



A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross – Test Pits Phase II
Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2018R011

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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.

The Project Manager was Sean Taylor with fieldwork carried out by Ryan Smith and Martin Andrews.

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

Freedom of Information Act

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
GI	Ground Investigation
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum

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 52 Ground 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.

Excavation by the GI team was carried out with an archaeologist in attendance to record any features which were exposed during the ground disturbance. Fieldwork was undertaken between Wednesday 4th October and Tuesday 14th November 2017.

No archaeological features or finds were revealed during the test pitting stage.

However, as the total area excavated was minimal the results should be considered in the light of any desk-based assessment and the results of the test pit monitoring, geophysical survey, and evaluation trenching carried out in 2017.

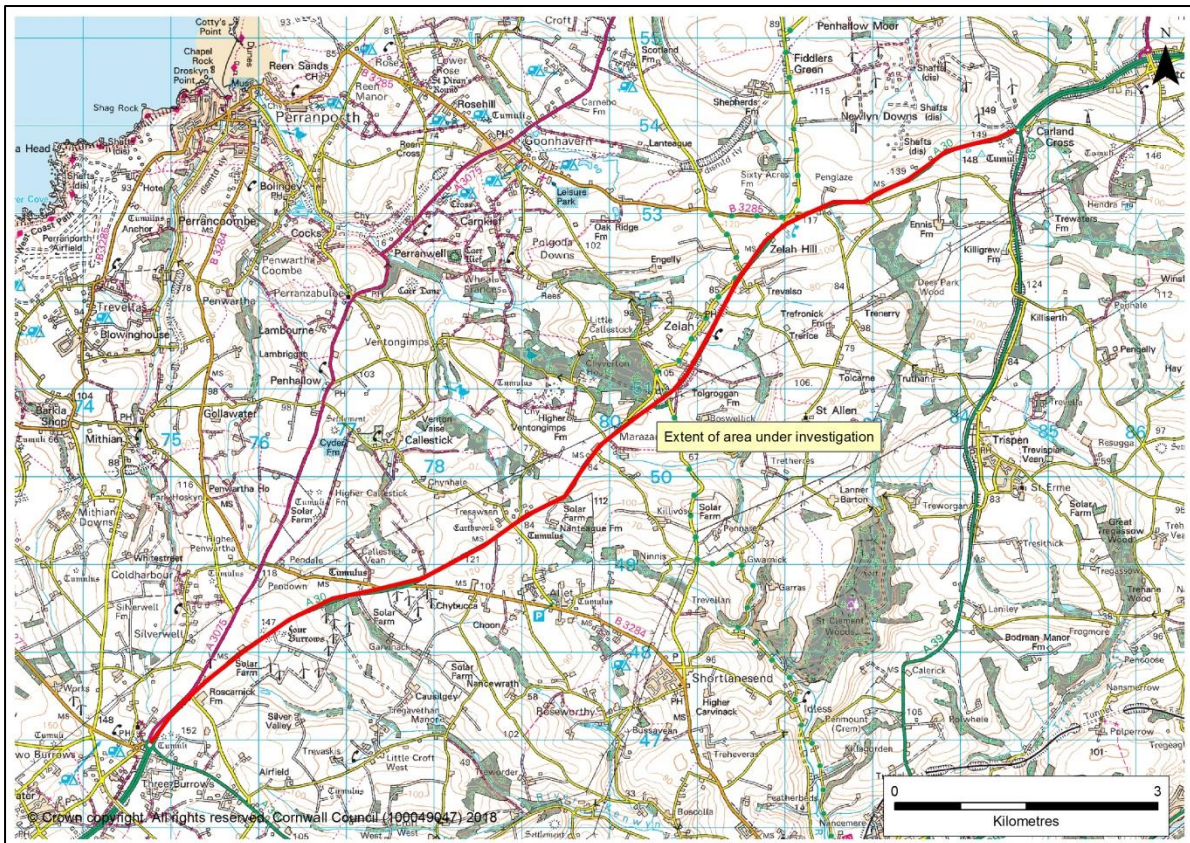


Figure 1: Location and extent of site under investigation.

