



## Rose, near Perranporth, Cornwall Archaeological watching brief





# Rose, near Perranporth, Cornwall

## Archaeological watching brief

<b>Client</b>	<b>Mr and Mrs Barrow</b>
<b>Report Number</b>	2022R016
<b>Date</b>	<b>March 2022</b>
<b>Status</b>	Final
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<b>Project number</b>	PR147183
<b>Site code</b>	RP22
<b>Data location</b>	\\CAU\Archive\Sites\P\Rose Watching Brief PR147183\Report
<b>Historic England / ADS OASIS online reference</b>	cornwall2-505312
<b>Planning reference</b>	PA19/06693

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## Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by the client and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Andy Jones. Anna Lawson-Jones carried out the fieldwork, archaeological recording and report writing.

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

## Freedom of Information Act

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**Abbreviations**

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

# 1 Summary

In early February 2022 Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook an archaeological watching brief during ground works in advance of the proposed construction of three new detached homes a new access road, attenuation tank and sewage treatment area.

The site is situated within the centre of Rose village, which is located between Goonhavern and Perranporth on the North Cornish coast. The site is 0.2 hectares in size, with a broad southern and tapered northern end. The main Rose through road defines its western edge and a quiet, little used lane the eastern side.

Until recently the site was covered with a combination of overgrowth, litter, and dumped or left material associated with decaying sheds positioned at the northern end of the site.

No known sites were known to exist within the development area, but there were surrounding sites. These included the sites of Bronze Age barrows, the Scheduled St Piran's Round (reused as a *plen an gwari* in the medieval period), and a run of mining associated remains to the north (including the former Wheal Rose engine house). Other sites include medieval and post-medieval field systems, and post-medieval buildings (including an immediately adjacent smithy).

The watching brief identified a range of features, comprising a ditch of uncertain date, and a small number of shallow, probable late post-medieval and modern features including a stone filled trench, two pits, tree boles and animal burrowing. The boundary section breached during creation of the new access road was also recorded.

A small range of post-medieval and modern finds were collected.





Fig 1: Site location map.

Fig 2: Client supplied map extract showing the site (outlined in green), with houses, access road and drives in the southern half and proposed location of the attenuation tank and sewage treatment works in the north.



## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Barrow to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief. This work was carried out to satisfy condition 6 of planning application PA19/06693, which is for the development of three new houses on the site.

The fieldwork and finds processing took place over three days during early February 2022.

Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) and reproduced here in Appendix 1.

### 2.2 Location and setting

(Figs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6)

The site is located at Partridge Meadows in Rose, between Goonhavern and Perranporth on the North Cornish Coast, within the parish of Perranzabuloe. The 0.2 hectare plot is 'axe-shaped' with a narrower northern end and centred at NGR SW 77701 54696.

The site was largely grassed before work started and had recently been cleared of debris and overgrowth, revealing a couple of rotted and collapsed wooden sheds with concrete hard surfacing which ran in from a gate in the north-eastern corner of the plot. This was linked to a little used lane marking the eastern edge of the site and shown on the 1840s Tithe Map.

The site lies in an area that has seen a long and varied history of landscape use and settlement, recorded in the HER. In chronological order (including sites mentioned in the WSI) these are:

- To the south and west are the sites of four documented Bronze Age barrows MCO3306 and MCO56562, and MCO3307 and MCO3309. Only barrow MCO3306 is shown on the historic mapping (despite R. Thomas recording the presence of all four in 1851).
- To the south the Scheduled Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure site, St Piran's Round (DCO919), with medieval re-use as a plen an gwari or playing place for outside performances. Here plays were performed within the circular arena defined by the round's steep internal bank and external ditch.
- To the east of the site are the remains of Lower Rose medieval field system (MCO32549). This consists of crop mark field boundaries running parallel to the extant field system which were identified on the RAF's 1952 aerial photographs.
- To the north are the remains of both medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow (MCO32539), identified as close, parallel running cropmarks on the RAF's 1946 aerial photographs.
- On the immediate north of the site is a former post-medieval smithy (MCO9278), and beyond that a non-conformist chapel (MCO32311) and Sunday school (MCO32312). All are shown on historic mapping since the 1840s.
- Post-medieval mining remains have been identified running east to west beyond the northern edge of the site, including the site of the former Wheal Rose engine house.

Landscape characterisation records the site and wider area as post-medieval Recently Enclosed Land (Cornwall County Council 1996). This type of landscape was usually enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval common land. This type of landscape often contains upstanding archaeological remains which have escaped long-term clearance and repeated ploughing over generations.

### 3 Archaeological results

The footprints of three new detached houses, a new access road with its newly breached boundary section, three short drives, and an attenuation tank and sewage treatment area were all monitored during top and subsoil stripping prior to construction.

A total of twenty three contexts were recorded, including a ditch with bank, stony trench fill, two pits, boundary sections, three tree boles, and one patch of burrowing.

Context numbers were issued from a continuous sequence 1 to 23. Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [4], deposits in round brackets, (1) and builds as a plain number, 22.

Detailed context descriptions including a list of temporarily retained finds are given in Appendix 2.

Relevant maps, plan and illustrative photographs are at the back of this report, before the appendices.

The following section summarises the results of the watching brief.

#### 3.1 Topsoil, subsoil and underlying weathered surface

**Topsoil/turf layer (1)** was found across the whole site. It was 0.15m to 0.2m thick, and consisted of very dark brown mixed loam. There were many roots and worms throughout, occasional small decayed shillet and quartz stones, with overlying patches of leaf litter. Although this field clearly had been down to pasture for some time, this layer was mixed and had been ploughed in the recent past.

It contained a range of post-medieval and modern pottery sherds, glass shards, iron, roof slate, occasional brick and plastic.

**Ploughed subsoil (2)** was found across the site. It was 0.15m to 0.2m thick and consisted of mid grey brown, mixed sandy loam. There were patches of rotted tree and roots and occasional to moderate small decaying shillet and quartz. Finds tended to be strongly domestic in character reflecting the known surrounding post-medieval settlement pattern and past ubiquitous disposal of kitchen midden material in cultivated fields, orchards and gardens.

