

LAND TO THE REAR OF 25 BROAD STREET, PENRYN,
CORNWALL

NGR SW 78690 34372

Results of an archaeological watching brief

Cornwall Council planning reference PA12/01569, condition 5

Prepared by:
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On behalf of:
Kate Cortez

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AC archaeology

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by AC archaeology in September 2014 during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at the rear of 25 Broad Street, Penryn, Cornwall (SW 78690 34372). The site is situated in a burgage plot within the historic medieval core of the settlement.

No features or deposits of medieval date were exposed, although two residual sherds of 13th or 14th century coarseware pottery were recovered.

Four post-medieval (17th-19th century) features were exposed, including two, possibly three, rubbish pits and a probable drain. More recent garden features and a thick garden soil were also recorded

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by AC archaeology on 29 September 2014 during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at the rear of 25 Broad Street, Penryn, Cornwall (SW 78690 34372; Fig. 1). The investigations and recording were commissioned by Kate Cortez and were required under condition 5 of the grant of planning permission by Cornwall Council (planning reference PA12/01569) for "proposed new 2 bedroom house on land at rear of 25 Broad Street". Guidance on the scope of works was provided by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (Ratcliffe 2014).
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations were due to be undertaken by GK Heritage, who had produced the Written Scheme of Investigation required under the planning condition (Kendall 2014). Following the last minute withdrawal of GK Heritage from the project, the watching brief was undertaken by AC archaeology, and was carried out in accordance with the brief, the existing Written Scheme of Investigation and the AC archaeology *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (2012).
- 1.3 The site is located on a gentle northeast-facing slope above Penryn Harbour. The underlying geology comprises Devonian hornfelsed slate and hornfelsed siltstone of the Mylor slate formation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies within the historic core of Penryn, within the area of likely medieval settlement, which is characterised by burgage plots. The archaeological potential for the area is outlined in the Cornwall Council urban survey report for Penryn (Newell 2005), and is considered to be high. It is, however, noted that apart from excavations at Glasney College, very little intrusive fieldwork has taken place within the medieval core of the town.

3. AIMS (Appendix 1)

- 3.1 The groundworks associated with the development had the potential to disturb buried archaeologically-significant deposits. The aim of the watching brief, as set out in a brief provided by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (Ratcliffe 2014;

reproduced as Appendix 1) was that a suitably qualified archaeologist should be present during these works in order to identify and record any features of interest.

3.2 The site specific aims, as set out in the brief, were 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, and
- to provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered

4. METHODOLOGY (Appendices 1-2)

4.1 The recording was undertaken in accordance with the brief (Appendix 1), the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by GK Heritage (reproduced as Appendix 2), and the AC archaeology *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (2012). In addition, the monitoring was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2008). A detailed photographic, drawn and written record was prepared using, where necessary, standard AC archaeology *pro forma* record sheets.

5. RESULTS (Fig. 2; Plates 1-4; Appendix 3)

5.1 The monitored groundworks comprised the removal of the topsoil down to the level of natural deposits using by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. An area measuring 10.50m long by 4.90m wide at the south end of the site tapering to 4.20m at the northern end was excavated. Due to the small nature of the site, the excavation was carried out in spits with spoil stockpiled on site (Plate 1). A full list of contexts is included as Appendix 3.

5.2 The deposit sequence comprised topsoil overlying natural deposits. The topsoil (1) consisted a 0.50m thick layer of dark brown, friable clayish-silt with inclusions of rare, small to large sub-rounded stones, very rare, small to large brick fragments, very rare pottery, clay pipe fragments, animal bone and charcoal flecks, none of which was retained. The underlying natural (2) was a light brownish-yellow, compact silty clay with common, small to large sub-angular slate. Solid slate geology was exposed in some areas under the silty clay.

5.3 The excavation area was bisected by a north-northwest to south-southeast aligned drainage pipe trench (F4), which fed into an east to west aligned main sewer present at the northern end of the site. Trench F4 was located approximately in the centre of the site, and measured 8.50m long and up to 1.70m wide.

5.4 On the east side of F4 were two pits (F8 and F10), both of which had been partially disturbed by the excavation of the service trench. Pit F8 was square and measured 1.72m long, a minimum of 1.20m wide, and was 0.40m deep (Plate 2). The top break of slope was sharp, the sides were gradual and concave, the basal break of slope was gradual and the base was concave. It contained two fills. The primary fill 7 was

mid grey, moderate silty-clay and measured 0.40m thick. It contained abundant small to large slate fragments, very rare charcoal flecks, rare animal bone, common, coarseware pottery and very rare, small white china pottery, and an iron nail. Secondary fill 5 was mid reddish-brown, moderate silty-clay and measured 0.12m thick; it contained no inclusions.

- 5.5** Pit F10 was rectangular and measured 1.80m long, a minimum of 1m wide and was at least 0.20m deep; it was not fully excavated. The top break of slope was sharp and the sides were steep and concave. It contained a fill (9) of mid greyish-brown, moderate clayish-silt, containing rare charcoal flecks, very rare animal bone, rare pottery, and common small to medium-sized sub-angular stone.
- 5.6** To the south of pits F08 and F10 were two small vegetation hollows (F12 and F14). These were irregularly shaped and very shallow (no more 0.10m deep). Their fills (11 and 13 respectively) contained mixed deposits of clayey silt and silty clay containing sherds of industrial china. Hollow F12 was later than the construction trench for the modern houses to the east.
- 5.7** A linear feature (F16) was exposed in the southwest side of the site (Plate 3). The southern 4m was aligned south to north before the feature turned on a southwest to a northeast alignment for 2.50m before it was truncated by service trench F4. It was not excavated for health and safety reasons due to its close proximity to the unstable retaining garden wall forming the west side of the site. A single fill (15) was exposed, consisting of mid greyish-brown, moderate clayish-silt with common small to medium-sized sub-angular stone, rare small to medium slate fragments, rare pottery and very rare glass.
- 5.8** To the north of F16 was pit F18 (Plate 4). This was irregularly shaped and measured 4.50m long by 1.20m wide. It was not excavated for health and safety reasons due to its close proximity to the unstable retaining garden wall. A single fill (17) was exposed, consisting of dark brown, moderate clayish silt with abundant, small to medium-sized sub-angular stone, common slate fragments, rare animal bone, rare glass, and rare pottery.

