



Jorys Meadow, St Tudy, Cornwall: archaeological evaluation



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Jorys Meadow, St Tudy, Cornwall: archaeological evaluation

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Ocean Housing and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Dr Andy Jones.

The excavation team comprised Ryan Smith and Hayley Goacher.

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

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

Looking west across the field (subject of the archaeological evaluation) toward the Wadebridge road prior to commencing trenching.

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	3
2.1	Project background	3
2.2	Aims and Objectives	3
2.3	Methods	3
2.3.1	Fieldwork	4
2.3.2	Archiving	4
2.3.3	Archive report	4
3	Location, setting and site history	4
4	Archaeological results	5
5	Conclusions/discussion	7
6	Recommendations	9
7	References	10
7.1	Primary sources	10
7.2	Publications	10
7.3	Websites	10
8	Project archive	10
	Appendix 1: Planning brief	17
	Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation	20
	Appendix 3: Table of contexts	27
	Appendix 4: Finds index	31
	Appendix 5: Sample index	32

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Jorys Meadow, St Tudy, Cornwall.

Figure 2: Extent of Jorys Meadow, St Tudy, Cornwall.

Figure 3: Tithe map for St Tudy c1840 showing site extents.

Figure 4: Extract from the OS First Edition One Inch Map c1880.

Figure 5: Combined geophysical survey results from GSB Prospection Ltd (2008) & Stratascan (2014).

Figure 6: Location of enclosures and evaluation trenches 1-6 at Jorys Meadow, St Tudy.

Figure 7: Close up of Enclosure 1 [304].

Figure 8: Close up of Enclosures 2 & 3 showing trenches 5 & 6.

Figure 9: Enclosure 2 ditch [509] within trench 5 (larger of the two enclosure ditches) on the east side of the site.

Figure 10: Enclosure 1 ditch [304] within trench 3 on the western edge of site.

Figure 11: Enclosure 3 ditch [518] within trench 5 (smaller of the two eastern enclosures).

Figure 12: Section view of the east terminus of enclosure 3 ditch [518] within trench 6.

Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

As a result of the geophysical survey carried out by GSB prospecting in 2008, Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council) produced a brief for archaeological recording (9/4/13), which stipulated the requirements for a further geophysical survey to be carried out at the western end of the project area (which had not been previously surveyed) and for the trenching of nominated geophysical anomalies to evaluate their potential.

In July 2014 Stratascan carried out the additional geophysical survey of the western edge of the site, which indicated the extension of linear ferrous-rich features.

In August Cornwall Archaeological Unit, formerly Historic Environment Projects, were commissioned by Jo Harley of Ocean Housing, to carry out a geophysical survey and evaluation trenching at Jorys Meadow, St Tudy. This was in advance of a proposed development of an affordable housing scheme covering an area of approximately 1.9 HA at this location.

In August 2014 Cornwall Archaeological Unit carried out a targeted evaluation of five trenches, with an additional trench added to ascertain the relationship between two of the enclosures.

Three deeply cut ditches of probable prehistoric date were confirmed in accordance with the geophysical survey and pottery of Iron Age / Romano-British date was recovered from sealed contexts from two of the ditches.

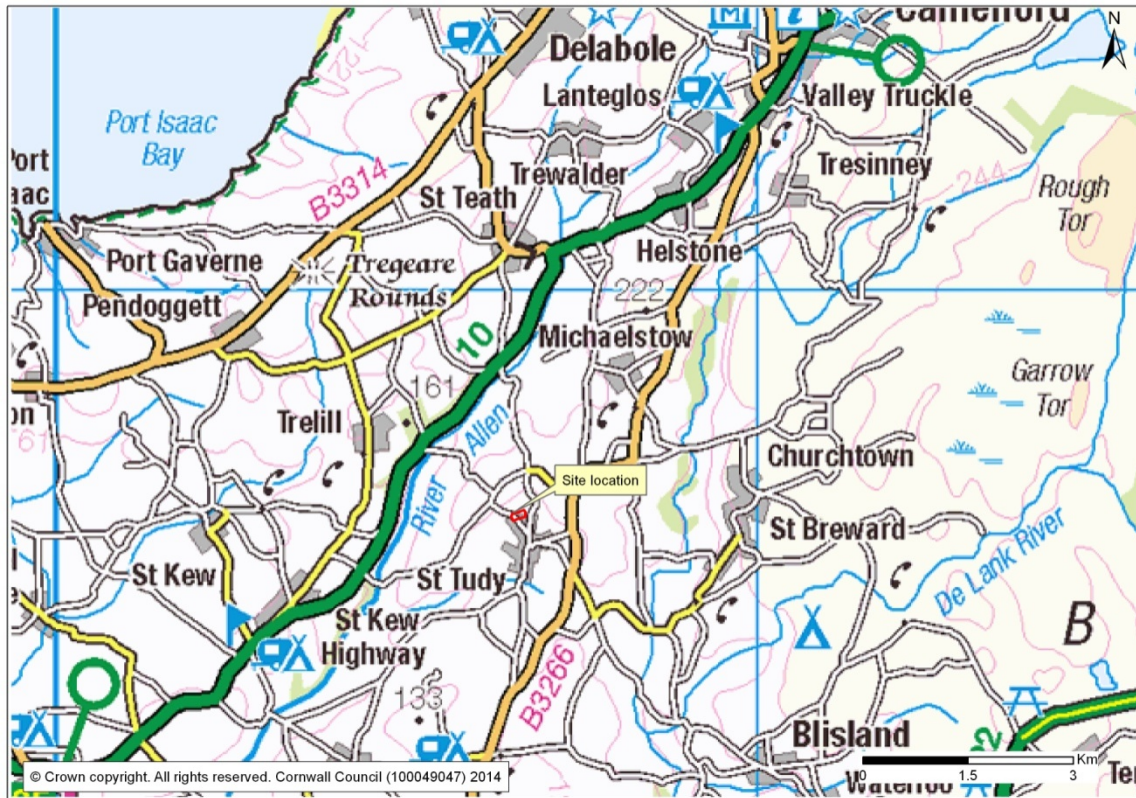


Figure 1: Location of Jorys Meadow, St Tudy, Cornwall.

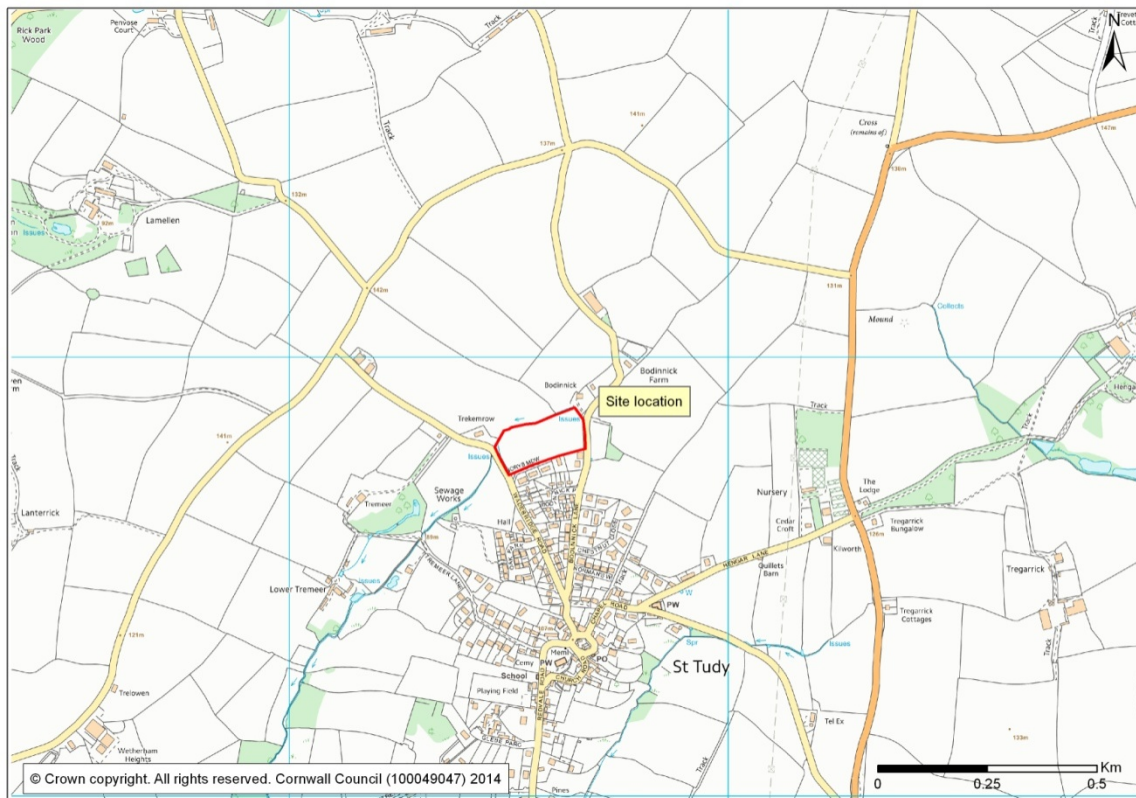


Figure 2: Extent of Jorys Meadow, St Tudy, Cornwall.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

In June 2008 planning consent was granted for the construction of a school at Jorys Meadow, St Tudy (E1/2008/01135).

