



Residential Development, Mitchell,
Cornwall
Archaeological watching brief



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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.

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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
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a watching brief during site works in January and March 2020, at Mitchell in mid Cornwall.

A total of 43 contexts were identified of which 11 were cut features. Features included a rectangular stone-walled structure and culvert, plus field ditches and occasional postholes. The structure, its related features, and the culvert are all considered post-medieval in date. The field boundaries have likely medieval origins. Other features may span these broad periods or extend back to the prehistoric period.

A total of 295 artefacts were collected, 291 of which were either mixed residual topsoil finds from fields F1 and F2, or mixed late finds from rubble layer (223) in structure 1 (in F2). A further four finds came from three other discrete deposits in F2.

Finds include prehistoric flintwork (Mesolithic to Bronze Age); a wide range of pottery from all periods (potentially spanning the Bronze Age through to the 20th century but the vast majority of late post-medieval and modern date), plus small quantities of post-medieval glass and clay pipe and some undated slag and metalwork.

All features and finds are considered to be of low to moderate significance. No further work on the archive is anticipated.

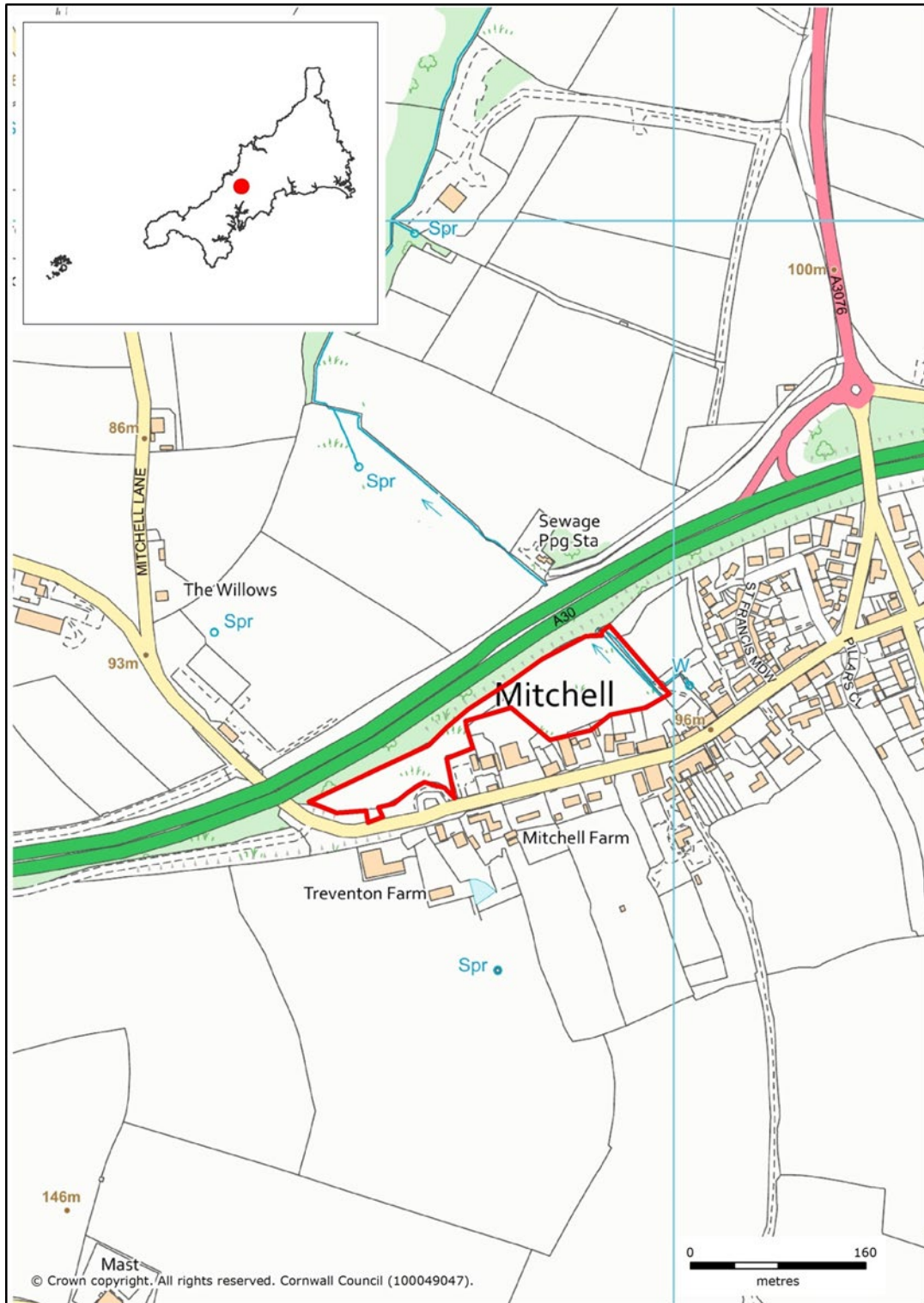
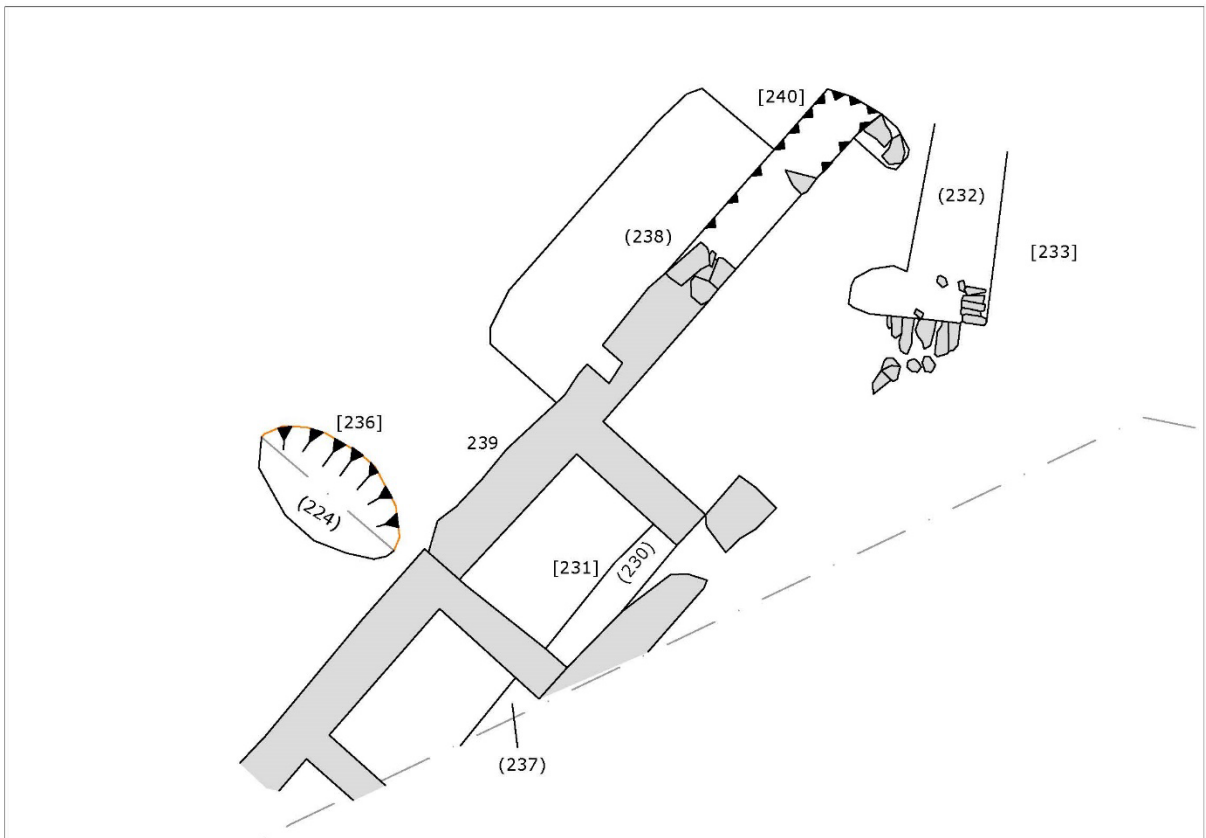
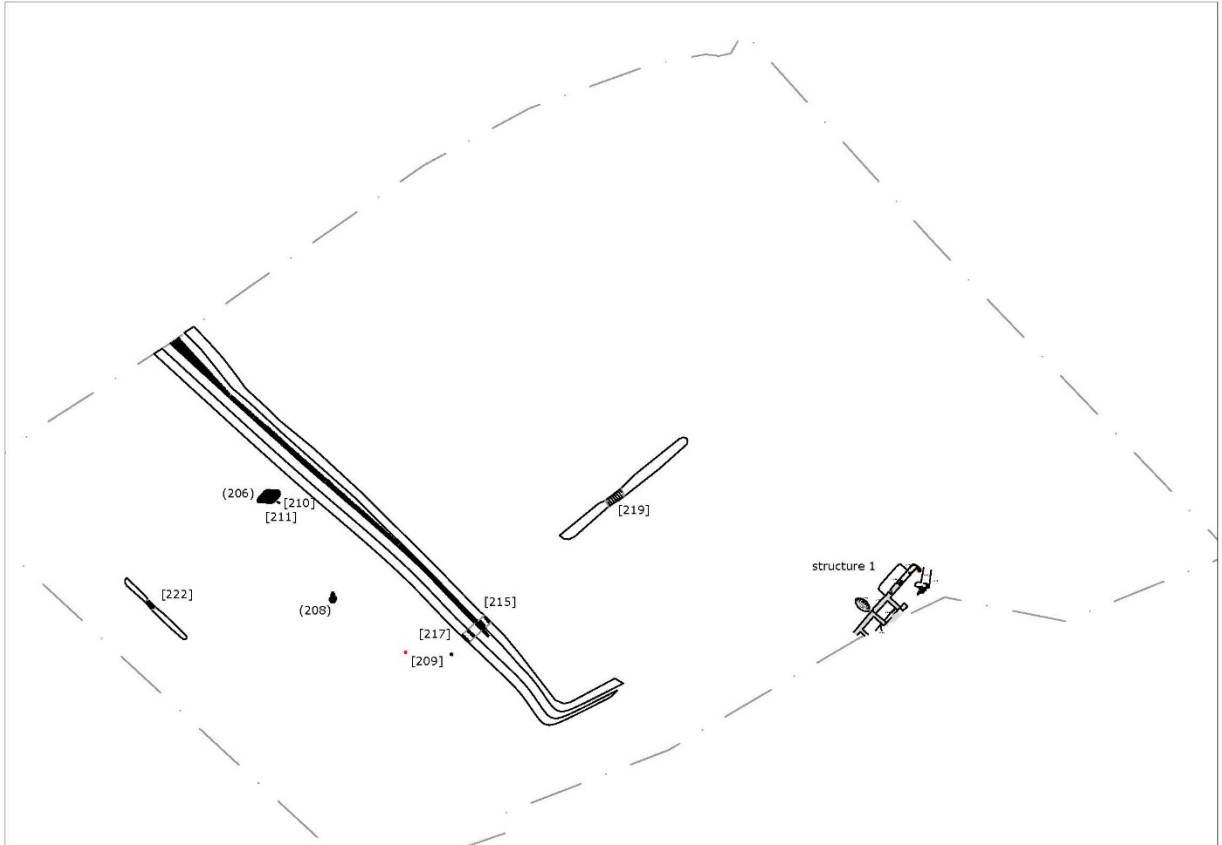