6. THE FINDS, By Kerry Kerr-Peterson

- 6.1** All finds have been cleaned and assessed to determine their range and date. The finds have been summarised per context by material type in Table 1.

Context	Context Description	Iron		Glass		CBM		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
7	Primary fill of pit F8	1	8							46	1,623
9	Fill of pit F10			1	4			1	2	7	33
11	Fill of tree bole F12									1	3
13	Fill of tree bole F14									1	3
15	Fill of F16			4	425	1	4			4	23
17	Fill of pit F18			5	455	2	379	1	41	5	345
Total		1	8	10	884	3	383	2	43	64	2,030

Table 1: Finds quantification by material type. Weights are in grams.

- 6.2** A total of two sherds of residual Cornish 13th or 14th century coarseware pottery was recovered from contexts 9 and 17. The rest of the pottery assemblage (64 sherds) is post-medieval, dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries. These are mostly imported into the region, including Staffordshire white stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, industrial china, and two sherds of North Devon sgraffito ware from context (17).
- 6.3** The other finds include a single bent iron nail from context 7, three pieces of ceramic building material including a fragment of lead glazed roof tile which dates to the 16th or 17th century, and 10 green bottle glass fragments dating to the 18th or 19th century.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1** No features or deposits of medieval date were exposed, although two residual sherds of 13th or 14th century coarseware pottery were recovered. Their date is consistent with the known history of the settlement (Newell 2005, 1). It is likely that any medieval settlement (including use of the burgage plot behind the property) was located towards the front of the historic plot.
- 7.2** Four post-medieval features were exposed (F8, F10, F15 and F17), all broadly dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries. The presence of industrially-produced ware indicates a date within the latter part of this range. Pits F8 and F19 are rubbish pits, whilst pit F18 may also be a rubbish pit. The high quantity of stone in F16, along with its shape, may indicate that it was a drainage ditch. All of the exposed fills within these features contained various soils and refuse indicating that they had been deliberately backfilled. Two features (F12 and F14) were associated with the previous modern land use as a garden.

8. ARCHIVE AND OASIS ENTRY

- 8.1** The paper and digital archive are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, in Unit 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, Nr Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. Subject to a change in the current non-acceptance of archaeological archives policy, the archive will be deposited at the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 8.2** An entry to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database has been created using the unique identifying code 193070, and contains a copy of this report.

9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

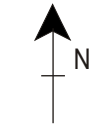
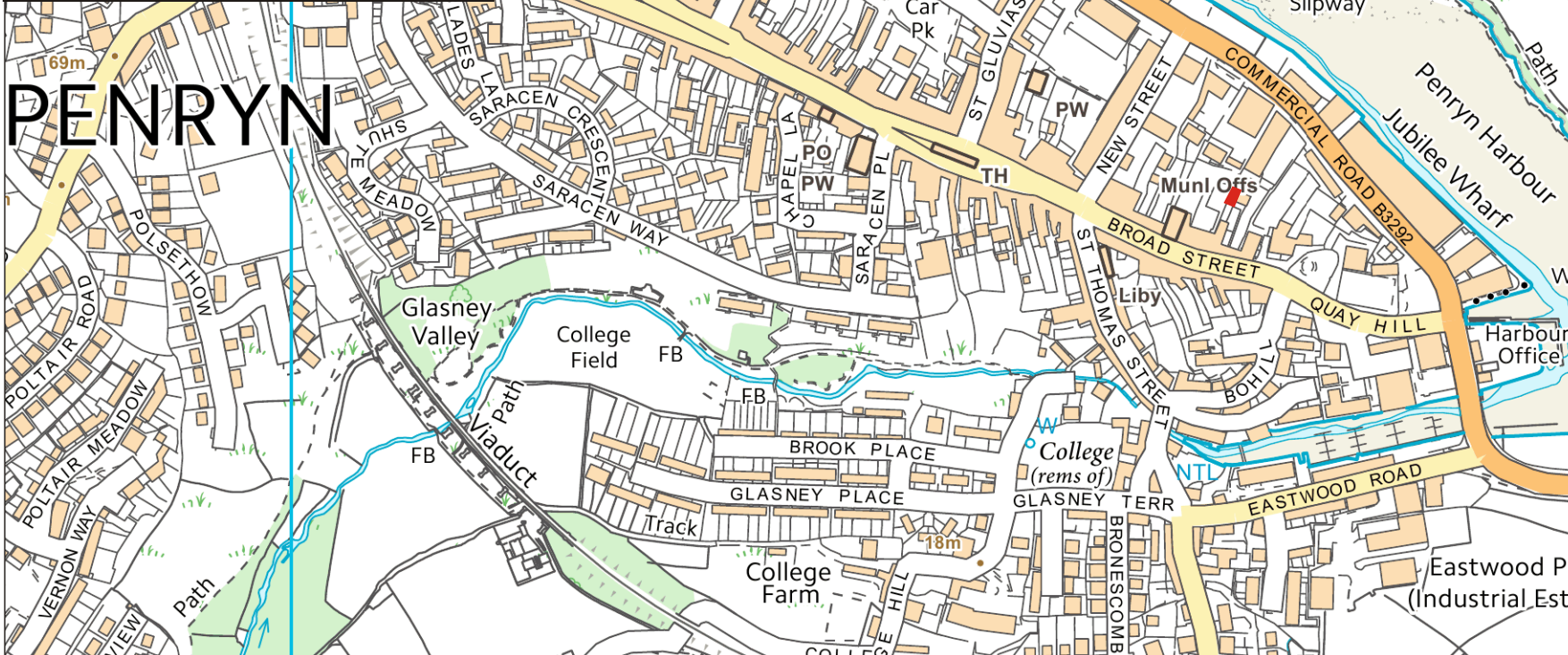
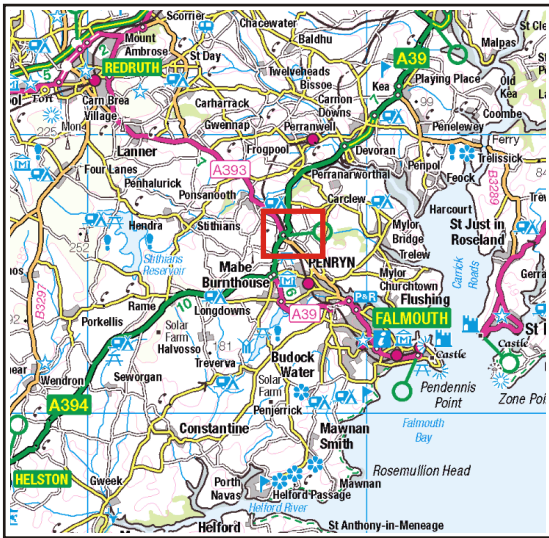
- 9.1** The project was commissioned by Kate Cortez and managed for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. The fieldwork was undertaken by Abigail Brown. The finds were processed by Kerry Kerr-Peterson and the report illustrations prepared by Elisabeth Patkai.

