

ROSEBANK, TREGARNE, MANACCAN, CORNWALL

Desk-Based Appraisal and
Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



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Rosebank, Tregarne Manaccan, Cornwall

Results of a Desk Based Appraisal and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

For

Matt Lugg
of
MJL Group Ltd (the Client)

By



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May 2014

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in May 2014 on the site of Rosebank, Tregarne, Manaccan, Cornwall. The site is located inside part of a prehistoric/romano-british round shown on early OS maps and visible in aerial photographs. The site had been developed in the early 20th century with a bungalow and various large barns/sheds added to the site.

No significant archaeological remains or features were identified during the excavations, although only a small proportion of the site had not been significantly landscaped or disturbed by the earlier phases of construction.

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Phil Markam and Dan Ratcliffe, CCHEAPO
The Staff of the Cornwall Records Office (CRO)

1.0 Introduction

Location: Rosebank, Tregarne

Parish: Manaccan

County: Cornwall

NGR: SW78872305

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Rosebank, Tregarne, Manaccan, Cornwall (Figures 1). The work was commissioned by Mr. Matt Lugg (The Client) in order to identify any archaeological features that might be revealed and affected by groundworks during the demolition of existing dwelling and industrial buildings and construction of a replacement dwelling on the site.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the development covers an area of approximately 0.85 acres and is located 400m east of the hamlet of Tregarne, 1.9km north from the centre of St. Keverne and 3.1km south-east of the centre of Manaccan. The site slopes slightly from north to south and is located at approximately 85m AOD.

The underlying bedrock is of Traboer Hornblende-schist (BGS Viewer 2013). The soils of this area are typically the shallow fine loamy soils over slate and slate rubble rock of the Denbigh 2 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.3 Historical Background

Tregarne (*Trekarn*) is a Manor first mentioned in the 13th century, in the possession of the Earls of Cornwall, and subsequently passing to the Arundel's. The Arundel's sold the estate in 1757 to the Lemon's.

The name is Cornish in origin and contains the elements *tre meaning 'estate or farmstead', and *carn meaning 'rock-pile or tor'. The *tre element implies a settlement of early medieval origin, *while the large nearby barrow 'Roskruge Beacon' could be hypothesised as the origin of the *carn element.

(The above is based on Canon W.A. Digger's Archive, Lyssons 1814 and Padel 1985)