Fig 1 Site location map. Field 1 is to the west, Field 2 is to the east.



2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Classic Builders (South West) Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief in advance of residential development. This work was carried out to satisfy condition 5 of planning application **PA18/02182**.

Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) reproduced here in Appendix 1.

2.2 Location and setting

The 1.29 hectare site is located in mid Cornwall at SW 85843 54566, on the north-western side of Mitchell and to the immediate south of the A30 (Fig 1).

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the site and surrounding area as Medieval Farmland. This is a type of Anciently Enclosed Land with a high potential for medieval and earlier remains. Mitchell itself is characterised as 'Settlement C20th', although it has medieval origins. It was first documented in 1239 as *Meideshol*, the name deriving from English place-name elements *meagd* and *hol* meaning 'maid's hollow' (Padel 1988, 124). Mitchell grew in prosperity until the 15th century, from which point there was a relative decline, potentially associated with some settlement shrinkage. The 1840 Newlyn East Tithe Map shows a number of medieval strip field boundaries within the development site.

Further historic detail can be found in the WSI in Appendix 1.

Prior to these works no other remains were known to exist within the area of the site.

3 Archaeological results

The results from the watching brief are presented here numerically by field with summarised context and finds details.

A total of 45 contexts were recorded of which 12 were cut features and one was assigned to a wall. The remaining contexts refer to fills or other deposits. One structure number was assigned, structure 1.

Context numbers were issued from continuous sequences. Western field 1 produced contexts 101 to 102. Eastern field 2 produced contexts 201 to 240.

Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [1], deposits in round brackets, (2), and structures without brackets, 3.

Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2 and finds are described in Appendix 3.

3.1 Field 1

(101) Topsoil – Former ploughsoil of mid reddish brown friable sandy clay. It was 0.7m thick and overlay natural (102). Pottery finds include eight medieval and four post-medieval sherds, two modern pieces of glass, and six undated pieces of slag.

Unstratified finds from this field include eight medieval, one late medieval, seven post-medieval, and one modern sherd, plus a fragment of vitrified furnace lining.

The date, range and type of finds reflect the site's close proximity to medieval and later Mitchell, with kitchen midden material being routinely disposed of via ploughing into the settlement's surrounding fields. No other features were found in this field.

(102) Natural – Undisturbed, geological dark reddish brown compact coarse clay.

3.2 Field 2 (see Fig 2)

(201) Topsoil – Former plough soil of mid reddish brown, friable sandy clay. It was up to 0.7m thick and overlay natural (202). It produced 39 pieces of worked Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint (including a small number of diagnostic tools and waste). Two conjoining Bronze Age sherds with incised line decoration and an undated potentially contemporary slate disc pot-lid with a 90mm diameter were also found. Other potentially early pottery includes a single Romano-British 3rd to 4th century AD rim sherd, and an early medieval 7th to 8th century body sherd.

