

# SITHNEY WATER POLDOWN SITHNEY CORNWALL

Results of a Historic Building Assessment & Monitoring and Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160615



## BARN AT SITHNEY WATER COTTAGE, POLDOWN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL RESULTS OF A HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT & MONITORING & RECORDING

---

BY E. WAPSHOTT & N. BOYD  
REPORT VERSION 01  
15 JUNE 2016

WORK UNDERTAKEN BY SWARCH FOR JILL ROBERTS

### *Summary*

---

*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake desk-based study, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at the Barn at Sithney Water Cottage, Poldown, Sithney, Cornwall, ahead of the proposed conversion to full residential use.*

*The desk-based study, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording have revealed a cohesive narrative for the development of the site and the surviving building.*

*Earlier mining activity in the area is apparent given the field names recorded in the Tithe Map and the metalworking evidence recovered during the archaeological monitoring confirms industrial activity in the area from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The south wall and south-west corner of the building appear to derive from an older building and may be contemporary with this activity. By 1840 the building which this wall belonged to was likely ruinous (not shown on the tithe map), and was incorporated into a rectangular building during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century as part of resurgence of mining activity in the area in the 1860s.*

*In the 1870s it appears the structure was again abandoned, and the building subsequently shortened in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century for use as an agricultural store. There are few clues to the buildings earlier uses, although the slag, miners hammers and large ladle suggest that it was almost certainly connected with the nearby mining activity during both of its active phases in the 1830s and 1860s.*

---



June 2016

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 as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

## CONTENTS

---

<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	3
<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 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 METHODOLOGY	6
<b>2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY	7
2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	7
2.2.1 SITHNEY TITHE MAP 1841	7
2.2.2 ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST EDITION 1888	8
2.2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY SECOND EDITION 1909	9
2.2.4 ORDNANCE SURVEY C.1945	10
<b>3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 GENERAL BUILDING DESCRIPTION	12
3.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING	12
3.3 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDING	13
3.3.1 LATE 18 <sup>TH</sup> /EARLY 19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	13
3.3.2 19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	13
3.3.3 20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	13
<b>4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 INTRODUCTION	14
4.2 FEATURES	14
4.3 DISCUSSION	15
<b>5.0 CONCLUSION</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>19</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

*COVER PLATE: SHOT OF THE BUILDING FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).*

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).	6
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 SITHNEY TITHE MAP. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.	8
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE FIRST EDITION OS MAP OF 1888. THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.	9
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1909 ORDNANCE SURVEY SECOND EDITION MAP.	10
FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE C1945 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP.	11
FIGURE 6: SITE PLAN SHOWING THE EXCAVATED AREAS.	14
FIGURE 7: DETAILED SITE PLAN OF EXCAVATED FEATURES.	16
FIGURE 8: SECTIONS OF EXCAVATED FEATURES.	17

## LIST OF APPENDICES

---

APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	20
APPENDIX 2: BUILDING RECORD	24
APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST	26
APPENDIX 4: FINDS CONCORDANCE	27
APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS	28

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

JILL ROBERTS (THE CLIENT)  
THE STAFF OF THE CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE

## PROJECT CREDITS

---

PROJECT DIRECTOR: SAMUEL WALLS  
PROJECT OFFICER: SAMUEL WALLS  
DESK-BASED APPRAISAL: NATALIE BOYD  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: EMILY WAPSHOTT  
REPORT: EMILY WAPSHOTT; NATALIE BOYD  
EDITING: SAMUEL WALLS  
GRAPHICS: NATALIE BOYD

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

<b>LOCATION:</b>	SITHNEY WATER
<b>PARISH:</b>	BREAGE
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>NGR:</b>	SW 6334 2966
<b>PLANNING NO:</b>	PA13/00359 (VARIATION TO DECISION NOTICE PA12/00359)
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	BSW14

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Jill Roberts (the Client) to undertake historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at the barn at Sithney Water, Poldown, Breage, Cornwall (Figure 1). This is ahead of the proposed conversion of the barn to full residential use. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 1) drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by Phil Markham of the Cornwall County Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and in consultation with Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment, for Cornwall Council (SDOHE).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located in the parish of Sithney, west of the B3302, and lies on the eastern edge of the Carnmeal Downs and its associated mining landscape.

The soils of the site are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils, some with slowly permeable subsoils and some with wet peaty surface horizons of the Sportsmans association. (SSEW 1983). The underlying geology is the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Upper Devonian Rocks formation, which indicates the area was previously dominated by lakes and lagoons (BGS 2014).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the proposed development is within the Tregonning and Trewavas Mining District of The Mining World Heritage Site, and is likely to have been part of the Sithney Carnmeal Mine. This mine was active in 1836 and consisted of two old mine setts - Carnmeal and Sithney. It reopened again in 1860 with 60" pumping, 24" stamping and winding engines, employing 97 people. Having attained a depth of 120 fathoms below adit, it closed in 1866. When the tin values petered out in the bottom of the Sithney Lode, attention was focused on the Carnmeal Lode which also proved a failure. The shareholders however were called upon to pay £5 10s per share by the Stannary Court four years later. The only record given by Dines is that of 12 tons of black tin in 1864. The mine is shown as a disused tin mine on the 1880 OS map.

To the south of Sithney Water, within 500m there is evidence of medieval field systems and a settlement. Also within a 500m radius are the sites of an Iron Age/Romano-British round and a Mesolithic flint scatter find spot.

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The historic building assessment and archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken by Emily Wapshott in May 2016. The recording work was carried out with reference to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and English Heritage (EH) guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and archaeological fieldwork. Photographic and written records were produced.



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

## 2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

---

### 2.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The site is located west of the B3302, and accessed via a lane which runs north-west. The site lies on the eastern edge of the Carnmeal Downs and its associated mining landscape. The majority of sites noted in the area on the Cornwall and Scilly HER are related to the Post-Medieval mining activity which is so evident in this area, but to the south there are a number of records which document the Medieval field systems and settlements which hint at the farming landscape that existed prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century mining landscape.

### 2.2 Cartographic Evidence

#### 2.2.1 SITHNEY TITHE MAP 1841

The Sithney Tithe Map of 1841 shows no trace of the barn within the land on which it now stands (plot No. 3205). The field was owned at the time by Sir Samuel Thomas Spry, Leased by Prudence Johns and occupied by a Benjamin Muffet. Benjamin Muffet also occupied a group of fields bordering field 3205, all of which are noted in the apportionment as either arable or waste. Benjamin Muffet is listed in the 1841 census as a farmer residing in Sithney Water with his wife and six young children.

In the north-west corner of the field stood a dwelling, garden and some outbuildings, and the land is named as *Homestall & Croft* on the tithe apportionment. The lessee of the land, Prudence Johns, occupied the house and gardens in the triangular field (3210) immediately south of field 3205. She is listed in the census of 1841 as a 75 year old lady living on her own. Plots 3206 and 3208a are named *Shaft Field* and *Shafts & Burrows* respectively, and may be an indication that mining had already taken place on areas of this land, but had by this date gone out of use and had reverted back to farmland. The plot on which Sithney Water Cottage now stands (the property to which the barn is now assigned) was, at this time, buildings and gardens Leased from Sir Samuel Thomas Spry by William Stephens Senior, and occupied by him. It is of note that William Stephens is listed in the 1841 census as a tin miner.

