



Godolphin Cross Big Dig

WHEAL BREAGE

GODOLPHIN CROSS COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

Godolphin Cross Big Dig	
Wheal Breage	
Archive Report	
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Contents

List of Figures.....	iv
1 Summary	1
2 Introduction.....	2
2.1 Project Background	2
2.2 Aims and Objectives.....	3
2.3 Methods.....	3
3 Location and Setting.....	4
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
5 Archaeological Results.....	7
5.1 Geophysical Survey.....	7
5.2 Rationale for Excavation	8
5.3 Area A: Trench 1	9
5.4 Area B: Trench 2	11
5.5 Area A: Trenches 3, 4 and 5.....	11
5.6 Area C: Trench 6.....	12
7 Finds Summary Report.....	17
8 Discussion	20
8.1 Shoding (Trench 1)	20
8.1 CUNDURD (Trench 2)	21
8.2 Londonderry (Trench 6)	22
8.2.1 Introduction	22
8.2.2 The Thomas family.....	25
8.2.3 Material Culture.....	28
8.2.4 Abandonment.....	30
9 Conclusion	32
9 Acknowledgements	33
10 References.....	34
10.1 Primary sources	34
10.2 Publications and Grey Literature.....	34
Appendix 1: Project Design.....	36
Appendix 2: List of Contexts	14
+Appendix 3: List of Finds.....	18

List of Figures

Figure 1: Poster advertising the Big Dig (GCCA).....	3
Figure 2: Location map.....	4
Figure 3: Detail from the c1840 Tithe Award map for the parish of Breage.....	10
Figure 4: Sites recorded in the HER.....	6
Figure 5: Interpretation of the geophysical survey results	7
Figure 6: Layout of the trenches.	8
Figure 7: Early days excavating Trench 1.	9
Figure 8: Ditch [005] in Trench 1.	9
Figure 9: Plan and section drawing of Trench 1.	10
Figure 10: Pre-excavation photograph of Trench 2 and excavated culvert [104].....	11
Figure 11: Post-excavation plan and section through culvert [104].	11
Figure 12: Fig 12: Plan of the Londonderry excavation areas, georeferenced and overlaid on the outline of the cottage visible 1879 OS map	13
Figure 13: Aerial photograph of Area C	14
Figure 14: a) the wall footings of the 19th century cottage and b) context (503) – a patch of lime-ash floor (above right)	15
Figure 15 Rubble spreads (510) and (511) at the northern end of wall footings 502.....	15
Figure 16: A rainy afternoon.	16
Figure 17: Tidying up the wall footings.	16
Figure 18: Pot washing.	16
Figure 19: A selection of finds from the Big Dig.	17
Figure 20: From top left: head of a ceramic figurine wearing a summer hat; a faceted bead of Whitby Jet, a copper alloy button, a decorated copper alloy spoon handle and white ceramic bead.	18
Figure 21: Detail from a Godolphin estate map dated 1788, Londonderry is circled in red (Kresen Kernow RH/12935).	23
Figure 22: Detail from the c1840 Tithe Award map for the parish of Breage, Londonderry is circled in red.	23
Figure 23: Detail from the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, Londonderry is circled in red.....	24
Figure 24: Detail from the 1906 Ordnance Survey map, the site of Londonderry is circled in red.	24
Figure 25: Lease for land at Herland dated 1770 (Kresen Kernow RH/1/1628).....	25

Figure 26: Miners and bal maidens from the Camborne area in the mid-19th century (“Bal Maidens,” cornishmemory.com, accessed September 21, 2023)..... 27

Figure 27: Left two sherds of Bristol/Staffordshire ware. Right two shards of blue opaline glass, possibly imported from France and dating to the early 19th century. 29

Figure 28: Great Work Mine,” cornishmemory.com, accessed August 31, 2023..... 31

Figure 29: Visit from pupils and teachers from Godolphin Cross County Primary School, Wednesday 19 July 36

Figure 30: The Big Dig excavation team on the morning of the final day on site..... 33

1 Summary

The Godolphin Cross Big Dig was held from 17th to 21st July 2023 as part of the CBA's Festival of Archaeology. The project was sponsored by Cornwall Archaeological Society, the Heritage Lottery Fund, Reaching Communities/Awards for All Lottery Fund, GCCA and Mr & Mrs Steve Polglase.

The site of the dig was at Wheal Breage Farm owned by Steve Polglase who, while digging some service trenches, had noticed the possible ditch of a 'round' and the stone capping of a culvert associated with mining activity. He also pointed out the site of a small mining settlement known as Londonderry, documented in the late 18th century and abandoned by 1906, which was not recorded in the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record.

The aims of the project were to undertake an archaeological investigation of the features observed by Steve Polglase and to provide training in archaeological skills to serve as a capacity building exercise enabling GCCA to undertake future community archaeology projects.

Trenches were positioned to investigate the ditch and culvert, but the main efforts of the dig became concentrated at Londonderry where excavations revealed the wall footings of a building shown on the 1879 OS map, along with patches of lime-ash flooring. A large quantity of 19th century finds was recovered.

The only other post-medieval cottage in Cornwall to have been archaeologically excavated is at Carn Euny, Sancreed. If resources are available, it would be rewarding to undertake further investigations at Londonderry with a view to publishing the results in *Cornish Archaeology*, the annual journal of the Cornwall Archaeological Society.

A copy of the archive report will be lodged with the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record so that the site can be added to the record to help inform future management of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site

A planned celebratory event on Saturday 22nd July had to be cancelled because of adverse weather conditions but one of the highlights was visit by 22 schoolchildren and three teachers from Godolphin Cross Primary School on Wednesday 19th who all had a go at digging and pot-washing.

2 Introduction

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Godolphin Cross is a lively community of 700 people, hosting a primary school - but very little else. It was formerly served by two churches, two village shops and a pub. The shops were converted into residential use over 10 years ago, and a similar fate befell the C. of E. church in 2005.

In 2012 a street party was held near the school to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, with games for all ages in the garden of the Old Rectory. A number of residents felt they must not lose the community spirit experienced that day and Godolphin Cross Community Association (GCCA) came into being in 2013 and were registered with the Charity Commission as a CIO (Charitable Incorporated Organisation) on 29 February 2016. The membership of the association is open to all those permanently resident in the village of Godolphin Cross and surrounding hamlets.

By the time the Godolphin Arms pub closed in October 2015, the ability of the community to meet up and get together had been severely curtailed, and Godolphin was in danger of becoming a dormitory village only.

As a CIO, GCCA were in a strong position when the local Methodist Chapel became available for purchase. The chapel was the very last space in the community where villagers of all ages could meet together for social, educational and recreational purposes. Following a strong, locally supported fund-raising campaign, GCCA purchased the Old Chapel for the village in November 2017. It is now also the registered office of the GCCA.

Because of considerable local interest the GCCA was keen to hold an archaeological training dig at Wheal Breage to coincide with the CBA's Festival of Archaeology 2023 (16th – 31st July). A programme of community events and activities was planned with a celebration on the final weekend (Figure 1).

The site of the dig is owned by Mr Steve Polglase who, while digging some service trenches, noticed a ditch showing in the section in the trench edge which appeared to be curving and could be the ditch of a 'round' (an enclosed Iron Age / Romano-British settlement). In the adjacent field was the stone capping of a possible culvert associated with mining activity. He also pointed out the site of a small mining settlement known as Londonderry, documented in the late 18th century and abandoned by 1906, which was not recorded in the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER).



Figure 1: Poster advertising the Big Dig (GCCA).

2.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the project were to:

- Undertake an archaeological investigation of the features observed by Steve Polglase and the site at Londonderry.
- Provide training in archaeological skills to serve as a capacity building exercise to enable GCCA to undertake future community archaeology projects.

2.3 METHODS

The methodology is detailed in the Project Design (see Appendix 1). A preliminary geophysical survey was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd (Webb 2023).

3 Location and Setting

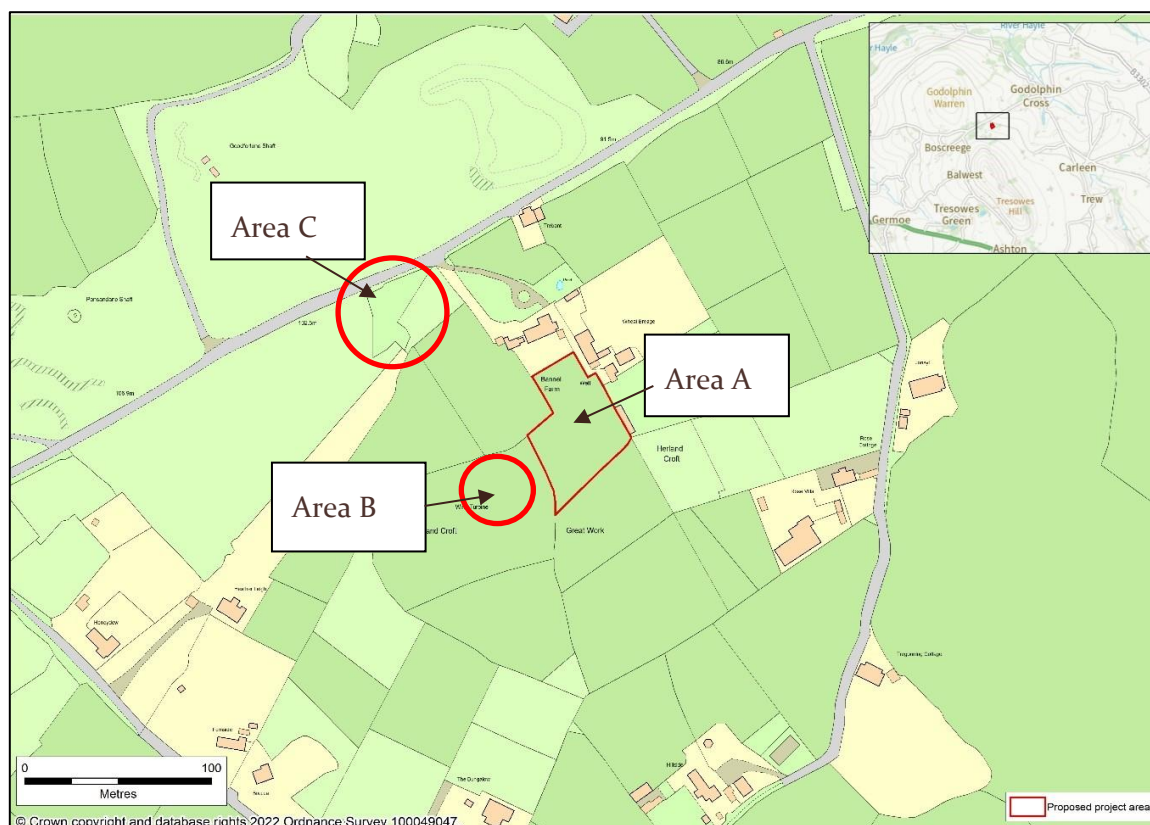


Figure 2: Location map.

The excavation site was situated at Wheal Breage on Greatwork Hill near Ashton in the parish of Breage, approximately 1km south west of Godolphin Cross and 0.6km south east of Tregonning Hill (NGR SW5983 3094). The fields were former mineworkers' smallholding field (Areas A and B) situated on a hill slope in a field of pasture currently being grazed by sheep. An enclosure containing former mineworkers' cottages and other buildings, recorded in the 19th century as 'Londonderry' (Area C) was also selected for investigation (NGR SW 59939 30863).

The underlying geology is mapped as Mylor Slate Formation - Hornfelses slate and hornfelses siltstone (killas). Metamorphic bedrock formed between 382.7 and 358.9 million years ago during the Devonian period (BGS Geology Viewer).

The soils are freely draining acid loamy soils over rock – Soilscape 13 (LandIS Soilscape Viewer).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The study area lies within the historic area known as Herland which is situated in the parish of Breage and historic hundred and deanery of Kirrier (Lysons 1814). It lies to the south-west of Godolphin, the seat of the Godolphin family until 1758 when it passed to the Duke of Leeds. The settlement of Herland is first recorded as *Hyrleyn* in 1283 (Gover 1948, 492). The name is Cornish and contains the elements **hyr** 'long' and **lyn** 'pool, pond' (Padel 1985, 132, 149, 272).

The study area been classified through Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as 'Post-medieval enclosed land', defined as 'Land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons' (Cornwall County Council 1996).

By the 1820s most of the tenement known as Herland Croft had been broken for agriculture. The c1840 Tithe Award map for the parish of Breage records that the study area was part of the Herland Tenement where nine plots were leased and occupied by Richard James (TA nos 1496-1504). The Tithe Apportionment (TA) number for the field comprising Area A was 1497 and the plot name was Johnny's Close (Arable) 2 rods 13 perches. Area B was TA 1509 called 'Penver's Plot' (Arable) and leased by Ann Williams.

