



Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre Access Road

Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report



Historic Environment Projects

Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre, Access Road Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report

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This study was commissioned by Neil Sandland of Environment, Planning and Economy, Waste Management, Cornwall Council, and carried out by the projects team, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Within Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Andy Jones. The project officer was Carl Thorpe. Jo Sturgess aided with the sectioning and recording of the Parish Boundary.

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

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



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Cover illustration

Aerial view of the area examined archaeologically with Treviscoe dyke and the parish boundary between St Dennis, and St Stephen in Brannel running west to east across the centre of the picture (© Intermap Technologies Inc. All rights reserved 102443 2011).

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Contents

1 Summary	7
2 Introduction	8
2.1 Project background	8
2.2 Aims and objectives	8
2.3 Methods	9
3 Location and setting	10
4 Archaeological results	11
4.1 Field 1	11
4.1.1 The Parish Boundary	11
4.1.2 Field boundary 1	12
4.1.3 Field Boundary 2	12
4.2 Field 2	12
4.2.1 Field Boundary 3	13
4.3 Field 3	13
4.3.1 Field Boundary 4	13
4.4 Field 4	13
4.4.1 Field Boundary 5	13
4.4.2 Field Boundary 6	14
4.5 Field 5	14
5 Discussion	14
6 References	15
6.1 Primary sources	15
6.2 Publications	15
7 Project archive	16
8 Appendix 1. Boundary recording results	17
9 Appendix 2. Updated Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at St Dennis Energy Recovery Centre	21

List of Figures

- Figure 1. Site location
- Figure 2. Parish Tithe maps for St Dennis 1838, and St Stephen in Brannel 1839 showing site location
- Figure 3. 1880 Ordnance Survey map showing site location
- Figure 4. 1906 Ordnance Survey map showing site location
- Figure 5. Area of archaeological fieldwork showing location of recorded boundary sections
- Figure 6. La-Mount Corner and Treviscoe Dyke. RAF vertical photograph 1946
- Figure 7. Treviscoe Dyke showing location of recorded section
- Figure 8. Section drawing through Treviscoe Dyke/ Parish boundary
- Figure 9. Section drawings through field boundaries 1 to 3
- Figure 10. Section drawings through field boundaries 4 to 6

Abbreviations

CERC	Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
ICS	Institute of Cornish Studies
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum

1 Summary

In 2011, the Historic Environment Projects team (Cornwall Council) was commissioned by Neil Sandland of Environment, Planning and Economy, Waste Management, Cornwall Council to undertake archaeological recording in mitigation of the impact of the construction of a *circa* 800m long access road, running from the public highway at La-Mount corner (SW93760 56784) to the entrance to the field where the Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre (CERC) (SW 94466 56938) was to be constructed. Following an archaeological assessment and the results from a geophysical survey, a programme of archaeological recording was carried out in the form of an archaeological watching brief along the route of the road.

The line of an earthwork bank marking the parish boundary between St Dennis, and St Stephen in Brannel, believed to have been named as the Treviscoe Dyke in an Anglo-Saxon charter dated to 1049, was investigated with a controlled section excavated across it. The recording demonstrated that the substantial upstanding bank is of recent construction built from material that had been dumped alongside an earlier field boundary of probable late medieval or post-medieval origin.

Six other hedge boundaries cut by the line of the road were also recorded and shown to be of probable medieval or earlier post-medieval date.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded over the area of the access road and no artefacts were recovered demonstrating that this development had little or no impact on any significant buried remains.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The Historic Environment Projects team (Cornwall Council) were commissioned by Neil Sandland of Environment, Planning and Economy, Waste Management, Cornwall Council to undertake archaeological recording in mitigation of the construction of access road from the site of the Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre (CERC) to the nearest public road across what is currently grazing land. The road was *circa* 800m long running from the public road at La-Mount corner just to the north west of Treviscoe (SW 93760 56784) to the entrance to the site (SW 94466 56938) of the Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre (CERC) to the south east of Bodella farm (Figs 1 and 5).

The programme of archaeological recording also included a watching brief at the site of a works compound that was not in the original project design.

The scheme had been the subject of an assessment (Terrence O'Rourke 2007). This assessment highlighted the potential for archaeological sites to survive within the project area. A subsequent geophysical survey did not appear to identify any major archaeological features within the development area (Sabin and Donaldson 2008). The Parish Boundary (MCO55418), apparently marked by a substantial bank which runs along the southern part of the project area (from SW 93739 56783 to SW 94017 56797), was considered to be of historical significance, possibly dating to at least the 10th century AD (N. Cahill pers comm.).

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) recommended that the scheme be the subject of a programme of archaeological recording and he approved a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Dr Andy Jones (Archaeologist Team Leader, HE Projects) (Appendix 2).

This report details the results of the watching brief.

2.2 Aims and objectives

The aims of the project were:

- To ensure that the site works associated with the development were carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and wider publication.

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

Key objectives of the project were:

- To locate and record prehistoric and medieval settlement activity within the area of the development.
- To record a section through the Parish Boundary to identify evidence for a construction sequence and, if appropriate sample it to establish its date.
- To record historic boundaries in section within the area of the Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL).

2.3 Methods

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the removal of topsoil from the access road corridor. The fieldwork was carried out from October 2012 to March 2013.

Watching Brief

The watching brief involved periodic visits to monitor the soil stripping along the length of the road. The stripping was carried out by machines using grading buckets down to the top of the natural subsoil. Any identified features were then cleaned and recorded. Spoil heaps were inspected for finds.

Features were located on to an annotated site plan at a scale of 1:1000. Sections were made of individual features and hedge sections at a scale of 1:20. Sample sections (describing soil depth, layers present etc) were also noted across each field.

Each field drawing was assigned its own unique GRE numbers 788 (see section 7). A photographic record was maintained throughout the project, using colour digital photography. Black and white archive photographs were taken during the excavation of the section through the parish boundary in Field 1 GBP number 2303, Digital photographs followed a continuous numbering system starting with 1. Records were made for all archaeological features allocated a number. Cut numbers are presented within [] brackets, and fills within () brackets.

No sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts such as buried soils, layers, or deposits were considered suitable for environmental sampling. No artefacts were recovered.

Parish Boundary and Boundary recording

The Parish Boundary has been recorded since the 10th century and its origins may predate this date. As part of the archaeological recording a section was carefully excavated through it by a machine down to its base. The section was then cleaned up and recorded by the project archaeologist. No layers were considered suitable for environmental sampling.

The remaining historic boundaries breached by the Access Road were also recorded by measured section drawings, with descriptions of each context within the boundary, descriptions of vegetation and interpretative notes.

Archiving

An ordered and cross-referenced site archive has been produced. Site plans, photographs and other records have been completed and indexed.

3 Location and setting

The access road ran for approximately 800m long running from the public road just to the north west of Treviscoe (SW 93760 56784) to the entrance of the Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre (CERC) site (SW 94466 56938) (Figs 1 and 5).

For most of its route, the course of the road followed the line of a public footpath leading to St Dennis. This passes through enclosed pasture, the ground sloping gently towards the north east. The underlying geology is Lower Devonian calcareous slates and siltstones of the Meadfoot Beds. The whole area has been heavily metamorphosed as it lies within the metamorphic aureole of the St Austell granite intrusion (BGS 1973).

The monitored section of the Access Road is located within an area that the Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 has characterised as 'Anciently Enclosed Land'. 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled and farmed since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times.

The Access Road passed through land belonging to two settlements of medieval origin. Bodella is first recorded in 1554-58 when it is spelt Burdello. The name is possibly derived from the Old English for '*brothel*'. The second settlement at Rostowrack is first recorded as Restauroc in AD 1211-12. The place-name is Cornish and contains the elements '*Ros*', meaning moor, and '*Dour*', meaning water.

Known archaeological sites.

The sites recorded in the HER near to the area of the development included:

- A later prehistoric/Romano-British enclosure (MCO53401/MCO8422), at Rostowrack (MCO8422) is implied by the field-name 'round meadow' and a possible curving bank. This potential site lies *circa* 300m to the north east of the development area but associated remains could extend into the site area.
- A possible cropmark enclosure identified by the National Mapping Programme (NMP) within Field 2 may be of later prehistoric/Romano-British. This lies *circa* 50m north of the Access Road however associated remains may extend into the road corridor. However, the enclosure was not identified by the geophysical survey (Sabin and Donaldson 2008), and it may not be an archaeological feature.
- The Parish Boundary/Manorial boundary bank (MCO 55418) between St Dennis and St Stephen in Brannel is of medieval origin (10th century AD and possibly earlier) and is a substantial landscape feature. The boundary was cut during the construction of the Access Road.
- Settlements of medieval origin are located at Bodella (MCO13426), and Rostowrack (MCO16563). It is possible that remains associated with medieval settlement-related activity extend into the Access Road.

Potential sites

In addition to the identified sites there was also the potential for the survival of unrecorded buried archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods to exist along the route.

Over 30 archaeological sites were identified by Terrence O'Rourke's assessment (2007) located in the vicinity of the Access Road though none lay within the road corridor.

4 Archaeological results

The results from the project are presented below by field as defined by the order in which they were stripped. In addition a large area of Field 1 was stripped to provide a site compound and area for processing soil contaminated with Japanese Knotweed.

The topsoil stripped pipeline corridor averaged 12m to 15m wide, though in areas it reached a width of *circa* 20m. The depth of the trench varied from 0.35m to 0.75m, and was recorded via a series of numbered sections, the locations for which can be found within the site archive. The results from this recording are presented within each of the following field summaries.

4.1 Field 1

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange, yellow-brown clay. Orange, red-brown clay and stone fragments – the decayed natural rab bedrock lay at the base of the trench. The profile, though consistent in nature throughout the field, varied in thickness from 0.21m to 0.55m (Fig 5).

