



Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard,
Cornwall. Phase 2(1).
Archaeological Watching Brief



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Archaeological Watching Brief

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

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Mr Richard Crocker of Lantoom Ltd and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Dr Andy Jones, with fieldwork undertaken by Carl Thorpe.

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

ADS	Archaeology Data Service
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
SDOHE	Senior Development Officer Historic Environment
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigations

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Mr Richard Crocker of Lantoom Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording in advance of development of land at Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard as part of the expansion of the quarry. This was in response to a planning condition (PA12/00673).

An area measuring roughly 70m x 50m (0.35 Ha) centred at SX 22607 64775 was subjected to a controlled topsoil strip with an archaeologist being in attendance to record any features which were exposed during the ground disturbance.

The field was classified as Anciently Enclosed Land (Medieval Farmland HLC Sub-Type; land mainly enclosed and farmed from the medieval period) under the 1994 Cornwall-wide Historic Landscape Characterisation [HLC] (Cornwall Council 1996) which had the potential for the preservation of buried archaeological material to survive in the project area. Features had been previously identified within the study area by a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011).

Fieldwork was undertaken on the 31st July and the 1st August 2018.

A single pit, [5] was recorded. Similar pits containing burnt quartz and charcoal noted elsewhere in Cornwall have been dated from the Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age. One pit found nearby was excavated at Looe Mills Farm (NGR SX 229649), this produced Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (Richards 2010). Pit [5] may thus be prehistoric in origin.

In addition, two ditches [1] and [3] were uncovered. These were associated with removed field boundaries that subdivided the large field into smaller rectilinear fields. The ditches were probably of medieval or post-medieval origin and survived as features in the landscape until at least 1946.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded over the area of the site, and no artefacts were recovered. It was concluded that the development in this area had very little or no impact on any significant buried remains apart from the pit noted above.

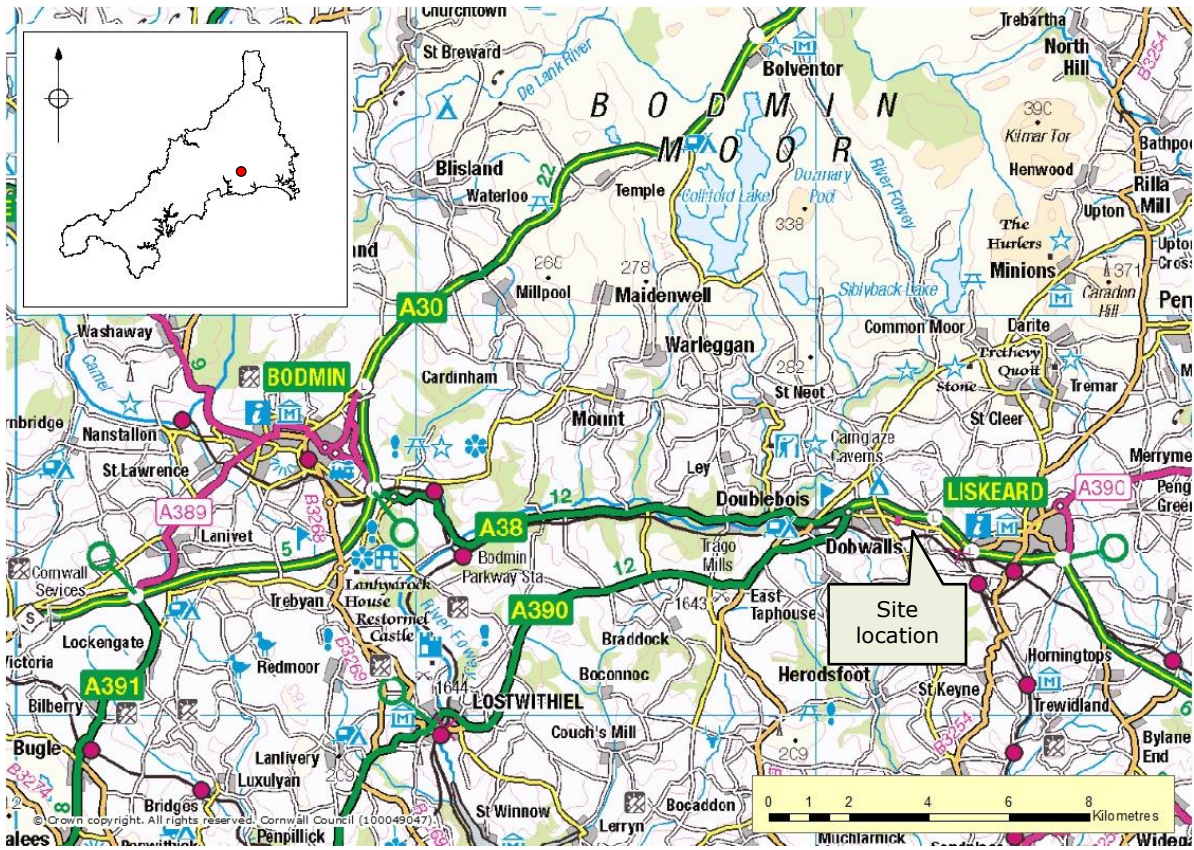


Figure 1. Location map.

