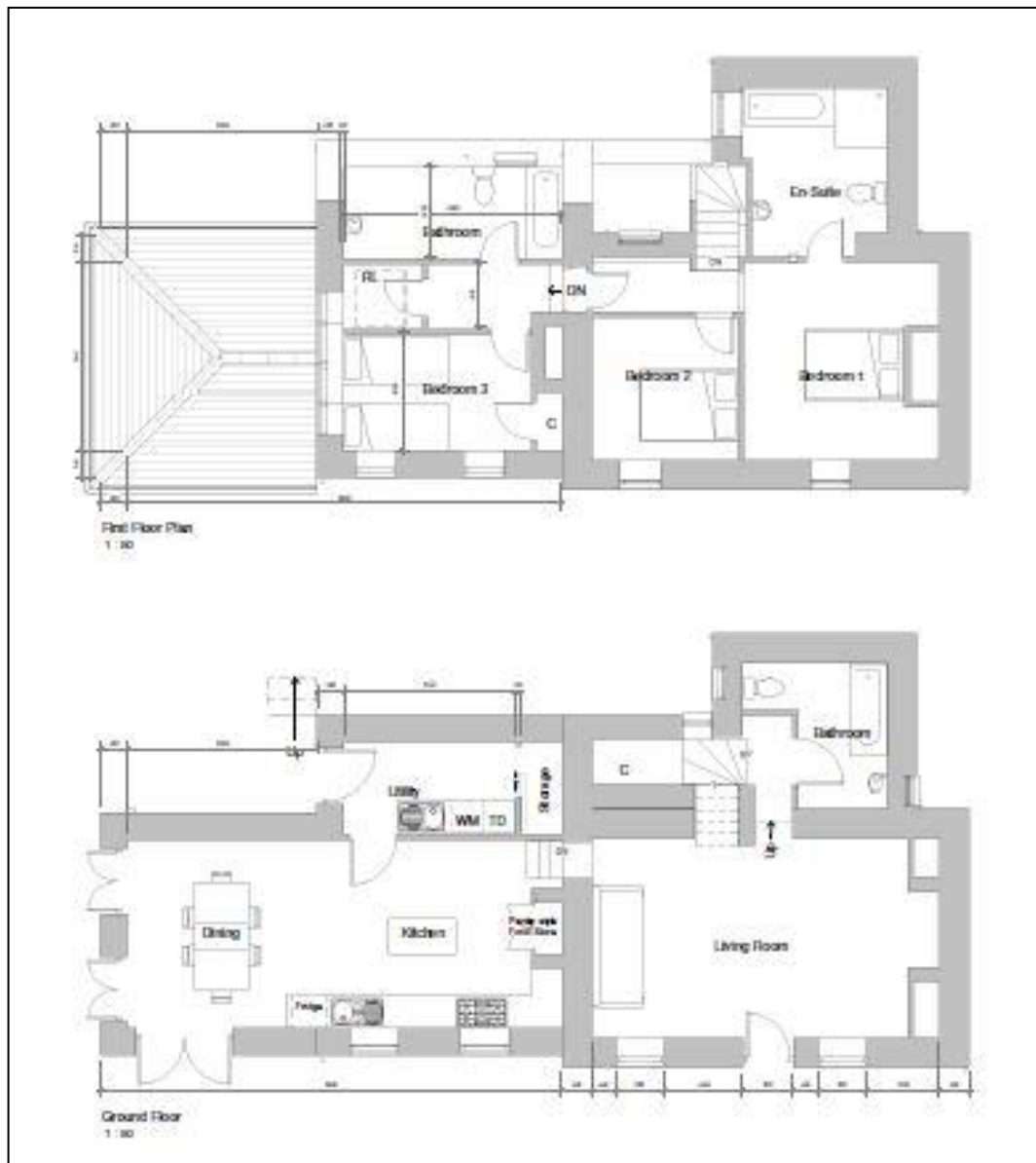


FIGURE 10: PROPOSED PLAN OF THE EXTENSION - ONCE AGAIN COMBINING THE FORMER SPACE OF B2, THE KITCHEN EXTENSION WITH THAT OF THE RUIN (PLANS SUPPLIED BY CORNWALL PLANNING GROUP).

### 4.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

Thick layers of black-grey topsoil (029) across the site are mixed in with carbon rich 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation deposits with pottery and glass, within the garden spaces outside of the building; the mixing and blending of these upper layers is due to intense landscaping and the levelling of areas retained by walls and banks, requiring a lot of soil moving. This upper disturbed layer overlies a more friable thin layer of rich brown subsoil (028) which in turn overlies a layer of clean red-

yellow clay-silt mixed with rotted bedrock (058) of rich brown granite over granite bedrock (059); colloquially known as Growan. The bedrock breaches the soil in several places across the site.

#### 4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The works monitored the removal of shallow stone rubble walling (002), built in cement mortar which retained loose dark brown topsoil earth packing (004), including 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass under square concrete slabs, forming the patio (001); all of this was fairly recent 20<sup>th</sup> century garden landscaping. The visible historic cobbled passageway (003) was left intact, so that it could be interpreted with the contemporary buried layers being exposed.



FIGURE 11: THE CLEARANCE OF THE PATIO, REVEALING THE DETAIL OF THE RUIN; FROM THE NORTH.

Beneath this patio the archaeology survived surprisingly well and identified a single phase two-cell and through passage cottage, with many minor phases of alteration and adaption. For ease of overall interpretation the 'rooms' identified within the ruin were numbered consecutively with the house. R11 is the passage and stairs, R12, the heated front room and R13 the unheated rear room; R2, the kitchen lean-to obviously occupies the second room, east of the cross passage. The associated context list is attached in Appendix 3 and the photographic archive in Appendix 5.



FIGURE 12: THE HISTORIC FLOOR OF THE RUINED BUILDING; FROM THE NORTH (2M + 1M + 0.5M SCALES).

#### 4.3.1 WALLS/STRUCTURES

To the west-south-west and north-west, simplified here to 'west' and 'north', is a thick granite rubble wall of contiguous form {041}. This forms the primary construction of the ruined cottage – to the north-east the wall has been heavily altered with an opening [060] and steps {062} leading up to a raised terraced garden. Wall {041} contains two blocked openings to the west, one window to the 'north' {056}, blocked with rubble and one door [022], blocked again with granite rubble, to the 'south'. There is a small fireplace {042} offset to the south-west corner, forced into the wall. To the south-west a good set of quoins survive but the return of the wall has been demolished and rebuilt above with a battered style garden wall-bank {084}. This garden wall falls short of the former doorway to the passage and has been finished with neater stones which gives the false impression of an opening but is merely for strength as the structure is built without a bond and appears to have a topsoil loose core. The heavy foundations of the original wall can be seen to the base {048} – abutted by the lime floor (008) of R12 and also appears to run just inside the rebuilt wall of the lean-to {050}, again at foundation level. To the south wall, the single surviving course and to the south-west corner of the ruin there is some lime plaster with whitewash surviving (011) and to the north and north-west corner some cruder lime plaster, unpainted with a grittier texture (066).

The fireplace {042} in wall {041} has been inserted into the wall – requiring the alteration of the north jamb of the door to the left hand side [022]. The fireplace has narrow upright granite orthostats and a granite hearth, with rubble and a clay-lime bond to the rear which represents where the fireplace has been cut into the wall, exposing the packing (071), some simple slate slabs have been inserted along the line of the wall to fill out the hearth – it is of simple box-hearth form. Carbon rich fill survives over these layers within the hearth (072). There is a decorative round-arched/curved granite sett {006} projecting into the floor of the room. The doorway opening [022] altered by this fireplace has been blocked and then altered to form a cupboard at a later stage – the rear blocked with rubble (010) and the opening partly unblocked/enlongated downwards – the neat dressed quoins for to the left hand side can be seen to be crudely repaired below 0.5m. There is evidence of this shallow full height opening having been plastered (044). The window {056} is blocked with granite rubble (057) and modern soil/plant debris, it has steeply

sloping sides, formed of granite upright orthostats and is of narrow, almost slit-vent form to the exterior face, splayed to the room side, with granite sill.

The passage, Room 11, exhibited surviving traces of a former plank-partition {064}, which contains surviving rotten pine planks – these have been pressed down into the clay (007), with yellow clay underneath the plank remains – there does not appear to be a clearly cut slot for this partition, which could suggest the door from R11 opened directly into Room 12 at first, even after R13 had been partitioned off, with the stairs. This partition enclosed a small square room to the south-west (R12), which was heated by the fireplace. The timber remains of a second partition structure of more substantial form {065}, sitting in a slot [024] for a sill-beam, closed off Room 13, from Room 12, to the north-west corner of the ruin, there is a second slot [022], to the east of this possibly for a supportive post; with a second partition {075}, within a dog-leg slot [035] enclosing the base of the stairs, east of this room; the stair being accessed from the rear of the passage.

The rebuilt lean-to structure forming R2 includes a west and south wall {050} built over the ruin of the south wall {048} and over the remains of a narrow clay-bonded granite rubble partition to R11{049}; this includes two thresholds, one to the original doorway {052}, a structure built into the ground, with a dressed granite block, doorpost hole {068} - covered by this wall which was just built across the threshold and one to the doorway contemporary to this wall (053), which is just concrete. The doorway to the lean-to, to the south, was later blocked with granite rubble (057) forming a window, built over the threshold (053). The north wall of R2, between R2 and R3 {067} is contiguous with the original rubble partition between R2 and R11 {049}, although this relationship has been affected by concrete block rebuilding and modern disturbance on the corner. It is of narrower and cruder build than the exterior walls and appears to be an original internal partition, mortared in a clay-lime mix, re-pointed in cement, similar to {049}. It contains an existing doorway (D3) cut into a historic doorway {070}, blocked with granite rubble in cement mortar (074) with crude quoins and upright slabs forming reveals. This would appear to confirm the more workaday, service function of this side of the other cottage. Beyond in R3 later 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations and rebuilding have obscured any historic fabric and altered the proportions – it may be the building originally dog-legged around the bedrock which rises here and is visible in the rear wall, overbuilt by concrete blocks, to the north, faced in modern granite rubble {051}.

Under R2 and its historic floors there were two land drains; one was on a south-east to north-west alignment {076} and was of box profile and form, with heavy slabs over crude dry stone walls, this had had a terracotta pipe inserted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and appeared in the centre of the hearth {095} from under B1. The other drain {077} appears to be an alteration to carry the water from {076} away to the south-west when the second cottage was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the floors dug in and truncating the earlier drain. This had the same profile but was slightly smaller, narrower and taller and the sides had a loose lime and sand mortar.

Within R2 is the massive second orthostatic hearth in a granite rubble stack {095}, this has a bread oven to the south side and a second small fireplace, indicative of there being a heated bedroom at first floor. There is also a small square keeping place, seemingly blocked with cement and a concrete block. The stack has been rebuilt in concrete block and refaced in rubble, lower down granite rubble infills where a larger lintel has been removed, possibly that seen now in R1, B1. A concrete lintel has been installed, clad in modern timber planks. Whilst this is now exposed stone it is clear from the stonework that it has had lime plaster and paint hacked off and with a coat of plaster and timber surround over the original smaller opening, it would look a lot more Victorian – it currently presents as an older pre-1700 feature with the exposed stone. This has been done, in a similar way to the other hearth, as an aesthetic choice by a previous owner; an example of historic pastiche, harmful to the narrative of these post-medieval cottages.

#### 4.3.2 POSTHOLES

There is a sub-square arrangement of three sub-ovoid shallow postholes [012], [014], [016] against the partition to the passage and south wall, in the south-east corner of R12. These post holes cut the lime floor and the larger one to the south wall can be seen to be packed with stones. The lime-packed floor is much damaged here and stained suggesting increased foot traffic-wear in this location or water damage, the sub-square arrangement of posts may indicate a small lobby or other partition or a fixed piece of furniture, with a timber framework.

Two small postholes [80], [82] are also situated in front of the granite orthostats which form the fireplace structure {042}, these postholes supported the bases of the timber surround which framed this fireplace.

Another crude linear arrangement of postholes [018], [020], [037], appears to run through the ruin, clearly after the loss of the internal partitions and this may have formed animal pens after the cottages abandonment or even an early garden structure.

#### 4.3.3 SURFACES/LAYERS

The south 'front' of the ruin has a granite threshold of two worn slabs demarking the former doorway {043}. The passageway served by this door, R11, within the ruined building is laid with cobbles (003); neat rounded sea-worn tourmaline pebbles, laid on-end, on semi-parallel north-south alignment, flooring between partitions of different character to R2 and R12/R13. The cobbles are laid onto a layer of clean yellow clay (007). The cobbles (003) themselves have been flattened somewhat by years of wear, most noticeably to the centre of the passage and the doorway threshold to the south. The cobbles run front to back in the passage and a small rectangular projection runs into the door threshold to Rooms 12 & 13, this area has been re-laid and uses larger cobbles (032). Adjacent to this is an area of small granite cobbles and some stones (034), messier in form appearing to patch or repair the other cobbles (032) or possibly in the area of an inserted stair – so cruder as not visible.

Within Room 12 to the west there is a white lime-packed floor (008), which has many phases of repair and minor alterations. The floor is of dirty white mortar, respecting the stone walls to the west and south, and abutting the plank partitions to the east and the north. Some areas of intact tamped upper-surface survive, polished by wear and cleaning to a sheen in the southern half, but it is largely eroded, parts of the north and east sides having gone entirely, leaving small patches overlying yellow clay bedding material (007). In the doorway area to the passage, in the south-east corner, the floor (008) can be seen to be water damaged and worn away and there is a larger single area of replacement lime-packing (009), fixing an area of wear from high traffic footfall. A more worn floor, thinner in depth and grittier in texture (005) survives to R13 to the rear of the space. This comprises yellowy-brown lime mortar; respecting the plank partitions to the south and east, and the older stone walls to north and west. Its upper surface is decayed having lost its top 'finish' and is largely destroyed by water ingress and saturation/decomposition, on the northern edge. The same yellow clay bedding material can be seen beneath this floor.

Both lime floors incorporate or include small black pebbles, seen scattered in various places, most noticeably near walls, the same type as in the passageway and this could suggest the room, previously one space was cobbled, before the partitions were installed (055). Beneath these floors and the cobbles there is dirty brown subsoil, mixed with lime and sand, mixed with smaller stones – packing out and providing an even surface (063) or building platform – this is over the red-yellow clay-silt natural and rotted bedrock (059) and bedrock (058), which is naturally quite undulating here, with the bedrock breaching the soil in places.

Under the thin poured concrete floor (079), topped with quarry tiles of B2 there was a dirty grey lime-packed floor (078). This has been laid to cover and correct the slumping of an older historic floor beneath; as much as 0.3m thick to the north wall – dropping to 0.5m thickness to the south.

