



Ventonteague Wind Turbine, St Erme, Cornwall. Stage 1. Archaeological Watching Brief



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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Mr Kieran Thomas of CORMAC Ltd and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Adam Sharpe, 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

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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
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 Kieran Thomas of CORMAC Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during Stage 1 of the erection of a single large wind turbine on land to the north of the A30 near Ventonteague, St Erme (SW 83136 53346). This was enabling work undertaken by the developer in order to secure their planning permission (PA15/02972).

An area measuring roughly 10m x 4m centred at SW 82987 53202 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 development had been the subject of an archaeological assessment (Goacher 2014) and the field was classified as Anciently Enclosed Land (Medieval Farmland HLC Sub-Type; land mainly enclosed and farmed from the medieval period) during the 1994 Cornwall-wide Historic Landscape Characterisation. This character type has the potential to contain buried archaeological features. Potential archaeological features had been previously identified within the study area by a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014).

Fieldwork was undertaken on the 2nd and the 3rd October 2018.

A ditch [8] was uncovered. This was associated with a removed field boundary identified on the 1880 OS 25" to a mile mapping. This boundary was probably of medieval or post-medieval origin, which had been removed sometime before the 1907 OS map was produced.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded over the topsoil-stripped area, 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.

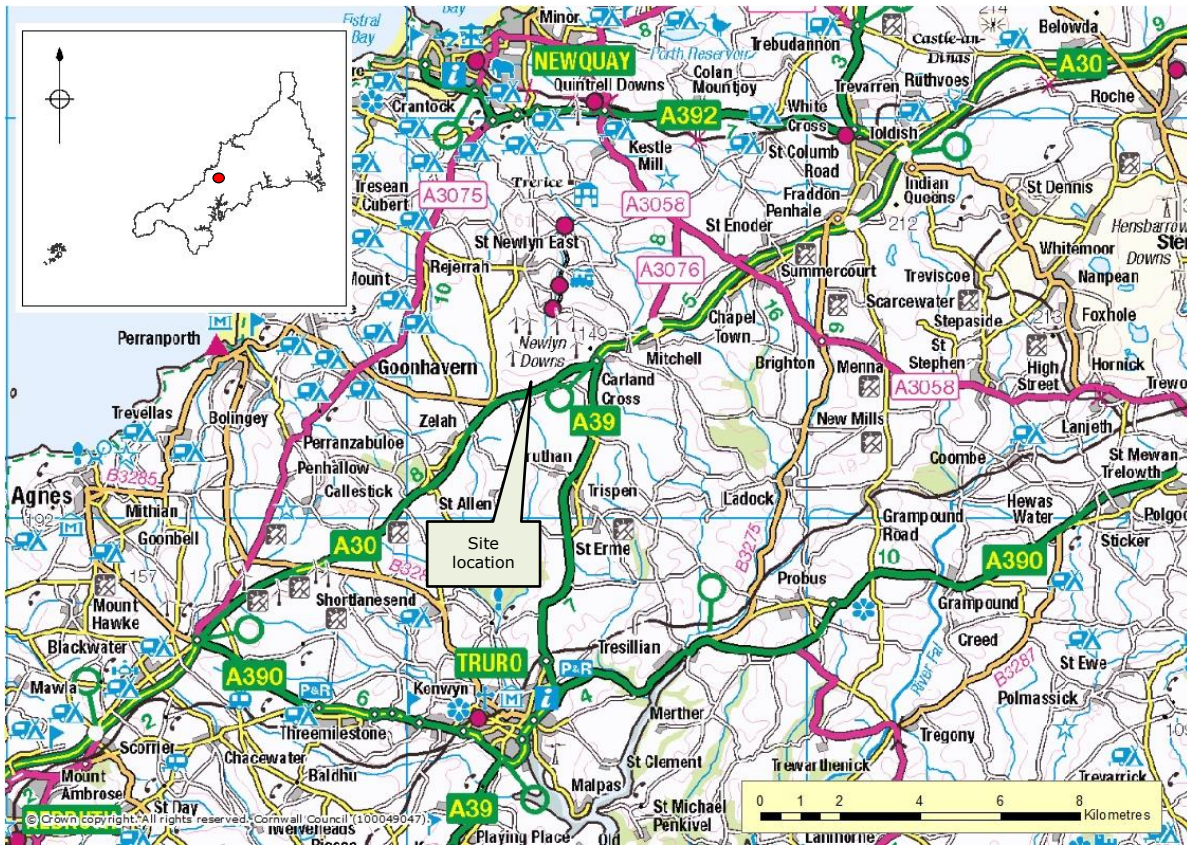


Figure 1. Location map.

