

SPIN, TREYARNON BAY St MERRYIN CORNWALL

The Results of Archaeological Monitoring



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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Mr. Steve Heaver of Harrison Sutton Partnership
Mr. Julian Harris for his assistance on site
The staff of the Cornwall County Historic Environment Service

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Spin, Treyarnon Bay
Parish:	St. Merryn
District:	North Cornwall
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SW 85623 73630
Planning app. no:	2008/02142
Planning proposal:	demolition of an existing dwelling and the erection of a replacement earth-covered 2 bedroom dwelling house
Accession no:	2009.17
Oasis ID:	southwes1-56679
OS Map Copying Licence:	100044808

1.1. Background

This report describes the results of a short programme of archaeological monitoring carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on a site at Spin, Treyarnon Bay, in the parish of St. Merryn (NGR SW 85623 73630). This work was directed by B. Morris and was carried out on the 15th and 17th of September 2009. The work was commissioned by Mr. Steve Heaver of Harrison Sutton Partnership (the Client), at the request of Cornwall County Historic Environment Service (CCHES), to investigate and record any archaeological features and material affected by the demolition and replacement of an existing single-storey dwelling.

The site lies on the north Cornish coast approximately 6 miles south west of the town of Padstow in the parish of St. Merryn, 500m south west of the hamlet of Treyarnon (see Figure 1). To the north is a small 20th century holiday cottage, and to the south a field used as a seasonal caravan park. Immediately to the west lie three narrow promontories defended by banks with ditches at Winecove Point, this being a scheduled ancient monument [MCO6588] of (presumed) Iron Age date (see Figure 2), although no detailed fieldwork has been undertaken on this monument.

The plot of land at Spin covers *c.*1700m², of which an area of *c.*450m² was monitored and stripped to the level of the subsoil (see Figure 3). The site is almost flat, varying between 52.4m and 50m AOD, and slopes slightly from south to north east away from the coast. According to the British Geological Survey (1994) the underlying geology is recorded as part of the Middle Devonian Slates (MDS) series.

1.2. Summary

This short programme of archaeological monitoring revealed a largely featureless expanse of weathered shale bedrock, into which the foundations and service trenching of the former dwelling had been cut. In the north east corner of the site, where the foul-water treatment plant and soakaway for the new dwelling was to be located, parts of three intersecting linear features were identified. One of these features curved gently to the north and may form part of a penannular ring-ditch of presumed Prehistoric or Romano-British date. With the exception of two small beach pebbles, no finds were recovered.

1.3. Methodology

This programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken in September 2009 and was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Laing-Trengove 2009) drawn up in consultation with CCHES (see Appendices 2 and 3).

The site was stripped to the level of the subsoil/bedrock by a tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.6m toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features were encountered, these were hand-excavated and recorded. The spoil heaps were checked for artefacts.

For all excavated areas a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:20 and 1:10) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled. Bulk samples were taken, but an assessment of this material determined they did not merit further investigation.

