



Dolphin Inn, Grampond, Cornwall Archaeological Watching Brief



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

**Dolphin Inn,
Grampound, Cornwall**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Client	Mr Tony Bowden (Gilbert and Goode Ltd)
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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Mr Tony Bowden (Gilbert and Goode Ltd) and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Andy Jones.

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

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Cover illustration

Looking south across the site towards Dolphin Inn (beyond the portacabin) and the church.

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeology Unit, County Council was commissioned by Mr Tony Bowden (Gilbert and Goode Ltd) to undertake a rapid assessment and archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of two four bedroom houses, a garage and garden walls on a site behind the Dolphin Inn, Grampound. Access to the site was via Pepo Lane and Trybesta.

The rapid desk-based assessment included using the historic mapping and other information layers on GIS, published sources and the HER. No specific sites were highlighted within the site, although the site clearly lies within burgage plots of medieval date and two scheduled medieval crosses are positioned just to the south and east of the site. Many of the adjacent Fore Street buildings are Grade II Listed Buildings.

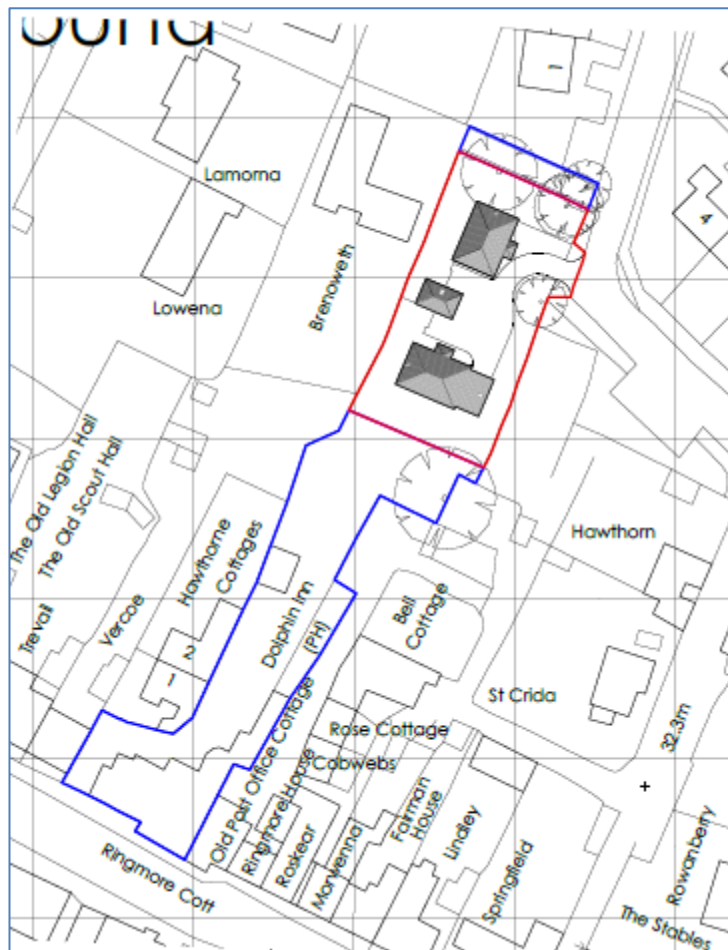
The site lies within Grampound Conservation Area and an Area of Great Landscape Value.

The watching brief recorded the below ground remains of post-1880 structures shown on the 1907 OS mapping, a pre-1840 probable track and deep cultivated soils built up during the plots long-term cultivation.



Fig 1 Location map, showing Grampound, the Conservation Area and the location of the site.

Fig 2 Site extent and development, as supplied by the client.



2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council were requested by Mr Bowden (Gilbert and Goode Ltd) to provide a project design and estimate (see Appendix 1) for a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the construction of two residential dwellings and a garage near to the Dolphin Inn, Grampound (Figs 1 and 2).

The site lies within the Historic Settlement area of Grampound and is within a Conservation Area. The development covers an area of approximately 0.098 HA.

The development is subject to planning condition (PA14/00676). Condition 5 states:

No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 with specific reference to paragraph 128.

Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer, Cornwall Council) commented on the requirements for archaeological recording and requested an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken ahead of the development.

2.2 Aims

The Key objectives:

To locate, identify and record prehistoric and medieval settlement activity and/or post-medieval industrial activity in the area of the development.

2.3 Methods

Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted. The main sources consulted were:

- Cornwall HER
- Early maps and photographs
- Published histories

Fieldwork

To monitor the topsoil strip for the site, to identify, excavate and record any significant remains – including cut features, deposits or finds.

Archaeological Recording

All features were located on a prepared base map. Plans and sections were drawn, context numbers were allocated and photographs taken.

Treatment of finds

No significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD were present, and none were retained.

Archiving

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork have been collated as an archive.

The documentary archive will initially be stored at CAU. In due course it shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium term will be stored at

ReStore. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

3 Location and setting

The project area is located in mid Cornwall, within the historic settlement of Grampound, and is centred at SW 93567 48416. It is entirely contained within the Grampound Conservation Area (Fig 1).

The site lies immediately behind the Dolphin Inn, an historic former coaching inn, located centrally along the northern side of the main A390 through road and is accessed by Pepo Lane.

The study area consists of two distinct parts: a northern half which is grassed and a southern half which has been tarmac surfaced.

Trees run along the eastern and western peripheral historic boundaries of the site as a whole (Fig 8).

Topographically the area drops gently down from north (34m OD) to south (30m OD), with the hill extending on towards the north.

The underlying geology consists of Middle Devonian Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, with a superficial covering of Alluvium, composed of clays, silt and sand.

Over centuries of working, ground levels have seen some alteration, for example, as demonstrated by the lower level of the adjacent short burgage plot on the immediate eastern edge of the project area.

4 Designations

4.1 Designated sites of National importance

4.1.1 Site specific designations

There are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments within the project area, although Grampound as a whole does contain around 53 Listed Buildings (50 of which are Grade II). The vast majority of Listed Buildings are located along Fore Street (Fig 8). Included within these is the Dolphin Inn (DCO14165).

Grampound contains also one Scheduled Monument (DCO1100), which includes both Market Cross and a cross base – both are located to the south-east of the project area, to the immediate south-west of St Nun's Church.

Wider landscape designations

The project area is largely contained within the Grampound Conservation Area (Fig 1), which is composed of three blocks – Fore Street (the main spine of the settlement), the bridge (containing larger plots associated with the flood zone) and Old Hill (focussed around the former main road – bypassed in 1934). The project area belongs within the Fore Street block of land.

