



A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross - Test Pits
Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2017R023

A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross, Cornwall – Test Pits

Archaeological Watching Brief

Client	WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff
Report Number	2017R023
Date	April 2017
Status	Final
Report author(s)	Peter Dudley and Carl Thorpe
Checked by	Dr Andy Jones
Approved by	Dr Andy Jones

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

Tel: (01872) 323603

Email: enquiries@cau.org.uk Web: www.cau.org.uk

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Liz Murray of WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff on behalf of Highways England and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

Within CAU, the Project Manager was Peter Dudley with fieldwork undertaken by Carl Thorpe.

CAU would like to thank Paul Connolly of WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff, the staff of Structural Soils and their sub-contractors, GroundSearch and Acland Plant, for their considerable assistance and co-operation during fieldwork.

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
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Cover illustration

TP-R-14

© **Cornwall Council 2017**

No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior permission of the publisher.

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
2.1	Project background	1
2.2	Aims	1
2.3	Methods	1
2.3.1	Fieldwork	1
3	Location and setting	2
4	Archaeological results	2
5	Conclusions/Recommendations	3
6	References	4
6.1	Primary sources	4
6.2	Publications	4
6.3	Websites	4
7	Project archive	4
8	Figures	5
	Appendix 1: Test pits	12
	Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation	24

List of Figures

Fig 1 The location of the A30 between Carland Cross and Chiverton Cross.

Fig 2 Location of test pits (Mitchell to Carland Cross).

Fig 3 Location of test pits (Carland Cross to Tregorland). Red points indicate test pits where finds were recorded (see Table 1).

Fig 4 Location of test pits (Tregorland to Tolgroggan). Red points indicate test pits where finds were recorded (see Table 1).

Fig 5 Location of test pits (Marazanvose to Hill View Farm near Chybucca). Red points indicate test pits where finds were recorded (see Table 1).

Fig 6 Location of test pits (Hill View Farm to the east side of Four Burrows).

Fig 7 Location of test pits (West side of Four Burrows to Chiverton Cross – with two outlying test pits at Three Burrows).

Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
GI	Ground Investigation
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
SDOHE	Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment)
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff (UK) Ltd on behalf of Highways England to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the digging of 116 Geological Investigation test pits along the 12.9 km route of a proposed upgrade to the A30 between Carland Cross and Chiverton Cross, near Truro, Cornwall.

Excavation by the GI team was carried out with an archaeologist in attendance to record any features which are exposed during the ground disturbance. Fieldwork was undertaken between Monday 13th February and Thursday 23rd March 2017, often during wet and windy weather conditions.

No archaeological features were revealed during the test pitting stage, however, flint flakes, blades and cores were found at Tregroggan and Ventonteague. These two areas have a high archaeological potential to reveal further evidence for prehistoric activity.

However, as the total area excavated was minimal the results should be considered in the light of the desk-based assessment (forthcoming) and the results of future geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff (UK) Ltd on behalf of Highways England to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the digging of 116 Geological Investigation (GI) test pits along the 12.9 km route of a proposed upgrade to the A30 between Carland Cross and Chiverton Cross, near Truro, Cornwall (Figure 1). Two outlying GI pits were dug at Three Burrows (see Figure 7 for location).

Charles Johns, Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDOHE), Cornwall Council was consulted by WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff to set the requirements for archaeological recording during the test pitting stage.

In response CAU wrote a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to provide a methodology statement for the watching brief. The WSI was agreed with the SDOHE on 26/01/2017 (a copy of the WSI is included at the end of this report; see Appendix 2).

This report presents the results of the archaeological watching brief.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the watching brief was to gain a better understanding of the character and potential of the archaeological resource by recording sites and features revealed by the test pitting.

The project objectives are as follows:

- To record archaeological features and deposits revealed by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Fieldwork

Fieldwork covered the excavation of 116 test pits dug along the potential road corridor (Figures 2-7). This total includes plate testing and soakaway pits.

Excavation by the GI team in these locations was carried out with an archaeologist in attendance to record any features which are exposed during the ground disturbance.

No access to the test pits was possible so all recording was done rapidly and from a suitable and safe distance.

The GI team used a JCB with a toothed-bucket although wet ground conditions in several fields meant that a tracked swing shovel was used instead.

In all instances the test pits were excavated in stages to ensure that the topsoil was not mixed with the sub-soil. The archaeologist was allowed to inspect the test pit at the interface of the topsoil and subsoil as this was the best opportunity to note any potential archaeology. Each test pit was then dug down to approximately 2.5m in depth to expose the deeper regolith (superficial material covering solid rock) and bedrock.

Each test pit was recorded by the archaeologist to include its location (10 figure NGR), dimensions and depth of the excavation (metres) and the stratigraphic detail revealed in section. A digital colour SLR camera with a GPS-unit was used to photographically record each test pit. A metric scale was included in all photographs.

Fieldwork was undertaken between Monday 13th February and Thursday 23rd March 2017, often during wet and windy weather conditions.

3 Location and setting

The A30 is the main truck road into and out of Cornwall. The 12.9km section between Carland Cross (SW 84642 53930) and Chiverton Cross (SW 74744 46943) is one of the last remaining sections of single carriageway.

The route of the road is ancient, possibly prehistoric, following the exposed ridgeline of higher ground which was until the early modern period, largely rough pasture (Dudley 2011).

The A30 was first recorded in 960AD as Ealdon Street (MCO 25228). Further medieval place-names indicate considerable time-depth to the landscape: Marazanvose, first recorded in 1307 is a Cornish place-name meaning the 'market on the dyke [road]'. Chybucca, a Cornish place-name meaning 'the house of the sprite or hobgoblin' indicates the former extent of the rough ground and the folklore tales associated with such places (Padel 1985).

At either end of the existing route of the A30 are concentrations of prehistoric barrows, many of which are Scheduled Monuments, for example Four Burrows (MCO 2599-2601 incl.) with further solitary examples and smaller groups of barrows scattered in between, for example near Nanteague and the Allet road (MCO 3173).

In terms of the 1994 Cornwall-wide Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) 77 of test pits were located within Recently Enclosed Land and Modern Enclosed Land (land enclosed from rough ground in the past four hundred years) and 39 within Anciently Enclosed Land (Medieval Farmland HLC Sub-Type; land mainly enclosed and farmed from the medieval period).

4 Archaeological results

See Figures 3, 4 and 5 for the location of finds.

The full description for each test pit is summarised in Table 2 (Appendix 1 at the end of this report).

No archaeological features were revealed during the test pitting stage, however, finds were found in three general locations (Table 1).

Name	Test Pit ref	NGR (SW)	Description	Period
Tolgroggan, Zelah	TP-P-14	81177 51454	1 small undiagnostic flint flake.	Prehistoric
	TP-R-58	81228 51651	1 rimsherd Post-Medieval Salt-glazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware).	17th to 18th centuries.
	TP-R-59	81278 51738	1 rimsherd North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed	Late 17th to 18th

Name	Test Pit ref	NGR (SW)	Description	Period
			Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	centuries.
	TP-R-60	81314 51810	1 flint primary flake, scraper?	Prehistoric
Ventonteague, near Boxheater junction	TP-P-16	82829 52966	1 large flint blade.	Mesolithic/Neolithic?
	TP-R-75	82735 52980	Four flints including 1 possible microlith (blade), 1 core preparation flake and two waste flakes.	Mesolithic?
	TP - R - 76	82820 53030	Nine flints including 2 large blades (1 a possible knife), 1 flint scraper, 1 broken butt end of a blade, 3 waste flakes, and 2 burnt flakes.	Mesolithic/Neolithic?
Nanteague Farm, near Ventongimps	TP - R - 39	79260 49616	2 sherds of medieval pottery.	14th/15th century

Table 1 Table of finds (including general location, test pit identification number, NGR, description and potential date).

In terms of subsoil and bedrock the test pits were mainly dug through degraded slate (shillet) bedrock, often covered by a deep layer of subsoil and deeper regolith.

5 Conclusions/Recommendations

Overall, the watching brief on the test pits provided a rapid initial assessment of the archaeological potential along the proposed route. However, as the total area excavated was minimal the results should be considered in the light of the desk-based assessment (forthcoming) and the results of future geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.