Dirty grey lime packed floor, smeared with charcoal and soot to upper surface around the hearth. It had a rough, chunky, chalky texture, gritty and with inclusions of small stones – there is no tamped finish to top, although this may be damage from concrete being laid on top. Bedrock (059) breaches the soil in the south-east corner of R2 and this barely covers the stone, c.0.2m – it would appear the stone, which is worn on the upper surface may have been exposed within the paved floor beneath. Granite setts, of irregular size and shape, form a paved floor (093); the upper surface of each sett has been finished to form a face, the undersides exhibit quarrying marks. These sit in a sand and lime loose mix; to the north and then north-west to south-west side the floor has significantly slumped where it sits over an earlier set of land drains {076}, {077}. There is a small patch of similar packing as seen under R11-R13, (063) in the north-east corner of this room, under the paved floor. Within this floor a massive granite sett of triangular shape has been laid in the hearth {095}.



FIGURE 13: THE SLUMPED PAVED FLOOR IN R2 AND STONE PARTY WALL TO THE FORMER COTTAGE, WITH ONE ORIGINAL DOORWAY FORM THE PASSAGE, TO THE 'NORTH' END; FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALES).

#### 4.4 FINDS

The assemblage was collected over the course of the monitoring, but primarily from the lifting of the patio which had sealed historic floor surfaces. See Appendix 4; the assemblage was of typical post-medieval finds such as white-refined earthenware, with some regional specific fabric, such as Cornish stoneware, North Devon wares and other generic Victorian character finds such as glass from medicine bottles and food containers, corroded iron fragments. All confirming domestic occupation in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### 4.5 DISCUSSION

The archaeology uncovered reveals a second dwelling at Nanquidno, of later date than B1 but still traditional in form and built using the local vernacular materials. It comprises a two-cell house with a large room 'east' of the passage – now the kitchen in B2 and an even larger potentially non-domestic space to the west. This space was then divided into two small rooms, divided by later plank partitions. This room was previously unheated but the fireplace was added at the same

time as the partitions no doubt – as the position of the fireplace respects the proportions of R12, the front room. This may reflect the brief density of occupation in the late 1800s, as many poor widows are noted at Nanquidno, in the 1880s and 1890s, before the population slumps.

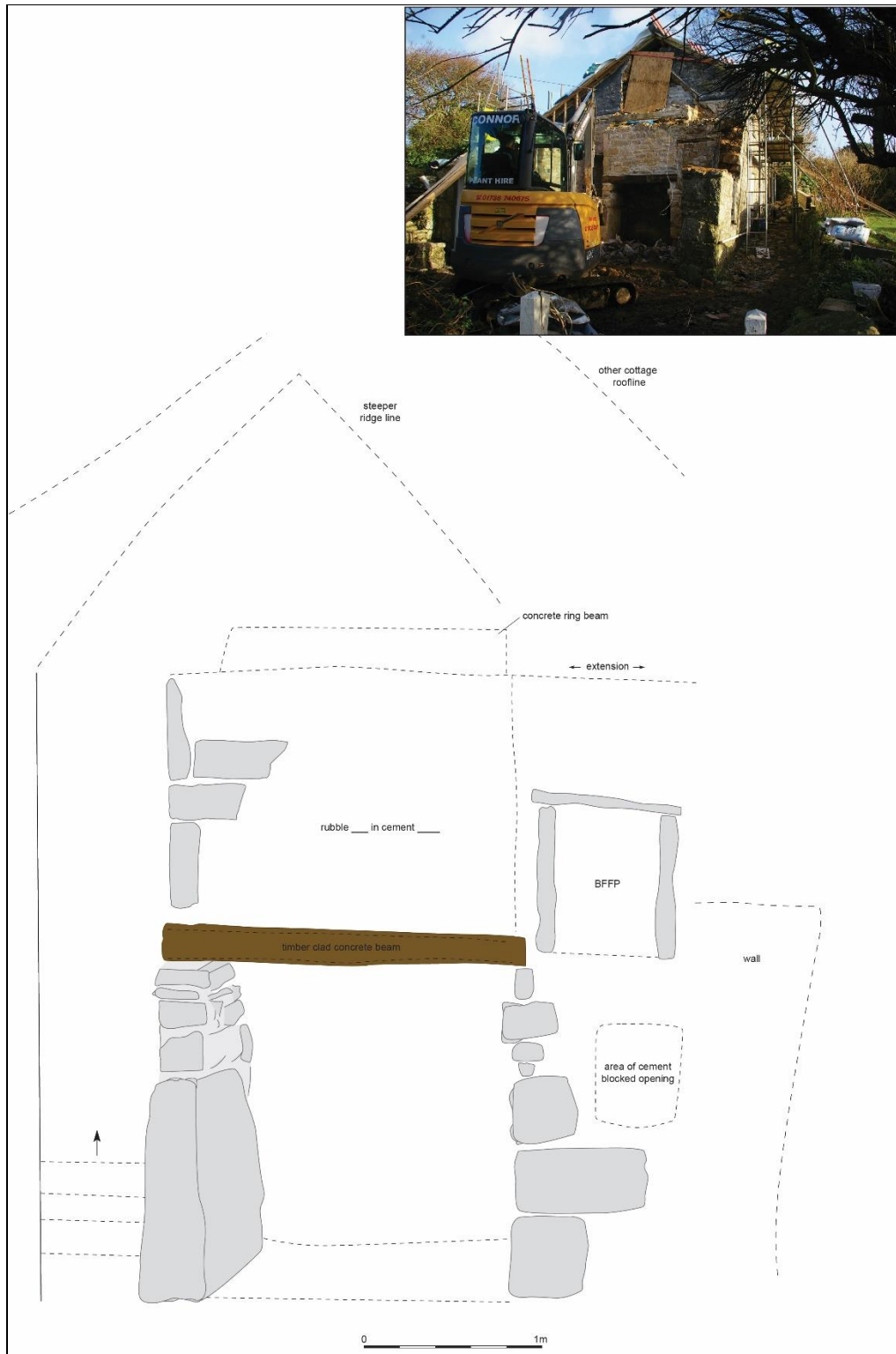


FIGURE 14: DRAWING OF THE STACK IN R2, ADAPTED TO LOOK 'MORE HISTORIC' BUT SHOWING FAIRLY SMALL BOX HEARTH AND FIRST FLOOR BEDROOM HEARTH, KEEPING PLACE AND SMALL OVEN OF VICTORIAN DATE.



## 5.0 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STANDING BUILDING AND RUIN

---

This discussion has incorporated evidence from the building survey and buildings evidence interpreted from the archaeological monitoring to give a concise overview:

### 5.1.1 – PHASE 1 PRE 1800

Building 1, the standing cottage, (Rooms 1, 8 & 9) is the earliest standing structure onsite. It would seem from the historic map regression that the cottage was present in 1809, occupying the south-east corner of a sub-square enclosure. The map detail is not very clear but it looks like one very simple short rectangular block.

Building 1 does indeed comply with this historic mapping in form, as it is a classic rectangular plan cottage, formerly of two cells. There is an established regional trend for such small houses to be formed in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, associated with enclosure and/or mining operations using waste land for housing. In this then, the cottage is very typical for the region and a relatively good small-scale example. It is clear that its internal layout will have been very different from the current arrangement, and that the roofline was steeper, the floors lower, and without a surviving rear block we cannot assess where the stairs may have been etc, as so much modernization has obscured the usual clues and details.

The land drains which run under the building may be earlier than the physical upstanding cottage but broadly contemporary with the build phase, part of the preparation of the ground – as we see under the ruin and B2 that there has been some packing, forming a building platform which evens out the surface and allows for the breaching bedrock. The form of the land drain – a simple box profile of stone and slate is largely unchanged from late medieval/17<sup>th</sup> century period onwards, used well into the 1800s, until stoneware or terracotta pipes started to be mass produced, so the form of the drains don't give us definitive evidence as to a date of construction on the cottage, except it does align with a possible pre-1800 date.

#### **Key Evidence:**

- **Historic mapping;**
- **Ceiling in R1 – beaded beams;**
- **Blocked fireplaces and general vernacular form of the cottage;**
- **Roof trusses.**

### 5.1.2 PHASE 2 – MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

This rectangular footprint can then be seen to have been extended by the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition of 1875; with the range seeming to be wider with a dogleg in the north-east corner, showing the rear lean-to had been built by this time. It is likely new stairs were somehow incorporated into this, in some capacity. The lean-to was probably of service function.

Building 2, now largely ruined, can also be discerned as having been constructed, as the range is much longer. One room it seems was accessed from the passageway, through a thick stone partition wall and contained the stack seen in R2, although with its crude paved floor, possibly only of domestic-service use, with fireplace and bread oven. Under the hearth and floor the older box drain was altered with terracotta pipe work installed, of typical 19<sup>th</sup> century date; the second drain was obviously not uncovered as this wasn't altered. The other larger space seemingly was accessed directly from the south doorway and also had a door in the west wall and one small window; this space was unheated, it is not clear if this was originally domestic space and may even have been agricultural. Archaeological evidence suggests this entire space was originally cobbled.

This building may have further adapted elements of the earlier structure as from the start there is

an odd projecting section of walling in which both cottages stand/are enclosed, but the evidence of the standing ruined structure conforms to a post-medieval date. Its north wall, now enclosed within B2, kitchen lean-to abuts those of B1, showing it is a later extension of the standing range in its current form.

**Key Evidence:**

- **Historic mapping;**
- **Ruined walls and their structural phasing with B1;**
- **Evidence from under/sealed by rebuilt Room 2, lean-to;**
- **Archaeological evidence under the patio.**

**5.1.3 PHASE 3 – LATER 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

B2 was further altered – and most certainly became a domestic second dwelling. The unheated space west of the passageway was divided by two plank partitions, forming a front and rear room and lime-packed floors were installed. A fireplace was forced into the west wall, the doorway blocked, the small rear room remained unheated. New, more domestic lime-packed floors were installed in the new rooms and into the existing service space to the east (R2), where the stone paved floor has sunk into the land drains running under the building.

**Key Evidence:**

- **Lime floors in R12 and R13;**
- **Plank partition slots and layout;**
- **Fireplace forced into the west wall;**
- **Blocked doorway to west wall;**
- **Lime packed floor to R2, over slumped stone paving.**

**5.1.4 PHASE 4 - MID 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century the second cottage, already abandoned, presumably collapsed. The square outshut seen off the south-west corner also disappears from the historic mapping and the area becomes garden. The ruined building was adapted by the owners of the standing cottage (B1) into a lean-to kitchen on the late 20<sup>th</sup> century or early 2000s and the other space was reformed into a patio garden, using the ruined walls as a garden feature.

**Key evidence:**

- **Blocked doors in the wall to the kitchen lean-to, B2;**
- **Evidence from the patio garden of a ruin with domestic elements and a central passage;**
- **Rebuilt lean-to walls.**

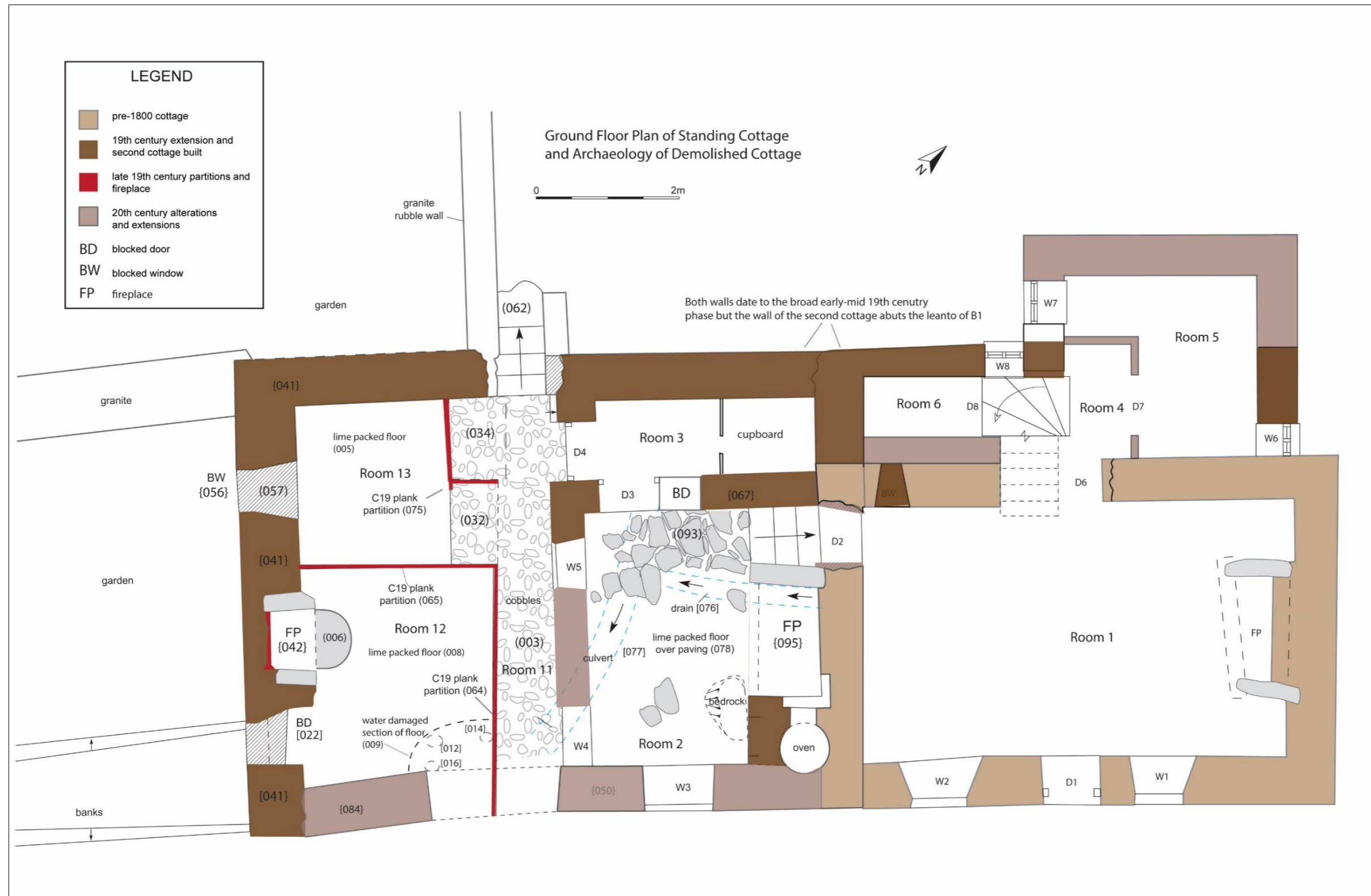


FIGURE 15: PHASED PLAN OF STANDING COTTAGE (BUILDING 1) AND DEMOLISHED COTTAGE & BUILDING 2, WITH ARCHAEOLOGY.

## 5.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STANDING COTTAGE (B1/B2)

Nanquidno Vean is a good example of a small vernacular cottage, likely later 18<sup>th</sup> century and relating to the small-holdings being formed within this valley after the 'Inclosures Acts'. It forms a group with slightly later 19<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings, another cottage and converted chapel to the north and north-west, all now converted to holiday cottages, evidence of a small rural settled community here. This small settlement was actually called Wesley Cottages, possibly after the chapel's non-conformist associations. Nanquidno, as a settlement is recorded in the medieval period and there is a medieval wayside cross located down the hill near Nanquidno Farm, which is a Grade II Listed building.

