Report No: 2014R070

# Gloweth, Kenwyn, Cornwall

## Archaeological Mitigation

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

# Gloweth, Kenwyn, Cornwall

## Archaeological Mitigation

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| **Client** | Bovis Homes |
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## Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Bovis Homes and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Andy Jones, fieldwork was undertaken by Hayley Goacher and Ryan Smith and finds analysis was completed by Carl Thorpe.

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.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists

**Cover illustration**

The post-ring of structure [200] in the foreground in relation to the northern half of the site and Truro College in the background where extensive prehistoric archaeology was found.

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## Abbreviations

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| CAU | Cornwall Archaeological Unit |
| CRO | Cornwall Record Office |
| HER | Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |

# 1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (formerly Historic Environment, Projects), was commissioned by developer Bovis Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief in advance of a housing development at Gloweth, Truro (planning application PA14/2034/07/M and revised application PA13/10306). The Phase 1 development covered an area of approximately 1.4 HA.

The development affected an area which had been shown by a geophysical survey to have the potential to contain significant archaeology (GSB 2008; Jones 2008). Excavations nearby have identified extensive buried prehistoric archaeological remains (Gossip 2007).

A watching brief methodology was agreed with the Historic Environment Advice Officer and the client and undertaken in June and July 2014. During the fieldwork, field boundaries shown on the geophysical survey results were located, a post-ring structure was identified below these boundaries and isolated pits were found to contain prehistoric pottery.

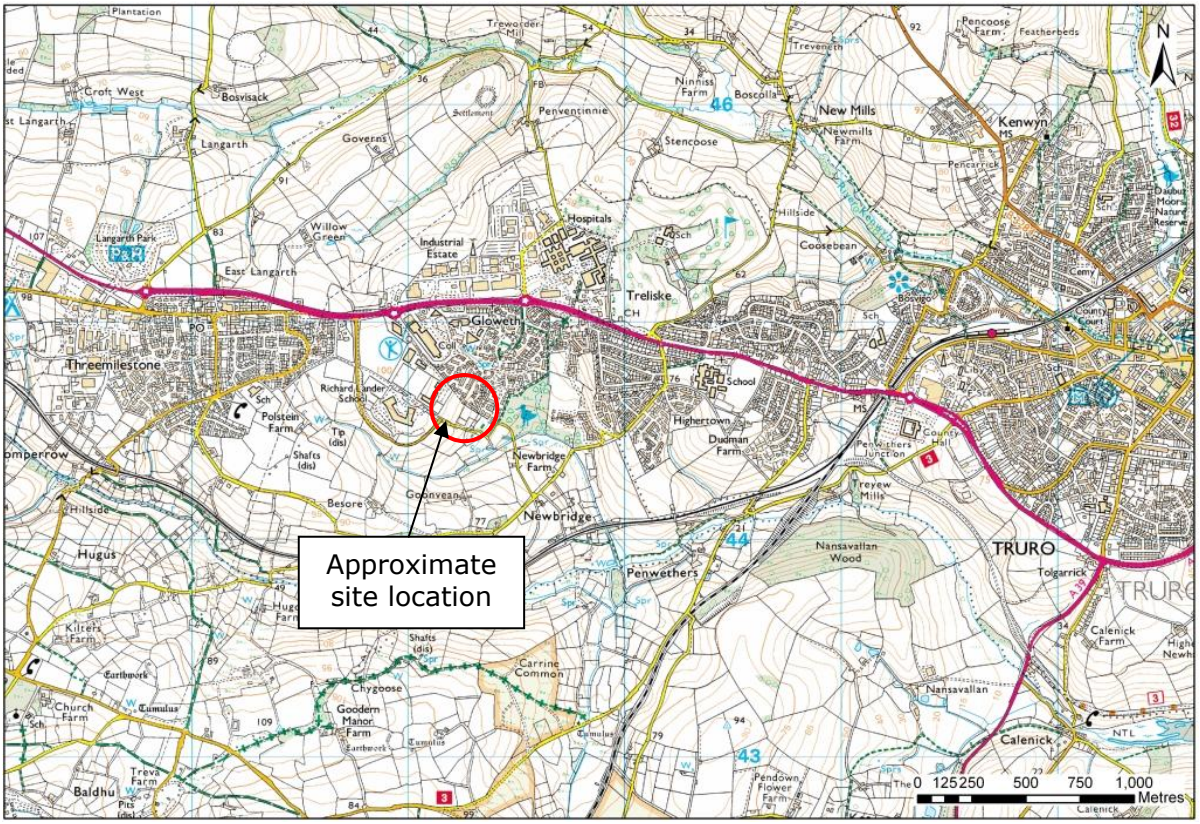


*Figure 1: Location of Gloweth in relation to Truro.*

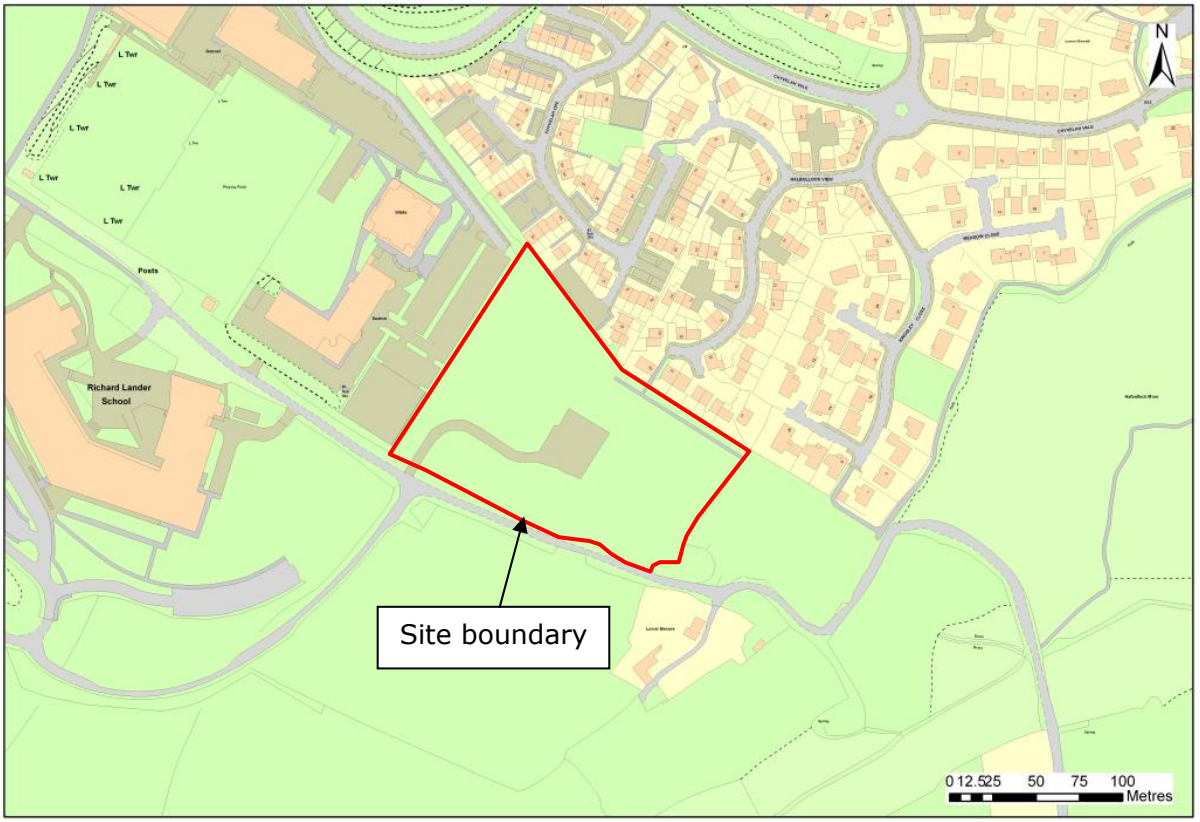


*Figure 2: The extent of the development area at Gloweth. Note its proximity to Truro College and Richard Lander School where extensive prehistoric archaeology was located.*

# 2 Introduction

## 2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (formerly Historic Environment, Projects), was initially asked to provide a project design and estimate for archaeological work in advance of a housing development at Gloweth, Truro (Figure 1). Planning application PA14/2034/07/M was received by the LPA on the 11th of October 2007. In May 2014, Cornwall Archaeological Unit was approached by Ruth Burrows on behalf of Bovis Homes to update the original project design and estimate to accompany a revised planning application (PA13/10306) and subsequent approval subject to Conditions. The Phase 1 development covers an area of approximately 1.4 HA.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) was consulted on, and approved, the revised project design (Appendix 1). A watching brief was agreed with the Historic Environment Advice Officer and the client and the fieldwork was undertaken from 30th June to 7th July 2014.

