



## Crocadon, St Mellion, Cornwall. Archaeological Watching Brief





# Crocadon, St Mellion, Cornwall.

## 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 Andy Johnson of Good Earth Growers and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Sean Taylor, 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 Character
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum
SDOHE	Senior Development Officer Historic Environment
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigations

## **1 Summary**

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Good Earth Growers to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and investigation during groundworks associated with the creation of an irrigation pond (centred at SX 39340 65977) at Crocadon, St Mellion PL12 6RL (Figs 1 and 2).

This work was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording took place (PA17/08798).

The work involved the top soil stripping of an area within the field roughly 30m long, 10m wide that reached a maximum depth of 0.5m.

The site is located within land that falls into a historic character zone which was classified as Post-medieval Enclosed Land (Cornwall County Council 1996). Crocadon is the site of a medieval settlement and manor (MCO14171) and 17<sup>th</sup> century mansion parts of which survive within the current Grade II Listed farmhouse (DCO3376).

Fieldwork was undertaken on the 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

Several features were recorded. These included a series of parallel 'furrows' or gullies [6], [8], [10], [12] and [19] that are too small to be ridge and furrow cultivation and therefore their function is enigmatic: they may be part of garden features relating to either the medieval manor, or 17<sup>th</sup> century mansion; or they may be the result of more modern agricultural activity.

A stone filled land drain [14] was also located. This may be a result of landscaping associated with the 17<sup>th</sup> century mansion but could possibly be associated with land improvement when the mansion became a farm in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Finally, a field boundary ditch [16] was located at the southern end of the site. Its alignment is perpendicular to existing field boundaries which suggest it is part of the same field system that is likely to be of later medieval or post-medieval origin.

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



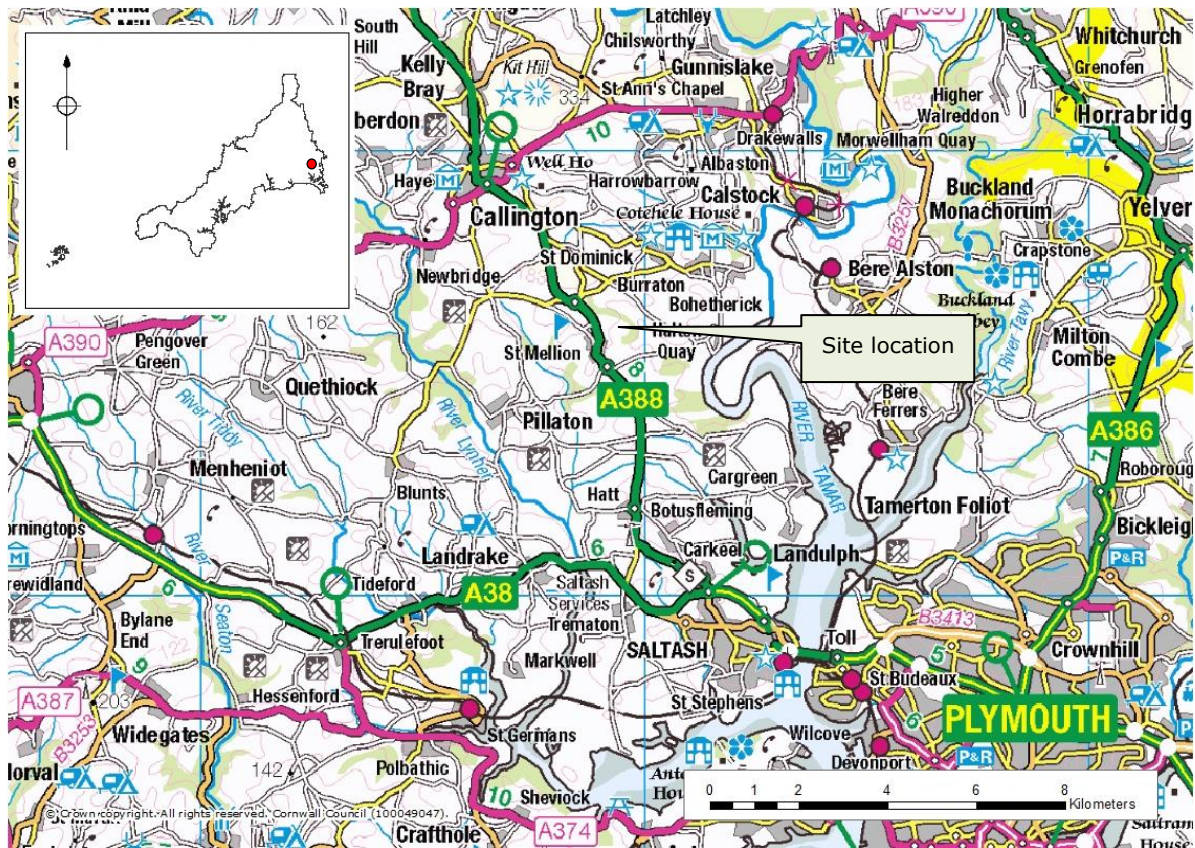


Figure 1. Location map.

