



Land to the rear of Pydar Mews, Truro, Cornwall;
Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2017R077

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Within CAU, the Project Manager was Andy Jones. Francis Shepherd produced the site plan (Figs 38 and 39) from the field drawing. Carl Thorpe reported on the finds, following initial finds processing and classification kindly carried out by volunteer Steve Hebdige.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration:

Sample of cobbling at Feature 9 after hand cleaning, before sectioning, looking NNE.

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
LB	Listed Building
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) carried out an archaeological watching brief in 2017 in the historic core of Truro, Cornwall, for Verto Homes, in advance of residential development. The land, half 'brownfield' (overgrown) and half undeveloped until 2017, is in a Conservation Area, and close to Listed Buildings. The watching brief was required by the Local Planning Authority as part of the planning process (reference PA15/01360), in order to improve if possible our understanding of the historic development and resource of the area. Methods used were inspection of mechanical soil stripping and also of site boundaries, and hand excavation of features exposed, with brief consultation of maps and other documentary sources to inform interpretation of findings.

Historic maps show the site lies within the historic extent of burgage plots behind Pydar Street, an early route here serving as part of the medieval town's principal trading area. The ground ran back from the rear of the street buildings to a leat, now undergrounded, and plots either side accommodated crafts using the leat water in the 18th century and probably much earlier.

The outer part remained a garden. Nearer to Pydar Street, enclosures and outbuildings developed before 1841. These were accessed via a side lane serving one of the pre-existing craft complexes (named the People's Palace since part of it was converted to a working men's institute in the early 20th century). In the later 20th century the study area was mostly levelled and dumped on.

Overall, the results of the watching brief show that, as suggested by earlier assessment, sites undisturbed at depth within the historic extent of Truro's burgage plots may retain buried remains from the later medieval or post-medieval periods including midden or workshop waste. The discoveries here are significant for recording and understanding the development and historic character of Truro in diverse ways.

A substantial pit near the centre of the site appeared to have been dug to extract soft clay at this spot in or before the early 19th century (it was disused before 1841). The clay is likely to have been used locally, possibly at Truro's former pottery nearby. Four lesser pits may have been made to look for or extract this useful clay (instead of, or as well as, for burying waste, the function demonstrated by their fills containing varied debris). The width and depth of the pits, in some cases allowing material to be sampled with a shovel, or in others letting it be easily dug out, would be consistent with this.

Potsherds from one pit all date from the 14th to 16th centuries, so relate to late- or post-medieval activity, probably domestic life in the street frontage of the plot. In general, though, pit fills have finds with a large chronological range, including modern material, so appear to be deposits of mixed waste accumulated elsewhere and do not indicate early or closely-defined dates for the associated pits. Butchered bones and oyster shells from one pit fill in particular may provide evidence of local environment as well as diet; however, dates of artefacts from this deposit vary from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

Interpretation of the complex at the Pydar Street end of the site as a livery yard is supported by excavated remains. This contributes to appreciation of the historic character and economic role of the People's Palace court from which the yard opened – previously recognised as a rare survival of a type of development once widespread on Truro's back plots and narrow lanes or 'opes'.

Quartz cobbling found below ground at the yard site is particularly interesting in that extant quartz cobbling forms a feature of the setting of Listed cottages in the adjoining court.



Fig 1 Map showing the location of Truro in central west Cornwall, at the head of the Fal Estuary.

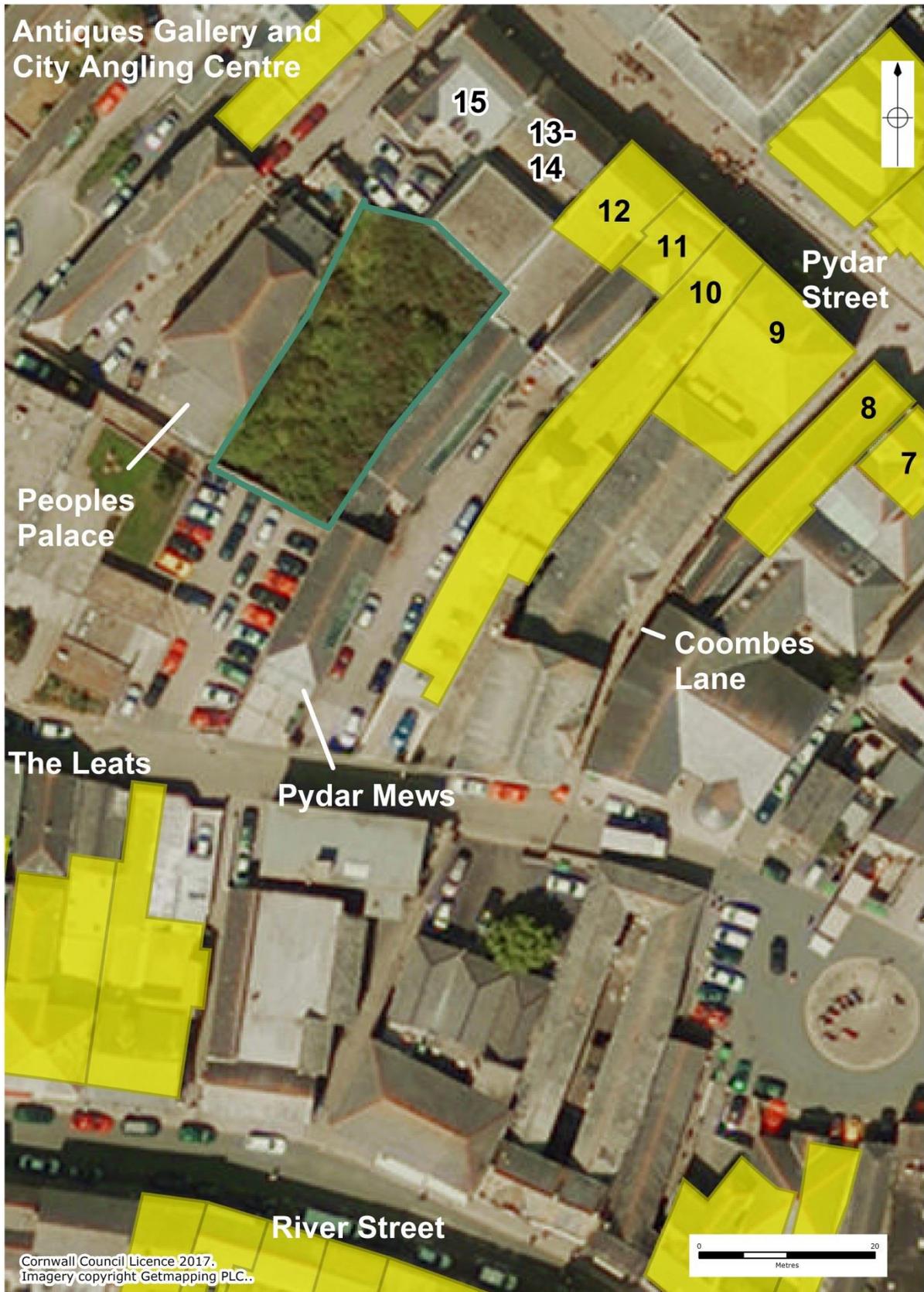


Fig 2 Site extent; aerial view of 2005, showing it as an overgrown open space (outlined in green), with nearby LBs (shaded yellow), and with other historic features labelled.



Fig 3 Site extent; OS map, 1878, showing it with several buildings (outlined in green, though obscured by the OS labelling of St Mary's). Nearby LBs are added (in yellow).



Fig 4 Site extent; OS map, c1908, showing the area and structures more clearly (outlined in green), with nearby LBs again added (in yellow).

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) carried out an archaeological watching brief in October 2017, on land to the rear of Pydar Mews, Truro, Cornwall, in advance of residential development. The work was commissioned by Mike Old on behalf of developer Verto Homes. The location is in the historic core of Truro, at NGR SW 82451 44948 (Figs 1-4). It extends behind (south west of) Pydar Street, and also lies to the rear (north west) of Pydar Mews which runs off the street (see further Section 3).