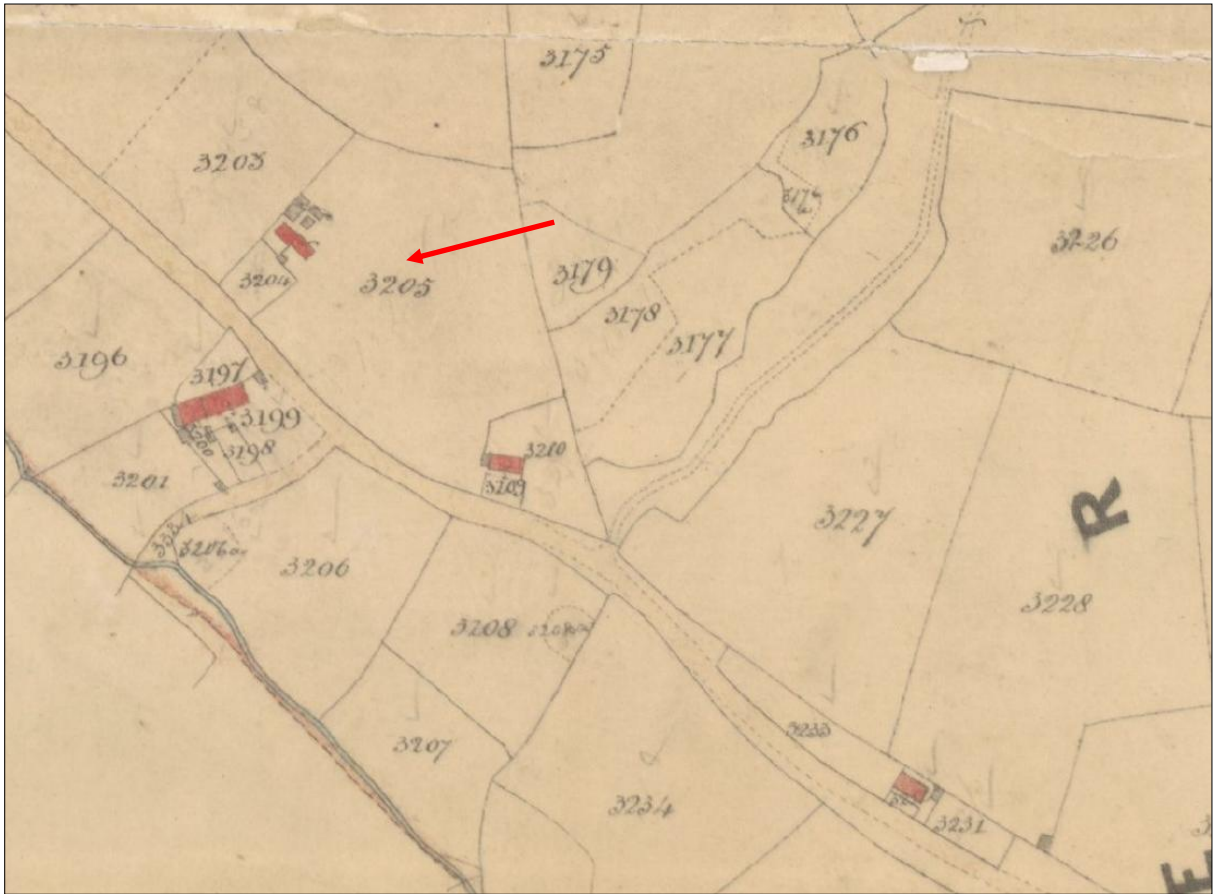


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 SITHNEY TITHE MAP. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

### 2.2.2 ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST EDITION 1888

By the time of the 1877 survey for the First Edition OS Map, the landscape of the site can be seen to have changed considerably. Some of the field boundaries have been removed, the barn has apparently been constructed, and the area is labelled as the disused Sithney Carnmeal tin mine. The Cornwall & Scilly HER notes that two mine setts associated with the mine – Carnmeal (40166) and Sithney – had been active in 1836 then reopened in 1860, employing 97 people before its closure in 1866 when the tin values in the Sithney Lode petered out and the Carnmeal Lode also failed. The buildings in the west of the field, and those to the south are still extant at this time and do not appear to have been greatly altered. Prudence Johns house to the east does not however appear to have been depicted, although the triangular shaped former garden is still apparent.





FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE FIRST EDITION OS MAP OF 1888. THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

### 2.2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY SECOND EDITION 1909

On the Second Edition OS Map the ground surrounding the 'barn' depicts the remains of the mining work, with pits, mounds and possibly scrub indicated. The buildings that (formerly) stood in the field with (and north-west of) the barn had altered by this date, and although the house is still marked, the outbuildings are no longer depicted. The gardens and land in the immediate vicinity of the old house have been subdivided.

To the south of the site, Wheal Sithney is now marked as disused, and areas previously marked *Shaft* and *Quarry* to the south of the site are now marked preceded by *Old*; another indicator of the decline of the mining activity in this area.

