

Trelissick House, Feock, Cornwall
Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit



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Trelissick House, Feock, 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
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
DCO	Designation number in Cornwall HER
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
NT	National Trust
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
SDOHE	Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment)
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundworks ahead of the installation of a ground source heating system at Trelissick House, Feock, Cornwall, NGR SW 83670 39515.

A total of 35 archaeological features were identified of which 25 were cut features, and 10 were built structures.

Unstable ground conditions, and the narrowness of trenches, made access difficult or in some cases not possible. Additionally, there was significant variation in the depth and character of deposits across the site, often with complex stratigraphy. It was clear that several phases of landscaping and levelling had been carried out across the site over time.

Significant features identified include ditches, pits and postholes associated with settlement activity to the south of Trelissick Home Farm. A quantity of pottery sherds collected from one of the ditches and one of the pits dated to the Roman period, and have now been identified as Romano-Cornish gabbroic pottery dating from the 2nd-5th century AD. Since Roman period features have not been uncovered at Trelissick before, the discovery of Romano-British period settlement activity here adds an important chapter in the understanding of the overall historic development of the site and pushes the date of the original settlement back to a much earlier period than previously thought. Before this discovery the earliest known date for settlement at Trelissick had been the Early Medieval period (7th-11th century AD, Taylor 2008). These discoveries may imply continuous settlement at Trelissick from the Roman period to the present day.

Pottery found in another ditch, and from one of the postholes, was medieval in date: Lostwithiel Type wares, dating from the 13th Century AD.

Part of a post-medieval system of stone-built drains was uncovered below several made ground deposits. Part of a concrete base and areas of Tarmac surfacing were also identified, which potentially date to the occupation of Trelissick House by a United States anti-aircraft battalion in 1944, as part of the run-up and preparations for D-Day.

Recommendations for mitigation ahead of any future work in the areas surrounding the house and Home Farm would include further refined/targeted geophysical survey, targeted evaluation and/or open area excavation.

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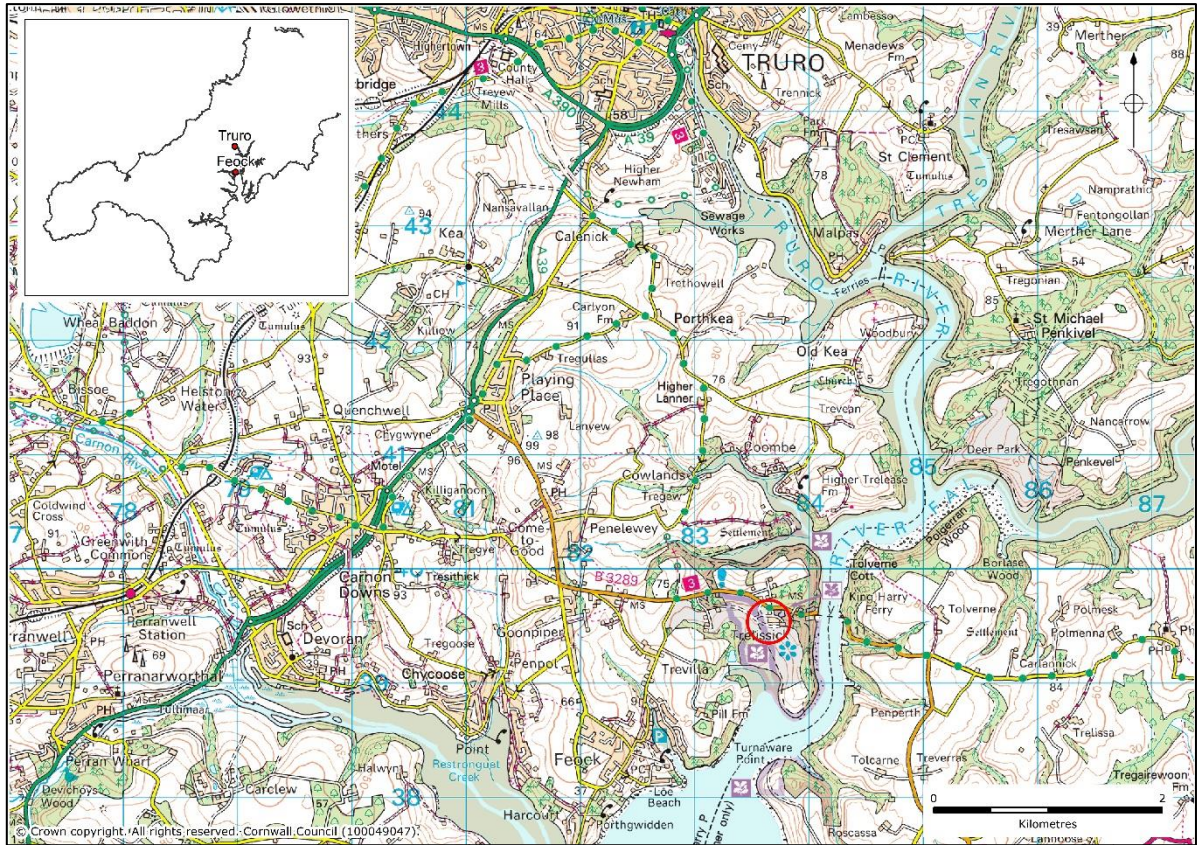


Fig 1 Location map.

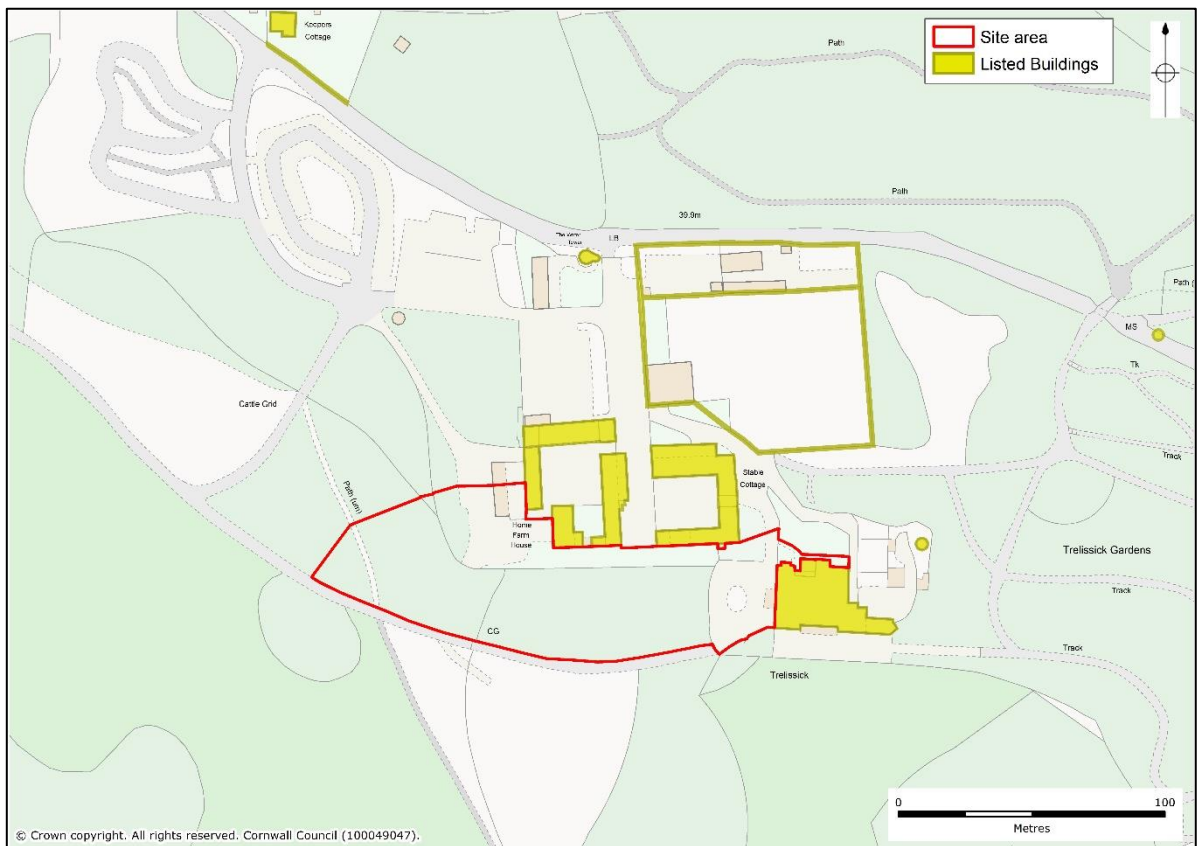


Fig 2 Site extent outlined in red, with Listed Buildings shown in yellow.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring during the groundworks ahead of installation of six ground source heat pumps to deliver low carbon heating and hot water to the Mansion, Home Farm, Restaurant and Catering Buildings (NT Design and Access Statement 2019) (Figs 1 and 2). The installation of the new heat pumps involved the excavation of trenches and pits for two ground source borehole arrays with flow and return pipework from the manifold chambers of the borehole arrays to the Mansion plant room, Linhay plant room and Home Farm plant room (see Fig 3).

An archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the installation was requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDHOE) and the work was carried out to fulfil condition 3 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA20/01945.

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 4.

2.2 Location and setting

The site is located at SW 83670 39515 within the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Trelissick (DCO37), immediately west of the Grade II* Listed House and south and west of the Grade II Listed stable blocks and Home Farm (see Fig 2). Trelissick lies within the parish of Feock. The present house and grounds are sited on a small promontory on the west side of the River Fal, with commanding views over Carrick Roads. The underlying geology consists of Devonian Period interbedded sandstones and argillaceous rocks of the Portscatho Formation (Geology of Britain Viewer 2022). The soils of the area are generally shallow non-calcareous brown rankers over bedrock (Cranfield University 2007; SSEW 1982).

2.3 Historical background

There is no direct evidence for prehistoric activity within or close to the site, although there is a presence of Bronze Age barrows on areas of higher ground in the locality, including a group of possible barrows (MCO3433-3436) in Kestle Field and Fox Park above Roundwood, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and recorded during the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly National Mapping Project.

An Iron Age promontory fort (MCO6574) is located at Roundwood, positioned at the confluence of Cowlands and Lamouth Creeks. The nationally significant site is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019847). Upslope to the northwest of Roundwood is the site of a further possible hillfort (MCO58148) in Kestle Field, near Tregew Farm, identified in 2015 during archaeological work at Roundwood (Parkes 2015) and geophysical survey has identified a later prehistoric / Roman period round in New Close (Jones and Lawson-Jones 2020). The historic lane between Tregew and Roundwood potentially ran through the hillfort in Kestle Field and the lane and adjacent historic field boundaries potentially fossilise or partially preserve earthworks associated with this site, which if proven would be of similar national significance to the site at Roundwood.

