



Lanhydrock water main replacement, Cornwall

Archaeological watching brief



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The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Freedom of Information Act

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Cover illustration

Trenching for the water main across Lower Park at Lanhydrock (Area B) taken in April 2010.

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Abbreviations

HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
SMR	National Trust Sites and Monuments Record

1 Summary

Between March and April 2010 Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council carried out a series of archaeological watching briefs during works on a new water main at Lanhydrock House and within the surrounding estate, centred at NGR SX 0850 6360, to the south-east of Bodmin, Cornwall. The works undertaken by May Gurney for the National Trust involved the excavation of new mains trenches along with a number of smaller excavations relating to new pipe junctions and valves.

All below-ground disturbance, in archaeologically sensitive areas, undertaken as part of the works was accompanied by an archaeological watching brief. For the purposes of identifying priorities for recording during work proposals, the park was divided into four rectangular areas, identified as A, B, C and D. Individual records for thirteen trenches within these areas were created. Six trenches (1-6) were located in Area A to the north-east of the house in the area of the visitor reception building and National Trust offices (formerly Colgear Farm). Two trenches (7-8) were located in Area B, to the east of Area A through Lower Park to Newton and along the lane from Cutmadoc. One trench (9) was located in Area C running along Newton Lane. Finally, four trenches (10-13) were located in Area D around Lanhydrock House and church (see Fig 10 for area and trench locations).

During the Second World War parts of the park were ploughed up for the war effort. The areas affected included the eastern end of Lower Park (Area B) and the land to the south of Colgear House (Area A). This appears to have been the first time that some areas of parkland had been in cultivation for several centuries and consequently the effects on remains of former field systems and many archaeological features were devastating. A layer of ploughsoil associated with this late episode of arable use was identified in all the trenches across Areas A and B immediately below the topsoil. The early field boundaries still traceable as earthworks on the surface have been proved to be highly vulnerable with little surviving below ground.

During the course of works no prehistoric features or artefacts were uncovered. The majority of features identified were related to ploughed-out field systems dating from the medieval period through to the post-medieval period. These included banks, ditches, ploughsoils and furrows revealed within the parkland in Areas A and B. Several former trackways of post-medieval, 19th century and later date were identified. One substantial track or road [125] defined by a ditch and bank on either side located in Area A, Trench 3, relates to a boundary shown on the Tithe map of c1840 and also to an earlier road shown on Thomas Martyn's map of c1748 leading from the north-west to the south of a house marked as 'Colgare' (now the site of the National Trust Offices). It seems likely that this track dates to either the 17th or 18th century and formed the main access to the original site of Colgear house. Part of a granite window hood mould dating to the 16th or 17th century was retrieved from a boundary associated with the track.

The trenches excavated along both Newton Lane in Area C and Cutmadoc Lane in Area B revealed that any earlier surfaces or deposits here had been removed and replaced by modern road make-up and surfaces. However, on Cutmadoc Lane at a point where a stream crosses the road (T8 Section 2), a 19th century lintel-built bridge was exposed. Trenches excavated around Lanhydrock House and in the churchyard in Area D were all located within existing service trenches where the majority of archaeological deposits had already been removed. In Trench 10 the footings of a slate rubble wall shown on the 1907 OS map remained *in situ*.

The results of the watching brief have revealed that the surviving earthworks in the parkland at Lanhydrock are extremely vulnerable, as visible banks (which may be little more than ploughed-down breaks of slope), have very limited evidence surviving below surface. It is recommended that care should be taken to avoid future erosion or disturbance of these features which are associated with the medieval and post-medieval field systems.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

As part of a water utility improvement scheme at Lanhydrock, a series of replacement water pipe runs were installed in new trench cuts, some of which extend across the estate parkland, along with a number of smaller excavations both within the immediate vicinity of the house and gardens as well as around the larger estate relating to new pipe junctions/valves, etc. In order to fully mitigate the impact of this development upon the archaeological resource, the National Trust requested that a watching brief was undertaken during ground-works within parts of the scheme.

A project brief, which set out required specifications for the archaeological input, was prepared by James Parry, the Trust's Assistant Archaeologist for Devon and Cornwall. Following acceptance of costs for the project, Historic Environment Projects were commissioned as the archaeological contractor. A project design was then written, to set out the approach, methodology and arrangements for project monitoring.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain further information relating to the development of the Lanhydrock landscape. The objectives were to obtain an archaeological record during the process of the scheme.

2.3 Methods

As the estate has already been extensively studied during previous works no desk-based research was carried out. Work comprised a watching brief during ground-works, followed by analysis and archiving of project materials. This report was then prepared.

2.3.1 Fieldwork

An archaeologist was present during groundworks where there was the likelihood that historic material would be disturbed. Historic remains which were disturbed or destroyed were archaeologically excavated and recorded.

Pits for valves, etc were hand-dug by the main contractors, trenching in more open areas of the site was carried out either by mini-digger (fitted with a toothless bucket) or a chain trencher. Where significant earthwork features were to be bisected by the pipeline route (primarily those relating to former field enclosures and boundaries), as well as being recorded, these were identified to the groundworks contractor so that they could be re-profiled when the pipe trench was backfilled.

2.3.2 Post-fieldwork

The site archive was prepared for long-term storage for the Trust. Archiving included:

- Archiving of black and white photographs
- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client on CD). The final images were saved in TIFF format
- Processing and analysis of artefacts
- Collation of site records
- Preparation of finished drawings

3 Location and setting

Lanhydrock House (centred at NGR SX 0850 6360) and surrounding estate land lies along the valley slopes of the River Fowey some 2 miles south-east of Bodmin (Figs 1 and 2). It was originally a medieval holding belonging to the Augustinian priory of St Petroc created sometime before the Norman Conquest, the small estate developed around the church of St Hydroc.

After the Reformation, Lanhydrock was sold into secular ownership. In the 17th century it became the seat of the Robartes family and the current house was built c1630. Lanhydrock house and parkland was donated to the National Trust in 1953 by the 7th Viscount Clifden.

Geologically, the site is located on Lower Devonian Meadfoot Beds, and the valley sides along the River Fowey are characterised by deposits of head and valley gravels (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1973). Lanhydrock House and its park respectively overlook and slope gently down to the flood plain of the River Fowey at Respryn. Immediately south of the house a ridge rises to 140m OD. This drops gently down to the valley floor, at 10m OD. On the east side of the river the valley side is steeper but the top of Brownqueen plantation only rises to 80m OD. North of the park, the modern plantations on the former Lanhydrock Down are at 130m OD, as is Coleslogett Plantation situated on a spur further east.

4 Designations

Lanhydrock is the subject of several conservation designations, as follows.

4.1 National

Lanhydrock Park is a Grade II* Historic Park and Garden. Within it the key central buildings (the house, gatehouse and church) are Grade I listed buildings. The gateway and flanking walls at the east end of the Avenue are also listed at Grade I.

The coach house and a service building to the south of the house are Grade II*. Other buildings and garden features in the central part of the park, as well as the lodge at the east end of the Avenue and stable block are listed at Grade II.

The cross within the churchyard is a Scheduled Monument.

4.2 Regional/county

Lanhydrock is part of the Mid Fowey Area of Great Landscape Value. The park and woodlands are also form part of a Cornwall Nature Conservation Site.

5 Archaeological and historical background

Human activity across the estate extends from the prehistoric period though to the present day. There are Bronze Age barrows within the National Trust land at Lanhydrock (sites 91801-6). These barrows suggest contemporary settlements once existed in the wider vicinity. Unfortunately Lanhydrock has produced no recorded Bronze Age artefact finds but this might reflect the general low level of archaeological fieldwork undertaken in this area (Thomas 1994).

Iron Age and Romano-British activity is represented by a ploughed down sub-circular round shown as a cropmark in fields adjacent to Ford farm (SMR No. 21403, air photo no. Cambridge QD 28). This is the strongest indicator of a prehistoric farming landscape in the immediate vicinity of the estate (Thomas 1994).

Lanhydrock is first recorded in written records as *Lanhideroc* at the beginning of the 13th century and its place-name contains the Cornish element **lann** followed by the

saint's name **Hydroc**. Some remains of a curvilinear enclosure, or lann, around the present churchyard still appear to be traceable (site 91807). The evidence for a lann is also strengthened by the existence of a churchyard cross with a decorated shaft, which can be dated between the 9th and 11th centuries (site 91808) (Thomas 1994).

Lanhydrock is first documented as a possession of the Augustinian priory of St Petroc's, based in Bodmin. At Domesday (1086) St Petroc's was recorded as the largest ecclesiastical landowner in Cornwall. Although the character of the early settlement here is now unknown, it is likely to have adjoined the lann. The only visible early medieval feature that still remains here may be the back wall of the reputed holy well (site 91814). The settlement is likely to have been surrounded by the beginnings of the medieval farm and the extent of the estate may have been roughly that of the parish (Thomas 1994).

It is probable that the early medieval settlement continued in use at the same location throughout the medieval period. Few documents directly relevant to Lanhydrock survive from the time of the Priory and archaeological evidence is scanty due to the present use of the site. The evidence points to a continuation of occupation of the complex adjoining the lann, together with the development of the church to its present size. The present granite church at Lanhydrock (site 91812) contains predominantly 15th century architecture and is therefore contemporary with the monastic holding (Thomas 1994).

Many of the settlements in and around Lanhydrock are first documented in the medieval period but their origins may be of the early medieval date. These include Lanhydrock (1201), Cutmadoc (1302; site 91934), Newton (1355 site 91935), Treffry (1356), Trebyan (1249), Ford (1547) and Coombe (1337). The sub-divided field systems associated with these settlements indicate that they would have been small hamlets of co-operating farming families. Evidence from elsewhere in the South West suggests that the principal dwellings in this period will have been longhouses in which humans and livestock (cattle or horses) lived under the same roof and shared the same access (Thomas 1994).

An archaeological assessment of the National Trust estate (1993-4), followed by a measured survey of the parkland (1998) carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (now Historic Environment Projects) revealed extensive survival of the medieval field system, overlain by later earthworks including a deer park pale and features relating to the development of the present ornamental park (see Fig 16).

In 1620 Lanhydrock was purchased from the Trenance family by Sir Richard Robartes. He appears to have commenced construction of the present Lanhydrock House (site 91938) soon after his acquisition of the estate. It is likely that Robartes's house was built on a new site, to adjoin the church on its south-east side (Thomas, 1994).

The medieval settlement around the church at Lanhydrock was replaced when the present house was built. Parkland was then developed over the former field system. The Lanhydrock Atlas, drawn c1694 (Fig 3), shows the house and the field layout around Lanhydrock before the parkland was expanded. It also appears to show that the area where the monastic buildings are most likely to have been sited had become the kitchen garden by the late 17th century and that Newton Lane and the northern part of Cutmadoc Lane had been established by this date (Gascoyne, c1694). Much of the northern part of the watching brief area around Colgear (NT offices) at this date lay outside Lanhydrock Park. The Lanhydrock Atlas (Fig 3) shows a sub-rectangular area of probable intake labelled "Ambros's Land" here. The place-name of Colgear is first recorded c1600. This name contains the Cornish element **ker** meaning "a round" or "fort", suggesting a site of a later prehistoric enclosure in the vicinity. No remains of such a site are known or were uncovered during the watching brief.

An ornamental park (site 91964) was established from the 17th century with the creation of the Avenue but this park remained relatively small until the following

century. Sometime in the later 18th century, the deer park at Lanhydrock was closed. Cartographic evidence indicates that after the deer park was abandoned the parkland around the house was expanded and the 17th century gardens swept away. Sometime during the 18th century the east wing of the house was removed and the parkland extended (Thomas 1994).

Thomas Martyn's map of 1748 (Fig 4) is not detailed but shows the house with its enclosed parkland. At this date 'Colgare' (the site of the NT offices) is shown as a house within an enclosure outside Lanhydrock Park to the north. A road is also shown passing immediately south-west of the house the remains of which are likely to be those identified in Area A Trench 3 [125].

Colgear is also shown by the OS on the 1st Edition 1 inch map published in 1813 (Fig 5) along with its access road to the south and west which appears to have served as a major boundary of Lanhydrock Park. Both Cutmadoc Lane and Newton Lane are shown on this map and few changes to the general layout of the estate are discernable since it was mapped in c1694.

The Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 6) shows that by this date the road to the south and west of Colgear had been abandoned but that the route remained fossilised as a boundary. Cutmadoc and Newton Lanes remained unchanged but the small field divisions associated with the settlement of Newton in Lower Park to the north of the avenue to the house had been removed by this date. The First Edition OS map 1881 (Fig 7) showed that no significant changes had occurred since 1840. However, also in 1881 the south and east wings of the house were destroyed by fire.

The Second Edition OS map of 1907 (Fig 8) shows that the south wing of Lanhydrock House was extensively rebuilt after the fire and the new design is shown in plan on this map. It also indicates that between 1881 and 1907 a new stable block had been built to the north-west of Colgear and Colgear House was relocated and built anew to the north-east.

During the Second World War parts of the park were ploughed up for the war effort (site 91879). The areas affected were the greater part of South Park, the eastern end of Lower Park and the land to the south of Colgear House. This appears to have been the first time that some areas of parkland had been in cultivation for several centuries and consequently the effects on the archaeology were devastating. Any surviving field boundaries or lynchets in these areas were ploughed down during this episode.

6 Watching brief results

The areas of the new water main, as well as the related installations, are shown on Figure 10. For the purposes of identifying priorities for recording during work proposals, the park was divided into a series of rectangular areas, marked A to D on Figure 10.