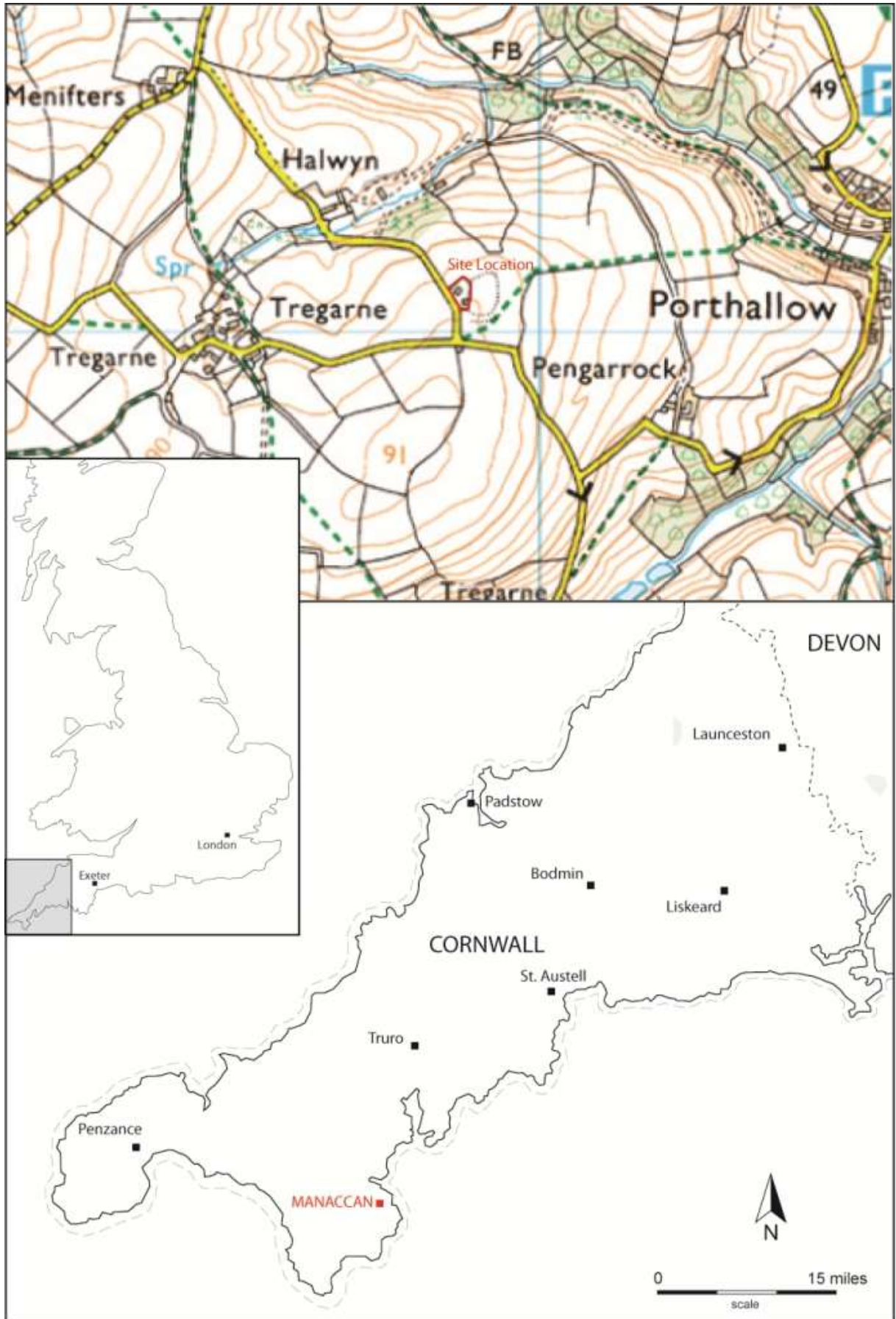


Figure 1: Site location. The site is marked in red.

1.4 Archaeological Background

This surrounding field system, although classified as ‘*Modern Enclosed Land*’ in the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation is surrounded by field patterns of Medieval date, and constitutes an example of ‘*Anciently Enclosed Land*’ and therefore has a raised potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, particularly of the prehistoric period.

There are a large number of designated and undesignated heritage assets within 1km of the site (Figure 2). The majority of these are post-medieval structures within Porthallow, possible prehistoric earthworks identified on aerial photography and medieval settlements recorded in documentary sources. The development site is located in the western edge of Halwyn ‘round’ (MCO8018), and this site may include associated activity with a Bronze Age Palstave (MCO57025) found c.400m south-east of the site.

