



HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston,
Cornwall
Archaeological Evaluation



HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation

Client	Ian Hobson Designs
Report Number	2020R076
Date	November 2020
Status	Final
Report author	S R Taylor
Checked by	Andy Jones
Approved by	Andy Jones
Project number	147075
Site code	HEL20
Data location	\\CAU\Archive\Sites\H\Helston HX2 Evaluation 147075
Historic England / ADS OASIS online reference	cornwall2-407469
Planning references	PA15/01314 and PA16/00001

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

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

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

Tel: (01872) 323603

Email: enquiries@cau.org.uk Web: www.cau.org.uk

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Ian Hobson Designs and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Sean Taylor. The fieldwork was undertaken under the supervision of Antony Angove and Graham Britton, assisted by Michael Castle, Jay Gossip, Ed Grenier, and Fuller Hughes. Freya Lawson Jones digitised the site records and Connor Motley digitised the drawings.

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.



Cornwall Archaeological Unit is a Registered Organisation with the
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

© Cornwall Council 2020

No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior permission of the publisher.

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	4
2.1	Project background	4
2.2	Location and setting	4
3	Archaeological results	4
3.1	Trench 4	8
3.1.1	Interpretation	11
3.2	Trench 5	11
3.2.1	Interpretation	14
3.3	Trench 7	15
3.3.1	Interpretation	15
3.4	Trench 13	21
3.4.1	Interpretation	21
3.5	Trench 16	21
3.5.1	Interpretation	21
3.6	Trench 19	21
3.6.1	Interpretation	22
3.7	Trench 25	22
3.7.1	Interpretation	22
3.8	Trench 26	26
3.8.1	Interpretation	26
3.9	Finds report by C M Thorpe	26
4	Discussion	28
4.1	Bronze Age (c2500-800 cal BC)	28
4.2	Iron Age (c800 cal BC-AD 43)	28
4.3	Roman (AD 43-410)	29
4.4	Medieval (AD 410-1540)	29
4.5	Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900)	29
4.6	Unknown	29
5	Conclusions	29
5.1	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	29
5.2	Mitigation in advance of groundworks	30
5.2.1	Full excavation	30
5.2.2	Strip map and sample	30
5.3	Mitigation during groundworks	30
5.3.1	Watching brief	30
5.4	Analysis and publication	30
6	References	31
6.1	Primary sources (in chronological order)	31

6.2	Publications	31
6.3	Websites	31
Appendix 1: Table of contexts		32
Appendix 2: Table of Finds		49
Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation		53

List of Figures

Fig 1 Location map.

Fig 2 Geophysical survey and trenches (geophysical survey key: red – positive (ditch), blue – negative (bank), purple – mapped field boundaries).

Fig 3 Ditch [425] section.

Fig 4 Ditch [426] and gully [427] section.

Fig 5 Trench 4 sections.

Fig 6 Ditch [512] section.

Fig 7 Trenches 4, 5 and 6.

Fig 8 Trenches 5 and 7 sections.

Fig 9 Ditch [509] section.

Fig 10 Ditch [506] section.

Fig 11 Trenches 7, 10 and 11.

Fig 12 Trenches 12, 13 and 14.

Fig 13 Trenches 15, 16 and 17.

Fig 14 Trenches 18, 19(W) and 19(E).

Fig 15 Trenches 13 and 16 sections.

Fig 16 Trenches 20, 21 and 23.

Fig 17 Trenches 24, 25 and 26.

Fig 18 Trenches 19, 25 and 26 sections.

Fig 19 Ditch [2604].

Fig 20 Areas (shaded in pink) suggested for preservation in situ and/or full excavation.

Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIFA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
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 evaluation at land adjacent to Clodgey Lane and Gays Hill, Helston (centred on SW 167 269). This work was carried out to guide further mitigation that might be required to satisfy condition 16 of planning application PA16/00001 for housing development.

A total of 29 features were identified of which 27 were ditches and 2 were pits or ditch terminals.

Significant features identified include a possible ditched Bronze Age barrow (a further potential barrow was not ditched and no remains were identified), an Iron Age round and annexe, a ditched rectilinear enclosure of unknown date, and the remains of three phases of field systems dating to the Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Significant finds recovered include Middle Iron Age South West Decorated ware and stone implements from contexts associated with the round and a shard of possibly Roman glass from the topsoil over the round.

The remains found range from potentially nationally significant in the case of the barrows and the round and annexe, medium significance in the case of the Iron Age field system, and low significance for the remaining two phases of field system.

Options for mitigation include preservation *in situ* of the barrows and possibly the round and annexe, and preservation by record in the form of excavation (the barrows and the round and annexe), strip map and sample (Iron Age field system and undated enclosure) and watching brief.

HX2, Clodgy Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

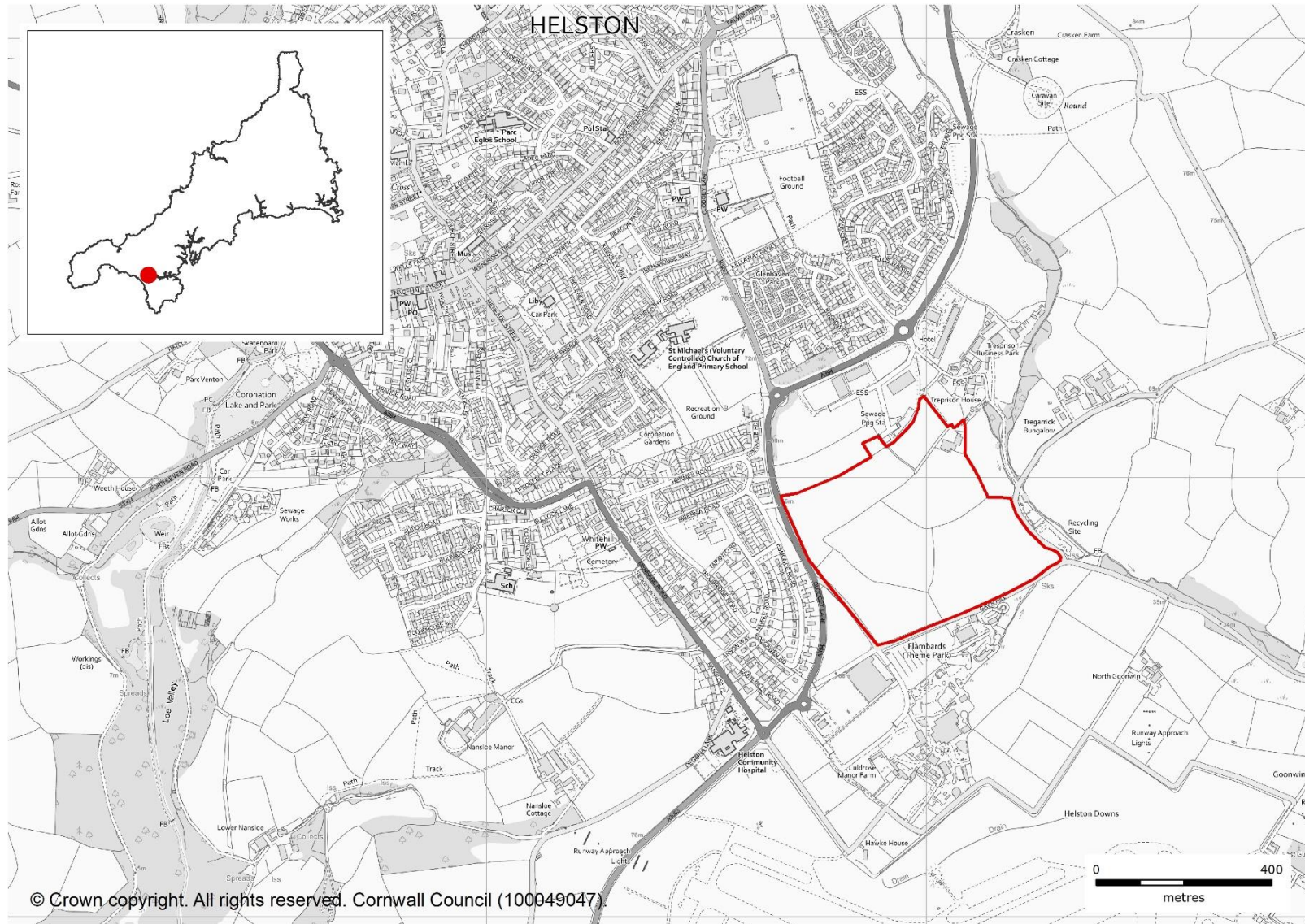


Fig 1 Location map.

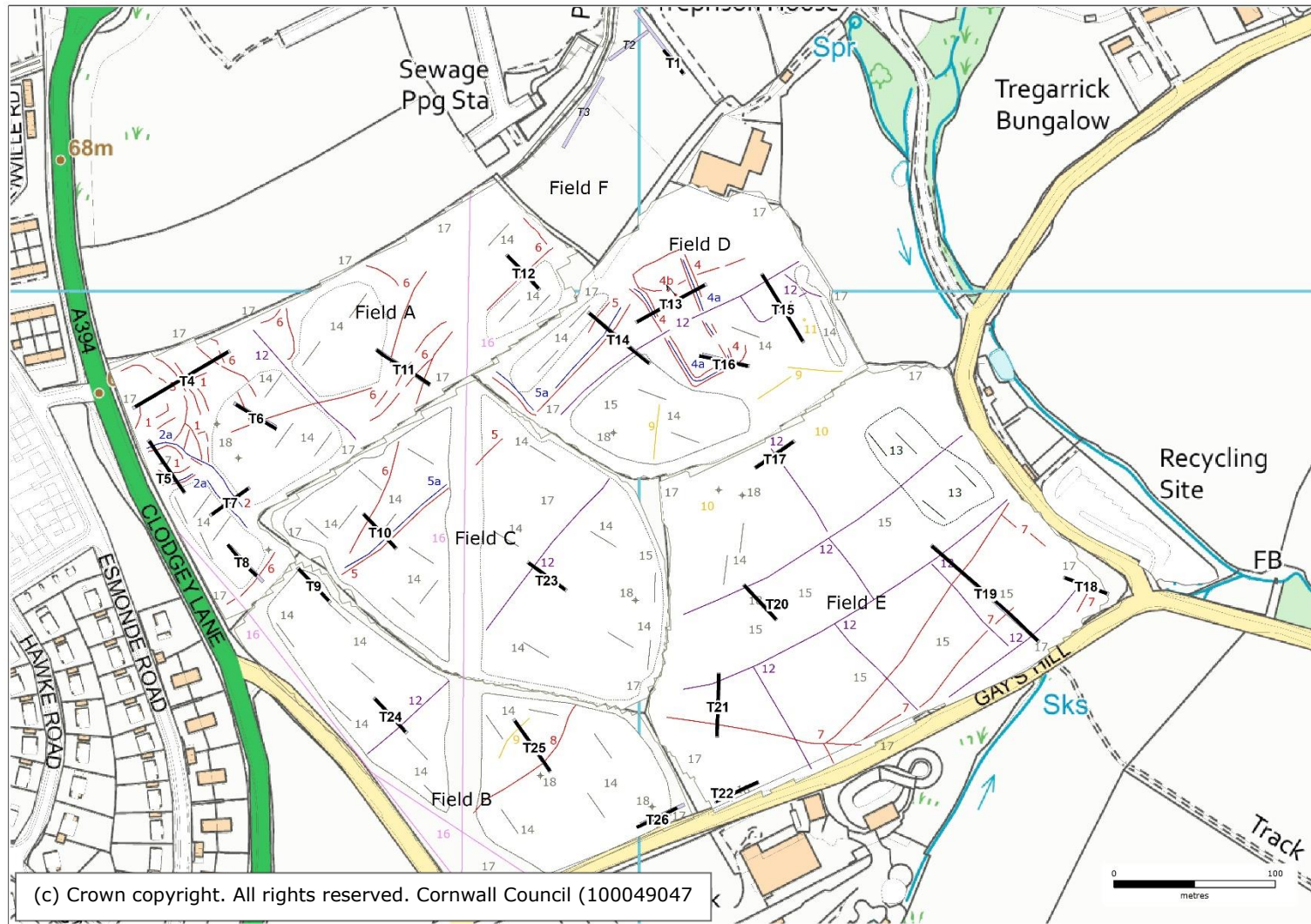


Fig 2 Geophysical survey and trenches (geophysical survey key: red – positive (ditch), blue – negative (bank), purple – mapped field boundaries).

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Ian Hobson Designs to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to Clodgy Lane and Gays Hill, Helston (centred on SW 167 269) (Figs 1 and 2). This work was carried out to guide further mitigation that might be required to satisfy condition 16 of planning application PA16/00001.

Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation reproduced here in Appendix 3.

2.2 Location and setting

The study area lies in West Cornwall, on the south east side of the modern suburbs of the medieval town of Helston (Fig 1). It forms a block lying on predominantly east-facing slopes. While slopes are generally quite moderate, the ground rises considerably, from c40m to 70m OD. The central-south western part in particular is relatively prominent, forming a round-backed spur running WSW-ENE, historically a feature of the Helston end of extensive downlands. A stream draining eastward to the Helford Estuary at Gweek borders the land to the east, and a tributary of this runs a short distance to the south. Bedrocks of the area include the mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Upper Devonian and the soils are the Denbigh 2 typical brown earths (Parkes 2016, 4).

3 Archaeological results

The results from the evaluation are presented here by trench. The trenches were dug over six fields, referred to here as Fields A-F. Trenches were numbered Trench 1-26.

A total of 154 contexts were recorded of which 29 were cut features.

Context numbers were issued from a continuous sequence for each trench. Cut features are indicated by square brackets, for instance [1], deposits by round brackets, (2), and structures without brackets, 3.

Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 1, the finds are described in Appendix 2. No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the evaluation.

All of the trenches were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Davies and Reeves 2016). Numbers given to anomalies in that report are used here, without further reference.

The rationale for evaluation and the results from each trench are summarised in Table 1. Only those trenches with significant results are reported on in the text below. The trenching took place over six fields.

Table 1: Trench summary table.

Field	Trench no.	Length (as dug)	Area	Rationale	Results	Stratigraphy
F	1	20	32	Confirm and date earthwork features identified by the NMP (assessment sites 17 and 18).	Only partially excavated due to services. No features identified.	No description.

HX2, Clodgy Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Field	Trench no.	Length (as dug)	Area	Rationale	Results	Stratigraphy
F	2	0	0	Confirm and date earthwork features identified by the NMP (assessment sites 16 and 17).	Not excavated due to concerns over buried services.	Not excavated.
F	3	0	0	Confirm and date earthwork features identified by the NMP (assessment site 13b).	Not excavated due to concerns over buried services.	Not excavated.
A	4	70	112	Confirm and date five curvilinear and linear positive (ditch) anomalies and patches of magnetic disturbance associated with possible round.	See text.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.45m.
A	5	40	64	Confirm and date two linear positive (ditch) and two linear negative (bank) anomalies associated with possible round.	See text.	Topsoil: 0-0.35m Subsoil: 0.35-0.5m.
A	6	30	48	Confirm and date two linear positive anomalies.	Two ditch fills corresponding to the anomalies were identified but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.28m Subsoil: 0.28-0.38m. Colluvium: 0.38-0.47m
A	7	30	48	Confirm and date two linear negative anomalies and area of magnetic disturbance between associated with possible round.	See text.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.53m.
A	8	30	48	Confirm and date one linear positive anomaly.	Trench had to be shortened at SE end due to the presence of overhead power lines. This included the part of the trench containing the linear anomaly. The rest of the trench was blank.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.5m.
B	9	30	48	Confirm and date a low earthwork mound (assessment site 9).	No features were identified.	Topsoil: 0-0.28m Subsoil: 0.28-0.4m.

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Field	Trench no.	Length (as dug)	Area	Rationale	Results	Stratigraphy
C	10	30	48	Confirm and date two linear positive and one linear negative anomalies.	A ditch fill corresponding to the SE anomaly was identified but not excavated. No other features were identified.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.45m.
A	11	40	64	Confirm and date four linear positive anomalies.	A ditch fill corresponding to the NW anomaly was identified but not excavated. No other features were identified.	Topsoil: 0-0.28m Subsoil: 0.28-0.38m.
D	12	30	48	Confirm and date one linear positive anomaly.	A ditch fill corresponding to the anomaly was identified but not excavated. No other features were identified.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.45m Colluvium: 0.45-0.58m.
D	13	50	80	Confirm and date two pairs of positive/negative/positive linear anomalies forming part of a rectilinear feature.	See text.	Topsoil: 0-0.19m Subsoil: 0.19-0.4m.
D	14	50	80	Confirm and date four linear positive anomalies, one corresponding to a mapped field boundary.	Ditch fills corresponding to all four anomalies were identified but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.25m Subsoil: 0.25-0.35m.
D	15	50	80	Confirm and date two positive linear anomalies, corresponding to mapped field boundaries, and two weak positive point anomalies.	Ditch fills corresponding to the northern linear and the southern point anomalies were identified but not excavated. An additional ditch fill was identified towards the northern end of the trench but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.4m.
D	16	30	48	Confirm and date positive/negative/positive linear anomalies forming part of a rectilinear feature.	See text.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.45m.