Of particular note are the high concentration of flint finds near to Tolgroggan and Ventonteague.

At Tolgroggan the flint was found in fields that already have records for prehistoric flint scatters in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) (MCO 1858; MCO 6850), including the finding of a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead (MCO 1859).

At Ventonteague, the flints were recovered from an area with several prehistoric sites and finds are noted in the HER to the north of the A30 (Penglaze), including two potential ploughed-out barrows (MCO 3188; MCO 32149); a possible round barrow (MCO 32370), a possible barrow/natural feature (MCO 3254) and a flint microlith of Mesolithic date (MCO 1096).

Both locations are situated near to the source of a watercourse and near to an area of lower-lying damper ground. Elsewhere in this part of Cornwall, this type of location has shown a high potential for prehistoric flint scatters (eg, Ventonvaise, near Callestick). Locales of this type would have been ideal for prehistoric hunters who would have been able to exploit the animals who lived in the wetland or went there to drink.

The fields at Tolcroggan and Ventonteague areas have a high archaeological potential to reveal further evidence for prehistoric activity.

The pottery finds at Tolcroggan and Nanteague Farm could relate to the manuring of fields using domestic waste. The test pit at Nanteague Farm is close to the farmstead whereas the fields at Tolcroggan are located a considerable distance from any settlement and therefore, relate to the improvement of outfields or areas of marginal land or croft (areas of enclosed rough land) in the 17th and 18th centuries.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, 2017. MasterMap Topography

6.2 Publications

Dudley, P, 2011. *Goon, Hal, Cliff and Croft: The Archaeology and Landscape History of West Cornwall's Rough Ground*, Cornwall Council and English Heritage

Padel, OJ, 1985. Cornish place-name elements, *English Place-name Society Vol LVI/LVII*, English Place-name Society, Nottingham

6.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146656**

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

A digital copy of this final report has been uploaded to OASIS (reference: cornwall2-280942).

8 Figures

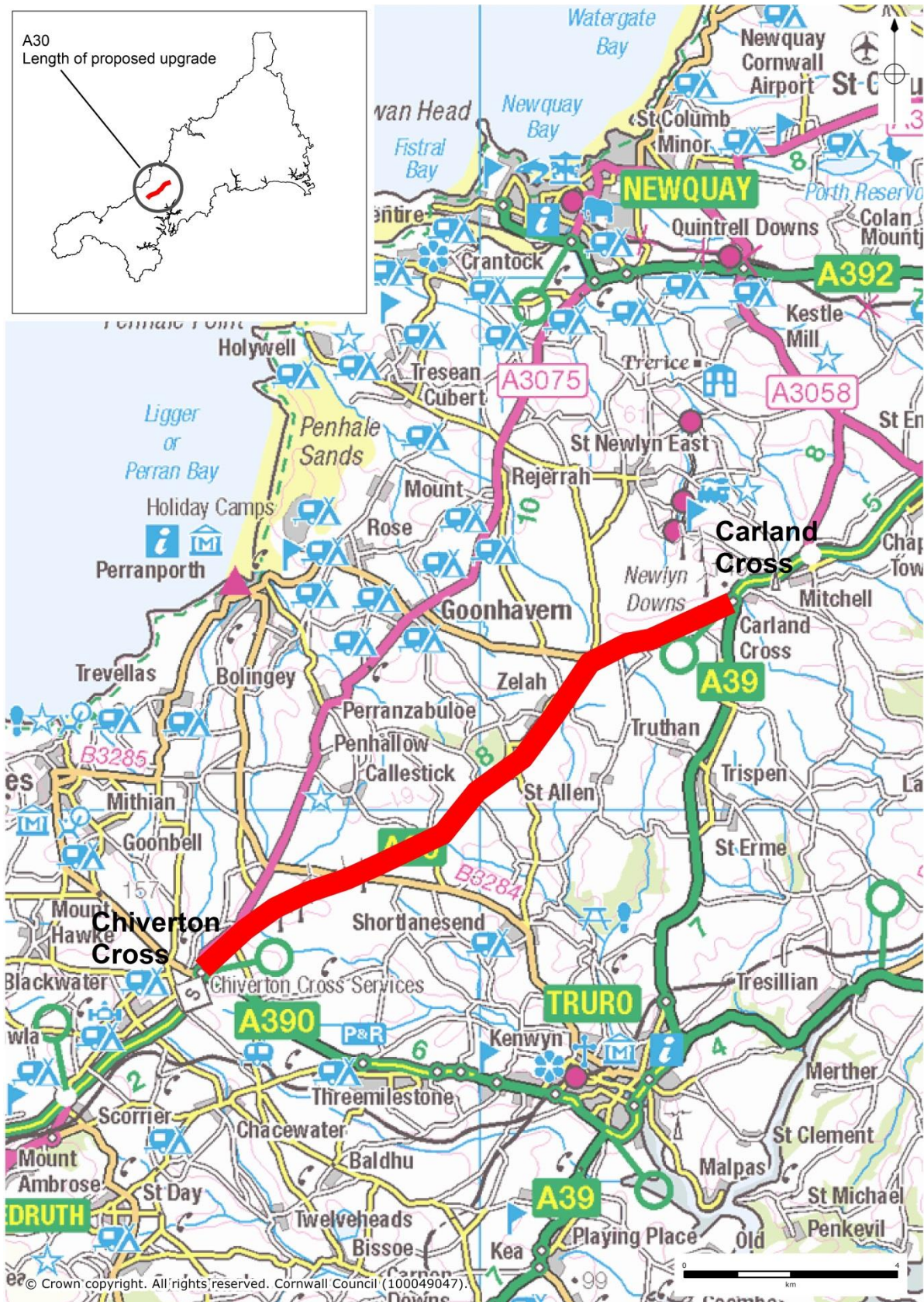


Fig 1 The location of the A30 between Carland Cross and Chiverton Cross.