The development affected an area which had been shown by a geophysical survey to have the potential to contain significant archaeology whilst nearby excavations have identified extensive buried prehistoric archaeological remains (Gossip 2005; GSB 2008; Jones 2008; Figure 11). The survey identified two probable fieldsystems, an enclosure and three sub-circular pit-type features. In the subsequent Statement of Archaeological Implications report (Jones 2008) the two fieldsystems were interpreted as being of likely prehistoric and medieval origin and the enclosure interpreted as being related to the medieval settlement of Lower Besore. The interpretation of the pit-type anomalies was uncertain. The Statement also made recommendations for further work in light of the geophysical survey results and interpretations which included a controlled topsoil strip, analysis of excavated material and publication of the results which this mitigation work fulfils.

## 2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the sub-surface archaeology of the development site. This was to be achieved by carrying out an archaeological watching brief during the groundwork phase of the development.

The site specific aims were:

- To ensure that the site works 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 disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

The development area had the potential to contain important buried archaeological remains. 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.

The key objective was:

- To locate and record prehistoric and medieval settlement activity in the Phase 1 development area.

## 2.3 Methods

### 2.3.1 Fieldwork

All recording work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff followed the IfA *Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of*

*Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

**Pre-works**

In advance of site works CAU agreed with the client:

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

**Archaeological Recording**

The archaeological recording of the site took the form of controlled topsoil stripping across the entire development area. This was carried out under archaeological supervision, using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket, to the level at which archaeological features or layers were expected or identified. Where significant remains were encountered the archaeologist was given the opportunity to make an appropriate record before work on site continued.

### 2.3.2 Post-fieldwork

**Creation of site archive**

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

To include:

- Primary record sheets including context, sample and photographic indices.
- Digital colour and black and white film photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).
- A detailed site description.
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.

**Archive report**

The results from the watching brief have been presented in a concise archive report (this report). Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the Historic Environment Record and the main archaeological and local record libraries.

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.

# 3 Location and setting

The development site at Gloweth is located approximately 3km west of the centre of Truro in the civil parish of Kenwyn at OS grid reference SW 79221 44585 (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The site is situated just below the crest of a ridge on a quite steep southeast facing slope overlooking a narrow valley and the River Kenwyn and is set in a suburban area on the outskirts of Truro city surrounded by modern housing, arterial roads and schools. However, to the south, the site overlooks a relatively rural valley with post-medieval farming settlements and remains of mining operations still visible in the landscape.

# 4 Site history

Gloweth is a name of Cornish origin, deriving from the elements ‘glow’ and ‘goth’. It approximately means ‘bright water-course’ and although the interpretation of both elements is by no means certain it is indicative of a medieval or earlier origin (Padel

1985; 105, 111). Nearby Besore is similarly of Cornish origin from 'bod' and 'wuir' meaning dwelling and sister, probably referring to a 'sister dwelling' or 'dwelling of a sister' (Padel 1985, 23, 241).

The prehistoric evidence from the landscape surrounding the site at Gloweth is substantial and varied. The earliest recorded evidence takes the form of barrows of Early Bronze Age date. Of these, one at Gloweth located north of the development site and the A390 road, is thought to be associated with three pits but their identification is tentative and derived from geophysical survey only. Eight barrows, in a line, were identified in a rescue excavation in advance of building work for Treliske Hospital in 1960 (Dudley 1960, 14-26).

The Iron Age forms the greatest body of evidence, with rounds at Polstain, Penventinnie and the suggestion of another at Little Gloweth, east of the development site. Mount Pleasant, also known as Higher Besore, less than 0.5km to the northwest of the development site, is also the site of a round, multiple enclosures and at least 12 roundhouses dated to the Iron Age. This site overlooks the River Kenwyn and seems likely to have had at least one defensive ditch, possibly a palisade and an associated field system. These were identified through excavation which also found highly significant Bronze Age settlement remains (Gossip, forthcoming). At least one of the fieldsystems identified by the geophysical survey at Gloweth has been interpreted as probably prehistoric in date (Jones 2008; Figure 11; anomalies K-P) and possibly related to those at Higher Besore.

Some of the earliest definitive medieval evidence for the wider area is found in the Domesday Book. It is not clear which Domesday Manor would have had jurisdiction over Gloweth as it lies approximately equidistantly between Goodern and Bosvisack Manors. Goodern was held by Richard though it was held by Alwin before 1066. It was a relatively small manor with two villagers, three smallholders and 20 acres of pasture, all valued at 5s. Bosvisack was similarly small with two smallholders, half a league square of pasture, one cow and 15 sheep. It was also valued at 5s and was held by Wulfric from the Count of Mortain having been held by Leofric before 1066 (Thorn and Thorn 1979).

Martyn's map of 1748 depicts Gloweth and 'Besoar' and the *c*1803 OS map records the small agricultural settlements probably surviving from the medieval period such as Tomperrow, Besore and Kilters (Figure 6). It records the site location as being close to Lower Besore and Gloweth, labelled to the north as 'Glaweth'. Anomalies E and F on the geophysical survey results (Figure 11) are likely to relate to the enclosure shown on the historic mapping and to Lower Besore, an agricultural settlement of medieval origin. The 1840 Kenwyn Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment (Figure 7) shows the field layouts as being very similar to the undeveloped modern land parcels though with smaller fields so that five land parcels equate to the development site. The parcels were all arable land with descriptive names including Higher and Lower Rocky Close and Quarry Meadow. Geophysical survey anomalies A, B and C are probably the remains of these land parcel boundaries (Figure 11).

The 1875, 1906 and 1932 OS maps show few changes with strip fields still evident around the development site (Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10). To the north of Gloweth and then later to the south, there are increasing signs of enclosure with larger fields in regular rectangular shapes.

The most significant change to the landscape in the 19$^{th}$ century was increasing industrialisation. The Scheduled Great Wheal Busy mine to the west forms part of a formerly very substantial copper and tin mine operating from the 18$^{th}$ century through into the early 20$^{th}$ century. It forms a key part of the Gwennap Mining District World Heritage Site. Due to its rich lodes it was the most productive of the Scorrier mines and was one of the first able to buy into new technologies. It survived the collapse in copper prices by mining arsenic until 1928 when it finally closed, but the mine remains notorious for its conflicts with neighbouring mines. Another far smaller mine for which

evidence survives less well was East Wheal Falmouth, this being one of the precursors to the large-scale 20th century working of Wheal Jane to the south-west. East Wheal Falmouth mined copper from 1830-65 and lead and zinc from 1858-61.

In the modern period the remains of the Great Wheal Busy site as well as parts of Greenbottom hosted World War Two temporary camps for American soldiers in the run-up to D-Day, reflecting their proximity to Truro and more importantly to the embarkation points around Falmouth. Gloweth has since become part of a large area of modern housing forming the western suburb of Truro.

# 5 Archaeological results

A number of archaeological features were revealed by the topsoil stripping. These included linear features associated with removed field boundaries, postholes and pits. Detailed descriptions of individual archaeological deposits are given in Appendix 2. Samples (1-5) are listed in Appendix 3 and the finds in Appendix 4.

In the centre of the site around the modern square of gravel and hard-standing marked on OS maps, the site had previously been stripped and prepared for this gravel material. This is likely to have removed any archaeology in this area and as it was not being immediately removed by the current developers, was not investigated.

**Linear features**

The geophysical results indicated a high frequency of linear features across the site (GSB 2008; Figure 11). The majority of these were identified during the topsoil stripping.

In the south-eastern corner of the site, ditch [3] was identified extending east from the west boundary and turning through 90° south to the limits of the excavated area. It is in the approximate location of geophysical anomaly E (GSB 2008; Jones 2008). In section the cut [3] was 2.4m wide by 0.68m deep with a gradually sloping east side and quite steeply sloped west side. The base was narrow, off-centre, and slightly concave (Figure 12 and Figure 14). A single deposit (4) was identified within the cut. It was a slightly greyish-brown friable sandy-silt. Within deposit (4) a fragment of clay pipe (F4.1), 30mm in length with a bore of 1.5mm, and four pottery fragments (F4.2-5) were found. Three of these (F4.2-4) were white glazed with blue decoration whilst the fourth fragment (F4.5) had a plain yellow glaze. All were of post-medieval date.

