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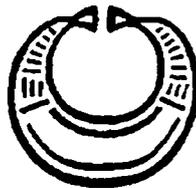
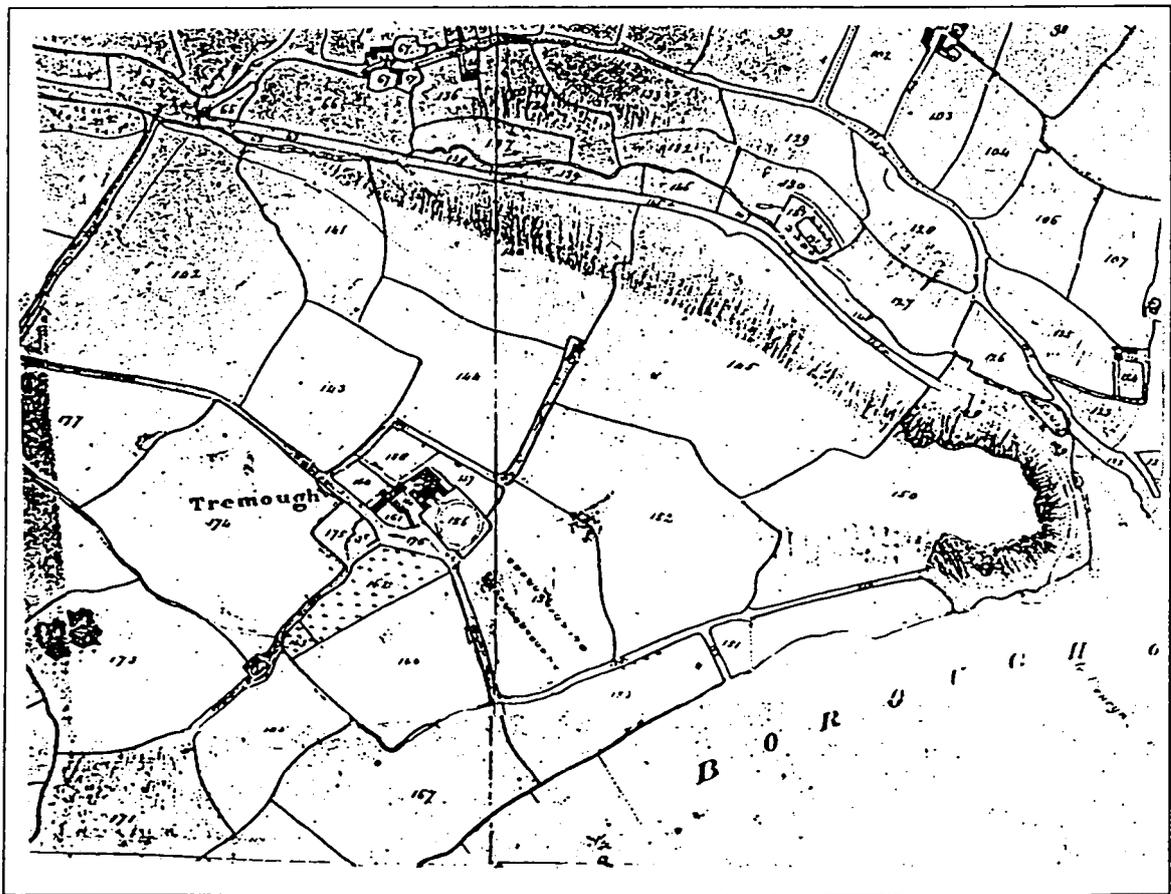
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2001 - Box 5

# Tremough, Penryn

## An Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation



CORNWALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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A Report for EDAW

**Tremough, Penryn**  
**An Archaeological Assessment  
and Evaluation**

Anna Lawson Jones BA  
October 2001

**CORNWALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**  
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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Samantha Worsnop of EDAW.

Reference has been made to historical research carried out during the previous assessment report (Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001) by Mattingly and Grose. GSB Prospecting carried out the geophysical survey.

Within Cornwall Archaeological Unit, the Project Manager was Andy Jones. Imogen Wood catalogued the finds, and Jeff Muir assisted with excavation and recording during the evaluation trenching.

## **Cover illustration**

A Tithe Map extract showing Tremough during the 1840s.

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# Contents

|          |   |           |
|----------|---|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Summary</b>  | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Introduction</b>                                   | <b>6</b>  |
| 2.1      | Project background                                    | 6         |
| 2.2      | Aims  | 6         |
| 2.2.1    | Archaeological Assessment                             | 6         |
| 2.2.2    | Archaeological Evaluation                             | 6         |
| 2.3      | Methods   | 6         |
| 2.3.1    | Assessment Methodology                                | 6         |
| 2.3.2    | Evaluation Methodology                                | 8         |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Archaeological Assessment</b>                      | <b>9</b>  |
| 3.1      | Historical background                                 | 9         |
| 3.1.1    | Introduction  | 9         |
| 3.1.2    | Prehistoric, Romano-British and Early Medieval period | 9         |
| 3.1.3    | Historical Development of Tremough                    | 9         |
| 3.2      | Historic Landscape                                    | 11        |
| 3.2.1    | Introduction and landscape designation                | 11        |
| 3.2.2    | The specific area                                     | 11        |
| 3.3      | Sites Identified by the Assessment                    | 11        |
| 3.3.1    | Boundaries  | 12        |
| 3.3.2    | Potential Sites                                       | 12        |
| 3.3.3    | Geophysical located features                          | 13        |
| 3.4      | Impact  | 16        |
| 3.5      | Assessment of Importance                              | 16        |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Archaeological Evaluation</b>                      | <b>18</b> |
| 4.1      | Introduction  | 18        |
| 4.2      | Feature results                                       | 18        |
| 4.2.1    | Trench 1 NGR SW 7678 3480                             | 18        |
| 4.2.2    | Trench 2 NGR SW 7675 3482                             | 19        |
| 4.2.3    | Trench 3 NGR SW 7721 3479                             | 20        |
| 4.3      | The Finds Report                                      | 20        |
| 4.3.1    | Trench 1  | 20        |
| 4.3.2    | Trench 2  | 21        |
| 4.3.3    | Trench 3  | 21        |
| 4.4      | Conclusion  | 21        |
| 4.4.1    | Features  | 21        |
| 4.4.2    | Artefacts   | 22        |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Recommendations</b>                                | <b>22</b> |
| <b>6</b> | <b>References</b>                                     | <b>23</b> |
| 6.1      | Primary sources                                       | 23        |
| 6.2      | Publications  | 23        |
| <b>7</b> | <b>Project archive</b>                                | <b>23</b> |
| <b>8</b> | <b>Gazetteer</b>                                      | <b>24</b> |
| 8.1      | Boundaries  | 24        |

|     |                     |    |
|-----|---------------------|----|
| 8.2 | Walkover Sites      | 26 |
| 8.3 | Geophysical Sites   | 27 |
| 8.4 | Evaluation Contexts | 29 |
| 8.5 | Finds Lists         | 31 |

### List of Figures

Fig.1 Location map showing the assessment area and the two areas of evaluation trenching.

Fig.2 Gazetteer map showing walkover sites and boundaries.

Fig.3 Map showing the geophysical survey results for the development area.

Fig.4 Geophysical survey map showing Trench 1 and 2 locations.

Fig.5 Geophysical survey map showing Trench 3 location.

Fig.6 Plans of Trenches 1, 2 and 3, showing all features recorded.

Fig.7 Recorded ditch section drawings from Trenches 1, 2 and 3.

### Abbreviations

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| CAU | Cornwall Archaeological Unit                                 |
| EH  | English Heritage   |
| HER | Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record |
| NGR | National Grid Reference                                      |
| TA  | Tithe Map Apportionment                                      |

# 1 Summary

This report was commissioned by EDAW and consists of two elements; an archaeological assessment and an archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of the development of Tremough (as the 'hub' site for the new Combined Universities in Cornwall). Both elements of the report are additional to a previous assessment (Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001).

The assessment concentrates upon an area located to the east of the previous assessment area, centred around SW 7720 3480. It consisted of a walkover survey, a desk based study which referenced previous historical research and the results of earlier archaeological fieldwork (Lawson Jones forthcoming). This assessment has shown that no later historic development has taken place within the area, apart from the use and alteration of field boundaries dating to the medieval period, as cultivated fields or plots, a deer park, and subsequently pasture and daffodil fields.

The evaluation was focussed upon the results of a geophysical survey carried out by GSB Prospecting across the whole of the assessment area. Three evaluative trenches were excavated over four of the distinct geophysical locations. Positive results were obtained from each of the trenches, including the verification of each anomaly, the discovery of additional probable pits, ditches and stone features, and the collection of a diagnostic assemblage of material (including Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, much of it directly associated with the excavated anomalies).

Interpretation of the geophysical survey, in conjunction with the evaluation results has shown that the area to the north and west of the house is likely to contain settlement activity. The eastern area would appear to contain primarily agricultural related features – many of which may be late prehistoric or medieval date.

## **2 Introduction**

### **2.1 Project background**

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall County Council were commissioned by Edaw on behalf of the Combined Universities in Cornwall (CUC) to carry out an archaeological assessment for an additional area (Fig.1) to that looked by a recent archaeological assessment (Jones and Lawson Jones 2001). In addition this report presents the results of a programme of evaluation trenching which looked at areas within both the former and the additional assessment areas.

This report draws upon some of the historical background research (Dr Jo Mattingly and Margaret Grose) and the ornamental landscape work (Peter Herring) presented in the previous assessment report (Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001). It also presents the results of the evaluation trenching, including a preliminary finds report, and a series of gazetteers containing the results of the walkover and geophysical surveys for the additional area, plus the finds and context lists associated with the evaluation work. Further evidence for archaeological potential at Tremough is derived from a programme of archaeological recording undertaken between August 2000 and September 2001 during the course of development a new access road, car parking and digital media centre for Falmouth College of Arts (Lawson Jones, forthcoming).

### **2.2 Aims**

The aims of this report cover two distinct approaches, that of an assessment and an evaluation.

#### **2.2.1 Archaeological Assessment**

The aims of the archaeological assessment were to:

- To identify and describe the archaeological resource.
- To assess the significance of the resource.
- To assess the impact of the proposal on the importance and integrity of the resource.
- To set out proposals for mitigation (in particular, archaeological recording).

#### **2.2.2 Archaeological Evaluation**

The aims of the archaeological evaluation trenching were for both assessment areas:

- To test the results of the geophysical survey.
- To test the archaeological potential of the areas.
- To assess the significance of that potential.
- To guide any future archaeological recording.

### **2.3 Methods**

This section presents the methodology followed, firstly for the assessment and secondly for the evaluation.

#### **2.3.1 Assessment Methodology**

The Assessment methodology involved a desk-top assessment, a walkover survey and a geophysical survey.

### **Desk-top assessment**

During the initial desk-top assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the features that were likely to survive. This assessment included the additional area currently being looked at by this report. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall County Council Sites and Monuments Record and published histories.
- Aerial photographs, including RAF and CCC verticals and the Historic Environment Section's photographic archive (viewed and plotted by A.Young).
- Historic map sources held by the CCC Historic Environment Section, including: Historic map sources at CCC Historic Environment Section, including: Gascoyne's map (1699), Martyn's map (1748), OS First Edition 1 inch and surveyors sheets (1811), 1840 Tithe Maps, OS c.1880 and 1907 25" maps, etc. Field boundaries were characterised according to whether they first appeared on the 1840 or 1880 (or subsequent) mapping. The Tithe Apportionment listings were consulted to identify past land use.
- The historic character of the landscape was assessed and characterised, using the 1994 Cornwall Landscape Assessment as its starting point, but revised in accordance with the results of the desk-study and to suit the scale of the study area.
- Searches at the Royal Institution of Cornwall and Cornwall Record Office were made for early pictorial evidence, primary documentary sources, secondary sources and evidence for medieval settlement and mining, etc. Particular attention was focussed upon undertaking detailed research into the origins and development of the Tremough and into the character of its surrounding ornamental landscape.

### **Walkover Survey**

The walkover survey was designed to record information about sites identified in the desk-study and to identify and describe additional 'new' sites. Where necessary sites were located and recorded by measured sketch survey and plotted at a 1:5000 scale onto a prepared base map. Included within this survey was a description of the character of field boundaries based on CAU's boundary classification system.

The walkover survey involved:

- Identification of parkland features.
- Inspection of the boundaries (with particular reference to the deer park pound).
- Identification of potential historical/archaeological features.

### **Geophysical Survey**

In order to assess the potential of the buried prehistoric and/or medieval archaeology within the additional assessment area the majority of the area underwent geophysical survey (a band running along the northern edge of the survey area was not looked at due to dense undergrowth). The magnetometer survey was designed to produce a sub-surface survey of archaeological/historical features. This allowed for subsequent evaluative trenching to be selectively focussed on areas of known potential. In addition the results have guided mitigation recommendations.

The geophysical survey was carried out by GSB Prospection (Geophysical Survey Report 2001/79). The survey grids were tied into the existing field boundaries via EDM and tapes.

The survey results were produced as grey scale images at a scale of 1:2500, XY traces and dot density plots and digital interpretations were produced at 1:500.