This site was the subject of an earlier archaeological assessment by CAU, which identified potential for survival of significant buried archaeological remains (Lawson-Jones 2014). The 2017 archaeological investigation was required by the Local Planning Authority to satisfy a condition attached to consent for planning application reference PA15/01360, as noted in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which set out the project methodology, produced by Andy Jones of CAU in June 2017 (Appendix 1).

2.2 Aims

The project was aimed at locating, recording and assessing any evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and later settlement activity encountered, to gain a better understanding of the historic development and resource of the area, through the following:

- Ensuring that the site works associated with the development were carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- Recording archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- Recovering and interpreting artefacts uncovered by the works.
- Disseminating the results of discoveries appropriately.

2.3 Methods

The project was conducted in accordance with the WSI (see further Appendix 1).

2.3.1 Fieldwork

The fieldwork comprised initial rapid assessment of the standing buildings and boundaries defining the site, to note, plot and photograph historic features, followed by the watching brief which covered all of the development area. During the watching brief the archaeologist supervised excavation by machine, using a toothless bucket, down to the tops of the natural subsoil and clay levels. Features exposed were recorded through description, plan and section drawing, digital colour photography, and location on a base map; and artefacts (and well-preserved bones and shells) were retrieved.

The groundworks progressed irregularly across the area, logistics requiring initial levelling and resurfacing of an access and loading bay inside the vehicular entrance at the centre of the south west side, followed by excavation of the other sides, and finally of an area south east of centre (used as a platform for loading stripped material into vehicles in the access bay).

Archaeological features exposed were surveyed using measured offsets and drawn to scale on a base plan (Figs 38 and 39). Cut features were half-sectioned, and hand-dug, except for the large pit Feature 5 where the section face was dug by trowel and mattock and the excavated, south west part of the pit was bottomed by machine. Sections were drawn and/or photographed (Features 5, 7 and 9). Buried remains of structures were partially excavated by hand and/or examined and described (rather than fully recorded), since they were generally poorly preserved, are depicted on detailed 19th century mapping, and are not early in origin.

(Two filled linear cuts on the south west side were found to be very recent, containing plastic sheeting and other modern material, so were not included in further examination or recording.)

2.3.2 Post-fieldwork

Following the fieldwork, photographs and artefacts were archived. Finds were identified and dated where possible. The previous desk-based assessment (Lawson-Jones 2014) and other readily available documentary and map sources (Section 7.2) were consulted to help identify or interpret the findings and their meanings. Results were compiled and analysed to produce this report.

3 Location and setting

As noted in CAU's earlier archaeological assessment (Lawson-Jones 2014, 3), the site is located in central Truro, behind (south west of) nos. 13-14 Pydar Street (Fig 2). On the two long sides of the site are other buildings - Pydar Mews, a retail redevelopment on a long, historic rear plot extending back from Pydar Street (to the south east), and a Victorian industrial building used as a working men's institute in 1906 and known as the People's Palace (north west). To the south west are car parks opening off The Leats, a minor street ending at a turning place nearby.

The site area is approximately 633 square metres. Bedrocks are the Mudstones, Siltstones and Sandstones of the Middle Devonian. Surface geology is yellow clay under brownish subsoil. The ground, only 8m above sea level, falls gently to the east. It lies at the base of slightly higher ground extending from beyond Pydar Street to River Street, at the edge of the level core of the town in the High Cross-Boscawen Street areas (near the ancient head of the tidal Truro River, now reclaimed land).

As noted in the previous desktop assessment (Lawson-Jones 2014) the site lies in Truro's designated Conservation Area; it contains no Listed Buildings (LBs) or Scheduled Monuments. LBs nearby are noted below, since they are relevant to the interpretation of features or landscape development found at the site (see Figs 2-5);

- **Antiques Gallery and City Angling Centre**, List Entry No. 1201519, Grade II. (Listing NGR SW 82457 44989.) Row of 3 houses, now 2, one used as a shop. Late C18. Rough-rendered rubble and cob to upper floor, timber lintels; slurried scantle slate roofs with gable ends; rear brick lateral stacks. Single-depth plan row of 2-room plan houses and one-room plan house on right. 2 storeys; overall 7-window range. All of the original 3-light and 2-light casements survive except first-floor right of left-hand house: 2 symmetrical 3-window fronts with central doorways and 1-window front with splayed corner on the right; original 2-panel door to central house, otherwise later doors. INTERIOR: left-hand house, now shop, has original ceiling joists, otherwise interior not inspected.
- **No.10 Pydar Street including former maltings at rear**, List Entry No. 1205960, Grade II. (Listing NGR: SW 82480 44944.) Town house, now shop. Early C19. Stuccoed front; slate roof with very deep eaves over pairs of wooden brackets. Very deep plan with early C20 shop at the front, former maltings at the rear. 3 storeys; 2-window range. String course and keyblocks over original hornless sashes with glazing bars. Early C20 shop front has scribed pilasters, consoles and moulded cornice to sloping fascia, door with overlight on its left and another doorway at far left. INTERIOR: shop altered C20, upper floors not inspected.
- **No.11 Pydar Street**, List Entry No. 1201513, Grade II. (Listing NGR: SW 82486 44958.) Town house, now shop. Late C18/early C19. Painted freestone ashlar front; slate roof behind parapet. Deep plan. 3 storeys; 2-window range. Sill strings, mid-floor string, moulded cornice to parapet and flat arches over original sashes with glazing bars. C20 double shop front has pilasters and high fascia. INTERIOR: shop altered C20, upper floors not inspected but window shutters survive.

- **No.12 Pydar Street**, List Entry No. 1205969, Grade II. (Listing NGR: SW 82476 44960). Town house, now shop. Probably C18, refronted early C19. Render replacing stucco on studwork to front, natural slate roof with gable end on right. Deep plan with passage on the left. 3 storeys; 2-window range. Lozenge-shaped quoins, Vitruvian-scrolled string and possibly C18 modillioned cornice. Early C19 sixteen-pane sashes within wooden architraves, decorated keyblocks over first-floor windows. C20 double shop front and splayed corner to passage on the left. INTERIOR: shop altered C20, upper floors not inspected.

Other LBs in the vicinity include, on River Street to the south west, town houses dating from the period around the early 19th century (also visible in Figs 2-5).

4 Site history and historic map analysis

Pydar Street is an early route linking Truro, with its port on the head of the tidal Truro River, and rich farmland to the north in the ancient 'hundred' or administrative district of Pydar. It is recorded in an Enys estate deed of 1464 as 'Strete Pydar' (Truro Buildings Research Group 1975, 3; Lawson-Jones 2014, 4). A deed dated to 1479 refers to a house in the general location of No 15 Pydar Street (Stead *et al* 1998-9, 178) and this inner part of the street is considered to have been within the main trading area of the town from its foundation (op cit, 178). Gascoyne's map of the county in 1694 depicts the built-up area of the town extending up this route as far as the road, now called Higher Trehaverne, leading off it to Idless (Fig 36). The detailed, scaled drawing of the district made by the OS in 1811, prior to the first universal OS mapping, records the continuous building frontage here in some detail (Fig 37).

Remains of early street frontage recorded in the HER includes that immediately forward of the site, at Nos. 13-14 and 15;

- HER ref MCO 58671, Nos. 13-14 Pydar Street. Building/s here are said to have been documented from the 15th century, and rebuilt in the early 17th century.
- HER MCO 10994, No. 15 Pydar Street. A historic house here, demolished in 1982, was 18th century in character, with 19th century alterations; it fronted a range dated to the 17th century.

Neighbouring buildings, at Nos. 10, 11, and 12 Pydar Street, though Listed as 18th or early 19th century (Section 4), also stand on the sites of medieval houses.

The development site itself was part of the medieval burgages attached to Pydar Street (Lawson-Jones 2014, 4). These were rear plots providing houses with gardens, ground for keeping animals, and working areas for crafts. Being formed by subdividing – essentially longitudinally, in order to retain street frontage – earlier medieval strip fields, these plots, like those strips, were elongated and sinuous. They can still be seen shaping the layout and property ownership of the area today, and can be experienced on the ground particularly by walking along the side lanes which followed their lines, including Coombes Lane to the east, and the redeveloped Pydar Mews beside the development site (Fig 2).