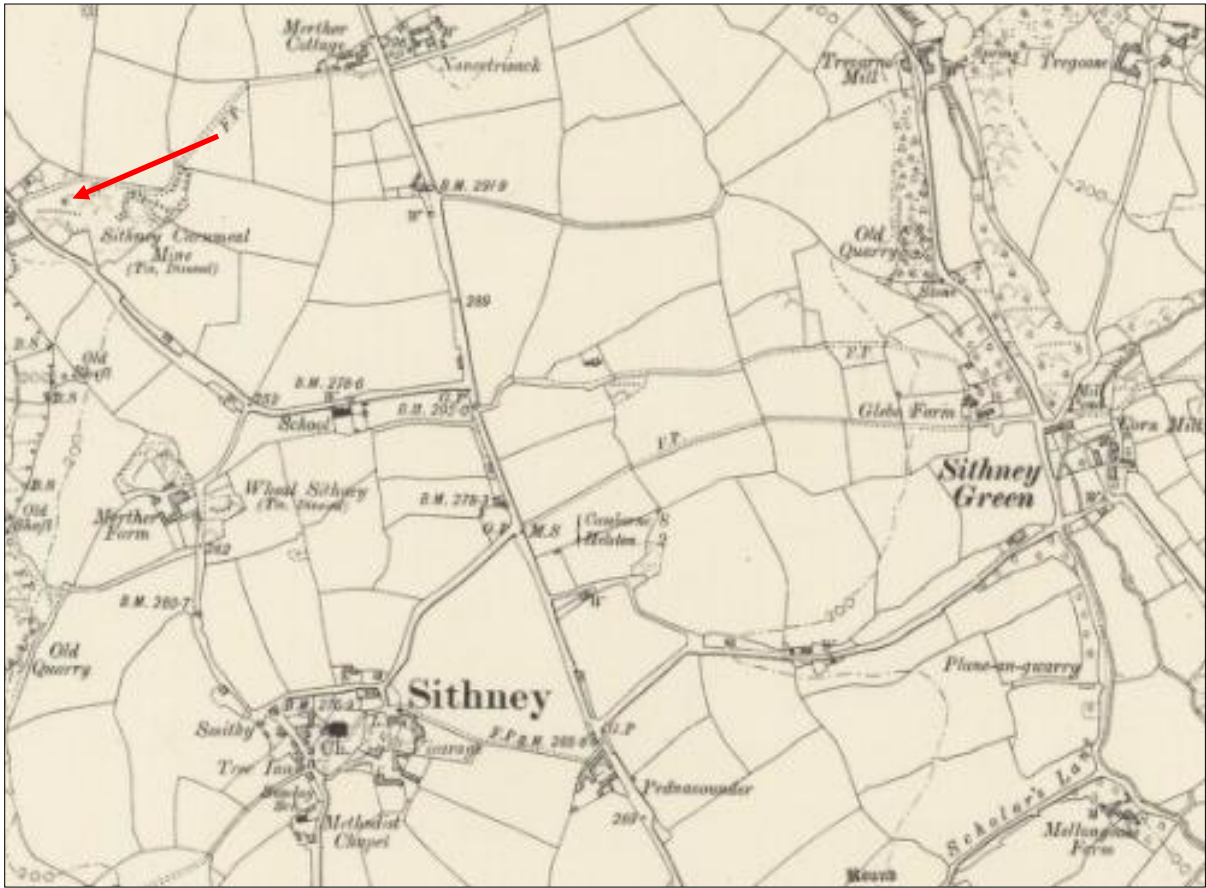


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1909 ORDNANCE SURVEY SECOND EDITION MAP.

#### 2.2.4 ORDNANCE SURVEY C.1945

Very little appears to have changed between the 1909 and 1945 OS Maps. The buildings do not appear to have been developed further, and the land still displays its mining scars. The school building to the south-east is no longer shaded, which may suggest it is no longer used. The HER notes that Appleby lists the extant remains of a school now used as a private dwelling house in 1980, but no further details are recorded to indicate when it fell out of use.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE C1945 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP.

## 3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

---

### 3.1 GENERAL BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a small single storey building, in ruined condition, north of Sithney, in Cornwall. The function of the structure is unknown, but is presumed to have been connected to localised mining activity.

The building is set into the slope on its north and east sides, the ground falling away to the south and south-west. The building stands in a wedge-shaped field enclosure, with long traditional Cornish hedge banks, and is accessed via a hardcore track with new gates in the hedge bank to the south, leading directly off the parish lane.

The building represents an agricultural store, in a field, on the edge of late enclosure heathland, known as Carnmeal Downs which is dominated by 19<sup>th</sup> century mining remains. The building is a simple, single storey, single cell structure built of granite, with slate stone, sandstone and shillet also represented in the primary rubble build (for details see Appendix 2).

The principal elevation is to the south, with a large doorway offset to the west side, now part-blocked and set with a window. The north elevation is blind and there is an open doorway, which has been reset to the west elevation, in the south-west corner. The historic eastern end of the building has been demolished. The current east wall is a 20<sup>th</sup> century build, which allowed the building to be used as an agricultural store by the farmer who had previously owned the land.

The building has developed through periods of demolition and rebuilding. The original structure was rectangular, with long north and south walls; the current structure is subrectangular in shape. The eastern end of the building was demolished historically and may have had a specific industrial use as the surviving walls show a change in build, dominated by larger granite stones. The north and west walls represent a significant rebuild of what may have been a ruin.

The roof line of the building has obviously been altered multiple times, with a shallow long pitch to the south, rising to form a shallow offset gable with a short steep incline on the north side. Only a few sheets of corrugated metal survive at the base of the long southern pitch. The structure of the roof is of rounded timber poles, possibly reused telegraph poles. Several miners hammers have been forced into the upper walls of the building, bracing wire which is holding the poles in place. This is clearly a 20<sup>th</sup> century repair, fairly temporary, to allow the building to be used as an agricultural store.

### 3.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING

The stone building at Sithney Water is an undesignated heritage asset. It is of local/historic interest, due to its potential connections to the mining industry, particularly the Sithney Carnmeal Mine. The associated groundworks for this building conversion project (discussed below) identified earlier evidence for metalworking within the field.

The barn is of limited architectural interest, with little of the original structure surviving and no fittings or features with which we can assuredly identify its use and function. It does contribute to the wider visual landscape in this immediate area, a solitary stone building on a visible exposed slope.

It is therefore considered to be of *local significance* forming part of a key group of historic buildings, which are recognised on a wider scale by Cornwall and West Devon's World Heritage Site status, falling as it does within the Tregonning and Trewavas Mining District.

### 3.3 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDING

#### 3.3.1 EARLY 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

The south wall and south-west corner of the building are constructed of good quality stonework, dominated by local Godolphin granite. Corners and reveals to openings are of dressed and faced quoins. The attention to detail and quality of build suggests this may be the remains of an earlier structure, possibly even a late 18<sup>th</sup> century building of unknown function.

The building is not shown on the Sithney Tithe Map of 1841, but a ruinous building may easily have been ignored by the cartographers. The groundworks on the site (see Section 4.0 below) have recovered metal-working evidence from pre-1840, and the Tithe Map shows evidence of fields to the south being known as Shaft Field etc, suggesting earlier mining activity, which had reverted back to agricultural use. The Sithney Carnmeal Mine was active in the 1830s and the earlier activity on the site and the first phase of the building may well be associated with this earlier phase of the mine.

#### 3.3.2 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

A small building is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map of 1888 (surveyed in 1877) in an area marked as the now disused Sithney Carnmeal tin mine. The north and west walls may represent a rebuild associated with the second phase of workings at the mine. In 1877 it would then be a complete, if unused, building and therefore recorded on the map.

#### 3.3.3 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

The building subsequently fell into disrepair and was converted at some point into an agricultural store. The east wall was built, infilling between the two ragged ends of the north and south walls, the doorway blocked and a window inserted. It is possible that the small fireplace was added to create a heated workshop or similar during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. By the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the building was being used to store machinery.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The ground works undertaken included stripping the topsoil around the building and the excavation of service trenching in an east-west direction from the western hedgebank before turning south-east to meet the building. A short offshoot trench runs to the northern hedgebank to attach the electricity connection (see Figure 6). All trenching was excavated using toothless grading buckets and was undertaken with archaeological supervision.

The area to the south of the building had previously been disturbed by the insertion of a modern drain pipe and to the south-east a manhole/inspection tank.

A small number of archaeological features were noted during the works, and where possible these were cleaned up, excavated and recorded.