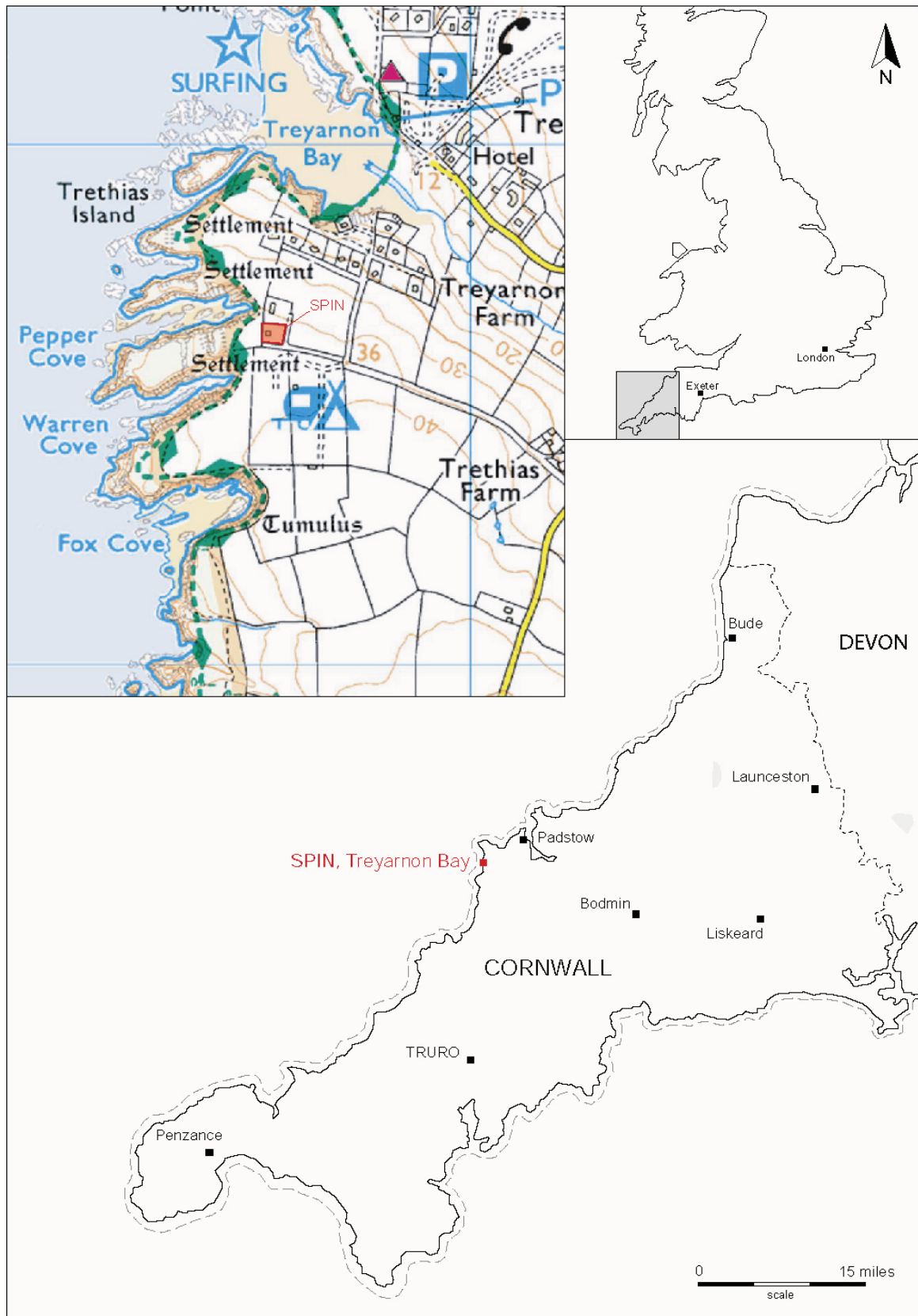


Figure 1: Location map for Spin, Treyarnon Bay (inset: Promap image scale 1:10,000).