The outer ends of the burgages in this area are defined by the leat behind Pydar Street which has given its name to the side road covering this part of it. The leat would appear therefore to be medieval in origin. The development site occupies the inner half of an historic plot much wider than others to either side and across Pydar Street, as can be seen from the Tithe map of 1841 (Fig 39). The span of the plot matches that of the combined street frontage of Nos. 13, 14 and 15. This may be because regular burgages here were combined to serve a single, large so presumably high-status establishment.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, owners and occupiers of Pydar Street houses are recorded. Nos. 13 and 14, fronting the development site, were held by the Gregor family, and let in 1726 to Jn. Connithorne, a carrier (dresser and finisher of tanned leather), and in 1765 to Sam Hugoe, innkeeper, who assigned the premises to Prudence Pawley (Palmer 1990, 43). In the 1780s Mrs Pawley, resident here, advertised medical wares for sale (MCO 58671).

Industrial use of neighbouring burgages is recorded during this period and is very likely to have earlier origins, since these plots front a major thoroughfare close to the medieval market core in the High Cross-Boscawen Street area, and back onto the leat (now undergrounded here) which would have supplied water for use in manufacturing or processing goods or materials. The HER gives the approximate location of a blacksmith's shop north west of the study area (MCO 9421); possibly this was at the squarish building surveyed in 1841 (below the plot label 92 on Fig 39). A complex of buildings and yards just beyond this, running down to the leat, was a tannery. This is marked on the 1878 map and possibly (though not labelled) on that of 1841; it is said to have been working c1780 (MCO 29258 and 58672).

The large surviving building of industrial character known as the People's Palace (Figs 5 and 6) dates from the decades between the 1841 and 1878 surveys. It was probably formerly part of the tannery. The People's Palace opened in 1906 was a working men's institute, with an entertainment hall, a reading room, a billiards room and non-alcoholic refreshment facilities (Acton and Acton 2002, 39; Lawson-Jones 2014, 4).

On the other, south east side of the study area, several plots away from it (as shown by the maps of 1887 and c1908, Figs 3 and 4), was a malthouse (MCO 29259), again extending to the leat and, like the tannery, present in 1878 and probably in 1841.

The outer two-thirds of the broad plot behind Nos. 14-14 Pydar Street remained open ground through the 19th century and much of the 20th, as shown for example by the OS mapping of 1932-1939. It was crossed by pathways - a central long route to the leat surveyed in 1841, replaced by a squared 'figure of 8' layout by 1878 (Figs 3 and 39). The schedule of the 1841 tithe apportionment lists the site as 'garden', while the accompanying survey shows the ground, along with many but not all other Truro gardens, covered in tree symbols; so this would seem to have been an orchard.

The inner third of the large strip was subdivided before the time of the 1841 survey, forming a sizeable trapezoidal plot, probably a kitchen garden, with a smaller square enclosure nearby; and an irregular branching yard area, between these and the back of the built-up strip along Pydar Street, containing a large building in the yard against the site boundary on the south east. Access to the yard was via a gateway from the passageway north west of No. 15 Pydar Street (Fig 39). The mapped plan of the large building shows a recess at its Pydar Street end; this could indicate a linhay or passage along its front, north western long side, or alternatively, an extension to its north east end. The 1878 and later OS maps show several other smaller buildings in the complex (Figs 3 and 4).

The site developed in 2017 straddled the boundary between these enclosures and the long garden strip. That boundary, and the enclosures, were mostly demolished and buried, probably in the later 20th century. The development site represents around half of the total area of the historic long broad plot. The other half, to the south west, was already opened up to the Leats road, and redeveloped or resurfaced to use for parking, in the later 20th century.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction to Results

In the following description of the results of the excavation, reference numbers for buried remains can be used to cross-refer to the tables recording the individual contexts and the associated finds (Appendices 2 and 3).

Technical reference numbers are given in square brackets for cuts (in the case of this site, all pits); as in [103]. Those for pit fills, and other layers or deposits, are shown in round brackets (104). Structures are numbered without brackets; 109, for example.

In addition to these technical references, 'umbrella' numbers are given to facilitate ready location of associated remains within the site, for example Feature 1 denotes pit [103] together with its fill (104). Feature numbers are marked on the site plans,

Figures 38 and 39. The context numbers start at 100, to avoid any confusion with the Features, numbered from 1 to 10. Also shown on Figures 38 and 39 are other locations distinguished by letters; these mark upstanding historic building fabric or features noted at the commencement of the project (Feature A to Feature E). Each sequence of references runs from south to north and west to east across the site.

5.2 Upstanding Remains

Prior to the works and watching brief, the site was covered by a thick topsoil, generally around 1m deep (100). This had been greatly disturbed and dumped on in the decades around the turn of the 21st century, being mixed with debris, typically rubble blocks and slabs of concrete, some stone and broken brick, gravel and dry cement, plastic in various forms, and redeposited vegetation (Fig 15). Natural deposits beneath this comprised a brown silty clay subsoil, quite deep and uniform (101), above yellow stony clay (102). The wall bases found, marking boundaries recorded on historic maps (Features 3 and 8), were built on the natural clay. The buried pits revealed through the watching brief (Features 1, 2, 4-7) were encountered at the level of the subsoil.

Features A and D are vertical joints in the exposed rubble stone walling of the People's Palace which defines the greater part of the perimeter of the development site, on its north western long side. (In general this near wall of the building is altered by repointing and partial rebuilding in 2000; the date is inscribed on a stone towards its top.) The joint at Feature A (Fig 9) rises to a height of c2.9m from ground level prior to the works; it does not correspond with building phases indicated by the historic maps. Judging from its height and position well back from Pydar Street, it is likely that this represents a remnant of an earlier (undated) property boundary wall incorporated in part of the industrial building that became the People's Palace. Two joints at Feature D, where there are also slight changes of angle in the plan of the site boundary, represent either side of the end of a cottage forward of the principal one in the industrial complex reused for the Palace (Fig 6), present when that complex appeared on maps in 1878.

Low wall stubs projecting from the base of the People's Palace, Features B and C (Figs 10 and 11), are both c1m thick, 0.3m-0.5m high, and made of yellowy grey local rubble stone, now pointed with cementitious mortar as is the Palace wall incorporating them. Feature C is part of the outer, south west side of the trapezoidal enclosure made on the site towards the Pydar Street end before the time of the 1841 survey (Section 4). This boundary was also revealed by excavation south east of the upstanding stub (Feature 3; Section 5.3, below). The wall at Feature B (visible during the excavation only as some loose rubble, not recorded in detail) was not recorded on the 1841 survey or the other historic mapping seen. It may have been part of an earlier or shorter-lived garden but this is not clear.

Feature E is a truncated standing wall running out from the People's Palace to bound the other, inner end of the trapezoidal enclosure shown on the 1841 survey, retained to serve as part of the present property boundary (Fig 12). It is c0.8m wide and 2m high, and survives to a length of 1m. The wall faces are of the local rubble stone, with one brick and a reused roughly shaped granite also visible. Lime mortar is used (obscuring a wall core of clayey subsoil, not visible here but found in the buried base of the former eastern part of the same wall, Feature 8, described below). The wall coping is of slate topped with red clay ridge tiles bearing maker's stamps (not legible from ground level at the time of the fieldwork). The height and style of this structure are consistent with the interpretation of the trapezoidal feature as an enclosure, possibly a kitchen garden for one of the houses in the Pydar Street frontage (see Sections 3 and 4, and Fig 2).

5.3 Excavated Remains

Near the outer, south west end of the site, excavation revealed Features 1 and 2, two pits, similarly small yet deep and only 1.45m apart so possibly related. (See Section 6 for further comment on significance of these and other features.) Pit [103] had been dug from the north, having an extension at a shallower level, cutting through the subsoil to the clay beneath, on that side (Figs 13, 14, 15 and 18). Its fill (104) was

dark with charcoal flecks, and contained many artefacts of a wide range of types and dates from medieval to modern times. Among other finds were butchered bones; and a rounded, moderately regular and compacted lump of clay, about the size of two fists, apparently shaped by handling. Pit [105] to its east (Figs 16, 17 and 18) had two silty lower fills (107) and (108), which also contained 20th century and earlier artefacts, less frequent and varied; and an upper layer of redeposited clay (106).