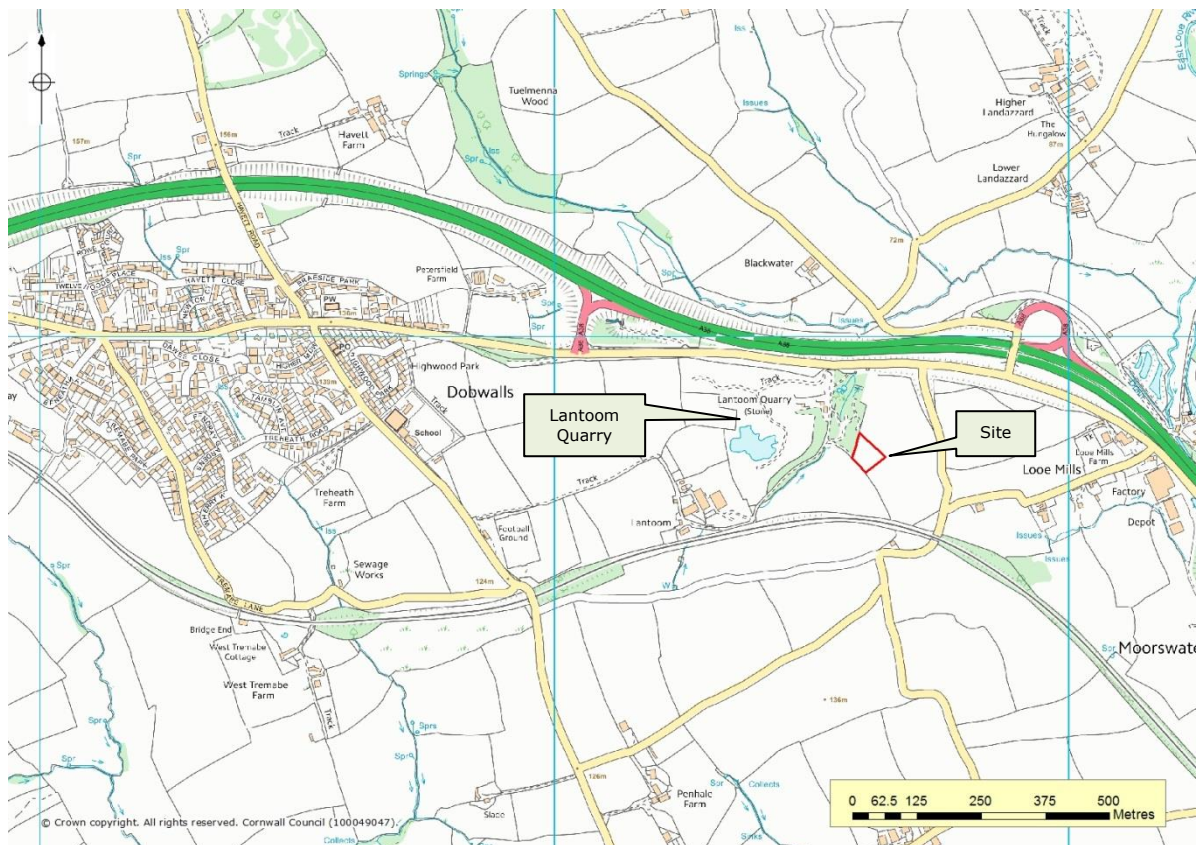


Figure 2. Site extent (outlined in red).

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Mr Richard Crocker of Lantoom Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording in advance of development of land at Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard (Fig 1).

The area of the quarry extension had been the subject to a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) and CAU had undertaken archaeological recording during the phase 1 stage of the quarry expansion in 2013 (Thorpe 2013). This development (PA12/00673) involves the expansion of the quarry into the Phase 2 area which is a large field to the east of the quarry centred at SX 22669 64793 (approximately 3.67 Ha). This expansion is to be undertaken in a series of stages over the coming years, this particular project covered an area measuring roughly 70m x 50m (0.35 Ha) in the western corner (centred at SX 22607 64775) of the field (Figs 2 and 3).

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 1.

2.2 Location and setting

The development area is located within land that falls into a historic character zone which has been classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996) within the HLC Type 'Farmland Medieval'. 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. There was thus the potential for the preservation of buried archaeological material to survive in the project area.

Identified archaeological sites

A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area were identified. They include:

- The settlement of Lantoom which lies to the south west of the project area that was first recorded in 1286 (MCO15321).
- The post-medieval quarry (MCO42412).
- The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies which may be associated with earlier field systems (Stratascan 2011).
- Other geophysical anomalies and pit type responses were identified by the geophysical survey across the development area.

Potential archaeological sites

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

Site description

The field covered by the watching brief is situated midway between the town of Liskeard and the village of Dobwalls within the parish of Liskeard (Figs 1 and 2).

The site is centred at SX 22607 64775. It is on the southern side of one of the tributary streams of the East Looe River. The field slopes from 104m to 100m OD towards the north. The field is currently in use as pasture. The soils are well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock. The underlying geology consists of slate and siltstones of the Saltash Formation belonging to the Devonian Period (BGS sheet 348).

3 Archaeological results

General

Fifteen soil profiles were recorded across the site (Figure 3). Details of these can be found within the site archive.

The typical soil profile recorded within this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam containing a few stones and charcoal flecks, 0.2m of grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of orange-brown clay. The decayed natural clay and shillet bedrock lay at the base of the stripped area.