In the northern half of the site four linear features were identified; these most likely correspond to geophysical survey anomalies A, B, D and M. Of these, narrow ditch [7] (anomaly M), ditch [9] (anomaly B) and ditch [224] (anomaly D) were investigated (Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 15 and Figure 18). Anomaly A was not investigated as it was very ephemeral and truncated by the existing access road. Ditch [7] was orientated east-west, 30m south and approximately parallel to the northern site boundary, although it extended across the width of the site, its ephemeral appearance often meant that it was hard to locate. The cut [7] was 0.25m wide and 0.12m deep and was very irregular; it was approximately 'U' shaped with steeply sloping sides and a concave base consisting of bedded slate. Within was a single deposit, (8), which consisted of a compact, brown clayey-silt with a very high frequency of slate fragments approximately 80mm in diameter (Figure 15). A single fragment of Cornish medieval coarseware pottery (F8.1) was recovered from deposit (8).

Ditch [224] was orientated east-west and extended the width of the site. In section it was 1.5m wide and 0.22m deep with very gently sloping sides and a wide shallow concave base. The single deposit (223) was a brown clayey-silt with infrequent slate-shale fragments less than 50mm diameter (Figure 18). A large fragment of 18-19$^{th}$ century Barnstaple Ware pottery (F223.1) with a glaze on both sides was found close to the top of deposit (223).

Ditch [9] was orientated north-south and extended across the north half of the site though was lost under the modern gravel surface in the centre. It was 1.15m wide and

a maximum of 0.19m deep. It had a gradually sloping irregular west side, a steep east side and undulating base. The deposit (10) within it was a brown clayey-silt with infrequent slate-shale fragments. A post-medieval blue and white ceramic fragment (F10.1) was found close to the base of the deposit. Ditches [224] and [9] could have been part of the same ditch or intersecting one another. The deposits from each were spread over the surface so that the relationship could not be determined and similarly, their shallow and uneven cuts and similar deposits did not reveal any further evidence in section. Both the features covered or truncated parts of the post-ring structure [200].

**Postholes and pits**

There were three areas of pits or postholes; at the southern end close to ditch [3], on the northeast side near the site boundary and in the northern half at the confluence of linear features [224] and [9] (Figure 12).

At the southern end pits [250] and [252] were isolated features, whilst pit [5] was probably truncated ditch [3]. Pit [5] was sub-circular in plan, approximately 0.72m in diameter and 0.74m deep, with almost vertical sides and a narrow flat base (Figure 14). It was only partially visible on the surface, the deposit (4) of ditch [3] obscuring it, and appeared in section to have been truncated by ditch [3]. The remaining deposit (6) within pit [5] was a light orange-brown compact silty-clay, in contrast to the more friable sandy-silt (4) of ditch [3]. Given that feature [3] is likely to be of post-medieval date, pit [5] must be earlier in date, though there is no artefactual evidence to further support this.

Pit [250] was sub-circular in plan, 0.5m in diameter and 0.15m deep with gradually sloping concave sides and a concave base (Figure 22). The single deposit (251) was a brown clayey-silt with large slate fragments up to 200mm diameter and a high frequency of charcoal fragments and significant charcoal staining. There were no finds to date it

Pit [252] was sub-oval in plan with the longest axis, orientated east-west, measuring 2.5m in length (Figure 21). The cut had gently sloping concave sides and a concave base and was 0.55m deep. The deposit (253) was a soft grey-brown silt with frequent large fragments of granite, slate and quartz and frequent clusters of charcoal fragments, flecks or staining. Nine ceramic fragments of prehistoric or Romano-British date (F253.1-9) were found within the pit.

On the northeast side of the site isolated pit [228] was sub-oval in plan with the longest east-west orientated axis measuring 1m in length. The cut had concave sides and a concave base and was up to 0.4m deep and 0.5m wide. The deposit (227) within was a grey-brown clayey-silt with a high frequency of charcoal fragments and staining, especially near the base.

*Structure [200]*

In the northern half of the site 11 probable postholes and one pit, grouped as structure [200] were located at the confluence of linear ditches [224] and [9] (Figure 12 and Figure 13). These were not highlighted by the geophysical survey and were identified when excavating the ditches. All 12 were lower than or cut by the two ditches.

The 11 probable postholes were arranged in a very approximate circle 8m in diameter with the twelfth pit [220] almost in the centre (Figure 16). The postholes were all sub-circular in plan and between 0.2m and 0.35m in diameter (Figure 20). All had almost vertical sides and flat bases and average depths of 0.3m although due to their truncation only the shallow bases survived for postholes [206] and [208]. Posthole [218], located on the northeast side of the circle was exceptional in that it was 0.8m deep with a narrow, tapered base (Figure 17). All the postholes had similar single deposits of loose, grey-brown loamy-silt with occasional mudstone gravels and slate fragments. Pit [220] was sub-oval with irregular gently sloping sides and an uneven and slightly concave base of bedded slate (Figure 19). The deposit (219) was a very

compact reddish-yellow clayey-silt with a high frequency of slate fragments up to 150mm diameter and occasional charcoal flecks.

# 6 Discussion

The narrow linear features, depicted in purple on the geophysical survey results and typified by ditch [7], seem to represent a pattern of long and narrow rectangular areas (Figure 11 and Figure 15). Although they may have been eroded or truncated by later activity, their minimal size seems to suggest they were associated with removed boundaries. Their arrangement is similar to those found nearby at Higher Besore, suggesting a prehistoric date though a medieval origin or continuation of use is tentatively supported by the potsherd (F8.1). This was a part of a 13$^{th}$-14$^{th}$ century Cornish medieval coarse ware jug.

Ditch [3] is shown on the Tithe Map, indicating it pre-dates 1840. The 18$^{th}$-19$^{th}$ century ceramics (F4.1-4) found in the ditch also indicate that it may have been in use before the Tithe survey. Feature [3] is a larger ditch and clearly has a different form to all the others suggesting a different date or function. Its greater depth, steep sides and location in the corner of the field close to Lower Besore could indicate a role as a stock enclosure, which is possibly of medieval or early post-medieval date.

The larger linear ditches shown in blue on the geophysical survey (Figure 11) did not clearly exhibit the bank and double ditch formation the results suggested although they were certainly more substantial than the narrow features such as [7] (Figure 11). These ditches are depicted on the historic mapping and are likely to be of medieval origin. The double-ditches probably represent the ditches on either side of a removed Cornish hedge. The confused stratigraphy around the confluence of probable medieval ditches [9] and [224] meant that a relationship between them could not be determined. It is possible that an entranceway existed here, as although none is marked on the historic maps there is a suggestion of a trackway on the alignment of these ditches, continuous use and eventual removal of which could have created this confused zone. It is clear both from the post-medieval pottery (F10.1, F223.1) recovered and the stratigraphy that both these ditches post-date structure [200].

The features grouped as structure [200] share a high degree of similarity in form and deposit type. Their irregular arrangement and poor survival does present problems in determining overall form or function but it is conceivable that they formed a coherent structure (Figure 16). The cluster of five postholes in the north-westerly quarter is in an approximately square arrangement representative of an entrance to a prehistoric post-ring or roundhouse type structure. The southern half of the structure was exceptionally poorly-preserved with only one possible very small posthole. This may be due to the later insertion of the ditches, or other agricultural activities although other postholes seem to have survived to some extent. This may also account for the relatively shallow nature of all the postholes, probably too shallow to support substantial posts in their present form. Alternatively the structure may not have had a roof and so smaller uprights were used. The exception to this is posthole [218]: the very substantial depth and comparative narrowness makes its construction and role difficult to explain (Figure 17). Pit [220] might be described as a hearth due to its approximately central location but its irregular base and lack of convincing evidence for heating, such as highly reddened stone or charcoal, do not easily fit that description. The lack of artefacts within or close to the structure inhibits further discussion on its date without supporting radiocarbon dating. The post-ring is located on a slight plateau overlooking a steep valley and adjacent to the extensive prehistoric sites at Truro College and Higher Besore (Gossip forthcoming). These included post-ring structures of Late Bronze and Iron Age date. Whilst the Gloweth post-ring could potentially be related to either site or period, its poor survival, irregular form and proximity make it most similar to the Bronze Age structures at Truro College.

The isolated pits [252] and [228] bore striking resemblance to each other in size and shape. The shape and large quantity of charcoal within them it is suggestive of a fire pit

or kiln though there was not any clear evidence for *in situ* burning. Apart from the pottery there were no indications of date or function. The pottery (F253.1-9) has been generally dated as prehistoric and considered likely to be Iron Age or Romano-British, although a Bronze Age date remains a possibility. Pits [252] and [228] are very similar to pits found in excavations for the Mullion to Lizard pipeline in southwest Cornwall which were also dated to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods and found in quite isolated positions. However, these pits featured *in situ* burning and were interpreted as ovens (Cole *et al* 2004, 159-164). These pits, along with pit [250] which is also of unknown date and function, could relate to the post ring structure or to the settlement evidence found to the northwest at Higher Besore and Truro College.

