

Penans Farm, Grampond, Cornwall
Archaeological Watching Brief: Phase 1

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2016R055

Report No

2016R055

Report Name

Penans Farm, Grampound, Watching Brief

Report Author

Graham Britton

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Qila Energy

Client Contact

Jane Stewart

Monuments (MonUID)

Fieldwork dates (From)

22/8/16

(To)

26/8/16

(Created By)

Graham Britton

(Create Date)

5/9/16

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Penans Farm, Grampound, Cornwall.

(Town – for urban sites)

(Postcode)

TR2 4RQ

(Easting) X co-ord

SW

(Northing) Y co-ord

95263

49210



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1 Project background

Introduction

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was contacted by Ms. Sanchez of Qila Energy on 27 July 2016 with a request for a cost schedule and associated method statement for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during the initial phase of groundworks associated with the construction of an anaerobic digester/gas injection plant in an area currently used as a large agricultural enclosure to the west of Penans Farm near Grampound (Fig 1). The development is the subject of a planning condition (PA16/02022/preapp), this being for an enlargement of a previous proposal (PA16.04956). This report covers Phase 1 of the works – those related to the area of the field which will site the gas injection unit.

The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council recommended that an archaeological watching brief would be required during the groundworks associated with the development of the site. A heritage assessment has been produced by Wardell Armstrong (Howell 2016) and a geophysical survey was undertaken by Tigergeo (2016) in advance of the site works (Appendix 2). Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned to undertake the archaeological recording during the phase 1 works. A written scheme for investigation was produced which set out the methods for the archaeological recording (Appendix 1).

Site history

The site at Penans Farm (centred at SW 95263 49210) is located in the ecclesiastical parish of Grampound with Creed; the overall development covers an area of 4ha (Fig 1).

Prior to the development the project area was an open arable field. The local soils are the well-drained fine loams of the Denbigh 2 Association, these overlying mudstones and sandstones of the Middle Devonian Gramscatho Formation. The agricultural land classification is a mixture of Grade 3 and Grade 2 land.

The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development area is Recently Enclosed Land, that is land enclosed since the eighteenth century (Cornwall County Council 1996). However, since it is in close proximity to the 17th century remodelled Penans Farm and given that the National Mapping Programme has plotted a significant number of enclosed Romano-British farmsteads (rounds) in the surrounding area (Fig 2) it should probably be reclassified as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL: farmland medieval). This is land which has been in continuous agricultural use as enclosed land since at least the medieval period.

No landscape designations apply to this parcel of land, and it contains neither Scheduled Monuments nor Listed Buildings. The proposed development area is bounded to its south-east by the line of the A390 road.

A geophysical survey of this part of the site was carried out by TigerGeo in August 2016. This revealed indications of at least one ploughed out field boundary within the project area, as well as a number of parallel, slightly curving features aligned roughly north-south, which were interpreted as likely to be evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

2 Aims and objectives

No specific brief had been produced which covered the aims and objectives of this watching brief. However the written scheme of investigation was guided by comments made on the planning applications by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and the document was approved by him (Appendix 1),

The site specific aims were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of previous human activity in this section of the Cornish landscape.
- Retrieve and identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of this section of the Cornish landscape.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the landscape around Grampound and the surrounding area from any archaeological remains encountered.

This report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief and places them in their historical and landscape context. An entry summarising the results from the project will also be entered onto the Historic England OASIS/ADS national online database of archaeological projects.

3 Working methods

All recording work was undertaken according to the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff follows the CIfA Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

The site soil strip was carried out by a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. The soil was stripped down to a level at which archaeological features were expected to be revealed, in this case the top of the natural geology. The topsoil was removed from the stripped area and the site was then inspected by an archaeologist.

Features requiring further examination were marked out on the ground, evaluated by hand-excavation, and where appropriate photographed. Drawings of features were recorded at a scale of 1:10 for section drawings and 1:20 for plans.

Three test pits were dug at intervals across the area to monitor the level of the natural ground and ensure that the soil stripping was taken down to the correct level to reveal any archaeological features (Fig 3).

4 Results

Geophysical survey of the gas injection plant site has been undertaken by TigeGeo. However, at the time of writing this report, completion of the survey of the wider field within which this site lies has been delayed owing to weather and crop conditions and the survey report has yet to be completed.