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Field	Trench no.	Length (as dug)	Area	Rationale	Results	Stratigraphy
E	17	30	48	Confirm and date one linear positive anomaly corresponding to a mapped field boundary.	Ditch fills characteristic of a double-ditched Cornish hedge flanking the anomaly were identified but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.29m Subsoil: 0.29-0.47m Colluvium: 0.47-0.57m.
E	18	30	48	Confirm and date two positive linear anomalies, one corresponding to a mapped field boundary.	Two ditch fills corresponding to the anomalies were identified but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.21m Subsoil: 0.21-0.38m.
E	19	90	144	Confirm and date four positive linear anomalies, two corresponding to mapped field boundaries.	See text.	Topsoil: 0-0.25m Subsoil: 0.25-0.42m.
E	20	30	48	Confirm and date one linear positive anomaly corresponding to a mapped field boundary.	A ditch fill corresponding to the anomaly was identified but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.26m Subsoil: 0.26-0.4m.
E	21	40	64	Confirm and date two positive linear anomalies, one corresponding to a mapped field boundary.	Two ditch fills corresponding to the anomalies were identified but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.21m Subsoil: 0.21-0.37m.
E	22	30	48	Confirm and date the site of an historically mapped farm building (assessment site 6).	No features were identified other than a band of quartz interpreted as of natural origin.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.4m.
C	23	30	48	Confirm and date one linear positive anomaly corresponding to a mapped field boundary.	Ditch fills characteristic of a double-ditched Cornish hedge flanking the anomaly were identified but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.3m Subsoil: 0.3-0.45m.
B	24	30	48	Confirm and date one linear positive anomaly corresponding to a mapped field boundary.	Ditch fills characteristic of a double-ditched Cornish hedge flanking the anomaly were identified but not excavated.	Topsoil: 0-0.24m Subsoil: 0.24-0.39m.

Field	Trench no.	Length (as dug)	Area	Rationale	Results	Stratigraphy
B	25	40	64	Confirm and date two positive linear anomalies, one weak.	See text.	Topsoil: 0-0.19m Subsoil: 0.19-0.34m.
B	26	30	48	Confirm and date a low earthwork mound (assessment site 9).	See text.	Topsoil: 0-0.4m Subsoil: 0.4-0.48m.

3.1 Trench 4

This trench (Fig 7) was positioned to investigate five curvilinear and linear positive (ditch) anomalies and patches of magnetic disturbance associated with a possible ditched enclosure in the north-western corner of the site in Field A.

The main enclosure anomaly was identified as a dark fill 2.13m wide, (415). Since it was thought to be the same feature as [512], which was investigated in Trench 5, it was not excavated in this trench but abraded prehistoric pottery and fragments of a rotary quern top stone were recovered during cleaning of the feature.

Within the area enclosed by the main enclosure ditch were a number of features.

Ditch [425] (Figs 3 and 5) at the western end of the trench corresponded to a north-south curvilinear anomaly that turned to the south-west to the south of the trench. The ditch was 1.69m wide and 0.42m deep with a shallow concave side to the north-east, steeper straight side to the south-west, and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (404). Finds from this fill comprised Middle Iron Age pottery, a saddle quern fragment, and flint pebble.



Fig 3 Ditch [425] section.

A smaller ditch, [426] (Figs 4 and 5), ran parallel 2.64m to the east of [425]. It was 0.57m wide and 0.2m deep with irregular sides and base. It contained a single fill, (406). Finds from this fill comprised Iron Age pottery.

Between the two ditches was a linear gully, [427] (Figs 4 and 5), 0.75m wide, 0.48m deep. It was steep-sided to the south-west, shallower and stepped to the north-east, with a concave base. It contained a single fill, (405), within which were large quantities of stone rubble. Finds from this fill comprised Iron Age pottery and a whetstone.

Beyond these features, to the east, were a number of smaller irregular pits, [421], [422], and [423], and then a much larger pit or ditch terminal, [424], which extended into the trench 1.54m from its northern edge. Pit [422], an oval pit 1.36m by 0.81m and 0.1m lay between the two. It had a circular cut 0.35m across in its base. All of these features contained single fills.

Two of the pits, [423] and [421], protruded from the northern and southern baulks respectively.



Fig 4 Ditch [426] and gully [427] section.

Pit/ditch terminal [424] (Fig 5) extended into the trench for 1.54m and was 4.08m wide and 0.34m deep with an irregular base which stepped down towards the centre of the feature. It contained a single fill, (413).

Immediately to the east of [427] was a wide linear north-south feature that did not correspond to a geophysical anomaly, although it did lie within an area of magnetic disturbance. Its upper fill, (414) was 3.4m wide. The feature was not excavated.

No feature corresponding to the linear anomaly to the east of ditch fill (415) was identified.

Two ditches corresponding to linear anomalies were recorded at the eastern end of the trench, [417] and [420]. Ditch [417] corresponded to a north-west to south-east linear anomaly and was 1.08m wide and 0.48m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill, (416).

Ditch [420] corresponded to a north-south linear anomaly and was 1.49m wide and 0.39m deep with a V-shaped profile, stepped to the east.

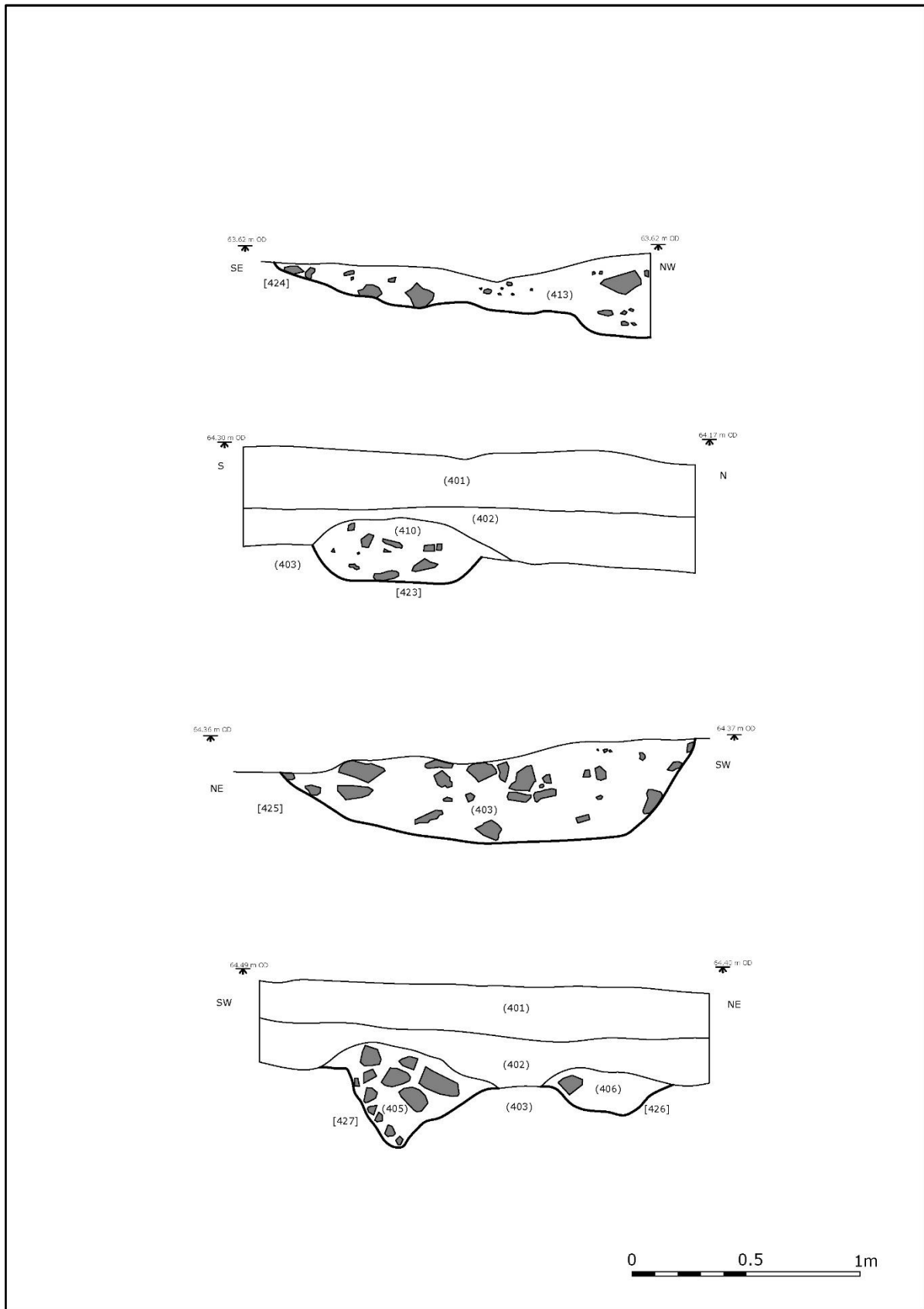


Fig 5 Trench 4 sections.

3.1.1 Interpretation

Most of the features at the western end of the trench appear to relate to a large ditched enclosure of Iron Age/Romano-British date. The enclosure ditch itself is represented by unexcavated ditch fill (415), which appears to be the same as ditch [512] in Trench 5 (see below). Within the enclosure were a number of pits and a stone-filled gully that may be contemporary with the enclosure. The enclosure is almost certainly a 'round' of Iron Age/Romano-British date. This is supported by the finds assemblage recovered which included sherds of South West Decorated ware of Middle Iron Age date. A find of possibly Roman glass from the topsoil might suggest a long-lived occupation or trading links during the Iron Age.

The two parallel ditches at the western end of the trench may also be contemporary, although in form they resemble the parallel ditches of a post-medieval Cornish hedge and the fact that they are roughly parallel to the extant boundary to the west may support this interpretation.

3.2 Trench 5

This trench (Fig 7) was positioned to investigate two linear positive (ditch) and two linear negative (bank) anomalies associated with a possible ditched enclosure in the north-western corner of the site in Field A.

The main enclosure anomaly at the northern end of the trench was identified as a ditch, [512] (Figs 6 and 8), which appeared to be the same feature as that represented by fill (415) in Trench 4. The ditch was 4.15m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.02m. It had straight 45° sides and moderate edge definition. It contained two fills within the section excavated, in order of deposition from the lowest fill encountered, (511) and (510). Although the base of the ditch was not reached, extrapolating from the angle and length of the exposed sides gives a minimum total depth of around 2m. This represents a substantial earthwork. No feature corresponding to the negative linear anomaly to the north of the ditch was identified.



Fig 6 Ditch [512] section.

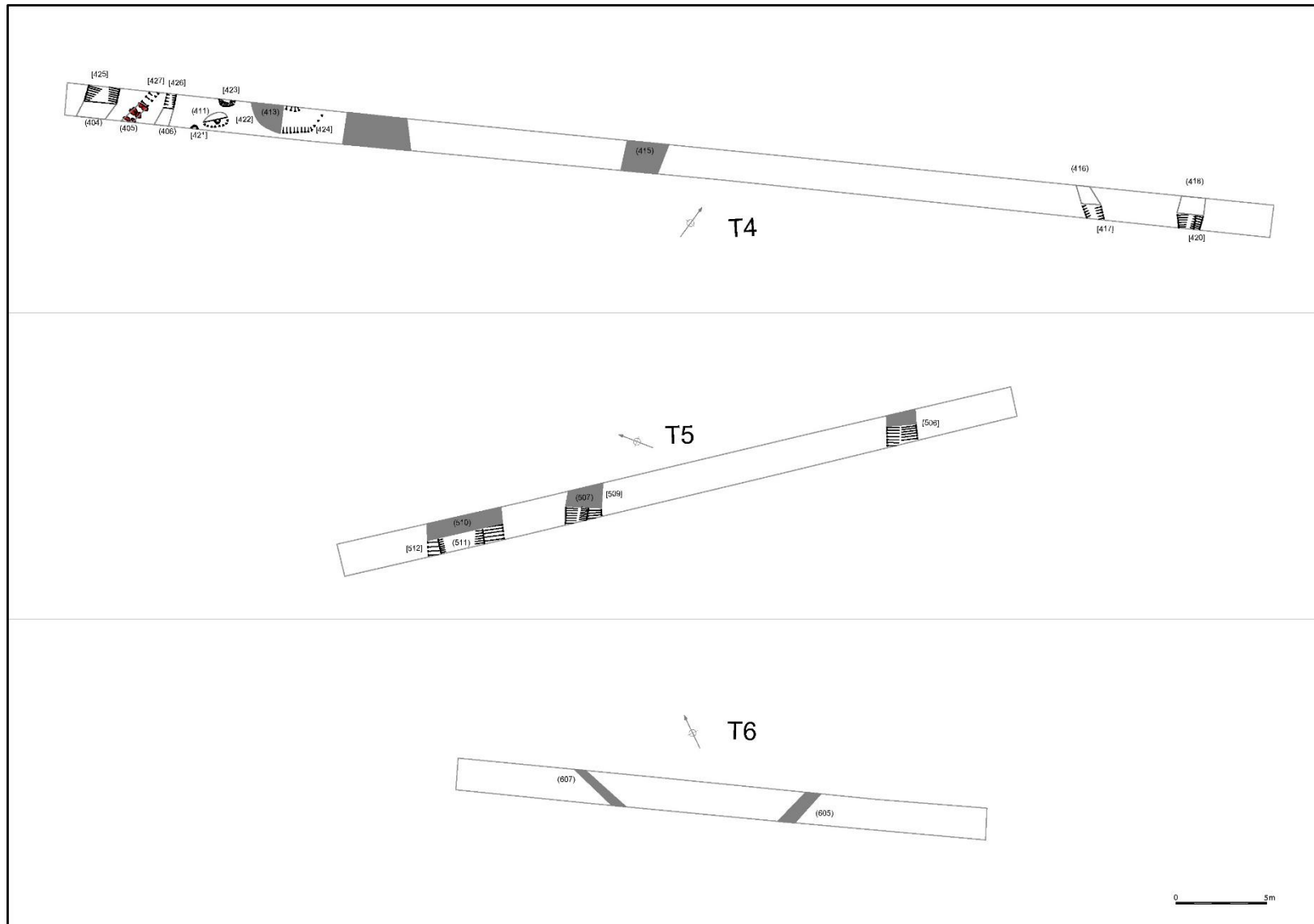


Fig 7 Trenches 4, 5 and 6.

HX2, Clodgy Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

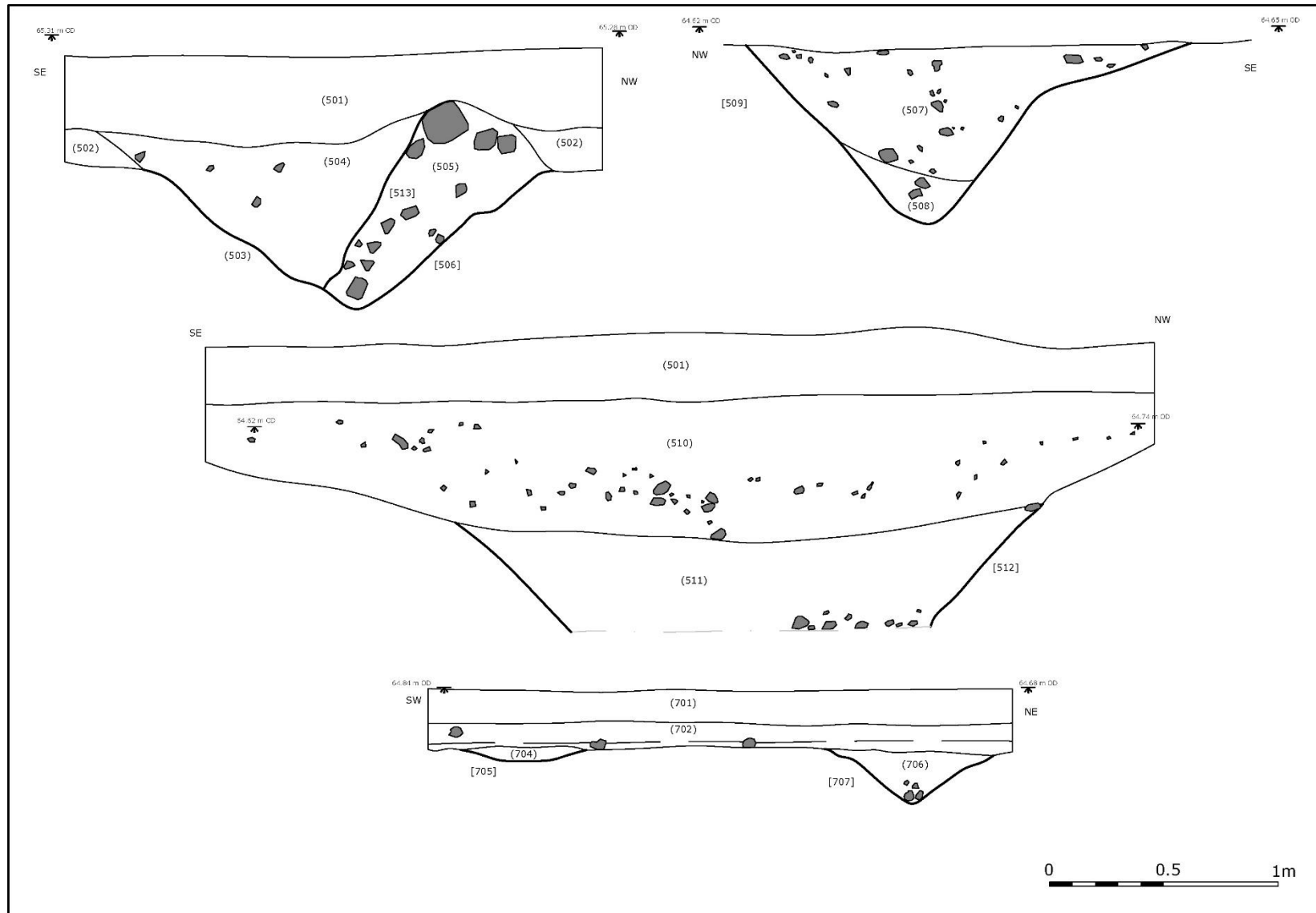


Fig 8 Trenches 5 and 7 sections.