# 7 Analysis and further work

On completion of the archiving and archive report there will be an analytical stage. This will involve the analysis of stratigraphic data and environmental material by CAU and a team of qualified specialists. The following analytical tasks have been identified:

- Liaising with specialists regarding the arrangements for analysis and reporting on environmental samples and radiocarbon dating.
- Charcoal analysis – A qualified specialist will identify any suitable charcoal for radiocarbon dating and will produce a report for publication.
- Charred plant macrofossil analysis – A qualified specialist will analyse any suitable charred plant material recovered from the site and will produce a report for publication.
- Suitable charcoal from key contexts will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.
- Academic/final publication – A synthesis and illustrations will be prepared for a final publication. This will be prepared in the appropriate monograph format and undertaken by CAU staff and the relevant specialists.

# 8 Conclusion

The geophysical survey highlighted a series of field boundaries (GSB 2008; Jones 2008) which excavation demonstrated are likely to be of two or three phases from the medieval to the modern period. Additionally structure [200] shows previously unknown prehistoric activity on the development site. Although a broad chronology can be drawn, no specific detail on the date or function of structure [200] or the isolated pits can be concluded. From parallels with the adjacent sites of Truro College and Higher Besore it is likely that the post-ring structure and some of the isolated pits are prehistoric, most likely of Bronze Age or Iron Age-Romano-British date. It is probable they are related in some way to the settlement activity identified at the other sites to the northwest. Further work will clarify the date of the post-ring

# 9 References

## 9.1 Primary sources

Joel Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall

Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall

Ordnance Survey, *c*1803, 1 inch mapping First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, *c*1875. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

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Ordnance Survey, *c*1932. 25 Inch Map Third Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

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Tithe Map *c*1840 and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of Kenwyn (digital copy available from CRO)

## 9.2 Publications

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## 9.3 Websites

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

# 10 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146395**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by 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.

Additional files containing field plans and black and white photographs.

Electronic drawings stored in the directory L:\Historic Environment (Data)\HE_Projects\Sites_T\Truro Gloweth Mitigation 2014

Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\Truro Gloweth Mitigation

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites Truro\Truro Gloweth Mitigation\Bovis 2014

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are stored at the Cornwall Archaeological Unit Finds Archive Store, Cardrew Industrial Estate, Redruth. The site code is GLM14.

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-190725


*Figure 3: Gascoyne's 1699 map with the approximate position of Gloweth.*

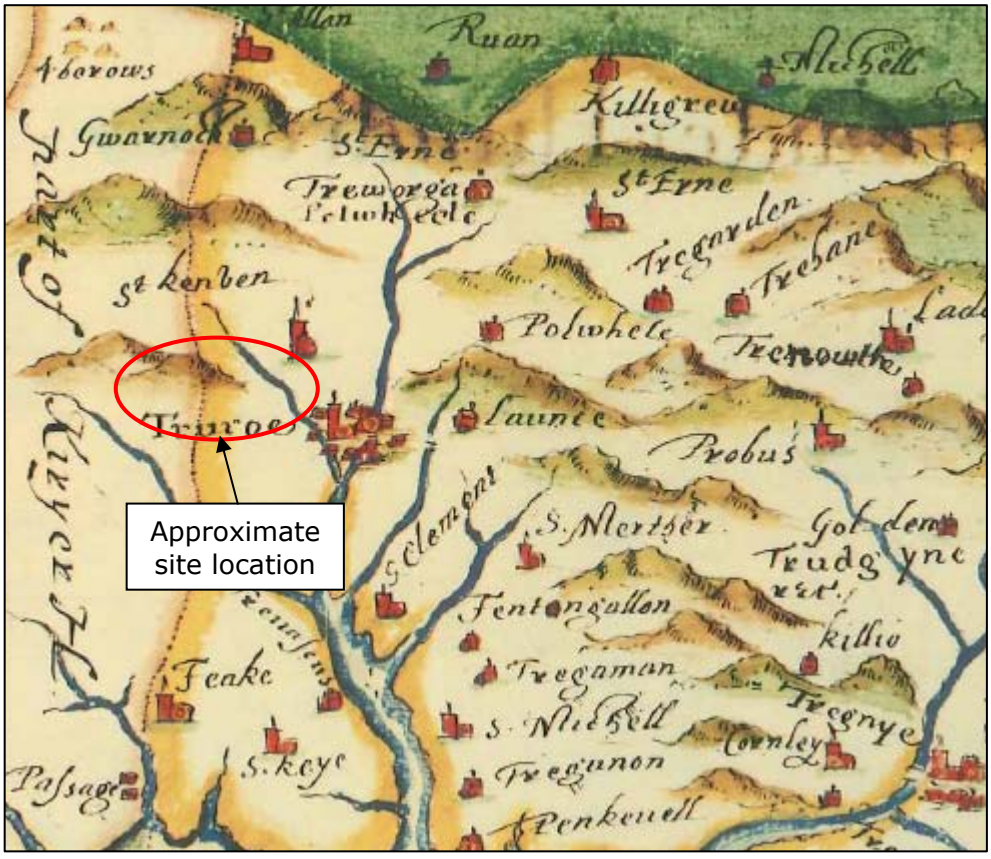


*Figure 4: Norden's 17th century map, which does not detail any of the settlements now west of Truro.*


*Figure 5: Martyn's 1748 map which records both Gloweth and 'Besoar' close to the development site location.*

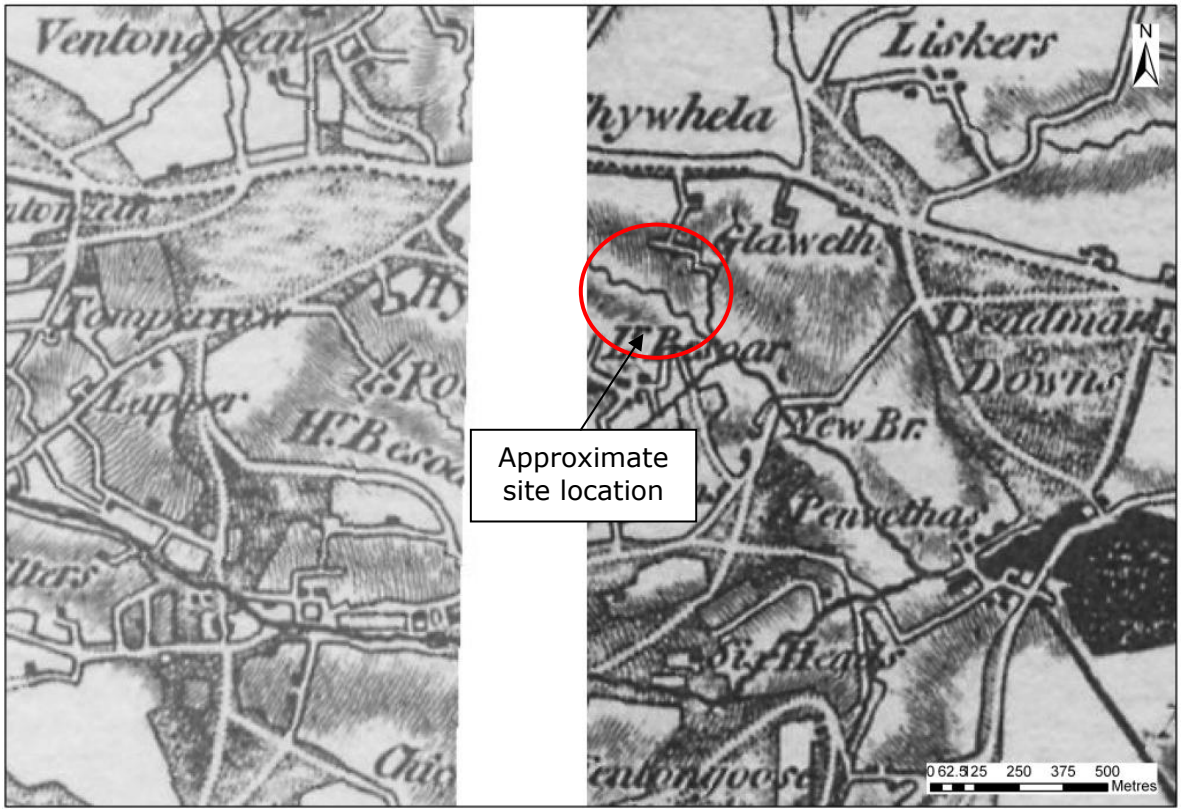


*Figure 6: The c1803 OS 1st edition map showing the approximate site location close to 'Glaweth' and 'Lower Besoar,' unfortunately close to a divide in the map.*

