



Castle Kayle Farm, Hayle, Cornwall Archaeological Watching Brief



Castle Kayle Farm, Hayle, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Report authors	Adam Sharpe and Ryan Smith
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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 Paul Richards of Castle Kayle Farm and was carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Ryan Smith with assistance from Cathy Parkes and Fuller Hughes. The Project Manager was Adam Sharpe.

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.



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Abbreviations

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

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the topsoil stripping of the site for a proposed new agricultural building. The watching brief led to the identification of a number of archaeological features which were the subject of a small-scale excavation.

A total of twenty cut features were identified of which seven contained charcoal.

Significant identified features include a large pit [104] containing large amounts of charcoal and a single sherd of pottery of probable Romano-British date. A nearby smaller pit contained a single piece of flint.

The fills of these features have not been processed and currently await analysis and dating. On morphological grounds, the pits could represent activity dating between the prehistoric and medieval periods.

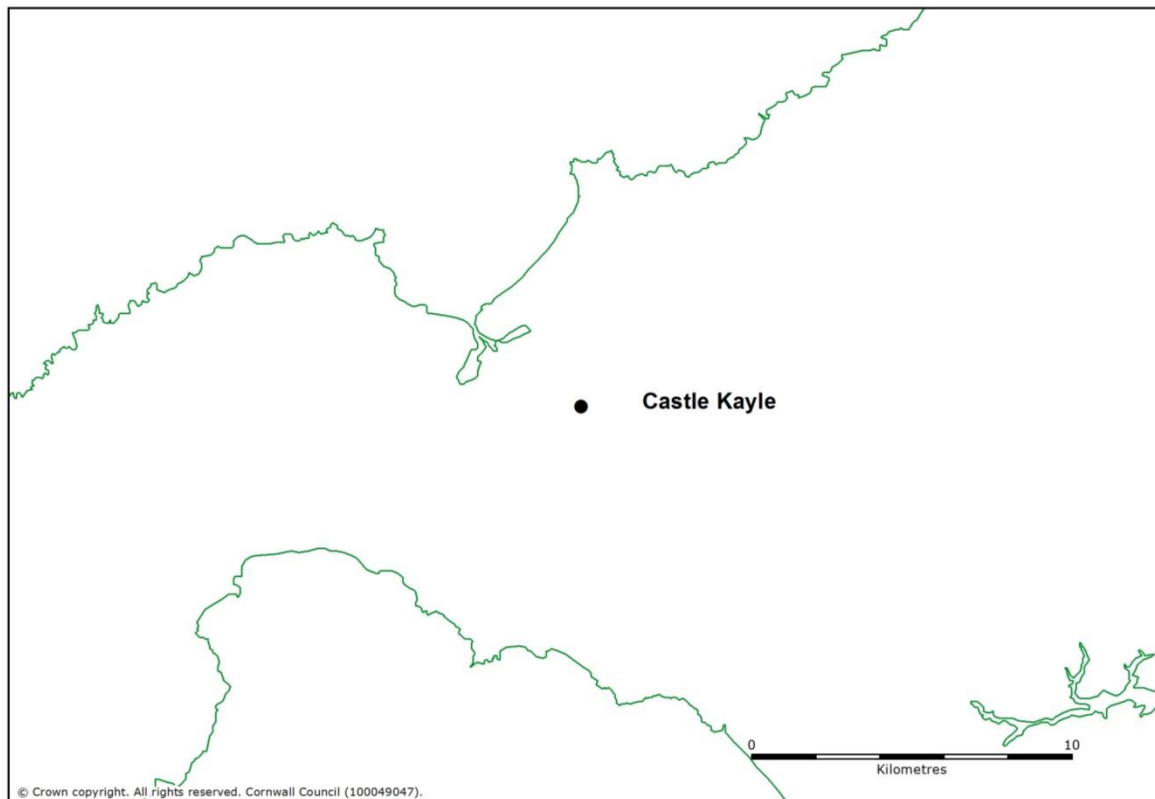


Figure 1. Location of site.