As mentioned in Section 5.2 above, Feature 3 consisted of buried remains of the base of a wall, 109, also visible at surface as a lowered stub, Feature C. These extended c2m out from the stub. The top of the buried remains was exposed just 0.1m below the pre-works ground level. The wall here was faced with local rubble laid in rough courses, and occasional reused, rather eroded bricks tending to support its dating to the decades before 1841. Its core was of clayey earth.

Just inside or clipped by this wall, in the outer edge of the site of the trapezoidal garden or other enclosure, was Feature 4. This was an ovoid pit up to 2.3m across [110], with three distinct superimposed fills, (111), (112) and (113), whose zoning and tip-lines indicate they were deposited from the north east, Pydar Street end (Figs 19, 20 and 21). An upper layer of clay was modified before deposition here, being mixed with shell and charcoal fragments (111). Lower fills (112) and (113) were notable. The first contained many shells or shell pieces together with butchered bones, not, however, well-dated. The second, (113), had pot sherds, all, where datable, of the 14th to 16th centuries AD so perhaps representing late medieval burial of midden material.

An even larger buried pit lay at Feature 5, nearby, but closer to the centre of the development area (Figs 22 and 23). At its upper surface the cut [114] was irregular in plan, roughly triangular with a straight side on the west, measuring up to 4.5m across; at depth it formed a more rounded hollow with a shelving southern side. In section it appeared as a scoop with quite symmetrical sloping sides and slightly concave base, c1m deep. The pit cut into a uniform, soft, stone-free, rich orangey-yellow clay. Within it an upper spread of topsoil mixed with cement, extending to either side, indicated that the site of the top of the feature was disturbed recently or had remained visible as a shallow hollow until then. Beneath that the fill (115) was heterogeneous but generally similar, a highly compacted compound of dark earth and crumbs and lenses of clay, with many potsherds of the later medieval to modern periods, and other artefacts.

The readily workable appearance of the natural clay at the base, together with the dimensions of the cut and its ramp-like south side, suggest [114] was an extraction pit for potting or building clay. The outer boundary of the trapezoidal enclosure mapped in 1841, wall 109, will have extended across this pit, though it did not survive here. The presence in pit fill (115) of several modern sherds, dated to the 19th to 20th centuries, may appear inconsistent with this relative dating, but these may relate to the recent disturbance and/or infilling of the top of the pit mentioned above. A small building on the outside of wall 109, marked on the 1878 map, stood on the site of [114]. Again no remains of the building survived; possibly this was a timber shed or other lean-to.

At the inner end of the trapezoidal enclosure behind Pydar Street was Feature 6 (Figs 24 and 25). This was quite similar to Feature 4 at the outer end, in that it had a pit [116] of comparable size – though more sub-rectangular than oval, and (at 0.65m deep and up to 1.6m across), rather smaller and shallower – and a sequence of fills apparently thrown into it from the Pydar Street direction, contexts (117), (118), (119) and (120). Of these fills in pit [116], only (118) contained finds. Rather like those from (104), at Feature 1, these were numerous and varied, including potsherds from the 15th to the 20th centuries. They also include two well-preserved clay pipe bowls.

One pipe from fill (118), with a length of stem attached, has been dated by typology to c1715 (Carl Thorpe pers comm). It bears the maker's mark GW (Figs 34 and 35). A clay pipe from North Street in Exeter, with the same mark rendered in a different style, is dated c1660-1680 (Allan 1984, 283, 285); possibly the GW manufactory was in Exeter and the pipe found in Truro came from there, but this is not known at present.

Also at the inner end of the old garden was Feature 7 (Figs 26 and 27), the buried site of a bonfire with a single layer of burnt or charred material and artefacts, mostly potsherds of 18th or 19th century type and butchered bones (121). Reddening of the inner side of garden wall beside Feature 8 demonstrated that the material in (121) was burnt *in situ*, and the fire probably dates from the period of use of the garden.

The garden wall corner 122 uncovered here at Feature 8 c0.9m below surface level had already been disturbed, partly spread, and re-buried, in the recent past (Figs 26 and 28). Walling stood only to the height of one course of facing stone, that is, around 0.2m. This was a poorly preserved part of the same wall still intact for a short length at its north west end beside the People's Palace (Feature E, Section 5.2). It was of interest for showing the core fabric of the wall not exposed there, a local clayey earth.

Also visible on the outer side of Feature 8, in the topsoil, were detached chunks of wall top with a round-section head finished with concrete. This loose masonry could conceivably have been dumped at the site from elsewhere, but as it was close to the known wall line, seems more likely to have been displaced from there, in which case the coping would appear to be a secondary replacement or capping of that seen at Feature E.

Feature 9 was a buried floor of quartz cobbles (cover photo, and Figs 29-32), clearly part of the large rectangular building in a yard behind Pydar Street shown on the 1841 survey but not surviving above ground. Cleaning of a sample of the cobbling, 123, revealed a change in its patterning; the rough orientation and general shape of the stones being different either side of a line running east-west across the building (cover photo, and Fig 29). This may mark a stall division within the building; there were slight indications that the profile of the flooring also altered at the line. A strip of concrete had been laid to form a hard surface in front of the building (Figs 38 and 39).

Sectioning of a sample of Feature 9 showed the cobbles were set in a matrix of sand perhaps from the bed of the Truro River, and edged by pitched local rubble. The slab edging matched the alignment and position of a possible longitudinal division of the building defining a front linyhay or passage, inferred from historic map analysis (Section 4). The surfacing was laid on compacted lime ash with clay, incorporating 15th to 19th century sherds indicating an early 19th century date for the structure (124). The top of one exposed cobble seen was very smooth, so was used in a road or other heavily-used surface elsewhere before it was set here, or was part of a river boulder (Fig 30).

The ground in the former branching yard at the Pydar Street end of the site, in which the large building marked by Feature 9 stood, was mostly levelled, disturbed and dumped on prior to the 2017 works, probably in the later 20th century when the property boundary on the north was altered and adjoining building complexes were re-developed (Fig 8). Within the T-shaped yard site lying within the 2017 development area, at Feature 10, a previously disturbed or displaced deposit of loose quartz cobbles (125) was exposed (Fig 33). These may be remains of the original surface of the branching yard; hard surfacing would be necessary to allow such a relatively confined space to function effectively as an approach, turning, and standing or storage area.

This complex is interpreted as a livery establishment or other stable/carriage yard, accessed via the splayed entrance from the lane later named for the People's Palace (Fig 5). It may have served Pydar Street premises, perhaps the *London Inn* which stood across the street, a little east of the lane, until 1993 (MCO 58673).

That 19th century *London* (an earlier one was at High Cross) was licenced to Charles Richards, a popular retiree from mining in Mexico, whose funeral in 1887 was attended by 2,000 people (Douch 1966, 179). Possibly the complex was first founded earlier by Sam Hugoe, the innkeeper who held Nos. 13 and 14 Pydar Street in 1765 (Section 4).

6 Significance of the results

Overall, the results of the watching brief demonstrate that, as suggested by previous assessment, sites undisturbed at depth within the historic extent of Truro's burgage plots may retain buried remains from the later medieval period including midden or workshop waste (Lawson-Jones 2014, 5). The findings here are significant for recording and understanding the history of Truro in diverse ways;

Features 1, 2, 4, and 6. The various pits [103], [105], [110] and [116] cannot be shown from their distribution, forms or fills to be remains of buildings. Pits [103] and [105] to the south are regular, straight-sided, and narrower yet deep, so resemble post holes; being close together they might have held posts forming a gateway, but this is not clear. They are relatively distant from the built-up area on Pydar Street, yet could perhaps be elements of a lost burgage boundary (if projected outwards, the line of the south east side of later trapezoidal plot Feature 8, which may have been determined by such a boundary, would run nearby) or a related early structure. However, there is no further evidence to support this idea from the historic mapping consulted.

Possibly these four features, or some of them, were made to look for or extract the useful clay (instead of, or as well as, for burying waste, the function demonstrated by their fills containing varied debris). They are near the large pit dug through clean clay, Feature 5 (see further below) – only 2.2m away from [110]. The dimensions of [103] and [105] would allow clay to be sampled with a shovel, while those of [110] and [116] would let it be easily dug out; and loading or testing of clay might have resulted in the presence of a hand-rounded lump of it in fill (104) of pit [103], Feature 1.