Fieldwalking in Kestle Field and New Close Field to the south in 2017 and 2018 produced finds dating from the Neolithic to post-medieval periods, which included a quantity of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and other finds that might be associated with a settlement site of these dates (Lawson Jones 2017; 2018; Jones and Lawson-Jones 2020).

The settlement and manor of Trelissick is first recorded in Assize Rolls of 1280 when it is spelt 'Trelisyk' (Pett 1998, 101). The element *tre* implies a settlement of early medieval origin (Padel 1985, 223-232). During an archaeological watching brief carried out in 2008 within the present development area various features were uncovered including a ditch containing early medieval grass-marked bar-lug pottery dating from the 7th to 11th

centuries AD (Taylor 2008). The find supports the documentary evidence for settlement of this date at Trelissick, in the area of the present Home Farm and house.

Details of the medieval settlement and structures at Trelissick are unknown. In 1705 Trelissick was occupied by the Lawrence family, who had probably been established there since the mid or late 17th century (List Entry Number: 1000656). In the 18th century a substantial house was commissioned from Edmund Davey by Captain John Lawrence in around 1750, although whether this involved a new building or the remodelling of an existing house is not clear (Cookson and Tickner 2017, 7). Following the death of Captain John Lawrence in 1790, the estate was bought by Ralph Allen Daniell. His son, Thomas, was responsible for commissioning Peter Frederick Robinson to redesign the house in 1825. Many landscaping works were also carried out at this time (Pett 1998, 102). Daniell eventually ran out of money and was forced to sell the estate to Lord Falmouth in 1832 (Pring 1996, 109), who in turn sold it to John Davies Gilbert. Following his death in 1854, the estate passed to his son, Carew. During his tenure the house and park underwent significant changes, with many plantings made in the grounds. Upon the death of Carew in 1913 the estate was let to Leonard Cunliffe who subsequently bought part of it in 1928. This was left to his stepdaughter, Ida Copeland in 1937 and thus the tenure of the Copeland family, began until the property was donated to the National Trust in 1955. During this period much planting took place around the gardens (Pett 1998, 102).

During the Second World War, the British Royal Artillery Regiment took up residence at Trelissick, to be joined by the United States 776th Anti-Aircraft Battalion in 1944, in preparation for the run-up to D-Day. The 776th Battalion left Trelissick shortly after the D-Day invasion of Europe, having stayed to defend Falmouth from any further German attacks. Trelissick was handed back to the Copeland family at the end of the war in May 1945 (Pugh 2017).

3 Archaeological results

The archaeological work comprised the monitoring of groundworks for the installation of six ground source heat pumps to replace the existing oil-fired system. The groundworks comprised the drilling of boreholes, the excavation of trenches connecting two borehole arrays with flow and return pipework and the excavation of manifold chambers for the borehole arrays, all feeding into the Mansion plant room, Linhay plant room and Home Farm plant room (see Fig 3).

The archaeological watching brief involved inspection of all the boreholes, which were dug out by hand to the natural horizon prior to subsequent drilling. The spoil from the boreholes was examined and the boreholes themselves inspected for any notable stratigraphy and/or archaeological features or finds. Digital photographs were taken but not all were retained.

The excavation of the trenches across the majority of the site was carried out by machine to a depth of 1.2m using a 0.4m or 0.6m wide grading bucket. Unstable ground conditions in some places, and the narrowness of the trench sections, made access to many of these difficult or impossible. Added to this, there was significant variation in the depth and character of deposits across the site, with often complex stratigraphy. It was clear that considerable landscaping and levelling had been carried out across the site, probably during several phases of work associated with remodelling of the house and grounds. It was therefore not always possible to identify, or distinguish with certainty, archaeological features from naturally forming or anthropogenic deposits. Some features were identified as possible or probable as a result.

The excavations were monitored down to the natural horizon and any archaeological features that were encountered were recorded and digitally photographed. Where possible, archaeological features were cleaned by hand and scaled section and plan drawings were made. In some instances, where the depth of deposits made the narrow trenches unsafe to enter, any archaeological features encountered were digitally photographed and measured sketches made.

One trench (trench 6) within the car park/service area on the west side of Home Farm was partially excavated using a vac ex process to protect tree roots. The soil horizons within trench 6 were loosened and vacuumed out by air driven suction before being dug to 1.2m depth by hand and/or machine where this was possible. Trench 6 was excavated without an archaeologist being notified to attend but was subsequently inspected, photographed and recorded.

For clarity, and to aid discussion of the watching brief results, the excavated trenches were divided into eight different sections and each given a separate trench number (see Fig 3). A total of 134 contexts were recorded of which 25 were cut features, or possible cut features, and 10 were built structures.

Context numbers were issued from a continuous sequence within each trench section (e.g., 101-145). Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [1], deposits in round brackets, (2), and structures without brackets, 3.

Appendix 1 contains maps (Figs 15-17), the SUMO 2020 geophysical survey results (Fig 18), site photographs (Figs 19-52) and plans and sections (Figs 53-57). Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2 and the finds are described in Appendix 3.

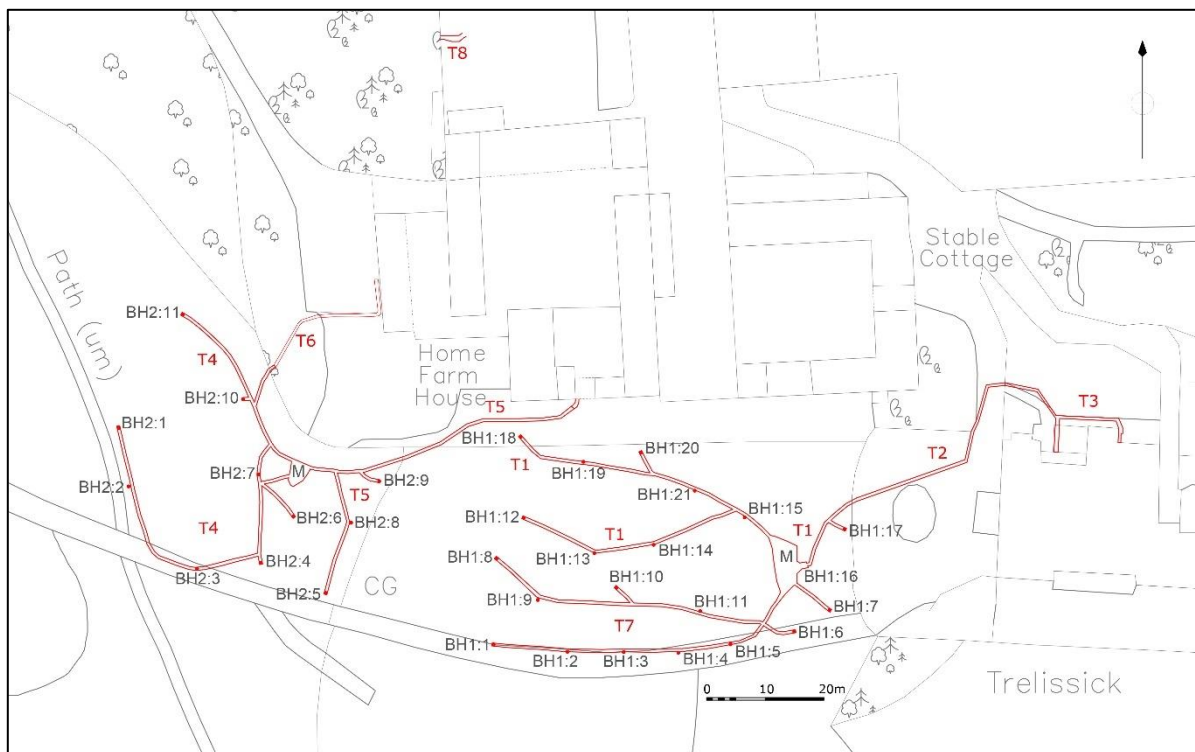


Fig 3 Trench location plan also showing borehole and manifold locations.

3.1 Trench 1

Location plan Figure 3. Location of features Figures 4 and 5.

Trench 1 comprised the manifold pit in Array 1 immediately west of the Mansion forecourt, along with two trenches leading westwards from its northwest corner and a further trench leading from its southeast corner, altogether taking in boreholes 1:12 to 1:21 (Figs 3, 4 and 5).

The underlying stratigraphy across the extent of trench 1 varied considerably. Towards the northwest end of Trench 1 the topsoil (101) was very shallow, around 0.1m deep, above orange yellow silty clay natural and shillet (108). In the area immediately west of the Mansion forecourt wall, within and around the manifold pit and the trench sections immediately adjacent to this, there were variable layers of made ground, including redeposited natural as well as dark ashy deposits (104), (109), (112) and (118) containing much brick, stone, slate and several large, rounded stone cobbles. These

deposits were visible across many parts of trench 1 and were typically loose and unstable. The various mixed deposits making up the area of made ground to the west of the Mansion forecourt were in places up to 0.8m to 1m deep, indicating significant ground levelling and landscaping in this area. Brick fragments retrieved from these deposits suggest landscaping could have been carried out anywhere between the late 18th and early 20th centuries, and probably consisted of several phases. The extent of these deposits broadly corresponds with a substantial geophysical anomaly on the SUMO 2020 geophysical survey (Fig 18).

Brick culvert 113

Location Figure 4 and Section drawing Figure 53

Part of a NE-SW aligned brick-built culvert 113 with slate capstones was identified within a section of trench 1 towards the eastern side of the site, approximately 4.5m west of the Mansion forecourt wall. The culvert was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep and set within a U-shaped cut [116] above a dark brown sandy stony silt (114). The culvert was cut into a layer of what appeared to be redeposited natural (102) and was directly below topsoil (101). A further section of the same culvert was identified running off at right angles to the northeast.

Cobble deposit (123)

Location plan Figure 4; Section drawing Figure 53; plan drawing Figure 54; photographs Figures 19-21.

A wide deposit of quartz cobbles was identified on the north side of trench 1, within the manifold pit, just under 2.5m north of culvert 124. The deposit appeared to be set in a shallow cut [126] with its southern edge aligned E-W. Further exposure of the deposit revealed a layer of flattish slatestones across its surface. The deposit appeared at a depth of just over 1m below the ground surface and sat below several layers of subsoil and redeposited material (117), (118), (120), (121), (122), on a similar level to slate culvert 124.

Slate culvert 124

Location plan Figure 4; Section drawing Figure 53; plan drawing Figure 54; photographs Figures 19 and 20.

Part of a NE-SW aligned slatestone-built culvert, 1m wide and 0.4m deep, was identified on the south side of trench 1, within the area excavated for the manifolds (see Figure 4). The culvert was constructed of coursed slatestones with loose earth bonding, with large slatestone capping stones. The culvert was cut [125] into natural (108) and sat below several layers of subsoil and redeposited material (117), (118), (120), (121), (122). No dating material was recovered from this feature.