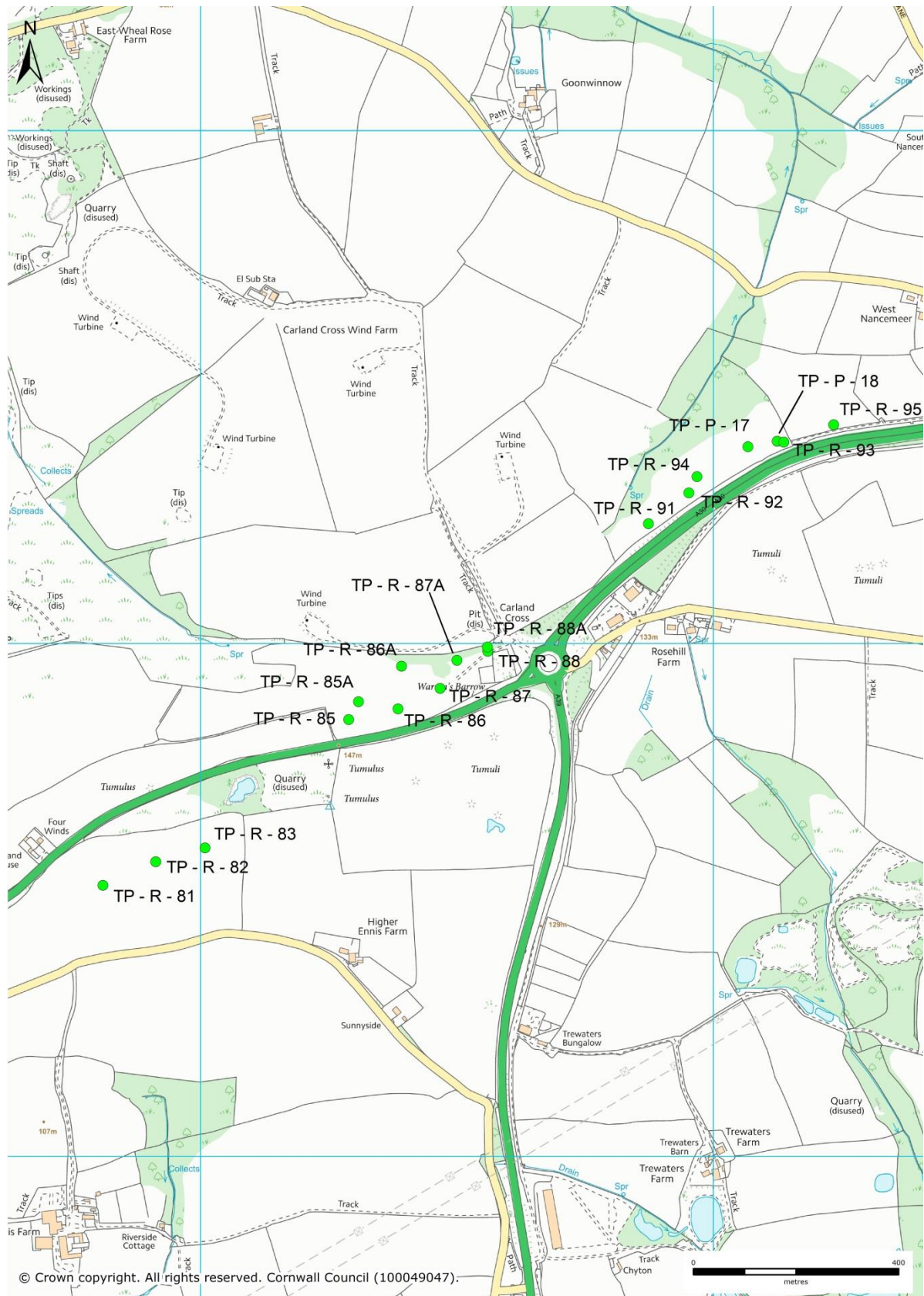


Fig 2 Location of test pits (Mitchell to Carland Cross).

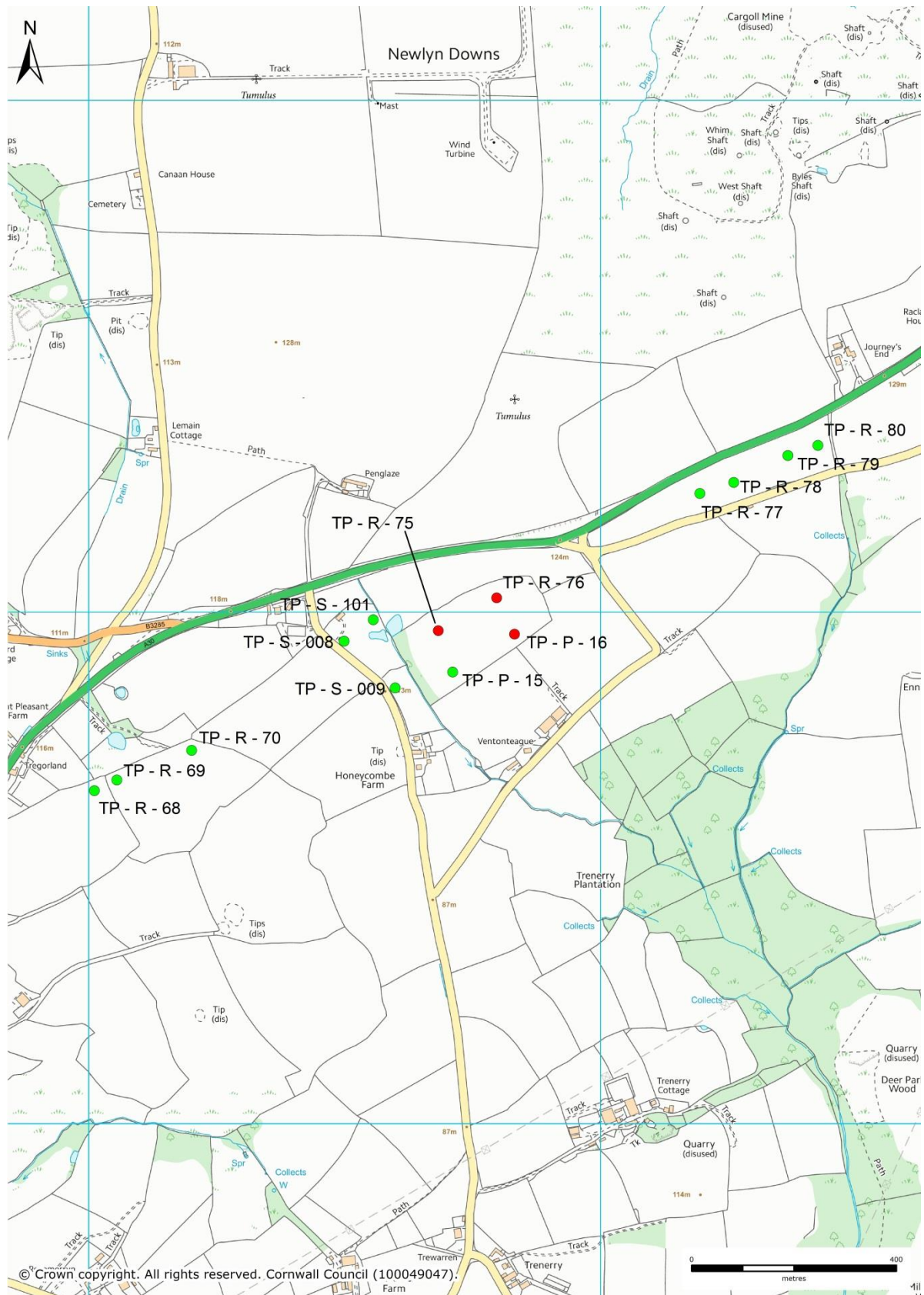


Fig 3 Location of test pits (Carland Cross to Tregorland). Red points indicate test pits where finds were recorded (see Table 1).