In August 2008 as result of the planning application, a geophysical survey was carried out by GSB Prospection Ltd (GSB 2008) of approximately 1.25 HA of the eastern side of Jorys Meadow (Fig 1). The survey identified three large enclosures along with numerous other probable archaeological anomalies.

In January 2013 enquiries were made regarding the construction of dwellings on the site (PA13/00078/PREAPP).

In April 2013, Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) Cornwall Council) produced a brief for archaeological recording which stipulated the requirement for a further geophysical survey to be carried out on the western edge of the proposed development site (Appendix 1).

In July 2014 Ocean Housing submitted a planning application for the construction of 18 dwellings within the bounds of Jorys Meadow, St Tudy and following the production of a written scheme of investigation (Appendix 2), Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned to organize a geophysical survey of the remaining the 1.9HA of the site which had not been surveyed in 2008. This was carried out by Stratascan (Prestidge 2014) (Fig 5). The survey identified further potentially archaeological anomalies (Jones 2014).

In August 2014, as a result of the combined geophysical surveys, Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Jo Harley of Ocean Housing to carry out an evaluation of the site to target areas within the development area highlighted as anomalies by the geophysical survey(s) (Fig 6, 7 & 8).

2.2 Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to:

- Identify, describe and evaluate the archaeological resource.
- Assess the significance and preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits via evaluation trenching.
- Set out proposals as a result of the evaluation trenching for mitigation (in particular, archaeological recording).
- Establish if areas of archaeological deposits survive within the development boundary, which will require further stages of archaeological recording.
- Locate evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity within the area of the proposed development.
- Identify any artefacts relating to occupation or use of the site.
- Provide further information on the archaeology of Jorys Meadow and its environs from any archaeological remains encountered.

Objectives of this report

This report presents the results of the evaluation trenching and a statement of significance.

2.3 Methods

The evaluation project consisted of three stages: evaluation trenching, archiving and archive report.

2.3.1 Fieldwork

All deposits were recorded in accordance with Cornwall Archaeological Unit guidelines and with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct (1994-revised 2008). Drawings were made to a scale, where appropriate, of 1:10 for sections (due to the size of some sections 1:20 scale was used) or 1:20 scale for plans.

Recording – general

- The topsoil was stripped to the level of the natural subsoil (the level at which archaeological deposits could be expected to have survived) by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket.
- The locations of the trenches were surveyed by a Leica GPS CS10. Their positions were linked to a scaled base map (tied to the National grid).
- All features were accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts were described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: digital photography utilising a Panasonic Lumix DMC FT20 was used for record, illustrative and presentation purposes.
- Photography: black and white images were recorded using a Pentax 35mm SLR using Ilford B&W film (400ASA) for archival images.

Stratified and unstratified artefacts were recovered from several trenches (see Appendix 4).

2.3.2 Archiving

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

2.3.3 Archive report

Copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, the Cornwall Archaeological Library and the local and national archaeological record libraries. Copies will be made available to any specialists undertaking work on the assessment and analysis of the site archive. A PDF copy of the report has been produced.

3 Location, setting and site history

The site is located north of the village of St Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall (centred on SX 06660 76823), sandwiched between two lanes both orientated approximately north-south. The field covers an area of approximately 1.9HA (Fig 2), and is surrounded by field boundaries composed of stone and earth. The field gently slopes from the east down toward the west, though the surface is reasonably level with indications of farming activity and geotechnical pits present across the interior. The field is presently pasture, which had been cut prior to the evaluation being undertaken.

Dwellings are located on the exterior southern edge of the field (Jorys Meadow) and a single house (Bodinnick) on the north east corner.

The underlying geology of the area is Trevoze Slate Formation and Rosenum Formation. These are slates and siltstones formed from sedimentary bedrock formed in the Devonian Period, known locally as Killas (BGS 2014).

Archaeological background

An investigation of the earliest detailed mapping available, the 1840 tithe map of the Parish of St Tudy (Fig 3) and the 1880 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (Fig 4), does not indicate the presence of any archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site.

A landscape study carried out in 1996 by Cornwall Archaeological Unit has characterised the land located at the northern end of St Tudy as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) (Herring 1998). Anciently Enclosed Land is Cornwall's agricultural heartland characterised by farming settlements documented before the seventeenth century and irregular field patterns with either medieval or prehistoric origins.

In an earlier archaeological assessment of 2008 (Cole 2008), Richard Cole noted:

'The settlement of Bodinnick (PRN 17802) lies to the immediate north of the study area. It was first recorded in 1315 and contains an adjectival form of the Cornish place-name element **dyn** 'fort' (Padel 1985, 845) which suggests that a round of Iron Age or Romano British date could be located nearby (PRN 17802.01)'.

A geophysical survey carried out by GSB prospection Ltd in 2008 (GSB 2008) identified the presence of three enclosures typical of late prehistoric design and a wealth of other anomalies of probable archaeological potential.

In July 2014, as a result of planning application being submitted, a further geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan Ltd on the western edge of the development area (Prestidge 2014). As a result, further anomalies of probable archaeological potential were revealed.

As a result of the combined geophysical surveys and subsequent archaeological reports an archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out in August 2014 by Cornwall Archaeological Unit. This report presents the results of that investigation.

4 Archaeological results

A three tonne tracked excavator fitted with a 1.2m toothless grading bucket was provided by the client. Six trenches in total were excavated across the site on areas indicated by geophysical survey to contain anomalies of an archaeological nature (Fig 6).

A description of the contexts is given in Appendix 3, artefacts are listed in Appendix 4 and samples in Appendix 5.

Trench 1

(Fig 6) (SX 06524 76765 – SX 06525 76775)

Situated on the south-western edge of the site, Trench 1 was designed to evaluate the character and preservation of an irregular shaped anomaly (which could be interpreted as a series of large pits joined together or an irregular shaped gully/ditch) indicated by the geophysical survey carried out in 2014. Excavated on a north-west to south-east alignment, the trench was 10m in length, 1.2m in width, and reached a maximum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological features were revealed within the trench, although a flint was recovered from the spoil heap.

The failure to find any archaeological feature in trench 1 could mean that the geophysical anomaly was caused by a geological signal or, alternatively, that the trench was sited across the shallowest part of the anomaly, making it difficult to identify at this location.

A sample section of the trench was recorded to indicate the type of geology, the depth of topsoil (301), subsoil (101) and blue-grey layer of shillet (102).

Trench 2

(Fig 6) (SX 06540 76802 – SX 06548 76809)

Situated in the western area of the site, Trench 2 was intended to investigate and evaluate the character and preservation of a large pit type anomaly (possibly a structure) located within the perimeter of the largest of the three enclosures on the site [304] (Enclosure 1). The trench was 10m in length, 1.2m in width and reached a depth of no more than 0.4m.

An examination of the trench did not reveal the presence of the feature, but this can probably be attributed to the location of the trench being offset. A sample record of the trench section was recorded to indicate the type of geology encountered, the depth of the topsoil (301), subsoil (201) and the blue-grey layer of shillet (202). No features of

an archaeological nature were revealed within the area of the trench, although a flint was recovered.

Although no feature was identified within trench 2, the number of potential features identified within the enclosure by the geophysics survey of 2008 (GSB 2008) still indicate a high probability of archaeological potential.

Trench 3

(Figs 6 & 7) (SX 06653 76797 – SX 06575 76799)

Trench 3 was excavated on an east-west axis designed to cut across ditch [304] which forms the eastern side of the largest enclosure (Enclosure 1). The trench was 10m in length, 1.2m in width and reached a depth of approximately 0.6m, the ditch [304] was then excavated by hand to a further depth of 0.9m (Fig 10).

The ditch [304] measured approximately 2.2m width (top), 0.6m (base) and 0.9m depth. The cut of the ditch is in an excellent state of preservation with sides of between 50-60 degrees in angle terminating in a flat base, the ditch had been cut out of the natural shillet layer (308)/(102).

The subsoil (306) in Trench 3 is the same as layers (101), (201) and (401), a reddish-brown clay silt. The top deposit in ditch [304] is (302) a finer lens of brown silty material with a reddish hue, similar in appearance to (306), but with fewer stones, probably run off from (306) when the ditch was in decline. It contains frequent small stone inclusions of mudstone and some quartz less than 50mm in size. The subsoil (305) on the western side of the ditch cut appears to sit against a bank of the natural clay shillet (308) possibly indicating the presence of a purpose-built inner bank.

Context (307), a lens of finer mid to dark reddish silty layer, appears to have been deposited in a similar fashion to (302), both appearing to sit within a depression in the ditch, implying they were deposited as a result of natural weathering. The basal fill of the ditch [304] is a reddish brown clay silt (303) with stone inclusions (similar to subsoil (306)). It appears to sit against the natural clay shillet (308) bank on the west side of ditch, again implying the presence of a bank.

Slag (possible tin/ferrous) was recovered from the trench.