The project area lies within a single landscape designation – The Fal Valley Area of Great Landscape Value. No other landscape designations cover the project area.

4.2 Undesignated sites of Regional and Local importance

4.2.1 Site specific undesignated sites

There are no undesignated sites within the study area, beyond the settlement off Grampound (MCO26133), which has late thirteenth century medieval origins.

There is in addition a small cluster of sites recorded in the HER which are located 110m to the south-east of the site, focussed around St Nun's Church. These include the two

medieval crosses (or parts of, MCO5300 and MCO5301); the site of an associated (but now demolished) medieval chapel (MCO9954); the post-medieval church/chapel of ease of St Nuns (MCO44365); and post-medieval lock-up, town hall and clock tower (MCO26139).

4.2.2 Wider landscape undesignated sites

The main historic landscape characterisation for the wider area is that of Anciently Enclosed Land (Cornwall Council 1996), in this instance Medieval Farmland.

Medieval farmland forms Cornwall's agricultural heartland, mostly worked in later prehistory and reorganised in the medieval period often into extensive 'strip' field systems.

5 Site history

The following history is partially based on the Grampound Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Proposals document referred to above.

The project area lies within the centre of the medieval settlement of Grampound, a 13th century planned medieval market town (Sheppard 1980, 33). The settlement takes its name from the original bridge '*Grand Pont*' - Great Bridge (Padel 1988, 89), which was built in c 1250. The name was first recorded in Cornish as '*Pons Mur*' in 1296 and subsequently in Norman-French as Grauntpoint in 1302. It is shown, for example on Gascoyne's 1699 map (Fig 3).

The close connection between bridge and town is reflected in the Borough crest, depicting the bridge, road and river as well as the Earl who built the bridge's coat of arms.

Grampound contains a single Scheduled Monument (DCO32973) which includes Market Cross and the base of another stone cross, both of which are medieval c 15th century in date (MCO22935 and MCO22936). These stand close to post-medieval St Nun's church (Fig 7), which is clearly visible from the northern half of the site.

By 1297 the Borough of Grampound had been established and 28 rent paying burgesses were recorded. The first Borough Charter dates from 1332, probably representing the confirmation of existent arrangements. The charter gave the burgesses the right to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs, the manor mills and permission for a merchant's guild.

Remains of the medieval market town still shape the village and its immediate setting. The marked width of Fore Street reflects the original market place, while long, narrow burgage plots run off it, merging with the surrounding medieval strip field system. Historically, Grampound has an important industrial heritage, which included both leather and textile production from the medieval period onwards, including Croggans Tannery (MCO26118), which is located just 180m south south-east of the project area, and which finally closed in 2001.

During the post-medieval period the town's importance and wealth declined, although the market continued in to the 19th century. The through road and reconstructed bridge continued to bring passing trade to the village, supporting the coaching inns (of which the Dolphin Inn was one), alehouses, stables and smithies. In 1859 the railway bypassed Grampound and went instead to nearby Grampound Road (3km to the north-west).

The A390 was improved in 1968 which included a programme of road widening; as a result a number of historic buildings in the bridge area were demolished. The 1834 bridge was also demolished and replaced with today's structure.

To the north and south of the Conservation Area 20th and 21st century residential development has sprung up, including New Hill Estate (a small former Council Estate off

Pepo Lane located on the immediate northern and north-eastern edge of the project area), plus other moderate and smaller scale infilling – similar to this development.

The historic mapping shows Grampound's essential layout and character to have been largely unaltered, with the c 1840 Tithe map showing an essentially late medieval/post-medieval layout, with distinctive narrow, parallel-running tenements or burgage plots (running back from the street frontage), merging with medieval strip fields. The project area is shown on the Tithe map as forming the southern end of a much longer strip of narrow land named 'Little Moor' in the Tithe Apportionment listings.

The project area is defined by two north to south running late medieval historic boundaries which run up the western and the eastern sides of the plot. Mapping shows these to have remained unaltered since at least the 1840s Tithe map (Fig 4). This plot formed part of the fourteen acres formerly associated with the Dolphin Inn (Bane and Oliver 1998, 62).

The 1907 OS map (Fig 6) shows a series of open structures with associated surfacing covering the whole of the southern area. These have been interpreted as probable livestock housing (perhaps for pigs and chickens, etc) associated with the Dolphin Inn. Their late appearance on the mapping indicates that these buildings are not part of the former coaching inn's stabling.