The standing cottage contains some historic phasing, blocked openings visible to the rear wall, suggesting keeping places or blocked windows and a different form of staircase and is of good local stone build; arguably with evidential value. Architecturally and aesthetically it is very vernacular and regionally specific. It has no communal or known historical value and the building has been through several quite comprehensive phases of modernisation and alteration in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, its interior no longer being authentic. The opening up of the ground floor and the reorganisation of the first floor and extensions to rear, now containing the stairs means there will inevitably have been much loss of historic fabric.

### 5.2.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE

High; there is still immense inherent evidential value within the structure, particularly in clarifying build lines between the various phases of extension and in comparing the various styles of roof truss across the range.

### 5.2.2 HISTORICAL VALUE

None; the site has no known historical associative value.

### 5.2.3 AESTHETIC VALUE

High; the buildings are very charming, in the local vernacular, aesthetically pleasing.

### 5.2.1 COMMUNAL VALUE

None; the buildings have no known communal value.

### 5.2.2 INTEGRITY

Low; the farmhouse has received in the later 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries several phases of quite considerable modernisation. It is no longer particularly authentic inside and there are features mentioned on the Listing which have been obscured or altered.

### 5.2.3 AUTHENTICITY

Medium/Low: the farmhouse has received in the later 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries several phases of quite considerable modernisation, which has affected the character and appearance of the house. It is no longer particularly authentic inside, the room layout swept away to conform to modern living. However it is still very externally charming with its chunky granite build and does still present as a small rustic cottage, of a type commonly seen in the region.



FIGURE 16: THE REAR WALL OF BUILDING 1, THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY COTTAGE, SHOWING BLOCKED OPENINGS AND STRUCTURAL PHASING; THE EVIDENTIAL VALUE OF THE BUILDING BEING HIGH. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS

---

Building 1, the standing cottage, (Rooms 1, 8 & 9) is the earliest structure onsite. It would seem from the historic map regression that the cottage was present in 1809, occupying the south-east corner of a sub-square enclosure, which may indicate earlier occupation on the site. The map detail is not very clear but it looks like one very simple rectangular block.

This footprint can then be seen to have grown by the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition of 1875; with the range seeming to be wider with a dogleg in the north-east corner, showing the rear lean-to had been built by this time. The cottage is shown as having opposing front and rear doors.

Building 1 does indeed comply with this historic mapping in form, as it is a classic rectangular plan cottage, likely of two cells, with one ground floor room being heated, having then had a service lean-to added to its rear wall. There is an established regional trend for such small houses to be formed in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century and then for small service extensions to be added. In this then, the cottage is very typical and a relatively good structural and small scale example.

Building 2, appears for the first time on this 1875 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map; a longer building but not necessary a dwelling when first built, possibly domestic-service and agricultural-service, having been built onto the west wall of Building 1. Building 2 is now largely ruined, but it can be discerned as certainly much larger than B1 and having a defined plan of two rooms. The monitoring confirmed further details about this second cottage, such as the passage and plank partitions which divided the space west of the passage may represent a later phase, when the building did become a separate dwelling and the stack forced into the wall, altering an unheated room, would appear to confirm this, forming a parlour. Two different lime packed floors were also identified – contemporary with the partitions, an older, more agricultural cobbled floor surviving in part. Underneath B2, the kitchen lean-to, an older lime-packed floor and then beneath a stone paved floor was uncovered, this was contemporary and associated with the passage. This more workaday floor surface and the heavily remodeled stack would suggest this was the domestic end of the cottage. Where the paved floor has slumped it was discovered that both cottages were built over earlier land-drains of box-profile form, built using slabs of slate and granite. It is felt the ruin and B2 may reflect mid-19<sup>th</sup> century growth at the site and then a sharp density of population associated with poverty and widowhood, when the building was either converted to a dwelling or possibly even divided into two tenements, for a short period. It was then abandoned by the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the site seen to have only one occupant family by 1911, instead of the over thirty people in 1881.

In this the site at Nanquidno echoes regional Cornish trends of industrial downturn in agriculture and mining in the later 1800s and significant population decline, largely due to intra-national migration to town and cities and even out of the Westcountry in response to the change in the economy.

## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### *Published Sources:*

- Brunskill, R.W.** 1978: *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture*
- CIFA** 2014: *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological Investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.*
- Cifa** 2014: *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.*
- Historic England** 2016: *Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice.*
- English Heritage** 2008: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment.*
- English Heritage** 2012: *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context.*
- Historic England** 2015: *The Setting of Heritage Assets.*
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.*

### *Unpublished Sources:*

- Ramage, J.** 2019: *Heritage Impact Assessment. Nanquidno Vean.* (Atlantic Building Consultants Ltd).

### *Websites:*

- BGS British Geological Survey** 2019: *Geology of Britain Viewer.*  
[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

### **Cornwall ANOB**

- <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/westpenwith/>

### **West Penwith Resources**

- <https://west-penwith.org.uk/just56.htm>

APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING TABLES

<b>BUILDING 1</b>		<b>General Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage.
Dating Evidence:		Form, build and plan, historic mapping.
<b>B1 Exterior</b>		
<b>B1 Elevation NORTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Granite rubble one and a half storey elevation (terraced into the ground), in lime mortar, cement exterior re-pointing. Set under a long catslide mono-pitch roof to west, a lean-to extension. Imitation slate hung corner, where once abutting building has been removed damaging the stonework. Two storey gabled projecting extension of modern granite rubble in cement mortar to north east.
Roof Covering		Imitation cement fibre 'slate' roof, black glazed ridges. Pitched over main block and north projecting extension. Long catslide lean-to mono-pitch over parallel lean-to to west. Rendered gable end stacks to east and west gables of the main block.
Opening – Windows:	W9	Tall modern fixed stair window, white painted frame, 8 panes, slate sill.
	W11	Modern dormer window inserted into catslide roofline over west first floor bedroom in main block. Modern thin timber painted frame. Chunky sill, slate hung to sides. Six pane awning casement.
Openings - Doors		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipe to west to historic lean-to. Barge boards.
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships:		The lean-to to the west abuts the main block. The modern two storey projecting extension abuts both the lean-to and the main block.
<b>B1 Elevation SOUTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Granite rubble two storey, five bay elevation, crudely externally re-pointed in cement obscuring much detail.
Roof Covering:		Imitation cement fibre 'slate', black glazed ridges. Rendered gable end stacks to east and west gables of the main block; that to the west is heavier with a drip course. Leaded flashings to chimney.
Openings – Doors:	D1	Narrow timber frame, stepped. White painted timber stable door. Plank boarded lower, glazed upper, 4 panes. Brass letter box and door furniture. Slate threshold slab over open drain gully.
Opening – Windows:	W1	Small sub-square horned sash window. Thick beaded sash box. 6X6 panes. Slate sill. Thick roughly dressed granite lintel.
	W2	Small sub-square horned sash window. Thick beaded sash box. 6X6 panes. Slate sill. Thick roughly dressed granite lintel. Set lower than W1 and door.
	W10	Small rectangular horned sash window. Thick beaded sash box. 6X6 panes. Slate sill. Several large irregular stones to reveals, no lintel looks a little ragged to eaves, opening enlarged?
	W12	Tall narrow horned sash window. Thick beaded sash box. 6X6 panes. Slate sill. Opening looks forced or altered, slightly out of alignment with the rest of the windows.
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipe.
Significant Details:		There is a disturbance in the wall to the west end of this elevation inline with the gable end stack, with several massive roughly dressed boulders incorporated into the wall beyond, where B2 abuts B1. This appears to be later repair where B2 was demolished and the lean-to rebuilt in its place. The elevation is not symmetrical, all the openings offset to the west end. The two ground floor windows and door are more balanced but the first floor windows are quite different, W12 being narrow and patched with cement render to the sides.
Relationships:		The south, north east and west walls of the main block are cohesive, the first cottage. The south elevation is then abutted by B2 to the south-west corner.



<b>B1 Elevation WEST</b>		Description
Fabric Description		Slate hung (imitation slate) gable end at apex. Heavy rendered chimney stack on the wall line. The west wall of the projecting north extension is of modern granite rubble.
Roof Covering		Gabled end of building, leaded flashings to eaves, upper apex slate hung with slate-effect tiles but largely obscured by a long mono-pitch catslide roof over B2; also abutted by stack serving B2, stack is also slate hung. The roof over the north projecting extension is again of imitation slate, with black glazed ridge tiles.
Openings - Doors		N/A
Openings - Windows		The west gable of the main block is blind.
	W8	Small rectangular window in the ground floor of the north projecting extension. Modern plain frame, modern 4 pane opening casement, painted white. Slate sill rough dressed stone lintel.
	W13	Large window set up into roofline, on first floor of north projecting extension. Plain narrow frame. 9 panes, looks like a sash but is an awning casement.
Drainage/Guttering		No guttering to west gable of main block. White plastic guttering and downpipe to west wall of north projecting extension.
Significant Details:		A thick wide stack rises above the mono-pitch lean-to roof of B2 and can be seen to be capped off, with a leaded top. It can be seen to abut the west gable end wall of B1. The upper shaft however sits on the gable itself and likely serves blocked fireplaces in B1.
Relationships		The west gable end wall is cohesive with the north and south walls of B1. It is abutted to the north by the low walls of the historic granite rubble lean-to and to the west the majority of the west gable is abutted and obscured by B2.
<b>B1 Elevation EAST</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Gabled two storey elevation, of granite rubble to main block, externally re-pointed in cement mortars. Heavy quoins to south-east and north-east corners. The modern cement bonded granite rubble of the modern north projecting extension is recessed behind the main block and can be seen to raise an earlier low small rubble stone lean-to, with clear build line and roofline between, with lots of moss on the older stonework.
Roof Covering		The main block is gabled, with a heavy stone stack set in line to the wall, with the upper shaft rendered. The pitched roof over the north projecting extension is of imitation slate.
Openings: Doors		N/A
Openings: Windows		The east gable end of the main block is blind.
	W7	Small square fixed window, timber painted, 4 panes to ground floor of former historic lean-to wall. Two upper panes set with air vents. Slate sill and small dressed stone lintel.
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipe to north projecting extension, carried on barge boards.
Significant Details:		There is a clear build line in the rubble walling of the extension, showing an earlier single storey lean-to has been raised and widened.
Relationships:		Both the historic lean-to and modern extension abut the north-east corner of the main block. The east gable end of the main block is cohesive with the north and south walls.

<b>B1 Interior</b>	<b>Ground Floor</b>
Room 1	Description
Function:	Main living space
Walls:	The south and west walls are plastered and painted white. The south wall is heavily battered and sloping. The north and east walls are of exposed stone, re-pointed in a cement-based mortar. The rear wall is less battered than the south, the stonework is of irregular rubble build, a mix of slate and granite and sandstones. It appears to be built on projecting granite bedrock at the base.

Floor:		Modern stone tiled flooring.
Ceiling:		Boarded painted ceiling, with lots of lightweight beaded transverse joists, painted.
Opening – Doors:	D1	Narrow painted frame. Stable door, boarded to lower leaf and upper glazed leaf, 4 panes. Chrome bolts and handles. Thin timber lintel above opening, heavy stone slab above. This doorway is narrow and the plastered sides are irregularly shaped, as if forced or altered.
	D2	Forced doorway in west wall, thin timber lintel above. Thin plain painted frame, plain modern boarded door, chrome handle. Reveals rebuilt to left side in new stonework in cement mortar.
	D6	There is a step up into the rear stair hall, through a forced opening in the rear wall, the step covered by the same modern stone floor tiles. The sides of the opening have been rebuilt, patched and plastered. Timber post-framing to the west side.
Opening – Windows:	W1	Modern boxy horned sash windows, 6x6 panes, tiled sill.
	W2	Modern boxy horned sash windows, 6x6 panes, tiled sill.
Fireplace:		<p>To the east wall is a large open fireplace. This is formed by a pair of large projecting irregular granite orthostats. These have some patina and staining on them, so are historic but may have been remodelled here or reset. The left-hand stone appears to be set into the stack behind. These have pintle holes for framing, possibly for pot hanging or a turning mechanism for roasting and a mantled surround? There are also pintle holes to the back and outer edge – which suggests reuse.</p> <p>These orthostats are braced above with a crudely dressed heavy granite lintel, topped with loose rubble – all affixed with heavily applied cement mortar. Whilst this has some pintle holes suggestive of an attached surround and pot hangers it also is completely reset in cement. The rubble above very loosely built in cement. Concrete block has been used here internally – seen from within the fireplace. The stack behind which projects c0.35m from the wall is more typical of a post medieval form; this is seen continuing up to the first floor with the same dimensions and is respected by the chimney shaft above. The current projecting fireplace is out of line with the chimney shaft and stack. The flue for the current wood burner in the projecting hearth is forced back into the stack. Behind the wood burner a much looser form of build using smaller stones could indicate a smaller fireplace or different open hearth has been blocked. The sides of the stack become disturbed to the base which may suggest the orthostats have been pulled forward from their original position. There is a modern raised tiled hearth, with the same square stone tiles as the floor. The raised hearth underneath is a concrete plinth; again evidence of alteration. The heavy granite reused lintel is of a different scale than this stack and it may have been reused from the smaller fireplace in B2 (its pintle holes suggesting a narrower opening), which now has a modern concrete lintel and a large section of rebuilding over the new lintel.</p> <p>To the left-hand side of the fireplace in the rear wall is another orthostat, within the build, creating a flat surface which is very smoke blackened. This looks to be more original and may document a large open hearth actually within the stack which has been blocked.</p>
Significant Details:		<p>To the west plastered gable wall is a shadow and some scarring suggesting a blocked fireplace or opening here, presumably served by the stack above. Blocked opening in the north wall, west end, with thin timber lintel, upright thin slab orthostats to the jambs. There is white lime plaster on the inner face of the right-hand jamb; this is oddly positioned very close to the corner and may represent a cupboard or keeping place rather than a window.</p> <p>There is a further area of disturbance to the east of this rear wall – where another, larger window may have been blocked by the lean-to addition. There is also disturbance and a build line to the right of the opening leading into the rear stair hall, which may be evidence of a different stair-block on the back, replaced when the lean-to was built.</p>
Dating Evidence:		The room has been heavily modernised in the past and is no longer particularly authentic. Some of the work undertaken has altered important original features changing their character and relevant period reference and creating historic

		pastiche.
Comments:		This has been combined from at least two smaller rooms and a central passage, all internal partitions removed. There is some scarring on the beaded beams suggesting the loss of lath partitions or even plank partitions.
<b>Room 4</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Rear stair hall and cloakroom/lobby.
Walls:		Modern plasterboard partition to the north and east. Plastered and painted thicker wall to north-west. Plasterboard partition to west.
Floor:		Thin modern square stone tiles to floor to east; boarded modern carpeted staircase to west.
Ceiling:		Plasterboard ceiling, painted.
Opening – Doors:	D6	Forced opening in the thick former rear wall of the main block, to the south. The sides patched and plastered. Timber post bracing the opening to the west side.
	D7	Plain boarded painted door, thin plain painted frame, chrome handle.
	D8	Plain boarded painted door, thin plain painted frame, chrome handle.
Opening – Windows:	W8	8 pane fixed narrow stair window, thin plain frame, in the north wall. Painted plank sill.
Stair:		Modern plank and mdf boarded stair; timber post and rail banister rail. The stair is carpeted.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		Modern space created within historic lean-to and within area of modern extension.
<b>Room 5</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Bathroom
Walls:		Plasterboard partition, painted to west, plastered and painted wall to south. Plastered and painted north-west corner, otherwise the north wall is tiled, tiled wall to east.
Floor:		Creamy beige stone/marble effect ceramic tiles. The same tiles on the wall are used on the floor.
Ceiling:		Plastered and painted.
Opening – Doors:	D7	Plain boarded painted door, thin plain painted frame, chrome handle.
Opening – Windows:	W6	Small square fixed painted timber window, four panes, the two upper panes with air vents.
	W7	Small narrow rectangular opening casement window in north-west corner, 4 panes, modern, chunky plain frame.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		Modern fitted bathroom suite. The room is mostly within the north projecting extension and heavily modernised.
<b>Room 6</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Large cupboard off the stairs, contains water heaters etc, within former historic lean-to.
Walls:		Plastered and painted walls.
Floor:		Narrow boarded floor, painted planks.
Ceiling:		Plasterboard to underside of lean-to roof.
Opening – Doors:	D8	Plain boarded painted door, thin painted plain frame, chrome handle.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		Area within historic lean-to roof space but altered in modern times to act as a service cupboard.
<b>B1 Interior</b>		<b>First Floor</b>
<b>Room 7</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Modern first floor landing/lobby space
Walls:		Plasterboard walls to south, east and west.
Floor:		Painted narrow floorboards, chunky planks.
Ceiling:		Plasterboard ceiling. Low sloping eaves to north.
Opening – Doors:	D9	Opening forced in the rear wall of the house through the stonework, the sides plastered, through which the stairs pass, entering the lobby.