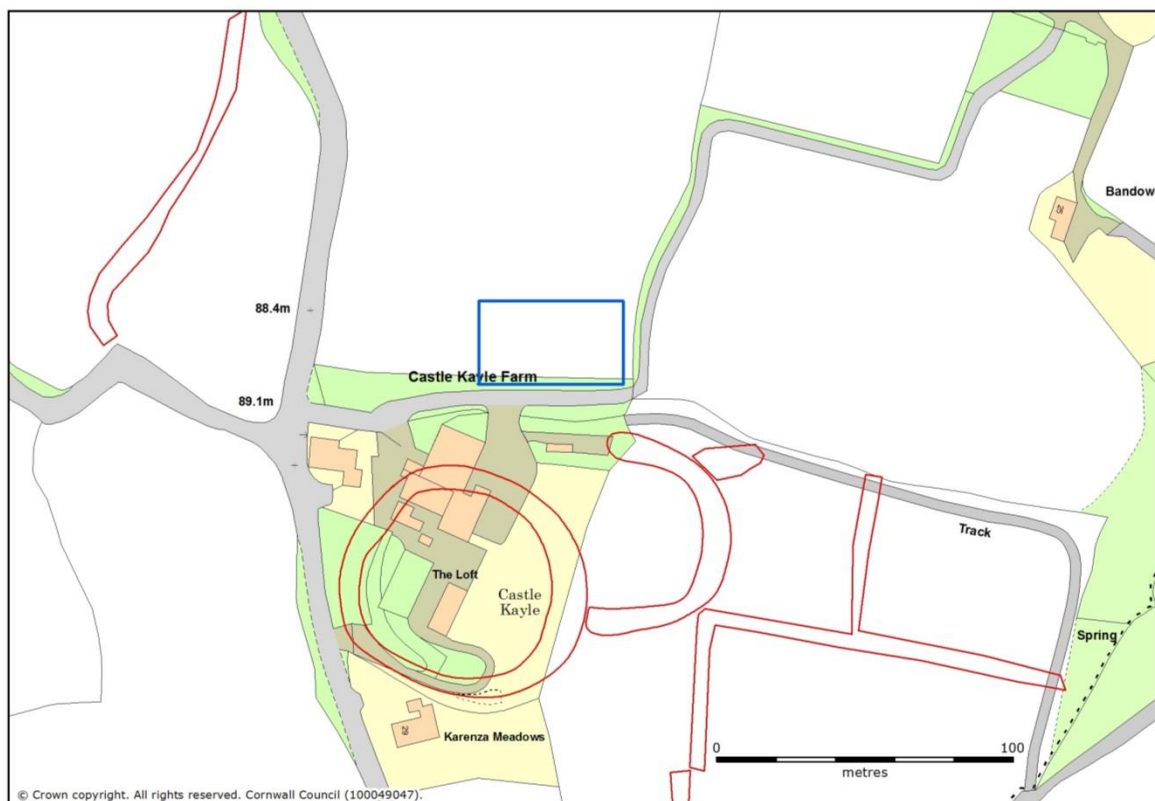


Figure 2: Site extent (blue outline). Cropmarks recorded by the National Mapping Programme shown in red indicate the original extent of Castle Kayle and its eastern semi-circular annexe.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Mr Paul Richards of Castle Kayle Farm, Hayle to undertake an archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of a new agricultural building (Figs 1 and 2). A number of archaeological features were uncovered by the soil strip and these were the subject of a small-scale investigation. This work was carried out to satisfy condition C of planning application PA17/07577 and the scope of the archaeological recording was agreed with the Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE).

Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), reproduced here in Appendix A.

2.2 Location and setting

The site proposed for the new agricultural building is at Castle Kayle Farm, Wheal Alfred Road, Hayle TR27 5JU (see Fig 1), and is centred at SW 58372 35743. The site is located towards the summit of a broad hill at an altitude of c.85m above OD at the southern end of an irregular field immediately to the north of Castle Kayle Farm. The soils of this area are the well-drained and fine loamy soils of the Trusham group (SSEW 1983). The underlying geology is complex, with slates, siltstones and basaltic rock of the Devonian Mylor Slate Formation cut by a Permian igneous dyke of felsite.

The footprint of the proposed new barn is 20.4m x 13.7m (see Fig 2) and the overall stripped area was 45m east to west and between 24 and 28m north to south.

2.3 Historical and archaeological background

The development area is located to the immediate north of Castle Kayle, a site of Iron Age/Roman date. Castle Kayle (MCO7834) is a Scheduled Monument (1006688) comprising two embanked enclosures. The larger enclosure is c.60m in diameter with a rampart surviving up to 2m in height; a second (now lost) attached enclosure c.40m in diameter lay immediately to the east. Its interior area is occupied by a farm; antiquarian records indicate much of the western part of the earthwork was levelled to make a garden for a cottage during the mid-19th century. The National Mapping Programme has also identified crop-mark field boundaries to the east and south of the enclosures which are likely to be of a similar date (see Fig 2).

The project area had been the subject of an assessment and geophysical survey (Bonvoisin and Morris (2017), which reported that the site is located in the modern civil parish of Hayle, on land immediately to the north of Castle Kayle Farm. There are documentary references to Kayle (de Kahol) from the 13th century onwards, but these are likely to refer to the farm to the west, rather than Castle Kayle. Castle Kayle, like the three small farms named Bandowers, is likely to have been a post-medieval tenement established on land between established medieval settlements. Castle Kayle appears to have formed part of the Manor of Drannick in 1832, and was owned in the 1840s by Edmond Turner Esq. and William Davey Esq. The location of the proposed agricultural shed falls within one of the three adjacent tenements known as Bandowers.

A hoard of 3rd century AD Roman coins was reported from one of the fields to the west of the round, but the general dearth of archaeological sites in this area probably arises from a lack of fieldwork rather than any genuine absence.

The geophysical survey undertaken in 2017 across the field on which the development is proposed did not, however, identify any anomalies of archaeological significance (Bonvoisin and Morris 2017).

3 Archaeological results

A total of 49 contexts were recorded of which 10 were sampled (see Appendix 2).

Context numbers were issued in a continuous sequence (100) – (149). Cut numbers are enclosed within square brackets, deposits within round brackets and structures have unbracketed numbers.

Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2 and the finds are described in Appendix 3.

Excavation of the site commenced on Thursday 21st June. The area under investigation had previously been stripped and had been the subject of an archaeological watching brief; features with the potential for further investigation had been identified at this stage by the site archaeologist. The topsoil (100) was a dark brown loose loam 0.3m-0.4m deep, containing fragmented killas and pieces of elvan. The topsoil was almost completely devoid of artefacts of any period.

Soil stripping had shown that the western end of the site contained considerable amounts of near-surface stone representing material deriving from an underlying outcrop of Felsitic elvan. This part of the stripped area did not contain any archaeological features. The remainder of the site contained twenty pits of varying sizes and shapes, some of which contained substantial amounts of often well-preserved charcoal.

For the locations of the features and sections across them see Figures 3, 4 and 5.

The following pits contained charcoal deposits.

Pit [102] SW 58356 35730.

A large oval pit 0.98m long, 0.63m wide and 0.05m deep; this had moderate edge definition, gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The fill of the pit (101) contained a dark brown loose silt containing sparse stone inclusions and infrequent charcoal flecks.