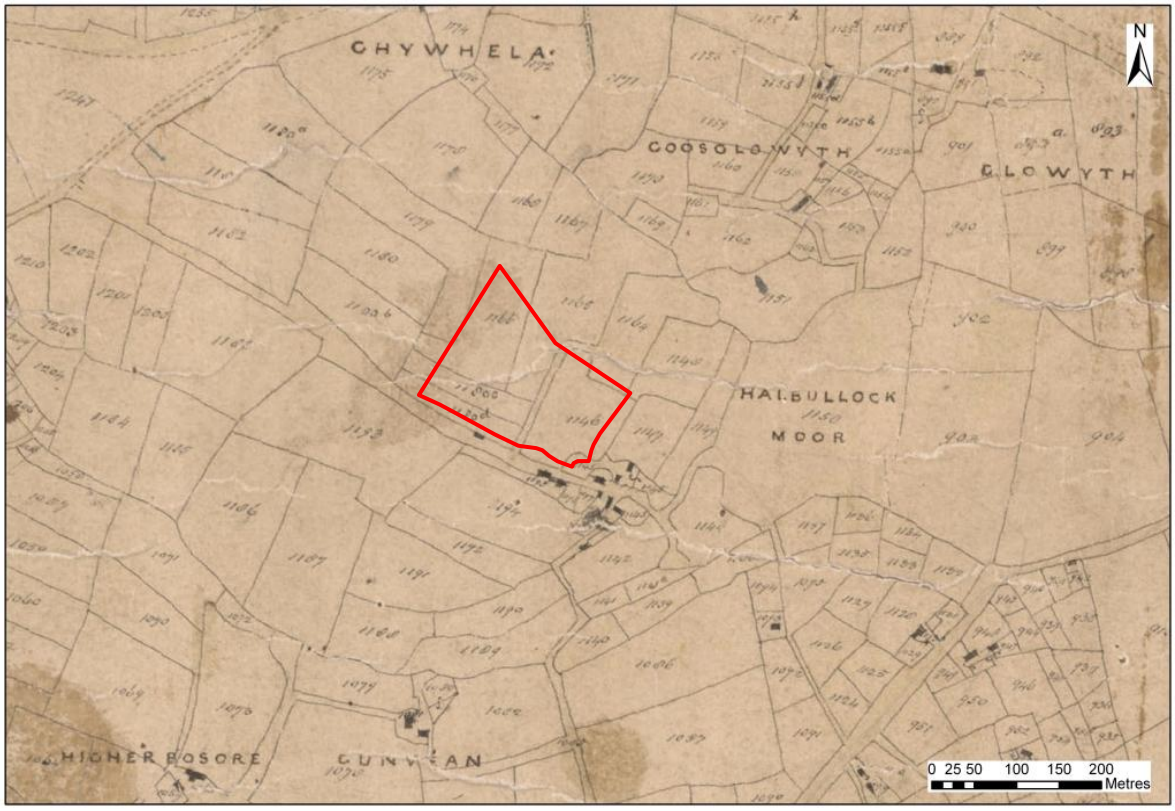


*Figure 7: The 1840 Tithe Map for Kenwyn Parish depicting multiple small fields within the development area, outlined in red, many of which probably relate to the linear anomalies on the geophysical survey results.*

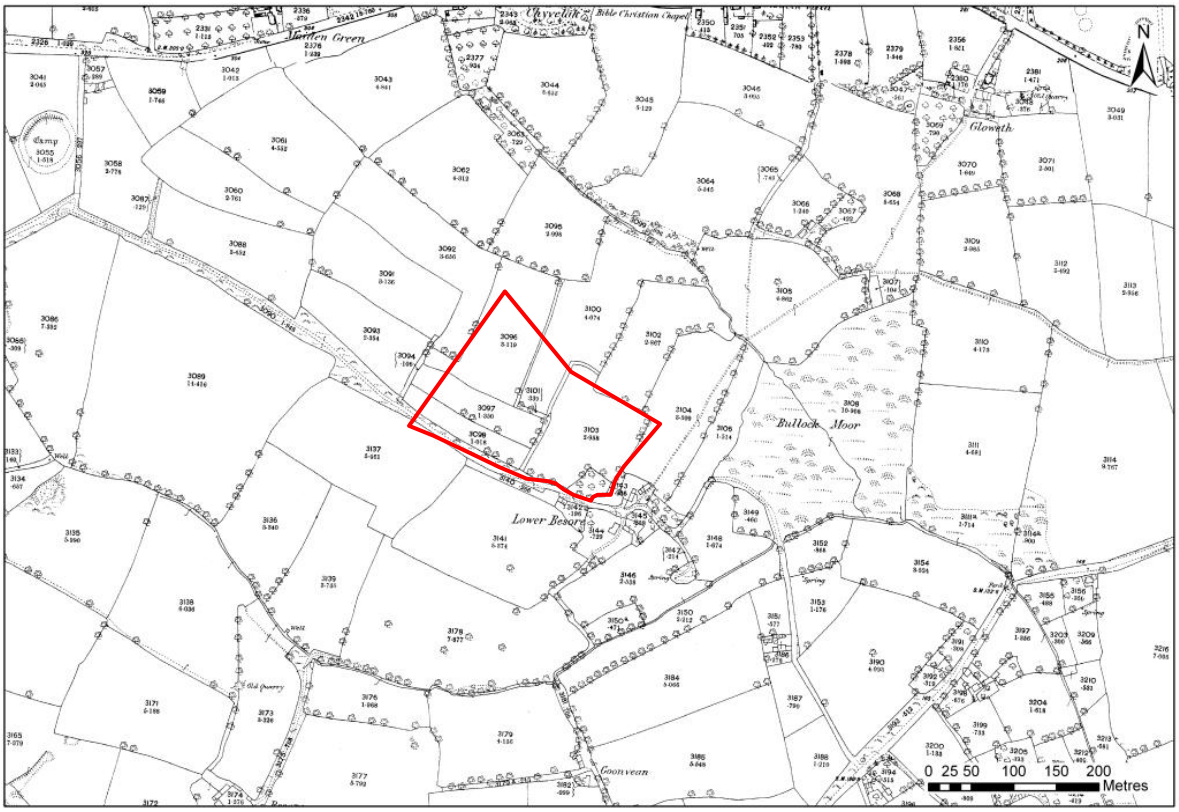


*Figure 8: The 1875 OS map showing no change within the development area but some enclosure of fields to the north, west and southeast.*

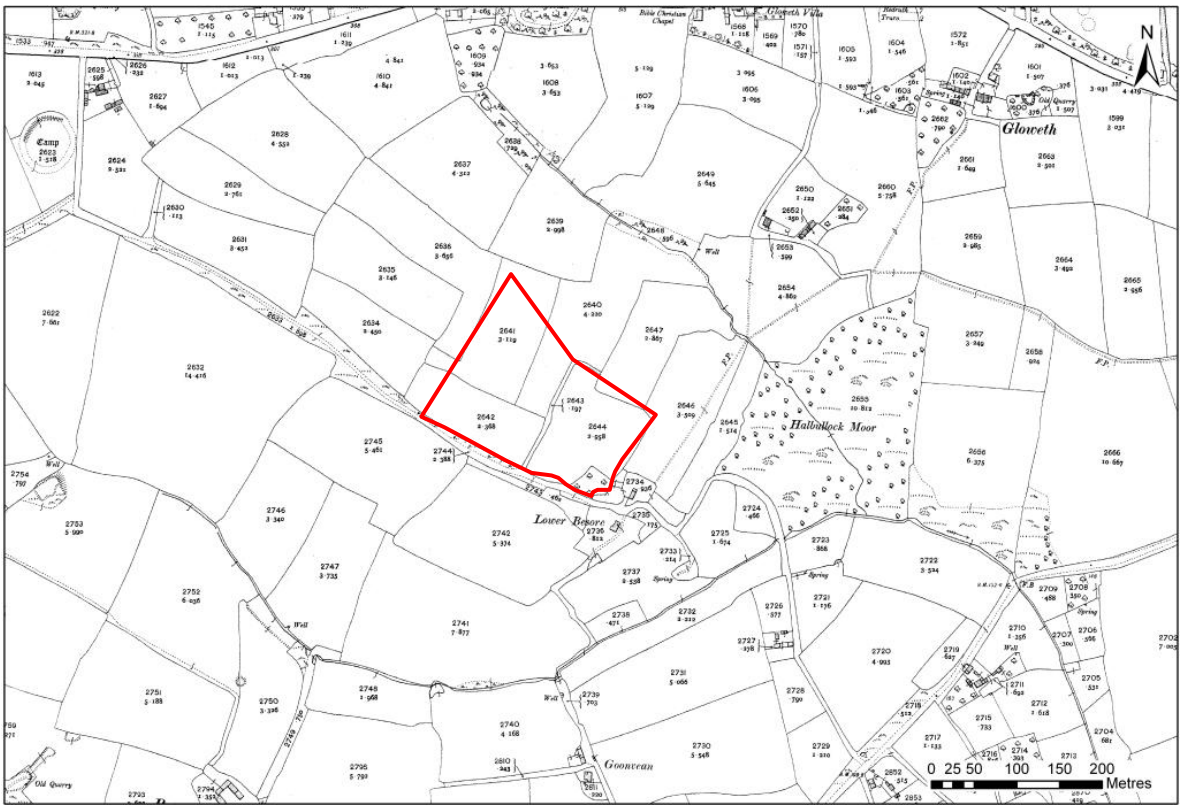


*Figure 9: The 1906 OS map which shows further enclosure of the smaller fields into larger ones including the removal of one boundary within the development area.*