Fig 9 Ditch [509] section.

Another ditch running roughly parallel to [512] was identified 3.5m to the south. Ditch [509] (Figs 8 and 9) was 1.95m wide and 0.77m deep, with straight 60° sides and a concave base. There was a shallow lip on the southern edge of the ditch. It contained a sequence of two fills, in order of deposition, (508) and (507). The ditch did not correspond to any geophysical anomaly although a parallel anomaly did run 7.8m to the south of it.

At the southern end of the trench was another ditch, [506] (Figs 8 and 10). This was 2.2m wide and 0.95m deep with straight 45° sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (505), which contained large quantities of stone, much of which was quartz, and some iron slag. The stone was concentrated on the south-east edge of the fill where it had been recut by [513]. This recut was 1.4m wide and 0.64m deep with a V-shaped profile, steeper to the north. It contained a single fill, (504). The ditch corresponded to a positive curvilinear anomaly but no feature corresponding to a parallel negative linear anomaly to the north of the ditch was identified.

3.2.1 Interpretation

This trench contained the main ditch of a large ditched enclosure of Iron Age/Romano-British date. Although the bottom of the ditch was not reached it is possible to say that it is likely to be over 2m in depth and represents a major earthwork feature.

What appears on the geophysical survey to be a southern annexe to the main enclosure was represented by a slighter, though still substantial ditch, which contained evidence for being revetted or possibly having a wall pushed into it. Iron slag recovered from the fill of this ditch might suggest the type of activity undertaken in the annexe. The annexe contained an additional ditch that doesn't appear to correspond to a curvilinear anomaly on the geophysics, and its relationship with the annexe remains unclear.



Fig 10 Ditch [506] section.

3.3 Trench 7

This trench (Fig 11) was positioned to investigate two linear negative (bank) anomalies and an area of magnetic disturbance between that seemed to be associated with a possible multivallate enclosure. The evaluation did not identify features associated with the negative anomalies but two ditches within the space between the anomalies, and running parallel adjacent to them were two ditches, [705] and [707] (Fig 8). To the west [705] was 0.55m wide and 0.06m deep with concave sides and concave base. To the east [707] was 0.72m wide and 0.23m deep with a V-shaped profile comprising straight sides and concave base. The distance between the two ditches was 2.56m. No feature or deposit associated with the magnetic disturbance was identified.

3.3.1 Interpretation

The geophysical anomalies appear to form an embanked linear feature 8m wide running south-east from the enclosure annexe. However, the evaluation revealed a ditch-lined linear feature 2.6m wide, with no evidence for metalling between the two. A possible interpretation of the geophysical data is that the anomalies represent a trackway leading into the annexe but the archaeological evidence suggests a post-medieval Cornish hedge, possibly related to the double-ditched feature in Trench 4.

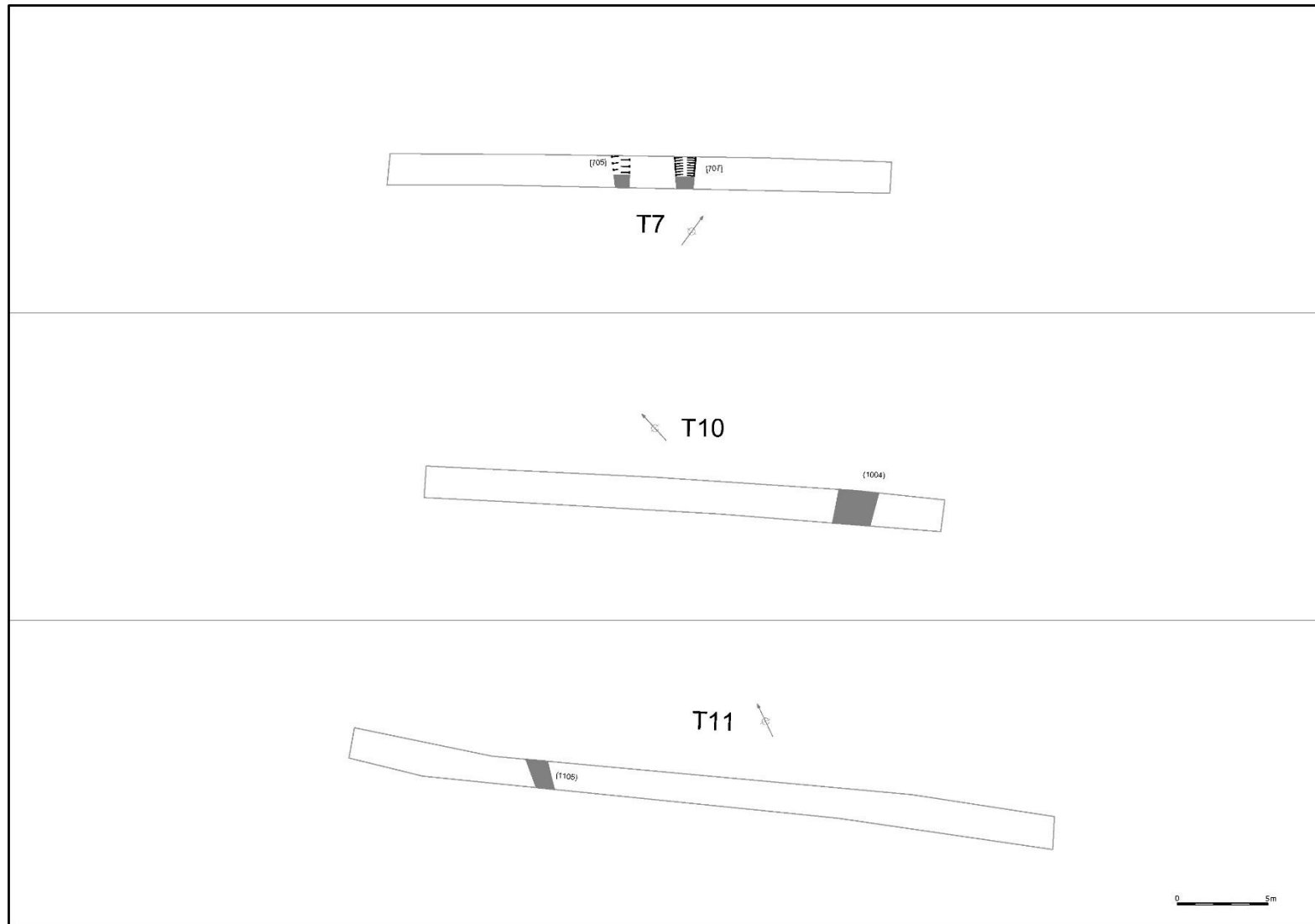


Fig 11 Trenches 7, 10 and 11.

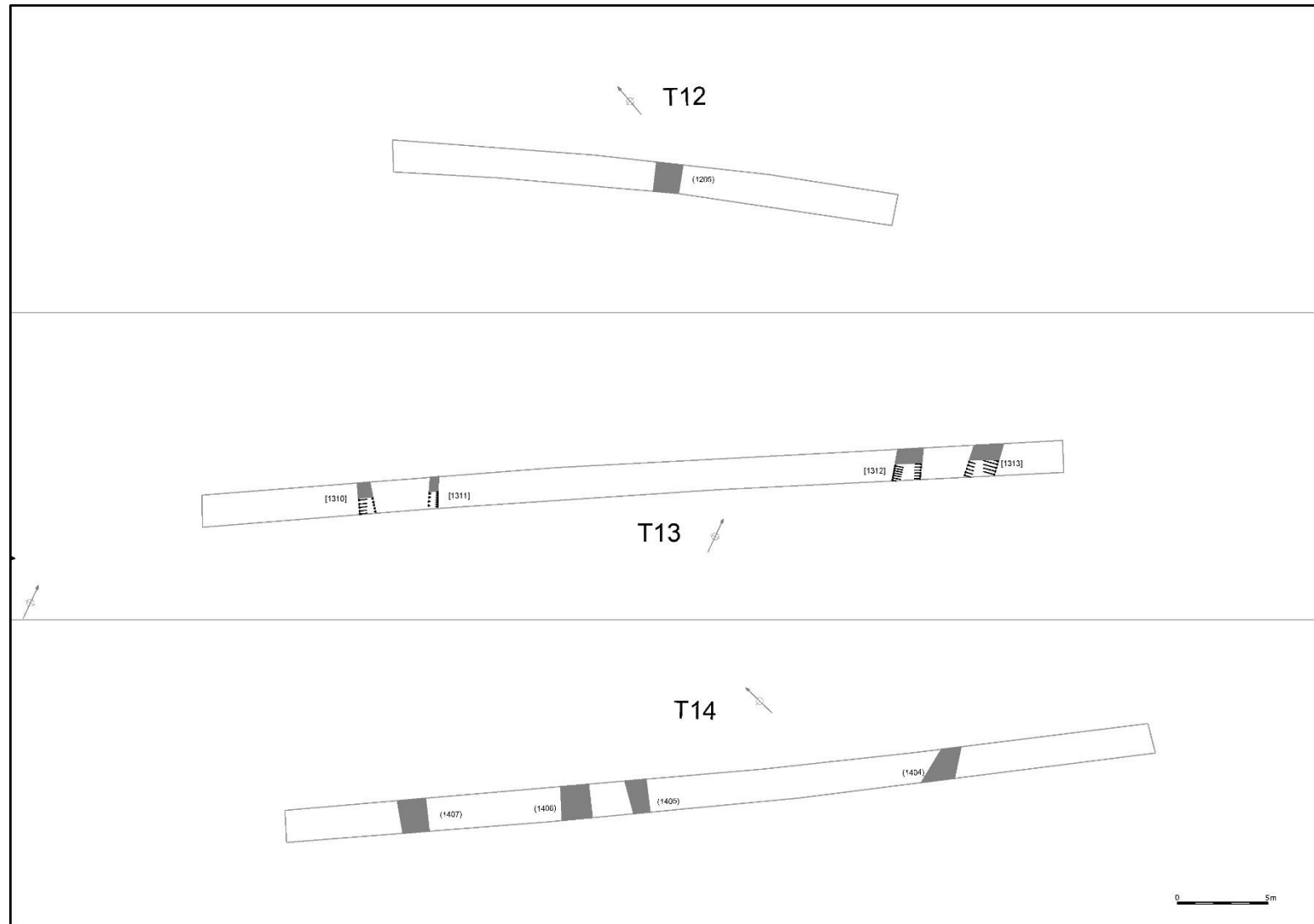


Fig 12 Trenches 12, 13 and 14.

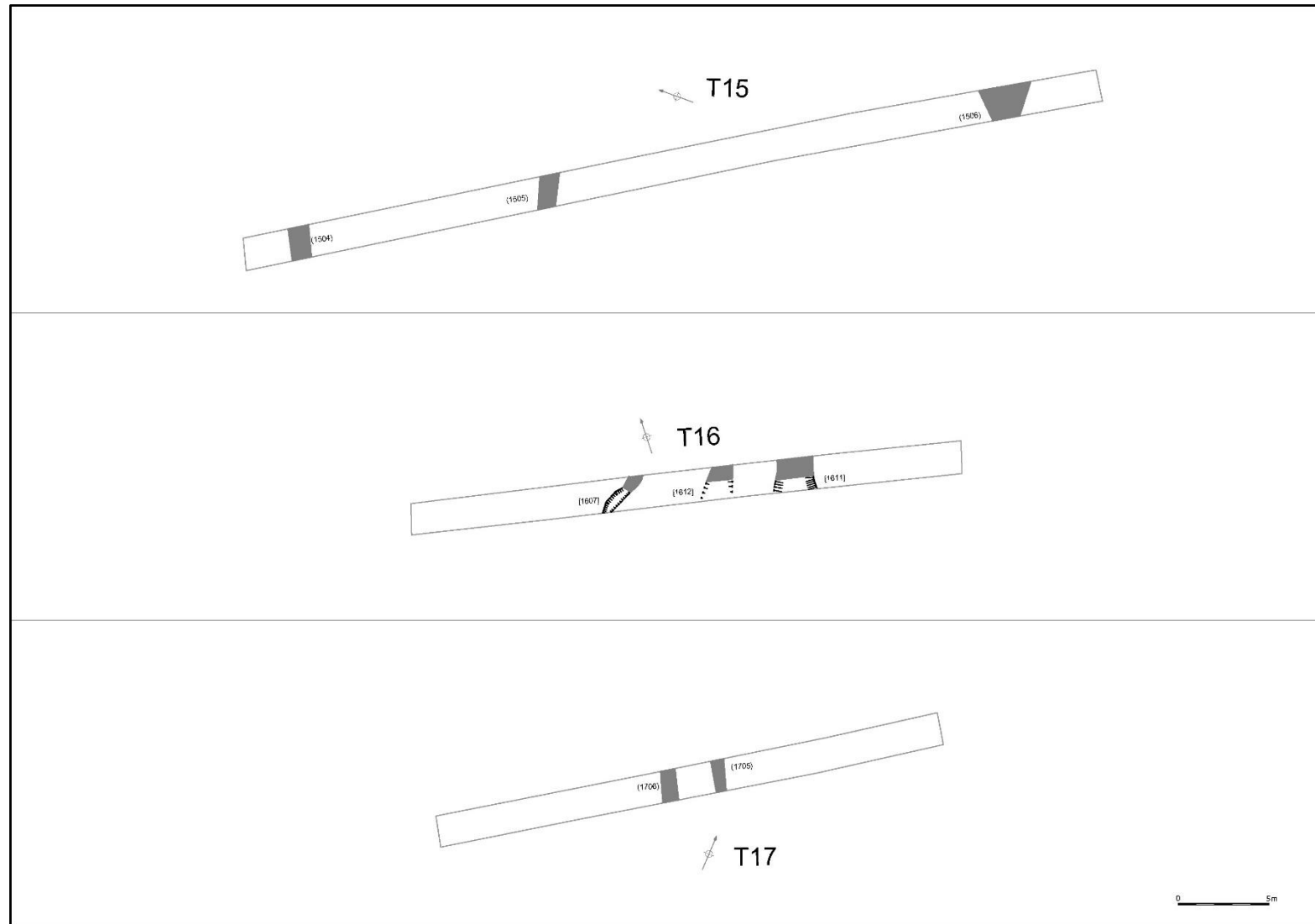


Fig 13 Trenches 15, 16 and 17.