Pit [104] SW 58373 35746 (see Figs 5, 7 and 8).

A large oval pit, 1.8m in diameter and 0.25m deep; this was steep sided (40°) with good edge definition and a flat base. The base and lower sides of the pit were visibly heat-reddened. It contained three deposits: (103), (112) and (113). The upper fill (103) was a mid-reddish brown compact sandy clay 0.12m thick containing relatively frequent small fragmented stones. This overlaid (112): a 0.05m thick dark reddish-brown loose sandy clay containing abundant charcoal. The basal fill of the pit (113) was a 0.05m thick mid-red plastic sandy clay, which contained infrequent flecks of charcoal. This layer also produced an undecorated sherd of pottery of probable Romano-British date.

Pit [106] SW 58371 35726

A large oval pit, 0.9m long, 0.83m wide and 0.18m deep with good edge definition, steep concave sides and an uneven base. It contained a single deposit: (105) a dark brown, almost black, friable silt containing sparse stone inclusions and less than 10% charcoal.

Pit [111] SW 58379 35746

A small oval pit, 0.42m long, 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow concave sides and moderate edge definition. It contained a single fill: (110), a dark brown loose silty clay, containing sparse stone inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal.

Pit [115] SW 58381 35747 (see Fig 6).

A large oval pit, 0.9m long, 0.84m wide and 0.13m deep; this had good edge definition and steep concave sides. It contained a single deposit: (114), a dark brown loose silty clay containing sparse stone inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal.

Pit [117] SW 58338 35724

A small oval pit, 0.3m in diameter and 0.08m deep having shallow concave sides and a flat base; the edge definition was moderate. This contained a single deposit: (116), a mid-reddish-brown compact sandy clay which contained frequent flecks of charcoal.

Pit [123] SW 58389 35727

A circular pit, 0.75m in diameter and 0.33m deep with good edge definition, steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit: (122), a mid-reddish-brown compact sandy clay, with common small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks.

The remaining pits and a small number of linear features found on the site did not contain any charcoal. These were:

Pit [108] SW 58371 35726

A circular pit, 0.8m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with well-defined edges with shallow concave sides and an uneven base; it contained a single deposit: (107), a dark reddish-brown friable sandy loam containing a single small piece of flint.

Pit [119] SW 58378 35724

A circular pit, 0.9m in diameter and 0.33m deep with well-defined edges, shallow concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit: (118), a mid-reddish-brown compact sandy clay containing common stone inclusions.

Pit [121] SW 58378 3665

An elongated pit, 1.5m long, 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep; this had poorly defined edges, very steep flat sides, a flat base and was orientated north to south. It contained a single fill: (120), a dark yellowish-brown compacted silty clay containing sparse stone inclusions.

Pit [125] SW 58385, 35744

An oval pit, 0.37m long, 0.27m wide and 0.15m deep, which had steep concave sides, moderate to good edge definition, and a concave base. It contained a single deposit: (124), a dark brown friable clay/silt with sparse stone inclusions.

Pit [127] SW 58378 35732

An oval pit, 0.94m long, 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep; this had poor edge definition, steep sides, and a flattish base. It contained a single deposit: (126), a dark yellowish-brown friable clay silt with sparse stone inclusions.

Pit [129] SW 58379 35732

An oval pit, 0.75m long, 0.62m wide and 0.22m deep; this had poor to moderate edge definition, was steep sided and had a concave base. It contained a single deposit: (128), a dark yellowish-brown friable clay silt containing sparse small stone inclusions and several larger pieces of elvan.

Pit [131] SW 58368 35737

An irregularly oval pit, 0.74m long, 0.58m wide and 0.13m deep; this had poor edge definition, steep sides (45°) and an irregular base. It contained a single deposit: (130), a dark brown friable clay/silt containing sparse fragments of stone.

Pit [133] SW 58357 35733

An oval pit, 0.85m long, 0.68m wide and 0.3m deep; this had poor to moderate edge definition, concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single deposit: (132), a dark brown friable clay/silt containing sparse stone inclusions.

Pit [135] SW 58367 35737

An oval pit, 0.84m long, 0.69m wide and 0.17m deep; this had poor to moderate edge definition, concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single deposit: (134), a dark reddish-brown friable clay/silt containing sparse stone inclusions.

Pit [137] SW 58370 35732

A circular pit, 0.33m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with good edge definition, concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit: (136), a mid-reddish-brown compact sandy clay containing common stone inclusions.

Pit [139] SW 58383 35732

An oval pit, 0.49m long, 0.36m wide and 0.06m deep; this had poor to moderate edge definition, steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit: (138), a dark brown loose silt with sparse stone inclusions.

Pit [141] SW 58370 35746

An oval pit, 1.2m long, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep; this had steep concave sides, a stepped base and poor to moderate edge definition. It contained a single deposit: (140), a dark brown loose clay/silt with sparse stone inclusions.

Pit [145] SW 58367 35747

An oval pit, 0.79m long, 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep; this had poor to moderate edge definition, steep sides and an irregular base. It contained a single deposit: (144), a dark reddish-brown loose clay/silt containing sparse stone inclusions.

Linear features

Two linear features were located in the north-eastern part of the site.

SW 58372 35742 – SW 58392 35736

The longest, [147] was 21m long by 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep, containing a single fill: (148), a reddish brown clay silt with common stone inclusions. It had poor edge definition, steep sides and an uneven, poorly defined base. It was orientated north-west to southeast following the slope; this is almost certainly an early field drain.