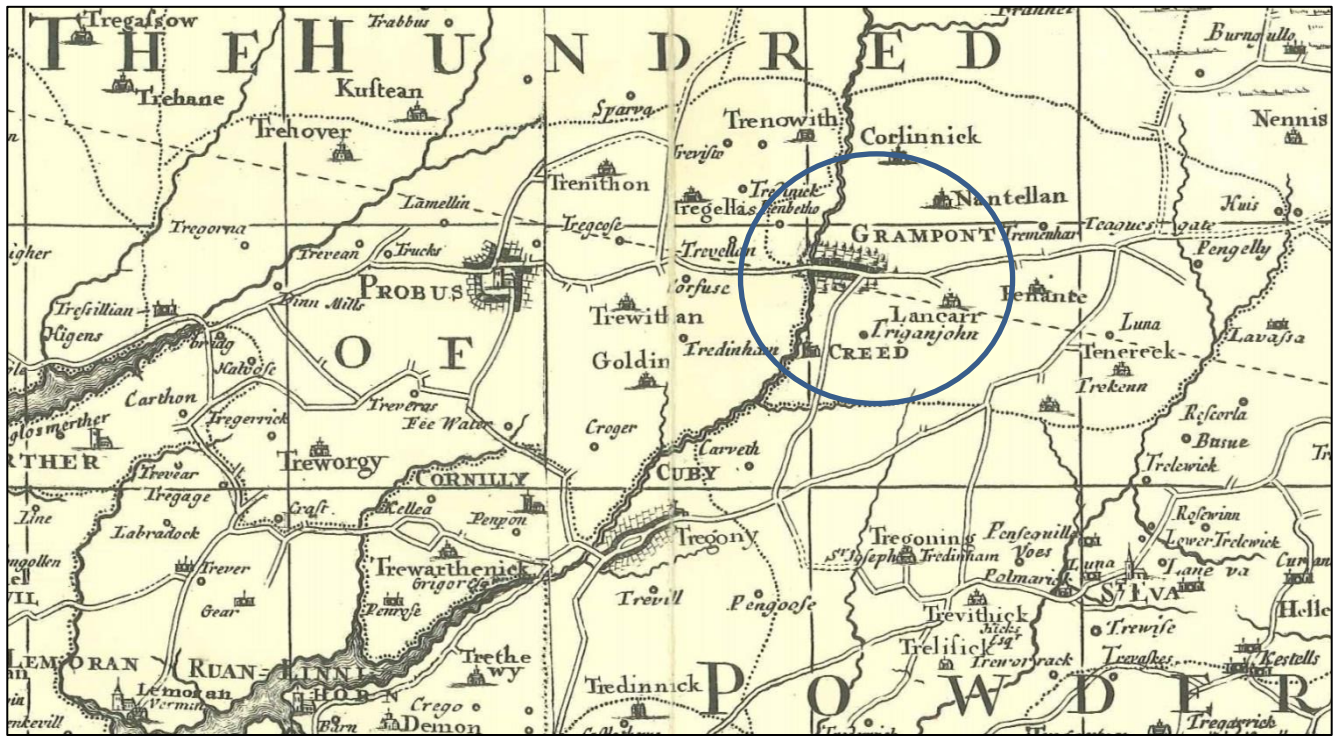


Fig 3 Extract from Joel Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall showing Grampound.

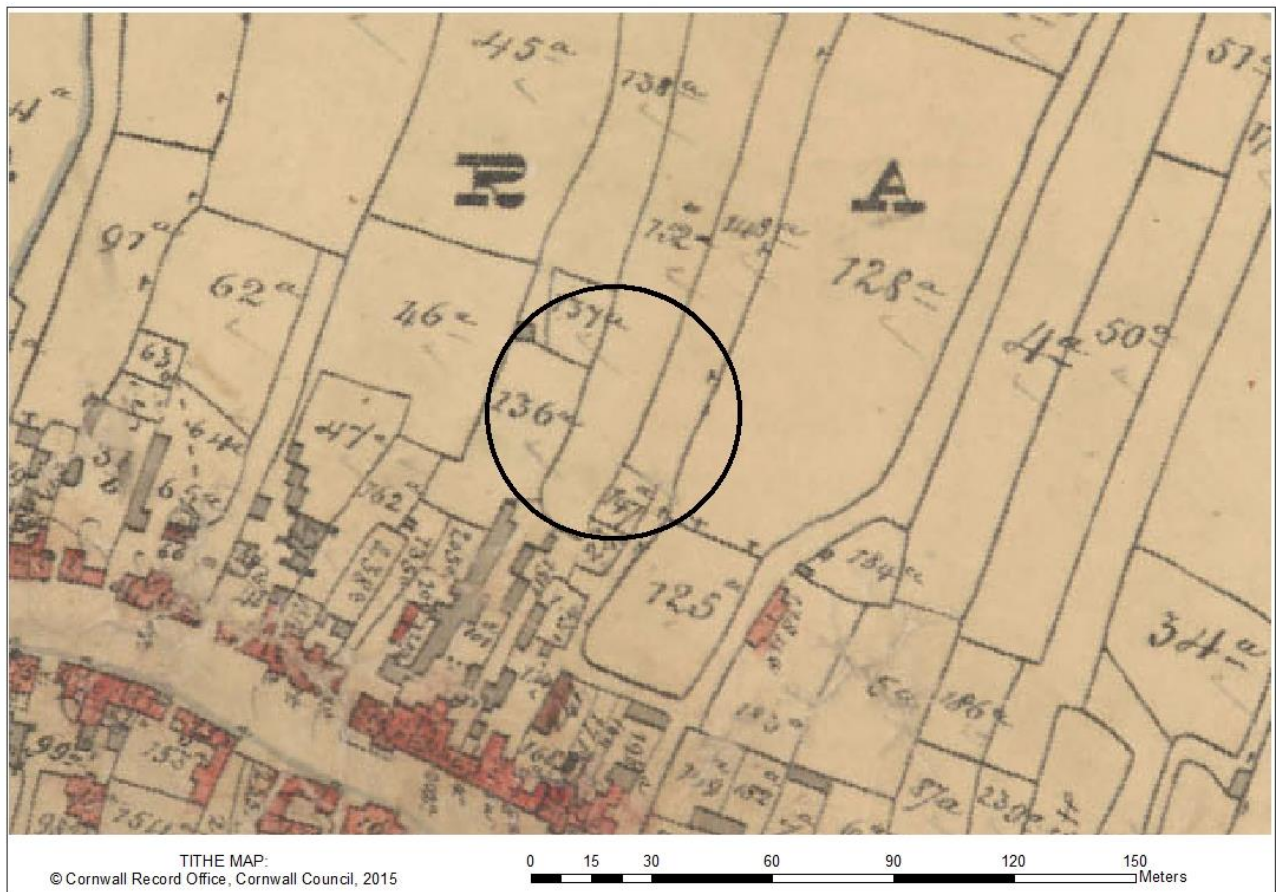


Fig 4 Extract from the Creed (and Grampound) Tithe Map (c 1840), showing the circled project area, which is named 'Little Moor' in the Apportionments.