The soil profile, though consistent in nature throughout the field varied in thickness from 0.25m to 0.5m, the greatest depth being recorded at the bottom of the slope at the western end, a reflection of soil movement due to plough action in the past. No artefacts were recovered from soil profiles.

Features

Ditch [1]

Ditch [1] corresponded with a linear feature (Fig 4) identified on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011). The feature appeared to mark the line of a removed boundary, which was part of an earlier field system (Figs 5, 6 and 7). Excavation revealed it to be a very ephemeral ditch, running roughly east-north-east to west-south-west from SX 22643 64733 to SX 22606 64723 (Figs 3, 8, 10 and 11).

The ditch was traced for roughly 25m. It had, however, been heavily truncated and indeed totally removed in places by subsequent activity within the field.

Section A (Figs 3 and 8) was excavated across the line of ditch [1] in order to investigate its character. In this section, the ditch proved to be 0.7m wide, and reached a maximum depth of 0.1m. Though shallow, the edges had a fairly steep, convex profile while the bottom of the ditch was practically flat. It was infilled with grey-brown silty clay, context (2) containing flecks of charcoal and a few shillet fragments (Figs 3, 8 and 11).

Unfortunately no dating evidence was obtained for this feature, it is, however, likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date.

Ditch [3]

Ditch [3] corresponded with another linear feature (Fig 4) also identified on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011). This ditch appeared to mark the line of a removed a field boundary running roughly north-east to south-west from SX 22588 64783 to SX 22596 64791.

The ditch was traced for roughly 12m, but again it had been heavily truncated and totally removed in places.

Section B was excavated across the line of ditch [3] in order to investigate its nature. The ditch was 0.4m wide, and reached a maximum depth of just 0.07m. Though shallow, the edges had a fairly steep, concave profile while the bottom of the ditch was very irregular. It was infilled with grey-brown silty clay, context (4) containing flecks of charcoal and a few shillet fragments (Figs 3, 8, and 13).

Unfortunately no dating evidence was obtained for this feature, although again it is likely to be of medieval or post-medieval origin.

Pit [5]

This pit, located at SX 22627 64762 (Fig 3), was oval in shape measuring 0.6m x 0.5m with the long axis orientated roughly north-west to south-east.

The pit had an irregular bowl-shaped profile with shallow uneven sloping sides and a relatively flat bottom, reaching a depth of 0.13m. The pit had been cut into the natural

clay subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark organic-rich black to grey-brown clay with numerous charcoal fragments and large fragments of burnt stone, especially vein quartz, Context (6). A sample S<1> was taken of the charcoal rich fill (6) that could provide a radiocarbon date. No artefacts were recorded so this pit currently remains undated (Figs 9, 14, and 15).

4 Conclusions/discussion

Though no direct dating evidence in the form of artefacts was recovered it is probable that Pit [5] was the earliest feature recorded by the watching brief.

The date of the pit is, however, uncertain.

An isolated single pit containing burnt quartz fragments and charcoal was found at Penans Farm, Grampound which was dated to 6563-6428 cal BC (SUERC-71139) the later Mesolithic (Jones 2016).

A comparable pit was also recorded rather closer to the Lantoom site. Approximately 380m to the northeast (NGR SX 229649), pit (F2330) was found during the construction of the Dobwalls Bypass at Looe Mills Farm. It contained burnt quartz fragments and charcoal. Unlike the Lantoom pit [5], however, it also produced Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (Richards 2010).

A series of ten pits situated in the middle of a field very similar in nature to pit [5] were found during archaeological investigations at Tresavean, Lanner. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from two of the pits of 1509 – 1419 cal BC (SUERC – 53097) and 1600 – 1432 cal BC (SUERC – 53092), and 1506 - 1411 cal BC (SUERC - 53096) a range within the Early and Middle Bronze Age (Jones and Thorpe 2014).

Several comparable pits were found at Quintrell Downs. One of them produced a radiocarbon date of 997- 844 cal BC (SUERC-60205) within the Late Bronze Age (Jones and Smith 2015).

Very similar pits were also recorded along the route of the North Cornwall STW Pipeline (HES 2011). Despite their similarity they produced radiocarbon dates which ranged from the Early Neolithic through to the early medieval period.

It is therefore likely that Pit [5] is prehistoric in origin. It is uncertain what activity is represented by the nature of the fill of the pit, the fill could have been produced by a range of activities including cooking, mineral or metal working, or some other process involving heat. The sides of the pit were not scorched, suggesting that the material found inside it had cooled before it entered the pit.

The ditches [1] and [3] marked the removed northern and southern boundaries of a rectilinear shaped field that originally subdivided the current large one, into which the Phase 2 extension to the quarry is expanding. The pattern of the older field system was identified by the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011, Fig 4) and is shown on the historic mapping including the Tithe Map for the parish of Liskeard of 1840 and the 1907 OS map (Figs 5 and 6).

The current field pattern which is depicted on the Tithe Map of the 1840s is likely to be of later medieval or post-medieval origin. Ditches [1] and [3] are part of this system, belonging to boundaries that survived until 1946 when they were recorded on an aerial photograph (Fig 7). It is not known when they were removed.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded within the area of the site, and no artefacts were collected.

It was concluded that the development had very little or no impact on any significant buried remains apart from those noted above.