SW 58374 35738 – SW 58378 35740

A linear feature [149] measuring 4.5m long, 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep, containing a single fill: (148) a reddish brown clay silt with common stone inclusions. It was orientated north-east to south-west and again appeared to be part of an early field drainage system.

4 Discussion

Artefacts proved to be almost wholly absent from the topsoil within the area investigated. However, the largest of the pits [104] and produced a sherd of pottery from its base; this has *pro tem* been identified as being likely to be of Romano-British date (Carl Thorpe pers. comm.) and thus contemporary with the occupation of Castle Kayle. The fill of small pit [108] contained a very small piece of flint; this has been identified as debitage (waste produced during tool production) and is almost certainly residual, though is an indicator of prehistoric activity within the general area. No artefacts of any period were found during a random walkover of the area of the field over which the stripped topsoil had been spread.

No discernible patterning of the burnt pits could be identified within the stripped area (Fig 4), though none intercut one another. All examples were well-defined. Two of the pits: [104] and [115] on the north side of the excavation area, were of note, being larger and better defined than the remaining pits which contained charcoal. Much of the charcoal in [104] was well-preserved and should allow species type identification.

What appeared to be a line of similarly-sized pits ran east to west through the middle of the site: [131], [133], [135], [127], [125], [137] and [145]. Whilst not all of these pits could be firmly interpreted as being contemporary with one another, their spacing and alignment could indicate the former presence of a boundary which had been defined using posts.

5 Conclusions

Given the close proximity of the development site to Castle Kayle (a well-preserved Iron Age/Romano-British enclosed settlement), the SDHOE, Cornwall Council had identified an elevated potential for the presence of associated features or artefacts within the development area, and required an archaeological watching brief during soil stripping for the development and the subsequent excavation of the features which had been uncovered by the watching brief.

In the absence of post-excavation analysis of the pit fills or scientific dating of the charcoal it is not possible to interpret the findings of the watching brief and excavation with any degree of certainty.

It is, however, evident that the pits can be divided into two groups – those which contained charcoal and those which did not. Within the first group only large pit [104] showed clear signs of *in situ* burning (though small pit [117] showed some slight heat reddening of its base). Pit [104] could possibly be interpreted as the source of some or all of the charcoal deposited within the other smaller and very similarly-sized pits. Whether this represents ceremonial, domestic or industrial activity, and the period during which this took place cannot be determined on the evidence currently available. High precision dating of samples from these pits would be necessary to determine whether they are contemporary.

The other pits can also be divided into two groups - the east-west linear alignment through the centre of the site was immediately evident following the soil strip, and these have tentatively been interpreted as evidence for a post-defined boundary of unknown date. It might be that some of the more irregularly-shaped, relatively shallow and apparently randomly-distributed pits could be the result of plough strikes on stones at the interface of

the topsoil and subsoil; most, however, are clearly deliberate cuts whose original functions cannot be determined at present.

The linear feature running through the centre of the site and that a diagonal to it are identified as probable field drains of probably relatively early date given their small dimensions.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

National Mapping Programme plots of cropmarks showing on aerial photographs

6.2 Printed sources

Bonvoisin, P, & Morris, B. 2017. *Land North of Castle Kayle Farm, Hayle, Cornwall. Results of a Desk-based Assessment, Geophysical Survey and Heritage Impact Assessment*, South West Archaeology report.