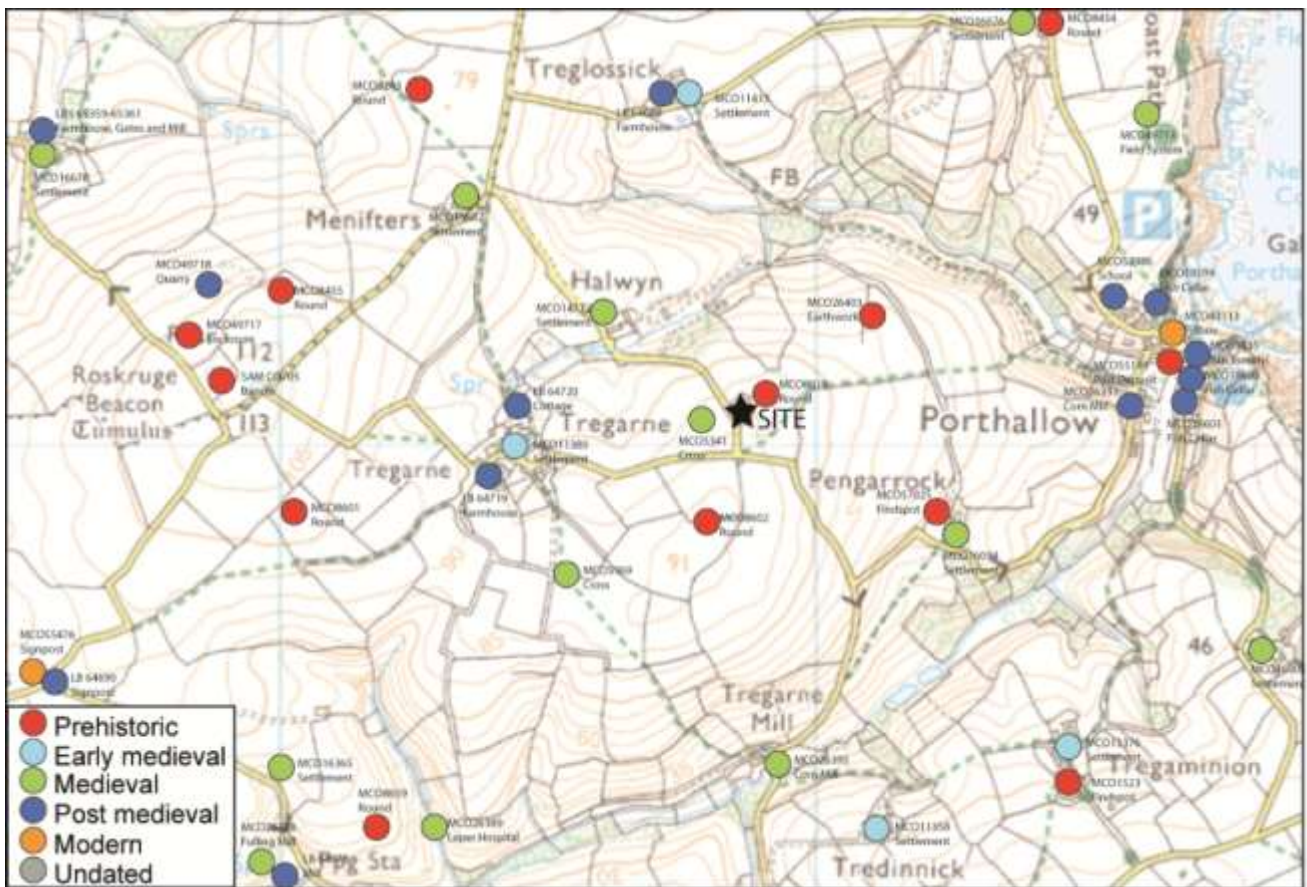


Figure 2: Nearby designated and undesignated heritage assets (Access to Monuments).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
Designated Heritage Assets			
SAM CO 705	Roskrug Beacon – Iron Age barrow / Post Medieval beacon	Extant Structure	Roskrug Beacon 2.1m high and 20m in diameter, barrow which was later used as a beacon.
LB 64719	Farmhouse (South West) at Tregarne	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, Early 19 th Century farmhouse
LB 64720	Spring Cottage, Tregarne	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, Mid-18 th Century cottage
64688	Tregosseick Farmhouse With Outbuildings Adjoining on North-East	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, c.18 th Century farmhouse with adjoining shippon and cartshed.
LB 65359	Roskrug Barton	Extant Structures	Grade II* Listed, 17 th Century Barton & gates. All survive in an excellent state of repair.
LB 65360	Gatepiers, gates and garden walls		Grade II Listed, Early-Mid 19 th Century
LB 65361	The Mill and Adjoining Farm Buildings		Grade II Listed, Early-Mid 19 th Century
LB 64690	Guide Post 300m east of Tregowris	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, granite monolith, inscribed '1838, IB' and 'IP'
LB 64678	Mehal Mill, St. Keverne	Extant Structure	Grade II Listed, derelict c.18 th Century water mill