6.1 Area A

6.1.1 Trench 1

(see Figs 10, 11, 16 and 19)

Trench 1 ran alongside 'The Belts' to the west of the northern entrance road, crossing the road to the eastern side and continuing north towards the octagonal ticket office. The trench was 0.4m wide and a maximum of 1m deep and was dug with a mini-digger. Natural subsoil (51) was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.7m below the ground surface. At the northern end of the trench on the western side of the road (visible in the east facing section of the trench) and overlying the natural subsoil (51) for an overall length of 1m was a thin layer of either dumped burnt material or scorched natural subsoil (50). Overlying this lens or dump and overlying the natural in

the remainder of the trench was (49) a layer of buried soil 0.25m deep. This buried soil lay immediately below a former ploughsoil (48) 0.3m deep which was present along the entire length of the trench. Overlying this ploughsoil was the topsoil (47) and turf measuring approximately 0.1m deep. No finds were recovered from this trench.

6.1.2 Trench 2

(see Figs 10, 11, 16, 17 and 19)

This trench was 0.4m wide and a maximum of 1m deep. It was dug with a mini-digger from the western end of trench 3 leading south-westwards past the southern end of trench 1 around The Belts and within an area of former 17th century garden. Natural subsoil (116) was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.5m below the ground surface overlain by a former ploughsoil (117) 0.3m deep which in turn was overlain by topsoil (118) 0.2m deep. At the western end of the trench a former gravel path (52) aligned north-south was revealed immediately below the topsoil. This path was 1.5m wide by 0.08m deep. Approximately 10m to the east of it was a lynchet visible as an earthwork on the surface aligned north-south. In section here the remains of a ploughed out bank (53) were just visible immediately below the ploughsoil (117). The bank was 2m wide by 0.06m deep. Approximately 75m to the east of the bank there were traces of shallow furrows [54] 0.5m wide by 0.05m deep. No finds were recovered from this trench.

6.1.3 Trench 3

(see Figs 10, 11, 16, 18 and 19)

This trench ran through land which was once (until at least the mid 19th century) part of the Coldgear (Colgear) estate and not included within Lanhydrock Park. Trench 3 was dug with a mini-digger. It was 0.4m wide and extended from the fence to the south of the ticket office eastwards to the south-west corner of the fence enclosing Coldgear Farm (now the National Trust offices). Natural subsoil (130) was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.4m below the ground surface. This had been cut into by a series of features.

At a distance of 26m from the western end of the trench a ditch or furrow [124] aligned north-east south-west was encountered measuring 3.5m wide by 0.35m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. This feature was associated with a raised lynchet visible on the ground surface immediately to the west. It was filled by (100), a mid to light orangey brown clayey silt containing occasional small shillet fragments and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

At 35.5m from the western end of the trench was a probable pit [103] burnt *in situ* at the base and filled by (101) a mid orangey brown clayey silt containing frequent quartz fragments overlying (102) a thin layer of charcoal burnt *in situ*. It has steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The profile of the pit [103] comprised steeply sloping sides and a flat base measuring 2m wide by 0.15m deep (Fig 21).

At 48m from the western end of the trench was a pit or ditch [105] located under a raised north-south aligned lynchet which was visible as a surface feature. The pit or ditch was filled with quartz rubble and occasional shillet (104). It had steeply sloping sides and a rounded concave base and measured 1.35m wide by 0.5m deep.

At 52m from the western end of the trench stretching for a distance of approximately 18m were a group of features which are all likely to be associated with a post-medieval track or hollow way shown on Martyn's map of 1748 (Fig 4). At the western end of this group of features was a ditch [123] immediately to the west and downslope of the raised lynchet containing pit/ditch [105]. Ditch [123] was 3m wide by 0.35m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by (106) a mid to light orangey brown clayey silt containing occasional small shillet fragments. Immediately east of ditch [123] were the footings of a narrow wall (107) 0.25m wide

comprising slate rubble and reused worked granite including part of a window hood mould dating to the 16th or 17th century (see Figs 30 and 31). The wall was one course high and may have been facing for an earth bank/hedge. The wall was overlain by a former ploughsoil (127) 0.25m deep and overlying the ploughsoil immediately east of the wall was a dump of compact quartz gravel in a redeposited natural clay matrix (possibly a former path/surface post-dating the wall (107)). This dump/surface was 1.2m long by 0.4m deep. Immediately to the east, cut into the natural subsoil but overlain by the ploughsoil was a probable former track or hollow way [125] aligned north-south (Fig 24). The cut was 3m wide by 0.35m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (109) a mid to light orangey brown clayey silt similar to the ploughsoil (127) above. Dumped between (109) and the ploughsoil above on the western side of the track or hollow way was a fill (110) of redeposited natural subsoil. Approximately 2.5m to the east of the track or hollow way [125] was another ditch [112] similar in size and depth to [123] on the west side of the former track. Ditch [112] measured 3m wide by 0.55m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by (111) a mid to light orangey brown clayey silt (same as (106)). Overlying the fill (111) were the remains of a possible narrow wall comprising unbonded slate rubble one course high by one course wide. Immediately to the east of ditch [112] a BT cable trench was noted running north-east south-west.

The layer of ploughsoil (127) which existed along the entire length of the trench overlying all the features except dump (108) was on average 0.3m deep and overlain by topsoil and turf (126) 0.1m deep.

Also in Trench 3 a furrow [114] was noted 35m west of the fence around the NT offices (Coldgear Farm). The furrow was aligned north-south and cut the natural at the base of the ploughsoil (127). It measured 1.75m wide by 0.15m deep.

6.1.4 Trench 4

(see Figs 10, 11, 16 and 19)

This trench ran through land which was once (until at least the mid 19th century) part of the Coldgear (Colgear) estate and not included within Lanhydrock park. It was 0.4m wide and dug with a mini-digger. It extended from the eastern end of Trench 3 parallel with the western fence enclosing Coldgear Farm (now the National Trust offices) at a distance of 7.7m to the west of the fence. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (131) present at approximately 0.4m below the ground surface overlain by a former ploughsoil (132), a light orangey brown silty clay 0.3m deep, which in turn was overlain by topsoil and turf (133) 0.1m deep. A single ditch [121] was encountered towards the northern end of the trench aligned north-west south-east immediately below the ploughsoil. It was 1m wide by 0.4m deep with concave sides and base and was filled by (120) a mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional shillet fragments. No finds were recovered.

6.1.5 Trench 5

(see Figs 10, 11, 16 and 19)

This trench ran through land which was once (until at least the mid 19th century) part of the Coldgear (Colgear) estate and not included within the Lanhydrock park. It was 0.4m wide and dug with a mini-digger, continuing from the northern end of Trench 4 along the northern boundary of Coldgear Farm (now the National Trust offices) at a distance of 3.6m to the north of the fence enclosing the old farm complex. Along the length of the trench ridge and furrow was noted at the base of a layer of ploughsoil (119) 0.3m deep. The ridges were 0.3m wide and the furrows 0.7m wide and cut into the natural subsoil (128) to a depth of 0.1m. Overlying the ploughsoil (119) was a layer of topsoil and turf (129) 0.1m deep. No finds were recovered from this trench.

6.1.6 Trench 6

(see Figs 10, 11, 16 and 19)

This trench was excavated with a trenching machine through land immediately south of the National Trust Offices (former Coldgear Farm) in the north-western part of Lower Park. The south eastern end of the trench continued through Lower Park as Trench 7 into Area B. Trench 6 was 0.4m wide by 0.8m deep on average. In this trench short lengths of stratigraphy were recorded as sections wherever features of archaeological interest occurred or at suitable intervals.

T6 Section 1 (Figs 17 and 25)

This was located below a possible trackway/ double-ditch feature seen as a surface earthwork. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (25) present at approximately 0.5m below the ground surface overlain by the ploughed out remains of a bank (24) 0.5m deep and approximately 2m wide. The bank was overlain by a former ploughsoil (55) approximately 0.3m deep the surface of which had been cut or worn into immediately north-west of the bank by what appeared to be a former trackway [56] approximately 2m wide and 0.2m deep. This was overlain and filled by topsoil and turf (23) 0.2m deep.

T6 Section 2

The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (16) present at approximately 0.7m below the ground surface overlain by a former ploughsoil (28) 0.5m deep. This was overlain by topsoil and turf (26) 0.2m deep.

T6 Section 3

The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (32) present at approximately 0.5m below the ground surface overlain by a former ploughsoil (31) 0.3m deep. This was overlain by a dump of stone rubble (30) 0.15m deep by approximately 2m wide, likely to be a late track across the parkland, covered by a thin layer of topsoil (29) 0.05m deep.

T6 Section 4

The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (34) present at approximately 0.3m below the ground surface overlain by topsoil and turf (33) 0.3m deep.

T6 Section 5

The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (38) present at approximately 0.6m below the ground surface overlain by a former ploughsoil (37) 0.3m deep. This was overlain by topsoil and turf (36) 0.3m deep which in turn was covered by a thin layer of topsoil (35) 0.01m deep.

T6 Section 6

The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (41) present at approximately 0.3m below the ground surface overlain by a former ploughsoil (40) 0.1m deep. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil and turf (39) 0.2m deep.

T6 Section 7

This was located on a bank visible as a surface feature with mature beech trees growing along it. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (58) present at approximately 0.5m below the ground surface overlain by a former ploughsoil (57), a mid orangey brown silty clay 0.2m deep, which in turn was overlain by topsoil and turf (15) 0.3m deep.

6.2 Area B

6.2.1 Trench 7

(see Figs 10, 12, 16, 20 and 26)

Trench 7 was a continuation to the south-east of Trench 6 in Area A, extending through Lower Park to Newton on the east side of the Lanhydrock park. It was excavated with a trenching machine and measured 0.4m wide by 0.8m deep on average. In this trench (as with Trench 6) short lengths of stratigraphy were recorded as sections wherever features of archaeological interest occurred or at suitable intervals.

T7 Section 1

This was located at a point where there was a slight break in slope (lynchet) seen on the ground surface but undetectable as a below-ground feature. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (60) present at approximately 0.3m below the ground surface overlain by topsoil and turf (59) 0.3m deep.

T7 Section 2 (Fig 17)

This was located at a point where there was a lynchet visible on the ground surface. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (17) a light grey and yellow silty clay, with fine broken shillet 0.5m deep with occasional spar lumps (especially over the crest of ploughed down bank/lynchet). At the base of the lynchet to the east a ditch [67] had been cut into the natural subsoil filled by (65) 0.25m deep by 2m wide. This ditch was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil (66) 0.3m deep, itself overlain by topsoil and turf (18) 0.3m deep.

T7 Section 3

This was located at a point where there was a lynchet visible on the ground surface. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil a light grey and yellow silty clay, with fine broken shillet 0.5m deep with occasional spar lumps (especially over the crest of ploughed down bank/lynchet) (19), overlain by topsoil and turf (20) 0.3m deep.

T7 Section 4

This was located at a point where there was a lynchet visible on the ground surface. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil a light grey and yellow silty clay, with fine broken shillet 0.5m deep with occasional spar lumps (22), overlain by topsoil and turf (21) 0.3m deep.

T7 Section 5 (Fig 17)

This was located at a point where there was a lynchet visible on the ground surface. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil a light grey and yellow silty clay, with fine broken shillet 0.3m deep (61), overlain by a former ploughsoil (62), a mid orangey brown silty clay 0.3m deep but expanding to 0.4m deep to the east at the base of lynchet. The ploughsoil was overlain by topsoil and turf (63) 0.25m deep.

6.2.2 Trench 8

(see Figs 10, 12, 16 and 20)

This trench ran along the lane from Cutmadoc down to the crossroad at Newton and main eastern entrance to Lanhydrock House. It was 0.4m wide and on average 0.8m deep and was dug with a mini-digger. In this trench (as with Trenches 6 and 7) short lengths of stratigraphy were recorded as sections wherever features of archaeological interest occurred or at suitable intervals.

T8 Section 1

The stratigraphy comprised natural slate bedrock (3) present at approximately 0.35m below the ground surface overlain by a layer of yellowish brown silty clay with shillet fragments (mixed redeposited natural subsoil) (2) 0.1m deep which in turn was overlain by topsoil (1) 0.25m deep.

T8 Section 2

This was located on top of a 19th century lintel bridge spanning a stream crossing the lane. The stratigraphy comprised a granite lintel (8) spanning stream, part of bridge deck (left *in situ*) overlain by a layer of yellowish brown clay and stony rubble (redeposited natural subsoil) (7) 0.6m deep which had been used as fill over bridge. This was overlain by a layer of grey clay (6) 0.1m deep on which a surface of compact crushed shillet and pebbles (5) had been laid 0.2m deep. This surface was covered by a layer of grey friable silty clay and sand (4) 0.2m deep.

T8 Section 3

This was located in the southern half of Cutmadoc lane. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil, a layer of grey and orange silty clay with shillet fragments (11) 0.6m deep, overlain by a layer of broken slate rubble, brownish grey silty clay and lumps of grey clay (10) 0.4m deep which was itself overlain by broken slate rubble and brownish grey silty clay (9) 0.25m deep. Above this was a thin layer of topsoil and leaf mulch (64) 0.1m deep.

6.3 Area C

6.3.1 Trench 9

(see Figs 10, 13, 16, 20 and 27)

This trench ran along Newton Lane from the crossroad at Newton and main eastern entrance to Lanhydrock House down to Nos. 1 and 2 on Newton Lane. It was 0.4m wide and on average 0.8m deep and was dug with a mini-digger. In this trench (as with Trenches 6, 7 and 8) short lengths of stratigraphy were recorded as sections wherever features of archaeological interest occurred or at suitable intervals.

T9 Section 1

This was located 10m to the south of the entrance gate to Lanhydrock House to illustrate the modern make-up encountered in general along the length of the road. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil (14) present at approximately 0.25m below the ground surface overlain by a layer very compact modern rubble hardcore 0.15m deep (13) 0.15m deep which in turn was overlain by the tarmac road surface (12) 0.1m deep.

T9 Section 2

This was located in front of the fountain feature on Newton Lane at the edge of the road. The stratigraphy comprised natural subsoil a light grey and yellow silty clay, with broken shillet 0.7m deep (46), overlain by a Shillet fragments in a light brown silty clay matrix 0.1m deep (45). This was overlain by (44) a layer of redeposited natural yellowish grey clay, on top of which lay a compact metallised surface (43) 0.1m deep. The surface was covered by a layer of topsoil (42) 0.3m deep.