An interim draft of the results for the gas injection site has been supplied to CAU (Fig 8). The only magnetic anomalies revealed within this area consisted of a removed field boundary running parallel with that forming the north-eastern side of the site and a series of approximately north-south aligned parallel features interpreted as being remnant evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. This part of the site also included a number of small-scale point anomalies which have, in the interim, been interpreted as representing a scatter of ferrous material.

Details of context numbers assigned during the watching brief are given in Appendix 2.

The topsoil (101) covered the whole of the phase 1 strip area. This was a rich, dark, humic mix and varied in depth from 0.2m at the top of the area to the southwest, to around 0.45m in the middle of the site where the ground slopes down to the northeast, due to colluvial action (see Fig 3 and cover photo).

A band of partially modified subsoil (102) lay beneath (101) and varied in thickness from 0.15m to 0.35m, sealing the natural subsoil (103). Layer (103) was made up of a

light grey shattered hard siltstone turning to a sandy silt with a dark orange hue with moderate stone inclusions.

The soil strip revealed several archaeological features (Fig 3). The first of these was a linear shallow cut running NW-SE across the southwest end of the site at right angles to the orientation of the stripped area. Further investigation suggested this was likely to be the footprint of a Cornish hedge type field boundary (Fig 6).

This cut for the ditch measured 3m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled by context (104), a mid-greyish brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal present.

Further to the northeast were a series of dark linear features running in parallel on a north-south alignment across the stripped area. Further investigation of one of these linear features [107], suggested that they were the remains of medieval cultivation known as ridge and furrow ploughing (Fig 7). These features can be seen on the geophysical survey (Fig 8). Linear cut [107] was filled by context (106), a dark greyish brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional inclusions of small stones.

Context (108) was initially identified as a pile of stones sitting on the natural ground surface (103). Further investigation revealed it to be a shallow pit cut [110], possibly deliberately lined with fist-sized fragmented quartz stones (Fig 4). The pit was sub-circular shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and a flattish base. Its edge definition was very poor and it had probably been over cut during the removal of the topsoil. However its approximate dimensions were 0.7m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. Pit cut [110] was filled by context (108) - a mid-yellowish brown, friable, silty clay with frequent fragmented quartz stones. The lower part of context (108) held a comparatively large concentration of charcoal, which was sampled. No dating evidence such as pottery or flint was recovered from the pit. Features of this type in Cornwall are generally considered likely to be of prehistoric date.

5 Conclusion

The results from the phase 1 strip largely revealed evidence for earlier episodes of agricultural activity. The ridge and furrow and the remnants of the possible Cornish hedge boundary are suggestive of medieval and possibly also post-medieval cultivation. Given that the boundary found within this area was not shown on the 1841 Creed Tithe Map, it may have been removed in the early 1700s, when there was extensive remodelling work to Penans farmhouse and its associated land, including the creation of an avenue further to the southwest in the same field.

The quartz and charcoal filled pit is very likely to be of prehistoric date as pits of this type in Cornwall have tended to date to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Despite the absence of artefacts, the presence of charcoal allows for the possibility of obtaining a radiocarbon date from the sample of this material to confirm its date. It is therefore recommended that the sample is submitted for radiocarbon dating and a short note prepared for publication in *Cornish Archaeology* in line with the terms of the WSI approved by the HEP(AO).

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

Creed Tithe Map, 1841

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

6.2 Publications

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Herring, P. 1998. *Cornwall Landscape Character*, Cornwall County Council

Howell, A. 2016. *Penans Farm, Grampound, Cornwall, Cultural Heritage*. Wardell Armstrong.

Roseveare, A. 2016. *Forthcoming report on the geophysical prospection survey on the land adjacent to Penans Farm, Grampound, Project code PGC 161*. Tiger Geo Ltd.

Sharpe, A. 2016. Land adjacent to Penans Farm, Grampound, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological watching brief during phase 1 groundworks associated with the construction of an AD/GEU plant (CAU)

Sharpe, A. 2015. *Penans Farm Wind Turbine, Grampound, Cornwall: archaeological watching brief (CAU)*

7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146611**

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.