Undesignated Heritage Assets – HER entries			
MCO8018	Halwyn – Iron Age / Romano British round	Cropmark	The remains of an enclosure approx. 73m x 64m is visible on aerial photographs
MCO8602	Tregarne – Iron Age / Romano British round	Documentary	The Tithe Map of 1840 shows the field-name 'Carthew' at Tregarne (b1) which suggests the site of a round.
MCO5969	Tregarne – Medieval cross	Documentary	The Tithe Map of 1840 shows the field-name 'Homer Park Grouse' at Tregarne which suggest the site of a cross
MCO5341	Halwyn – Medieval Cross	Documentary	The Tithe Map of 1840 shows the field-name 'Cross Field' at Halwyn (b1) which suggests the site of a cross.
MCO8601	Tregarne –Iron Age / Romano British round	Documentary	The Tithe Map of 1840 shows the field-name 'Park Hear' (b1), locally 'Park Gear', which suggests the site of a round.
MCO14732	Halwyn – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Halwyn is first recorded in 1369
MCO11380	Tregarne – Early Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement and manor of Tregarne first recorded in 1306
MCO49717	Roskruge Beacon – Prehistoric enclosure / Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	An oval enclosure 25m by 20m lies within an area of AEL and may be a prehistoric enclosure or Bronze Age round barrow
MCO8455	Roskruge Beacon – Iron Age / Romano British round	Documetary	Henderson records the field-name 'Goon an Gear' in 1615 at Roskruge which suggests the site of a round
MCO49718	Roskruge Beacon – Post Medieval quarry	Extant Structure	Visible on aerial photographs as earthworks and was plotted as part of the NMP. An associated spoil heap is also visible.
MCO15682	Menifters – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Menifters is first recorded in 1578`
MCO16365	Polgwidnan- Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Polgwidnan is first recorded in 1267
MCO8659	Treleague – Iron Age / Romano British round	Documentary	Dowson in 1968 records that it is known locally as 'Round', but records no extant remains.
MCO26389	Nanclgdy – Medieval leper hospital	Documentary	Henderson gives the siting of a lazar house recorded in 1267 at Nanclgdy.
MCO55476	Tregowris – Signpost	Extant Stucture	Cast iron finger post, C19 or early C20. The pillar is circular with three arms attached via sleeves.
MCO26388	Lesneage – Medieval fulling mill	Documentary	The tithe map of 1840 shows the fieldnames "tuck field" and "lower tuck" which suggests the site of a tucking mill
MCO26403	Halwyn – Iron Age/Romano British earthwork	Documentary	Identified as an earthwork by P Harwood c.1958 was thought to be Halwyn Round which have been wrongly sited
MCO57025	Pengarrock –Bronze Age Palstave findspot	Moved Monument	A palstave found in 1991 in unstratified ground, broad-bladed type with a central rib and stop measuring 16cm
MCO57025	Pengarrock – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Pengarrock is first recorded in 1291
MCO52986	Porthallow – Post Medieval school	Exatant Structure	School, built 1899 is recorded on the 2nd Edition 1907 OS map. Enlarged in 1912.
MCO18599	Porthallow – Post Medieval fish cellar	Demolished Structure	Hunt records that the village institute is built upon the site of a fish cellar which
MCO81601	Porthallow –Post Medieval fish cellar	Demolished Structure	A fish cellar at porthallow is shown on the tithe map of 1840
MCO26393	Porthallow- Post Medieval corn mill	Demolished Structure	Pengarrick or Porthallow mill is recorded on Porthallow stream in 1560, belonging to the manor of Rosuic Lucy
MCO18600	Porthallow – Post Medieval fish cellar	Extant Structure	Hunt records a fish loft at porthallow now in use as a cafe.
MCO9335	Porthallow – Post Medieval Blacksmiths workshop	Documenatary	A smithy occupied by J. Freeman at the above location at porthallow is shown on the tithe map of 1842
MCO43113	Porthallow – Modern pillbox	Extant Structure	A rectangular shaped pillbox with a bevelled front, fitted with two embrasures built to blend in with local terrain.
MCO55199	Porthallow – Prehistoric peat deposit	Sub surface deposit	Exploratory borings ahead of a sewage disposal scheme revealed buried organic deposits in the valley bottom
MCO16005	Park an Tidno – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Park-an-Tidno is first recorded in 1419
MCO11376	Tregaminon – Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tregaminion is first recorded c1250
MCO1523	Tregaminon – Neolithic findspot	Find	A greenstone axe, recorded at tregaminion c1968
MCO11358	Tredinnick - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tredinnick is first recorded in 1295
MCO26395	Tregarne - Medieval corn mill	Extant Structure	First recorded in 1404 , A single storey building of cob built upon solid rock, a modern roof replacing the original thatch.
MCO16678	Roskruge –Medieval settlement	Documentary	First recorded in 1287
MCO11413	Treglossick –Early Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Treglossack is first recorded in 1296
MCO8243	Menifters - Iron Age / Romano British round	Documentary	The Tithe Map of 1840 shows the field-name 'Rounds' at Menifters which suggests the site of a round
MCO49713	Roskorwell – Medieval field system	Extant Structure	Fragmentary remains of a series of low earth & stone banks along the clifftop from Fletching's Cove to Porthallow Cove.
MCO8454	Roskorwell – Iron Age / Romano British round	Documentary	Henderson notes site of a round at Roskorwell suggested by the field-name 'Park an Gear' in 1810

Table 1: Table of nearby HER entries (Access to Monuments).

1.5 Methodology

The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) devised in consultation with and in accordance to a Brief supplied by Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer Phil Markham (HEPAO) of the Cornwall County Council (see Appendices 1-3).

The archaeological monitoring and recording took place on the 7th of May 2014. All groundwork's were carried out with a 360° machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Topsoil was removed from all areas subject to proposed groundwork's and recordings made in areas that were not already severely truncated (Figure 7). The north-west section of the site had been terraced by up to two metres prior to the construction of the now demolished building on site; the southern section of the site appeared to have been terraced to a lesser extent, c.0.40m and contained a pond and now demolished building; a central section potentially remained less- or not truncated. A section of hedgebank was also removed by machine. All potential archaeological deposits that were exposed were excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the WSI and IFA guidelines.

2.0 Desk Based Appraisal

Tregarne was first recorded in 1305 as Trekarn and again in 1310 as Tregarn and means ‘Town on the hill’. It was held within the Manor of Rosuick until 1404 when it was considered a manor itself. The manor was held by Sir William Lambron and in the same year the Manor Mill was rebuilt. Through marriage the manor went to the Arundells of Lanherne and was held by Sir John Arundell in 1659. At that time it was made up of four holdings; three in Helwin and Tregarne Mill. Sale of the estate occurred c.1800 and the manor was bought by the Lemons of Carclew and then passed through marriage to the Tremaynes (Based on Henderson 1933).

The following desk based appraisal is comprised of a cartographic analysis.

2.1 The 1840 St Keverne Tithe map

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1840 St Keverne Tithe map (Figure 3). It shows the field encompassing the site as a roughly rectangular enclosure (590) with an ovoid enclosure (591) on its western side, which represents a possible ‘round’ (MCO8018). A footpath or non-mettled track-way orientated north-west by south-east bisects the site. The accompanying apportionment identifies a number of prosaic field names based on location, description or personal names such as *Road Field* and *Kitty Robins*; *Carantal* on the other hand may refer to a monastery near Jericho or be a bastardisation of a foreign word for *forty*. More relevantly it provides field name evidence for a possible cross (MCO5341) in field no.592, *Cross Field*. Also, supporting the shape of field no.591 *The Round*, it may be suggestive of a prehistoric ‘round’ occupying the site. Field no.590, *Road Field*, is again a descriptive prosaic name. These relevant fields were all part of the Halwin estate within the wider Manor of Tregarne. A Transcription of the relevant apportionments can be seen in Table 2.