4.1.1 The Parish Boundary

This was a large broad earthen bank running roughly west to east from La-Mount corner (SW 93734 56784) for a distance of *circa* 285m (SW 94015 56799) for most of its length forming the southern edge of Field 1 (Fig 6). This boundary had the appearance of being formed from two roughly parallel banks, set *circa* 12m apart, the spacing between them having been infilled with dumped material, raising it in height to resemble a flat topped causeway along the top of which ran a track. The southern bank was apparently the slighter of the two being *circa* 1.5m wide and not more than 1.2m height with stone facing on its southern side, while the northern appeared to be *circa* 2.5m wide, and up to 1.5m high with no visible facing. The average width of the combined feature was *circa* 20m (Fig 7).

It has been suggested that this bank may possibly be of early medieval origin (Herring and Smith 1991,) as it followed the line of the parish boundary and that it may be the Treviscoe Dyke named in the Anglo-Saxon Charter of 1049 AD (Hook 1994; N. Cahill pers comm.). A section was carefully cut through this feature at SW 93870 56791 in order to investigate its character and to recover evidence for its date. The location for this trench was chosen as it lay adjacent to a large stone that had been tentatively identified as a possible parish boundary marker stone (N. Cahill pers comm.) similar to that seen 50m to the west (though this particular stone was un-inscribed) and was one of the few areas not contaminated by Japanese Knotweed.

The trench was 20m long, 3m wide and reached a maximum depth of 1.4m being taken down to the top of the natural bedrock. It was found that only the southern boundary was of any antiquity, and that the whole appearance of the rest of the structure was due to the dumping of modern rubble and waste up against its northern side (Figs 7 and 8).

The initial boundary (the southern) was found to be a stone-faced earth bank 1.1m high and 1.8m wide with a shallow U shaped ditch 1m wide, and 0.28m deep on its northern side. Its construction consisted of a core of compacted clay with re-deposited rab probably derived from the digging of the ditch to north overlain by a thick layer of grey-brown clay loam that formed the capping of hedge. It was faced on the southern side with granite and quartz blocks. The wall was found to have been built upon an old soil layer which contained a sherd of modern white china, *circa* late 18th or 19th century AD in date (not retained). This boundary appears on the 1839 Tithe Map (for St Stephen in Brannel) so construction was certainly prior to this date (Fig 2).

Subsequent to its initial construction further material was dumped upon it from the northern side which both increased the width of the bank and also overtopped it.

Firstly an extensive and thick deposit of clay and builder's rubble, context (8), was deposited, 14.8m wide, and 0.9m at its thickest which was recorded up against the northern side of the field boundary. Totally sealing the ditch, a thin spread of this deposit also covered the top of the existing bank, almost obscuring it. This deposit which contained numerous fragments of roof tile, brick, plastic sheeting, cement, tarmac and stones, clearly modern in date, tailed off in thickness at its northern end.

A further layer of dumped material consisting of friable loose grey-brown clay, containing occasional stone fragments, context (9), was deposited along and over the northern edge of the bank. This deposit was roughly 9m wide (overlying the previous deposit for some 6m) thus extending the width of the entire feature by some 3m. The greatest thickness of this deposit (*circa* 0.85m) was along its northern edge. The edge of this dumped material had given the appearance of a second bank running parallel with the southern field boundary, especially once the entire feature had been completely covered with vegetation.

Both these modern deposits overlay buried topsoil, context (10) that consisted of compacted dark grey-brown silty clay. This deposit was a consistent horizontal layer beneath the dumped deposits and showed no evidence for having been disturbed by activity related to the construction of a northern hedge, further evidence that this latter feature never actually existed.

4.1.2 Field boundary 1

This was a short section of field boundary at the western entrance to Field 1 which measured approximately 30m long (SW 93756 56762 to SW 93777 56781). The whole line of this boundary was to be removed in the course of the work, so in order to record the nature of its construction a section (Fig 5) was cut through it (SW 93775 56780).

Measuring 1.1m high, 2m wide the boundary proved to be a stone-faced earth wall (Fig 9). It was constructed of three layers of dumped clay faced on either side with granite and quartz blocks with a shallow ditch (0.7m wide, 0.2m deep) on its southern side. Subsequent to its initial construction further soil was dumped upon it from the southern side to raise its height. The wall was found to have been built upon an old soil layer which contained a sherd of modern white china of 19th century date (not retained). This boundary does not appear on the 1839 Tithe Map but is shown on the 1880 OS map, which suggests a construction at some point between these two dates (Fig 3).

4.1.3 Field Boundary 2

This field boundary forms the southern bank flanking a lane forming the St Dennis / St Stephen in Brannel Parish Boundary. Breached by the access road on the eastern side of Field 1, this boundary was 245m long (SW 93849 56783 to SW 4214 56649). The section was recorded at SW 94020 56791 (Fig 5).

Measuring 1.5m high, and 2.2m wide the boundary was initially a stone-faced earth wall, later adapted into an earth bank (Figure 9). It was constructed of two layers of dumped clay faced on either side with granite and quartz blocks with a shallow ditch (0.8m wide, 0.2m deep) on its northern side. Subsequent to its construction further clay and soil (layers 8, 9, and 10) was dumped upon it from the northern side to raise its height and to completely cover the stone facings. The wall was found to have been built upon an old ground surface consisting of compacted clay loam lying on the natural rab bedrock. This boundary does not appear on the 1839 Tithe Map but does appear on the 1880 OS map which suggests a construction at some point between these two dates possibly at the time there seems to have been boundary reorganisation after the building of the Great Western railway (Figs 2 and 3).

4.2 Field 2

The stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.02m of

orange, yellow-brown clay. Orange, red-brown clay and stone fragments – the decayed natural rab bedrock lay at the base of the trench. Within this field the thickness of the recorded soil profile varied between 0.19m and 0.45m (Fig 5).

No features of archaeological interest were recorded and no artefacts were recovered.

4.2.1 Field Boundary 3

This field boundary forms the northern bank flanking a lane forming the St Dennis / St Stephen in Brannel Parish Boundary. Breached by the access road on the western side of Field 2, this boundary was 230m long (SW 94044 56805 to SW 94222 56659). The section was recorded at SW 94050 56795 (Fig 5).

Measuring 1m high and 2.1m wide the boundary was initially a stone-faced earth wall, later adapted into an earth bank (Fig 9). It was constructed of two layers of dumped clay faced on either side with granite and quartz blocks of which there were only ephemeral remnants. There was no evidence for any ditch. Subsequent to its initial construction further clay and soil (two layers) was dumped upon it to raise its height completely obscuring the earlier wall, and creating an earthen bank. The wall was found to have been built upon an old ground surface consisting of compacted clay loam lying on the natural rab bedrock. This boundary is shown on the 1838 Tithe Map (for St Dennis) so must predate that (Fig 2). Part of the parish boundary actually follows the line of this wall, it is likely that this boundary is of medieval in date.

4.3 Field 3

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.12m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange, yellow-brown clay. Orange, red-brown clay and stone fragments – the decayed natural rab bedrock lay at the base of the trench. Within this field the soil profile varied between 0.21m and 0.45m in depth (Fig 5).

No features of archaeological interest were recorded and no artefacts were recovered.

4.3.1 Field Boundary 4

This field boundary forms the western side of Field 3. This boundary was *circa* 160m long (SW 94140 56947 to SW 94178 56798). The section was recorded at SW 94176 56805.

Measuring 1.4m high, and 1.8m wide, the boundary is a stone-faced earth bank (Fig 10). It was constructed of two layers of dumped clay faced on the western side with granite and quartz blocks. There was no evidence for any ditch. Subsequent to its initial construction further clay loam was dumped upon it to raise its height which has in places obscured some of the stone facing. The wall was found to have been built upon an old ground surface consisting of compacted clay loam lying on the natural rab bedrock. It is first shown on the 1838 Tithe Map (for St Dennis) so must predate that (Fig 2). This bank forms a major land division within the holdings of Bodella Farm which is first recorded in 1554-58 (Gover 1948; ICS 1987) suggesting this boundary may be of later medieval origin.

4.4 Field 4

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of grey-brown clay, and 0.02m of orange, yellow-brown clay. Orange, red-brown clay and stone fragments – the decayed natural rab bedrock lay at the base of the trench. Within this field the thickness of the recorded soil profile varied between 0.32m and 0.42m (Fig 5).

No features of archaeological interest were recorded and no artefacts were recovered.

4.4.1 Field Boundary 5

This field boundary forms the western side of Field 4 to the south of Bodella Farm (Fig 5). This boundary was 117m long (SW 94290 56960 to SW 94301 56844). The section was recorded at SW 94301 56851. Currently measuring 1.5m high, and 2.1m wide, the

boundary is a stone-faced earth bank (Fig 10). It was originally constructed of two layers of dumped clay faced on the western side with granite and quartz blocks with a shallow ditch (0.7m wide, 0.2m deep) on its western side. Subsequent to its construction a further layer of clay loam was dumped upon it to raise its height which has in places obscured some of the stone facing. The wall was found to have been built upon an old ground surface consisting of compacted clay loam lying on the natural rab bedrock. This boundary is similar in nature to Boundary 4 and appears to be of comparable date.

4.4.2 Field Boundary 6

This field boundary forms the eastern side of Field 4 and also the western side of the road leading to Bodella Farm (Fig 5). This boundary was 76m long (SW 94351 56948 to SW 94350 56872). The section was recorded at SW 94350 56873. Currently measuring 1.5 m high, and 2.3m wide the boundary is a stone-faced earth wall (Fig 10). It was constructed of two layers of dumped clay faced on either side with granite and quartz blocks. There was no evidence for any ditch. The wall was found to have been built upon an old ground surface consisting of compacted clay loam lying on the natural rab bedrock. It is first shown on the 1838 Tithe Map (for St Dennis) so must predate that (Fig 2). As it is associated with the main access track to the farm this suggests that this may also be of later medieval date.