The cobble deposit (123) may have been part of a surface but may alternatively have been an isolated dump within the many layers of made ground used for landscaping in this area. No dating material was recovered from the deposit.

Gully [145]

Location Figure 4; Plan drawing Figure 54

A shallow 0.45m wide and 0.35 m deep U-shaped ditch/gully on a broadly N-S axis was identified cut into the natural on the south side of, and potentially truncated by, stone culvert 124. The gully had a single fill of light grey silty clay (144). No dating material was recovered from this feature.

Pit [131]

Location Figure 5; Section drawing Figure 53; section photograph Figure 22.

A pit 0.7m in diameter and 0.7m deep with a single fill of greyish brown loose silty sand and shillet (130) and a U-shaped profile was identified within the northern arm of trench 1, 3.7m east of Borehole 1:19. No dating material was recovered from the feature.

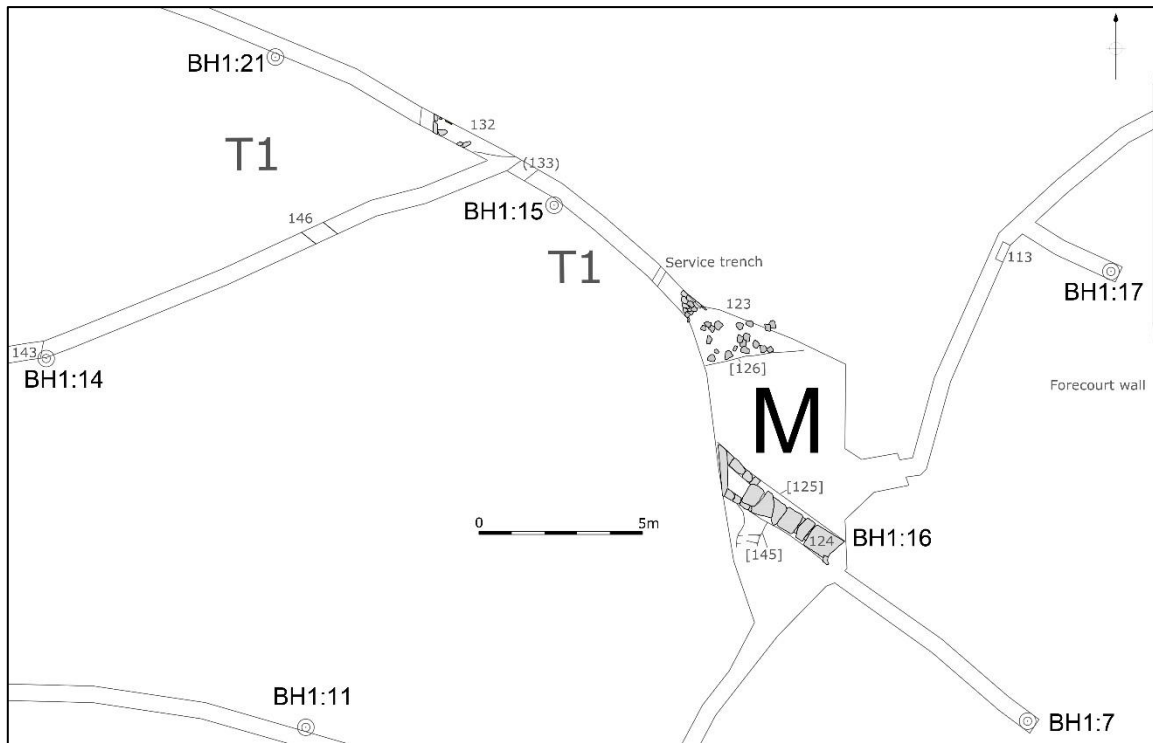


Fig 4 Location of features within Trench 1, east.

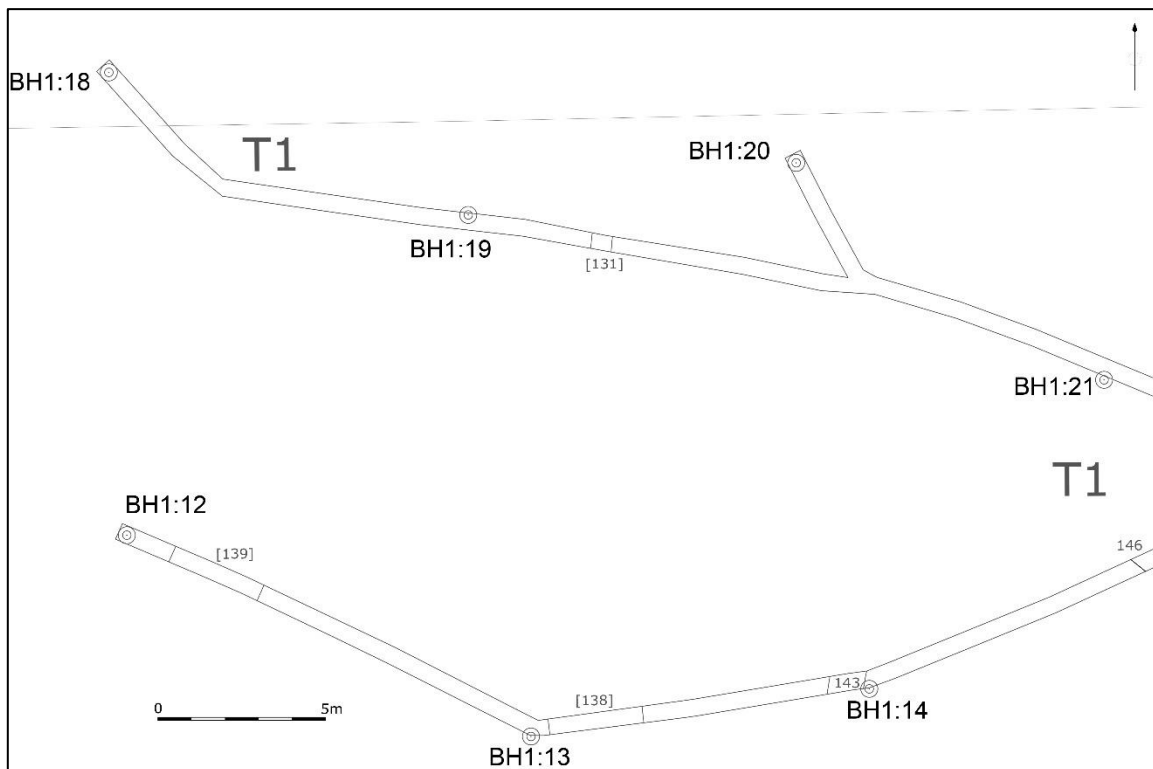


Fig 5 Location of features within Trench 1, west.

Concrete pad 132

Location plan Figure 4; Plan drawing Figure 54; plan photograph Figure 23.

Part of a 0.4m deep concrete pad 132 with straight edges, possibly rectangular or square in its full extent, was identified within the northern arm of trench 1, just over 2m west of

borehole 1:15. It extended along the trench for a distance of approximately 2m. The concrete pad was not solid but had voids/open spaces within it and in places had slatestones overlying it. The pad was set within a layer of redeposited natural (128), which also overlay it. Above deposit (128) was a shallow layer of loose silty clay (102), also probably redeposited, below topsoil (101). On the east side of the concrete pad 132 was a poorly defined linear band of redeposited stony silty clay (133).

It is possible that the concrete pad 132 was part of a temporary structure associated with the Second World War anti-aircraft battery stationed at Trelissick, perhaps part of a former gun or searchlight emplacement.

Probable ditches [138] and [139]

Location Figure 5; Section drawing Figure 53; plan drawing Figure 54; section photographs Figures 24-25.

An irregular linear feature [138], probably a ditch, up to 2.7m wide and up to 0.7m deep, with concave sides and base and poorly defined edges, was identified within the southern arm of trench 1, to the east of borehole 1:13. Ditch [138] had a basal fill of loose mottled greyish yellow silty clay (137) below an upper fill of dark greyish red stony silty clay (136). Overlying ditch [138] was a band of redeposited natural (102) between 0.2m and 0.4m deep, below topsoil (101).

Ditch [138] was cut into a mottled reddish yellow wet silty clay (134), over 0.8m deep to base of trench, not fully excavated. Deposit (134) extended west along this arm of the trench and at its western end overlay a dark greyish red homogenous silty clay (135), over 0.9m deep to base of trench, not fully excavated. A stepped edge on the east side of deposit (135) may represent a cut [139] into deposit (135), with deposit (134) being a fill of this possible feature, perhaps also a ditch. Deposit (135) may be an area of degraded natural, and (134) a redeposited subsoil or natural resulting from landscaping work. Alternatively, deposits (134) or (135) may both be anthropogenic in origin, possibly the result of landscaping, or possibly, particularly in the case of deposit (135), the result of infilling that has happened naturally over time.

No dating material was recovered from ditches [138] or [139]. Ditch [138] broadly corresponds with an irregular linear anomaly identified during the SUMO 2020 geophysical survey (Fig 18).

Linear feature 143

Location Figure 5; Section drawing Figure 53; plan drawing Figure 54; plan/section photograph Figure 26.

A linear feature 1.1m wide on a NNE-SSW alignment and topped by large slate stones was identified within the southern arm of trench 1, 0.4m west of borehole 1:14. There was no clearly defined cut for the feature although it appears to be cut into the natural (108). The feature lay at a depth of 0.6m below topsoil (101) and subsoil (140). Directly overlying [143] and extending into the subsoil (140) was a discrete deposit of fractured slates within a dark reddish grey silty clay (141).

Probable culvert 146

Location 4; plan photograph Figure 27.

A linear feature 0.7m wide on a NW-SE alignment, topped by large slatestones and with a void below, was identified within the southern arm of trench 1, 8.6m northeast of borehole 1:14. The surface of the feature was exposed at 1.2m below the ground surface and the feature was not excavated. It is considered likely to be part of a stone-built culvert, possibly a continuation of culvert 124 to the southeast. Overlying the feature was a 0.3m deep deposit of dark reddish grey silty clay (147), containing slate and brick fragments and sections of Tarmac. The Tarmac may be contemporary with concrete pad 132, just over 45m to the northeast. Overlying deposit (147) was redeposited natural (102).

3.2 Trench 2

Location Figure 3.

Trench 2 extended from the wall on the west side of the Mansion forecourt, across the forecourt and along the path to the west wall of the garden on the north side of the Mansion (see Figure 3). The stratigraphy within trench 2 comprised a shallow layer of gravel over black asphalt/Tarmac (201) above a deposit of yellowish red silty clay mixed with slate and brick fragments (202) above a redeposited layer of yellowish grey stony silty clay above reddish yellow stony silty clay natural.