Trench 4

(Fig 6) (SX 06578 76810 – 06583 76815)

Located in the central area of the field, this trench was designed to evaluate a possible pit type anomaly. Aligned on an east-west axis, this trench was 5m in length, 1.2m in width and excavated to a depth of approximately 0.5m. No features of an archaeological nature were uncovered although ferrous material (slag) was found in an unstratified context. A sample section was drawn to record the topsoil (301), subsoil (401) and blue-grey shillet (402).

Lack of any substantial feature could be attributed to the misidentification of a natural geological strata or a superficial/shallow feature whose presence could only be confirmed by clearance of a larger area

Trench 5

(Figs 6 & 8) (SX 06631 76820 – 06644 76839)

Located at the eastern edge of the field, this trench was originally intended to extend over two enclosure ditches (Enclosures 2 & 3), which overlap with one another at the eastern end of the project area. The trench was originally planned to be 15m long, but was subsequently extended to 18m in length to ensure full coverage of the ditches identified by the geophysics.

At the western end of the trench, the larger of the two ditches [509] (Enclosure 2) (Fig 8) measured approximately 2m at the top and less than 0.15m at the base, with what

appeared to be an 'ankle breaker' type recess within the ditch base. The overall depth of the ditch was approximately 1.2m.

The sides of the ditch [509] were inclined at a 40-50 degree angle dug into the blue-grey shillet (308), terminating at a narrow 0.15m width flat base. The ditch was filled with (513) a reddish brown clay silt deposit (514), a mid yellowish brown, plastic clay and (515) which is similar to (513), with the base of the ditch containing a dense yellowish-brown clay layer (510), which is possibly an indication of a change in the local geology on the eastern side of the field.

On the southern side of [509] (Enclosure 2), were five possible pits or postholes [501], [502], [503], [504] and [512] (Fig 8). These were located within the boundary of Enclosure 3, they were shallow and poorly defined with concave bases and potentially near vertical sides. Possible postholes [502] and [504] may have been double postholes indicating replacement or re-siting of the posts. All the postholes were filled with a soft brown clay-silt with slate gravels.

The proximity of the postholes/pits to each other does not suggest that they relate to the construction of either enclosure ditch [509] or [518] as revetment or rampart retainers; they could however be attributed to some form of structure within the interior of [518] (Enclosure 3).

The second ditch within Trench 5 [518] (Enclosure 3) (Fig 119) was excavated. This ditch measured approximately 2m in width at the top, 0.2m at the base, and 1m in depth. The sides exhibited a 50-60 degree incline, again cut into the shillet (102), and narrowed toward the base which appeared almost concave. The ditch appeared to contain only two distinct fills. The upper fill was (516) a reddish-brown clay-silt with sparse stone inclusions, mudstone and quartz, less than 50mm in size. The basal fill of the ditch, (517), was a mid-yellow-brown very plastic clay with sparse stone inclusions similar content to the upper deposit (516).

The ditches did not contain any artefacts; however, a hammerstone and pottery of later prehistoric date were recovered as unstratified finds within the trench.

Trench 6

(Fig 6 & 8) (SX 06624 76842 – 06636 76841)

Excavated on the north-eastern edge of the site, this trench was designed to examine the relationship between ditches [509] (Enclosure 2) and [518] (Enclosure 3). The trench uncovered both the east (Fig 12) and west terminus of [518] indicating the presence of a possible entrance between the two ditch termini, this was supported by the compactness of the material between the two termini. Both termini of [518] were excavated to the base, the eastern terminus revealed a sherd of later prehistoric / Romano-British pottery from context (605) and several sherds of Iron Age pottery from context (602).

At the western edge of the trench, the terminus of [518] (Enclosure 3) was shown to have been cut by [509] (Enclosure 2). The small enclosure ditch [518] appeared to contain finer silt deposits more akin to the subsoil (101), while the larger enclosure ditch [509] contained a more clay-rich deposit with common stone inclusions and a high moisture content. Two small sherds of pottery were recovered from the upper deposit (601) of ditch [509]; these have been tentatively identified as Romano-British to early medieval.

5 Conclusions/discussion

Enclosure 1 (Figs 6 & 7)

This site is a sub-rectangular enclosure located on the western side of the evaluation area, which measures approximately 45m by 60m with a potential northwest facing entrance.

One trench (Trench 3) was placed through the eastern side of the feature. The excavation revealed a well preserved steep-sided ditch [304] cut into the natural shillet with a wide flat base. There were indications of a bank on the interior side of the ditch, but further excavation would need to be undertaken to confirm its presence. Unstratified finds were recovered from the trench, however, the preservation of the ditch suggests that it is a substantial enclosure or 'round' of prehistoric/Romano-British date, and settlement-related features (such as pits, postholes and structures) can be expected to survive inside it.

Enclosures 2 and 3 (Figs 6 & 8)

Enclosure 2 is the larger of the two easterly enclosures. It measures approximately 40m by 32m with a potential entrance on the north east to east side, The profile of the enclosure ditch [509] was steep-sided, narrowing to a base similar to an 'ankle breaker'. The ditch was in an excellent state of preservation and though the interior did not reveal the presence of a bank, this does not remove the possibility of one being present. The full extent of the ditch was not covered by the geophysical survey due to its proximity to power lines near the hedgerow.

Pottery was recovered from deposit (601) within ditch [509] in Trench 6. Initial analysis of the pottery indicates a Romano-British date (AD43-AD410). Again it is likely that one or both of the enclosures will be associated with a later prehistoric settlement.

Enclosure 3 [518] is the smaller of the two easterly enclosures and measures approximately 23m by 19m with a northern facing entrance. The ditch was also in an excellent state of preservation, exhibiting steep sides, and a narrow base. The termini on the east and west sides of the entrance area (trench 6) were found to be concave in profile, and not as narrow as the base excavated in trench 5, this is because of their proximity to the ends of the ditch which probably deepens and narrows as it progresses around its perimeter.

Pottery was recovered from fills (602) and (605) in the eastern terminus of [518], and has been identified tentatively as Iron Age/Romano British in origin.

The post holes identified within the interior of the enclosure [501], [502], [503], [504] and [512] cannot be attributed to a specific type of structure, but do indicate human activity within the enclosure.

The interface between [509] and [518] revealed the larger ditch (Enclosure 2) to be more recent. This feature also exhibited a well preserved ditch with steep sides. Pottery was recovered from the eastern terminus deposits (602) and (605), which is likely to be of later prehistoric or Romano-British date.

Statement of Significance

The identification of three substantial ditched enclosures in close proximity to one another by the geophysical survey indicates that the site was of considerable importance in the later prehistoric / Romano-British period, The evaluation trenching confirmed that the ditches associated with these enclosures are deeply cut and well-preserved and the fact that enclosure 2 replaced enclosure 3 implies a prolonged use of the site and significant prehistoric / Romano-British activity within the development area.

Due to the constraints of evaluation trenching further evidence of occupation or other activity was limited. However, the postholes found within trench 5 indicate that post-built structures are likely to be present and the good preservation of the ditches and relatively undisturbed agricultural history of the site indicates a high probability for significant prehistoric remains to survive.

Several unstratified artefacts were also recovered from the trenches, including a hammerstone, fragments of metal slag and a sherd of later prehistoric / Romano-British

– early medieval pottery. Although these cannot be used to ascertain firm dating for activity across the site, they do point to occupation in the later prehistoric/ Romano-British periods.

6 Recommendations

The evaluation of geophysical features at Jorys Meadow has confirmed the existence of three well-preserved enclosures of later prehistoric / Romano-British date.

The archaeologically evaluated enclosures were found to contain archaeological features and the geophysical survey was shown to have reliably identified archaeological features within the development area. The archaeological features have been demonstrated to be well-preserved and significant.

In light of this, it is recommended that as part of the planning process a written scheme for archaeological mitigation be developed, to be approved by the Local Planning Authority in advance of the works proceeding. The scope of the written scheme should be developed under the guidance of, or to a brief set by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) Cornwall Council.

This programme of recording is likely to include one or more of the following elements:

Controlled topsoil stripping

The results from the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching mean that it is likely that a controlled soil strip across the development area followed by archaeological excavation and recording will be a condition of planning approval for any development should it prove impossible to preserve the enclosures *in situ*.

Excavation and recording

All significant archaeological sites identified by the controlled soil strip area would need to be excavated and recorded. Excavation will involve whole excavation of discrete features or part excavation of extensive linear features, full recording, sampling, and photography. Sampling for palaeoenvironmental analysis (to include charcoal and plant macrofossils, etc) in conjunction with scientific dating where appropriate will be required.

All archaeological excavation and recording will need to be followed by a programme of assessment, analysis, and publication similar to that outlined below.

Further analysis and publication

Analysis of site stratigraphy and comparative studies

Careful analysis of the written and drawn record will assist stratigraphic reconstruction of the history of the site. This will establish site chronology, helping to determine the processes of site activity and changing use over time. Comparisons will be possible with similar site types both locally and regionally.

Analysis of the artefacts

The study of artefacts will form an important aspect of post-excavation analysis in conjunction with the radiocarbon dating and will allow comparison with material excavated at other sites of similar date in Cornwall and beyond.