10. SOURCES CONSULTED

Kendall, G., 2014, *Written Scheme of Investigation for a watching brief at land rear of 25 Broad Street, Penryn, Plan App no: PA12/01569*

Newell, K., 2005, *Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey, Historic characterisation for regeneration, Penryn, Cornwall Historic Environment Service report no. 2005R070*

Ratcliffe, D., 2014, *Brief for Archaeological Recording – 25 Broad Street Penryn*



 Site location

PENRYN



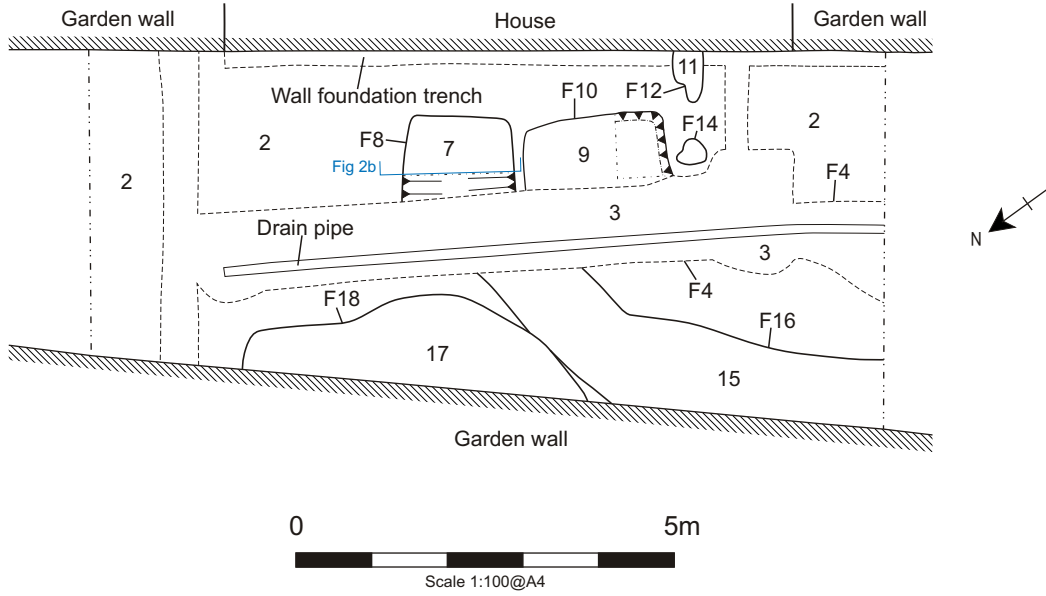
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PROJECT
Land to the rear of 25
Broad Street, Penryn,
Cornwall

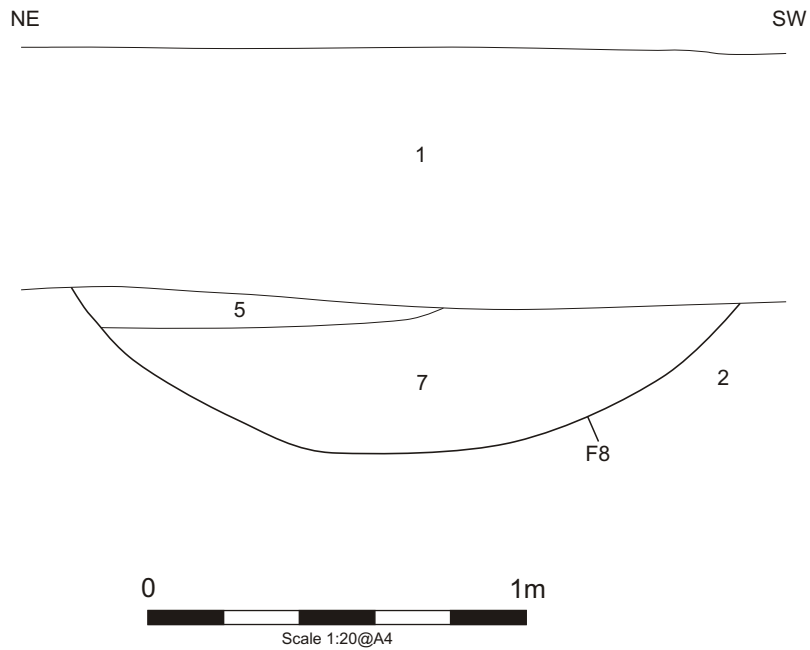
TITLE
Fig. 1: Site location



a) Plan



b) Section of F8



PROJECT

Land to the rear of 25 Broad Street, Penryn,
Cornwall

TITLE

Fig. 2: Plan of site and section



Plate 1: General view of site showing conditions, view to northeast.