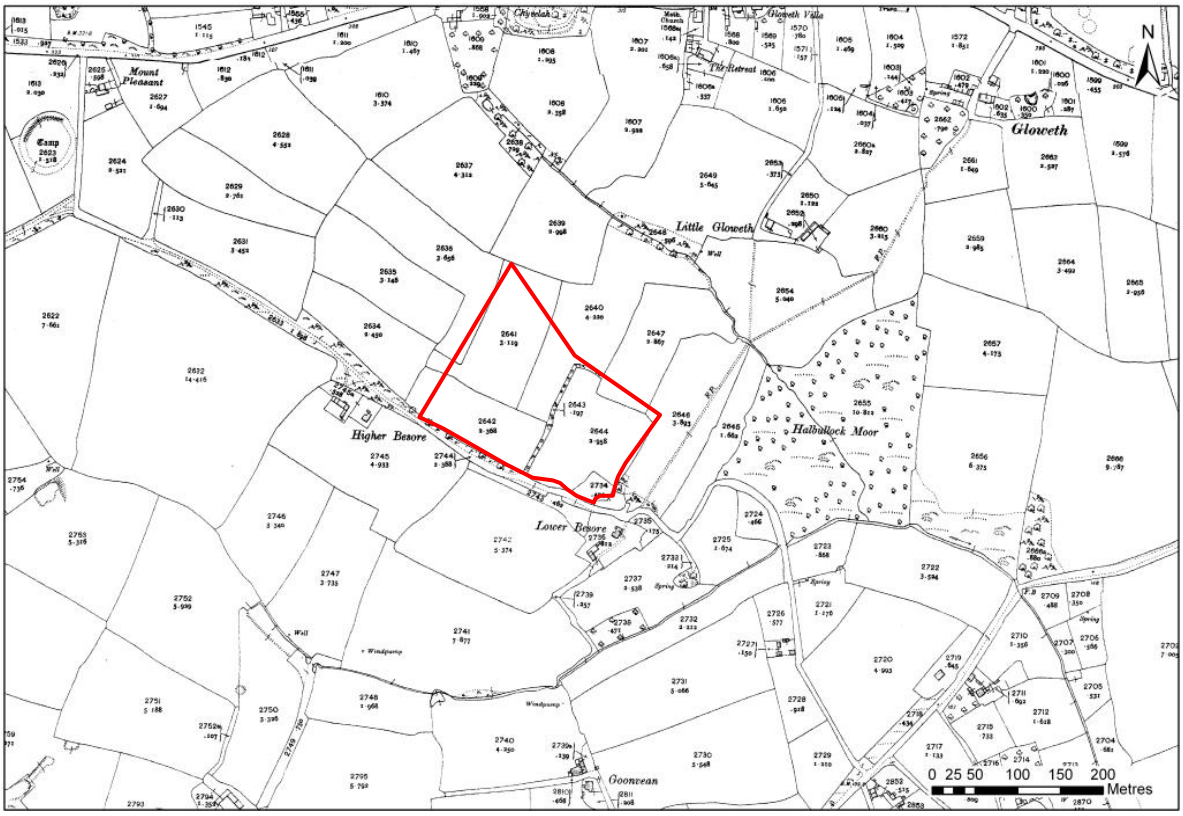


*Figure 10: The 1932 OS map depicting a very similar landscape to the 1906 map. Note that most of the field boundaries in the development area are still in place.*


*Figure 11: The geophysical survey results for the development area.*

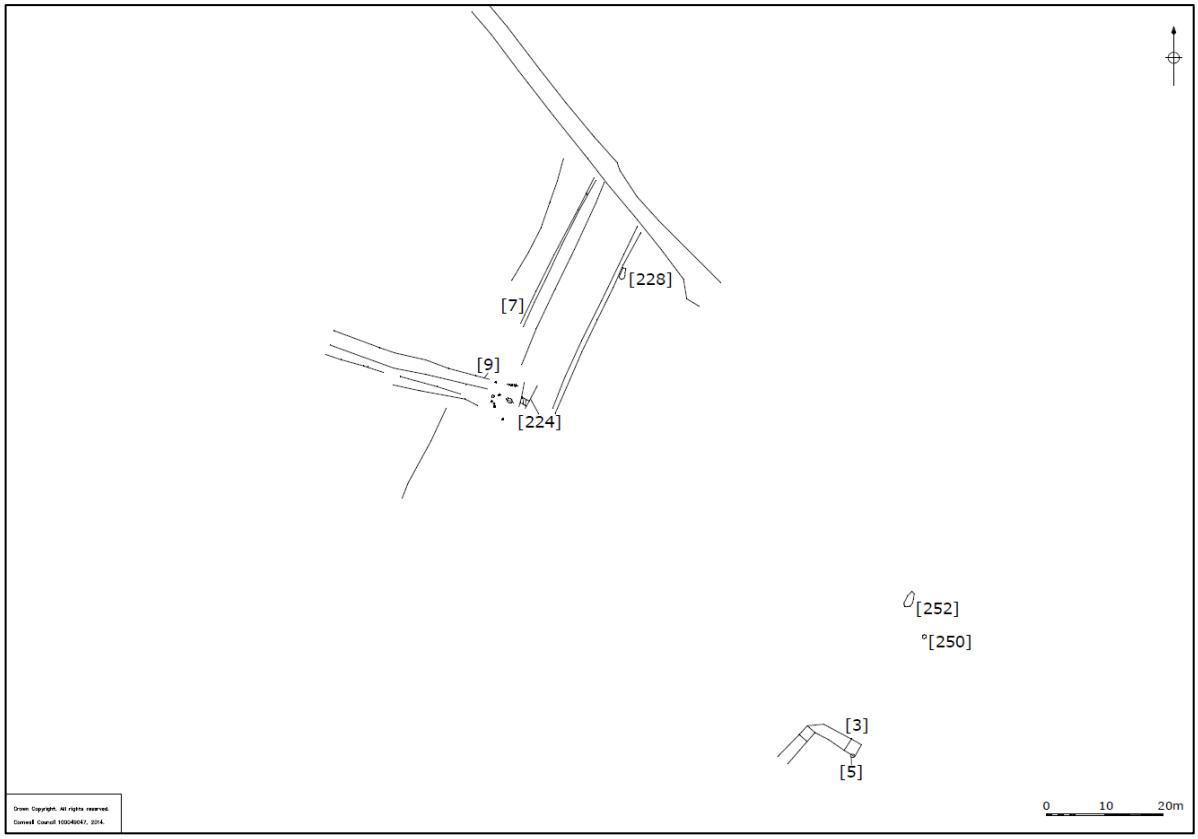


*Figure 12: Plan of the linear features and pits found within the development area.*