4.5 Field 5

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange, yellow-brown clay. Orange, red-brown clay and stone fragments – the decayed natural rab bedrock lay at the base of the trench. The profile, though consistent in nature throughout the field, varied in thickness from 0.37m to 0.6m (Fig 5).

No features of archaeological interest were recorded and no artefacts were recovered.

5 Discussion

The major feature to be investigated in the course of this project was the line of the Parish boundary between St Dennis and St Stephen in Brannel. It was marked by the existence of a boundary stone(s) and a large broad earthen bank (Fig 7).

Prior to this work commencing it appeared as if this boundary may have consisted of two roughly parallel hedges flanking a narrow lane, the level of which had been raised by the dumping of material between the two hedges to form a raised causeway. It had been suggested (Herring and Smith 1991; N. Cahill pers comm.) that this earthen bank was the Treviscoe Dyke named in the Anglo-Saxon Charter of 1049 AD (Hook 1994) especially as it appeared to be related to the double-banked boundary ditches described by W.G Hoskins (1973) that are said to be often found on Anglo-Saxon estate boundaries.

The current work has demonstrated that this is not the case. The section cut through the bank revealed that the feature is not a double banked ditch/lane. The northern bank is in fact a deceptive effect caused by the raised edges of conjoined mounds of dumped material spreading out from the trackway. The buried topsoil beneath the dumped material is undisturbed, and showed no evidence for a hedge bank having ever been constructed. For example, there is no sign of a ditch having been cut through it, and its thickness is fairly uniform throughout the length of the trench examined, whereas it would have been thicker in any area protected by the presence of an overlying hedge (Fig 8).

Only the southern boundary proved to be real and it is this one that is portrayed on the 1839 Tithe map for St Stephen in Brannel (Fig 2). In appearance it is no different from any of the other field boundaries examined in the course of this project. It was a stone-faced earth bank, with a shallow ditch along its northern side separating the rough

heathland lying to the north through which the Parish boundary ran, from the grazing land within the field to the south. The southern face of the bank was faced with stone, perhaps in order to render it more stock proof.

So what is the date of this feature? The southern bank must predate the Tithe map on which it appears (1839), while a sherd of modern white china, late 18th or 19th century AD in date (not retained) was recorded within the buried topsoil on top of which the bank was constructed. This suggests the construction date lies sometime between the late 1700's to early 1800's. The rest of the massive bank appears to be entirely modern, indeed it is not an obvious feature on an RAF vertical photograph taken in 1946 (Figure 6) which suggests its creation may have even post-dated this.

The other six hedge boundaries examined are all fairly uniform in nature, none demonstrate a complex history with most exhibiting no more than a couple of phases, generally an initial build, followed by a subsequent raising in height. Some of these may have late medieval origins and others are post-medieval. The total lack of medieval or earlier artefacts is of interest and unusual for anciently enclosed land. It suggests these fields were not improved by the spreading of midden material. This may point towards the marginal nature of this area, it being at the foot of the Hensbarrow Downs, the altitude and subsequent climatic conditions restricting the use of these fields to pasture. This perhaps is also reflected in the shallow depth and nature of the soils recorded along the length of the route.

6 References

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7 Project archive

The HE project number is **HEXQPRB10870**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is currently housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project and information file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (HEXQPRB10870).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope: GRE 788/1-14
3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2303
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\St Dennis CERC Access Road WB
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2- 150445
6. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites S\St Dennis Energy Recovery Site Mitigation\Report

No artefacts were recovered in the course of this project.

8 Appendix 1. Boundary recording results

Key: M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval.

No.	Location	NGR	Origin	Record	Comments
Parish Bank	La-Mount Corner, Treviscoe.	SW 93734 56784 to SW 94015 56799 Section cut at SW 93870 56791	M? PM?	<p>An apparently double banked feature up to 1.5m high and 20m wide.</p> <p>(1) Dark grey-brown sandy loam, with grass and roots (topsoil).</p> <p>(2) Grey-brown clay loam. Capping of hedge.</p> <p>(3) Mottled Grey-brown clay with re-deposited rab probably derived from fill of ditch to north. Compacted core of hedge.</p> <p>(4) Compacted black-brown clay loam. Old ground surface?</p> <p>(5) Yellow, grey-brown clay with manganese staining. Decayed natural rab.</p> <p>(6) Friable black-brown clay loam with occasional shillet fragments. Fill of ditch [7].</p> <p>[7] Cut for shallow U shaped ditch to the north of and associated with Cornish hedge. Filled by (6).</p> <p>(8) Light, to mid orange-brown clay containing builder's rubble including numerous fragments of roof tile, brick, plastic sheeting, cement, tarmac and stones. Modern dumped material.</p> <p>(9) Mid grey-brown clay, loose, friable, containing occasional stone fragments. Modern dumped material.</p> <p>(10) Compacted dark grey-brown silty clay. Buried topsoil beneath modern dumped material contexts (8) and (9).</p> <p>(11) Mixed yellow-brown compacted clays with occasional stones. Fill of modern service trench [12].</p> <p>[12] Linear vertical sided trench cut (not bottomed). Has the appearance of a cut</p>	<p>Treviscoe Dyke.</p> <p>Reputedly described in an Anglo-Saxon Charter of 1049 AD.</p> <p>Only the southern wall is shown on the 1838 Tithe map.</p> <p>Sectioning showed no evidence for a northern bank. The southern bank proved to be a stone-faced earth bank.</p>

				for a modern service trench. Filled by (11). (13) Granite shillet and quartz blocks forming stone facing to bank on southern side.	
1	La-Mount corner, NW of Treviscoe. St Dennis	SW 93756 56762 to SW 93777 56781 Section cut at SW 93775 56780	PM Post 1839	1.10m high, 2.0m wide. (1) Yellow, grey-brown clay with manganese staining. Decayed natural rab. (2) Compacted black-brown clay loam. Old ground surface? (3) Grey-brown clay with some flecks of re-deposited rab. (4) Lens of orange-brown re-deposited rab. (5) Dark black-brown clay loam. [6] Cut for ditch. (7) Friable black-brown clay loam. Fill of ditch [6]. (8) Compacted grey-brown clay. (9) Grey-brown clay loam. (10) Grey-brown sandy loam, with grass and roots (topsoil). (11) Granite and quartz blocks forming stone facing to bank.	First shown on the 1880 OS map. Stone-faced earth wall.
2	NE of Treviscoe, St Dennis.	SW 93849 56783 to SW 94214 56649 Section cut at SW 94020 56791	PM Post 1839	1.5m high, 2.2m wide. (1) Yellow, orange-brown clay with manganese staining. Decayed natural rab. (2) Compacted black-brown clay loam. Old ground surface? (3) Dark black-brown compacted clay. (4) Chestnut brown compacted clay with some flecks of re-deposited rab and stone fragments. [5] Cut for ditch. (6) Friable dark black-brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [5]. (7) Friable grey-brown clay. (8) Dark grey-brown clay.	The southern bank alongside a lane forming the St Dennis / St Stephen in Brannel Parish Boundary. First shown on the 1880 OS map. Initially a Stone-faced earth wall, adapted into an earth bank.

				<p>(9) Light grey-brown compacted clay.</p> <p>(10) Grey-brown sandy loam, with grass and roots (topsoil).</p> <p>(11) Granite and quartz blocks forming stone facing to bank.</p>	
3	NE of Treviscoe, St Dennis.	<p>SW 94044 56805 to SW 94222 56659</p> <p>Section cut at SW 94050 56795</p>	M	<p>1.0m high, 2.1m wide.</p> <p>(1) Yellow, orange-brown clay with manganese staining. Decayed natural rab.</p> <p>(2) Compacted black-brown clay loam. Old ground surface?</p> <p>(3) Dark black-brown compacted clay.</p> <p>(4) Compacted grey-brown clay with some stone fragments.</p> <p>(5) Friable grey-brown clay.</p> <p>(6) Grey-brown clay loam.</p> <p>(7) Grey-brown sandy loam, with grass and roots (topsoil).</p> <p>(8) Granite and quartz blocks forming stone facing to bank.</p>	<p>The northern bank alongside a lane forming the St Dennis / St Stephen in Brannel Parish Boundary.</p> <p>First shown 1838 Tithe Map.</p> <p>Initially a Stone-faced earth wall, adapted into an earth bank</p>
4	SW of Bodella Farm.	<p>SW 94140 56947 To SW 94178 56798</p> <p>Section cut at SW 94176 56805</p>	M? PM	<p>1.4 m high, 1.8m wide.</p> <p>(1) Orange-brown clay with manganese staining. Decayed natural rab.</p> <p>(2) Compacted black-brown clay loam. Old ground surface?</p> <p>(3) Compacted Grey, red-brown clay with some flecks of re-deposited rab and stone fragments.</p> <p>(4) Dark grey-brown clay with some stone fragments.</p> <p>(5) Grey-brown clay loam.</p> <p>(6) Grey-brown sandy loam, with grass and roots (topsoil).</p> <p>(7) Granite and quartz blocks forming stone facing to bank.</p>	<p>First shown 1838 Tithe Map.</p> <p>Stone-faced earth bank.</p>
5	South of Bodella Farm	SW 94290 56960	M? PM	<p>1.5m high, 2.1m wide.</p> <p>(1) Yellow, orange-brown clay with manganese</p>	<p>First shown 1838 Tithe Map.</p> <p>Stone-faced earth</p>

		to SW 94301 56844 Section cut at SW 94301 56851		staining. Decayed natural rab. (2) Compacted black- brown clay loam. Old ground surface? (3) Dark grey-brown clay with some flecks of re- deposited rab and stone fragments. (4) Dark grey-brown clay. (5) Dark black-brown clay loam with numerous roots. [6] Cut for ditch. (7) Friable dark black- brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [6]. (8) Grey-brown clay loam. (9) Grey-brown sandy loam, with grass and roots (topsoil). (10) Granite and quartz blocks forming stone facing to bank.	bank.
6	South of Bodella Farm.	SW 94351 56948 to SW 94350 56872 Section cut at SW 94350 56873	M? PM	1.5 m high, 2.3m wide. (1) Orange-brown clay with manganese staining. Decayed natural rab. (2) Compacted black- brown clay loam. Old ground surface? (3) Compacted Grey, red- brown clay with some flecks of re-deposited rab and stone fragments. (4) Dark grey-brown clay with some stone fragments. (5) Grey-brown sandy loam, with grass and roots (topsoil). (6) Grey-brown clay loam plough soil. (7) Grey-brown sandy loam, with grass and roots (topsoil). (8) Granite and quartz blocks forming stone facing to bank.	First shown 1838 Tithe Map. Stone-faced earth wall.