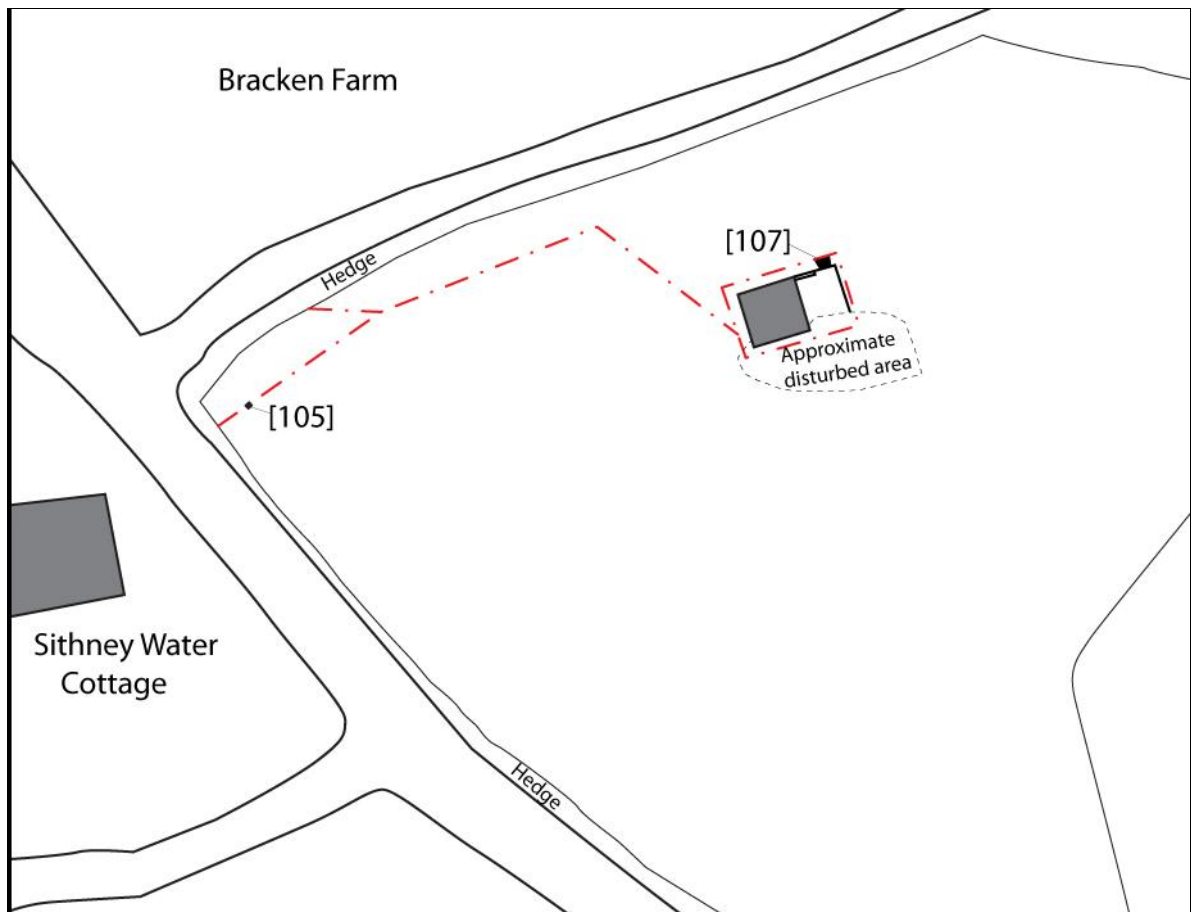


FIGURE 6: SITE PLAN SHOWING THE EXCAVATED AREAS.

### 4.2 FEATURES

The historic cuts for the footings of the building [122] were noted on the north and west sides, cut into the shillet rock. This cut was backfilled with a pale grey-brown silty loam, and projected out 0.2-0.3m from the base of the walls.

To the eastern side of the building was a large area of disturbed ground and loose rubble within a large pit [107]. The pit had three phases of re-cut, [118], [119], [120] and ten fills/lenses in total (108-117). Pit [107] contained some heat affected clay, two sherds of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a clay pipe stem and large quantities of slag and coal. The wall cut for the building [122] could be seen to clearly cut the fills of pit [107]. A small portion of the original east wall of the building [123] was found to survive, cutting the upper fills of Pit [107]. The rest of this end of the building had been thoroughly demolished, and the loose rubble used to back-fill the area.

The only other feature noted was a ditch/pit [105] to the west of the services trenching, which was recorded in section. Ditch/pit [105] had a shallow profile to the west and steeper cut to the east and contained a single dark brown fill of carbon rich silty soil (106). Two large sherds of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a large iron ladle were recovered from this fill; the ladle is possibly associated with molten metal/metalworking, although there is no visible residue.

#### 4.3 DISCUSSION

The east end of the building was historically demolished at some point in the later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with a replacement wall built in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century, forming a smaller square building. The remains of the wall were identified during monitoring works. No floor surfaces or fittings had survived from this end of the building so there is no indication of the former function of the building.

Two pits were found; one to the west within the service trenching and one to the north-east of the building. Both are associated with finds which indicate semi-industrial metalworking was occurring on the site before the building was constructed.

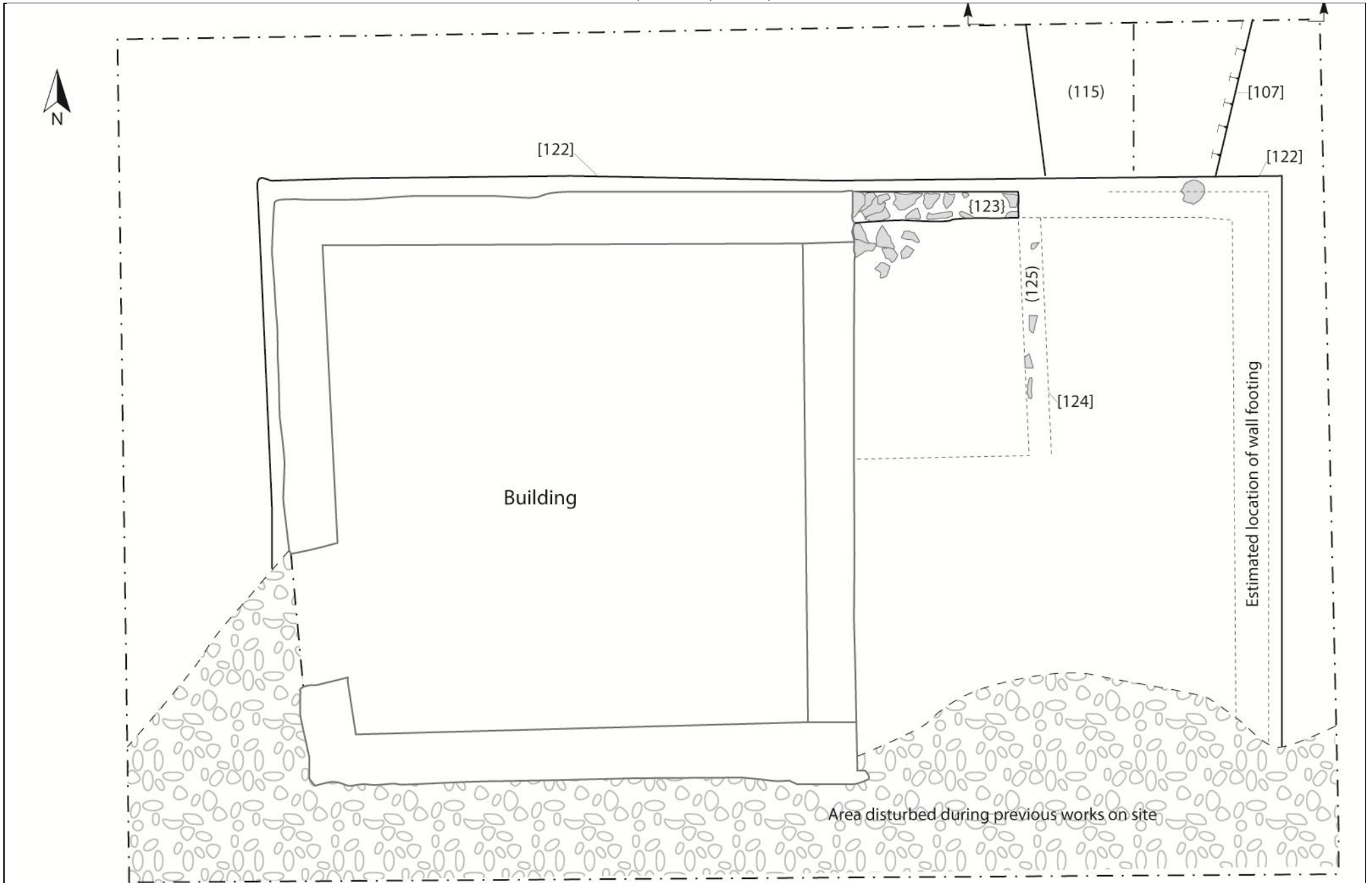
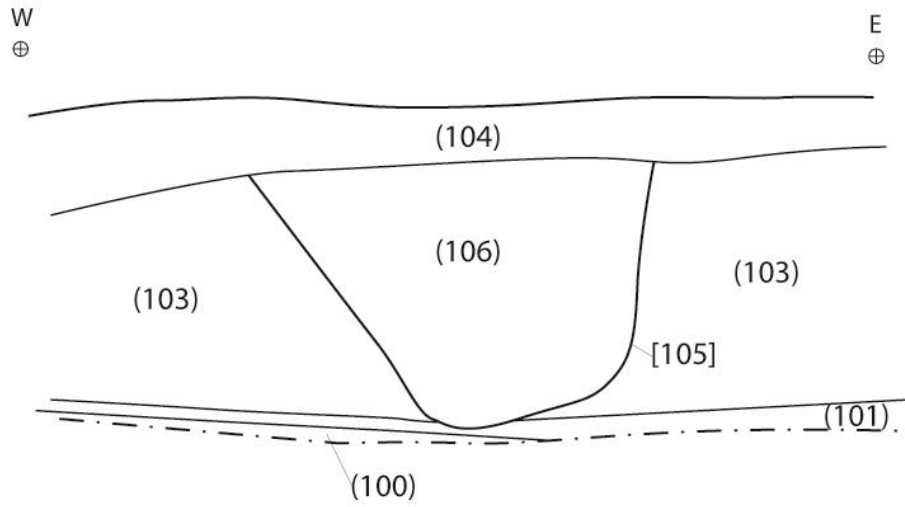