5 References

5.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)

- Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping
- Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840. Parish of Liskeard (licensed digital copy at HE)
- British Geological Survey, c1981. Map sheet 348 Plymouth

5.2 Publications

- Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit.
- HES, 2011. *North Cornwall STW Pipeline: Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report*. HE Archive report 2011R104.
- Jones, A, 2016. A Mesolithic pit at Penans Farm, Grampound, Cornwall. *Cornish Archaeology* **55**, 241-248.
- Jones, A, and Smith, R, 2015. A Late Bronze Age pit, burnt bone and stones at Manuels, Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall. *Cornish Archaeology* **54**, 193-204.
- Jones, A, and Thorpe, C, 2014. Pits and pyre debris at Tresavean, Lanner, Cornwall. *Cornish Archaeology* **53**, 157-169.
- Richards, J, 2010. *Archaeological excavation and observation on the route of the Dobwalls bypass, Dobwalls & Trewidland parish, near Liskeard, Cornwall 2006-2007*. AC Archaeology Archive Report.
- Stratascan, 2011. *Lantoom Quarry, Dobwalls, Cornwall*, Upton on Severn (Job ref. J2828)
- Thorpe, C, 2013. Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard - Archaeological Watching Brief. HE/CC archive report 2013R054.

5.3 Websites

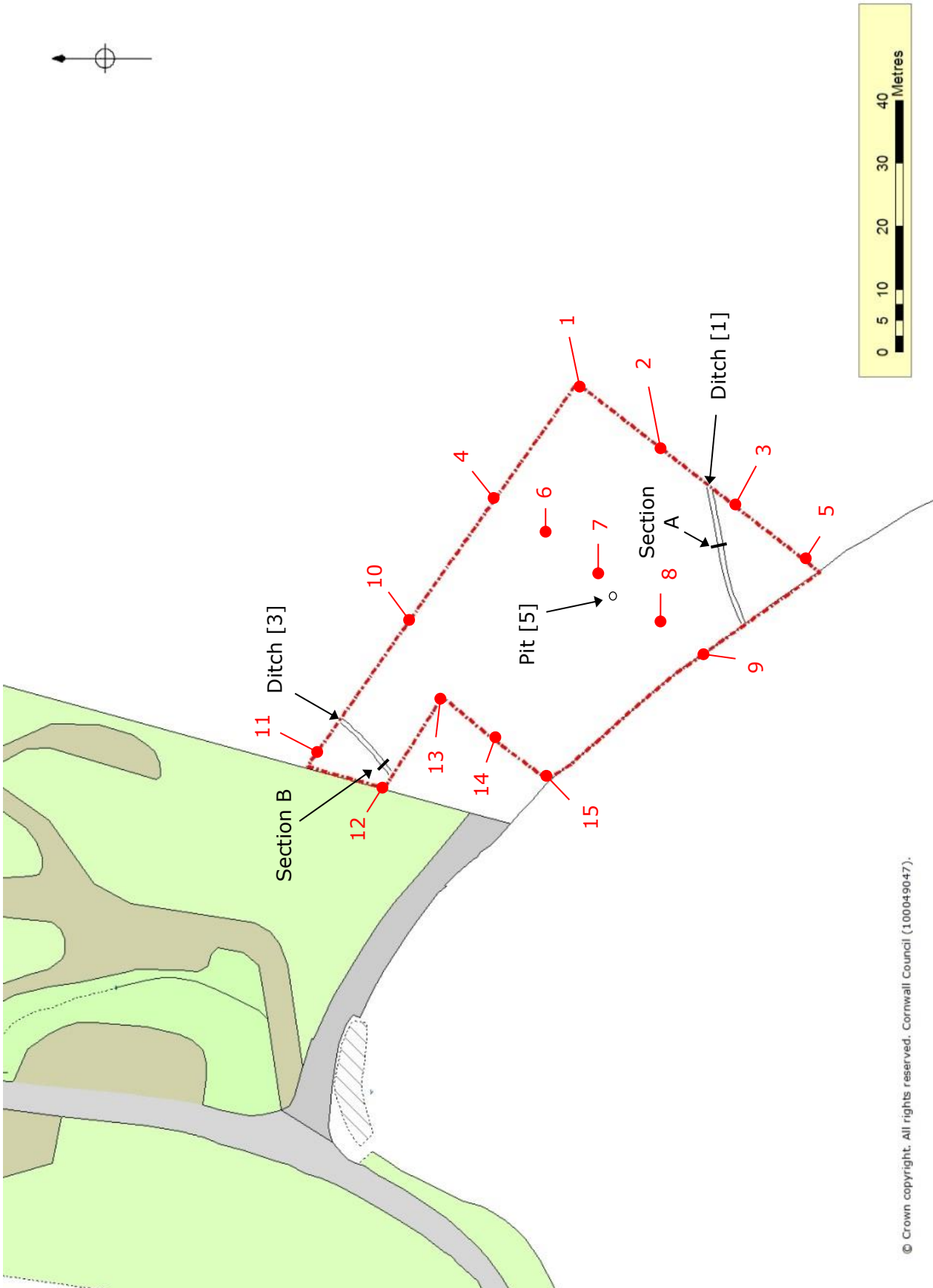
- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

6 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146811**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project and information file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (file no: 146811).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 914/1-3).
3. Electronic data is stored in the following location: \\CAU\Archive\Sites\L\Lantoom Quarry stage 2 2018 WB. 146811
4. Historic England /ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-328560
5. A soil sample S<1> from pit fill, context (6).