Plate 2: F8, west facing section, view to southeast. 1m scale.



Plate 3: Linear feature F16 with pit F18 to the right, view to the east. 1m scale.



Plate 4: Pit F18, view to the southwest. 1m scale.

Appendix 1

The brief

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING – 25 Broad Street Penryn

Date: 26/02/2014

Address: 25 Broad Street, Penryn

Site: Land Rear Of 25 Broad Street Penryn Cornwall TR10 8JL

Application: PA12/01569

HBSMR:

Applicant:

Agent:

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Cornwall Council, Historic Environment, Fal Building, New County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. E-mail dratcliffe@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer:

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 site. This work is required to discharge condition 5 of planning application PA12/01569 placed on the development.

The work will comprise a watching brief on groundworks to the site, which lies within a historic burgage plot in the core of Penryn.

2 Site Location and Description

The site lies within a long narrow property stretching between 25 Broad Street and an area historically occupied by frontages to the river.

3 Planning Background

Planning application PA12/01569 has been approved subject to a number of conditions. Condition 5 states:

Prior to the commencement on site of the development hereby permitted a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing and in consultation with the Historic Environment Service. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
2. The programme for post investigation assessment

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

No development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved above and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological potential of this site located within the historic settlement of Penryn is investigated in accordance with an agreed scheme of assessment and recording to the reflect advice contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and the aims and intentions of saved Policy 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004 and saved Policy 4T of the Carrick District Wide Local Plan 1998.

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

The medieval burgrave area of Penryn is an area of archaeological interest and dependent on ground levels within this plot there is a potential for significant remains to come to light were the proposals to gain consent.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeologically significant deposits. 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.

9 Finds

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 9.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 9.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 9.4 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.
- 9.5 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.
- 9.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 9.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 9.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 9.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

10 Human Remains

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 10.3 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.

11 Results

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 11.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 11.4 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.
- 11.5 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.

12 Archive Deposition

- 12.1 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/>

- 12.2 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.
- 12.3 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.

- 12.4 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.
- 12.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 12.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 12.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

13 Monitoring

- 13.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 13.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 13.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 2

The Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written scheme of investigation for a watching
brief at Land Rear of 25 Broad Street, Penryn.**

Plan App no: PA12/01569



By GK Heritage Ltd
May 2014

GK Heritage Contact Details

27 First Avenue, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ14 9DJ

10 Elm Grove, Burley in Wharfedale, West Yorkshire, LS29 7PL

Tel: 01626 897177: Mobile: 07584136023

Email: guy@gkheritage.co.uk

www.gkheritage.co.uk

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Appendix Contents

Appendix A – Watching Brief Location Area

Appendix B – Conditions

Land Rear Of 25 Broad Street Penryn Cornwall TR10 8JL

1.0 Introduction

GK Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Kate Cortez to prepare an archaeological written scheme of investigation for a watching brief at “Land Rear Of 25 Broad Street, Penryn Cornwall TR10 8JL (see appendix A).

This brief outlines work in relation to planning application no PA12/01569 and the brief for archaeological recording from HEPAO dated 26 – 02 – 2014 reference Dan Ratcliffe Archaeological Officer.

No development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved

Written Scheme of Investigation and the development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved above and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological potential of this site located within the historic settlement of Penryn is investigated in accordance with an agreed scheme of assessment and recording to the reflect advice contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and the aims and intentions of saved Policy 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004 and saved Policy 4T of the Carrick District Wide Local Plan 1998.

The on-site works will be undertaken by TBC.

This specification covers the above site only and relates only to the above requirement pertaining to condition E. It does not address the archaeological requirements for subsequent development of further areas or phases.

Land Rear Of 25 Broad Street Penryn Cornwall TR10 8JL

2.0 Site Location and Existing Uses

The site lies within a long narrow property stretching between 25 Broad Street and an area historically occupied by frontages to the river.

3.0 Planning Background

Planning application PA12/01569 has been approved subject to a number of conditions. Condition 5 states:

Prior to the commencement on site of the development hereby permitted a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing and in consultation with the Historic Environment Service. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

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

No development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved

Land Rear Of 25 Broad Street Penryn Cornwall TR10 8JL

Written Scheme of Investigation and the development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved above and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological potential of this site located within the historic settlement of Penryn is investigated in accordance with an agreed scheme of assessment and recording to the reflect advice contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and the aims and intentions of saved Policy 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004 and saved Policy 4T of the Carrick District Wide Local Plan 1998.

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.

4.0 Historic Background

The medieval burghage area of Penryn is an area of archaeological interest and dependent on ground levels within this plot there is a potential for significant remains to come to light were the proposals to gain consent.

5.0 Aim of the Watching Brief

The overall aim of the watching brief is to identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the initial construction works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource and enable discharge of the planning condition for the site.

Land Rear Of 25 Broad Street Penryn Cornwall TR10 8JL

In general terms the watching brief will:

- Identify archaeological features and deposits of interest;
- Record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features and phasing identified during site works;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to interpret their significance where appropriate;
- Report the results of the watching brief and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local and regional context;
- Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository.

The archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists guidelines *Standards Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (1999 rev. 2001) and *Standards & Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (1999 rev. 2001).

6.0 Watching Brief Strategy and Methodology

6.1.1 Strategy

The main site contractor will be responsible for site establishment and identifying the extent of topsoil stripping in accordance with the planning permission for the development and their approved construction methodology.

Land Rear Of 25 Broad Street Penryn Cornwall TR10 8JL

The main site contractor will be responsible for site security and fencing. The archaeological sub-contractor will be able to use the main site contractors welfare facilities and limited tool storage during the project.

The main site contractor shall be responsible, in advance of any ground works, for identifying services (both buried and overhead) and for taking all necessary precautions to avoid damage to these services.

6.2 Watching Brief

The removal of all topsoil and subsoil stripping within the indicated area (see Appendix A) will be monitored by the archaeological sub-contractor until archaeologically sterile subsoils are identified.

Topsoil and subsoils will be stripped mechanically across the site using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless (flat bladed) grading bucket. The topsoil and subsoils will be stripped and stockpiled in accordance with the construction methodology.

If encountered, areas of hardstanding, and identified modern disturbance, mechanical excavators may excavate the modern hardstanding and modern make-up deposits down to the initial subsoil horizon without direct monitoring if an archaeologist is present on site to periodically examine the removal. Once the initial subsoil horizon has been exposed the methodology should follow this WSI.

Mechanical excavators and other construction plant should not track or drive over an area that has been stripped until an archaeologist has confirmed that no archaeological remains are present.

Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously under archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary depths down to natural deposits.

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A digital photographic record (using a camera with at least 6 megapixel resolution) should be undertaken of the watching brief area as the topsoil strip progresses to allow for rapid discussion of watching brief progress and results with Cornwall County Council.

The machine should be halted should archaeological deposits be encountered and thereafter the machine should excavate under direct archaeological supervision. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by machine, but will then be cleaned by hand as necessary and inspected for features.

All artefacts will be retained for processing except unstratified 20th century material, which will be noted and discarded. Suitable samples for dating should be taken if encountered during the watching brief.

The archaeological excavation and recording of archaeological features should not unduly hold up the construction programme. Should unexpectedly significant or complex archaeological remains be found then a contingency programme detailed in Section 6.6 will be implemented.

Where no archaeological remains have been identified the archaeologist will confirm that the area is deemed archaeologically sterile and can be released for general construction activities. Where archaeological remains have been identified they will be recorded in accordance with this WSI and their release for general construction activities confirmed verbally with Cornwall County Council by the archaeologist on-site.

6.3 Environmental Sampling

Should organic deposits be present on site samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis.

Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002). The English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor will be consulted if appropriate.

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The sampling strategy and methodology will be based on the following (subject to H&S Considerations):

- All collected samples will be labeled with context and sequential sample numbers;
- Appropriate contexts will be bulk sampled for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects;
- If occupation surfaces are encountered, spatially controlled collection of environmental bulk samples may be taken to aid evaluation procedures. Spatial coordinates will be recorded for all samples, and the sampling grid related to the site grid and Ordnance Survey grid;
- Environmental samples will be taken where organic remains survive in well-stratified, datable deposits. Bulk samples (40-60 litres or the whole context dependent upon size) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation where there is clear indication of good analytical potential and dating evidence for such material (subject to evaluation requirements).
- Where there is potential for spatial variation in the distribution of such remains, the sampling strategy will include a percentage sample of each feature/deposit type, distributed throughout the excavation area, sufficient to ensure that such variation is detected.
- Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the

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English Heritage/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.

- Sub-samples or monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and sealed buried soils with potential for pollen preservation will be taken for assessment if appropriate; Monolith tins should be placed vertically into the side of the trench in a staggered, overlapping fashion to retrieve a continuous stratigraphic sample. The number of tins used will be dependent upon the depth and/or significance of any stratigraphic sequence encountered.
- Each monolith tin will be plotted on the site drawing of the relevant feature and related to Ordnance Datum (OD) by the supervising archaeologist. Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples;
- If samples are taken, a pilot study will be undertaken as an initial stage of environmental processing. This will enable an assessment of which groups of samples are likely to be most productive for complete processing and further study.

6.4 Method of Recording

The archaeological features will be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each feature will be recorded by means of a written, drawn and photographic record as far as possible. If no features are identified the stratigraphy of the site will be recorded in a written description.

All identified deposits will be fully recorded by detailed written context records on pro-forma sheets giving details of their location, composition, dimensions, shape, any relationships, finds and samples. The records will be cross-referenced to other elements of the record and any other relevant contexts.

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All features will be recorded on at least one plan, normally at 1:20 scale and section drawings at 1:10 scale if appropriate. A complete post excavation plan of the watching brief area is to be prepared at an appropriate scale if deemed necessary. All drawings are to include co-ordinate data as is necessary for the accurate location of the area planned or the section drawn and spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum.

All features and deposits will be photographed using black and white film and colour digital photography with a 10-megapixel resolution. Photographs should include an appropriate scale bar or pole. The digital photographic record will allow rapid discussion of the results with Cornwall County Council. Additional site photographs should be taken as appropriate to place excavated features within the wider context.

All finds recovered will be recorded by context. Any significant artefacts (those dating to the 18th century or earlier) will be retained from the topsoil and subsoil. All retained artefacts shall be removed from site for specialist examination and analysis and, if deemed necessary, conservation. Cleaning of objects may take place on site or upon removal as is deemed appropriate. All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds will be in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2009) and Watkinson and Neal (1997).

Human remains are not anticipated, however if human remains are encountered during the watching brief these should be left in situ, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate Department for Justice and environmental health regulations, and in compliance with the Burial Act 1857. A Department for Justice license will need to be obtained prior to the removal of the remains and provision shall be made for the specialist reports on the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist.