Field No.	Lessors	Lessees	Occupier	Field name	Field use
532	Rev John Kempthorne; trustees under the will of Sir Charles Lemon	Francis Keverne	Francis Keverne (Halwin)	Louse Bushey Field	Arable
590				Road Field	Arable
591				The Round	Arable
592				Cross Field	Arable
595				Stone Close	Arable
612				Kitty Robins	Arable
613				Higher Kitty Robins	Arable
587	Richard Roskrage	-	Himself (Pengarrick & Mill Tenement)	Higher Carantal	Arable
588				Higher Field	Arable
589				Higher Locust	Arable
603	Philip Williams	-	Himself (Park-an-Fox)	Middle Town Field	Arable
604				Lane Close	Arable
605				East Close	Arable
606				Town Field	Arable

Table 2: Transcript of relevant tithe apportionments, 1842 (CRO).



Figure 3: 1840 St Keverne Tithe map (CRO).

2.2 The 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map to the Present Day

The 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (Figure 4) shows relative continuity with the 1840 tithe map. Removal of hedge boundaries in the field north of the site has occurred, and the fields numbered 603-606 on the tithe map had become a single large field. The boundaries of the site and surrounding areas have not changed.

The 1907 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (Figure 5) shows no changes from the 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The boundaries of the surrounding field system remain unchanged in the 1963 Ordnance Survey mapping but the bungalow had been built. This is more clearly shown on the 1975 Ordnance Survey revision (Figure 7), which also shows the removal of the footpath across the adjacent field and of its northern boundary. The site in 1975 includes the house on the southern part of the plot and a smaller northern structure near the road within terraced ground. A further building range was added between these since, and all three have been demolished (depicted in Figure 7) ahead of this current development.

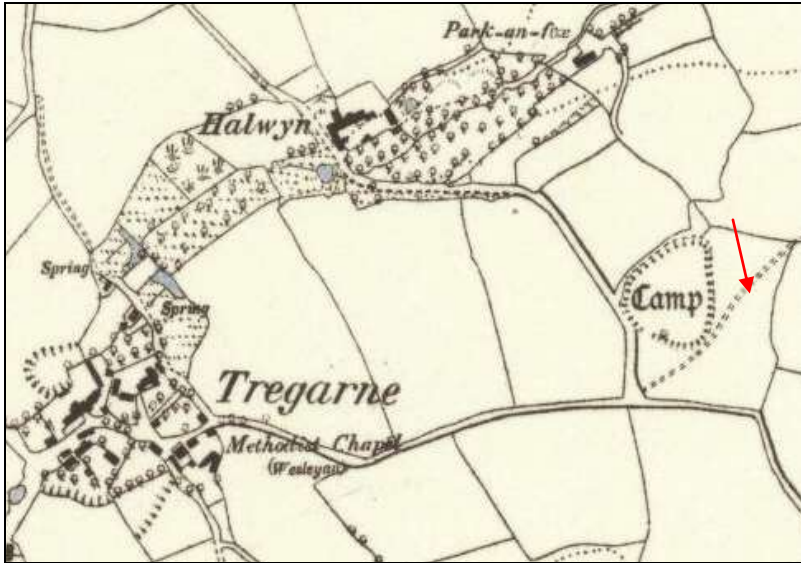


Figure 4: 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, 1:10560 (CRO).

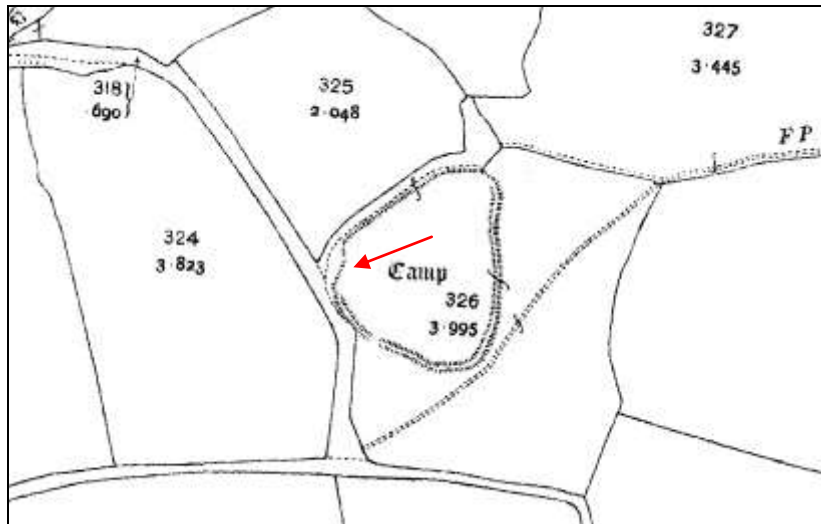


Figure 5: 1907 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, 1:2,500 (CRO).