Feature 4. Potsherds from the lower fill (113) in pit [110] all date from the 14th to 16th centuries, so this assemblage, and the pit containing it, relate to late medieval activity probably nearer the Pydar Street frontage of the burgage plot. In contrast, other pit fills within the site have finds with a large chronological range, so appear to be deposits of mixed waste accumulated elsewhere and do not closely date the associated pits.

Butchered bones and oyster shells particularly from pit fill (122) may reflect aspects of local diet, and environment. The shellfish and meat may have fed residents of the nearby substantial town houses (Fig 2). However, the deposit is not closely dated by accompanying artefacts, these ranging in date from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

Feature 5. Substantial pit [114] was dug in or before the early 19th century (pre-1841), probably to extract the stone-free soft tawny clay. This may have been used at Lake's Pottery to the east, only c0.5km away by the road, which was in operation at least as early as the 18th century (MCO 25141); or may have been incorporated in elements of surrounding buildings, for example in cob walling. It is possible that past knowledge of the presence of good clay at this spot was a factor contributing to the restriction of development to the inner half of the site through the 19th century.

Feature 6. The maker's mark GW on a clay pipe from pit fill (118) has potential for identification to add to knowledge of early modern local manufacture or distribution.

Features 9 and 10. The interpretation of the complex at the Pydar Street end of the site as an early 19th century livery yard, based on the evidence of the historic maps and excavated remains, contributes to understanding of the historic character and economic role of the People's Palace court from which the yard opened – previously recognised as a rare survival of a type of development once widespread on Truro's back plots and narrow lanes or 'opes' (Kirkham 2003, 65).

The buried quartz cobbling, found *in situ* in floor 123 as well as displaced in deposit (125), is particularly interesting in that extant quartz cobbling is a feature of the setting of Listed cottages (ref. 1201519) in the adjoining court (Fig 2).

7 References

7.1 Primary sources

Note: These sources are listed in chronological order.

Joel Gascoyne, c1699. Map of Cornwall

Thomas Martyn, 1748. Map of Cornwall

Ordnance Survey, 1811. 2 inch scaled drawing (British Library website)

Ordnance Survey, c1812. 1 inch map, first edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Tithe survey, 1841. Parish of St Mary, Truro (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, 1878. 25 inch map, first edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c1908. 25 inch map, second edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

7.2 Publications

Acton, V, and Acton, B, 2002. *A History of Truro*, 2 Truro

Allan, JP, 1984. *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter, 1971-1980* Exeter City Council and The University of Exeter

Douch, HL, 1966. *Old Cornish Inns* D Bradford Barton Ltd: Truro

Jones, A, and Reynolds, A, 1998. *An Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of 4, 5 and 6 Pydar Street, Truro* CAU: Truro

Lawson-Jones, A, 2014. *Land to the rear of Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall* CAU: Truro
CAU Report No. 2014R072

Palmer, J, 1990. *Truro in the Eighteenth Century* June Palmer: Truro

Stead, P, Allan, J, Langman, G and Taylor, RT, 1998-9. Investigations at Nos 4-6 Pydar Street, Truro *Cornish Archaeology* **37-8**, 178-189

Truro Buildings Research Group, 1975. *Pydar Street and the High Cross Area* University of Exeter Extra Mural Department

7.3 Websites

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

8 Project archive

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit. The CAU project number is **146703**

Electronic data is stored in the following locations:

Project admin, this report, digital photographs and electronic drawings: R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAU\Live Projects\Truro Land to the rear of Pydar Mews WB 146703.

Field drawings are stored with the reference number GRE 900.

The finds were reviewed, having been recorded, analysed and reported, and it was determined that they were not sufficiently important to require retention.

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-307100.

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit have been requested by Mr Mike Old to provide a project design and estimate for archaeological recording ahead of the construction of twelve dwellings at land to the rear of Pydar Mews, Truro (SW 82451 44948) (Fig 1). The development will cover an area of approximately 633 square metres. The site was the subject of an archaeological assessment carried out by CAU, which identified the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive (Lawson-Jones 2014).

These investigations are required as a condition attached to planning application PA15/01360 (Condition 6). This states that:

6 A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. 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, and 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) 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 under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

Reason: In the interests of protecting assets of archaeological interest in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Charlie Johns, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE) will need to approve the scope of the archaeological watching brief.

Site history

The site that is the focus of this programme of archaeological mitigation comprises an area within the core of Truro, a historic settlement of medieval origin.

No documented sites fall within the development area, however, it is surrounded by Listed Buildings, and several post-medieval buildings (including a blacksmiths, a tannery and malt house) are recorded in the Historic Environment Record. The site is also situated within a former medieval burgage plot, and is inside the boundary of a designated Conservation Area.

In light of its location there is the potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of unrecorded buried archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

Project extent

The following works are understood to involve ground disturbance.

- The construction of 12 dwellings during the summer of 2017.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the development area. The objectives are to:

- To ensure that the site works associated with the development are carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

The development area has the potential to contain important buried archaeological sites. The archaeological investigation of this area therefore provides an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this resource by recording sites and features affected by it.

Key objectives are:

- To locate and record prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and later settlement activity within the area of the proposed development.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Fieldwork: Archaeological Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during ground reduction works. These should be carried out under archaeological supervision. Where a machine is used, it should be fitted with a toothless bucket. The reduced area should be excavated cleanly down to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (ie, top of the "natural"). The area will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed in the excavated area will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate by a CAU archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, the SDOHE and CAU.

In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required. A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains which are uncovered during the groundworks. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the client, the SDOHE and CAU.

Where necessary the detailed archaeological recording may include:

- Excavation of archaeological features exposed in the excavated areas and plotting them onto a base map.
- Production of plans and section drawings of the excavated features and recording of features using a continuous numbering system.
- Retrieval of artefacts.

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled photography will be used as the main record medium. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow. A photographic register will be kept, giving feature number, location and direction of shot.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be needed from the Historic England Science Advisor (South West).
- If human remains are discovered on the site the SDOHE and the Public Health will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must 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.

Fieldwork: photographic recording

Photographic recording will include colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher) and / or black and white film photography with a SLR camera.

CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2015).

The photo record will comprise:

- General views of the site
- Detailed photographs of recorded features.
- Methodology for the archive standard photography is set out as follows:
- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.

A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

Creation of site archive

To include:

- Any black and white negative film will be catalogued and deposited with the site archive.
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be either converted from colour to black and white negative film and added to the site archive, or deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- A detailed site description.
- Preparation of finished drawings.
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.

Archive report

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Impacts
- Mitigation measures
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

A paper copy and a digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER. Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

Analyses and Dissemination

Where no further archaeological recording takes place provision should be made in agreement with the SDOHE for the deposition of the project archive/finds in an accredited museum. Where significant remains are recovered publication of the results may be required within an academic journal. Costs for final publication are not included within the attached estimate.

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

The archiving will comprise the following:

1. All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
2. A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
3. The project archive will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro, or if no finds are recovered initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.
4. Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.

Andy Jones, Principal Archaeologist, 8/6/17

Appendix 2: Table of contexts

Notes: Context numbers without brackets are built features; those in square brackets are deposits or layers; those in round brackets are cuts. Numbers start at 100 to avoid confusion with simplified numbering - Features 1-10 - on plans Figures 38 and 39.