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The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the Treasure Act Code of Practice 2002. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the find(s) from theft. Objects defined as Treasure under the Act, must be reported to the local coroner.

Due consideration should be given to the potential for further information to be gained through specialist environmental analysis of deposits, or the application of scientific techniques to the study of artefacts. Where it is considered potentially beneficial then appropriate samples will be collected and a further post-excavation strategy identified in accordance with the contingency procedures in Section 6.6.

6.5 Archive Consolidation and Post – Excavation Work

The site archive will contain all the data collected during the watching brief, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:

- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
- all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with any requirements of the recipient museum;

All retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix (finds of 19th and 20th century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate).

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All retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's "Management of Archaeological Projects 2" (English Heritage, 1991; Appendix 3). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices where appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefact record;
- a summary of the environment record.

The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.

6.6 Contingency and Unexpected Discoveries

Should extensive remains be uncovered which are anticipated to cause delays to the overall construction programme the scope of this WSI should be reviewed to determine the most appropriate recording and sampling strategy for the remains.

Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the scope of this WSI will be reviewed.

In the event of a review of the WSI being required the archaeological sub-contractor will urgently contact GK HERITAGE with the relevant information to enable them to resolve

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the matter with the developer and with Cornwall County Council. This is likely to require an on-site meeting between the relevant stakeholders to review the archaeological remains on-site and identify a way forward.

Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including GK HERITAGE, with Cornwall County Council, on-site archaeological sub-contractor and the main construction contractor.

7.0 Reporting

As a minimum the report shall contain the following information:

- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the contractor and author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report;
- A non-technical summary of the findings;
- A description of and a background to the nature of the works;
- A brief description of the site location and any previously known archaeology in the survey area;
- The layout, total area and purpose of the survey area, supported by a location plan;
- The results of the watching brief;
- A post–excavation analysis of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- A catalogue and brief post–excavation analysis of each category of artefact recovered during excavation;

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- Discussion of the watching brief results including site phasing and interpretation and discussion of the results within the local and regional context;
- An appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded;
- A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location.

The report will be supported by an overall plan of the site and individual plans of features or groups as excavated, indicating the location of archaeological features with supporting section drawings where appropriate.

The report will be supported by general site photographs to place the site and overburden area within the barns context. The report will also include colour photographs of identified archaeological features and artefacts if appropriate. The post-excavation report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified.

Six final reports will be required. A digital copy of the report shall also be provided. Copies of the report should be produced and submitted to:

- 1 PDF to the commissioning body.
- 1 hard copy and PDF to English Heritage
- 1 PDF to Cornwall County Council for HER purposes,
- the museum accepting the archive (hard copy and PDF),
- Archaeological Data Service, OASIS (pdf)

8.0 Programme

The start of construction is currently expected to be TBC.

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The contractor shall inform HEPAO of the commencement of works as soon as practicable prior to the start of works.

9.0 Health and Safety

The archaeological contractor will abide by the site health and safety risk assessment to be prepared by the main site contractor and any specific requirements they may have regarding safe working practice.

Measures will be taken by the main site contractor to locate any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables etc. that may cross any of the areas under supervision, and necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing such services.

10.0 Archive

Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner (and if no further archaeological work is to be initiated), in the appropriate recipient museum. The museum curator will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to work commencing and the archaeological contractor will adhere to any reasonable requirements the museum may have regarding conservation and storage of the excavated material and the resulting archive.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) and Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (1994) and the IfA Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2009).

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11.0 References

English Heritage (1991) Management of Archaeological Projects 2

Institute for Archaeologists (1999 rev. 2009) Standards & Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

Institute for Archaeologists (1999 rev. 2009) Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Institute for Archaeologists (1999 rev. 2009) Standards & Guidance for an Building Recording.

Institute for Archaeologists (2009) Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Richards J and Robinson D (2000) Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice. AHDS
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>

Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage

Watkinson D. and V. Neal, (1997) First Aid for Finds. Rescue and United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section, 3rd Edition.