6.4 Area D

6.4.1 Trench 10

(see Figs 10, 14 and 16)

This trench was located on a raised terrace path to the south-west of Lanhydrock House. It measured 1m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.7m deep and was set within an existing modern service trench. A modern make-up layer for the path was visible in the northern section and the remainder of the trench contained disturbed ground associated with the existing services. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

6.4.2 Trench 11

(see Figs 10, 14 and 16)

This trench was located on the southern side of Lanhydrock House just outside the southern entrance and was dug by hand once the tarmac had been broken out. The trench was square in plan (2m by 2m) with a southern linear extension measuring 1.5m by 1m. It was positioned over an existing modern service trench around the house but in areas undisturbed by the existing services the stratigraphy comprised a tarmac surface with make-up layer 0.1m deep lying directly on top of the natural bedrock (134) comprising yellow and grey decayed shillet.

6.4.3 Trench 12

(see Figs 10, 14, 15 and 16)

This trench was located outside the north-west corner of Lanhydrock House running parallel with the west wall. It measured 2.9m long by 1m wide and was dug to a depth of 0.8m. All deposits encountered within the trench were associated with existing modern service trenches except the remains of a slate rubble wall (122) exposed along the west section of the trench (Figs 15 and 28). This wall face, seen in the west section of the trench ran the whole length of the section from north to south. It comprised randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar three courses high. It was greater than 2.9m long (the length of the trench) and was exposed to 0.3m high. It was truncated by modern services at the north and south ends of the trench.

6.4.4 Trench 13

(see Figs 10, 14, 16 and 29)

This trench was excavated with a mini-digger along the existing path through the graveyard to the east of the church. It was excavated within an existing modern service trench in which all the deposits encountered had already been disturbed and contained pieces of plastic, brick and roof slate fragments. No archaeological deposits were encountered but the unstratified finds comprised two fragments of Lostwithiel Ware roof tile, a sherd of Lostwithiel Ware pottery and a sherd of Medieval Coarseware pottery.

7 Discussion

The watching briefs undertaken during the water mains upgrading work have shed light on the extent, nature and degrees of preservation of archaeological features in the areas examined at Lanhydrock.

The nature of the excavation in the parkland and along the lanes in Areas A, B and C (narrow, deep trenches excavated with a mini-digger or chain trencher) meant that interpretation of individual features was limited and few features were dug by hand resulting a low level of artefact retrieval (although spoil heaps were searched).

Although ploughing of the parkland during WWII in Areas A and B has caused extensive truncation of previously upstanding archaeological features many are still traceable as earthworks and some survive as below-ground features. Types of features identified in the parkland included former field boundaries, lynchets, trackways and furrows which are likely to date from the medieval and post-medieval periods and are now sealed below the 20th century ploughsoil. However, no prehistoric features or finds were identified.

The most notable feature revealed in the parkland was a former track/road [125] flanked by Cornish hedge boundaries on either side. This road appears to be first shown on Martyn's map of 1748 (Fig 4) and is likely to be 18th century or earlier in date. A piece of 16th or 17th century granite window hood mould had been reused as part of the eastern hedge facing (107). This may have been taken from the house following the demolition of the east wing in the 18th century.

Along the length of Newton Lane in Area C only modern deposits were encountered associated with road make-up and surfacing. In Area B along the length of Cutmadoc Lane modern make-up deposits were also encountered, but a small 19th century granite lintel-built bridge was also revealed below modern surfacing in Trench 8 Section 2.

In Area D, located around the house and in the churchyard, trenches were positioned in areas of existing services where archaeological deposits had previously been removed. However, the footings of a late 19th or early 20th century wall (122) at the rear of the house in Trench 12 did survive.

8 Management recommendations

The results of the watching brief have revealed that the surviving earthworks in the parkland at Lanhydrock are extremely vulnerable, many with little surviving of the original features below-ground. It is recommended that care should be taken to avoid future erosion or disturbance of these features associated with the medieval and post-medieval field systems.

The watching briefs have also identified areas around the house, in the churchyard and along the lanes where earlier deposits have been completely removed. It appears unlikely that further archaeological work will be needed in areas known to have only modern deposits.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

OS First Edition 1 inch map 1813 (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840. *Parish of Lanhydrock* (licensed digital copy at HE)

Copy of Lanhydrock Atlas with interpretation by The National Trust (after Gascoigne c1694)

Thomas Martyn's map of 1748

Air photograph of Lanhydrock park 2005 (licensed digital copy at HE)

Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1973

9.2 Publications

Thomas, N, 1994. *An Archaeological Assessment of the National Trust Estate at Lanhydrock, Cornwall* CAU report, Truro

Thomas, N, 1998. *Lanhydrock Park: A Survey of an Historic Landscape* CAU report, Truro

Thomas, N, 2006. *Lanhydrock Park Survey Extension* HE Projects short report, Truro

10 Project archive

The HE project number is **2010030**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is to be housed at the offices of the National Trust as are the artefacts. See **Appendix 3** for the full archive index.

A copy of the administration file and digital contents of the archive is also held by HE as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites L\Lanhydrock water main WB 2010030
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites I-L\ Lanhydrock water main WB 2010030
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2- 111214

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites L\ Lanhydrock water main WB 2010030\report 2010030

The site code is LH10.

11 Appendix 1 List of contexts

Context Number	Area and Trench	Description
(1)	Area B, T8, Section 1	Layer of silty clay topsoil and fine shillet, leaf litter and roots. Material washed down surface of lane. 0.25m deep.
(2)	Area B, T8, Section 1	Layer of yellowish brown silty clay with shillet fragments (mixed redeposited natural subsoil) over slate 0.1m deep.
(3)	Area B, T8, Section 1	Slate bedrock, exposed in base of trench through Cutmadoc Lane.
(4)	Area B, T8, Section 2	Layer of grey friable silty clay and sand 0.2m deep over 19 th century bridge.
(5)	Area B, T8, Section 2	Layer of compacted crushed shillet and small pebbles – surfacing/metalling over bridge 0.2m deep.
(6)	Area B, T8, Section 2	Layer of grey clay over bridge 0.1m deep.
(7)	Area B, T8, Section 2	Layer of yellowish brown clay and stony rubble – redeposited natural 0.6m deep used as fill over bridge.
(8)	Area B, T8, Section 2	Granite lintel spanning stream, part of bridge deck. Not excavated.
(9)	Area B, T8, Section 3	Layer of broken slate rubble and brownish grey silty clay 0.25m deep.
(10)	Area B, T8, Section 3	Layer of broken slate rubble, brownish grey silty clay and lumps of grey clay 0.4m deep.
(11)	Area B, T8, Section 3	Layer of grey and orange silty clay with shillet fragments – decomposed natural subsoil greater than 0.6m deep.
(12)	Area C, T9, Section 1	Tarmac surface 0.1m deep
(13)	Area C, T9, Section 1	Layer of very compact rubble 0.15m deep– hardcore for lane surfacing (tarmac (12))
(14)	Area C, T9, Section 1	Natural subsoil. Decayed shillet and light grey silty clay below (13). 0.3m deep.
(15)	Area A, T6, Section 7	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf 0.3m deep.
(16)	Area A, T6, Section 2	Natural subsoil. A light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet present at approximately 0.7m below the surface.
(17)	Area B, T7, Section 2	Natural subsoil. Light grey and yellow silty clay, with fine broken shillet 0.5m deep. Occasional spar lumps, especially over the crest of ploughed down bank/ lynchet.
(18)	Area B, T7, Section 2	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf on lynchet 0.3m deep. Overlies (17).
(19)	Area B, T7, Section 3	Natural subsoil. Light grey and yellow silty clay, with fine broken shillet 0.5m deep. Occasional spar lumps, especially over the crest of ploughed down bank/ lynchet.
(20)	Area B, T7, Section 3	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf on lynchet 0.3m deep. Overlies (19).

Context Number	Area and Trench	Description
(21)	Area B, T7, Section 4	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf on lynchet 0.25m deep. Overlies (22).
(22)	Area B, T7, Section 4	Natural subsoil. Light grey and yellow silty clay, with fine broken shillet 0.5m deep. Occasional spar lumps.
(23)	Area A, T6, Section 1	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf, relatively stone free. 0.2m deep.
(24)	Area A, T6, Section 1	Lens of orange and grey silty clay. Redeposited natural. Probable remains of field bank 0.05m deep by 2m wide.
(25)	Area A, T6, Section 1	Natural subsoil. Light grey and yellow silty clay, with fine broken shillet 0.3m deep. Occasional spar lumps.
(26)	Area A, T6, Section 2	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf, relatively stone free. 0.2m deep.
(27)	Area C, T9, Section 1	Layer of grey and orange clay – decomposed natural shillet (same as (11)). 0.73m deep
(28)	Area A, T6, Section 2	Former ploughsoil. A layer of mid orangey brown, friable, silty clay. 0.5m deep.
(29)	Area A, T6, Section 3	Dark brown silty clay topsoil, relatively stone free. 0.05m deep.
(30)	Area A, T6, Section 3	Layer of stone rubble 0.15m deep by 2m wide.
(31)	Area A, T6, Section 3	Former ploughsoil. A layer of mid orangey brown, friable, silty clay, stone free. 0.3m deep.
(32)	Area A, T6, Section 3	Natural light grey and yellow silty clay.
(33)	Area A, T6, Section 4	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf, relatively stone free. 0.3m deep.
(34)	Area A, T6, Section 4	Natural light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet 0.4m deep.
(35)	Area A, T6, Section 5	Dark brown silty clay topsoil skim. 0.01m deep.
(36)	Area A, T6, Section 5	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf. 0.3m deep.
(37)	Area A, T6, Section 5	Former ploughsoil. A layer of mid orangey brown, friable, silty clay, stone free. 0.3m deep.
(38)	Area A, T6, Section 5	Natural light yellowish grey silty clay and decayed shillet, greater than 0.4m deep.
(39)	Area A, T6, Section 6	Dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf. 0.2m deep.
(40)	Area A, T6, Section 6	Former ploughsoil. A layer of mid orangey brown, friable, silty clay, stone free. 0.1m deep.
(41)	Area A, T6, Section 6	Natural light yellowish grey silty clay and decayed shillet greater than 0.5m deep.
(42)	Area C, T9,	Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil. 0.3m deep.

Context Number	Area and Trench	Description
	Section 2	
(43)	Area C, T9, Section 2	Compact metalled surface 0.1m deep
(44)	Area C, T9, Section 2	Redeposited natural yellowish grey clay 0.1m deep.
(45)	Area C, T9, Section 2	Shillet fragments in a light brown silty clay matrix 0.1m deep.
(46)	Area C, T9, Section 2	Natural subsoil. Light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet greater than 0.7m deep.
(47)	Area A, T1	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent small fragments of angular stone (shillet). 0.1m deep.
(48)	Area A, T1	Old ploughsoil. A layer of light brown, friable, silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of angular stone (shillet). 0.3m deep.
(49)	Area A, T1	A buried soil. Light yellowish brown clay with occasional small angular stones (shillet). 0.25m deep
(50)	Area A, T1	Thin lens of red clay, possibly the result of burning, visible in east facing section at the northern end of the trench to the west of the road for an overall length of 1m. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Either dumped burnt material or scorched natural subsoil (<i>in situ</i> burning). 0.05m deep
(51)	Area A, T1	Natural. Light grey/buff coloured clay subsoil containing decayed shillet. 0.3m> thick; top of deposit 0.70 below surface; base of trench 1m below surface.
(52)	Area A, T2	Gravel surface/path below topsoil. Aligned north-south 1.5m wide by 0.08m deep. Likely to be associated with the 17 th century garden shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas.
(53)	Area A, T2	Remains of north-south aligned field bank. Redeposited natural barely distinguishable from (116). Mid/light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet. 2m wide by 0.06m deep
[54]	Area A, T2	Two or three furrows 75m to the east of (53). 0.5m wide by 0.05m deep cut into the natural at the base of the ploughsoil (117).
(55)	Area A, T6, Section 1	Former ploughsoil. A layer of light orangey brown, friable, silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of angular stone (shillet). Approximately 0.3m deep.
[56]	Area A, T6, Section 1	Former trackway cut into ploughsoil (55) and infilled by topsoil (23). It is approximately 2m wide.
(57)	Area A, T6, Section 7	Former ploughsoil. A layer of mid orangey brown, friable, silty clay with small fragments of angular stone (shillet). Approximately 0.2m deep.
(58)	Area A, T6, Section 7	Natural light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet greater than 0.2m deep.
(59)	Area B, T7, Section 1	Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil. 0.3m deep.