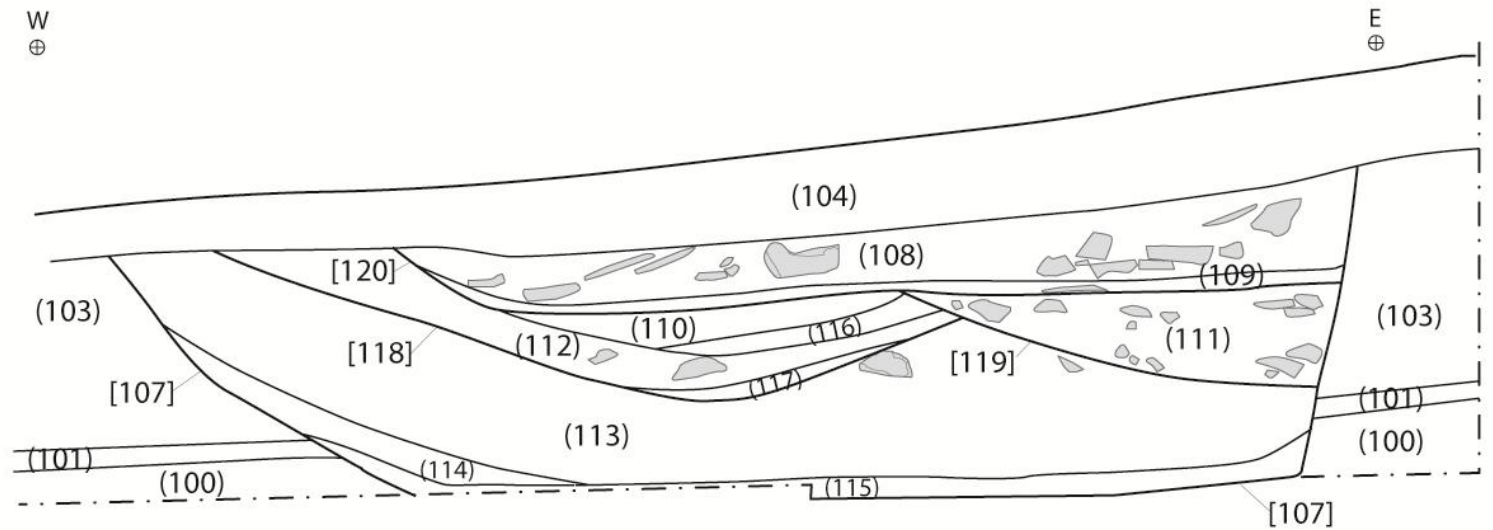
FIGURE 7: DETAILED SITE PLAN OF EXCAVATED FEATURES.



South facing section of Pit/Ditch [105]



South facing section of Pit [107]



0 1m

FIGURE 8: SECTIONS OF EXCAVATED FEATURES.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

---

The desk-based study, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording have revealed a cohesive narrative for the development of the site and the surviving building.

Earlier mining activity in the area is apparent given the field names recorded in the Tithe Map and the metalworking evidence recovered during the archaeological monitoring confirms industrial activity in the area from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The south wall and south-west corner of the building appear to derive from an older building and may be contemporary with this activity. By 1840 the building which this wall belonged to was likely ruinous (not shown on the tithe map), and was incorporated into a rectangular building during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century as part of resurgence of mining activity in the area in the 1860s.

In the 1870s it appears the structure was again abandoned, and the building subsequently shortened in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century for use as an agricultural store. There are few clues to the buildings earlier uses, although the slag, miners hammers and large ladle suggest that it was almost certainly connected with the nearby mining activity during both of its active phases in the 1830s and 1860s.

## 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### Published Sources:

**CIFA** 2014: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.*

**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.*

**English Heritage** 2006: *Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice.*

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

### Websites:

**British Geological Survey** 2016: *Geology of Britain Viewer.*

[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

### Cornwall Record Office:

*Sithney Tithe Map & Apportionment 1841.*

## APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT SITHNEY WATER, BREAGE

**Location:** Sithney Water, Poldown

**Parish:** Breage

**County:** Cornwall

**NGR:** SW6334 2966

**Planning Application no:** PA13/00359 (Variation to condition 2 relating to decision notice PA12/00359)

**Proposal:** Conversion of barn to full residential use.

**SWARCH ref:** SWARCH/BSW14

**OASIS ref:** Southwes1-170694

**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> February 2014

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Roy Sutherland-Clark (the Agent) on behalf of Jill Roberts (the Client). It sets out the methodology for building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the above development and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance to a brief issued by Phil Markham of the Cornwall County Historic Environment Service (CHES).

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:

*"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."*

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the proposed development is within the Tregonning and Trewavas Mining District of The Mining World Heritage Site, and is likely to have been part of the Sithney Carnmeal Mine. This mine was active in 1836 and consisted of two old mine setts - Carnmeal and Sithney. It reopened again in 1860 with 60" pumping, 24" stamping and winding engines, employing 97 people. Having attained a depth of 120 fathoms below adit, it closed in 1866. When the tin values petered out in the bottom of the Sithney Lode, attention was focused on the Carnmeal Lode which also proved a failure. The shareholders however were called upon to pay £5 10s per share by the Stannary Court four years later. The only record given by Dines is that of 12 tons of black tin in 1864. The mine is shown as a disused tin mine on the 1880 OS map. To the south of Sithney Water, within 500m there is evidence of medieval field systems and a settlement. There is also an iron age round and a recorded Mesolithic flint scatter find spot.