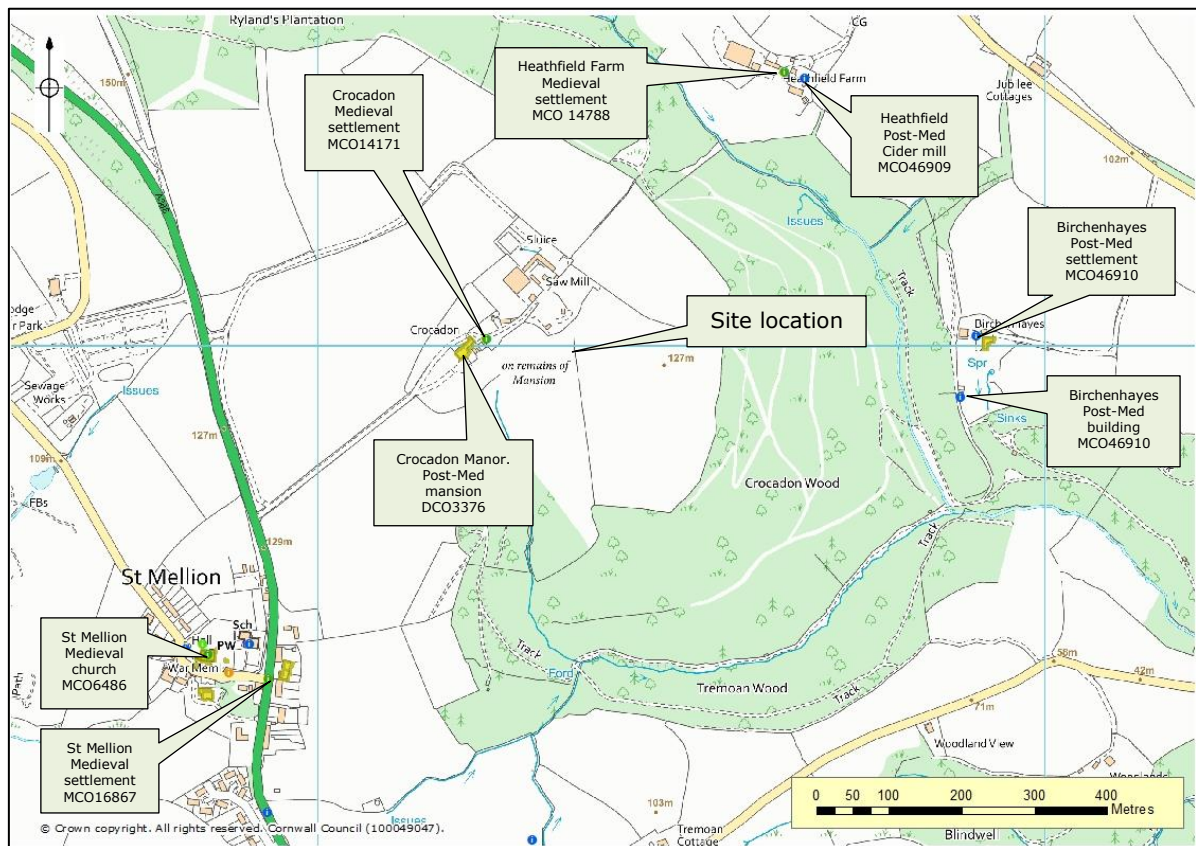


Figure 2. Site location.



## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Mr Andy Johnson of Good Earth Growers to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and investigation during groundworks associated with the creation of an irrigation pond (centred at SX 39340 65977) at Crocadon, St Mellion (Figs 1 and 2).

This work was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording took place (PA17/08798). The area under investigation has not previously been the subject of any heritage work.

The work involved the topsoil stripping of an area within the field that was roughly 30m long and 10m wide that reached a maximum depth of 0.5m (Fig 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 (Taylor 01/10/2018) in Appendix 1.

This report covers the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out on the 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

### 2.2 Location and setting

The site is located within land that falls into a historic character zone which was classified as Post-medieval Enclosed Land (Cornwall County Council 1996). This is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. It is generally located in relatively high, exposed, or poorly-drained parts of the county. There was thus some 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 (Fig 2) in the vicinity of the study area. These include:

- The medieval settlement of Crocadon (MCO14171). first recorded in 1306 (Gover 1948). The name combines the Cornish element *cruc* meaning 'barrow, hillock' (Padel 1985, 73) and the English tun meaning 'farm'.
- The medieval manor of Crocadon. This property was the seat of the Trevisa family, one of whom, John Trevisa (1342–1402 AD), was one of the earliest translators of the Bible into English, contributing to Wycliffe's Bible (Wikipedia). This manor is situated somewhere within the locality of the farm.
- Crocadon Mansion. The Grade II Listed house (DCO3376) is of 17th century origins with subsequent remodelling in the late 18th or early 19th century. Partly dismantled to provide material for Pentillie Castle remnants are incorporated within the farmhouse (listing description).
- The medieval settlement of St Mellion (MCO16867) that lies roughly 600m to the south west (centred at SX 38932 65544) is first recorded in 1199 (Gover 1948).
- The medieval church of St Melanus (MCO6486) lies some 650m to the south west at SX 38848 65575.
- The medieval settlement of Heathfield (MCO14788) is situated some 490m to the north east at SX 39630 66384 that is first recorded in 1348 (Gover 1948).
- The post-medieval settlement of Birchenhayes (MCO46910) located roughly 550m east of the site at SX 39905 66016 is first recorded in 1630 when it is spelt 'Burchinheys' (Gover 1948).