Context Number	Type-build/ deposit/cut	Context Description	Finds (if any)
Occurring across site			
(100)	Deposit/layer	Generally c1m thick, falling to c0.3m on north of site where cut for drains. Dark, greyish brown, loose, loamy topsoil, with local/other stone and concrete rubble and grit, and cement.	Much plastic, metal, ceramic (notably land drain pieces) and other modern debris.
(101)	Deposit/layer	From 0.2m to 0.75m thick, mid brown silty clay, natural sub-soil, with grit and some small stones, 'clean'.	
(102)	Deposit/layer	Around 0.5m thick (clay pit Feature 5 may have reached near to its base), yellowy or orangey grey natural clay over bedrock. Most has some small stone, similarly coloured; at Feature 5, the clay was pure, soft, not stony.	
Feature 1			
[103]	Cut/pit	Sub-square pit c0.4m across and 0.94m deep, with quite straight sides and flat base; extending further on its north by c0.4m as a shallower (0.4m deep) cut with tapered outer end.	
(104)	Deposit/layer	Filling pit [103] to its full width and depth, 0.4m by 0.94m. Dark brown loose clayey silt with charcoal flecks, very fine grit, and some small stones.	Bone, charcoal, clay, coal, glass, shell, steel or other metal, pottery, stone.
Feature 2			
[105]	Cut/pit	Quite circular pit with asymmetrical section - straight west side and base, and sloping, slightly irregular east side. Up to 0.7m across (base at section 0.4m wide) and 0.37m deep.	
(106)	Deposit/layer	Up to 0.45cm long, 15cm wide and 13cm deep; upper fill, on west side, of pit [105]. Yellowy grey, stony, re-deposited natural clay from locality.	
(107)	Deposit/layer	Around 0.6m across and 0.27m deep maximum, dark, greyish-brown, soft silty clay and fine grit, fill in pit [105].	Iron, pottery.
(108)	Deposit/layer	Approximately 0.6m across and 0.1-0.15m thick, paler greyish-brown, soft silty clay, lower fill in pit [105].	Clay, glass, stone.
Feature 3			
109	Build/wall	Part of base of previously demolished wall, also visible at B. Straight length of c2m, 0.1m from surface prior to works, up to 0.6m high. Rubble facing with some eroded brick; core of clay.	

Feature 4			
[110]	Cut/pit	Fairly regular oval pit c2.3m long, 1.1m wide, 0.75m deep. Irregularly slanting south east side, steeper north west side. Appears filled from north east, 'Pydar Street' direction.	
(111)	Deposit/layer	Fill in pit [110]; at section, c0.25m across and 0.18m deep; extended across pit, and possibly to its full depth, in pit's WSW, unexcavated part. Mid brown soft silty clay, resembling redeposited subsoil, with fragments of shell and charcoal.	
(112)	Deposit/layer	Up to around 1.1m across and 0.35m deep, fill on ENE side of [110]. Yellowy grey, soft local clay with small stones, lenses up to c0.2m across of dark silt, flecks of charcoal and shell.	Bone, clay, glass, pottery, whole shell, stone.
(113)	Deposit/layer	Around 0.8m across and 0.4m deep lower fill of pit [110] at section, filling whole depth of pit WSW of section. Dark greyish brown silty clay, some yellowy clay and small stones, shell and charcoal fragments, fairly loose.	Bone, pottery.
Feature 5			
[114]	Cut/pit	At surface, 4.0m-4.5m across, irregular sub- triangular plan; around 1m deep; shelving side on south west where excavated; ovoid flattish base. Cut into soft yellow stone free clay.	
(115)	Deposit/layer	Up to 4m across and 0.7m deep, fill of pit [114] - beneath c0.3m depth of soil and cement (100). Mixed dark reddish brown silty clay, burnt earth, yellowy grey clay, small stones, shell, slate, and brick crumbs. Inter-leaved with gritty yellow clay up to c0.5m across and 0.1m deep. Very compact.	Bone, chert, clay, glass, whole shell, pottery, stone, wood.
Feature 6			
[116]	Cut/pit	Irregular sub rectangular, with near vertical sides and flattish base, c1.6m by 0.8m, 0.65m deep. Appears filled from north east, 'Pydar Street' side.	
(117)	Deposit/layer	Up to c1.15m by 0.5m across, and around 0.2m deep, dark brown gritty and clayey silt, very soft, with some small stone. Upper fill of pit [116].	
(118)	Deposit/layer	Outer part, c0.1m wide and deep, of (117), and very similar to this, but mixed with some yellowy clay.	Bone, clay, glass, pottery, stone, wood.
(119)	Deposit/layer	Up to 0.6m across and (on west) 0.55m deep, yellowy brown gritty clay, with some lighter and darker clayey silt, and small stones.	
(120)	Deposit/layer	Soft dark brown silt up to 0.4m across and 0.15m deep in base of pit [116].	

Feature 7			
(121)	Deposit/layer	Roughly circular, up to 1.3m across and 0.2m deep, remains of fire <i>in situ</i> (burning penetrated part of adjacent face of wall 122) on subsoil (101). Dark brown/black clay, fire-reddened small shillet, charcoal fragments, soft fine-grained gritty texture.	Bone, pottery, shell, stone.
Feature 8			
122	Build/wall	Base of wall levelled previously, c12m surviving length, forming rounded corner to east. Wall 0.45m across and standing c0.2m high on natural clay (102) at a depth of 0.9m below ground surface prior to the works. Formed of rubble or roughly-shaped shillet up to 0.5m across laid in rough courses, with a clayey earth core. Feature was exposed first, at a depth of 0.2m from that surface, as a spread up to 1.7m wide of displaced rubble stone and some large pieces of wall coping with possibly secondary round-headed concrete capping.	
Feature 9			
123	Build/floor	Floor of building against site's south east boundary towards its north east end, mapped in 1841. Rectangular area of 2m north east-south west by 1m exposed. Surface sloping slightly forwards (north west) in level plane despite general irregularity of tops of cobbles. Quartz cobbles, some at least demonstrably roughly shaped, c15cm across and deep; set in yellow gritty friable material, perhaps local estuarine sand. Pitched small edging slab of local rubble stone protruding slightly from this marks edge possibly to passage along north west front of building. Hard cementitious yellowy slab surfacing 4cm thick above cobbles and extending to north west.	Pottery.
(124)	Deposit/layer	Bed on subsoil for cobbled floor 123, 6cm-9cm deep, generally black or dark reddish brown with off-white lime, friable but very compacted. Mixed burnt clayey silt, lime, ash, small stones including some roofing-slate fragments, charcoal flecks, pot and brick crumbs, patches of grit.	Stone, pottery.
Feature 10			
(125)	Deposit/layer	Spread in topsoil of cobbles similar to those at Feature 9, previously dumped or displaced; extending c2m.	

Appendix 3: Table of Finds

Notes: Finds initially sorted by Steve Hebdige, and listed and dated by Carl Thorpe; table adapted for report purposes by Cathy Parkes. The symbol Ø denotes diameter.

Context Number	Material/ Type	Description	Date / Period
Pit [103] Feature 1			
(104)	Steel or other metal	Unidentified thin metal object with traces of metal fastenings, modern in appearance, possibly a steel sole from child's footwear.	Post-Medieval / Modern
(104)	Clay Pipe	2 different size stems. 1 of Ø=2mm, so circa 1780's; 1 of circa 1850.	18th to 19th centuries AD
(104)	Glass	10 broken pieces of clear glass. 5 pieces possibly window glass; 5 pieces possibly picture frame.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(104)	Glass	1 piece of dark green bottle glass.	18th to 19th centuries AD
(104)	Charcoal	1 piece of charred twig.	Unknown
(104)	Coal	1 square piece with brown streaking.	Unknown
(104)	Shell	1 land snail shell, Cepaea, either Nemoralis (Brown lipped Snail) or Hortensis (White Lipped Snail).	Unknown
(104)	Stone	7 fragments of roofing slate, 3 notched.	Post-Med?
(104)	Stone	1 piece of vein quartz.	Unknown
(104)	Clay	5 pieces of red brick.	Post-Medieval
(104)	Pottery	5 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'; 1 with transfer, 1 embossed, 3 plain.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(104)	Pottery	3 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarsewares (South-western micaceous ware).	13th to 14th centuries AD
(104)	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware with vertical glaze stripe.	15th to 16th centuries AD
(104)	Clay	2 ridge tile fragments, Cornish Medieval Coarsewares (South-western micaceous ware) fabric.	15th to 16th centuries AD
(104)	Pottery	2 sherds Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware.	16th to 17th centuries AD
(104)	Pottery	4 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE).	16th to 18th centuries AD