9 Appendix 2. Updated Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at St Dennis Energy Recovery Centre

Background

1.1 Introduction

HE Projects has been asked by Mr Neil Sandland of Cornwall Council, to provide a project design and estimate for archaeological recording to be undertaken as part of the Energy Recovery Centre project (SW94475714). The project will be comprised of two elements, an Access Road leading into the site and the Energy Recovery Site development area. The Access Road will be constructed by CORMAC and the Energy Recovery Site is being developed by SITA.

This project design is for the recording of archaeological features within the Access Road and for the Energy Recovery Site (however, separate estimates are given at the end of this document for each area).

The project is the subject to a planning condition, which is worded as follows:

No development hereby permitted shall commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

An archaeological assessment of the development (Terrence O'Rourke 2007) identified the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive within the project area and previous fieldwork by HE Projects in the wider area have led to the identification of significant prehistoric and Romano-British settlement-related remains (Jones and Taylor 2010). Geophysical survey did not appear to identify any major archaeological features within the development area (Sabin and Donaldson 2008). However, the results from the survey do not preclude significant smaller features, such as pits or postholes associated with settlement activity being discovered. In addition the Parish Boundary, a substantial bank which runs along the southern part of the project area, has also been demonstrated to be of historical significance, dating to at least the 10th century AD.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has recommended that the scheme be the subject of a programme of archaeological recording and he has agreed the content of this written scheme of investigation.

This document is intended to provide a comprehensive statement on the standards necessary for the recording of archaeological deposits within this part of the proposed development. It also includes an outline for post-fieldwork archiving, assessment, analysis and publication which are required as part of the archaeological mitigation. The post-fieldwork stages will need to be reviewed in the light of results from the excavation.

The work is scheduled to commence in the Autumn/Winter of 2011.

1.2 Construction works

The following works are understood to involve ground disturbance:

Access route construction. This includes the construction of a Bailey bridge across the River Fal, widening and bituminous surfacing of 2km of existing Imerys haul roads with associated drainage features (lagoons) and the construction of a new 800m long access road to a public highway adoptable standard across current grazing land.

Archaeological recording will take place on the 800m which passes through the grazing land.

- The construction of the Energy Recovery Site by SITA within an area measuring 6 HA. This will include significant earthworks, foundation construction, etc and associated drainage features (lagoon).

1.3 Historical background

Landscape

The monitored section of the Access Road and the SITA site are located within an area that the Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 has characterised as 'Anciently Enclosed Land'. 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled and farmed since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. The Access Road passes through land belonging to two settlements of medieval origin. Bodella is first recorded in 1554-58 when it is spelt Burdello. The name is possibly derived from the Old English for 'brothel'. The second settlement at Rostowrack is first recorded as RestauROC in AD 1211-12. The place-name is Cornish and contains the elements 'Ros', meaning moor, and 'Dour', meaning water.

Known archaeological sites

The project area is situated within an area of archaeological potential, which contains evidence for later prehistoric and medieval settlement activity. The sites recorded in the HER near to the area of the development include:

- An Iron Age hill-fort is located at St Dennis (MCO78) to the north east of the development area.
- A later prehistoric/Romano-British enclosure (MCO53401/MCO8422), at Rostowrack (MCO8422) is implied by the field-name 'round meadow' and a possible curving bank. This potential site lies to the east of the development area but associated remains could extend into the SITA site area.
- A possible crop-mark enclosure identified by the NMP may be of later prehistoric/Romano-British date and associated remains may extend into the Access Road/SITA area. However, the enclosure was not identified by the geophysical survey, and it may not be an archaeological feature.
- The Parish Boundary/Manorial boundary bank between St Dennis and St Stephen in Brannel is of medieval origin (10th century AD and possibly earlier) and is a substantial landscape feature. The boundary will be cut during the construction of the Access Road.
 - Settlements of medieval origin are located at Bodella (MCO13426), and Rostowrack (MCO16563). It is possible that remains associated with medieval settlement-related activity will extend into the Access Road/SITA area.

Potential sites

There is potential for the survival of unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

2. Aims and objectives

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

The development area has the potential to contain important buried archaeological sites. The archaeological investigation of this area therefore provides an opportunity to

better understand the character and potential of this resource by recording sites and features affected by it.

2.1 Key objectives are:

- To locate and record prehistoric and medieval settlement activity within the area of the development.
- To record a section through the Parish Boundary to identify evidence for a construction sequence and, if appropriate sample it to establish its date.
- To record historic boundaries in section within the area of the AEL land.

3. Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; report.

Fieldwork

Archaeological recording should be undertaken in the form of controlled soil stripping.

Pre-works meeting

In advance of site works a meeting will be held between HE Projects, the resident engineer and the contractor to discuss and agree:

- Working methods across the development area and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.

Archaeological monitoring

Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken as the first stage of the mitigation programme. Controlled soil stripping under archaeological supervision should be carried out across the development area (Access Road and SITA site).

Soil stripping should be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil will be stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (ie, top of the "natural subsoil"). Machines will not run over the stripped area until recorded by the archaeologist.

Where significant remains are encountered the site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to make an appropriate record before work proceeds; where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the resident engineer.

If archaeological deposits of regional or national importance are uncovered, then a contingency should be allowed within the construction programme to review options to ensure their preservation *in situ*. In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the archaeologist and the Historic Environment Advice Officer.

Excavation

Excavations will take place in those parts of the site where the development will lead to the removal of complex or extensive archaeological remains. Following the controlled soil stripping the site archaeologist in consultation with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer will decide where full-scale excavation is required.

Where complex/extensive remains are encountered the site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to make an appropriate record before work proceeds; a programme to achieve this will be agreed with the Contractor. A contingency excavation time has been given for each of the areas (Access Road and SITA area) in the attached estimates.

In the event that this contingency is insufficient, additional time will be negotiated between the client and HE Projects. All excavations will be completed within 3 months of the controlled stripping.

Parish Boundary and Boundary recording

The Parish Boundary has been recorded since the 10th century and its origins may predate this date. As part of the archaeological recording a section should be carefully excavated through it by a machine down to its base. The project archaeologist will be given the opportunity to clean up and record the section, and where appropriate, excavate any early features beneath it. Environmental samples may be taken from the base of the section/underlying features in order to recover material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

The remaining historic boundaries breached by the Access Road and the SITA site will be recorded by measured section drawings, with descriptions of each context within the boundary, descriptions of vegetation and interpretative notes. The construction contractors will work closely with the site archaeologist to ensure that hedge sections are cleanly cut and exposed, and cleared down to the natural subsoil to enable a record to be made of the full profile.

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. A photographic scale will be used and a north arrow included as appropriate. A photographic register will be kept, giving feature number, location and direction of shot.
- A location plan will be made linking the site with features that have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- The heights of all features will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.
- Phased plans and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 will be made of all excavated features.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- The spoil from the controlled stripping will be adequately inspected for finds.

3.1 Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual/environmental material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds predating 1800 AD will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

- Significant, sealed archaeological contexts (predating c 1500 AD) will be considered for sampling for environmental material and the strategy will be discussed with the project manager. All recovered samples will be evaluated at the assessment stage and some may be disposed of. Only flots will be retained for inclusion within the project archive.

POST FIELDWORK STAGES

(To be reviewed in light of results from the fieldwork)

3.2 Archiving

Following review with the HE Project Manager, the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records. Initial processing of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken. This will involve flotation of bulk samples to recover plant macrofossils and other remains.

- All finds and samples, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

3.3 Report production

The results from the archaeological fieldwork will be presented in a concise archive report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the main archaeological and local record libraries.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro

The archive report will have the following contents:

- Summary
- Introduction - background, objectives, methods
- Results - factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation
- Discussion - discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or

thematic basis

- Archive
 - a brief summary and index to the project archive
- Illustrations
 - general location plan
 - detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map
 - selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate)
 - finds drawings (if appropriate)
 - photographs (if appropriate)

3.4 Assessment

On completion of the archive report an assessment stage will be carried out. This will involve assessment of structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material, etc. The outline of the assessment report, and the work required to produce it will also be determined.

- Liaise with specialists (environmental samples, radiocarbon dating and artefacts, etc) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Send off artefacts (ceramics, etc) to the appropriate specialist for further study.
- Send off residues from residues from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Sort out and send off suitable material for radiocarbon dating.
- Project design for further analyses and publication.

3.5 Academic/Final publication

In the event of significant remains being discovered there may be a further stage of analyses leading to formal publication. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated project design agreed with the Historic Environment Advice Officer. The scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*) and would include:

- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.
- A synthesis of the results from the earlier evaluations will be incorporated into any final publication.

4. Project staff

A team of experienced archaeologists employed by HE Projects will carry out the archaeological fieldwork under the supervision of a project officer.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by HE Projects.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a member of staff who is a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or the equivalent standard, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.

- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

5. Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation must be agreed by the Planning Authority
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE Projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer after the completion of the fieldwork.
- The updated project design and timetable for the archiving, analysis and publication stages will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

NOTES:

- HE Projects will require 2 weeks notification before commencing the fieldwork project.
- The area of the archaeological investigation will be agreed in advance of the project with the client and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, and this will be marked out on the ground by the client in advance of the archaeological fieldwork.
- Historic Environment Projects staff will not be responsible for the direction of Plant other than to ensure the level of the soil stripping is adequate. Historic Environment staff will not operate any machinery.
- The costs of plant hire are not included in this project and estimate. This project design and estimate does not include the costs of site accommodation, or toilets, etc. If these are required the estimate will be revised.
- The Historic Environment Projects will not be responsible for reinstating the ground after excavations or making it safe.
- It is intended that the programme for archiving, assessment, analysis and reporting is reviewed in the light of the fieldwork results.

6. Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

7.1 Health and safety statement

The Historic Environment is within the Environment Planning and Economy Department of Cornwall Council. HE Projects follows the Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork HE Projects will carry out a risk assessment. A Health and Safety plan will be produced if excavations are required

8. Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment Planning and Economy Department, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

9. Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public Liability and Employers Liability Insurance.

10. Standards

HE Projects follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment Planning and Economy, Cornwall Council, the HE Projects has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

11. Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

12. References

Jones, A M. and Taylor, S R, 2010, *Scarcewater, Pennance, Cornwall, archaeological excavation of a Bronze Age and Roman landscape*, BAR (British Series) 516, Oxford

Sabin, D and Donaldson, K, 2008, *Land at Rostowrack Farm, St Dennis, St Austell, Cornwall*, Archaeological Surveys Ltd, Chippenham.

Terence O'Rourke 2007, *Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre, Rostowrack Farm, St Dennis; desk top archaeological assessment*, Bournemouth

Andy Jones 16/6/11

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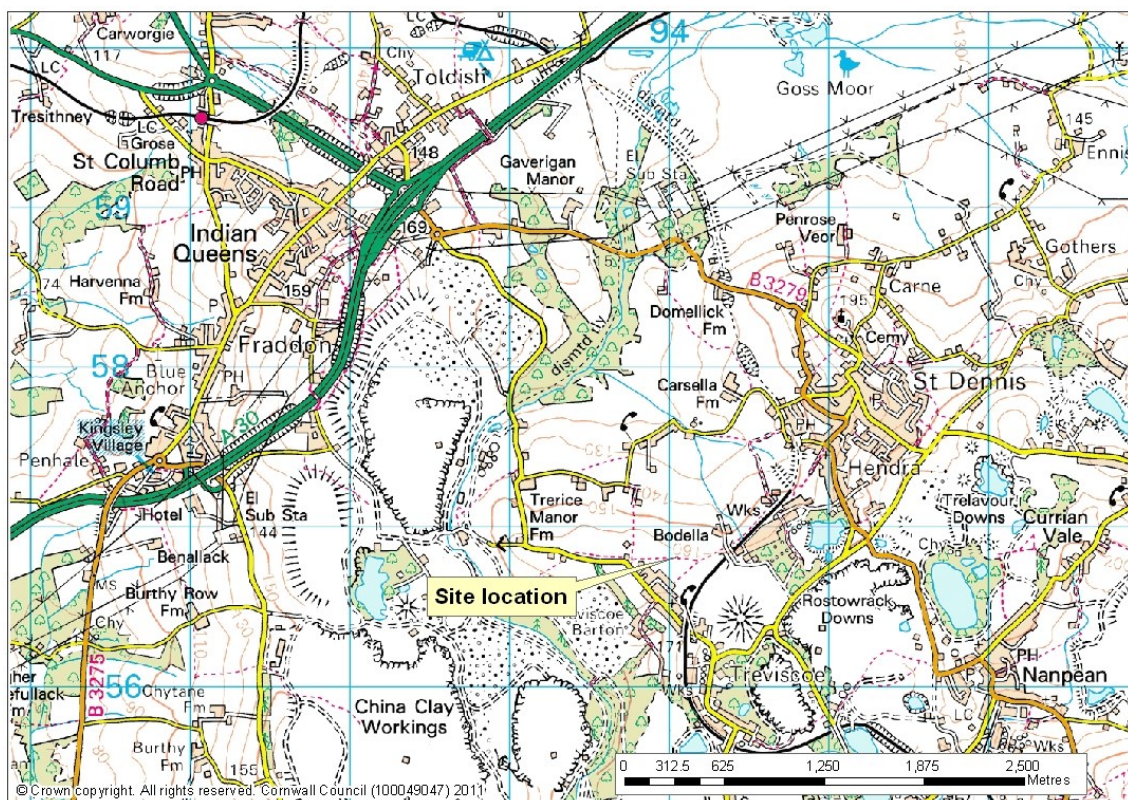


Figure 1. Site Location

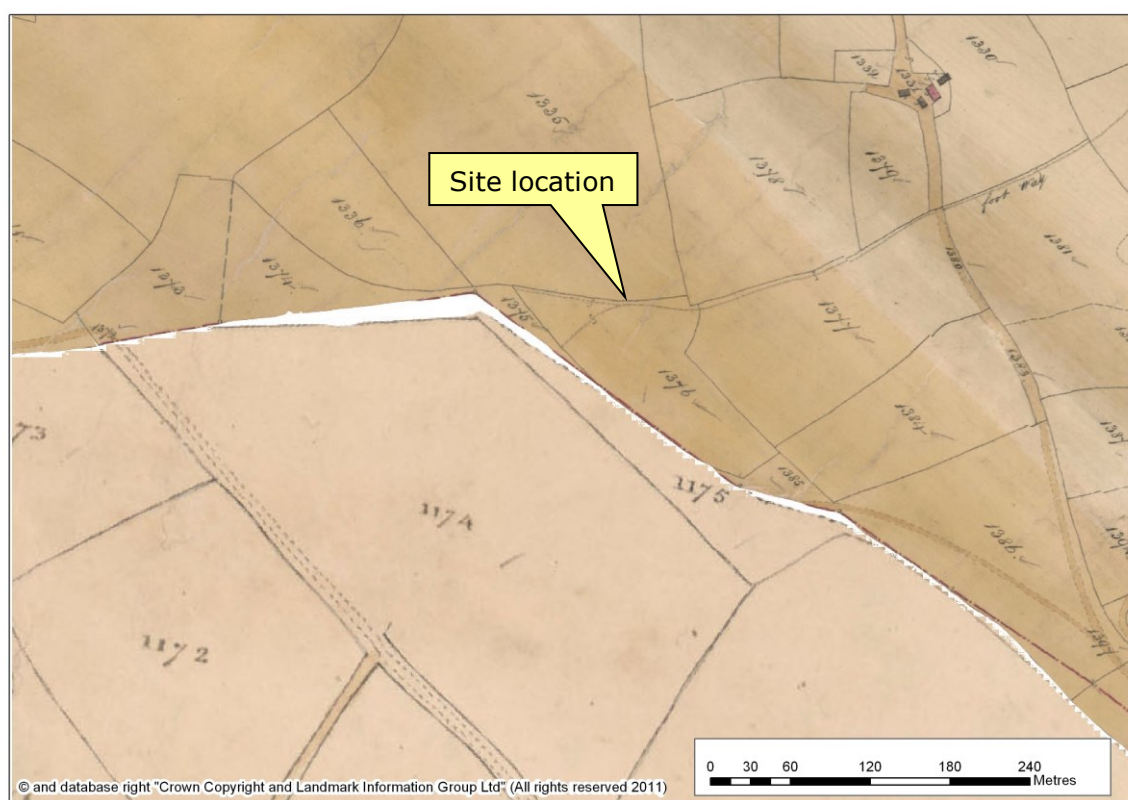


Figure 2. Site Location. Parish Tithe Awards maps, for St Dennis, 1838 (brown) and St Stephen in Brannel 1839 (pink).

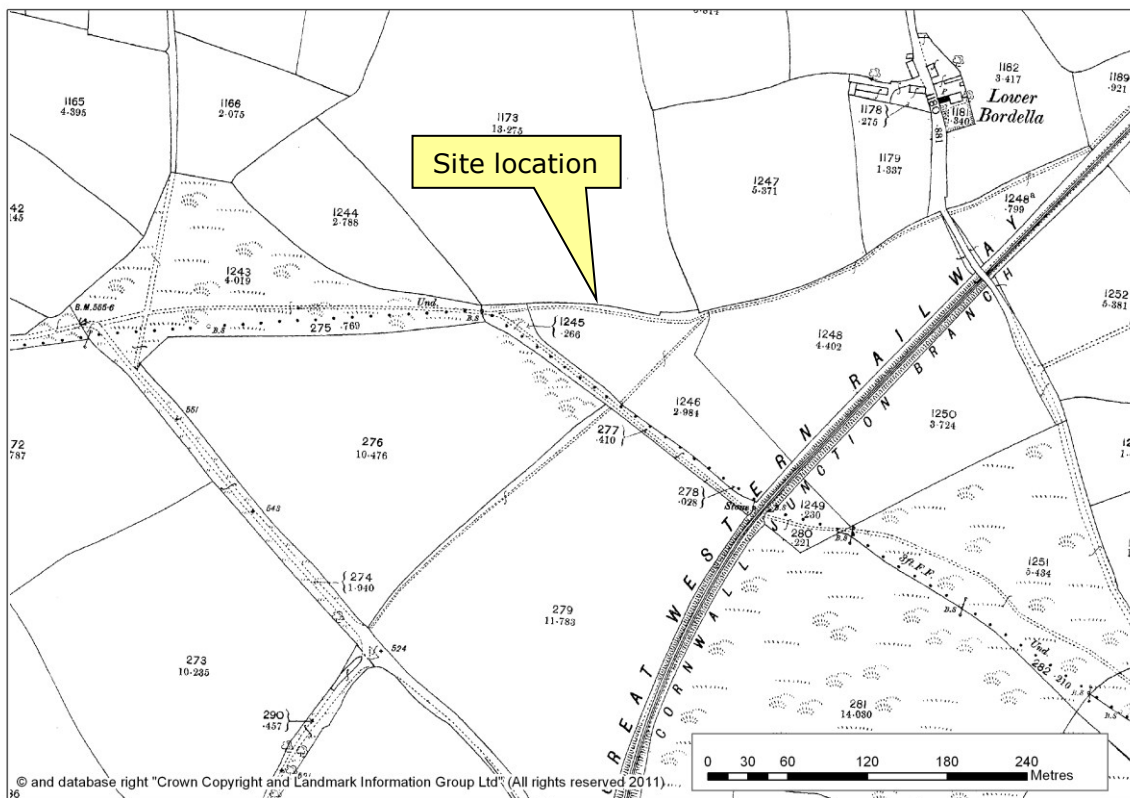


Figure 3 Site location, 1880 OS map.