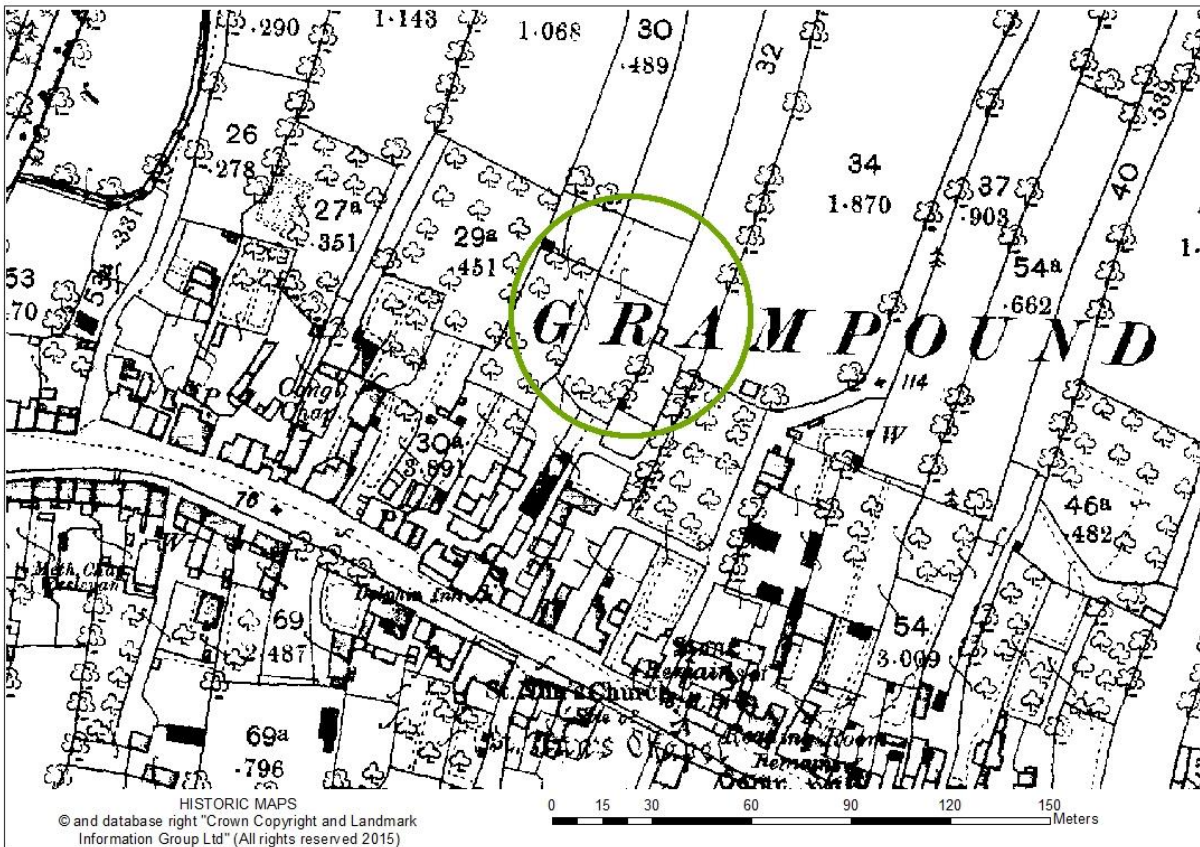


Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c 1880.

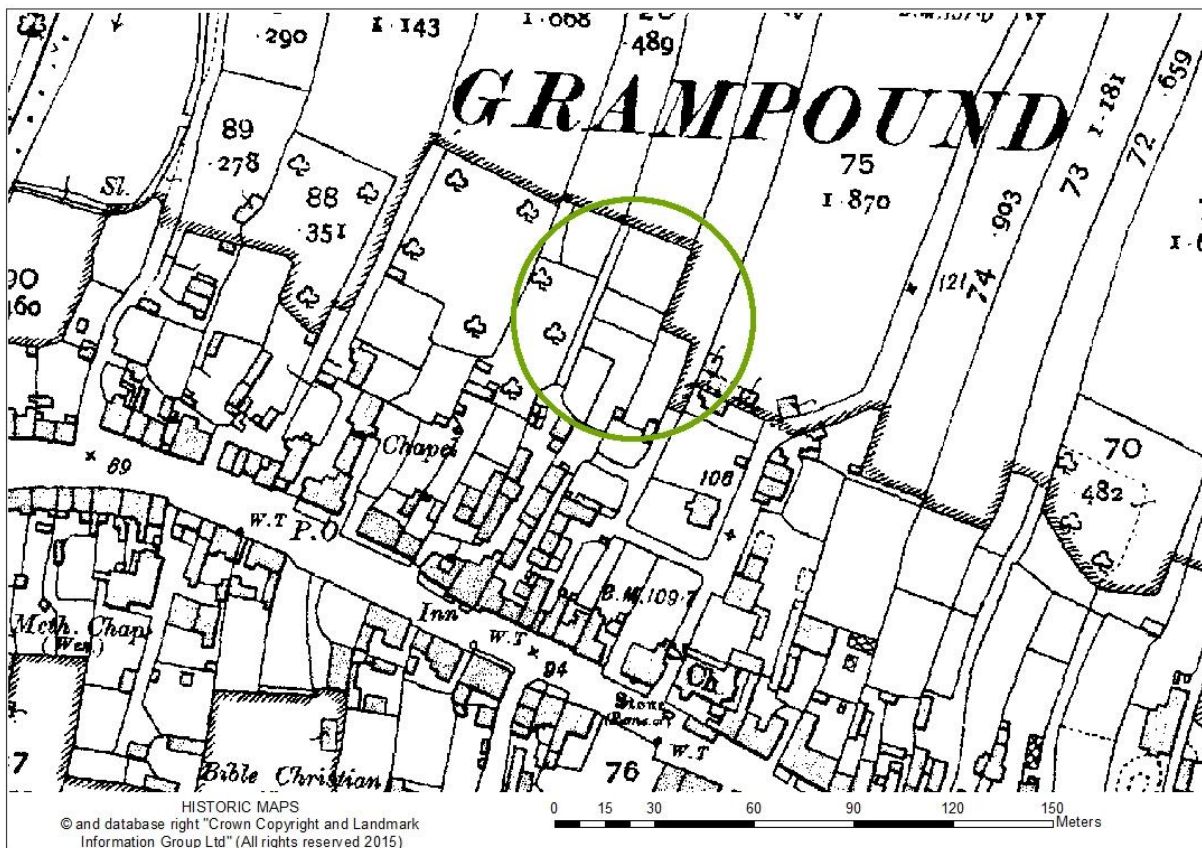


Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c 1907.