Later pottery finds include thirty two medieval, eleven late medieval, twenty post-medieval, and two modern sherds, plus six modern pieces of glass and a piece of red brick. Sixteen undated slag and fifteen copper alloy fragments were also found in Field 2.

Unstratified finds from this field include five medieval, three post-medieval, and one modern sherd, plus a single post-medieval clay pipe stem.

(202) Natural – Undisturbed, geological dark reddish brown compact coarse clay.

(203) Lower plough soil – A layer recorded on the southern side of Field 2. It was light greyish brown friable silty clay with natural shillet inclusions and was 0.5m thick. It may represent an area of lower plough soil, beneath (201) and above (202). This layer produced two medieval 12th to 13th century sherds. It was cut by service trench [205].

[205]/(204) Service trench cut and fill – Modern service trench recorded on the southern side of Field 2 (not illustrated).

(206) Layer – This sub-oval feature was 3.2m long and 1.9m wide at its more bulbous central point. It did not have a cut and was located on the top of natural (202) and beneath topsoil (201). It consisted of heat reddened, dark reddish brown friable sandy clay with charcoal flecks (see Fig 4). The context represents the basal remains of a burnt or fired feature. There were no finds.

A pair of postholes, [210] and [211], were located 1.5m to its south-east.

(208) Layer – This sub-oval feature was 1.1m long, 0.5m wide. It consisted of mid greyish brown, compact sandy clay with some charcoal. There were no finds.

[209]/(207) Posthole – Sub-circular posthole, 0.3m diameter and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill, (207), a mid greyish brown, friable silty clay with three stones set on edge. Figure 5 shows *in situ* stone packing. A single prehistoric waste flint flake was found within fill (207).

[210]/(212) Posthole – The northern one of a pair of postholes (with [211]), approximately 1.6m apart aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.5m in diameter and contained a single fill, (212), a light greyish brown compact silty clay. There were no finds.

[211]/(213) Posthole – The southern one of a pair of postholes (with [210]), approximately 1.6m apart aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.86m in diameter and contained single fill, (213), which was light greyish brown, friable and loamy. There were no finds.

[215]/(214) Ditch – Eastern one of a pair of parallel north to south running boundary ditches. It was located 4m east of [217], on the lower side of a slight remnant lynchet. It was 1m wide and 0.22m deep and was visible for at least 20m. The top of its eastern side was 0.3m lower than its western edge. The sides and base were concave. Fill (214) was mid greyish brown, compact sandy clay.

This ditch represents one side of one of the north-south strip field boundaries shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.

[217]/(216) Ditch - Western of a pair of parallel north-south running boundary ditches. It was located 4m west of [215], on the upper edge of a remnant lynchet. It was 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep and was visible for in excess of 10m. The sides were concave and the base was flat. Fill (216) was mid greyish brown, compact sandy loam. There were no finds.

This ditch represents one side of one of the north-south strip field boundaries shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.

[219]/(218) Ditch - An east to west orientated former boundary ditch. It was 0.7m wide, 0.22m deep and visible for in excess of 20m and extended east from the southern end of [215]/[217]. The cut was flat bottomed with concave sides and had a single fill. Fill (218) was mid reddish brown, compact sandy clay. There were no finds. The ditch ran perpendicular to [215]/[217] and is likely to be contemporary with that boundary.

[222]/ (220) and (221) Ditch - A north-south orientated boundary ditch. It had a shallow concave profile and was 1.7m wide and 0.2m deep with two fills. Lower primary fill (221) was mid greyish brown, compact sandy clay and 0.15m thick. Upper fill (220) was dark reddish black compact sandy clay with frequent charcoal, (see Fig 6). There were no finds.

This ditch does not correspond to any strip field boundary shown on the 1840 Tithe Map but it does share their alignment and is likely to represent contemporary field sub-division.

(223) Demolition layer in structure 1 - Deposit of rubble containing a mix of redeposited or disturbed floor cobbles, slate, grit and clay plus finds associated with the demolition of structure 1. It overlay the western end of structure 1 as a deposit approximately 6m plus long, and up to 3m wide. The rubble and associated finds suggest the general date and approximate appearance of structure 1 prior to its demolition.

Finds included 70 pottery sherds (42 post-medieval and 28 modern), 16 modern glass shards (including coloured bottles and a piece of clear window glass), two post-medieval clay pipe stems, four iron pieces (including two large nails and a horseshoe), one piece of butchered animal bone, one piece of roofing slate, a 75mm slate pot-lid and a fragment of quartzite whetstone (see Appendix 3).

(225) fill (and cut) of posthole in Structure 1? - Posthole with some stone packing. Contained mid grey, compact loamy sand. The feature was circular with a 0.3m diameter. Possible posthole with rotted *in situ* post. Unfortunately, the feature was not located on a plan.

(226) cut and fill of posthole in Structure 1? - Stone-packed posthole with remnant post/wood still *in situ*. The feature was partially empty and had water at its base. It had a 0.3m diameter, with a probable similar depth. Unfortunately, the feature was not located on a plan.

(227) burnt deposit - Irregularly shaped small burnt area. Light reddish, compact sandy clay with a 0.4m diameter. Remains of shallow burning and probable heat reddened natural (202). Unfortunately, the feature was not located on a plan.

(228) and (229) fills of two ditches - Both ditches contained a light greyish brown, compact sandy clay and were visible for at least a 10m length. (228) was 0.7m wide and (229) was 0.6m wide and north-west to south-east aligned. There were no finds. Unfortunately, neither feature was located on a plan.

[231]/(230) Shallow drain/wall foundation trench in Structure 1 - An internal probable drain running along the immediate northern wall of Structure 1. It was 2m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with a sheer stone southern side (see Figs 3 and 7). East and west ends abut (or possibly ran beneath) the internal north-south running walls which defined pens/stalls or other divisions. It had a concave base and

a single fill. Fill (230) was mid grey, compact sandy clay. It produced a single modern 19th century base sherd from a mustard jar.

[233]/(232) and (234) Culvert associated with Structure 1 – A stone lined culvert (see Figs 3, 7 and 9) ran north-west to south-east. It terminated at its southern end in the area of the south-eastern corner of Structure 1. The culvert's cut had a stepped profile and a narrow 0.4m wide flat base. It was at least 10m long, 1.4m wide at top and 0.7m deep. The lower channel edges were lined with upright slabs and the top had a horizontal slab, topped by stone consolidation work. Lower fill (234) was light grey, compact sandy clay (silt). It was 0.2m wide (within the stone build) and 0.34m deep. Upper fill (232) was light greyish, compact sandy clay. It was 0.4m thick. There were no finds from either fill.

[235] cut and fill of ditch – The cut and fill of a ditch. It had concave sides and a flat base, and was 0.45m wide and 0.12m thick. The fill was mid brown, compact loamy clay. There were no finds. Unfortunately, the feature was not located on a plan.

[236]/(224) Pit near Structure 1 – An oval pit, orientated north to south and positioned 0.6m to the north of Structure 1 (see Figs 3 and 8). It was 1.9m long, 1m wide and 0.47m deep with a flat base and steep concave sides. It contained a single fill. Fill (224) was a light greyish brown, compact sandy clay with large quartz stones. There were no finds.