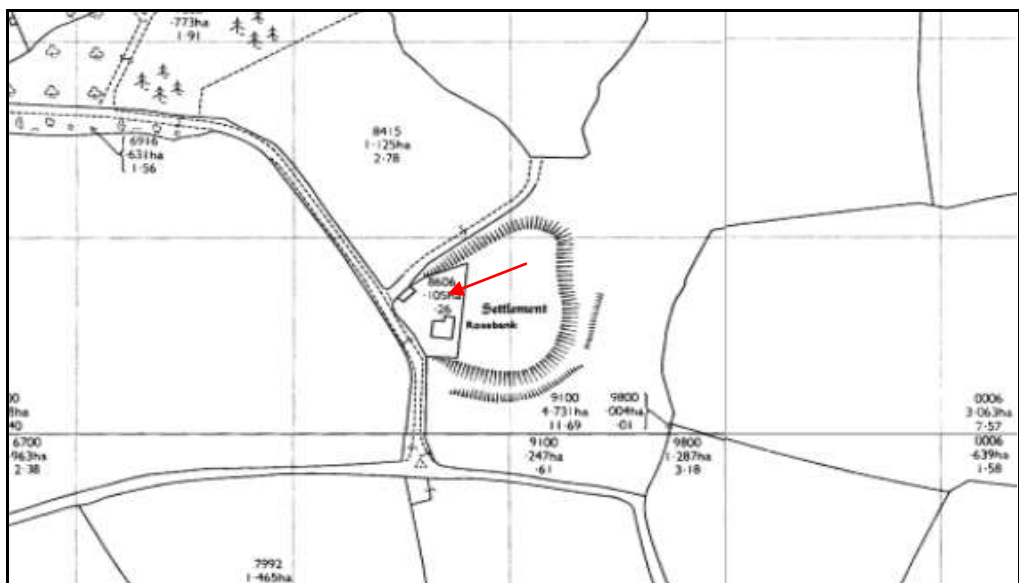


Figure 6: 1975 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500 (CRO).

3.0 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Of the area subject to groundworks, generally the footprint of the proposed building and part of the wider site, a large area had been previously terraced and landscaped (see Figure 7). Only 20th century features were revealed in the excavation of the undisturbed portion of the site.

3.1 Results

The northern section of the site had been terraced into the natural by c.2m and contained buildings built in the 20th century (now demolished). The southern end of the site had also been terraced into the hillside by c.0.40m and contained a pond and a 20th century building and only slightly fell within the area subject to substantial groundworks other than garden landscaping. A central area of the topsoil stripping was fully observed and recorded. Within this area was revealed three 20th century service drains and a 0.82m wide, modern garden wall footing that ran parallel with the existing eastern site boundary. A 20th century hedgebank ditch was revealed running parallel to the hedgebank along the western frontage of the plot. It was a linear ditch, 1m wide and 0.20m deep with a gentle concave profile. It contained a single fill of dark brown-grey, friable clay-silt that produced 20th century finds, including ceramic drainpipe and glass, these were discarded on site. All features were located in plan and can be seen in Figure 7. A complete set of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 3.

3.2 Finds

A sample of finds were recovered from the topsoil and subsequently discarded. These finds included: ×10 sherds (65g) of White Refined Earthen ware; ×1 shard (16g) of green bottle glass; ×1 fragment (6g) of grey plastic; and ×1 clear glass jar (127g).