### **Potential archaeological sites**

The settlement of Crocadon has been occupied over a period of at least 700 years, in part as a substantial country seat and, one must assume, with related gardens and/or park. Buried archaeology might be expected in such close proximity to such a settlement and might consist of the foundations of demolished buildings, evidence for the trackway or drive, and garden or park features. Medieval or post-medieval artefacts might be expected in features and overlying deposits.

### **Site description**

The site is located to the north east of the village of St Mellion, and lies within the ecclesiastical parish of the same name (Figs 1 and 2).

It is situated on the east facing slope of a knoll overlooking a stream that forms an unnamed tributary of the River Tamar. The site slopes towards the west from 120m OD to 118m OD. The field is currently in pasture.

The underlying geology consists of Carboniferous sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone of the St Mellion Formation (BGS sheet 348).

## **3 Archaeological results**

See Appendix 2 for full details of the recorded contexts.

### **General**

Eight soil profiles were recorded across the site (Fig 4). Details of these can be found within the site archive. The profiles 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 consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil (1) overlying 0.15m of greyish brown clay loam with some shillet fragments: the ploughsoil (2), and 0.2m of greyish brown clay subsoil (3). Orange, greyish brown clay with a few stone fragments (4) a clay weathering layer up to 0.07m thick overlay decayed natural mudstone and siltstone bedrock (5).

This soil profile was consistent throughout the area examined. No artefacts were recovered.

### **Features**

#### *Gullies or furrows [6], [8], [10], [12] and [19]*

Located at the northern end of the area subjected to a topsoil strip at roughly SX 39338 65992 a series of five shallow gullies running roughly parallel with each other were recorded (Figs 4, 6 and 7). The gullies were very similar in nature. Each had roughly parallel sides, was 0.8m wide and was very shallow varying in depth between 0.02m and 0.04m. They had flattened U-shaped profiles (where sectioned). Gullies [6], [8], [10] and [12] were set roughly 0.8m apart while gully [19] lay approximately 3m to the west (Figs 4, 8, and 9).

The gullies had been infilled with compacted dark red, greyish brown clay with some stone fragments, contexts (7), (9), (11), (13) and (20).

These gullies were very ephemeral having been heavily truncated. Running in a north-north-west to south-south-east direction, the longest [6] was traced for a length of roughly 7m, the shortest [12] for just 3m.

There was no evidence for these gullies within the central and southern parts of the area. No dating evidence or artefacts were recovered for these features.

#### *Ditch [14] land drain*

This feature was located close to the centre of the area of the topsoil strip, roughly at SX 39340 65977.

It consisted of a narrow ditch that ran across the width of the stripped area. Emerging from the north eastern side the excavation it was traced for some 6m in a north-south direction before performing a dog-leg turning to run northeast to southwest for some 8.5m then disappearing under the western baulk (Fig 4).

The ditch [14] had roughly parallel sides. The length of ditch that showed the best level of preservation, that on the eastern side was examined with section A-B (Fig 5). This showed that the ditch had a steep sided U-shaped profile and was roughly 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. It had been infilled with friable greyish brown clay with numerous fist-sized angular stones (up to 0.12m in size). In the central and western part of the area the ditch had been heavily truncated (Figs 5, 10, 11 and 12).

No dating evidence or artefacts were recovered from this feature, which appeared to be a land drain.

#### *Ditch [16]. Field boundary*

Located approximately 3m from the southern end of area (centred at SX 39342 65967) a ditch [16] was recorded (Fig 4). This ran across the southern end of the topsoil stripped area (thus running ENE to WSW). The ditch was in places very ephemeral having been heavily truncated. Where the ditch appeared to be best preserved, a section C-D was cut across it in order to investigate its character (Figs 5 and 14).

In section, ditch [16] proved to be 1.1m wide, and reached a maximum depth of 0.1m. The ditch had a very shallow asymmetric U-shaped profile, with the southern edge being fairly steep and slightly convex in shape, whilst its northern edge had a shallow less pronounced angle. The base of the ditch was gently rounded. It was infilled with red, greyish brown clay (Fig 14) with a few stone fragments, context (17).

Immediately to the north of ditch [16] was a band of less weathered natural bedrock up to 1.7m wide consisting of pale reddish, orange-brown clay with numerous slate fragments, context 18. This feature has the appearance of a removed field boundary with attendant ditch, the band of un-weathered natural bedrock 18 marking the position of the former bank, which had, until it was removed, preserved the bedrock from weathering (Figs 4 and 13).

No dating evidence for this boundary was recovered.

## **4 Conclusions/discussion**

It is uncertain what the gullies or furrows [6], [8], [10], [12] and [19] recorded within the northern part of the area represent. It was originally thought that these parallel gullies may have been the last remnants of ridge and furrow, evidence for early medieval cultivation within the field; however, they are set too close together to be this unless they represent successive, perhaps interrupted, phases of use.

They may be part of garden features related to either the medieval manor, or 17<sup>th</sup> century mansion though the historic mapping fails to reveal any features or clues to function within this area of the field. It is possible that they may be more modern plough furrows, though here they seem too broad to be those. Unfortunately there was no dating evidence for these although they are of some age having been heavily truncated by more recent activity with the field.