Finds included post-medieval pottery sherds, iron, clay tobacco pipe stems of probable 18th/19th century date (although they can date from the late 17th century through to the 1930s), pieces of roof slate and a limpet shell.

**Weathered natural/old land surface (5)** was only seen in patches across the site. It was 0.05m to 0.1m thick, mid to pale greyish orange loamy clay to silty clay. It contained occasional rotted *in situ* tree roots and frequent patches of both soft and hard decaying shillet. This layer varied subtly between weathered natural and geology to very thin areas of surviving pre-plough old land surface with rotted-out tree roots.

There were no associated finds.

#### 3.2 House 1 and drive

(Figs 5, 7, 8 and 18)

House 1 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site and was aligned east to west. The stripped area measured approximately 15m by 9.5m.

The drive ran approximately north to south from the curving access road to the north-eastern corner of the house.

**Ditch [4] (3)** – In the south-eastern corner of the excavation area was shallow north-northwest to south-southeast running ditch [4], fill (3). It was visible for an approximate 4m length, veering slightly west as it moved north, away from the eastern

site boundary. It measured 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, with a 1m wide, 0.2m high up-cast clay bank on its western side. The ditch fill consisted of lumps of mid grey-brown loamy clay within a compact slightly sandy clay loam with occasional small stones.

The slumped bank consisted of pale brown natural clay which had been excavated from the ditch. Both the bank and ditch fill were sealed beneath plough soil (2).

The ditch had clearly already ceased to function as an open drain or boundary before the subsoil's ploughing. The top of the bank appeared truncated and compressed by ploughing. There were no finds associated with either the ditch or the bank.

The northern 4.5m of the eastern side of the house footprint was disturbed by recent trench-like feature [19], with stony backfill (18). This projected up to the base of topsoil/turf (1). This feature was more fully recorded within the access road.

**The topsoil/turf (1) and ploughed subsoil (2)** strip of the House 1 footprint produced a small number of post-medieval and Victorian finds. Finds include Victorian and more recent 19th to 20th century sherds including part of a 19th century ointment pot, roofing slate fragments, a clay tobacco pipe stem, a common limpet shell and a rusted handmade iron nail (a reminder of the adjacent historic smithy).

Note – the ointment pot has an Oxford Street, London Trade Mark, and advertises a miraculous 'cure all' list of ailments including 'inveterate ulcers, sore breasts, sore heads, bad legs' (along with gout and rheumatism – text partly visible).

### 3.3 House 2 and drive

(Figs 5, 6, 9 and 18)

House 2 was located in the central western part of the site and was aligned north to south. The stripped area measured approximately 16m by 7.5m.

The drive ran approximately east to west from the end of the access road to the north-eastern corner of the house footprint.

No definite features were identified in this area, other than a line of four tree boles, which almost certainly equated with those shown standing on the 2005 aerial photograph (Fig 6). They were not visible cutting through topsoil (1), but did disturb subsoil (2), and patchy (5) and continued down into the natural clay shillet. There were no associated finds and were not further recorded given their late date.

**The topsoil/turf (1) and ploughed subsoil (2)** strip of the House 2 building footprint produced a chunk of tabular quartz, 19th and 20th century plain and decorated pottery sherds, including part of a stoneware jar, part of a glass vessel, a holed roof slate and a clay tobacco pipe stem of 18th to 19th century date.

### 3.4 House 3 and drive

(Figs 5, 10 and 18)

House 3 was located in the south-western part of the site and was broadly aligned east to west, with angular cut-outs in the north-eastern and south-western corners. The stripped area measured approximately 14.5m by 12.5m.

The drive ran north to south from the access road to its north-eastern corner.

**Shallow pit [7], (6)** – In the approximate centre of the House 3 footprint was an oval pit with a shallow peripheral edge and deeper, rounded centre. It measured 2.3m by 1.5m by 0.1m to 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (6), which was pale to mid greyish brown, compacted slightly loamy sandy clay with moderate broken, probable heat shattered quartz and occasional to moderate charcoal flecking.

Finds from the pit included a recent, broken glazed pottery probable mug or jug handle, a clay tobacco pipe (18th to 19th century) and a rusty (probable hand-made) iron nail.

The top of fill (6) merged with overlying (2). Topsoil (1) clearly ran across the top of the area. Despite the heat fractured quartz and charcoal flecks the underlying natural was not notably burnt, suggesting that any burning was short-lived or that the heated fill was dumped into an existent shallow pit.

A 1.5m diameter, area of amorphous disturbance, 2m to the west of [7] was a possible tree bole or animal disturbance. There were no clear edges or associated finds. It is possible that it relates to similar features found beneath the access road (see below).

**The topsoil/turf (1) and ploughed subsoil (2)** strip of the House 3 building footprint produced mixed 19th and 20th century sherds including stoneware, unglazed earthenware and a roofing slate fragment.

### 3.5 Access road, drives and new entrance through boundary

(Figs 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19)

A new, approximately 40m long access road was excavated. It ran due east from a new 6.5m wide breach through the main western boundary of the site – linking the main Rose through-road (C0175) to the new housing. The access road arced north across the site and averaged 3.6m wide.

**Field boundary section (22), (23)** – The western boundary defining the site had a new 6.5m wide entrance cut through it.

The boundary is shown on the 1840s Tithe Map and all subsequent mapping (Figs 1, 3 and 4). It was 1.2m high from the top of natural and 1.7m wide. Its western edge was steep and ran up from the edge of the tarmac road surface. The eastern side was less steep.

The south facing section did not retain any facing stones, but an original eastern ditch was visible. From top to bottom it comprised 0.1m thick dark leaf litter, roots and ivy; over mixed rooty clay loam (23) on the upper western side, representing past re-building (perhaps from former ditch clearance along the eastern side of the lane); over the original body of the boundary (22) which contained redeposited (5), (2) and natural clay shillet.

The north facing boundary section included a collapsed stone facing beneath the dark leaf litter. Its eastern side had been disturbed by the erection of a telegraph pole (potentially in 1956, when mains electricity was first introduced to Rose village). There were no finds.