Several modern service trenches were exposed towards the north eastern end of trench 2. At the west end of trench 2, running along the east side of the forecourt wall, a slate lined culvert 206 was identified, 0.25m wide, with slatestones making up its southern side and with large slate capstones (For plan and section drawing see Fig 55, plan and section photographs, Fig 28). The culvert lay 1.6m below the forecourt surface. The forecourt wall extended to 1.2m below the forecourt surface giving an indication of the depth of made ground here following the construction of the forecourt wall (see Fig 28), and there was a 0.4m deep deposit of redeposited silty clay (203) between the base of the wall and the drain edge.

3.3 Trench 3

Location Figure 3. Location of features Figure 6.

Trench 3 ran through part of the garden on the north side of the Mansion, turning towards the house and then following the concrete path along the north side of the house. Two arms ran south from the trench to access the boiler and service rooms at the eastern and western ends of the house (Figs 3 and 6).

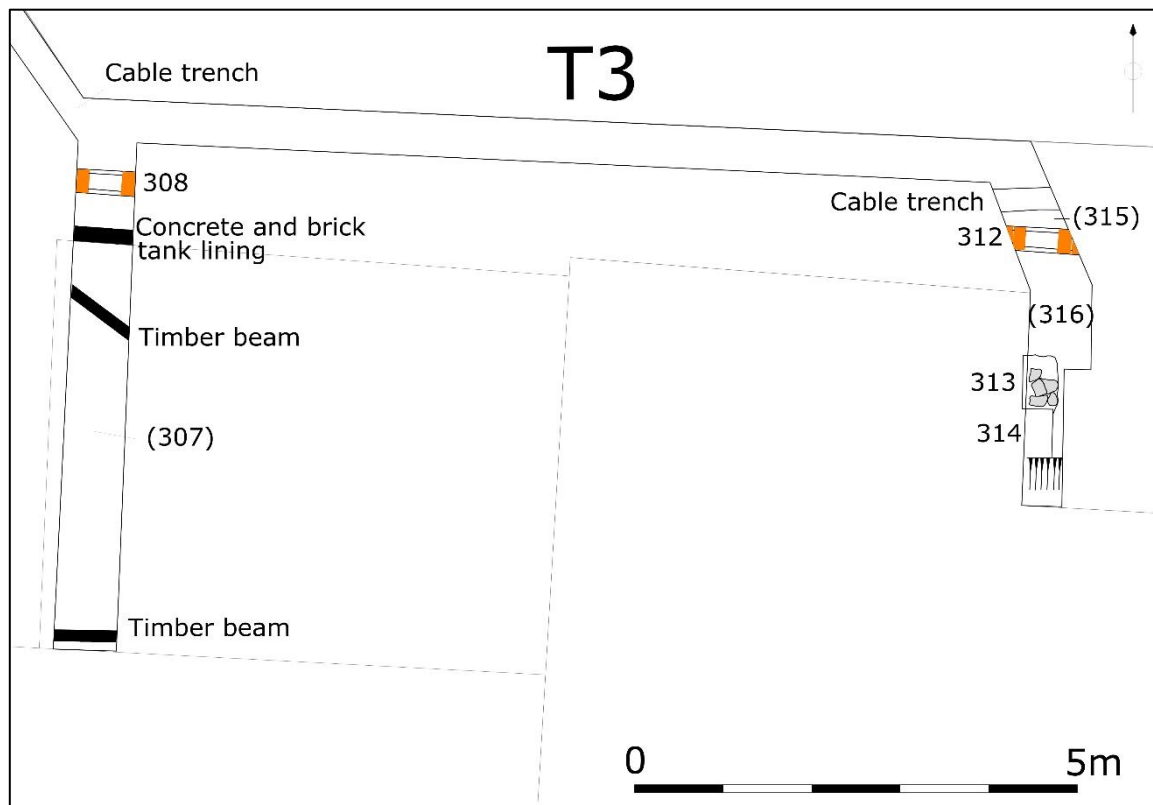


Fig 6 Location of features within Trench 3.

Tank and deposits (307)

Location plan Figure 6; Section drawing Figure 55; photographs Figure 29.

On the north side of the Mansion house, within an arm of trench 3 that ran south off the main trench to the boiler room, deep deposits were uncovered, thought to be associated

with a former tank at that location. The stratigraphy comprised pea shingle over topsoil (301) over narrow bands of greyish yellow and grey sand (302), (303). Below the sandy layers was a 0.1-0.15m deep layer of redeposited stony silty clay (304) and below that a narrow 0.02m deep band of black, wet, organic sand (305). Below deposit (305) was a 0.2-0.5m deep deposit of wet silty clay (306) containing much demolition/midden material, including fragments of brick, stone, bone and iron. One brick fragment had an embossed letter B on it, identifying it as a brick from the Foss Brick and Tile Works, Millbrook, Cornwall, date of manufacture between 1870 and 1913 (brocross.com 2022). Below deposit (306) was a deep (>0.6m) deposit of dark, oily, organic, compact clay (307), containing fragments of ceramics and bone and with a dense mat of twiggy wood towards its base.

Within deposit (307) a square edged timber beam ran diagonally NW-SE across the trench approximately 0.85m below ground level. A further timber beam was exposed running parallel along the north side of the house but at a higher level; just below ground level (Fig 5). Containing the collective deposits on their north side was a concrete lined double skin brick wall, which underlay the edge of the concrete path. This was assumed to be part of the former tank wall.

Brick culvert (308) (312)

Location plan Figure 6; Plan drawing Figure 55.

Two sections of brick-built culvert were exposed below the concrete path on the north side of the Mansion house, at the western and eastern ends of trench 3. Culvert 308 was 0.3m wide, with a slate lined base, brick sides and slate capping. Culvert 312 was 0.6m wide, with a slate lined base, brick sides and brick covering. The two culvert sections were set within redeposited stony silty clay (315) below modern concrete and both ran E-W. They are probably part of the same drainage system, both currently dry.

Surface 313/wall 314

Location plan Figure 6; Plan drawing Figure 55.

At the eastern end of trench 3, where it turned south to enter the Mansion basement, the remains of a coarse stone surface and an adjacent concrete rendered wall were uncovered. They are thought likely to be associated with a former outhouse here. Below the concrete path adjacent to surface 313 and wall 314 was a spread of clay overburden containing brick, stone and concrete (316).

3.4 Trench 4

Location Figure 3. Location of features Figures 7 and 8.

Trench 4 comprised the trench sections on the west side of Array 2, to the southwest side of Home Farm, extending in a half loop around a stand of protected trees, southwards to the access road and then northwards towards and along the fence line to the west, taking in boreholes 2:1 to 2:4, 2:6 and 2:7, 2:10 and 2:11 (Figs 3, 7 and 8).

The stratigraphy within trench 4 varied considerably, with the northward, uphill sections having natural geology (403) appearing at a relatively shallow depth (0.2m-0.4m) immediately below the topsoil (401). The natural was also at shallow depth centrally downslope beside the road but dived away to the east and west, with deeper deposits that were complex and sometimes difficult to interpret. Some deep deposits were considered likely to be associated with archaeological features, whilst others may also have been archaeological but alternatively may have been geologically derived. As with trench 1 on the east side of the site, there were places where what appeared to be the natural proved to be redeposited material (402), which appeared as a layer directly below the topsoil (401), with older subsoils and deposits below this. Some archaeological features within trench 4 were identified at a shallow depth cut into natural, others appeared at much greater depth, cut into natural but underlying several layers of redeposited material and subsoil, making identification and interpretation problematic.

Possible ditch [406]

Location Figure 7; Plan and section drawings Figure 56; plan and section photographs Figures 30-31.

The western arm of trench 4, between boreholes 2:1 and 2:2 consisted of natural clay and shillet (403) at around 0.2-0.4m below topsoil, with no intervening subsoil. Towards the southern end of this trench arm, south of borehole 2:2, and before the trench turned east along the road edge, the natural was cut away by a 3m wide possible ditch with well-defined concave base and sides and with a 0.2m-0.4m deep basal fill (405) of very loose slate stones within a matrix of yellowish grey silty clay and a possible upper fill of dark reddish grey, stone-free, silty clay (404). Deposit (404) was potentially identified within other sections of trench 4 (see ditch [416]), but the fill of loose slate stones was specific to this part of trench 4 and was not observed elsewhere within the site. It was uncertain whether linear feature [406] was archaeological or geological in origin. Whilst it may have formed part of a wide ditch such as an enclosure ditch or hollow way, it may alternatively have been a localised variation in the natural bedrock. Feature [405] potentially corresponds with a poorly defined curvilinear geophysical anomaly on the SUMO 2020 geophysical survey (Fig 18).

Gullies [408] and [410]

Location plan Figure 7; Plan and section drawings Figure 56; plan photograph Figure 32.

Two shallow linear gullies were identified within the southern central section of trench 4, just over 3m west of borehole 2:3. Both features were cut into the natural (403) at a depth of 0.6m below ground surface and below topsoil (401) and subsoil (404).

Gully [408] was a shallow NW-SE aligned gully with shallow sloping concave sides and a flat base. The gully was up to 0.5m wide where seen, with its north side hidden beyond the trench edge. A large slatestone spanned its northwest end. Gully [410] was aligned SSW-NNE, was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep, with concave sides and base. Gully [410] adjoined the south side of gully [408]. A shallow lip between the two features may suggest gully [410] cut gully [408], although they may be contemporary and deliberately intersecting. The fills of both features, (407) and (408), consisted of a greyish red silty clay containing occasional quartz fragments and flecks of charcoal. No dating material was recovered from either feature.

Gully [412]

Location plan Figure 7; Plan and section drawings Figure 56.

A shallow linear gully was identified within the southern central section of trench 4, just over 5m east of borehole 2:3. Gully [412] was also cut into the natural (403) at a depth of 0.6m ground surface and below topsoil (401) and subsoil (404). Gully [412] was aligned NW-SE and had gently sloping concave sides and a concave base, being 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. The single fill of gully [412] comprised of a reddish greyish silty clay (411), similar to (407) and also (404). No dating material was recovered from this feature.

Pit/Posthole [414]

Location plan Figure 7; Plan and section drawings Figure 56; plan and half-section photograph Figure 33.

A sub-circular pit or posthole, 0.48m in diameter and 0.1m deep was identified within the eastern arm of trench 4, 0.5m south of borehole 2:7. Feature [414] had concave sides and a concave base and was cut into the natural (403) at a depth of 0.9m below ground surface and below topsoil (401) and subsoil (404). The single fill of feature [414] consisted of a dark reddish grey silty clay (413), with frequent charcoal and small stone fragments. The edges of the fill were scorched as if burnt *in situ*. No dating material was recovered from this feature.