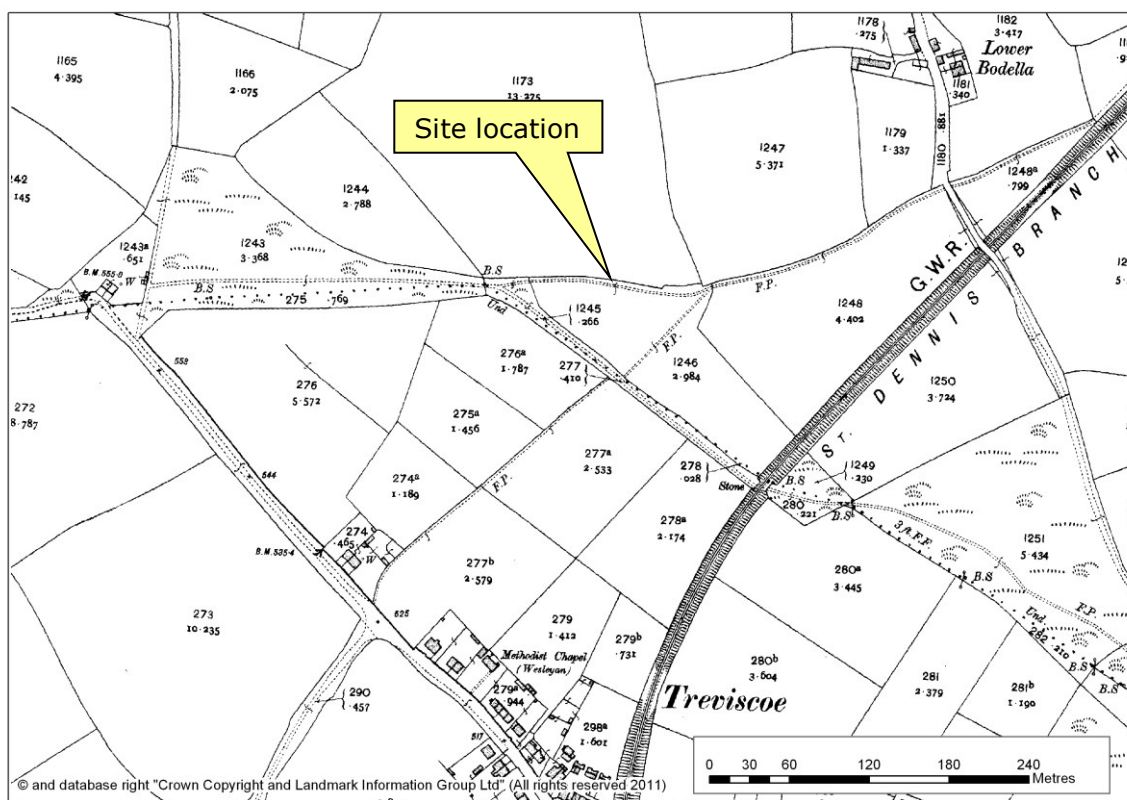


Figure 4 Site location 1906 OS map.

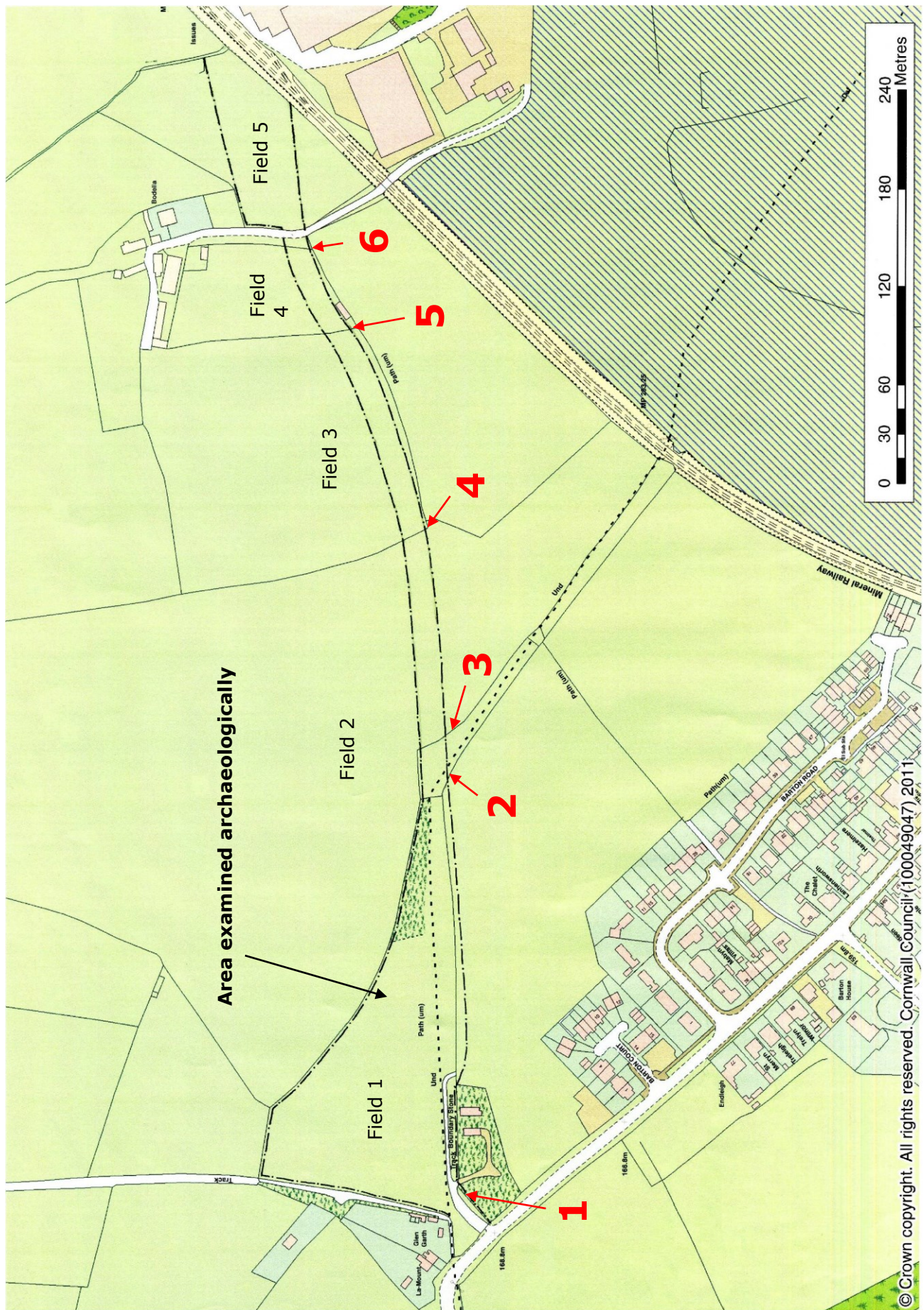


Figure 5. Area of archaeological fieldwork, showing location of recorded boundaries.

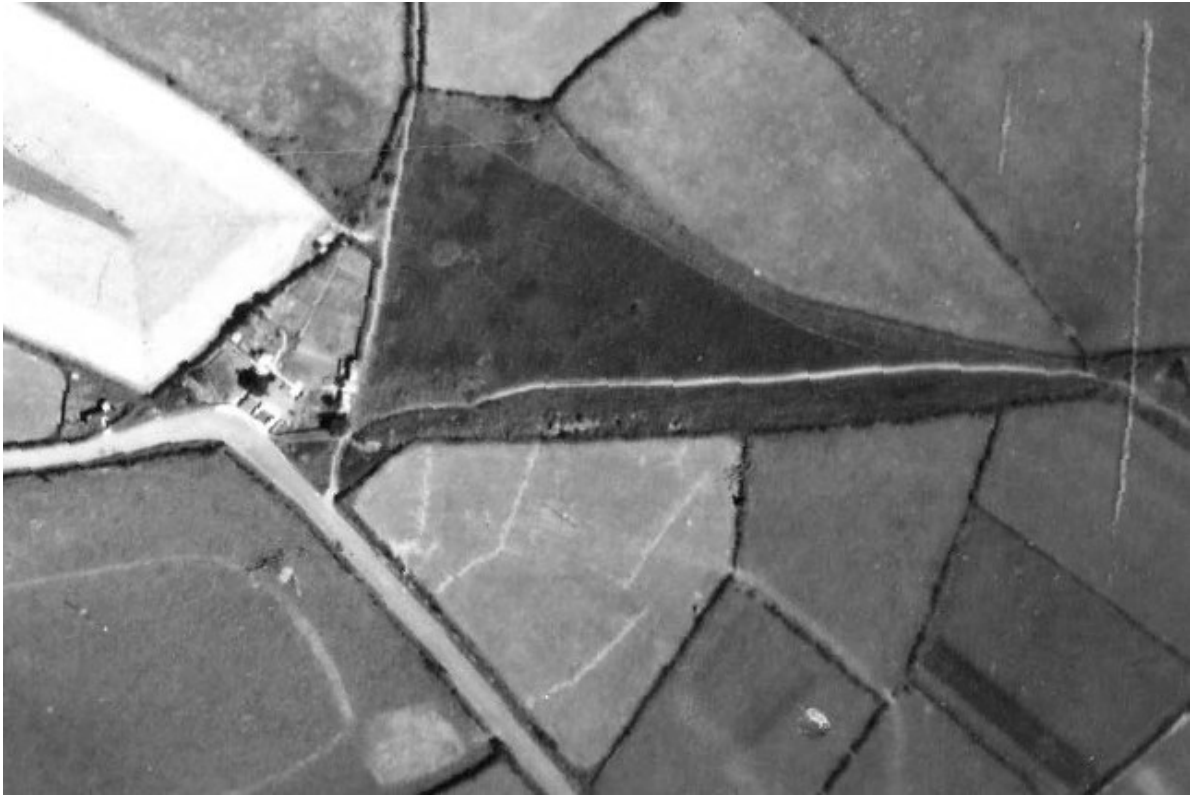


Figure 6, La-Mount Corner and Treviscoe Bank. RAF vertical Photograph 1946 (Cornwall Council run B5 5033).