The 1840 Tithe Apportionment shows the site at Londonderry as 'part of Herland' (TA1505) described as a 'cottage and courtlage' which was occupied by Richard Thomas.

The Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records several sites in the vicinity. The field-name 'Ring Field' suggests the site of a 'round' 0.29km south east of the site (MCO8043). The field-name 'Crows Close' suggests the site of a medieval cross 0.23km south west of the site but there are no remains (MCO5306). Nearby is the possible site of an ancient mine that was possibly the site of the erection of Cornwall's first steam engine, and one of the first mines to use gunpowder about 0.1km north-east of the site (MCO12150).

The area between the lower slopes of Tregonning Hill and Godolphin Cross was streambed for tin. The tin was contained in pebbles that were eroded by the sea some 30 million years ago. Mining is recorded in the area from at least 1507, and to the west of the site are the significant post-medieval mining remains of the Great Work (MCO27157-8, MCO55279) and Wheal Breage mines, forming part of the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts of the Cornwall mining landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) area, within which the study area is situated.

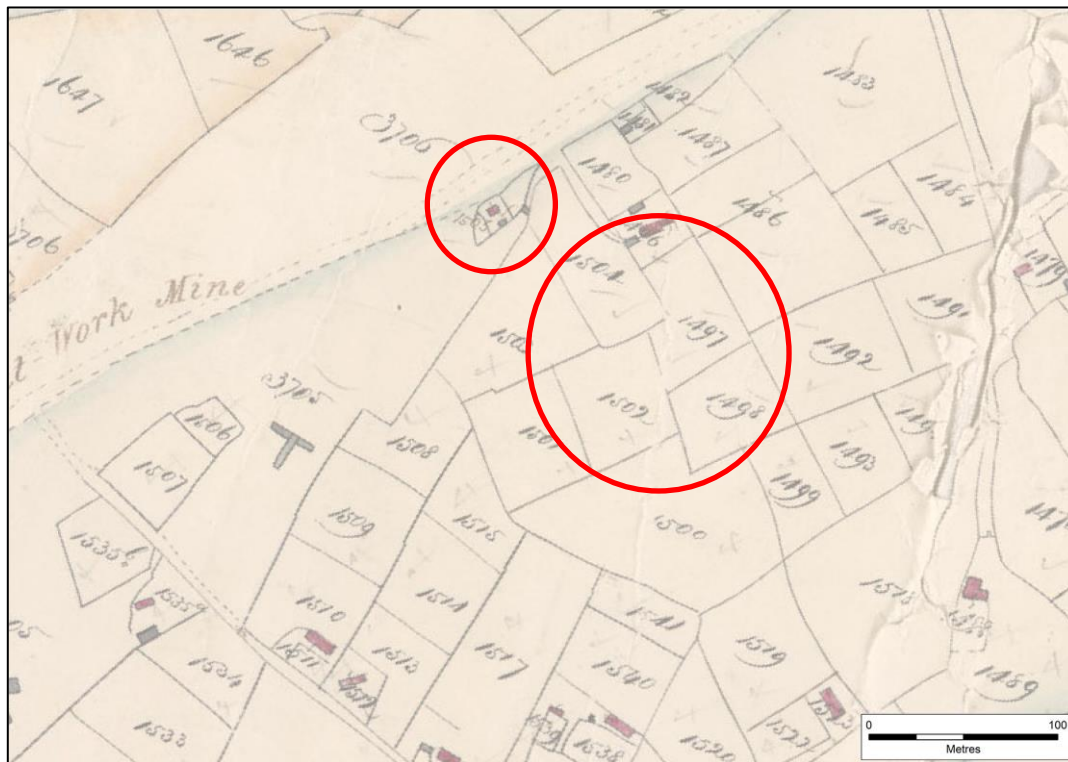


Figure 3: Detail from the c1840 Tithe Award map for the parish of Breage

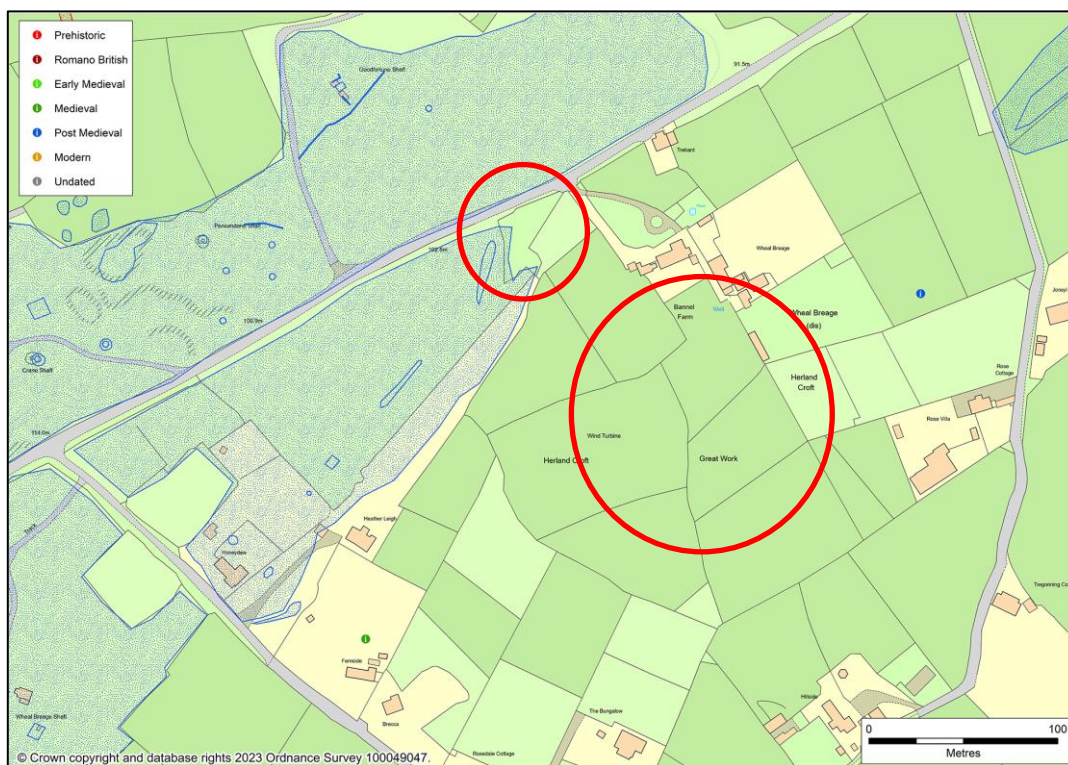


Figure 4: Sites recorded in the HER.

5 Archaeological Results

5.1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A geophysical survey of the fields containing Areas A and B was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd on 23rd June (Webb 2023).

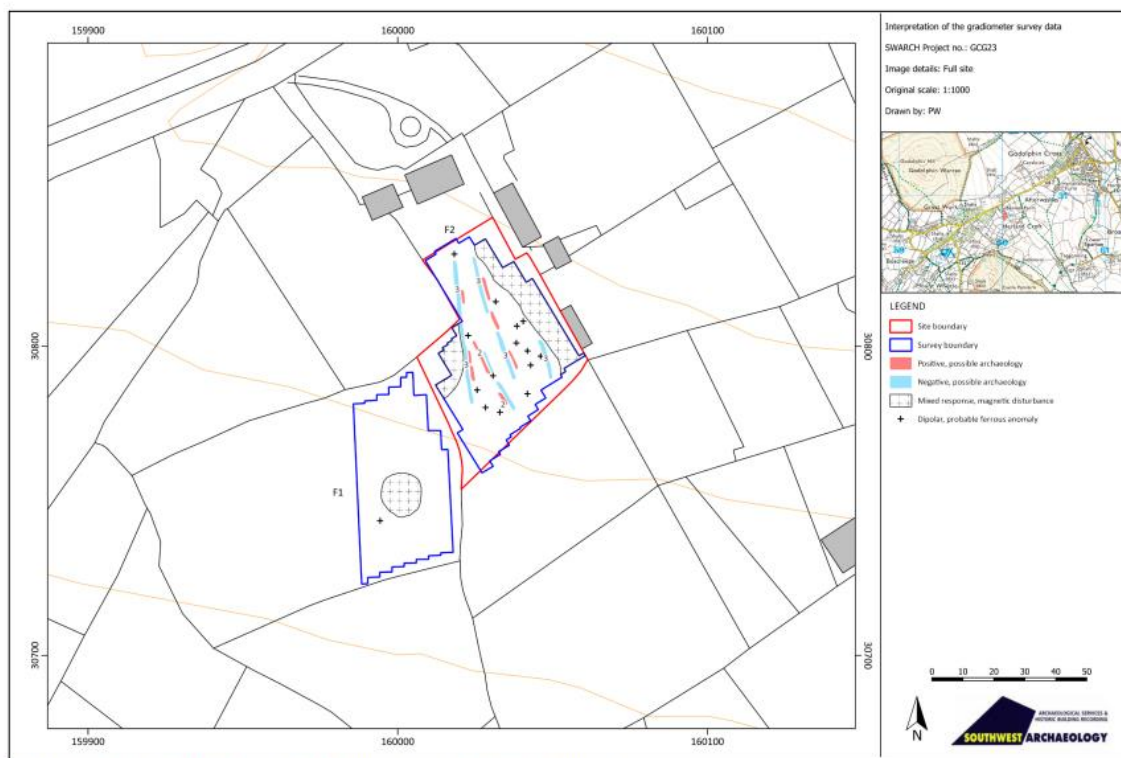


FIGURE 3: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023, LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

Figure 5: Interpretation of the geophysical survey results (South West Archaeology Ltd).

The survey identified three groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank boundary features associated with phases of the existing and historic field-system and probable drainage features. Anomalies associated with metallic debris and ground disturbance were also apparent (Figure 5)).

The degree of preservation of the identified features appeared to be poor. Many of the anomaly responses were weak, others intermittent and barely discernible from the background geology. This suggested that whilst some features may survive to a good depth, others only survive to a shallow depth, their intermittent nature suggesting only partial survival. However, it is possible that additional, even more ephemeral features, were masked by the background geology.

The results of the geophysical survey suggested that the archaeological potential for the site was low. Only a small number of features were identified, tentatively suggested as being post-medieval to modern in date, although the presence of

prehistoric settlement features to the south-west means that features of this date could not be ruled out.

5.2 RATIONALE FOR EXCAVATION

It was proposed to excavate trenches to examine the ditch anomaly (Area A, Trench 1) and the culvert (Area B, Trench 2) observed by Steve Polglase, although neither feature was identified by the geophysical survey.

In addition, three trenches were proposed to verify the linear geophysical anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. These were set out with the GPS but the archaeological potential was considered to be low and, due to lack of time and resources, these were not excavated (Area A, Trenches 3, 4, 5).

Trench 6 (Area C) on the site of the post-medieval settlement of Londonderry was originally conceived as a back-up in case the other trenches were unproductive, but in the event the main efforts of the Big Dig were concentrated on this area.

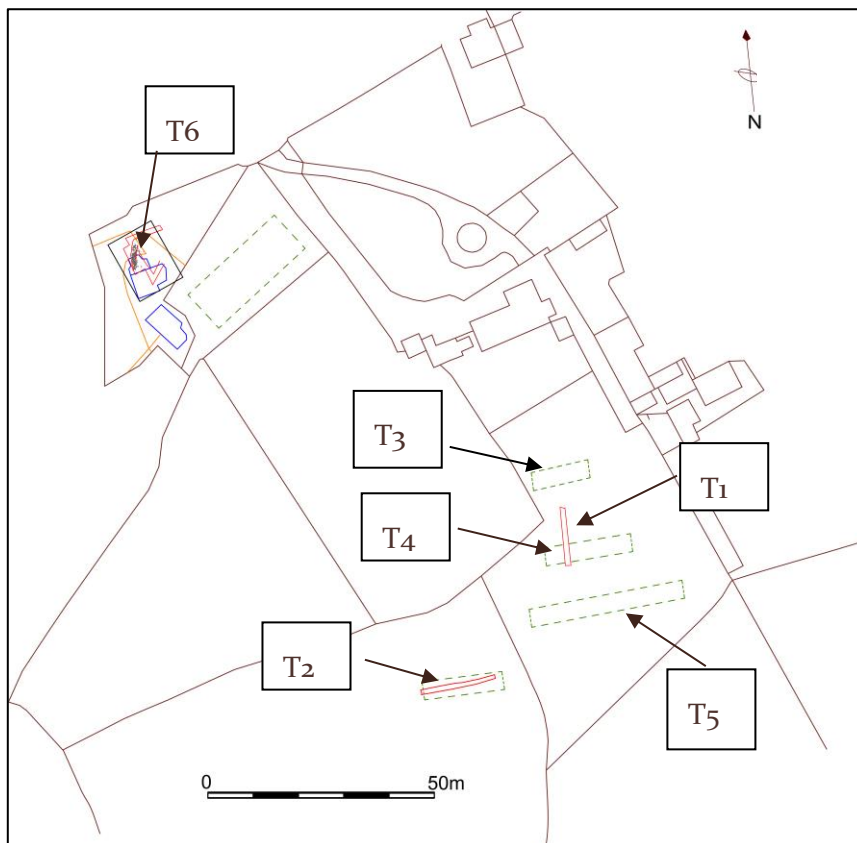


Figure 6: Layout of the trenches (Anthony Angove, Cornwall Archaeological Unit).