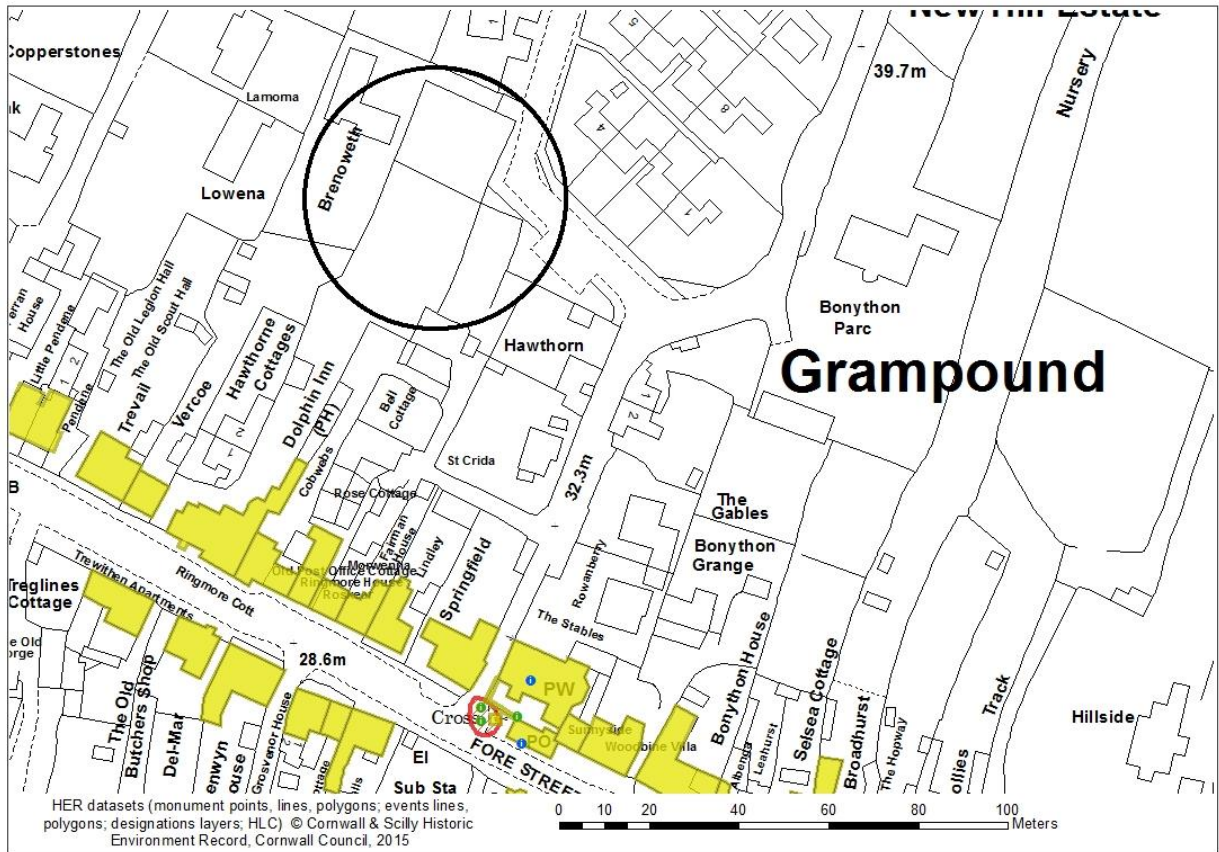


Fig 7 Listed Buildings (yellow), Scheduled Monument (red circle) and HBSMR Sites (coloured dots) in immediate vicinity.



Fig 8 Aerial photograph (2005) showing the site and its immediate area.

6 Archaeological results

The project area is defined by historic earth and stone boundaries on both the eastern and western sides. Each was partially visible beneath dense vegetation and showed periodic repairs to their stone facing. The southern side of the site was open to the current Dolphin Inn carpark (with a domestic fowl pen on the immediate south-eastern corner of the project area). The northern part of the site was defined by recent planting, wire and a driveway in to 20th century Brenoweth along its northern edge.

Access to the site was via an existent breach through the eastern boundary via pre-1840 Pepo Lane and the more recent Tybesta Lane.

Internally the project area consisted of a larger, southern tarmac covered area, and a smaller northern area which had been a grassed play area. Historic mapping showed the southern half as having been built on after 1880 (see Figs 5 and 6), and the northern half as undeveloped.

Fieldwork took place between 12/05/2015 and 15/05/2015. All main contexts are shown on Figure 9.

Contexts are listed below in the order in which they appeared from top to bottom, rather than in numeric order. All depths and/or dimensions are recorded in the site inventory (Section 9). All foundation trenches were 0.8m wide with vertical edges and variable depths.

6.1 Southern tarmac surfaced area

The tarmac was largely removed prior to the start of the watching brief. The southern house (see Fig 14), with adjoining garage was positioned centrally within the area, with a separate garage in the north-western corner (for the northern house).

6.1.1 Archaeology within the footprint and foundations of the southern house

- (1) - a thin, modern tarmac surface, overlying an associated thin layer of grey gravel, representing carpark surfacing used by the Dolphin Inn. This surfacing continues to slope south towards the inn, away from the project area.
- (2) - a variably deep post-1900 layer of heavily compressed demolition material composed of concrete blocks, old timbers, occasional cobbles, smashed slate, odd bits of iron and remnant wiring (see Fig 11). All pertain to the 1907 OS mapping which shows probable open animal pens and yard surfacing across the area (Fig 6).
- (3) - a smashed concrete lined east to west running surface drain with remnants of iron gutter lining was recorded in the southern part of the southern house footprint. It merged in with surrounding demolition layer (2) (see Fig 13).
- (4) - an east to west running base of brick and concrete walling (see Fig 12). It merged in to form a part of demolition layer (2), and was located on the extreme southern edge of the south-western foundation trench for the southern house.
- (5) - shillet slabs forming the disturbed remains of slab flooring. Occasional slabs appeared to be *in situ*, but none showed definite cutting in to square or rectangular shapes. It is uncertain as to whether any of these pieces represent reused material from demolished structures elsewhere in Grampound.
- (6) - a layer of former (c 1900) topsoil peripheral to the eastern side of the general spread of demolition (2) - Fig 13). It was compacted and contained frequent fragments of coke, red brick, occasional stone ware and post-medieval glazed material - including part of an 18th/19th century Barnstaple ware, internally glazed large domestic/kitchen vessel. This appears to be a contemporary exposed working surface directly associated with the former buildings.
- (7) - soil layer consisting of a dark grey brown good quality, near stone free silty clay loam. The soil was devoid of kitchen midden material despite the

proximity to long-term domestic activity along Fore Street. This layer probably represents a cultivated soil horizon and may well have been cleared of occasional stone. These would presumably have been incorporated into the long lived flanking boundaries. The 1840s Tithe Apportionment listing for this particular field (no. 152) records it as being under arable use.