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Figure 3. Site plan showing recorded archaeological features (black) and the locations of described soil profiles (in red).

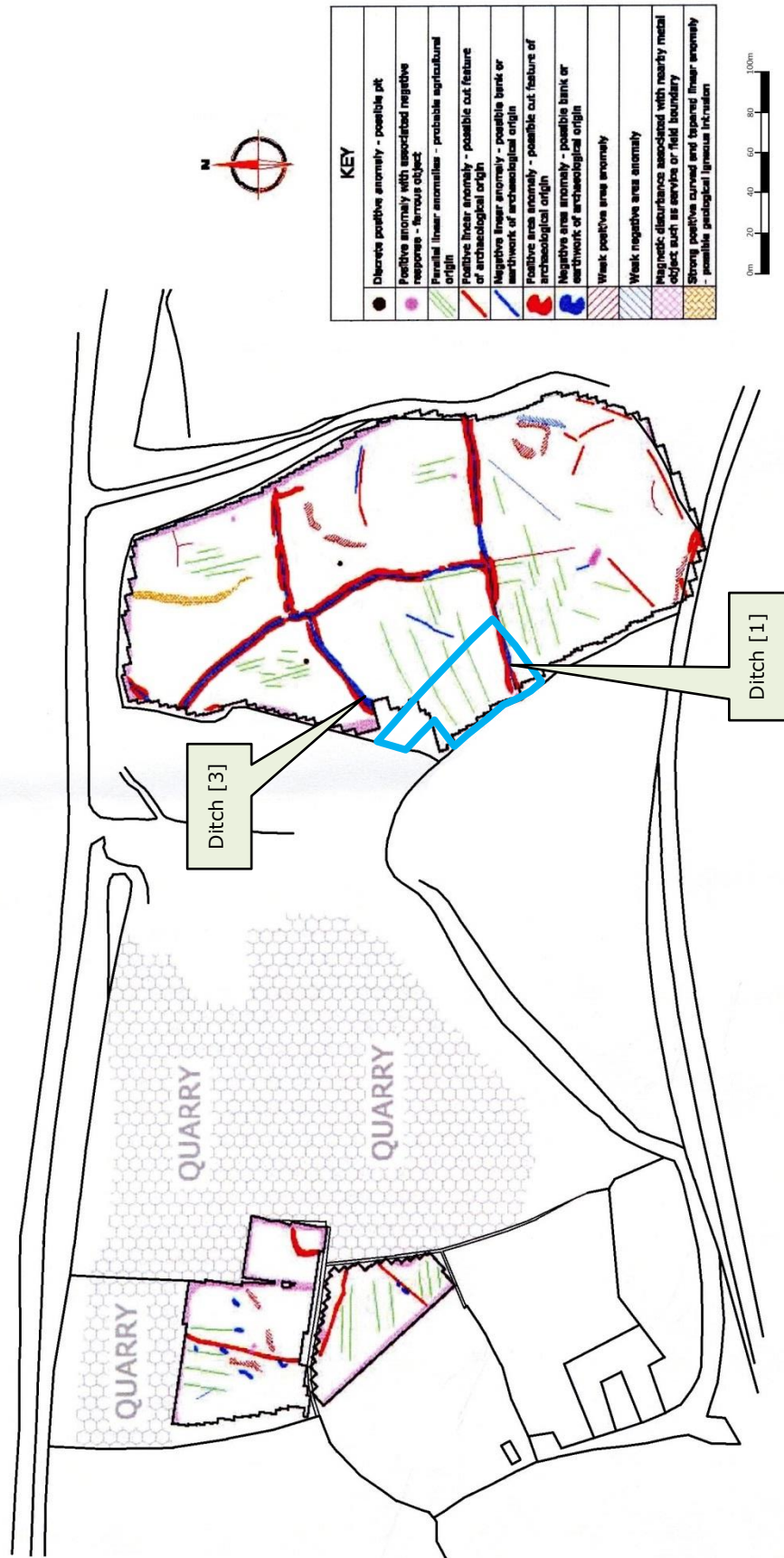


Figure 4. Geophysical survey of site undertaken by Stratascan in 2011. Area stripped in current project outlined in light blue.