Field plans and copies of historic maps are stored in an A2-size plastic envelope No GRE862

Electronic data is stored in the following locations:

Project admin: \\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites P\Penans Grampound GEU and AD development

Digital photographs have been filed in the CAU digital archive: \\Historic Environment (Images)\Penans Farm Grampound 2016 WB 146557

Electronic drawings: \\Historic Environment (CAD)\Sites P-Q\Penans Farm Digester Phase 1

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-262899

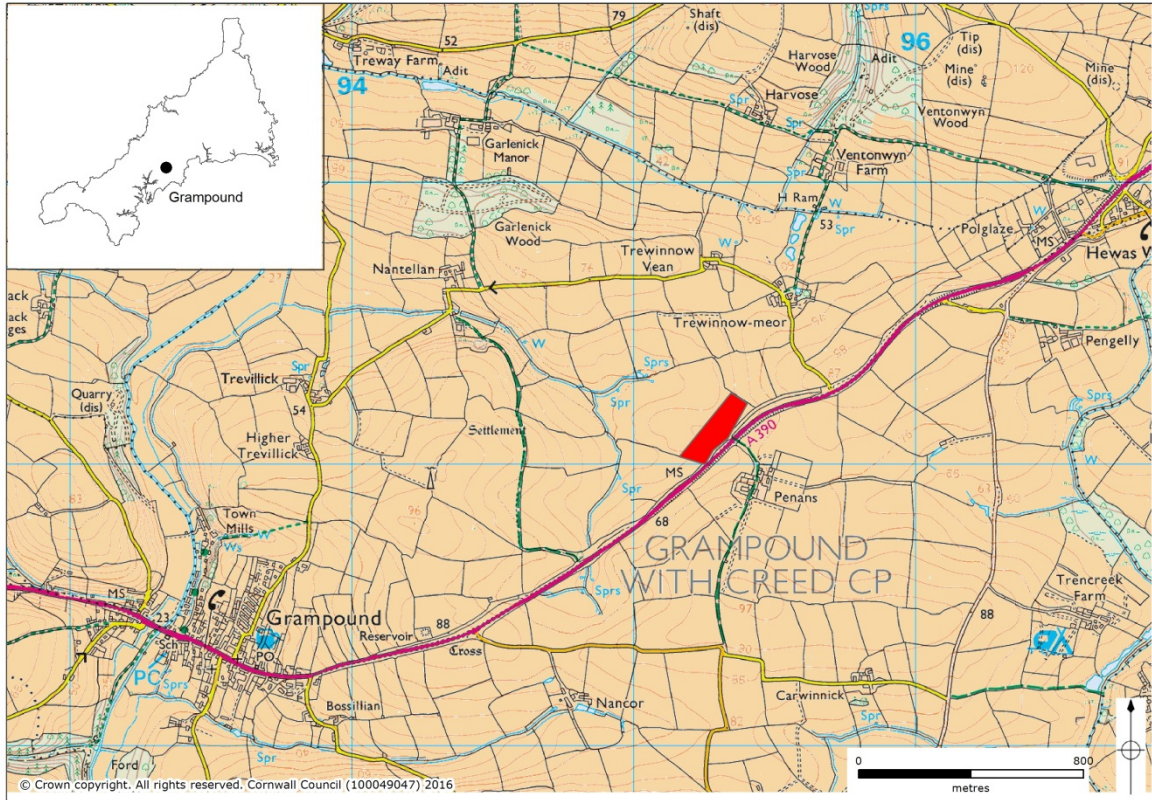


Figure 1: Site location map, Penans Farm AD/GEU phase 1 highlighted in red.