(237) Cobbled surface in Structure 1 – Cobbled floor surface lying across the south-western corner of Structure 1, extending from the edge of site and visible in section on photographs as having originally extended further across the structures floor surface (see Fig 8). The cobbling consisted of water rounded quartzite and was 0.2m thick. It was bedded in to the underlying natural clay (202). There were no finds specifically associated with this context, although it is likely that some of those from (233) came from it given that dislodged floor cobbles were a component part of (233).

(238) Gritty layer associated with Structure 1 – This deposit was mid grey, loose gritty sand (see Fig 7). It was 3m long, extended 1.4m north from the structures northern side and was 0.05m thick. It overlay natural clay (202) and probably represents remnant surfacing to reduce external erosion or surface disturbance. There were no finds.

239 Walls forming Structure 1 – This structure is recorded as approximately 16m long and 1.6m wide internally (Figs 2 and 3). It was defined by stone walling consisting of undressed killas rubble which survived to a maximum height of 2 courses. Walls were 0.65m wide. The structure included four or five internal divisions or compartments. Its shape and dimensions imply an animal husbandry use as opposed to domestic dwelling (perhaps a milking parlour or pig sties).

[240] Foundation cut for wall 239 – A shallow cut was revealed at the north-eastern end of the north-western wall of structure 1, where stone had been robbed.



Fig 4 Looking west across the remnant burnt surface of (206).



Fig 5 Looking east showing stone packed posthole [209]/(207).



Fig 6 Looking south across remnant field boundary ditch [221]. Note the lower field level on the left, resulting from generations of ploughing.



Fig 7 Looking southwest across cleaned Structure 1, prior to the excavation of culvert [233].



Fig 8 Looking south east across Structure 1 showing half excavated pit [236] in the foreground.



Fig 9 Looking south showing culvert [233] in section.

4 Discussion

The results from the watching brief are presented here by period, where known. Features and finds are considered to be of low to moderate significance.

4.1 Mesolithic (c10,000-4000 cal BC)

A single pyramidal flint core used in the production bladelets for tools was found. It typifies the Mesolithic period and was found in the mixed topsoil of Field 2 (202), attesting to a fleeting Mesolithic presence on the site. Some other less diagnostic flint material may also belong to this period.

4.2 Neolithic (c4000-2400 cal BC) / Chalcolithic (c2400-2000 cal BC)

Much of the flintwork may belong to this period. It includes two retouched knives, a possible awl, an end-side scraper and a range of other unused material, including waste from on-site tool manufacture in Field 2. These finds came from mixed topsoil (202).

4.3 Bronze Age (c2000-800 cal BC)

A single thumbnail scraper, plus two adjoining, incised line decorated pieces of abraded pottery have been tentatively assigned to this period. Some of the other less diagnostic flintwork may also belong to this period. The pottery and flint came from mixed topsoil (202) in Field 2.

Two undated sub-oval deposits and two postholes (contexts (206) to (213)) could potentially belong to this period. They were all located in Field 2.

4.4 Roman (AD 43-410)

A single possible Romano-British rim sherd and a 90mm diameter slate disc pot-lid were found. The pot-lid could date to this period (or the later prehistoric period). Both finds came from mixed topsoil (202) in Field 2.

Again, the undated sub-oval deposits and postholes (contexts (206) to 213)) could possibly date to this period.

4.5 Medieval (AD 410-1540)

The 1840s Tithe Map shows several north to south running strip field boundaries crossing the site. These probably had medieval origins and are represented by ditch cuts [215], [217] and [220]. Although removed prior to 1880, these ditched boundaries had survived long enough for a slight lynchet to have developed.

East to west running ditch [219] ran east from the southern end of ditches [215]/[217] and clearly represent part of the same field system. Broadly contemporary lower plough soil (203), recorded against the southern side of Field 2, produced two 12th to 13th century medieval sherds.

Other unstratified medieval finds from Fields F1 and F2 topsoil include sixteen 13th to 14th century and two 15th to 16th century sherds from Field 1; and from Field 2 topsoil thirteen 12th to 13th, twenty two 13th to 14th, two 14th to 15th, and six 15th to 16th century sherds.

4.6 Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) to Modern (AD 1901–present)

The vast majority of finds of all types date to this general period. Associated features include modern service trench [205] and features associated with structure 1, including the culvert, external and internal pits, postholes and drainage gullies, the cobbled floor, walls and demolition deposit. The demolition deposit (223) included a significant range of late finds dating from the 17th to the 20th century, of which there were forty two post-medieval and twenty eight modern sherds.

The structure was demolished, leaving a spread of mixed rubble and finds (233) at its southern end. The finds span the later part of the post-medieval period and suggest a likely 19th century end to the structure. The structure is not shown on the 1840s Tithe Map, or subsequent mapping – again strongly implying a short-lived, small-scale farming function.

The demolition layer partially overlay roughly cobbled surface (237). This cobbling would have prevented internal floor surface erosion caused by housed livestock, facilitated drainage and reduced undermining of the walls.

Parts of the structure's internal eastern side were drained by shallow gullies (see [231]/(232)), which abutted and probably ran beneath the internal wall divisions. Parts of the stone wall may have incorporated timber posts (see postholes (225) and (226) – unfortunately not located on any plan). They may have provided wall supports or more likely allowed other timber fixtures to be held in position, such as gates or animal tethering points.

The remains of burning (227) may reflect additional short-term activities associated with the structure.

Positioned on the outer northern side of the structure were two probably contemporary, related external features. Gritty deposit (238) extended from the north-eastern side of the structure. Its character suggests remnant surfacing to prevent erosion, animal scouring or slipping. It did not have an associated cut. Large oval pit [236]/(224) was aligned at right angles to the structure and contained a noticeable number of large quartz stones. Its function is uncertain.

Linking and contemporary or possibly cutting across the south-eastern corner of the structure was culvert [233]. This clearly defined and neatly constructed feature could have provided much needed drainage for Structure 1, or perhaps have been related to drainage of more distant structures.

Beyond Structure 1, but still within Field 2, the mixed topsoil produced twelve 17th to 18th and eight 18th to 19th post-medieval sherds; plus two modern 19th century sherds. There were six 19th century and later glass shards (including a piece of window glass), bottle pieces and a piece of red brick. Sixteen slag fragments and fifteen copper alloy fragments are undated and three shaped or used stones (small slate disc, broken roofing slate and a probable whetstone).

Mixed topsoil (101) recorded across Field 1 produced one 17th to 18th century Post-medieval sherd of imported Frechen stoneware, three 18th to 19th century glazed red Earthenware sherds, two 19th to 20th century glass bottle bases and six undated pieces of slag.

5 Conclusions

The results of the fieldwork and the assessment of significance allow for consideration to be made for further work. These comments are for guidance only and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) would guide the required work. Any further work would need to be supported by WSIs approved by the LPA.

The project has identified medieval field enclosure and an unidentified structure potentially relating to small-scale agricultural activity. These features are of local importance and the lack of any artefactual material means that further analysis is unlikely to shed more light on them. The small unstratified flint, stone, and ceramic assemblage is more significant but out of context. Again, there is little value in further analysis.