Context Number	Area and Trench	Description
(60)	Area B, T7, Section 1	Natural light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet greater than 0.4m deep.
(61)	Area B, T7, Section 5	Natural light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet greater than 0.3m deep.
(62)	Area B, T7, Section 5	Former ploughsoil. Mid orangey brown silty clay with fine lenses of grey clay 0.3m deep but expanding to 0.4m deep to east at base of lynchet.
(63)	Area B, T7, Section 5	Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil. 0.25m deep.
(64)	Area B, T8, Section 3	Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil. 0.1m deep.
(65)	Area B, T7, Section 2	Fill of ditch at base of lynchet. Dark brown silty clay 0.25m deep.
(66)	Area B, T7, Section 2	Former ploughsoil. Mid orangey brown silty clay 0.3m deep.
[67]	Area B, T7, Section 2	Cut of ditch at base of lynchet filled by (65). Gently sloping western edge visible. It is 0.25m deep and 2m wide.
(100)	Area A, T3	Fill of ditch/furrow [124] at base of possible lynchet at west end of T3. A mid to light orangey brown clayey silt containing occasional small shillet fragments and charcoal flecks. 3.5m wide by 0.35m deep.
(101)	Area A, T3	Fill of probable pit [103]. A mid orangey brown clayey silt containing frequent quartz fragments (average stone 0.05m x 0.05m). It is 2m wide by 0.15m deep.
(102)	Area A, T3	Base fill of probable pit [103]. A layer of charcoal burnt <i>in situ</i> (base of pit is scorched) measuring 0.05m deep.
[103]	Area A, T3	Cut of probable pit burnt at base and filled by (101) and (102). It has steeply sloping sides and a flat base.
(104)	Area A, T3	Fill of ditch or pit [105]. Quartz rubble and occasional shillet in a very loose mid orangey brown silty clay matrix.
[105]	Area A, T3	Cut of ditch or pit filled with rubble (104). It has steeply sloping sides and a rounded concave base and is located on the top of a lynchet. 1.35m wide by 0.5m deep
(106)	Area A, T3	Fill of ditch [123] below and associated with lynchet visible on surface sloping down to the east. Mid to light orangey brown clayey silt containing occasional small shillet fragments. 3m wide by 0.35m deep.
(107)	Area A, T3	Narrow wall 0.25m wide comprising slate rubble and reused worked granite including part of a window hood mould dating to the 16 th or 17 th century. The wall was one course high and some of the stones were set vertically suggesting facing for an earth bank/hedge.
(108)	Area A, T3	Compact quartz gravel layer/dump in redeposited natural clay matrix. It is 1.2m long and 0.4m deep in section.
(109)	Area A, T3	Fill of possible hollow way or sunken track [125]. Mid to light

Context Number	Area and Trench	Description
		orangey brown clayey silt containing occasional small shillet fragments. 3m wide by 0.35m deep.
(110)	Area A, T3	Dump of redeposited natural clay.
(111)	Area A, T3	Fill of ditch [112]. Mid to light orangey brown clayey silt containing occasional small shillet fragments. 3m wide by 0.55m deep. Same ditch fill as (106) on west side of possible hollow/track [125].
[112]	Area A, T3	Cut of ditch filled by (111). 3m wide by 0.55m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.
(113)	Area A, T3	Possible remains of slate rubble wall constructed on top of ditch fill (111). One course high by one course wide.
[114]	Area A, T3	Furrow 35m west of the fence around the NT offices in Trench 3. The furrow is aligned north-south and cut the natural at the base of the ploughsoil (127). It measures 1.75m wide and 0.15m deep.
(115)	Area D, T11	Natural slate bedrock at 0.1m below the ground surface (tarmac and make-up).
(116)	Area A, T2	Natural subsoil present at approximately 0.5m below the ground surface. Light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet.
(117)	Area A, T2	Former ploughsoil. A layer of light orangey brown, friable, silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of angular stone (shillet). Approximately 0.3m deep.
(118)	Area A, T2	Topsoil and turf. Dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent small fragments of angular stone (shillet). 0.2m deep.
(119)	Area A, T5	Layer of ploughsoil 0.3m deep, light orangey brown, friable, silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of angular stone (shillet). Evidence for north-south aligned ridge and furrow at base. The ridges were 0.3m wide and the furrows 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep.
(120)	Area A, T4	Fill of ditch [121]. A mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional shillet fragments. 1m wide by 0.4m deep.
[121]	Area A, T4	Cut of ditch filled by (120). Aligned north-west south-east. 1m wide by 0.4m deep with concave sides and base.
(122)	Area D, T12	Slate rubble wall bonded with lime mortar. Seen in west section only but runs the whole length of the section from north to south. It is 3 courses high, greater than 2.9m long by 0.3m high and truncated by modern services at the north and south ends of the trench.
[123]	Area A, T3	Cut of ditch below and associated with lynchet visible on surface sloping down to the east. Filled by (106). 3m wide by 0.35m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.
[124]	Area A, T3	Cut of ditch/furrow at base of possible lynchet at west end of T3. Filled by (100). 3.5m wide by 0.35m deep. with gently sloping sides and an irregular base.
[125]	Area A, T3	Possible hollow way or sunken track aligned north-south. 3m

Context Number	Area and Trench	Description
		wide by 0.35m deep. Steeply sloping sides and a flat base.
(126)	Area A, T3	Topsoil and turf. Dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent small fragments of angular stone (shillet). 0.1m deep.
(127)	Area A, T3	Former ploughsoil. A layer of light orangey brown, friable, silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of angular stone (shillet). Approximately 0.3m deep.
(128)	Area A, T5	Natural subsoil present at approximately 0.4m below the ground surface. Light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet.
(129)	Area A, T5	Topsoil and turf. Dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent small fragments of angular stone (shillet). 0.1m deep.
(130)	Area A, T3	Natural subsoil present at approximately 0.4m below the ground surface. Light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet.
(131)	Area A, T4	Natural subsoil present at approximately 0.4m below the ground surface. Light yellowish grey clay and decayed shillet.
(132)	Area A, T4	Former ploughsoil. A layer of light orangey brown, friable, silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of angular stone (shillet). Approximately 0.3m deep.
(133)	Area A, T4	Topsoil and turf. Dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent small fragments of angular stone (shillet). 0.1m deep.
(134)	Area D, T11	Natural bedrock comprising yellow and grey decayed shillet 0.10m below ground surface.

12 Appendix 2: Finds Report

A total of 5 artefacts were recovered during this project.

Within the small collection there is pottery, worked stone and roof tile.

Four artefacts came from an unstratified context. Only one artefact was collected from a features and recorded by context.

Context No (107) (Trench 3)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Post-medieval	-	1		

1 piece of worked granite. Part of a hood mould over a window (16th -17th century).

Context No: Unstratified (Trench 13)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval/ Post-Medieval	33g	2		
Clay				
Tile: Roof	41g	2		

1 sherd of Medieval Coarseware pottery 15th -16th century

1 sherd of Lostwithiel Ware pottery 15th -16th century

2 fragments of Lostwithiel Ware roof tile 15th -16th century

Summary

The earliest artefacts are late medieval/ early post-medieval pottery and roof tile (15th -16th century) From the disturbed backfill of Trench 13 which followed the path through the southern half of the graveyard.

The fragment of post-medieval granite hood mould (16th -17th century) from context (107) in Trench 3 found reused as part of the facing for a hedge next to a former road/ track may have been taken from the east wing of Lanhydrock House when this was demolished at some point during the 18th century.

All finds will be held by the National Trust.

13 Appendix 3: The National Trust Archive Index and Deposition Form

1. Title of Project
Lanhydrock water main replacement, Cornwall, archaeological watching brief
2. Project Short Description
<p>Between March and April 2010 Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council carried out a series of archaeological watching briefs during works on a new water main at Lanhydrock House and within the surrounding estate, centred at NGR SX 0850 6360, to the south-east of Bodmin, Cornwall. The works undertaken by May Gurney for the National Trust involved the excavation of new mains trenches along with a number of smaller excavations relating to new pipe junctions and valves.</p> <p>All below-ground disturbance, in archaeologically sensitive areas, undertaken as part of the works was accompanied by an archaeological watching brief. For the purposes of identifying priorities for recording during work proposals, the park was divided into four rectangular areas, identified as A, B, C and D. Individual records for thirteen trenches within these areas were created. Six trenches (1-6) were located in Area A to the north-east of the house in the area of the visitor reception building and National Trust offices (formerly Colgear Farm). Two trenches (7-8) were located in Area B, to the east of Area A through Lower Park to Newton and along the lane from Cutmadoc. One trench (9) was located in Area C running along Newton Lane. Finally, four trenches (10-13) were located in Area D around Lanhydrock House and church (see Fig 10 for area and trench locations).</p> <p>During the Second World War parts of the park were ploughed up for the war effort. The areas affected included the eastern end of Lower Park (Area B) and the land to the south of Colgear House (Area A). This appears to have been the first time that some areas of parkland had been in cultivation for several centuries and consequently the effects on remains of former field systems and many archaeological features were devastating. A layer of ploughsoil associated with this late episode of arable use was identified in all the trenches across Areas A and B immediately below the topsoil. The early field boundaries still traceable as earthworks on the surface have been proved to be highly venerable with little surviving below ground.</p> <p>During the course of works no prehistoric features or artefacts were uncovered. The majority of features identified were related to ploughed-out field systems dating from the medieval period through to the post-medieval period. These included banks, ditches, ploughsoils and furrows revealed within the parkland in Areas A and B. Several former trackways of post-medieval, 19th century and later date were identified. One substantial track or road [125] defined by a ditch and bank on either</p>

side located in Area A, Trench 3, relates to a boundary shown on the Tithe map of c1840 and also to an earlier road shown on Thomas Martyn's map of c1748 leading from the north-west to the south of a house marked as 'Colgare' (now the site of the National Trust Offices). It seems likely that this track dates to either the 17th or 18th century and formed the main access to the original site of Colgear house. Part of a granite window hood mould dating to the 16th or 17th century was retrieved from a boundary associated with the track.

The trenches excavated along both Newton Lane in Area C and Cutmadoc Lane in Area B revealed that any earlier surfaces or deposits here had been removed and replaced by modern road make-up and surfaces. However, on Cutmadoc Lane at a point where a stream crosses the road (T8 Section 2), a 19th century lintel-built bridge was exposed.

Trenches excavated around Lanhydrock House and in the churchyard in Area D were all located within existing service trenches where the majority of archaeological deposits had already been removed. In Trench 10 the footings of a slate rubble wall shown on the 1907 OS map remained *in situ*.

The results of the watching brief have revealed that the surviving earthworks in the parkland at Lanhydrock are extremely vulnerable. It is recommended that care should be taken to avoid future erosion or disturbance of these features which are associated with the medieval and post-medieval field systems.

3. Project

Excavation Watching Brief Survey

Other (please specify)

4. Location

NT Property, NT Region Godolphin House, Devon and Cornwall

NGR SW 6011 3184

County Cornwall

District West 2

5. Creators

Name of Originating Organisation/Person: Jo Sturgess, HE Projects, Cornwall Council

Address of Originating Organisation:

Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Rd, Truro, TR1 3AY

Project Manager: Nigel Thomas

6. Dates

Project Start March 2010

Project End October 2011

Archive Deposition Date

7. Archive Contents

Item	Description	Format	Media	Scale	Copyright and Source
1 (LH10)	1 Bag of finds		Bag		
2 (LH10)	Moulded stone				
3 (LH10)	Trench plans and sections and descriptive notes	A3 x 1	Permatrace	1:20	NT, HE Projects CC
4 (LH10)	Trench plans and sections and descriptive notes	A2 x 1	Permatrace	1:50	NT, HE Projects CC
5 (LH10)	Trench locations and descriptive notes	A3 x 1	Permatrace	Not to scale	NT, HE Projects CC
6 (LH10)	Section and descriptive notes	A3 x 1	Permatrace	1:20	NT, HE Projects CC
7 (LH10)	Sections and descriptive notes	A3 x 1	Permatrace	1:20	NT, HE Projects CC
8 (LH10)	Trench locations and descriptive notes	A3 x 1	Permatrace	Not to scale	NT, HE Projects CC
9 (LH10)	Fieldwork notes	A4 x 3 A3 x 4	Paper	-	NT, HE Projects CC
10 (LH10)	Photographs (B&W)	1 Film	Negatives, contact sheet & prints		NT, HE Projects CC
11 (LH10)	Photographs (digital)	Jpegs	CD 1		NT, HE Projects CC
12 (LH10)	CAD drawings, plans and elevations	Auto CAD .dwg 2008	CD 1		NT, HE Projects CC
13 (LH10)	NT Brief, Parry, J. 2010	A4	CD 1		NT, NT
14 (LH10)	Estimate, Thomas, N 2010,	A4	CD 1		NT, HE Projects CC
15 (LH10)	Project Design, Thomas, N 2010	A4	CD 1		NT, HE Projects CC
16 (LH10)	Report, Sturgess, J 2011	A4	Bound document		NT, HE Projects CC
17 (LH10)	Report, Sturgess, J 2011	A4	CD 2		NT, HE Projects CC
18 (LH10)	NT Project Recording form and Archive index and deposition form	A4 x 3	Paper		NT, HE Projects CC

