



Land at Town Mill, Grampound,
Cornwall
Archaeological Watching Brief



Land at Town Mill, Grampound, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief

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

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Barleycroft Ltd and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Jo Sturgess. The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Taylor, Ant Angove, and Connor Motley.

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

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a programme of archaeological recording, in the form of a watching brief, at land north of Town Mill, Mill Lane, Grampound, Cornwall, in May 2019.

A number of features were identified relating to the development of the site from the early 19th century to the late 20th century. These included a wall that may have formed part of a pig yard shown on the 1840-43 Tithe Map, wall footings and a cobbled surface belonging to a large building or yard shown on the 1907 OS map, and mid to late 20th century remains of the modern piggery that was built on top of this.

The features found are of local significance and provide evidence for a little known activity on the outskirts of the formerly industrial settlement of Grampound.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Barleycroft Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in the form of a watching brief during groundworks on land to the north of Town Mill, Grampound (Fig 1). This work was carried out to satisfy condition 6 of planning application PA16/00761.

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 site lies at the northern end of Mill Lane in Grampound, adjacent to the River Fal, in an area historically occupied by the town mills. The town is first recorded in 1296 as the Cornish *Pons mur*, 'great bridge', shortly after translated into Norman-French as *Grauntpoint* by 1302. The town developed on both sides of the Fal, in the parishes of Probus to the west and Creed to the east, both parts within the manor of Tybesta. The first known charter for the town was granted in 1332 (Sheppard 1980). John Norden in 1610 listed Grampound as a market town within Powder hundred, as significant as Tregony, Fowey, Lostwithiel and Truro (Shepherd 2011).

The site is located immediately north of Town Mill (MCO26116) which was recorded in use as early as 1607. There are documented uses for Town Mill as a corn mill, a fulling mill, a malt mill and a grist mill. It is likely that this was the site of one or more of the medieval mills transferred to the borough in the 1332 charter (Grampound community website).

'Documentary evidence relating to a fulling mill on the Town Mill site provides evidence of a cloth trade at Grampound. Another fulling mill is thought to have stood on the opposite side of the Fal in Probus parish, outside the bounds of the Borough, on the site of Fal Valley Pets. Fulling mills were used to finish woven fabric, agitating the cloth to create a felted surface resulting in a denser, more hardwearing material. Other references to a textile industry come from surviving field names such as 'Rack Field', a reference to the tenter frames where the fullled cloth was stretched out to dry. Seventeenth century wills from the borough detail looms and raw materials including black and white wool, hemp and flax and 18th century records list 9 weavers, 2 dyers, 17 fullers, clothiers and wool staplers in the Borough suggestive of a considerable domestic industry. In 1801 Grampound Factory was established on the Town Mill site as a spinning mill, woollen cloth and woollen yarn manufactory. This seems to have had a limited success and finally burnt down in 1835' (Grampound community website).

The Creed Tithe Map (Fig 2) and accompanying Apportionment of 1840-43 indicate that the development area was in use as pasture at this date (field 18A) but its name 'Factory Moor' suggests that there may have been a factory of some description (MCO29741) located here previously, although it may have referred to a similar activity to that described above for Rack Field. In the northern part of the area a small pigs' yard (field 19A) is also shown on the Tithe Map. Both fields were occupied by Thomas Gerrans and leased from Christopher Hawkins and formed part of the tenement of Grampound Mill.

The 1881 OS 25" map (Fig 3) shows a track running through the site from north-west to south-east. By 1907 the footprint of a large floor or building is visible on the OS 25" mapping (Fig 4). The site was home to a large piggery built in the 20th century, on the same footprint as the earlier structure. The concrete floor and rear wall of this building made up the eastern half of the site.

A mill race for the Town Mill runs adjacent to the site to the east and is taken from the Fal 1.4km to the north of the site, just to the south of Trenowth Mill. The Fal itself runs alongside the site to the west.



Fig 2 Extract from the Creed Tithe Map (note the mapping is slightly offset from true position).