Therefore there is unlikely to be any requirement for any further work.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840-1. Parish of St Newlyn East (licensed digital copy at Kresen Kernow)

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

Padel, O J, 1988. *A popular dictionary of Cornish Place-names*, Penzance

Taylor, S R, 2019. WSI Mitchell Residential Development Watching Brief (see Appendix 1).

6.3 Websites

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

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Mitchell Residential Development Watching Brief

Client: Classic Builders (South West) Ltd

Planning ref (if appropriate): PA18/02182

Project background

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation at Mitchell, Cornwall (SW 85843 54566).

The work has been requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE). The SDOHE commented as follows:

Thank you for consulting HEP Archaeology on this application. The proposal site lies within land recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). AEL is land which is likely to have been enclosed and in intensive cultivation since the medieval period or earlier. It has demonstrable potential for the survival of archaeological remains of prehistoric and early historic periods.

We appreciate that the site may have been disturbed by groundworks in the 19th and 20th century as described in the submitted Desk-based appraisal and Walkover Survey report but that the impact of the development on any surviving buried archaeological remains may be permanent and irreversible as described in the submitted Heritage Impact Assessment.

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, and subject to a Condition attached to planning consent. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF Section 12, paragraph 141 and Cornwall Local Plan policy 24.

The work is required to fulfil condition 5 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA18/02182. The application is for a residential development of 37 dwellings and a shop. The planning condition states that:

A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and: 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording, 2. The programme for post investigation assessment, 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording, 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation, 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, and 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

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

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

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010 - 2030 and paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2018.

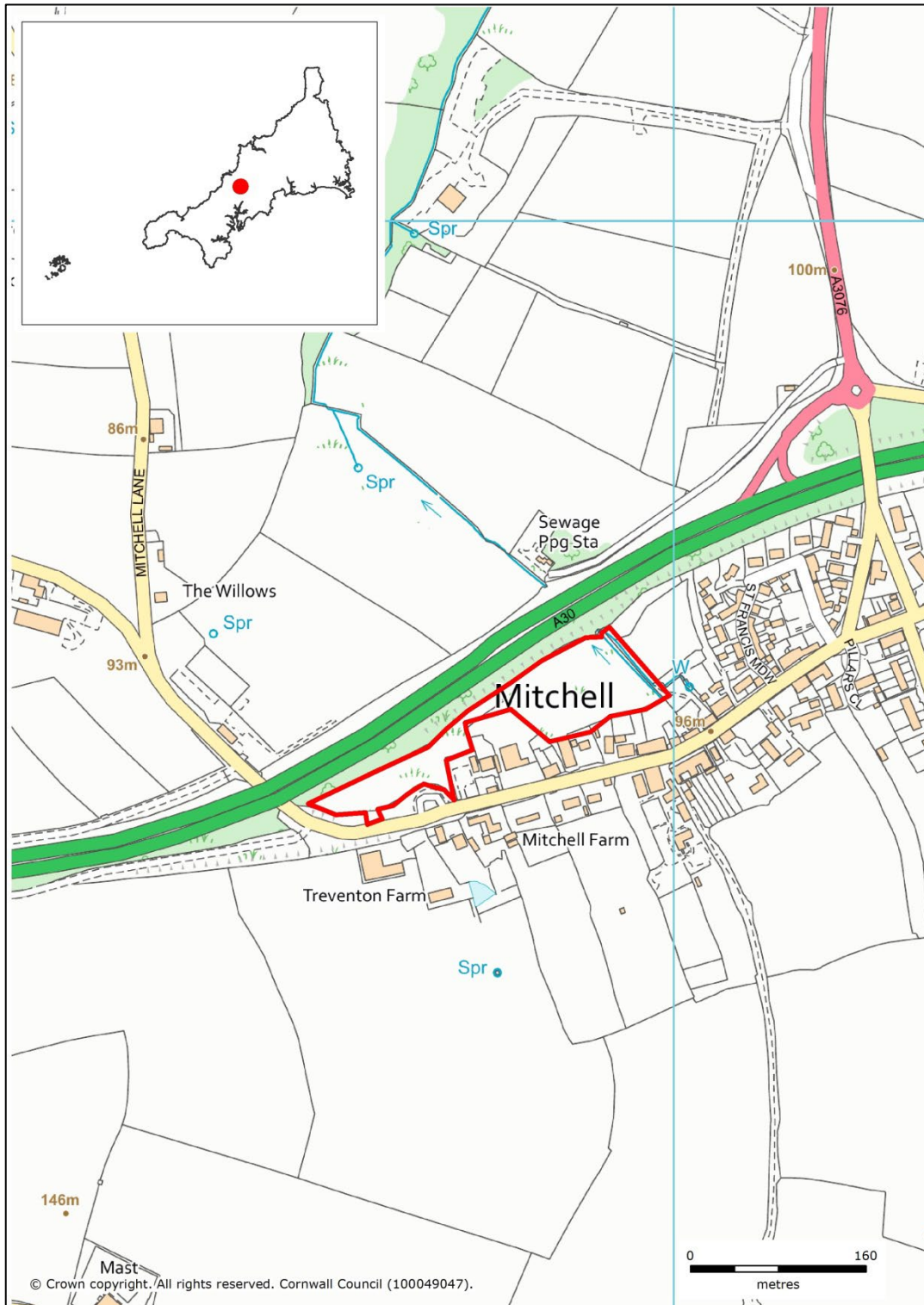


Figure 1: site location map.

Site history

The area under investigation has previously been the subject of a heritage impact assessment (Wapshott 2018) and desk-based assessment (Daone *et al* 2016). These have partly informed the rest of this section.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the site and surrounding area as Medieval Farmland, while the built-up area of Mitchell is characterised as Settlement C20th but with an older core. Medieval Farmland is a type of Anciently Enclosed Land that has long been recognised in Cornwall as having high potential for medieval and earlier remains, and represents the agricultural heartland of the county.

Known archaeological sites

A considerable number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Mitchell including the Historic Towns of Cornwall (Sheppard 1980), assessment at St Francis Meadow (Gossip 1999), and the Plume of Feathers (Taylor 2004), evaluation at Raleigh Farm (Johns 1999) and St Francis Meadow (Pearce 2004), and a watching brief at Ivy House (Taylor 2010).

The site is located to the south of the A30, immediately to the north of the linear settlement of Mitchell, which itself is located along the old A30. No heritage assets are recorded in the Cornwall HER within the proposed development site boundary, although the surrounding landscape contains evidence of prehistoric enclosures and burial mounds, medieval settlement and farming, and the post-medieval and modern development of the settlement at Mitchell.

The settlement of Mitchell is first recorded in 1239 when it is spelt *Meideshol*. The origin of the name is seemingly derived from the English place-name elements *meagd* and *hol* meaning 'maid's hollow' (Padel 1988, 124). Mitchell was established on heathland between the parishes of St Enoder and St Newlyn East. A fair and market were granted and it was styled a 'burgus' in 1305 and taxed as a borough (MCO15745; Henderson 1956). Prior to this Mitchell formed part of the Degembris manor holdings until 1284 when this arrangement was ended and Mitchell formed its own independent community, a chapel being recorded since the early 13th century. It is believed to have been at its most prosperous in the 14th century when it was a hub for medieval farming in the area. However, its prosperity declined in the 15th century.