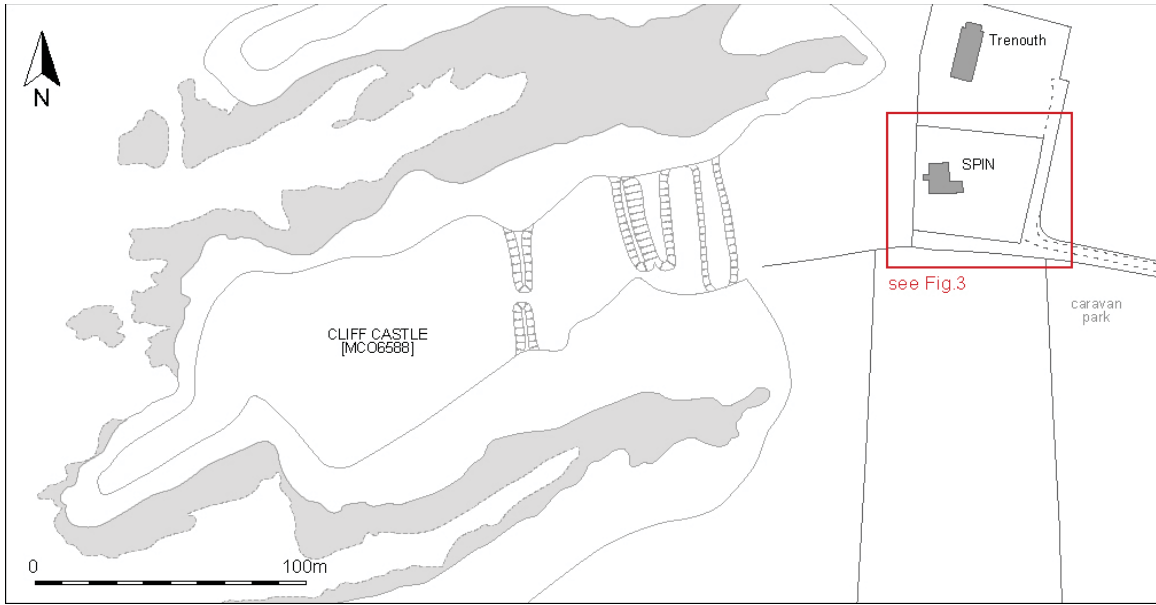


Figure 2: Treayaron Spin, in relation to the adjacent cliff castle.

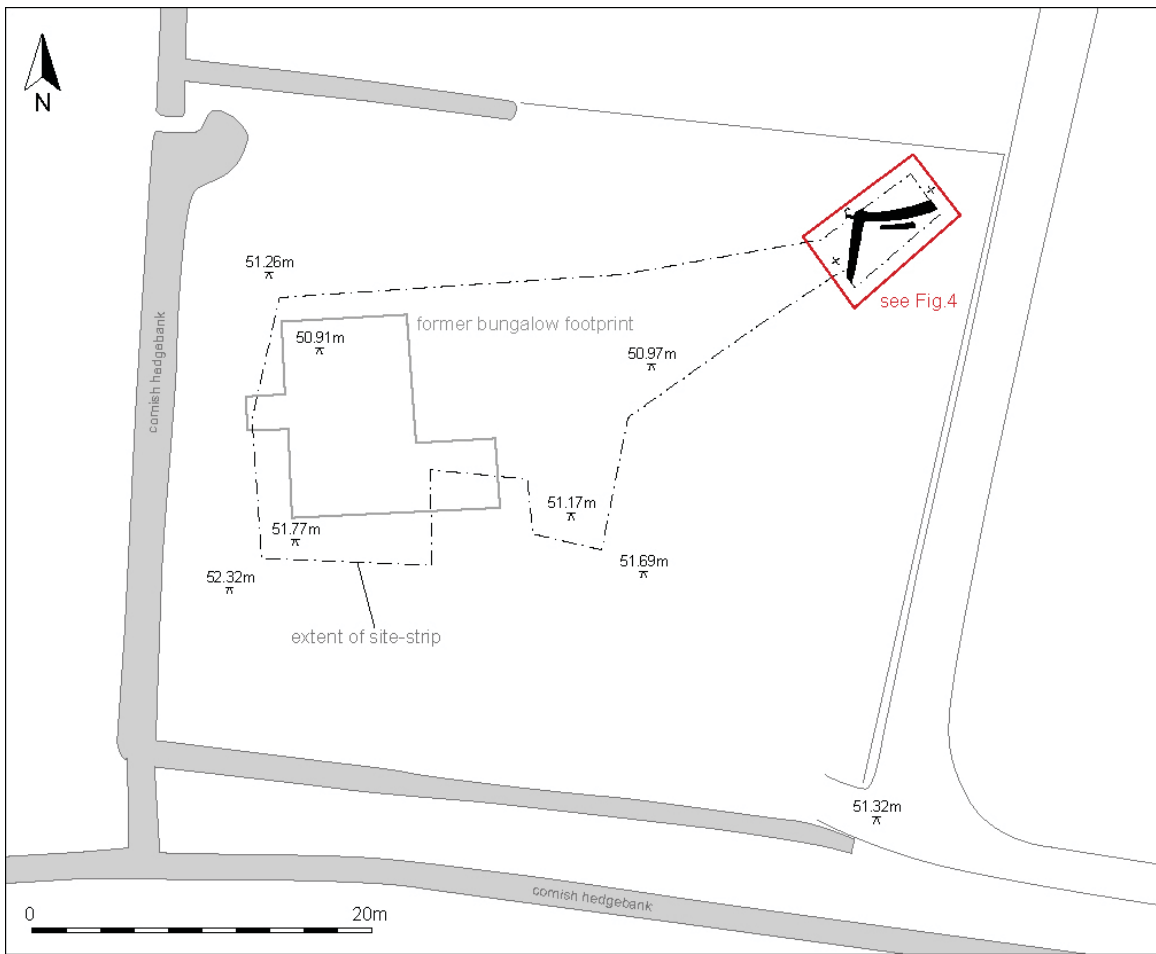


Figure 3: Treayaron Spin, showing the extent of the monitored site strip.