- (8) – fill of [9]. Mixed dark brown silty clay loam with occasional horizontally lying shillet pieces along the base and occasional multi-directional pieces higher up in the profile. This deposit appears to represent a combination of (7) and (10). The basal 0.05m part of it became progressively more pale and silty as it neared the underlying natural (11). It is likely that this fill reflects an initial gradually produced fill followed by a more rapid filling in using immediately surrounding material.
- [9] – a broad shallow, linear cut running north-south down the site (Fig 10). The feature was sealed by and so predates demolition deposit (2), and cut through both sealed soil (7) and subsoil (10) in to the top of the underlying natural decayed shillet. It had a near flat c 2m wide base with c 45° straight edges, an upper width of 3m and a maximum depth of 0.4m. There was no obvious wheel rutting across the base (although natural at this point was hard). Despite this, the feature does in section resemble a weathered, waterworn track. It is broadly in line with the western side of the Dolphin Inn building itself, and so may have been a continuation of the access route shown running around the inn, linking Fore Street to the plots and fields behind.
- (10) – reddish brown loamy clay subsoil which was 0.1m deep in the south. It appears to be well mixed and relatively homogenous. It appears too deep (in the northern or the southern parts of the site) to be an entirely naturally produced mergence zone between the main soil layer (7) and natural clay/shillet (11). It is as a result postulated that this represents remnant cultivation which became increasingly more deeply sealed through higher cultivation. The complete lack of artefacts is, however, unusual in a cultivated soil.
- (11) – the natural layer composed of dense orange clay, decayed (*in situ* clay/shillet) and harder bedrock. This variegated natural occurred across the site.

6.1.2 Archaeology within the garage foundations, garden walling and drive

The foundations for a garage positioned in the extreme north-western corner of the southern area, with two adjoining garden walls running north-west and south-east to the two new houses were inspected.

- (2) – a thin skim of this demolition layer extended into the southern part of the garage and the southern garden wall area.
- (12) – Turf ran up to the northern edge of the garage and was visible across the top of the northern garden wall section.
- (7) – approximate 0.15m thickness across the whole area.
- (10) – only a thin 0.05m skim visible beneath the western half of the garage and much of the garden wall foundations.
- (11) – same as above.

6.2 Northern grassed area

The northern area was grass covered and appeared undisturbed. The northern house was located centrally within this area, with the drive feeding down from Tybesta Lane on its eastern side.

6.2.1 Archaeology within the footprint and foundations of the northern house

- (12) – modern turf layer of predominantly grass but also former bulb planting, containing modern litter, tree roots, broken toy parts (including the remains of a children’s trampoline).
- (14)/[15] – a modern foul water pipeline running east from the adjacent property (beyond the western edge of the site). This was clearly visible as disturbance running approximately east to west across the site, just clipping the northern edge of shillet (13) (Fig 16).
- (13) – shillet blocks forming a layer of (hard and softer decaying) shillet located within the southern third of the northern house footprint (see fig 15). This appears to correspond with the northernmost open structure or yard/surface shown on 1907 OS mapping. It did not contain either red brick or concrete, (unlike (2) to the south). The shillet did not reveal any wall footings, etc, and larger slabs did in some instances appear to have been laid horizontally on to (7). The eastern side of this layer was disturbed by wheel rutting caused by the lorries and dumper removing spoil from the site.
- (8)/[9] – this feature was uncovered in the northern side of the newly excavated northern house footprint, running south to where it was recorded in the southern area. It had the same dimensions, but less stone because the natural in the northern area was much more clayey and less stony. Its upper portion was less clearly visible cutting through the upper part of (7). It was more visible where it cut through the lower part of (7), (10) and the natural clay. It was disturbed in the southern part of this northern house footprint because of wheel rutting, etc from the lorry and dumper removing spoil from the site.
- (7) – the cultivated soil layer, which in the south had been compressed beneath 1900’s building/demolition activity, but in this northern area existed as a dense, dark brown, worm and root-rich mixed soil layer (with the exception of the south-western corner – see (13) below). As referred to above, this represents the bulk of formerly cultivated soil associated with the use of this plot since the later medieval and post-medieval period.
- (10) - reddish brown loamy clay subsoil (same as above). In this northern area it had a 0.15-0.2m depth (twice that of the southern end).
- (11) – same as above.

7 Concluding comments

The results have confirmed and added descriptive detail to information gathered during the assessment stage from historic mapping, and located a previously unknown probable track way running north to south through the centre of the plot.

The southern area (previously tarmac surfaced) revealed the remains of probable animal housing and yards of post-1880 date, which are shown on 1907 OS mapping. These remains largely comprise of concreted concrete block and/or red brick walling fragments, remnant thick shillet slab flooring with finer quality (now shattered) dark slate roofing. Broken surface drainage extended east from the formerly built western two thirds of the site, while remnant wiring shows the buildings to have had a supply of electricity. Associated or surface exposed soil to the east-south-east of the buildings contained crushed red brick and very occasional stoneware and glazed domestic vessels, suggesting a minimum of late middening (perhaps associated with the feeding of pigs or chickens with waste from the Dolphin Inn's kitchens).

The central area of the site showed a continuation of yards associated with the buildings to the south.

The northern area has been largely confirmed as undisturbed former late medieval/post-medieval cultivated land, with the exception of the southern part where a shillet surface/layer was recorded, composed of shillet blocks and crushed shillet. This appears to equate with the mapped probable floored or surfaced yard area shown on the 1907 OS map.

Running beneath the post-1880 structural and surface remains ran a single north to south running probable track. It appears to have ceased to exist prior to the Tithe maps creation, and may well in fact only have been short-lived, since it only cut down in to the top 0.1m or so of the underlying shillet and would have funnelled water and soil towards the Dolphin Inn every time it rained. It is aligned exactly with the western side of the Dolphin Inn building and presumably relates to the access to and use of the 14 acres formerly owned by the Dolphin Inn. This feature had been infilled by layers (7) and (10) which probably reflects the ploughing in of soil during cultivation – given the Tithe apportionments description of the plot having been under arable use in 1840.

Recorded across the whole area was cultivated soil layer (7) and the underlying, mixed reddish coloured subsoil, overlying natural clay and shillet.

8 Site inventory

The following table records all archaeological contexts encountered during the watching brief.