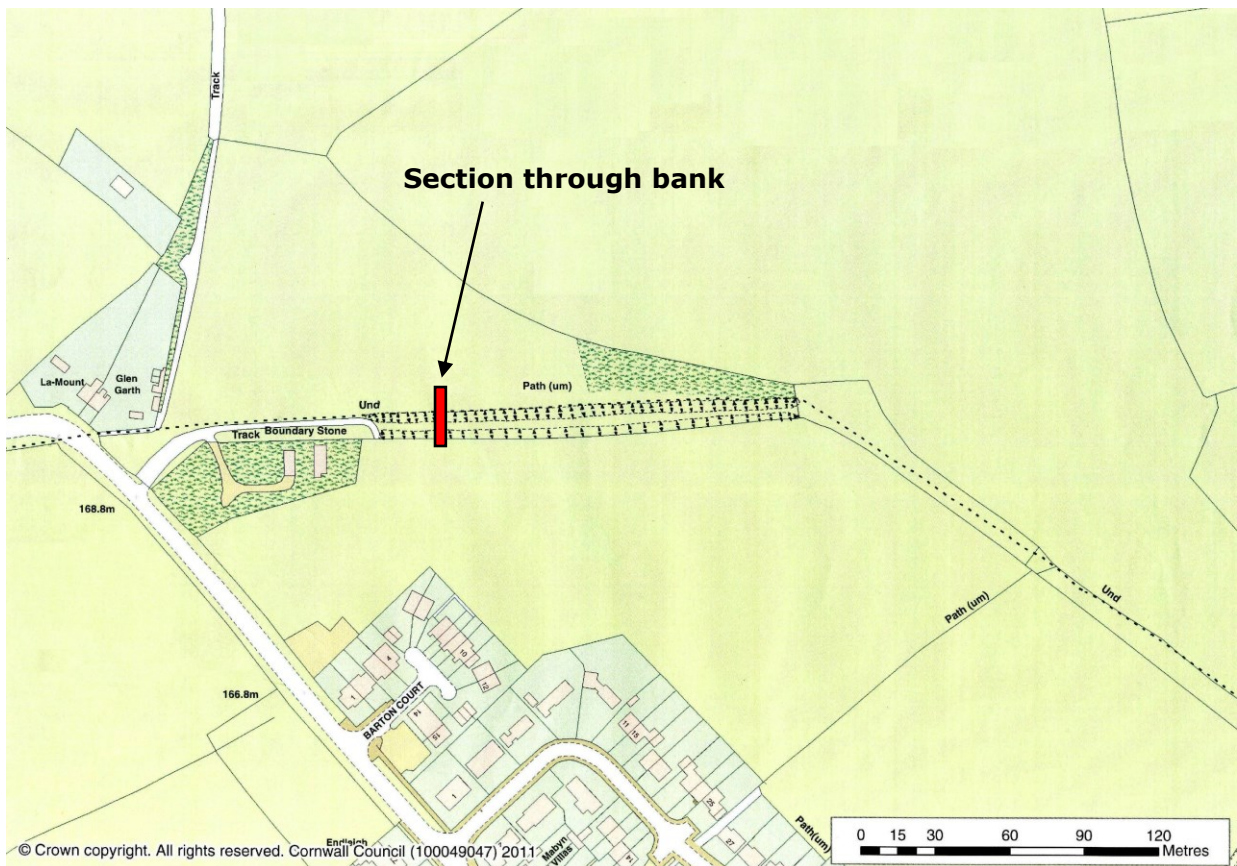


Figure 7. Treviscoe Dyke showing location of recorded section.

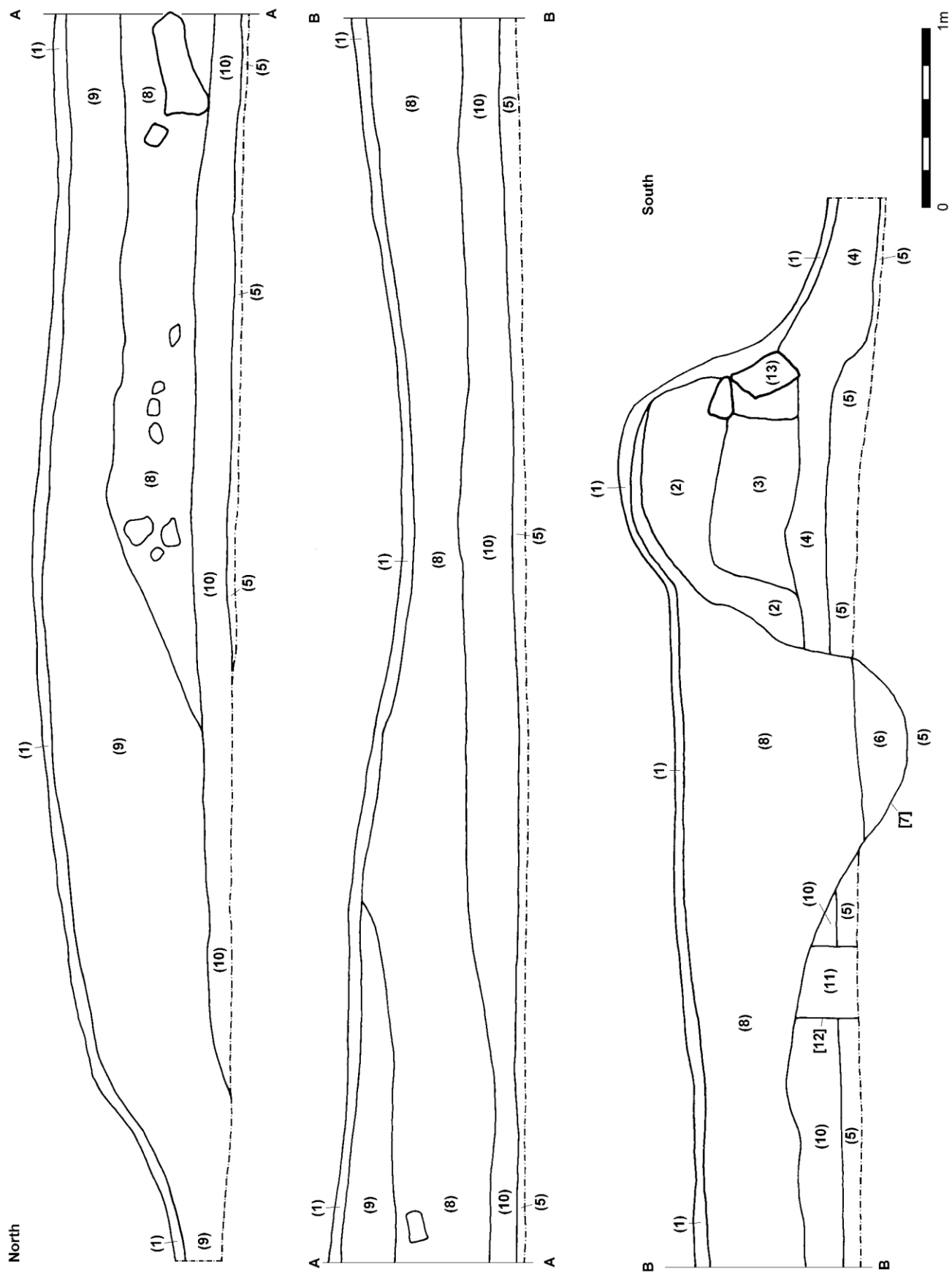
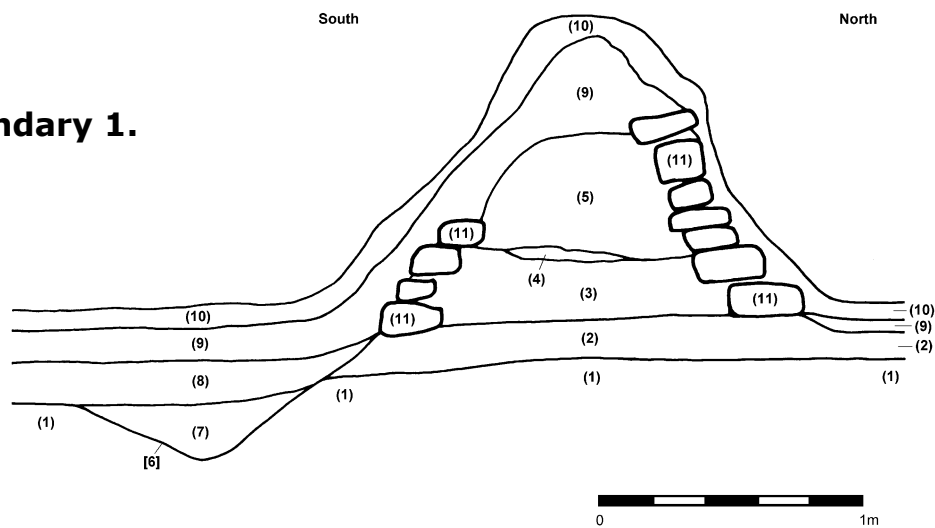
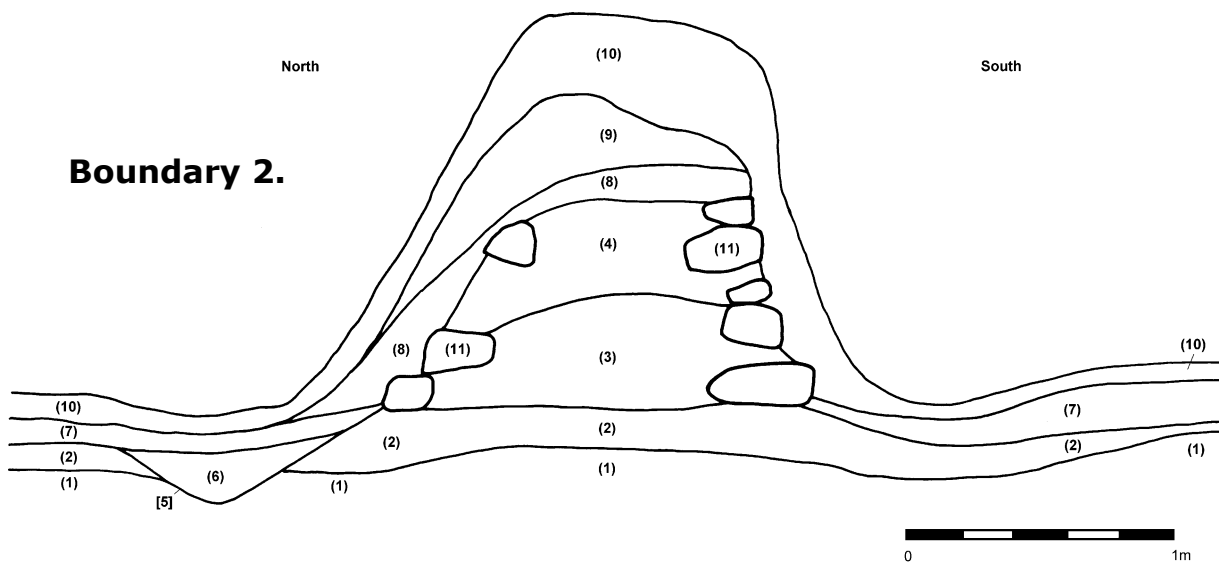