2.0 Results

2.1. Overview

The construction (post 1949) and demolition of the bungalow on the site resulted in a considerable amount of ground disturbance. In addition, a sunken concrete shed in the south west corner of the plot, and the former soakaway adjacent to the middle of the northern boundary, had also been demolished and removed prior to the commencement of archaeological monitoring on the site.

Away from the footprint of the earlier structure, the topsoil varied in depth from *c.*0.2m to *c.*0.35m, being deepest in the north east corner of the site. The topsoil consisted of a loose and friable mid-brown sandy-silt with occasional small platy lithorelicts <30mm in diameter. Over most of the site this overlay weathered micaceous blue-grey shales of the Middle Devonian Slate series. In the north east corner of the field a layer up to 0.3m thick (106) overlay the bedrock and the three identified archaeological features. This consisted of a light brown silty sand containing occasional small shale lithorelicts.

Only three archaeological features were identified, all of which were located in the north east corner of the site, beneath what was scheduled to become a foul-water treatment plant and soakaway (see Figures 4, 5 & 6).



Figure 4: Archaeological features in the north east corner of the site (scale: 1m & 2m).

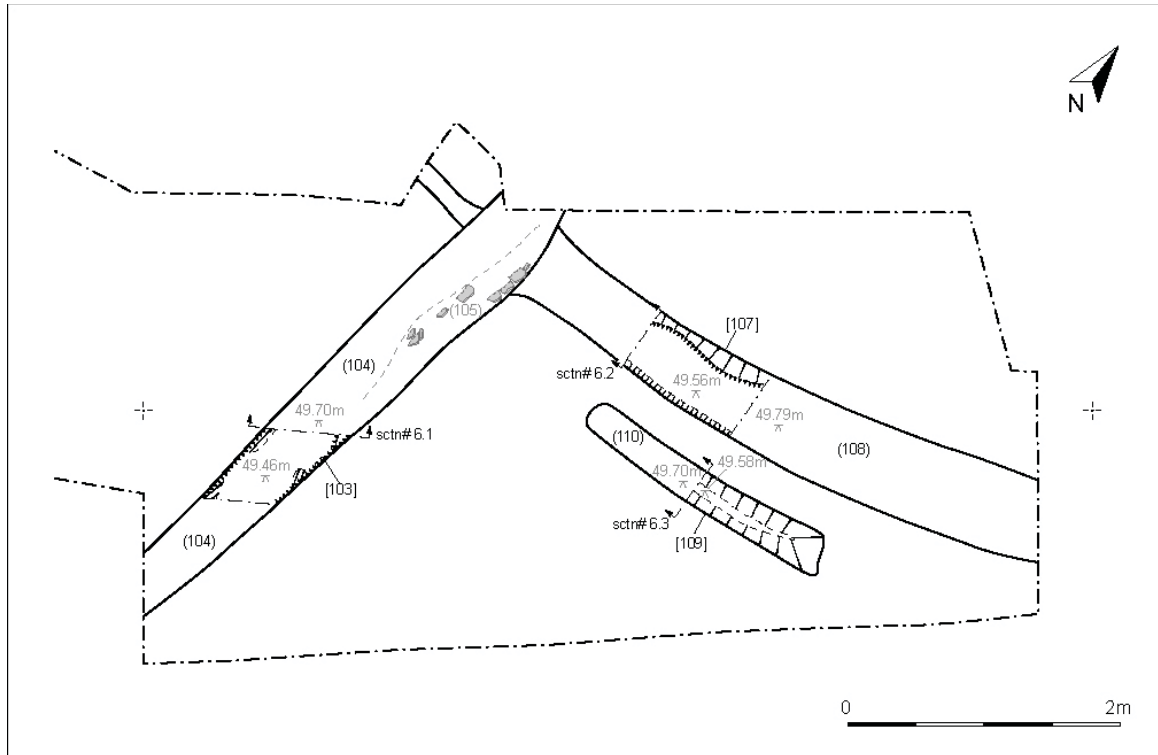


Figure 5: Plan of the north east corner of the site.