8. For Cirencester Use Only			
Archive Process Date	Date Accessioned into Wansdyke	EVUID	Archive ID

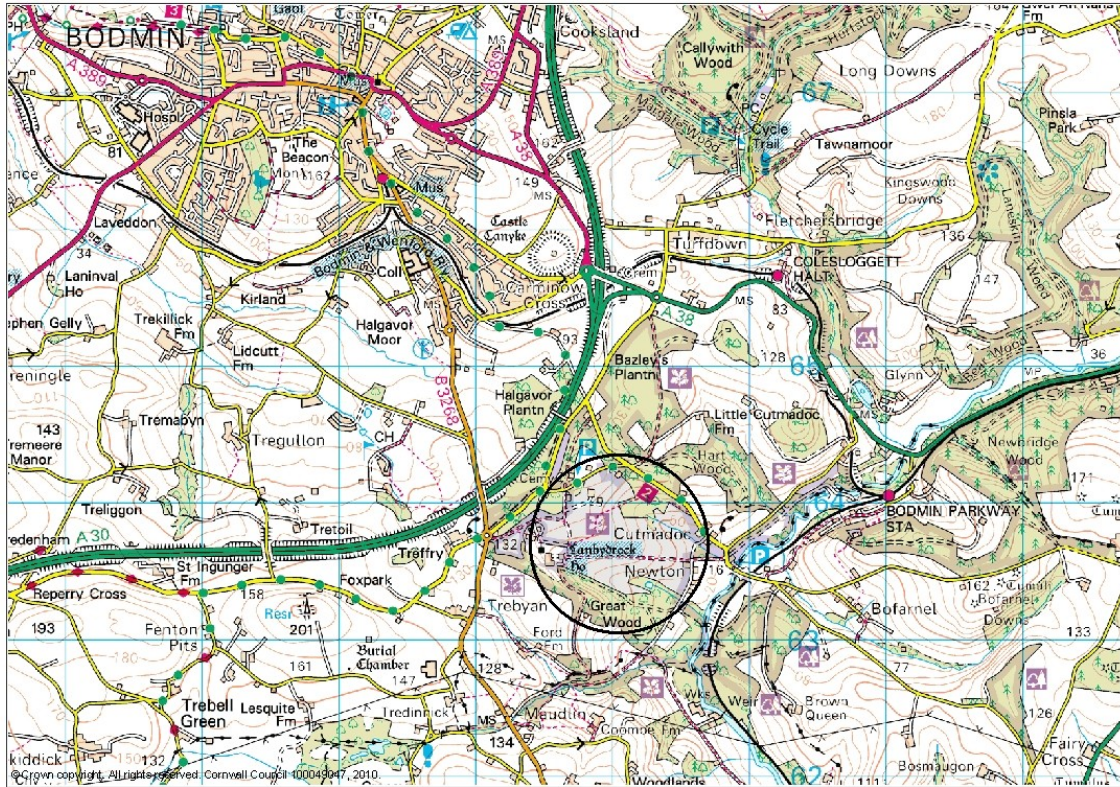


Fig 1 Location map showing areas affected by construction work

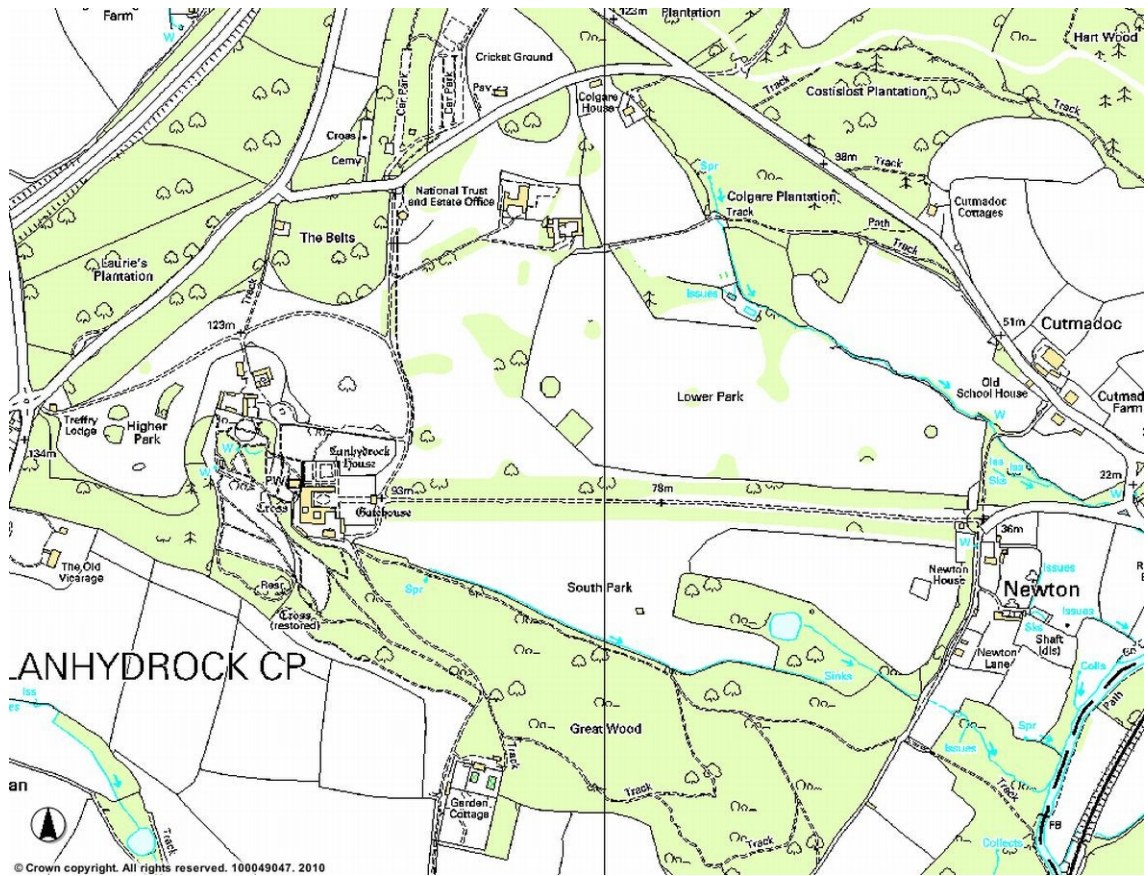


Fig 2 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs

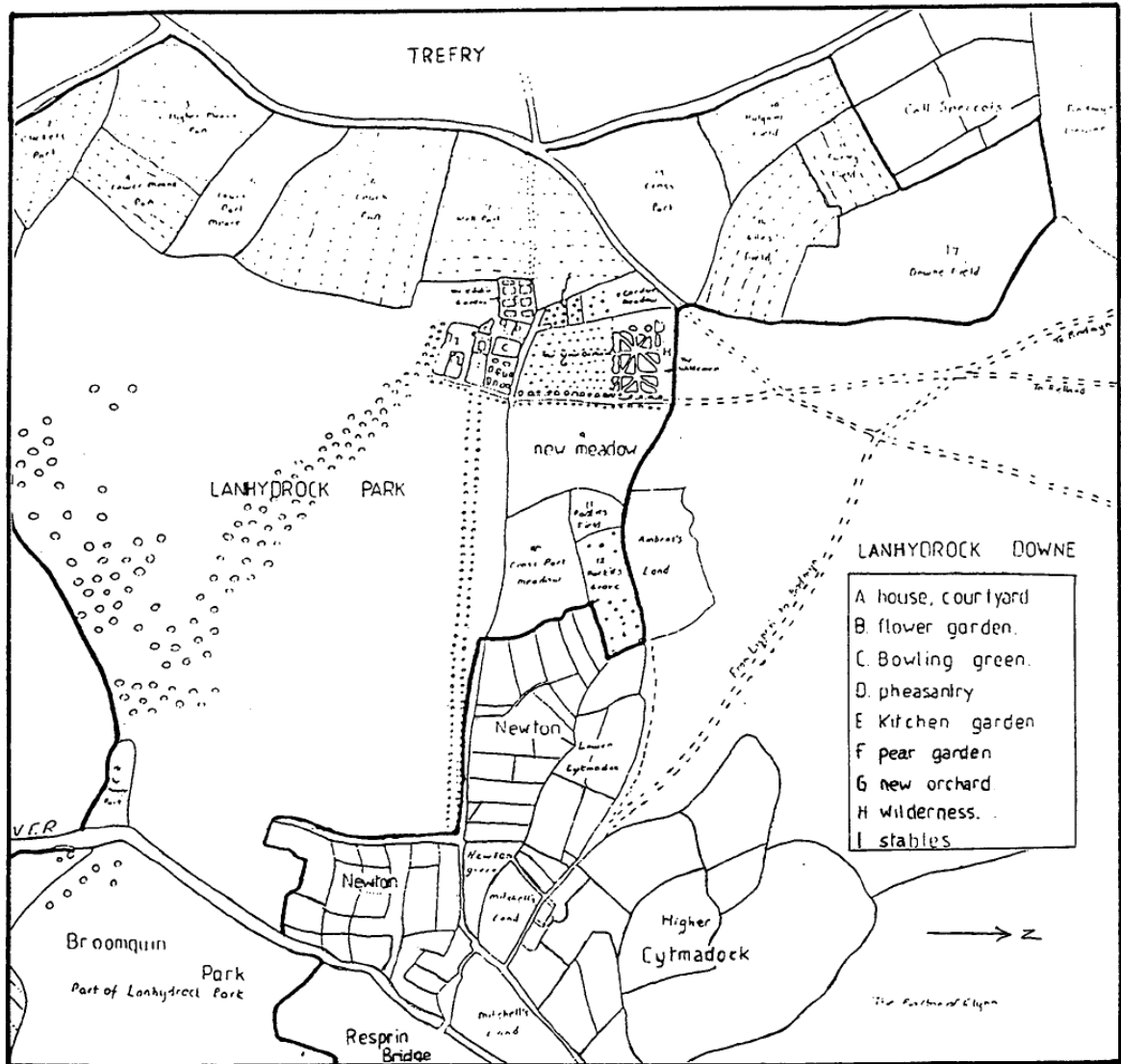


Fig 3 Copy of the Lanhydrock Atlas with interpretation by The National Trust (after Gascoyne c1694)