## 3.0 AIMS

3.1 To ensure a record of the historic elements of the buildings prior to the commencement of the development. Subsequent recording may be required during the course of the proposed works where previously obscured historic fabric or architectural features are exposed by such works.

3.2 To monitor groundworks associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.

3.3 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

## 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Historic building recording:

A record shall be made of the historic fabric of the building affected by the development. This work shall conform to an appropriate level (likely to be Level 2 or 3) of recording as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* - English Heritage 2006 (available on-line at the English Heritage website).

Previously prepared architect's plans may be used as the basis of any historic building fabric recording, but must be of adequate scale and accuracy. Otherwise the required scale elevations, plans and other drawings will be prepared by the archaeological contractor.

4.2 Comprehensive archaeological monitoring and recording (present during all groundworks):

All groundworks will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, **under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist**, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the *IfA Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994), as amended (2008).

Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:

4.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.

4.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;

ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);

iii) long linear features will be 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.

- 4.2.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and CCHES.
- 4.2.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
- 4.2.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.2.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.2.9 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 must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and CCHES to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by CCHES and will consist of:
- 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
- 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
- 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the CCHES.
- 5.2 A photographic record of the excavation 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 detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made using digital techniques only.
- 5.3 The drawn and written record will be held on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM).
- 5.4 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental), then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002* and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.
- 6.0 REPORTING**
- 6.1 If a report is produced it will include the following elements:
- 6.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 6.1.2 A copy of this WSI;
- 6.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 6.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 6.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 6.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 6.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 6.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 6.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 6.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 6.1.11 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 palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.1.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.1.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.1.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 6.1.15 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 6.1.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 6.1.17 Site matrices where appropriate;

- 6.1.18 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 illustration's caption;
- 6.1.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.1.20 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.2 CCHES 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 HES.
- 6.3 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then SWARCH will prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES will be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and SWARCH.
- 6.4 Where excavations reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information about the site and its environment, then a formal Post-Excavation Report and revised Written Scheme of Investigation may be required. This document may also fulfil the requirement for an interim report if a substantial publication delay is anticipated. This document will include the following elements:
- 6.4.1 A summary of the project and its background;
- 6.4.2 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;
- 6.4.3 Research aims and objectives;
- 6.4.4 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved;
- 6.4.5 Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
- 6.4.6 The results of specialist assessment reports;
- 6.4.7 The project team;
- 6.4.8 The overall timetable, including monitoring points with HET;
- 6.4.9 Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.
- HET will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.
- 6.5 Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see 6.3 above. Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance in paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.
- 6.6 Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work:  
Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected.  
This document will be produced within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the HES.
- 6.7 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference southwes1-170694 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 7.0 MONITORING**
- 7.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HES 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 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.
- 7.1.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 8.0 ARCHIVE**
- 8.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 8.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 8.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
- 8.2.2 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 of the RCM, and in a timely fashion.
- 8.2.3 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 the HET. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 8.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RCM, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 8.4 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.
- 8.5 SWARCH will notify the HES upon the completion of:

- i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and  
 ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 8.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HES and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 8.7 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. This process would be agreed with the HES and completed prior to the condition being discharged.
- 8.8 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**  
 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.
- 10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 10.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological monitoring and building recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555  
 email:mail@swarch.net

**Appendix 1 – List of specialists**

**Building recording**

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

**Conservation**

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service [a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)

Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD [mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com)

Tel: 01271 830891

**Curatorial**

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

**Bone**

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 [c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk](mailto:c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk)

Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE

[w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

**Lithics**

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ [martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk)

**Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 [dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones [juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

**Pottery**

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 [alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk](mailto:alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk)

Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 [john.p.allan@btinternet.com](mailto:john.p.allan@btinternet.com)

Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: [su1429@eclipse.co.uk](mailto:su1429@eclipse.co.uk)

## APPENDIX 2: BUILDING RECORD

		General Description
Function/Summary:		Single-cell stone building, one storey in height, unknown function.
Dating Evidence:		Map evidence, style and form of building structure
<b>Exterior</b>		
<b>Elevation NORTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>Rubble wall, of poor quality shillet/mudstone; large irregular pale grey slate stone blocks are scattered throughout the build and some reused local Godolphin granite form the quoins on the north-west corner.</p> <p>The granite quoins are dressed roughly, but not faced as the granite on the south elevation, it is also slightly poorer quality, 'pit granite'.</p> <p>There is a white lime mortar, heavily patched with cement, and the wall has been very heavily and badly re-pointed in cement.</p> <p>Long reused granite slabs, some with socket or slot cuts for former functions, have been used to cap the top of the wall.</p> <p>To the eastern end the build changes to large irregular granite blocks and boulders. The east end of the wall is ragged where a large portion of the building has been demolished.</p>
Roof Covering		The roof has collapsed.
Significant Details:		A patched hole or socket, towards the western end of the wall, near the top, may suggest a lean-to, on this side of the building, although no proper footings were found, so the structure would have been surface mounted, possibly only of timber.
Relationships:		Contiguous with west elevation. This may represent a rebuilding or significant repair stage of the original building.
<b>Elevation SOUTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>Roughly coursed stonework, dominated by local Godolphin slabs of granite and blocks of dark grey slate stone. Beige/brown clay/lime bond, with lots of inclusions, shell, grit etc. Dressed and faced granite quoins to the surviving south-west corner.</p> <p>To the eastern end of the wall the build changes and is of large, tightly packed, rectangular granite blocks, suggesting this section of wall may have been designed to withstand a weight or vibrations from an industrial function, as it is heavy-duty in its build.</p> <p>The east end of the wall is ragged where a large portion of the building has been demolished.</p> <p>The top of the wall may have been reduced in height; the stonework heavily patched with cement to attempt to consolidate the remains.</p>
Roof Covering:		<p>Corrugated metal sheeting survives in part here on a basic timber structure, formed from what appears to be old telegraph poles.</p> <p>This is a poor quality 20<sup>th</sup> century repair. The building may have been reduced in height, having lost its original roof structure.</p>
Blocked Openings – Doors:	1	Dressed and faced quoins to the reveals of the one blocked, tall doorway, to the western end of the elevation. This is now partly blocked with rubble, the upper section set with a small two-light timber casement window, which is no longer glazed.
Significant Details:		This wall survives from the original building, possibly 18 <sup>th</sup> century in date.
<b>Elevation WEST</b>		Description
Fabric Description		<p>The south west corner of the building is formed of dressed and faced granite blocks, formal quoins. There follows a short section of high quality stonework, roughly coursed granite stones, tightly packed in a clay/lime bond.</p> <p>A set of quoins, dressed and faced blocks, forms the south side of a former opening; the quoins are patched with cement in places, where they may have been altered to allow for a lowered timber lintel. The upper section of the wall appears to have been reduced in height, patched with cement.</p> <p>To the north side of the wall, there is a stretch of rough rubble construction, dominated by dark grey slate stone blocks, with some granite and some shillet. Roughly dressed granite forms an irregular north side of the opening, but slate stone blocks are also used, in a cement mortar. The granite quoins to the north-west corner are roughly dressed poorer quality, 'pit granite', not of the same quality as the granite on the south side.</p> <p>The wall rises to a shallow gabled apex, offset to the north side. The wall has been heavily repaired or rebuilt at eaves height.</p>