### **2.3.2 Evaluation Methodology**

The evaluation trenching looked at Field 1 which was located within the 'original' assessment area (see Jones and Lawson Jones 2001) and the assessment area covered by this report.

The evaluation trenching involved the mechanical excavation of three trenches. Two of the trenches were located within Field 1 at the western end of the Tremough Campus. The third trench was located on the western side of the current assessment area.

The purpose of the evaluation trenching was to establish the nature and preservation of the features identified by geophysical survey in order to guide future stages of archaeological mitigation / recording.

The evaluation trenching involved:

- The mechanical excavation of three 20m long, 1.75m wide trenches down to the natural geology. These were then cleaned back by hand and the visible archaeology planned at a scale of 1:50.
- Selective excavation of the features was then carried out in order to establish their scale, nature, function and date.
- Different contexts were identified and numbered, and recorded via notes and annotated measured section drawings at a scale of 1:20.
- All finds located were collected and recorded according to context. These subsequently underwent rapid interpretation following processing and cataloguing.

## **3 Archaeological Assessment**

### **3.1 Historical background**

This section represents a summarised version of the fuller history of Tremough presented in the previous archaeological assessment (Jones and Lawson Jones 2001).

#### **3.1.1 Introduction**

The area of the proposed development comprises an area of land, which was an important centre throughout the medieval period, and beyond. At least two high status houses have stood in the grounds of Tremough and archaeological recording has revealed that humans have probably occupied the site since at least the Mesolithic period until the present day. The assessment has confirmed that the land was farmed (though periodically reorganised) from at least 1080 onwards and that Tremough was an established settlement at this date although its location may have shifted slightly.

#### **3.1.2 Prehistoric, Romano-British and Early Medieval period**

This section is based on the results of fieldwork carried out by the author during the Phase 1 development works (Lawson Jones, forthcoming).

**Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age period** (*circa* 10,000 – 600 BC) lithic scatters of worked flint, chert, quartz and greenstone represent our only unequivocal evidence of a human presence. However, radiocarbon dates from features excavated during the Phase 1 works may fall within this earlier prehistoric phase of activity. Bronze Age period activity (*circa* 2000 – 600BC) is evidenced by at least one pit, which contained a Middle Bronze Age funerary urn, plus flint work, other pottery and fragments of a clay loom weight. It is likely that there are a number of Bronze Age features within the development area.

**Iron Age and Romano-British** (*circa* 600BC - AD410) occupation activity is likely to have been, at least periodically, fairly dense. The most obvious feature is the enclosure located by geophysical survey in Field 7, which is probably a settlement site. Associated with this enclosure were a number of ditches. Excavation of a good selection of ditches during the Phase 1 works showed that many of the ditches in Fields 3 and 4 were of a later prehistoric/Romano-British date, and this has been further corroborated by evaluation trenches 1 and 2 (see section 4). The Iron Age/Romano-British ditch or field system is now known to extend into Field 1 on the basis of the associated finds.

**Early medieval period** (AD410 to AD1066) occupation and use of the site is most clearly recognisable through the Phase 1 pottery assemblage – primarily from Field 4. As with the Mesolithic and Neolithic period at Tremough this may subsequently be extended to include specific features or feature types by the results from radiocarbon dating. Additionally Tremough contains the Cornish place-name element 'tre' (farm, estate or hamlet) and is therefore likely to be of early medieval (pre-Norman) origin (Padel 1985, 224).

The medieval and later period (discussed below in the historical development section) produced a large and varied artefact assemblage physically illustrating the near continuous occupation of Tremough.

#### **3.1.3 Historical Development of Tremough**

This section is based upon research carried out by Joanna Mattingly and Margaret Grose as a part of the previous assessment (Jones and Lawson Jones 2001).

No estate records survive for Tremough, reflecting the frequent changes of ownership and status at Tremough. Enough survives for Tremough to reconstruct its likely historical development from the medieval period (13<sup>th</sup> century onwards). The 800 year spread of historic references confirms that Tremough was a prime settlement site. Its proximity to the medieval market town and river port of Penryn has developmental implications. A defensible medieval precinct at Tremough with centrally-placed house like that formerly at Godolphin or Cotehele, is not improbable (Herring 1998, 200-2). This was replaced by the present high-status Queen Anne period house about four hundred years later, although there may have been an intervening house or houses on the site. The third high-status period was the Shilson family residence during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, during which time one wing of the house was rebuilt and the interior remodelled.

**Tremoughs and Carnsews (1200-1620s).** Tremough was part of the bishop of Exeter's manor of Treliever before 1066 and may be one of the thirty villein tenements mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 (Thorn & Thorn, 1979, 2). Documentary evidence suggests that the Carnsews were accruing land at the expense of the Tremoughs between *circa* 1250 and 1538. Probably the Tremoughs (perhaps more likely the Carnsews) were responsible for creating a medieval precinct around their house in the 13<sup>th</sup>/early 14<sup>th</sup> century.

**Bloyes and Worths (1620s-*circa* 1775).** The Bloyes were Penryn merchants, first recorded in connection with Tremough in 1623. Tremough was sold to merchant John Worth in 1703, who carried out building works, tree planting (i.e. the avenue) and created the deer-park. By the time Robert Crow purchased the estate from Dr Hooper *circa* 1775, Tremough had already been rented out for about thirty years.

**Robert Crow and the Tillys (*circa* 1775-1858).** Robert Crow probably bought Tremough as a speculative venture. In 1799 Mr Benjamin Barwis's Tremough Academy. Estate descriptions in the 1820s stress Tremough's decayed state and lost deer-park. The estate was sold at auction in 1827 to John Tilly. The 1811 OS and 1840s Tithe Map suggest that Tilly probably altered some of the old boundaries to take account of his new crop rotations: grass, oats, turnips, wheat and grass.

**Benjamin Sampson and the Shilsons (1858-1926).** Benjamin Sampson was the first industrialist to live at Tremough. The exotic walled garden and the stables and coach house belong to this period. Sampson bequeathed the house to the Shilsons (Boase 1890, 895) whose forte was rhododendron propagation. Tremough was let out to mainly military or naval tenants from 1896 to 1926 and then sold to the last tenant, Mountiford Longfield. The coach house, stable and coachman's house was rebuilt when gutted by fire in 1919.

**The Longfields and Tremough Convent School (1924-present day).** The Longfields period of ownership continued until 1943 when the Order of "les Filles de la Croix" purchased Tremough in 1943 and Tremough School was opened. A purpose built chapel was added to the east of the House in 1969. Tremough convent school closed down in 1998 and part of the Falmouth College of Arts campus is now based there. The site is also intended to be the site for the new Combined Universities in Cornwall. Tremough will be the CUC Hub campus with expansion due to start in early 2002 (CUC brochure).

## **3.2 Historic Landscape**

### **3.2.1 Introduction and landscape designation**

During 1994, CAU carried out a map-based historic landscape assessment across the whole of Cornwall, using existing field patterns and early map and place-name evidence to characterise the landscape (Countryside Commission 1996). This characterisation reflects the historic processes that have shaped the Cornish landscape and involved dividing the county into a series of zones, each of which reflects a particular set of historic processes and tends to contain a predictable range of archaeological sites and historic features. Tremough comprises “Modified Anciently Enclosed Land” (evaluation trenches 1 and 2 lie within this area) with an “Ornamental” component in the northern and eastern parts of the project area (the area of Trench 3 and the current archaeological assessment) and “Low lying Meadows and Marsh” in the southeastern corner.

Ornamental landscapes are those which have been carefully manipulated to form parklands and gardens. The majority of ornamental landscapes in Cornwall were created in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries by wealthy landowners. Many of the gardens declined in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as large teams of gardeners became difficult to find or maintain. The grounds to the east and north of the House at Tremough conform to this general pattern of development and decline which has been recorded in many of the County’s gardens.

### **3.2.2 The assessment area**

The assessment area is currently used for the grazing of cattle and a modern straight fence with an odd mix of semi-mature trees planted along it cuts this assessment area off from the House and lawn. However there are enough surviving elements of the parkland (in the form of wrought iron boundaries, etc) for it to retain its designation and it can still be described as an “Ornamental landscape” (see Jones and Lawson Jones 2001).

The assessment area consists of open ground falling to the southeast from a high ridge (with views across Penryn to the estuary). It is fringed to the north and northeast by large granite quarries, shown with their present shape on the 1840 Tithe Map and planted with broadleaf/conifer mix, probably by Sampson in *circa* 1860 and depicted on the OS map of 1880. This parkland was part of his reworking of Tremough, providing additional long ornamental views from the House and front gardens, and also an area for more extended walks and rides. The 1880 map shows lines of former hedgerow trees (now lost) and four broadleaf trees in the open ground (typical of the scattered trees so common in Cornish 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century parks). All were high on the slope and were probably visible from around the front of the House. The northwest side of this parkland is bounded by a massive wall, with mature trees on top. By the time of the 1880 OS map it served as a compartment boundary of the deer-park and the quarries were bounded by wrought iron parkland fence (designed to allow uninterrupted views to the quarry trees).

## **3.3 Sites Identified by the Assessment**

This section includes sites which have been identified during the assessment by the SMR, historical research, the walkovers and geophysical survey. All identified sites have been given a site number and are recorded individually with full descriptions in the Gazetteers (see section 8) and are shown on Figure 2.

### 3.3.1 Boundaries (Fig.2)

The assessment area contains five boundaries, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Three of these (2, 3 and 4) consist of fairly plain wrought iron railings with occasional moderately ornate terminal posts, one (1) is modern (post nineteenth century) in date. Boundary 5 is almost certainly medieval in origin.

Boundary 1 forms the post-1908 western edge of the assessment area. It consists of a low-lying, fragmentary bank with a flanking barbed wire and wire fence with timber post supports.

The three iron railings – boundaries 2, 3 and 4 are all of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Boundary 2 forms the southern edge of the assessment area and runs along the northern side of the main eastern approach to the house. Boundary 3 diverts away from 2 to the north and east. It follows a more angular/curvilinear course and runs up slope. Boundary 4 runs west from boundary 3, has a meandering east to west course and defines the southern edge of an overgrown, tree filled granite quarry. Peter Herring has suggested (Jones and Lawson Jones 2001) that the quarry would have been deliberately planted (probably by Sampson *circa* 1860) and that the iron fencing would have allowed for unimpeded views from the house and grounds onto these trees.

Boundary 5 is the angular, zigzagging southwest to northeast alignment forming the northern edge of the assessment area. The Tithe Map refers to the 'field' to its immediate north as 'Park' (TA 145), which almost certainly relates to the deer-park referred to from 1727 until 1820 (see Herring in Jones and Lawson Jones 2001). Assessment of the boundary during the walkover recorded a large number of repairs and possible small-scale alterations, filled in gateways and collapse at the eastern end. Some of the zigzagged corners show a near buttress-like thickening of the boundary, while remnants of an eastern flanking large ditch plus the boundary's sheer scale (see appendix 8) all support the idea of it having formed part of the deer-park pale. Interestingly the incorporation of a deer-park as a part of the ornamental and designed landscape probably during the very early eighteenth century has resulted in the preservation of the almost certainly Medieval-derived field system, which predated apparent broad re-organisation of land at Tremough.

### 3.3.2 Potential Sites (Fig.2)

Two sites were located within the assessment area. One was recorded during the walkover survey, the second during the desk-based cartographic/historical research.

Site [1] is the former alignment of a field boundary shown on the Tithe Map, which was removed prior to the 1880 OS map. It was located during the walkover survey as an ephemeral, linear bank visible in the bright earlier morning sunshine (optimum lighting for the recognition of very slight surface features). It was recorded as running near due east, before diverting southwest and then south at the sudden increase in slope. A single large tree stands on the northernmost turn. This tree would seem to represent a survival from the original extant boundary.

Site [2] relates to the deer-park (named 'Park' in the Tithe Map Apportions – see section 3.3.1 above). Deer-parks were specifically designed to infer status upon the family and estate of the time, and represent a not-uncommon characteristic of larger houses and their land. Frequently the animals were encouraged or allowed access around the front of the house and along the approach. In the case of Tremough it is very likely that deer roamed the Avenue field. Additionally, serving guests with venison would have brought about the

appearance of wealth and superiority. It would in effect have been an important part in the carefully planned presentation of the house, grounds and family. It is likely that some at least of the wrought iron railing around Fields 8 and 10 refer to the conspicuous display of deer and grounds.

### 3.3.3 Geophysical located features (Figs. 3 to 5)

All of these sites have been located by geophysical survey alone. There are (in almost every case) no visible, detectable surface remains and the majority of them are well sealed beneath both the current topsoil and remnant subsoil (recorded during subsequent trenching). This section looks at the results of all geophysical survey associated with this and the previous larger assessment. The results are presented in plan form in conjunction with the previous (Phase 1) geophysical surveys (see fig.3).

#### Field 1 (Fig. 3 and 4) (within previous assessment area)

Field 1 produced some clear archaeological results, including linear, curvilinear and pitted features. Two of these responses were then tested by the excavation of two evaluation trenches (see section 4). The field was covered by two surveys, survey Area G to the south and survey area H to the north. The Two survey areas covered the majority of the field.

Located within both area G and H was a broad *circa* 25m wide ferrous response, interpreted within the geophysical survey report (GSB, 2001, 1) as two pipes or services, which run north to south along the western edge of the field. The survey results stress that the strong response given out by these modern features will have shielded any more subtle archaeological responses.