Fig 4 Thomas Martyn's map of 1748



Fig 5 OS First Edition 1 inch map 1813



Fig 6 Tithe Map, 1840

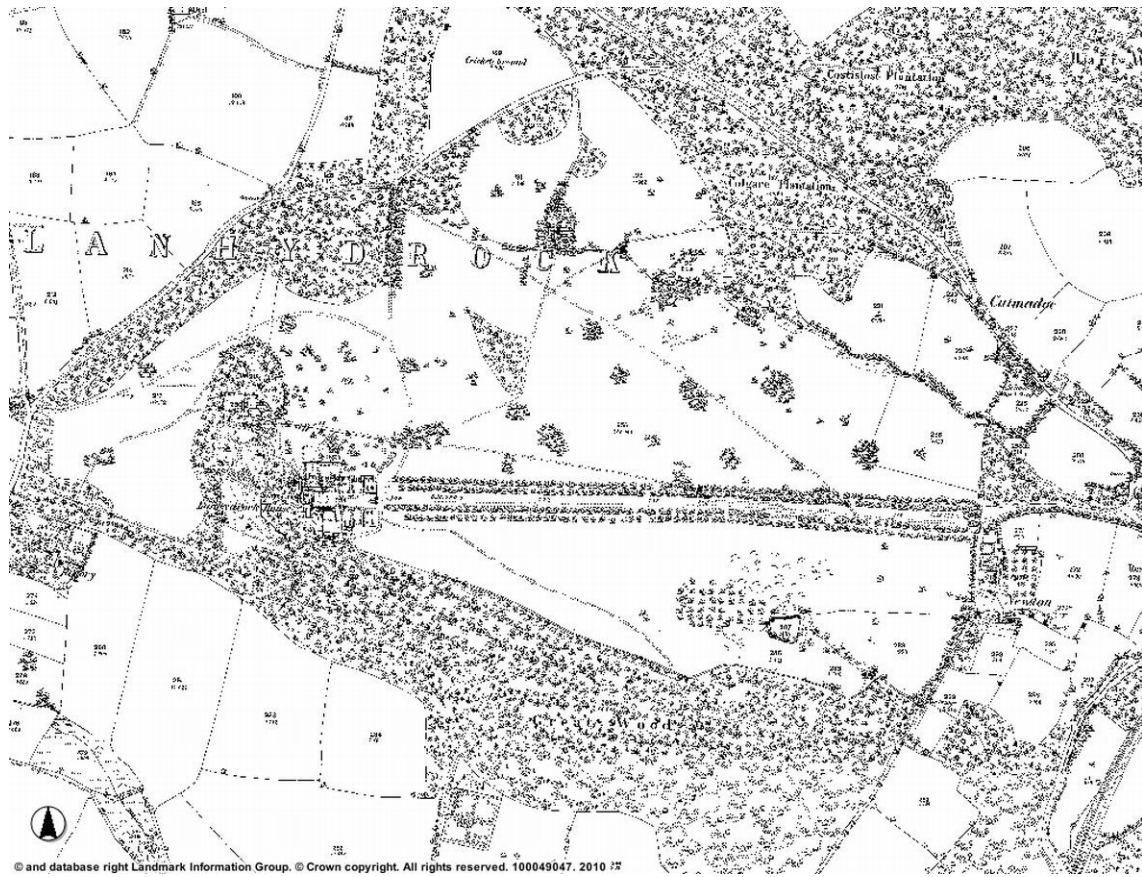


Fig 7 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1881

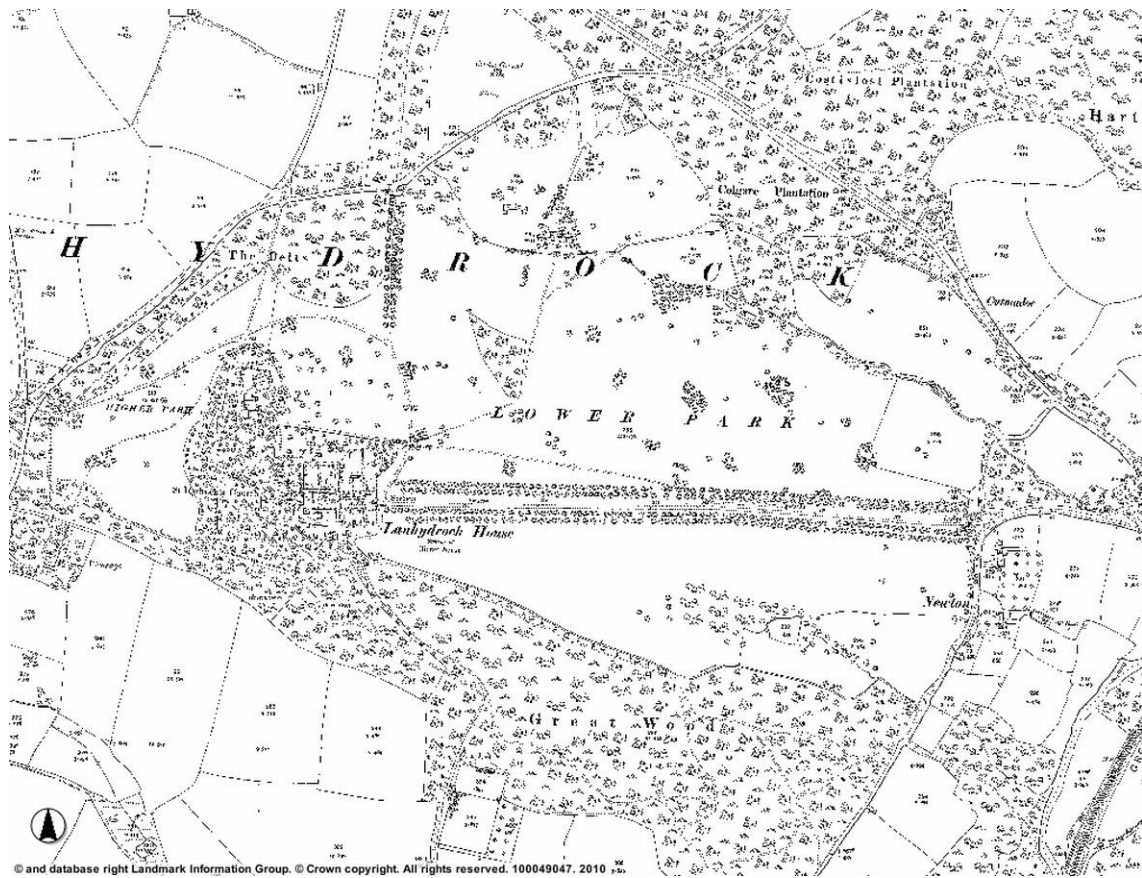


Fig 8 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1907



Fig 9 Air photograph of Lanhydrock park 2005

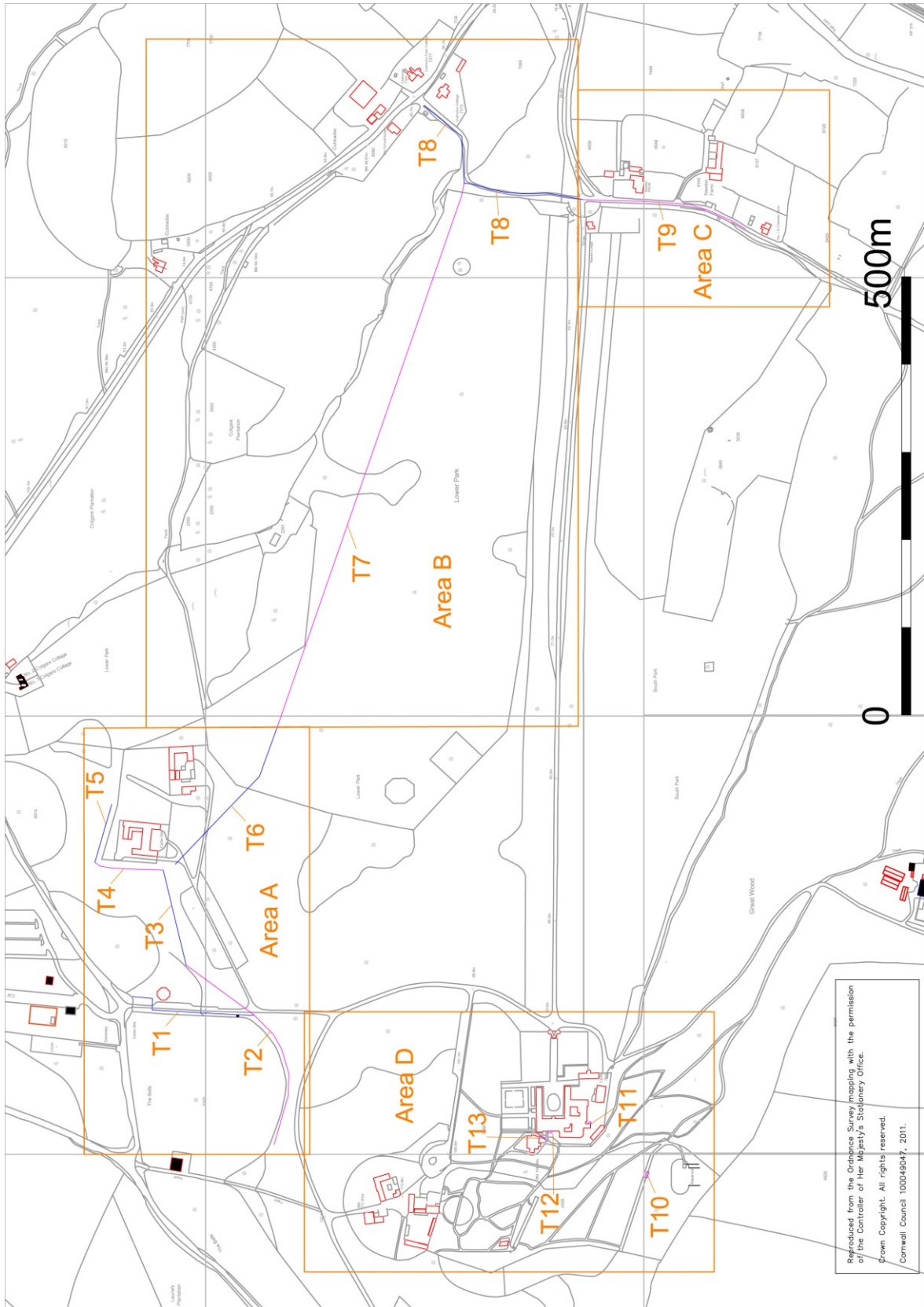


Fig 10 Area and Trench location plan

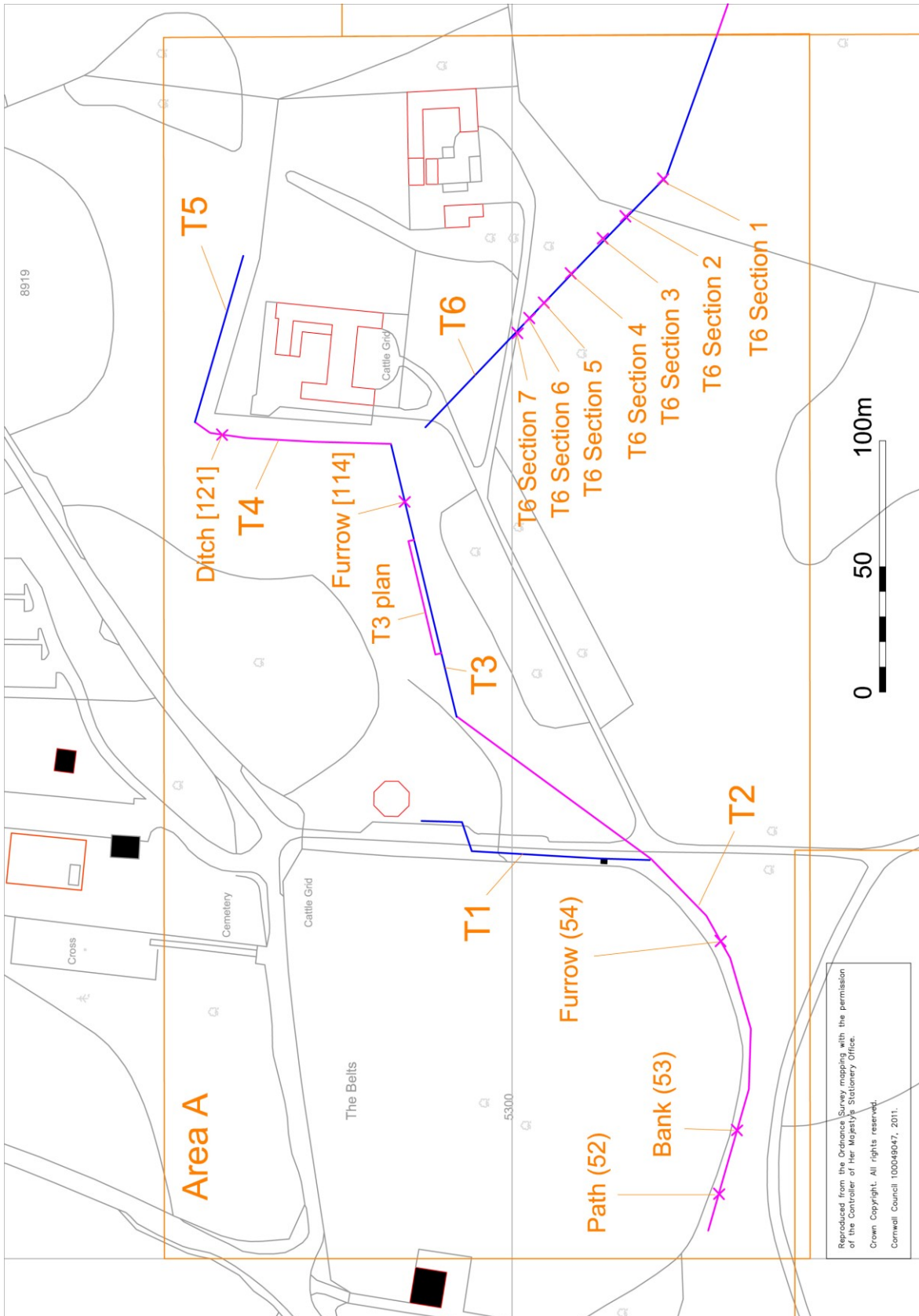


Fig 11 Area A Trench and section location plan