	D10	Plain mdf boarded door, in narrow plain modern frame, chrome handle.
	D11	Plain mdf boarded door, in narrow plain modern frame, chrome handle.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		Modern space formed when the first floor was reorganised.
<b>Room 8</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		West front bedroom
Walls:		Plastered and painted walls to north and west and south; plasterboard partition to east.
Floor:		Narrow painted floorboards to floor.
Ceiling:		Plasterboard ceiling set low within apex just above collar height. Exposed truss blades, collars removed for head height requirements. Rustic, adze planed timbers, spiked ridge, which overlaps, peg holes and slight hacking forming a crude 'lap' for removed collars. One full truss, one cut off at the south wall. Small hatch to 'loft', which is very small giving access to the ridge for repairs.
Opening – Doors:	D10	Plain mdf boarded door, in narrow plain modern frame, chrome handle.
Opening – Windows:	W11	Modern window (within a gabled dormer), set high on the north wall, thin timber painted frame. Six pane awning modern casement.
	W10	Small sub-square horned sash window. Thick beaded sash box. 6X6 panes.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		The roof is generically post-medieval in style, fairly rustic, 18 <sup>th</sup> or earlier 19 <sup>th</sup> century in date.
<b>Room 9</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Front east bedroom
Walls:		Exposed stone and partially plastered wall to east, plastered wall, but forced to north and plastered wall to south. Plasterboard partition to west.
Floor:		Painted narrow floorboards, chunky planks.
Ceiling:		Plasterboard false ceiling set low within apex. Exposed truss blades to two trusses, collars removed for head height requirements. Rustic, planed, spiked ridge, which overlaps, peg holes and slight chamfering forming a crude 'lap' for removed collars.
Opening – Doors:	D11	Plain mdf boarded door, in narrow plain modern frame, chrome handle.
Opening – Windows:	W12	Tall narrow horned sash window. Thick beaded sash box. 6X6 panes.
Significant Details:		Small blocked fireplace in wall to east.
Dating Evidence:		The roof is generically post-medieval in style, fairly rustic, 18 <sup>th</sup> or earlier 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Room 10</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Bedroom within extension
Walls:		Plastered and painted walls,
Floor:		Painted mdf sheet flooring
Ceiling:		Plasterboard ceiling and sloping eaves
Opening – Doors:		Open archway through forced rear wall of main block, braced by modern painted timber beams
Opening – Windows:	W13	Large window set high, plain narrow frame. 9 panes, looks like a sash but is a modern awning casement.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		N/A

<b>BUILDING 2</b>		<b>General Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Lean-to to B1, now a kitchen, remains of a 2 <sup>nd</sup> cottage, remodelled and rebuilt.
Dating Evidence:		Form and build and historic mapping.
Figure Numbers:		
<b>B2 EXTERIORS</b>		
<b>B2 Elevation NORTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		One and a half storey elevation terraced into the ground, only half a storey visible to the rear. Rises to a lean-to to the east. Granite rubble in lime, likely the top of an earlier garden retaining wall, as seen to west. The raise for the lean-to roofline is in looser stonework in cement mortars. Leaded flashings on top of ledge formed by thicker part ruined former garden wall.
Roof Covering		Leaded flashings to edge of lean-to roof.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Openings - Doors		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		The older section of wall is much thicker and chunkier in build, only one storey, was possibly originally without a bond, 'dry-stone' in character, like to the west.
Relationships:		This rear wall of B2 abuts B1 to the east.
<b>B2 Elevation SOUTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		One and a half storey lean-to elevation, rising to east, against B1. Granite rubble stone build, externally re-pointed in cement mortar. Quoins to south-west corner, with narrow uprights between roughly dressed blocks, look more like the quoins one might find to an opening, confirming evidence of an opening to the passage within the ruined section to the west.
Roof Covering		Imitation slate to lean-to roof, slight overhang, cement eaves.
Opening – Windows:	W3	Modern timber lintel. Narrow plain timber frame and two light casement window, 6x6 panes. Slate sill. This window opening looks altered, it has a lot of heavily applied cement mortar around it and the stonework looks patched.
Openings - Doors		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		This can be seen to clearly abut the west gable of B1
Relationships:		This south wall abuts B1. It in turn is likely cohesive with the ruined south wall just to the west, which is in line with this elevation; the build is similar between these two non-attached structures.
<b>B2 Elevation EAST</b>		Description
Relationships:		Built up against the west gable end of B1.
<b>B2 Elevation WEST</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Long low single storey elevation. Loose rubble build in cement based mortars. Central pier and short section to north. Dogleg to recessed doorway to north end, the wall here is thinner, stone rubble to exterior but lined by concrete blocks to the interior, modern infill.
Roof Covering		Long mono-pitch lean-to roof faces west. Imitation slate, leaded flashings. Capped wide stack pokes above roofline, rendered externally and slate hung with more imitation slates.
Opening – Windows:	W4	This is actually a blocked doorway, roughly dressed quoins to reveals. Infill of loose rubble in cement below. Thin plain modern painted window frame. 6 pane awning casement. Thin slate sill.
	W5	Thin plain modern painted window frame. 6 pane awning casement. Thin slate sill. Also set within a blocked opening but more ephemeral build lines, as the sides have been more comprehensively rebuilt.
Openings - Doors	D4	Modern boarded and part glazed door, with upper 4 fixed panes, boarded below, in a thin frame. Stone threshold.

Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipe to south end.
Significant Details:		Blocked doorway to south end.
Relationships:		This wall seems oddly thick for a partition but appears to contain blocked doorways linking to the ruins to the west and respected by thresholds and the adjacent post-medieval cobbled floor. It is abutted by the modern infill (dog-leg return) which links this part of the building to the former garden wall on its north end.

<b>B2 INTERIOR</b>		<b>Ground Floor</b>
<b>Room 2</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Modern kitchen conversion
Walls:		Plastered and painted to south and west, very thick, likely lined with concrete block then plastered. The east wall has an exposed stone stack, the north wall is of exposed stone.
Floor:		Modern quarry tiled floor.
Ceiling:		Boarded in sloping lean-to ceiling.
Opening – Doors:	D2	Deep set of steps leads down into kitchen. Modern mdf boarded door, in a narrow plain frame, chrome handle.
	D3	Plank boarded and framed tall modern door, forced into the rear wall, fitted with a cat flap. Sits within blocked earlier door, with quoins to reveals.
Opening – Windows:	W4	Two light casement window to south, 6x6 panes, thin plain frame.
	W5	This is actually a blocked doorway, thin plain modern painted frame. 6 pane awning casement. Quarry tiled sill.
	W6	Thin plain modern painted frame. 6 pane awning casement. Quarry tiled sill.
Fireplace		Large open hearth within wide shallow stack which very crudely and clearly abuts the west wall of B1. The stack has had to be altered to allow for D2 access and the steps, the north jamb/cheek being rebuilt, with a reused sett and a new beam. Internally this fireplace is rebuilt in concrete block and it looks like the beam has been raised. This probably enlarged the fireplace and has given it a false, more vernacular appearance. Again, as with in R1 in B1, there are pintle holes and these may well be associated with pot hangers and fixings but other are on external faces and clearly do not align with current use of the stone. The hearth is now modern quarry tiled like the floor, raised over a concrete slab. To the south side a good domed stone built bread oven of a later 18 <sup>th</sup> or 19 <sup>th</sup> century form has been set into the depth of the stack, but another small warming oven has been forced into the west wall of B1 – or the stone framed opening is evidence of a former external bread oven, serving B1 – demolished when B2 was built – the opening blocked. Above on the outer wall is another small opening, at low first floor level, blocked with a timber lintel, a small second flue to heat a bedroom? This has narrow granite orthostats to the jambs.
Significant Details:		Fitted pine kitchen units and laminate worktops, to west and south-east walls.
Dating Evidence:		The wide stack looks older due to the massive nature of the local granite, it is in fact a post medieval feature, it has been heavily altered in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century to suit a certain renovation aesthetic, it clearly abuts the west wall of B1.
<b>Room 3A</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Rear hallway/boot room
Walls:		The north and west walls are lined with concrete blocks, painted. The south wall is of exposed stone. The east wall is rendered below and the upper is slate hung, painted, evidence of having previously been outside space. .
Floor:		Quarry tiled floor.
Ceiling:		Plasterboard sloping ceiling, plastered and painted.
	D3	Plank boarded and framed tall modern door, forced into the rear wall, fitted with a cat flap.

Opening – Doors:	D4	Modern boarded and part glazed door, with upper 4 fixed panes, boarded below, in a thin frame. Stone threshold.
	D5	Modern plain mdf boarded door in a plain frame.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Significant Details:		There is a clear blocked doorway in the rear wall of room 2, now truncated by D3.
Dating Evidence:		The stone wall to the south is clearly historic and contains phasing, the rest of the space is heavily modernised.
<b>Room 3B</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Cupboard/coal store/log store
Walls:		The south wall is of exposed stone, painted, the east and north walls are solid, rendered. The west wall is a thin partition and door, forming the cupboard.
Floor:		Concrete floor.
Ceiling:		Fibre-board sheeting to steep lean-to roof.
Opening – Doors:	D5	Modern plain mdf boarded door in a plain frame.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Significant Details:		There is a thickness and projection at the base of the wall of the rear of the main block, a buttress or the angled corner of the earlier building?
Dating Evidence:		N/A

APPENDIX 2: BUILDING SURVEY



1. THE HISTORIC WALL WHICH NOW FORMS A HEDGE-BANK WEST OF THE COTTAGE, WITHIN THE GARDENS, FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



2. THE FRONT WALL OF THE RUINED SECTION OF BUILDING WEST OF THE COTTAGE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





3. THE PATH WHICH RUNS ALONG THE FRONT OF THE COTTAGE, WITH WORN STONE SLABS; FROM THE WEST.



4. THE PATH IN FRONT OF THE COTTAGE; FROM THE EAST.



5. BUILDING 1 AND THE LEAN-TO BUILDING 2, WHICH ABUTS IT; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



6. THE FRONT OF THE COTTAGE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



7. THE LEAN-TO, BUILDING 2, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, SHOWING BLOCKED DOORWAY.



8. THE END OF THE LEAN-TO, BUILDING 2; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



9. THE COBBLED PATH AND CONCRETE PATIO, WEST OF THE LEAN-TO; FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



10. THE COBBLED PATH AND CONCRETE PATIO, WEST OF THE LEAN-TO; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



11. THE LEAN-TO, BUILDING 2; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



12. THE REAR OF THE HOUSE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.



13. THE REAR GABLE OF THE REAR WING; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



14. LEFT: THE CORNER OF THE BUILDING, SHOWING INTEGRAL CHIMNEY STACK AND RETAINING WALLS; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.  
15. RIGHT: THE WALL, WITH CLEAR BUILD LINE SHOWING AN EXTENDED LEAN-TO IN THIS POSITION; FROM THE NORTH.



16. ROOM 1, SHOWING THE SOUTH FRONT AND WEST WALL; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



17. ROOM 1, SHOWING THE BATTERED FRONT SOUTH WALL; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

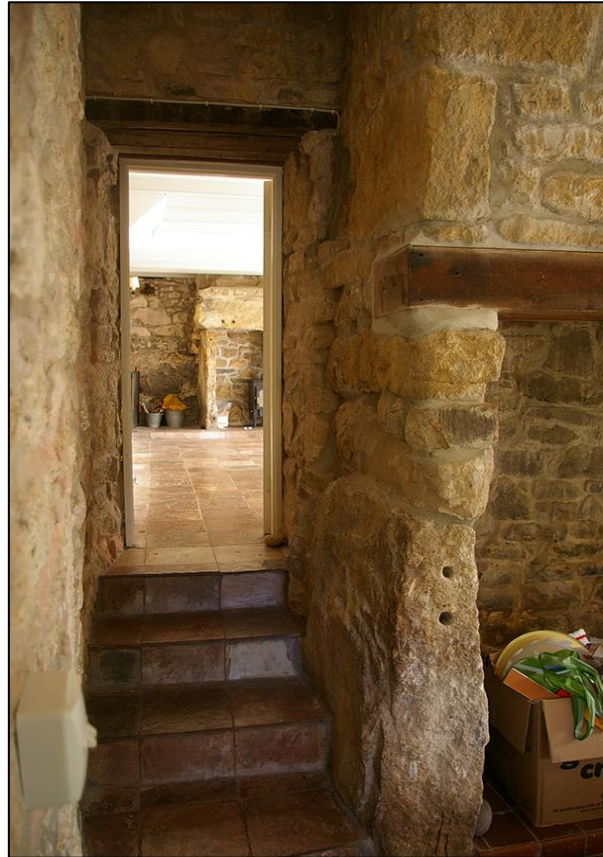


18. ROOM 1, THE BLOCKED OPENING AND BUILD LINES IN THE REAR WALL OF THE COTTAGE; FROM THE SOUTH.



19. THE NORTH/SOUTH SIDES OF THE LARGE ORTHOSTAT FIREPLACE IN ROOM 1.





20. LEFT: VIEW THROUGH THE DOOR FROM ROOM INTO ROOM AND BUILDING 2, THE LEAN-TO KITCHEN; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

21. RIGHT: VIEW BACK THROUGH THE DOORWAY, FROM BUILDING 2 TO BUILDING 1; FROM THE WEST.



22. THE KITCHEN, IN BUILDING 2, ROOM 2; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



23. THE FIREPLACE IN ROOM, BUILDING 2; FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



24. THE KITCHEN, ROOM 2, BUILDING 2, FROM THE EAST.



25. ROOM 2 , THE KITCHEN, SHOWING THE REAR WALL, WITH BLOCKED AND RE-CUT DOORWAY; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



26. LEFT: ROOM 3, THE DOORWAY TO THE EXTERIOR (RUIN); FROM THE EAST.

27. RIGHT: THE MODERN CUPBOARD BUILT AGAINST THE REAR WALL OF R2, SHOWING SLATE HANGING OF THE LEAN-TO ELEVATION WHICH WAS FORMERLY EXTERNAL; FROM THE WEST.