**Tree boles [9]/(8), [11]/(10) and [17]/(16)** – From west to east, running between Houses 2 and 3, were tree boles [9], [11] and [17]. Each varied in size, was amorphous in shape and included soil filled root holes. Tree boles [9]/(8) and [17]/(16) did not contain finds. Tree bole [11]/(10) produced a small number of finds, including an internally glazed red earthenware sherd (mid 16th to 18th century), a roofing slate fragment and recent (20th century) pottery. These tree boles mirror the tree alignment shown slightly to their north on the 2005 aerial photograph (see Fig 6), which had been removed by 2016.

**Animal burrow [13]/(12)** – Adjacent to [11] was the base of animal burrow [13]. It was filled with loose mid brown loam, streaks of paler natural clay and small stones and appeared more recent than the tree boles. There were no finds.

**Geotechnical test pit [15], (14)** – Located to the south of tree bole [17], was the sheer-sided mechanically cut edge of one of a series of geotechnical test pits cut through the site. Pit [15] was filled with a very obviously, recently disturbed and colourful mix of yellow, grey/blue grey and brown clays, shillet and loam. It extended south beyond the edge of the access road and was seen within part of the excavated drive for House 3.

A second, identical geotechnical test pit was seen in the northern part of the drive for House 2.

**Trench/ditch-like feature [19], (18)** – This patchy, linear feature ran diagonally north-west to south-east for an approximate 12m length from the north-eastern corner of the House 1 footprint, through part of the drive for House 1 to the far side of the access road. It disturbed and masked the northern extension of ditch 4, and was visible as a distinct, usually stone-rich deposit, consisting of uncut local stone. The stone component decreased with depth and was within mid to dark brown, very loose and rooty clay loam (18). This extended down to 0.15m below the top of natural. Deposit (18) was loose and often rubbly and incorporated a range of Victorian and more recent finds including the complete base of a stoneware jar, rusted scissors, decorated 19th and 20th century sherds, modern thick, tinted glass (not windowpane) and plastic. The upper cut edge for this feature was not clearly seen, but the filling deposit was approximately 2m wide and 0.5m deep, sealed by a thin skim of topsoil (1). It does not feature on post 2005 aerial photography.

**Stone-filled possible pit [21], (20)** – This feature was seen in the western side of the access road, just to the south of the House 2 drive. Its stone-rich fill (20) was very similar to trench fill (18). It had a visible 2m north to south length and projected into the access road from the west for 0.5m. It was in excess of 0.45m deep and sealed beneath (1) but was not fully excavated. Within the loose stones was a degraded plastic sack.

### **3.6 Attenuation pit and sewage treatment area**

(Figs 5, 16 and 17)

Both these excavations were located in the northern, slightly lower end of the site. No features were found and none of the occasional modern finds were retained.

The attenuation tank, located in the north-western corner of the site measured approximately 7m by 3m by 0.45m deep. Its original north to south alignment was altered following the discovery of former sheds in the extreme northern and north-western corner and concrete hard surfacing running in from an existent north-eastern site entrance. The hard surfacing was in place prior to 2000 (according to the online HBSMR aerial photography).

The sewage treatment areas were combined, and located in the north-eastern part of the site, south of an existent entrance from the lane running down the eastern side of the site. The angular excavated area measured approximately 7.5m north to south and 4m east to west.

## **4 Concluding discussion**

This site has produced a small number of shallow, and probably entirely post-medieval and modern dated features. Finds include clay tobacco pipes, which although they can date from the 17th century are more likely to date to the 18th and 19th century, a range of different pottery spanning earlier post-medieval glazed and unglazed earthenware's and stoneware to 19th/20th century willow pattern plates, etc. Obvious modern metalwork was not retained but, reference has been made to likely handmade iron nails, which could include material from the adjacent post-medieval smithy site.

Chronologically, the earliest feature identified is likely to be ditch [4], which predated subsoil ploughing (2). It is not shown on the 1840 and later historic mapping and did not produce any finds. It is likely to be associated with the pre-1840 eastern site boundary (given its alignment), suggesting perhaps minor shifts in the boundary and lanes alignment.

Shallow burnt quartz pit [7] is of uncertain date, but included a modern possibly intrusive glazed handle along with more clearly late post-medieval material. Of potentially later date are a number of the tree boles which show linear east to west

arrangements suggestive of an orchard. Again where finds were found in association their mixed date probably reflects ploughing/animal disturbance and tree uprooting.

Stone filled feature [19] clearly post-dates ditch [4], which had long since ceased to be an open feature. Its finds included modern plastic sacking, and like stone filled pit [21] may have contained stone from a dismantled boundary or even a nearby small structure.

These features and finds reflect the surrounding domestic settlement of the area and the use of adjoining plots of land. The features are considered to be of local interest, not regional significance.

## 5 References

### 5.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of Perranzabuloe (licensed digital copy at CRO)

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c1932-39. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

### 5.2 Websites

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

#### HBSMR references referred to in the text

RAF, 1946, 3GTUDUK222PTII/5130 (Photographic Record). SCO11734.