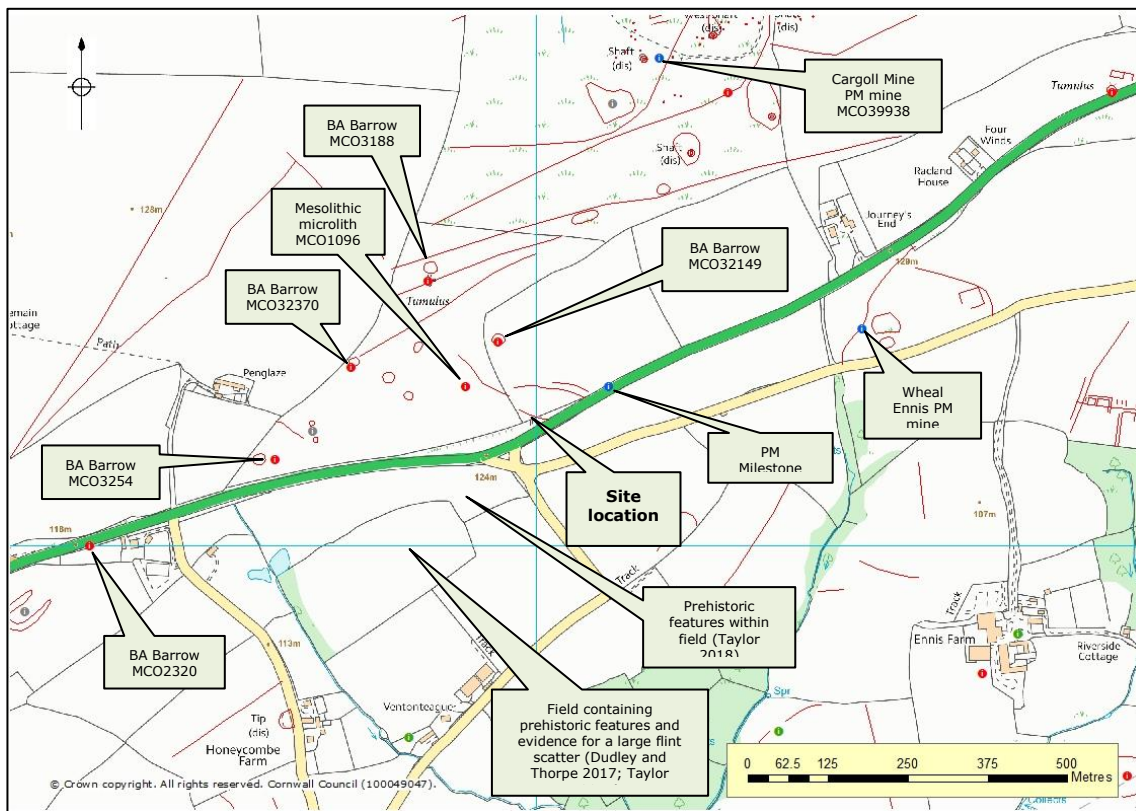


Figure 2. Site location in relation to archaeological sites identified on the HER.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Mr Kieran Thomas of CORMAC Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during Stage 1 of the erection of a single large wind turbine on land to the north of the A30 near Ventonteague, St Erme (SW 83136 53346) (Figs 1 and 2).

This development was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording took place ahead of construction (PA15/02972). The current work was enabling work undertaken by the developer in order to secure their planning permission. The remainder of the ground works may be undertaken at a later date.

The field had been the subject to a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) and had been covered by an archaeological assessment undertaken by CAU (Goacher 2014).

The Stage 1 enabling works consisted of the removal of a stretch of Cornish hedge to create the site access from the A30 and the topsoil stripping from an area measuring 10m x 4m along the site access trackway (centred at SW 82987 53202). This work was undertaken by CORMAC Ltd for Arcadis, who are undertaking the construction work on behalf of Cornwall Council (Fig 3).

Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the CAU Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 28/09/2018 reproduced in this report as Appendix 1.

This report covers the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out on the 2nd and 3rd October 2018.

2.2 Location and setting

The site is located within land that falls into a historic character zone which was classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996) within the HLC Type 'Farmland Medieval'. 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been farmed 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 have previously been identified in the vicinity of the study area (Fig 2). These include:

- A Mesolithic microlithic flint (MCO1096) found roughly 112m to the northwest of the site at SW 82889 53250.
- A Bronze Age Barrow (MCO32149) that lies roughly 125m to the NNW of the site at SW 82940 53325.
- Four Bronze Age barrows that are situated to the north and west of the site. These are MCO3188 (SW 82831 53414), MCO32370 (SW 82711 53287), MCO3254 (SW 82566 53135) and MCO2320 (SW 82301 53001).
- A post-medieval milestone (MCO53856) is located alongside the A30 roughly 125m to the northeast of the site at SW 83112 53251.
- Two post-medieval mines are located to the north and east of the site. Cargoll Mine (MCO39938) is some 750m to the north (centred at SW 83244 53838), while Wheal Ennis (MCO32374) is roughly 540m to the north east at SW 83531 53346.
- Test pitting and evaluation trenching in advance of the dualling of the A30 revealed a large concentration of worked flint of Mesolithic date immediately to the south of

the A30 some 340m to the southwest of the site, centred at SW 82750 52970 (Dudley and Thorpe 2017; Taylor 2017).

- Evaluation trenching centred at SW 82930 53097 located several prehistoric features consisting of pits and ditches of dates ranging between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age (Taylor 2018).
- The 2014 geophysical survey (Fig 7) suggested the presence of a number of ploughed out linear features, as well as a buried service pipe associated with the nearby reservoir. Two east-west aligned linear features may be evidence for undocumented medieval outfield cultivation (Stratascan 2014).

Potential archaeological sites

There was the 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 site is located midway between the villages of Mitchell and Zelah within the parish of St Erme (Figs 1 and 2).

It is situated on the south facing slope of a ridge that runs roughly north east to south west down the spine of Cornwall on the north side of the A30. It lies on the 128m OD contour. The field is currently in cultivation. The underlying geology consists of Devonian siltstones and mudstones of the Grampound Formation (BGS sheet 346).

3 Archaeological results

See Appendix 2 for full details of the recorded contexts.

General

Four soil profiles were recorded across the site (Fig 4). Details of these can be found within the site archive. The first of these profiles was recorded within a 0.5m x 0.4m and 0.4m deep sondage dug by CORMAC within the south east corner of the site to investigate the nature of the ground. The others were recorded at regular intervals along the sides of the area excavated to record any changes in layers that may occur.

The typical soil profile recorded within this field (seen within profiles 1 to 3) consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil (1) overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam with some shillet fragments: the ploughsoil (2). Reddish, grey-brown slate fragments with some clay (3): the decayed natural clay and shillet bedrock, lay at the base of the stripped area.

Within soil profile 4, however, a different sequence was seen. This profile was within the area occupied by the access trackway entering the field from the A30 to the south, then running adjacent to its western boundary. Here c 0.2m of very mixed grey-brown and orange-brown clays with some slate fragments (5) overlaid the decayed natural (3).

No artefacts were recovered.

Features

Ditch [8]

Ditch [8] was overlain by trackway [4] (see below). It corresponded with a linear feature (Fig 7) that had been identified on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014). The feature appeared to mark the line of a removed boundary which was part of an earlier subdivision of the field system (Fig 8).

Excavation revealed it to be a large ditch, running roughly west-north-west to east-south-east from SW 82986 53207 to SW 82990 53206 (Figs 3, 5, and 6) it was traced for roughly 4.2m (Fig 10).

A section A – B (Figs 4, 5, 6 and 11) was recorded across the line of the ditch in order to investigate its character. In section, the ditch proved to be 4m wide, and reached a maximum depth of 0.6m. The ditch had an asymmetric profile, its northern edge being fairly steep and convex in shape, whilst its southern edge had a less pronounced angle. The broad base of the ditch was gently rounded (practically flat).