Analysis of the palaeoenvironmental data

Analysis of plant macrofossil remains, charcoal, and molluscs will contribute to an understanding of the local environment and economy during the later prehistoric / Romano-British period.

Scientific dating programme

Material suitable for radiocarbon dating (for example, charcoal and residues on ceramics) will be sent off for dating. From this information it should be possible to confirm and define distinctive chronological phases of activity.

Publication

On completion of analysis a synthesis of the results of the excavations will be submitted for publication, for example in the County Archaeological Journal, *Cornish Archaeology*.

7 References

7.1 Primary sources

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

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of St Tudy* (digital copy held at Cornwall Archaeological Unit)

7.2 Publications

Cole, R 2008. *A Report for the Bazeley Partnership: Proposed new school St Tudy, Cornwall, Archaeological Assessment 2008R045*, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council.

GSB, 2008. *St Tudy School, Cornwall, (Survey Ref. 2008/51)*.

Herring 1998, *Cornwall Historic Landscape Character*, Cornwall County Council

Jones, A 2008. *St Tudy Geophysical Survey: Statement of Archaeological Implications*, 2008R99, Historic Environment Service (Projects)

Jones, A 2014. *Jorys Meadow, St Tudy Geophysical Survey: Statement of Archaeological Implications 2014R053*, Historic Environment Projects

PDP Green Consulting Ltd 2013. *St Tudy Geotechnical Site Investigation Report*.

Prestidge, O.J. 2014. *Jory's Meadow, St Tudy, Cornwall, J7064*, Stratascan Ltd.

7.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html> British Geological Survey (BGS).

8 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146405**

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

A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.

Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE818/1-2).

Electronic drawings stored in the directory `..\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites S\St Tudy Jorys Meadow evaluation 2014`

Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2334

Digital photographs stored in the directory \Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\St Tudy Jorys Meadow Evaluation 2014

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-188324

This report text is held in digital form as: ..\Sites G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites S\St Tudy Jorys Meadow evaluation\Report

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are stored at the HECornwall Archaeological Unit Finds Archive Store, Cardrew Industrial Estate, Redruth. The site code is JM14.

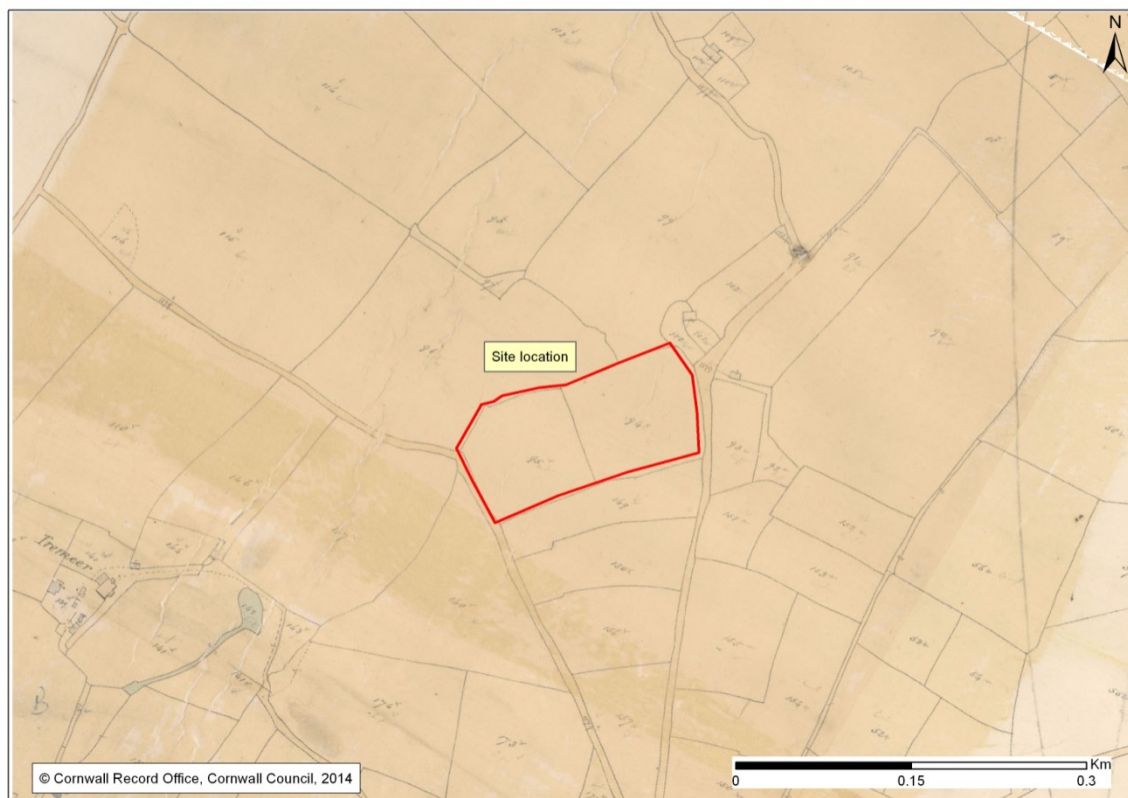


Figure 3: Tithe map for St Tudy c1840 showing site extents.

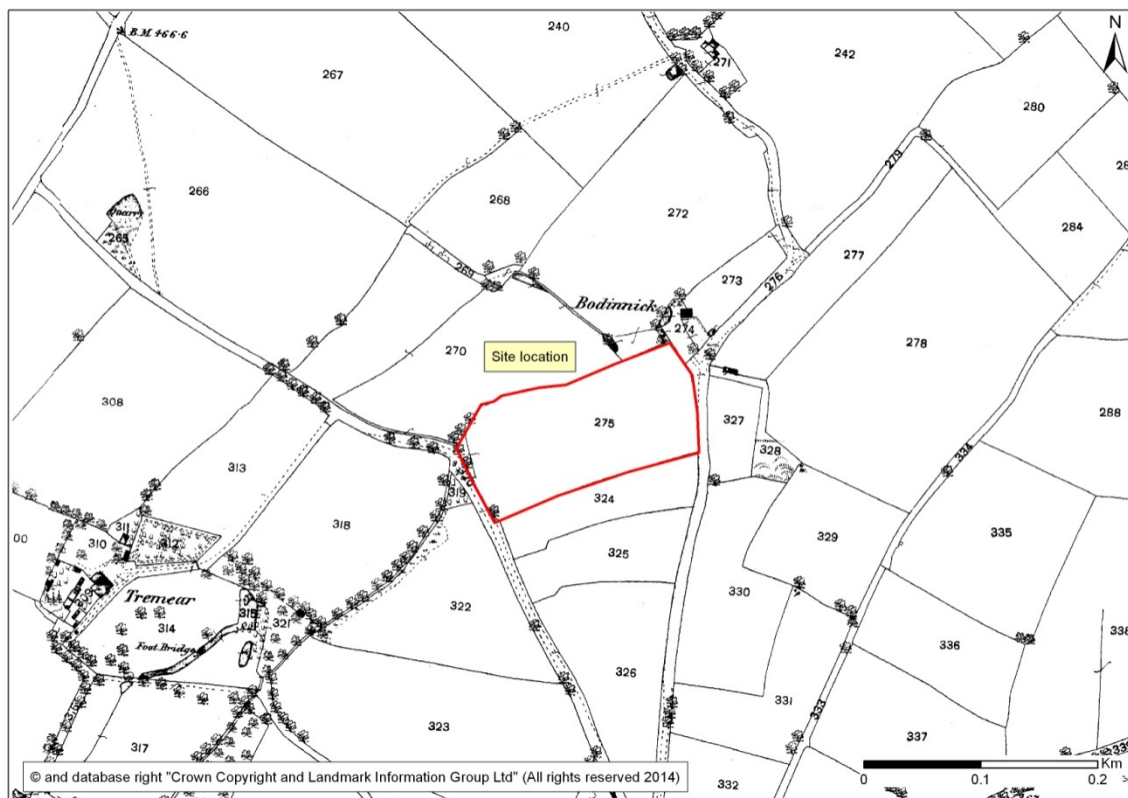


Figure 4: Extract from the OS First Edition One Inch Map c1880.