The same is true for the land drain [14]. The narrow stone-filled cut is indicative of an 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date (subsequent to this, land drains often contained ceramic pipes), however, no direct dating evidence was obtained. It may be part of the

landscaping associated with the mansion, but could possibly be linked to land improvement when the mansion became a farm in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The ditch [16] and possible site of a bank (represented by the less weathered bedrock 18) running adjacent to it have the appearance of a removed field boundary. No direct dating evidence was obtained for this feature and it does not appear on any of the historic mapping, which suggests it had been removed prior to the making of the 1841 Tithe Map for St Mellion. The alignment of this boundary (ENE to WSW) is perpendicular to the field boundary that lies some 10m to the east which suggests that it was originally part of the same field system. It is likely to be of later medieval or early post-medieval origin.

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

Ordnance Survey, 1st edition 1809 6 Inch map.

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, 1841. Parish of St Mellion (licensed digital copy at HE).

British Geological Survey, 1998. Map sheet 348 Plymouth.

### 5.2 Publications

Gover, JEB, 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall (manuscript at RCM, Truro).

Padel, OJ, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*, English Place-name Society, Nottingham.

### 5.3 Websites

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

Crocadon Farm website <http://crocadon.co.uk/about-crocadon-farm/> (accessed 9/11/2018)

Wikipedia [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Trevisa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Trevisa) (accessed 9/11/2018)

Wikisource [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Trevisa,\\_John\\_de\\_\(DNB00\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Trevisa,_John_de_(DNB00)) (accessed 9/11/2018)

## 6 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146842**

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: 146842).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 920/1-3).
3. Electronic data is stored in the following location: \\CAU\Archive\Sites\C\Crocadon Farm WB 2018 146842
4. Historic England /ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-334389

No artefacts were recovered in the course of this project

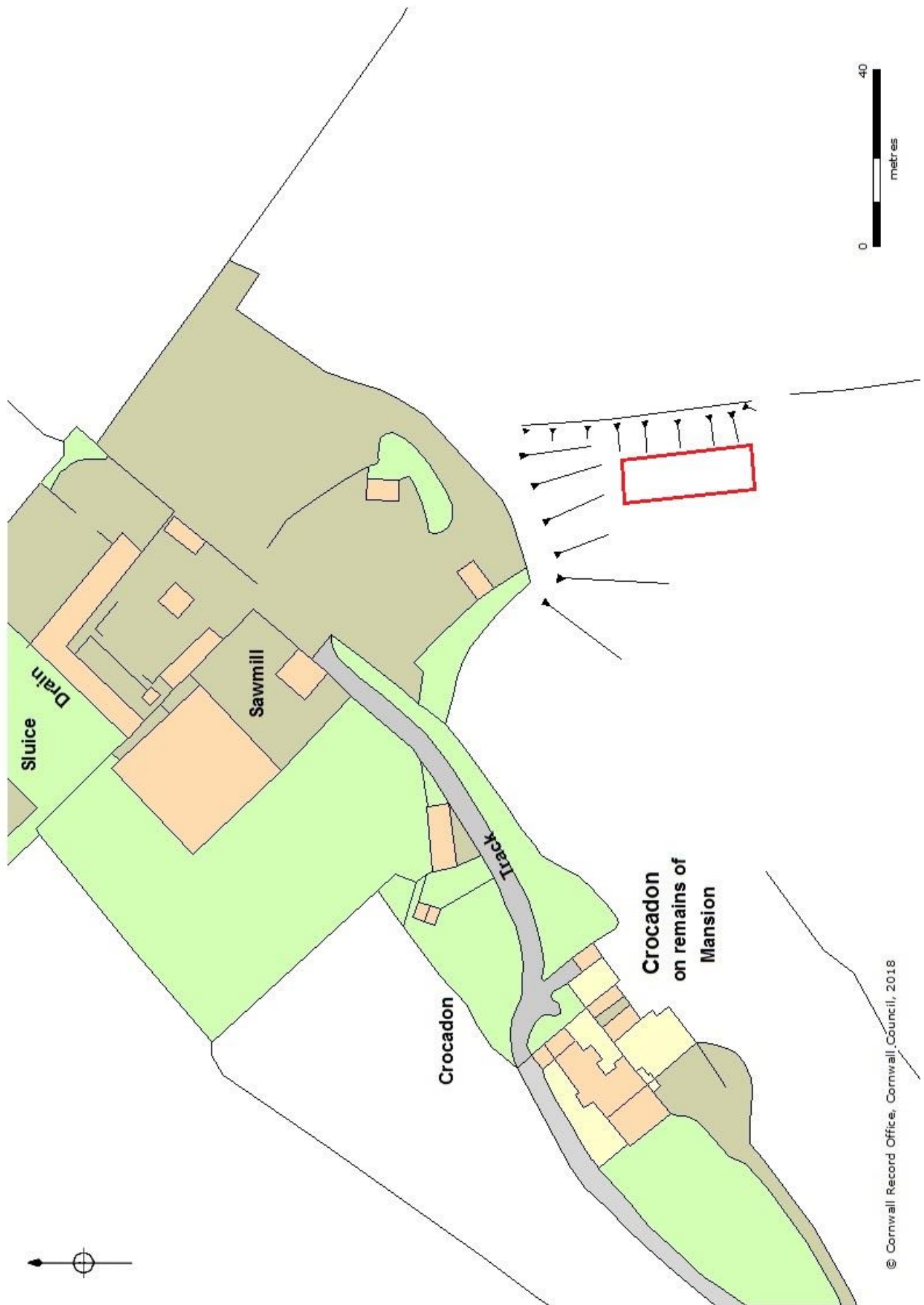


Figure 3. Topsoil stripped area location plan (Outlined in red).