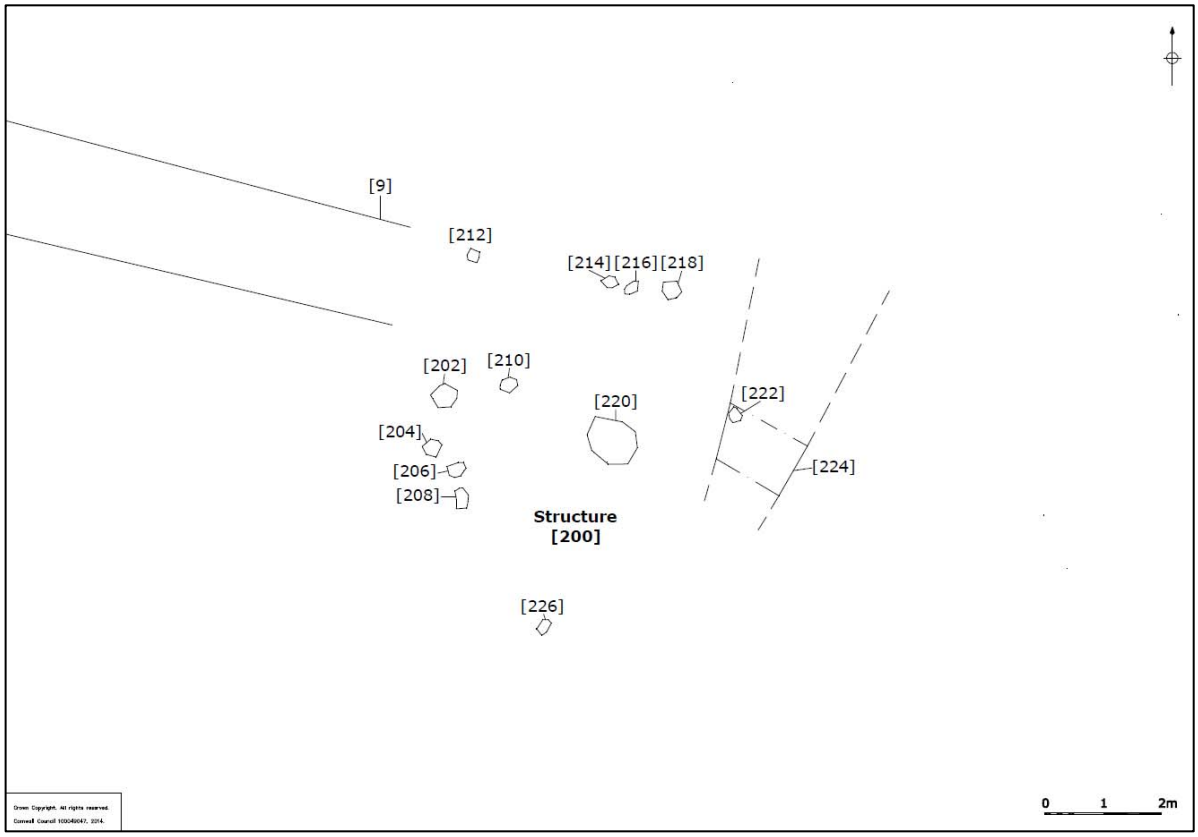


*Figure 13: A more detailed plan of the post-ring structure [200] with the linear features [9] and [224].*

*Figure 14: Ditch [3] in section with isolated pit [5] visible in the right side of the ditch.*

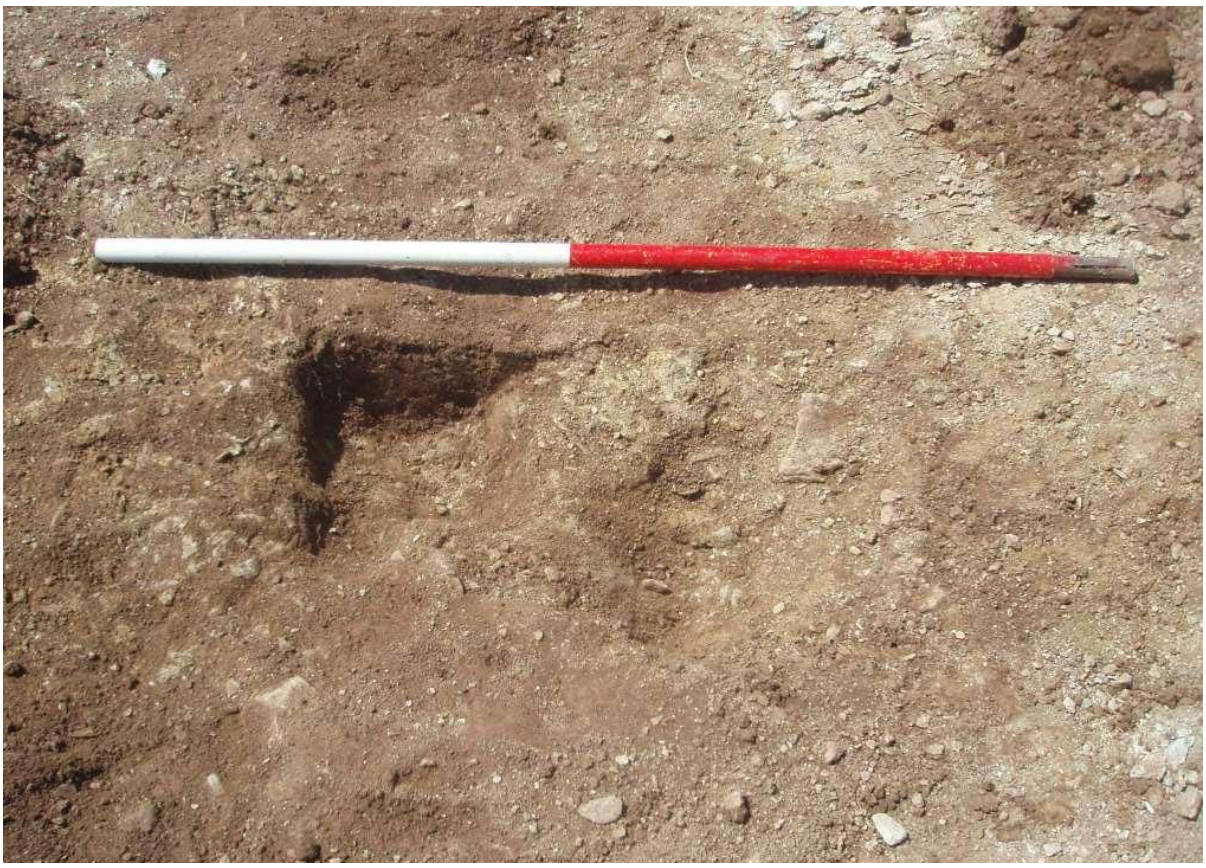

*Figure 15: A section through the shallow and uneven ditch [7] from which a medieval pottery fragment was recovered.*

*Figure 16: Structure [200], looking north with central pit [220] adjacent to the scale bar and a section through overlying ditch [224] in the foreground.*

*Figure 17: The section through posthole [217], which had to be excavated by machine due to its exceptional depth. Note how it compares to the more typical example to the right of the image.*


*Figure 18: An east facing section through ditch [224] with posthole [221], part of structure [220], below it.*


*Figure 19: An east facing section through central pit [220].*


*Figure 20: Posthole [210] was typical of the postholes considered part of structure [200].*

*Figure 21: The south facing section through pit [252] with examples of the charcoal flecks and staining throughout and at the bottom left of the image.*

*Figure 22: Pit [250] which had a very high concentration of charcoal.*

# Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

# HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS

## Revised Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at Gloweth

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## Background

### Introduction

HE Projects was asked by Mr Richard Abbott to provide a project design and estimate for the archaeological excavation in advance of a housing development at Gloweth, Truro. Planning application PA14/2034/07/M was received by the LPA on the 11th of October 2007.

In May 2014, HE projects were approached by Ruth Burrows on behalf of Bovis Homes to update the original project design and estimate to accompany a revised planning application PA13/10306.

The proposed development will affect an area which has been shown by a geophysical survey to have the potential to contain significant archaeological remains (GSB 2008; Jones 2008). Excavations nearby have been found to contain extensive buried archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age (Gossip 2007). The Phase 1 development will cover an area of approximately 1.4 HA.

In 2007 Phil Markham (Historic Environment Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) produced a brief for archaeological recording and was consulted on the requirements for archaeological recording and has commented upon this written scheme of investigation. His recommendations for recording guided the original project design. Dan Ratcliffe has been consulted over this revised project design and it has been approved by him.

This document is intended to provide a comprehensive statement on the standards necessary for the recording of archaeological deposits within the Phase 1 development area. 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.

Further project designs will be needed for the subsequent Phases of the development.

The work is scheduled to commence in summer of 2014.

### Historical background

The development falls within 'Anciently Enclosed Land Altered in the 20th Century'. This is land which has been farmed since at least the medieval period but which has been altered by the removal of the field boundaries. This landscape type often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times.

*Known archaeological sites*

Although no upstanding archaeological sites are known within the project area, the geophysical survey of the proposed development site revealed a number of geophysical survey anomalies (GSB 2008), including relict field systems of later prehistoric/Romano-British date and circular anomalies, which are possibly associated with prehistoric roundhouses.

*Potential sites*

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

#### Construction works

The following works are understood to involve ground disturbance.

- The removal of soil across the Phase 1 development area.