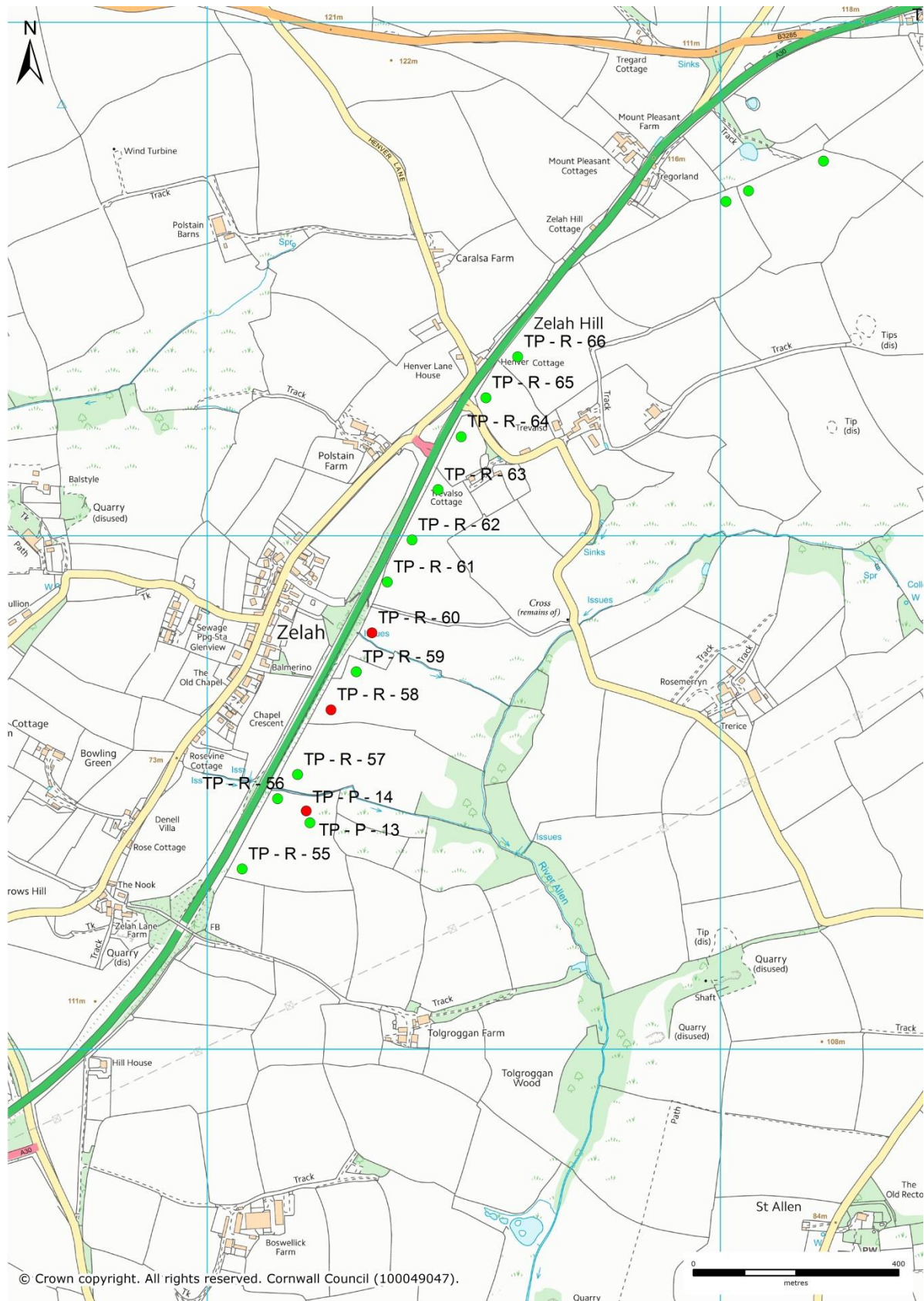


Fig 4 Location of test pits (Tregorland to Tolgroggan). Red points indicate test pits where finds were recorded (see Table 1).

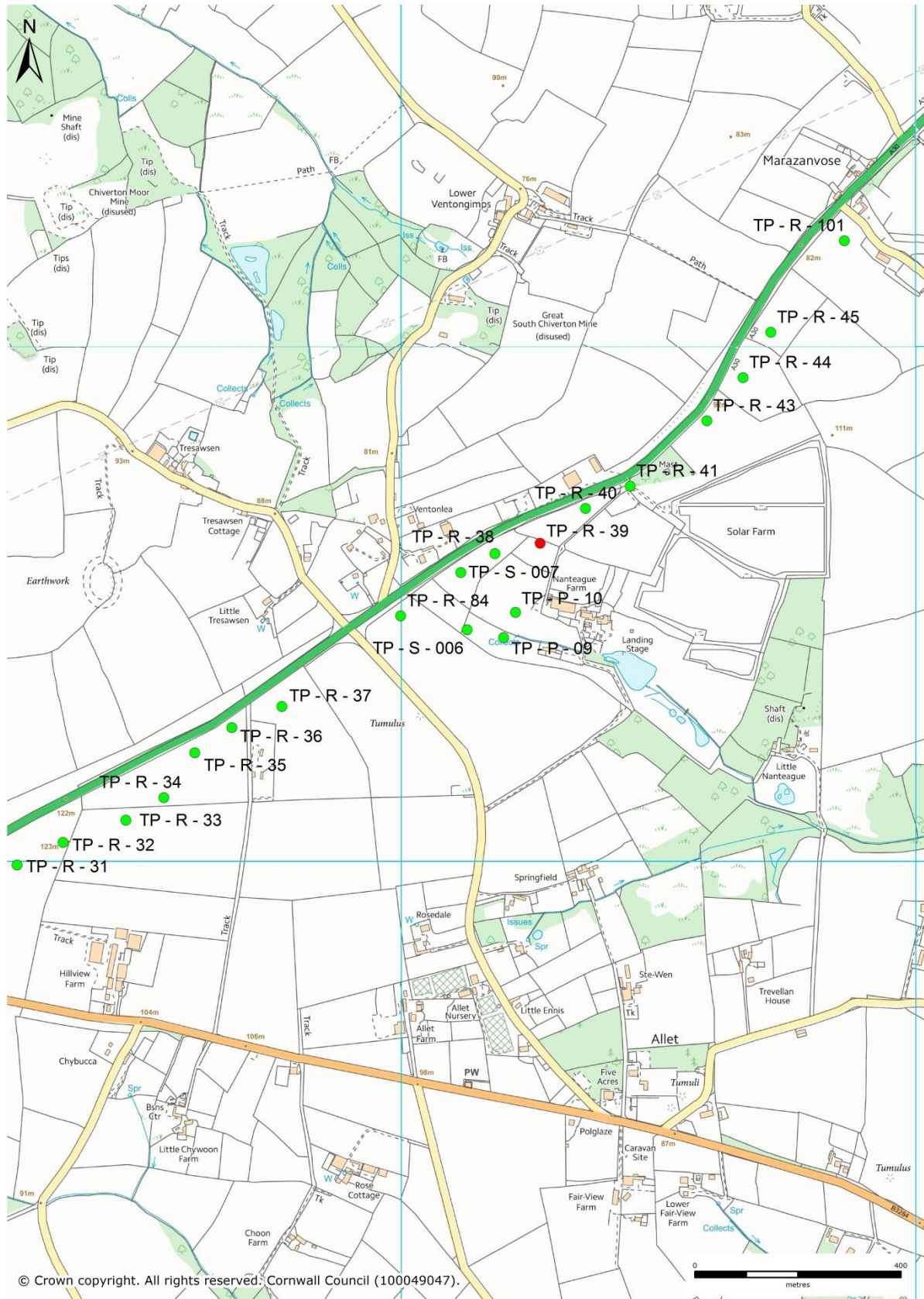


Fig 5 Location of test pits (Marazanvose to Hill View Farm near Chybucca). Red points indicate test pits where finds were recorded (see Table 1).