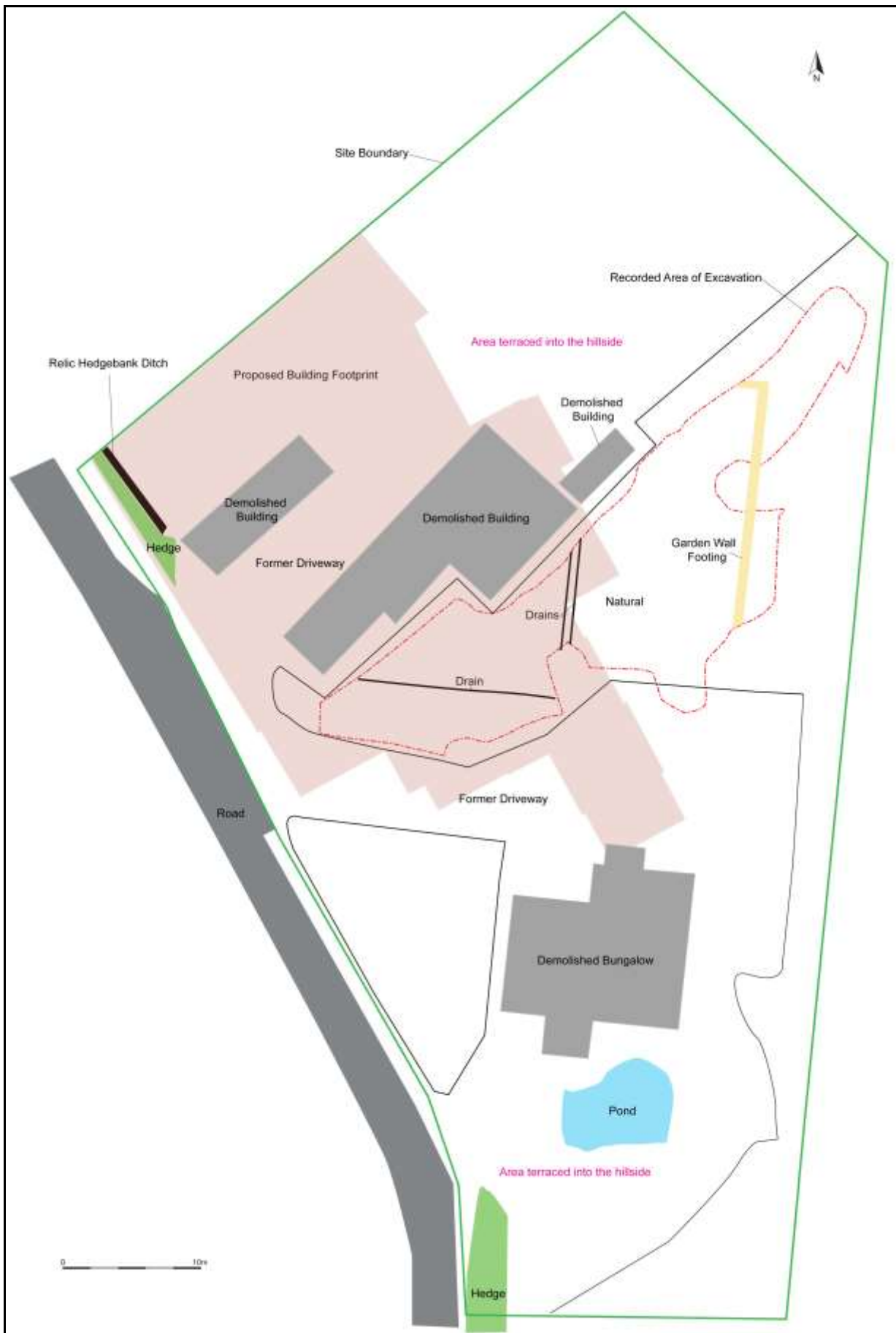


Figure 7: Site plan showing excavated area in relation to existing, removed and proposed features.

4.0 Summary and Conclusion

Despite the relatively high potential for prehistoric/romano-british remains, no significant archaeological evidence was encountered during the monitoring and recording. The potential for intact sub-surface remains on the site was drastically reduced by the amount of terracing that had taken place on the site in the 20th century.

The only finds of note were associated with the 20th century developments and structures on the site built after 1907 and 1975. The most significant of these was a hedgebank ditch that went out of use in the 20th century in the western corner of the site. It may have been respecting or had its origins in the earliest incarnation of the site boundary as we see it today.

Any work carried out within the confines of the plots site boundary need not be observed as sever truncation has already taken place. However, it would be prudent to suggest that any further works outside the site boundary in the future should be carried out under archaeological monitoring and recording due to the location of the site within a known heritage asset (MCO8018), the majority of which has not been disturbed beyond agricultural use.

5.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

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- Henderson C.** c.1933: *The Topography of the Parish of St Keverne.* Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT ROSEBANK, TREGARNE, MANACCAN CORNWALL

Location: Rosebank, Tregarne
Parish: Manaccan
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 7887 2305
Planning application no: PA11/09929
Proposal: Demolition of existing dwelling and industrial buildings and construction of a replacement dwelling.
Date: 19.03.2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Matt Lugg of MJL Group Ltd (the Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes was devised in accordance with the brief issued by Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Phil Markham (HEPAO).

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 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 (no. 5) requires that:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the proposed development is largely within the site of a round, an Iron Age/Romano British settlement. The HER records the following for the site:

The remains of a round are shown near Halwyn on the OS map of 1963 and listed by Dowson in 1968 as having extant remains. Mentioned by Thomas and Henderson and shown on the tithe map of 1840. The OS survey of 1:2500 in 1973 records that the round survives as a roughly oval area up to 1.0m above the surrounding ground, with an outer ditch 0.4m deep on the south and east sides. There is no trace of an entrance, and the west side was destroyed by the construction of a house in c.1910, when the round was levelled to provide arable land. The remains of an enclosure approx. 73m x 64m is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork bank and was plotted as part of the NMP.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development;

3.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording:

Topsoil stripping and all groundworks in all areas, as defined and agreed in consultation with the HET, should be removed by machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket 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.