6.3 Websites

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

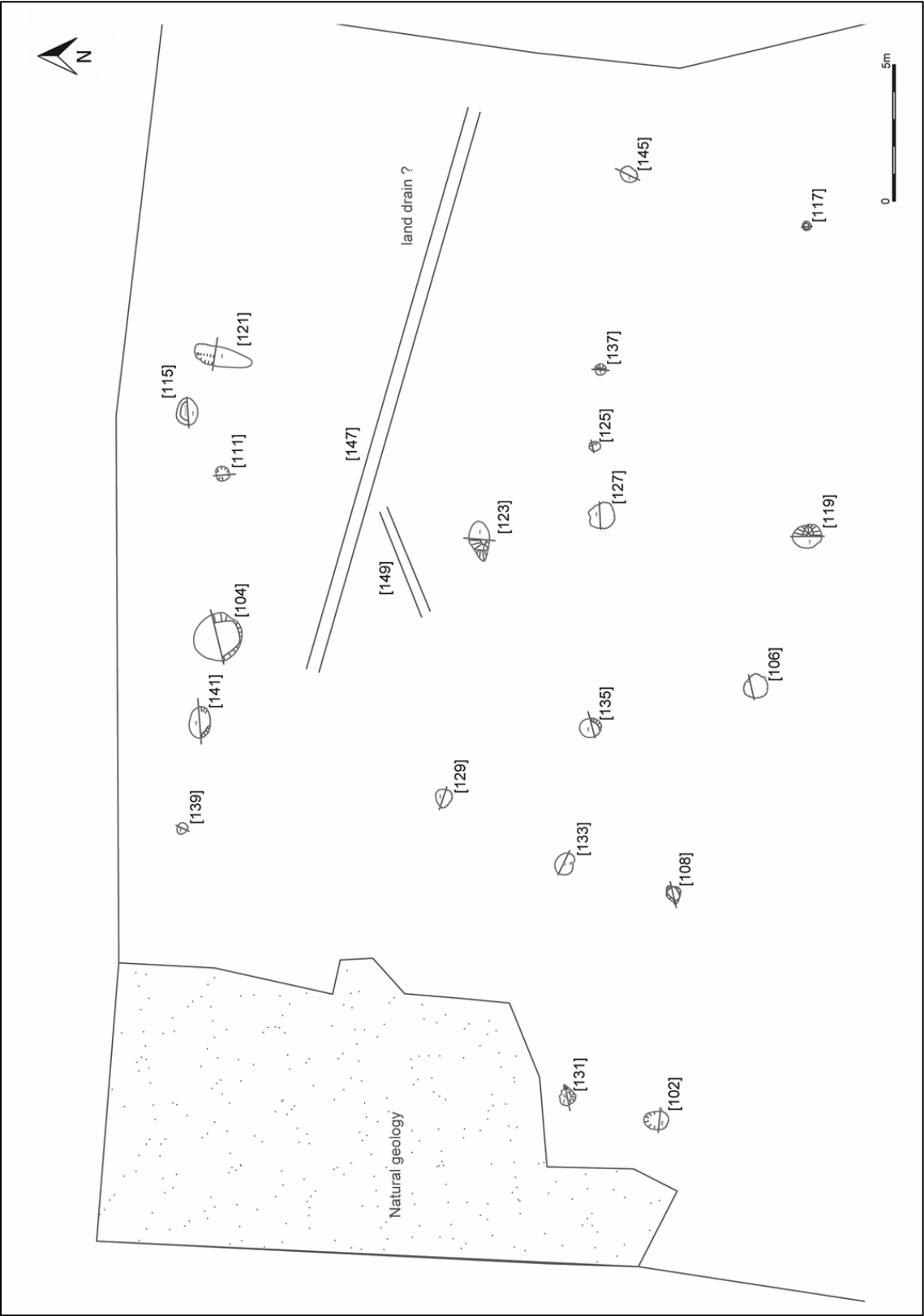


Figure 3: Locations of pits

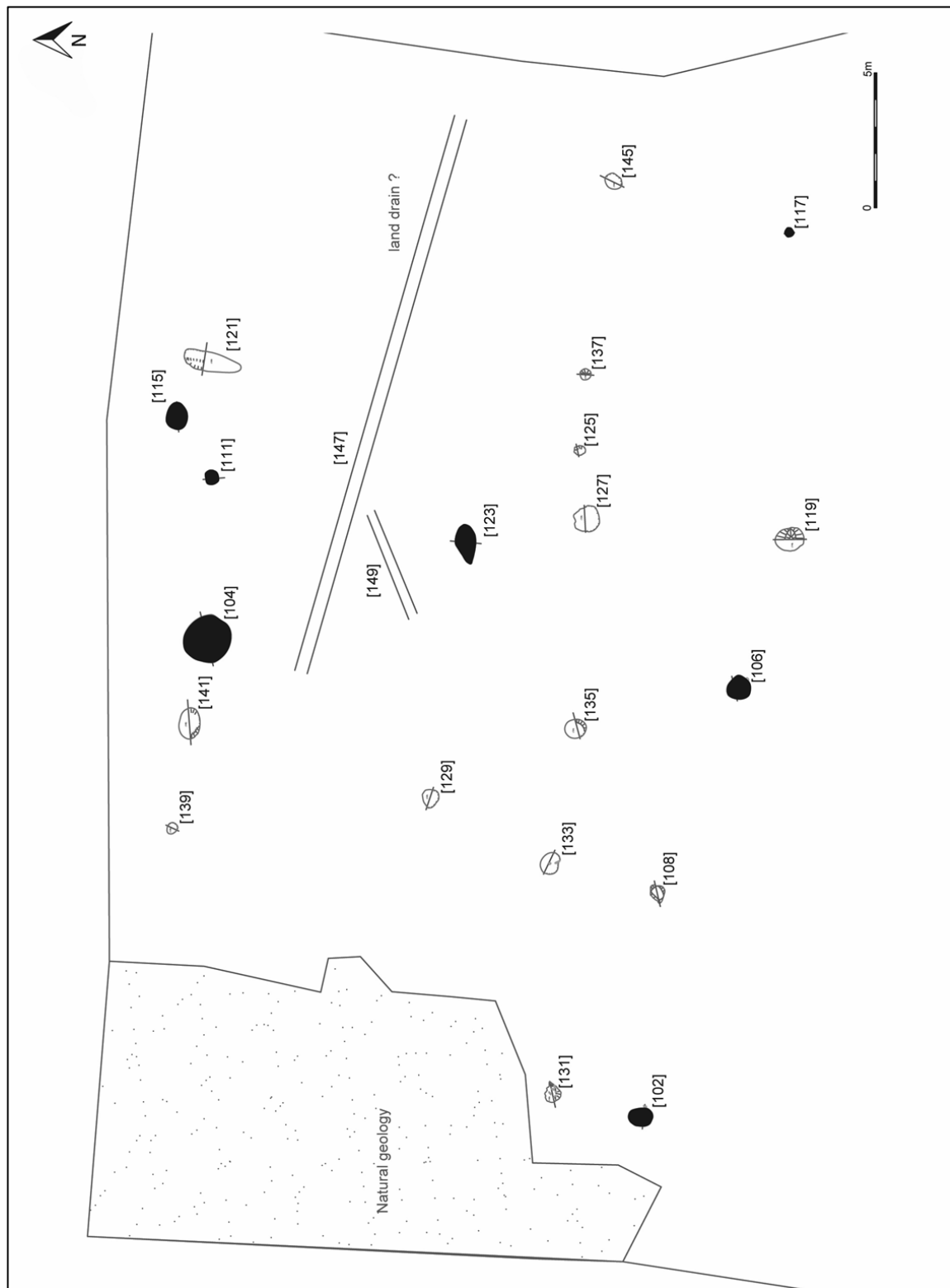


Figure 4: Locations of pits containing charcoal (shown in black shading).