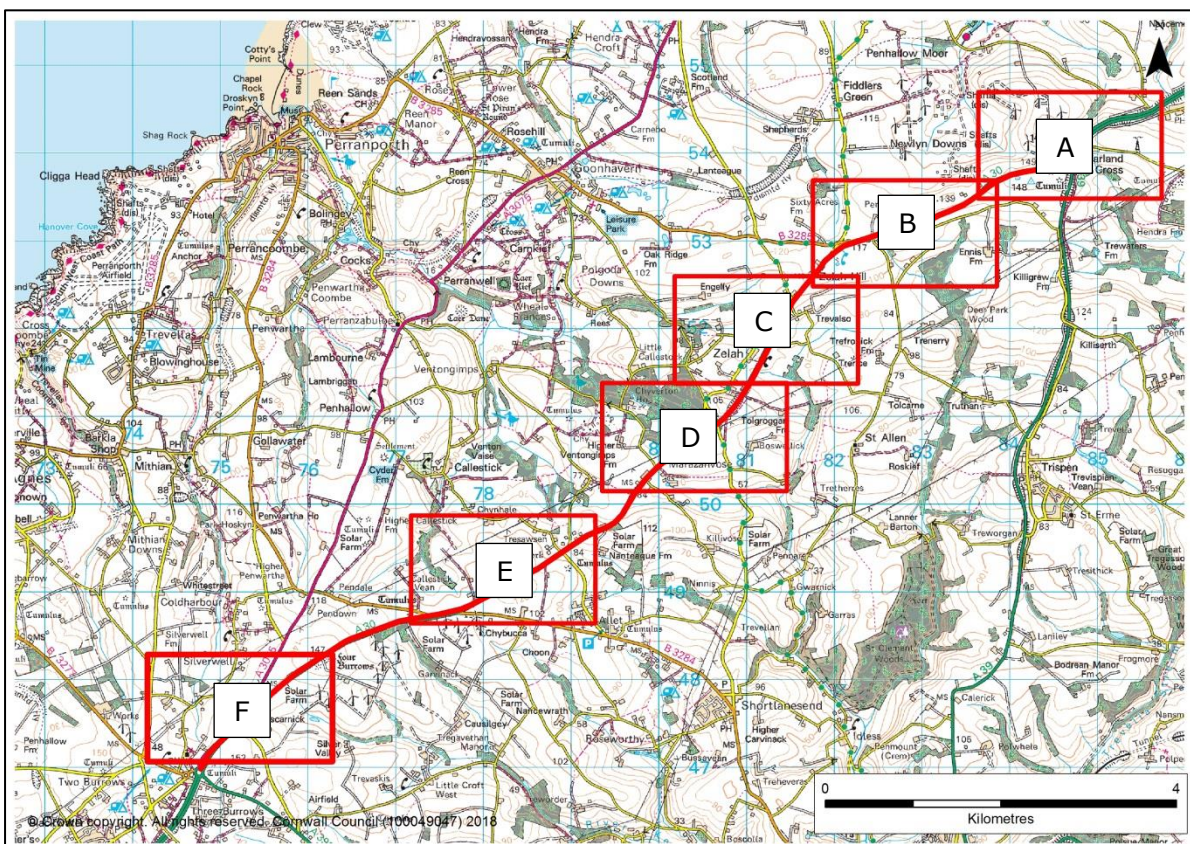


Figure 2: Extent of site under investigation with areas.

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 excavation of 52 Ground Investigation (GI) test pits in six areas (A to F) along the 12.9 km route of a proposed upgrade to the A30 between Carland Cross and Chiverton Cross, near Truro, Cornwall (Figs 1 and 2). The work follows an earlier phase of archaeologically-monitored GI works in early 2017, reported on elsewhere (Dudley and Thorpe 2017).

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 52 test pits dug along the potential road corridor (Figures 3-8). 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 were 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 toothless bucket for the initial breaking of ground then swapped to a toothed bucket on passing the level of potential archaeology.

In all instances the test pits were excavated in stages to ensure that the topsoil was not mixed with the subsoil. 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 between 0.05m and 4m in depth to expose the deeper regolith (superficial material covering solid rock) and bedrock.

The potential archaeological bearing layers of 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 SLR camera was used to photographically record each test pit. A metric scale was included in all photographs.

Fieldwork was undertaken between Wednesday 4th October and Tuesday 14th November 2017.

3 Location and setting

The A30 is the main trunk 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 960 AD 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) 32 of the test pits were located within Recently Enclosed Land and Modern Enclosed Land (land enclosed from rough ground in the past four hundred years) and 14 within Anciently Enclosed Land (Medieval Farmland HLC Sub-Type; land mainly enclosed and farmed from the medieval period).

4 Archaeological results

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

No archaeological features or finds were revealed during this stage of test pitting.

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. This stage of work did not identify any features or finds, in contrast to an earlier phase of GI pit monitoring that identified a number of finds including flint and medieval and post-medieval pottery (Dudley and Thorpe 2017). However, as the total area excavated was minimal the results should be considered in light of any desk-based assessment and the results of the geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2017) and evaluation trenching (Taylor, forthcoming) carried out in 2017.

It is recommended that any further GI works along the proposed A30 corridor are monitored.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, 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

Dudley, P, and Thorpe, C, 2017. *A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross, Cornwall – Test Pits Archaeological Watching Brief*, CAU report 2017R023

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

Sumo Survey 2017. *A30 Carland to Chiverton*, Cornwall, geophysical survey report (draft)

Taylor, forthcoming. *A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation*, CAU, Truro

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 **146731**

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

Electronic data is stored in the following location:

\\CAU\Archive\Sites A\A30 Carland to Chiverton Cross Test pits II 2017 146731

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-308753

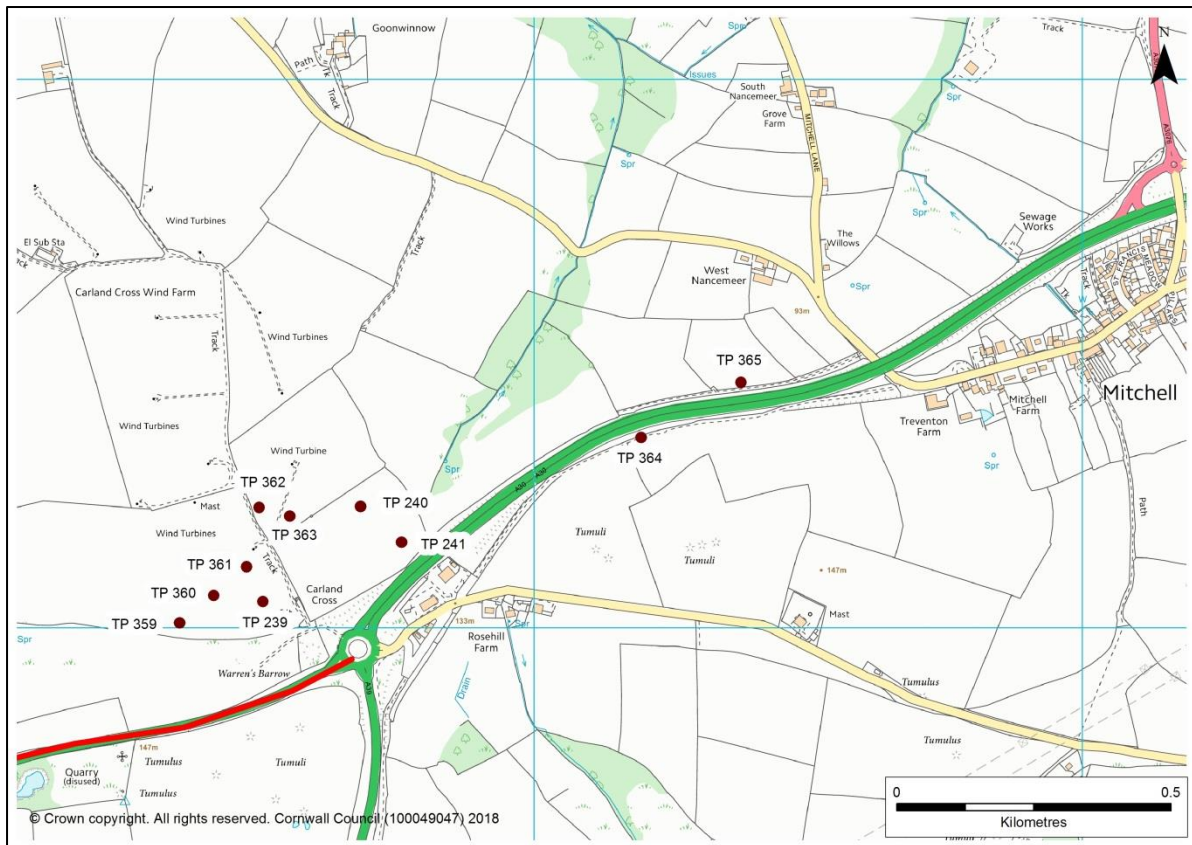


Figure 3: Area A: Location of test pits between Carland Cross and Mitchell.

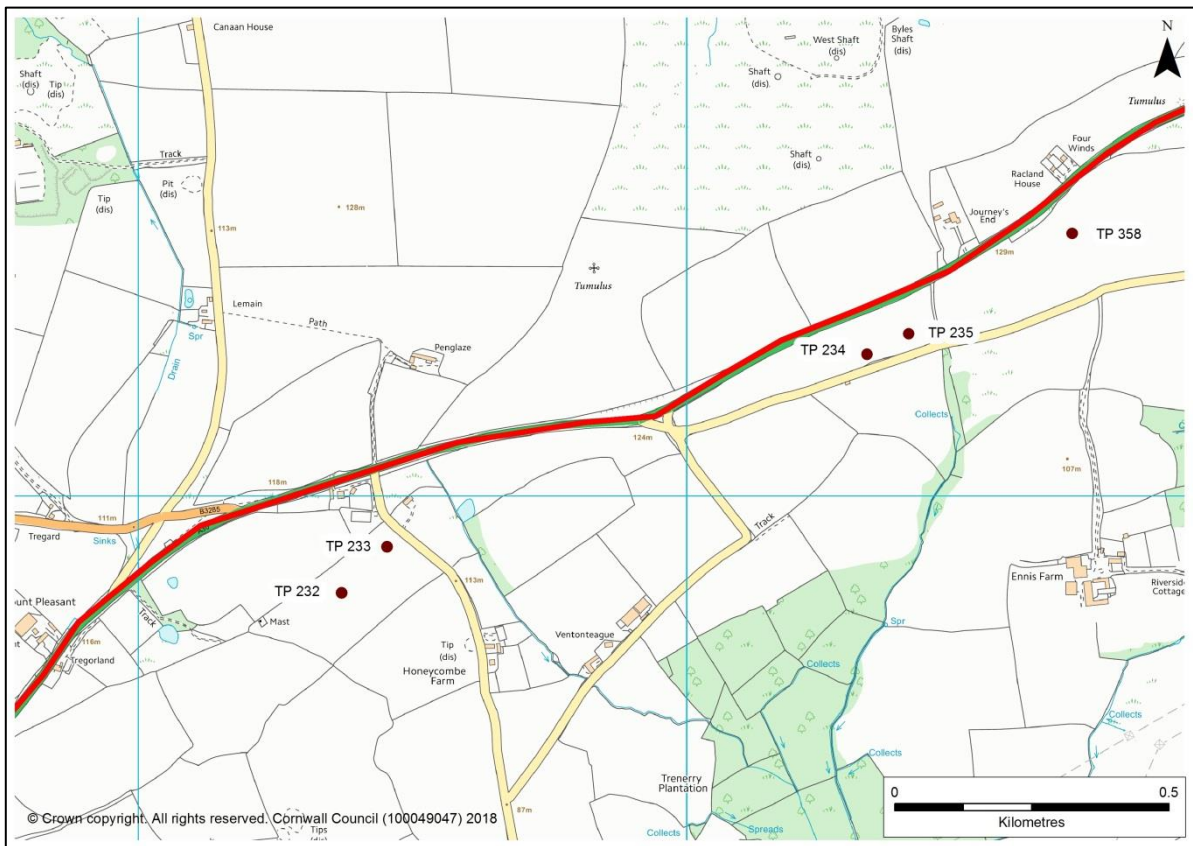


Figure 4: Area B: Location of test pits between Honeycombe Farm and Journey's End.