Figure 8. Section through Parish Boundary/Treviscoe Dyke.

Boundary 1.



Boundary 2.



Boundary 3.

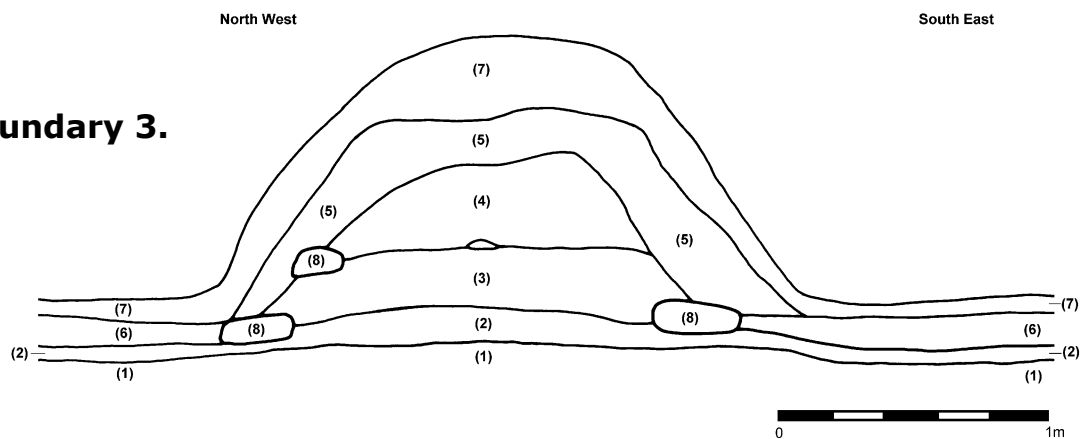


Figure 9. Sections through field boundaries 1 to 3.

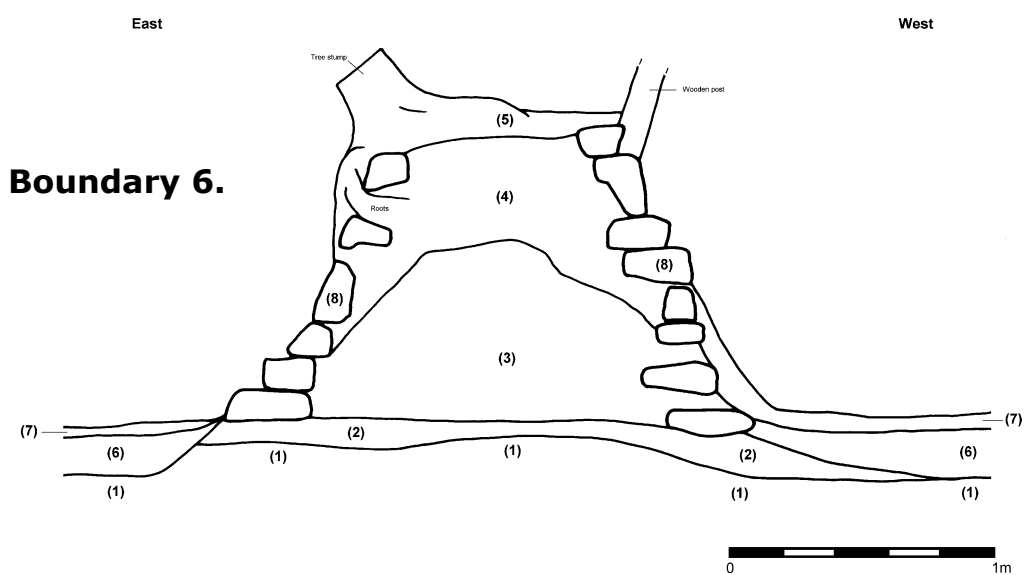
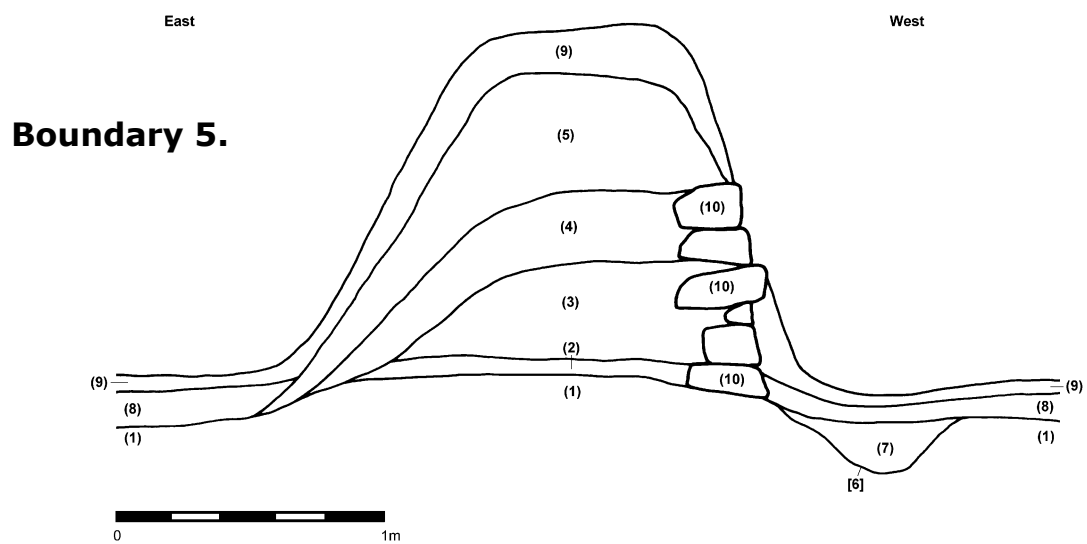
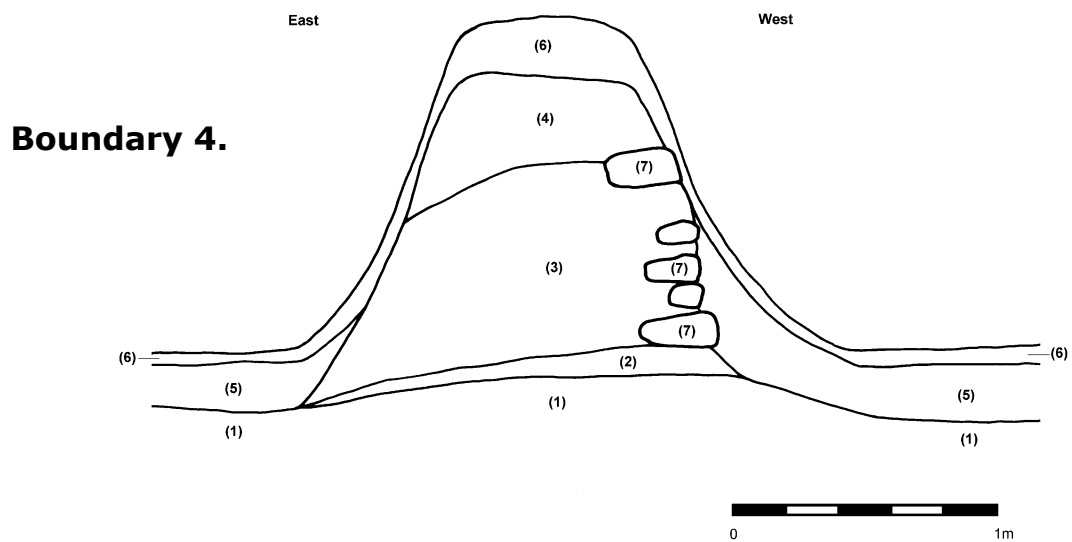


Figure 10 Sections through field boundaries 4 to 6.