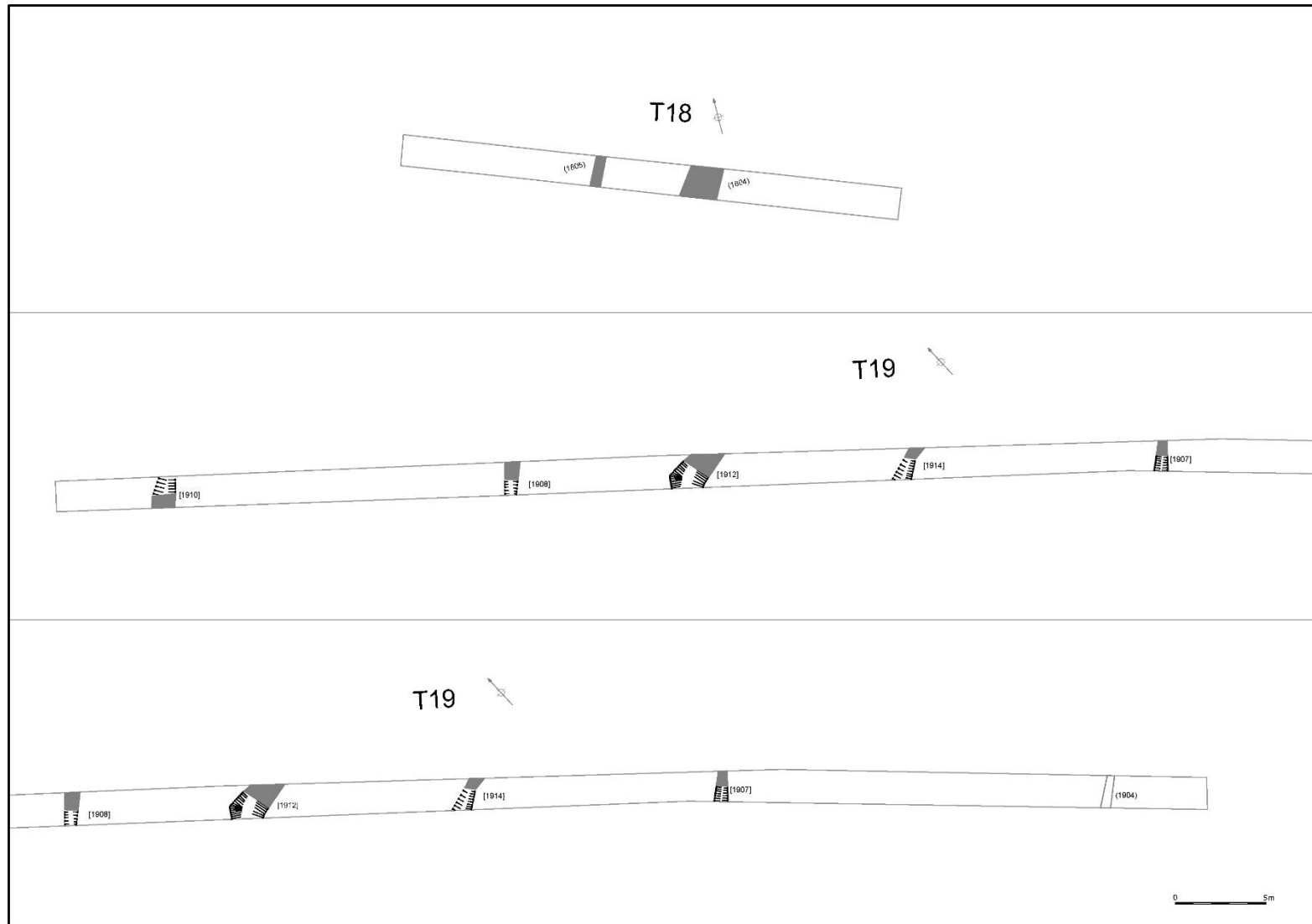


Fig 14 Trenches 18, 19(W) and 19(E).

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

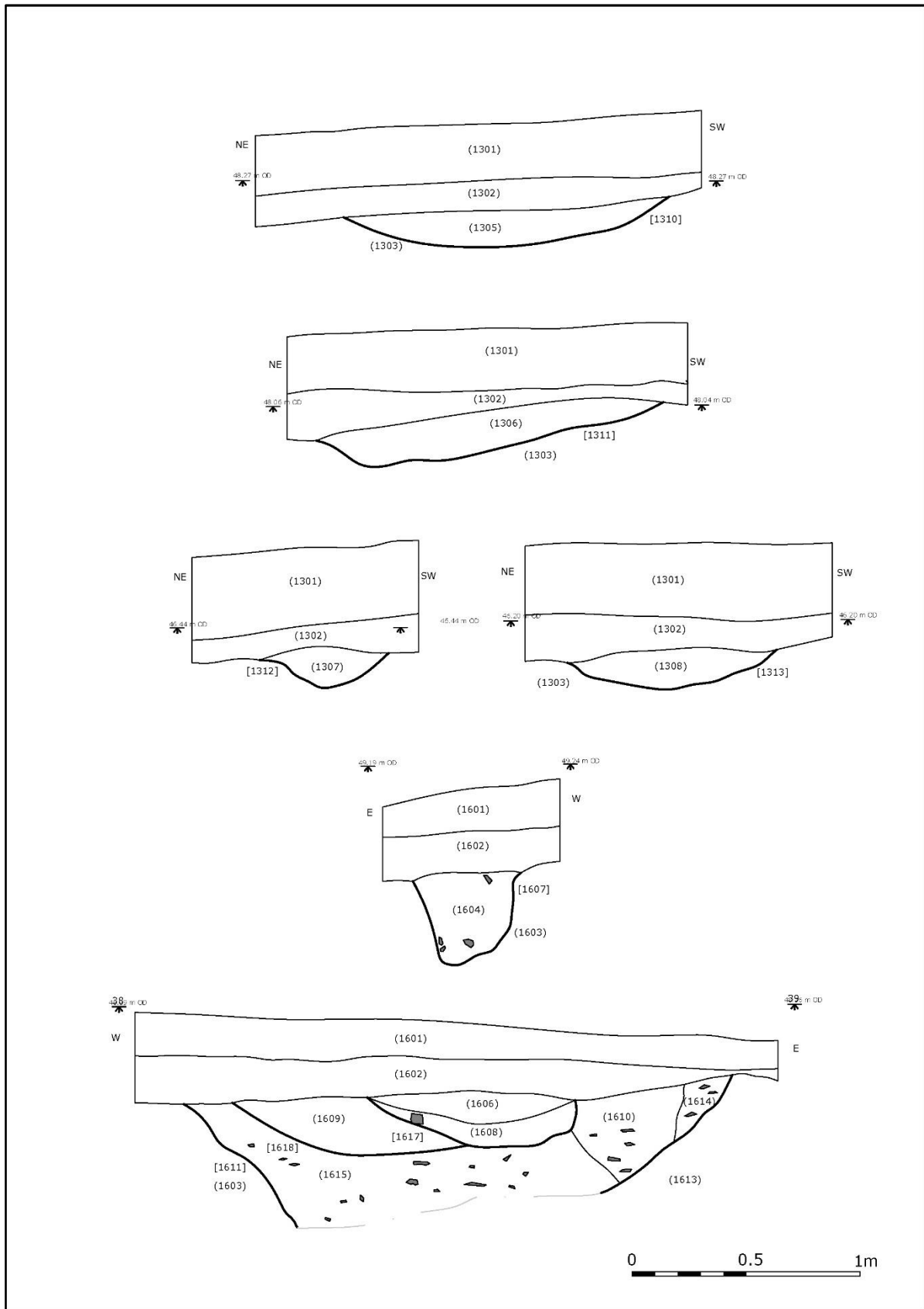


Fig 15 Trenches 13 and 16 sections.

3.4 Trench 13

This trench (Fig 12) was positioned to investigate two pairs of positive/negative/positive linear anomalies forming part of a rectilinear feature approximately 80m by 30m in the centre of Field D. The targeted sections of the anomalies represented the western and eastern sides of the feature.

The anomalies corresponded to two pairs of parallel ditches, [1310] and [1311] to the west and [1312] and [1313] to the east (Fig 15). Ditches [1310] and [1311] lay 3.14m apart, the former 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep, with concave sides and base, the latter 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep, with concave sides, steeper to the north-east, and base. Both contained single fills, (1305) and (1306) respectively.

Ditches [1312] and [1313] lay 2.63m apart, the former 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep with U-shaped concave sides and a concave base, the latter 0.92m wide and 0.18m deep with concave sides and base. Both contained single fills, (1307) and (1308) respectively.

No features corresponding to the negative (bank) anomalies between the ditch pairs were identified.

3.4.1 Interpretation

The geophysical anomalies appear to form an embanked rectilinear feature measuring 80m by 30m. Ditches corresponding to the positive anomalies were identified but the negative (bank) anomalies were not identified as features. The enclosure is unusual in that it appears to stand alone, unconnected to any field system, relict or extant. In the absence of any dating evidence from the features it is difficult to interpret the enclosure. It is perhaps best explained as a possible livestock pound of any period from the Iron Age onwards.

3.5 Trench 16

This trench (Fig 13) was also positioned to investigate a pair of positive/negative/positive linear anomalies forming part of a rectilinear feature approximately 80m by 30m in the centre of Field D. The targeted sections of the anomalies represented the south-eastern corner the feature. The outer positive (ditch) anomaly appeared to continue to the east then turn north.

The anomalies corresponded to a pair of parallel features, [1611]/[1617]/[1618] and [1612] (Fig 16). Feature [1611] was 2.8m wide with irregular sides and excavated to a depth of 1m without reaching the bottom. It contained three deposits or fills, all of which were stony and compact. Cut into the top of this feature was a linear ditch [1618], at least 1.02m wide and 0.25m deep, with a concave side to the west and a flat base. It contained a single fill. The eastern side of this ditch was cut by another linear ditch, [1617], 0.91m wide and 0.24m deep with a vertical side to the east, a slightly convex 30° side to the west and a flattish base. This contained a sequence of two fills.

The other feature, [1612], was a very shallow gully.

To the west of [1612] was a narrow, steep-sided gully, [1607], 0.45m wide and 0.43m deep with near-vertical sides and concave/irregular base. It contained a single fill, (1604).

3.5.1 Interpretation

The two parallel features represent the geophysical anomalies identified, albeit the inner ditch was very truncated. A suggested sequence of events is that ditch [1618] represents the enclosure ditch, which was subsequently cut by [1617], representing the linear anomaly that runs off to the east. The larger feature that these ditches are cut into is possibly a defensive ditch but perhaps more likely to be a natural feature.

3.6 Trench 19

This trench (Fig 14) was positioned to investigate four positive linear anomalies, two corresponding to mapped field boundaries.

The northern mapped anomaly corresponded to ditch [1910] (Fig 18), 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep with concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill, (1909), which was sealed by subsoil (1902).

The northernmost unmapped anomaly corresponded to ditch [1908] (Fig 18), 0.97m wide and 0.27m deep with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill, (1906), which was sealed by subsoil (1902).

Towards the middle of the trench two ditches were identified that did not correspond to anomalies. A section of curvilinear ditch, [1912] (Fig 18), was 1.4m wide, 0.38m deep with a shallow convex southern side, and near vertical straight northern side. It contained a single fill, (1911).

Ditch [1914] (Fig 18) was 0.69m wide and 0.27m deep with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill, (1913), which was sealed by subsoil (1902).

The southernmost unmapped anomaly corresponded to ditch [1907] (Fig 18), 0.67m wide and 0.23m deep with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill, (1905), which was sealed by subsoil (1902).

At the southern end of the trench a ditch fill, (1904), corresponded to a mapped anomaly but was not excavated.

3.6.1 Interpretation

Of the mapped anomalies/ditches fill (1904) is last shown on the 1841 Wendron Tithe Map, while [1910] is shown on both the Tithe Map and the 1880 OS 1st Edition 25" map. It is possible that [1914] forms part of the same field system as it lies roughly equidistant between the two, has a similar shallow concave profile, and follows the same alignment.

The two unmapped anomalies are represented by ditches following a north-east to south-west alignment. Although they too share the same shallow concave profiles they cannot be contemporary with the mapped boundaries and must predate them. It is possible that they represent initial medieval enclosure of the land that was then reorganised, perhaps as a result of excessive soil build up since they do not cut across the contours as precisely as the later boundaries do. The field system appears to link up with part of the extant field system to the west and with the ditch identified in Trench 25 (see below).

Ditch [1912] did not share an alignment with either of the other two field patterns and was much larger with a different profile. It almost certainly pre-dates the other two fields and may be contemporary with the round.

3.7 Trench 25

This trench (Fig 17) was positioned to investigate two positive linear anomalies, one weak.

The weak anomaly did not correspond to any identified feature but the stronger anomaly was found to represent a ditch, [2505] (Fig 18), 1.35m wide, 0.24m deep with irregular sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill, (2504).

3.7.1 Interpretation

The ditch is not mapped and the anomaly itself is curvilinear, running south-east from the northern field boundary of Field B, before turning to the west where it crossed the trench. It does not appear in Field C to the north suggesting that it might relate to the extant field system. However, if it turned 90° to the east where it meets the extant boundary it would join up with an anomaly of the underlying field system in Field E. This would suggest that at least this section of the extant field system is perpetuating the underlying field system.

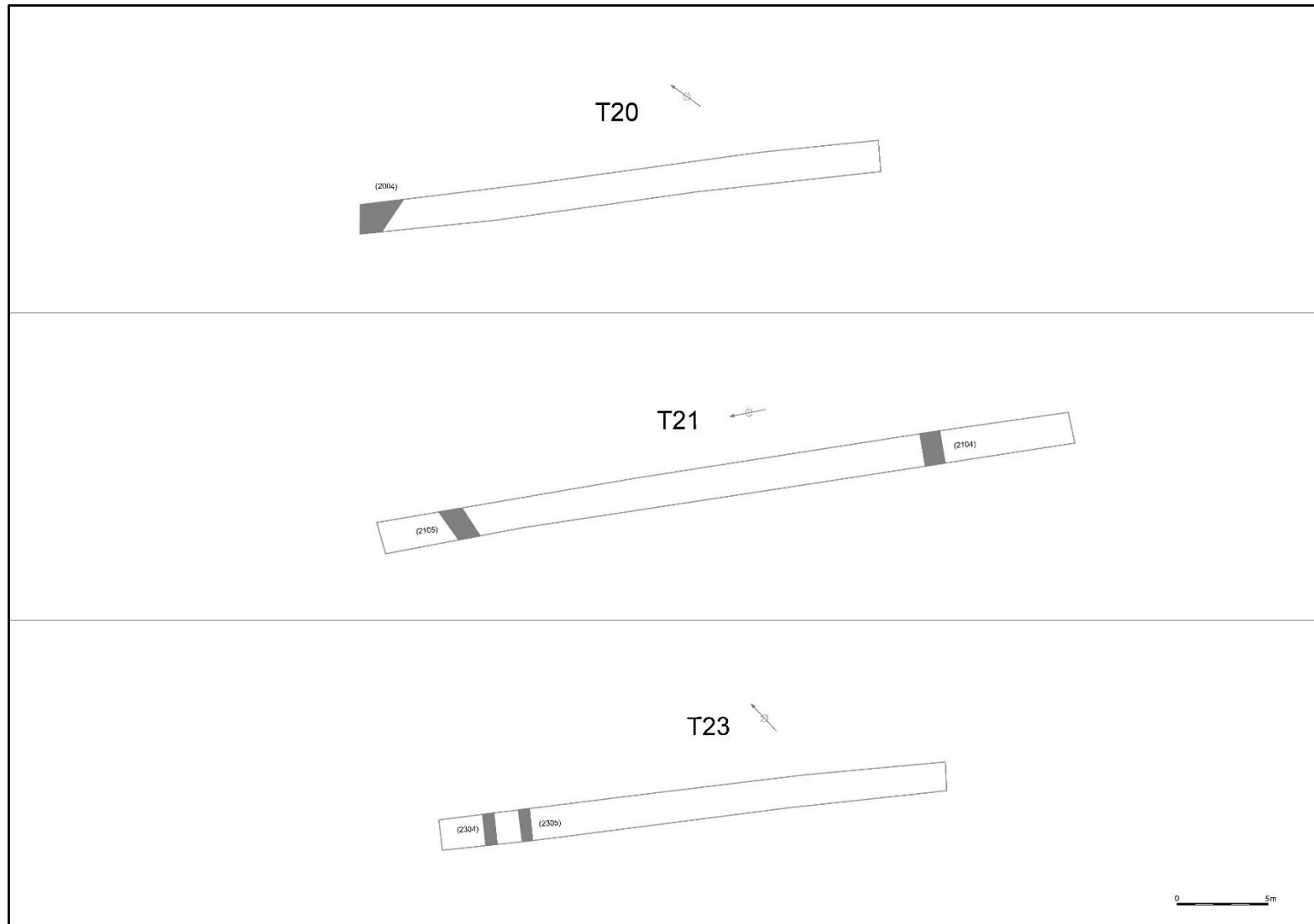


Fig 16 Trenches 20, 21 and 23.