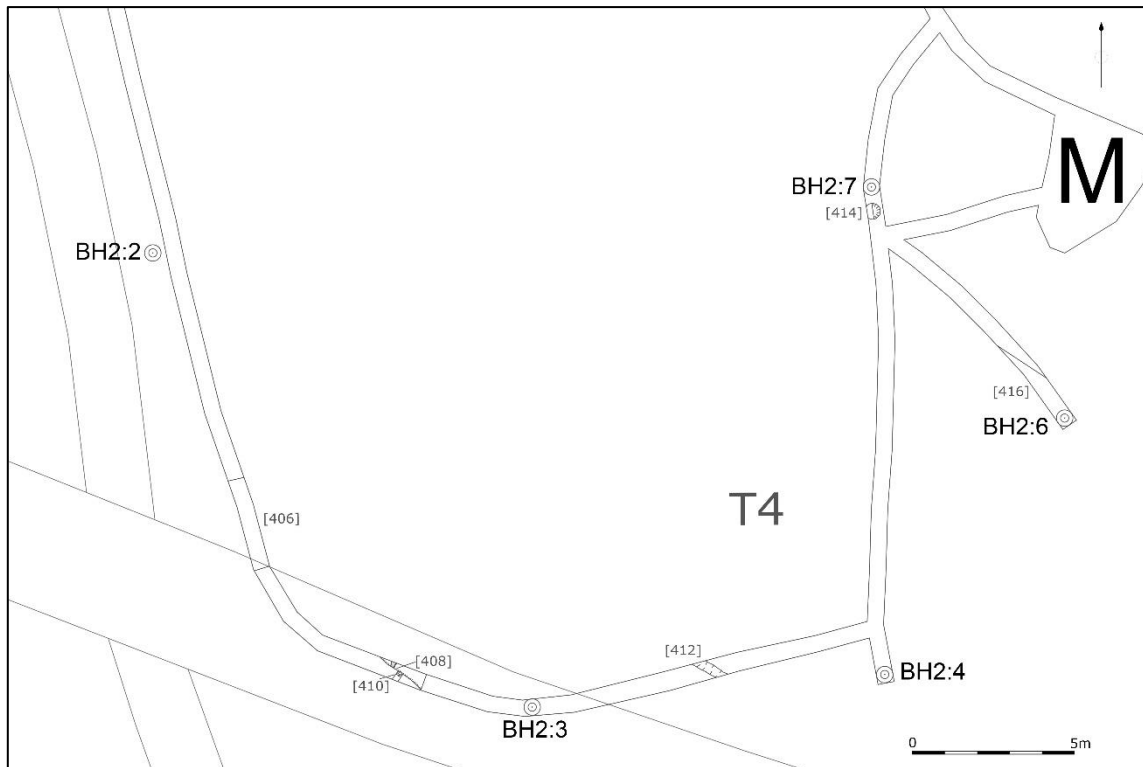


Fig 7 Location of features within Trench 4, south.

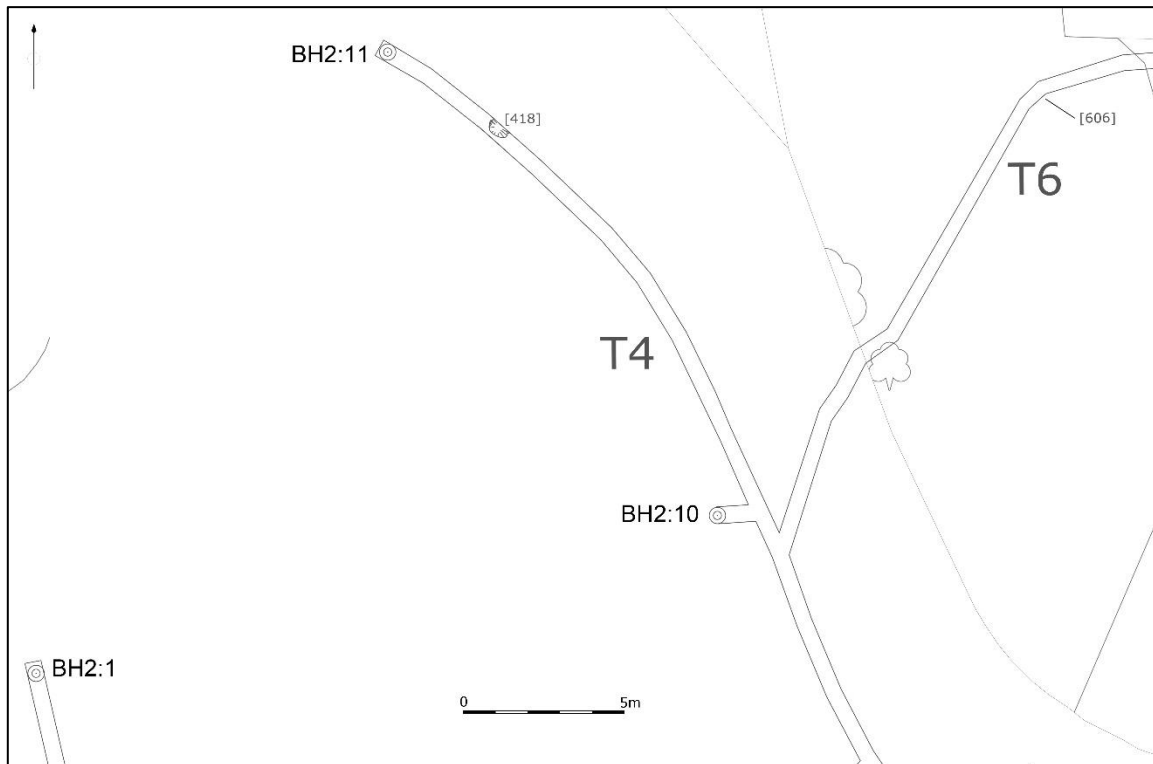


Fig 8 Location of features within Trench 4, north.

Ditch [416]

Location Figure 7; Plan and section drawing Figure 56; section photograph Figure 34.

A linear feature was identified within the eastern arm of trench 4, appearing at around 3m west of borehole 2:6 and running very obliquely across the trench, east side not seen, on a broadly WNW-ESE alignment. Linear feature [416] appeared as a U-shaped ditch, possibly up to 3m wide and 0.7m deep with a gently sloping west side and a concave base, cut into natural (403) at a maximum depth of approximately 1.1m below topsoil (401). The primary fill of ditch [416] consisted of a dark greyish red silty clay (415), up to 0.7m deep and containing moderate amounts of large slate stones and charcoal. On early inspection it was considered to potentially be part of, or associated with, possible ditch [406] but this could not be verified. Fill (415) was very similar to subsoil (404) and may be formed of the same deposit. Above fill (415) and below the topsoil (401) was a shallow (up to 0.2m deep) fill of yellowish grey stony silty clay (402), considered to be redeposited natural. Feature [416] potentially corresponds with poorly defined sub-linear geophysical anomalies on the SUMO 2020 geophysical survey (Fig 18).

A discrete concentration of pottery sherds, several of which were oxidised, were recovered from the upper level of the primary fill (415). The pottery sherds sat directly above a similarly discrete concentration of small burnt stones. The pottery derived from two separate vessels of Romano-Cornish gabbroic ware, Trethurgy Types 4 and 16, dating from between the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, although known to continue in use into the 5th century AD (see Appendix 3 and for discussion see Quinnell 2004, 108-126).

Pit [418]

Location Figure 8; Plan and section drawing Figure 56; section photograph Figure 35.

A sub-oval pit between 0.6m and 1m wide with concave sides and base was identified within the northern arm of trench 4, against and disappearing under the north side of the trench, just over 3.5m east of borehole 2:11. The feature was cut into the natural (403) 0.4m to 0.6m below ground surface and below topsoil (401) and deposit (402) and was 0.15m deep, with poorly defined edges, particularly on its southeast side. Pit [418] had a single fill of bright pinkish red, stony silty clay (417), slightly stony, with angular fractured slate within the fill. The fill was heat-reddened and there was a further spread of heat-reddened soil (419) either side of pit [418] that suggests a wider area of burning. Feature [418] may have been a deliberately cut pit, or alternatively a naturally formed hollow. Several oxidised pottery sherds were recovered from fill (417), also identified as Romano-Cornish ware, Trethurgy Type 4, dating from around the 2nd to century AD (see Appendix 3 and for discussion see Quinnell 2004, 108-126).

3.5 Trench 5

Location Figure 3. Location of features Figures 9 and 10.

Trench 5 comprised the eastern side of Array 2, consisting of a northward arm taking in boreholes 2:5 and 2:6 and the manifold pit to the northwest of these, and an eastern arm continuing along the south side of the Home Farm buildings, taking in borehole 2:9 (Figs 3, 9 and 10). Within the northward arm and the manifold trench the stratigraphy comprised a greyish red, quite stony subsoil – deposits (518), (520) and (513), below topsoil (501), to a depth of between 0.6m and 0.8m. Archaeological features or possible features were identified underlying this subsoil, cut into natural (505).

Along the eastern arm of trench 5, a deposit of yellowish grey stony silty clay (503) was identified between the subsoil and topsoil, considered to be redeposited natural resulting from landscaping. On the south side of Home Farm, in front of the bookshop, the natural dived away and was not encountered until a depth of around 1.1m. In this section of trench 5 there were several layers of made ground, comprising a 0.2m deep demolition layer (502) below the topsoil (501), consisting of yellowish grey silty clay mixed with much stone, slates, brick, mortar and glass fragments. Underlying (502) was a continuation of the redeposited natural layer (503), of variable depth up to around 0.6m. Below (503) was a dark reddish grey silty clay (504), up to 0.5m deep and containing moderate amounts of oyster and winkle shells, glazed ceramics and notched slates. The

shell content was found throughout this deposit, thought at first to be a possible ditch fill – although no cut edges were identified. The glazed ceramics were recovered from the base of the deposit and interpretation was revised to consider this a possible midden layer or a further infill deposit as part of the landscaping of this area. Deposit (504) lay above creamy grey mottled clay and shillet natural (505).

Culvert 506

Location Figure 10; Plan drawing Figure 57.

Part of a 0.5-0.6m wide stone-built culvert was identified at the north eastern end of trench 5, at the southeast corner of the bookshop building in Home Farm. The sides of the culvert were constructed of coursed slatestone and there was a large slate capstone. The exposed section of culvert suggested it once ran on a broadly N-S alignment but had been truncated at some point after ceasing to be used.

Probable ditch [509]

Location Figure 9; Section drawing Figure 57; section photograph Figure 37.