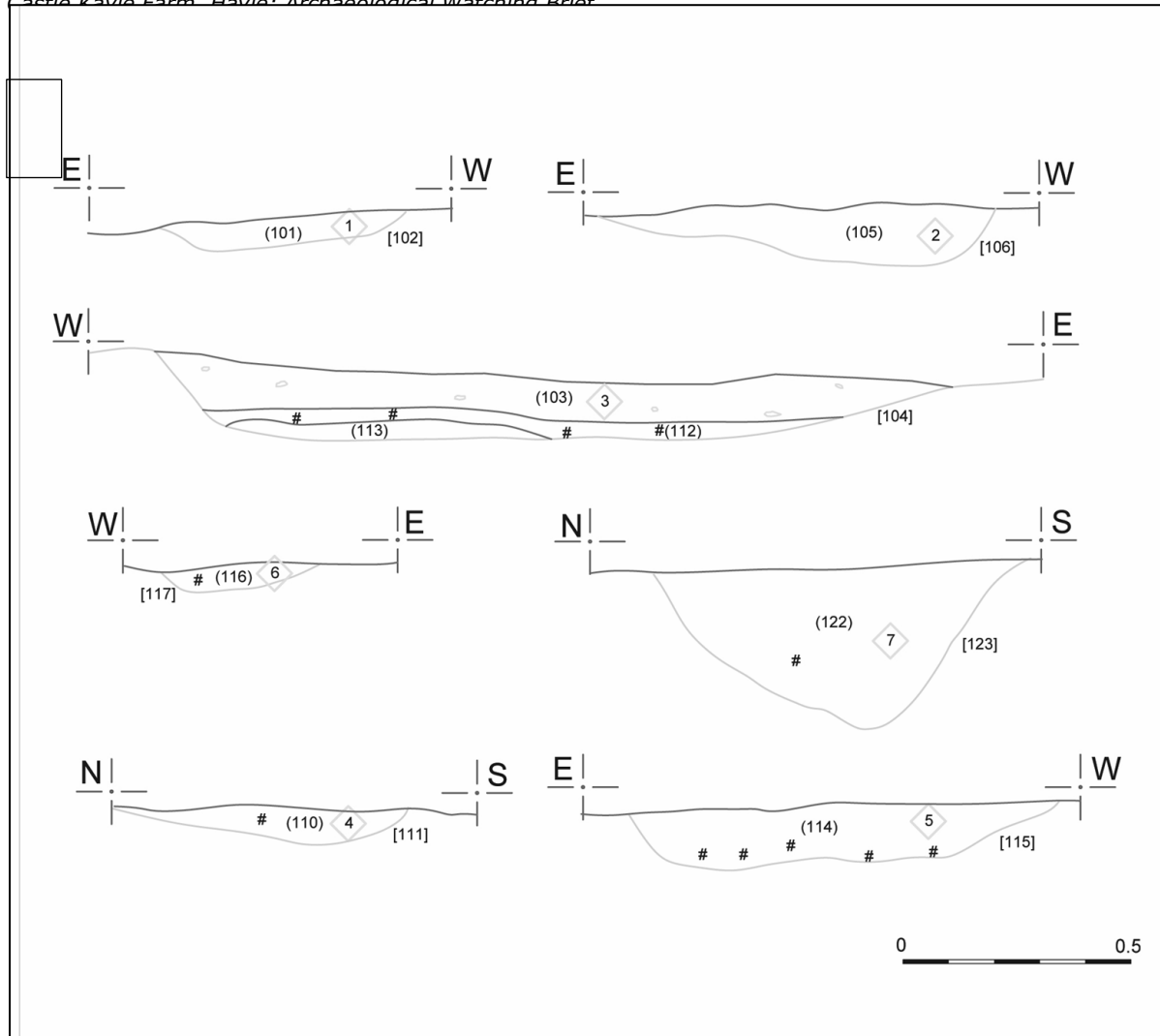


Figure 5: Sections of the pits containing charcoal.



Figure 6: Burnt pit [115], half sectioned (0.5m scale).



Figure 7: Pre excavation image of large burnt pit [104], (1m scale).



Figure 8: Section of large burnt pit [104], (1m scale).

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Castle Kayle, Phillack watching brief

Client: Mr. Paul Richards

Planning ref (if appropriate): PA17/07577

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was contacted by Edward Buckland Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers and Land Agents of Truro on 06 February 2018 with a request for a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document) addressing an archaeological recording condition within a grant of planning consent dated 6 February 2018 by Cornwall Council for the development of an agricultural building immediately to the north of Castle Kayle, Phillack, Cornwall.

The work has been requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE) and is required to fulfil condition 3 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA17/07577. The condition states:

No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and: 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording 2. The programme for post investigation assessment 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A). C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan.

Project extent

The site proposed for the new barn is at Castle Kayle Farm, Wheal Alfred Road, Hayle TR27 5JU, and is centred at SW 58372 35743. The footprint of the proposed new barn extends to 20.4m x 13.7m.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area adjacent to the northern edge of Castle Kayle in order to determine whether this area includes evidence for contemporary activities and features.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site during the early stage of the construction of the new barn.

Key objectives are to:

- Undertake and report on an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the site of the new barn proposed to the north of Castle Kayle.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2017). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014d). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Creation of the physical and digital archive

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive.

This will involve the following.

- All finds, etc., will be washed, catalogued, and stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).
- All records (drawings, context sheets, photographs, etc.) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- Any black and white negative film will be catalogued and deposited with the site archive.
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be either converted from colour to black and white negative film and added to the site archive, or deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, and a single paper copy of the report, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
- Drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
- Additional digital data (survey, external reports, etc)

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 project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.
- Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.
- Digital data (CAU reports, digital photographs, etc.) forming part of the site archive will be deposited with the ADS.