(104)	Clay	1 ridge tile fragment. Post-Medieval North Devon fabric.	17th to 18th centuries AD
(104)	Bone	3 animal bones; 2 butchered.	Unknown
(104)	Bone	1 rabbit bone, part of lower left jaw; and another piece of bone.	Unknown
(104)	Clay	1 rounded lump of clay. Organic rich?	N/A
<i>Pit [105] Feature 2</i>			
(107)	Iron	1 round head nail; 1 larger nail, possibly square head.	Unknown. Post-Med?
(107)	Pottery	2 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware).	15th to 16th centuries AD
(107)	Pottery	1 sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware (Yellow ware).	19th to 20th centuries AD
(107)	Pottery	1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(107)	Pottery	1 sherd Modern Stoneware.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(108)	Clay	1 small red brick piece.	Unknown. Post-Med?
(108)	Stone	1 fragment of thin roofing slate.	Unknown. Probably Post-Med.
(108)	Glass	1 shard green bottle glass.	19th century
<i>Pit [110] Feature 4</i>			
(112)	Bone	8 bone pieces; 1 of these is pig knuckle. Remaining 7 possibly cattle bones - 5 long bones, of which 3 are carbonized; 1 atlas vertebra, and 1 butchered vertebra.	Unknown
(112)	Marine shells	7 Common European Oyster half valves.	Unknown
(112)	Marine shells	2 left valves of Common Saddle Oyster.	Unknown
(112)	Marine shells	2 shells, possibly Warty Venus.	Unknown
(112)	Stone	1 piece of roofing slate.	Unknown
(112)	Pottery	1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE).	18th to 19th centuries AD
(112)	Glass	1 broken neck piece, mottled in colour.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(112)	Clay	1 brick fragment.	19th to 20th centuries AD

(112)	Clay Pipe	1 piece of stem, Ø= 3mm so <i>circa</i> 1663.	17th century AD
(112)	Glass	3 fragments. 2 thin green pieces. One clear piece looks moulded, with bevelled edged corner and lip, and may be a lid, although thin.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(113)	Pottery	1 rim/neck sherd from a Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware jug.	15th to 16th centuries AD
(113)	Pottery	3 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware).	14th to 15th centuries AD
(113)	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware) with white painted decoration.	15th to 16th centuries AD
(113)	Pottery	2 sherds Cornish Late Medieval - early Post-medieval Coarseware.	Late 15th to 16th centuries AD
(113)	Bone	1 burnt bone fragment, black with curved interior.	Unknown
(113)	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware) with white painted decoration.	15th to 16th centuries AD
Pit [114] Feature 5			
(115)	Stone	Water worn large cobble, possibly worked, with flat smooth broken face.	Unknown
(115)	Glass	2 pieces. 1 thick green neck of bottle. 1 greenish clear moulded piece with broken-off lettering, possibly from a milk bottle.	19th century AD
(115)	Clay	1 ridge tile fragment, of Cornish Medieval Coarseware (South-western micaceous ware) fabric.	15th to 17th centuries AD
(115)	Stone	1 notched roofing slate piece; plus one tiny piece of slate.	Unknown
(115)	Chert	1 small piece of brown chert.	Unknown
(115)	Clay Pipe	1 broken stem Ø= 3.1mm, so <i>circa</i> 1650.	17th century
(115)	Clay	1 piece of land drain.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(115)	Pottery	2 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'. 1 with transfer.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(115)	Pottery	1 handle-herd Cornish Medieval Coarseware, (South-western micaceous ware).	14th to 15th centuries AD

(115)	Pottery	4 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware.	15th to 16th centuries AD
(115)	Pottery	2 sherds of Modern terracotta.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(115)	Marine Shell	2 pieces of the same shell.	Unknown
(115) (Base of)	Clay	2 pieces red brick.	Unknown
Pit [116] Feature 6			
(118)	Bone	1 pigs knuckle bone, plus 2 pieces long bones, butchered.	Unknown
(118)	Stone	3 pieces thin roofing slate, 1 notched.	Unknown
(118)	Stone	1 piece red brick or tile.	
(115)	Glass	1 piece clear glass bottle.	19th to 20th centuries
(118)	Wood	1 slither of soft wood stained on one side.	Modern?
(118)	Pottery	2 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware.	15th to 16th centuries AD
(115)	Pottery	1 sherd Modern stoneware.	19th to 20th centuries AD
(118)	Clay Pipe	1 whole pipe bowl with length of stem attached. Ø= 2.6mm, so <i>circa</i> 1715. Maker's mark, GW with decorative dots, on heel.	18th century AD
(118)	Clay Pipe	1 whole pipe bowl. Ø= 3.1mm, so <i>circa</i> 1650.	17th century
(118)	Clay Pipe	6 clay pipe stem fragments. Ø= 3.1mm, so <i>circa</i> 1650.	17th century
Deposit/layer [121] Feature 7			
[121]	Stone	1 thin slate piece.	Unknown
[121]	Bone	6 pieces of bone. 1 butchered long bone; 4 butchered rib bones; 1 burnt bone with butchering marks.	Unknown
[121]	Pottery	1 sherd Modern White Glazed Earthenwares, 'Creamware'.	18th to 19th centuries AD
[121]	Marine Shell	1 degraded shell fragment.	Unknown
Build/floor 123 Feature 9			
123	Pottery	4 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'. With transfer print.	19th to 20th centuries AD
Deposit/layer (124) Feature 9			
(124)	Stone	5 pieces of red brick, various small sizes.	Unknown

(124)	Stone	1 piece of fire brick or tile.	18th to 19th centuries AD
(124)	Stone	1 piece thin roofing slate.	Unknown
(124)	Pottery	1 rim sherd Cornish post Medieval Coarseware cream making dish.	16th to 17th centuries AD
(124)	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware.	15th to 16th centuries AD
(124)	Pottery	1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE).	18th to 19th centuries AD

Note on photos: all scale bars shown are 1m.



Fig 5 Peoples' Palace immediately west of site, from the lane on its west, looking south.



Fig 6 People's Palace seen from within the site, prior to works, looking south west.



Fig 7 South end of site looking north east towards Pydar Mews, with cathedral beyond.



Fig 8 North east corner of site against redevelopment behind Pydar Street, left.



Fig 9 Possible early property wall Feature A incorporated in People's Palace left of scale.



Fig 10 Stub of wall protruding from the People's Palace, Feature B, looking north.



Fig 11 Further stub protruding from the People's Palace, Feature C, looking south west.



Fig 12 Looking into site through north west gateway with old walling on its west side.



Fig 13 Feature 1 appears as a darker area in the subsoil, pre-excavation, looking north.



Fig 14 Feature 1 looking north, half-sectioning revealing all of its deeper southern end.



Fig 15 Feature 1 post-excavation, looking north towards typical rubbly topsoil layer.



Fig 16 Feature 2 appears beneath soil with cement and other debris, looking north.



Fig 17 Feature 2 with section showing clayey (left) and darker, earthier fill, looking N.



Fig 18 Excavated Features 1 and 2, showing different orientations, looking north east.



Fig 19 Feature 4 from the south pre-excitation, colours indicating several distinct fills.



Fig 20 Centre of Feature 4 pre-excavation, with numerous shells, looking south west.



Fig 21 Feature 4 sectioned, showing lower fill with 14C to 16C pottery; looking WSW.



Fig 22 Feature 5 pre-excavation, looking south, showing its sub-triangular surface plan.



Fig 23 Feature 5, sectioned, with compact mixed dense stony fills, looking north east.



Fig 24 Feature 6 as first exposed with its very soft though gritty dark fill, looking north.



Fig 25 Looking SSW at the section of Feature 6, which produced 17th-18th century clay pipes.



Fig 26 East corner of wall Feature 8 (running across foreground, and to right of scale), with well-defined dark spread marking burnt Feature 7 on the inside of the corner.



Fig 27 Feature 7, material burnt in situ in the corner formed by wall Feature 8, after cross-sectioning, looking SE. The wall runs along left and rear ground of photo.



Fig 28 Looking south east along the remains of (previously demolished) wall Feature 8 (centre), to its north east corner beside the scale pole. A dump of cement overlying the cobbled floor at Feature 9 can be seen to the rear beyond the wall corner.



Fig 29 Sample of quartz cobble flooring, Feature 9, before part excavation, from SSW. Note the pitched slab, remains of low edging, below the left hand end of the scale.



Fig 30 Cobbles at Feature 9; one lifted to show wear to its top possibly indicating re-use in this context where other cobbles are generally rougher (looking north west).



Fig 31 Feature 9, following part cross-sectioning of the cobbling, exposing a dark clayey base layer in which the edging slab (left of scale) was embedded (looking NNE).