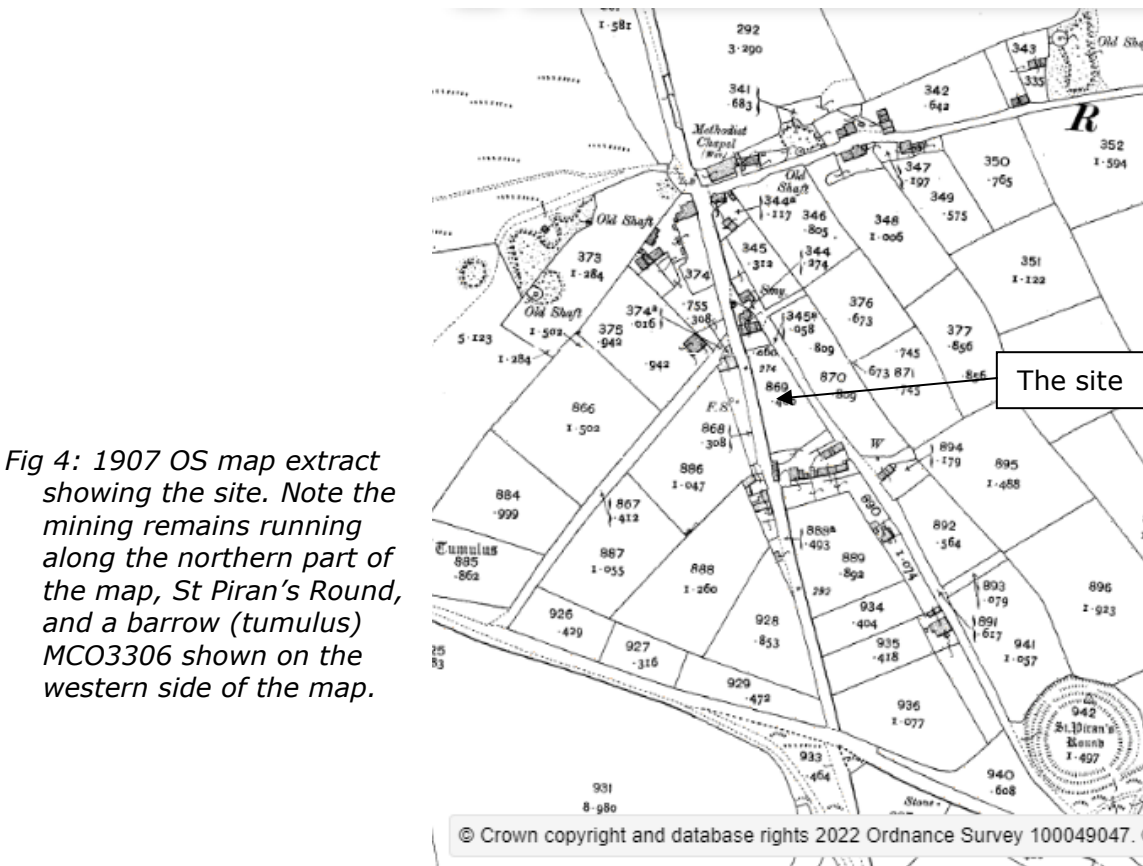
RAF, 1952, 540/689/5030-1 (Photographic Record). SCO13385.

Thomas, R, 1851, Letters to the West Briton, NO 39 (Article in newspaper). SCO4699.

<http://goonhavern.com/wp/rose-village-surrounding-hamlets/>



*Fig 3: 1840s Tithe Map extract from Perranzabuloe parish showing Scheduled St Piran's Round DCO919 in the south-east corner; a building in the position of the smithy MCO9278 (shown on later mapping on the immediate northern edge of the site); and the site located between lanes within a system of small angular fields.*



*Fig 4: 1907 OS map extract showing the site. Note the mining remains running along the northern part of the map, St Piran's Round, and a barrow (tumulus) MCO3306 shown on the western side of the map.*



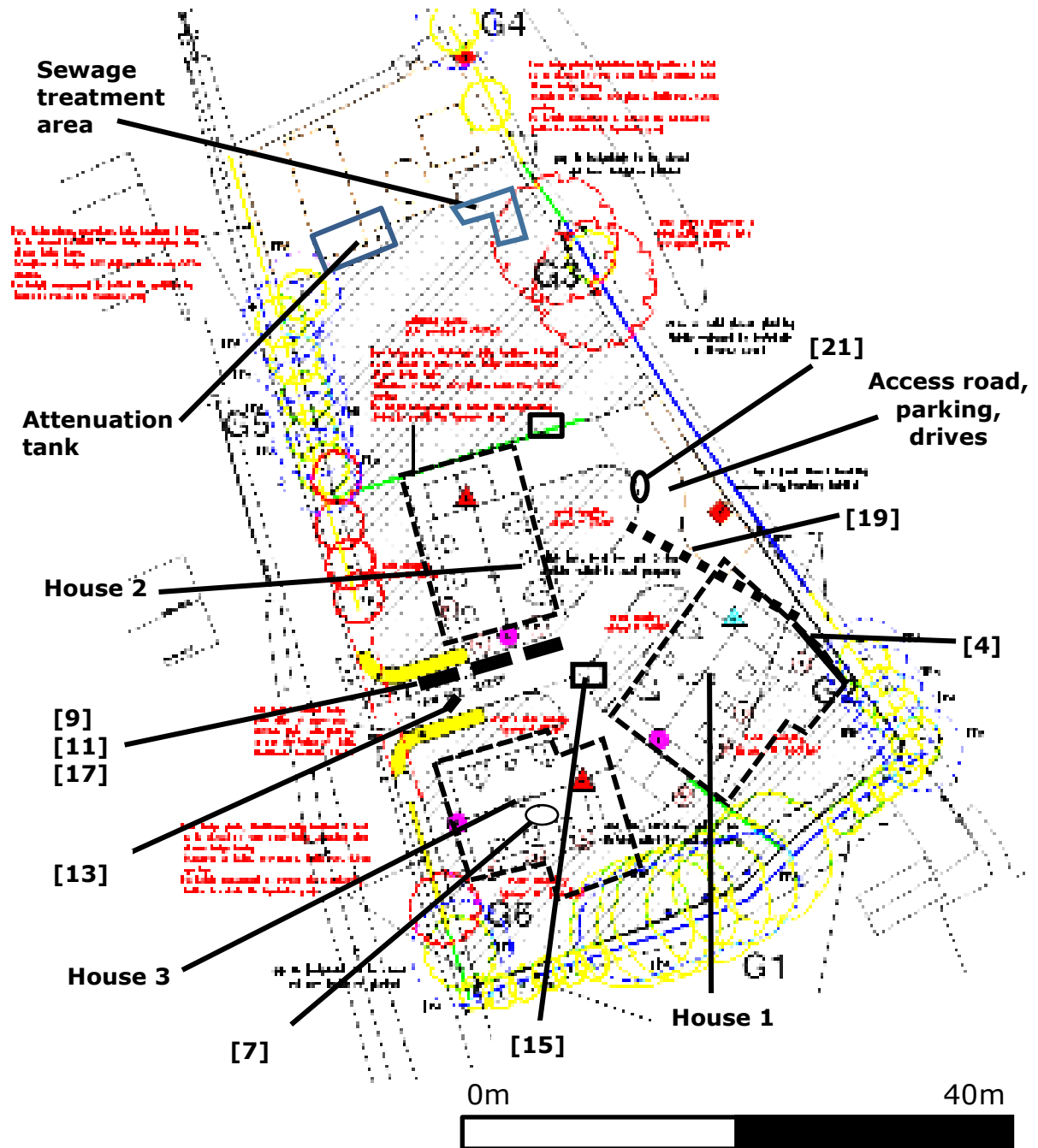


Fig 5: Plan of results using the client supplied plan as the base map. Note - Trench [19] has been drawn as a dashed line because its cut edges were not clearly visible and the tree bole line [9], [11], [19] has been simplified.