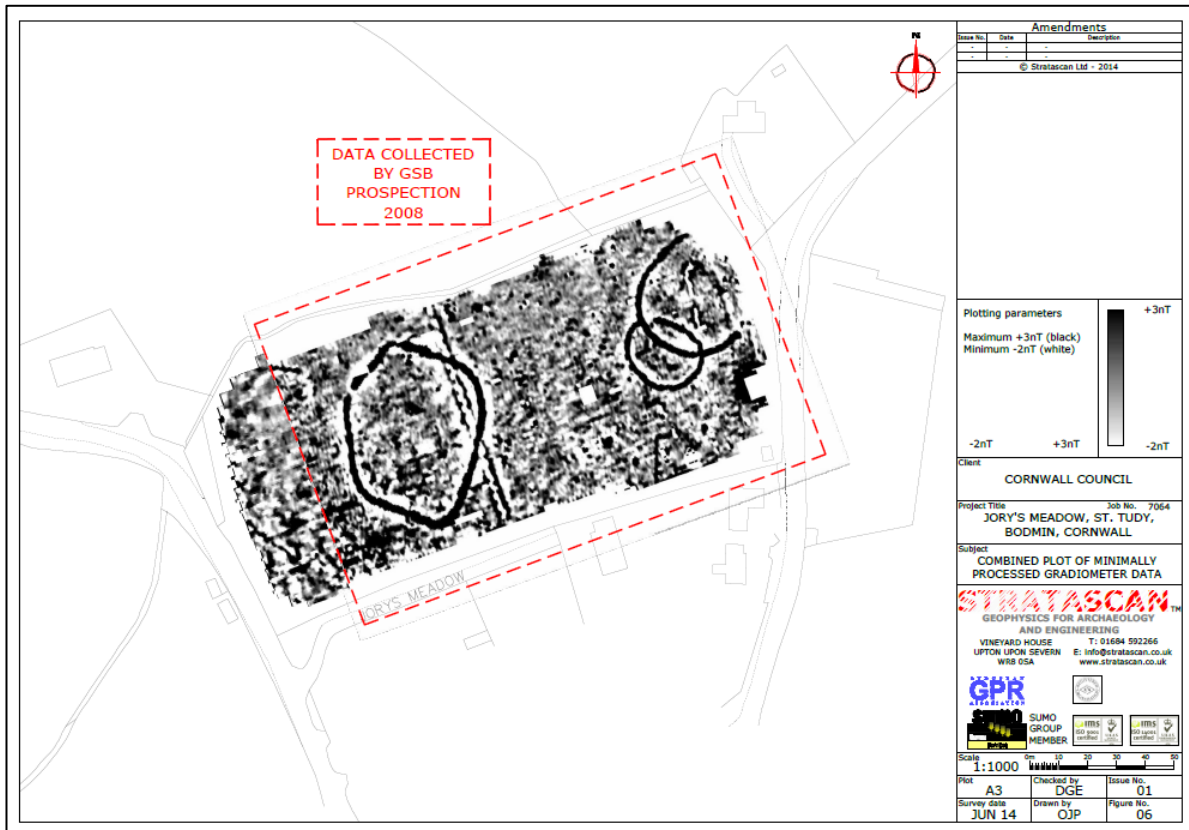


Figure 5: Combined geophysical survey results from GSB Propection Ltd (2008) & Stratascan (2014).

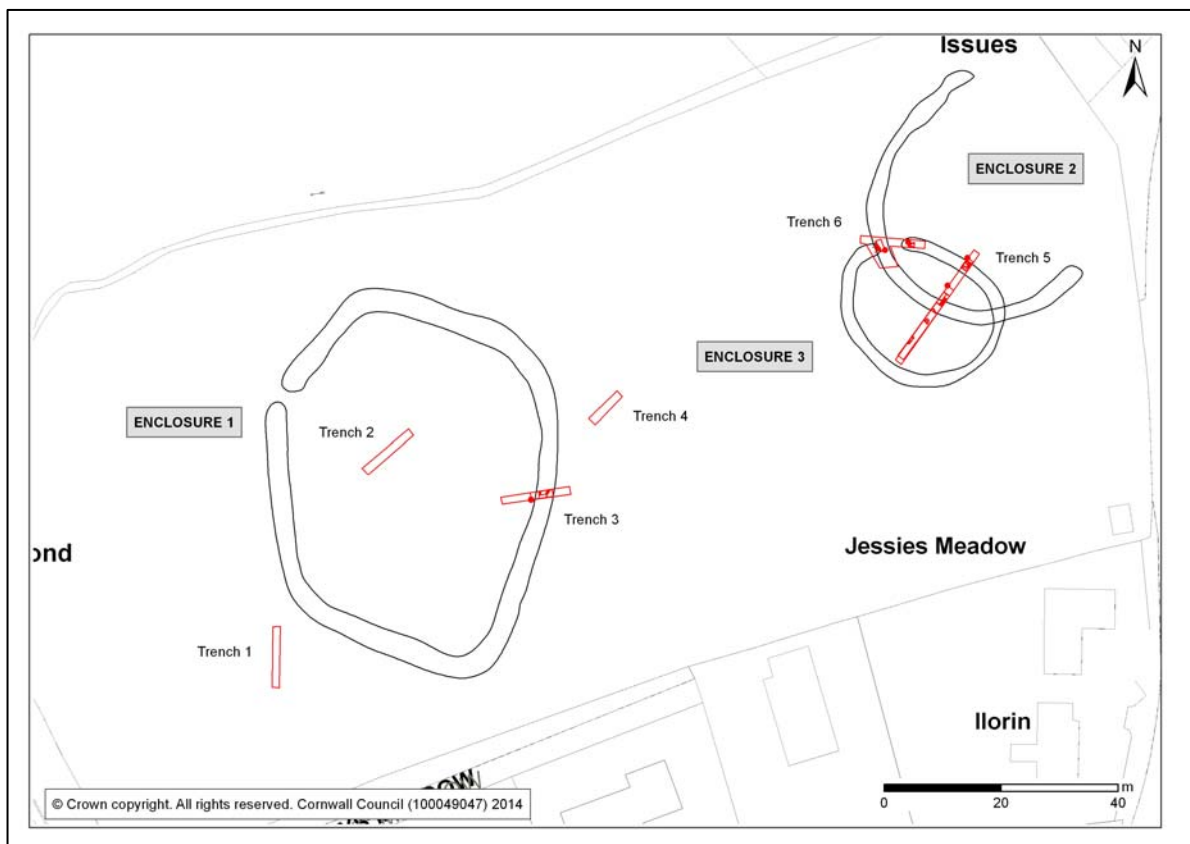


Figure 6: Location of enclosures and evaluation trenches 1-6 at Jorys Meadow, St Tudy.

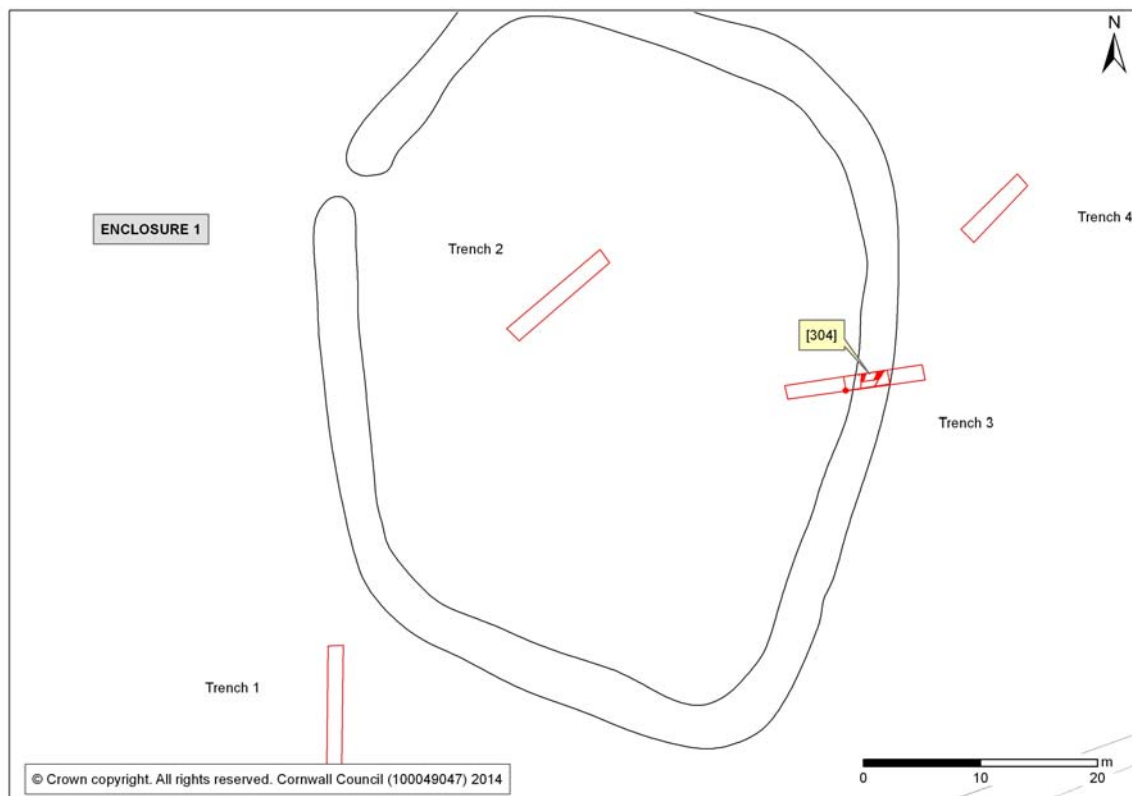


Figure 7: Close up of Enclosure 1 [304].