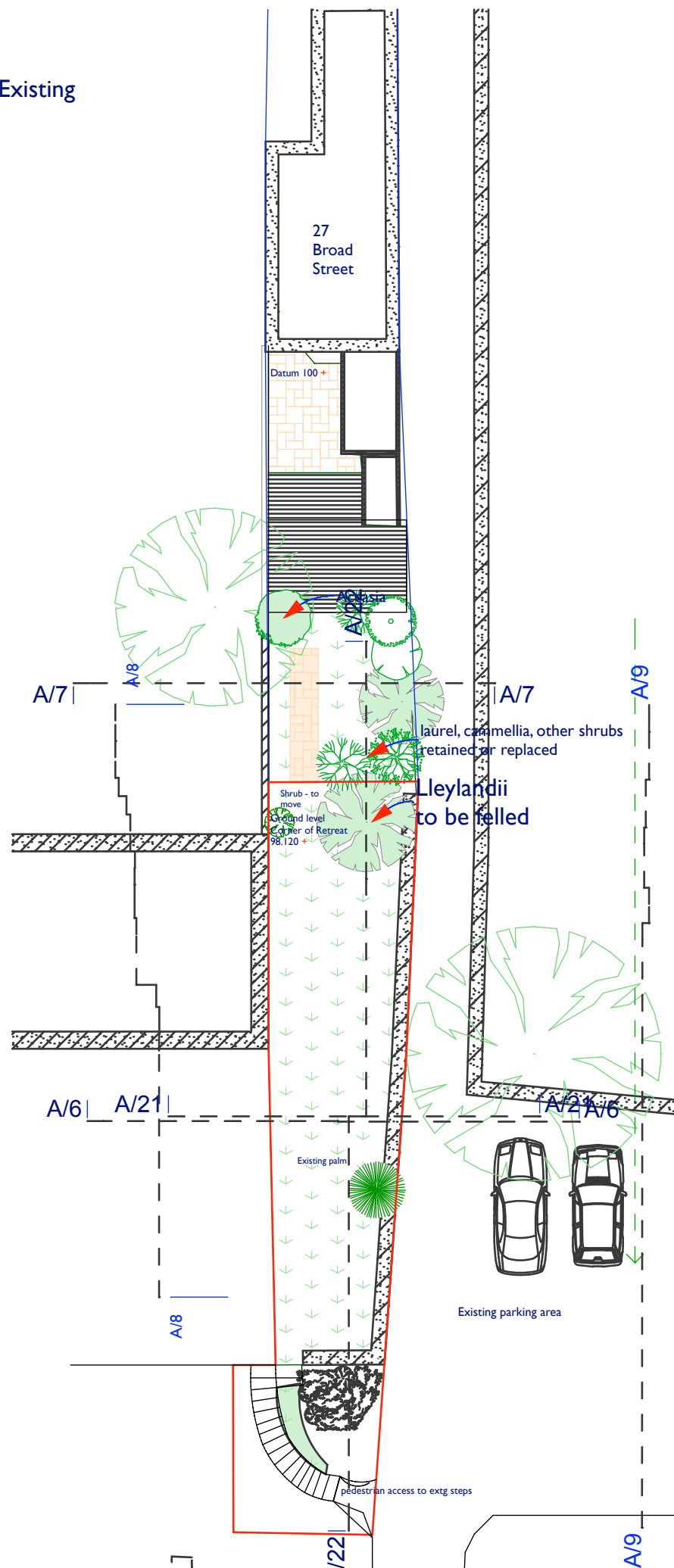
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Appendices

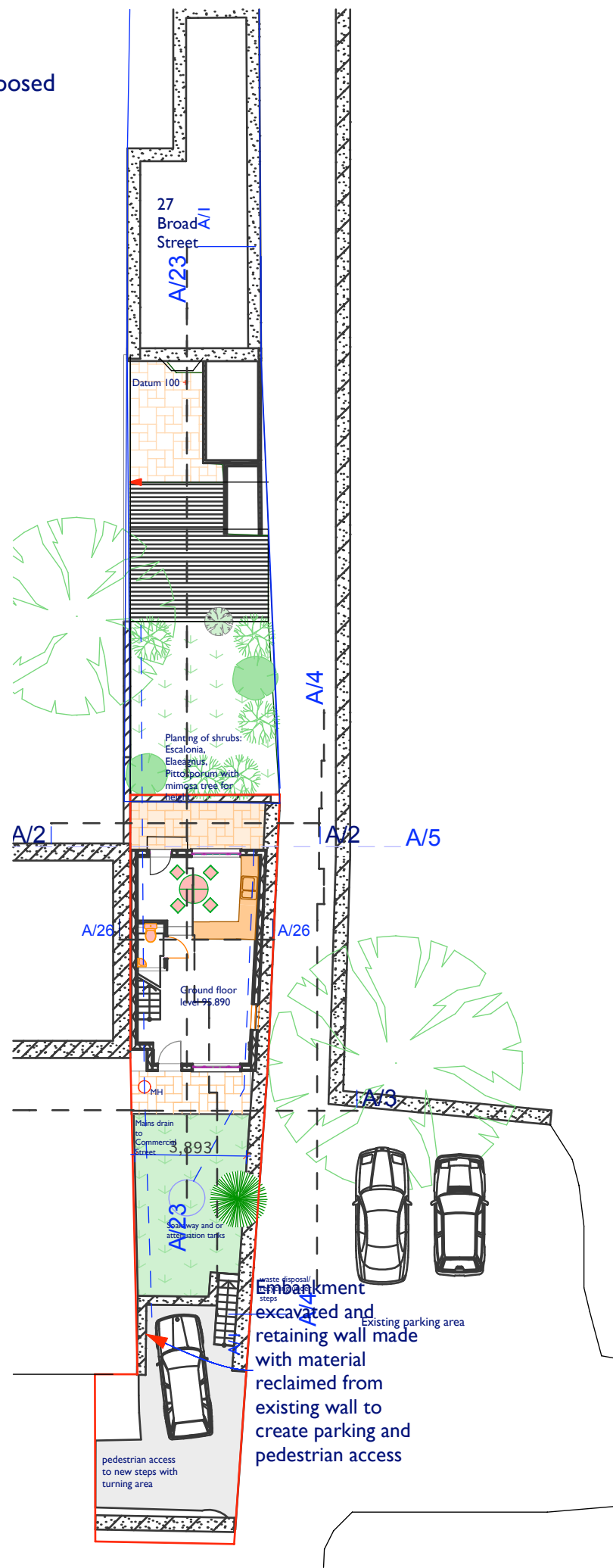
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Appendix A – Watching Brief Location