28. LEFT: VIEW INTO THE STAIR HALL, SHOWING THE FORCED OR ENLARGED OPENING IN THE BACK WALL; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

29. RIGHT: THE MODERN STAIRCASE BUILT UP AND OVER THE REAR WALL; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



30. R5, THE MODERN BATHROOM WITHIN THE EXTENDED LEAN-TO; FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



31. LEFT: THE MODERN STAIRCASE, WITHIN R4, THE STAIR HALL; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

32. RIGHT: VIEW INTO THE CUPBOARD OFF THE STAIRS; FROM THE EAST.



33. LEFT: VIEW UP TO THE LANDING FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.

34. RIGHT: VIEW DOWN THE STAIRS; FORM THE SOUTH.



35. ROOM 8, WITH STONE WALL EXPOSED TO REAR, WITH RUSTIC A-FRAME TRUSS — MODERN PARTITIONS FORM R7, THE LANDING; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



36. DETAIL OF THE RUSTIC A-FRAME OF THE ROOF, WITH HOLES WHERE COLLAR HAS BEEN REMOVED, WITH SPIKE HOLES AND A PEG HOLE; FROM THE EAST.



37. THE PLASTERED, RENOVATED END GABLE WALL – PROBABLY CONTAINING A BLOCKED FIREPLACE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



38. VIEW OF THE CEILINGS ON THE FIRST FLOOR – RAISED OVER THE RUSTIC TRUSSES ON A NEW ROOF STRUCTURE.



39. THE WINDOW OPENING IN R8, SHOWING DISTURBED REVEALS, SUGGESTIVE OF SLIGHT WIDENING WITHIN THE ROOM AND DEFINITE RAISING/REMOVAL OF THE EAVES, HENCE THE AWKWARD RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ORIGINAL ROOF TRUSS; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.



40. R9, WITH OPENING INTO R10, THE MODERN SPACE TO THE REAR; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





41. DETAIL OF THE TRUSS IN R9, AGAIN SHOWING HOLES FROM TURNED OVER SPIKES, FROM THE REMOVED COLLAR; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



42. THE FRONT SOUTH WALL OF R9, AGAIN SHOWING ENLARGED WINDOW OPENING, CUT UP AT THE EAVES AND RUSTIC TRUSSES; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



43. R9, THE LARGE HISTORIC STACK, HEAVILY RE-POINTED, THERE DOESN'T APPEAR TO BE A CLEAR BUILD LINE HERE FOR ANY BLOCKED FIREPLACE – SUGGESTING AN UNHEATED FIRST FLOOR FOR THIS SPACE; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



44. THE MODERN R10 TO THE REAR; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



45. LOOKING THROUGH THE LARGE OPENING FORCED IN THE REAR WALL, FROM R10 TO R9; FROM THE NORTH.

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Extent: length x width x depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
<b>JNQ19 – Context List</b>					
{001}	Layer	Concrete slab patio, bedded on dabs of mortar.	Overlies (004), supported by (054) in NW corner, abuts {041}, part of {002}.	2.70m x 5.40m x 6cm thick.	1980s?
{002}	Structure	Cement-bonded granite rubble kerb, retaining east edge of patio alongside cobbled path between front and rear gardens.	Abuts (001) & {041}, overlies (003).	4.24m long x 0.20-0.30m wide x 0.20m high.	1980s?
(003)	Layer	Small black sea-worn tourmaline cobbles, laid on-end, on semi-parallel north-south alignment, flooring former Room 11 between eastern and western rooms of ruin. Set in yellow clay. Up to 1cm wear on tops, flattening them off.	Abuts [014], {048}, {049}, abutted by (009), (032), {064} & {065}, overlain by {050}, (053), cut by [033] & [039].	c.4m long, 0.80m wide at north end, narrowing to 0.74m wide at south end, c.0.06m-0.10m deep.	Mid-C19 or earlier?
(004)	Layer	Dirty dark brown gravelly garden soil under concrete slab patio. Contains later C19-early C20 china and glass sherds.	Underlies (001), abuts {010}, (011), {041}, {042}, {052} & (053), respected by {002}.	2.70m x 5.40m x 20cm thick.	C20
(005)	Layer	Yellowy orange-brown lime mortar floor in Room 13 of ruin, respecting plank partitions to south and probably to east, and older stone walls to north and west. Very decayed with no intact surface surviving, largely destroyed on northern edge. Occasional black pebbles on the western edge suggest that it replaced a cobbled floor as in the Room 11.	Overlies (063), overlain by (004), abuts {041} on north and west, {026} & {065} to south and {075} to east. Cut by [028] & [030], replaced pebble floor (055).	2.10m east-west x 2.34m north-south x 0.08m thick.	Mid-late C19
{006}	Structure	Partially surviving hearth structure of clay-bonded trapezoidal granite orthostats, inside fireplace in west wall of ruin. Largely lost in hearth area, but includes semi-circular dressed granite slab projecting into room. Latter is supported on two trig stones; at least one trig stone seen in hearth, set in yellow clay bedding material. Hearth slab of granite with large feldspars, very smooth and blackened on top; dressing scars on underside. Pair of indented wear marks with rust stains from wrought iron fire dogs set 0.60m apart at back edge of slab.	Abuts fireplace sides and back wall {041}, abutted by (008), (081) & (083), overlain by (004).	Total dimensions 0.90m wide x 1.16m front to back, x c.8-10cm deep. Hearth slab is 0.80m wide x 0.56m front to back x 8cm deep.	C19
(007)	Layer	Yellow clay bedding material, occasionally dirty, laid to support mortar floors (005) & (008) and probably hearth structure {006}, as well as cobbles (003). Survives in places under mortar floor in Room 12 of ruin, reappears in alcove and fireplace on west side of room. Plank partition {064} clearly erected when clay was laid, as it envelops the plank remains with no trace of a cut.	Underlies and supports cobbles (003) & (032), traces survive under (008), (044) & {006}.	Maximum extent 3.70m east-west x 3.50m north-south, x 5-10cm deep.	Mid-C19 or earlier?
(008)	Layer	Floor of dirty white mortar in Room 12 of ruin, respecting stone walls to west and south, and plank partitions to east and north. Some areas of intact surface survive in southern half, but it is largely eroded, parts of the north and east sides having gone entirely, leaving small patches overlying yellow clay bedding material (007). Occasional black pebbles on the southern and western edges suggest that it replaced a cobbled floor as in the Room 11.	Abuts (006), {041}, {064}, {065}; abutted by (009), cut by [012], [014], [016], [018], [020], [022], {024}, [037]; overlaid by (004).	2.80m east-west x 3m north-south x c.8cm thick.	Mid-late C19

(009)	Layer	White mortar patch in floor of former doorway at south-east corner of Room 12. Appears to cover wear mark in older floor (008).	Overlies (008), abuts {041} to west, cut by [014], overlaid by (004) & {042}.	0.90m east-west x 0.20m-0.95m north-south.	Later C19.
{010}	Structure	Clay-bonded masonry blocking alcove (former doorway) above in west wall at south end.	Abuts {041}, overlies (044).	0.60m thick; 0.81m wide on interior, tapering on north jamb to 0.58m wide on exterior x >0.40m high.	Mid-late C19
(011)	Layer	White lime plaster with multiple layers of whitewash on interior faces of south and west walls near their bases.	Abuts {041}, may be same as (008), abutted by (004).	c.3-5cm thick, survives to c.20cm high.	Mid-late C19
[012]	Cut	Roughly oval post hole, cut through mortar floor (008) in south-east corner of room. One of a group of three which represent a partition or framework/piece of fitted furniture in the corner – the floor is damaged here and worn away.	Cuts (007), (008) & (074); filled by (013). Associated with [014] and [016].	0.20m x 0.30m wide x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19
(013)	Fill	Dirty dark brown soil fill of post hole.	Fill of [012], possibly derived from (004) which overlaid it.	0.20m x 0.30m wide x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19
[014]	Cut	Roughly oval post-hole with steeply sloping sides and rounded base, cut through mortar floors. One of a group of three which represent a partition or framework/piece of fitted furniture in the corner – the floor is damaged here and worn away.	Cuts (008) & (009), filled by (015). Associated with [012], [016].	0.38m x 0.44m x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19
(015)	Fill	Dirty dark brown soil fill of post hole with several angular packing stones.	Fill of [014], soil perhaps derived from (004) which overlaid it.	0.38m x 0.44m x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19
[016]	Cut	Roughly oval post-hole with steeply sloping sides and rounded base, cut through mortar floors. One of a group of three which represent a partition or framework/piece of fitted furniture in the corner – the floor is damaged here and worn away.	Cuts (007) & (008), filled by (017). Associated with [014], [012].	0.25m x 0.34m x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19
(017)	Fill	Dirty dark brown soil fill of post hole with several angular packing stones.	Fill of [016], soil perhaps derived from (004) which overlaid it.	0.25m x 0.34m x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19
[018]	Cut	Roughly rectangular post-hole with steeply sloping sides and rounded base, cut through mortar floors. One of a group of five or six post holes with steeply sloping sides and rounded base, perhaps for a fence dividing up interior of ruined cottage for animal pens?	Cuts (007) & (008), filled by (019).	0.24m x 0.27m x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19/early C20?
(019)	Fill	Dirty dark brown soil fill of post hole with several angular packing stones.	Fill of [018], soil perhaps derived from (004) which overlaid it.	0.24m x 0.27m x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19/early C20?
[020]	Cut	Roughly rectangular post-hole with vertical sides and flat base, cut through mortar floors.	Cuts (007) & (008), filled by (021).	0.25m x 0.33m x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19/early C20?
(021)	Fill	Dirty dark brown soil fill of post hole with burnt clay and ash.	Fill of [020], overlaid by (004).	0.25m x 0.33m x c.0.20m deep.	Late C19/early C20?
[022]	Cut/Structure	Doorway to the south of the west wall	Opening built into {041}, filled by (010)	0.87 wide x 0.83m thick x 1.05m high.	C19
(023)	Fill	Dirty light brown silt, contains traces of timber partition {065} and wrought iron staple at east end.	Fill of [022], abutted by (008) & (032), abuts {064}.	0.64m x 0.19m x 0.10m deep.	Late C19/early C20
[024]	Cut, for a Structure	Long narrow slot, respected by mortar floors (005) and (008), perhaps void for decayed sill beam of east-west plank partition between R12 and Room 13 in ruin. Re-cut slightly on north side in R13, possibly to repair sill beam or replace planks.	Abutted by (005), (008) & (029); post void {026} adjoined and supported partition.	1.86m survives from original length of 2.25m, 7cm wide to east end; 20cm at west end. c.5cm deep.	Late C19
(025)	Fill	Very dark brown silt, derived from decay of sill beam {024}.	Fill of [024], cut by [030], abutted by (029).	1.86m long x 7cm wide to east end; 20cm at west end. c.5cm deep.	Late C19/early C20

{026}	Structure	Small rectangular post void in mortar floor of Room 13, adjoined and supported sill beam/partition.	Part of {024}, filled by (027), abutted by (005).	17cm x 7cm x 0.10m deep.	Mid-late C19
(027)	Fill	Dark brown soil.	Fill of {026}, possibly derived from (004) which overlaid it.	17cm x 7cm x 0.10m deep.	Late C19/early C20
(028)	Layer	Rich brown subsoil seen within garden layers abutting {041}	-	-	Geological time
(029)	Layer	Black-grey fryable topsoil mixed with carbon rich occupation layers, mixed with finds – modern landscaping has mixed these layers and re-deposited soil to terrace and levels gardens	-	-	C20
[030]	-	No context	-	-	-
(031)	-	No context	-	-	-
(032)	Layer	Part of cobbled floor to lobby between Room 11 and Room 13 of ruin. Small black sea-worn tourmaline cobbles, laid on-end, on semi-parallel east-west alignment, set in yellow clay. Up to 1cm wear on tops, flattening them off.	Laid into yellow clay (007), abutting [022]/(023) on south and (003) to east; abutted by (078) on west, truncated by [033] on north.	0.64m east-west x 0.55m surviving of perhaps 1.10m north-south; 6-10cm deep.	Mid-C19 or earlier?
[033]	-	No context	-	-	-
(034)	Fill	Dirty brown soil with a mix of angular stones and water-worn cobbles, all granite. Some cobbles are at same level as surface of adjoining floor (032), so perhaps (034) was laid to replace a worn-out or failed area of the earlier floor here?	Fill of [033], abutting (032), overlaid by (053).	0.88m east-west x 0.74m north-south x c.15cm deep.	Late C19/early C20?
[035]	Cut for a Structure	Shallow U-section linear gully on north-south alignment, perhaps representing a somewhat worn slot (as {024}) for the sill-beam of a partition dividing Room 13 from possible staircase to its east.	Respected by (005), (077) & (078); filled by (036).	2.40m long x 0.14m-0.30m wide x 5-7cm deep.	Mid-C19 or earlier?
(036)	Fill	Dirty brown soil, occasional stones.	Fill of {035}, abuts {041} at north end, cut by [033].	2.40m long x 0.14m-0.30m wide x 5-7cm deep.	Mid-late C19?
[037]	Cut	Ovoid post-hole with steeply sloping sides and rounded base, cut through mortar floors. Perhaps one of a group of five or six post holes, perhaps for a fence dividing up interior of ruined cottage for animal pens? Not in line with other holes, and has a much smaller spacing with the nearest hole [018] to its south-east, so uncertain.	Cuts (007) & (008), filled by (038).	0.14m x 0.25m x 0.20m deep.	Late C19/early C20?
(038)	Fill	Dark brown soil.	Fill of [037], possibly derived from (004).	0.14m x 0.25m x 0.20m deep.	Late C19/early C20?
[039]	Cut	Irregular hole broken through cobbles in Room 11 for access to drain.	Cuts (003), abuts {050}, filled by {040}.	0.21m x 0.24m x c.0.20m deep.	C20
{040}	Structure	Small cast iron drain grid in cement surround.	Fill of [039], abutting {050}.	0.21m x 0.24m x c.0.20m deep.	C20
{041}	Structure	Clay-bonded north, south and west walls of ruin, lying to west of currently roofed lean-to against B1 to east. North wall was built blind as it revets gardens to the rear rising 1.20m above internal floor level. West end wall contained one window to north and a door to south flanking a small parlour fireplace projecting slightly into the room, which was forced into the wall. The south wall was blind up to a central pair of doors serving the Room 12 and the Room 11. The south wall extended eastwards as {048} to south-east corner of ruin, before turning northwards to form east gable end wall with eaves at 3m.	Contains {087}; abutted by (005), {006}, (007), (008), (009), (011), {045}, {046}, {024}/{065}, {035}/{075}, {052}, (066), {084} & (090); cut by [060]; W1 blocked with {057}, W2 blocked with {010}.	North side wall is 0.70m thick x 1.24m surviving height x 4.73m surviving length. South side wall is 0.70m thick x 2.64m long. It survives to c.0.54m high, rising to 1.53m at south-west corner. West end wall is 0.83m thick x 6.95m long x 1.05m high at	C19