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

Pre-fieldwork

In advance of the fieldwork CAU, will discuss and agree with the client:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.
- Transfer of Title for artefacts.
- Obtaining an accession number from the appropriate archive repository.

Fieldwork: watching brief

The SDOHE has advised that a watching brief is required on the site during groundworks to fulfil the planning condition. This work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs (CIfA 2014b).

All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This will include any removal of soil across the site, the excavation of footing or service trenches, or other activities which would result in the lowering of the present site levels. All soil stripping should be undertaken by a machine equipped with a toothless grading bucket where possible. Should archaeological features be revealed, mechanical excavation will be halted and the exposed features cleaned up by hand to determine their significance prior to either their recording or further mechanical excavation. The developer will allow reasonable time for the excavation and recording of any features thus revealed. Where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the developer and the SDOHE.

Recording

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; 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.
- Photographic recording will comprise colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher; CAU will follow Historic England (2015) guidance on digital image capture and storage. Photographs will include a record of significant features and general working shots. A metric scale, site and context identifier, and a north arrow where appropriate, will be included in all record shots.

Treatment of human remains

- If human remains are discovered within an archaeological context on the site the client, the SDOHE, and Public Health, Cornwall Council will be informed.
- Any human remains should only be excavated and removed if it is considered that they will contribute towards further scientific understanding.
- A coroner's license must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice before any remains are disturbed.
- Any consents or licenses required will be obtained on behalf of the client by CAU
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by backfilling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork may produce artefactual material. The following recording and retention policies will be followed:

- In the event that objects containing precious metal(s) are encountered, the coroner will be informed as per the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.
- Significant finds in stratified contexts will be plotted on a scaled base plan or with a Leica GPS unit and recorded as small finds.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code, the context number or other identifier, the type of material, and the finder's initials. The only exception to this policy will be that large assemblages of modern (post-1800) material may be representatively sampled.
- Modern (post-1800) finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.

Treatment of samples

The fieldwork may produce environmental samples. The following collection, recording and processing policies will be followed:

- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features that have the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled.
- Where bulk samples are taken a minimum of 40 litres will be sampled from these deposits where feasible.
- In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be sought from the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- All samples will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Bulk samples will be processed using flotation with appropriate mesh sizes.

Reporting

The results from the project will be drawn together and presented in a concise report. The scope of the report will be dependent on the scale and significance of the results from the project.

In the case of negative results the findings will be presented in a CAU short report format. In the case of limited results the findings will be presented in a concise archive report. Which type of report is most appropriate will be agreed by CAU and the SDOHE at the conclusion of the fieldwork stage.

In the case of significant and/or extensive results a post excavation assessment report will be produced in accordance with CIfA's guidelines for post-excavation assessment (2014c). This will include a summary of the site archive and work carried out for

assessment, a discussion of the potential of the data, and an updated project design (UPD) setting out proposals for analysis and publication.

The report will include the following elements:

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

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during Spring 2018. CAU will require at least 2 weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

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

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the SDOHE. Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive, written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

- The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
- 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

Project staff

The project will be managed by Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA 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. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The watching brief is expected to be undertaken by:

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 and the TEDC site in Truro, evaluations of various sites around Cornwall including Tintagel Island, St Tudy, St Mabyn, and Four Burrows, as well as a large number of watching briefs, including St Buryan, St Breock Downs, and Otterham Wind Farm.

Ryan will undertake the fieldwork and write the project report.

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 lodged with the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA

Archaeology Projects Officer

07 February 2018

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building, County Hall,

Treyew Road,

Truro, Cornwall. TR1 3AY

Tel: 07968 892146

Email: asharpe@cau.org.uk

Appendix 2: Table of contexts

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description and Sample Nos.	Finds period
(100)	D	Topsoil	A dark brown loose loam, 0.3-0.4m thick containing fragmented killas and green elvan stone.	
(101)	D	Fill of [102]	A dark brown loose silt 0.05m deep containing sparse stone inclusions and infrequent charcoal flecks. Sample 1.	
[102]	C	Pit	A large oval pit 0.98m long, 0.63m wide and 0.05m deep, moderate edge definition, with gentle sloping sides, and an uneven base.	
(103)	D	Fill of [104]	A mid reddish-brown compact sandy clay 0.12m thick containing common small fragmented stone inclusions. Sample 2.	
[104]	C	Pit	A large oval pit, 1.8m in diameter and 0.25m deep, steep sided <40 degrees with a good edge definition. A flat base, with extensive heat damage to its floor and partially to the sides.	
(105)	D	Fill of [106]	A dark brown almost black friable silt 0.18m thick, with sparse stone inclusions, and less than 10% charcoal content. This pit returned a sherd of pottery from its base. Samples 2a and 3.	
[106]	C	Pit	A large oval pit, 0.9m long, 0.83m wide, and 0.18m deep, good edge definition, steep concave sides, uneven base.	
(107)	D	Fill of [108]	A dark reddish-brown friable sandy loam, containing a single small piece of flint.	Prehistoric undefined