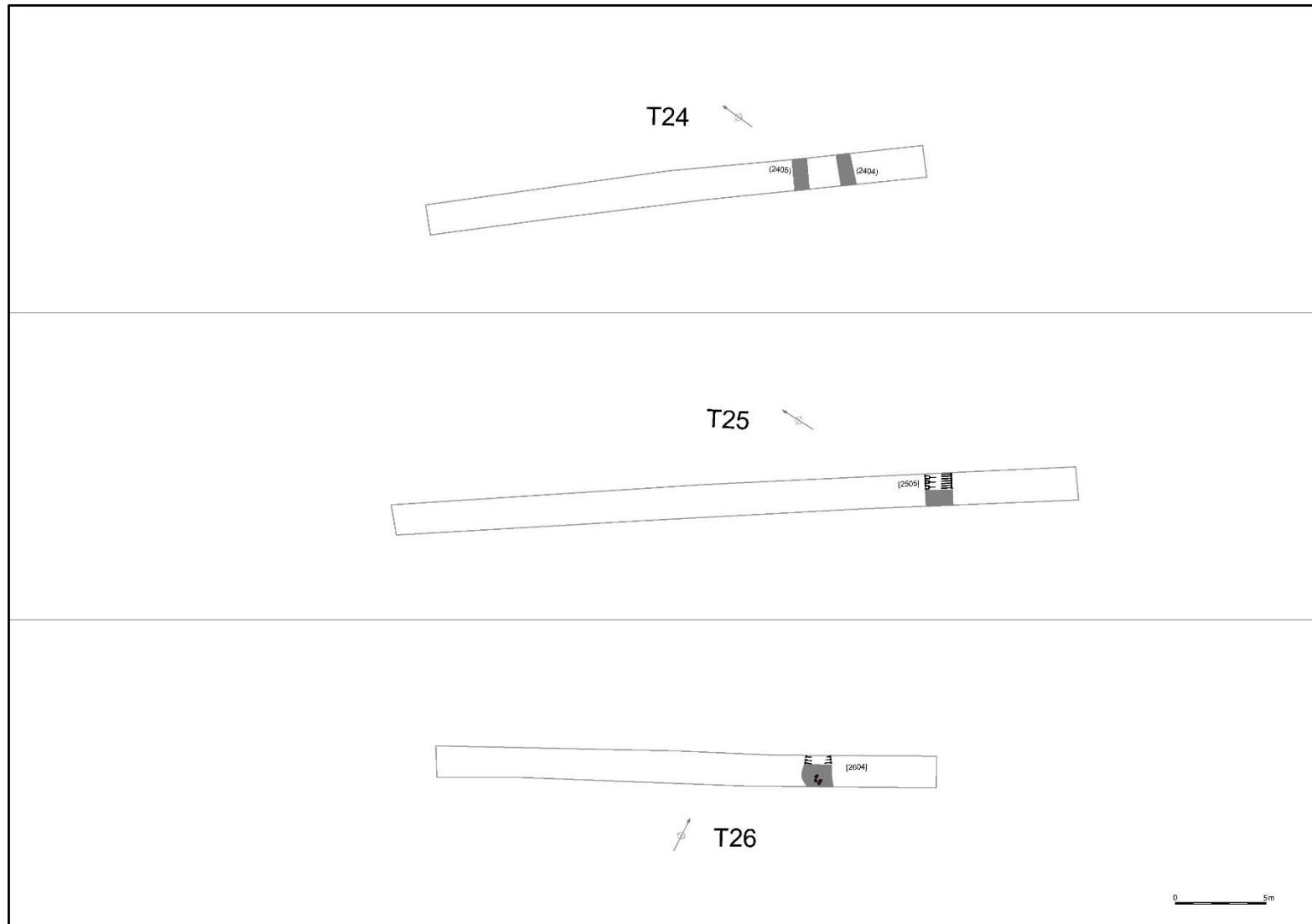


Fig 17 Trenches 24, 25 and 26.

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

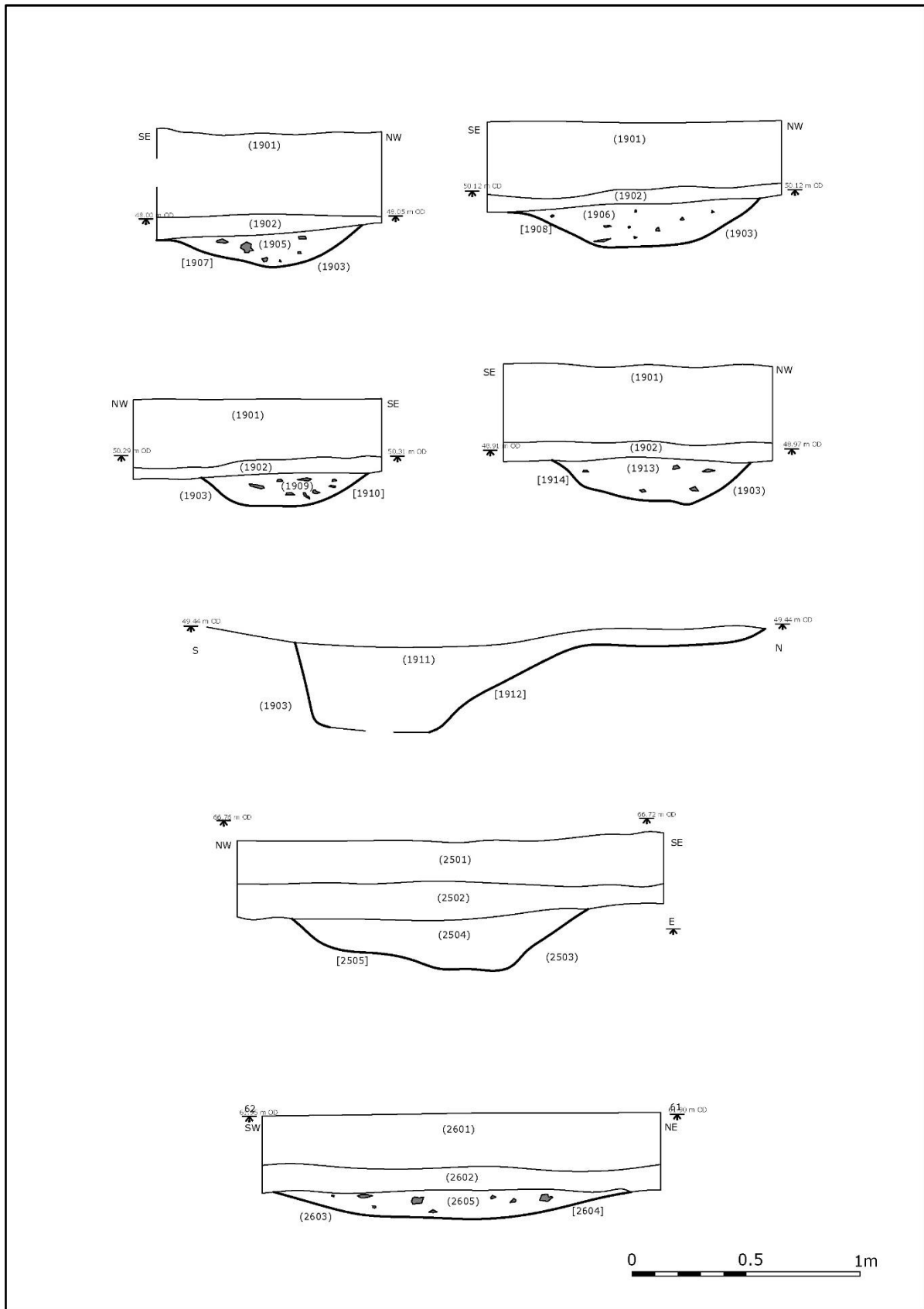


Fig 18 Trenches 19, 25 and 26 sections.

3.8 Trench 26

This trench (Fig 17) was positioned to investigate a low earthwork mound identified during the assessment.

A slightly curvilinear ditch corresponding to the outside edge of a low mound visible on the surface was identified. Ditch [2604] (Figs 18 and 19) was 1.6m wide and 0.12m deep with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill, (2605), which contained small quantities of quartz, and was sealed by subsoil (2602).



Fig 19 Ditch [2604].

3.8.1 Interpretation

Although no dating evidence was recovered from the ditch or surrounding area the fact that it seemed to correspond to the edge of the mound does strengthen the evidence for it being a Bronze Age barrow, despite the shallowness of the feature.

3.9 Finds report by C M Thorpe

A total of 49 artefacts were recovered during this project. Pottery comprises the largest number of finds (25 sherds or 51% of the collection). There is also flint, glass, industrial material, stone, clay pipe and tile within the assemblage. Currently all the artefacts are being temporarily stored in the CAU finds store, Fal Building, County Hall, Truro, Cornwall. Modern finds will be disposed of now that they have been catalogued. The remainder of the finds will be stored at CAU until such a time as a suitable archive repository is available.

A large number of the artefacts came from the topsoil and are best considered unstratified, being collected during the stripping of the site or the cleaning of the archaeological features. Artefacts from excavated contexts and features were treated as bulk or tray finds. Significant artefacts were recorded as small finds (denoted in this report by a Δ). The total number of finds from each context are summarised in the Table of Finds (Appendix 2).

The earliest identifiable artefacts all come from Trench 4. Diagnostic pottery was identified within context (404) where some seven sherds (Δ 1) of South Western

Decorated ware were recovered. These were in a gabbroic fabric with a standard fabric finish. The vessel form appears to be a BD6.2 jar with standard style decoration consisting of incised line palmettes infilled with a line of rouletted squares forming a geometric pattern (Quinnell 2011). These date from the Middle Iron Age *circa* late 4th to early 1st centuries BC. Similar material, though undecorated were found within contexts (405) Δ5, and (406) Δ2. The fragments from the top stone of a rotary quern Δ3 from context (415) are also probably of Late Iron Age to Roman date.

The whetstone from context (405) Δ4, and the fragment of possible saddle quern, context (404) Δ6 are almost certainly prehistoric, but unfortunately their dates cannot be refined further.

A basal angle shard from a glass bottle coming from context (401) may be Romano-British in date (1st to 5th centuries AD) suggesting activity on the site could continue into this period, however, identification of this item is very tentative and will need to be confirmed by a specialist.

There is no evidence for activity within the medieval period. A scattering of material from the post-medieval (16th to 18th centuries AD) continuing into the modern (19th to 20th centuries) recovered indicates that over these periods domestic midden material was spread over the site under investigation, no doubt in an attempt at manuring and improvement of the soil. This is typical of sites close to farming communities. A single sherd of imported ware (unstratified from Trench 4), a sherd of Frechen ware from Germany (17th to 18th centuries), suggests that this was an agrarian society with not much wealth.

4 Discussion

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

4.1 Bronze Age (c2500-800 cal BC)

Two potential Bronze Age round barrows were identified by the assessment and while one of these (in Trench 9) did not reveal evidence of activity, the other (in Trench 26) did appear to be associated with a ditch, albeit shallow. Barrows are significant features found throughout Cornwall but survive as earthwork features largely in upland marginal ground such as Helston Down to the south. Their survival in lowland areas, intensively farmed since the Bronze Age, is rare, particularly as earthworks. Ploughing should have eradicated any mound unless protected in some way. However, the mound in the southern part of Field B does appear to be associated with a ring-ditch. Given the rarity of barrows in a lowland context this could be considered to be of national significance, on a par with a Scheduled Monument. The absence of a ring-ditch surrounding the other mound in the northern corner of the same field does not preclude a function as a barrow since not all barrows are ditched, and it too would be of national significance. However, the absence of any detectable mound structure, it having been ploughed out despite leaving a raised area, might lessen its significance.

4.2 Iron Age (c800 cal BC-AD 43)

The evaluation established that the group of curvilinear anomalies in the north-west corner of Field A represented a large enclosure of a type known locally as a 'round', with an annexe to the south.

Despite the number of parallel linear and curvilinear anomalies beyond the main ditch of the enclosure the Clodgey Lane round appears to be univallate, with an annexe enclosure to the south. A field system associated with the round appears to be represented by ditches/anomalies at the eastern end of Trench 4 and in Trench 6, and less certainly in Trenches 8, 10 and 14.

The finds evidence recovered indicates a Middle Iron Age date for the occupation of the round, although possibly Roman glass might indicate a continued use of the site into the Romano-British date (or alternatively trading contacts with the Roman world during the Iron Age). A small fragment of iron slag recovered from the annexe ditch may indicate industrial activity within that area, although the evidence is far from conclusive.

Rounds, extant, buried, and cropmark, are common features in the Cornish landscape and over 2500 (and possibly as many as 3300 including enclosures of uncertain date) are recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER), and in fact Tresprison Round (HER MCO50028) is located 400m to the north-east. These monuments come in a variety of forms, scales, and complexity but represent the dominant settlement pattern over a period of nearly a millennium, from the later Iron Age through to the early medieval period. Enclosures may be univallate, multivallate, curvilinear or rectilinear, with annexes or without (Young 2012).

Complicating the pattern further is the existence of similar enclosures which seem to have been used purely for industrial purposes, metalworking in those identified to date (for example at Killigrew (Cole and Nowakowski, forthcoming), St Erme and Little Quoit Farm, St Columb Major (Lawson Jones and Kirkham 2009-10). It has been suggested that the term 'round' should be restricted to settlement enclosures (Quinnell 2004, 214).

The presence of quernstones within the enclosure strongly suggests a typical settlement round representing a small farming community of the Iron Age/Roman period. The curvature of the enclosure ditch suggests that perhaps just under a half of the round lies within the development area covering an area of 0.19Ha, with perhaps half to two thirds of the southern annexe also present (0.09Ha). The total size of the round is likely to be just over 3Ha, making it one of the larger and less common examples of such features. The remainder of the round and annexe will have been destroyed during the construction and subsequent enlargement of what is now the main A394 road to the west. The only

partial survival of the monument decreases its overall significance as a cohesive monument but might be said to increase the significance of what is left as evidential value.

Overall the round and annexe are of medium to high significance. The field system, which appears to be confined to the northern part of the site, is of medium significance.

4.3 Roman (AD 43-410)

A single shard of possibly Roman glass was recovered from the topsoil over Trench 4. Without further analysis it is impossible to closely date the glass but it either suggests the continued occupation of the site into the Roman period or Iron Age trading links with the Roman world. Roman glass is a rare find in Cornwall and the find is significant in itself.

4.4 Medieval (AD 410-1540)

The field system in Fields B and E underlying the mapped and extant fields in Fields B-E is likely to be of medieval origin, if not earlier. There is some evidence for the perpetuation of at least part of the field system into the extant one in the boundary between Fields B and C and some of the other extant boundaries may fit better into this pattern, notably the curvilinear boundary between Fields C and E.

Overall a buried field system of medieval date would be considered of low to medium significance.

4.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900)

The mapped anomalies, largely in Field E but also present in all of the other fields, are largely straight and divide Field E into small rectilinear fields. This type of field pattern is largely seen in the post-medieval period, particularly in more marginal land taken in from rough ground. This might indicate a period in which this field was taken out of cultivation and subsequently re-enclosed and sub-divided.

A buried field system of post-medieval date would be considered of low significance.

4.6 Unknown

The rectilinear enclosure in Field D remains undated. It appears to be cut by one of the mapped anomalies representing post-medieval enclosure and therefore predates these. It also appears to postdate what might be an element of the Iron Age system at its northern edge. It would perhaps best be accommodated as a medieval pound although none of its ditches seemed particularly stockproof. However, a wooden palisade atop a low bank might have been sufficient. Although its date and function could not be determined, it is likely to be of at least medium significance.

5 Conclusions

The results of the fieldwork and the assessment of significance allow for some suggestions to be made for further work. These suggestions are for guidance only and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will guide the required work. All stages of proposed further work will need to be supported by WSIs approved by the LPA.

5.1 Preservation *in situ*

The potential Bronze Age barrows and the round and annexe might be preserved *in situ* (Fig 20). Conditions would need to be attached to the Reserved Matters application to ensure that the features were undisturbed during groundworks and subsequent occupation. The barrows in particular, since they cover very small areas, might be more easily accommodated within the design of the housing development.



Fig 20 Areas (shaded in pink) suggested for preservation in situ and/or full excavation.

5.2 Mitigation in advance of groundworks

5.2.1 Full excavation

The barrows and the round and annexe (Fig 20), if not preserved *in situ* may need to be preserved by record, in the form of full excavation of the features prior to any groundworks.

5.2.2 Strip map and sample

The northern part of the site (Fields A and D and the northern part of Field C) contain elements of the Iron Age field system and the undated rectilinear enclosure. These might perhaps best be dealt with as part of a strip map and sample recording exercise where overburden is removed under archaeological control and revealed features sample excavated at a pre-determined level.

5.3 Mitigation during groundworks

5.3.1 Watching brief

A watching brief during groundworks might be appropriate for the rest of the site, for the purpose of dating the field system underlying the mapped and extant one.

This might also be an appropriate method in the area of earthwork/cropmark features of likely post-medieval date in the unevaluated trenches in the north-east corner of the site.