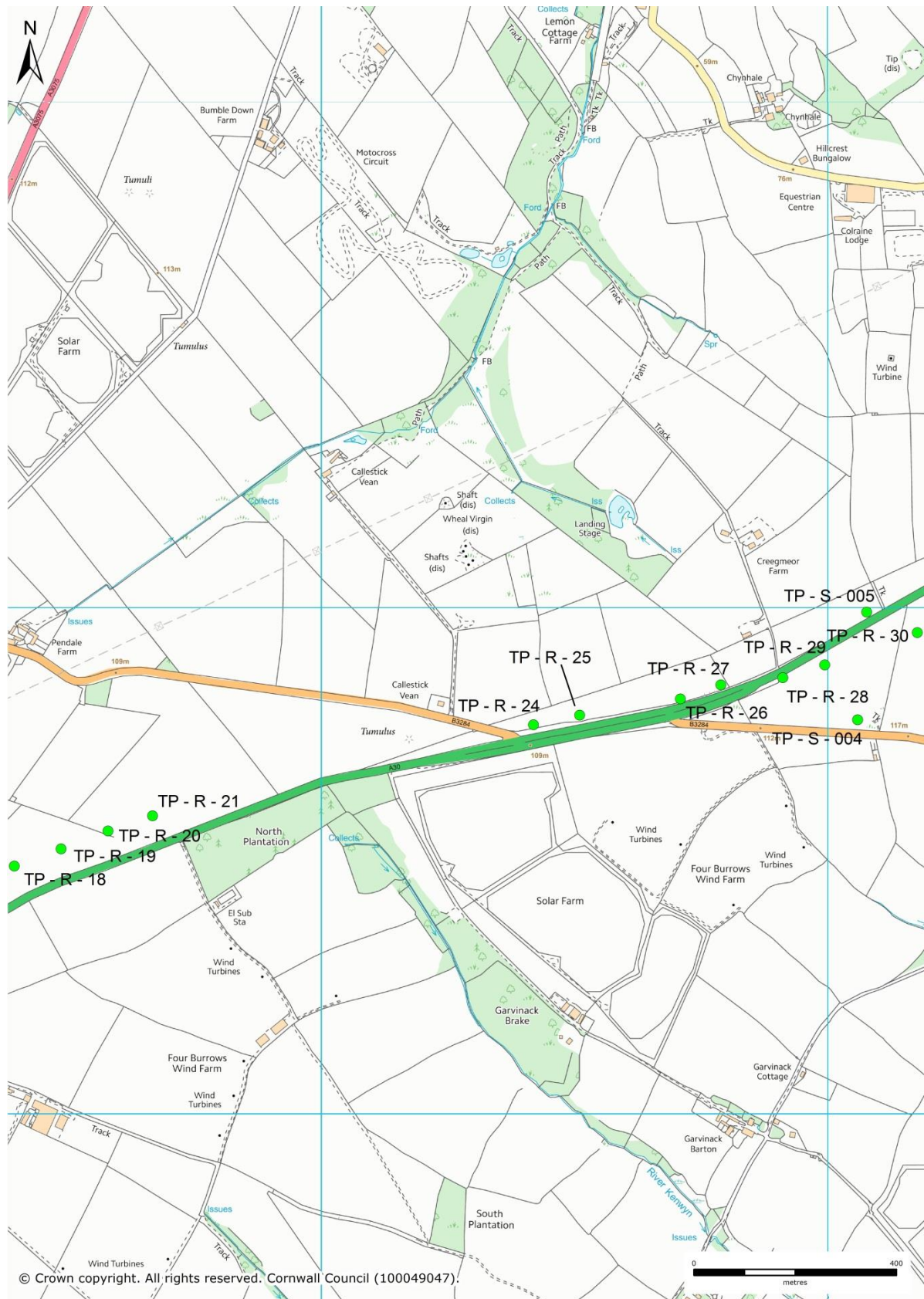


Fig 6 Location of test pits (Hill View Farm to the east side of Four Burrows).

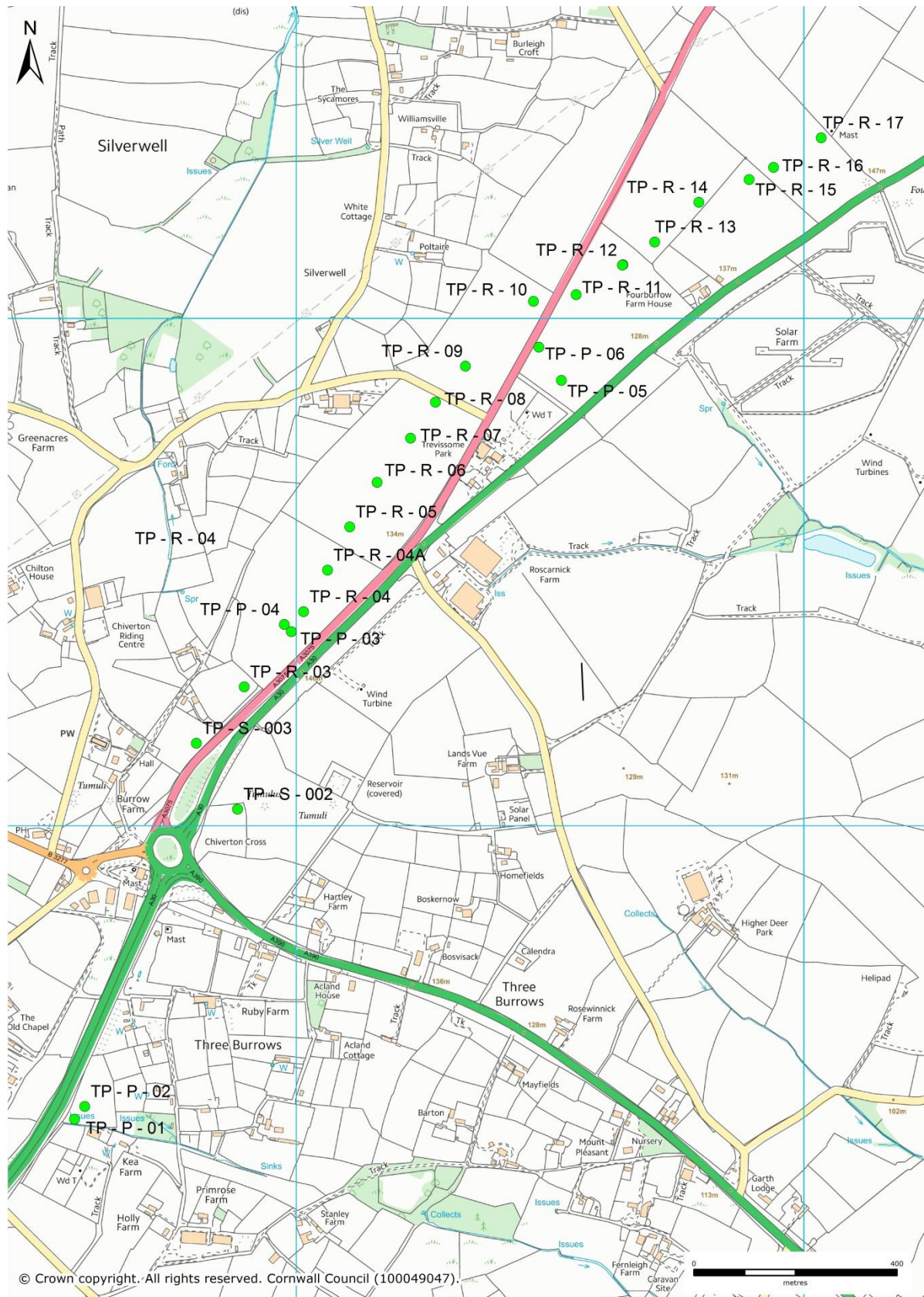


Fig 7 Location of test pits (West side of Four Burrows to Chiverton Cross - with two outlying test pits at Three Burrows).