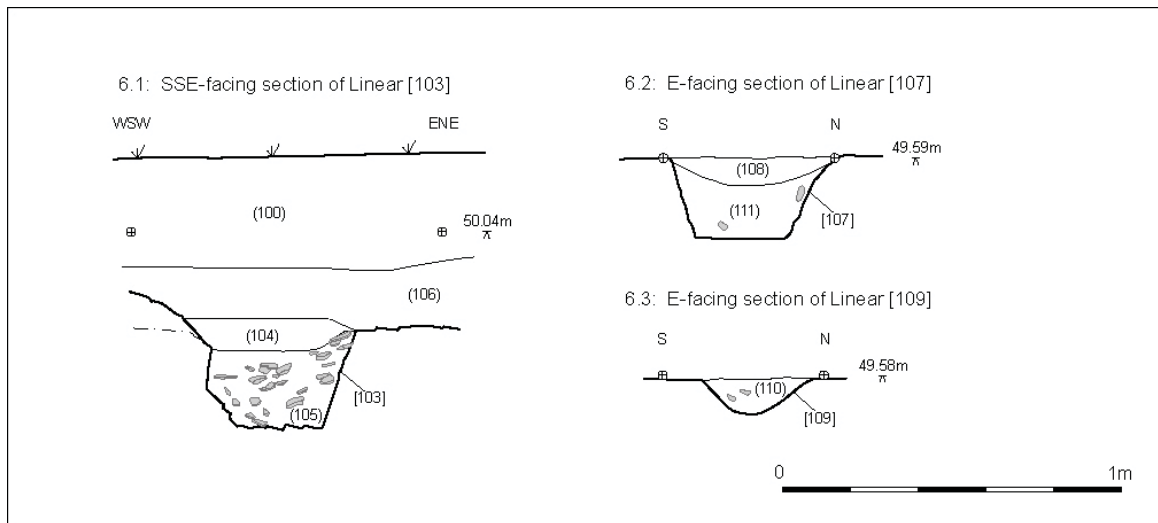


Figure 6: Section drawings of linear features [103], [107] & [109].

2.2. Linear Features

2.2.1. Linear Feature [103] (see Figures 5, 6.1, 7 & 8)

Linear [103] was a rock-cut ditch *c.*0.5m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep, nearly vertical sides and a flat base. It was orientated north south, and its observed length was 5m+. While its construction took advantage of the joints in the rock, it did not obviously appear to follow a line of weakness. Tool-marks were not apparent. It contained two fills: the upper fill (104) was a soft clean brown silty clay up to 0.1m thick with no obvious inclusions. The lower fill (105) was a fine

greyish-brown silty clay containing abundant platy shale stone inclusions of 30-100mm in length and *c.*20mm thick. These inclusions appeared to slump into the feature from the eastern side. Fill (105) produced the only finds from the site: two small well-rounded oval off-white chert beach pebbles *c.*50mm in diameter. This feature cut linear [107].



Figure 7: South-facing section of linear [103] (scale 1m).

2.2.2. Linear Feature [107] (see Figures 5, 6.2 & 9)

Linear [107] was a rock-cut ditch *c.*0.35m wide by *c.*0.2-0.25m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was orientated east-west, and curved gently to the north. Its observed length was 5m+ and it contained two fills. Its construction did appear to take advantage of a line of weakness in the underlying bedrock, and the lower fill (111) was a very clean mottled blue-grey clayey silt containing abundant shale lithorelicts that graded into the bedrock.

The upper fill of this feature (108) was a soft mid-brown clayey sand 50-80mm thick. It contained common small shale lithorelicts and angular quartz fragments up to 40mm in diameter. Linear [107] was cut by [103], but west of [103] it survived only in an extremely attenuated form.



Figure 8: Excavated section of linear [103] (scale 0.5m).



Figure 9: East-facing section of linear [107] (scale 0.5m).