5.3 AREA A: TRENCH 1



Figure 7: Early days excavating Trench 1.



Figure 8: Ditch [005] in Trench 1 (photo: Steve Polglase).

The topsoil in trench 1 was firm brown sandy silty clay 0.3m – 0.4m deep with moderate small -medium stones (001). Below this at the southern end of the trench was an irregular linear feature 0.3m deep [002] filled with loose brown sandy silty clay with large stones (003), possibly a land-drain. At the northern end of the trench was the ditch observed by Steve Polglase [005] which was 2m wide and 1.75m deep filled with dark brown sandy silty clay, 0.4m deep (004) over a layer of large angular stones in a matrix of dark yellowish brown sandy clay, 1.35m deep (006). The natural substrate was hard yellowish brown stony sandy clay 'rab' (007). Because of the feature's depth excavation was completed with a mechanical digger. It is likely to have been associated with lode-back working (see below section 8.1).

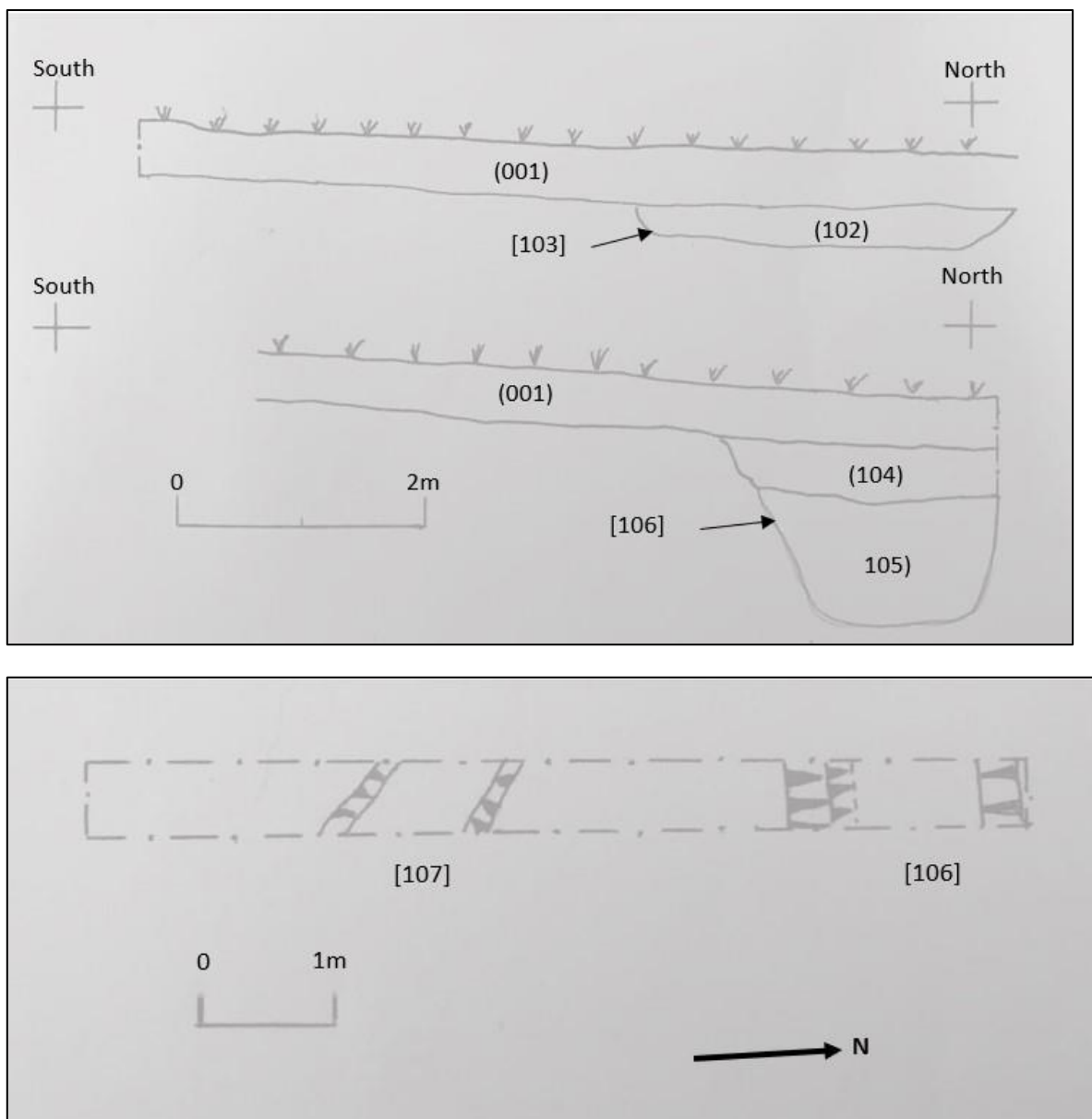


Figure 9: Section drawing and plan of Trench 1.

5.4 AREA B: TRENCH 2



Figure 10: Pre-excitation photograph of Trench 2 and excavated culvert [104].

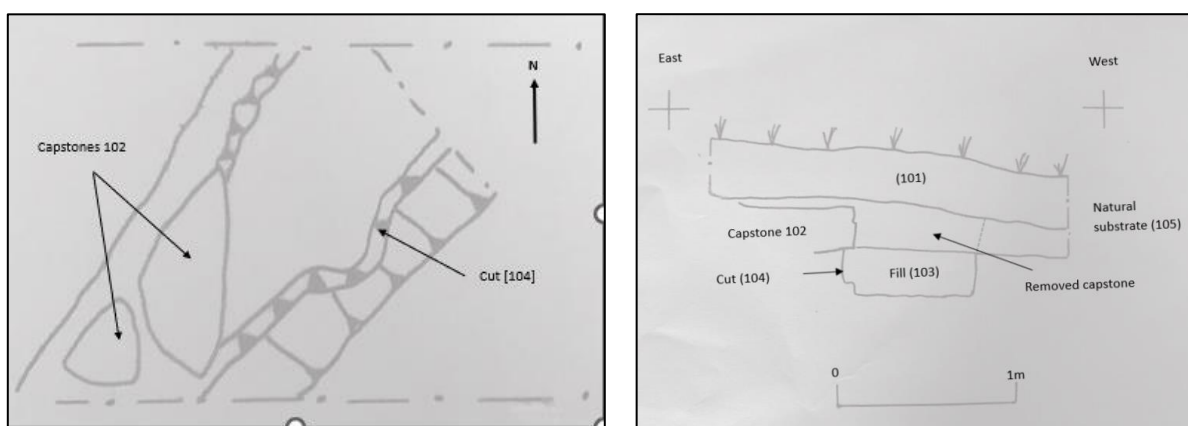


Figure 11: Post-excitation plan and section through culvert [104].

The topsoil in Trench 2 was firm brown sandy clay 0.3m deep with moderate small - medium stones (101).

The large stones forming the capstones of the culvert at first seemed to be a fortuitous arrangement of natural earth-fast boulders. But probing by Steve Polglase demonstrated that the stones lay on a silty clay fill. Two of the capstones, 102, were removed and a section of the feature was excavated. The dark brown silty clay fill (103) filled a flat-bottomed channel 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep [104] which was cut into the natural substrate of hard yellowish brown stony sandy clay 'rab' (105). A small, abraded sherd of white-glazed ceramic, probably dating to the 19th century was recovered from fill (103). See below section 8.2 for discussion.

5.5 AREA A: TRENCHES 3, 4 AND 5

Not excavated.

5.6 AREA C: TRENCH 6

Trench 6 was laid out as a rectangular trench on the approximate site of the 19th century cottage. However, because of restricted access it proved impractical to remove the topsoil by mechanical digger, so trenches were dug by hand along the north, west and south edges of the laid-out trench and these were extended to follow the line of features as they were uncovered.

The topsoil in Trench 6 was firm brown sandy clay 0.3–0.4m deep with frequent small-medium stones (501). This context produced a very large quantity of finds dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

The topsoil overlaid a north east – south west orientated linear arrangement of medium- to large-sized laid stones, 502, 7m in length. The majority of the stones were laid flat but the final, 1m long, section at the north end was edge-laid. Beyond the north-east end of 502 were two discrete spreads of rubble comprising small to medium-sized stones in loose soil (510) and (511), measuring approximately 1.5m by 1m and 1m by 1m respectively.

On the east side of 502 were several patches of compacted earth yellowish- and reddish-brown clay with white or light gray flecks. These ranged in size from 0.5 by 0.7 m to 1.8 by 1.5m. After weathering these patches appeared greyish brown in colour with a gravelly surface. Contexts (503), (504), (505), (506), (506). These surfaces have been interpreted as the remains of lime-ash floors in the interior of the building.

A small sondage measuring 1.5m by 1m was excavated 0.5m west of an extension to Trench 5 on the last afternoon with the purpose of identifying a possible continuation of 502. The topsoil was similar in depth to (501) and below this were three contexts on the same horizon which were unlike the features previously excavated: (507) a yellowish brown layer 0.3m wide with a smooth hard surface; (508) a reddish-brown gravelly layer 0.8m wide; and a yellowish brown clay layer 0.4m wide. These possibly indicate interior floor surfaces of another structure.

The 1880 OS mapping was surveyed on the ground with optical instruments while the modern is often surveyed by aerial remote sensing (Peter Herring, pers comm). Consequently there can often quite a marked spatial difference between what are obviously the same features on the historic and modern map. Given these limitations it is fairly safe to assume that context 502 represents the footings of the west wall of the cottage (see Figure 9) and (503), (504), (505), (506), (506) patches of internal lime-ash floors. The rubble spreads (510) and (511) are less easy to interpret but may be dispersed wall material.

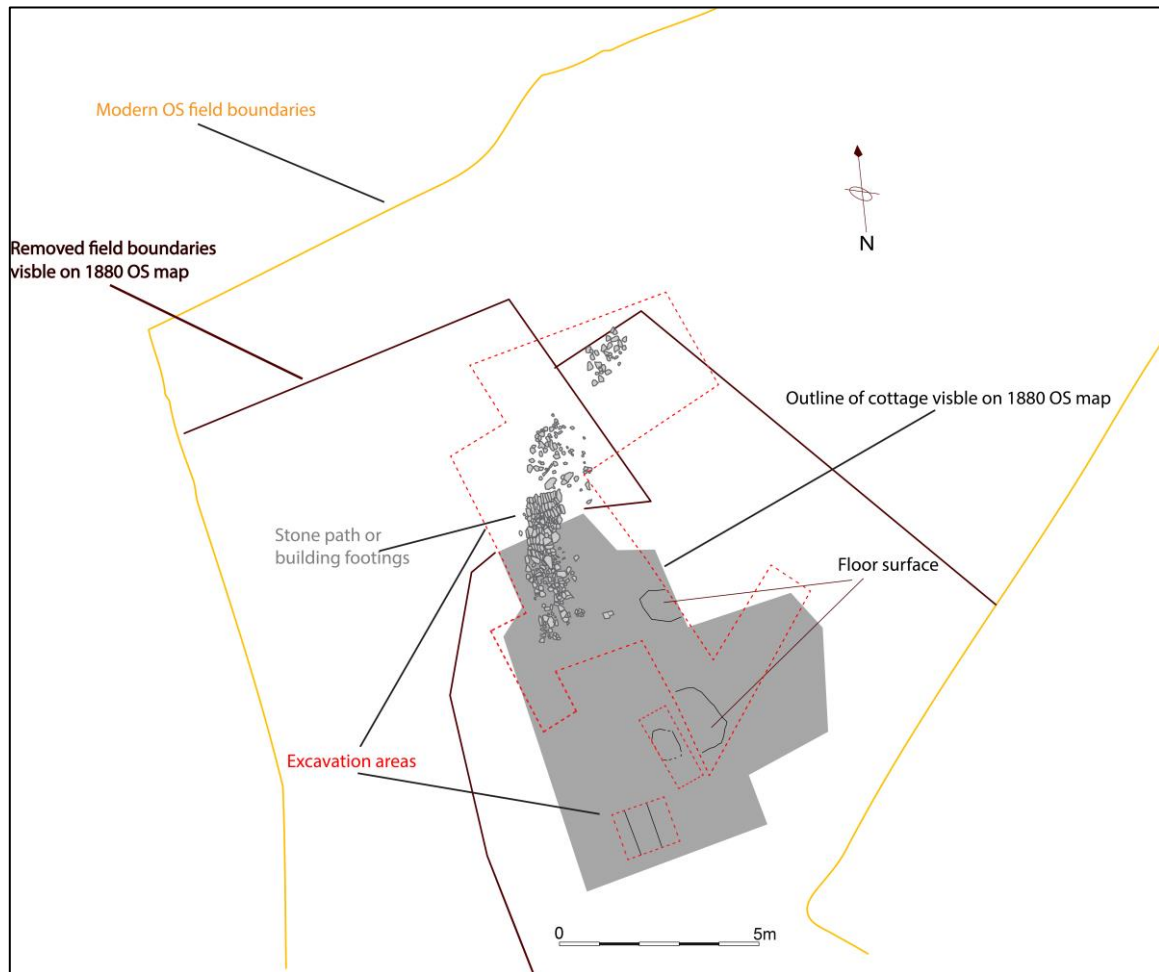


Figure 12: Plan of the Londonderry excavation areas, georeferenced and overlaid on the outline of the cottage visible 1879 OS map (Anthony Angove). The 1879 OS mapping was surveyed on the ground with optical instruments while the modern is often surveyed by aerial remote sensing. Consequently, there can often be a marked spatial difference between what are obviously the same features on the historic and modern map. Given these limitations it is fairly safe to assume that context 502 represents the footings of the west wall of the cottage.