Part of a linear feature, U-shaped in profile, was identified immediately west of borehole 2:9, running obliquely across the trench on a broadly SW-NE alignment. The feature had a moderately well-defined and gently sloping northwest side, the southeast side was not seen. The linear feature was estimated at approximately 1m wide and began to bottom out at a depth of around 1.4m from ground surface. The basal fill of feature [509] was a very dark reddish grey, wet silty clay (508), 0.5m deep, with some large slate stones at its base. The upper fill of feature [509] consisted of a 0.9m deep dark greyish red stone-free silty clay (507) – similar to deposits (404) and (415). Above fill (507) was a layer of redeposited natural (503) below topsoil (501). Feature [509] may be part of a linear ditch of uncertain date. No dating material was recovered from this feature.

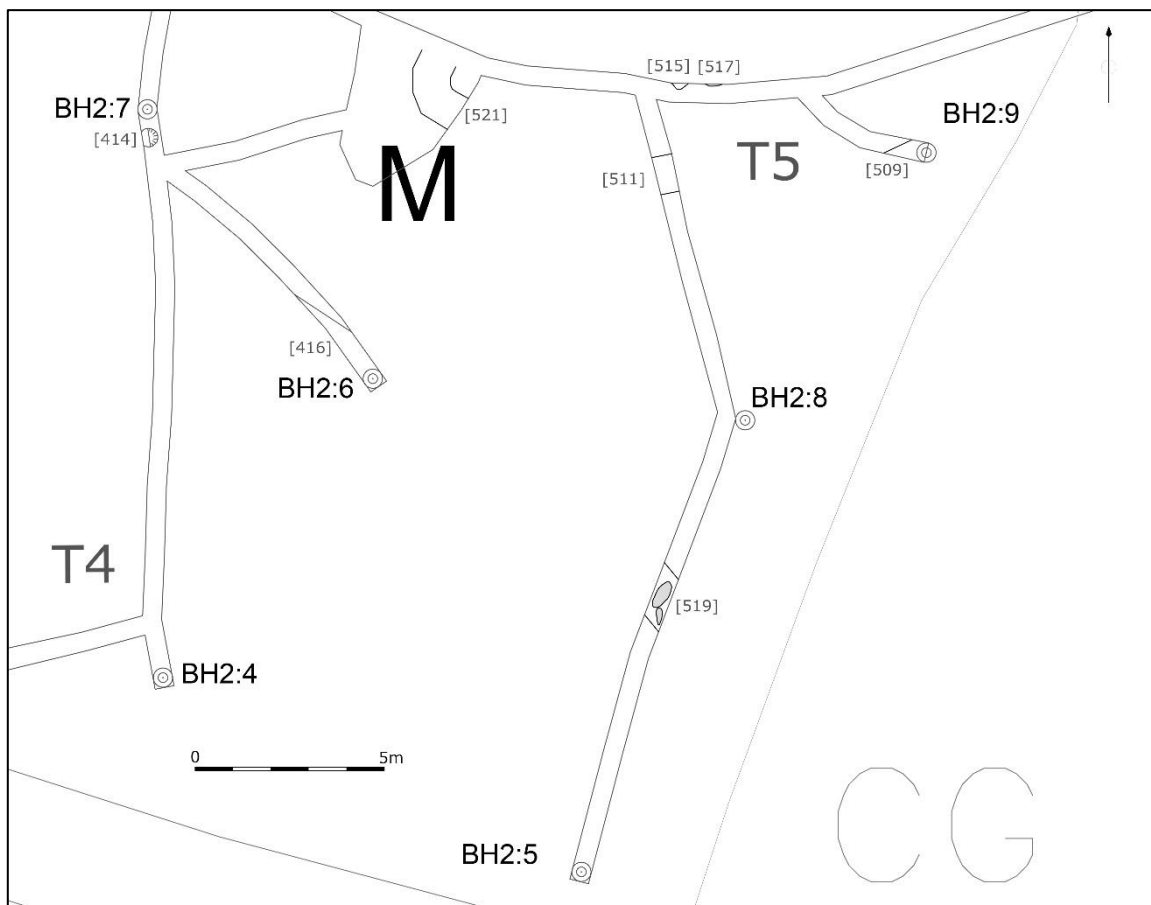


Fig 9 Location of features within Trench 5, east.

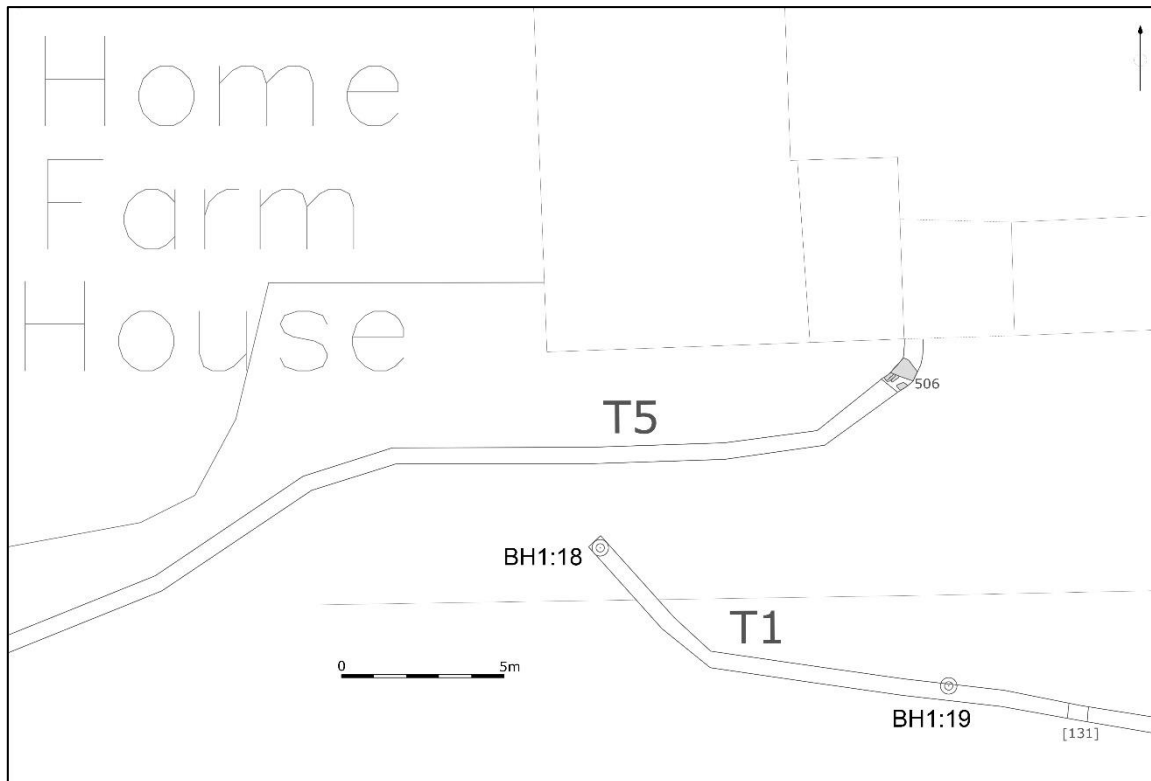


Fig 10 Location of features within Trench 5, west.

Ditch [511]

Location Figure 9; Section drawings Figure 57; section photograph Figure 38.

Part of a linear ditch, 2m wide and 0.7m deep and U-shaped in profile, with sloping sides and a concave base was identified 3.8m north of borehole 2:8, on a broadly SW-NE alignment. Ditch [511] was cut into a yellowish grey silty clay subsoil (512). The single fill of the ditch consisted of a 0.7m deep dark reddish grey silty clay (510) containing roofing slates, slatestone and quartz, and occasional fragments of charcoal. A notched slate and a possible slag fragment were recovered from fill (510), alongside one body sherd of Lostwithiel ware pottery dating from the 13th century onwards throughout the medieval period (see Appendix 3).

Pits [515] and [517]

Location Figure 9; Section drawing Figure 57; section photograph Figure 39.

Two irregular bowl-shaped pits were identified, 0.2m apart, within the northern side of trench 5, around 0.4m east of the intersection between the northern and eastern arms of trench 5 (Fig 9). The pits were irregular in plan and concave in profile, between 0.2m and 0.4m deep and largely visible in section. Pit [515], the westernmost and largest of the two pits was partly visible in plan, where it cut into the natural (505) at a depth of approximately 0.7m below the Ground surface. The single fills of pits [515] and [517] consisted of dark reddish grey, moderately stony silty clay (514) and (516). Overlying both pits was a layer of yellowish grey silty clay (513) below redeposited natural (503) and topsoil (501). No dating material was recovered from either pit.

Possible ditch [519]

Location Figure 9; Section photograph Figure 40.

A faint linear feature was identified at the southern end of trench 5, just over 6.5m north of borehole 2:5 and aligned broadly NW-SE. The linear showed up initially as a line of darker soil, with a clear north edge and with two large slatestones within the top of the fill. The south edge was not identified, and the feature left only a very shallow depression. The feature may have been part of a severely truncated linear ditch, date unknown.

Possible ditch [521]

Location Figure 9; Section drawing Figure 57; section photograph Figure 42.

A curvilinear feature was identified extending westwards from under the east side of the manifold pit, at the western end of trench 5 and curving around to the north, full extent not seen (Fig 41). When seen in section the feature was shallow and poorly defined but potentially between 1m and 1.5m wide and 0.15m deep, with irregular concave sides and base. The feature is cut into natural (505) at approximately 0.8m below ground level at its base. A basal fill of ditch [521] consists of a light yellowish grey slightly stony silty clay (522) up to 0.15m deep. Overlying ditch [521] and possibly forming its upper fill, was a deep deposit of yellowish reddish grey stony silty clay (520), which may be a subsoil layer similar to, or the same as, deposits (404), (415), (513) and (518). It is possible that fill (522) is part of (520) and represents a degraded base of this deposit. Feature [521] appears to be a curvilinear ditch of uncertain date.

3.6 Trench 6

Location Figure 3. Location of features Figure 11.

Trench 6 extended north from trench 4, curving east and then north through the service area on the west side of Home Farm (Figs 3 and 11). The first section of the trench was excavated using a vacuum to clear soil from around the tree roots, with the base of the trench being excavated by machine (see Figure 43). The northern end of the trench was excavated by machine but was dug prior to an archaeologist being on site. The trench was inspected visually once excavation was complete.