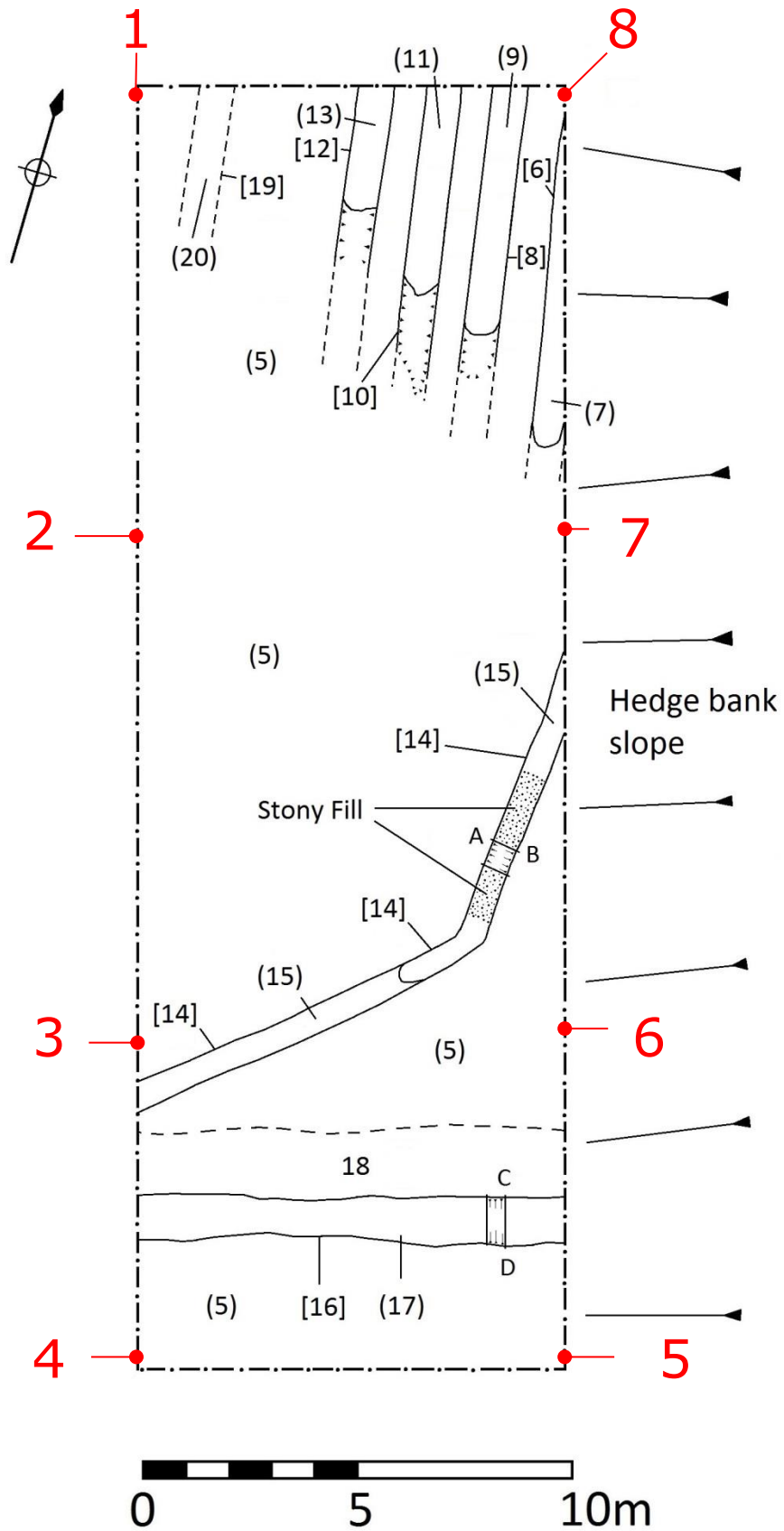


Figure 4. Topsoil stripped area plan showing recorded features and locations of soil profiles (in red).