Figure 13: Aerial photograph of Area C (Duncan Scobie).



Fig 15 Context (503) – a patch of lime-ash floor (above).

Figure 14: a) the wall footings of the 19th century cottage and b) context (503) – a patch of lime-ash floor (above right)



Figure 15 Rubble spreads (510) and (511) at the northern end of wall footings 502.



Figure 16: A rainy afternoon.



Figure 17: Cleaning the wall footings for photography.



Figure 18: Pot washing.

7 Finds Summary Report

Two sherds of 19th or 20th century ceramics were recovered from the topsoil (101) in Trench 1 along with six shards of glass and a brick fragment. A single, small, abraded sherd of white-glazed ceramic, probably dating to the 19th century was recovered from fill (103).

The majority of finds were collected from the topsoil (501) in Trench 6. Finds from the southern part of the trench were labelled (501) A, those from the central part of the trench were (501) B and those from the northern part (501) C.



Figure 19: A selection of finds from the Big Dig.

A total of 1,213 artefacts were recovered. Nineteenth-century ceramics formed the main part of the assemblage; there were approximately 243 decorated sherds, 295 plain sherds and 61 glazed sherds. There were 160 pieces of rusty iron, mostly nails, nail fragments or bolts with two heel-plates for a child's boots, a door handle and a long iron rod. There were some copper alloy items including a spoon handle (in two pieces) and a small disc. There were 198 shards of glass from bottles and jars or other vessels and 85 shards of window glass. There were 107 pieces of building material, mostly brick fragments plus five pieces of slate. In addition, there were 11 fragments of animal bone.



Figure 20: From top left: head of a ceramic figurine wearing a summer hat; a black glass bead, a copper alloy button, a decorated copper alloy spoon handle and white ceramic bead.

Small finds included the head of a figurine wearing a summer hat, the decorated copper alloy spoon handle and a lozenge-shaped, black glass bead (Figure 20). Perhaps surprisingly only one clay pipe bowl and a fragment of another were recovered and only two fragments of pipe stem.

Most of the ceramics were white-glazed stoneware, often termed 'Pearlware' (or modern industrial china). These were first made in large quantities in the late 18th century and by the 19th century came to dominate the market. Fabric is white and fine, with an overall, even, white saltglaze. Mostly domestic uses with plates, mugs,

bowls, and chamber pots predominating. Being utilitarian, forms changed little so are difficult to date precisely unless a maker's mark is present. Decoration is plain or with press-moulded rims on plates during the 18th century. By the 19th century hand painted, or blue and white transfer printed decoration, was common. The centre of production was around Staffordshire, especially Stoke on Trent (Thorpe 2023).

There are also numerous sherds of wheel-turned, hard-fired stoneware, saltglazed light brown, over a light grey to light buff fabric. Forms include tankards, mugs, and inkwells. Production in the 18th and 19th centuries, continuing into the early 20th century, was centred around Staffordshire and Nottingham (Thorpe 2023).

Two sherds of Bristol/Staffordshire ware hint at an earlier phase of occupation than the main assemblage. This has a fine buff cream fabric and was produced in Staffordshire from the mid-17th century and reaching a height in the mid-18th century. Pottery of similar almost indistinguishable fabric manufactured in Bristol was probably made by Staffordshire potters working in the city. The vast bulk of traded wares were flatwares, especially plates often press-moulded to give a 'pie-crust' rim, and small numbers of possets, mugs, cups, and chamber pots. Decoration is usually white trail slip over a dark brown slip background, often marbled or combed and feathered into intricate patterns. Yellow-glazed on flatware's restricted to the interior surfaces only.

There are also three fragments of blue opaline ware, possibly imported from France and dating the earlier 19th century.

The finds are listed below in Appendix 3.

8 Discussion

8.1 SHODING (TRENCH 1)

By Steve Polglase

The anomaly found in the trench in the Plump field has all the hallmarks of a lode-back working. While digging a trench for ground source heating pipes on a previous occasion, the back of the Wheal Breage lode, which courses through the property, was cut. When lodes were first discovered, the lode was exploited in an open cast fashion, sometimes to a considerable depth.

The lode, or vein, could outcrop at surface from many hundreds of feet below surface. Most of the lodes in the Greatwork district course in an east/west direction, consequently the early tinner seeking an unfound lode would dig a trench at 90 degrees to the trend of the lode. The tinner would then look for stones containing tin as the trench advanced. At first the stones would be weathered and rounded but as the trench advanced further the stones containing tin would become more angular. This would indicate that the lode was nearer at hand as the tin stones, displaced from the lode through erosion, had had less weathering. As these stones, known as 'shodes', changed to the more angular, less weathered state, the tinner would sink his trench deeper and would eventually encounter the lode outcropping in the bedrock. This method of lode searching was known as 'shoding' and was often the follow up process to lode discovery with the use of a dowsing rod.

8.1 CUNDURD (TRENCH 2)

By Steve Polglase

I have been aware of the existence of this watercourse for many years. My father, Walter Polglase, mentioned it to me when a line of brown patches of dead grass appeared in the very dry summer of 1976. This watercourse drained the workings of South Wheal Breage mine on the eastern slope of Tregonning Hill. The shaft in the adjacent Croft field denotes the excavation of the shallow admit, a drainage tunnel, driven into the mine to drain the workings. This watercourse is typical of the method used to convey mine water under farmland and was formed when the land was broken for agricultural. Prior to this the water would have run in an open channel. These underground conveyances for water were known in the Cornish dialect, or even language, as 'cundurds'. I excavated the aforementioned shaft in 2003. It had been backfilled many years before and its purpose unknown. It took several months to excavate but ultimately revealed tunnels leading up under Tregonning Hill and in the other direction, down to its connection with the cunderd. This adit was probably driven in excess of 300 years ago and became redundant when a deeper adit was driven from Great Work mine into the workings of South Wheal Breage. The direction of this cunderd is northerly and heads across the adjacent field known as the Stamps Field towards the other excavation site of Londonderry.

8.2 LONDONDERRY (TRENCH 6)

By Charlie Johns

“The old-time cottage homes of Cornwall, like the old-style people who built and dwelt within their walls, are dwindling rapidly in number, and changing standards and conditions of life will soon have swept away the majority of such houses from the country-side. Hundreds, indeed, have disappeared already, leaving, in most cases, ‘not a wrack behind’. In other places the fragment of a wall, a few worked stones, an old fuchsia-tree, or some garden herbs still bear witness to the fact that on these spots men and women once lived and loved, worked, played, and slept—and died. With carefulness and anxiety they built those walls, and in the long summer evenings ‘teeled’ their little gardens, planning for the day when they would leave them to their children who laughed and played around them at games. Their lifetime of work over, their bones lie in resting in the peaceful churchyards.”

A K Hamilton Jenkin 1988 (first written c1945)

8.2.1 Introduction

The Big Dig investigations concentrated on the area once known as ‘Londonderry’. A Godolphin estate map of 1778 shows a single cottage on the site (Figure 19). By the time of the c1840 Tithe Award map a couple of small outbuildings had been added (Figure 20). The 1879 OS map shows two dwellings and two or three outbuildings (Figure 21) but by the time of the 1906 OS survey the buildings had been abandoned (Figure 22). It may be an English place-name or perhaps could be derived from Cornish elements such as **lyn** ‘pool, pond’ and **derch** ‘bright, clear’ (Padel 1985, 81, 149).

Settlement at Londonderry probably began in the 18th century when a house was built by John Laity. This is referred to in a lease on land at Herland which was taken out by John Thomas, tinner, in 1770 under the three-lives system which obtained very widely in Cornwall up to the first part of the 20th century (Jenkin 1988, 320). ‘Under such leases a piece of waste ground could be obtained at a nominal rent, and on it the lessee would proceed to erect a house, with the understanding that at the death of the longest-lived of three selected persons, the ground, together with all the buildings and improvements effected thereon, should revert to the original owner. The latter might then retain it for his own use, let or sell it to another, or allow renewal of the lease to the first tenant on payment of a ‘fine’. Heaven alone knows the labour and sacrifice which went in to the building of these cottages’ (Jenkin 1988, 320).



Figure 21: Detail from a Godolphin estate map dated 1788, Londonderry is circled in red (from the collections at Kresen Kernow RH/12935).

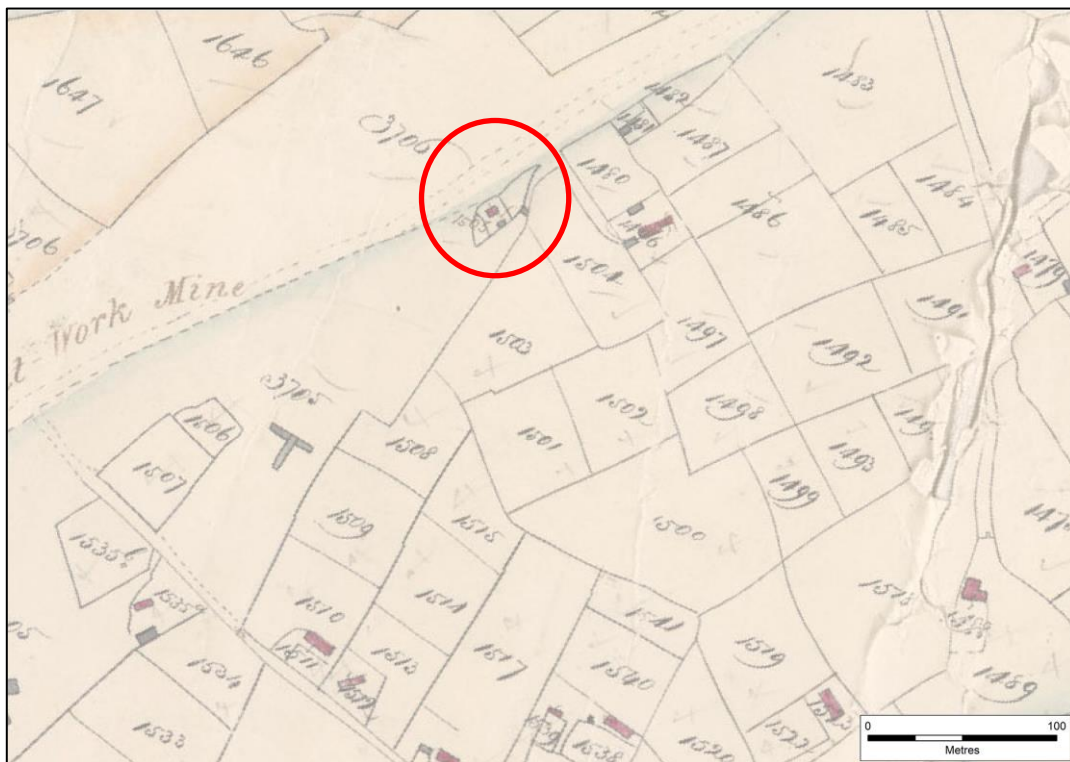


Figure 22: Detail from the c1840 Tithe Award map for the parish of Breage, Londonderry is circled in red.