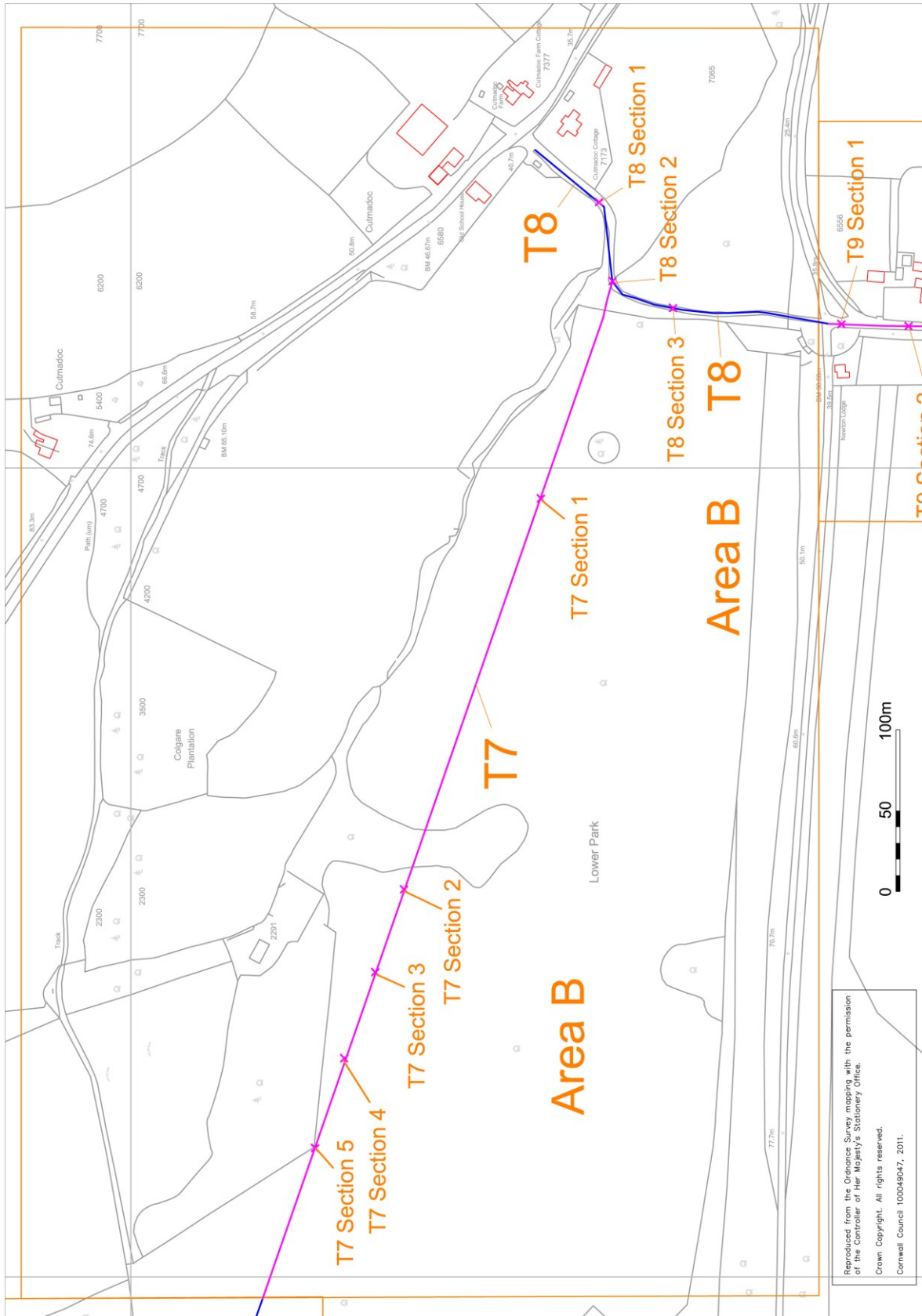


Fig 12 Area B Trench and section location plan

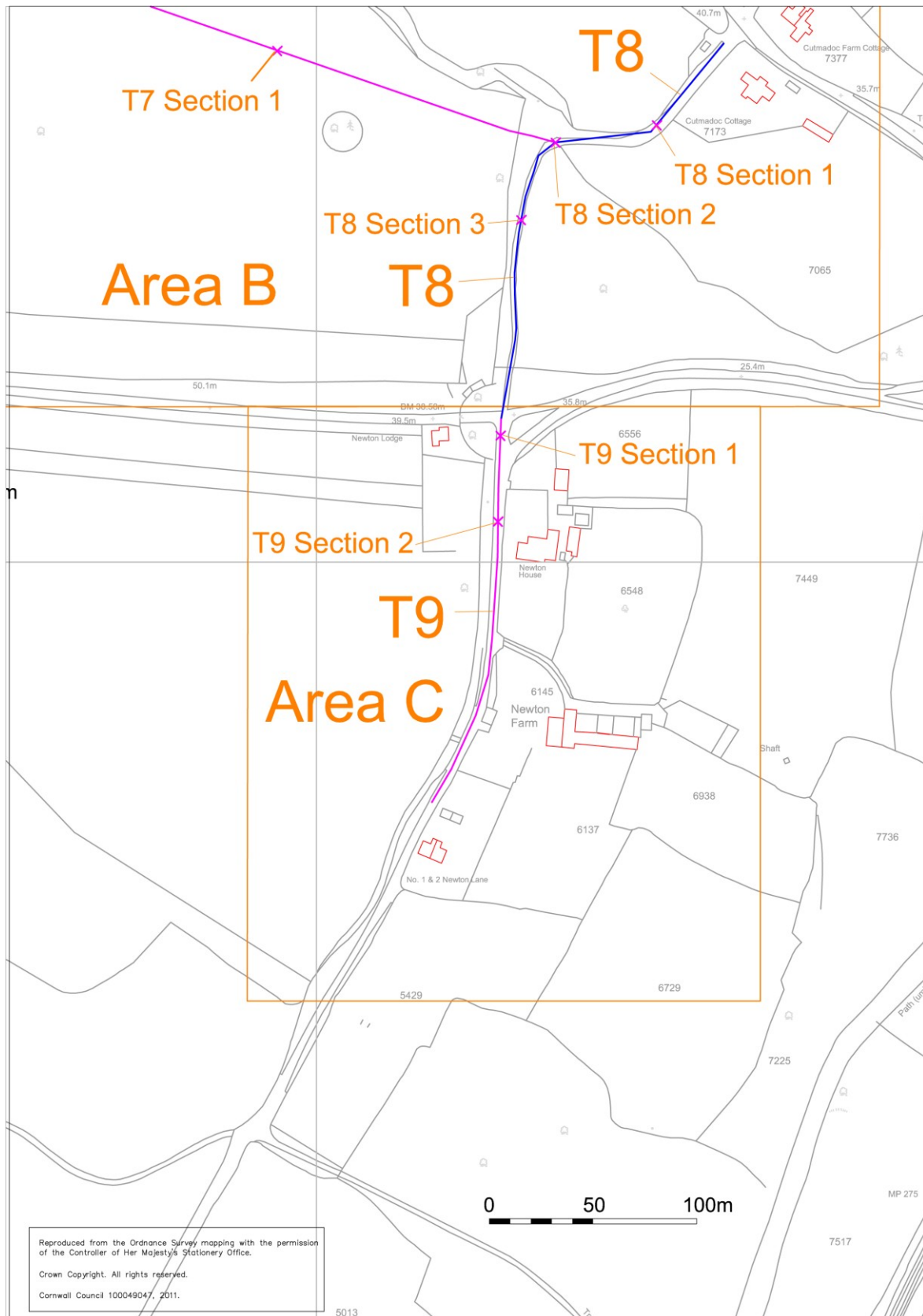


Fig 13 Area C Trench and section location plan

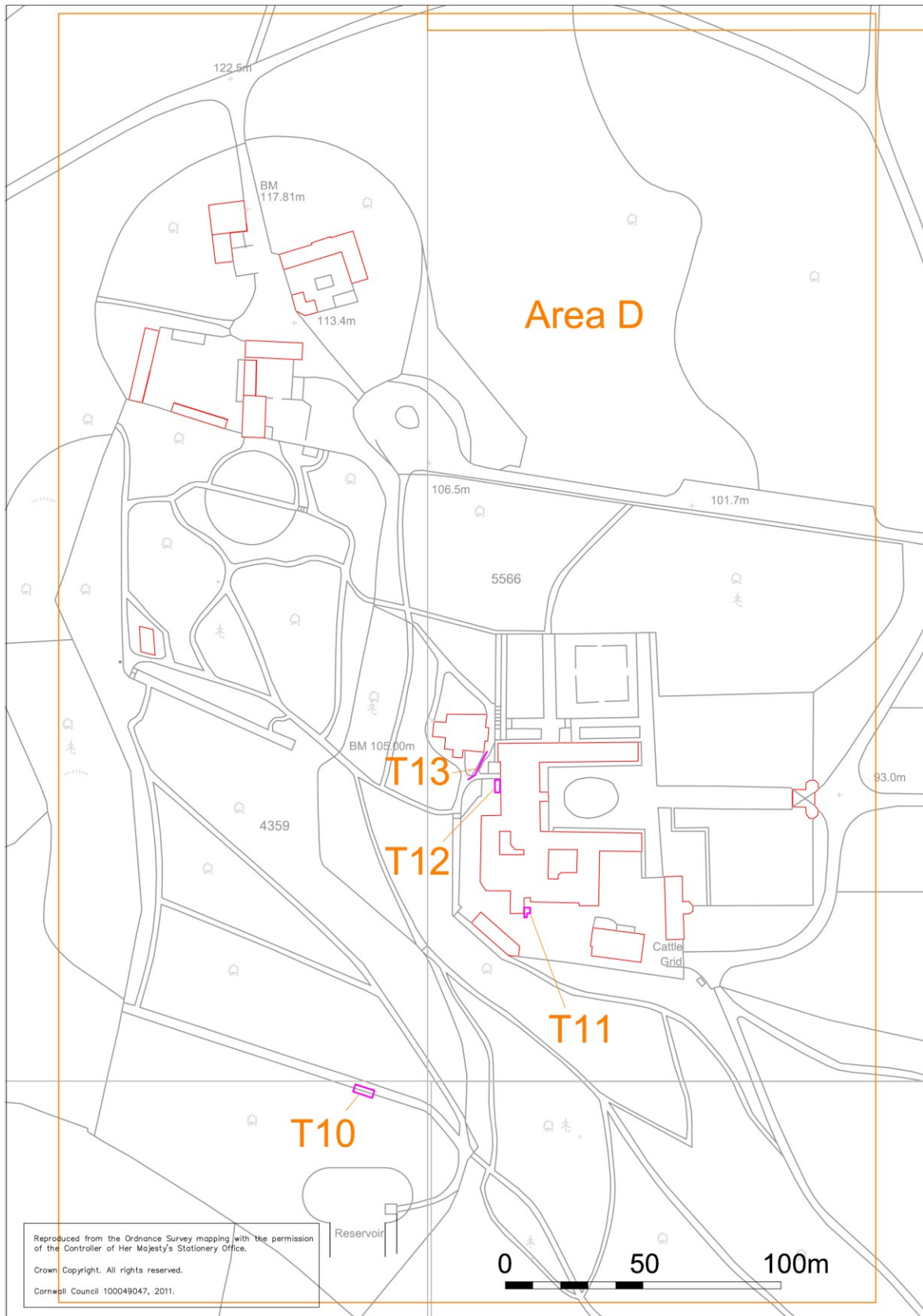


Fig 14 Area D Trench location plan

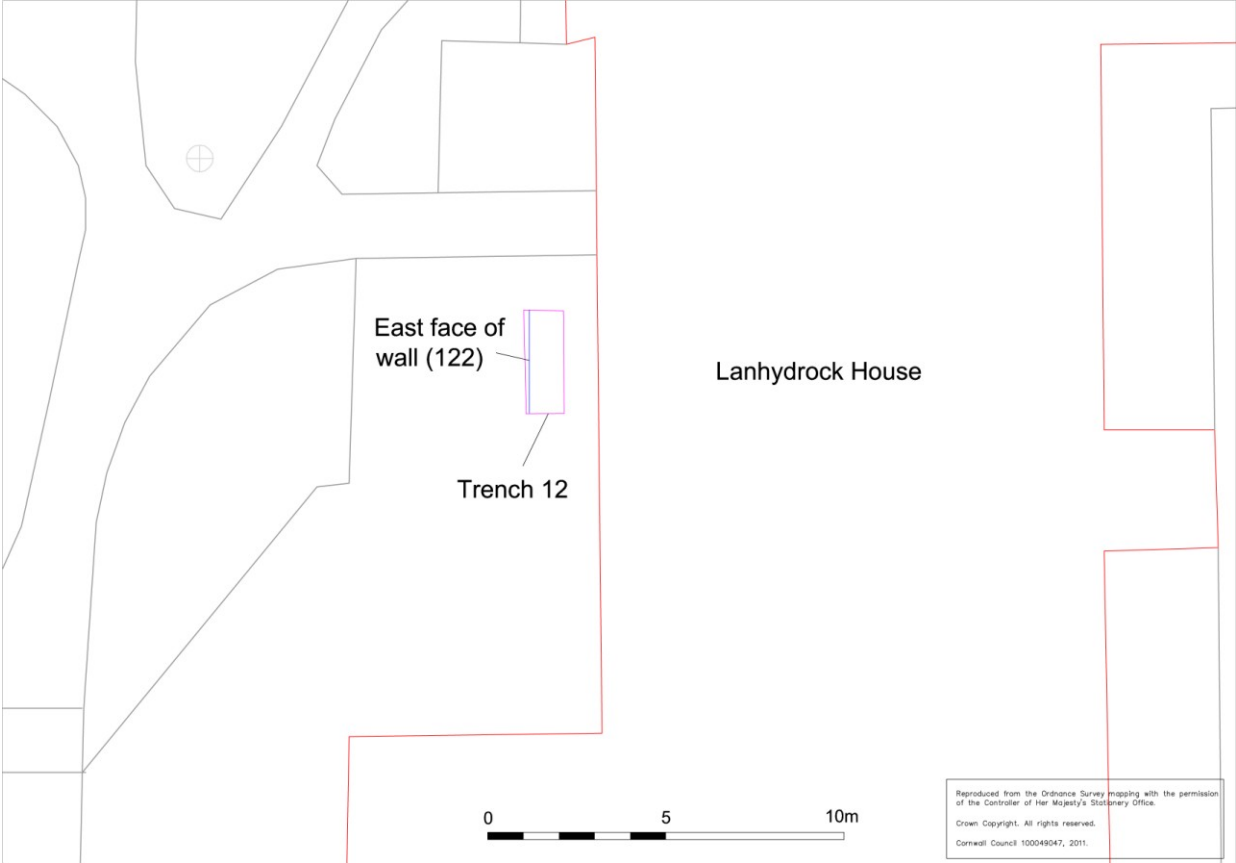


Fig 15 Area D Trench 12, location of wall (122)

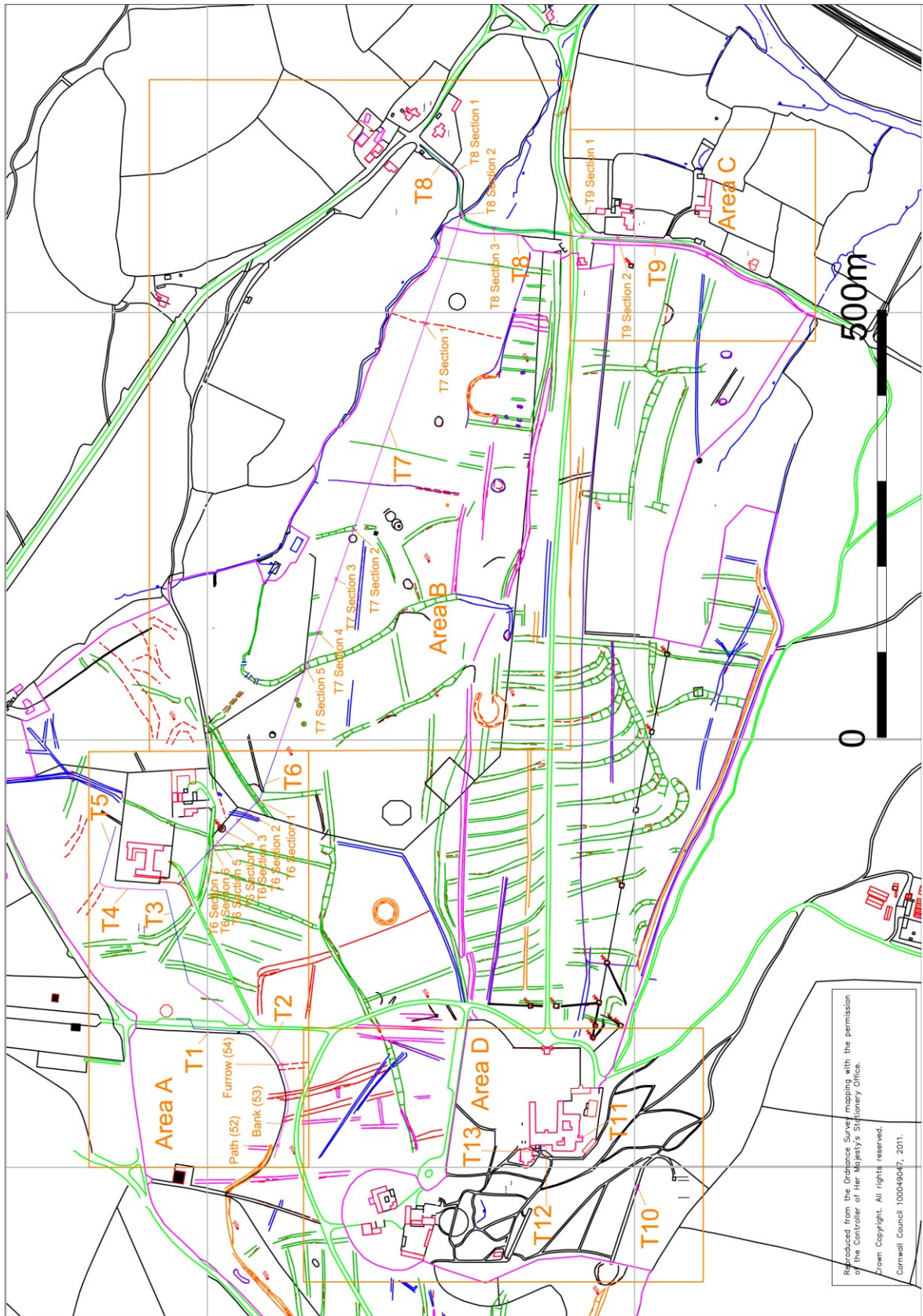


Fig 16 Earthwork survey undertaken by CAU in 1997, overlain with location of water main areas and trenches