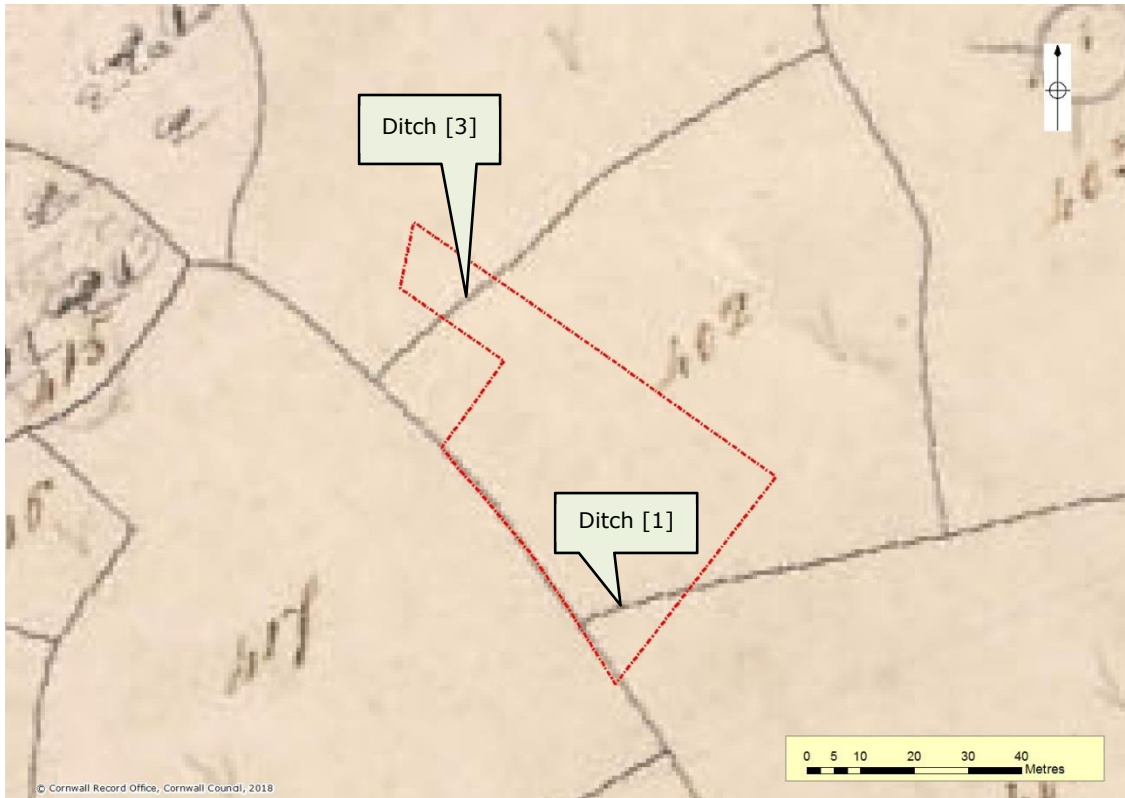


Figure 5. Detail from the 1840's Tithe Map of the parish of Liskeard. Site is outlined in red.

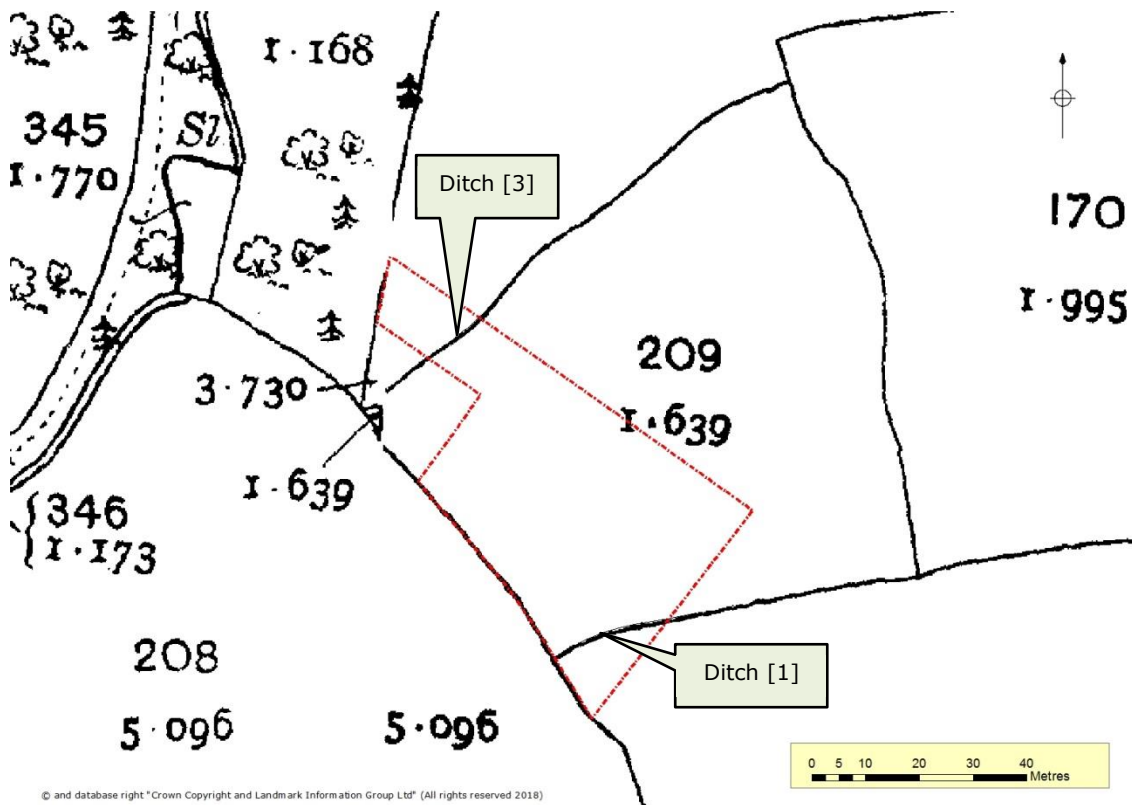
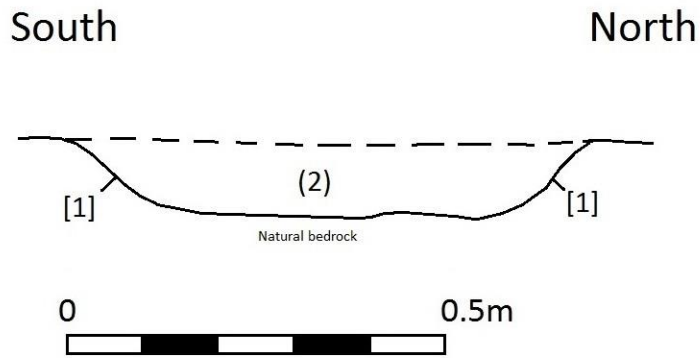