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description and Sample Nos.	Finds period
[108]	C	Pit	A circular pit, 0.8m in diameter, and 0.25m deep, well defined edges with shallow concave sides, uneven base.	
(109)	D		Natural subsoil.	
(110)	D	Fill of [111]	A dark brown loose silty clay, 0.06m deep, containing sparse stone inclusions, and frequent flecks of charcoal. Sample 4.	
[111]	C	Pit	A small oval pit, 0.42m long, 0.4m wide, and 0.06m deep, shallow concave sides, moderate edge definition.	
(112)	D	Fill of [104]	A dark reddish-brown loose sandy clay contained substantial deposits of charcoal 0.05m deep.	
(113)	D	Fill of [104]	A mid-red plastic sandy clay 0.05m thick, containing infrequent flecks of charcoal. Sample 10.	Probably Romano British
(114)	D	Fill of [115]	A dark brown loose silty clay, 0.13m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal. Sample 5.	
[115]	C	Pit	A large oval pit, 0.9m long, 0.84m wide, and 0.13m deep, good edge definition with steep concave sides.	
(116)	D	Fill of [117]	A mid-reddish-brown compact sandy clay, 0.08m deep containing frequent flecks of charcoal. Sample 6.	
[117]	C	Pit	A small oval pit, 0.3m in diameter and 0.08m deep, shallow concave sides with a flat base, moderate edge definition.	
(118)	D	Fill of [119]	A mid-reddish-brown compact sandy clay, containing common stone inclusions.	
[119]	C	Pit	A circular pit, 0.9m in diameter and 0.33m deep, well-defined edges with shallow concave sides, concave base.	

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description and Sample Nos.	Finds period
(120)	D	Fill of [121]	A dark yellowish-brown compacted silty clay 0.35m thick containing sparse stone inclusions.	
[121]	C	Pit	An elongated pit, 1.5m long, 0.65m wide, and 0.35m deep, poorly defined edges, very steep flat sides, with a flat base, north to south orientation.	
(122)	D	Fill of [123]	A mid-reddish-brown compact sandy clay, 0.33m thick with common small stone inclusion, sand frequent charcoal flecks. Sample 7.	
[123]	C	Pit	A circular pit 0.75m in diameter, and 0.33m deep, good edge definition, steep concave sides, and a concave base.	
(124)	D	Fill of [125]	A dark brown friable clay/silt with sparse stone inclusions, 0.15m deep.	
[125]	C	Pit	An oval pit, 0.37m long, 0.27m wide, and 0.15m deep, steep concave sides, moderate to good edge definition, with a concave base.	
(126)	D	Fill of [127]	A dark yellowish-brown friable clay silt 0.27m thick, sparse stone inclusions.	
[127]	C	Pit	An oval pit, 0.94m long, 0.55m wide, and 0.27m deep, poor edge definition, steep sided flattish base.	
(128)	D	Fill of [129]	A dark yellowish-brown friable clay/silt, 0.22m thick, containing sparse small stone inclusions and several larger pieces of elvan.	
[129]	C	Pit	An oval pit, 0.75m long, 0.62m wide, and 0.22m deep, poor to moderate edge definition, steep sided, concave base.	
(130)	D	Fill of [129]	A dark brown friable clay/silt, containing sparse fragments of stone.	

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description and Sample Nos.	Finds period
[131]	C	Pit	An irregular oval pit, 0.74m long, 0.58m wide, and 0.13m deep, poor edge definition, steep sides 45 degree angle, irregular base.	
(132)	D	Fill of [132]	A dark brown friable clay/silt, containing sparse stone inclusions.	
[133]	C	Pit	An oval pit, 0.85m long, 0.68m wide, and 0.3m deep, poor to moderate edge definition, concave sides, irregular base.	
(134)	D	Fill of [135]	A dark reddish-brown friable clay silt 0.17m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions.	
[135]	C	Pit	An oval pit, 0.84m long, 0.69m wide, and 0.17m deep, poor to moderate edge definition, concave sides, irregular base.	
(136)	D	Fill of [137]	A mid reddish-brown compact sandy clay 0.12m thick, containing common stone inclusions.	
[137]	C	Pit	A circular pit, 0.33m in diameter and 0.12m deep, good edge definition, concave sides, and concave base.	
(138)	D	Fill of [139]	A dark brown loose silt, 0.06m thick, with sparse stone inclusions. Sample 8.	
[139]	C	Pit	An oval pit, 0.49m long, 0.36m wide, and 0.06m deep, poor to moderate edge definition with steep sides and a concave base.	
(140)	D	Fill of [141]	A dark brown loose clay/silt with sparse stone inclusions. Sample 9.	
[141]	C	Pit	An oval pit, 1.2m long, 0.8m wide, and 0.2m deep, steep concave sides, stepped base, poor to moderate edge definition.	
142	D		Natural subsoil.	
143	D		Natural subsoil.	

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description and Sample Nos.	Finds period
(144)	D	Fill of [145]	A dark reddish-brown loose clay/silt 0.15m deep, containing sparse stone inclusions.	
[145]	C	Pit	An oval pit, 0.79m long, 0.64m wide, and 0.15m deep, poor to moderate edge definition, steep sides and an irregular base.	
(146)	D	Fill of [147]	Fill of [147], a dark reddish brown clay silt with common stone inclusions, 0.1m deep.	
[147]	C	Field Drain	A linear feature 21m long, 0.2m wide, 0.1m deep, poor edge definition, vertical sides, poorly defined base, orientated north west to south east. A field drain.	
(148)	D	Fill of [149]	Fill of [149], a dark reddish brown clay silt with common stone inclusions, 0.1m deep.	
[149]	C	Field Drain	A linear feature 4.5m long, 0.2m wide, 0.1m deep, poor edge definition, vertical sides, poorly defined base, orientated north east to south west. Part of a field drain.	

Appendix 3: Table of Finds

Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period
(105)	Flint	Small piece of flint, likely to be debitage from tool production.	1	Prehistoric undefined
(113)	Pot	A body sherd of undecorated gabbroic pottery.	1	Romano British

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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



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