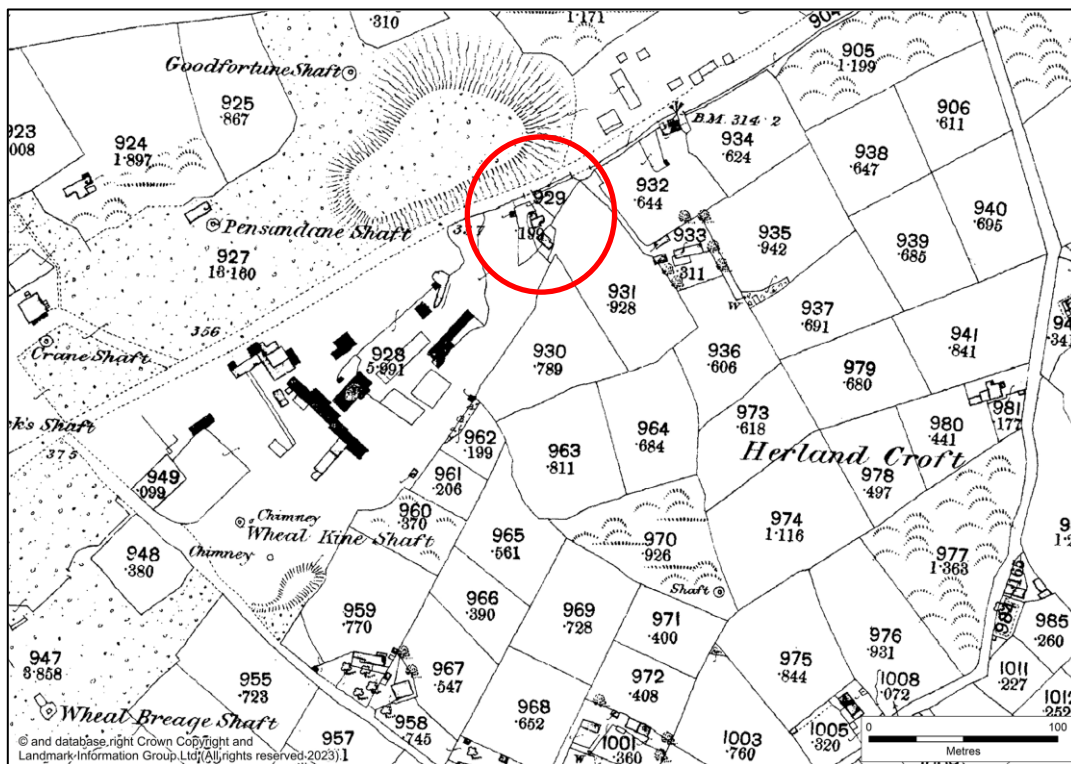


Figure 23: Detail from the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, Londonderry is circled in red.

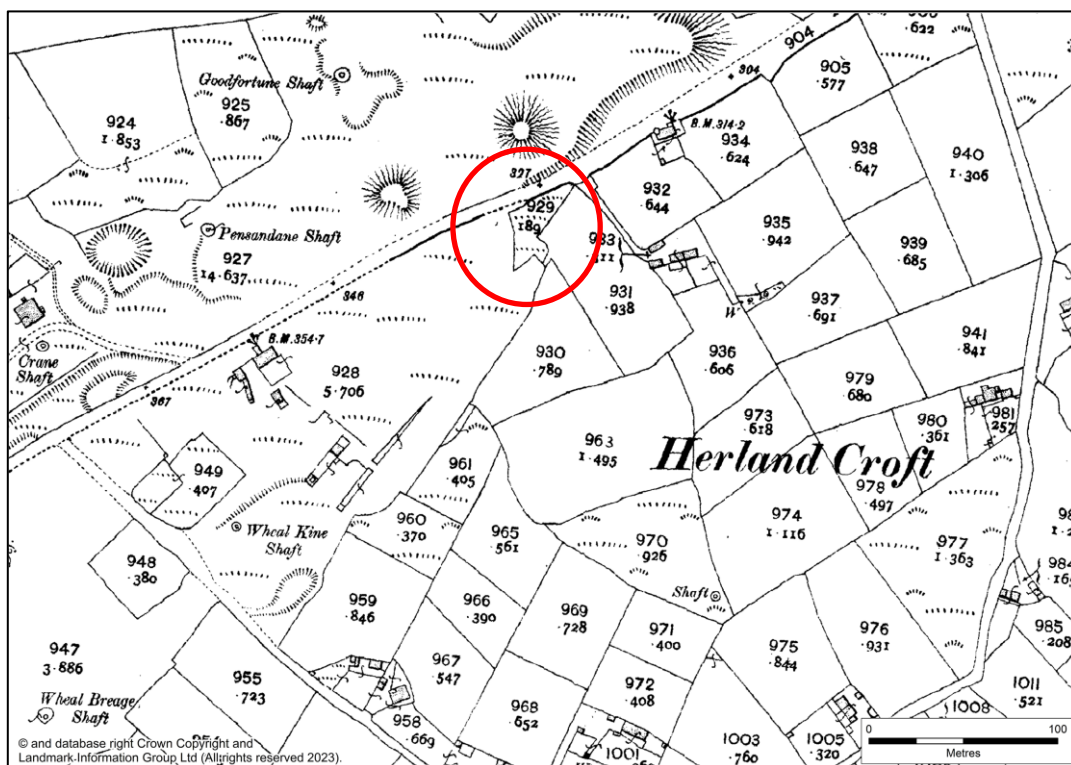


Figure 24: Detail from the 1906 Ordnance Survey map, the site of Londonderry is circled in red.

8.2.2 The Thomas family

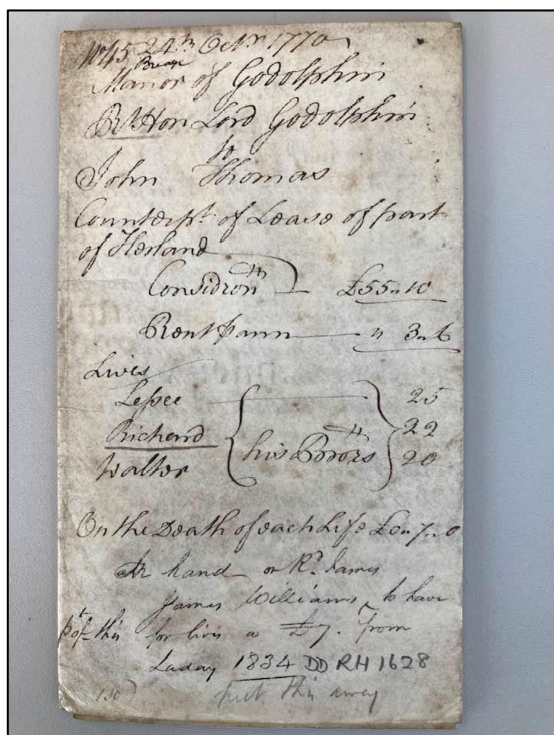


Figure 25: Lease for land at Herland dated 1770 (from the collections at Kresen Kernow RH/1/1628).

In October 1770 a lease was taken out on land at Herland for a consideration of £55 10 shillings (Figure 25; Kresen Kernow RH/1/1628). The parties were Francis, Lord Godolphin and John Thomas of Breage, tinner. The term was 99 years on the lives of the lessee (aged 25 years), and his brothers Richard (aged 22 years) and Walter Thomas (aged 20 years). The rent was 3 shillings 6 pence. The lease records this was a 'dwelling house and fields late in the occupation of John Laity, part of Herland tenement' (Figure 25).

A Survey of the Manor of Godolphin, dating to c1770–1810 with later additions, records that John Thomas died in 1813 and Walter Thomas in 1826 (Kresen Kernow RH/1/2917). It is possible that Richard Thomas lived until 1834 when he would have been 86 years old.

The 1840 Tithe Apportionment shows that the site at Londonderry was part of Herland, owned by the Duke of Leeds and occupied by Richard Thomas (TA 1505). We can follow the fortunes of Richard Thomas and his family throughout the remainder of the 19th century by way of the 10-yearly Census returns and parish records.

The census for 1841 records that Richard Thomas, a tin miner aged 60, his wife Mary aged 55, daughter Ann aged 25 and son John aged 15, also a tin miner, lived at Londonderry. The parish registers record that Richard had married Mary, nee Bryant, who was also from Breage on 13 October 1807.

There is a parish record that a Richard Thomas was baptised in Breage in May 1785, his father being Richard Thomas and his mother Ann. That would make him the right age for the 60-year old Richard Thomas who is documented as living at Londonderry on the 1841 Census and was the occupant named on the 1840 tithe apportionment. Presumably he had renewed the lease originally taken out by his uncle in 1770.

The 1841 Census records that there were 14 other residents of Londonderry although it is not clear where exactly they lived. John Pope 25, tin miner, Mary Pope, 45, John Pope, 7, Peter Pope, 5, Elizabeth Pope, 1, Frances Pope, 3 months. James Scholar, 35, tin miner, Maryann Scholar, 30, William Scholar, 8, Maryanne Scholar, 3, Elizabeth Scholar, 8 months. Mary Thomas, 75, pauper, Hannah Thomas, 40, tin dresser, Absalom Thomas, 15, tin miner.

In 1836 there were 500 females and 413 children employed by the mining industry in the parish of Breage; 46 of the women and 74 children were at Great Works Consols (Lemon 1838, 73-5). The 1841 Census records that there were 153 females dressing copper and 37 dressing tin in the parish. The youngest balmaiden was Ann Johns who was only six years of age.

In the 1851 Census records the place-name as 'Great Work', not Londonderry. Richard Thomas the head of the household, now aged 75, is described as 'Pauper Late a Tin Miner'. His wife Mary now aged 76, is described as a 'Pauper Ore Dresser'. Their son John is now aged 25 and a tin miner. Hannah Thomas is now recorded as aged 63 and an 'Alms Woman Tin Dresser'.

Mary and Hannah Thomas were among 238 female ore dressers in the parish recorded on the 1851 Census; 196 dressing tin, 8 dressing copper and 22 unspecified. There was also one count house woman.



Figure 26: Miners and bal maidens from the Camborne area in the mid-19th century (“Bal Maidens,” [cornishmemory.com](https://www.cornishmemory.com), accessed September 21, 2023, https://www.cornishmemory.com/item/BLA_02_245).

The 1861 Census for Great Work records that the head of the household as John Thomas now aged 37 and a tin miner. His wife Mary, aged 32, came from Liskeard. They have five children, John Thomas aged 8 a ‘Tin Dresser Assistant’, daughter Mary A Thomas, aged 6, William Thomas aged 3, Elizabeth J Thomas aged 2 and Ellen Thomas aged 2 months.

The Census records that in Breage parish there were 277 women dressing tin, 18 dressing copper, one count house woman and four unspecified. The miners and bal maidens from Londonderry would have been dressed similarly to the mine workers from the Camborne area shown above in Figure 26.

The 1871 census records the place-name as ‘Great Work Lane’. John Thomas, now aged 46, is an ‘Engine Driver (Mine)’. His wife Mary is now aged 40. Their son John, 18, is now also an engine driver. His daughter Mary A Thomas aged 16 and son William aged 13 are both tin dressers. Elizabeth J Thomas aged 12 and Ellen Thomas aged 10 are both scholars and they have boarder called Hannah Harris aged 6 years.

The 1881 census records that John Thomas, aged 54 is a now a widower and an ‘Engine Man at Tin Mine’. His daughter Mary now 25 is married and her husband is abroad. Elizabeth, now aged 23, is a dressmaker, Ellen, now 20 is a housekeeper and Hannah Harris now aged 16 is a general servant.

8.2.3 Material Culture

Cornish miners' cottages in the 18th and 19th centuries

The cottages that miners built varied much according to the character and means of their occupants. In 1864 one observer wrote that miners' houses were much cleaner and more comfortable than agriculturalists. The older cottages – and it seems that Londonderry was built before 1770 – were for the most part thatched and contained only two rooms, the upper being below the slanting, high-pitched roof (Jenkin 1927, 254). There was very little roofing slate from the Londonderry site so unless it was taken away for re-use elsewhere it suggests the roof was thatched.

Few, if any, of the cottages were provided with privies or any form of under-drainage. Little room existed in the older and smaller cottages for the washing of clothes indoors, and hot-water systems were completely unknown. However, a visitor to St Just in 1843 noted that the water from the mines was used for domestic purposes and that sometimes 50 women could be seen at once on Monday mornings standing around an engine house, washing their family linen in the warm water from the steam engine (Jenkin 1927, 254).

Water itself was often scarce in the mining districts so the fetching of water from the village pump could be another of the miners' chores. The inhabitants of Londonderry may have been fortunate in having a supply of water via the cunderd from West Wheal Breage described above.

In most cottages of those days, the rooms, where there was more than one, were simply divided by wooden partitions, doors could be ill-fitting and chimneys open. Windows were commonly about two feet square, their glass 'was of the most wretched description, full of 'eyes' and knots, the better quality costing 1s. 4d. a foot, and being altogether beyond the pockets of the average cottager'. The interior walls were usually whitewashed. In older cottages the ground floor simply consisted of trodden-down earth which was levelled once a week with a shovel. Later floors of lime-ash were introduced, but tended to be damp, and this is probably what the floor surfaces revealed at Londonderry were composed of (Jenkin (1988, 338-9)

The single downstairs room possessed by most cottages had to serve as for all the purposes of kitchen, wash-house, nursery and sitting room combined. The furniture in this room typically consisted of a rude table and in some cases three or four straight-backed chairs. Most people, however, had to be content for a long form and a three-legged stool, whilst children sat on blocks of wood. A few earthenware cups, saucers and basins, some wooden or tin plates, an iron crock for boiling purposes and a kettle or 'baker' completed the downstairs equipment (*ibid*, 339).