#### Survey Area 'G' (Fig. 3)

Two parallel responses with an intervening negative have been interpreted as a Cornish hedge (GSB, 2001,1). This runs on a near north to south alignment through the eastern central portion of the survey area, and extends into the southern periphery of Area H. This feature has been termed Anomaly 1. Possibly associated with it is a single linear response, which runs parallel to its western edge at the northern end. This additional response may relate to a former slight realignment of Anomaly 1.

Located to the west of Anomaly 1 a number of linear, curvilinear and pit-like responses were found. Interpretation of these is less easy. Those that correspond closely to the general east west and north south trends picked up by the survey may, tentatively, relate to ploughing (GSB, 2001, 1). However, the pit responses and the distinct arc located in the northern part of the survey area are probably archaeological in origin. The double ditched response located at the southern end of the geophysical survey area may relate to a removed Cornish hedge boundary.

It should be noted that trenching within Area H revealed a number of archaeological features which had not registered by the geophysical survey. This is in part a response to their small size or depth, and partly due to a lack of regular or coherent patterning, making their individual isolation within the survey data impossible. The fact that every evaluation trench looked at revealed unexpected archaeological features strongly suggests that this will be the case across much of the assessment area.

#### Survey Area 'H' (Fig. 3 and 4)

Running broadly southwest to northeast across the southern part of Area H is a single linear ditched response, broken by two or three causeways (or possible entrances). This

feature is named Anomaly 2 within the survey report (GSB, 2001, 2). It is probable that this feature represents a former field boundary, although it would seem to be different in character to that of Anomaly 1, suggesting a different, potentially earlier origin. Located to the immediate south of Anomaly 2 is a large oval pit. This is probably not related to Anomaly 1 (in Area G), and should perhaps be seen in conjunction with anomalies 3, 4 and 5 (described below).

In the northern part of this area is Anomaly 3, a set of two linear responses. Superficially they give the impression of another Cornish hedge. However, their slightly arced north to south route, their greater width and the fact that they not only diverge but appear to relate to Anomalies 4 and 5 would suggest that they are not typically Cornish hedge type anomalies.

Anomalies 4 and 5 (GSB, 2001, 2) have been interpreted as being of archaeological significance. Anomaly 4 is the larger, north to south running arc, which seems to link in with the southern end of the western portion of Anomaly 3. Anomaly 5 is positioned to the east of Anomaly 3 and has an east to west arrangement consisting of at least three and possibly more segments. The southern side of Anomaly 5 is possibly associated with a short southwest to northeast-aligned arm, which extends out from Anomaly 3. Located to the near immediate east, and probably associated with Anomaly 5 is a strong, single linear response, which runs away to the southeast (and beyond the survey area). This linear feature may form part of a larger enclosure, which is composed of Anomalies 4 and 5.

Interpretation of anomalies 3, 4 and 5 would seem to suggest that all are broadly contemporary, and that all (probably significantly) pre-date mapped features/boundaries in the area. These features could relate to either an agricultural/livestock-orientated use, a domestic/settlement related function or a mix of the two. If the anomalies were specifically agricultural in origin then the number of features located via the geophysical survey might not be expected to increase significantly. However, a settlement-focussed site would almost certainly substantially increase the number of archaeological features. The results of the two evaluation trenches excavated within the near immediate area (see section 4) located several additional, un-excavated pit features, plus a small assemblage of domestic late prehistoric pottery. This would suggest that there was Iron Age/Romano-British domestic activity within Area H.

In addition to the strong responses discussed above a number of weaker responses were located running through the survey area. As with survey Area G, those that tie in closely with probable ploughing trends may not be entirely archaeological in origin. However, those that form more coherent patterns or oppose the ploughing trends may well be significant (GSB, 2001, 2). The majority of these are located to the west of the main concentration of features discussed (and looked at by evaluation trenches 2 and 3). Some of these appear to form small arced, possibly circular features, which could tentatively be interpreted as round houses.

#### **Field 10** (Figs. 3 and 5) (within current assessment area)

The geophysical survey picked up a number of archaeological and probable archaeological responses. The majority are linear in plan and frequently with angular junctions, with or without abutting linears. At least two of these appear to relate specifically to the former medieval pattern of fields

Field 10 was surveyed in three consecutive blocks. From west to east these have been

termed survey block K, L and M. They cover almost the entire upper level of the field, their southern boundary reflecting the position of a steep scarp slope dropping down towards the south and east. Unfortunately the southeastern corner of Field 7 could not be surveyed due to dense, high vegetation growth.

#### Survey Area 'K' (Figs. 3 and 5)

Area K includes Anomalies 7, 8, 9 and 10. Anomaly 7 runs broadly northwest to southeast across the survey area before it extends east into Area L. It is typical of a Cornish hedge, with two strong positive, parallel responses containing a linear negative response (GSB, 2001, 2). It represents the continuation on of the still extant boundary to its west and north. Possibly associated with this is Anomaly 8, which runs southwest from the northernmost part of Anomaly 7.

Located in the western half of the survey area is strong, linear Anomaly 9. This runs northwest to southeast, extends beyond the southern edge of the survey area and turns sharply to the west at its northern end. It ran beyond the edges of the survey area. Ditched Anomaly 9 underwent limited excavation as a part of the evaluation phase (see section 4). Its excavated section showed a steep, stepped profile typical of a re-cut ditch, implying longevity of use.

Other linear and angular responses in the survey area suggest that they too may reflect former field systems. The three conjoined linear ditched responses to the west of Anomaly 9 appear to be contemporary with each other, and attached to the southern end of Anomaly 9 and running north-east before turning sharply to the south-east is another possible field boundary. Anomaly 9 is banked, and like Anomaly 8 appears to be linked to Anomaly 9. Other limited linear responses and trends, which follow a similar pattern, could also reflect former field system components. Not all of these responses need be contemporary, indeed only one (Anomaly 7) clearly links in with the former pattern of medieval field divisions. Many of the others could belong to a pre-medieval field system.

In addition to the linear responses and anomalies discussed above, a number of pitted anomalies were located. Some of these are probably archaeological in origin, but others, for example the group of pit features located in the south-eastern corner of the survey area may relate to the colluvial movement and possibly amassing of material against a banked edge (perhaps a former boundary). This group of responses has been collectively termed Anomaly 10. The survey report also suggests that they could represent plough damaged archaeological features (GSB, 2001,2).

Trends located across the area tend to be linear. Some may be associated with the more obviously archaeological boundary divisions, and others will be more mundane in origin. An arc located to the near immediate northeast of Anomaly 9 may be of a different character given its shape, - perhaps a small enclosure associated with the field system.

Ferrous responses seen along the western and parts of the northern periphery of the survey area have been attributed to the extant field boundaries.

#### Survey Area 'L' (Fig. 3)

This Area has a less 'busy' appearance, although the vast majority of the responses are linear and/or angular in character, suggesting that a similar pattern of former field systems exists here too. Anomaly 7 (from Area K) continues into this survey. It continues on, on the same alignment for a short distance before turning sharply towards the south, forming

the corner of a probable medieval dated field. The geophysical survey report suggests that this might be responsible in part for Anomaly 10 (GSB, 2001, 2). Located to the southeast of this are a number of short linear responses, which also appear to link in with trends in the area to form a possible parallel curvilinear feature of uncertain interpretation. There are slightly longer responses to the south.

Located in the extreme north-eastern corner of the survey area is the start of a Cornish hedge type anomaly, which continues on into Area M. It represents the removed south-eastern extension of the existing (probable medieval) field boundary. Running along the southern half of the survey area are two parallel linear responses. This is of archaeological origin, although its character is uncertain. It could perhaps represent part of one of the former field systems or a track associated with the field system (GSB, 2001, 3). It has a near east to west orientation and may well be associated with a flanking trend line running along much of its length to the immediate north.

A double linear anomaly is located at the northern edge of the survey area. It follows a similar alignment to the current Field 10 boundary and is associated with at least one trend (which may or may not represent a continuation of the anomaly towards the southwest). It is possible that some of the other trends relate to drainage features (although the undiagnostic stony features located within trench 3 associated with slight alterations in the natural subsoil level might perhaps give a similar response?).

#### Survey Area 'M' (Fig. 3)

This Area (like those of K and L) may represent a continuation of former field systems. The latest of which is probably the extension out to the south and east of the large Cornish hedge type anomaly in Area L from the current boundary (forming the northern edge of Field 10). This anomaly runs due southeast for much of its course until suddenly turning south at which point it is joined by a lighter linear anomaly. In addition there are a series of other linear anomalies, including Anomaly 17.

Within the rounded turn of the major linear anomaly is a small enclosed area which will almost certainly relate to a livestock coral or enclosure (GSB, 2001, 3). They are probably contemporary and as such likely to be pre 1840 or medieval in origin.

Located to the northeast of the survey area and running along a broadly east to west alignment is another anomaly. This consists of a single breached or causewayed curvilinear response (probably an entrance or gateway). To the south is an isolated potential pit type anomaly (GSB, 2001, 3).

In addition to the above are faint trend lines. Interpretation of these has been left open. They could perhaps be recent in origin, trackway or drainage related. The marked ferrous response at the northern edge of the survey area almost certainly relates to the extant boundary.

### **3.4 Impact**

The impact of the development upon the archaeology could not be assessed due to the outline nature of the proposals.

### **3.5 Assessment of Importance**

The desk-based assessment, in conjunction with the geophysical survey, rapid reference to the Phase 1 fieldwork and the previous assessment (Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001) has shown the assessment area contains a significant amount of both historical and

archaeological material. Despite being used for the grazing of cattle the assessment area still retains a "parkland feel" and could easily be restored to its former glory.

It is clear that Tremough, has been, and continues to be, a sought after location in terms of use and settlement. In the distant past its proximity to coastal and riverine resources, well drained and warm south and eastern facing slopes, far reaching views, freshwater springs and streams plus a variety of environmental habitats made this an ideal, fruitful place to occupy. In the historic past these same elements, plus the advantages of international trading, wealth and employment via the port, triggered the construction of a series of houses, culminating in the listed Queen Ann house that stands today.

### **Boundaries**

Of the five boundaries within the eastern assessment area, one is of low archaeological significance (1), three are of significance as components of the Ornamental Landscape significance (2, 3 and 4). Boundaries 2, 3 and 4 are all Victorian 19th century iron rail fences, designed to lengthen views from the big house across the estate and beyond (see Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001, section 10.3.3) and should therefore be retained.

Boundary 5 is considered as important by the criteria of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations (see section 8.1), because it formed an integral part of a pre-Parliamentary enclosure field system.

### **Sites**

Only two sites specific to the eastern assessment area were identified. Site 1 relates to a removed, potentially medieval boundary and Site 2 relates more specifically to the historic existence of a deer park. This is referred to in documentary sources (see Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001) and by the Tithe Map Apportions which refer to Field 7 as 'Park' and by the partially pale-like character of boundary 5 (recorded during the walkover survey). This is of historic value since it relates specifically to the re-design and ornamentation of the Tremough estate, (see Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001).

### **Geophysical features and other potential**

The geophysical survey of the assessment area has identified a significant number of archaeological (and probable archaeological features). Elements of a prehistoric field pattern are believed to survive within the assessment area, particularly within geophysical survey Area K. These are important because of their probable association with more extensive prehistoric settlement and agricultural remains across Tremough and for their potential for recording the layout, character and development of the field pattern.

Elements of the medieval and post medieval field system recorded by the geophysical survey contribute to our understanding of the development of the pre-parkland landscape (and are of local importance).

On the basis of previous archaeological recording at Tremough, there is potential for the survival within the assessment area of a range of finds and individual features from many periods, which will contribute to our understanding of the development of the landscape at Tremough.

## 4 Archaeological Evaluation

### 4.1 Introduction

This section looks at the archaeological results obtained during evaluation trenching within Fields 1 and 10. A total of three trenches were excavated. A fourth evaluation trench had been planned for Field 10 in Area L to test some of the weak 'trend' anomalies. However, a large bull and herd of heifers were endangering themselves by constantly trying to enter the open trench while it was being mechanically excavated and recorded. It was decided that any further excavation was unwise.

The excavated features are discussed first and should be read in conjunction with the preceding discussion of the geophysical survey identified anomalies, the context descriptions (see Appendices 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3), the following finds report and the finds lists (see 8.5).

### 4.2 Feature results

#### 4.2.1 Trench 1      NGR SW 7678 3480      (Figs. 4, 6 and 7)

Trench 1 was located in the eastern part of survey Area H and was designed to look at a strong, un-numbered linear anomaly running off to the east from enclosure Anomaly 5. The ditched feature was located, plus an additional two pits and a probable shallow ditched feature. Description of the topsoil layer can be found within the Appendices (section 8).

Ditch cut [5] (Figs. 6 and 7), equates to a linear anomaly extending east from enclosure Anomaly 5. The excavated section for this feature showed a moderately steep profile with a near concave base sealed directly below topsoil layer [3]. It contained fill [6] (which produced diagnostically Iron Age finds), plus a basal fill [7]. The basal fill was silty in consistence, indicating relatively gradual silting-up of the ditch while in use. The upper fill was loamy and contained various small stones - reminiscent of tilled soil. This suggests a much more rapid phase of infilling, certainly marking the demise and final phase of use for this feature.