Appendix 1: Test pits

Table 2 below gives a succinct description of each test, its GI reference number, NGR, general location and dimensions. Where finds were found these are described and highlighted in red. See Figures 2 to 7 (incl.) for the test pit locations. In terms of the GI test pit references, 'TP' indicated 'Test Pit' with 'P' meaning 'Pond', 'R' meaning 'Road' and 'S' meaning 'Soakaway'.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
1	TP - P - 01	SW	74582	46431	Three Burrows	2m x 0.6m x 2.2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.65m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.2m of solid bedrock.
2	TP - P - 02	SW	74595	46458	Three Burrows	2m x 0.6m x 0.35m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.05m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
3	TP - P - 03	SW	74927	47425	Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.8m x 0.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.35m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
4	TP - P - 03	SW	74927	47425	Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.6m x 1.8m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.5m of solid bedrock.
5	TP - P - 04	SW	74936	47453	Chiverton Cross	2m x 0.6m x 0.4m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.05m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
6	TP - P - 05	SW	75485	47930	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.6m x 0.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.10m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
7	TP - P - 06	SW	75508	47919	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.6m x 3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of yellow, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.9m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.7m of solid bedrock.
8	TP - P - 09	SW	79192	49437	Nanteague Farm	2m x 0.6m x 2.8m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.02m of grey-brown clay, 0.18m yellow, grey-brown clay, 0.25m red-brown clay, 0.25m dark brown peaty clay, and 0.10m of light grey-brown clay with manganese staining. This overlay 1.85m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
9	TP - P - 10	SW	79231	49472	Nanteague Farm	2m x 0.6m x 0.3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.10m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
10	TP - P - 13	SW	81214	51405	Tolgroggan, Zelah	2m x 0.6m x 2.3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of yellow grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.85m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
11	TP - P - 14	SW	81177	51454	Tolgroggan, Zelah	3m x 0.6m by 0.55m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of light grey-brown gleyed clay. This overlay decayed natural bedrock consisting of yellow - brown clay with occasional stone fragment - not bottomed. A small flint flake was recovered from the topsoil
12	TP - P - 15	SW	82747	52916	Ventonteague	2m x 0.6m x 1.2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of yellow-brown clay. This overlay 0.35m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
13	TP - P - 16	SW	82829	52966	Ventonteague	3m x 0.6m x 2.2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of red, grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.7m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.1m of solid bedrock. 1 large flint blade. Mesolithic/Neolithic?
14	TP - P - 17	SW	85063	54382	Mitchell	2m x 0.6m x 1.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.15m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.1m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock lay at base of trench.
15	TP - P - 18	SW	85105	54403	Mitchell	2m x 0.6m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.2m of decayed natural bedrock and 2.1m of solid bedrock.
16	TP - R - 03	SW	74903	47262	Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.6m x 3.1m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of yellowish grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of yellow, grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.45m of decayed natural bedrock and 1.3m of solid bedrock.
17	TP - R - 04	SW	74999	47432	Chiverton Cross	2m x 0.6m x 0.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.05m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
18	TP - R - 04	SW	74999	47432	Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.15m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.6m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
19	TP - R - 04A	SW	75040	47519	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.6m by 1.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.08m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.57m of solid bedrock.
20	TP - R - 05	SW	75106	47604	Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.6m by 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.5m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.7m of solid bedrock.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
21	TP - R - 06	SW	75167	47685	Chiverton Cross	3m x0.6m by 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.15m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.75m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.3m of solid bedrock.
22	TP - R - 07	SW	75236	47762	Near Trevissonne, Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.6m by 2.5m deep	0.25m deep mid brown silty clay, very clean, over shillet bedrock.
23	TP - R - 08	SW	75300	47827	Near Trevissonne, Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.6m by 2.5m deep	0.25m deep mid grey-brown silty clay over pink-brown clay rich sub soil. Occasional small fragments of quartz but overall very clean. Shillet bedrock.
24	TP - R - 09	SW	75376	47903	Near Trevissonne, Chiverton Cross	2.3m x 0.7m by 2.5m deep	0.23m deep clean mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small fragment of angular quartz, over yellow-brown silty clay subsoil.
25	TP - R - 10	SW	75450	47970	Near Trevissonne, Chiverton Cross	3.2m x 0.6m by 2.5m deep	0.35m deep mid grey-brown clay rich topsoil with small fragments of quartz and shillet, very clean, over shillet rich subsoil
26	TP - R - 11	SW	75528	48030	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.6m x 2.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.4m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1m of solid bedrock.
27	TP - R - 12	SW	75611	48082	Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.8m x 0.5m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.2m of decayed natural bedrock.
28	TP - R - 12	SW	75611	48082	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.2m of solid bedrock.
29	TP - R - 13	SW	75691	48142	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.8m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of orange, yellow-brown clay. This overlay 0.75m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.4m of solid bedrock.
30	TP - R - 14	SW	75768	48195	Four Burrows	3m x 0.8m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of yellow grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.85m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.2m of solid bedrock.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
31	TP - R - 15	SW	75863	48232	Four Burrows	3m x 0.85m x 2.5m deep	0.25m deep mid grey-brown silty clay, with occasional small quartz fragment but overall very clean. Over shillet rich subsoil.
32	TP - R - 16	SW	75953	48280	Four Burrows	3m x 0.8m by 2.7m deep	0.30m of grey-brown clay, overlying 0.05m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 0.65m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.7m of solid bedrock.
33	TP - R - 17	SW	76046	48324	Four Burrows	3m x 0.6m by 3.3m deep	0.25m of grey-brown clay, overlying 0.20m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.55m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.3m of solid bedrock.
34	TP - R - 18	SW	76393	48489	Four Burrows	3m x 0.6m x 3.4m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of yellow, grey-brown clay, and 0.25m of orange, yellow-brown clay. This overlay 1.45m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.4m of solid bedrock.
35	TP - R - 19	SW	76485	48523	Four Burrows	3.5m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of yellow, grey-brown clay, and 0.15m of orange, yellow-brown clay. This overlay 1.05m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1m of solid bedrock.
36	TP - R - 20	SW	76578	48559	Four Burrows	3m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of orange, yellow-brown clay. This overlay 1.55m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
37	TP - R - 21	SW	76666	48589	Four Burrows	3.2m x 0.6m x 2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange-brown clay. This overlay 1.65m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock was at base of trench.
38	TP - R - 24	SW	77419	48769	Chybucca	2.5m x 0.6m by 2.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.20m of reddish, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.4m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.1m of solid bedrock.
39	TP - R - 25	SW	77510	48788	Chybucca	3m x 0.8 by 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.15m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.55m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
40	TP - R - 26	SW	77709	48820	Chybucca	2.5m x 0.6m by 3.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.7m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.7m of solid bedrock.
41	TP - R - 27	SW	77789	48848	Chybucca	2.5m x 0.6m by 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.02m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 2.13m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock was at base of trench.
42	TP - R - 28	SW	77911	48862	Chybucca	3m x 0.8m x 0.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.1m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
43	TP - R - 28	SW	77911	48862	Chybucca	3m x 0.6 by 2.8m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.15m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.6m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.8m of solid bedrock.
44	TP - R - 29	SW	77994	48887	Chybucca	3m x 0.6m x 4m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.10m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.75m of decayed natural bedrock, and 2m of solid bedrock.
45	TP - R - 30	SW	78177	48951	Chybucca	3m x 0.6m x 3.7m deep	0.30m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.5m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.7m of solid bedrock.
46	TP - R - 31	SW	78265	48991	Hill View Farm	3m x 0.6m x 2.7m deep	0.30m of grey-brown clay, and 0.18m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.02m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.2m of solid bedrock.
47	TP - R - 32	SW	78346	49031	Hill View Farm	3m x 0.6m x 3.10m deep	0.30m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.6m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.10m of solid bedrock.
48	TP - R - 33	SW	78441	49076	Hill View Farm	3.5m x 0.6m x 3m deep	0.30m of grey-brown clay, and 0.15m of orange, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.05m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.5m of solid bedrock.
49	TP - R - 34	SW	78528	49123	Hill View Farm	3m x 0.6m by 2.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.25m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.1m of solid bedrock.
50	TP - R - 35	SW	78612	49171	Hill View Farm	2.5m x 0.6m by 1.8m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.6m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.8m of solid bedrock.
51	TP - R - 36	SW	78691	49226	Hill View Farm	3m x 0.6m by 2.8m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.85m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.6m of solid bedrock.
52	TP - R - 37	SW	78788	49295	Hill View Farm	2m x 0.6m by 2.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.95m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.4m of solid bedrock.
53	TP - R - 37	SW	78788	49295	Hill View Farm	3m x 0.6m by 3.2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.4m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.4m of solid bedrock.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
54	TP - R - 38	SW	79174	49579	Nanteague Farm	2m x 0.6m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.25m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.8m of solid bedrock.
55	TP - R - 39	SW	79260	49616	Nanteague Farm	3m x 0.8m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.5m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.6m of solid bedrock. Two sherds of medieval pottery, 14th/15th century in date.
56	TP - R - 40	SW	79351	49671	Nanteague Farm	2m x 0.6m x 2.15m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.7m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.05m of solid bedrock.
57	TP - R - 41	SW	79448	49729	Nanteague Farm	3m x 0.8m x 2.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.55m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.7m of solid bedrock.
58	TP - R - 43	SW	79590	49855	Nanteague Farm	3m x 0.8m x 2.3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.02m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.53m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