The c1840 Newlyn East Tithe Map shows a number of strip field boundaries, which are of medieval origin, within the development site. Ditches associated with these might be expected to be encountered if heavy truncation of the site has not occurred.

Potential archaeological sites

There are indications that the settlement shrunk from its medieval peak, which may suggest that there is evidence of the development of the village buried within the site. However, it has been reported that 'topsoil depths on the western half of the site were observed to be extremely shallow, indicating previous ground disturbance, probably associated with the construction of the A30 and signifying a susceptibility of any buried archaeological resource to fairly extensive truncation by deep landscaping activity and agricultural activity' (Dione *et al* 2016, 2). The archaeological potential of the site was therefore assessed as low despite being located in an area of medium potential (*ibid*).

Project extent

The project area comprises the area shown on Figure 1.

Aims and objectives

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

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to development as required by national and local planning guidance, and specifically by the archaeological recording condition.

Working methods

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

Creation of the physical and digital archive

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive.

This will involve the following.

- All finds, etc., will be washed, catalogued, and stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).
- All records (drawings, context sheets, photographs, etc.) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- Any black and white negative film will be catalogued and deposited with the site archive.
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be either converted from colour to black and white negative film and added to the site archive, or deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, and a single paper copy of the report, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
- Drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
- Additional digital data (survey, external reports, etc)

Archive deposition

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

- The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.
- Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.
- Digital data (CAU reports, external reports, survey data, geophysics data, digital photographs etc) forming part of the site archive will be deposited with the ADS.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

- DOCX Word processed documents
- XLSX Spreadsheets
- PDF Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics
- JPG Site graphics and scanned information
- DNG or TIF Digital photographs
- DWG AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys

MXD ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data
 AI Adobe Illustrator graphics

Pre-fieldwork

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

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.
- Transfer of Title for artefacts.
- Obtaining an accession number from the appropriate archive repository.

Fieldwork: watching brief

The SDOHE has advised that a watching brief is required on the site during groundworks to fulfil the planning condition. This work will be guided by CifA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs (CifA 2014b).

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

Recording

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photographic recording will comprise either colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher; CAU will follow Historic England (2015) guidance on digital image capture and storage) OR black and white negative photography using an SLR camera. Photographs will include a record of significant features and general working shots. A metric scale, site and context identifier, and a north arrow where appropriate, will be included in all record shots.

Treatment of 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.

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
- Location and setting
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs
- This WSI as an appendix

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during 2019. CAU will require at least 2 weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the SDOHE. Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive, written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

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

Monitoring points during the study will include:

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

References

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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: **Sean Taylor, Senior Archaeologist**

Educational and Professional qualifications

BA (Hons) 1996, Archaeology and Environmental Studies, University of Wales (Lampeter)

Elected as a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA) in 2014

Employment history

I have been a professional archaeologist for 22 years. After working for a variety of commercial archaeological organisations in the South West I joined Cornwall Archaeological Unit in December 2000. I am currently an Archaeological Projects Officer, managing and undertaking a wide range of projects.

Key experience

I have experience in running a range of projects from inception through to publication. These include, in particular, development-related assessments, evaluations, watching briefs, and excavations. Projects have also included landscape surveys and GIS-based characterisation.

Major excavation projects include: Scarcewater Bronze Age to Romano-British site, Camelford School Iron Age site, Brownie Cross medieval tin-smelting site, Truro Eastern District Centre Neolithic to medieval site. Recent evaluations have included the Duckpool Romano-British industrial site for the National Trust and a major programme of trenching along the proposed route of the new A30 corridor to the north of Truro. I have undertaken various projects on the Isles of Scilly including the St Agnes Higher Town excavations. GIS-based projects include the Bristol Channel and Severn Estuary Historic Seascapes Characterisation project for Historic England.

Key skills and knowledge

I am an experienced practitioner of archaeology in Cornwall and am particularly interested in prehistoric to early medieval settlement and industry. I have extensive experience of the management, supervision, and practice of excavation, and the survey and illustration of excavations and landscape. I am an experienced user of GIS for large projects. I have a flexible and client-based approach to projects without compromising on quality. I hold a CSCS card.

Selected Bibliography

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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
3/5/2019

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Appendix 2: Table of contexts

Context no.	Cut no.	Structure no.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Finds
101			D	Topsoil layer. Mid reddish brown friable sandy clay. Formerly ploughed. 0.7m thick with 10% stone inclusions.	Zone 1 - pottery x 5. Zone 2 - pottery x 7, glass x 2, slag fragments x 6.
102			D	Natural. Dark reddish brown compact coarse clay.	
201			D	Topsoil layer. Mid reddish brown friable sandy clay. Formerly ploughed. 0.7m thick with 10% stone inclusions.	Flint x 14 (inc. Δ3), pot x 55 (inc. Δ4, Δ6), brick x 1, copper alloy fragments x 15 (inc. Δ1), slag x 13, slate potlid x 1, glass x 6. Zone 1 - pot x 4 (inc. Δ5), slag x 4, furnace bottom x 1. Zone 2 - flint x 13, pot x 2. Zone 3 - flint x 12, pot x 2, slag x 3.
202			D	Natural - same as (101). Dark reddish brown compact coarse clay.	
203			D	Layer. Light greyish brown friable silty clay. 0.5m thick with 10% stone inclusions. Cut by [205].	Zone 2 - pot x 2.
204	205		D	Fill of ditch [205]. Light pinkish grey and compact. 80% stone inclusions.	
205			C	Service trench with straight sides and flat base. East to west orientation with good edge definition. Cuts (203) and (206). Filled with (204).	
206			D	Layer. Dark reddish brown, friable sandy clay with some charcoal. 3.2m long and 1.9m wide. Lies on (202). East-northeast to west-southwest sub-oval orientation. Cut by [205].	

Context no.	Cut no.	Structure no.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Finds
207	209		D	Fill of posthole [209]. Mid greyish brown, friable silty clay. Three stones set on edge. 0.3m diameter x 0.2m thick (including a central upper stone projecting above surface).	Flint x 1 - Δ2
208			D	Layer. Mid greyish brown, compact sandy clay with some charcoal. 1.1m long, 0.5m wide. North to south sub-oval orientation.	
209			C	Posthole. Circular cut with good edge definition. 0.3m diameter, 0.2m deep. Filled with (207). Near flat base, near vertical northern side and steep southern side.	
210			C	Posthole. Circular cut with good edge definition. 0.5m diameter. Filled with (212). Northern one of a pair of postholes ([210] and [211]) aligned northwest to southeast. Cuts (202) and positioned southeast of (206).	
211			C	Posthole. Circular cut with good edge definition. 0.86m diameter. Filled with (213). Southern one of a pair of postholes ([210] and [211]) aligned northwest to southeast. Cuts (202) and positioned southeast of (206).	
212	210		D	Fill of posthole [210]. Light greyish brown, compact silty clay. 0.5m diameter.	
213	211		D	Fill of posthole [211]. Light greyish brown, friable and loamy.	
214	215		D	Fill of ditch [215]. Mid greyish brown, compact sandy clay with 40% stone inclusions. 1m wide, 0.22m deep.	
215			C	Ditch. Linear, concave profile, concave sides, concave base. North to south orientation. Good edge definition. 20m plus long, 1m wide and 0.22m deep. Located on lower edge of a boundary lynchet, 4m east of ditch [217]. East edge 0.3m lower than west edge. Cuts (202). Filled with (214).	
216	217		D	Fill of ditch [217]. Mid greyish brown, compact sandy loam with 5% stone inclusions. 1.1m wide and 0.15m thick.	