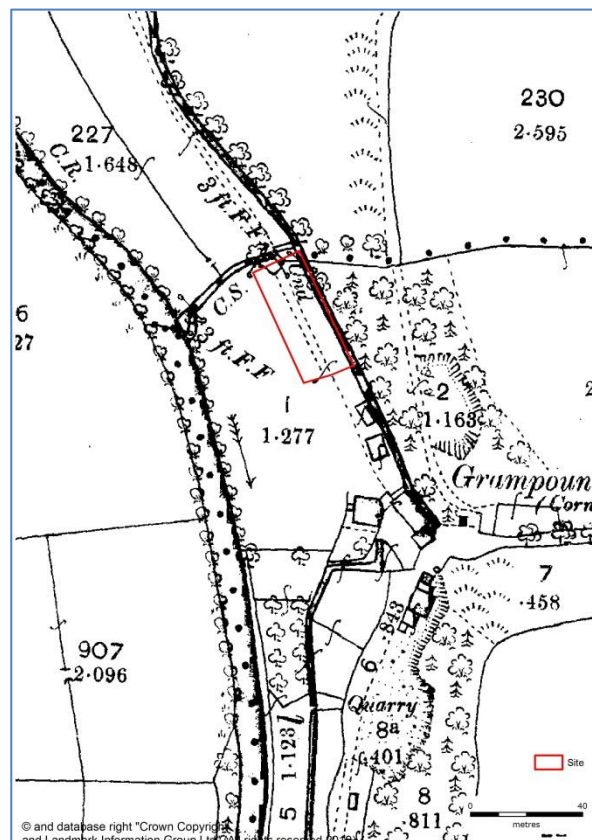


Fig 3 Extract from the 1881 OS 25" Map.

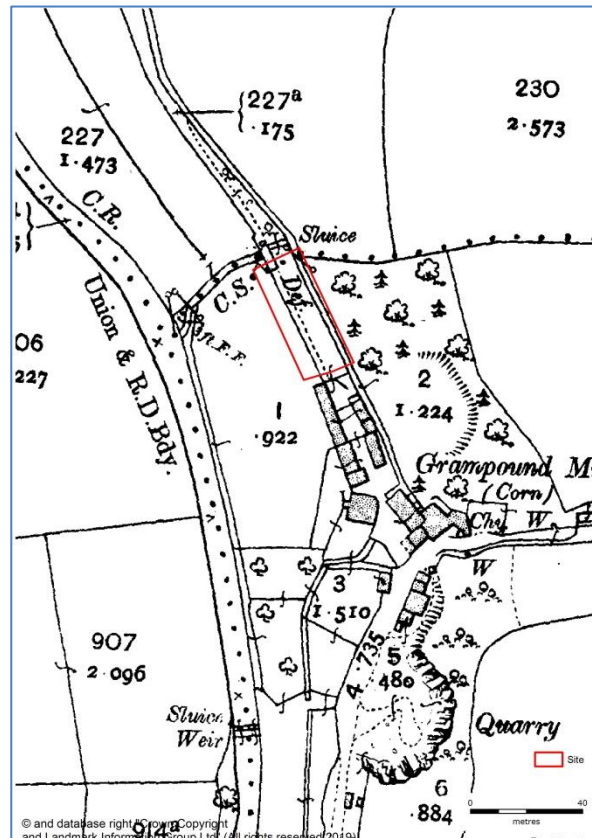


Fig 4 Extract from the 1907 OS 25" Map.

3 Archaeological results

The results from the watching brief are presented here. A total of 20 contexts were recorded. Context numbers were issued from a continuous sequence 101-120. Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [1], deposits in round brackets, (2), and structures without brackets, 3. Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2. The site plan is shown in Figure 5.

Investigations were limited to the build level of the new structures apart from a roughly central service trench that was excavated to a depth of 1.05m below the ground level, which was at 22.8m OD. The eastern part of the site was occupied by a concrete floor which was removed prior to construction. The build level was just below this level and few earlier features were disturbed during the construction.

Bedrock (**118**), a deposit of slate, was present just below the surface in the south-eastern part of the site, and visible as an upstanding outcrop in the northern corner. However, where a pit was excavated to take a drain at the northern end of the site, the bedrock was absent to a depth of at least 1.05m below ground level at 21.05m OD. This suggests that the bedrock falls away from east to west across the site, either as a result of natural topography or quarrying.

The earliest feature identified is likely to be wall **120** (Fig 6), a disturbed section of which was identified at the north-western corner of the site. The remains comprised a single course of killas rubble, although the top of the wall marked the build level for the development, and it was not excavated further. The top of the wall had been mortared and a large number of iron scrap objects were recovered from this area. It is possible that the wall represents the western wall of the pig yard shown on the Tithe Map.