Fig 32 Detail of Feature 9 cross-sectioned, showing the cobbles set in a sandy matrix, and the dark clayey layer of similar depth beneath, over the sub-soil (looking NNE).



Fig 33 Previously-disturbed cobbles in lower part of topsoil, Feature 10, looking east.



Fig 34 Clay pipe, from fill (118) with 15th to 20th century artefacts, in pit [116], at Feature 6.



Fig 35 Maker's mark featuring initials GW with dots, on heel of clay pipe seen in Fig 34.

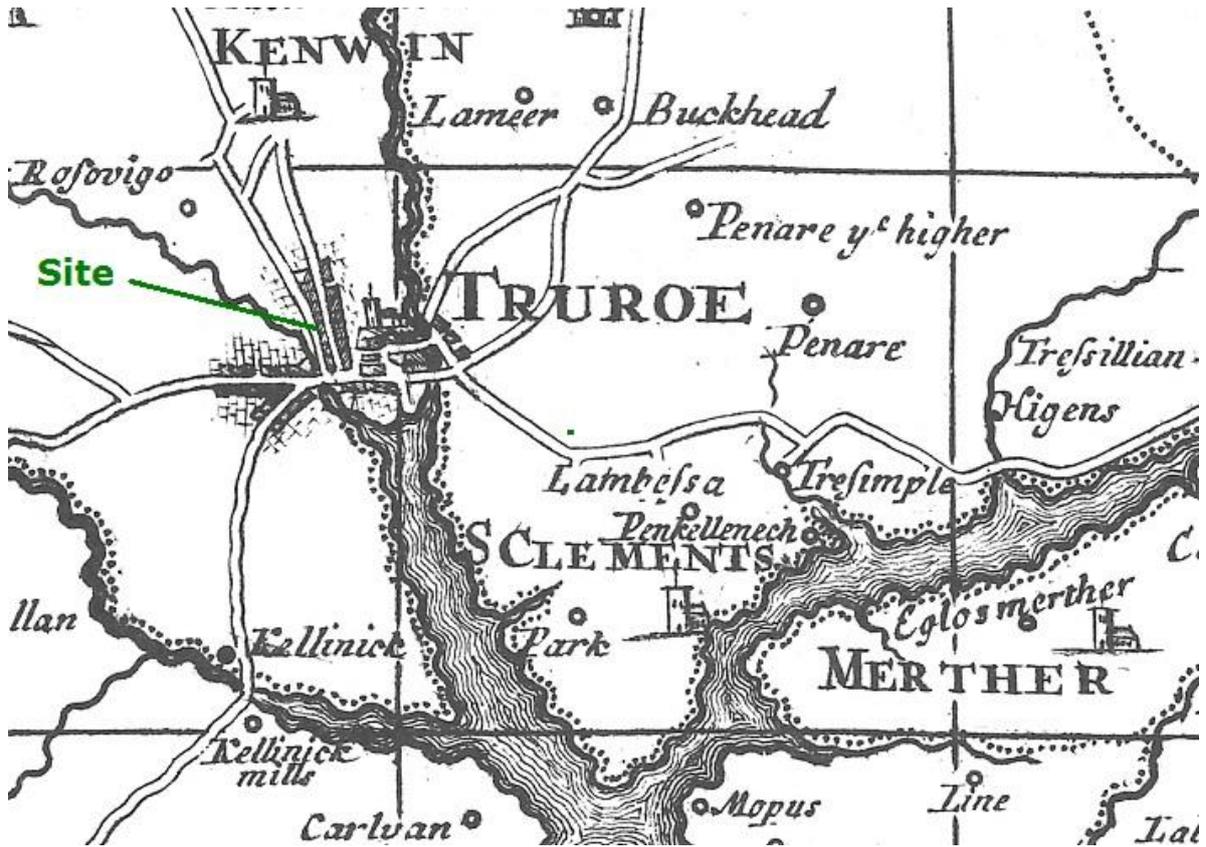


Fig 36 Gascoyne's map, 1699, with site location west of Pydar Street indicated in green.



Fig 37 OS drawing, 1811, with site location west of Pydar Street indicated in green.

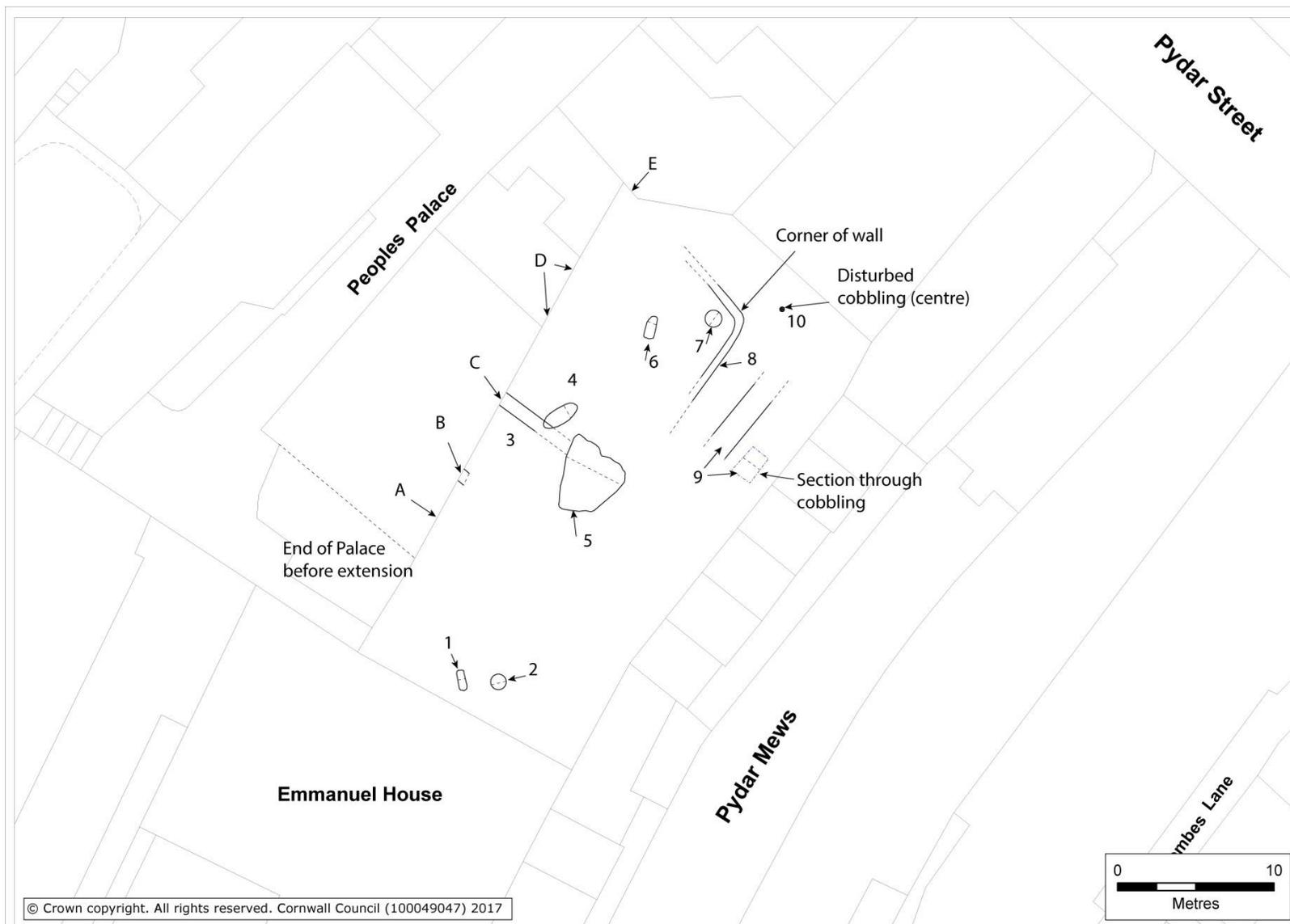


Fig 38 Site plan showing buried Features 1-10, and points of interest A-E in walling on the north west, on modern map base.



Fig 39 Site plan showing buried Features 1-10, and points of interest A-E in walling on the north west, on 1841 Tithe map base.

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