Upstairs there may have been one or two tiny bedrooms, the furnishings of which were equally scanty comprising only a couple of wooden bedsteads, with crossed

ropes to sustain the mattress. In the cold of winter, coats, dresses, petticoats and even sacks were utilized for bedcoverings (*ibid* 339-40).

Except in areas where suitable building stone was plentiful the walls were generally built of cob – a mixture of clay and chopped straw beaten until it was hard like concrete. It seems that cottages built of cob were both warm and dry and had the additional advantage of cheapness (Jenkin 1927, 255). The Londonderry building had substantial stone footings but if the walls were made of stone, they would have been robbed out for use elsewhere. There were quite a few brick fragments, but these were quite small.

In small things forgotten

The large number of finds recovered from Londonderry indicates that it was a settlement site. Most date to the second half of the 19th century. Apparently, the site was used as an allotment in the 1950s and this might account for some of the 20th century finds.

The sherds of 18th-century Bristol/Staffordshire ware and some of the stoneware point to an earlier phase of occupation and there is a hint of luxury in the shards of blue opaline glass possibly imported from France and dating to the early 19th century (Figure 27).



Figure 27: Left two sherds of Bristol/Staffordshire ware. Right two shards of blue opaline glass, possibly imported from France and dating to the early 19th century.

The 1851 Census records that Richard Thomas and his wife Mary were paupers so times must have been hard then. Life seems to have improved by 1871 for their son John who had become an engine driver at the mine and so may have been paid more than the average miner. There is an absence of beer or spirit bottles from the site so they may have been teetotal. Only one clay pipe bowl, a fragment of another, and a few stem fragments were found – might we have expected more?

There are the fragments household vessels such as buzza jars in the assemblage but also some finer china including ornaments. A fragment of a Holloway's universal

ointment pot to treat gout and rheumatism (and most other ailments) probably dates to 1867–1883.

Of particular interest is the lozenge-shaped black glass bead which may be an imitation of Whitby jet.

Found in the debris from fallen cliffs and across the North York Moors, Whitby jet is of the finest in the world has been mined and used since the Bronze Age. Whitby became the centre for turning the gemstone into jewellery and artefacts, which had its heyday during the Victorian era when it was fashioned into black jewellery that became popular for mourning the death of a loved one and as a fashion item. In 1861 at the funeral of Albert, the Queen's beloved husband, Victoria wore a Whitby jet brooch as part of her mourning dress. The endorsement of a monarch sealed the fame of this unique and unusual, rare stone forever and with it the fortunes of Whitby. During the peak of production, there were about 200 shops in Whitby fashioning jet jewellery.

8.2.4 Abandonment

The abandonment of the settlement at Londonderry occurred between the time of the survey for 1879 OS map and the survey for the 1906 OS map. Quite likely this was a result of the closure of Great Work in the depression of the 1890s (Reynolds 2003, 29; Barton 1965, 178, 188, 201-2; Jenkin 1927, 305).

We lose sight of John Thomas in the 1891 Census but the return for Great Work describes his son-in-law James Eade a tin miner aged 42 as the head of a household. His wife is Mary, nee Thomas, now aged 36. They have three children Ethel, aged 6, James aged 6, both scholars, and John aged 2.

Also at Great work are Mary Eade, a widow aged 67 described as an invalid, her son William aged 26, a general labourer, and daughter Edith Eade aged 22, a household domestic.

Also still at Great Work are John's daughter Elizabeth Thomas, aged 31 and single and head of a household with her son William Thomas aged 1 year.

Londonderry was situated on the other side of the road from Great Work Mine (Figure 28), directly opposite the sand dumps known as 'Sandy Banks' shown in the 1906 OS map (Figure 24). Much of this sand was removed in the mini tin boom of the late 1970s, when the price of tin briefly exceeded £8,000 per ton (Polglase 2003, 154).



Figure 28: Great Work Mine," [cornishmemory.com](https://www.cornishmemory.com), accessed August 31, 2023, https://www.cornishmemory.com/item/HFM_6_003.

9 Conclusion

The original aims of the Big Dig were to undertake an archaeological investigation of the features observed by Steve Polglase and to provide training in archaeological skills to serve as a capacity building exercise to enable GCCA to undertake future community archaeology projects.

The features observed by Steve Polglase and the site at Londonderry were all investigated providing some very interesting results. A copy of the report will be lodged with the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly HER so that the site can be added to the record and help inform future management of this part of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site. The project archive is curated by the GCCA.

The only other post-medieval cottage in Cornwall that has been archaeologically excavated seems to be at Carn Euny in Sancreed (Christie 1978) although some others have been surveyed. If resources were available, it would be rewarding to further investigate the interior of the cottage and the structure to the south of it. The results could be published in *Cornish Archaeology*, the annual journal of the Cornwall Archaeological Society.

Training in archaeological techniques was delivered for the volunteers who were all very enthusiastic and keen to learn new skills. In addition, the Big Dig fostered a sense of wellbeing with positive social interactions, new friendships were formed, and old ones enhanced.



Figure 29 Visit by pupils and teachers from Godolphin Cross County Primary School on Wednesday 19th July (photo: Rosie Allen).

9 Acknowledgements

The Big Dig was organised by Richard McKie and Rosie Allen of the GCCA and sponsored by Cornwall Archaeological Society, the Heritage Lottery Fund, Reaching Communities/Awards for All Lottery Fund, GCCA and Mr & Mrs Steve Polglase. We are grateful to Steve and Jill Polglase for permission to dig on the site and for their hospitality during the dig. Thanks to Sally Herriet for supervising, Anthony Angove (Cornwall Archaeological Unit) for surveying the trenches and all the volunteers who made it such a wonderful week: Logan Beckford-China, Bryn Beckford-Martin, Jan Ballet, Jan Bevan, Nick Brew, Rosie Churchward, Guy Davies, Janet Davies, Charlotte De Ville, Hollie Ferris, Hilary de Gast, Chris Gates, Maia Grey, Peter Hughes, Euan Hunter, Sam Hutchinson, Geoff Johns, Will Johns, Benjamin Jones, Lisa Jones, Sandra Jones, Carolyn Kennett, Deborah Lewis, Tobias Love, Gregory Martin, Penny Miners, Ken Paterson, Fran Pender, Marc Pickett, Geoff Poxon, Jane Poxon, Helen Raine, Cosette Ratcliffe, Clive Richards, Sian Watson. A big thanks also to Duncan Scobie for the drone photography, to Francis Sheppard of Cornwall & Scilly HER for preparing the maps, to Carl Thorpe for advice on the finds and Amy Brockelhurst for site photography.



Figure 30: The Big Dig team on the morning of the final day of the excavation (photo by Jill Polglase).

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Appendix 1: Project Design

Wheal Breage, Greatwork Hill Breage, Cornwall

Project Design for Community Archaeological Training Dig Festival of Archaeology 16 – 31 July 2023



Charlie Johns

Heritage Specialist

**Wheal Breage
Greatwork Hill
Breage
Cornwall
Project Design
for
Community Archaeological
Training Dig**

Festival of Archaeology 16 – 31 July 2023

Client	Godolphin Cross Community Association
Date	17 January 2023
Status	Draft/2nd draft/Final
Report author(s)	Charlie Johns BA, MCIFA

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Acknowledgements

This Project Design was commissioned by the Godolphin Cross Community Association and prepared by Charlie Johns, Heritage Specialist.

The location map was prepared by Francis Shepherd, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council, Kresen Kernow, Redruth. Advice on the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site was provided by Ainsley Cocks, Research and Information Officer.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Charlie Johns, Heritage Specialist, and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Charlie Johns is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA no. 381).

Cover illustration:

Proposed excavation site at Wheal Breage.

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Contents

1	Introduction	0
1.1	Project background	0
1.2	Godolphin Cross Community Association	0
1.3	The Festival of Archaeology	0
2	Location and setting	1
3	Ownership	1
4	Site history	2
5	Constraints	3
6	Aims and objectives	4
6.1	Archaeological excavation	4
6.2	Archaeological training and capacity building	4
7	Methodology	4
7.1	Geophysical survey	4
7.2	Excavation	4
7.3	Training in archaeological skills and techniques	6
7.4	Post-excavation	6
7.4.1	<i>Analysis and archiving</i>	6
7.4.2	<i>Report production</i>	6
7.4.3	<i>Archive deposition</i>	7
8	Community programme	7
8.1	Activities set up around the site	7
8.2	Final weekend festival	7
9	Timetable	8
10	Project staff	8
11	Health and Safety Statement	8
12	Insurance	8
13	References	9
13.1	Primary sources (in chronological order)	9
13.2	Publications and grey literature	9
13.3	Websites	9
	Appendix 1 Curriculum Vitae for Charlie Johns BA, MCIfA	10
	Appendix 2 Cornwall Archaeological Unit	11

List of Figures

Fig 1 Location map.

Fig 2 Two views of the potential ditch in the trench excavated by Steve Polglase.

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIO	Charitable Incorporated Organisation
GCCA	Godolphin Cross Community Association
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
DCO	Designation number in Cornwall
OS	Ordnance Survey
WHS	World Heritage Site

Introduction

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Godolphin Cross Community Association are keen to hold an archaeological training dig at Wheal Breage to coincide with the Festival of Archaeology this year (16 – 31 July). A programme of community events and activities will be held with a celebration on the final weekend.

GODOLPHIN CROSS COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

Godolphin Cross is a lively community of 700 people, hosting a primary school - but very little else. It was formerly served by two churches, two village shops and a pub. The shops were converted into residential use over 10 years ago, and a similar fate befell the C. of E. church in 2005.

In 2012 a street party was held near the school to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, with games for all ages in the garden of the Old Rectory. A number of residents felt they must not lose the community spirit experienced that day and Godolphin Cross Community Association (GCCA) came into being in 2013 and were registered with the Charity Commission as a CIO (Charitable Incorporated Organisation) on 29 February 2016. The membership of the association is open to all those permanently resident in the village of Godolphin Cross and surrounding hamlets

By the time the Godolphin Arms pub closed in October 2015, the ability of the community to meet up and get together had been severely curtailed, and Godolphin was in danger of becoming a dormitory village only.

As a CIO, GCCA were in a strong position when the local Methodist Chapel became available for purchase. The chapel was the very last space in the community where villagers of all ages could meet together for social, educational and recreational purposes. Following a strong, locally supported fund raising campaign GCCA purchased the Old Chapel for the village in November 2017. It is now also the registered office of the GCCA.

THE FESTIVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Festival of Archaeology is a fortnight-long celebration of archaeology coordinated by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA). It is an annual UK-wide festival, during which events take place across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Site history

This area been classified through Historic Landscape Characterisation as 'Post-medieval enclosed land', defined as 'Land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. Generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county' (Cornwall County Council 1996).

The Cornwall & Scilly HER records a number of sites in the vicinity. The field-name 'Ring Field' suggests the site of a 'round' (defended Iron Age or Romano-British settlement) 0.29km south east of the site (MCO8043). The field has curving boundaries, especially on the south-west side. The field-name 'Crows Close' suggests the site of a medieval cross 0.23km south west of the site but there are no remains (MCO5306) The site of an ancient mine that was possibly the site of the erection of Cornwall's first steam engine, and one of the first mines to use gunpowder about 0.1km north-east of the site (MCO12150).

The area between the lower slopes of Tregonning hill and Godolphin Cross was streamed for tin. The tin was contained in pebbles that were eroded by the sea some 30 million years ago. By the 1820s most of this tenement is known as Herland Croft had been broken for agriculture. This triangular field is the only remnant that has not been cleared and holds several features of interest (Steve Polglase, pers comm).

The field is shown on the c1840 Tithe Award map for the parish of Breage, the tithe apportionment number is 1497 plot name is Johnny's Close (Arable) 2 rods 13 perches and it was occupied by one Richard James, part of the Herland Tenement, the Duke of Leeds was the Landowner. It was one of nine 9 plots leased and occupied by Richard James (TA nos 1496-1504)

The Breage Parish Census returns for 1841 records the occupants as: Richard James, 30, Tin Miner, In county...Elizabeth James,,30,,In county,,Elizabeth James,,11,,In county, ,,John James,9,,In county, ,,Mary James,,3,,In county, ,,Alice James,,4m,,In county.