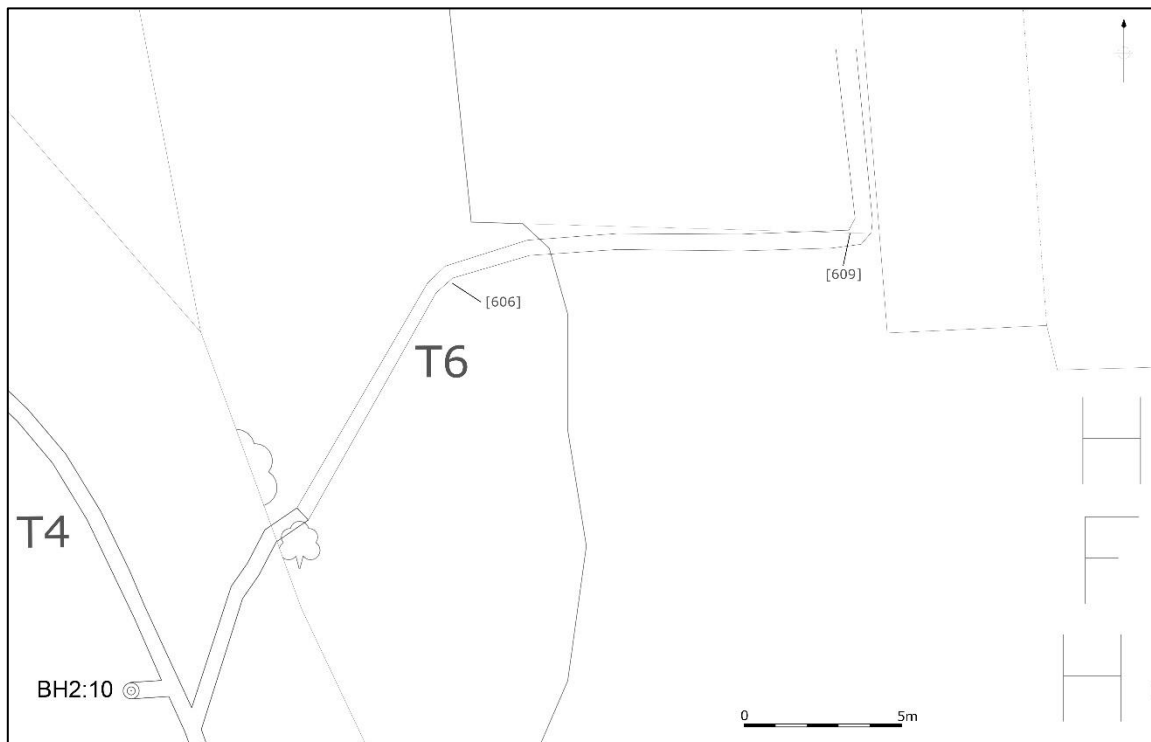


Fig 11 Approximate location of features within Trench 6.

Ditch [609]

Section photograph Figure 44.

A linear ditch, approximately 1m wide and 0.8m deep on a broadly N-S alignment was identified at the northern end of trench 6 where it curved north to enter the service area of Home Farm. The feature was photographed, and a rough measured sketch made as close inspection was not possible. The feature appeared to be U-shaped in profile with sloping sides and cut a mid-greyish red silty clay subsoil (610) to the east and at its base. Ditch [609] had a possible basal fill 0.3m deep of yellowish grey silty clay and shillet (608) below a 0.4-0.5m deep upper fill of dark greyish red silty clay (607). Overlying fill

(607) was a spread, 0.2m deep, of dark blackish brown organic silty clay, seen elsewhere in this area and considered to be an organic mulch layer, possibly part of a former woodland surface. The upper layer across this part of the site consisted of yellowish grey stony silty clay under gravel (601).

Ditch [609] appeared to correspond with a linear depression leading south along the west wall of the Home Farm complex. This would potentially suggest ditch [609] was a continuation of this feature, possibly of post-medieval to early 20th century origin.

Possible ditch [606]

Location Figure 11

A possible U-shaped feature was identified in section on the curve of trench 6 where it turned east towards Home Farm. The feature was concave in profile, around 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a deposit (605) of mottled reddish grey silty clay and shillet and occasional quartz fragments. This deposit was quite distinct from the yellowish grey clay and shillet natural (603), but it could not be verified if this was the fill of a distinct feature. Overlying deposit (605) was the organic mulch layer (602), below topsoil and gravel (601). It is possible that feature [606] represents part of a linear ditch.

3.7 Trench 7

Location Figure 3. Location of features Figures 12 and 13.

Trench 7 comprised the two southern arms of Array 1, linking into the manifold pit to the west of the Mansion forecourt and taking in boreholes 1:1 to 1:7 and 1:8 to 1:11 (Figs 3, 12 and 13). The stratigraphy within these trench sections varied considerably. At the western end there was a deep layer (712) of greyish yellow to a darker reddish greyish yellow, loose, silty, sometimes sandy, clay with frequent fractured and weathered slate within and towards base. The layer varied in form from very homogenous and 'clean' to more stony and loose. Layer (712) did not appear to be part of any archaeological feature, although there were possible archaeological features cut into it, and it was not excavated below a depth of 1.2m. It may represent a deep former subsoil, possibly infilling a natural geological declivity, or alternatively an area of degraded natural. Above parts of layer (712) was a shallow layer of yellowish grey silty clay and shillet (703), considered likely to be redeposited natural and similar to, or the same as, deposits (103) and (503) to the north and northwest. Above deposit (703) was a yellowish pinkish slightly stony silty clay (702) up to 0.3m deep, below the topsoil (701).

Within the middle sections of trench 7, the greyish yellow clay and shillet natural (709) was visible at between 0.25-0.3m below ground surface. Above this in places was a mid-reddish grey silty clay subsoil (706), that may be part of the same deposit as (712). A shallow 0.05m lens of redeposited natural (703) was intermittently visible overlying deposit (706), with subsoil (702) and topsoil (701) above. Either side of borehole 1:3, deposit (703) was interspersed with an 8.8m wide and 0.2m deep layer of dark black asphalt mixed with quartz cobbles and slate fragments below the topsoil (701), probably part of a former surface, perhaps a garden path, or alternatively associated with the wartime military presence at Trelissick.

Towards the eastern end of trench 7 the natural sloped down steeply again towards the manifold pit, and in this area there were several very mixed layers of made ground above a dark reddish grey and yellow loose stony silty clay, which may be degraded natural, similar to, or the same as, (712). The made ground layers comprised redeposited natural (703) above a layer of very loose dark grey ashy clay (713) mixed with fragments of stone, slate and brick – between 0.2 and 0.4m deep and similar to deposits (104) and (118) within trench 1.

Beyond the manifold pit to the east, in the trench section containing borehole 1:6, the stratigraphy comprised dark greyish red, loose, wet, silty clay, possibly deposit (712), at a depth of 0.6-0.7m below ground surface. This overlay a more greyish yellow clay and shillet natural (709) and was below a mixed deposit of subsoil and redeposited natural, (702) and (703) which were located below the topsoil (701).

No certain archaeological features were identified in the northernmost arm of trench 7. Two service trenches were uncovered to the east of borehole 1:9. An archaeological watching brief during the excavation of these service trenches in 2008 identified a section of ditch, the fill of which contained sherds of grass-marked bar-lug pottery dating to the 7th to 11th centuries AD (Taylor 2008, 11).

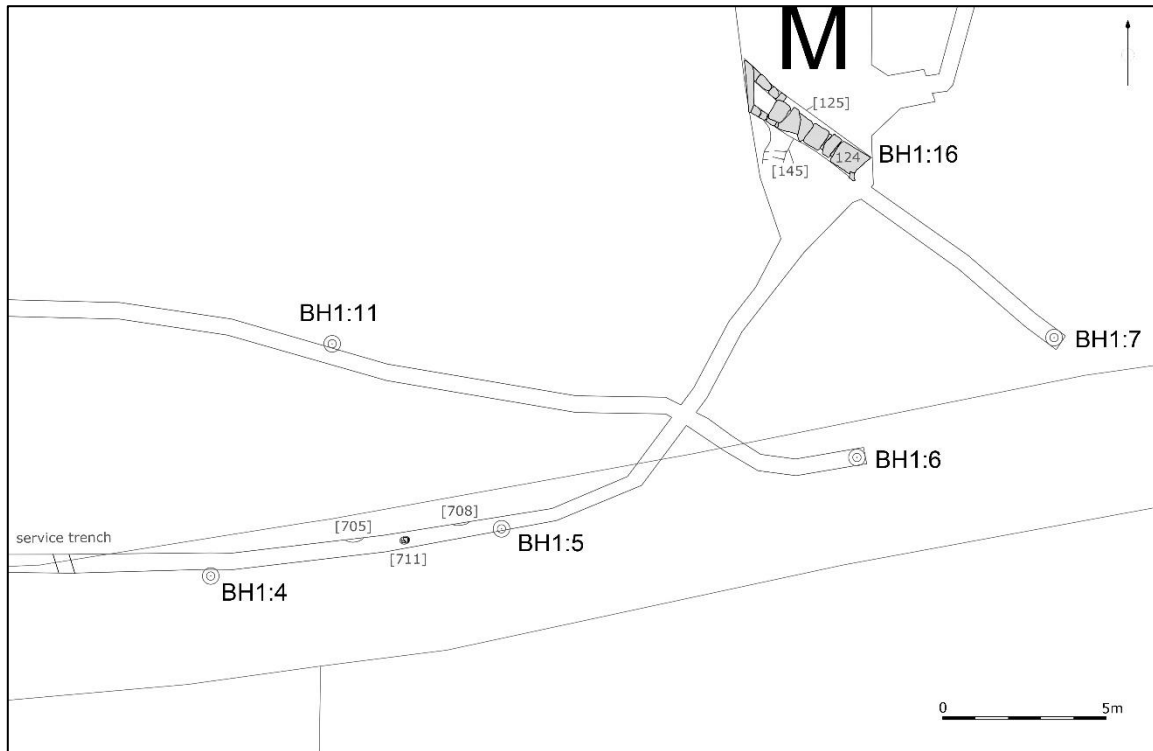


Fig 12 Location of features within Trench 7, east.