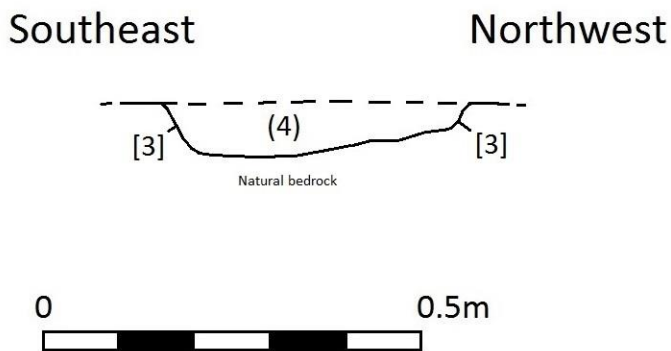
Figure 6. Detail from the 1907 OS map. Site is outlined in red.



Figure 7. Detail from an RAF Photograph taken in 1946. Run E20 Nos 5118. Site lies within red circle showing survival of field boundaries represented by ditches [1] and [3]. © English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography.



Section A. Ditch [1].



Section B. Ditch [3].

Figure 8. Sections A and B through field boundary ditches [1] (top) and [3] (bottom).

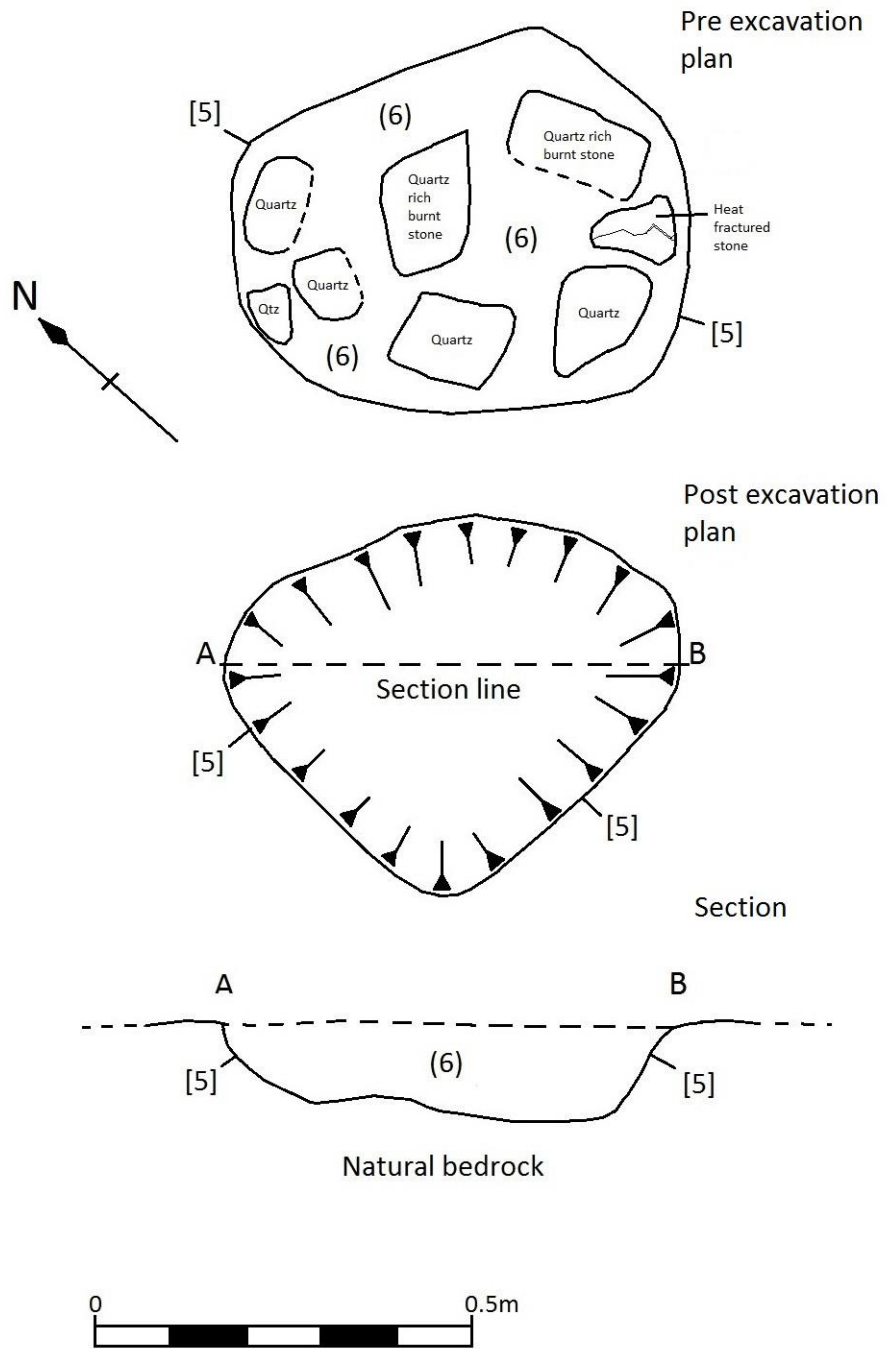


Figure 9. Pit [5]. Pre and post excavation plans (top) and section drawing (bottom).