## Aims and objectives

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

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

#### Key objectives are:

- To locate and record prehistoric and medieval settlement activity in the Phase 1 development area.

## Methodology

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

#### Fieldwork

An archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during the 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 entire development area.

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. All soil shall be stockpiled adjacent to the stripped area; so that displaced artefacts can be retrieved during spoil heap scanning.

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 a 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 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 of up to 20 days (x 5 members of HE Projects) has been estimated.

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 6 months of the soil stripping.

**Fieldwork recording**

Following the soil stripping the archaeologist will record any archaeological features which are to be affected by the construction of the building.

*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 colour slides used more selectively and for illustrative purposes.
- 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 stripping will be adequately inspected for finds.

**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 will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- If human remains are discovered on the site they will be treated with respect and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the Ministry of Justice will be informed.

- 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)**

### 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 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.

### Report production

The results from the watching brief 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)

**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.

**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.

## 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.

## 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.
- Historic Environment 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 team 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.

## 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.

## Health and safety during the fieldwork

### Health and safety statement

The Historic Environment is part 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.**

## 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.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

## Insurance

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

## 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.

## 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.

Andy Jones 29/5/14

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# Appendix 2: Table of contexts

| Context No | Description |
|---|---|
| 1 | Topsoil - Mid grey-brown friable sandy-silt. |
| 2 | Subsoil - Light yellow- or orange-brown compact sandy-silt with a high frequency of slate fragments 100mm diameter. |
| 3 | Cut of ditch - linear in plan with a right angled turn, steeply sloping sides, concave base. |
| 4 | Deposit in ditch [3] - slightly greyish-brown, friable sandy-silt. |
| 5 | Cut of pit - sub-circular in plan, almost vertical sides, concave base. |
| 6 | Deposit in pit [5] - light orange-brown compact silty-clay with occasional small slate fragments. |
| 7 | Cut of narrow linear - Irregular sides and concave base. |
| 8 | Deposit in linear [7] - brown clayey-silt with a high frequency of slate fragments 30mm diameter. |
| 9 | Cut of ditch - linear in plan. |
| 10 | Deposit in ditch [9]. |
| | Numbers 11-199 not used. |
| 200 | Post-ring structure consisting of 11 postholes and one pit. |
| 201 | Deposit in posthole [202] - greyish-brown loamy silt, firm with frequent slate fragments up to 50mm diameter. |
| 202 | Cut of posthole - almost vertical sides, sloping flat base. |
| 203 | Deposit in posthole [204] - greyish-brown loamy silt, firm with frequent slate fragments up to 50mm diameter. |
| 204 | Cut of posthole - almost vertical sides, narrow concave base. |
| 205 | Deposit in posthole [206] - loose orange-yellow silty-shale with a high frequency of slate fragments 50mm diameter. |
| 206 | Cut of posthole - steeply sloping sides, flat base. |
| 207 | Deposit in posthole [208] - loose orange-yellow silty-shale with a high frequency of slate fragments 50mm diameter. |
| 208 | Cut of posthole - steeply sloping sides, flat base. |
| 209 | Deposit in posthole [210] - greyish-brown silty-loam, soft with frequent slate-shale fragments. |
| 210 | Cut of posthole - vertical sides with a flat base. |
| 211 | Deposit in posthole [212] - greyish-brown clayey-loam, very loose with occasional slate/mudstone gravels. |
| 212 | Cut of posthole - vertical or concave sides with flat base. |
| 213 | Deposit in posthole [214] - greyish-brown loose clayey-loam with irregular mudstone and quartz fragments. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 214 | Cut of posthole - vertical or concave sides with flat but sloping base. |
| 215 | Deposit in posthole [216] - greyish-brown loose clayey-loam with irregular mudstone and quartz fragments. |
| 216 | Cut of posthole - almost vertical sides with slightly concave base. |
| 217 | Deposit in posthole [217] - greyish-brown loose clayey-loam with irregular mudstone and quartz fragments. |
| 218 | Cut of posthole - vertical sides with a slightly concave base, exceptionally deep. |
| 219 | Deposit in pit [220] - reddish-yellow clayey-silt, very compact with a very high frequency of slate up to 150mm diameter and occasional charcoal flecks. |
| 220 | Cut of pit - sub-oval in plan, irregular sides and base of bedded natural slate, slightly reddened in colour. |
| 221 | Deposit in posthole [222] - greyish-brown soft loamy silt. |
| 222 | Cut of posthole - almost vertical sides, concave base, truncated by ditch [224]. |
| 223 | Deposit in ditch [224] - brown clayey-silt with occasional slate-shale fragments less than 50mm diameter. |
| 224 | Cut of ditch - linear in plan, very gradually sloping sides and concave base. |
| 225 | Deposit in posthole [226] - greyish-brown loose clayey-loam with irregular mudstone fragments. |
| 226 | Cut of posthole - sub-circular with irregular steeply sloping sides and irregular concave base |
| 227 | Deposit in pit [228] - grey-brown clayey-silt with a high frequency of charcoal fragments and staining, increasing near the base. |
| 228 | Cut of pit - sub-oval in plan with concave, quite steeply sloping sides and concave base. |
| | Numbers 229-249 not used. |
| 250 | Cut of pit - sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base with indistinguishable break of slope to the base. |
| 251 | Deposit in pit [250] - brown clayey-silt with slate fragments up to 200mm diameter and very frequent charcoal fragments. |
| 252 | Cut of pit - sub-oval in plan with smooth concave sides and base. |
| 253 | Deposit in pit [253] - grey-brown clayey-silt with large fragments of irregular granite, slate and quartz, a high frequency of charcoal fragments and staining. |

# Appendix 3 Sample Index

| Sample No | Context No | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 253A | East side of pit, charcoal. |
| 2 | 253B | West side of pit, charcoal. |
| 3 | 251 | Small pit, high quantity of charcoal. |
| 4 | 217 | Deep posthole within post ring. |
| 5 | 227 | Large oval pit, charcoal. |

# Appendix 4: Finds Register

With thanks to Carl Thorpe for analysing the finds and providing the descriptions below.

| Context No | Find No | Type/description | Size LxWxD (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 4.1 | Clay pipe stem with bore 1.5mm, suggests date *c*1850. | 30mmx5mm |
| 4 | 4.2 | 18th-19th century white glazed stoneware. | 70mm max x 41mm x 4mm |
| 4 | 4.3 | 18th-19th century white glazed stoneware. | 51mm x 24mm x 2mm |
| 4 | 4.4 | 18th-19th century white glazed stoneware | 38mm x 24mm x 4mm |
| 4 | 4.5 | 19-20th century yellow glazed stoneware. | 46mm x 35mm x 6mm |
| 8 | 8.1 | Cornish medieval coarseware, neck of a jug, 13th-14th century. | 30mm x 23mm x 4mm |
| 10 | 10.1 | 18th-19th century white glazed stoneware. | 31mm x 29mm x 4mm |
| 223 | 223.1 | 18th-19th century North Devon glazed red earthen ware (Barnstaple Ware). | 56mm x 41mm x 25mm |
| 253 | 253.1 | Prehistoric pot, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic Iron Age or Romano-British. Sufficient residue for dating. | 39mm x 38mm x 7mm |
| 253 | 253.2 | Prehistoric pot, basal sherd, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic though could be granitic, Iron Age or Romano-British, possible mat impression on exterior. | 35mm x 32mm x 9mm |
| 253 | 253.3 | Prehistoric pot, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic. Iron Age or Romano-British. Sufficient residue for dating. | 46mm x 28mm x 6mm |
| 253 | 253.4 | Prehistoric pot, basal sherd, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic or gabbroic admixture, could be Bronze Age but more likely Iron Age or Romano-British. Joins with 253.6. | 34mm x 29mm x 10mm |
| 253 | 253.5 | Prehistoric pot, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic Iron Age or Romano-British. Sufficient residue for dating. | 30mm x 14mm x 7mm |
| 253 | 253.6 | Prehistoric pot, basal sherd, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic or gabbroic admixture, could be Bronze Age but more likely Iron Age or Romano-British. Joins with 253.4. | 24mm x 11mm x 9mm |
| 253 | 253.7 | Prehistoric pot, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic. Iron Age or Romano-British. Sufficient residue for dating | 23mm x 14mm x 6mm |
| 253 | 253.8 | Prehistoric pot, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic. Iron Age or Romano-British. Sufficient residue for dating. | 22mm x 17mm x 7mm |
| 253 | 253.9 | Prehistoric pot, undiagnostic, possibly gabbroic Iron Age or Romano-British. Sufficient residue for dating. | 23mm x 11mm x 7mm |