*Fig 6: Aerial photograph taken in 2005, showing a line of trees running east to west across the site (potentially the source of some of the recorded tree boles), and the concrete entrance/hard standing associated with decaying sheds in the northern part of the site during initial pre-works clearance.*



*Fig 7: North facing section showing ditch cut [4], with fill (3), overlying (2) and (1), and to the right the associated bank.*



*Fig 8: Looking southeast across the stripped House 1 footprint.*



*Fig 9: Looking north across the stripped House 2 footprint. Note the very slightly darker patches in front of the 1m scale. These are the undated tree boles referred to in the text.*



*Fig 10: Looking south across the stripped House 3 footprint.*



*Fig 11: Looking north at the cut western boundary section, showing (22), (23) and looser, darker ditch disturbance on the right. The House 2 footprint is visible beyond.*



Fig 12: Looking north across the access road and House 2, showing tree bole (10) [11].



Fig 13: Looking east along the access road showing geotechnical test pit (14), [15] on the right and slightly dark tree bole (16), [17] to its near immediate left.



*Fig 14: Looking east along the access road towards the stone rubble trench fill (18), [19].*



*Fig 15: Looking south across the same area as shown above after access road stripping.*



*Fig 16: showing the attenuation tank during stripping. Note the concrete hard-core and collapsing shed, which required a change in the planned for tank's alignment.*



*Fig 17: Looking south across the combined sewage treatment area during excavation.*



Fig 18: Selected finds from contexts (1) and (2) collected during excavation of the House 1, 2 and 3 footprints.

Bottom – House 1 – a selection of Victorian and more recent 19th to 20th century sherds including part of a 19th century ointment pot, roofing slate pieces, a clay tobacco pipe stem, a common limpet shell and a rusted handmade iron nail. Middle - House 2 – a chunk of tabular quartz, 19th and 20th century plain and decorated sherds including part of a stoneware jar, part of a glass vessel, a holed roof slate and a clay tobacco pipe stem. Top – House 3 – mixed 19th and 20th century sherds including stoneware, unglazed earthenware and a roofing slate fragment.





*Fig 19: Finds from top to bottom – shallow quartz-rich pit (6), [7], tree bole (10), [11], the access track contexts (1) and (2) and modern stone-rich trench (18) [19].*

*From the top – a broken pottery handle, a clay tobacco pipe and a rusty hand-made iron nail from shallow pit (6), [7]; above the scale – internally glazed red earthenware sherd (mid 16th to 19th century), roofing slate fragment and recent (20th century) pottery from tree bole (10) [11]; below scale – selected finds from the access track (contexts (1) and (2)) including the base of a stoneware bottle, the rim of an internal dark green glazed bowl, a clay tobacco pipe, and mixed Victorian and later 19th to 20th century sherds; and bottom – finds from stone-rich (18) [19], including the entire base of a stoneware jar, rusted scissors, decorated Victorian sherds and modern thick glass.*

## Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

### Rose, Perranporth, Cornwall; Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Monitoring

Client: Mr & Mrs Barrow

Planning ref PA19/06693

#### Project Background

This WSI by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) is for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for new dwellings at Partridge Meadows, Rose, Perranporth, Cornwall (NGR SW 7710 5469 centred) (Figs 1 and 2). The site has been an enclosed field since at least the time of the 1840 Tithe Map. The settlement is first mentioned in the 17th century (Padel 1988), and its name refers to moorland.



Figure 1: Map of project area. Outlined in red.

#### Planning Background

The development scheme is for redevelopment of the southern part of the site with three residential dwellings. The Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) Officer SDOHE stated the following:

*Thank you for re-consulting HEP Archaeology on this application. We have consulted the submitted heritage assessment (Statement Heritage ref ROSE0120) and agree with Section 5.3.3 of the report that there is the potential for buried archaeology.*

*We therefore consider it prudent that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the early stages of groundworks, undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual. HEP Archaeology would advise, for the above reasons, that any consent issued should carry the condition as worded below of sections A-D inclusive (please do not split into separate Conditions or treat separately), which includes words recommended by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO).*

The SDOHE advised an archaeological condition and this is in place as Condition 6 of the Planning Approval dated 21st July 2021, as follows:

*No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:*

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*
- 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 development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part A of this condition.*

*C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part A of this condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

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

*Reason: To ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is undertaken before physical works commence on site and in accordance with the provisions of NPPF (2019) Chapter 16, paragraph 199 and Cornwall Local Plan policy 24.*

## **Site history**

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

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

The HLC of the project area is Recently Enclosed Land (Cornwall County Council 1996). This is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. It is generally located in relatively high, exposed, or poorly-drained parts of the county. Upstanding archaeological sites such as enclosures and round barrows often survive in this zone.

**Known archaeological sites**

There are no recorded sites within the boundaries of the project area, however there are a number in the near vicinity, which may have associated remain that extend into the site. These include:

- MCO117 St Piran’s Round. An Iron Age/Romano British round, reused as a medieval plain an gwarry. The site is a Scheduled Monument (DCO919). It lies approximately 200m to the south east of the project area.
- MCO56562, MCO3305, MCO3306, MCO3307 and MCO3309. Early Bronze Age round barrow sites. These are located between approximately 200m to 400m to the east and south of the project area.
- MCO13114. Wheal Rose post-medieval Mine. Shafts and tips are shown on the historic OS mapping and mining remains have been plotted from arial photographs by the National Mapping programme. These remains are located approximately 200m to the north of the project area.