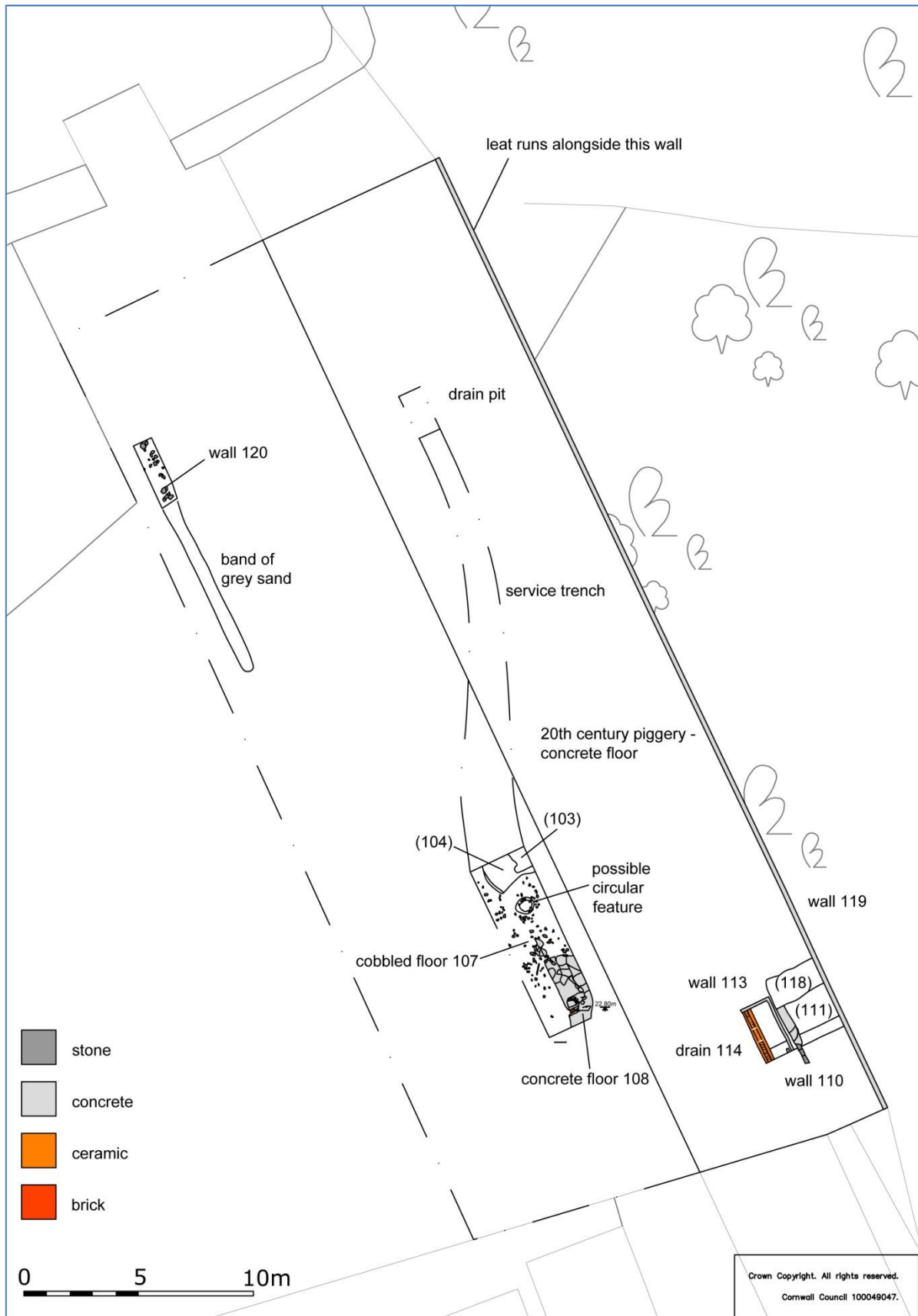


Fig 5 Plan of site.



Fig 6 Wall 120.

Deposits of made ground were encountered elsewhere on the site, where the depth of excavations allowed. These overlaid a light soft reddish brown clay, **(105)**, the top of which lay at 22.1m OD. This is likely to be a natural deposit. Above this was the first levelling deposit, **(104)**, a dark reddish brown silty clay 0.3m thick. The top of this contained pockets of loose grey sand containing frequent fragments of slate, **(106)**. Above these deposits was another levelling layer, **(103)**, a deposit of grey loose crushed slate 0.3m thick.