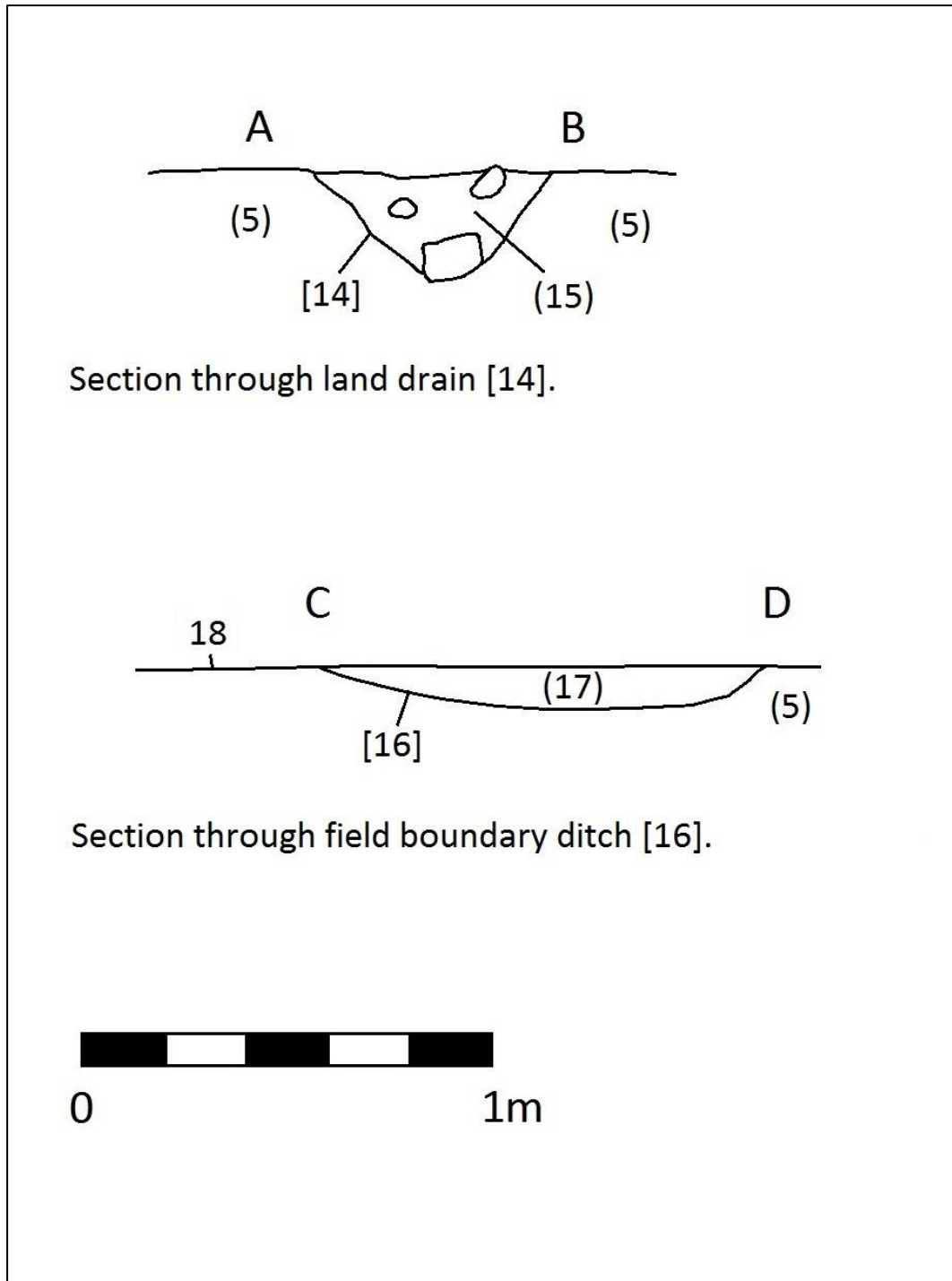


Figure 5. Section drawings through land drain [14] and boundary ditch [16].



*Figure 6. Overview of site looking south.*



*Figure 7. Overview of site looking north.*





Figure 8. View of 'furrows' [6], [8], [10], [12], and [19] (from left to right) looking south showing location within area of topsoil strip.



Figure 9. Details of 'furrows' [6], [8], [10] and [12] (from left to right).





Figure 10. Land drain [14] looking west.



Figure 11. Land drain [14] showing the stony nature of the fill (15).





Figure 12. Section A-B through land drain [14] looking north.



Figure 13. Ditch [16] looking south west.





Figure 14. Section C-D through ditch [16] looking east.

## **7 Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation Crocadon watching brief**

Client: Good Earth Growers

Planning ref: PA17/08798

### **Project background**

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation at Crocadon, St Mellion. The work is required to fulfil condition 4 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA17/08798. The proposed development is centred on SX 39338 66047 and extends into the fields to the south-east and south-west (Fig 1). It consists of the erection of three polytunnels, the creation of two irrigation ponds and three wildlife ponds, the removal of a bund and creation of an area of hardstanding to the site polytunnel, the creation of access tracks for the polytunnels and the change of use of a barn used as a sawmill and two ancillary buildings from B1 to agricultural use.

Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDOHE), commenting on the application, stated that:

A number of known heritage assets are located nearby, including MCO14171 CROCADON Medieval settlement (the settlement of Crocadon is first recorded in 1306) and DCO3376 CROCADON Grade II Listed house dating from the mid 17th century, extended to the south west in late 18th or early 19th century. In addition, there is an Ordnance Survey annotation on the current Mastermap digital mapping stating 'Crocadon on remains of Mansion', which is also on pre-digital 25' scale mapping dating back to 1880s editions. As this location is not specific, it is reasonable to assume that the location of this Mansion and associated works potentially could be within the proposed development area.

We therefore consider it prudent that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the early stages of groundworks, undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual in accordance with nationally agreed guidelines, and subject to a Condition attached to planning consent.

The planning condition states that:

A) No demolition/development shall take place/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:

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 demolition/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.

D) 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 properly assess the archaeological potential of the site in accordance with Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan 2016. A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this case because it is essential to ensure that a robust archaeological recording exercise is carried out before any harm may occur to buried heritage assets.