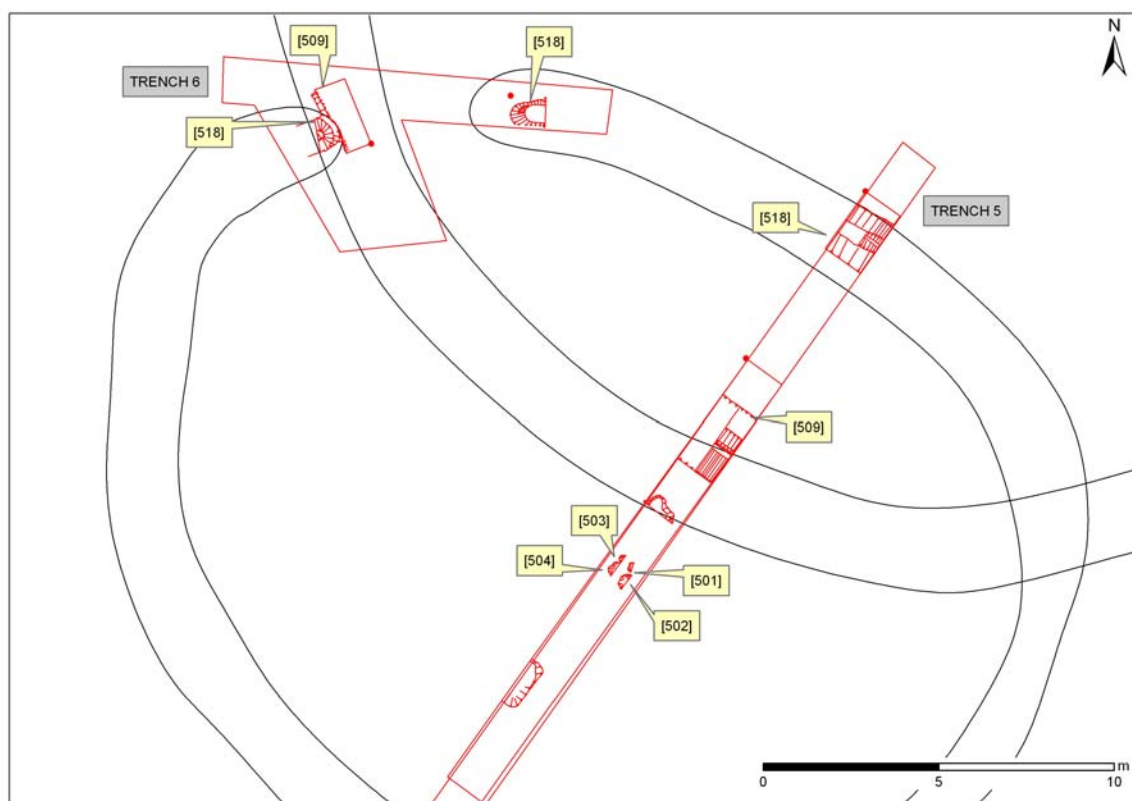


Figure 8: Close up of Enclosures 2 & 3 showing trenches 5 & 6.



Figure 9: Enclosure 2 ditch [509] within trench 5 (larger of the two enclosure ditches) on the east side of the site.



Figure 10: Enclosure 1 ditch [304] within trench 3 on the western edge of site.



Figure 11: Enclosure 3 ditch [518] within trench 5 (smaller of the two eastern enclosures).



Figure 12: Section view of the east terminus of enclosure 3 ditch [518] within trench 6.

Appendix 1: Planning brief

Cornwall Council – Historic Environment Service

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY & EVALUATION

Date: 9 April 2013

Site: Land at Jorys Meadow, Wadebridge Road, St Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall

Applicant: Ocean Housing, Stennack House, Stennack Road, St Austell, Cornwall, PL25 3SW (FAO Jo Tully, to whom this brief is supplied)

Agent: Trewin Design Partnership, No.1 Stanhope Square, Holsworthy, Devon, EX22 6DR (FAO Matthew Payne)

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk

Planning Authority Officer: Victoria Regan, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Circuit House, St Clement Street, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 1EB

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for a geophysical survey and a programme of archaeological evaluation trenches at the above site to inform the developer and the Planning Authority of the archaeological potential and mitigation where appropriate.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is located on agricultural land to the north of Jorys Meadow and east of Wadebridge Road, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 06516 76789.

3 Planning Background

Pre-application planning inquiry PA13/00078/PREAPP was submitted on the 10 January 2013 for proposed affordable housing. This inquiry is currently pending consideration. A previous planning application, 08/00261/CCDEV3, was made in 2008 for a proposed school which would have occupied most of this site (about 80% of the eastern portion of the whole field), but subsequently not proceeded with (see below).

4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and characterised as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' with a high potential for the survival of buried archaeological features. The National Mapping Programme of English Heritage has identified this and neighbouring fields as containing early medieval ridge and furrow (MCO37409). Within the development area, the HER records a possible Bodinnick Iron Age/Romano British 'Round' (MCO7591) with the note, "the place-name Bodinnick suggests the site of a round".

There are few other known sites or monuments nearby (as recorded on the HER), except those relating to the Medieval settlement of St Tudy to the south and its associated Listed Buildings and Conservation Area, and a potential prehistoric 'Round' (MCO8521) within the centre of the village itself.

However, the previous planning application 08/00261/CCDEV3 made in 2008 for a proposed school resulted in an archaeological assessment (CC HE Projects, Truro, report no. 2008R045) and geophysical survey (GSB Prospection, Bradford, report no. 2008/51) being completed at that time. Subsequently, a Statement of Archaeological Implications (CC HE Projects, report no. 2008R99) was also produced.

These reports informed the HEPAO's recommendation that the remaining portion of the site (now included in the proposed development) should also be subject to geophysical survey. Once the results of this latter survey are known and considered together with the previous results, a programme of archaeological evaluation trenches should be undertaken to further assess the identified archaeological features. This may lead to a requirement for fuller recording or other mitigation measures, the subject of a planning condition.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works may disturb buried archaeological remains. An extension to the existing geophysical survey is now required over the remaining part of the site, followed by a programme of further archaeological evaluation trenches to understand the nature, extent and quality of survival of selected buried features thus identified. The evaluation trenches should be undertaken over the whole of the site (incorporating both development phases I and II). This will then provide evidence for any recommendations for further archaeological recording as mitigation measures as part of a Condition attached to current and any later planning consents.

The requirement for work is therefore split into two parts, thus:

A) GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: The site specific aims are to:

- Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey over
- Produce a report containing the geophysical data and the data in interpreted form
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is recommended

B) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Jorys Meadow and environs from any archaeological remains encountered

It is important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) or organisation(s) undertakes this work in order to identify and record any features of interest. It is recommended that separate WSIs are submitted for both part A) and part B) portions of this work as this may be undertaken by separate contractors due to the specialist work involved.

6 General Guidance

6.1 The archaeological contractor(s) is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Results

- 7.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor(s), Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Record Office or Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 7.2 The archaeological contractor(s) will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 7.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 7.4 The report(s) must contain:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and any desk based research.
 - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording.
 - Integrate the results of the previous investigations (with permission, if necessary) – as outlined in section 4 above – into the current report(s).

8 Archive Deposition

- 8.1 An ordered, integrated and combined site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/> and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.
- 8.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 8.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 8.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS

Updated Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation Trenching at Jorys Meadow, St Tudy

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

HE Projects were requested by Jo Harley of Ocean Housing, to provide a project design and an estimate for a geophysical survey and evaluation trenching at a proposed redevelopment of an area of approximately 1.9 HA at St Tudy for affordable housing.

The site is situated on the northern side of the settlement of St Tudy (SX066607682). An archaeological assessment of the project area carried out by HES revealed that the area was characterised as Anciently Enclosed Land and the nearby place-name of Bodinnick suggested that settlement remains dating to the Iron Age/Romano-British period (c 600 BC-AD410) might survive within the development area (Cole 2008). This meant that the area had the potential to contain buried archaeological remains. In August 2008, a geophysical survey was carried out over 1.25 HA of the proposed development area by GSB Prospection Limited (GSB 2008). This survey resulted in the discovery of a considerable number of what will probably prove to be highly significant archaeological features. These features will almost certainly require further recording as part of an agreed programme of archaeological recording (Jones 2008). Further buried archaeological features, which were not detected by the geophysical survey, may also be present in the development area (see for example, Gossip and Jones 2007).

Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council) produced a brief for archaeological recording (9/4/13) which stipulated the requirements for further geophysical survey at the western end of the project area (which had not been surveyed before), and for trenching of geophysical anomalies to help evaluate their potential.

The additional geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan in July 2014. This was a narrow strip which indicated the extension of linear ferrous rich features.

This project design is for the evaluative stage of potential archaeological features. The will include an appropriate level of trenching to ensure that the character of the archaeology has been evaluated.

Depending upon the results from the evaluative fieldwork, further stages of archaeological recording may be needed to mitigate the impact of development. This might include one or more of the following elements:

Controlled soil stripping of the remainder of the development

Excavation of significant features

Collation of archive and production of archive report

Assessment, analysis (and archive deposition)

Final publication (in an academic journal)

1.2 Historical background

Landscape

The proposed development lies within what has been termed 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Countryside Commission 1996), that is farmland which has been enclosed since at least the medieval period and which is likely to have been farmed since the later prehistoric period.