An early cobbled floor, **107** (Fig 7), was identified in the southern part of the site. The cobbles were of local stone and were roughly worn. Occasional hand-made bricks were embedded in the cobbles and quantities of pottery of 19th-20th century date were recovered from the surface. This overlaid made ground **(103)**. The cobbles at the southern end were butted by a broken concrete floor, **108**, that appeared to be contemporary. Both were sealed by a thin levelling deposit, **(102)** from which a sherd of Barnstaple ware dating to the 19th or early 20th century was recovered. This was covered by concrete floor **101**.

Fig 7 Cobbles 107 (front) and concrete 108 (rear).

A stone wall, **110**, was identified in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig 8). The wall, of coarse shillet rubble up to three courses high, survived to a height of 0.23m and was 0.35m wide. It was partially covered with concrete at its northern end and it was bonded with cement. It was identified over a length of 2.8m before it appeared to terminate at a section of upstanding bedrock. It lay directly beneath concrete floor **101**.

Between wall **110** and the edge of the site to the north-east, marked by wall **119**, was a thin deposit of crushed shillet, (**117**), 0.02m thick. This appeared to be the remains of a floor. It was overlain by a backfill deposit, (**111**), a loose reddish brown stony clay 0.1m thick, also contained by walls **110** and **119**. An iron bar, possibly a file, was recovered from this deposit.



Fig 8 Section showing from left wall 119, wall 110, wall 113, drain 114.

Adjacent to the south-west of **110** was a concrete wall, **113**, running north-west for 2.56m before returning to the south-west for 1.36m. It was contemporary with a ceramic gutter or drain, **114**. The area contained by these two features was filled with concrete rubble (**114**), from which a fragment of roofing slate with a peg hole was recovered. Both were sealed by concrete floor **101**.

Concrete floor **101** covered the majority of the site and was contemporary with the large retaining wall, **119**, which ran along the north-eastern boundary of the site (Fig 9).



Fig 9 Wall 119.

4 Discussion

The results from the watching brief are presented here by period, where known, followed by an assessment of significance.

4.1 Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900)

The earliest feature encountered is likely to be wall **120**. This had been disturbed by later activity and probably only represents the footings of the wall but appeared to lie on the line of the western wall of the enclosure named as 'Pigs Yard' on the 1840-43 Tithe Map.

4.2 Modern (AD 1901-present)

Cobbled surface **107** was associated with 19th to 20th century artefacts and appeared contemporary with a concrete floor. It is therefore likely to be later than wall **120** and represent the earliest phase of the building that occupied the site from the early 20th century. Wall **110** and floor (**117**) is probably of similar date.

Most of these earlier features were levelled and a fully concrete piggery represented by floor **101** and wall **119** was constructed later in the 20th century. Wall **113** and drain **114** respect wall **110** but are likely to be contemporary with the final phase of use.

All of the features identified were of minor but local significance, representing the development of intensive pig farming on a site with a history of such activity stretching back to at least the early part of the 19th century. It is possible that the factory mentioned in the Tithe Apportionment was referring to this industry.

5 Conclusions

The results of the fieldwork have identified the development of a little known industry, that of pig rearing, on the outskirts of Grampound over the course of 200 years or so. The location of this industry so close to the town mill suggests that grains or oats were being ground at the mill for pig feed. While the function of the structure recorded on the 1907 OS mapping and represented by cobbled surface **107**, wall **110** and floor (**117**) is not known it was subsequently rebuilt and used as a piggery. From small beginnings the industry expanded and intensified over time and the archaeological recording has allowed a brief insight into this.

No further work is recommended on the site.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840-43. Parish of Creed (licensed digital copy at CRO)

Ordnance Survey, 1881. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, 1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

6.2 Publications

Shepherd, F, 2011. *Land at Manor Tannery, Grampound, Cornwall: Archaeological assessment*, Historic Environment Projects, Truro

Sheppard, P, 1980. *The Historic Towns of Cornwall: An Archaeological Survey*, Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology, Truro

6.3 Websites

<https://www.grampound.org.uk/> Grampound Community Website (accessed 27/6/2019)

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Town Mill, Grampound: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief

Client: Barleycroft Ltd

Planning ref: PA16/00761

Project background

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation at Town Mill, Grampound (SW 93450 48810). The development (PA16/00761) will involve the construction of three new dwellings.

Conditional Planning Permission has now been given for the construction of the new dwellings.

The archaeological recording has been requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE) and is required to fulfil Condition 6 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA16/00761. The planning condition states that:

No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation which shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

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. This pre-commencement condition is necessary in order to ensure that the site is fully investigated at the outset so that the archaeological potential is established and recording measures put in place during the site preparation and subsequent development process.