5.4 Analysis and publication

The results from any mitigation works are likely to be of a significance meriting further analysis and publication.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841. Parish of Wendron (licensed digital copy at CRO)

Ordnance Survey, 1880. 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

Cole, D, and Nowakowski, J, forthcoming. Excavations at Killigrew: an Iron Age and Romano-British industrial site on the Trispen bypass, Cornwall, 1996, in A M Jones (ed) *Later prehistoric settlement in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly: evidence from recent excavations*

Davies, R, and Reeves, S, 2016. *Geophysical Survey Report, Helston, Cornwall, Stratascan*

Lawson-Jones, A and Kirkham, G, 2009-10. Smithing in the round: excavations at Little Quoit Farm, St Columb Major, Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeology* **48-9**, 173-228

Parkes, C, 2016. *Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*, CAU, Truro

Quinnell, H, 2004 *Trethurgy: Excavations at Trethurgy Round, St Austell, Community and Status in Roman and post-Roman Cornwall*. Cornwall County Council, Truro

Young, A, 2012. Prehistoric and Romano-British enclosures around the Camel Estuary, *Cornish Archaeology* **51**, 69-124

6.3 Websites

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

Appendix 1: Table of contexts

* Cut features are in bold

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Findings
F	1	101		D	No description given.	Topsoil.	
F	1	102		D	No description given.	Subsoil.	
F	1	103		D	No description given.	Natural.	
A	4	401		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	Roman glass, 16th-17th century pottery.
A	4	402		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
A	4	403		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
A	4	404	425	D	Single fill of curvilinear ditch [425]. A dark reddish brown compact silty clay 0.42m thick with frequent large angular stone inclusions including fire-damaged quartz and infrequent charcoal.	Contained frequent large stones, including fire-damaged quartz, and fragments of burnt quern stone. Pottery found is of Middle Iron Age date	Middle Iron Age pottery, saddle quern fragment, and flint pebble.
A	4	405	427	D	Single fill of ditch [427]. A dark greyish brown friable clayey silt 0.48m thick with abundant sub-angular stone inclusions. Large sub-angular stones found on top and within fill up to 0.6m across.	Contained abundant stone, possibly tipped in from adjacent wall. Pottery found suggests Iron Age date.	Iron Age pottery and a whetstone.
A	4	406	426	D	Single fill of possible curvilinear [426]. A dark greyish brown firm clayey silt 0.2m thick with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Pottery found suggests Iron Age date.	Iron Age pottery.
A	4	407		D	VOID		
A	4	408		D	VOID		

HX2, Clodgy Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
A	4	409		D	VOID		
A	4	410		D	Single fill of [421]. Not described.		
A	4	411		D	Single fill of [422]. Not described.		
A	4	412		D	Single fill of [423]. Not described.	Single shallow fill of pit.	
A	4	413	424	D	Single fill of possible pit/ditch terminal [424]. A mid reddish brown firm clay silt 0.34m thick with frequent angular stone inclusions.	Single shallow fill of possible pit/ditch terminal.	
A	4	414		D	Ditch upper fill 3.4m wide. Not excavated.		
A	4	415		D	Ditch upper fill 2.13m wide. Probably represents the same fill as (511). Not excavated.		Abraded prehistoric pottery and fragments of an Iron Age/Roman rotary quern top stone.
A	4	416		D	Fill of ditch [417].		
A	4	417		C	Cut of ditch 1.08m wide and 0.48m deep at the eastern end of T4. U-shaped profile. Contained a single fill, (416).	Corresponds to a linear anomaly, part of (6)	
A	4	418		D	Upper fill of ditch [420].		
A	4	419		D	Primary fill of ditch [420]. Stony.		
A	4	420		C	Cut of ditch 1.49m wide and 0.39m deep at the eastern end of T4. V-shaped profile, stepped to the east. Filled by, in order of deposition, (419) and (418).	Corresponds to a linear anomaly, part of (6)	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
A	4	421		D	Cut of pit protruding from the southern baulk. The exposed part of the pit measured 0.44m by 0.2m and was 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill, (410).		
A	4	422		D	Cut of oval pit 1.36m by 0.81m and 0.1m deep. It had a circular cut 0.35m across in its base. It contained a single fill, (410).		
A	4	423		C	Cut of pit protruding from the northern baulk. The exposed part of the pit measured 0.93m by 0.4m and was 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill, (412),		
A	4	424		C	Cut of possible pit or ditch terminal extending from the northern side of the trench for 1.54m, 4.08m wide and 0.34m deep with irregular sides and irregular base. Cuts natural. Filled by (413).	A pit or ditch terminal with a shallow profile within the interior of the round.	
A	4	425		C	Cut of slightly curvilinear ditch crossing the trench curving from the north-west to the south, 1.69m wide, 0.42m deep with a shallow concave side to the north-east, steeper straight side to the south-west, and a flat base. Cuts natural. Filled by (404).	Appears to be an interior feature associated with the round. Corresponds to a linear anomaly, part of (1).	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
A	4	426		C	Cut of curvilinear ditch or gully crossing the trench, 0.57m wide and 0.2m deep with irregular sides and base. Cuts natural. Filled by (406).	Possibly a drip gully but the irregular base may suggest that it represents part of a structural beam slot.	
A	4	427		C	Cut of shallow possibly curvilinear ditch or gully crossing the trench, 0.75m wide, 0.48m deep, steep-sided to the south-west, shallower and stepped to the north-east, with a concave base. Cuts natural. Filled by (405).	Possibly a foundation cut for a wall, or drip gully that has filled with tumbled stone from an adjacent wall.	
A	5	501		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.35m thick.	Topsoil.	18th-19th century roofing tile.
A	5	502		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
A	5	503		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
A	5	504	506	D	Single fill of ditch recut [513]. A mid yellowish brown firm silty clay 0.6m thick with occasional small stone inclusions.	Fill of round annexe ditch (outer) recut.	
A	5	505	506	D	Single fill of ditch [506]. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.95m thick with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions, much of which is quartz, concentrated on the SE edge of the fill where it had been recut by [513].	The location of the stone in the fill suggests that this side of the ditch was revetted following the recutting of the ditch.	Iron slag.

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
A	5	506		C	Cut of curvilinear ditch 2.2m wide and 0.95m deep with straight 45° sides and a concave base at the southern end of the trench. Cuts natural. Contained a single fill, (505), which had been recut by [513].	Southernmost and slightest of ditches/anomalies associated with the round. Corresponds to a linear anomaly, part of (1). Curves round northwards, and appears to form an annexe to the south of the round.	
A	5	507	509	D	Second fill of ditch [509]. A mid pinkish greyish brown friable silty clay 1.95m wide and 0.59m thick with moderate small stone inclusions.	Stony fill of ditch.	
A	5	508	509	D	Primary fill of ditch [509]. A light pinkish brown friable silty clay 0.61m wide and 0.24m thick.	Primary fill of ditch.	
A	5	509		C	Cut of curvilinear ditch 1.95m wide and 0.77m deep with straight 60° sides and a concave base with a shallow lip on the southern edge of the ditch. Cuts natural. Filled by, in order of deposition, (508), (507).	Ditch. Does not correspond to a geophysical anomaly unless it is related to a parallel anomaly 6.5m to the south.	
A	5	510	512	D	Upper fill of ditch [512]. A mid greyish brown firm but friable silty clay 4.15m wide and 0.64m thick with moderate sub-angular stone inclusions.	Stony upper fill of 'round' enclosure ditch. Same as (415).	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
A	5	511	512	D	Lowest fill encountered of ditch [512]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 2.56m wide and at least 0.39m thick with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Lowest fill excavated of large enclosure ditch.	
A	5	512		C	Cut of curvilinear ditch 4.15m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.02m with straight 45° sides and moderate edge definition. Cuts natural. Filled by, in order of deposition from the lowest fill encountered, (511), (510).	Cut of enclosure ditch of Cornish round. Extrapolating from the exposed sides gives a total depth in excess of 2m. Encountered in T4 as unexcavated fill (415).	
A	5	513	506	C	Recut of ditch [506] 1.4m wide and 0.64m deep with a V-shaped profile. Contained a single fill, (504).	Ditch recut of the southern ditch of the annexe to the round.	
A	6	601		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.28m thick.	Topsoil.	
A	6	602		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
A	6	603		D	A light to mid pinkish brown friable silty clay 0.09m thick with >5% stone inclusions.	Colluvium.	
A	6	604		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
A	7	701		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	
A	7	702		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.23m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
A	7	703		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
A	7	704	705	D	Single fill of linear [705]. Contained <25% quartz stone inclusions.	Single fill of [705].	
A	7	705		C	Cut of linear ditch 0.55m wide and 0.06m deep with concave sides and concave base. Cuts natural. Filled by (704).	Ditch, one of a pair of parallel features with [707]. Corresponds to the inside edge of a negative (bank) linear anomaly, part of (2a). Likely to represent the flanking ditch of a trackway.	
A	7	706	707	D	Single fill of linear [707]. Contained <25% quartz stone inclusions.	Single fill of [707].	Flint
A	7	707		C	Cut of linear ditch 0.72m wide and 0.23m deep with a V-shaped profile comprising straight sides and concave base. Cuts natural. Filled by (706).	Ditch, one of a pair of parallel features with [705]. Corresponds to the inside edge of a negative (bank) linear anomaly, part of (2a). Likely to represent the flanking ditch of a trackway.	
A	8	801		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	
A	8	802		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
A	8	803		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
B	9	901		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.28m thick.	Topsoil.	

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
B	9	902		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.12m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
B	9	903		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
C	10	1001		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	
C	10	1002		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
C	10	1003		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
A	11	1101		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.28m thick.	Topsoil.	
A	11	1102		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
A	11	1103		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
A	12	1201		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	
A	12	1202		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
A	12	1203		D	A light to mid pinkish brown friable silty clay 0.13m thick with >5% stone inclusions.	Colluvium.	
A	12	1204		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
D	13	1301		D	A dark brownish grey friable clayey silt 0.19m thick with occasional small stone inclusions	Topsoil.	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
D	13	1302		D	A dark greyish brown firm silty clay 0.21m thick with common small stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
D	13	1303		D	A light yellowish brown firm clay with abundant stone/shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
D	13	1305	1310	D	Single fill of pit [1310]. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick.	Fill of pit.	
D	13	1306	1311	D	Single fill of ditch [1311]. A mid pinkish grey friable silty clay 0.2m thick.	Fill of shallow ditch.	
D	13	1307	1312	D	Single fill of ditch [1312]. A mid pinkish brown friable silty clay with 10% sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of shallow ditch.	
D	13	1308	1313	D	Single fill of ditch [1313]. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick.	Fill of ditch.	
D	13	1310		C	Cut of ditch 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep, with concave sides and base. Cuts natural. Filled by (1305).	Cut of pit.	
D	13	1311		C	Cut of shallow linear ditch 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep, with concave sides, steeper to the north-east, and base. Cuts natural. Filled by (1306).	Cut of shallow ditch.	
D	13	1312		C	Cut of shallow linear ditch 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep with concave sides and a concave base. Cuts natural. Filled by (1307).	Cut of shallow ditch/gully.	
D	13	1313		C	Cut of shallow linear ditch 0.92m wide and 0.18m deep with concave sides and base. Cuts natural. Filled by (1308).	Cut of shallow ditch.	

HX2, Clodgy Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Findings
D	14	1401		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.25m thick.	Topsoil.	
D	14	1402		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
D	14	1403		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
D	15	1501		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	
D	15	1502		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
D	15	1503		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
D	16	1601		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	Modern glass.
D	16	1602		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick with 20% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
D	16	1603		D	A light to mid pinkish brown friable silty clay.	Natural.	
D	16	1604	1607	D	Single fill of [1607]. A mid brownish grey compact clayey silt 0.43m thick with occasional small stone inclusions.	Single fill of ditch.	
D	16	1606	1617	D	Upper fill of ditch [1617]. A dark reddish brown friable silty clay 0.17m thick with occasional <5% stone inclusions.	Silty clay capping layer over a series of clay and redeposited natural layers.	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
D	16	1607		C	Cut of curvilinear gully 0.45m wide, 0.43m deep with near-vertical sides and concave/irregular base. Cuts natural, Filled by (1604).	Cut of north-east/south-west running curvilinear. Probable enclosure ditch, possibly related to other enclosure ditch features in trench. No dating evidence, but possibly prehistoric/Romano-British.	
D	16	1608	1617	D	Primary fill of ditch [1617]. A light yellowish grey compact sandy clay 0.15m thick with <20% stone inclusions.	Redeposited natural.	
D	16	1609	1618	D	Single fill of ditch [1618]. A mid brownish red compact sandy clay 0.25m thick with <20% stone inclusions. Cut by [1617].	Redeposited natural, markedly different to others in the fill sequence- possible tip/slumping.	
D	16	1610	1611	D	Fill of natural feature [1611]. A light greyish yellow cemented sandy clay 0.45m thick with <40% stone inclusions.	Redeposited natural, possible tip/ slump.	
D	16	1611		C	Cut of feature 2.8m wide and excavated to a depth of 1m with irregular sides. Cuts natural [1603]. Filled by (1610), (1614), and (1615), Not bottomed.	A deep and wide cut, possibly a defensive ditch but perhaps more likely to be a natural feature.	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
D	16	1612		C	Cut of shallow gully 1.8m wide and 0.01m deep. Cuts natural. Filled by	Showed up as a shallow gully, however, on further investigation, it was deemed to be insignificant due to its limited depth.	
D	16	1613	1611	D	Primary fill of ditch [1611]. A light greyish pink cemented sandy clay 1m thick with <40% stone inclusions.	Substantial deposit of redeposited natural. A mix of clay and mudstone. Possibly slumping or tipping.	
D	16	1614	1611	D	Fill of feature [1611]. A light greyish pink cemented sandy clay 0.3m thick with <40% stone inclusions.	Redeposited natural, possible tip/ slump.	
D	16	1615	1611	D	Fill of feature [1611]. A light yellowish grey cemented sandy clay 0.6m thick with <40% stone inclusions.	Redeposited natural, possible tip/ slump.	
D	16	1616	1612	D	Single fill of gully [1612], 1.8m wide and 0.01m deep.	Single fill of ditch. Deposited in a high energy event, likely backfilled when the suspected boundary ditch became redundant.	
D	16	1617	1617	C	Cut of ditch in the top of feature [1611] 0.91m wide and 0.24m deep with a vertical side to the east, a slightly convex 30° side to the west and a flattish base. Filled by, in order of deposition, (1608) and (1606). Cuts (1615) and (1610).	Probably represents the curvilinear anomaly coming off the SE corner of the rectilinear enclosure.	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
D	16	1618	1618	C	Cut of ditch in the top of feature [1611] at least 1.02m wide and 0.25m deep with a concave side to the west and a flat base. The eastern side of the ditch was cut by [1617], Cuts (1615) and is cut by [1617].	Probably represents the rectilinear enclosure ditch since it was of similar size and stratigraphy to the elements identified in Trench 13.	
E	17	1701		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.29m thick.	Topsoil.	
E	17	1702		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.18m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
E	17	1703		D	A light to mid pinkish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick with >5% stone inclusions.	Colluvium.	
E	17	1704		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
E	18	1801		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.21m thick.	Topsoil.	
E	18	1802		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.17m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
E	18	1803		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
E	19	1901		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.25m thick.	Topsoil.	
E	19	1902		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.17m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
E	19	1903		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
E	19	1904		D	Ditch fill. Not excavated.	Corresponds to mapped field boundary.	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
E	19	1905	1907	D	Single fill of ditch [1907]. A mid reddish brown compact silty clay 0.23m thick with occasional <5% stone inclusions.	Single fill of linear ditch.	
E	19	1906	1908	D	Single fill of ditch [1908]. A light greyish brown compact silty clay 0.22m thick with <20% stone inclusions.	Single stony fill of ditch.	
E	19	1907		C	Cut of ESE-WSW ditch 0.67m wide, 0.23m deep with concave sides and base. Cuts natural. Filled by (1905).	Cut of linear ditch. Corresponds to unmapped linear anomaly.	
E	19	1908		C	Cut of NE-SW ditch 0.97m wide, 0.27m deep with concave sides and base. Cuts natural. Filled by (1906).	Cut of curvilinear ditch. Corresponds to unmapped linear anomaly.	
E	19	1909	1910	D	Single fill of linear ditch [1910]. A light greyish brown compact sandy clay with <30% stone inclusions.	Single stony fill of ditch.	
E	19	1910		C	Cut of ESE-WSW linear ditch 0.7m wide, 0.5m deep with concave sides and irregular base. Cuts natural. Filled by (1909).	Corresponds to mapped field boundary.	
E	19	1911	1912	D	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1911]. A mid reddish brown sandy clay 0.38m thick with <5% stone inclusions.	Upper fill of ditch. Not bottomed.	
E	19	1912		C	Cut of E-W curvilinear ditch 1.4m wide, 0.38m deep with shallow convex southern side, and near vertical straight northern side. Cuts natural. Filled by (1911).	Large ditch cut. Unlike the other ditches in this trench and probably pre-dates them.	