It was infilled with several clay deposits. The lowest fill was a dark grey, black-brown clay with numerous charcoal flecks, context (9). This was concentrated and at its greatest thickness (some 0.2m) along the southern slope of the ditch. No artefacts were recovered; a sample (S<1>) was taken of this material as it had the potential to provide a radiocarbon date.

Layer (9) was overlain by patchy deposits of orange, red-brown clay, context (10). This was a very thin deposit, no more than 20mm thick that possibly represents where burning had altered part of the underlying clay (9). The topmost fill of ditch [8] consisted of red-grey-brown clay incorporating a few stone fragments.

Unfortunately, no dating evidence was obtained for this feature, it is, however, likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. The ditch is unusually wide even for a post-medieval boundary feature, and it remains uncertain why this may be the case. It may be that due to the topsoil being relatively shallow here, the quarry ditch may have had to have been relatively wide in order to obtain sufficient material for the construction of a stock-proof boundary bank.

Trackway [4] and gully [6]

Trackway [4] was an access track into the field that enters it through its south-eastern boundary, and then runs alongside its south-western boundary (Figs 4, 6 and 9). It was marked by an area of greatly mixed clays that occupied the northern half of the stripped area (Fig 4). Its southern edge was marked by a steep edge which ran diagonally in a roughly north-west to south-east direction. The northern limit of the trackway lay beyond the limits of the excavated area.

Trackway [4] was filled by (50 which comprised mixed grey-brown and orange-brown clays incorporating some slate fragments, which were up to 0.2m thick and completely overlaid ditch [8]. A shallow flat bottomed U shaped gully [6] was recorded running in a north-north-west, to south-south-east direction across the area of the trackway (Fig 4). This gully was up to 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig 6). It was infilled with soft, sticky grey-brown clay incorporating some slate fragments, context (7). This gully was probably a wheel rut.

4 Conclusions/discussion

Ditch [8] was the only significant archaeological feature recorded during the course of the work. It marks the removed southern boundary of a rectilinear shaped field that is shown on the historic mapping for this area, including the Tithe Map for the parish of St Erme of 1840 and the 1880 OS map (Fig 8). As it is depicted on the Tithe Map of the 1840s, it is likely to be of later medieval or post-medieval origin.

The field boundary represented by ditch [8] was removed sometime between 1880 and 1907 as it is not shown on the later of the two OS 25" maps.

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

It is therefore concluded that the development had very little or no impact on any 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 St Erme (licensed digital copy at HE)
- British Geological Survey, c1981. Map sheet 346 Newquay

5.2 Publications

- Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit.
- Peter Dudley & Carl Thorpe 2017. *A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross - Test Pits - Archaeological Watching Brief*. CAU Archive report 2017R023.
- Goacher, H, 2014. *Ventonteague, St Erme, Cornwall. Archaeological assessment of proposed wind turbines*. CAU Archive report 2014R035.
- Taylor, S, 2017. *A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross, Cornwall. Archaeological Evaluation*. CAU Archive report 2017R089.
- Taylor, S, 2018. *Ventonteague, A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation*. CAU Archive report 2018R056.
- Stratascan, 2014. *Ventonteague within Five Proposed Wind Turbine Sites, Upton on Severn* (Job ref. 6560).

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 **146844**

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: 146844).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 918/1-3).
3. Electronic data is stored in the following location:
\\CAU\Archive\Sites\V\Ventonteague Wind Turbine, St Erme, Phase 1. WB. 146844
4. Historic England /ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-331734
5. A soil sample S<1> from context (9) the bottom fill of ditch [8].