Probable pit [1] (Fig. 6) was located at the far southern end of the trench. It was not excavated and was only partially visible. The allocated context number [1] relates to the top fill only. It was recorded as loamy in character with occasional charcoal visible. The presence of associated charcoal would suggest proximity to domestic activity, (perhaps a hearth pit). Its upper fill and apparent surface dimensions are very similar to hearthpits located within the car park excavation during Phase 1.

Probable pit [2] (Fig. 6) was located just to the north of [1]. Again it was only partially visible, but its surface dimensions suggest that it is a larger feature than [1]. Feature [2] was not excavated, and the context number relates only to the visible, upper fill. This was recorded as compacted and stony with charcoal (although the stones themselves were not burnt). Interpretation of this feature has been left open, although there was a tentative similarity to the Middle Bronze Age probable burial pit found within the car park area during Phase 1 (Lawson Jones, forthcoming). The northern edge has seen some apparent animal (possibly root) disturbance in the past.

Probable ditch [12] (Fig. 6) was found at the northern end of the trench and was not excavated.

Since it appears to be linear and too wide to have been missed by the geophysical survey (unlike the probable pits), it is likely that this feature is shallow. The context number relates only to the visible upper fill, which was recorded as being mixed, slightly silty and

disturbed in the past. The silty character of the fill could possibly suggest that this feature had silted-up slowly and that it had subsequently been truncated - probably via ploughing.

#### 4.2.2 Trench 2      NGR SW 7675 3482      (fig. 4, 6 and 7)

Trench 2 was located in the northern part of Area H and was specifically focussed upon the two linear features associated with Anomaly 3. Both ditched features were located, plus an additional pit and probable shallow ditched feature. Description of the topsoil layer can be found within the Appendices (section 8).

**Ditch cut [10]** (Figs. 6 and 7) equates to the western part of the double linear Anomaly 3. When excavated it revealed a narrow, near flat-bottomed profile, with a steeper western side and a stony eastern side. The stones may reflect the former position of an embankment, although one might expect the ditch edge to be steeper and higher if it was contemporary with the origins of the ditch. This feature contained two fills, both of which were compacted in character. The upper, main fill [11] was compact and slightly silty with occasional charcoal flecks, while basal fill [17] was recorded as being very compact and silty with no stones (except for one protruding from the bedrock). Interestingly the basal fill extends up and over the eastern side of the cut, while [11] would appear to represent infilling via ploughing over from the east (note the thin skim of [11] underlying the current ploughsoil). Context [11] produced a single diagnostic, residual sherd of Iron Age pottery.

**Ditch cut [14]** (Figs. 6 and 7) equates to the eastern part of linear Anomaly 3. Its excavated section revealed a near flat-bottomed ditch, which was stepped on its western side due to stony bedrock. It contained two notably compacted fills; upper fill [15] (which extends beyond the western side of the cut, but not the eastern side, implying that it is a fill and not a layer) and main basal fill [16]. Fill [15] produced a single sherd of gabbroic prehistoric pottery. Fill [16] was very compact, primarily due to its fine-grained silt content. It represents the 'natural', probably gradual silting-up of the feature during use. As with upper context [11] in ditch [10], the upper fill of ditch [14] would also seem to have formed relatively rapidly, probably via ploughing once the ditch had become superfluous.

Note: It should be noted that ditch sections [10] and [14] both suggest that the internal, linear corridor between them was slightly higher than land to either side. This would imply that the land to either side was subjected to a greater degree of erosion down into the underlying clay subsoil; the most obvious reason for which would be ploughing. It would seem that features [10] and [14] (Anomaly 3) functioned as a maintained or non-cultivated entrance or corridor into the enclosure to its south, or that there was a field bank between them.

**Pit cut [8]** (Fig. 6) was located in the eastern half of the trench and was visible as an oval pit. Its northern third was excavated, to reveal a shallow, concave edged, near flat based pit. The edges of the cut (context [8]) and fill [9] had been slightly disturbed by past root or animal activity. A single probable granite pounder was located within the fill.

**Probable ditch [13]** (Fig. 6) was located at the western end of the trench. It was not excavated and did not feature on the geophysical survey, suggesting that it is probably shallow in profile. Its fill was compact and clayey, reminiscent of a basal ditch fill, while the top of the feature had almost certainly been truncated (probably via ploughing). This probable ditch appeared in the trench to be diverting away from ditch [10], which might suggest that it is not a contemporary feature. Its apparent level of truncation implies that it was either cut from higher up (and thus at a later date), or that it was always very shallow. However, since it was not seen in section, any interpretation is speculative.

#### 4.2.3 Trench 3      NGR SW 7721 3479      (Figs. 5, 6 and 7)

Trench 3 was located in the western side of Area K and was designed to look at strong linear Anomaly 9. The ditched feature was located, plus a further three stony features (two of which were quite ephemeral). Descriptions for the top and subsoil layers can be found within the Appendices (section 8).

**Ditch cut [21]** (Figs. 6 and 7) equates with Anomaly 9. It was positioned near centrally within trench 3 and ran north-northwest to east-southeast. When excavated it revealed three different fills and a stepped profile indicative of having been re-cut in the past. Upper fill [24] was fairly compacted, represents the final infilling of the ditch and produced no finds. Middle fill [23] was again fairly compact and was silty, indicating that it was almost certainly a slowly produced basal, or near basal fill. Its position in relation to the step in the ditch profile strongly suggests that it represents the basal fill of the re-cut. Below this was the 'original' basal fill of the ditch, [22] which was very compact, pale, stony and silty.

Since none of the excavated fills produced finds, dating for this feature is not possible. It represents one of an apparent series of probably contemporary, linear and right-angled features interpreted as components of a former field system. It is possible that they are part of the medieval or earlier field system.

**Linear stony feature [20]** (Fig. 6) was unexpectedly located in the southwestern end of the trench. It was recorded as a kinked, linear, stony alignment running north-northwest to east-southeast, and as diverging slightly west away from ditch cut [21]. The stones appeared to have been deliberately placed (or amassed), their position apparently preserving the level of the natural clay subsoil. However, to the immediate west of the stones this level had been reduced, probably via ploughing, by approximately 0.10m. The impression gained was that the stones are the remains of an embanked boundary, of uncertain date.

**Linear stony feature [25]** (Fig. 6) was unexpectedly located 1.70m to the east of [20]. Feature [25] did not obviously relate to [20] in the field, but on plan gives the impression that it represents its parallel eastern side. This feature was less substantial than that of [20], and rather than being composed of a small mass of stones was more akin to a single, piecemeal stone-facing. To its immediate east a slight 0.05m decline in the natural clay level was recorded.

**Linear stony feature [26]** (Fig. 6) was unexpectedly located at the eastern end of the trench and was on exactly the same alignment as [20] and [25]. Like feature [25] it consisted only of single piecemeal stone alignment, reminiscent of a fragmented facing or stony bank. Its western side, however, was more clearly defined by a 0.15m drop in the natural clay, clearly indicating an apparent edge to ploughing.

Note: Features [20], [25] and [26] were all essentially the same and have been interpreted as representing ephemeral agricultural divisions. They appear to have been specifically related to land cultivation, possibly representing divisions between crop type. A similar series of ephemeral 'steps' in the natural clay levels was noted in Field 3 during Phase. Interestingly, features [20], [25] and [26] do not appear to tie in neatly with the alignment of ditch [21] (Anomaly 9), which implies that there are several phases of activity.

### 4.3 The Finds Report (see section 8.5)

#### 4.3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 produced 11 artefacts, eight of which came from the unstratified topsoil. These topsoil ([3]) finds included one prehistoric worked flint waste piece. The finds from the

topsoil to the south of ditch [5] included two sherds of gabbroic prehistoric pottery which Henrietta Quinnell (finds specialist) has identified as being of possible Iron Age date, four post-medieval sherds and one post-medieval glass fragment.

Three artefacts were found from context [6], upper fill of ditch [5]. They were sealed by topsoil layer [3], and pre-date all finds from the topsoil. They may date the demise of ditch [5] as a functioning, open feature. The finds included two sherds of gabbroic prehistoric pottery which Henrietta Quinnell has identified as being of probable Iron Age date and a single piece of fibrous-looking slag.

#### **4.3.2 Trench 2**

Trench 2 produced 12 artefacts, all but two of which were unstratified topsoil finds. These topsoil ([18]) finds included two prehistoric worked flint waste pieces, one medieval sherd, five post-medieval sherds and a post-medieval iron nail.

The top fill ([11]) of ditch [10] produced a single rim sherd of gabbroic pottery which Henrietta Quinnell has identified as being Iron Age in date. The rim sherd is part of an upright necked vessel, a variant on the South West Decorated pottery series. It provides a final date for the infilling of ditch [10]. The top fill [15] of ditch [14] produced a sherd of gabbroic prehistoric pottery.

#### **4.3.3 Trench 3**

Trench 3 produced 8 artefacts, all of which came from the unstratified topsoil layer. The finds collected from topsoil layer [19] include five pieces of post-medieval pottery, one piece of slag, one modern piece of glass and a single un-worked flint pebble. This flint pebble probably indicates past soil improvement via the addition of beach sand (to improve drainage and reduce acidity).

The lack of earlier finds probably indicates that domestic settlement activity (contemporary with the enclosure located to the northwest) did not spill over into the area. However, if there has been considerable later (i.e. medieval) cultivation of the area then the survival rate of pottery artefacts not protected within cut features, may have been reduced. In addition the steep slope to the southeast of the trench may be responsible for the colluvial movement of soil and finds towards the southeast. Provisionally the finds would appear to back-up the interpretation of the majority of the features and anomalies as being essentially agricultural in origin.

## **4.4 Conclusion**

### **4.4.1 Features**

The evaluation trenching has proven to be entirely successful. All the geophysical anomalies on which the trenches were focussed were located, excavated and recorded and significant new information has been gained about each. The character, state of preservation and general dates of the features have been established. In addition a series of other smaller, shallower or more ephemeral features were located.

The results have shown that any future work within the area can be predicted to entail more features than shown on the geophysical survey and that both finds and material suitable for radiocarbon dating will be found. This phase of evaluation trenching has produced a very similar set of results and conclusions to that already highlighted by the Phase 1 works (Lawson Jones forthcoming), and has highlighted the probable extension of

domestic and agricultural activity into Field 1 dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British period, and agricultural activity into Field 10 of at least medieval and later origin.

#### **4.4.2 Artefacts**

The small artefact assemblage collected from each of the three trenches has further illustrated the longevity of settlement and use of land around Tremough. It has produced a similar picture to that already gained by the Phase 1 fieldwork (Lawson Jones forthcoming) and has helped to provide a clearer timeframe into which the geophysical anomalies and evaluation trench features can be slotted. It has additionally helped to predict areas that are likely to produce evidence for domestic activity etc. (Field 1) and those that may be devoid of feature based finds as such (Field 10).

## **5 Recommendations**

The assessment and evaluation of Fields 1 and 10 have produced a wide range of archaeological evidence for prehistoric and later landuse. Both of the archaeologically investigated areas were found to contain archaeological features and artefacts and the geophysical survey was shown to be able to identify archaeological features within the assessment area. The archaeological features have been demonstrated to be extensive and complex.

The following recommendations are confined to Field 10, as Field 1 has been covered by a previous assessment (Jones and Lawson Jones 2001). Any proposed development of the assessment area will need to be the subject of a programme of mitigation, which should include:

- A written scheme of archaeological recording.
- Controlled topsoil strips, excavations and watching briefs.
- Recording of boundaries, which are breached by the development.
- Assessment, analysis and publication of the results.

## 6 References

### 6.1 Primary sources

1840 Tithe Apportionment Survey for Mabe Parish

1880 OS 25 inch map

1907 OS 25 inch map

### 6.2 Publications

Countryside Commission, 1996. *Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994*, prepared by CAU and Landscape Design Associates, Cornwall County Council.

GSB. Prospection, 2000, *Falmouth College of Arts, Tremough Campus*, Report 20000/58.

GSB. Prospection, 2001, *Falmouth College of Arts, Tremough II*, Report 2001/79.

Herring, P., 1998, *Godolphin, Breage - An Archaeological and Historical Assessment*, Cornwall County Council, Truro.

Jones, A. and Lawson-Jones, A., 2001, *Tremough, An Archaeological Assessment*, CAU. Truro.

Lawson-Jones, A., forthcoming. *Tremough Campus Perryn; Phase 1: Excavations and Landscaping works*, CAU.

## 7 Project archive

The CAU project number is 2001058

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. An information file containing copies of documentary/cartographic source material.
3. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope  
GRE 418: 1 - 7
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers:  
GBP 1395: 7 - 24
5. Colour slides archived under the following index numbers:  
GCS 32058 - 32101
6. This report held in digital form as: Sites T/Tremough Assessment/A report to  
EDAW.doc

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are stored at the Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro.

## 8 Gazetteer

### 8.1 Boundaries

The historic importance of each hedgerow has been assessed by CAU by following the criteria set out in the guidelines provided by the DETR statement (DETR 1998). Each boundary has been given a number (B1 to B5) and is shown on Figure 2.