				north end, rising to 1.53m near south end.	
{042}	Structure	Fireplace cut into the west wall {041}, upright orthostats and rubble, partly blocking doorway to south side.	Abuts/cuts into {041} abutted by (008)	0.93m wide x 0.83m wall thickness 1.33 wide to edge of hearth x 1.05m section of wall at this point.	C19
(043)	Layer	Pair of worn granite slabs forming threshold (rectangular) and outer apron (polygonal) to door in south wall accessing Room 11.	Abuts {048}, abutted by (003) & (056), overlies (007).	Threshold stone 0.72m x 0.31m; apron stone 0.73m wide x 0.42m front-back. Thickness unknown.	C19
(044)	Layer	Dirty white mortar floor and remains of lime plaster at base of reveals of alcove in west wall of Room 12. Raised slightly above floor (008) but part of it, same as (008).	Overlies (007), overlaid by wall {010}.	Surviving fragment is 7cm thick x 0.46m long x 0.07m deep. It would have been 0.84m long x 0.36m deep.	Mid-late C19
{045}	Structure	Dry stone rubble faced bank with steeply battered sides, projects westwards from south-west corner of ruin.	Abuts {041}.	5m long; 1.60m wide x 1.5m high at east end with near-vertical sides; 1.35m wide x 1.7m high to west, sides battered in to 1.10m.	Late C19-early C20
{046}	Structure	Earth-bonded rubble faced bank, projecting westwards from north-west corner of ruin, revetting garden at higher level to north and forming property boundary.	Abuts {041}, overlaid by {088}.	c.1.45m high x 0.85m thick, extends westwards for 30m plus.	C18-C19
{047}	Structure	Dry stone rubble boundary wall between rear garden of Nanquidno Veian and that belonging to cottage to north-west.	Abuts {041} (north wall), may be part of {088}.	0.45m thick x 1.20m high, extends c.15m to north.	C19?
{048}	Structure	Ruined south wall surviving mainly as foundations, adjoining western gable wall of B1. Clay-bonded and cement re-pointed and patched, where it survives as one course to the west. Viewed during demolition of the ruin and B2.	Abuts B1 {085} on east side, granite paved path (091) to south, and by blocked doorway fill {086}; overlaid by lean-to {050}. Abuts {095}.	South wall is 0.66m thick x 3m to eaves line; east wall is 1.66m thick with chimney breast; 0.66m thick without it.	C19
{049}	Structure	Granite rubble wall foundations for narrower partition wall to R11 passage, clay bond.	Abutted from above by rebuilt walls of lean-to {050}, cut by threshold to south {}, abutted by contemporary threshold {}.	Originally c.4.20m long, only scattered stones or scar for wall survives – 0.10m-0.2m in places high.	C19
{050}	Structure	Mortared rubble west wall of lean-to and rebuilt rubble south wall, by which eastern half of ruin was re-roofed forming B2.	Abuts/overlies {049}, appears to overlie cobbles (003).	Originally c.4.20m long x 2m high x 0.50m thick; northern end rebuilt in 1980s, so now c.2.90m long.	Late C19-early C20?
{051}	Structure	North wall of lean-to, rebuilt with concrete block work, faced with cement-pointed granite rubble.	Overlies truncated lower part of {041}, replaces part of {050}.	4.90m long x 0.47m thick, 2m high at west end, rising to 3.5m at	Late C20

				east.	
{052}	Structure	Threshold, a single dressed granite block to a doorway to the north of the granite rubble partition between R11 and R2.	Abuts {049}, abutted/built over by {050}. Abutted by cobbles (003) and (007) beneath, also to the east by paved floor (093).	0.35m wide x 0.75m long x c.0.8cm thick.	C19
{053}	Structure	Cement apron and cement threshold to door at south end of west wall of lean-to.	Abuts {048} & {049}, overlies (003) & (007). Contemporary to and abuts {050}. Abuts lime packed floor to east (078). Built over by granite rubble blocking of door (057).	0.60m x 0.65m x c.5cm thick.	C20
(054)	Fill	Concrete fill of small hole in north-west corner of ruin.	Fill of {076}, abuts {041}, support for (001).	0.26m x 0.30m x 0.21m deep.	Late C20
(055)	Layer	Remains of cobbled floor, preceding mortared ones in Rooms 12 & 13 prior to their subdivision. Black tourmaline, water-worn with up to 10mm of wear on upper ends, same as (003) & (032). Loose cobbles of same type found elsewhere in both rooms.	Abuts {041}, probably bedded into (007), overlaid by (004).	c.8cm thick.	Early-mid C19
{056}	Structure	Window, to north of wall {041}. Tapering shape, formed by granite orthostats – slit vent form.	Window in wall {041}, abutted by fill (057)	0.83m thick, tapers from 0.60m wide on outside, to 0.84m on inside, survives c.0.25m high.	C19
(057)	Fill	Granite rubble blocking northern slit window in west wall of ruin.	Fill of window {056} in {041}.	0.83m thick, tapers from 0.60m wide on outside, to 0.84m on inside, survives c.0.25m high.	Late C19/early C20?
(058)	Layer	Red-yellow clay silt, mixed with rotted granite (growan) overlies natural bedrock. Mixed in places with waterlogged brown subsoil.	Overlies (059), abuts {041}, {045} & {046}.	Up to 0.50m thick.	Geological time.
(059)	Layer	Growan (decayed granite bedrock) underlying site.	Underlies all other contexts.	Uncertain thickness.	Geological time.
[060]	Cut	Hole opened into north wall of the ruin for doorway from ruin to rear garden.	Cuts {041} & {088}, filled by {061}.	c.0.82m x 0.70m x 1.36m high.	Later C20
{061}	Structure	Cement-bonded rubble west cheek of doorway from ruin to rear garden.	Fill of [060], abuts {041} & {047}.	c.0.12m x 0.70m x 1.36m high.	Later C20
{062}	Structure	Cement-bonded rubble steps in doorway from ruin to rear garden.	Fill of [060], abuts {047}, same as {051} & {061}.	1.56m north-south x 0.70m wide x 0.46m high.	Later C20
(063)	Layer	Dirty brown subsoil and stones, mixed with lie and some sand, underlying mortar floors of Rooms 12 and 13 and parts of cobbles of Room 11 and part of Room 2 – packing over red-yellow clay natural where it is uneven or breached by bedrock, forming a building platform for the ruined dwelling.	Overlaid by (003), (005) & (008), overlies (059).	c.10-12cm deep x unknown extent.	C18-C19
{064}	Structure	North-south partition of pine planks, set into yellow clay without a sill-beam, between Room 11 and Room 12. Plank remains survive in-situ for more than half its length from south end, and as a narrow groove onwards to north end.	Part of (003) & (007), abutted by (008), overlaid by {002}.	2.5cm thick, 1.85m survives from original length of 3.60m, & c.2cm from height of c.1.70m.	Mid-late C19
{065}	Structure	Plank partition on sill beam dividing Rooms 12 & 13, evidence provided by plaster respecting planks on stone wall to west, and pine plank remains at eastern end.	Part of {024}, overlies (025) & (023), abuts {041} on west, joined {064} to east.	c.2.5cm thick, was 2.88m long x c.1.70m high.	Mid-late C19



{066}	Layer	Remains of lime plaster on west and north stone walls of ruin near base.	Abuts {041}, abutted by (004), overlies/part of (005)?	Up to 2cm thick, extent varies.	C19
{067}	Structure	North wall of lean-to, partition wall between R2 and R3. Loose granite rubble, mortared in a clay-lime bond, re-pointed in cement. Offset to centre is a blocked doorway, re-cut to form D3.	Appears to be part of or same phase as {049}. Abutted by paved floor (093).	c.0.35m thick, slightly battered to base, stonework graduated. 3.9m long, rebuilt in concrete block beyond D3 where wall has been forced and has collapsed. c.4.9m at foundation level.	C19
[068]	Cut	Small sub-ovoid posthole with straight sides and flattish bottom, for door post to threshold {052}.	Abuts {052} and {049}, abutted by paved floor (093).	0.15m x 0.9m wide x 0.12m deep.	C19
(069)	Fill	Dark black brown silt fill, with a lot of rotten wood fragments in the bottom.	Fill of [068], built over by {050}	0.15m x 0.9m wide x 0.12m deep.	C19
{070}	Structure	Historic doorway now blocked in wall {067}. Granite block and upright orthostats used alternatively as quoins to right hand reveal. Cut by modern door, D3. C.0.5m survives of blocked opening to left of D3.	Door in wall {067}, blocked by (074) rubble.	c. 0.5m remains of door width, blocked opening c.1.8m high.	C19
(071)	Layer	Dirty granite rubble, where fireplace has breached construction of west wall and exposed inner packing, with a clay bond. Some additional packing may have been added under the setts, as part of this.	Under (072), supports hearth in {041}.	c.0.15-0.20m deep.	Late C19
(072)	Layer	Black wood ash and soot, mixed with dirty soil in hearth.	Overlies (071), underlies (007) & {006}, abuts {041} (hearth sides).	0.88m x 0.65m x c.5-10cm deep.	C18
{073}	-		-	-	-
(074)	Fill/Structure	Granite rubble in cement mortar blocking historic doorway in rear wall of R2.	Fills {070} in wall {067}.	c. 0.5m remains of door width, blocked opening c.1.8m high.	Late C19/early C20.
{075}	Structure	Presumed timber remains of plank partition between Room 13 and possible stair lobby at north end of Room 11, formerly in linear feature {035}.	Within/part of {035}, respected by (005), (077), (078) & [033], abutted {041} to north.	2.40m long x c.1.70m high x unknown thickness.	Late C19
{076}	Structure	Land drain, under B2. Running on a south-east to north-west alignment, across the slope at a 45 degree angle. Box-profile and form, slabs to top and built walls to sides, flat bottom of gravel.	Overlaid by paved floor (093) and lime packed floor (078). Also under both B1 and B2.	Averages c.0.42m x 0.39m, 5m length viewed during demolition of B2.	C18
{077}	Structure	Land drain, under B2 and R11. Running on a north-north-east to south-west alignment, down the slope. Narrow box-profile form slabs to top and built walls to sides, flat bottom of gravel.	Overlaid by paved floor (093) and lime packed floor (078) and (003) and (007). Cuts/extends {076}. Also under both B1 and B2.	Averages c.0.27m x 0.39m. Viewed for 2m under B2, R11.	C19
(078)	Layer	Dirty grey lime packed floor, smeared with charcoal and soot to upper surface. Chunky, chalky texture, gritty and inclusion of small stones – crude mix, not smooth and no finish to top. Covers and corrects slumped paved floor (079) in B2.	Overlies (078) and {076} and {077}. Abuts {048} and {049} and {067}. Also abuts hearth structure {095}	Damaged and survives only to south wall – c.2m long x 1.2m to east tapering to 0.5m to west against {049}.	Late C19/early C20
(079)	Layer	Thin concrete poured slab covered with quarry tiles.	Overlies (078) and paved floor (093) and drains {076} and {077}. Abuts walls {050} and {067}.	-	C20

[080]	Cut	Shallow post-hole cut into mortar floor for south upright of timber fireplace surround.	Cuts (008), filled by (081), abuts {006} & {041}.	0.26m x 0.26m wide x 0.12m deep.	Late C19
(081)	Fill	Soft dark brown silt with timber fragments in bottom.	Fill of [080], abuts {006} & {041}, overlaid by (004).	0.26m x 0.26m wide x 0.12m deep.	C20
[082]	Cut	Shallow post-hole cut into mortar floor for north upright of timber fireplace surround.	Cuts (008), filled by (083), abuts {006} & {041}.	0.13m x 0.17m wide x 9cm deep.	Late C19
(083)	Fill	Soft dark brown silt.	Fill of [082], abuts {006} & {041}, overlaid by (004).	0.13m x 0.17m wide x 9cm deep.	C20
{084}	Structure	Upper part of south wall, roughly rebuilt in dry stone walling. Expanded and leaning, especially inwards.	Overlies/abuts {041}.	1.80m long x 0.53m-0.83m high x 0.70m wide at base, swelled to 1m wide at top.	C20?
{085}	Structure	B1, now a one-room cottage of two storeys with three bay south front: ground floor has door to centre with small square windows flanking it, central door to rear, small opening in rear wall at west end (blocked), and larger blocked window to right, large orthostatic fireplace in centre of east gable wall. Upstairs windows asymmetrical but altered to look more similar – enlarged upwards into the eaves, window to rear at west end above eaves – within roof – a dormer.	Abutted by {048}, abutted by rear lean-to {089}.	6.80m east-west x 4.90m north-south, walls 0.70m thick on south and east; 0.60m on north.	Later C18 to early C19
{086}	Structure	Rubble in cement mortar, blocking southern door in west wall of lean-to.	Abuts {048} on south & {049} on north.	0.87m wide x 0.45m thick x 1.30m high.	Early-mid C20?
{087}	Structure	Possible drainage hole, 0.30m above floor in north wall, apparently primary to wall.	Part of {041}.	c.14cm square x unknown depth.	C19
{088}	Structure	Dry stone rubble stonework, raising height of truncated north wall against garden of house to north-west.	Overlies {041} & {046}, cut by [060], possibly the same as {047}.	4.80m long of original >5.80m x 0.70m wide x 0.62m high at west end; 0.74m at east end.	Late C19/early C20
{089}	Structure	Single storey lean-to on rear of B1. Mortared rubble masonry.	Abuts {085} to south.	3.90m east-west x 1.75m north-south, walls 0.57m thick.	Later C19
(090)	Layer	Pathway along front of ruin, of large polygonal and ovoid granite slabs, heavily worn. Probably continued to south-east corner of cottage, but eastern end re-laid in later C20.	Abuts {041} & {092}, abutted by (091) & {092}, same phase as {043}?	c.3.80m east-west x 1m-1.35m north-south x unknown thickness.	Late C19/C20
(091)	Layer	Cement-bonded pathway of re-laid worn granite slabs and newer granite pieces across south front of B1 and lean-to to its west, partially relaying older path fronting ruin.	Abuts (043), {048}, {085} & (090).	c.9m east to west x c.1.45m wide x unknown thickness.	1980s?
{092}	Structure	Low, broad rubble wall, dividing path across south front of two cottages from their garden.	Abutted by (090) & (091), other relationships uncertain.	c.16m east-west x c.1m wide & 0.90-1.20m high.	C19
(093)	Layer	Granite setts, of irregular size and shape, form a paved floor; the upper surface of each sett has been finished to form a face, the undersides exhibit quarrying marks. These sit in a sand and lime loose mix; to the north and then north-west to south-west side the floor has significantly slumped where it sits over an earlier set of land drains {076}, {077}.	Overlaid by (078), overlies (058), (059), natural. Respects {067}, {048}, {049}. Has slumped into drains {076} and {077}, which it also overlies. Small patch of (063) packing beneath floor, over drain {076} in north-east corner of space.	c.1.5 width of floor along north wall of B2, widens to 2m along {049}, wall to R11.	C19
{094}	-	No context	-	-	-

{095}	Structure	Stack, containing a large semi-orthostatic fireplace with built-in oven. Original eaves of 1½ storey cottage (B1) seen behind this, c.3.50m above internal floor level and profile of steeply pitched roof can be seen in part of gable above present lean-to roof to its west.	Abutted by {048} on south, oven and south jamb of fireplace in Room 2 on west. Orthostatic north jamb could be original, but this not certain either.	4.50m high x 5m long x 0.68m thick.	C19/altered in C20
-------	-----------	---	---	-------------------------------------	--------------------

APPENDIX 4: FINDS CONCORDANCE TABLE

Context	Pottery			Other			CBM		
	No.	Wgt.		No.	Wgt.		No.	Wgt.	
008	5	0.133	North Devon	2	0.075	Animal bone			
	2	0.037	Gravel-tempered	1	0.006	Brown glass			
	14	0.126	Stoneware	1	0.006	Shell			
008			White refined earthenware				1	0.025	Baked clay
063	1	0.003	Industrial ware						
005	1	0.033	Cornish coarseware						
Cleaning layer in Lean to	8	0.224	White refined earthenware	4	0.249	Corroded Fe pieces	1	0.002	Industrial waste
	3	0.087	Stoneware	14	0.864	Glass vessel shards	2	0.015	Glass window shards
				2	0.152	Animal bone	2	0.009	Industrial waste
10						1	0.016	Timber	
						1	0.217	Roofing slate in walling	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.642</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>1.351</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>0.283</b>	

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC APPENDIX OF MONITORING



1. THE WEST WALL {041} OF THE RUIN, SHOWING THE WINDOW AND BLOCKED DOORWAY; FROM THE WEST (1M AND 2M SCALES).



2. THE BLOCKED WINDOW {056} IN THE WEST WALL; FROM THE WEST (0.5M SCALE).



3. THE FRONT GARDEN WALL BANK {084}, DURING DEMOLITION; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M, 1M AND 0.5M SCALES).