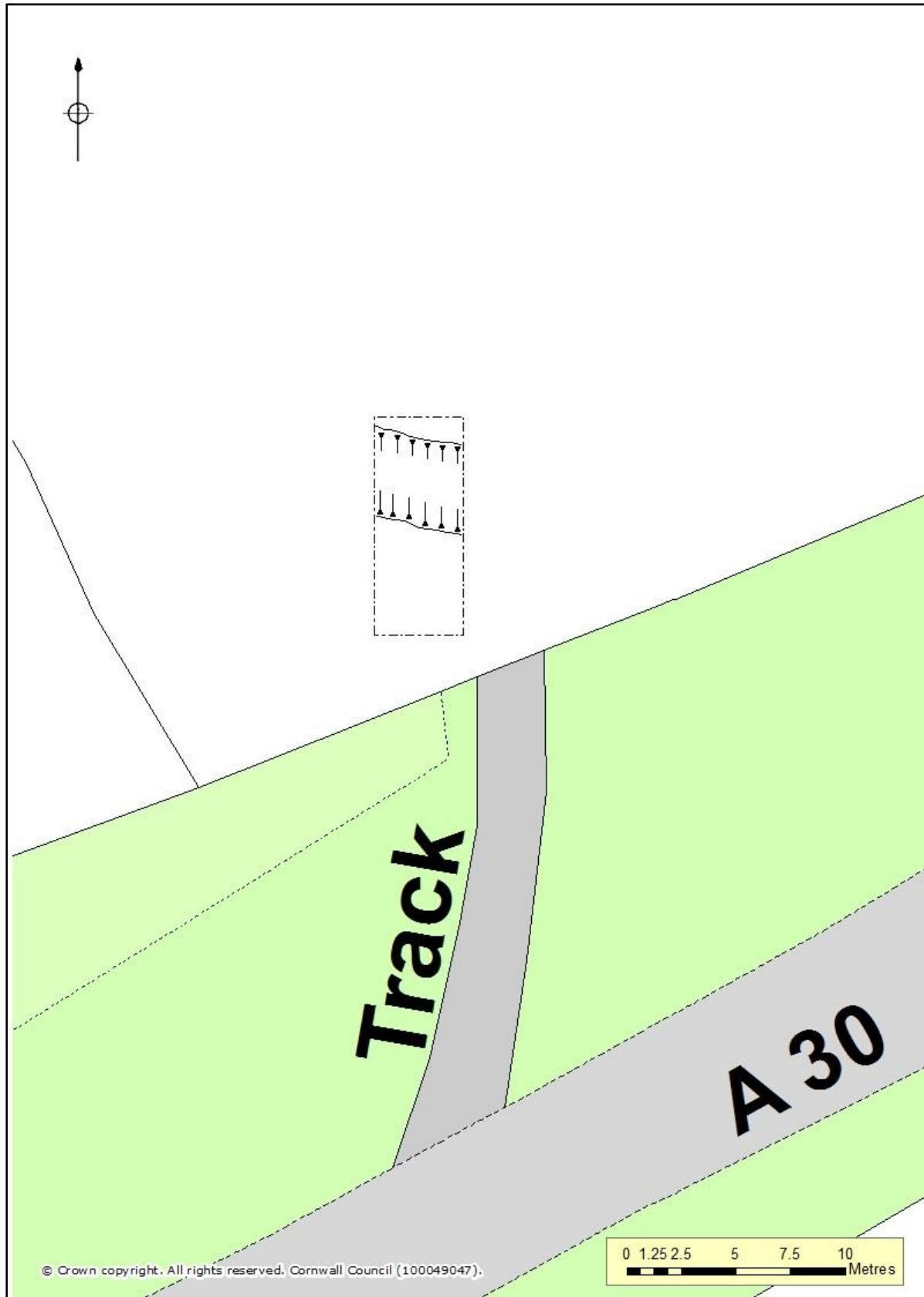


Figure 3. Area location plan.

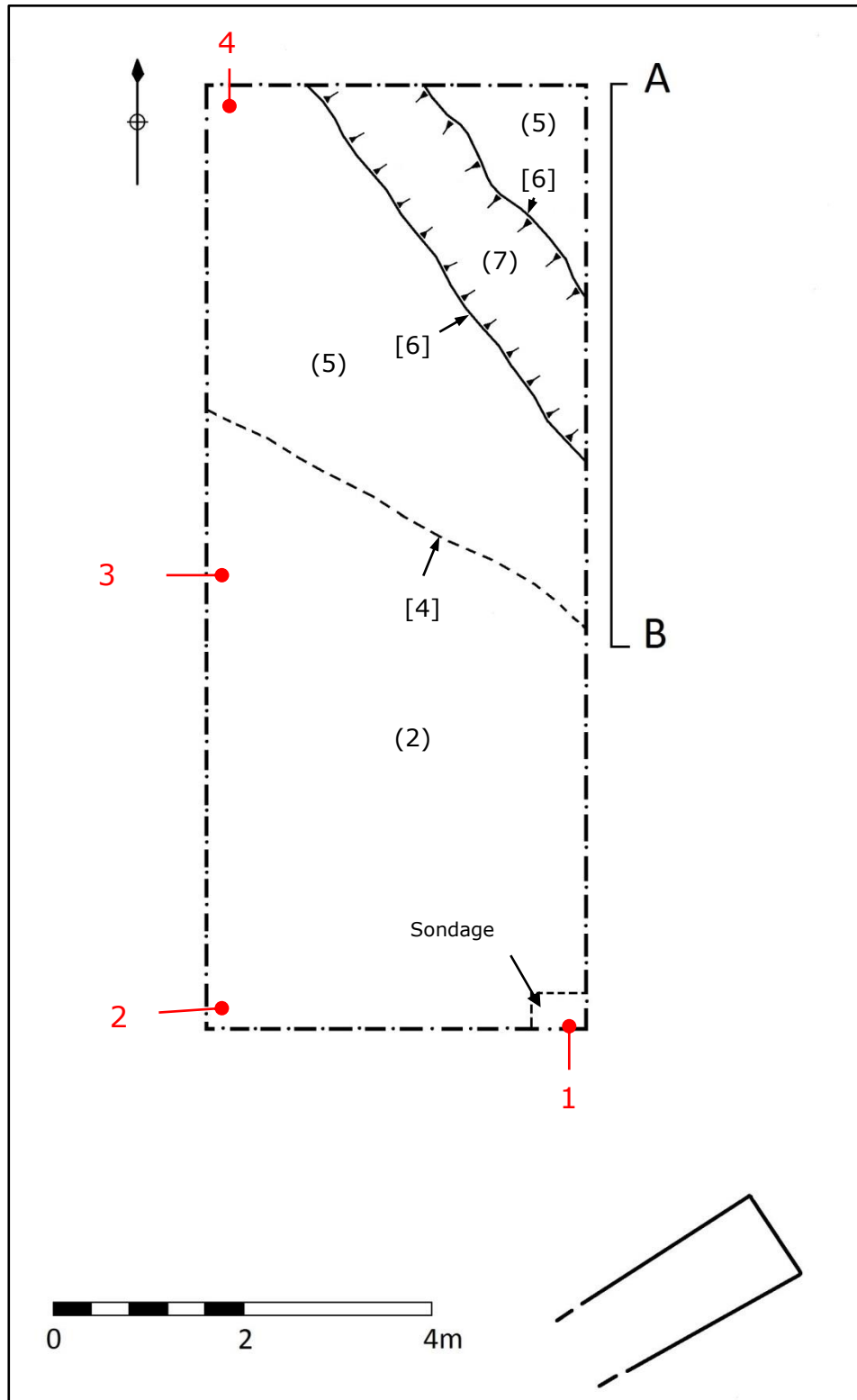


Figure 4. Site plan showing topmost archaeological features (black), location of section drawing A – B, and locations of described soil profiles (in red).