While digging some trenches across the field Steve Polglase noticed some a ditch showing in the section in the trench edge (Fig 3) which appeared to be curving which could be the ditch of a 'round' and also some lode-back or prospecting pits associated with post-medieval tin mining.



Fig 2 Two views of the potential ditch in the trench excavated by Steve Polglase.

Constraints

The site lies within the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts of the Cornwall Mining World Heritage Site (DCO1758).

The WHS advise that ‘Concerning permissions for the dig in question, this will be solely down to the specific landowner concerned though it is hoped the excavation will be undertaken using established methods and that any finds will be managed in compliance with current best practice standards. It is also hoped that any records arising from the excavation will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record team of Cornwall Council for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record’.

Aims and objectives

The aims of the project are to undertake an archaeological investigation of the features observed by Steve Polglase and to provide training in archaeological skills which will serve as a capacity building exercise to enable GCCA to undertake future community archaeology projects.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

The objectives of the archaeological excavation are to:

- establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains;
- determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered;
- establish the nature of the activity on the site;
- identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site;
- provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered; and
- report on the findings to an appropriate level.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The objectives of the are to:

- deliver training in archaeological training and recording;
- deliver training in finds identification and processing; and
- deliver training in archaeological survey techniques.

Methodology

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A preliminary geophysical survey will be conducted by South West Archaeology Ltd comprising a gradiometer survey using a Bartington 601 twin-pole gradiometer. The geophysical surveying equipment South West Archaeology uses is specifically developed for archaeological surveying and is a proven technology that can determine the potential for archaeological features. If excavation is required, the geophysical assessment can be used to place trenches over potential archaeological features.

EXCAVATION

The area to be excavated will be laid out to British National Grid coordinates using a Leica GPS device. Prior to stripping the area will be scanned by a suitably trained operative with a CAT scanner to identify buried services,

Soil stripping of the excavation area will be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket until the first archaeological horizon, or the natural substrate, is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned and recorded as appropriate. Any surviving remains be archaeologically excavated and recorded using the following methodology:

- (a) each feature or layer will be assigned a context number from a continuous block of context numbers and recorded on a standard *pro forma* context sheet, where possible noting the location, extent, nature, character and stratigraphic relationships of any archaeological evidence revealed;
- (b) location will be plotted onto a 1:100 plan (drawn in 4H pencil on gridded drafting film); (c) if appropriate the feature/layer will be planned at 1:20 scale or recorded in section at 1:10 scale (unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate); (d) scaled digital colour photographs will be taken. In the case of detailed photographs, a north arrow will be included, where appropriate. A photographic register detailing the feature number, location, direction of shot and other relevant information will be drawn up.
- (e) all finds, where appropriate, will be retained and placed in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code (TBC 21) and context number if appropriate. They will be removed from the site for processing and conservation where necessary, in preparation for analysis and archiving.
- (f) if human remains are discovered they will initially be left in situ and reported to the Development Management Archaeological Advice Officer (DMAAO) and the appropriate authorities (including the Coroner). If burials are encountered their legal status will be ascertained and recording and/or removal will comply with legal guidelines. If they are to be removed this will be done with due reverence and in accordance with current best practice and legal requirements. The site will be screened from public view during excavation and, once excavated, the human remains will not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured by back-filling as soon as possible after recording.
- (g) in the event that objects containing precious metal(s) are encountered, the coroner will be informed as per the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and guidance for an archaeological excavation will be followed in the execution of the project.

The Historic England Science Advisor for the South-West will be consulted for advice, if necessary.

Finds work, sampling, etc will be guided by the CIfA Guidelines for Finds Work and the Historic England Centre for Archaeology Guidelines on Archaeometallurgy, Environmental Archaeology and Geoarchaeology.

TRAINING IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

Training in archaeological skills be given by Charlie Johns, the excavation director and by the CAU archaeologist. This will include excavation techniques, site recording including drawing plans and sections and filling in context sheets, GPS survey and finds identification.

POST-EXCAVATION

Analysis and archiving

During this phase the results of the fieldwork will be collated for archiving. This will involve the following tasks:

- washing or other cleaning of finds, where appropriate
- marking of pottery and other finds, where appropriate, with the site code and context number
- indexing of site drawings and photographs;
- identification of finds, with the assistance of specialists from Cornwall Archaeological Unit and/or elsewhere, if appropriate (details of specialist consultants are included in Appendices B and C).

Report production

A report presenting the results of the archaeological recording will be produced within a time period, not exceeding six months after completion of the excavation.

The report will have the following contents:

- a concise non-technical summary of the project results
- the aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
- the results of the historic building recording with details of significant features annotated on existing measured external elevations and floor plans if appropriate.
- a discussion of 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 will be tied to the Ordnance Survey national grid
- all specialist reports and assessments
- a summary of the archive contents and date of deposition
- a context register with brief descriptions will be included as an appendix
- copies of the project brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendices.

A digital copy of the report in PDF format will be submitted to the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record.

A record of the investigation will also be set up on the Historic England/ADS online index (OASIS).

Archive deposition

A site archive will be prepared, in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015), upon completion of the project.

The Museum of Cornish Life, Helston, have agreed provisionally to accept the archive, which will include a copy of the written report. This will be deposited within two months of the completion of the full report.

Community programme

ACTIVITIES SET UP AROUND THE SITE

A community programme of educational events and activities will be held, running before and after the dig week. Activities around the site will include:

- a finds identification session by Tasha Fulbrook, the Finds Liaison Officer (Cornwall) for the Portable Antiquities Scheme who is base at the Museum of Cornish Life, Helston;
- mining activities led by Steve Polglase;
- a gabbroic clay workshop for youth group/over 65s/open weekend day with pottery making and firing led by firing led by Hannah Lawrence;
- a sound recording workshop for youth group/Pegasus group led by sound artist Justin Wiggins;
- a children's' digging pit;
- site visit for schools, youth groups, reach out group and the Women's' Institute;
- an exhibition displaying finds, giving further info on the programme, showing what was made in creative workshop; and
- bread making for community dinner (to be baked in the fire pit).

FINAL WEEKEND FESTIVAL

There will be a final weekend festival which will include:

- Site open day
- Archaeology 101: a quick intro into the processes of digging, cleaning, examining and cataloguing;
- Get involved: A day of digging;

Godolphin Cross Big Dig, Wheal Breage: Archive Report FINAL

- In conversation with Charlie Johns and Steve Polglase, discussing what we've achieved over the week and what we might do next;
- Community Meal; and
- Music/Singing.

Timetable

It is proposed that the geophysical survey will be undertaken in May or June 2023 and the community dig will take place over nine days during the Festival of Archaeology 16 – 31 July 2023; either 15 - 23 or 22 - (School end of term 25 July).

Project staff

Charlie Johns BA, MCIfA will be the project director. He is a heritage specialist based in Cornwall. A c.v. of his relevant qualifications and experience is at Appendix A of this document.

An archaeologist from Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) will help supervise the excavation and deliver training. A finds specialist from CAU will report on the finds as appropriate.

Details of Cornwall Archaeological Unit are included in Appendix B and the external specialists, who can supply contingency support for the work outlined in the WSI, are included in Appendix C.

Health and Safety Statement

Prior to on-site work commencing a general Risk Assessment and a specific Covid-19 Risk Assessment will be carried out by Charlie Johns who will liaise with GCCA will be to ensure a safe system of work in relation to the archaeological recording.

Insurance

To be completed by GCCA.

References

PRIMARY SOURCES (IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER)

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of Breage

Ordnance Survey, 1879. 25 Inch Map First Edition

Ordnance Survey, 1906. 25 Inch Map Second Edition

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

PUBLICATIONS AND GREY LITERATURE

CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, CIfA, Reading

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994*, Truro

Historic England, 2001. *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy*

Historic England, 2002. *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Environmental Archaeology*

Historic England, 2004. *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Geoarchaeology*

Historic England, 2015. *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, Swindon

Polglase, S, 2003. *The Book of Breage and Germoe: the heart of the Godolphin tin industry*, Tiverton (Halsgrove)

WEBSITES

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

Appendix 2 Curriculum Vitae for Charlie Johns BA, MCIfA

I am a self-employed heritage specialist (semi-retired). As a professional archaeologist since 1980 I have extensive experience of undertaking archaeological assessments and excavations, historical research and project management.

Employment

2019-present: Self-employed Heritage Specialist.

Projects include a Conservation Management Plan for Maker Heights on the Rame Peninsula (with CAU), various excavation reports, projects in Scilly, updates of the 2007 HEATH Project archaeological assessments and new assessments of other areas of the Lizard NNR (for Natural England) and an archaeological assessment of Trewithen Home Farm for the Trewithen Estate. I currently provide ongoing archaeological advice to the new Coastal Adaption Scheme on Scilly.

2002-2018: Senior Archaeologist, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council 2002-2018: with special responsibility for projects in the Isles of Scilly and developing the Unit's maritime capacity

Projects in Scilly include: the Bryher sword and mirror burial excavation (1999), Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) (2004); Dolphin Town Playing Field archaeological recording (2003); 'Islands in a Common Sea' project (2005-7); St Agnes Affordable Housing archaeological recording in (2009/10); the Lyonesse Project (2009-2016); Heritage at Risk services for the Council of the Isles of Scilly and Historic England (2016-18), the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Research Framework (2012, updated 2019); photographic survey of intertidal features at Crab's Ledge and Bathinghouse Porth, Treco (2019) and research into St Nicholas' Priory, Treco (2021).

Maritime and coastal projects include: the *Royal Anne Galley* Marine Environmental Assessment (2004 etc); South West Wave Hub (2006); Falmouth Cruise Project (2008); the Camel estuary wreck (2011); Scarborough to Hartlepool Historic Seascape Characterisation (HSC) (2006-7); National HSC method (2009); Bristol Channel HSC (2013); South West England HSC 2016; Dorset RCZAS (2015); Cornwall south coast RCZAS (2018); Cornish ports and harbours project (2014-17).

1991-2002: Archaeologist, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council; numerous assessments and excavations in Cornwall and Scilly, special responsibility for projects at Pendennis and St Mawes castles and on the Lizard peninsula.

1980-1991: 'Circuit digger', employed by various archaeological organisations with responsibilities ranging from volunteer to site supervisor (Central Excavation Unit, Wessex Archaeology, Southampton Museums, Cadw, North Devon Archaeological Unit; Passmore Edwards Museum (Newham), Museum of London (DUA), Exeter Archaeology etc).

Appendix 3 Cornwall Archaeological Unit

A suitably experienced field archaeologist from Cornwall Archaeological Unit may be employed to assist with the archaeological recording.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments.
- Conservation surveys and management plans.
- Historic landscape characterisation.
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis.
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments.
- Air photo mapping.
- Excavations and watching briefs.
- Assessments and evaluations.
- Post-excavation analysis and publication.
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations.

CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

Appendix 4 Specialists

Carl Thorpe BSc will undertake initial finds processing, identification and cataloguing and has carried out similar work for Scillonian projects over the last two decades including the Isles of Scilly Electrification Project (Ratcliffe 1991), the Bryher cist burial, Tresco Playing Field and the off-island quays refurbishment.

Joanna Higgins BSc: Joanna is an osteologist who has worked as a consultant in this specialism on projects for CAU, including the Romano-British cist burial at Churchtown Farm, St Martin's (Johns and Taylor 2015).

John Allan MPhil: Medieval/post-medieval pottery specialist: John is the leading authority on medieval and post-medieval pottery in south-west England and author of many publications. He will carry out the pottery assessment and analysis in the event of significant medieval or post-medieval pottery being recovered.

Henrietta Quinnell BA, MIFA, FSA: Prehistoric, Roman, post-Roman pottery: Henrietta is a freelance pottery specialist and the leading authority on prehistoric pottery in the south-west. She will carry out the pottery assessment and analysis in the event of prehistoric pottery being recovered.

Dana Challinor MA, MSc: Freelance Charcoal Specialist: Dana's main area of expertise is charcoal analysis and wood species identification, but she also has experience with charred plant remains. She has produced numerous assessment and evaluation reports, as well as reports for publication in journal and monograph formats and was formerly Head of the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology. She will undertake assessment and analysis of any suitable charcoal samples, including identification of samples suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Ralph Fyfe, PhD: Palynologist: Ralph is lecturer in environmental change in the School of Geography at the University of Plymouth. He has carried out numerous archaeological evaluations for a variety of organisations, including English Heritage, County Councils, National Parks and Archaeological Consultancies and will undertake assessment and analysis of pollen samples if required.

Claire Ingrem PhD: Animal bone specialist: Claire is an experienced freelance animal bone specialist who will carry out assessment and analysis of animal bone if required.

Julie Jones BA: Archaeobotanist: An experienced freelance archaeobotanical specialist based in Bristol, Julie has carried out palaeoenvironmental assessments and analyses for numerous HES projects.