Known archaeological sites

The development is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, including three enclosures of later prehistoric/Romano-British date and other features identified from the geophysical survey in the area. Significant individually, the importance of the sites is enhanced because of their group value and associations. The enclosures are expected to contain evidence for settlement in the form of house sites, pits and hearths, etc. Each is enclosed by what appears to be a substantial ditch, likely to contain well-preserved archaeological remains. The sites are likely to preserve large numbers of artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence.

Identified sites within the area of the development area include:

- A subrectangular enclosure comprised of a single ditched anomaly was found to cover the western side of the site (enclosure 1). It measures approximately 45m by 60m, with a potential northwest facing entranceway. This site is likely to be associated with settlement activity and the enclosure will almost certainly prove to be of regional importance.
- Two intersecting curvilinear enclosures, each defined by a single ditched anomaly was found in the eastern part side of the site (enclosures 2 and 3). These enclosures almost certainly surrounded farmsteads/settlements and are likely to date to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. If they are of prehistoric/Romano-British date, both enclosures would be regarded as being of regional importance.
- A number of other potentially important archaeological anomalies were recorded. A large number of pit-type features were recorded across the survey area. Several of these appeared to form some form of pit alignment. Another, measuring up to 7m in diameter was detected inside enclosure 1. The interpretation of these features is uncertain. However, comparable responses have been produced by prehistoric pits and one of the larger features is comparable with the geophysical signatures that have been associated with sunken-floored roundhouses of Middle Bronze Age date; although it is also possible that it is a building of Romano-British date. If these anomalies are demonstrated to be of prehistoric date they would be regarded as being of regional significance.
- At the western end of the survey area a number of linear features were encountered of unknown potential, several had high ferrous contents.

2. Aims and objectives

The purpose of the evaluation is:

- To identify, describe and evaluate the archaeological resource.
- To assess the significance and preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, via evaluation trenching.
- To set out proposals for mitigation (in particular, archaeological recording).

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

2.1 Key objectives are:

- To establish if areas of archaeological deposits survive within the development boundary which will require further stages of archaeological recording.
- To locate evidence for prehistoric and medieval settlement activity within the area of the proposed development.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Jorys Meadow and environs from any archaeological remains encountered.

3. Methodology

The evaluation project will consist of three stages: evaluation trenching, archiving, and archive report.

Evaluation trenching

Evaluation trenching will be carried out, in order to adequately assess the archaeological potential of the area of the development and test the results from the geophysical surveys.

In order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the development area, eight 1m wide by 5m to 15m long trenches will be excavated across the site (see plan).

- Trench 1 (10m long) will be aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. This trench is designed to evaluate character and preservation of an anomaly at the western end of the project area.
- Trench 2 (10m long) will be aligned east-southeast to west-southwest. This trench is designed to evaluate character and preservation of a large pit-type feature within the western enclosure, which may be associated with a structure of prehistoric date.
- Trench 3 (10m long) will be aligned east-west and located over the western enclosure ditch which has been identified by the geophysical survey. The trench is designed to evaluate the survival of the ditch and establish its character.
- Trench 4 (5m long) will be aligned east-southeast to west-southwest and located a possible pit type anomaly which has been identified by the geophysical survey in the central part of the field. It is designed to evaluate whether the pit type features identified in this part of the site are of archaeological significance.
- Trench 5 (15m long) will be aligned east-southeast to west-southwest and located over the ditches associated with the two eastern enclosures, which were identified by the geophysical survey. The trench is designed to evaluate the survival of the ditches, and establish their character.

In advance of the evaluation trenching HE Projects will discuss with the client:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety arrangements.
- Treatment of artefacts.

Recording – general

- Excavation of archaeological features will be restricted to the minimum necessary to assess their likely potential. In the event that very deep ditches are encountered they will be excavated down to a safe working depth.
- The positions of the trenches will be marked onto a scaled base map (linked to the National Grid). Prior to the start of the evaluation, the positions of the trenches will be marked out on the ground.

- The trenches will be excavated down to the level of the archaeology or the top of the natural subsoil by mechanical excavator/swing shovel. Once modern debris has been removed it will be fitted with a toothless bucket, and the trench will then be hand-cleaned.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; 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.
- Finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags, which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Monochrome photography (prints and negatives) will be used as a primary record medium, with colour digital images also used to supplement this record and for illustrative purposes.
- Photography will include both general and feature specific photographs.
- Detailed photographs will include a metric scale. A north arrow will also be included where the subject is shown in plan.
- The archive standard photographs will be accompanied by a register detailing as a minimum the feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.
- A tripod will be used to take advantage of slower exposures.
- Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash.
- If human remains are discovered on the site they will be treated with respect and the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council and Public Health will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual 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 AD 1800 will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

Archiving

An ordered and cross-referenced site archive will be produced. Site plans, photographs and other records will be completed and indexed, and any artefacts retrieved will be washed and marked (where appropriate) and catalogued.

Archive Report

The results from the evaluation trenching will be presented in a concise report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced.

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 report will have the following contents:

- Summary - Concise non-technical summary.
- Introduction - Background, objectives, aims and methods.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation and potential for further analysis.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis.
Recommendations for further archaeological recording.
Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- References - Sources referred to in text.
- Appendix - A copy of the project brief.
- A copy of the WSI.
- Illustrations - General location plan.
- Geophysical survey 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).

Deposition

- A copy of the report will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council, and the main local record centres.

Analyses and Dissemination

- Where no further archaeological recording takes place provision should be made in agreement with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) for the deposition of the project archive/finds in an accredited museum. Where significant remains are recovered publication of the results may be required within an academic journal. Costs for final publication are not included within the attached estimate.
- A summary of the results/Events Record will be presented to Principal Archaeologist (HER).
- An OASIS record will be made for the project.

4. Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the planning

authority.

- The recording exercise will be monitored. Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE Projects will liaise with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council 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 Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council.

5. Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork.

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

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 the Projects Team Leader who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists, 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.

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 Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council in the light of the results of the evaluations.

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

Health and safety statement

As part of Cornwall Council, HE projects team follows the Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork HE will carry out a risk assessment

8. Insurance

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

9. Standards

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

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

10. Copyright

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

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

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.

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator. The cost is not included in the attached estimate.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare facilities will be made available.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork and agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council.

23/7/14

Dr Andy Jones

Historic Environment Projects

Cornwall Council

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Appendix 3: Table of contexts

Location	Context	Depth	Description
Trench 1	(101)	<0.3m	Subsoil prevalent throughout the site, depth is reasonably consistent. A reddish-brown silt with some clay, small stone inclusions mainly mudstone (slate), a few fragments of quartz were present. Stones were irregular in shape, unsorted and less than 0.05m in size.
Trench 1	(102)		A grey/blue clay shillet mix, more evident within some of the deeper sections. This is natural material found underneath (101) in the undisturbed areas of the site.
Trench 2	(201)		Same as (101).
Trench 2	(202)		Same as (102).
Trench 3	(301)	<0.1m	Topsoil – Same material present throughout the site. A mid to dark brown organic material with sparse to common stone inclusions, the stone is comprised of mudstone and quartz material, unsorted, irregular shapes and size <0.05m in size. Present on the surface of all trenches within the site.
Trench 3	(302)	<0.2m	Fill of ditch [304]. A lens of finer brown silty material with a reddish hue, very loose with few stone inclusions, only one large stone <0.15m is present within the material, smaller stones visible are less than 0.01m in size. The spread of material is approximately 0.5m in width across the section and less than 0.2m in depth at the maximum. Lies below (306) and above (307) in the centre of the ditch.
Trench 3	(303)	<0.5m	Basal fill of ditch [304]. Dark reddish-brown silt very soft to excavate, containing common stone inclusions (50%), mudstone and quartz material, less than 0.1m in size, irregular shapes and unsorted. Similar to other deposits within the ditch but distinguished by frequency of stone inclusions it appears to have slumped from the west side of the ditch edge. Lies below (307) and abuts (308) on the west side of the ditch.
Trench 3	[304]	<1.5m	Enclosure 1. Cut of ditch; west side has a 60 degree angle while the east side is almost 50 degrees. The base is flat with a solid shillet floor and possible evidence of weathering due to the softness of the shillet. The edges of the ditch are well defined on both edges and have been cut into the shillet clay (102). Orientation is north-south on the section, but geophysical survey evidence indicates it is part of a sub-circular enclosure ditch. The width of the ditch at the top is almost 2m, the base was 0.7m, lip to base of ditch approximately one metre.
Trench 3	(305)	<0.2m	Same as (101)
Trench 3	(306)	<0.5m	Fill of [304], similar in appearance to (102), (202) and (303), a mid reddish-brown silty-clay with common stone inclusions, comprised mudstone and some quartz material. The density of observed stones within this layer made it a separate context, very similar to (305) on the western edge of the ditch. Lies below (301), and above (302).
Trench 3	(307)	<0.1m	Fill of [304]. A mid to dark reddish silty material very loose to trowel, containing common stone inclusions, similar to