In addition each of the boundaries was assessed for importance against the 'historic' criteria of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations to establish whether it:

- Marked a pre-1850 parish or township boundary.
- Incorporated an archaeological feature.
- Was part of, or associated with, an archaeological site.
- Marked the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 AD estate or manor.
- Formed an integral part of a pre-Parliamentary enclosure field system.

The results of the boundary assessment are presented in the following table. Each boundary has been allocated an individual number by CAU and the table gives details of their location, NGR, the first map on which they are shown, probable period of origin, survival and condition, plus fieldwork comments.

| No. | Location   | NGR                               | Date first mapped | Origins            | Comments  |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1   | W end of development, E of Avenue.                   | SW 7716<br>3485 – SW<br>7724 3469 | Landline          | Modern             | A post 1906 boundary now visible as a piecemeal bank located 3.0m to the E of the barbed and wire, timber post replacement fence. The bank had a max. 0.4m height, and a c1.0m width. One very large tree on bank at N end may correspond with tree shown on 1880 OS Map. Located just to the N is a 4.0m long, 1.8m high vertically faced granite boundary face with a large tree on top. Probably represents the 'kink' shown on the 1880 OS map – unknown function. Survival: poor, Condition: poor. |
| 2   | N of main driveway, E of boundary 31.                | SW 7724<br>3469 – SW<br>7738 3484 | 1840s Tithe Map   | P-Med.             | 19 <sup>th</sup> century, Victorian 1.0m high iron railing with decorated iron terminals. Survival: good, Condition: fair/poor.   |
| 3   | N of main driveway, just W of lodge.                 | SW 7738<br>3484 – SW<br>7747 3496 | 1840s Tithe Map   | P-Med.             | 19 <sup>th</sup> century, Victorian 1.0m high iron railing. Survival: good, Condition: fair/poor.   |
| 4   | E end of development, W of quarry                    | SW 7747<br>3496 – SW<br>7731 3497 | 1840s Tithe Map   | P-Med.             | 19 <sup>th</sup> century, Victorian 1.0m high iron railing with decorated iron terminals. Survival: good, Condition: fair/poor.   |
| 5   | N end of development, between quarry and boundary 31 | SW 7731<br>3497 – SW<br>7716 3485 | 1840s Tithe Map   | Med. / ?<br>P-Med. | Former deer park boundary. Possible remnant 1.5m wide ditch running along E side. E 3.5m length removed down to vertical basal foundations – 1.9m wide and filled with barbed wire. Large trees planted along top. Approximately 1.4-1.9m high (vertical face)  |

|  |  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  | <p>from this point to just before first corner where a 3.7m wide, 1.5m high neat granite filled gateway exists. Corner is buttressed, 1.6m high, 2.4m wide at base. W of corner numerous differences in the stonework suggests various repairs. Same pattern continues past next corner until second in-filled 2.2m wide gate with 1.6m high in-situ granite gateposts. Drilled holes for gate fixing. Gate opened E. Towards W end, boundary terminates c30m W of last corner with a rounded in-turn to the south – representing a former gateway. Beyond this point boundary becomes barbed and wire fence (would originally have been a more substantial stone and earth boundary). 3.0m E of boundary 31 is a single 1.5m high granite gate post with drilled gate fixings to open S, and visible quarry marks. Survival: good, Condition: fair/poor.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|

## 8.2 Walkover Sites

Each site in the following inventory has been given its own identifying number for cross-reference with the map of the development area (Fig. 2). The general location of the site is given, along with a brief description, the national grid reference (NGR) and entry number in the County Sites and Monuments Record (PRN), if applicable. Each site is also graded to denote its level of importance (S - Scheduled site, A - Site of national importance, B - Site of county or regional importance, C - Site of local importance, D - Destroyed site or non-antiquity, N - Natural feature). The extent of survival in the field is also noted.

| No. | Location                     | NGR          | First mapped    | Grade | PRN | Origins       | Comments  |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|-----|---------------|---|
| [1] | Central W part of main field | SW 7725 3482 | 1840s Tithe Map | C     | -   | Med. / P-Med. | Former boundary shown on the Tithe Map but removed by 1880. N part ran W to E, S part ran N to S, linking with the eastern drive way approach to house. Today it is a very slight c0.1m high, 1.0m wide raised line with a mature tree (at what would possibly have been its junction with another boundary running ENE), before turning S and down a very pronounced slope.                            |
| [2] | Northern field               | SW 7721 3487 | 1840s Tithe Map | B/C   | -   | Med. / P-Med. | Deer Park. Named 'Park' in the Tithe Apportions and defined in part by boundary 35 (which is frequently massive and pale-like). It almost certainly represents a continuation in use of the previous Medieval field pattern. It has probable early 18 <sup>th</sup> century origins and represents a typical status designed characteristic of large houses and/or estates of the period (and earlier). |

### 8.3 Geophysical Sites

This table only refers to those anomalies specifically numbered within the geophysical survey report (GSB 2001), and does not list the numerous additional responses shown on the survey printouts and discussed within section 3.3.3. It includes all numbered anomalies from surveyed areas G to M (see Fig. 3, and specifically for the evaluation 4 and 5). This gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the geophysical survey report.

Each site in the following inventory has been given its own identifying number. The location area is given, along with a brief description. Each site is also graded to denote its level of importance (S - Scheduled site, A - Site of national importance, B - Site of county or regional importance, C - Site of local importance, D - Destroyed site or non-antiquity, N - Natural feature.

| Anomaly no. | Field no. / Survey area | Grade | Comments   |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------|--|
| 1           | 1 G                     | C     | Substantial, parallel north to south aligned double ditched linear anomaly. Removed Cornish hedge / field boundary. Medieval or post-medieval in date. A northern and southern terminal can be seen within the survey area. (Just to the east of the northern terminal, and probably not associated, a north to south aligned oval pit was located by the data. This may be earlier (i.e. late prehistoric) in date.                                 |
| 2           | 1 H                     | C     | A linear southwest to northeast aligned, broken or causewayed ditch anomaly. Probable early field boundary. Either respecting or respected by linear / curvilinear features 1, 3, 4 and 5 to the north and south.  |
| 3           | 1 H                     | B     | A long, slightly wobbly boundary with at least one very short branch to the east. It runs on a broadly north to south alignment and is accompanied by a short straight stretch of near parallel running ditch on its northwestern side. It does not represent a continuation of feature 1, but may well be associated with feature 4 and perhaps 5. Probably late prehistoric in date. Underwent partial excavation during trench 2 evaluation work. |
| 4           | 1 H                     | B     | A substantial curvilinear anomaly located to the near immediate west of feature 3. It broadly arcs round from north to south forming an open enclosure-like pattern of probable later prehistoric settlement or agricultural function.   |
| 5           | 1 H                     | B     | A series of three short curvilinear anomalies, positioned to the immediate east of 3 and opposite feature 4. Combined they appear to represent another 'open' enclosure-like feature, broadly aligned east to west. Almost certainly late prehistoric and perhaps contemporary to 5 is a broad northwest to southeast aligned ditch feature, which extends eastwards from 5 and beyond the survey data. This was looked at by evaluation trench 1.   |
| 6           | 5 J                     | C     | A large ovoid pit feature located in the northern central portion of the survey area. Unknown, but possibly post-medieval date. Two other smaller pit-like features were also identified in the field data.  |
| 7           | 10 K                    | C     | A substantial double ditched anomaly with a central negative / embanked area representing the hedge itself. Its northern terminal extends beyond the northern edge of the survey area. It extends south into survey area L (where it is named anomaly 11). It represents a part of the partially removed Medieval field system shown on the Tithe Map but removed by 1880. The northern ditch  |

|    |      |   |   |
|----|------|---|---|
|    |      |   | is most clearly defined.  |
| 8  | 10 K | C | A substantial double ditched anomaly with a central negative / embanked area representing the hedge itself. It is clearest defined at its northern end. The central bank represents the most complete response shown. It appears to terminate just short of anomaly 7 and is considered likely to represent an extension of the removed Medieval field system.  |
| 9  | 10 K | C | A strong, positive or ditched single linear anomaly, almost certainly representing a further field boundary (but of a different character to anomaly 7 and 8). At its southwestern end it turns south and runs beyond the survey area. This represents the corner of a former field. The anomaly itself varies considerably in width and appears to have at least three extensions off towards the north. Its association with 8 implies that it was a functioning feature during the Medieval period. The variations in width may represent a series of re-cuttings (evidence for which was recorded within trench 3, which recorded a slot excavated through it). |
| 10 | 10 K | C | A series of short linear and pit-like anomalies concentrated in the east-southeastern corner of the survey area. These may represent a mixture of archaeological features and perhaps the colluvial movement of soil etc down slope. Interpretation has been left open.   |
| 11 | 10 L | C | This anomaly represents the continuation of feature 7 from survey area K. It is a double ditched Cornish hedge which turns a near right angle within the survey area before appearing to terminate. However, it is shown on the 1840s Tithe Map as continuing.  |
| 12 | 10 L | C | The northern end of a removed, double ditched Cornish hedge of Medieval origin. It appears to stop just short of the extant boundary at the edge of the survey area. It had been removed prior to creation of the 1840s Tithe Map.  |
| 13 | 10 L | C | A double ditched anomaly running northeast from anomaly 11. It is not shown on the 1840s Tithe Map, but is shown as being on or near a marked break of slope. It could represent a former boundary or perhaps a track (possibly associated with the quarry to its northeast).   |
| 14 | 10 L | C | A partially double ditched linear anomaly which runs near parallel to the current boundary to its north. It appears to link in with other 'trends'. Interpretation has been left open.  |
| 15 | 10 M | C | The eastern extension of Cornish hedge anomaly 12 from survey area L. Its northern two thirds are most clearly visible as a double ditched feature with an internal embankment. It turns a rounded right angle towards the south before fading from the survey data.  |
| 16 | 10 M | C | A Cornish hedge boundary running east from its junction with anomaly 15. Only a short length of it is visible. In conjunction with the southern end of 15 and anomaly 17 it forms an enclosure-like space in the probable corner of a field.  |
| 17 | 10 M | C | Probable extension of anomaly 13 seen in survey area L. A single ditched linear anomaly possibly forming the southeastern side of an enclosed area. It appears to terminate at both ends within the survey area, although this may in part be due to the slope.   |
| 18 | 10 M | C | A small enclosure linked into anomaly 15. It was probably livestock related, although no apparent entrance was located during the geophysical survey).  |
| 19 | 10 M | C | Single ditched linear anomaly with a single break or entrance. Its southwestern terminal is visible within the survey area, although  |

|    |      |     |   |
|----|------|-----|---|
|    |      |     | the northeastern end extends beyond the survey area. It probably represents a boundary division although it would not seem to obviously relate to the Medieval field system, suggesting perhaps an earlier date.  |
| 20 | 10 M | C/B | An isolated, oval pit anomaly of uncertain date. It is positioned near the head of a moderately distinct promontory of land with the potential for past wide ranging views, making it a potentially significant location for a Medieval or earlier dated feature. |

#### 8.4 Evaluation Contexts

This table lists all contexts recorded during the evaluative trenching programme. The contexts refer to cut features, fills and layers (see Figs. 6 and 7). In addition is the location and NGR, plus the field description and interpretation.

| Context No. | Trench & Field No.  | NGR          | Context Description   |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|---|
| [1]         | Trench 1<br>Field 1 | SW 7678 3480 | Partially visible, probable pit fill located at S end of trench, running W beyond edge of trench. Not excavated. 0.6m by 0.25m in plan. Brown clay loam, no finds, stone, charcoal or associated burning visible at surface. Occasional animal/root activity in general area.   |
| [2]         | Trench 1<br>Field 1 | SW 7678 3480 | Partially visible, possible pit fill located in S half of trench and extending E beyond trench edge. Not excavated. 1.1 m by 0.7m in plan. Mixed, compacted, brown clay loam with stones and charcoal lumps and flecks. Clearly defined S edge, possible slight disturbance on N edge. No associated surface finds.                             |
| [3]         | Trench 1<br>Field 1 | SW 7678 3480 | Topsoil. 0.3-0.4m deep. (Lowest 5-10cm looks identical but is very much more compacted – possibly representing a former ploughsoil). A mixed slightly stony silty clay loam of slightly reddish brown colour. Overlies a mottled coarse, gritty tan to yellow coloured clay with occasional small stones. Produced un-stratified topsoil finds. |
| [4]         | Trench 1<br>Field 1 | SW 7678 3480 | A series of plough marks, broadly aligned E to W running across the base of the trench and cutting the natural – filled with the compacted basal topsoil [3] described above. 0.1m max. wide, 0.05m max. deep and variably spaced.  |
| [5]         | Trench 1<br>Field 1 | SW 7678 3480 | Ditch cut (un-numbered geophysical anomaly). 2.0m by 1.5m wide by 0.5m deep. Steep edges and a concave base <i>circa</i> 0.3m wide. Clear, sharply defined edges, except at top where root/earlier ploughing has damaged the top.   |
| [6]         | Trench 1<br>Field 1 | SW 7678 3480 | Main upper fill of ditch [5]. Compact, mixed, coarse brown clay loam with small stones. Produced finds. 0.3m deep.  |
| [7]         | Trench 1<br>Field 1 | SW 7678 3480 | Basal fill of ditch [5]. Darkish brown silty clay loam. No finds. 0.2m deep.  |
| [8]         | Trench 2<br>Field 1 | SW 7675 3482 | Pit cut. Oval in plan, measuring 0.9m by 0.6m. S third excavated revealing a 0.1m depth, short, steep concave edges and a near flat base. Some limited root animal disturbance in vicinity.   |
| [9]         | Trench 2<br>Field 1 | SW 7675 3482 | Fill of pit [8]. Mixed, slightly disturbed brown clay loam and occasional small lumps of redeposited natural clay. Occasional stones. Produced finds.   |
| [10]        | Trench 2            | SW 7675 3482 | Ditch cut (geophysical anomaly) running diagonally across the   |