To fulfil the condition the SDHOE has advised that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during all groundworks associated with the new development.

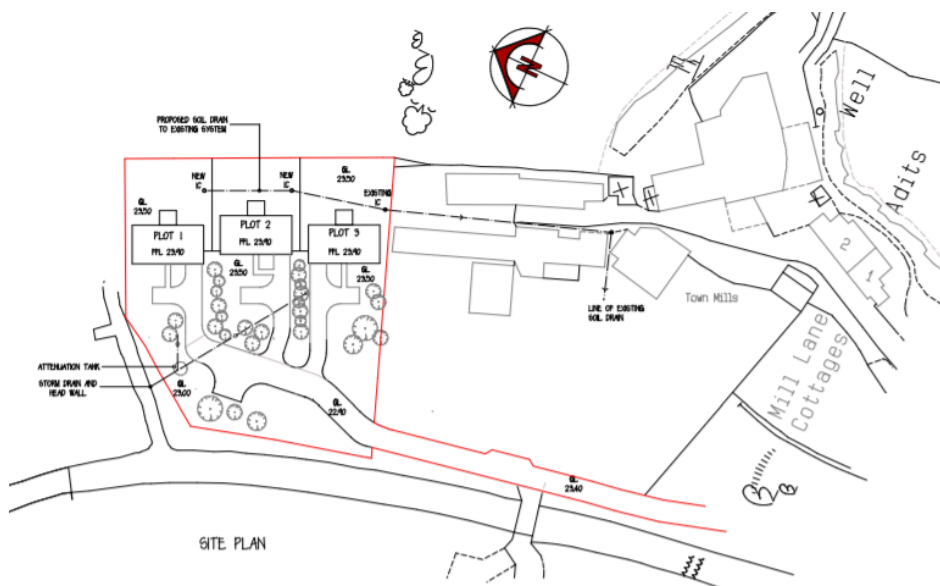


Figure 1: site location and proposal map.

Site history

Grampound itself first grew up as a town in the medieval period (probably in the 13th century). The reason for the development of a town here was the 'Great Bridge' over the River Fal, which gave the town its name ('Grauntpoint' in 1302). This important crossing point allowed easy access along the road from Truro into east Cornwall.

The development area lies at the northern end of Mill Lane in Grampound, adjacent to the River Fal, in an area historically occupied by the town mills. The land is located immediately north of Town Mill which was recorded in use as early as 1607. The Tithe map and accompanying Apportionment of c1840 indicate that the development area was in use as pasture at this date but its name 'Factory Moor' suggests that there may have been a factory of some description located here. In the northern part of the area a small pigs' yard is also shown on the Tithe map.

Potential archaeological sites

There is potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-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 development area comprises the area outlined in red on Figure 1.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to record and gain a better understanding of the archaeology within this area.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site in advance of the main construction works.
- Report on the results from the archaeological watching brief in an area.

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).
- Black and white negative film will be added to the site archive.
- 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 development groundworks. 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 both black and white film and 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 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 during February 2019. 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

References

- CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA, Reading
- CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading
- CIfA, 2014c. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, CIfA, Reading
- CIfA, 2014d. *Code of Conduct*, CIfA, Reading
- CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading

GSB, 2008. *Penrice Community College, St Austell, Cornwall*, Bradford (Survey Ref: 2008/47)

Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England, Swindon

Jones, AM, 2008. *Penrice Community College, St Austell Geophysical Survey: Statement of Archaeological Implications*, CAU, Truro.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 10 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Heritage Impact Assessments
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

Standards



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Project staff

The project will be managed by Jo Sturgess who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.

- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The project team is expected to include:

Jo Sturgess, BA, MCIfA

Jo has a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation, post-excavation and characterisation. Past historic building works have included Molenick Farmhouse, Tideford; Bradley Manor, Newton Abbot; City Wharf, Truro; Harvey's Foundry, Hayle; Boswednack Serpentine works; Porthmeor farm; Bartle's Foundry, Pool; Manor Tannery, Grampound; Duchy Palace, Lostwithiel, Cutmadoc Farmhouse, Lanhydrock, the Piggery and Cider House at Godolphin, Poltesco Mill House and variety of other domestic buildings, mine sites, farm buildings and industrial buildings. Other projects include Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscaswell and Trevesa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes use of Total Station, CAD software and GIS. Holder of a CSCS card and qualified first aider.