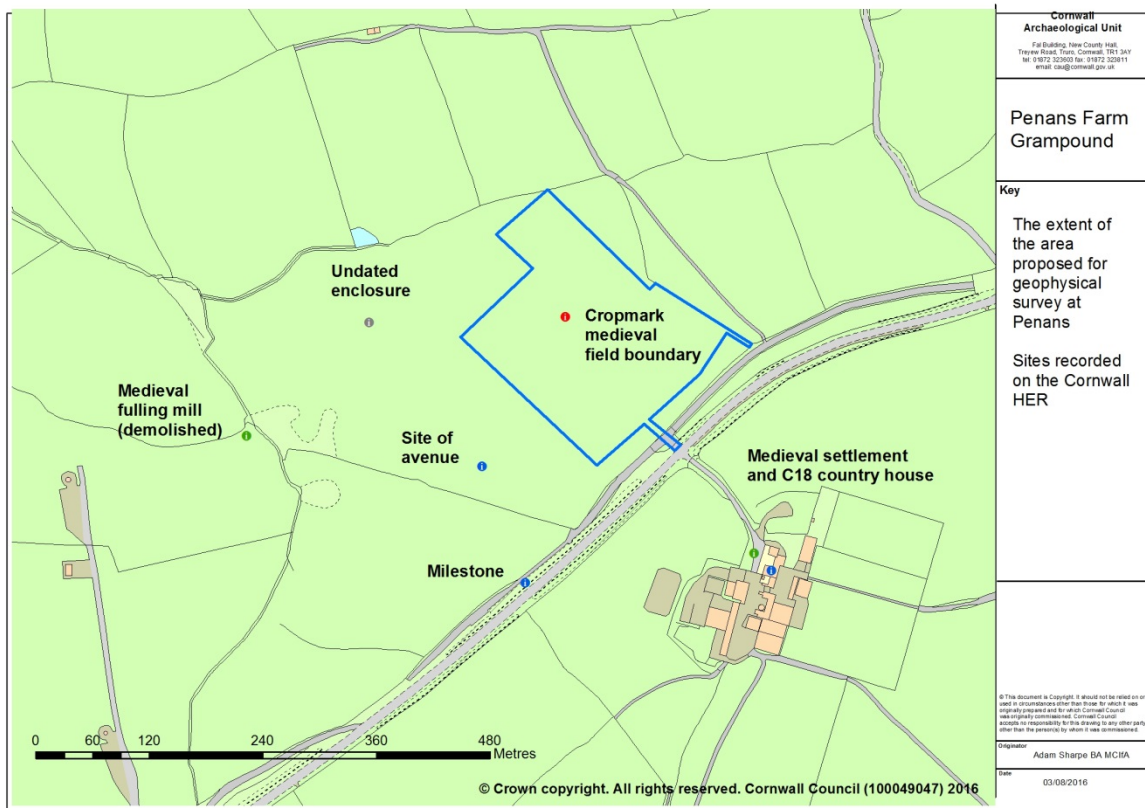


Figure 2: Site extent, showing relationship to known sites recorded in the HER. Phases 1 and 2 indicated by the blue outline.