Laura Ratcliffe, BSc: Conservationist: Laura was formerly based at the Royal Cornwall Museum where she is the museum's Collections Manager and is now the lead on the Penwith Landscape Partnership. Laura will carry out the assessment and conservation of pottery and metalwork on a freelance basis if required.

Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory: Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC): Samples for radiocarbon dating will be sent to SUERC.

Godolphin Cross Big Dig, Wheal Breage: Archive Report FINAL

Area	Trench	Context No.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Plan / section No.
B	2	101	D	Topsoil	Firm brown sandy clay 0.3m deep with moderate small -medium stones.	C19/C20	4
B	2	102	B	Capstone	Capstones of culvert [104]	C19/C20	4
B	2	103	D	Fill	Soft dark brown silty clay, fill of (104)	C19/C20	4
B	2	104	C	Channel	Flat-bottomed gully 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep.	C19/C20	4
B	2	105	C	Natural substrate	Hard dark yellowish brown gritty clay with some large earth-fast boulders.		4
A	3	201 - 300	-	-	Not used	-	-
A	4	301-400	-	-	Not used	-	-
A	5	401-500	-	-	Not used	-	-
C	6	501	D	Topsoil	Firm brown sandy clay 0.5m deep with frequent small-medium stones. Finds include ceramic, glass, brick, iron, clay pipe, copper alloy (spoon) & Whitby jet bead.	C19/C20	2, 3

Area	Trench	Context No.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Plan / section No.
C	6	502	S	Wall footings	A north east – south west orientated linear arrangement of medium- to large-sized laid stones, approximately 5m in length. The majority of the stones were laid flat but the final, 1m long, section at the north end were edge-laid.	C19/C20	2, 3
C	6	503	D	Layer	A hard dark yellowish brown clay compacted layer with a hard gravelly surface. 1.6m long by 0.8m wide. Interior floor surface?	C19/C20	2, 3
C	6	504	D	Layer	A hard dark yellowish brown clay compacted layer with a hard gravelly surface. Sub-triangular in plan, 0.9m long by 0.55m wide. Interior floor surface?	C19/C20	2, 3
C	6	505	D	Layer	A hard dark yellowish brown clay compacted layer with white mortar flecks & hard gravelly surface. Lozenge-shaped in plan, 0.8m long by 0.54m wide. Interior lime-ash floor surface?	C19/C20	2, 3
C	6	506	D	Layer	A hard dark yellowish brown clay compacted layer with a hard gravelly surface. 1.6m long by 0.8m wide. Interior lime-ash floor surface?	C19/C20	2, 3

Area	Trench	Context No.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Plan / section No.
C	6	507	D	Layer	A hard dark yellowish brown clay compacted surface, 0.3m wide in sondage excavated on last afternoon . Interior lime-ash floor surface?	C19/C20	2, 3
C	6	508	D	Layer	Reddish brown gravelly layer between (507) and (509), 0.8m wide.	C19/C20	2, 3
C	6	509	D	Layer	Yellowish brown clay layer 0.4m wide in in sondage excavated on last afternoon.	C19/C20	2, 3
C	6	510	D	Layer	Rubble spread of small-medium stones with occasional large stones in loose dark greyish brown sandy silty clay matrix. A north end of wall footings (502).	C19/20	2, 3
C	6	511	D	Layer	Rubble spread of small-medium stones with occasional large stones in loose dark greyish brown sandy silty clay matrix.	C19/20	2, 3
C	6	512	D	Layer	A hard dark yellowish brown clay compacted surface, 0.3m wide in sondage excavated on last afternoon . Interior lime-ash floor surface? by rubble (511).	C19/20	2, 3

Area	Trench	Context No.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Plan / section No.
C	6	513	D	Layer	A hard dark yellowish brown clay compacted surface, 0.3m wide in sondage excavated on last afternoon. Interior lime-ash floor surface? by wall footings 502.	C19/20	2, 3
C	6	514	D	Natural substrate	Hard dark yellowish brown gritty clay		2, 3

+Appendix 3: List of Finds

Area	Trench	Context No.	Quantity	Description	Period
A	1	(001)	2 sherds	Plain ceramic	C19/C20
A	1	(001)	1 sherd	Glazed ceramic	C19/C20
A	1	(001)	1 sherd	Stoneware	C19/C20
A	1	(001)	1 shard	Window glass	C19/C20
A	1	(001)	1 fragment	Slag-type	C19/C20
A	1	(001)	4 objects	1 Fe ring, 1 Fe figure of 8, 1 large Fe nail, 1 large FE ring	C19/C20
A	1	(001)	2 objects	1 Cu alloy wheel, 1 Cu alloy strip	C19/C20
A	1	(001)	1 object	1 Metal strip	C19/C20
B	2	(101)	2 sherds	Plain ceramics	C19/C20
B	2	(101)	6 shards	Bottle or jar glass	C19/C20
B	2	(101)	1 fragment	Brick	C19/C20
B	2	(103)	1 sherd	Plain white glazed ceramic (abraded)	C19/C20

Godolphin Cross Big Dig, Wheal Breage: Archive Report FINAL

Area	Trench	Context No.	Quantity	Description	Period
B	n/a	(101)	1 sherd	Plain white ceramic (metal detecting find)	C19/C20
B	n/a	(101)	1 object	1 large Fe staple (metal detecting find)	C19/C20
B	n/a	(101)	1 object	Cu alloy disc	C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	11 sherds	Plain ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	3 sherds	Glazed ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	1 sherd	Glazed ceramic (Staffordshire/Bristol ware)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	3 shards	Bottle/vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	3 shards	Window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	2 pieces	Slag/Fe conglomerate	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	14 items	Fe objects - 8 nails	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	3 pieces	Bitumen/coal	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 1	5 fragments	Small fragments of building material	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	6 sherds	Saltglazed ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	19 sherds	Decorated & plain ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	18 shards	Bottle or vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	8 shards	Window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	3 stones	Smooth, water-worn pebbles. Medium size	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	19 fragments	Brick	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	3 fragments	Roofing slate	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	1 fragment	Clinker	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	4 fragments	Plaster	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	5 nails	Fe including 1 large with square section	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	4 objects	Fe objects unidentified	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	2 fragments	Asbestos. Medium size.	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A	2 animal bones	1 leg bone fragment, 1 small charred fragment	C19/C20

Godolphin Cross Big Dig, Wheal Breage: Archive Report FINAL

Area	Trench	Context No.	Quantity	Description	Period
C	6	(501) A	1 fragment	Small white crystal	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 3	2 sherds	Earthenware pot (including 1 base sherd)	
C	6	(501) A Day 3	1 object	Cu alloy ? part of door latch	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 3	1 fragment	Cu alloy undiagnostic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 3	1 object	Spent cartridge	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 3	4 objects	Cu alloy (including 1 staple, 1 tube, 1 stud)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 3	1 object	Fe nail	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 3	1 fragment	Slag-type	C19/C20
			7 fragments	Building material (brick)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 5	20 sherds	Plain ceramic – 8 sherds very small	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 5	8 sherds	Decorated ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 5	2 sherds	Very small sherds glazed ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 5	4 shards	Very small shards of window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 5	5 shards	Bottle/vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 5	1 object	Barbed wire 0.45m long	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A Day 5	1 fragment	Slag	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A - small trench	7 sherds	Plain ceramics	C19/C20
C		(501) A - small trench	4 sherds	Decorated ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A - small trench	1 sherd	Staffordshire ware?	C18?
C	6	(501) A - small trench	4 sherds	Small sherds glazed ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A - small trench	3 fragments	Clay pipe stems	C19

Godolphin Cross Big Dig, Wheal Breage: Archive Report FINAL

Area	Trench	Context No.	Quantity	Description	Period
C	6	(501) A - small trench	4 shards	Bottle/vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) A - small trench	2 shards	Window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B	23 sherds	Plain ceramic (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B	24 sherds	Decorated ceramic (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B	26 shards	Bottle glass (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B	7 shards	Window glass (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B	1 fragment	Neck & shoulder of a glass ?medicine bottle	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B	1	Faceted rectangular black bead – Whitby jet? Small find No. 2	C19
C	6	(501) B Day 2	3 sherds	Very small sherds of decorated ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 2	3 sherds	Glazed ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 2	6 shards	Window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 2	1 fragment	Animal bone	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 2	11 fragments	Small fragments of building material - brick	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 2	5 objects	Fe nails	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 2	3 objects	Fe unidentifiable	C18/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 3	5 sherds	Small sherds decorated ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 3	11 sherds	Small sherds plain ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 3	1 sherd	Very small sherd glazed ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 3	16 objects	Fe object – mostly nails	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 3	2 objects	Galvanised metal door handles	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 3	1 fragment	Animal bone - molar	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 3	4 fragments	Slag type	C19/C20

Godolphin Cross Big Dig, Wheal Breage: Archive Report FINAL

Area	Trench	Context No.	Quantity	Description	Period
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	22 sherds	Plain ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	11 Sherds	Decorated ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	5 sherds	Saltglazed ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	1 sherd	Brown ceramic	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	13 shards	Bottle/vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	4 shards	Window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	1 shard	Very small blue glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	1	Cu alloy washer	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	1	Metal alloy spoon handle	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	1	Fe heel plate (for child's boot)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	7 fragments	Mostly Fe nails	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 am	1 fragment	Brick	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	30 sherds	Plain ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	17 sherds	Decorated ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	9 sherds	Saltglazed ceramics (1 brown glaze)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	1 fragment	Clay pipe stem	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	8 shards	Bottle/vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	22 shards	Window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	1 fragment	Animal bone	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	7	Fe objects, mostly nails + 1 ?door handle	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	2 fragments	Brick	C19/C20
C	6	(501) B Day 5 pm	1	Spent 12-bore cartridge end? 'Eley-Kynoch- ICI'	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	43 sherds	Decorated ceramic (very small - medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	19 sherds	Plain ceramic (very small- medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	18 shards	Bottle glass (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	1 shard	Window glass (small)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	2 fragments	Brick /building material (small/medium)	C19/C20

Godolphin Cross Big Dig, Wheal Breage: Archive Report FINAL

Area	Trench	Context No.	Quantity	Description	Period
C	6	(501) C	1 fragment	Animal bone	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	8	Fe nails	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	1	Fe object (hinge fragment?_	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	1	Decorated cu alloy button (small) - small find	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	1	White ceramic button (small) - small find	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C	2 fragments	Decorated cu alloy spoon handle - small find	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	27 sherds	Glazed ceramic (small-large sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	2 sherds	Large glazed ceramics - nice!	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	45 sherds	Plain ceramic (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	1 sherd	Large rim black fabric	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	1 sherd	Unglazed earthenware	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	62 sherds	Decorated ceramic (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(510) C Day 2	1 fragment	Clay pipe stem? Blackened	C19
C	6	(501) C Day 2	31 shards	Bottle glass (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	10 shards	Window glass (small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	36 fragments	Brick / building material (very small/small/medium sized)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	3 pieces	Black stuff - material not identified,	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	35 objects	Iron (Fe), includes a heel-plate, 2 large square-sectioned nails. Some small bits & conglomerate	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	4 fragments	Animal bone, includes 1 cow molar	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 3	45 sherds	Plain ceramics (1 fine bright blue rim sherd)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 3	38 sherds	Decorated ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 3	16 sherds	Glazed ceramics (includes 2 large sherds. One with shiny green glaze with a hole - possibly a colander - the other a large pot. 1 unglazed	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 3	1 fragment	Very small fragment of transfer-decorated tile.	C19/C20

Godolphin Cross Big Dig, Wheal Breage: Archive Report FINAL

Area	Trench	Context No.	Quantity	Description	Period
C	6	(501) C Day 3	28 shards	Bottle/vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 3	11 shards	Window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	2 fragments	2 small pieces of roofing slate	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 2	15 fragments	Building material – 2 brick, 10 very small brick fragments and 1 large piece of mortar	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 3	23 fragments	Fe nails	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 3	7 objects	5 Unidentifiable Fe objects, 2 slag-type	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 3	1 fragment	Animal leg bone	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 3	2 sherds	Earthenware pot – 1 base sherd	C19/C20
C	6	(501) Day 3	7 fragments	Building material (brick)	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 4	5 sherds	Plain ceramic, including 1 small cup handle	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 4	1 sherd	Black pottery – unusual	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 4	2 shards	1 window glass, 1 bottle/vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 4	1 object	Fe bar/post 0.3m long	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 4	1 object	Fe container	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 4	9 objects	Fe unidentifiable	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 5	23 sherds	Plain ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 5	19 sherds	Decorated ceramics	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 5	32 shards	Bottle/vessel glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 5	6 shards	Window glass	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 5	17 fragments	Possible Fe nails	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 5	3 objects	Unidentifiable Fe objects	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 5	2 fragments	Brick	C19/C20
C	6	(501) C Day 5	1 piece	Unidentifiable black stuff	C19/C20



Charlie Johns

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