|      |          |              |   |
|------|----------|--------------|---|
|      | Field 1  |              | trench. 1.3m wide and 0.38m deep. Steep concave W side and a less steep E side. 0.35m wide at base.   |
| [11] | Trench 2 | SW 7675 3482 | Main upper fill of ditch [10]. Compact, mid / dark brown, silty clay loam with occasional stones and very occasional charcoal. 0.26m deep. Produced finds.  |
|      | Field 1  |              |   |
| [12] | Trench 1 | SW7678 3480  | Probable upper ditch fill located at N end of trench. Not excavated. Average 2.5m width visible. Probable E to W alignment. Mixed tan and brown silty clay/loam. Slight surface root disturbance. No surface finds.   |
|      | Field 1  |              |   |
| [13] | Trench 2 | SW 7675 3482 | Probable ditch fill located at E end of trench. Not excavated. 1.4m wide. A compact, mixed, dark reddish brown clay loam. Some minimal animal/root disturbance.   |
|      | Field 1  |              |   |
| [14] | Trench 2 | SW 7675 3482 | Ditch cut (geophysical anomaly) located in E half of trench. 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep. Steep E side and a gentler W side, which cuts bedrock. 0.5m wide, flat base.  |
|      | Field 1  |              |   |
| [15] | Trench 2 | SW 7675 3482 | Upper fill of ditch cut [14]. Very compact, dark brown, mixed silty clay loam with occasional stones, particularly along its E side, although these did not show in the section drawing. 0.2m deep. Runs over W edge of ditch cut – may partially represent an early ploughsoil or final/ditch infilling phase. Produced finds.                           |
|      | Field 1  |              |   |
| [16] | Trench 2 | SW 7675 3482 | Basal, main fill of ditch [14]. Very compact, dark grey brown, mixed silty loam. 0.3m deep. Looked like a cultivated soil. No finds.  |
|      | Field 1  |              |   |
| [17] | Trench 2 | SW 7675 3482 | Basal fill of ditch cut [10]. Very compacted, brown and silty. Extends E beyond the edge of the ditch cut. 0.12m deep. No finds.  |
|      | Field 1  |              |   |
| [18] | Trench 2 | SW 7675 3482 | Topsoil layer. 0.28m deep at E end of trench and 0.45m max. deep at W end. A dark grey brown, mixed, slightly clayey loam with occasional stones. Produced un-stratified topsoil finds.   |
|      | Field 1  |              |   |
| [19] | Trench 3 | SW 7721 3479 | Topsoil layer. 0.45m deep. Very dark grey brown, rooty, silty loam with occasional stones. Produced un-stratified topsoil finds.  |
|      | Field 10 |              |   |
| [20] | Trench 3 | SW 7721 3479 | Remnant field /tenant/crop growing division. Located at SW end of trench. Linear shallow 0.10m step down into the natural clay level, associated with amassed stones or possible stone facing – partially disturbed/removed during machine work. Slight rise or surviving ridge of natural clay on NE side. No finds. Same feature type as [25] and [26]. |
|      | Field 10 |              |   |
| [21] | Trench 3 | SW 7721 3479 | Ditch cut (geophysical anomaly) running near centrally across the trench. 1.5m wide and 0.44m deep. Has a distinctly stepped profile reminiscent of a re-cut feature. SW side is steeply convex, the NE side has a steeply concave upper two thirds and a sheer cut lower portion. A near flat 0.3m wide base.  |
|      | Field 10 |              |   |
| [22] | Trench 3 | SW 7721 3479 | Basal fill of ditch cut [21]. Compact, pale brown, very silty, stony clay loam. 0.2m deep. No finds.  |
|      | Field 10 |              |   |
| [23] | Trench 3 | SW 7721 3479 | Middle main fill of ditch cut [21]. Probably representing basal fill of re-cut ditch. Compacted, mid brown, slightly silty clay loam. 0.2m deep. No finds.  |
|      | Field 10 |              |   |
| [24] | Trench 3 | SW 7721 3479 | Upper fill of ditch cut [21]. 0.1m deep. Dark grey brown silty loam. Moderately compact. No finds.  |
|      | Field 10 |              |   |
| [25] | Trench 3 | SW 7721 3479 | Remnant field /tenant/crop growing division. Linear shallow 0.05m step down into the natural clay level, associated with occasional stones – partially disturbed/removed during machine   |
|      | Field 10 |              |   |

|      |                      |              |   |
|------|----------------------|--------------|---|
|      |                      |              | work. Slight rise or surviving ridge of natural clay on NE side. No finds. Same feature type as [20] and [26].  |
| [26] | Trench 3<br>Field 10 | SW 7721 3479 | Remnant field /tenant/crop growing division located at NE end of trench. Linear shallow 0.05m step down into the natural clay level, associated with occasional stones – partially disturbed/removed during machine work. Slight rise or surviving ridge of natural clay on NE side. No finds. Same feature type as [20] and [25].  |
| [27] | Trench 3<br>Field 10 | SW 7721 3479 | Old plough soil of variable 0.05-0.1m depth, associated with the SW side of features [20], [25] and [26]. It in effect fills the 'steps' cut down into the natural clay level – probably produced as a result of soil cultivation directly associated with [20], [25] and [26]. As a result it occurs as parallel running bands to [20], [25] and [26]. It consists of a compacted orange to grey-brown, slightly gritty clay loam. No finds. |

## 8.5 Finds Lists

These tables contain a full preliminary catalogue of all finds collected during the evaluation trenching exercise. The table was compiled by Imogen Wood.

|                                       |  |                         |              |  |              |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| <b>SITE CODE: TRM 01</b>              |  | <b>TRENCH NUMBER: 1</b> |              | <b>CONTEXT: Fill [6]<br/>Ditch [5]</b> |              |
| <b>MATERIAL</b>                       |  | <b>WEIGHT</b>           | <b>COUNT</b> | <b>BOX NO.</b>                         | <b>SMALL</b> |
| <b>Pottery</b>                        |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Iron Age                              |  | 5g                      | 2            |  |              |
| <b>Metal work</b>                     |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Industrial mat.                       |  | 1g                      | 1            |  |              |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>                    |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 2 sherds of gabbroic Iron Age pottery |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 1 Piece of Slag                       |  |                         |              |  |              |

|  |  |                         |              |  |              |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| <b>SITE CODE: TRM 01</b>                                     |  | <b>TRENCH NUMBER: 1</b> |              | <b>CONTEXT: U/S –<br/>topsoil [3] (south of<br/>ditch cut [5])</b> |              |
| <b>MATERIAL</b>  |  | <b>WEIGHT</b>           | <b>COUNT</b> | <b>BOX NO.</b>   | <b>SMALL</b> |
| <b>Pottery</b>   |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Medieval   |  | 7g                      | 2            |  |              |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>   |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 2 prehistoric sherds of gabbroic pottery (possibly Iron Age) |  |                         |              |  |              |

|                                 |  |                         |              |                                       |              |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>SITE CODE: TRM 01</b>        |  | <b>TRENCH NUMBER: 1</b> |              | <b>CONTEXT: U/S –<br/>topsoil [3]</b> |              |
| <b>MATERIAL</b>                 |  | <b>WEIGHT</b>           | <b>COUNT</b> | <b>BOX NO.</b>                        | <b>SMALL</b> |
| <b>Stonework</b>                |  |                         |              |                                       |              |
| Flint                           |  | 14g                     | 1            |                                       |              |
| <b>Pottery</b>                  |  |                         |              |                                       |              |
| Post medieval                   |  | 26g                     | 4            |                                       |              |
| <b>Glass</b>                    |  |                         |              |                                       |              |
| Post medieval                   |  | 1g                      | 1            |                                       |              |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>              |  |                         |              |                                       |              |
| 1 Flint waste piece             |  |                         |              |                                       |              |
| 1 Piece of Post med green glass |  |                         |              |                                       |              |
| 1 Post med handle sherd         |  |                         |              |                                       |              |
| 2 Post med body sherds          |  |                         |              |                                       |              |

1 19<sup>th</sup> C glazed sherd

|  |  |                         |              |  |              |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| <b>SITE CODE: TRM 01</b>                 |  | <b>TRENCH NUMBER: 2</b> |              | <b>CONTEXT: Fill [11]<br/>Ditch [10]</b> |              |
| <b>MATERIAL</b>                          |  | <b>WEIGHT</b>           | <b>COUNT</b> | <b>BOX NO.</b>                           | <b>SMALL</b> |
| <b>Pottery</b>                           |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Romano British                           |  | 8g                      | 1            |  |              |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>                       |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 1 rim sherd of Iron Age gabbroic pottery |  |                         |              |  |              |

|   |  |                         |              |   |              |
|---|--|-------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| <b>SITE CODE: TRM 01</b>                        |  | <b>TRENCH NUMBER: 2</b> |              | <b>CONTEXT: Fill [15]<br/>Ditch[14]</b> |              |
| <b>MATERIAL</b>                                 |  | <b>WEIGHT</b>           | <b>COUNT</b> | <b>BOX NO.</b>                          | <b>SMALL</b> |
| <b>Pottery</b>                                  |  |                         |              |   |              |
| Medieval  |  | 3g                      | 1            |   |              |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>                              |  |                         |              |   |              |
| 1 prehistoric abraded sherd of gabbroic pottery |  |                         |              |   |              |

|                                     |  |                         |              |  |              |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| <b>SITE CODE: TRM 01</b>            |  | <b>TRENCH NUMBER: 2</b> |              | <b>CONTEXT: U/S –<br/>topsoil [18]</b> |              |
| <b>MATERIAL</b>                     |  | <b>WEIGHT</b>           | <b>COUNT</b> | <b>BOX NO.</b>                         | <b>SMALL</b> |
| <b>Pottery</b>                      |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Medieval                            |  | 7g                      | 1            |  |              |
| Post Medieval                       |  | 19g                     | 5            |  |              |
| <b>Stonework</b>                    |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Flint                               |  | 18g                     | 2            |  |              |
| <b>Metalwork</b>                    |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Iron                                |  | 64g                     | 1            |  |              |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>                  |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 1 Medieval flanged rim sherd        |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 2 Post med clay pipe stem fragments |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 3 Post med sherds glazed white      |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 1 Flint pebble                      |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 1 Flint waste                       |  |                         |              |  |              |
| 1 Iron nail                         |  |                         |              |  |              |

|   |  |                         |              |                                      |              |
|---|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>SITE CODE: TRM 01</b>                  |  | <b>TRENCH NUMBER: 2</b> |              | <b>CONTEXT: Pit [8]<br/>Fill [9]</b> |              |
| <b>MATERIAL</b>                           |  | <b>WEIGHT</b>           | <b>COUNT</b> | <b>BOX NO.</b>                       | <b>SMALL</b> |
| <b>Stonework</b>                          |  |                         |              |                                      |              |
| Granite                                   |  | 195g                    | 1            |                                      |              |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>                        |  |                         |              |                                      |              |
| 1 Granite worked stone possibly a pounder |  |                         |              |                                      |              |

|                          |  |                         |              |  |              |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| <b>SITE CODE: TRM 01</b> |  | <b>TRENCH NUMBER: 3</b> |              | <b>CONTEXT: U/S –<br/>topsoil [19]</b> |              |
| <b>MATERIAL</b>          |  | <b>WEIGHT</b>           | <b>COUNT</b> | <b>BOX NO.</b>                         | <b>SMALL</b> |
| <b>Stonework</b>         |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Flint                    |  | 4g                      | 1            |  |              |
| <b>Pottery</b>           |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Post medieval            |  | 44g                     | 5            |  |              |
| <b>Glass</b>             |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Modern                   |  | 2g                      | 1            |  |              |
| <b>Metal work</b>        |  |                         |              |  |              |
| Industrial mat.          |  | 3g                      | 1            |  |              |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>       |  |                         |              |  |              |

|  |
|--|
| 1 17 <sup>th</sup> C South Somerset Sgraffito ware decorated sherd |
| 2 Post med clay pipe stems   |
| 2 Post med sherds  |
| 1 flint pebble broken  |
| 1 Piece of Slag  |
| 1 piece of Modern glass  |