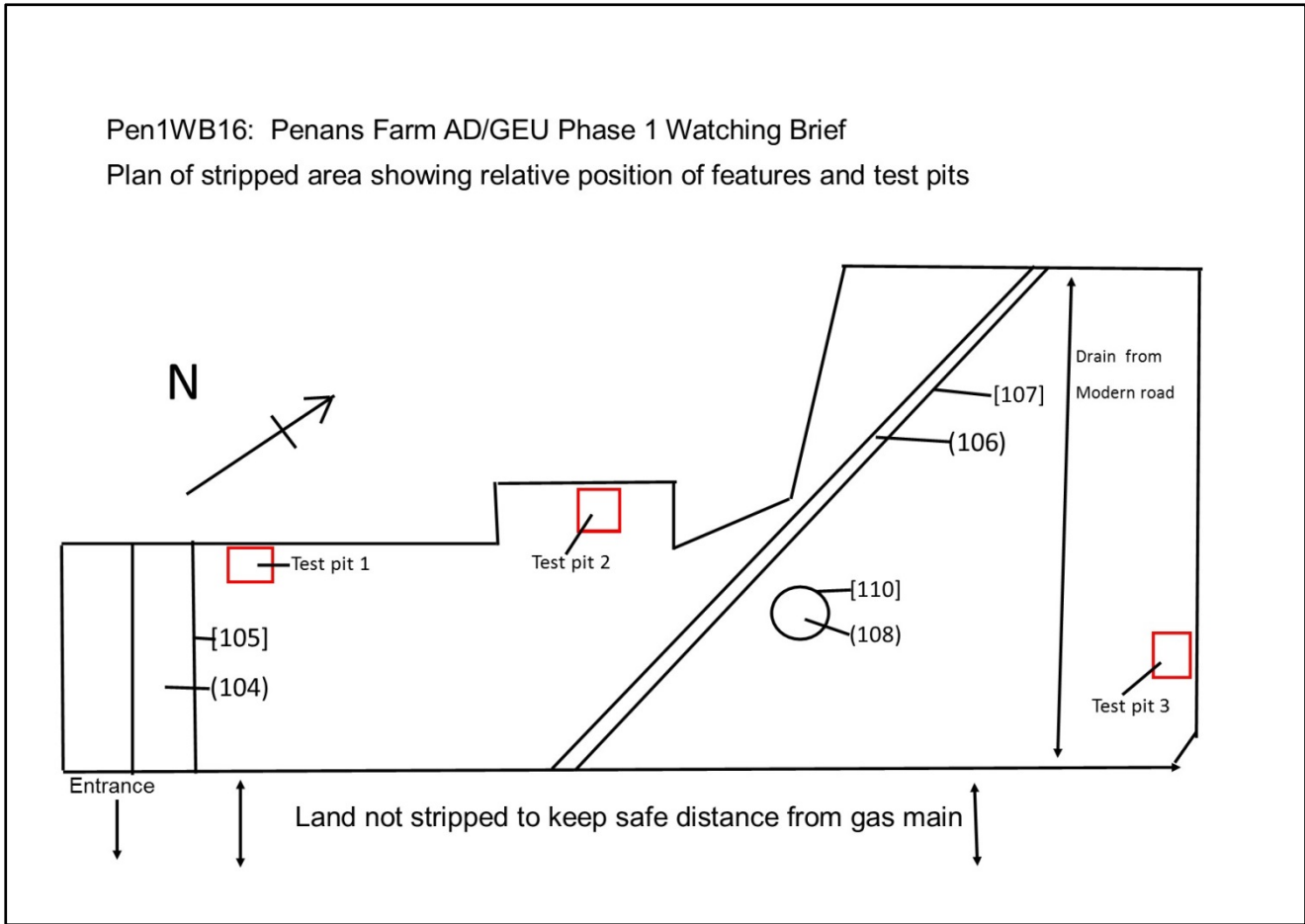


Figure 3: Trench plan of phase 1 stripped area, showing archaeological features and test pits for depth of natural subsoil.



Figure 4: The eastern corner of the stripped area looking west. ©CAU



Figure 5: Quartz filled pit feature [110], with charcoal beneath, scale 1 metre. ©CAU



Figure 6: Shallow cut feature [105], possibly an old field boundary at the SW end of the stripped area.



Figure 7: South facing section of linear feature [107], possibly as a result of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.



Fig 10: Interpreted interim geophysics for Penans. The gas injection plant site occupies the southern quarter of this area.

Appendix 1:

Land adjacent to Penans Farm, Grampound, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological watching brief during Phase 1 groundworks associated with the construction of an AD/GEU plant

Client: Qila Energy
Client contact: Jane Stewart
Client tel: 07398 209578
Client email: Miriam.Caravante@qilaenergy.com

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was contacted by Ms. Sanchez of Qila Energy on 27 July 2016 with a request for a cost schedule and associated method statement for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during the initial phase of groundworks associated with the construction of an anaerobic digester/gas injection plant in an area currently used as a large agricultural enclosure to the west of Penans Farm near Grampound. The relevant planning reference is PA16/02022/preapp, this being for an enlargement of previous proposal PA16.04956. Neither application has yet been determined.

The site extends to 4ha and is centred at SW 95263 49210. The site is in the ecclesiastical parish of Grampound with Creed.

The local soils are the well-drained fine loams of the Denbigh 2 Association, these overlying mudstones and sandstones of the Middle Devonian Gramscatho Formation. The agricultural land classification is a mixture of Grade 3 and Grade 2 land.

The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development area noted as being Recently Enclosed Land, though since it is in close proximity to the 17th century remodelled Penans Farm and given that the National Mapping Programme has plotted a significant number of enclosed Romano-British farmsteads (rounds) in the surrounding area it should probably be reclassified as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL: farmland medieval), that is land which has been in continuous agricultural use as enclosed land since at least the medieval period. No landscape designations apply to this parcel of land, and it contains neither Scheduled Monuments nor Listed Buildings. The proposed development area is bounded to its south-east by the line of the A390 road.

The Historic Environment Advisor to Cornwall planners recommended that a Cultural Heritage Assessment needed to be produced for the original application. This was produced by Wardell Armstrong in July 2016. A further advisory comment was that an archaeological watching brief would be required during the groundworks associated with the development of the site.