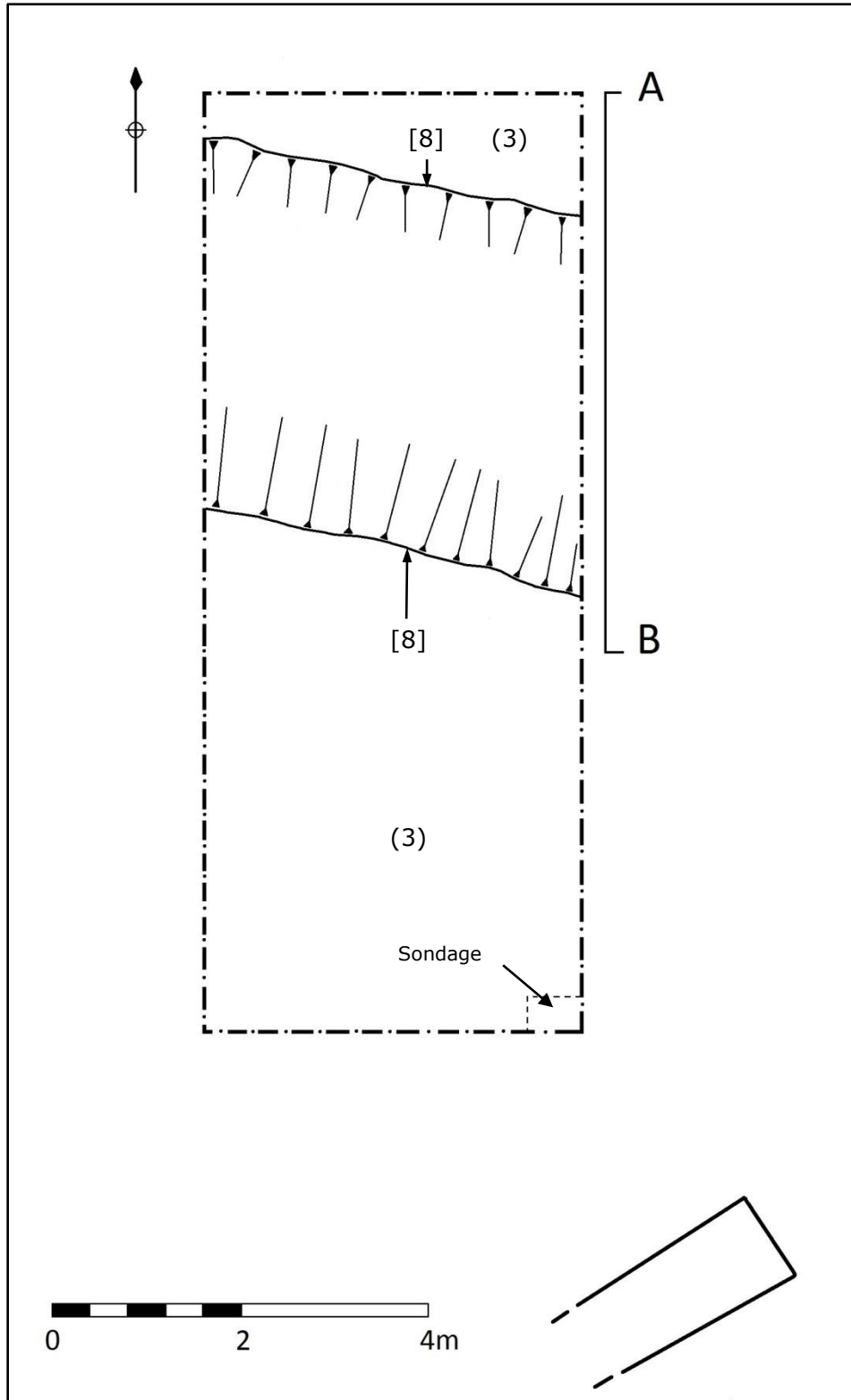


Figure 5. Site plan showing lowest archaeological features (black), and location of section drawing A – B.

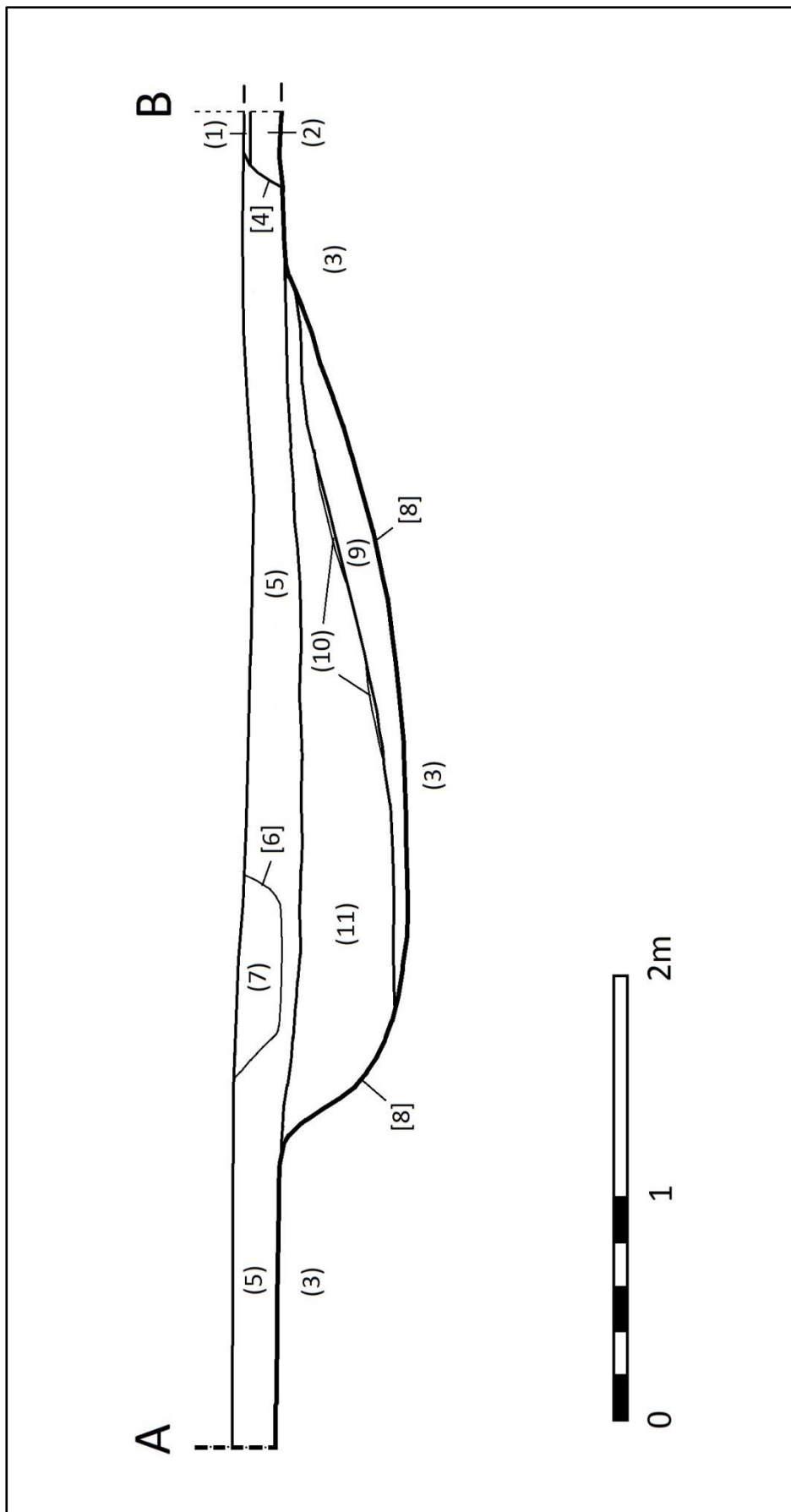


Figure 6. Section A to B showing ditch [8].