**Potential archaeological sites**

There is the potential for buried archaeological deposits of prehistoric or later periods to survive within the project area. In addition, medieval or post-medieval artefacts might be expected in features and overlying deposits.

**Project extent**

The archaeological recording project will cover ground disturbance associated with the construction of the plots for the three houses, detached garages, parking areas within the site as defined on Figure 2, which shows the main elements of the planned works. Any future work associated with the development, such as for the access road, would if required be covered by a separate WSI.

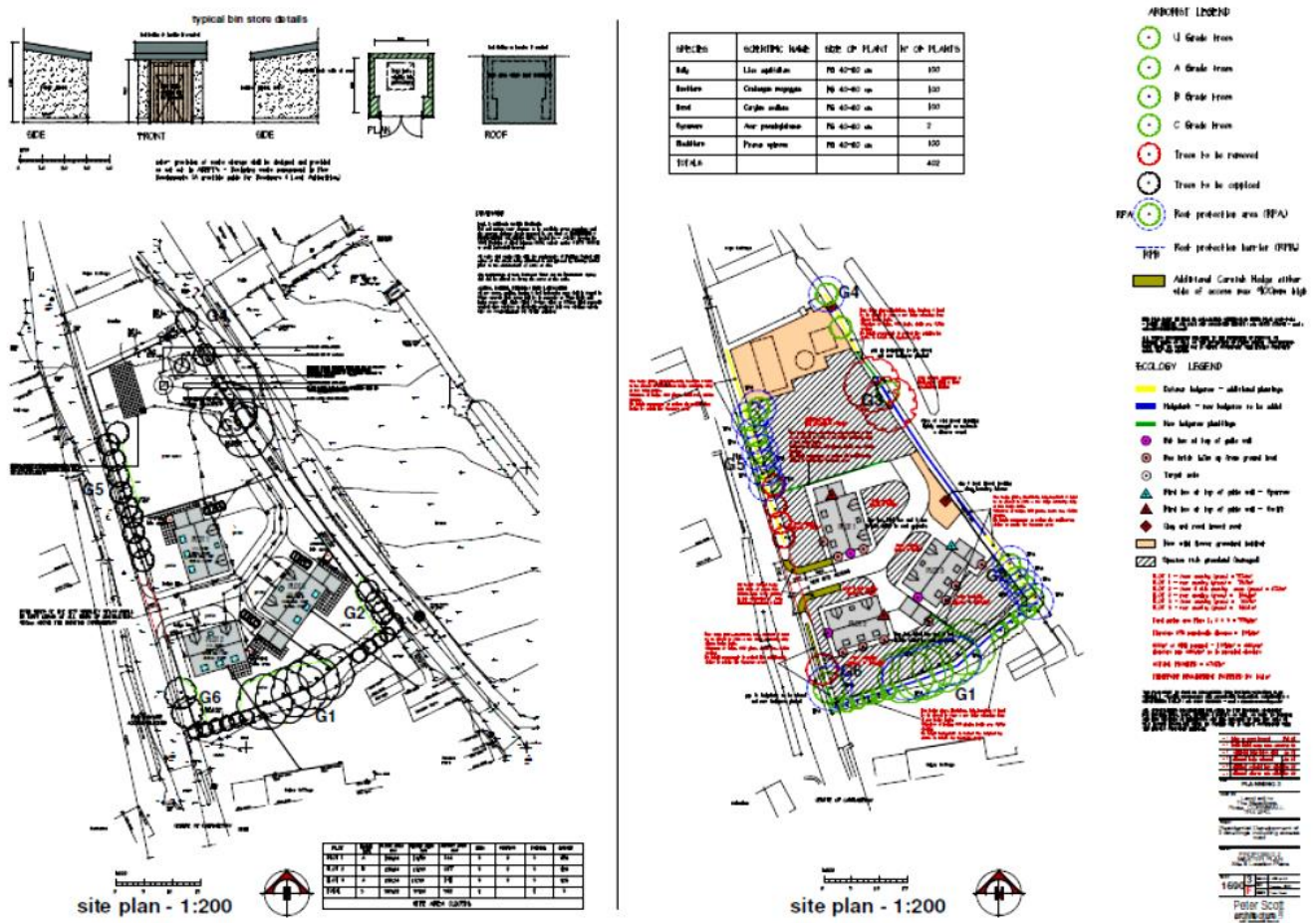


Figure 2. Client’s block plan defining site and showing main elements of scheme.

## Aims and Objectives

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

The objective is to:

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

## Working Methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014; 2017; 2019; 2020a; 2020b). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2019). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

## Creation of the physical and digital archive

Results from the recording will be archived following CAU guidelines, including;

- Finds will be washed, catalogued, labelled, marked and stored.
- Record drawings and context sheets will be ordered, catalogued and stored.
- Any black and white negative film will be catalogued and held in the archive.
- An OASIS online archive index entry will be completed.
- Project correspondence, WSI, and a single paper copy of the report, will be stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
- Drawings will be stored appropriately (plastic wallets for annotated drawings).
- Additional data (survey, external reports) will be stored in digital format.

## Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

- The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and transferred to an accredited archive repository when available.
- Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network.
- Digital data (CAU reports, external reports, survey data, geophysics data, digital photographs, etc) in 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

## Preliminary to fieldwork

In advance of the fieldwork CAU will discuss and agree with the client as necessary:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements, including those relating to Covid 19.
- Transfer of Title for artefacts.

## Fieldwork: Photography

Photographic recording will include colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2015).

The photo record will include:

- General views (setting, landscape, type and progress of investigation).
- Prior to any ground disturbance, the archaeologist will record the location using photography and annotation of a scaled base plan.
- Photography of buried remains revealed.

A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

## Fieldwork; Monitoring

The SDOHE has advised that a watching brief is required on the site during groundworks associated with the construction of the three residential dwellings to fulfil the planning condition. This work will be guided by CifA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs (CifA 2020).