2.2.3. Feature [109] (see Figures 6, 6.3 & 10)

Linear pit [109] was a short narrow rock-cut gully *c.*2m long by 0.3m wide and up to 0.1m deep. It was orientated east-west, and curved gently to the north, mirroring the curve of linear [107]. It had a gentle concave profile, steepest at the centre of the feature, with slightly shallower splayed ends. It contained a single fill, a soft mid-to-dark brown clayey sand that contained common shale lithorelicts and angular quartz fragments. The upper part of this fill was noticeably

darker than the lower part, but there was no distinct horizon between the two, and no charcoal was observed.



Figure 10: East-facing section of feature [109] (scale 0.5m).

2.3. Finds

The only two finds from the site came from fill (105). These were two well-rounded oval beach pebbles *c.*32mm in length by *c.*20mm in width. They showed no signs of working, but were the only stratified rounded stones recovered during the excavation. They have been photographed and discarded.

2.4. Interpretation

Despite its location adjacent to an Iron Age cliff castle, the site at Spin was almost devoid of archaeological features. The footprint of the bungalow and its associated services and septic tank may have destroyed earlier features, but enough of the site was stripped to suggest this absence was indeed real. The three features uncovered on the north eastern part of the site are potentially much more interesting, but the small size of the area exposed, and the lack of dating evidence, makes it difficult to draw any concrete conclusions.

Linear [103] was a well-defined rock-cut feature that may relate to an earlier field or enclosure boundary. The slump of shale rubble (105) in the fill would suggest the bank was on the eastern side of this ditch. As this linear appears to run almost parallel with the eastern boundary of the site, it is possible it forms a relict part of the existing historic landscape. However, the development of layer (106) over the top of all three features would imply this is not the case, and that it belongs to an earlier phase.

Linear [103] cut curving linear [107]. Given the sterility of the lower fill (111), and the fact that [107] appears to follow a line of weakness in the bedrock, it is possible [107] was actually a natural feature, the upper part of which retained a shallow deposit of topsoil. However, the fact that it maintains a fairly

consistent width and profile for much of its observed length, that it curves gently to the north, and that this curve is matched by feature [109], would indicate it is a man-made feature, and perhaps describes part of a ring-ditch or penannular gully.

As only a very small part of the site was exposed and excavated it is difficult to be conclusive. However, a comparison can be made with the rather more extensive site at Lellizzick, further along the coast near Padstow (see Wessex Archaeology 2008). That site produced evidence for Iron Age, Romano-British and early medieval occupation, and finds from the immediate area of Spin span a similar period – Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures to the south at Carnevas (MCO20768, MCO21490 and MCO21491), and a fragment of 6th century AD Bi amphora from the bay to the north east of the site (MCO1768). It is possible that the site at Spin lies just on the edge of a similar settlement, and further interventions in the area might uncover more evidence. The existence of such a settlement near but outside the ramparts of the cliff castle would have important implications for our understanding of these monuments.



Figure 11: The site viewed from the south, showing Trevose headland in the background.

3.0 Conclusion

This short programme of monitoring revealed a largely featureless expanse of weathered shale bedrock into which the foundations and service trenching of the former dwelling had been cut. In the north east corner of the site, parts of three intersecting linear features were identified, one of which curved gently to the north and may form part of a ring-ditch or penannular gully of presumed Prehistoric or Romano-British date. This might suggest the site at Spin lies on the very edge of a settlement of that date, but the scarcity of evidence precludes certainty.

4.0 Archive

The archive, comprising plans/sections, photographs and written records, are currently held by South West Archaeology Ltd. under the project code TS09. As the archive is composed solely of written and photographic records, it will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office. A copy of this report will be deposited with CCHES, the Cornwall Record Office and the Courtney Library of the RIC, and submitted to OASIS under the code southwes1-56679.

5.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

British Geological Survey 1994: *Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), 1:50,000 Solid and Drift Sheet E335 and parts of E336 (Trevose Head and Camelford).*

Unpublished and Restricted Sources:

Laing-Trengove, D. 2009: *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording at Spin, Treyarnon Bay, St. Merryn, Cornwall.* South Molton: South West Archaeology Ltd.

Wessex Archaeology 2008: *Lellizzick, near Padstow, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results.* Old Sarum: Wessex Archaeology.