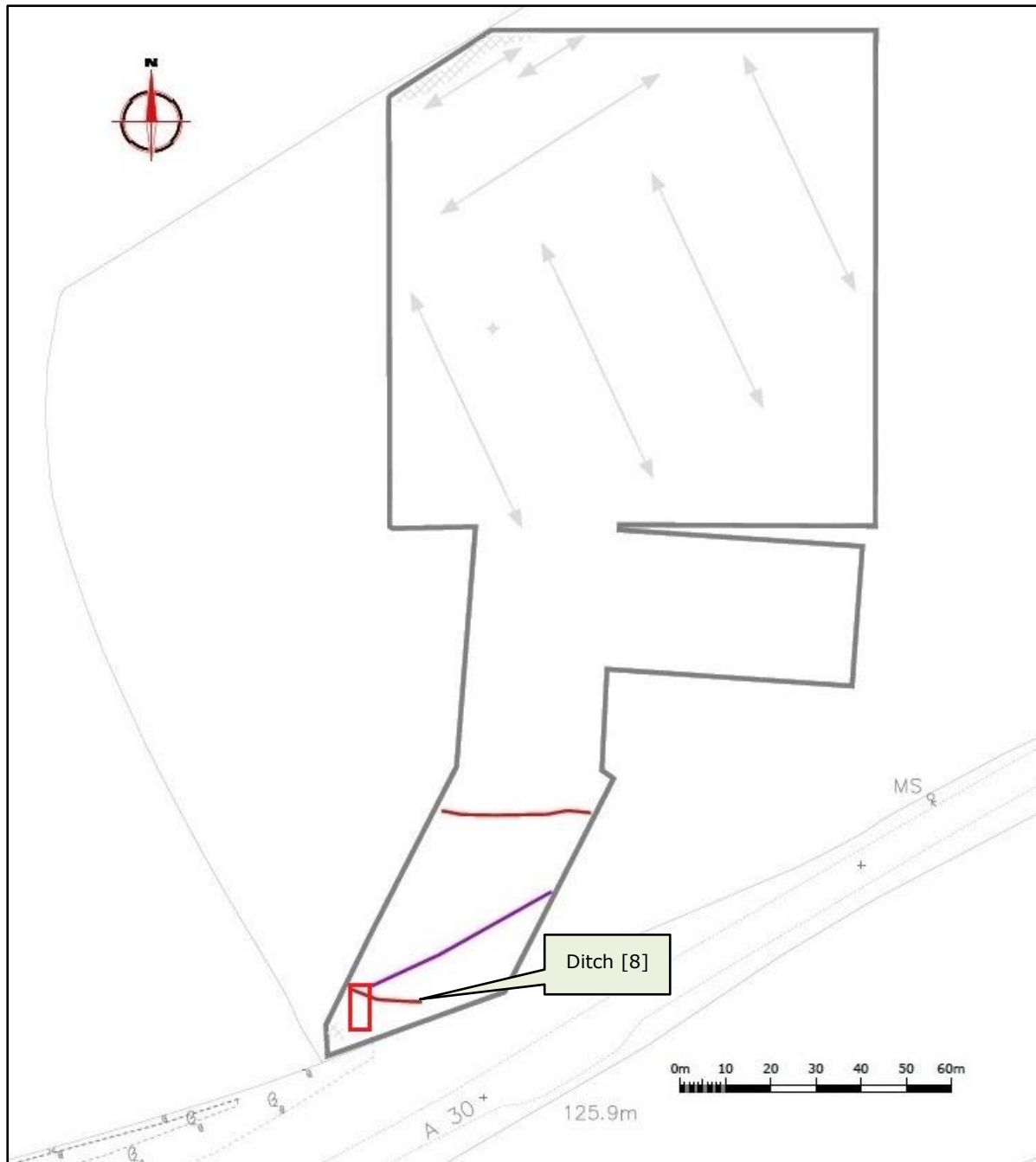


Figure 7. Interpretation of geophysical survey of site (Stratascan 2014). Area of archaeological investigation outlined in red.