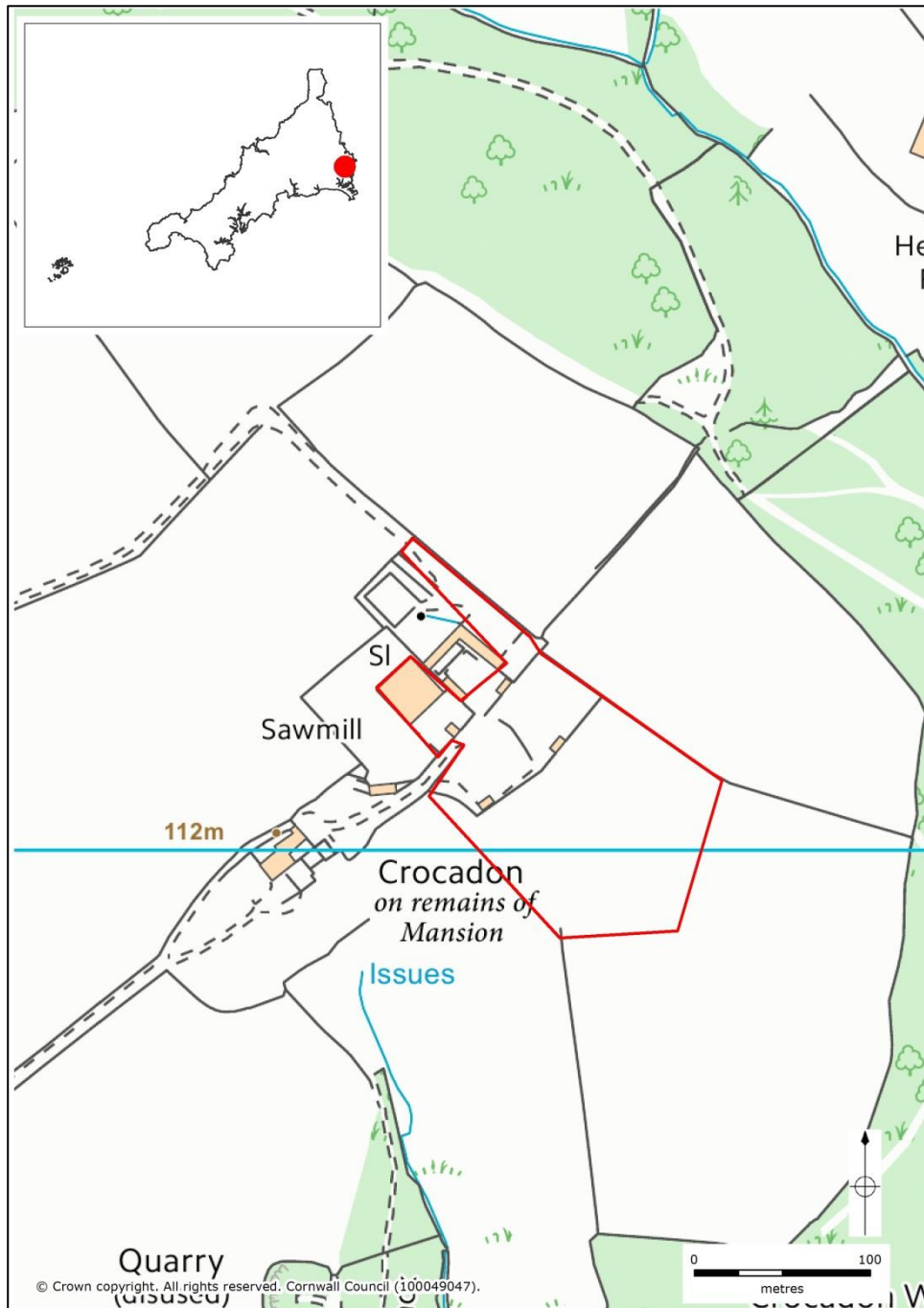


Figure 1: site location map

## Site history

The area under investigation has not previously been the subject of any heritage work.

### **Historic Landscape Character (HLC)**

The HLC of the project area is Post-medieval Enclosed Land (Cornwall County Council 1996). This is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. It is generally located in relatively high, exposed, or poorly-drained parts of the county.

### **Known archaeological sites**

The settlement of Crocadon is recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER; MCO14171). The record states that 'the settlement of Crocadon is first recorded in 1306 (Gover 1948, 191). The name combines the Cornish element *cruc* meaning 'barrow, hillock' (Padel 1985, 73) and the English tun meaning 'farm,'.

The property was the seat of the Trevisa family, one of whom, John Trevisa (1342–1402 AD), was one of the earliest translators of the Bible into English, contributing to Wycliffe's Bible (Wikipedia). He was reportedly born at Trevesa, St Enoder (Wikipedia quoting the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*) although other sources say that he was born at Crocadon in 1326 and lived until 1412 (Wikisource quoting Dictionary of National Biography 1885-1900). Upon the failure of the male heirs in 1690 the estate was purchased by the Coryton family. A Captain James Tillie married into the family and built Pentillie Castle in 1698 from the part-dismantled mansion of Crocadon, leaving the remainder of the mansion to be fitted out as a farmhouse (Crocadon Farm website).

The Grade II Listed house (DCO3376) is of 17th century origins with subsequent remodelling in the late 18th or early 19th century. There is a drawing of the original building in the Spoure Book of 1698 and it is possible that the existing 17th century range incorporates the remains of this mansion house (information from Listing description).

The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1784-6 shows the site with a tree-lined avenue running down to what is now the A388 and a track running off to the east to Heathfield. This track has a loop coming off it to the south that may have been an ornamental drive through the woodland shown. What appears to be a small building is shown around 100m to the south-east of the main building.