Figure 10. Ditch [1] looking south west.



Figure 11. Section A through Ditch [1] looking south west.



Figure 12. Ditch [3] looking north east.



Figure 13. Section B through Ditch [3] looking south west.



Figure 14. Pre-excitation view of Pit [3] showing stony fill, looking south east.



Figure 15. Post-excitation view of Pit [3] looking south east.

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard Phase 2(1)

Client: Lantoom Quarry

Planning ref: PA12/00673

Project background

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation at Lantoom Quarry near Liskeard (SX 22311 64880). The development (PA12/00673) will involve expansion of the quarry into the Phase 2 area which will be undertaken over a series of stages over the coming years. This Written Scheme of Investigation is an update of the project design which was produced by CAU in 2013 (Jones 2013). The archaeological recording has been requested by Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE) and the scope of the project was agreed with him.

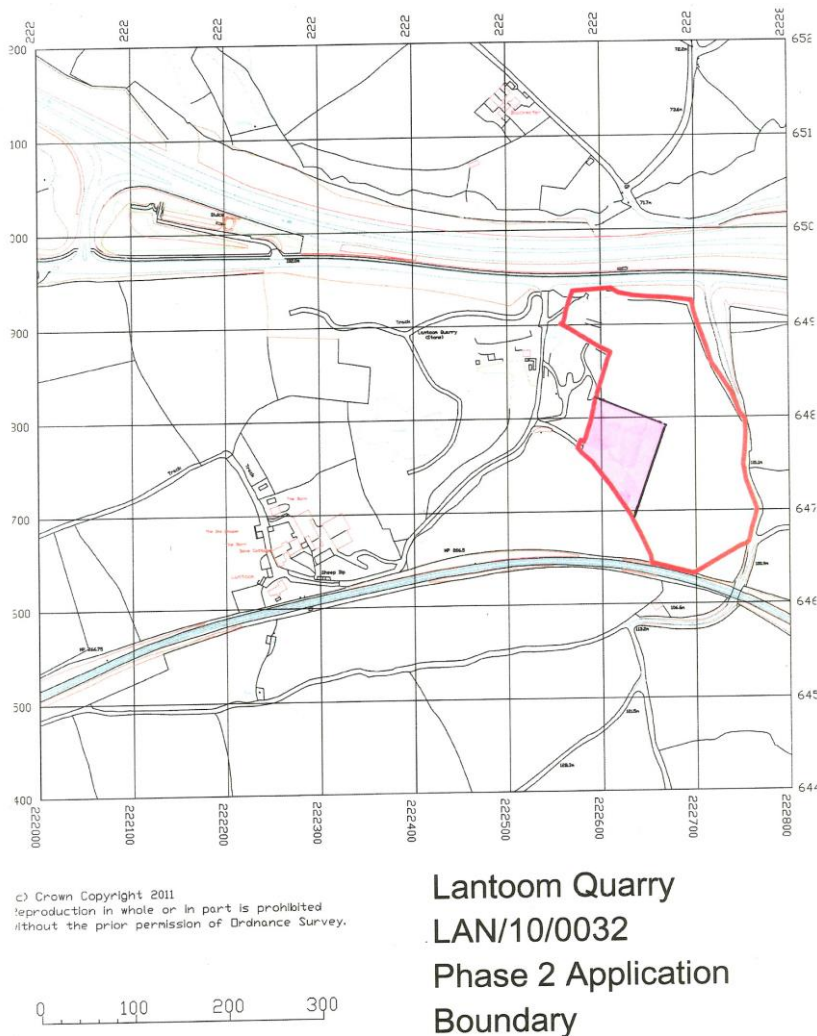


Figure 1: Site location map (Phase 2 area shaded).

Site history

The area under investigation has previously been the subject of a geophysical survey undertaken 2008 and an archaeological watching brief carried out in the Phase 1 area

in 2013 (Stratascan 2011; Thorpe 2013). The geophysical survey identified a number of ditches which are shown on the 1840 Tithe Map as well as a smaller number which are not, and may therefore be of an earlier date. The archaeological watching brief identified a small number of undated pits and removed field boundaries.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

The area of the proposed development falls into land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land'. 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled and farmed since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. As such there is the potential for remains associated with earlier episodes of settlement activity to be uncovered.

Identified archaeological sites

A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area have been identified. They include:

- The settlement of Lantoom which lies to the south of the project area was first recorded in 1286 (MCO15321).
- The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies which may be associated with earlier field systems.
- Other geophysical anomalies and pit type responses were identified by the geophysical survey across the development area.

Potential archaeological sites

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

Project extent

The Phase 2 (1) project area measures approximately 70m by 80m and is within the area shown in red on Figure 1.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development in order to determine whether this area includes evidence for medieval or earlier activities and features.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site in advance of quarry expansion.

Key objectives are to:

- Undertake and report on the results from the archaeological watching brief.

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).
- 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, external reports, survey data, geophysics data, 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 in advance of the quarry expansion. 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.

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 is likely to 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
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence later in 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

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- CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA, Reading
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