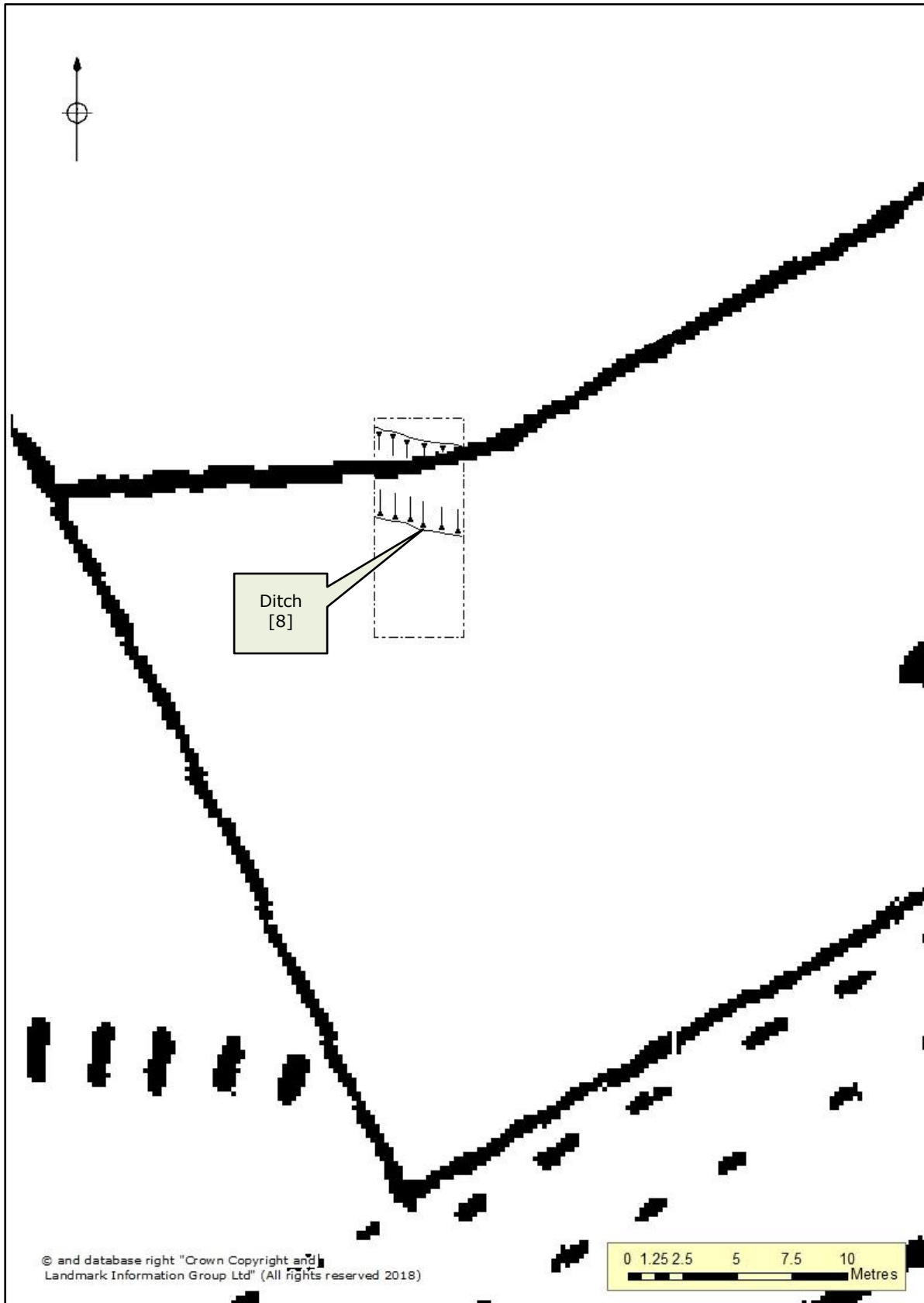


Figure 8. Detail from the 1880 OS map showing location of site and ditch [8].



Figure 9. View across stripped area looking north showing the trackway [4] and gully/wheel rut [6].

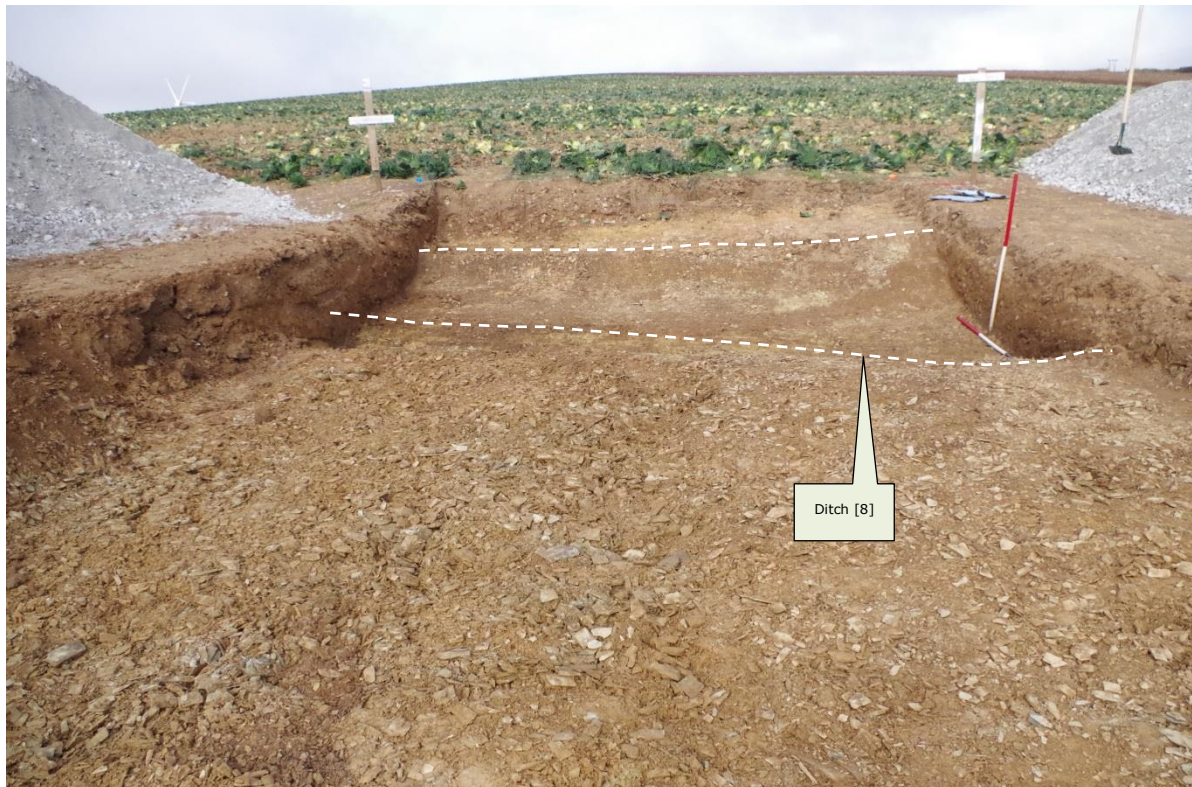


Figure 10. View across the stripped area looking north showing ditch [8].



Figure 11. Section A to B showing Ditch [8] looking east.

7 Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation Ventonteague wind turbine stage 1 works: archaeological watching brief

Client: CORMAC

Planning ref (if appropriate): PA15/02972 (dated 26/10/2015)

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was requested to undertake an archaeological watching brief during Stage 1 of the erection of a single 1.5Mw wind turbine on land to the north of the A30 near Ventonteague, St Erme, at SW 83136 53346. The Stage 1 enabling works will consist of the removal of a stretch of Cornish hedge to create the site access from the A30 and the topsoil stripping of approximately 15m of the site access trackway. This work is to be undertaken by CORMAC Ltd for Arcadis, who are undertaking the construction work on behalf of Cornwall Council.

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological recording at the site during the Stage 1 works.

The work has been requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE) and is required to fulfil condition 9 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA15/02972. The planning condition states:

No development shall commence 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:

- *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- *The programme for post investigation assessment*
- *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

a) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 of condition 9.

b) The development shall not operate 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 part 1 of condition 9 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

c) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

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.