Openings - Doors	1	<p>One doorway offset to the south side, no doors survive, there is one iron pintle in a granite quoin on the south side.</p> <p>A large reused oak lintel is set in cement, patched internally on both sides with concrete blocks, set part way down the opening, which rises above the lintel and is blocked with timber and rusted corrugated sheeting.</p> <p>To the south side there are formal dressed and faced quoins.</p> <p>To the north there are irregular granite stones and some slate stone.</p>
Roof Covering		<p>Corrugated metal sheeting survives in part here, on the south side, on a basic timber structure, apparently formed from old telegraph poles.</p> <p>This is a poor quality 20<sup>th</sup> century repair. The building may have been reduced in height, having lost its original roof structure.</p>
Relationships		<p>Contiguous with north elevation. This may represent a rebuilding or significant repair stage of the original building.</p>
Significant Details:		<p>The better quality stonework, the section of wall south of the opening is part of the original building, of possible 18<sup>th</sup> century date.</p> <p>To base of the north side of the wall, there is a small, subrectangular area reset in cement, which coincides with an internal hearth feature, which may have been forced into the wall at a later date.</p>
<b>Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Fabric Description:		<p>20<sup>th</sup> century rebuilt wall, hard yellow sandstone/grit stone and poor quality rotted granite and pit granite, roughly coursed in cement mortar.</p> <p>Built over loose piled up rubble from the demolished former east end of the building. Two large, reused (probably from the demolished eastern end of the building) granite slab lintels at the base of the wall to provide some structural support.</p> <p>The wall rises to a shallow offset gable to the north side.</p>
Roof Covering		<p>Corrugated sheeting survives in part to the south side, over a basic timber structure, apparently formed from old telegraph poles. This is a poor quality 20<sup>th</sup> century repair. The building may have been reduced in height, having lost its original roof structure.</p>
Relationships:		<p>The wall is a later infill between the ragged ends of the north and south walls. It may have been built by the previous owner the land in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, allowing the building to be used as a store for machinery. (Information gained from current owner.)</p>
<b>Interior</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Unknown.
Walls:		Exposed stone, some heavy re-pointing in cement.
Floor:		Earth floor, covered in weeds and building debris.
Opening – Doors:	1	<p>Doorway in the south-west corner leading directly into the field, described with elevation. The interior face of the doorway shows the concrete blocks and cement which brace the reused oak lintel.</p>
Opening – Windows:	1	<p>Small casement window, two panes to each light, unglazed, with small ceramic catches. This window is set within the blocked doorway, in a narrow mismatched frame of reused pieces of timber.</p>
Significant Details:		<p>There is a small open hearth in the west wall, offset to the north side.</p> <p>There is a narrow flue built into the width of the elevation and the hearth has a granite slab lintel.</p> <p>The sides are rebuilt in brick, with cement, and the rear of the hearth is also built with cement.</p> <p>On the exterior of the wall is a small irregular area, also reset in cement, which coincides with this hearth.</p> <p>This may be a later feature forced into the elevation or a significant rebuild.</p>

## APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH / THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
(100)	<i>Natural</i>	Slatestone/shillet	Overlain by (101)	-	-
(101)	<i>Subsoil</i>	A thin layer of rotted slatestone/shillet in a grey yellow silt-clay	Overlies (100) ; overlain by (102)	Up to 0.1m	Pre-19 <sup>th</sup> century
(102)	<i>Subsoil</i>	A yellow-grey silt-clay deposit noted in sections near the building, quite dense, peters out to the west.	Overlies (101); overlain by (103)	Up to 0.03m	Pre-19 <sup>th</sup> century
(103)	<i>Lower topsoil</i>	A light brown soft slightly clayey silt, with some large slatestone inclusions, generally very homogenous and clean.	Overlies (102); overlain by (104)	Up to 0.7m	Pre-19 <sup>th</sup> century
(104)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey-brown soft silty loam, very dry and well drained, few inclusions, mostly of small stones.	Overlies (103)	Up to 0.22m	Modern
[105]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of pit/ditch located in service trench (i.e. only recorded and seen in section), fairly steep sided profile to a flat base, eastern side slightly steeper	Cuts (103) and filled by (106)	0.79m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(106)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey silt, friable and homogenous with common charcoal frags. and small stones (>50mm dia.)	Fill of [105], overlain by (104)	0.79m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
[107]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of large pit, NE of building with steep sloping sides and flat base, steeper to the east. Pit is cut to the S. Side by the wall foundation [122]. Re-cut multiple times [118],[119], and [120]	Cuts (103), filled by (115), (114) and (113)	0.68m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(108)	<i>Fill</i>	A pale yellowy-brown silt-clay, with common to frequent sub-angular small to medium sized stones	Fill of [120], overlies (109), overlain by (104)	0.20m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(109)	<i>Fill</i>	A dense lens of dark grey slightly clayey-silt, with abundant charcoal.	Basal fill of [120], overlain by (109)	0.03m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(110)	<i>Fill</i>	A pale yellowy-brown silt-clay, with common to frequent sub-angular small to medium sized stones.	Fill of [118], cut by [120], overlies (116)	0.1m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(111)	<i>Fill</i>	A greyish-blue silt with frequent stone inclusions, including rotted/crushed slatestones	Fill of pit [119], cut by [120]	0.24m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(112)	<i>Fill</i>	A heterogonous brown mottled dense silt-clay with burnt clay fragments, and occasional small stones	Fill of [118], overlain by (116), overlies (117)	0.16m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(113)	<i>Fill</i>	A reddish-brown gritty silt-clay with common crushed slatestone and burnt clay fragments, soil itself may have been heat affected before deposition.	Fill of [107], cut by [118], overlies (114)	0.42m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(114)	<i>Fill</i>	A dense grey-brown silt-clay with abundant stone inclusions, mostly crushed slatestone, represents a single tipping event.	Fill of [107], overlain by (113), overlies (115)	0.1m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(115)	<i>Fill</i>	A dense grey-black gritty silt with dominant charcoal and occasional slatestone frags.	Basal fill of [107], overlain by (114)	0.05m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
{116}	<i>Fill</i>	A mottled reddish brown silt-clay with abundant crushed slatestone frags. Rare burnt clay fragments	Fill of [118], overlain by (110), overlies (112)	0.06m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(117)	<i>Fill</i>	A lens of greyish-blue crushed slatestone, no soil matrix.	Basal fill of [118], overlain by (112)	0.03m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
[118]	<i>Cut</i>	Re-cut of pit [107], similar profile to [107] sloping side and flat base. Cut by later re-cuts to full extent unknown	Cuts (113), filled by (117), (112), (116) & (110)	0.22m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
[119]	<i>Cut</i>	Re-cut of [107], respects/re-uses the eastern edge of [107] cut, steep sloping profile	Cuts (110), filled by (111)	0.24m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
[120]	<i>Cut</i>	Shallow flat based re-cut of Pit [107], with sloping sides	Cuts (111), filled by (109) & (108)	0.18m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
{121}	<i>Void</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Void</i>
[122]	<i>Cut</i>	Construction cut for building, c.0.2-0.3m wider than the wall, continued to east where building demolished	Cuts (113) , filled by (127) & {123}	?	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
{123}	<i>Structure</i>	Footing remains of the eastern end of the north wall, set in a cream mortar, large slatestone and granite	Fill of [122]	-	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
[124]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut for a possible wall footing/edge of a floor? Only exposed in plan	Filled by (125)	?	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
[125]	<i>Fill</i>	Grey gritty silt-clay with yellowy mortar and some large stones, possible remains of internal wall footing?	Fill of [124]	?	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
(126)	<i>Deposit</i>	Rubble deposit covering area of the demolished eastern end of the building.	Abuts (125) and {123}	?	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
(127)	<i>Fill</i>	Gritty greyish-brown silt-clay with occasional slatestone inclusions	Fill of [122]	?	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century