Appendix 1

Context Summaries

Context	Description		Depth
(100)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Loose friable mid-brown sandy silt with occasional platy shale lithorelicts <30mm in diameter.	0.2-0.35m
(101)	<i>Demolition debris</i>	Soft dark greyish-brown clayey sand with common to abundant rocks, rubble, brick and other waste building material. Derived from either the construction of the bungalow or its demolition.	0.2-0.5m
[102]	<i>Cut</i>	Wide rectangular cut associated with the footprint of the bungalow.	Up to 0.5m
[103]	<i>Cut</i>	Rock-cut ditch orientated north-south, c.0.5m wide by 0.35m deep. Steep, nearly vertical sides with a flat base. Contains (104) and (105), cuts [107]. Probable enclosure or field boundary.	0.35m
(104)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of [103]. Soft clean brown silty clay. No inclusions.	0.1m
(105)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill of [103]. Fine greyish-brown silty clay containing abundant platy shale stones 30-100mm in diameter by 20mm thick. Clear evidence of slumping down from the eastern side of the cut.	up to 0.35m
(106)	<i>Layer</i>	Layer below (100) but sealing [103], [107] and [109]. Light brown silty sand with occasional shale lithorelicts.	0.18m
[107]	<i>Cut</i>	Rock-cut ditch orientated east-west, curving slightly to the north, c.0.35m wide by c.0.2-0.25m deep. Steep, nearly vertical sides with a flat base. This cut followed a line of weakness in the bedrock. Contains (108) and (111). Cut by [103], parallel to [109]. Possible ring-ditch or penannular roundhouse ditch.	0.2-0.25m
(108)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of [107]. Soft mid-brown clayey sand. Common small platy shale lithorelicts and angular quartz fragments up to 40mm in diameter.	0.05-0.08m
[109]	<i>Cut</i>	Rock-cut gully c.2m by 0.3m wide and up to 0.1m deep. Gentle concave profile, steepest at the centre, with shallower splayed ends. Contains (110). Curves slightly in parallel with [107].	0.1m
(110)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [109]. Soft mid-brown clayey sand containing common shale lithorelicts and common angular quartz fragments. The upper part was noticeably darker in colour.	0.1m
(111)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill of [107]. Very clean firm mottled blue-grey clayey silt containing abundant shale lithorelicts. Grades into bedrock, may be natural.	0.18m

Appendix 2

Brief for Archaeological Recording

Date: 5th February 2009

Address: Spin, Trearnon Bay, St Merryn

Applicant: Mr & Mrs Paul Norris, 42 Addison Avenue, London, Devon W11 4QP

Agent: Harrison Sutton Partnership, Little Priory Court, Fore Street, Totnes, Devon TQ9 5NJ

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Philip Markham, Cornwall County Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. Tel. 018722546 E-mail. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Cathy Devereux-Mack, North Cornwall District Council, Development Control, 3-5 Barn Lane, Bodmin PL31 1LZ Tel. 01208 265790 E-mail. development.control@ncdc.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

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above address to discharge condition 3 of planning application 2008/02142.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is located approximately 1km south-west of Constantine Bay at grid reference SW 85623 73630. This coastal site is at an approximate height of 35m OD and has a geology recorded as, Trevoise Slate Formation and Rosenum Formation of slate and siltstone underlying soils recorded as Denbigh2 which is loam over shale.

3 Planning Background

Planning application 2008/02142 was for the demolition of an existing dwelling and the erection of a replacement earth covered 2 bedroom dwelling house. This application has been approved subject to 3 conditions. Condition 3 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. Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of PPG16 Archaeology and planning.

4 Archaeological Background

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the application site abuts the Scheduled Area of a complex cliff castle with ramparts extending over three promontories. Though the proposal is for a replacement dwelling, the extent of the below ground disturbance will be greater than the footprint of the extant building.

5 Requirement for Work

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

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Treyarnon 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 appropriate 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 appropriate museum.
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the 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

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording at Spin, Trayarnon Bay, St Merryn, Cornwall

Location: Spin, Treyarnon Bay
Parish: St Merryn
District: North Cornwall
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 85623 73630
Planning Application no: 2008/02142
Proposal: demolition of an existing dwelling and the erection of a replacement earth-covered 2 bedroom dwelling house.