Many of the extant buildings of the settlement are shown on the 1840-43 St Mellion Tithe Map. The holding of Crocadon (sic) is owned by John Tillie Coryton and occupied by John Pryne. The fields to the south-east and south-west of the settlement are shown on the Tithe Map as plots 590 and 591 but no field names and details of the state of cultivation are recorded in the Apportionment. A small area shown 250m to the south-east of the settlement may be a quarry.

The 1883 OS 25" map shows a track running off to the south-east into Crocadon Wood. This may be the drive shown on the earlier OS mapping. This track has gone by the time of the 1906-7 OS 25" map.

### **Potential archaeological sites**

The settlement has been occupied over a period of at least 700 years, in part as a substantial country seat and, one must assume, related gardens and/or park. Buried archaeology might be expected in such close proximity to such a settlement and might consist of the foundations of demolished buildings, evidence for the trackway or drive, and garden or park features. Medieval or post-medieval artefacts might be expected in features and overlying deposits.

## **Project extent**

The project will cover the excavation of the five ponds and the creation of the hardstanding for the polytunnel and the access track.

## **Aims and objectives**

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area.

The objective is to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to development.

## **Working methods**

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014a). 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 (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 an intermittent 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 intermittent 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 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
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs
- This WSI as an appendix

## **Timetable**

The study is anticipated to commence during October 2018. CAU will require at least 1 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

## **References**

- CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading
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- Gover, J E B, 1948. *Place-Names of Cornwall*
- Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England, Swindon
- Padel, O J, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*

## **Websites**

- Corcadon Farm website <http://crocadon.co.uk/about-crocadon-farm/> (accessed 1/10/2018)
- Wikipedia [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Trevisa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Trevisa) (accessed 1/10/2018)
- Wikisource [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Trevisa,\\_John\\_de\\_\(DNB00\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Trevisa,_John_de_(DNB00)) (accessed 1/10/2018)

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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	0.15m thick.	Greyish brown clay loam.	Ploughsoil.
(3)	Layer	0.2m thick.	Greyish brown clay.	Subsoil.
(4)	Layer	0.07m thick.	Brownish orange clay with few stone fragments.	Clay weathering layer.
(5)	Layer	At bottom of trench – not bottomed.	Reddish, brownish orange clay with numerous slate fragments.	Decayed natural bedrock.
[6]	Cut	0.8m wide, 0.03m deep.	Very shallow ephemeral ditch with roughly parallel sides. Flattened U-shaped profile (where recorded). Heavily truncated. Traced for a length of roughly 7m in a NNW/SSE direction.	Furrow?
(7)	Fill	-	Compacted dark red, greyish brown clay with some stone fragments.	Fill of furrow [6].
[8]	Cut	0.8m wide, up to roughly 0.04m deep.	Very shallow ephemeral ditch with roughly parallel sides. Flattened U-shaped profile (where sectioned). Heavily truncated. Traced for a length of roughly 5m running parallel with [6] in a NNW/SSE direction.	Furrow?
9	Fill	-	Compacted dark red, greyish brown clay with some stone fragments.	Fill of furrow [8].
[10]	Cut	0.8m wide, up to roughly 0.02m deep.	Very shallow ephemeral ditch with roughly parallel sides. Flattened U-shaped profile (where sectioned). Heavily truncated. Traced for a length of roughly 7m running parallel with [8] in a NNW/SSE direction.	Furrow?
(11)	Fill	-	Compacted dark red, greyish brown clay with some stone fragments.	Fill of furrow [10].
[12]	Cut	0.8m wide, up to roughly 0.02m deep.	Very shallow ephemeral ditch with roughly parallel sides. Flattened U shaped profile (where observed). Heavily truncated. Traced for a length of roughly 3m running parallel with [10] in a NNW/SSE direction.	Furrow?
(13)	Fill	-	Compacted dark red, greyish	Fill of furrow

Context No	Type	Dimensions	Description	Comments
			brown clay with some stone fragments.	[12].
[14]	Cut	Roughly 0.6m wide, 0.25m deep.	Narrow drain with roughly parallel sides. On the NE side of the trench it was traced for some 6m in a north-south direction before turning to run NE to SW for some 8.5m to disappear under the western baulk. The cut has a U-shaped profile. Heavily truncated, in places very ephemeral, where best preserved it had a stony infill.	Land drain.
(15)	Fill	-	Friable greyish brown clay with numerous angular stones (up to 0.12m in size).	Fill of land drain [14].
[16]	Cut	Up to 1.1m wide and 0.1m deep.	Very shallow U profiled ditch (with almost flat bottom) that is heavily truncated. Runs roughly ENE to WSW across the width of the trench.	Field boundary ditch.
(17)	Fill	-	Red, greyish brown clay with a few stone fragments.	Fill of field boundary ditch [16].
18	Feature	Roughly 1.7m wide.	Pale reddish, brownish orange clay with numerous slate fragments. Zone of less weathered bedrock.	Site of removed boundary bank.
[19]	Cut	0.8m wide, up to roughly 0.02m deep.	Very ephemeral shallow ditch with roughly parallel sides. Heavily truncated. Traced for a length of roughly 2m running in a NNW/SSE direction. Appears to run parallel with the other furrows.	Furrow?
(20)	Fill	-	Compacted dark red, greyish brown clay with some stone fragments.	Fill of furrow [19].

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