For the subsequent application the Historic Environment Advisor indicated that a geophysical survey would be required to determine any need for further archaeological recording as part of a mitigation strategy. The Advisor also indicated that a further Cultural Heritage Assessment would be required to determine potential physical and setting impacts on archaeological and historic sites within the surrounding landscape.

A copy of the original Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken by Wardell Armstrong in 2016 was downloaded from the Cornwall Council planning portal.

This Written Scheme for Investigation (WSI) outlines the aims and objectives, methods and timetable of the proposed watching brief to be undertaken during the Phase 1 works associated with the development, which consists of trenching works to make the connection between the site and the gas main running adjacent to the A390. The WSI should be approved by Cornwall Council before any works on site can be commenced. The nature of any archaeological recording and reporting over and above the geophysical survey and archaeological assessment which may be required for Phase 2 of the development works are yet to be determined.

Site history

The archaeological assessment of the proposed development area indicates that there has been only limited archaeological investigation of the surrounding area, and none specifically within the development site until 2016.

The site proposed for development has been associated with Penans Farm since at least the medieval period. Penans (alternatively Pennans or Pennance) Farm was depicted on Gascoyne's and Martyn's maps. In some cases Martyn includes the name of the owner next to the farms or settlements. At Pennans Martyn recorded the name of Hawkins, possibly a link to other family members at Trewithen.

Prehistoric remains in this area are concentrated into a series of hilltop enclosures rather than of a scattering of findspots or a clustering of smaller monuments such as barrows as typified by other areas in Cornwall. There are some barrows in elevated locations and there are additional probable enclosures recorded by NMP mapping in the landscape surrounding the development site, including Tybesta Round on the hilltop overlooking Grampound.

Medieval strip fields or fields derived from agricultural enclosures dating to the medieval period are characteristic of the wider landscape, whilst surviving medieval burgage plots are associated with properties of medieval origin in Grampound; many local place-names have Medieval origins. The closest recorded Domesday Manor is likely to have been Tybesta, which was held by the Count of Mortain following 1066 and was previously held by Ralph the Constable. Tybesta and Grampound were important early medieval centres within Cornwall.

Penans farmhouse dates back to c1680 with remodelling and the addition of wings to create a 'U' shaped plan dating to c1700-1720. By the early 1800s Hitchens recorded that the house and avenue had fallen into decay, probably as a result of the rise of the large post medieval estates such as Trewithen and Trewarthenick. Pennans Farmhouse was quite a substantial and originally high status building, and a very significant feature in the surrounding landscape.

In 1840 the development field, along with much of the surrounding landscape, were owned by William Carlyon of Pennance and occupied by Nicholas Donnithorne or Richard Couch, who also occupied the house at Tybesta. At the time Penand Farm consisted of orchards, meadows, a plantation, mowhay and the house and.

The 1875 and 1901 OS maps show few changes to the landscape although they both mark the mapped extent of Tybesta Round and more clearly depict an avenue of trees associated with Pennans Farmhouse. The avenue probably dates to the 18th century and may have been deliberately aligned with Tybesta Round as part of an ornamental landscape. The western section of this beyond the A390 extended through the development site and there was initially a brick bridge that carried the drive over the road to the house; this was demolished after a short period. During recent years the A390 road has been upgraded into a major route to St Austell with associated modern infrastructure, whilst the surrounding landscape is increasingly being used for renewable energy installations.

Project extent

The project area covers those sections of the proposed development within which groundworks will be undertaken as part of Phase One of the development.

Aims and objectives

No specific brief has been produced which covers the aims and objectives of this watching brief, though it has been guided by comments made on the planning applications by the Historic Environment Advisor.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of previous human activity in this section of the Cornish landscape.
- Retrieve and identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of this section of the Cornish landscape.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the landscape around Grampound and the surrounding area from any archaeological remains encountered.

The project objective is to produce a report setting out the results of the archaeological watching brief and placing them in their historical and landscape context. A further objective is to create an entry to the Historic England OASIS/ADS national online database of archaeological projects.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Fieldwork: watching brief

The CAU Archaeologist will be on site during the stripping of the topsoil over all areas of the site which are to be developed.