59	TP - R - 44	SW	79652	49929	Nanteague Farm	2m x 0.6m x 0.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of dark brown clay. This overlay 0.05m decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
60	TP - R - 45	SW	7971	50013	Nanteague Farm	3m x 0.8m x 3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of reddish grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.45m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1m of solid bedrock.
61	TP - R - 55	SW	81077	51389	Tolgroggan, Zelah	2m x 0.6m x 0.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of red-brown clay. This overlay 0.10m decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
62	TP - R - 56	SW	81125	51477	Tolgroggan, Zelah	2m x 0.6m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, 0.10m of dark grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 2.05m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
63	TP - R - 57	SW	81183	51561	Tolgroggan, Zelah	2.25m x 0.55m x 0.5m deep	0.5m deep red-brown loamy silt, very clean, over shillet rich subsoil.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
64	TP - R - 57	SW	81183	51561	Tolgroggan, Zelah	3m x 0.6m x 1.3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of lighter grey-brown clay, and 0.02m of pale grey clay. This overlay 0.35m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.53m of solid bedrock.
65	TP - R - 58	SW	81228	51651	Tolgroggan, Zelah	3m x 0.6m x 3.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of orange, yellow-brown clay. This overlay 0.7m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.9m of solid bedrock. 1 rimsherd Post-Medieval Salt-glazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware): 17th to 18th centuries.
66	TP - R - 59	SW	81278	51738	Tolgroggan, Zelah	2.2m x 1m x 0.6m deep	0.3m deep mid red-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular shillet fragments. Pale shillet bedrock.
67	TP - R - 59	SW	81278	51738	Tolgroggan, Zelah	3.5m x 0.6m x 2.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of pale grey-brown clay. This overlay 2.8m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.2m of solid bedrock. 1 rimsherd North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware). Late 17th to 18th centuries.
68	TP - R - 60	SW	81314	51810	Tolgroggan, Zelah	3.8m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of yellow-brown clay. This overlay 2.05m of decayed natural bedrock. 1 flint primary flake, scraper?
69	TP - R - 61	SW	81350	51925	Zelah	3.2m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.8m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.25m of solid bedrock.
70	TP - R - 62	SW	81397	52016	Trevalso	3.2m x 0.6m x 0.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.15m of orange-brown clay. This overlay decayed natural bedrock.
71	TP - R - 63	SW	81446	52119	Trevalso	3m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.45m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.4m of solid bedrock.
72	TP - R - 64	SW	81480	52192	Trevalso	3m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.45m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
73	TP - R - 65	SW	81538	52273	Trevalso	3.5m x 1m x 0.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.25m of red-brown clay. This overlay decayed natural bedrock.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
74	TP - R - 65	SW	81538	52273	Trevalso	3m x 0.6m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.3m of solid bedrock.
75	TP - R - 66	SW	81576	52347	Trevalso	3m x 0.6m x 2.2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.45m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.4m of solid bedrock.
76	TP - R - 68	SW	82004	52641	Tregorland	2.5m x 0.6m x 2.65m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of orange-brown clay. This overlay 1.6m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.65m of solid bedrock.
77	TP - R - 69	SW	82096	52684	Tregorland	3m x 0.8m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.4m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.7m of solid bedrock.
78	TP - R - 70	SW	82216	52736	Tregorland	3m x 0.8m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of red-brown clay. This overlay 2m of decayed natural bedrock.
79	TP - R - 75	SW	82735	52980	Ventonteague	2.5m x 0.8m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.95m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.1m of solid bedrock. Four flints including 1 possible microlith (blade), 1 core preparation flake and two waste flakes. Mesolithic?
80	TP - R - 76	SW	82820	53030	Ventonteague	2m x 0.6m x 2.3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.95m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1m of solid bedrock. Nine flints including 2 large blades (1 a possible knife), 1 flint scraper, 1 broken butt end of a blade, 3 waste flakes, and 2 burnt flakes. Mesolithic to Neolithic?
81	TP - R - 77	SW	83166	53233	Four Winds	2m x 0.6m x 0.45m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.05m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
82	TP - R - 78	SW	83256	53273	Four Winds	2m x 0.6m x 2.1m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay and 0.05m of red, grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.2m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.3m of solid bedrock.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
83	TP - R - 79	SW	83345	53319	Four Winds	2m x 0.6m x 2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay and 0.10m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.65m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.9m of solid bedrock.
84	TP - R - 79	SW	83345	53319	Four Winds	2m x 0.8m x 0.35m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.05m of decayed natural bedrock.
85	TP - R - 80	SW	83434	53352	Four Winds	2m x 0.6m x 2.2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay and 0.10m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.05m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.7m of solid bedrock.
86	TP - R - 81	SW	83796	53522	Four Winds	2m x 0.6m x 2.4m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay and 0.10m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.6m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
87	TP - R - 82	SW	83888	53562	Four Winds	2m x 0.6m x 2.4m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay and 0.10m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 2.2m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.1m of solid bedrock
88	TP - R - 82	SW	83888	53562	Four Winds	1.3m x 1m x 0.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.25m of decayed natural bedrock.
89	TP - R - 83	SW	83980	53604	Four Winds	3m x 0.6m x 2.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay and 0.10m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 2.2m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.1m of solid bedrock.
90	TP - R - 84	SW	79012	49459	Nanteague Farm	3m x 0.8m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.02m of red, yellow-brown clay. This overlay 1.73m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
91	TP - R - 85	SW	84302	53837	Carland Cross	2m x 0.6m x 2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.05m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay, and 0.2m of light grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.15m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
92	TP - R - 85A	SW	84279	53874	Carland Cross	2m x 0.6m x 2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.05m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.7m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock was encountered at base of trench.
93	TP - R - 86	SW	84381	53899	Carland Cross	2m x 0.6m x 1.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.05m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 1.55m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock was encountered at base of trench.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
94	TP - R - 86A	SW	84363	53958	Carland Cross	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange-brown clay. This overlay 1.7m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
95	TP - R - 87	SW	84462	53927	Carland Cross	2m x 0.6m x 1.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.05m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange-brown clay. This overlay 0.8m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.7m of solid bedrock.
96	TP - R - 87A	SW	84479	53990	Carland Cross	2m x 0.6m x 2.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of light grey clay with manganese staining. This overlay 2.6m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock lay at the base of the trench.
97	TP - R - 88	SW	84548	54006	Carland Cross	2m x 0.6m x 1.2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of dark brown clay. This overlay 0.6m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.2m of solid bedrock.
98	TP - R - 88A	SW	84536	54024	Carland Cross	2m x 0.6m x 1.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m white-grey cemented gravel, 0.05m red-brown clay, and 0.02m yellow-brown clay. This overlay 1.48m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock was encountered at base of trench.
99	TP - R - 91	SW	84878	54236	Mitchell	2m x 0.6m x 1.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.4m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.2m of solid bedrock.
100	TP - R - 92	SW	84962	54289	Mitchell	2m x 0.6m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.05m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.6m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.6m of solid bedrock.
101	TP - R - 93	SW	85129	54393	Mitchell	2m x 0.6m x 2m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.35m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock was encountered at base of trench.
102	TP - R - 94	SW	85043	54350	Mitchell	2m x 0.6m x 2.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.05m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange red-brown clay. This overlay 1.55m of decayed natural bedrock and 0.8m of solid bedrock.
103	TP - R - 95	SW	85231	54424	Mitchell	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of red-brown clay. This overlay 2.05m of decayed natural bedrock.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
104	TP - R - 101	SW	79853	50212	Marazanvose	2m x 0.6m x 1.8m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of dark reddish brown clay. This overlay 1.25m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock was encountered at base of trench.
105	TP - S - 002	SW	74891	47016	Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.8m x 0.55m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of orange, red-brown clay. Decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.
106	TP - S - 002	SW	74891	47016	Chiverton Cross	4m x 0.6m x 3.1m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 1.35m of decayed natural bedrock and 1.1m of solid bedrock.
107	TP - S - 003	SW	74799	47158	Chiverton Cross	3.5m x 0.8m x 0.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of yellowish grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of yellow grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.2m of natural decayed bedrock.
108	TP - S - 003	SW	74799	47158	Chiverton Cross	3m x 0.6m x 3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of yellowish grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay. This overlay 0.8m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1.9m of solid bedrock.
109	TP - S - 004	SW	78059	48778	Chybucca	2.5m x 0.8 by 0.6m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange, red-brown clay. This overlay 0.10m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed. (Plate test pit.)
110	TP - S - 004	SW	78059	48778	Chybucca	3m x 0.8m x 0.5m deep	0.3m of grey-brown clay plough soil (mixed) overlying 0.10m of red, orange-brown clay. This overlay 0.10m of decayed natural bedrock that was not bottomed.
111	TP - S - 005	SW	78077	48991	Chybucca	3m x 0.6m x 3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.10m of orange-brown clay. This overlay 1.65m of decayed natural bedrock, and 1m of solid bedrock.
112	TP - S - 006	SW	79128	49455	Nanteague Farm	2m x 0.6m x 3m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 2.2m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
113	TP - S - 007	SW	79088	49539	Nanteague Farm	2m x 0.6m x 2.9m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red-brown clay. This overlay 1.95m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.4m of solid bedrock.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
114	TP - S - 008	SW	82508	52935	Honeycombe Farm	4m x 1.5m x 3.5m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.10m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.10m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of yellow, orange-brown clay. This overlay 2.55m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
115	TP - S - 009	SW	82596	52852	Honeycombe Farm	3m x 0.6m x 1.7m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of red, yellow-brown clay. This overlay 0.75m of decayed natural bedrock, and 0.5m of solid bedrock.
116	TP - S - 101	SW	82554	52983	Honeycombe Farm	3m x 0.6m x 1.8m deep	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.20m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.20m of grey-brown clay, and 0.20m of orange-brown clay. This overlay 1.15m of decayed natural bedrock. Solid bedrock was encountered at base of trench.