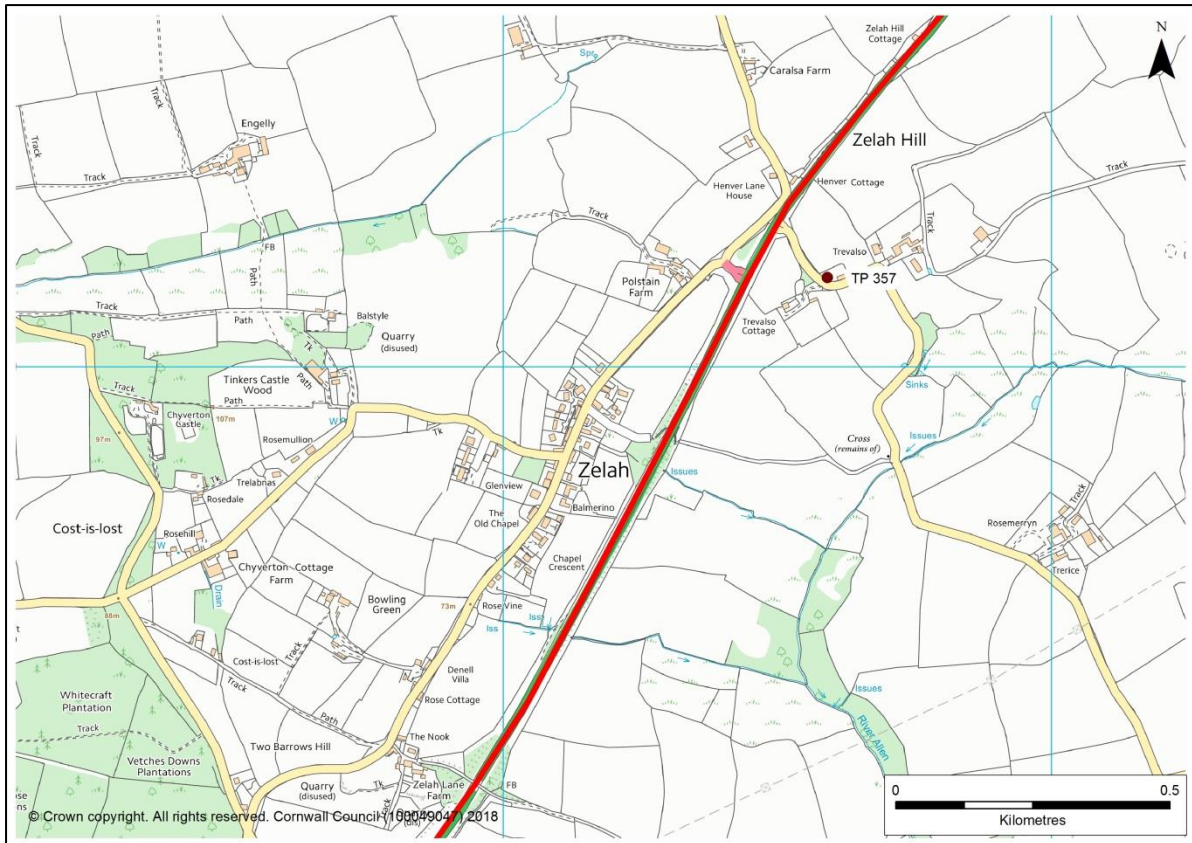


Figure 5: Area C: Location of test pit in the area of Trevalso Farm.

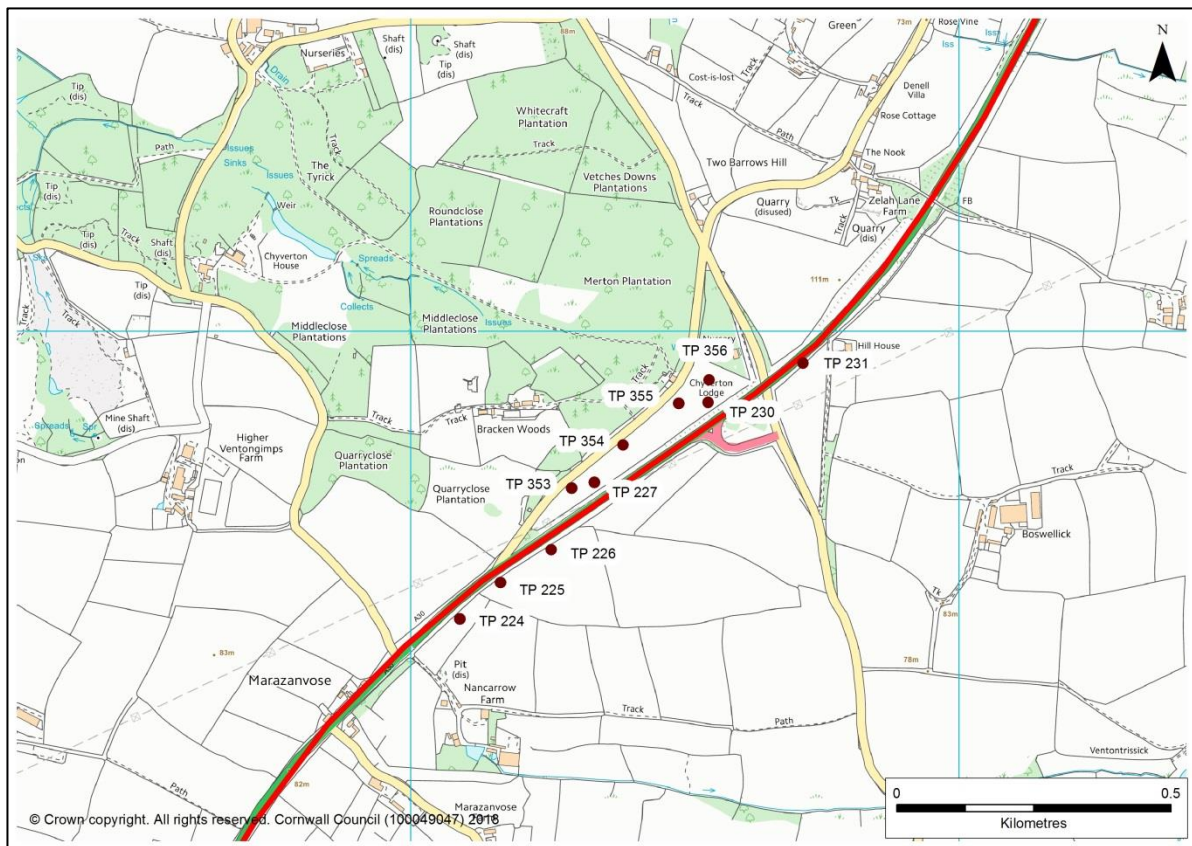


Figure 6: Area D: Location of test pits in the area of Nancarrow Farm.