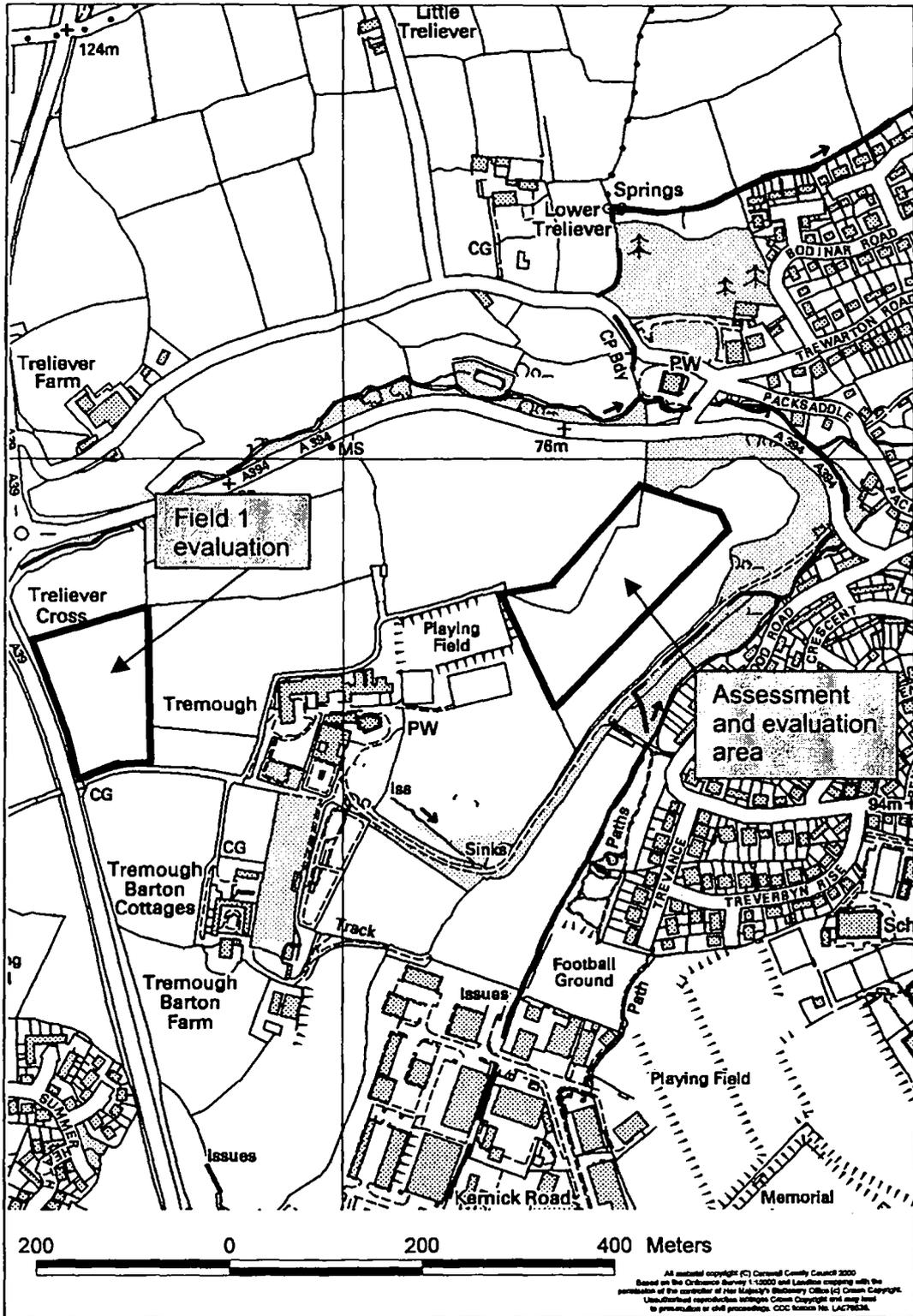


Figure 1 Location map showing the assessment area and the two areas of evaluation trending.

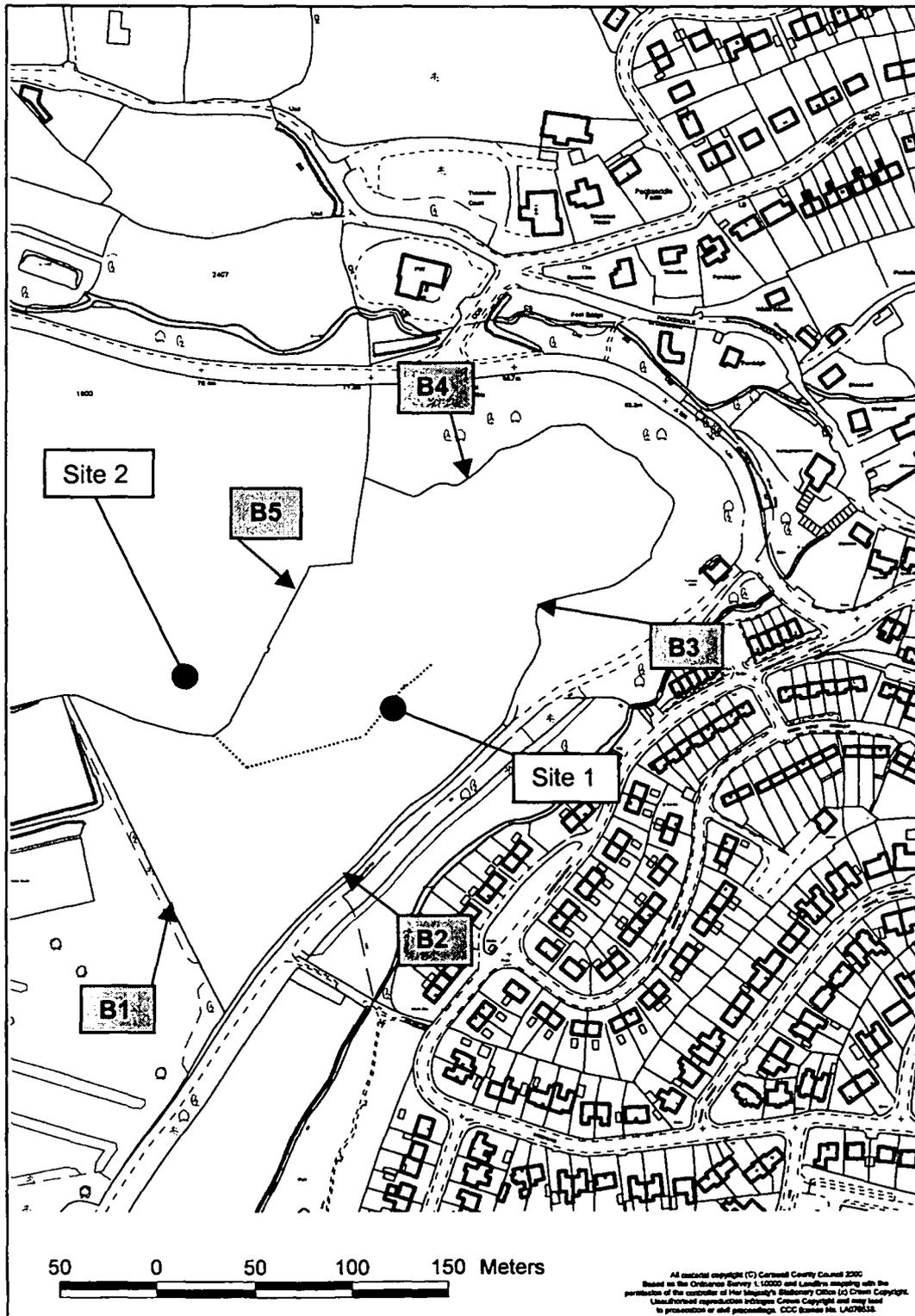


Figure 2 Gazetteer map showing the walkover sites and boundaries.

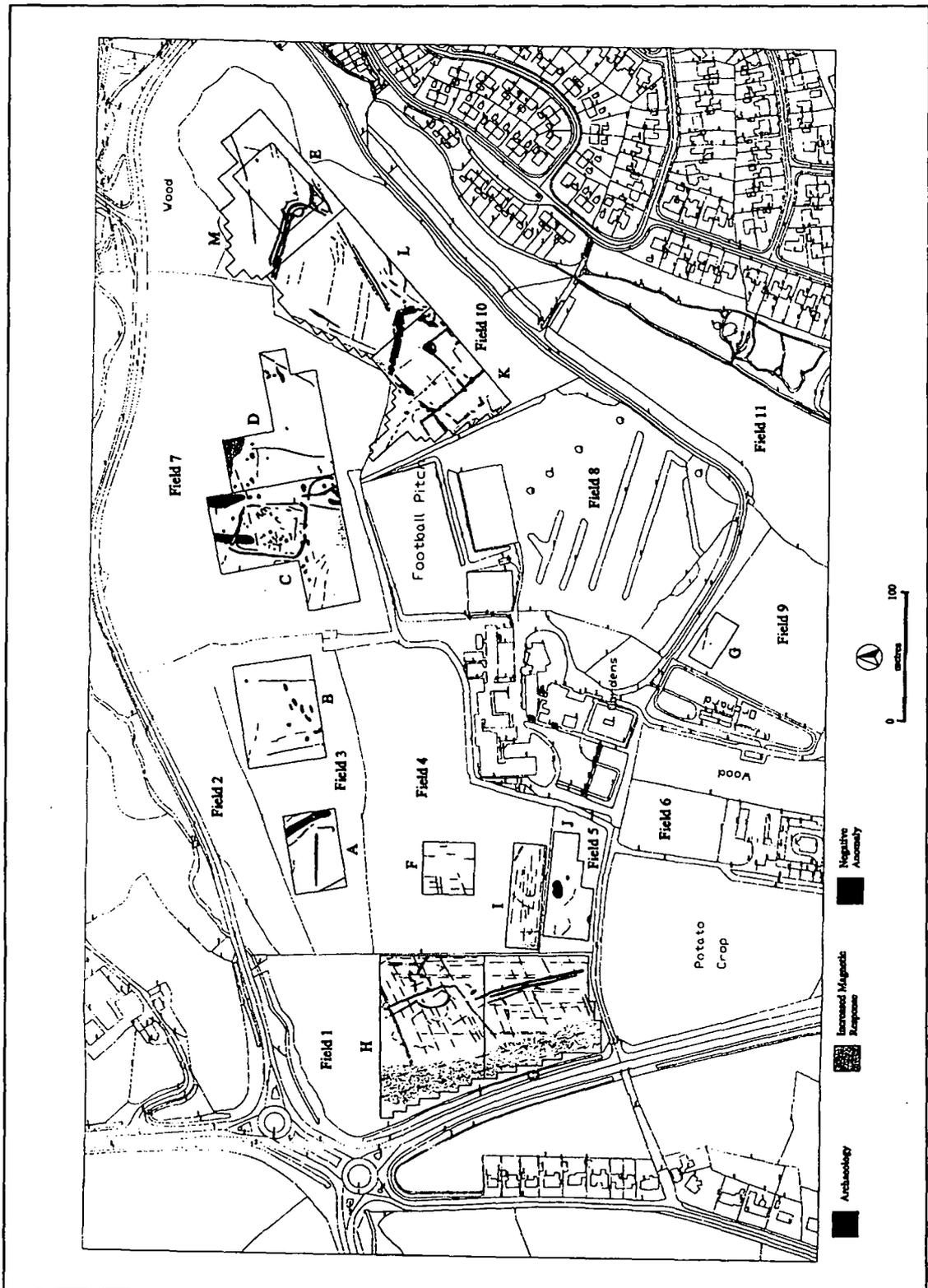


Figure 3 Map showing the geophysical survey results for the whole development area.