Context no.	Cut no.	Structure no.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Finds
217			C	Ditch. Linear, concave profile, concave sides, flat base. North to south orientation. East side - 45 degrees, east side - 35 degrees. Good edge definition. 10m plus long, 1.1m wide and 0.10m deep. Located 4m W of ditch [215] on flat upper area of lynchet. Cuts (202). Filled with (216).	
218	219		D	Fill of ditch [219]. Mid reddish brown, compact sandy clay with 5% stone inclusions. 0.7m wide and 0.22m thick.	
219			C	Ditch. Linear, concave profile, concave sides, flat base. East to west orientation. Sides - 35 degree angle. Good edge definition. 20m plus long, 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep. Cuts (202). Filled with (218).	
220	222		D	Upper fill of ditch [222]. Dark reddish blackish brown, compact sandy clay with 5% stone inclusions. 1.7m wide and 0.05-0.2m thick. Charcoal rich.	
221	222		D	Lower fill of ditch [222]. Mid greyish brown, compact, sandy clay with 5% stone inclusions. 1.1m to 1.7m wide and 0.15 to 0.2m thick.	
222			C	Ditch. Linear, concave profile, concave sides and sloping base. North to south orientation. 1.7m wide and 0.2m deep. E side - 60 degree angle, W side 45 degree angle. Good edge definition. Cuts (202). Filled with (221), (220).	
223		Structure 1	D	Rubble demolition layer. Mid greyish grey, compact sandy grit with 80% stone inclusions. East to west orientation. Mixture of cobbles, slate, grit and clay plus finds. Sketch on context sheet implies that this feature was more than 6m long and up to 3m wide and overlay the western end of Structure 1.	Pot x 70, stone x 2, clay pipe x 2, iron x 4, glass x 16, slate x 1, bone x 1.
224	236	Structure 1	D	Fill of pit [236]. Light greyish brown, compact sandy clay with 80% large quartz stones. 1.9m long, 1m wide and 0.47m thick.	

Context no.	Cut no.	Structure no.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Finds
225	225		C/D	Cut / fill of posthole. Mid greyish grey, compact loamy sand. 0.3m diameter. Not excavated. NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	
226	226		C/D	Cut/void of posthole. Sub-rectangular, straight-sided feature with 90 degree sides. Good edge definition. 0.3m long. Upright stone/packing and possible remnant post (or top) of voided or hollow feature partially filled with water. Not excavated. NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	
227	227		C/D	Possible cut and fill of irregular-edged pit? Overlying/cutting (202) (seen on sketch). Light reddish red, compact sandy clay. 0.4mdiameter. Probable fire setting? NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	
228	228		C/D	Cut and fill of ditch. Light greyish brown, compact sandy clay. 10m plus long, 0.7m wide. Cuts (202). NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	
229	229		C/D	Cut and fill of ditch. Light greyish brown, compact sandy clay. Cuts (202). 10m plus long, 0.6m wide. North-east to south-west aligned. NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	
230	231	Structure 1	D	Fill of shallow wall foundation trench [231]. Mid greyish grey, compact sandy clay with 5% stone inclusions. 2m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m thick. Sheer stone south edge and concave north edge. Concave base.	Pot x 1 (Δ7).
231		Structure 1	C	Wall foundation trench. Linear, shallow, concave profile, concave sides and flat base. 2m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. Stone wall on the east, south and west sides (forming an internal corner of the building). East to west orientation. Good edge definition. Cuts (202). Filled with (230).	
232	233	Structure 1	D	Upper fill of culvert [233]. Light greyish, compact sandy clay with 10% stone inclusions. 1.4m wide and 0.4m thick. Upright stone sides and capping.	

Context no.	Cut no.	Structure no.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Finds
233		Structure 1	C	Culvert. Sub-linear, stepped profile, concave sides, flat base. Good edge definition. 10m plus long, 1.4m wide at top, 0.4m wide at base and 0.7m deep. Northwest to southeast orientation. Filled with, in order of deposition, (234) and (232). Cuts (202). Vertical stone lined channel with horizontal stone cover, topped by wall-like consolidation/stone build.	
234	233	Structure 1	D	Lower fill of culvert [233]. Light greyish grey, compact sandy clay with 5% stone. Contained within vertical 0.12m wide stone facing on each side. 0.2m wide and 0.3m thick.	
235	235		C/D	Cut and fill of ditch. Mid brownish brown, compact loamy clay with 5% stone inclusions. Concave sides and flat base. 0.45m wide and 0.12m thick. NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	
236			C	Pit. Linear, concave profile, concave sides and flat base. 35 degree angled sides. North to south orientation located adjacent to wall. 1.9m long, 1m wide and 0.47m deep. Cuts (202). Filled with quartz rich (224).	
237		Structure 1	D	Cobbled surface. 90% quartzite cobbles lying over (202). 0.2m thick. Sketch on Structure context sheet shows it in SW part of structure.	
238		Structure 1	D	Gritty layer. Layer adjacent to north of structure 1. Mid greyish grey, loose gritty sand - 5% small stones. 3m long, 1.4m wide and 0.05m thick. (sketch on Structure context sheet shows it extending north from the structure).	
239		Structure 1	B	Walls forming structure 1 recorded as a long square cornered narrow rectilinear building with four or five subdivisions. South-east corner close to culvert [233]. 12m long, 1.6m wide. north-east to south-west orientated defined by stone rubble/block walling (seen in photos). Walls are built of undressed killas rubble surviving to a maximum height of 2 courses. Gritty, former surface deposit (238) abuts NE side of structure.	

Context no.	Cut no.	Structure no.	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Finds
240		Structure 1	C	Wall foundation trench. The cut of a foundation trench was visible at the north-eastern end of the north-western wall of structure 1, where stone had been robbed. It extended for 2.5m beyond the end of the surviving wall.	

Appendix 3: Table of Finds

U/S = Un-stratified finds

Context	Small Find	Area	Type	Number	Description	Date
U/S		Field 1	Pottery	8	Small body sherds of South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
U/S		Field 1	Pottery	1	Bodysherd of Lostwithiel ware.	Late Medieval. 15th to 16th centuries
U/S		Field 1	Pottery	2	Rimsherds of Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval. 18th to 19th centuries
U/S		Field 1	Pottery	5	5 sherds Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval. 18th to 19th centuries
U/S		Field 1	Pottery	1	Modern terracotta.	Modern. 19th to 20th centuries
U/S		Field 1	Industrial	1	Small fragment of furnace lining with vitrification.	
101		Field 1	Pottery	2	Bodysherds of South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
101		Field 1	Pottery	1	Sherd of Frechen stoneware.	Post-medieval. 17th to 18th centuries
101		Field 1	Pottery	2	Bodysherds Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval. 18th to 19th centuries
101		Field 1	Pottery	6	Bodysherds.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
101		Field 1	Pottery	1	Bodysherd Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval. 18th to 19th centuries
101		Field 1	Glass	2	Green glass bottle bases.	19th to 20th centuries
101		Field 1	Industrial	5	Slag fragments.	
101		Field 1	Industrial	1	Slag fragment.	