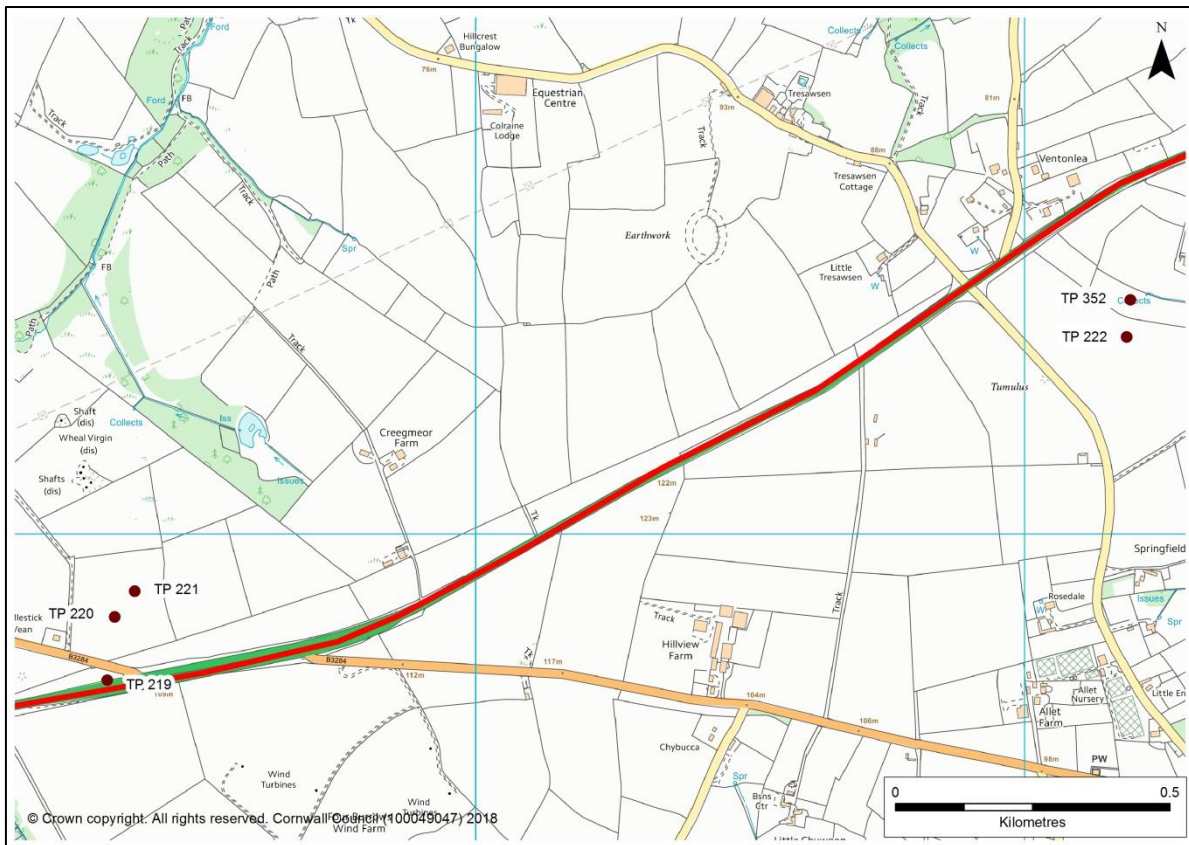


Figure 7: Area E: Location of test pits between Chybucca junction and Nanteague Farm.