Context	Form	Dimensions	Description
1	Tarmac and gravel	0.05m deep tarmac, 0.1m deep gravel.	Recent, late 20 th century carpark surfacing associated with the Dolphin Inn. Continues to the south of the site and runs down between buildings associated with The Dolphin Inn to Fore Street.
2	Mixed demolition layer	0.2m to 0.5m deep.	Post 1907 demolition layer associated with post 1880 probable animal pens and yards. Consists of hard, compressed, mixed concrete blocks (including a pushed over 1.5m by 2m wall section), poured concrete, roofing slate, red brick, shillet, occasional ironwork (including a door lock with crushed brass ball handle) and wiring.
3	Drain	3m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep.	A broken/crushed, but largely <i>in situ</i> concrete lined surface drainage channel. It had a contorted, rusted iron gutter lining and ran east to west across the southern part of the southern house footprint.
4	Wall footings	4m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep.	The red brick and concrete remains of an east to west running wall located on the extreme southern edge of the southern house footprint. Remnants of shillet adhered to the northern edge, confirming shillet slab flooring or paving (5).
5	Paving slabs	Up to 0.7m long and 0.2m (max) thick.	Thick, unshaped shillet slabs used for paving or flooring. Most were broken and/or dislodged during demolition, but some appeared to be <i>in situ</i> . None appeared obviously reused from earlier buildings (although it would seem probable that some were!).
6	Remnant garden soil	0.15m deep.	Very compact, dark grey brown silty loam. Moderate to infrequent crushed 0.05m and less sized redbrick and slate pieces, plus occasional plain stone ware (marmalade jar-like) vessels and contemporary glazed domestic ware. Interestingly there was almost no glass, and no marine shells typical of kitchen midden waste. Any meat bones that were present would have long since decayed.
7	Cultivated soil	0.3m deep.	Uniform dark grey brown, near stone free formerly cultivated soil layer. Well mixed silty clay loam. No finds associated with soil improvement and kitchen midden disposal. This layer had been largely compressed in the southern half of the site by past activity, but maintained a 0.3m thickness, possibly reflecting soil creep down slope.

8	Fill of cut feature	0.4m deep.	Fill of [9]. Mixed dark brown silty clay loam – probably a combination of (7) and (10). Paler and more silty towards the base (close to natural), where occasional horizontally lying shillet was noted. The basal part of the fill appears to have been produced through gradual silting? While the majority of the fill appeared to have been more rapidly deposited – probably through deliberate ploughing. No finds.
9	Cut feature	3m wide at top, 0.2m wide base, 0.4m deep.	Wide, shallow, linear cut running north-south down the site. Sealed by demolition deposit (2). Cut through (7) and (10) in to the top of natural decayed shillet. Almost flat base with near straight c 45°sides. Interpreted as a probable track despite the lack of wheel ruts (although natural at this point was hard). It is broadly in line with the western side of The Dolphin Inn, and may have been a continuation of the access route linking Fore Street and the inn to the immediately surrounding fields. It is not shown on historic mapping and is likely to predate 1840.
10	Subsoil	0.1m deep in south, 0.2m deep in north.	Distinctive reddish brown loamy clay subsoil. It was uniformly well mixed and did not produce any finds. Its thickness suggests that it is a sealed or early cultivated soil, which as a consequence of long term cultivation up slope became increasingly sealed by deeper topsoil through soil creep.
11	Natural clay and shillet	-	Dark orange, gritty textured natural clay with occasional shillet rich patches or stray naturally occurring shillet blocks within the clay.
12	Turf	0.05-0.1m deep.	The modern turf layer (incorporating bulbs, etc), plus modern litter, tree roots, broken toy parts (including the remains of a children's trampoline).
13	Shillet surface	0.3m deep, 6-8m wide (N-S), and at least 8m long (E-W).	Compact layer of shillet, sealed just below the turf layer in the southern part of the northern house footprint. This appears to correspond with activity shown on 1907 OS mapping. The lack of obvious red brick or concrete suggests that it may represent a standing area/yard, since in the south brick and concrete appeared to correlate with built structures.
14	Pipeline fill	0.5m wide, 0.75m+ deep.	Dark brown loamy, slightly mixed recent pipe trench fill.
15	Foul water pipeline cut	12m+ length, 0.5m wide, 0.75m+ depth.	Linear, machine cut pipe trench with single fill where seen. Pipeline was scheduled for diversion around the southern side of the northern house.