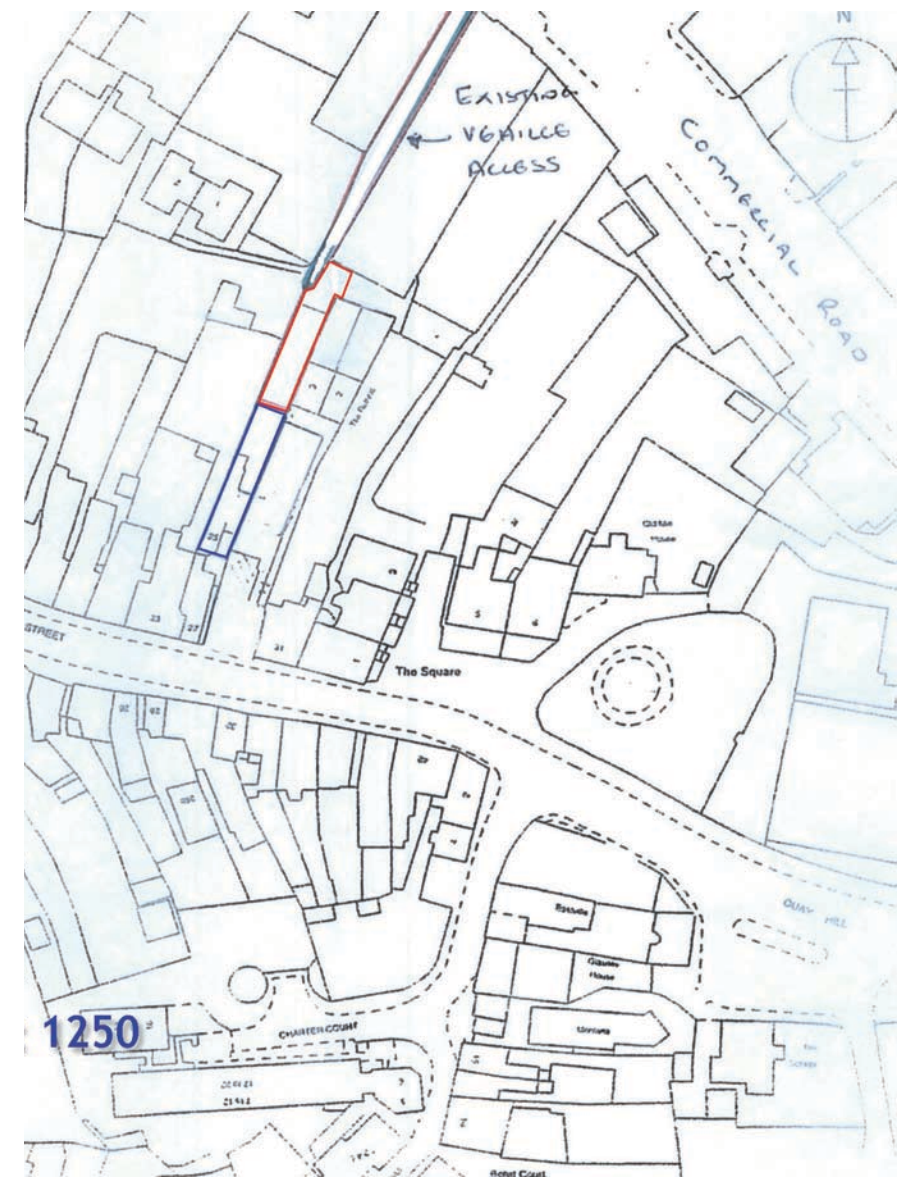
Existing



Proposed



0 1 2 3 4 m @ 1:100
 0 1 2 m @ 1:50



Location Plan Scale 1:1250

1:1

Proposed New Dwelling rear of 25 Broad Street Penryn

Proposed Plans
 Location Plan and Block plan
 Date: 30/03/2012
 Plan No: 0.
 Scale @A3 as indicated

10 Belmont Terrace Devoran Truro
 Cornwall TR3 6PX 01872 865505
 www.architecturalsolution.co.uk
 chapman.w2@sky.com

ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS

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Appendix B – Conditions

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This report is produced solely for the benefit of the client and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to GK Heritage. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of GK Heritage using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to GK Heritage by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

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The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. GK Heritage accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

Appendix 3

Context Index

Context	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark brown friable clayish-silt with inclusions of rare, small to large sub-rounded stones, very rare, small to large brick fragments, pottery, clay pipe fragments, animal bone and charcoal flecks	Modern garden topsoil
2	Light brownish-yellow, compact silty clay with common, small to large sub-angular slate, overlying solid slate	Natural
3	Dark brown silty clay containing a ceramic drainage pipe, and inclusions of very rare oyster shell, clay pipe and pottery	Fill of F4
F4	Wide linear cut feature	Modern service trench
5	mid reddish-brown, moderate silty-clay with no inclusions	Secondary fill of F8
6	Number not used	
7	mid grey silty-clay with abundant small to large slate fragments, very rare charcoal flecks, rare animal bone, common, coarseware pottery and very rare, small white china pottery, and an iron nail	Primary fill of F8
F8	Square cut feature with a sharp top break of slope, gradual concave sides, a gradual basal break of slope, and as concave base	Post- medieval pit
9	Mid greyish-brown, clayish-silt, containing rare charcoal flecks, very rare animal bone, rare pottery, and common small to medium-sized sub-angular stone	Fill of F10
F10	Rectangular cut feature with a sharp top break of slope, and steep concave sides	Post-medieval pit
11	Mixed mid greyish-brown clayey-silt with patches of light brownish-yellow silty clay, containing very white industrial china, charcoal flecks, animal bone and small sub-angular stone.	Fill of F12
F12	Irregularly-shaped cut feature with a variable top break of slope, irregular sides, and an uneven base	Modern vegetation hollow
13	Mid greyish-brown clayey silt with very rare industrial china, charcoal flecks, and small sub-angular stone	Fill of F14
F14	Irregularly-shaped cut feature with a sharp top break of slope, irregular sides and a concave irregular base	Modern vegetation hollow
15	Mid greyish-brown clayish-silt with common small to medium-sized sub-angular stone, rare small to medium slate fragments, rare pottery and very rare glass	Fill of F16
F16	Wide, irregularly shaped linear cut feature	Post-medieval drain
17	Dark brown clayish silt with abundant, small to medium-sized sub-angular stone, common slate fragments, rare animal bone, rare glass, and rare pottery	Fill of F18
F18	Large irregularly-shaped cut feature	Post-medieval pit

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