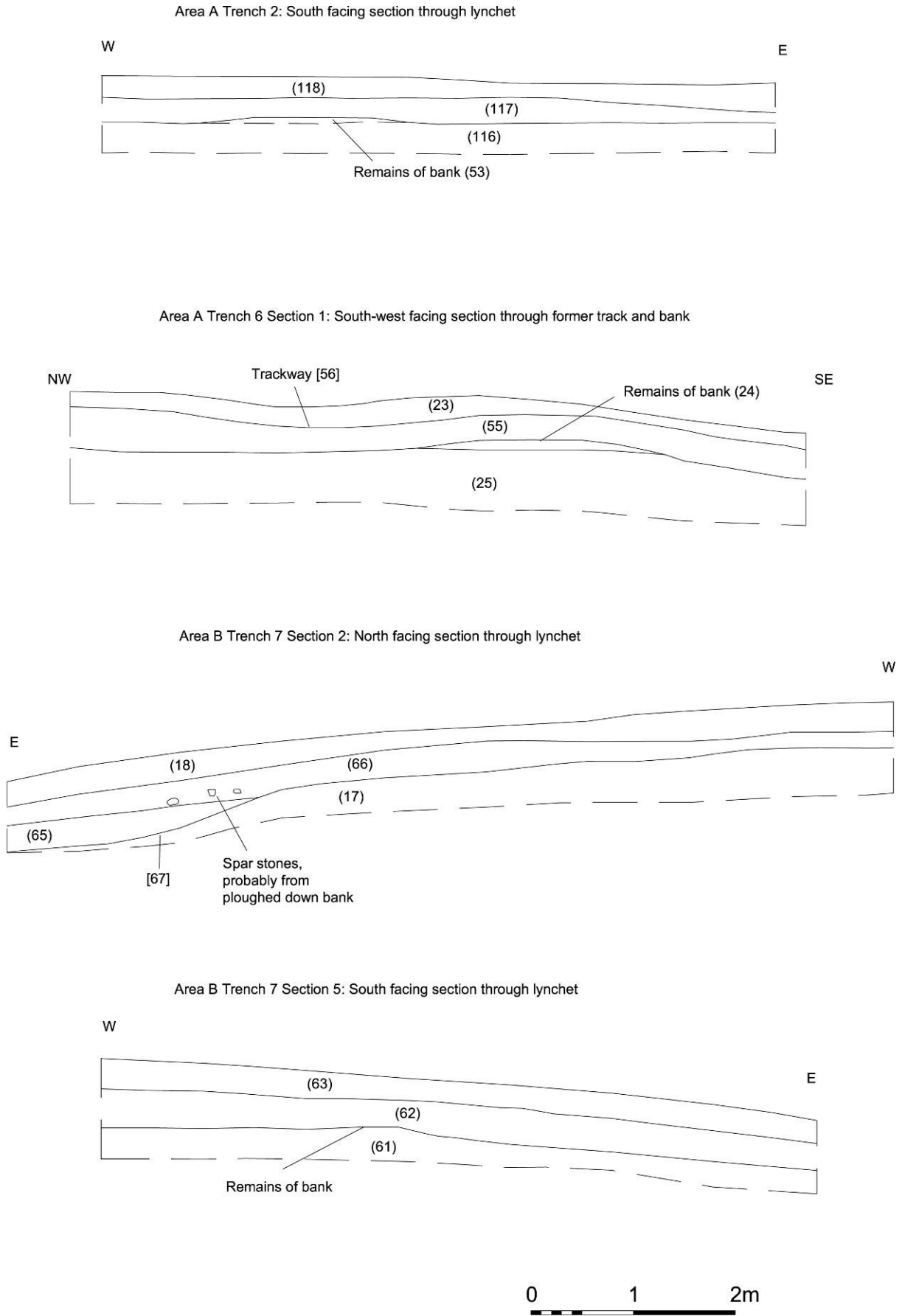
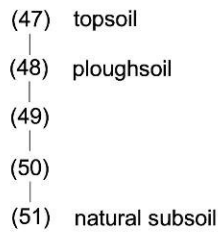
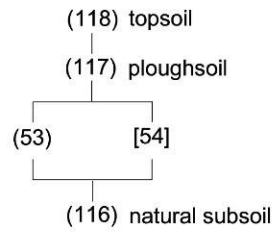


Fig 17 Section drawings of Area A Trenches 2 and 6 and Area B Trench 7 Sections 2 and 5

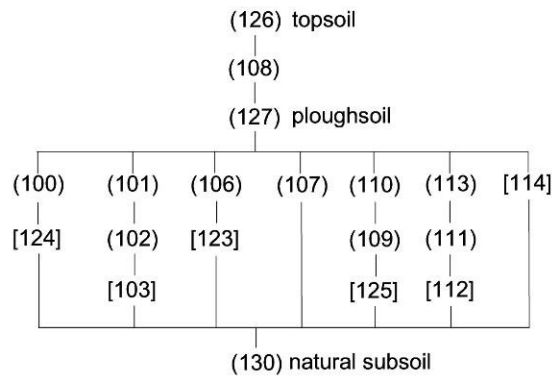
Area A Trench 1 matrix



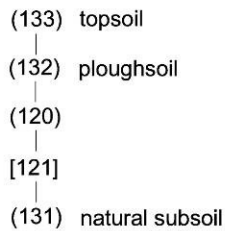
Area A Trench 2 matrix



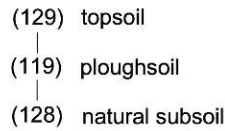
Area A Trench 3 matrix



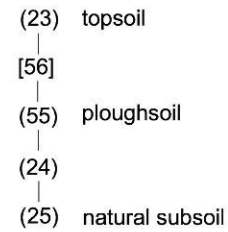
Area A Trench 4 matrix



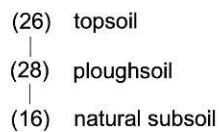
Area A Trench 5 matrix



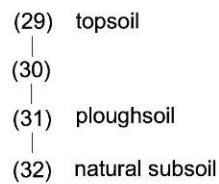
Area A Trench 6 Section 1 matrix



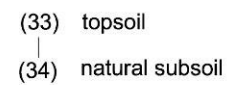
Area A Trench 6 Section 2 matrix



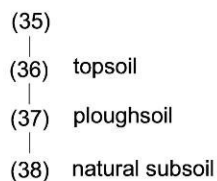
Area A Trench 6 Section 3 matrix



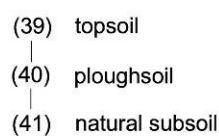
Area A Trench 6 Section 4 matrix



Area A Trench 6 Section 5 matrix



Area A Trench 6 Section 6 matrix



Area A Trench 6 Section 7 matrix

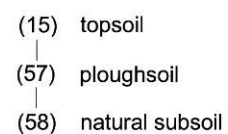


Fig 19 Matrices for Area A Trenches 1-6

Area B Trench 7 Section 1 matrix

(59) topsoil
 |
 (60) natural subsoil

Area B Trench 7 Section 2 matrix

(18) topsoil
 |
 (66) ploughsoil
 |
 (65)
 |
 [67]
 |
 (17) natural subsoil

Area B Trench 7 Section 3 matrix

(20) topsoil
 |
 (19) natural subsoil

Area B Trench 7 Section 4 matrix

(21) topsoil
 |
 (22) natural subsoil

Area B Trench 7 Section 5 matrix

(63) topsoil
 |
 (62) ploughsoil
 |
 (61) natural subsoil

Area B Trench 8 Section 1 matrix

(1) topsoil
 |
 (2)
 |
 (3) natural subsoil

Area B Trench 8 Section 2 matrix

(4)
 |
 (5)
 |
 (6)
 |
 (7)
 |
 (8) granite lintel

Area B Trench 8 Section 3 matrix

(64) topsoil
 |
 (9)
 |
 (10)
 |
 (11) natural subsoil

Area C Trench 9 Section 1 matrix

(12)
 |
 (13)
 |
 (14) natural subsoil

Area C Trench 9 Section 2 matrix

(42) topsoil
 |
 (43)
 |
 (44)
 |
 (45)
 |
 (46) natural subsoil

Fig 20 Matrices for Areas B and C Trenches 7-9



Fig 21 Area A, Trench 3, pit (101) and [103] south facing section



Fig 22 Area A, Trench 3, facing wall (107) south facing section



Fig 23 Part of granite hood moulding reused in wall (107) in Trench 3



Fig 24 Area A, Trench 3, track/road (110), (109) and [125] south facing section



Fig 25 Area A, Trench 6, Section 1 looking south-west along earthwork of lynchet



Fig 26 Area B, Trench 7, central part, looking south-east



Fig 27 Area C, Trench 9, Newton Lane opposite fountain, looking north



Fig 28 Area D, Trench 12, slate rubble wall (122) seen in section, looking west



Fig 29 Area D, Trench 13 through churchyard, looking south-west

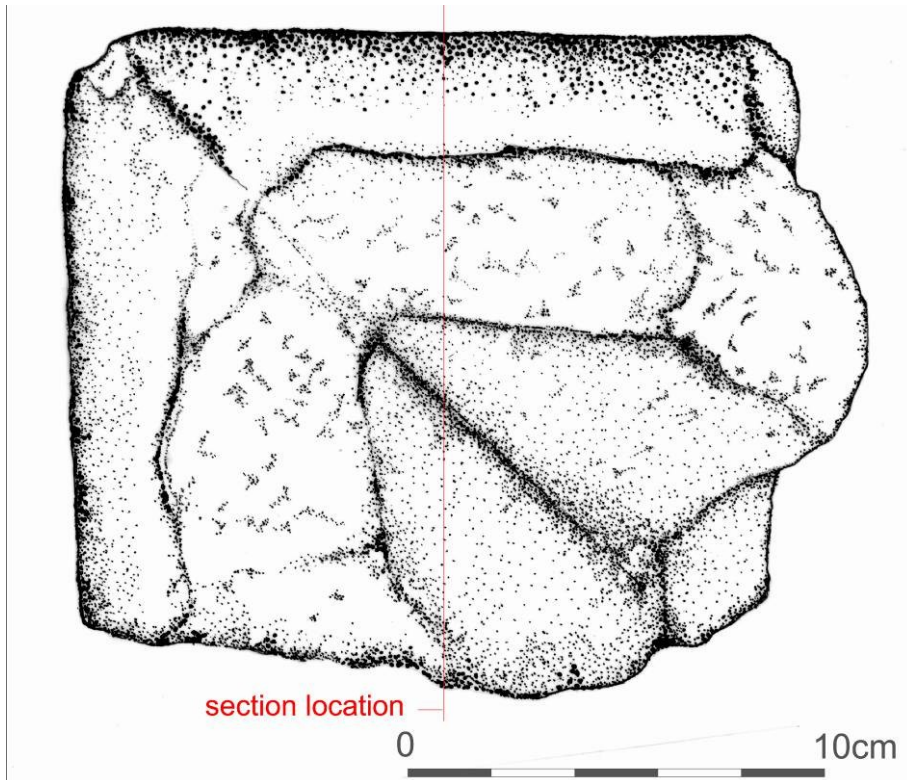


Fig 30 Part of a window hood mould dating to the 16th or 17th century reused in wall (107) in Trench 3

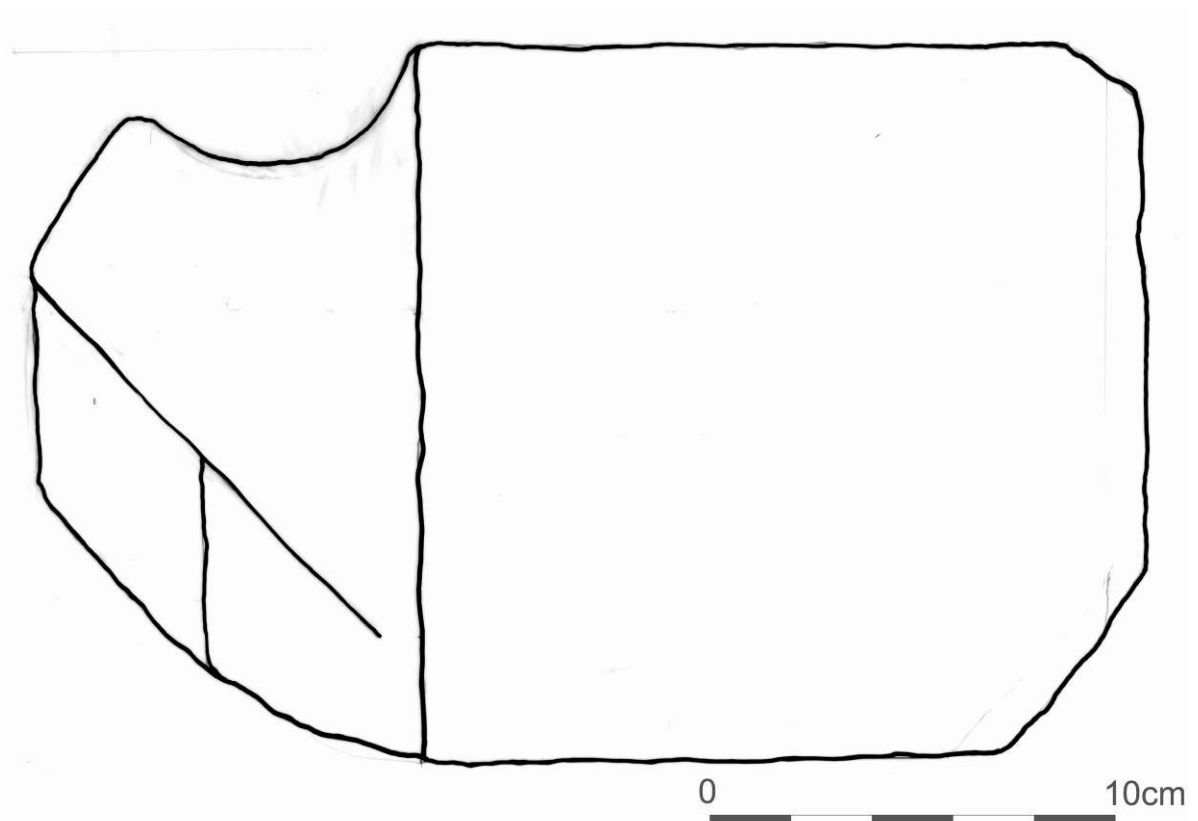


Fig 31 Section through part of a window hood mould dating to the 16th or 17th century reused in wall (107) in Trench 3