4.1.1 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)*.

- 4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
- 4.1.4 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;
 - iv) A minimum of one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
- 4.1.5 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 Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES).
- 4.1.6 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.
- 4.1.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.1.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, must be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 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.
 - 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.3.3 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.
- 4.4 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and CCHES to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 4.5 Monitoring
 - 4.5.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the CCHES 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.
 - 4.5.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 6.6 below.
 - 4.5.3 SWARCH will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 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 in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints will be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Royal Cornwall Museum/Cornwall Records Office.
- 5.3 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 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field notes and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum under an accession number to be assigned. The museum's current guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 6.2 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), including photographs and site plans and sent to the HES either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:
- 6.2.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 6.2.2 A copy of this WSI;
 - 6.2.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 6.2.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 6.2.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
 - 6.2.6 A summary of the project's results;
 - 6.2.7 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 6.2.8 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
 - 6.2.9 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;
 - 6.2.10 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;
 - 6.2.11 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 6.2.12 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
 - 6.2.13 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;

- 6.2.14 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
 - 6.2.15 Site matrices where appropriate;
 - 6.2.16 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;
 - 6.2.17 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - 6.2.19 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.3 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 CCHES.
- 6.4 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 the archaeological contractor shall 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 must 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.
- 6.5 Should particularly significant archaeological 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 (PPS5). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.
- 6.6 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 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork under record number southwes1-175225.
- 7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
Topsoil stripping or groundworks may be undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH, but it is the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with 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.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 8.1 The project will be directed by Colin Humphreys and managed by Bryn Morris/Sam Walls; the archaeological monitoring 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

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Appendix 2

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Date: 8th January 2014
Address: Rosebank, Tregarne, Manaccan, Helston TR12 6EW
Application: PA11/09929
HBSMR: CCO4834
Applicant: Mr M Lugg
Agent: Richard Bray, West Link Design Architectural Services, Merris Luar, Laflouder Lane, Mullion, Helston TR12 7HT t. 01326 241839, e. admin@westlinkdesign.co.uk
Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne, TR14 8SX t. 07973 813572 e. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk
Local Planning Authority Officer: Peter Gregory, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX t. 01209 614492 e. peter.gregory@cornwall.gov.uk

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

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

1 Introduction

1.1 This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site to discharge condition 5 of planning application PA11/09929.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 The site is located at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SW 7887 2305 in a rural area less than a kilometre west of Porthallow.

3 Planning Background

3.1 Planning application PA11/09929 was submitted on the 18th November 2011 and was for the demolition of the existing dwelling and industrial buildings and the construction of a replacement dwelling. This application has been approved subject to 9 conditions.

3.2 Condition 5 states: No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

3.3 Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of PPS5 'Planning for the Historic Environment'.

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

4 Archaeological Background

4.1 The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) which records that the proposed development is largely within the site of a round, an Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement. The HER records the following for the site:

4.2 The remains of a round are shown near Halwyn on the OS map of 1963 and listed by Dowson in 1968 as having extant remains. Mentioned by Thomas and Henderson and shown on the Tithe Map of 1840. The OS survey at 1:2500 in 1973 records that the round survives as a roughly oval area up to 1.0m above the surrounding ground, with an outer ditch 0.4m deep on the south and east sides. There is no trace of an entrance, and the west side was destroyed by the construction of a house in c1910, when the round was levelled to provide arable land. The remains of an enclosure approx. 73m x 64m is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork bank and was plotted as part of the NMP.

5 Requirement for Work

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

The site specific aims are to:

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

6 General Methodology

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

7 Archaeological Recording Methodology

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
- 7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.
- 7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 7.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

8 Finds

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

8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

9 Human Remains

9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.

9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated human remains must not be exposed to public view.

10 Results

10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

10.4 The report must contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
- A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
- All specialist reports and assessments.
- A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
- A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
- A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

11 Archive Deposition

11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum. <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/>

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.

11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.

11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

12 Monitoring

12.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



Detail showing the terracing to the rear of the demolished agricultural buildings, viewed from the north (2m scale).



Shot showing the terraced area of the former agricultural buildings and yard to the north of the site (2m scale).



As above, showing the eastern ends (2m scale).



Shot of the site from the west, showing the only area not heavily disturbed, viewed from the east.



The area of the bungalow and garden, viewed from the north-east.



View showing the level of terracing for the garden and bungalow, viewed from the north-east.



Shot showing the area of the demolished bungalow, viewed from the south.



The western edge of the site, by the road, viewed from the south.



The Lawn area during stripping, viewed from the west (2m scale).



As above (no scale).



Remains of the bungalow during grubbing up, viewed from the south-west.



Section through the removed hedgebank, flanking the western side of the site, viewed from the south (2m scale).



Excavated section through ditch flanking the hedge (1m scale).



Excavated section through ditch flanking the hedge, viewed from the south (1m scale).



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