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
E	19	1913	1914	D	Single fill of ditch [1914]. A mid greyish brown compact silty clay 0.27m thick with occasional <10% stone inclusions.	Single silty clay fill in shallow ditch.	
E	19	1914		C	Cut of ESE-WSW linear shallow ditch 0.69m wide, 0.27m deep with concave sides and base. Cuts natural. Filled (1913).	Narrow and shallow ditch cut.	
E	20	2001		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.26m thick.	Topsoil.	
E	20	2002		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.14m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
E	20	2003		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
E	20	2004		D	Fill of ditch in NW corner of trench (Fig 16).	Corresponds to mapped linear anomaly.	
E	21	2101		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.21m thick.	Topsoil.	
E	21	2102		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.16m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
E	21	2103		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
E	21	2104		D	Fill of ditch at southern end of trench.	Corresponds to unmapped linear anomaly.	
E	21	2105		D	Fill of ditch at northern end of trench.	Corresponds to mapped linear anomaly.	
E	22	2201		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	
E	22	2202		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
E	22	2203		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
C	23	2301		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.3m thick.	Topsoil.	
C	23	2302		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick with 15% stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
C	23	2303		D	A light greyish pink plastic silty clay with 50% shillet inclusions.	Natural.	
C	23	2304		D	Ditch fill.	Fill of NW ditch of Cornish hedge (Fig 16).	
C	23	2305		D	Ditch fill.	Fill of SE ditch of Cornish hedge (Fig 16).	
B	24	2401		D	A mid greyish brown friable loam 0.24m thick with occasional small rounded stone inclusions.	Topsoil.	
B	24	2402		D	A light reddish brown firm clay silt 0.14m thick with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
B	24	2403		D	A light orangish red compact clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Natural.	
B	24	2404		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay.	Fill of south-east ditch of Cornish hedgerow. Runs south-west/north-east.	
B	24	2405		D	A dark greyish brown friable silty clay.	Fill of Cornish hedgerow ditch.	
B	25	2501		D	A dark greyish brown friable loam 0.19m thick.	Topsoil.	
B	25	2502		D	A mid grey brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick.	Subsoil.	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Cut	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
B	25	2503		D	A mid pinkish red firm clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Natural.	
B	25	2504	2505	D	Single fill of [2505]. A light greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	Single fill of ditch. Deposited in a high energy event, likely backfilled when the suspected boundary ditch became redundant.	
B	25	2505		C	Cut of ditch 1.35m wide, 0.24m deep with irregular sides and a flattish base. Cuts natural. Filled by (2504).	Feld boundary ditch part of underlying field system.	
B	26	2601		D	A dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.4m thick with occasional small stone inclusions.	Topsoil.	17th century clay pipe, 18th-20th century pottery, 19th-20th century glass.
B	26	2602		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.08m thick with common small stone inclusions.	Subsoil.	
B	26	2603		D	A light reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Natural.	
B	26	2604		C	Cut of curvilinear ditch 1.6m wide, 0.12m deep with concave sides and base. Cuts natural. Filled by (2605).	Possible barrow ring-ditch.	
B	26	2605	2604	D	Single fill of curvilinear [2604]. A dark reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional stone and quartz inclusions.	Single fill of possible curvilinear barrow feature.	

Appendix 2: Table of Finds

Area	Trench	Context Number	Small Find no.	Type (Material)	No of items	Weight (g)	Provisional Identification	Broad Period	Period	Further work?
A	TR 4	U/st		Pottery	1	18	Neck sherd of Post-Medieval Salt-glazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware).	16th to 17th centuries AD	Post-medieval	
A	TR 4	U/st		Stone	1	6	Slate fragment with natural curvilinear line	Natural	Natural	
A	TR 4	U/st		Glass	1	2	Clear, pale green bottle glass. Part of the 'Kick-up' found on the base.	19th to 20th century	Modern	
A	TR 4	401		Glass	1	5	Basal angle shard in a clear blue green glass containing small air bubbles. Bottle appears to be straight sided. Possibly Roman?	Romano-British?	Roman?	Needs to be sent to specialist for confirmation of ID. If RB needs to be drawn.
A	TR 4	404	1	Pottery	7	37	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery (2 conjoining) in a gabbroic fabric. Standard fabric finish. South Western Decorated ware with Standard style decoration consisting of incised line palmettes infilled with a line of rouletted squares forming a geometric pattern.	Middle Iron Age. Late 4th to early 1st centuries BC	Prehistoric	Draw

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Area	Trench	Context Number	Small Find no.	Type (Material)	No of items	Weight (g)	Provisional Identification	Broad Period	Period	Further work?
A	TR 4	404	6	Stone	1	2000	Large microgranite? Fragment with some evidence of water rounding with one flattened surface exhibiting possible striations. Worn saddle quern fragment?	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	
A	TR 4	404		Flint	1	34	Water rounded flint pebble.	Natural	Natural	
A	TR 4	405	5	Pottery	2	6	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Standard fabric finish.	Iron Age	Prehistoric	
A	TR 4	405	4	Stone	1	270	Elongated greywacke pebble whetstone showing distinctive polished and striated surfaces and wear facets. Pecked to form finger grips.	Iron Age?	Prehistoric	Draw
A	TR 4	406	2	Pottery	5	13	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric (4 conjoining). Well-made fabric finish.	Iron Age	Prehistoric	
A	TR 4	415		Pottery	7	7	Small very abraded undiagnostic bodysherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Area	Trench	Context Number	Small Find no.	Type (Material)	No of items	Weight (g)	Provisional Identification	Broad Period	Period	Further work?
A	TR 4	415	3	Stone	2	2000	Fragments from a rotary quern top stone originally of a diameter of roughly 200mm. Working surface has distinctive striations. Coarse grained elvan. Slight traces of the hopper at the centre.	Late Iron Age/Roman	Prehistoric/Roman	Draw
A	TR 5	501		Tile	2	22	Conjoining sherds of terracotta roofing tile.	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval	
A	TR 5	505		Industrial	1	108	Iron slag fragment.	Unknown	Unknown	
D	TR 16	1601		Glass	1	6	Clear, pale green bottle glass. Part of the 'Kick-up' found on the base.	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern	
B	TR 26	2601		Pottery	1	21	Abraded rimsherd from the pouring spout of a Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware jug.	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval	
B	TR 26	2601		Pottery	1	4	Bodysherd of Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware' (Industrial china).	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern	
B	TR 26	2601		Pottery	1	7	Bodysherd of Modern Black Glazed Earthenware (Jackfield ware).	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern	
B	TR 26	2601		Clay pipe	2	5	2 fragments of clay pipe. Diameters suggest 17th century.	17th century AD	Post-medieval	

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Area	Trench	Context Number	Small Find no.	Type (Material)	No of items	Weight (g)	Provisional Identification	Broad Period	Period	Further work?
B	TR 26	2601		Glass	6	13	Shards of bottle glass.	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern	
B	TR 26	2601		Glass	4	12	Shards of window glass.	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern	

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation Helston HX2 Evaluation

Client: Ian Hobson Designs
 Planning ref (if appropriate): PA15/01314 and PA16/00001

Project background

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation at land adjacent to Clodgey Lane and Gays Hill, Helston (centred on SW 167 269).

The work has been requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE) and is required to inform condition 16 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA16/00001. The planning condition states that:

A) Prior to the submission of the first reserved matters application an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey and a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation and shall have 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) No part or phase shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure that adequate provision is made to record any features of archaeology that may be revealed during the course of the development. This is in accordance with the requirements of NPPF Section 12, paragraph 141.

The SDOHE subsequently requested (email dated 11th April 2018) that any future mitigation should be guided by a programme of evaluation trenching. A trench plan Fig 1) was submitted to, and approved by, the SDOHE on 12th April 2018. This method statement sets out the methodology for that evaluation.

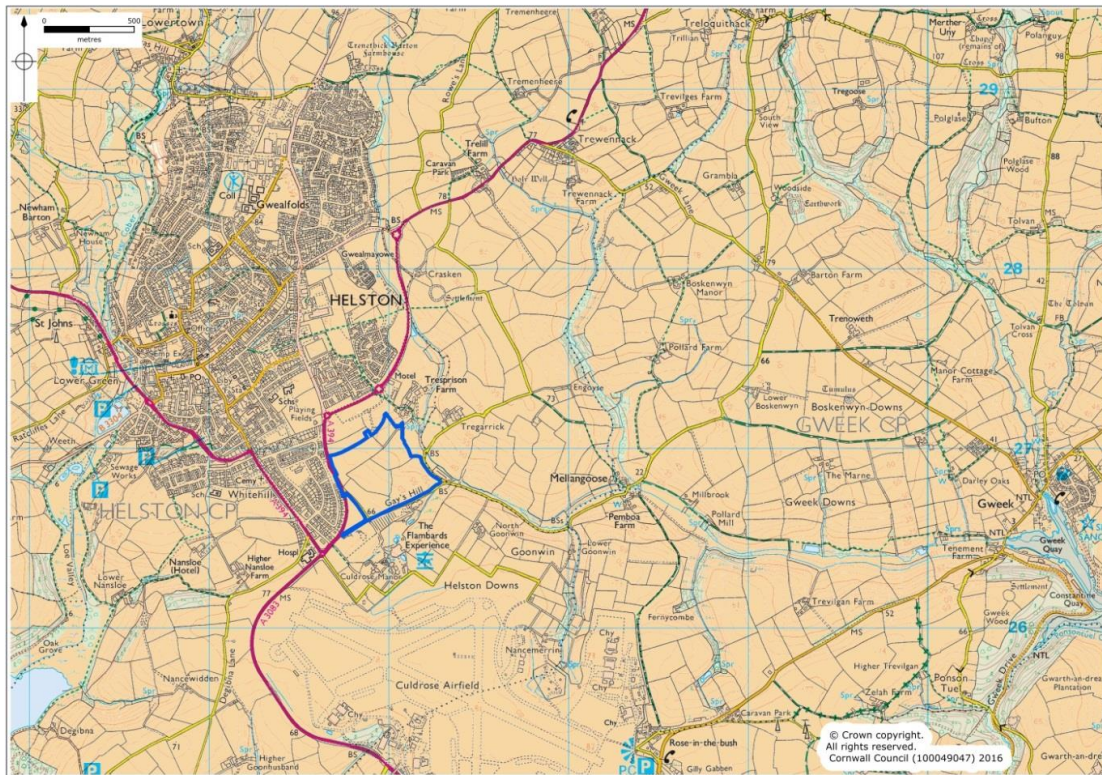


Figure 1: site location map

Site history

The area under investigation has previously been the subject of an archaeological assessment¹ and geophysical survey² in 2016. This has informed the rest of this section. The assessment and geophysical survey were required to satisfy a planning condition for appropriate archaeological recording before and during groundworks. The study area, around 18 hectares in extent, rises to the south west of Tresprison Farm to a ridge formerly on the north end of extensive rough ground named Helston Down.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

The proposed development lies in a landscape of the type known as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL).

Known archaeological sites (site numbers relate to the assessment³)

The pattern of surviving hedge-banks indicates that the field system extending over the area (**Site 1**) is derived from medieval strips. With the evidence of the geophysical survey, historic maps, and aerial photographs, the medieval field system can be seen to have been re-organised from prehistoric farmland. Potential buried prehistoric boundaries aligned differently from the strip-derived ones are identifiable in particular at three locations (**Sites 7, 13a, 13b**); while concentric arcs of field boundaries or 'ring fences', part upstanding, may be ancient farm perimeters maintained in the medieval field system when the land they enclosed was re-organised into the medieval 'open' fields, subdivided into unenclosed strips. Here as elsewhere such strips indicate a hamlet sharing the fields, and several farmsteads are recorded at Tresprison, held in medieval times by the Duchy of Cornwall. West of it are cropmarks of enclosures or structures,

¹ Parkes, C, 2016. *Clodgy Lane, Helston, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment*

² Davies, R, and Reeves, S, 2016. *Geophysical Survey Report, Helston, Cornwall*

³ Parkes, C, 2016. *Clodgy Lane, Helston, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment*

caught by the development area (**Sites 17, 18**), possibly relating to a farmstead lost to shrinkage of the hamlet, or perhaps to a round (below).

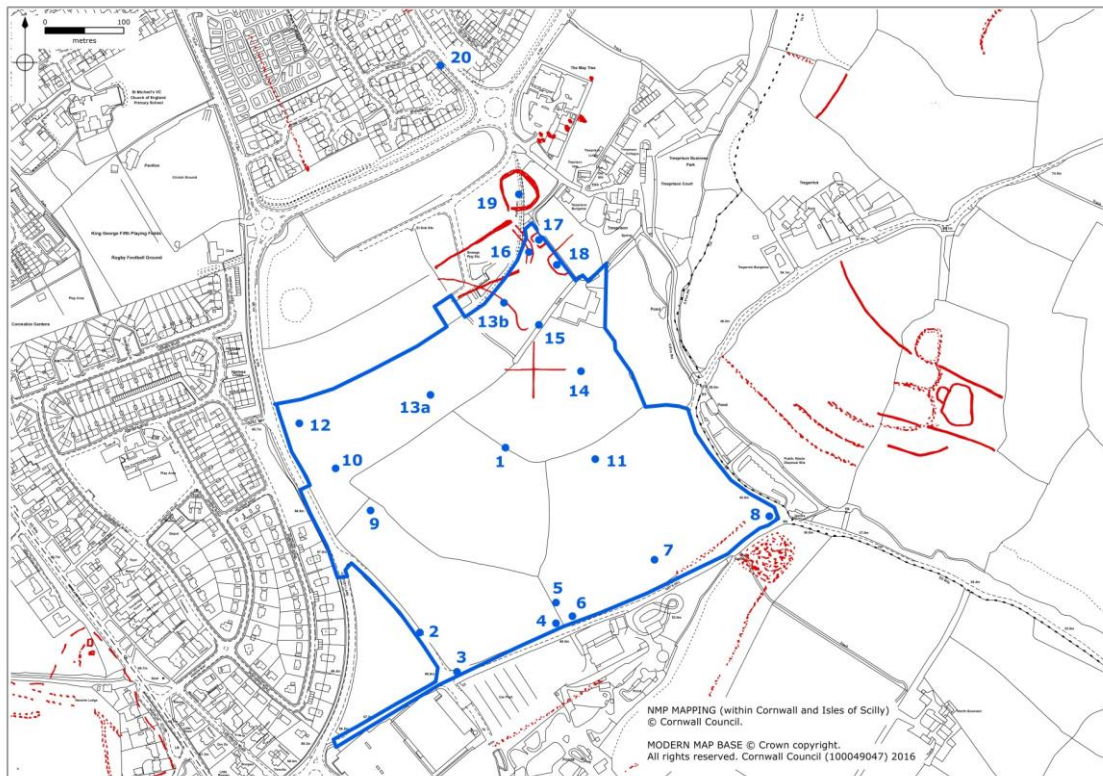


Figure 2: identified archaeological sites

Potential for Neolithic activity has been demonstrated north of the site. Two slight mounds on the higher ground on the south could represent barrows of the Bronze Age marking the margin of the downs of that time (**Sites 4, 9**). On the west, the geophysical survey records buried ditches, clear evidence of a 'round' or enclosed settlement of the Iron Age to Roman period showing complexity in its layout and/or development over time (**Site 12**). Another 'round' type enclosure, recorded previously from cropmarks by the National Mapping Programme, lies just north of the study area (**Site 19**). These enclosures indicate specific potential for buried settlement-related remains within the area, in particular on its north and west sides, further to the more general potential for such remains associated with AEL.

Clodgy Lane on the west (**Site 2**) is an early feature of the landscape, a sinuous ridgeway respecting **Site 12** and used as part of the Helston/Wendron boundary, though altered particularly in the 20th century. Gay's Lane on the south originates from an open downland track (**Site 3**). Several early local routes or parts of these, probably linking farmsteads to fields and to rough grazing on downs beyond, lie within the area, and one survives as a hollow way close to Tresprison (**Sites 5, 15, 16**). (A wayside cross, *ex-situ*, probably stood somewhere on the Clodgy Lane side of Tresprison, but the nearest likely contender for its location is well outside the study area at **Site 20**.)

Various features are associated with agricultural expansion or intensification of the consolidated Tresprison Farm of the early 19th century. An outlying barn on the south and a cottage taken in from the roadside on the east have gone; the site of the latter is marked by a spread of stones (**Sites 6, 8**). Possible pit groups at two locations indicated by geophysics, part visible as slight undulations, could be for extracting marl to fertilise the land (**Sites 10, 11**). Linear geophysical features south of Tresprison are likely to include ditches or pipelines draining a pocket of low, wet ground (**Site 14**), perhaps 18th or early 19th century, but some earlier activity is also apparent there.