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 Steve Heaver of Harrison Sutton Partnership, (the Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording at Spin, Treyarnon Bay, St Merryn, Cornwall and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conform to a brief provided by the Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Philip Markham (HEPAO). The work is being commissioned in line with government planning policy (PPG No. 16 *Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990)), the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology and the archaeological condition (number 3) attached to the planning consent, which states that;

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

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with requirements of PPG16 Archaeology and Planning.'

1.2 The programme of work to be carried out by SWARCH and covered by this WSI consists of:

- 1.2.1 Desk-based work as appropriate.
- 1.2.2 Investigation, excavation and recording of any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits revealed within the southern area of the site.
- 1.2.3 Related analysis and reporting.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the application site abuts the Scheduled Area of a complex cliff castle with ramparts extending over three promontories. Though the proposal is for a replacement dwelling, the extent of the below ground disturbance will be greater than the footprint of the extant building.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the programme are:

- 3.1.1 Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- 3.1.2 Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered;
- 3.1.3 To establish the nature of the activity on the site;
- 3.1.4 To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site;
- 3.1.5 To provide further information on the archaeology of Treyarnon from any archaeological remains encountered.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 The IFA's Standards and Guidance will be used throughout the execution of the project.
- 4.2 A desktop assessment of the known history and archaeology of the site will be undertaken to place the findings in context. This will collate cartographic and documentary information held in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth as appropriate.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location 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 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (1995) and revised 2008* and the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994 and revised 2008)*.
 - 4.5.1 All topsoil, plough soil and modern overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or undisturbed subsoil using a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type machine with a toothless grading bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. If archaeological deposits are reached at a level above the intended formation or invert level, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist down to the latter, by hand.
 - 4.5.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
 - 4.5.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology.
 - 4.5.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:
 - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with HEPAO. Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.
 - 4.5.5 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits. All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IFA guidelines.
 - 4.5.6 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.
 - 4.5.7 Human remains will 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 and with due reverence – the remains will not be exposed to the public view.

4.5.8 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (revised). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.5.9 If complex or extraordinary archaeological deposits are exposed then the need for further mitigation will be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO and the client.

4.5.10 Finds resulting from the excavation will be excavated, retained and treated in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and in consultation with the Royal Cornwall Museum as appropriate.

4.6 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with the HEPAO who will be informed of the start of the fieldwork, will be regularly informed of progress and will monitor the project throughout, and may wish to inspect the works in progress.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

This will be based on IFA guidelines and those advised by the HEPAO and will consist of:

5.1 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 black and white prints supplemented by digital photography.

5.2 Survey and location of features.

5.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.

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.

Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO.

6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

6.1 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 entire project. The documentary archive will be produced to the relevant archive standards. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records and a copy of the project report. The archive will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro under accession number 2009.17. Conditions for the deposition of the archive will be agreed with the Museum. Where there is only a documentary archive resulting from these works, this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office and the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

6.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum in the project archive in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HEPAO. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. 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.

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

- 6.4 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing, and submitted to the HEPAO and the Client.
- 6.5 A report will be produced. This will include the following elements:
- 6.5.1 A report version number;
 - 6.5.2 A location plan and overall site plan showing the distribution of existing groundworks and any archaeological features;
 - 6.5.3 A summary of results of the project;
 - 6.5.4 Plans and sections of exposed features or deposits at a relevant scale;
 - 6.5.5 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 6.5.6 Any specialist reports commissioned;
 - 6.5.7 The Desk based assessment aspect will include the reproduction of relevant historic maps/plans etc. and historic or current photographs where appropriate. And give an assessment of the context and development of the site;
 - 6.5.8 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered to include the findings of the desk-based research;
 - 6.5.9 A copy of the HEPAO brief, this WSI, a summary of the archive contents and a context list shall be included as appendices.
- 6.6 The HEPAO 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. The report will be supplied to the HEPAO on the understanding that one of the hard copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital Adobe Acrobat PDF format, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 6.7 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 6.8 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 OASIS record number southwes1-56679.
- 6.9 Should they merit it; the results of these investigations will be published in an appropriate academic journal. If required, after the production of a summary report, a programme and timetable for this will be submitted to the HEPAO and the Client for approval.
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
- 7.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; site work will be directed and undertaken by SWARCH personnel (see Appendix 1 below). Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 2 below).

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SWARCH Personnel

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Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils)

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