All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This will include any removal of soil across the site, the excavation of footing or service trenches, or other activities which would result in the lowering of the present site levels. All soil stripping should be undertaken by a machine equipped with a toothless grading bucket where possible. Should archaeological features be revealed, mechanical excavation will be halted and the exposed features cleaned up by hand to determine their significance prior to either their recording or further mechanical excavation. The developer will allow reasonable time for the excavation and recording of any features thus revealed. Where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the developer and the SDOHE.

## Recording

During the archaeological watching brief the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of description and drawing will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.
- Make all site drawings (plans and sections) by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include the following: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- Locate all features and finds accurately and at an appropriate scale.
- Record in writing all archaeological contexts using descriptions to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Record photographically using colour photography with a high resolution digital SLR camera. Photographs will include a record of significant features, record of any specialist samples taken (both their locations, and the progress of the sampling), and general working shots. A metric scale, site and context identifier and a north arrow where appropriate will be included in all record shots unless safety issues make this impossible.

## Treatment of human remains

No evidence to indicate that the site contains buried human remains is known.

Should any human remains be found, the presumption is that they will be excavated, removed and treated in accordance with current guidance from Historic England and the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) (APABE 2015; APABE 2017; Historic England 2018).

- If human remains are discovered within an archaeological context on the site, the client, the Local Authority Archaeologist and Historic England will be informed.
- The relevant Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to disturbing the remains or their burial soil, if possible.
- Any consents or licenses required will be obtained for the client by CAU.
- If human remains are uncovered, which are not to be preserved *in situ* (see below) they will be excavated with due reverence. Methodology used will follow published guidance (APABE 2015; APABE 2017; Historic England 2018); while the presumption of non-disturbance of such remains in the 2017 publication has been reviewed, the standards set out there for their excavation (Annex 53, points 221-225) will apply.
- Human remains will not be exposed to public view, the site being adequately screened. CAU will ensure respectful treatment, stratigraphic excavation, accurate location and detailed context recording of all remains.

### **Treatment of finds**

The fieldwork could potentially 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.
- Any large assemblages of modern (post-1800) material may be representatively sampled; any association of such material with industrial sites in the World Heritage Site or beyond will be taken into account in determining strategy.

### **Treatment of samples**

The fieldwork may produce environmental samples for example from buried leaf silts. The following collection, recording, and processing policies will be followed:

- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried 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.
- 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.
- In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be sought from the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- Sub-sampling for metallurgical or other chemical analysis will also be considered as appropriate; advice will be sought from Hayley McParland, Historic England Science Advisor.

### **Reporting**

The results from the monitoring will be analysed and presented in a concise report. The scope and type of the report will be dependent on the scale and significance of the results from the project. 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 fieldwork stage as necessary.

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 (2014). This will include a summary of the site archive and work carried out for

assessment, a discussion of the potential of the data, and an updated project design (UPD) setting out proposals for analysis and publication.

The report will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs
- Copy of this WSI as an appendix

## **Timetable**

Availability of CAU staff for fieldwork will be dependent on Covid 19 restrictions. We expect to have capacity for the fieldwork in September and request at least 2 weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The monitoring 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.

## **Archaeological Recording 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 informed of progress.
- Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
- If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive



## References

- APABE, 1988. 2015. *Large Burial Grounds Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects*, APABE
- APABE, 2017. *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*, APABE
- CIfA, 2014. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, CIfA: Reading
- CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA: Reading
- CIfA, 2019 (Revised). *Code of Conduct*, CIfA: Reading
- CIfA, 2020a. (Last updated). *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA: Reading
- CIfA, 2020b. (Last updated). *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA: Reading
- Historic England, 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England, Swindon
- Historic England, 2018. *The Role of the Human Osteoarchaeologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*, Historic England: Swindon
- Padel, O, 1988. *A Popular Dictionary of Cornish Place-names*. Penzance

## Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 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 a nominated Archaeology Projects Officer 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 experienced 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 onsite archaeologist is expected to be:

### **Anna Lawson-Jones, Freelance Archaeologist**

#### **Educational and professional qualifications**

BA (Hons) 1982, Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester.

Member of CIfA since 1992. Elected as an Associate Member (ACIfA) in 2011.

LITHICS Society member since 2000.

#### **Employment history**

After working for a variety of commercial archaeological organisations in London, northern, central and southern England, I joined Cornwall Archaeological Unit in August 1992. I am currently a Senior Archaeologist with Cornwall Archaeological Unit. I manage and undertake a wide range of projects.

#### **Key experience**

I have experience in developing, managing and undertaking an extensive range of projects including development-related evaluations (Tregenna Road, Camborne), watching briefs (St Michael's Mount; Tyringham Road, Lelant, Tregarthen Cottage, Long Rock) and excavations (Penzance Heliport barrow; St Mabyn Roman period enclosures). Other projects have included landscape survey, industrial site recording and small-scale building surveys.

I also work with volunteer groups, offering flintwork tuition (at the RCM), excavation supervision/tuition (North Cliffs and West Northwood), running volunteer fieldwalking projects (Roundwood – Kestle Field and New Close) and Scheduled monument volunteer clearance work (designed to remove sites from the Monuments at Risk register (Prideaux, Castilly, King Arthurs Hall).

#### **Key skills and knowledge**

I am an experienced field archaeologist with many years of experience covering a wide range of project types, dates and settings. I have a particular interest in prehistoric archaeology and am the CAU flintwork specialist, specialising in Cornish material. I undertake flint assessment, analysis, drawing and publication work. Recent projects

include Clodgy Moor, North Cliffs, TEDC and A30 Temple. I have an increasing interest and experience in wider used stone artefacts. I have a valid CSCS card.

## **Monitoring Report Distribution**

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client as pdf 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. Particular attention in the risk assessment will be paid to the potential hazard posed by the presence of arsenic.