The proposed development is considered to have a potential medium adverse impact on the archaeological resource of the area in general. Notably high adverse impacts are expected on and around highly sensitive **Site 12** on the west, at **Sites 16-20** on the north, and also at **Sites 4** and **9** should these prove to be barrows. Measures proposed to counter adverse impacts include archaeological watching brief and targeted soil strip, and where feasible the retention of historic field and lane boundaries.

Geophysical survey anomalies (anomaly numbers relate to the geophysical survey report⁴)

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 16.7 hectares of grassland. Several features of archaeological origin have been identified. A possible Iron Age/Romano-British round and associated causewayed enclosure with linear anomalies have been detected. A rectilinear enclosure and associated pits have been identified, and given that the site lies within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, a prehistoric origin cannot be ruled out. Additional linear anomalies and possible pits may be archaeological in origin, though may also be natural. Further linear anomalies and field boundaries may represent different phases of activity, and may be associated with possible field systems of nearby early medieval settlements/farmsteads. The number of field boundaries and evidence of ridge and furrow suggests the site has been largely used for agricultural purposes since the medieval period. The remaining features are natural or modern and include underground services, magnetic disturbance, and magnetic spikes.

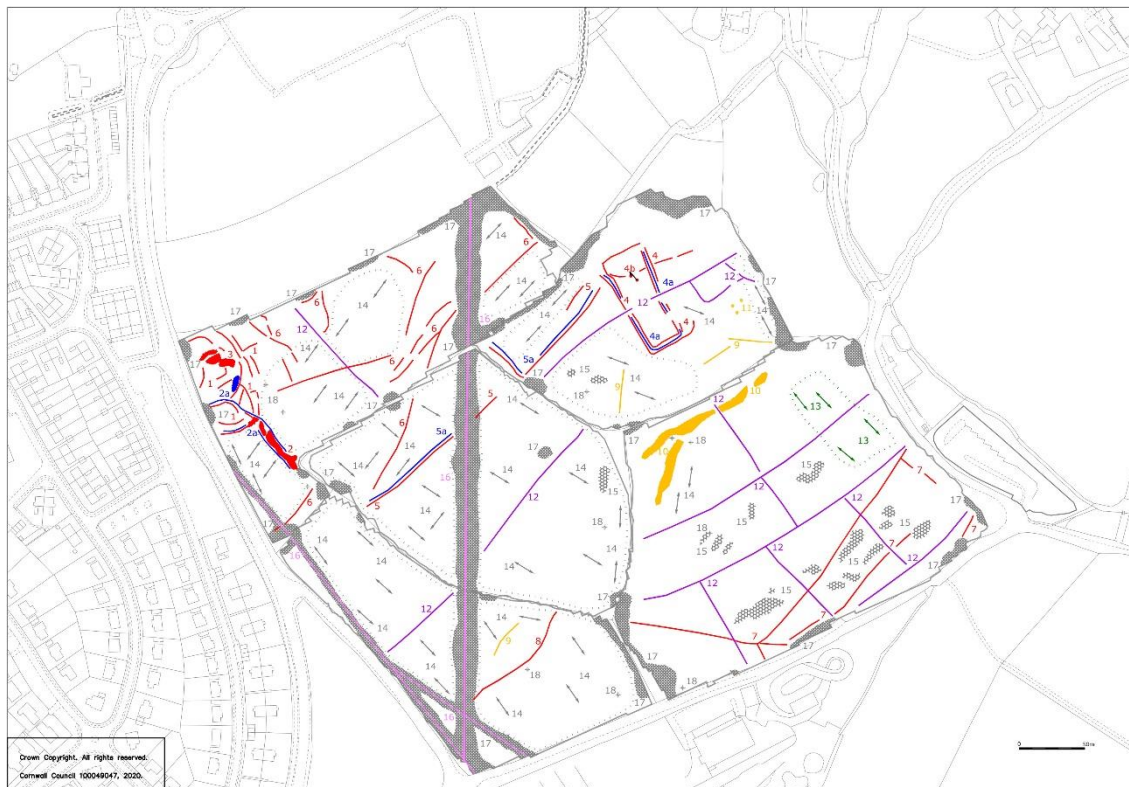


Figure 3: identified geophysical anomalies

The following anomalies were characterised:

Probable archaeology

1-3 Positive sub-circular and linear anomalies in the north-west of the site. The sub-circular feature is similar to Iron Age/Romano-British rounds which are recorded near to the site. The linear feature which extends to the south of the circular anomaly, comprising a ditch (Anomaly **2**) with banks on either side (Anomaly **2a**), may be part of a causewayed entrance, similar to that visible at the Crasken round (HER No. 30106).

⁴ Davies, R, and Reeves, S, 2016. *Geophysical Survey Report, Helston, Cornwall*

Within the round itself an area of enhanced magnetic response (Anomaly **3**) is likely related to the settlement activity.

4 Positive linear anomalies and associated negative anomalies (Anomaly **4a**) in the north of the site, representative of a double-ditched enclosure. Two small discrete positive anomalies (Anomaly **4b**) are indicative of former backfilled pits and are likely related to the enclosure. Given the close proximity of prehistoric remains, an Iron Age/Romano-British origin cannot be ruled out for this feature, though its exact origin is unknown.

5 A positive linear anomaly with associated negative anomaly in the north of the site, running north-east to south-west. This is indicative of a banked ditch, and is similar in appearance to the feature extending south from the possible round. Given that the site lies within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, it is possible that this feature is prehistoric in origin and forms part of a wider field system.

6 A series of positive linear anomalies across the north of the site. These are indicative of former cut features of archaeological origin. Given their proximity to the possible round and a known field system to the north, it is likely that these are of prehistoric origin and represent part of an additional field system.

7-8 A series of positive linear anomalies in the south-east of the site. These are indicative of former cut features, such as ditches, with associated negative response. These are likely to represent part of a former field system, however their differing orientation to those of Anomaly **12** suggests they are from a different phase of activity. Anomaly **8** is a curvilinear positive anomaly in the south of the site. It is indicative of a former cut feature, such as a ditch. The exact origin of this feature cannot be determined with confidence, though its position within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land means that a prehistoric origin cannot be ruled out.

Possible archaeology

9 A small number of positive linear anomalies across the site. These are indicative of former cut features of possible archaeological origin. These may be related to the field boundaries and enclosures identified in the site, though their exact origin is unknown.

10 Positive linear anomalies in the east of the site. These are indicative of former cut features, and are not dissimilar in appearance to Anomaly **5**. The origin of these is unknown, they may be archaeological in origin but may also be natural.

11 Three small discrete positive anomalies in the north-east of the site. These are indicative of former cut features, such as backfilled pits, and may be archaeological or natural in origin.

Medieval/post-medieval agriculture

12 A number of positive linear anomalies with central negative response. These are likely to be related to former field boundaries, though are not visible on available mapping dating back to 1811.

13 A small area of slightly curved, parallel linear anomalies in the east of the site. These are related to medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

14 Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies across the site. These are related to modern agricultural activity, such as ploughing.

Other anomalies

15 A number of areas of amorphous magnetic variation in the south and centre of the site. These are likely to be natural, i.e. geological, in origin.

16 Three strong bipolar linear anomalies in the running along the west and through the centre of the site. These are related to modern underground services, such as pipes or cables.

17 Areas of magnetic disturbance are the result of substantial nearby ferrous metal objects such as fences and underground services. These effects can mask weaker archaeological anomalies, but on this site have not affected a significant proportion of the area.

18 A number of magnetic 'spikes' (strong focussed values with associated antipolar response) indicate ferrous metal objects. These are likely to be modern rubbish.

Potential archaeological sites

Anciently Enclosed Land has a high potential for archaeological features of medieval and earlier periods, much of which may consist of small discrete features, such as pits and postholes, which may not be identified by geophysical survey.

Project extent

Following discussion of the requirements with the SDOHE in April 2018 a programme of archaeological evaluation was proposed by the SDOHE to inform the archaeological requirements for the Reserved Matters application. A trench layout plan (Fig 4) was drawn up by CAU and approved by the SDOHE.

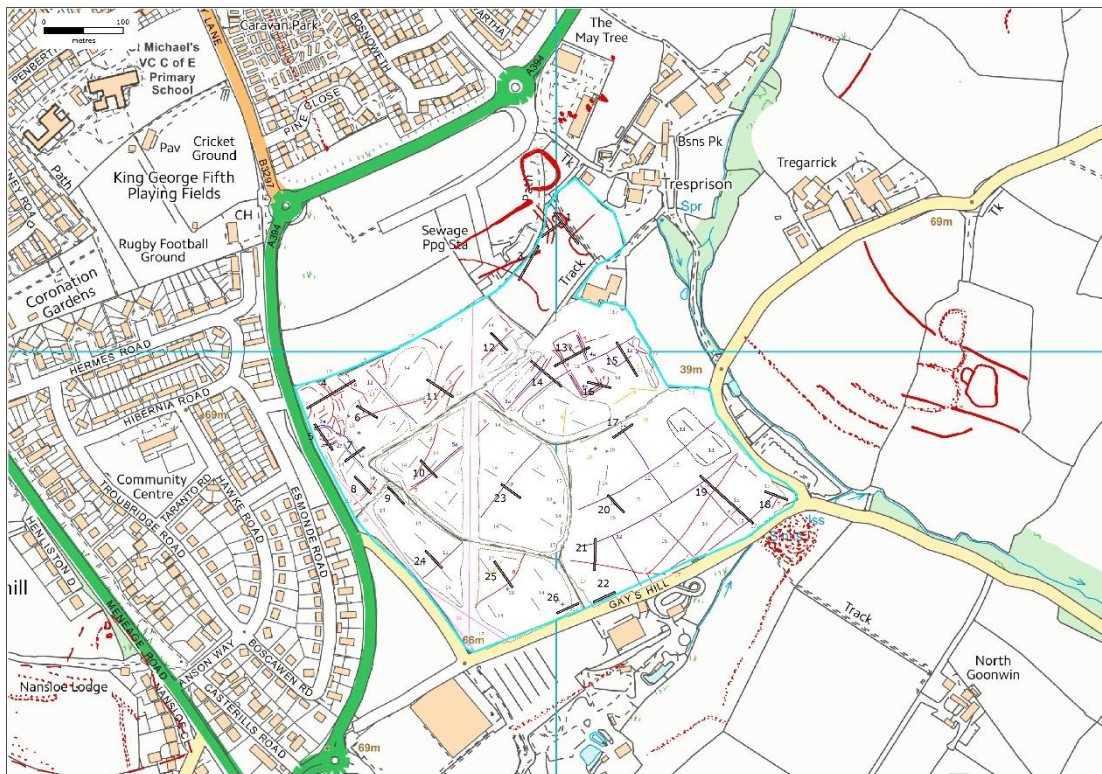


Figure 4: proposed trench layout (map shows geophysical anomalies⁵)

The trenching has a total length of 1020m and includes 3 trenches outside of the area geophysically surveyed, in the north-east corner of the scheme, designed to investigate assessment sites **16**, **17**, and **18**.

⁵ Davies, R, and Reeves, S, 2016. *Geophysical Survey Report, Helston, Cornwall*

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area in order to inform further mitigation, by design and/or by record, prior to the submission of the reserved matters application.

The objectives are to:

- Evaluate the archaeological features and anomalies identified.
- Evaluate blank areas for smaller features.
- Assess the significance of evaluated features.
- Propose measures to mitigate the impacts of the scheme upon the identified archaeological resource.

Key objectives are to:

- Evaluate potential barrows (assessment sites **4** and **9**, trenches 4 and 9).
- Evaluate earthwork and cropmark features identified in the north-east corner of the site (assessment sites **16-18**, trenches 1-3).
- Evaluate the enclosure in the north-west corner of the site (anomalies **1-3**, trenches 4-8).
- Evaluate the rectilinear enclosure in the north-eastern part of the site (anomaly **4**, trenches 13 and 16).

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) guidance⁶. Staff will follow the CifA *Code of Conduct*⁷. 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.

⁶ CifA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CifA, Reading

⁷ CifA, 2014d. *Code of Conduct*, CifA, Reading

- The physical archive will go to an accredited archive repository, when a dedicated space becomes available. Until that time material will be stored at CAU offices.
- 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: evaluation trenching

A programme of evaluation trenching will be undertaken comprising 26 trenches (Figure 4). The work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking field evaluation⁸.

Trenches will be laid out to British National Grid coordinates using a Leica GPS device. Prior to excavation trenches will be scanned by a suitably trained operative with a CAT scanner to identify buried services. Adjustment of trench locations that may subsequently be necessary will be confirmed with the SDOHE prior to excavation.

All trenching will be undertaken under professional archaeological supervision and the machine in use will be fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Each trench will be excavated cleanly down to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (for instance, the top of the 'natural'). The trench will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed within it will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan, section, and photographic record as appropriate by a CAU archaeologist. Spoil will be examined for artefacts visually.

In the case of trenches containing no archaeologically significant features and deposits a *pro-forma* CAU trench record sheet will be filled in, which will include descriptions of soil horizons, measurements, and a sketch section. A record photo of the trench, to include at least one long section, will be taken.

In the case of trenches containing archaeologically significant features and deposits a record will be made as for negative trenches plus further excavation and recording as follows:

- Features will be excavated only as much as is necessary to evaluate their significance and phasing. In the case of small discrete features (postholes, pits, etc <1m in diameter) as many of these as is necessary to evaluate them will be

⁸ CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA, Reading

fully excavated (excepting large numbers of very small features such as stakeholes which will be subject to a lower sampling frequency).

- Larger discrete features (pits >1m) will be half-sectioned.
- Linear/curvilinear features will have 1m wide sections excavated, where practical, in sufficient quantity to evaluate the feature.
- Human remains will not be excavated.

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 (sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- Features will be planned using a Leica GPS unit with centimetre accuracy.
- 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 guidance on digital image capture and storage⁹). 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 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.

⁹ Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England, Swindon

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
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, plans, sections, photographs
- This WSI, containing Location, Background etc, as an appendix

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during Autumn 2020. 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

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 20 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
- 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 Sean Taylor 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:

Project Officer:

Antony Angove

Educational and Professional qualifications

BSc (Hons) Archaeology (2018), University of Plymouth

MA Archaeology and Heritage (2021), University of Leicester

Elected as a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (PCIfA) in 2019.

Key Experience

I joined Cornwall Archaeological Unit in February 2019 after completing my degree. I am currently an Assistant Archaeologist, undertaking watching briefs, evaluations, excavations and desk-based assessments as a sole worker or member of team. I also work as a project supervisor to support CAU project managers on larger field work projects.

Key skills and knowledge

Proficient archaeological excavation skills, site supervisory experience, driver of 4x4 vehicles, GIS, Leica GPS /GNSS, Total Station, EDM and CAT Scan user.

Project Supervisor:

Graham Britton

Educational and Professional qualifications

BSc Hons Archaeology (Plymouth)

Employment history

I have worked for Cornwall Archaeological Unit since 2012, after completing my degree. I am currently a site assistant, undertaking fieldwork. I have also worked for Network Archaeology and AC archaeology in that period.

Key experience

I have worked on many excavations and experience includes supervisory roles. Key excavation experience with CAU includes the TEDC, Victoria, and Tintagel excavations.

Key skills and knowledge

Proficient archaeological excavation skills, site supervisory experience, driver: minibus and 4x4 vehicles.

Site Assistant

Michael Castle

Educational and Professional qualifications

2008 - 2011 BA Archaeology, University of Chester Archaeological undergraduate degree with a focus on the archaeology of Britain

Employment history

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Senior Archaeologist, Wardell Armstrong LLP, Self-Employed Archaeologist, Employed Archaeologist, various companies.

Key experience

Over 10 years' experience working in commercial archaeology across the UK. Experienced in all aspects of fieldwork and site supervision, ensuring adherence to health and safety regulations. Initiative-taking and hardworking, able to work well individually or as part of team. Project lead on watching briefs, evaluations and small to medium excavations. Assistance in supervising staff on large-scale utility and infrastructure projects. Supervision of staff and management of projects to deadlines and budgets. Post-excavation processing and reporting.

Key skills and knowledge

Excavation, Technical Drawing, Report Writing (Wardell Armstrong Advanced Report Writing course), Site and Personnel Supervision, Full, clean, UK driving license, Vehicle Banksman training (valid to Oct 2022), CSCS (valid to Oct 2022), Emergency First Aid at Work (valid to Dec 2022), CAT and Genny trained (CAT 3+/4, Genny 2), Asbestos awareness (Cat A), Non-licensable work (NLW) with asbestos including Notifiable non-licensable work (NNLW).

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 on CD or other suitable media.

Copyright

Copyright of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be reserved to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. It may only be used/reproduced with permission from Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

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.

Sean Taylor

Senior Archaeologist

7/9/2020

HX2, Clodgey Lane, Helston, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building, County Hall,

Treyew Road,

Truro, Cornwall. TR1 3AY

Tel: 01872 324364

Email: sean.taylor@cau.org.uk

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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



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