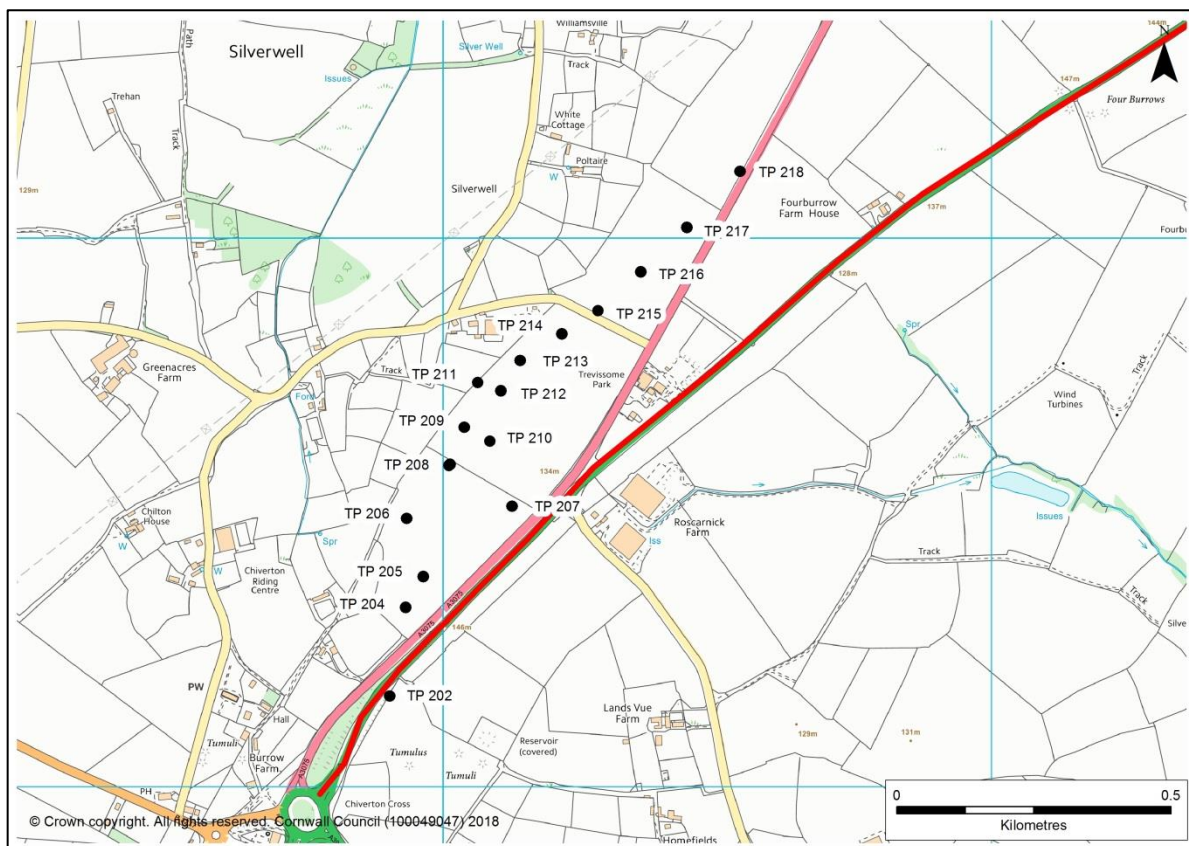


Figure 8: Area F: Location of test pits in the area of Chiverton Cross along the A3075.