4. THE SHORT GARDEN WALL AND ORIGINAL DOOR AND PASSAGE TO THE RUIN; FROM THE SOUTH (1M AND 0.5M SCALES).



5. THE REBUILT FRONT WALL OF THE RUIN; FROM THE NORTH, WITH OLDER SINGLE COURSE BELOW {048} (2M, 1M AND 0.5M SCALES).



6. THE NORTH WALL OF THE BUILDING – ALTERED WITH STEPS CUT IN – POSSIBLY SET INTO A DOORWAY, WITH RAISED GARDEN LEVEL BEHIND; FROM THE SOUTH (1M AND 2M SCALES).



7. THE WEST WALL {041}, THE BLOCKED WINDOW 'NORTH' OF THE FIREPLACE; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (2M, 1M AND 0.5M SCALES).



8. THE WEST WALL {041} OF THE RUIN, SHOWING THE BLOCKED DOOR, 'SOUTH' OF THE FIREPLACE AND THE FIREPLACE; FROM THE EAST (1M AND 0.5M SCALES).





9. THE FIREPLACE {042} IN THE WEST WALL; FROM THE EAST (1M AND 0.5M SCALES).



10. THE ROUNDED HEARTHSTONE {006} WHICH PROJECTS INTO THE ROOM, THE ROUGH PACKED STONework BEHIND (0.5M SCALES).



11. THE BLOCKED DOORWAY {022} IN THE WEST WALL, ALTERED BY THE ADDITION OF THE FIREPLACE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



12. VIEW ACROSS THE RUIN, SHOWING THE TWO LIME-PACKED FLOORS (008), (005); FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M AND 0.5M SCALES).



13. THE WHITE LIME-PACKED FLOOR (008) OF R12; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALES).



14. THE SLOTS FOR THE PLANK PARTITIONS [ 024 ], [035 ], IN THE LIME-PACKED FLOORS (008), (005) BETWEEN THE FRONT AND BACK ROOMS, R12 AND R13; FROM THE EAST (1M AND 0.5M SCALES).



15. ARRANGEMENT OF THREE POSTHOLES, [012 ], [014 ], [ 016], IN THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF R12, SET INTO THE LIME-PAKED FLOOR (008); FROM THE WEST (5M SCALES).



16. THE DOORWAY {022}, REMOVING THE BLOCKING (010); FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M AND 0.5M SCALES).



17. DEMOLISHING THE WEST WALL {041}, WORKING SHOT; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



18. THE FIREPLACE {042} BEING DEMOLISHED, WORKING SHOT; FROM THE EAST.



THE WEST WALL {041} OF THE RUIN BEING DEMOLISHED, WORKING SHOT; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



19. THE FRONT WALL {084} BEING DEMOLISHED – SHOWING TOPSOIL CORE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



20. WORKING SHOT OF THE DEMOLITION OF B2, THE LEAN-TO; FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



21. THE CLEARED HISTORIC REMAINS UNDER THE LEAN-TO — SHOWING TWO PHASES OF FLOORING (2M SCALE); FROM THE WEST.



22. DETAILED VIEW OF THE FIREPLACE, WITH BREAD OVEN, BLOCKED KEEPING PLACE AND BLOCKED FIREPLACE AT FIRST FLOOR (1M SCALE); FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



23. THE CONCRETE BEAM AND REBUILT SECTIONS OF THE STACK WHICH INDICATES A LINTEL HAS BEEN REMOVED AND A NEW LINTEL INSTALLED AT A MUCH HIGHER LEVEL; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





24. THE NORTH WALL OF R2 {067}, SHOWING THE STONE FLOOR ABUTTING THE NORTH WALL, WITH THE BLOCKED AND RE-CUT DOORWAY (1M SCALE); FROM THE SOUTH.



25. THE ROUGH LIME PACKED FLOOR (078) CRUDELY LAID OVER THE STONE PAVED FLOOR (093), WITHIN R2 (1M SCALE); FROM THE WEST.



26. THE STONE THRESHOLD {051} OF THE BLOCKED DOORWAY IN THE WEST WALL OF B2, THE LEAN-TO EXTENSION, CUT INTO THE PASSAGE FLOOR; FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



27. THE HISTORIC THRESHOLD {052}, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE COBBLED PASSAGE AND STONE PAVED FLOOR, WHICH HAS PARTLY SUNK INTO THE DRAIN BELOW THE FLOOR; FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



28. THE HEARTH IN R2{095}, WITH VARIOUS LARGE CRUDE SLATE SLABS (093) INCLUDING THOSE WHICH HAVE SUNK INTO A DRAIN BENEATH AND LATER BEEN PACKED WITH SAND TO OFFSET THE SLUMPING; FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



29. THE DRAIN WITH TERRACOTTA 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PIPES INSERTED, WHICH HAS COLLAPSED DURING CLEARANCE; FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



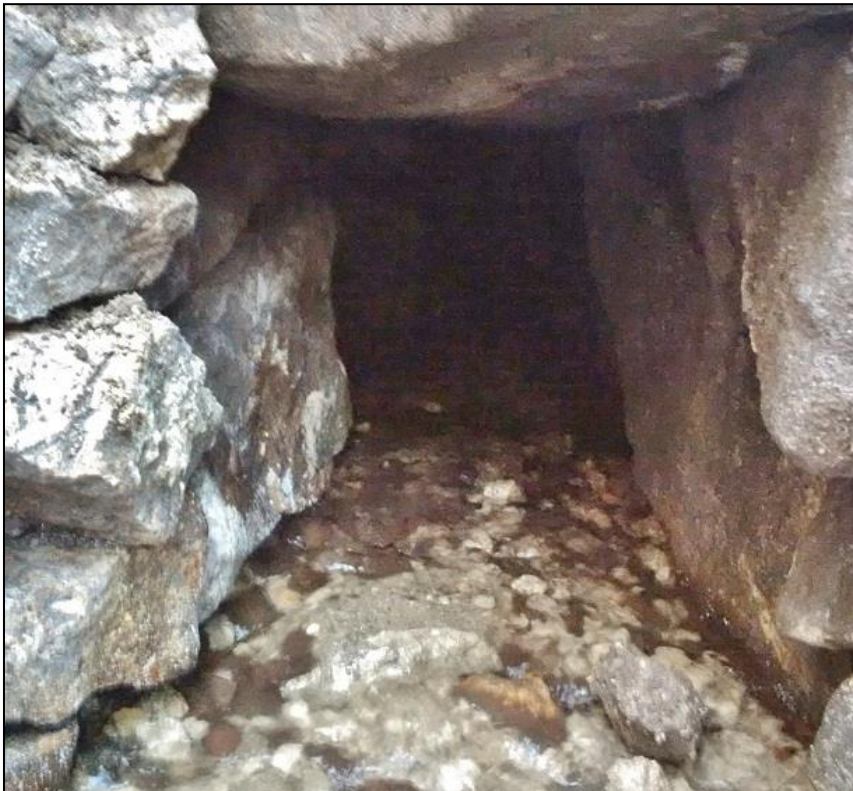
30. THE PROFILE OF THE DRAIN {076} WHICH RUNS UNDER THE HEARTH AND RUNS NORTH-WEST ACROSS R2, WITH HEAVY SLABS OVER THE DRAIN, THE BUILT STRUCTURE; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



31. THE LOOSE RUBBLE BUILD OF THE DRAIN {076}, SHOWING IT'S ALMOST DRY-STONE CRUDE BUILD (1M SCALE); FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



32. THE SECOND DRAIN {077} WHICH RUNS SOUTH-WEST AT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE FROM DRAIN {076}; FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



33. VIEW UP THE LARGER DRAIN {076}, WHICH RUNS ON A SHALLOW SOUTH-EAST TO NORTH-WEST ALIGNMENT SHOWING ITS STRUCTURE AND PROFILE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

# NANQUIDNO VEAN NANQUIDNO ST. JUST CORNWALL

Written Scheme of Investigation – Archaeological Monitoring and  
Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. WSI no. JNQ19WSIv2



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

# Nanquidno Vean, Nanquidno, St. Just, Cornwall

## Written Scheme of Investigation – Archaeological Monitoring and Historic Building Recording

---

By Natalie Boyd  
Checked by Dr. Samuel Walls MCIfA  
Issued: 24<sup>th</sup> September 2019

Produced by SWARCH for a private client (The Client)

### Non-Technical Summary

---

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by South West Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of a private client (The Client). It has been drawn up in consultation with the LPA and details the historic building recording and archaeological mitigation strategy and methodology to be employed for Nanquidno Vean, Nanquidno, St. Just, Cornwall.*

*The site lies in the parish of St. Just, in the historic deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. The site is just to the south-west of Kelynack, also recorded as Kelinack and Killenick, the manor of which belonged to the families of Longeland and Hankford before passing through marriage to the Bouchiers, Lords Fitzwarrens and Earls of Bath. The manor was broken up and sold piecemeal under a decree of the Court of Chancery around 1720.*

*The site falls into an area which lies between the St. Just and Sennen tithe maps. It is not clear to which parish the land was assigned in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but the property is clearly represented on the First Edition OS Map of 1875 and all subsequent mapping. Nanquidno Vean is undesignated, but is noted as a good example of the local vernacular.*

---



South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

## CONTENTS

---

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>89</b>
1.1.	PROJECT SCOPE	89
1.2.	PLANNING CONTEXT	89
1.3.	PLANNING CONDITION(S)	89
1.4.	PUBLIC AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT	90
<b>2.0</b>	<b>BACKGROUND INFORMATION</b>	<b>90</b>
2.1.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	90
2.2.	TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	90
2.3.	SITE LOCATION	90
<b>3.0</b>	<b>HEALTH &amp; SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES</b>	<b>90</b>
3.1.	SWARCH H&S POLICIES	90
3.2.	SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY MEASURES	90
3.3.	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES	92
<b>4.0</b>	<b>PROJECT AIMS AND TIMETABLE</b>	<b>92</b>
4.1.	PROGRAMME OF WORKS	92
4.2.	TIMETABLE	92
<b>5.0</b>	<b>RESEARCH OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>92</b>
5.1.	RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	92
<b>6.0</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>92</b>
6.1.	HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	92
6.2.	METHODOLOGY	92
6.3.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	92
6.4.	METHODOLOGY	93
6.5.	SAMPLING STRATEGY	93
6.6.	RECORDING	93
<b>7.0</b>	<b>MONITORING</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>REPORTING</b>	<b>94</b>
8.1.	REPORTING STRATEGY	94
8.2.	POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT	95
8.3.	ARCHIVE REPORT	95
8.4.	PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION	96
8.5.	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	96
<b>9.0</b>	<b>ARCHIVE</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>10.0</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>96</b>
10.1.	SWARCH PERSONNEL	97
10.2.	SPECIALISTS	97
10.3.	TRAINING AND CPD	97
<b>11.0</b>	<b>INSURANCES AND QUALITY CONTROL</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>12.0</b>	<b>CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY RESTRAINTS</b>	<b>97</b>

## FIGURES

---

*Coverplate: Nanquidno Vean, viewed from the north (courtesy the Architect).*

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

91



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

SITE NAME:	NANQUIDNO VEAN
LOCATION:	NANQUIDNO
PARISH:	ST. JUST
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
CENTROID NGR:	SW 36504 29209
PLANNING REFERENCE:	PA19/01618
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-505508

### 1.1. PROJECT SCOPE

This document is the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Nanquidno Veian, Nanquidno, St. Just, Cornwall. It has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) on behalf of a private client (The Client). It sets out the methodology for the archaeological works to be undertaken ahead of and 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 an outline planning permission (PA19/01618) for the extension, alterations and associated works at Nanquidno Veian.

### 1.3. PLANNING CONDITION(S)

In accordance with paragraph 199 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (2018)*, and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, outline consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 5 states:

- A) *No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of historic building recording and archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:*
1. *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording,*
  2. *The programme for post investigation assessment,*
  3. *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording,*
  4. *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation,*
  5. *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, and*
  6. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- B) *No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).*
- C) *The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*
- D) *The archaeological 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: The extant building is a good example of the local vernacular style and the presence of ruined buildings within the proposed development footprint demonstrates that evidence for phases of development survive. The proposals involve the demolition of the stone extension and the ruined structure to the west, and the external chimney breast (an indication of age) will be covered up. It is therefore considered important that historic building recording of the extant cottage and the ruined structure to the west be carried out prior to any groundworks on site in accordance with paragraphs 184, 189, 190, 192, 199 and 200 of the NPPF (2018) and policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan.*

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

- 1.4.1 Social benefit can arise through learning and development, and community strength and local identity can be enhanced through contact with the historic environment.
- 1.4.2 Social benefit also arises from the net contribution to human knowledge (the *research dividend*) made by investigative works.
- 1.4.3 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.
- 1.4.4 Economic benefit can also arise from beneficial publicity, particularly through outreach, but also via public appreciation of due corporate diligence and care for the historic environment.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

---

### 2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in the parish of St. Just, in the historic deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith<sup>2</sup>. The site is just to the south-west of Kelynack, also recorded as *Kelinack* and *Killenick*, the manor of which belonged to the families of Longeland and Hankford before passing through marriage to the Bourchiers, Lords Fitzwarrens and Earls of Bath. The manor was broken up and sold piecemeal under a decree of the Court of Chancery around 1720.