## APPENDIX 4: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Pottery Detail
(106)	1	2889	Large Iron ladle
	2	999	Large sherds of 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed coarsewares
(111)	3	113	Fragments of slag and clinker
(112)	2	59	Slag
	1	172	Baked clay (brick?)
(113)	1	9	Clay pipe stem – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	2	93	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed coarsewares
	1	25	Baked clay
	1	36	Slag
(115)	1	18	Fe object – broken nail/bolt
(126)	2	402	Fe objects – 1× hinge, 1× stake
	1	187	WRE – Rim of 19 <sup>th</sup> century bowl

APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

BUILDING RECORDING



THE SOUTH FACING ELEVATION VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



DETAIL OF THE RAGGED EDGE TO THE EAST OF THE SOUTH FACING ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



THE RAGGED EASTERN END OF THE SOUTH WALL AND THE INFILLED EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH ELEVATION, SHOWING THE BLOCKED DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



THE FIREPLACE INSERTED INTO THE WEST ELEVATION, WITH CEMENT BONDED BRICKS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE NORTH ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).





THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE NORTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



THE DOORWAY IN THE WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



SHOT OF ONE OF THE MINERS METAL HAMMERS SET INTO THE WALL, WRAPPED WITH WIRE TO HOLD ON THE ROOF (NO SCALE).

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING



THE SERVICES TRENCH, WHICH FOLLOWS ALONG THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



THE SERVICES TRENCH, WHERE IT FORKS, ONE SHORT RUN, LEADING TO THE NORTHERN HEDGEBANK FOR THE ELECTRICS, THE OTHER RUNNING WEST TO THE WESTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



THE WESTERN RUN OF THE SERVICES TRENCH, LEADING TO THE WESTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



PIT/DITCH [105] TRUNCATED BY THE SERVICES TRENCH, AT THE WESTERN END, ON THE SHORT RUN TO THE WESTERN BOUNDARY, VIEWED THE SOUTH-FACING SECTION; FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



THE EASTERN RUN OF THE SERVICES TRENCH, FROM THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY TO THE BUILDING TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



THE SERVICES TRENCH, FROM THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY TO THE BUILDING TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



THE STRIPPED AREA TO THE EAST OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



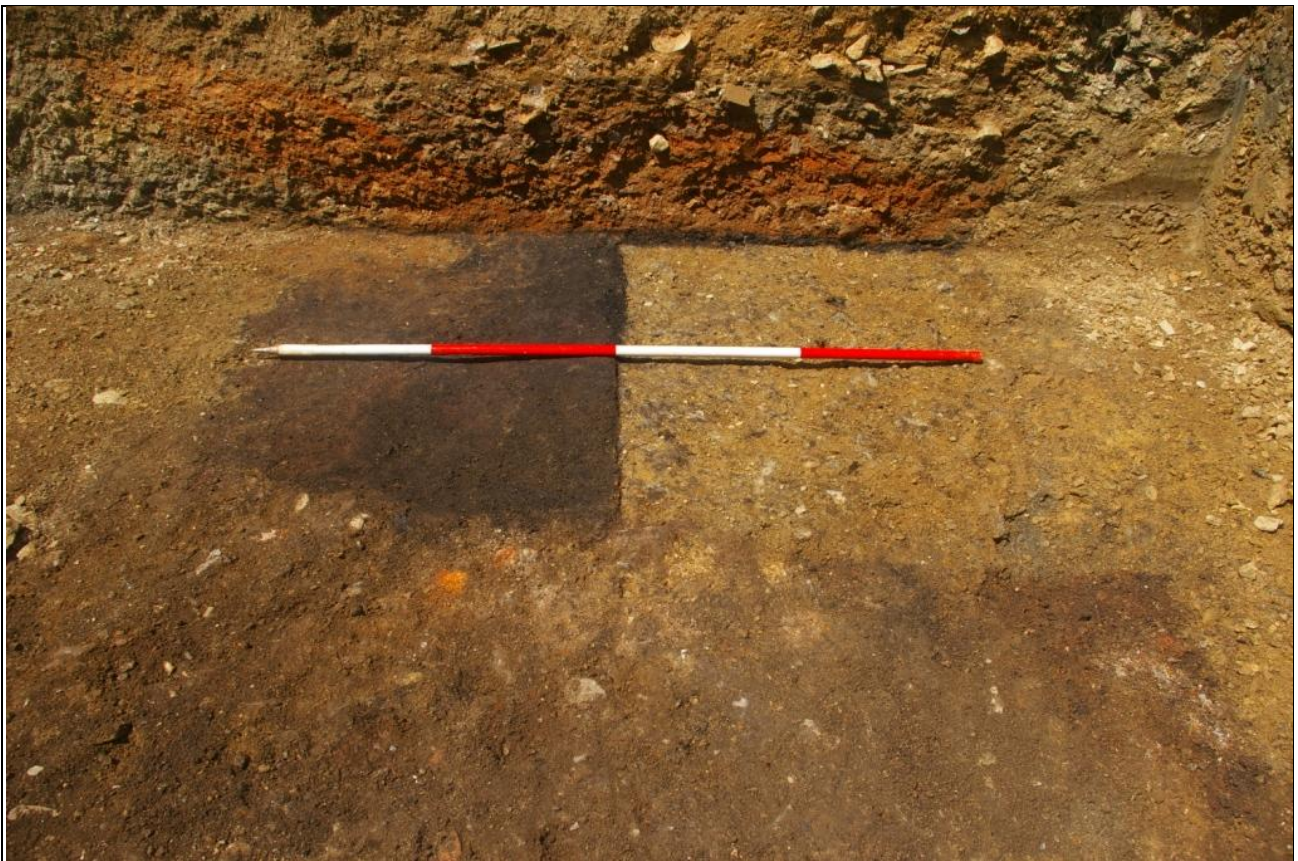
THE STRIPPED AREA TO THE NORTH OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



THE STRIPPED AREA TO THE WEST OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL PIT [107] TO THE EAST OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



POST-EX PLAN OF THE PIT, SHOWING THE BASE LAYER OF CHARCOAL, VIEWED HALF-SECTIONED IN THE BASE OF THE TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



THE REMAINS OF THE NORTH WALL, OF THE DEMOLISHED EASTERN END OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



THE LOOSE RUBBLE WHICH BACK-FILLS THE DEMOLISHED EASTERN END OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).





The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)