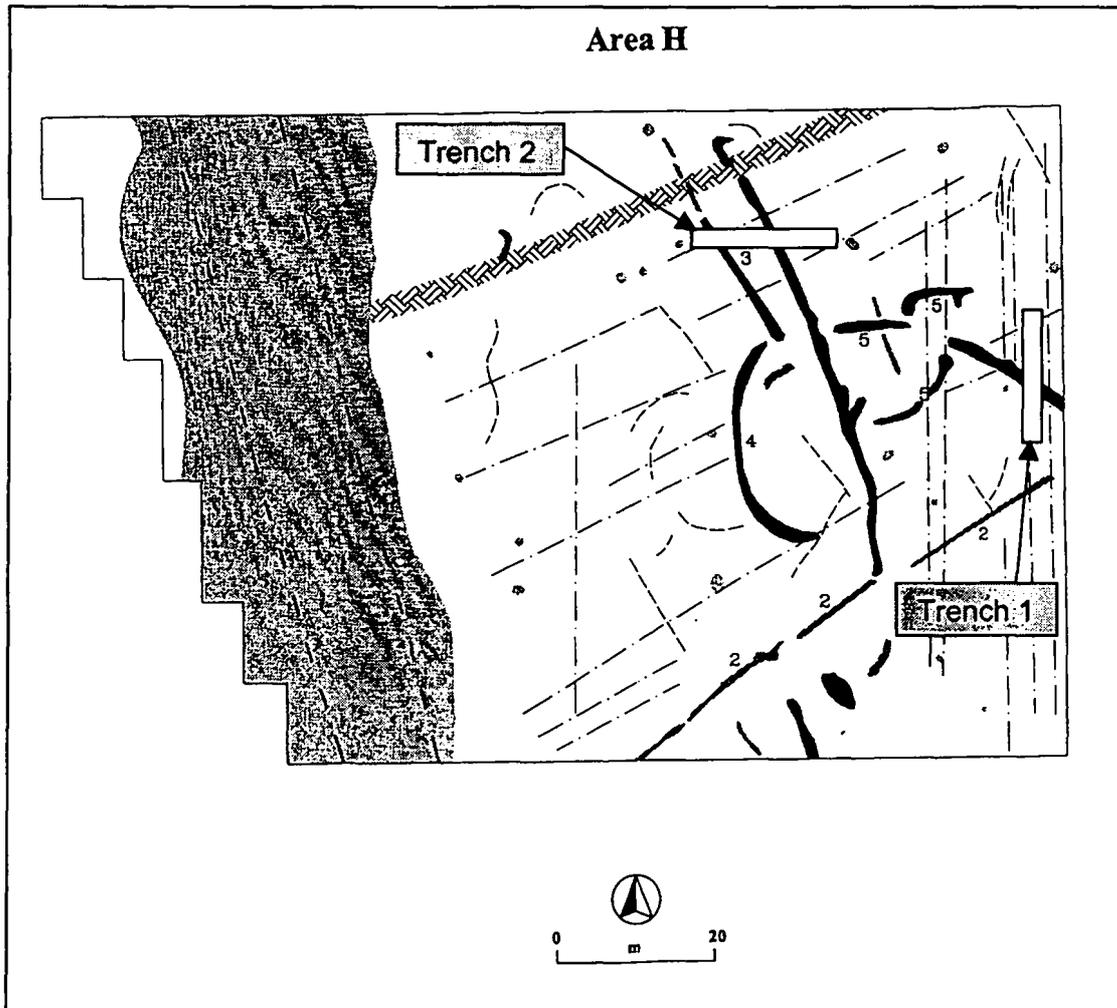
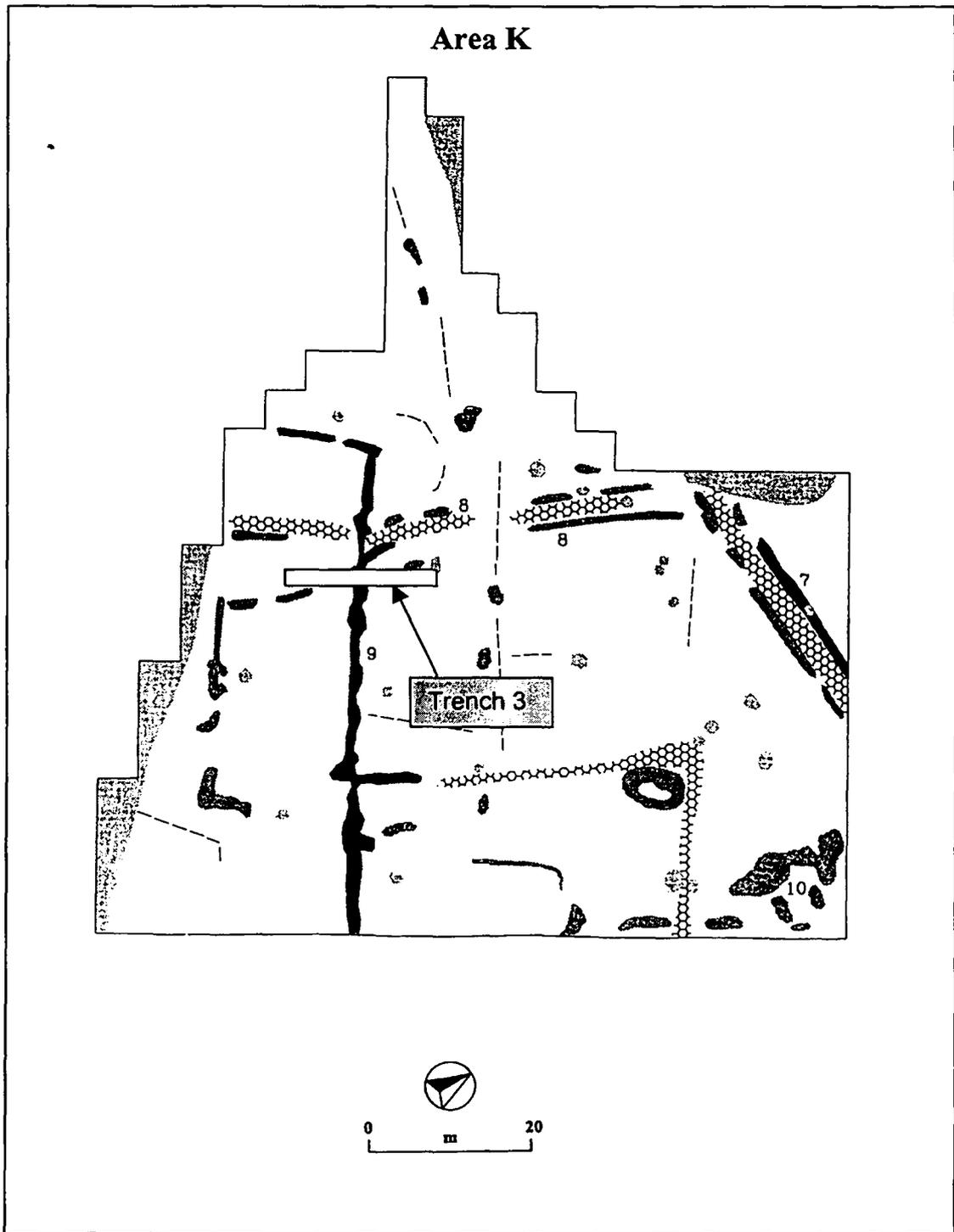


Figure 4 Geophysical survey map showing Trench 1 and 2.



*Figure 5 Geophysical survey map showing Trench 3.*

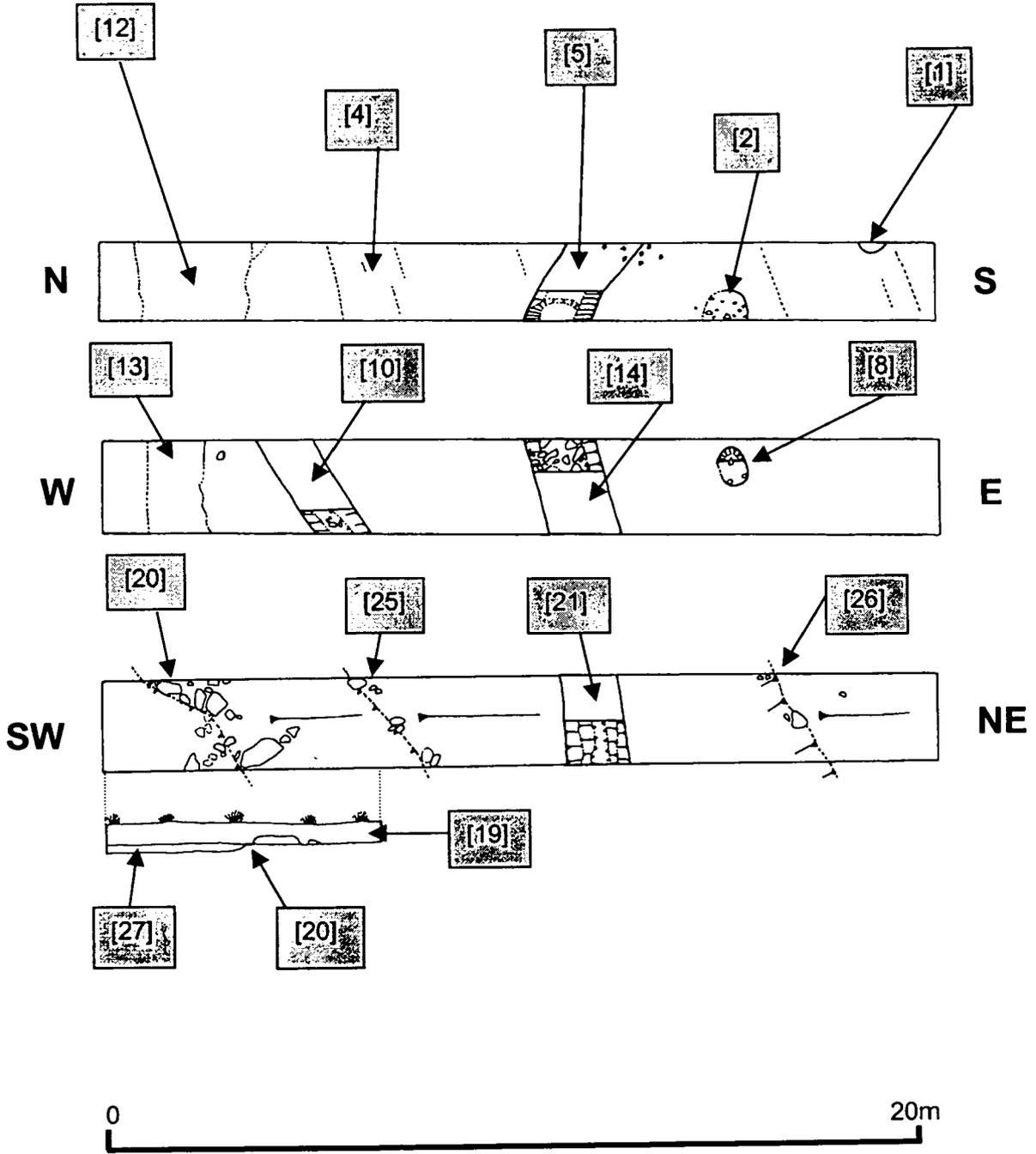


Figure 6 Plans of Trenches 1 (top), 2 (middle) and 3 (bottom), showing all features recorded.

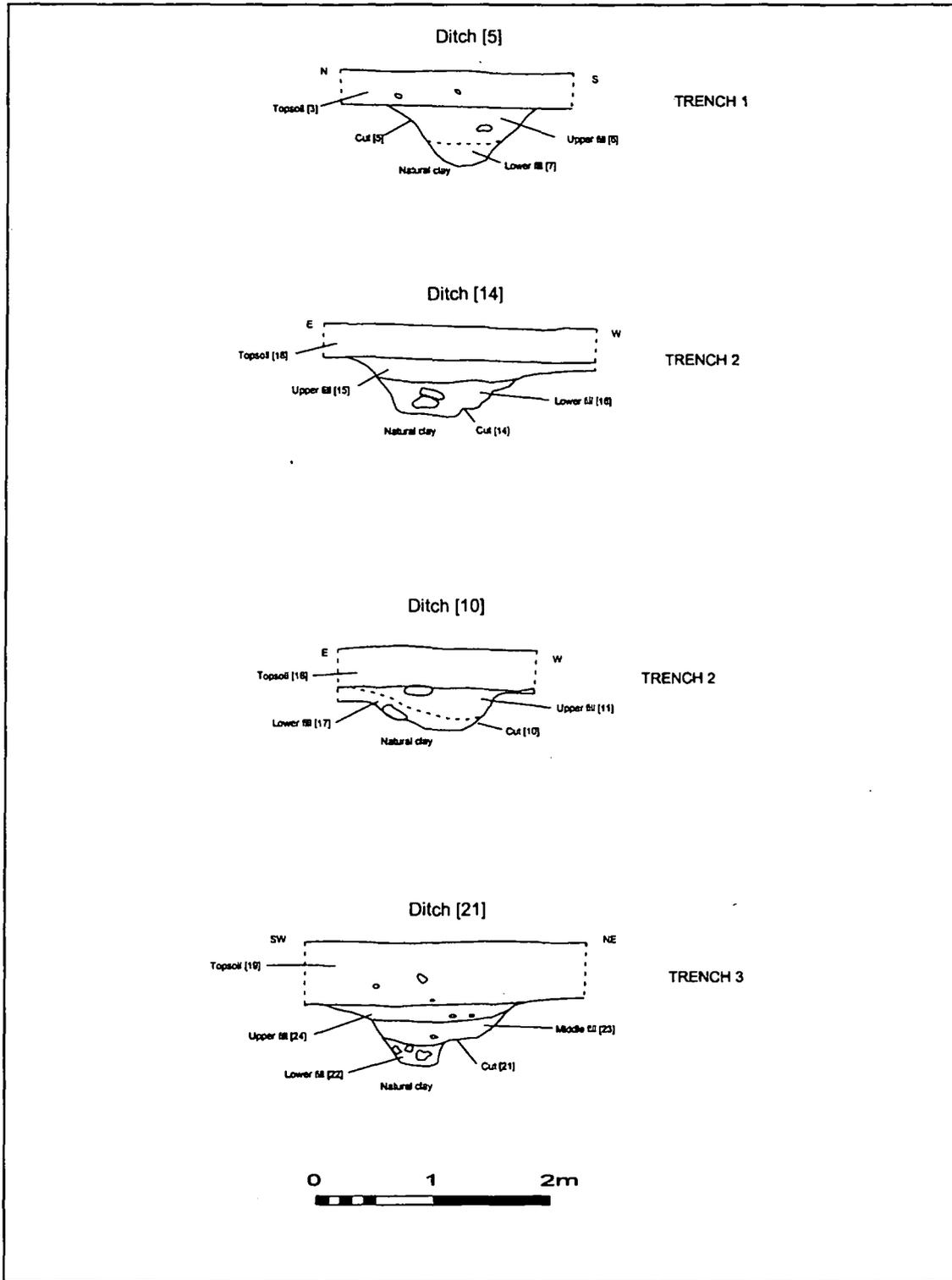


Figure 7 Recorded ditch section drawings from Trenches 1, 2 and 3.