Appendix 1: Test pits

Table 1 below gives a concise description of each test, its GI reference number, NGR, general location and dimensions. See Figures 2 to 7 (incl.) for the test pit locations. In terms of the GI test pit references, 'TP' indicates 'Test Pit', 'CBR' indicates an adjacent shallow area used for pressure test.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
1	TP - 202	SW	74902	47165	Chiverton Cross	2.2m x 1m x <4m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.4m of reddish-brown silty clay, <10% small stone inclusions. This overlay a light reddish grey firm clay stone mix containing 50% degraded slate.
2	TP - 204	SW	74931	47327	Chiverton Cross	2.4m x 0.6m x <4m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.3m of loose brown silty clay, <1% small stone inclusions of quartz and shillet. This overlay a pale yellow plastic clay containing some small quartz inclusions.
3	TP - 205	SW	74963	47383	Chiverton Cross	2.3m x 1.1m x <4m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.3m of loose mid reddish brown silty clay, <10% small stone inclusions. This overlay a mid reddish grey compact stone clay natural containing 30% slate fragments.
4	TP - 206	SW	74933	47489	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.6m x <4m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.3m of loose dark brown silty clay. This overlay a mid yellowish pinkish mix of compact clay containing a mixture of mudstone.
5	TP - 207	SW	75125	47511	Chiverton Cross	2.4m x 0.6m x <4m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.3m of friable mid greyish brown silty clay containing small quartz fragments <1%. This overlay a mid pinkish red plastic clay with grey mottling and some stone inclusions.
6	TP - 208	SW	75012	47588	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 0.6m x <4m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.28m of friable mid greyish brown silty clay containing <1% shillet and quartz fragments. This overlay a mid pinkish red compact clay with mixed shillet inclusions.
7	TP - 208 CBR	SW	75010	47586	Chiverton Cross	3.2m x 1.12m x 0.3m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.28m of friable mid greyish brown silty clay containing <1% shillet and quartz fragments. This overlay a mid pinkish red compact clay with mixed shillet inclusions.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
8	TP - 209	SW	75038	47655	Chiverton Cross	2.3m x 0.6m x <4m	0.05m of grass roots and topsoil overlying 0.26m of friable dark reddish brown silty clay containing <1% sub angular shillet fragments. This overlay a mid pinkish red firm clay with <5% mixed shillet and quartz inclusions.
9	TP - 210	SW	75085	47630	Chiverton Cross	2.3m x 0.6m x <4m	Topsoil 0.23m of plastic and occasionally loose dark reddish brown silty clay containing <5% shillet fragments. This overlay a mid reddish pink friable clay with <10% mixed sub angular and angular shillet and quartz inclusions.
10	TP - 211	SW	75063	47737	Chiverton Cross	2.4m x 0.6m x <4m	Topsoil 0.32m of a mid brown loose loam containing <1% sub angular quartz fragments. This overlay a pale yellowish plink plastic clay with <2% mixed sub angular quartz inclusions.
11	TP - 212	SW	75105	47722	Chiverton Cross	2.4m x 0.6m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.23m of a dark brown loose silty clay containing <1% quartz fragments. This overlay a pale pinkish yellow plastic clay with <5% small quartz fragments.
12	TP - 213	SW	75140	47777	Chiverton Cross	2.4m x 0.6m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.35m of a dark brown friable silty clay containing <1% sub angular quartz fragments. This overlay a pale yellowish brown plastic clay containing <5% stone and clay mixture.
13	TP - 214	SW	75216	47826	Chiverton Cross	2.2m x 0.6m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.28m of a dark greyish brown loose clay loam containing <1% sub angular quartz fragments. This overlay a pale yellowish brown plastic clay containing larger pieces of quartz.
14	TP - 215	SW	75282	47868	Chiverton Cross	2.3m x 0.65m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.25m of a mid greyish brown loose sandy clay containing <10% small stone fragments, the subsoil, 0.15m deep, a mid reddish brown friable sandy clay. This overlay a mid greyish brown compact clay stone containing <10% slate and quartz fragments.
15	TP - 216	SW	75360	47939	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 1.2m x 2.7m (<4m)	Topsoil, 0.33m of a dark brown loose loam, containing <1% quartz fragments. This overlay a mid yellowish brown friable clay 0.23m deep, which sits on the natural bedrock.
16	TP - 217	SW	75444	48020	Chiverton Cross	2.2m x 0.6m x 2.6m	Topsoil, 0.3m of a dark brown loose loamy silt containing some small fragments of quartz. This overlay a mid yellowish pink friable clay 0.2m deep, containing small quartz stone inclusions, which sits on the natural bedrock.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
17	TP - 218	SW	75541	48122	Chiverton Cross	2.5m x 1.10m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.28m of a mid yellowish brown loose clay silt containing some small quartz fragments. This overlay a mid yellowish pink mottled friable clay containing some quartz fragments. Evident within the surface of this deposit were several plough marks, orientated north-south, approximately 0.55m apart.
18	TP -219	SW	77328	48734	Chybucca Junction	2.1m x 1m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.2m of a mid yellowish brown loose sandy clay <10% slate content. This overlay a redeposited light yellowish red friable sandy clay containing 20% stone inclusions, appeared to be tarmac fragments at the lower level of the pit, but due to flooding the pit was abandoned.
19	TP - 220	SW	77342	48849	Chybucca Junction	2.2m x 0.6m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.3m of a dark brown friable silty clay containing <1% small quartz fragments. This overlay a pale yellowish brown plastic clay stone mix.
20	TP - 221	SW	77378	48896	Chybucca Junction	2.4m x 0.6m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.3m of a dark brown loose silt clay containing <1% small quartz fragments. This overlays a mid yellowish brown plastic compact clay containing some quartz inclusions.
21	TP - 222	SW	79186	49360	Nanteague Farm	2.3m x 0.6m x 2.8m	Topsoil, 0.32m of a mid brown loose loam containing <5% quartz and shillet fragments. This overlay a mid reddish brown friable clay containing <1% quartz fragments.
22	TP - 224	SW	80089	50475	Nancarrow Farm	2.2m x 0.65m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.65m of a dark reddish brown friable silty clay, the subsoil, 0.1m deep, a mid reddish brown soft clay. This overlay a mid yellowish grey firm stone clay mix containing 50% degraded slate.
23	TP - 224 PC	SW	80098	50488	Nancarrow Farm	8m x 3m x 1.1m	Topsoil, 0.8m of a mid reddish brown loose silty clay sparse stone inclusions, with occasional flecks of charcoal. This overlay a pale grey plastic clay containing <1% quartz and shillet fragments.
24	TP - 225	SW	80163	50541	Nancarrow Farm	2.3m x 0.6m x 1.3m	Topsoil, 0.7m of a dark brown loose loam containing <2% small shillet and quartz fragments. This overlay a mid grey plastic clay, which was also compact in places.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
25	TP - 226	SW	80256	50601	Nancarrow Farm	2.2m x 0.6m x 1.2m	Topsoil, 0.32m of a mid reddish brown loose silty clay containing some small pieces of fragmented shillet. This overlay a mid grey compact stone bedrock.
26	TP - 227	SW	80334	50724	Nancarrow Farm	2.4m x 0.6m x 2.4m	Topsoil, 0.5m of a dark reddish brown loose loam containing sparse stone inclusions. This overlay a mid grey friable stone bedrock.
27	TP - 230	SW	80542	50870	Nancarrow Farm	2.6m x 0.6m x 3.8m	Topsoil, 0.44m of a mid reddish brown loose silty clay containing sparse stone inclusions. This overlay a mid yellowish grey friable clay stone containing larger pieces of quartz 0.04m in size.
28	TP - 231 CBR	SW	80715	50942	Nancarrow Farm	3m x 1m x 0.4m	Topsoil, 0.35m of a dark reddish brown friable silty clay containing <10% of small stone fragments, the subsoil, 0.05m deep, a mid reddish grey friable silty clay. This overlay a mid reddish grey compact clay stone natural, containing 50% decayed slate.
29	TP - 231	SW	80729	50945	Nancarrow Farm	2.4m x 0.6m x 1.8m	Topsoil, 0.39m of a dark brown loose loam containing <5% mudstone. This overlay a mid grey brown compact stone.
30	TP - 232	SW	82370	52824	Honeycombe Farm	2.6m x 0.6m x 4m	Topsoil, 0.25m of a dark brown loose loam, containing sparse stone inclusions. This overlay a pale yellowish brown friable clay containing some quartz fragments.
31	TP - 233	SW	82453	52908	Honeycombe Farm	2.1m x 0.6m x 3m	Topsoil, 0.32m of a dark yellowish brown loose silty clay <1% small shillet fragments. This overlay a pale yellowish brown friable clay sand containing <1% small quartz fragments.
32	TP - 234	SW	83329	53259	Journey's End	2.4m x 0.6m x 2.3m	Topsoil, 0.25m of a dark greyish brown plastic clay silt, containing <1% stone inclusions. This overlay a pale grey compact stone and clay mix.
33	TP - 235	SW	83405	53296	Journey's End	2.5m x 0.6m x 3m	Topsoil, 0.5m of a dark reddish brown loose silty clay, containing small stone inclusions <1%, the subsoil, 0.5m deep, a light to mid reddish brown friable silty clay. This overlay a mid grey compact slate stone, highly weathered.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
34	TP - 239 CBR	SW	84505	54048	Carland Cross	2.1m x 0.8m x 0.4m	Topsoil, 0.4m of a mid brown loose silty clay, containing 20% medium sized stone inclusions. This overlay a mid greyish friable silty clay containing 30% stone inclusions, large 0.1-0.15m in size.
35	TP - 240	SW	84683	54222	Carland Cross	2.3m x 0.65m x <3m	Topsoil, 0.25m of a light reddish brown loose silty clay, containing <10% slate stone, the subsoil, 0.05m deep, a light reddish grey brown mottling friable silty clay containing <10% shillet stones. This overlay a mid reddish grey compact stone clay natural containing 20% slate.
36	TP - 241	SW	84758	54156	Carland Cross	2.3m x 0.65m x <3m	Topsoil, 0.3m of a mid reddish brown loose silty clay containing <10% small stone inclusions. This overlay a mid reddish grey friable slate clay natural containing 20% small slate fragments.
37	TP - 352	SW	79193	49427	Nanteague Farm	2.3m x 0.6m x 1.4m	Topsoil, 0.2m of a dark brown friable silty clay containing some quartz inclusions, subsoil was a dark almost black peaty clay 0.2m deep. This overlay a mid greyish orange plastic clay with mixed deposits.
38	TP - 353	SW	80293	50714	Nancarrow Farm	2.3m x 0.95m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.3m of a mid reddish brown loose silty clay, containing some quartz fragments. This overlay a mid yellowish grey loose stony clay, containing fragmented weathered stone.
39	TP - 354	SW	80387	50792	Nancarrow Farm	2.4m x 1.2m x 2.2m	Topsoil, 0.35m of a mid reddish brown friable silty clay, containing some quartz fragments and shillet. This is overlay a mid yellowish brown friable clay containing quartz and shillet stone mix.
40	TP - 355	SW	80488	50868	Nancarrow Farm	2.7m x 1.1m x 3m	Topsoil, 0.5m of a mid reddish brown friable silty clay. This overlay a mid yellowish brown friable clay containing quartz and shillet fragments.
41	TP - 356	SW	80544	50911	Nancarrow Farm	2.2m x 0.6m x <4m	Topsoil, 0.38m of a mid reddish brown loose loam containing some small fragments of quartz. This contained fragments of shillet and quartz.
42	TP - 357 B	SW	81591	52163	Trevalso	2m x 0.63m x 0.05m	Topsoil, 0.05m of a dark almost blackish brown loose sandy silt. This overlay a light yellowish brown hard stone (100% sandstone).