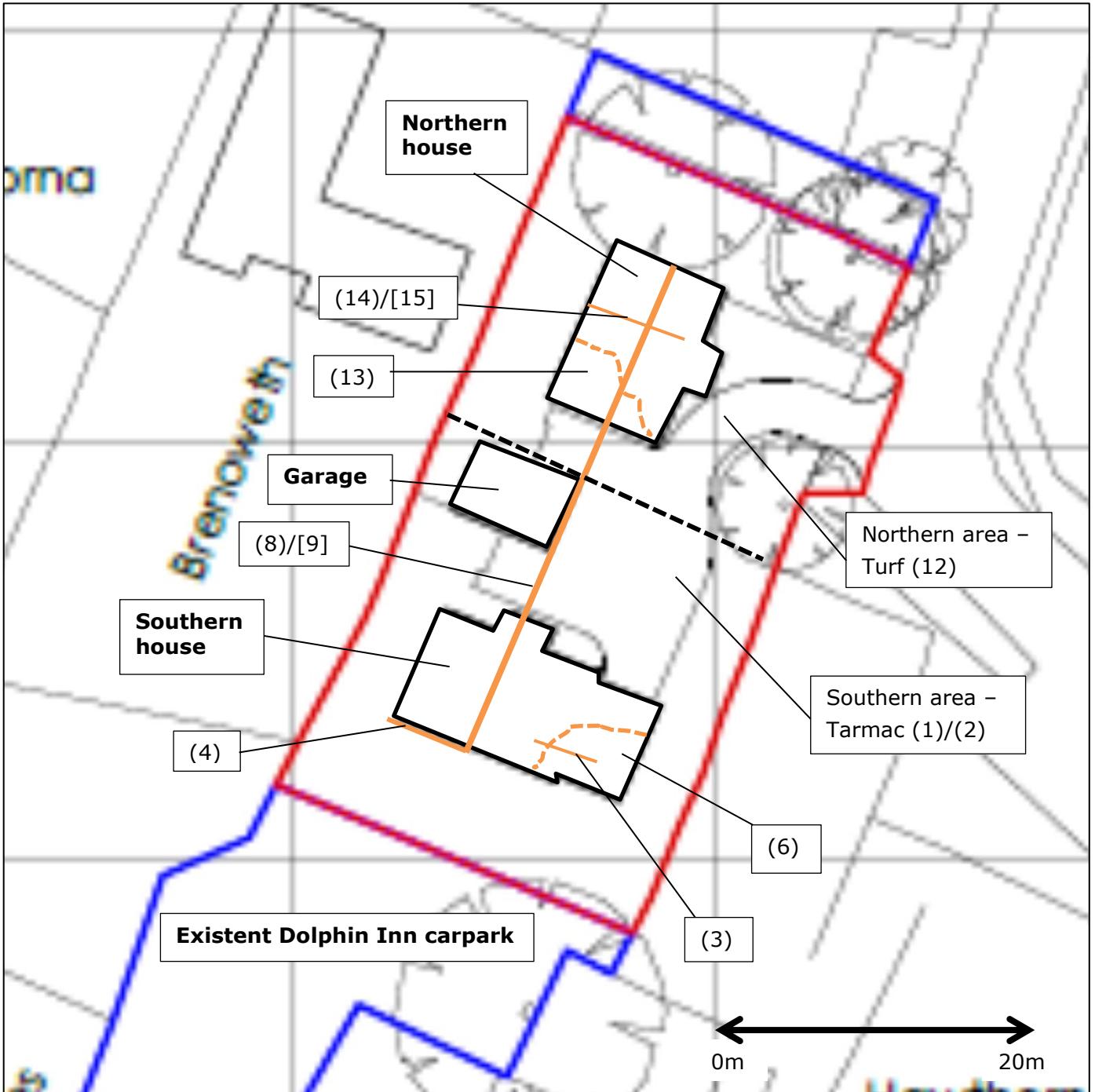


Fig 9 Client supplied base map showing all main features identified during the watching brief.

The red lines mark the medieval boundaries, the orange lines the recorded features, the black dashed line the division between the southern tarmac (previously developed) area and the northern (previously undisturbed) area.



Fig 10 Looking south towards the Dolphin Inn, showing former track [9] in southern house foundation trench.

Fig 11 Looking south-west across the southern area showing layer (2) demolition layer.



Fig 12 Looking west-south-west, showing wall (4) – above.

Fig 13 Looking north, showing drain (3) and soil (6) – right.





Fig 14 Looking south across the southern house foundation trenches.



Fig 15 Showing shillet (13) in process of being removed from the northern house area.



Fig 16 Looking north across the north-western corner of the northern house area, showing modern (14)/[15] running across as a dark streak, shillet (13) in the foreground and the area of track [9] in the section.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

Joel Gascoyne, 1699 Map of Cornwall.

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c 1840. Parish of Creed (and Grampound) (licensed digital copy at CRO).

Ordnance Survey, c 1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU).

Ordnance Survey, c 1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU).

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping.

9.2 Publications

Bane, A., and Oliver, M., 1998. *The book of Grampound with Creed*, Midsomer Norton.

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994*, Cornwall County Council: Truro.

Padel, O., 1988. *Cornish Place-Names*, Exeter.

Sheppard, P., 1980. *The Historic Towns of Cornwall – an archaeological survey*. Wadebridge.

9.3 Websites

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

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=17377>

10 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146468**

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.

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-211488

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at Dolphin Inn, Grampound

1. Introduction

• 1.1 Background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council have been requested by Mr Tony Bowden (Gilbert and Goode Ltd) to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the construction of two residential dwellings and a garage near to the Dolphin Inn, Grampound. The development will cover an area of approximately 0.098 HA.

The site lies within the Historic Settlement area of Grampound and is within a Conservation Area.

The development is subject to a planning condition (PA14/00676). Condition 5 states:

No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 with specific reference to paragraph 128.

Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council) has commented on the requirements for archaeological recording and has asked that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken ahead of the development.

• 1.2 Historical background

The settlement at Grampound is of medieval origin. By 1296 the town of Grampound stood on both sides of the Fal, and the "grande pont" which joined the two parts and carried the main road to Truro was the lowest crossing of the Fal until 1300. The burgage plots (long narrow fields) are well preserved in the shape of the gardens on either side of the road and the plan of the town is a single long street. The first charter of the borough was in 1332. The charter confirmed to the burgesses the manor mills, a merchant guild and a weekly market. The present town boundaries follow the extent of the medieval town. The proposed development lies within the historic town and is within a former burgage plot. It is possible associated below-ground remains extend into the project area

The project area is situated within an area of archaeological potential, which contains evidence of medieval and post medieval activity. The sites which have been identified in the vicinity include:

- PRN 22985. The settlement of Grampound is medieval in origin.
- PRN 22985. The fields to the north of Grampound retain the outlines of the probable medieval strip field layout (burgage plots).
- PRN 23015. The site of a medieval chapel lies to the east of the development area.
- PRN 168330. A post medieval church.

Potential sites

There is potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

2. Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- 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 provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.
- **2.1 Key objectives are:**
- To locate and identify and record prehistoric, medieval settlement activity and/or post-medieval industrial activity in the area of the development.

3. Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: desk-based assessment; fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; final publication.

- **3.1 Fieldwork**
- **3.1.1 Archaeological Recording**
- The soil strip 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"). Machines will not run over the stripped area until the archaeological works are complete. The area will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed in the stripped area will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate by a CAU archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed in the stripped area; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and CAU. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required.** A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains which are uncovered during the stripping. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the client, the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and CAU.

Where necessary the detailed archaeological recording may include:

- Excavation of archaeological features exposed in the stripped area and plotting them onto a base map.

- Production of plans and section drawings of the excavated features and recording of features using a continuous numbering system.
- Retrieval of artefacts.

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 (electronic) 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. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.
- 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 digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow.
- Drawings and photographs will be recorded in a register giving details of feature number and location.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- If human remains are discovered on the site the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.
- If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- **3.2 Treatment of finds**

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be collected by context 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.

- **3.3 Archiving**

Following review with the CAU 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.

All finds, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).

- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at CAU 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.
- In the event that there are no finds or they are retained by the owner documentary archive in due course shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium term will be stored at ReStore. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

• **3.4 Archive report**

The results from the fieldwork will be presented in a concise report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the Historic Environment Record 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 analysis and publication.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- Appendix - A copy of the project brief.
- A copy of the WSI
- 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).

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record will be made.

• **3.5 Assessment/analysis**

The structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting is appropriate. The outline of final

report, and the work required to produce it will be determined in an updated project design.

In the event of significant remains being recovered (eg, prehistoric or medieval artefacts) it may be appropriate to:

- Liaise with specialists (eg, artefacts) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.
- Consult with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.

● **3.6 Analyses and final publication**

In the event of significant remains being recorded 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*).

4. Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the Planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- CAU will liaise with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) 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) 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).

5. Project Staff

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

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

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 manager who is a Member of the Chartered 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 the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) in the light of the results of the excavations.

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

7.1 Health and safety statement

- Cornwall Archaeological Unit is within the Economy, Enterprise and Environment Directorate of Cornwall Council. The CAU team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

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

8. Insurance

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

9. Standards

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

10. Copyright

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

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 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.
- In the event that human remains are uncovered the client will ensure that appropriate screening is put in place.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

Dr Andy Jones 27/01/15

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