## **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.

*Andy Jones*

*Projects Manager*

*2<sup>nd</sup> December 2021*

### **Cornwall Archaeological Unit**

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## Appendix 2: Table of contexts

\* Cut features are in bold

Context no.	Site area	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Selectively retained finds
1	Whole site	D	Topsoil / turf	0.15m to 0.2m thick. Very dark brown. Mixed rooty loam. Patches of leaf litter cover. Much worm activity. Occasional small decaying shillet and quartz pieces.	Post-medieval and modern pottery sherds, glass shards, iron (nails) and pieces of roof slate.
2	Whole site	D	Ploughed subsoil	0.15m thick. Mid grey brown. Mixed sandy loam. Occasional roots, including remnant tree roots. Much worm activity. Occasional to moderate small decaying shillet and quartz pieces.	Post-medieval pottery sherds, iron (nails), clay tobacco pipe stems (18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century), pieces of roof slate and a limpet.
3	House 1	D	Ditch fill	9.4m by 1.5m by 0.5m deep. Mid grey-brown. Lumpy loamy clay within compact slightly sandy clay loam. Occasionally rooty. Occasional small stones. Some marked recent disturbance in north-east corner of House 1 footprint. Natural pale brown clay was caste-up as a flanking bank on the western side of the ditch.	-
<b>4</b>	<b>House 1</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Ditch (with flanking bank)</b>	<b>4m by 1.5m by 0.5m deep. Linear north-northwest to south-southeast running ditch. Veered slightly west from the western side of main eastern site boundary. Concave profile. Clay up-caste bank, 1m wide and 0.2m high, running along the ditch's immediate western edge.</b>	-
5	House 1, 2 and 3	D	Weathered natural / old land surface	0.05m to 0.1m thick. Residual old land surface merged with underlying natural. Mid to pale grey orange. Slightly loamy clay and silty clay. Occasional tree boles visible in it. Frequent shillet.	-

Context no.	Site area	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Selectively retained finds
6	House 3	D	Shallow pit fill	2.3m by 1.5m by 0.1m to 0.25m deep. Pale to mid greyish brown. Compacted slightly loamy sandy clay with broken, probably heat shattered quartz and moderate charcoal flecking. Merged with (2) and beneath (1). Natural was not markedly heat reddened.	Recent, broken glazed pottery handle, a clay tobacco pipe (18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century) and a rusty hand-made iron nail.
<b>7</b>	<b>House 3</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Shallow pit</b>	<b>2.3m by 1.5m by 0.1m to 0.25m deep. Oval feature with shallow periphery with concave profile.</b>	-
8	Access road	D	Tree bole fill	1.4m to 0.9m to 0.35m plus deep. Mid to dark brown. Slightly sandy clay loam. Loose with very soft organic patches. Some small stones.	-
<b>9</b>	<b>Access road</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Tree bole</b>	<b>1.4m to 0.9m to 0.3m plus deep. Amorphous shape with undercutting root-related off-shoots, disturbance and collapse. Not excavated.</b>	-
10	Access road	D	Tree bole fill	0.9m by 0.7m by 0.2 to 0.4m deep. Mid to dark brown. Slightly sandy clay loam. Largely soft with very soft organic patches and collapsed clay natural.	Internally glazed red earthenware sherd (mid 16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century), roofing slate fragment and recent (20 <sup>th</sup> century) pottery.
<b>11</b>	<b>Access road</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Tree bole</b>	<b>0.9m by 0.7m by 0.2 to 0.4m deep. Amorphous shape with undercutting root-related off-shoots, disturbance and collapse. Not excavated.</b>	-
12	Access road	D	Burrow fill	0.65m by 0.5m by 0.2m deep. Mid brown loam with streaks of paler clay. Reasonably mixed and loose with occasional stones. Very loose central area.	-
<b>13</b>	<b>Access road</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Burrowing</b>	<b>0.65m by 0.5m by 0.2m deep. Basal part of animal burrow cutting down through (2) into top of natural.</b>	-
14	Access road	D	Geotechnical test pit fill	Approximately 3m long. Base not seen. Mechanically mixed and disturbed fill including topsoil/turf (1), past plough soil (2), old land surface/top of natural (5) and natural geology.	-

Context no.	Site area	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Selectively retained finds
15	Access road	C	Geotechnical test pit	Approximately 3m long. Base not seen. Mechanically cut, sheer sided test pit dug to look at the underlying geology in advance of the development. Modern.	-
16	Access road	D	Tree bole fill	1.3m by 1.2m by 0.4m deep. Mid to dark brown. Slightly sandy clay loam. Moderately loose with very soft organic patches and loosened killas.	-
17	Access road	C	Tree bole	1.3m by 1.2m by 0.4m deep. Amorphous shape with undercutting root-related off-shoots, disturbance and collapse. Not excavated.	-
18	Access road	D	Trench fill	Approximately 12m by 2m by 0.45m deep. Mid to dark brown, very loose and rooty clay loam (composed of mixed (1) and (2)). Finds were mixed and included occasional plastic. It is possible that this fill has come from a removed boundary or small demolished structure.	Complete base of stoneware jar, rusted scissors, decorated 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century sherds and recent thick glass (not windowpane).
19	Access road	C	Trench/ditch-like feature	Approximately 12m by 2m by 0.45m deep. A recent trench-like feature or possible ditch filled with uncut stone. Cut across ditch [4] (3), but its edges were not clearly seen. Uncertain function. Does not feature on post 2005 aerial photography.	-
20	Access road	D	Stony pit fill	2m long and 0.5m visible width. Not bottomed. Stone-rich fill with plastic sacking. Probably an extension of (18).	-
21	Access road	C	Large stony pit	2m long and 0.5m visible width. Not bottomed. Probable similar phase to [19]. Uncertain function. Modern.	-
22	Western boundary	B	Boundary	Upper boundary context. Mixed rooty clay loam – probable up-caste or repairs for the western side of the boundary. Topped by loose, dark, rooty leaf litter and varied vegetation.	-

Context no.	Site area	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Selectively retained finds
23	Western boundary	B	Boundary	Main, original body of the boundary composed of redeposited natural (from the flanking ditch – noted on the eastern side of the boundary), (5) and (2). It was very dry and pale yellowish brown clay/slightly loamy clay.	-
NATURAL	Whole site	D	Geological	Dense, heavy grey brown to orange decaying killas with large areas of patchy coarse clay.	Geological





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