All groundworks (predominantly topsoil stripping, but also any trenching for services) should be undertaken under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The topsoil will be stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (i.e. the top of the underlying 'natural'). Machines will not run over the stripped area until the archaeological recording works are complete. Following soil stripping the area will be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed will be carefully excavated by hand and recorded by written description, plan, section and photographic record as appropriate by the CAU Project archaeologist.

During the archaeological watching brief the archaeologist will identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed in the stripped area; the level of recording undertaken 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, Cornwall Council) 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, Cornwall Council) or relevant planning officer and CAU.

The detailed archaeological recording will include:

- Excavation (either whole or in part) of archaeological features exposed in the stripped area and accurately plotting their locations and extents 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 and location.

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 selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. All archive photographs will include a scale whilst photographs of detail will 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 on an appropriate sampling strategy from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).

If human remains are discovered on the site the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and the Public Health Officer, Cornwall Council will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.

If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. 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.

Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (e.g., settlement features) will 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.

Fieldwork: photographic recording

To include:

- Black and white photographs using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film;
- Colour photographs taken with a digital camera (with a resolution of 8MP or higher).

The photo record will comprise:

- general views;
- examples of archaeological detail.

Methodology for the archive standard photography is set out as follows:

- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length;
- A tripod will be used to take advantage of natural light and slower exposures;
- Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash;
- A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

Creation of site archive

This will include:

- Archiving of black and white photographs to HER standards;
- Archiving of digital colour photographs (to be stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client);
- Preparation of finished drawings;
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.

Archive report

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

A digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER. A digital copy of the report will be issued to the client. Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client (if required), to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

Assessment/analysis

In the event that significant archaeological remains are uncovered, the structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting are appropriate. The form of the 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 (e.g. prehistoric or medieval sites or associated artefacts) it may be necessary to:

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

Final publication

In the event of significant archaeological 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 (e.g. *Cornish Archaeology*).

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

The archiving will comprise the following:

- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box;
- A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings);
- Archive standard negative holders and archive print holders, to be stored in the CAU system until transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum.

The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.

Timetable

It is anticipated that the watching brief is likely to take place during the late Summer of 2016. CAU will require adequate time before commencement of work in order to allocate field staff time and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) or the relevant planning officer at Cornwall Council. The SDOHE or planning officer will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

1. Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing at least one week in advance of its commencement.

2. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE or relevant planning officer in writing, prior to them being carried out.
3. If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE or relevant planning officer to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

Standards



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Project staff

The project will be managed by a nominated Archaeology Projects Officer who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate.

Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client (if required), to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

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.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

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.

CAU will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Health and safety statement

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a Risk Assessment.

Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA

Archaeology Projects Officer

27 July 2016

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building, County Hall,

Treyew Road,

Truro, Cornwall. TR1 3AY

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Email: asharpe@cornwall.gov.uk

Appendix 2: Context numbers

Context number	Description
(101)	Topsoil- across site, rich, dark, humic, plough soil.
(102)	Subsoil-mid brown, moderate inclusion of stones, untouched by the plough
(103)	Natural subsoil - south end, very light grey, mostly made up of shattered stone. To the north, sandy silt with an orange hue with occasional stone inclusions.
(104)	Fill of cut [105]. Mid greyish brown, friable, silty clay, backfill from when the field boundary was removed.
[105]	Cut of shallow linear feature, possibly the imprint of an older Cornish hedge field boundary measuring 0.3m wide, by 0.2m deep running on a NE-SW alignment across the south end of the trench.
(106)	Fill of [107]. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty clay. Fill of linear furrow. Possibly the remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.
[107]	Cut of linear furrow, running N-S across the stripped area. One of several in parallel. Seen on the geophysical survey results as green dotted lines (see Appendix 3). Measured 0.45m wide by 0.15m deep, cut into the natural subsoil (103).
(108)	Fill of [110]. Mid yellowish brown, friable, silty clay. With frequent inclusions of fragmented quartz, Also frequent charcoal pieces were present in the lower part of the fill. No finds, although a bag of charcoal pieces was collected and one sample bag of this context was collected for wet sieving.
(109)	Void number. Large rock feature which turned out to be natural.
[110]	Cut of shallow pit feature. Sub-circular in plan, shallow sloping sides lead to a flattish base, with poor edge definition.

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