U/S		Field 2	Pottery	1	Rimsherd of a cooking jar. South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
U/S		Field 2	Pottery	2	Sherds South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
U/S		Field 2	Pottery	1	South-western micaceous ware - Lostwithiel Type ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
U/S		Field 2	Pottery	1	St Germans ware.	Medieval. 14th to 15th centuries
U/S		Field 2	Pottery	2	Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 17th to 18th centuries
U/S		Field 2	Pottery	1	Barnstaple ware.	Post-medieval. 18th to 19th centuries
U/S		Field 2	Pottery	1	Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware.	Modern. 19th century
U/S		Field 2	Clay pipe	1	Pipe stem Bore diameter $\Phi = 3.5\text{mm}$.	circa 1600
201	$\Delta 3$	Field 2	Flint	1	Waste flint flake.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Flint	2	Primary flint flakes.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Flint	2	Core rejuvenation flakes.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Flint	4	Small waste flint flakes – debitage.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Flint	1	Flint knife blade with retouch.	Neolithic
201		Field 2	Flint	1	Flint awl or burin.	Neolithic
201		Field 2	Flint	3	Waste flint flakes.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Pottery	2	Co-joining sherds of prehistoric pottery. Heavily abraded. Gabbro admixture fabric. Incised line decoration. Trevisker Ware.	Bronze Age
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Gwithian Style ware?	Early-medieval. 7th to 8th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Sagging basal sherd South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 12th to 13th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Rimsherd South-western micaceous ware - Lostwithiel Type ware.	Medieval. 12th to 13th centuries

201		Field 2	Pottery	8	Sherds South-western micaceous ware - Lostwithiel Type ware.	Medieval. 12th to 13th centuries
201	Δ 4	Field 2	Pottery	1	Rim/handle sherd South-western micaceous ware - Lostwithiel Type ware.	Medieval. 12th to 13th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	7	7 different rimsherds of South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	4	Bodysherds of South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	3	Bodysherds of South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	2	South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 14th to 15th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	2	Rimsherds South-western micaceous ware.	Late Medieval. 15th to 16th centuries
201	Δ 6	Field 2	Pottery	2	Rimsherds Lostwithiel ware.	Late Medieval. 15th to 16th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Jug spout and rim. Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 17th to 18th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Handle. Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 17th to 18th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Cornish Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 17th to 18th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Bristol/Staffordshire ware.	Post-medieval 17th to 18th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	8	Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 17th to 18th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Rimsherd of Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 18th to 19th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	4	Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 18th to 19th centuries

201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 18th to 19th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	2	Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 18th to 19th centuries
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Modern terracotta.	Modern. 19th century
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Modern Black Glazed Stoneware.	Modern. 19th century
201		Field 2	Brick	1	Brick fragment.	18th to 19th centuries
201	Δ 1	Field 2	Metalwork	15	Eroded fragments of copper alloy.	
201		Field 2	Industrial	6	Slag fragments.	
201		Field 2	Industrial	7	Slag fragments.	
201		Field 2	Stone	1	Slate disc (potlid) with a diameter of 90mm.	
201		Field 2	Glass	2	Green glass bottle bases.	19th century
201		Field 2	Glass	1	Fragment of a square shaped bottle in clear glass.	19th century
201		Field 2	Glass	1	Neck sherd of a blue glass medicine bottle.	19th century
201		Field 2	Glass	1	Complete brown glass beer bottle.	19th to 20th centuries
201		Field 2	Glass	1	Shard of green bottle glass.	19th century
201		Field 2	Pottery	3	Bodysherds South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 13th to 14th centuries
201	Δ 5	Field 2	Pottery	1	Complex rimsherd St Germans ware.	Late Medieval. 15th to 16th centuries
201		Field 2	Industrial	4	Slag fragments.	
201		Field 2	Industrial	1	Fragment of furnace bottom.	
201		Field 2	Flint	1	Thumbnail scraper.	Neolithic
201		Field 2	Flint	1	End/side scraper.	Neolithic
201		Field 2	Flint	1	Miscellaneous retouched flint.	Neolithic
201		Field 2	Flint	4	Flint blades.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Flint	6	Waste flakes.	Prehistoric

201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Rimsherd of prehistoric pottery. Granitic fabric. Flanged bowl.	Romano-British. 3rd to 4th centuries AD
201		Field 2	Pottery	1	Bodysherd Lostwithiel ware.	Late Medieval. 15th to 16th centuries
201		Field 2	Flint	1	Small pyramidal flint core.	Mesolithic
201		Field 2	Flint	1	Flint knife with retouch.	Neolithic
201		Field 2	Flint	3	Flint flakes.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Flint	1	Primary flake.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Flint	6	Small waste flint flakes – debitage.	Prehistoric
201		Field 2	Pottery	2	Bodysherds South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 12th to 13th centuries
201		Field 2	Industrial	3	Slag fragments.	
203		Field 2	Pottery	2	South-western micaceous ware.	Medieval. 12th to 13th centuries
207	Δ 2	Field 2	Flint	1	Waste flint flake.	Prehistoric
223		Field 2	Pottery	2	Bristol/Staffordshire ware.	Post-medieval 17th to 18th centuries
223		Field 2	Pottery	18	Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 18th to 19th centuries
223		Field 2	Pottery	13	Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'.	Modern. 19th to 20th centuries
223		Field 2	Stone	1	Slate disc of 75mm diameter.	
223		Field 2	Stone	1	Fragment of a quartzite pebble whetstone with distinctive wear facets and striated surfaces.	Prehistoric? Medieval?
223		Field 2	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem fragment $\Phi = 2.9\text{mm}$.	circa 1664
223		Field 2	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem fragment $\Phi = 1.46\text{mm}$.	circa 1855
223		Field 2	Metalwork	1	Horseshoe.	18th or 19th centuries
223		Field 2	Metalwork	2	Large iron nails.	

223		Field 2	Metalwork	1	Iron fragment.	
223		Field 2	Glass	2	Green glass bottle bases.	19th century
223		Field 2	Glass	8	Shards of green bottle glass.	19th century
223		Field 2	Glass	1	Shard of clear window glass.	19th to 20th centuries
223		Field 2	Glass	1	Shard of blue bottle glass.	19th to 20th centuries
223		Field 2	Pottery	22	Bodysherds Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	Post-medieval 18th to 19th centuries
223		Field 2	Pottery	3	Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'. With blue and white transfer print decoration.	Modern. 19th to 20th centuries
223		Field 2	Pottery	8	Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'.	Modern. 19th to 20th centuries
223		Field 2	Pottery	3	Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware.	Modern. 19th to 20th centuries
223		Field 2	Pottery	1	Modern Stoneware.	Modern. 19th to 20th centuries
223		Field 2	Glass	4	Shards green bottle glass including 1 rim.	19th century
223		Field 2	Stone	1	Rectangular roofing slate.	
223		Field 2	Bone	1	Cut and butchered animal bone (cow?).	
230	Δ 7	Field 2	Pottery	1	Stoneware mustard jar base with illegible makers mark covered in pitch or tar.	Modern. 19th century
Total				295		

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