Location	Context	Depth	Description
			(306), separated by (302).
Trench 3	(308)	<0.4m	Located on the west side of [304] either abutting or cut by the ditch. A firm, light grey-blue clay with mudstone inclusions and a high clay content due to the decaying stone within its matrix. A natural material which may have been re-deposited on the western edge of the ditch and may be the remnants of material forming a bank. Abuts (303) the basal fill of the ditch [304].
Trench 4	(401)	<0.6m	Similar to (101).
Trench 4	(402)	<0.1m visible	Similar to (102).
Trench 5	[501]		Cut for posthole, 0.15m in width, 0.24m in diameter, depth of less than 0.04m, irregular oval in shape with a flat base. Edge of cut is poorly defined with the sides less than 30 degrees in angle. The posthole is cut into the yellow silt clay within this area. Filled by (505).
Trench 5	[502]		Cut for posthole, 0.15m in width, 0.29m in diameter and less than 0.07m in depth. Very shallow feature with a concave base and sides less than 45 degrees in angle. Edge of cut is poorly defined with sides less than 45 degrees in angle. The posthole has been cut into the yellow silt clay within this area. Filled by (506).
Trench 5	[503]		Cut for posthole, 0.12m in width, 0.25m in diameter and less than 0.09m in depth. Shallow feature with poor edge definition, circular in shape, nearly vertical sides, exhibiting a concave base. Moderate edge definition. Filled by (507).
Trench 5	[504]		Cut for posthole, 0.17m in width, 0.26m in diameter and less than 0.13m in depth. Irregular oval in shape with a concave base, edges were vertical, moderately defined in profile. Possible animal interference on the north east side. Filled by (508).
Trench 5	(505)		Fill of posthole [501], mid reddish-brown clay-silt deposit 0.04m thick with occasional mudstone and quartz inclusions. Material very soft to trowel, some charcoal fragments within the material. Part of a group of four possible postholes in close proximity.
Trench 5	(506)		Fill of posthole [502], mid reddish-brown clay silt deposit 0.07m thick with occasional mudstone and quartz stone inclusions. Material very soft to trowel, occasional flecks of charcoal within the material. Possibly two postholes which had been recut, accounting for the irregular shape of the feature.
Trench 5	(507)		Fill of posthole [503], mid yellow-brown compact silt-clay 0.09m thick with sparse stone inclusions, mudstone and quartz less than 0.03m in size. Irregular shapes and unsorted.
Trench 5	(508)		Fill of posthole [504] mid yellow-brown compact silt-clay 0.2m thick with sparse stone inclusions, mudstone and quartz less than 0.03m in size. Irregular shapes and

Location	Context	Depth	Description
			unsorted. Similar to (507).
Trench 5	[509]	1.6m	Enclosure 2. Cut of enclosure ditch, the larger of the two enclosure ditches indicated by geophysics on the north east side of the meadow. Well defined edges, cut into the natural clays and shillet (102) predominant within this area. The north-eastern side of the ditch exhibits a 40 degree slope, while the south-western side has a 50 degree angle. The base is less than 0.2m in width, 'lip to lip' the ditch is almost two metres in width. Depth to the bottom from the surface is almost 1.6 metres. Lip of the ditch to the base approximately one metre.
Trench 5	(510)		Basal fill of enclosure ditch [509], less than 0.1m in depth, this yellowish-brown clay deposit appears to be re-deposited natural from the edges of the ditch cut. Lies below (515).
Trench 5	(511)	<0.15m	Fill of [512] an irregular shaped pit in close proximity to ditch [509]. The fill of the pit comprises mid yellowish-brown soft clay-silts similar to the deposits in the postholes within the trench. Measuring 0.84m in diameter, <0.36m in width, and 0.15m in depth, this feature could be the result of two merged pits.
Trench 5	[512]		Cut of an irregular shaped pit or posthole(s). Moderate definition of the edges as defined by the deposit (511), rather than the edges being cut into a clearer layer. Sides were less than 45 degrees, terminating in a concave base. Depth of the feature varied between 0.15m to 0.09m.
Trench 5	(513)		Fill of enclosure ditch [509]. A dark reddish-brown deposit, a mixture of topsoil (101) and surrounding material (102). Sparse stone inclusions, a mixture of mudstone and quartz material less than 0.01m in size. Lies below (101) and above (514).
Trench 5	(514)		Fill of [509]. A mid yellowish-brown plastic clay deposit, less than 0.05m in depth. This material could indicate the silting of the ditch at some period within its decline. Lies below (513) and above (515) in the centre of the ditch.
Trench 5	(515)		Fill of [509], a dark reddish-brown material similar in appearance to subsoil (102). Plastic in texture with silt-clay content. Common stone inclusions, mudstone and quartz, irregular shapes, less than 50mm in size. Depth of at least 0.7m within the ditch. Possible slump material from the north-east side of the ditch.
Trench 5	(516)		Similar to (513). Same material is contained within both [509] and [518].
Trench 5	(517)		Basal deposit of [518], the second ditch located within Trench 5. This deposit comprised a mid yellowish-brown plastic clay material, less than 0.4m in depth, with sparse stone inclusions, mudstone and quartz, irregular shapes, less than 0.05m in size.
Trench 5	[518]	1.3m	Enclosure 3. Cut of the second enclosure ditch within Trench 5, part of the smaller enclosure ditch identified by the geophysics survey.

Location	Context	Depth	Description
			From the surface it was 1.3m in depth, from the lip of the ditch to the base 0.9m in depth, base width of 0.15m, whilst the top section 'lip to lip' was almost 2m in width. Edges exhibited a 50-60 degree angle on both sides, the ditch was well defined in section by its deposit. The ditch was cut into the natural shillet and clays predominant on the site. Filled by (516) and (517), the base is flat and stops at the shillet layer (102).
Trench 6	(601)		Fill of ditch [509]. A mid yellowish-brown loose clay-silt, situated below (102) the sub soil, located in Trench 6. This material abutted the western terminus of [518]. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit. The deposit was not fully excavated.
Trench 6	(602)		Fill of ditch [518]. A reddish-brown clayey-silt 0.35m thick, soft and damp with frequent inclusions of slate fragments approximately 0.05m diameter. Very similar to (101). Lies above (603) and (604).
Trench 6	(603)		Fill of ditch [518]. A greyish-brown clayey-silt 0.1m thick, loose and damp with frequent inclusions of slate gravels less than 0.05m diameter. Included a high frequency of charcoal, see sample index. Became increasingly firm with depth. Lies above (604) and below (602).
Trench 6	(604)		Fill of ditch [518]. A greenish-grey silty-clay 0.2m thick with occasional slate graves and firm consistency. Very similar to (603) but with a higher clay content. Lies above (605) and below (603), and (602).
Trench 6	(605)		Fill of ditch [518]. A greyish-brown clayey-silt 0.0.25m thick, loose and damp with frequent inclusions of slate gravels less than 5mm diameter. Included a high frequency of charcoal, see sample index. Consistent with (603). Lies below (604).

Appendix 4: Finds index

Trench	Context	Description
1	Unstratified*	Flint, length: 29.77mm, width: 19.10mm, depth: 4.9mm, weight: 4g.
2	Unstratified	Flint nodule, weight: 35g
3	Unstratified	Metal slag (probable ferrous), total weight: 122.7g
3	Unstratified	Possible polishing stone
3	Unstratified	Flint, length: 15.57mm, width: 20.88mm, thickness: 3.28mm, weight: 1.4g (Shaft scraper ?)
4	Unstratified	Metal slag (Possibly tin/ ferrous), total weight: 36.2g
5	Unstratified	Hammerstone, length: 195mm, width: 100mm, depth: 65mm.
5	Unstratified	Ceramic sherd, length: 39.35mm, width: 40.24mm, depth: 9.79mm, weight: 16g (early medieval)
6	(601) [509]	Ceramic sherd, length: 41.90mm, width: 43.16mm, thickness: 6.34mm, weight: 14.6g (Iron Age/Romano-British-early medieval)
6	(601) [509]	Ceramic sherd, same material, weight: 4.6g (Iron Age/Romano-British).
6	(602) [518]	Ceramic fragments, total weight: 9.2g. (Iron Age)
6	(605) [518]	Ceramic sherd, length: 52.47mm, width: 36.02mm, thickness: 9.55mm, weight: 19.6g. (Iron Age/Romano-British).

*Unstratified**

Material which although identified being associated with a specific trench was not recorded as having been found within a specific deposit/layer.

Appendix 5: Sample index

Sample No	Context	Comment
1	(505)	Posthole in Trench 5.
2	(506)	Posthole in Trench 5.
3	(507)	Posthole in Trench 5.
4	(508)	Posthole in Trench 5.
5	(510)	Basal fill of ditch [509] Enclosure 2 in trench 5.
6	(511)	Pit with charcoal in trench 5.
7	(308)	Basal fill of ditch [304] Enclosure 1 in trench 3.
8	(517)	Basal fill of ditch [518] Enclosure 3 in trench 5.
9	(605)	Fill of [518] Enclosure 3 in trench 6.
10	(602)	Fill of [518] Enclosure 3 in trench 6.