Martin Andrewes, BSc

After gaining his degree in archaeology in 2013 Martin volunteered for CAU on a number of excavations, principally St Piran's Oratory and Carwynnen Quoit where his practical skills made him a vital part of the team. He was subsequently employed as a site assistant at CAU working on a variety of sites and gaining experience in field excavation and site recording processes. These have included prehistoric smelting/settlement sites (Hayle Viaduct Hill), industrial sites (South Crofty), church/burial excavation (Sithney Church) and recording geotechnical pits. In 2016/17 Martin was appointed as Environmental Sampling supervisor for the Tintagel Castle Archaeological Research Project. Martin is a qualified mechanic and holds a HGV 2 and tracked vehicle license.

All staff follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client in pdf format.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

CAU will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Health and safety statement

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a site-specific Risk Assessment.

Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

Jo Sturgess

Senior Archaeologist

08/01/2019

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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Appendix 2: Table of contexts

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
101	B	Concrete floor: 0.1m thick covering a rectangular area 45m by 8.3m.		Late 20th
102	D	Levelling layer: a mid greyish brown loose sandy clay 0.05m thick beneath 101. Finds: 1 sherd North Devon Barnstaple ware (19th to early 20th centuries), 1 brick fragment (u/d).	19th-20th	Late 19th/ Early 20th
103	D	Levelling deposit: a mid grey crushed slate 0.3m thick. Identified in a drain pit at the northern end of the site and beneath cobbled floor 107.		20th
104	D	Levelling deposit: a dark reddish brown soft clay 0.3m thick. Identified in a drain pit at the northern end of the site and beneath cobbled floor 107.		20th
105	D	Natural: a light reddish brown soft clay 0.35m+ thick. Identified in the base of a drain pit at the northern end of the site.		*
106	D	Levelling deposit: a grey loose sand up to 0.2m thick found in pockets at the top of deposit (104).		20th
107	B	Floor: an area of local stone worn cobbles at the southern end of the site. Lies below floor 101. Exposed in a service trench. Finds: 1 sherd of Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'. (China; 19th to 20th centuries), 1 neck sherd North Devon Barnstaple Gravel Tempered ware (19th century), 1 sherd North Devon Barnstaple Gravel Tempered ware (19th century), 1 sherd Modern red-brown Stoneware (drainpipe?; 19th to 20th centuries), 2 brick fragments (u/d).	19th-20th	Early 20th
108	B	Floor: a section of concrete 0.1m thick butting the edge of 107 and beneath 101.		Early 20th
109	*	NOT USED		
110	B	Wall: up to three courses of coarse shillet rubble 0.3m wide and 0.22m high exposed over a distance of 2.8m at the southern end of the site. Respected by 113.		Early 20th
111	D	Backfill deposit: a light reddish grey loose clay 0.1m thick containing abundant shillet fragments. The deposit lay above floor deposit (117). Finds: 1 iron object, a bar with triangular profile, possibly a file (19th century?).	19th?	20th
112	D	Backfill deposit: a light brownish grey loose sand 0.26m thick containing abundant concrete blocks. Fills the area between wall 113 and drain 114. Finds: 1 trapezoidal shaped slate with an oval shaped perforation. Peghole for a roofing slate? (n/d).	u/d	Late 20th
113	B	Wall: a set concrete wall up to 0.18m high forming a rectangular structure 2.56m by 1.36m and bounded to the west by drain 114. Respects wall 110.		Late 20th

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
114	B	Drain: a glazed ceramic drain or gutter 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. Forms the western side of the structure represented by wall 113.		Late 20th
115	D	Fill of 114: a light grey loose sand 0.2m thick.		Late 20th
116	D	Backfill deposit: a mid reddish brown loose clay 0.23m thick. Fills the gap between walls 110 and 113.		Late 20th
117	D	Floor: a mid red compact clay 0.02m thick comprised largely of crushed shillet. Lies between walls 110 and 119 on bedrock (118).		Early 20th
118	D	Natural: a mid bluish grey slaty bedrock. Appeared to have been cut away for levelling purposes.		*
119	B	Wall: concrete block wall forming the eastern side of the 20th century piggery and associated with concrete floor 101. Survives to a height of 2m.		Late 20th
120	B	Wall: disturbed course rubble wall 0.5m wide and 0.2m high, only one course visible, running north-south for an observed distance of 10m at the northern edge of the site.		19th?

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