Figure 1: site location map

Site history

The area under investigation has previously been the subject of a CAU impact assessment report (Goacher 2014) which was converted into a chapter in an Environmental Impact Assessment. The assessment incorporated the results of desk-based assessment, a site walkover, viewshed analysis, field visits, a geophysical survey of the site and impact assessments, and has informed the rest of this section.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of the turbine site is recorded as Farmland, Medieval (Anciently Enclosed Land). This HLC Type forms Cornwall's agricultural heartlands, and contains farming settlements documented before the 17th Century set within morphologically distinct field patterns of medieval or prehistoric origins, and is likely to contain archaeological evidence for early settlements and associated features.

Known archaeological sites

The prehistoric remains in this area are extensive and varied, and all occupy hilltop or elevated locations. Round barrows and barrow cemeteries are the most numerous and many survive as upstanding monuments, such as those 1km from the proposed turbine site at Higher Ennis (1020758). Here there are nine associated bowl, bell and platform type barrows, with a further five at Hendra and four at Mitchell Farm another 1km to the east where there is also a possible long barrow. A single barrow is recorded only half a kilometre to the west of the turbine sites at Penglaze. Round barrows generally date to the Early Bronze Age, whilst the long barrow is probably earlier, from the Early or Middle Neolithic periods.

Test pitting in advance of the dualling of the A30 revealed a large concentration of worked flint immediately to the south of the A30, whilst metal detectorists have discovered other artefactual material in the general locality.

Fragments of medieval field systems at Honeycombe and Ennis can be found to the south of the proposed turbine site. Ventonteague is not directly referenced in the Domesday Book of 1086 but it is probable that it was part of Cargoll Manor

approximately 4km to the north. Cargoll was held by a Thane before 1066 and could not be separated from the St Petroc's holdings after 1066. It was an unusually large manor with many slaves, villagers and smallholders, a high quantity of livestock and pasture and its own mill paying 30d. At the time of the survey it was valued at £3.

The meaning of the name Ventonteague is not entirely clear; the first element 'venton' derives from 'fenten' meaning a natural spring. The second element 'teague' may derive from 'teg' probably meaning beautiful or fair but there are no direct comparisons. There is documentary evidence for a well at 'Vinteneacke' dating to 1613 and Henderson, in the 1950s, mentioned a site of a possible holy well at 'Venton Eage.' It is thought that there was a chapel meadow and spring at the source of the River Allen, however the evidence for these possibilities is poor.

Thomas Martyn included Ventonteague on his map of 1748 though named it 'Venton Geage'. The 1st edition 1807 Ordnance Survey map shows the turbine field as distinct, possibly reclaimed from the Newlyn Downs that surround the site to the north.

The 1840 Tithe Map and Apportionment for the Parish of St Erme show a series of quite large rectangular fields in the area. The field proposed for the turbine was a quite isolated field adjacent to Newlyn Downs which was largely unoccupied. It was known as Home Parks, and was described as common or waste land. Home Parks was part of the holding of Glentonegge, another variation on the spelling of Ventonteague.

A site walkover undertaken in April 2014 showed no sign of a documented Bronze Age barrow adjacent to the curving western boundary and no artefacts were visible on the field's surface. The geophysical survey within this field suggested the presence of a number of ploughed out linear features, as well as a buried service pipe associated with the nearby reservoir.

Potential archaeological sites

Given the location of the site on the southern side of the Newlyn Downs ridge crest and its proximity to the extensive Newlyn Downs barrow cemetery, the site has the potential to contain evidence for prehistoric archaeological activity associated with the barrows. As former downland which has not been subjected to many centuries of ploughing it may also contain evidence for activities such as hunting, which were carried out in such areas of the landscape. The two east-west aligned linear features may be evidence for undocumented medieval outfield cultivation.

Project extent

The current project will focus on the area to be affected by the Stage 1 works – namely the removal of a section of the hedge line bordering the northern side of the A30 and the stripping of an access track within the field.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area during the initial groundworks to be undertaken in October 2018.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site during the development activities.
- Recover any artefacts exposed during the topsoil strip.
- Produce a concise report on the findings of the watching brief.
- Produce an entry to the Historic England/ADS online database of national archaeological projects.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014a, 2017). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of*

Conduct (2014b). 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.

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 during groundworks to fulfil the planning condition. This work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs (CIfA 2014a).

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. 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.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements will be reviewed by the client, the SDOHE, and CAU. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may subsequently be required.** A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains uncovered during the groundworks. The significance of the remains will be agreed between the client, the SDOHE, and CAU.

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) / black and white negative photography using an SLR camera. 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 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.

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
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during October 2018. CAU will normally 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 a maximum of 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within a maximum of 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

References

- CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading
- CIfA, 2014b. *Code of Conduct*, CIfA, Reading
- CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading
- Goacher, H. 2014. *Ventonteague, St. Erme, Cornwall: archaeological assessment of proposed wind turbines*, CAU report 2014R035
- Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England, Swindon

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8 Appendix 2: Context List

Context No	Type	Dimensions	Description	Comments
(1)	Layer	Up to 0.08m thick.	Grass, roots and topsoil.	Vegetation layer.
(2)	Layer	0.2m thick.	Grey-brown clay loam.	Ploughsoil.
(3)	Layer	-	Reddish, grey-brown slate fragments with some clay.	Decayed natural bedrock.
[4]	Cut	0.2m deep	Steep angled break between the disturbed deposits of context (5) and the natural ploughed field profile.	Edge of trackway leading into field.
(5)	Fill/Layer?	0.2m thick	Mixed grey brown and orange brown clays. Some slate fragments.	Fill of trackway. Mixed clay formed by passage of tractor wheels.
[6]	Cut	Roughly 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep	A roughly flat bottomed U shaped cut within the disturbed clay.	Wheel rut.
(7)	Fill	-	Soft, sticky grey-brown clay with some slate fragments.	Fill of wheel rut [6].
[8]	Cut	Roughly 4m wide and 0.6m deep	Broad asymmetric U shaped cut within the natural decayed bedrock (3) running roughly NW to SE.	Ditch.
(9)	Fill	Up to 0.2m thick	Dark grey, black-brown clay with numerous charcoal flecks.	Bottom fill of ditch [8].
(10)	Fill	Up to 0.02m thick	Thin and patchy layer of orange, red-brown clay.	Patches of burnt clay? Overlying bottom fill of ditch [8].
(11)	Fill	Up to 0.5m thick	Red, grey-brown clay.	Top-most fill of ditch [8].

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