The site falls into an area which lies between the St. Just and Sennen tithe maps. It is not clear to which parish the land was assigned in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but the property is clearly represented on the First Edition OS Map of 1875 and all subsequent mapping. Nanquidno Veian is undesignated, but is noted as a good example of the local vernacular.

A number of known heritage assets are located nearby and recorded on the Cornwall HER, including prehistoric findspots (e.g. MCO41590, MCO1036), Iron Age courtyard house (MCO10474), the medieval settlement of Nanquidno (MCO15837), a Scheduled and Grade II Listed cross (DCO12783, DCO1565, MCO5583), and a post-medieval nonconformist chapel (MCO52143).

### 2.2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Nanquidno Veian lies on a slope which rises to a hilltop to the east and down to a river valley to the west, just beyond Nanquidno Farm. The site lies at c.76m AOD. The soils of this area are well drained humose gritty loamy soils over rock of the Moor Gate Association, which overlie an unnamed igneous (granite) intrusion<sup>3</sup>

### 2.3. SITE LOCATION

Nanquidno Veian lies to the north-east of the settlement of Nanquidno. The site is located approximately 900m south-west of the village of Kelynack and c.700m east of the coast.

## 3.0 HEALTH & SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

---

### 3.1. SWARCH H&S POLICIES

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

### 3.2. SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY MEASURES

- 3.2.1 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the client.
- 3.2.2 The client will provide details of all and any known buried services or mining shafts/pits likely to be encountered, and provide specific 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 machinery, deep excavations or open water.
- 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.

---

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

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

<sup>3</sup> British Geological Survey Viewer 2019: BGS.ac.uk

- 3.2.5 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres a dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken to determine the stability of the excavation. If necessary, trench sides will be shored or stepped to enable archaeologists to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench/features.
- 3.2.6 A robust risk assessment methodology (shoring, stepping etc.) for work in deep trenches will be developed with the client and the groundcrew to ensure the safest possible working conditions for SWARCH personnel.

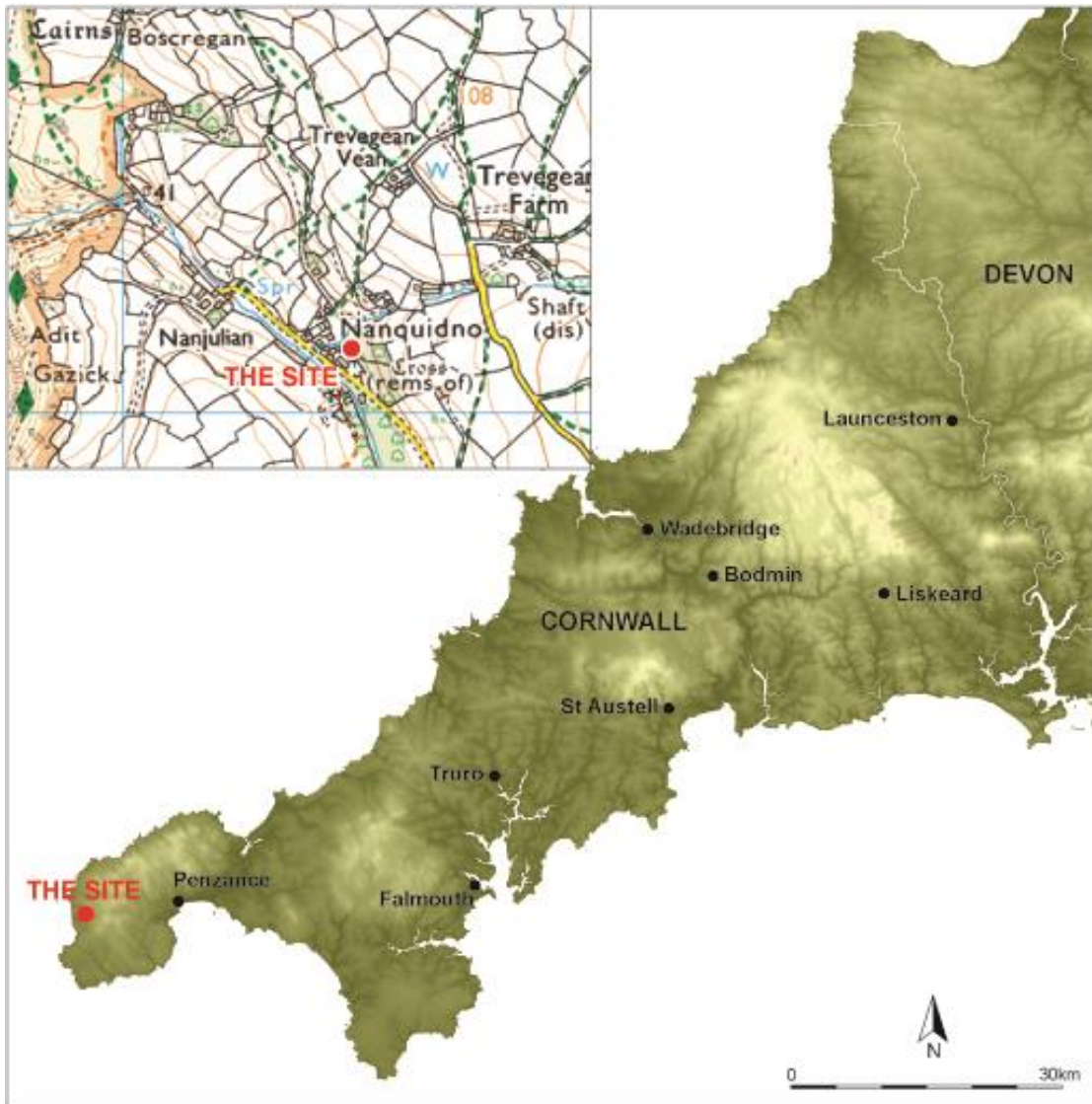


FIGURE 17: LOCATION MAP.

### 3.3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

- 3.3.1 SWARCH is committed to the laws, regulations, and other policy mechanisms concerning environmental issues and sustainability. These issues include air and water pollution, solid waste management, biodiversity, ecosystem management, maintenance of biodiversity, the protection of natural resources, wildlife and endangered species, energy or regulation of toxic substances including pesticides and many types of industrial waste.
- 3.3.2 As a provider of archaeological services, SWARCH, its employees and subcontractors have a responsibility for the protection of archaeological heritage. In line with the ClfA *Environmental Protection Policy* para.1, SWARCH recognises that its responsibilities to the built heritage extend to the environment more generally, and that archaeological activities have the potential to affect the environment<sup>4</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.

## 4.0 PROJECT AIMS AND TIMETABLE

---

### 4.1. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 4.1.1 Undertake archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the extension and alterations to Nanquidno Veian; To undertake historic building recording (Level 3) of the house and any building fabric revealed during the groundworks (Level 2/3);
- 4.1.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

### 4.2. TIMETABLE

- 4.2.1 Subject to the approval and deposition of this WSI, the works are likely to commence in autumn 2019.

## 5.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

---

### 5.1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 5.1.1 The monitoring of the works will feed into the following SWARF objectives<sup>5</sup>:
- 5.1.2 Research Aim 45: Broaden understanding of Post-Medieval and modern technology and production.
- 5.1.3 Research Aim 4: Encourage wide involvement in archaeological research and present modern accounts of the past to the public.

## 6.0 METHODOLOGY

---

### 6.1. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Historic building recording of the will be carried out. Written records will be accompanied by a comprehensive photographic record and plans and elevations provided by the client/architect will be annotated. The historic building recording will include the extant building, the ruins on site that fall within the proposed development area and, specifically, the stone extension that is due to be demolished and the external chimney breast which will be covered up during the proposed works. This work will conform to level 3 of the appropriate Historic England guidance<sup>6</sup>. Any historic building fabric or features revealed during the groundworks will be recorded to level 2/3 of the appropriate guidance.

### 6.2. METHODOLOGY

- 6.2.1 The client will provide SWARCH with accurate measured plans and elevation drawings. In the absence of sufficiently detailed plans and elevations, SWARCH will either amend the supplied material, or produce or commission new measured drawings;
- 6.2.2 A detailed written record will be compiled. All parts of the structure will be investigated, save where they are inaccessible for safety reasons;
- 6.2.3 A photographic archive will be compiled.

### 6.3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

---

<sup>4</sup> ClfA 2016: *Policy Statements*.

<sup>5</sup> Grove, J. & Corft, B.. (eds.) 2012: *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework; Research Strategy 2012-2017*. Somerset County Council.

<sup>6</sup> Historic England 2016: *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*.

- 6.3.1 Monitoring of the site will be carried out in compliance with the relevant guidance<sup>7</sup> (ClfA 2014).
- 6.3.2 Groundworks would be opened by 360° tracked excavator with toothless grading bucket. Any archaeological features exposed will be investigated and recorded by the site archaeologist.

#### 6.4. METHODOLOGY

- 6.4.1 The client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services, groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 6.4.2 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by stratigraphically by hand and recorded according to ClfA guidelines and best practice.
- 6.4.3 Where 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 sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- 6.4.4 Should the above proportions 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 palaeo-environmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the LPA.
- 6.4.5 If articulated human remains are revealed, these will be left in-situ, covered and protected, and the Coroner notified. Removal will take place in line with the appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. A MoJ licence will be obtained prior to removal.
- 6.4.6 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

#### 6.5. SAMPLING STRATEGY

- 6.5.1 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].
- 6.5.2 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.
- 6.5.3 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.
- 6.5.4 Monolith samples will be stored under controlled conditions before delivery to the appropriate specialist.
- 6.5.5 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.

#### 6.6. RECORDING

- 6.6.1 Measured plans, elevations and sections will be annotated to show the features identified within the building(s);
- 6.6.2 A room-by-room inventory (noting materials, walls, floors, ceilings, structural evidence, openings, other features, historic features and fittings, graffiti, etc.) will be compiled. Doors (Dx), windows (Wx), fireplaces (FPx), blocked openings (Box) and significant features (Sx) will be individually numbered and described;
- 6.6.3 A comprehensive photographic record of the structures will be prepared. This will include all external elevations, photographs of each room from opposing corners, and detail photographs of the principal/significant features observed. Where appropriate, photographs will feature a scale.
- 6.6.4 Standardised single recording sheets will be employed.

<sup>7</sup> ClfA 2014: *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

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

- 6.6.5 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.
- 6.6.6 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.
- 6.6.7 Survey and location of features (metal finds to sub-metre accuracy).
- 6.6.8 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.
- 6.6.9 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts; a metal detector may be used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.
- 6.6.10 All retained artefacts will be processed (washed, identified, weighed, counted) and assessed for their stratigraphic and research potential.
- 6.6.11 Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the LPA.

## 7.0 MONITORING

---

- 7.1.1 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
- 7.1.2 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and LPA to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 7.1.3 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 7.1.4 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-TBC 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. POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

- 8.2.1 In the event that works reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information, it may be appropriate to undertake a post-excavation assessment and revise this WSI. This document may also fulfil the requirement for an interim report if a substantial publication delay is anticipated. This decision would be taken in collaboration the LPA. If a post-excavation assessment is undertaken, it would include the following elements:
- 8.2.2 A summary of the project and its background;
- 8.2.3 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeo-environmental deposits;
- 8.2.4 Research aims and objectives;
- 8.2.5 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will/have been achieved;
- 8.2.6 Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
- 8.2.7 The results of specialist assessment reports;
- 8.2.8 The project team;
- 8.2.9 The overall timetable, including monitoring points with the LPA; and
- 8.2.10 Detail of the journal/article in which the material will be published.
- 8.2.11 The LPA will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, allowing for delays in the preparation of specialist reports.

## 8.3. ARCHIVE REPORT

- 8.3.1 If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:
- 8.3.2 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 8.3.3 A summary of the project background;
- 8.3.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 8.3.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 8.3.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 8.3.7 A summary of the results;
- 8.3.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 8.3.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 8.3.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 8.3.11 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;
- 8.3.12 Plans will be located using a dGPS with an accuracy of <20mm. Very large features may be recorded entirely using the dGPS and plotted directly into GIS;
- 8.3.13 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;
- 8.3.14 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 8.3.15 Analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 8.3.16 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 8.3.17 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 8.3.18 Site matrices where appropriate;

- 8.3.19 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the caption;
- 8.3.20 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 8.3.21 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 8.3.22 The LPA will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results 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.

#### 8.4. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 8.4.1 It is not anticipated that the results of this evaluation 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.

#### 8.5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- 8.5.1 The relatively short-term and intensive character of this fieldwork, together with health and safety considerations (inherent risk and lack of appropriate training) and ClfA policies on the use of volunteers mean that public participation during the evaluation is not feasible.
- 8.5.2 The results of the initial monitoring work will inform the need for any subsequent fieldwork. Publicity and public engagement (e.g. open days etc.) are more likely should and if the archaeological value of the site is demonstrated.

### 9.0 ARCHIVE

---

- 9.1.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the appropriate 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 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 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 There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report, subject to the approval of LPA.
- 9.1.10 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

### 10.0 PERSONNEL

---

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

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



## 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 10 years of experience in the commercial sector).
- 10.1.2 The evaluation and SMS 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 (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.

## 10.2. SPECIALISTS

Bone	Hayley Foster MA
Building Recording	Richard Parker
Conservation	Alison Hopper-Bishop BSc
	Laura Ratcliffe BSc
Curatorial	Thomas Cadbury MA
	Alison Mills
	Fiona Pitt
Environmental Sample Processing	SWARCH personnel
Lithics	Martin Tingle
	Peter Webb MA
Medieval Pottery	John Allan
Metal & Leatherwork	Quita Mould MA
Mills & Hydroelectric Plants	Martin Watts
Plant Macro-Fossils	Wendy Carruthers
Pollen Analysis	Ralph Fyfe PhD
Post Medieval Pottery	Graham Langman
	Bryn Morris PhD
Prehistoric Pottery	Henrietta Quinnell
	Imogen Wood PhD
Roman Pottery	Alex Croom
	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 artefact awareness and recognition are likely to receive further training.

## 11.0 INSURANCES AND QUALITY CONTROL

---

- 11.1.1 SWARCH carry Professional Indemnity Insurance cover up to £5 million, Public Liability up to £5 million and Employers Liability up to £10 million.
- 11.1.2 SWARCH is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 11.1.3 SWARCH is committed to the highest standard of professional ethics and technical standards, and adheres to CIfA and Historic England guidelines in the conduct of our work.
- 11.1.4 The work undertaken will be carried out by professional archaeologists overseen by supervisors of ACIfA-level competence. The works and products will be overseen and checked by professional archaeologists with MCIfA-level competence.

## 12.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY RESTRAINTS

---

- 12.1.1 Even where groundworks 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.



THE OLD DAIRY  
HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK  
PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK  
SOUTH MOLTON  
DEVON  
EX36 3LH

TEL: 01769 573555  
TEL: 01872 223164  
EMAIL: [MAIL@SWARCH.NET](mailto:MAIL@SWARCH.NET)