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
43	TP - 358	SW	83703	53479	Journey's End	2.2m x 0.6m x 0.4m	Topsoil, 0.25m of a light reddish brown loose silty clay contains <10% small stone inclusions, the subsoil, 0.15m deep, a light brownish grey friable. This overlay a mid reddish grey firm clay slate, containing large slate pieces 50%.
44	TP - 359	SW	84353	54009	Carland Cross	2.4m x 0.7m x 0.3m	Topsoil, 0.35m of a mid greyish brown loose silty clay, contains <10% stone inclusions. This overlay a mid pinkish grey firm clay stone containing 50% shillet fragments.
45	TP - 359 CBR	SW	84353	54009	Carland Cross	2.1m x 1m x 0.3m	Topsoil, 0.3m of a mid greyish brown loose silty clay, contains <10% stone inclusions. This overlay a mid pinkish grey firm clay stone containing 50% shillet fragments.
46	TP - 360	SW	84415	54059	Carland Cross	2.1m x 1m x 0.4m	Topsoil, 0.3m of a mid greyish brown loose silty clay, containing <10%. small shillet fragments. The subsoil a mid reddish grey friable silty clay 0.1m deep. This overlay a mid greyish brown firm silty clay natural containing shillet fragments 20%.
47	TP - 361 CBR	SW	84475	54112	Carland Cross	2.1m x 1m x 0.3m	Topsoil, 0.3m of a mid greyish brown friable silty clay containing <10% stone inclusions. This overlay a mid brownish grey firm clay containing < 10% stone inclusions.
48	TP - 362	SW	84498	54220	Carland Cross	2.4m x 0.9m x 0.4m	Topsoil, 0.4m of a mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing 20% stone inclusions. This overlay a mid yellowish/reddish grey brown mix of compact stone and clay containing 30% stone inclusions.
49	TP - 363	SW	84554	54204	Carland Cross	2.2m x 0.7m x 0.4m	Topsoil, 0.4m of a mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing <10% small stone inclusions. This overlay a mid pinkish grey compact clay stone with 30% stone inclusions.
50	TP - 363 CBR	SW	84554	54204	Carland Cross	2.3m x 0.9m x 0.25m	Topsoil, 0.25 of a mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing <10% small stone inclusions. This overlay a mid pinkish grey compact clay stone with 30% stone inclusions.
51	TP - 364	SW	85195	54347	Carland Cross	2m x 0.65m x 0.3m	Topsoil, 0.25m of a mid reddish brown loose silty clay, containing <10% large stone (0.06m in size), the subsoil, a mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.05m deep containing <10% small stone inclusions. This overlay a mid greyish brown compacted degraded clay slate.

No	GI test pit ref	OS Prefix	X REF (E)	Y REF (N)	General location	Dimensions	Description
52	TP - 365	SW	85377	54448	Carland Cross	2.4m x 0.6m x 2.78m	Topsoil, 0.2m of a mid reddish brown loose loam containing <1% quartz inclusions. This overlay a pale yellowish brown plastic clay containing stone inclusions.

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

Project background

CAU has been asked by Charly Vallance of WSP, to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording during the excavation of approximately 53 test pits along the proposed route of A30 improvements between Chiverton Cross and Carland Cross, Cornwall (Fig 1).

Charles Johns, Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDOHE), Cornwall Council has been consulted by WSP 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 53 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 53 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 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 digital photography will be used as the main record medium using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). CAU follows Historic England (HE) guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2014). The photo record will comprise section detail of each test pit and significant archaeological features. 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: 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 of the test pits may be located in areas of higher archaeological potential.

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 between the SDOHE and the WSP 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 HE guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).

- 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 Historic England/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 (CRO), 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 October 2017. It is anticipated that fieldwork will be undertaken over a three 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 Sean Taylor 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:

Sean Taylor BA MCIFA

Archaeologist with CAU, with a range of experience in undertaking archaeological assessments, excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, and also landscape surveys. Also some experience in recording historic buildings. Past projects include supervising the Mitchell to Newlyn East SWW watching brief, and the Tremough, Scarcewater, Tregony, Camelford, and SWW Avon excavations, and managing the Truro Eastern District Centre archaeological mitigation. A large number of assessments have been carried out on road schemes, SWW pipelines, and various smaller projects. Landscape surveys include six assessments on the Lizard as part of the HEATH project and a number of surveys for the National Trust. GIS-led projects include the Seascapes Bristol Channel, China Clay industry assessment, and England's North Sea Ports. Experienced user of AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator, GIS, and GPS and EDM survey equipment. Holder of a CSCS card.

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.

Sean Taylor

Archaeology Projects Officer

10th October 2017

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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