Table 2 Table of GI test pits

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

Project background

CAU has been asked by Elizabeth Murray, Parsons Brinckerhoff, to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording during the excavation of approximately 130 test pits along the proposed route of A30 improvements between Chiverton Cross and Carland Cross, Cornwall.

Charles Johns (Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council - SDOHE) has been consulted by WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff to inform the potential requirements for archaeological recording during the test pitting stage. This WSI is intended to provide a comprehensive statement on the standards necessary for the recording of archaeological deposits and stratigraphy uncovered during ground disturbance.

It also includes an outline for post-fieldwork archiving, assessment, and publication which are required as part of the archaeological mitigation.

However, in the event that significant remains are revealed during fieldwork the post-fieldwork stages may need to be reviewed in the light of the results.

Project extent

The 130 test pits will be excavated along the 12.9 km route of the proposed upgrade to the A30 between Carland Cross and Chiverton Cross, near Truro, Cornwall.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the character and potential of the archaeological resource by recording sites and features revealed by the test pitting.

The project objectives are as follows:

- To record archaeological features and deposits revealed by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered 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

Archaeological recording will take the form of a watching brief to cover the excavation of the 130 test pits dug along the potential road corridor. Excavation by the Ground Investigation (GI) team in these locations will be carried out with an archaeologist in attendance/making visits to record any features which are exposed during the ground disturbance.

No access to the test pits will be possible so all recording will be done rapidly and from a suitable and safe distance.

It is anticipated that the GI team will use a JCB with a 1.5m wide toothed bucket and will excavate in stages to ensure that the topsoil will not be mixed with the sub-soil.

Ideally, the archaeologist should be allowed to inspect the test pit at the interface of the topsoil and subsoil as this is the best opportunity to note any potential archaeology. Section recording can be undertaken once the pit is fully excavated.

Each test pit will be recorded to include its location (10 figure NGR), dimensions and depth of the excavation (metres) and the stratigraphic detail revealed in section.

Where archaeological remains are encountered the site archaeologist will need the opportunity to make an appropriate record before the test pit is further excavated or back filled.

In the event that significant remains are encountered, the site archaeologist will immediately inform the SDOHE and the WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff A30 team.

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. A photographic scale will be used and a north arrow included as appropriate. A photographic register will be kept, giving feature number, location and direction of shot.
- A location plan will be made linking the site with features that have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- The heights of all features will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.
- A sketch section at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 will be made of all test pits features.

Fieldwork: photographic recording

Photographic recording will primarily use colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). Black and white photography will be used to record significant archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief.

CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2014).

The photo record will comprise:

- Section detail of each test pit.
- Significant archaeological features.

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

- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.
- 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.

Fieldwork: treatment of finds

Overall, it is anticipated that there is a low potential for finds to be revealed during the test pitting stage, however, some number of the test pits are located in areas of higher archaeological potential for example, Lower Ventongimps (SW 79435 49839; test pit TP 042).

All finds predating 1800 AD or those from later periods which are considered to be of significance will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

The finds will be rapidly cleaned and washed, catalogued and photographed by CAU. The finds remain in the ownership of the landowner and will either need to be returned

to them after cataloguing and study or if significant (and subject to agreement) deposited into an accredited archive repository.

This could require a review stage after the completion of fieldwork the SDOHE and the WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff A30 team.

Fieldwork: liaison with geotechnical team

Prior to the start of fieldwork CAU will contact the GI team to agree the work schedule and to liaise about the watching brief.

There will be ongoing liaison with the GI project manager to ensure there is appropriate staffing of archaeologists for the number of GI teams if more than one team is running.

Creation of site archive

To include:

- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).
- Black and white photographs will be developed to include negatives, a contact sheet and digital copies.
- All photographs will be archived with an accompanying inventory (this will be added to the final report as an appendix).
- Each test pit will be recorded with a succinct description. A fuller description will be required for significant archaeological remains.
- Preparation of finished drawings.
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.

Archive report

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Discussion and Conclusion
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs
- Inventory of photographs (table)
- Inventory of test pits and descriptions (table)

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

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:

1. 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.
2. A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
3. The site archive and finds will initially be stored at CAU premises. In the event that significant artefacts are recovered these will be transferred to an accredited archive repository, for example the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM) and their conditions for archives will be followed. In the event that there are no finds or they are retained by the owner, the 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.
4. Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

- DOCX Word processed documents
- XLSX Spreadsheets
- PDF Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics
- JPG Site graphics and scanned information
- DNG or TIF Digital photographs
- DWG AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys
- MXD ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data
- AI Adobe Illustrator graphics

Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced at the beginning of February 2017. It is anticipated that fieldwork will be undertaken over a six week period although there may be delays due to weather conditions and further time required to agree access.

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). Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

1. The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
2. Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.
3. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
4. If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE 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

References

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, Swindon

English Heritage, 2007. *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, Swindon

English Heritage, 2014. *(Draft) Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*. English Heritage, Swindon

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 Pete Dudley 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. The project team is expected to include:

Andrew Jones, BA, PhD, FSA, MCIfA

Archaeologist Team Leader responsible for the origin and management and publication of a wide range of projects, in particular development-related assessments, evaluations and excavations. Major projects in recent years include excavation and publication of sites at Tremough, Scarcewater, Whitehorse Hill and Camelford School.

Andy has lectured widely and has been involved with the SWARF Neolithic and Bronze Age Group is a member of the South West Implement Petrology Group, A council member of the Royal Archaeological Institute and the Prehistoric Society and a Cornwall Archaeological Society committee member. He is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Peter Dudley BA MA, ACIfA

Archaeologist who works largely on landscape work, having obtained an MA in Landscape Archaeology. Peter has worked on several large excavation projects in Cornwall, and previously in Ireland. He has undertaken several management plans for National Trust, Cornwall Wildlife Trust and others, and also worked for Cornwall's Historic Environment Countryside Advice Service (HECAS) for two years.

Peter is an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. He has worked in contract archaeology for seventeen years, undertaking project work mainly in Cornwall but also in Devon, Dorset and Ireland.

Carl Thorpe BSc

Archaeologist with CAU. His extensive fieldwork experience includes excavations at Tintagel, several churches (St Mawgan in Pydar, Mullion, Bodmin Friary, Tintagel) and miscellaneous watching briefs over 20 years covering a wide range of sites dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval. Carl has undertaken numerous post-excavation projects, including Gwithian, Trethurgy, Trevelgue Head, Tintagel, Stannon, Tremough, and Boden. Carl contributed analysis and report to University of Glasgow's publication of Excavations at Tintagel. He has a knowledge of Cornish later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval ceramics. He is a specialist in stone artefacts and also has a wide knowledge of other categories of finds (glass, metalwork, etc). Carl is an experienced archaeological artefact illustrator with numerous published examples including finds from Tintagel and Trethurgy. His research interests include the Romans in Cornwall; the post-Roman period in Britain and its trade connections; early medieval inscribed stones; medieval graffiti and graffiti games. Member of the Society for Medieval Archaeology.

Ryan Smith, BSc(Hons), PCIfA

Archaeologist Ryan Smith has worked on a variety of projects with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. Projects undertaken have involved the excavations at Porthleven, the TEDC site in Truro and the Newquay Strategic Road Scheme, the evaluations of

sites at St Tudy and Four Burrows, as well as a large number of watching briefs, including St Breock Downs, and Otterham Wind Farm.

Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, 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. This will be supplied to WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff and form part of the Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) for the project.

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.

Peter Dudley

Archaeology Projects Officer

25th January 2017

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, Cornwall,
TR1 3AY

(01872) 323603
enquiries@cau.org.uk
www.cau.org.uk