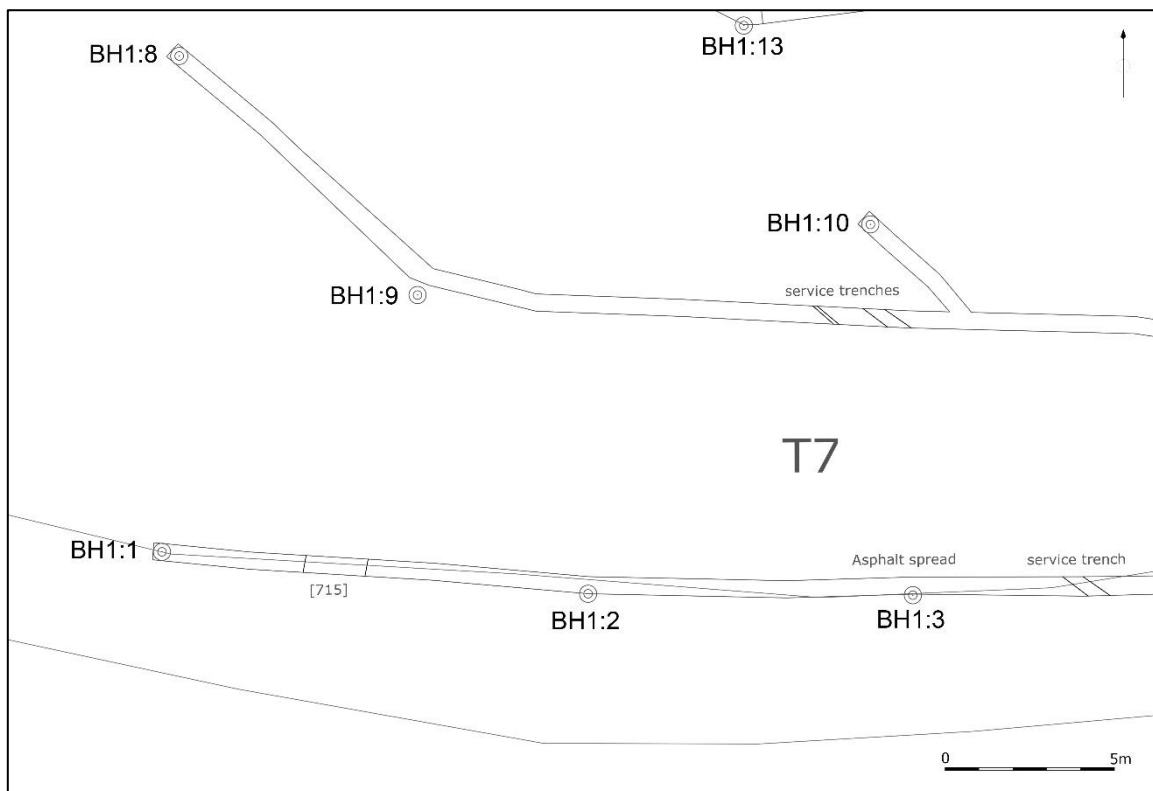


Fig 13 Location of features within Trench 7, west.

Possible pits [705] and [708]

Location Figure 12; Plan and section drawings Figure 57; section photographs Figures 46-47.

Two shallow concave hollows, possibly pits, were identified within the southern arm of trench 7, mainly visible in section in the north side of the trench and extending only slightly into the base of the trench. Pit [705] comprised a 0.5m wide, 0.05m deep, depression cut into natural (709), with a single fill (704) of dark greyish red slightly stony silty clay, which formed a convex linear deposit above pit [705]. Pit [708] was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with concave sides and base and good edge definition and contained a single fill of dark reddish grey wet silty clay, similar to, or the same as, fill (704). The two pits were positioned 2.75m apart, both cut into natural (709). Above fills (704) and (707) there was redeposited natural layer (703) below topsoil (701). No dating material was recovered from either feature.

It is not certain whether pits [705] and [708] are archaeological in origin, or whether they are naturally formed features, possibly tree boles. The pits are, however, located almost equidistantly 1.2m northwest and northeast of a stone lined posthole [711] and this may suggest an archaeological association.

Posthole [711]

Location Figure 12; Plan and section drawings Figure 57; plan and section photographs Figures 48-49.

A circular posthole 0.24m by 0.28m in diameter and 0.16m deep was identified in the base of the southern arm of trench 7, 2.7m west of borehole 1:5. The posthole had straight sloping sides and a flat base and very sharp edge definition. The sides were neatly lined with flat slatestones and a large flat slatestone formed the base. The single fill of posthole [711] consisted of dark blackish reddish grey silty clay with moderate slatestones and occasional charcoal. Four body sherds of South West Granite-derived - Lostwithiel Type ceramics dating from the 13th century AD onwards throughout the medieval period were recovered from fill (710) (see Appendix 3).

Possible ditch [715]

Location Figure 13; Section drawing Figure 57; section photograph Figure 51.

A possible linear ditch was identified towards the west end of the southern arm of trench 7, just under 4m east of borehole 1:1. The feature was 1.1m wide and 0.7m deep with concave sides and base. The extent of the feature was clear, but edge definition was poor. It appeared to cut into, or interface with, deposit (712) and was filled with loose reddish grey silty clay (714). The upper western section of fill (714) was mixed with redeposited natural (703), which also overlay feature [715], and may have formed its upper fill. A large stone void was present within deposit (703), above the eastern end of feature [715]. No dating material was recovered from the feature.

It is uncertain whether feature [715] was archaeological in origin or part of the very variable natural geology of this part of the site. There was some evidence for historic landscaping in this area and the feature may have been formed as a result of that activity.

3.8 Trench 8

Location Figure 3. Location of features Figure 14.

Trench 8 was located within the car park on the north side of Home Farm. It was positioned against the west wall of the car park, approximately 16m from the northwest corner of the barn (Figs 3 and 14). Excavation of trench 8 exposed the cuts for several service trenches within a layer of rubble and clay, and part of a concrete pad. A stone and cobble surface 801, approximately 0.5m wide and 2m long, was also identified in trench 8, 0.08m below the tarmac and truncated by modern service trenches on its west and north sides (*Plan drawing Fig 55; plan photograph Fig 52*). Surface 801 appears to be part of a former farmyard surface.

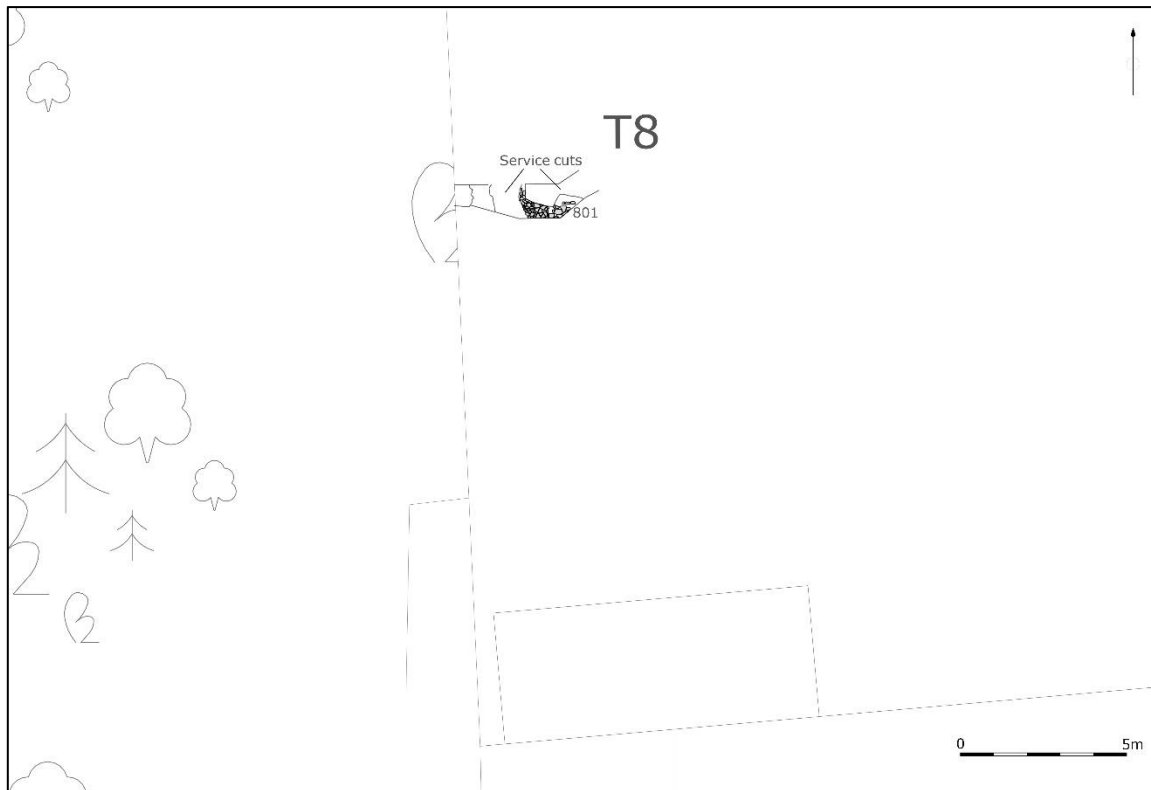


Fig 14 Location of features within Trench 8. Location of trench 8 approximated.

4 Discussion

The watching brief produced evidence of activity dating to four principal periods: Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern.

4.1 Romano-British (AD 43-410 AD)

Pottery sherds dating from between the 2nd to 5th centuries AD were recovered from two archaeological features during the watching brief: a ditch [416] and a pit [418], located within 350m of each other on a gentle south-facing slope to the southwest of Home Farm. The pottery derives from Trethurgy Type vessels manufactured from gabbroic fabrics distinctive to Cornwall and typically found on all Cornish Roman-period sites (Quinnell 2004, 108). The vessel types date activity at this location to between the 2nd and 5th centuries AD, significantly pushing evidence for settlement at Trelissick back by several centuries: an earlier watching brief in 2008 discovered 7th to 11th century grass-marked bar-lug pottery from a ditch just over 500m to the east of where ditch [416] was recorded (Taylor 2008, 11, 13).

The discovery of the Roman period finds at Trelissick is of Regional importance. The grass-marked bar-lug pottery was the first of its kind to be found directly associated with a *Tre* settlement (Taylor 2008, 13). The *Tre* place-name element is Cornish and refers to an 'estate' or 'farmstead' of early medieval date. Such settlements are often first documented post-11th century but are considered likely to originate somewhere between the 5th and 11th centuries AD (Padel 1985, 224). The discovery of the bar-lug pottery directly supports that current understanding. The discovery of the regionally distinctive Romano-British wares, located so closely to the bar-lug pottery, suggests the origins of settlement at Trelissick extend even further back, to between the 2nd -5th century AD, illustrating a direct association between the early medieval *Tre* settlement and the earlier Roman-period settlement.

4.2 Medieval (AD 410-1540)

Pottery sherds of Lostwithiel Type wares dating from the 13th century onwards throughout the medieval period were recovered from two archaeological features: a ditch [511] to the southwest of Home Farm and a posthole [711] to the south of Home Farm, alongside the drive leading to the Mansion house. The posthole in particular suggests some form of structure at this location. The area directly south of Home Farm appears to comprise a ridge of higher ground, which, prior to any later landscaping, probably sloped away naturally to the east and west. Taken with the discovery of the earlier pottery, the overarching interpretation is of a long-lived settlement at Trelissick which extended to the higher ground to the south of Home Farm, west of where the current Mansion house is positioned. This may have originated as early as the 2nd century and may have continued uninterrupted through the medieval period and into the present day.

4.3 Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900)

Hand-made brick dating to the 17th century was discovered during the 2008 watching brief at Trelissick, which suggested the presence of a building on the site of Trelissick House by this time (Taylor 2008, 13). The evidence for post-medieval landscaping of the grounds to the west of the Mansion house indicates several phases of re-profiling and levelling that could date from any point from the 1700s onwards, prior to the completion of alterations to the current Mansion house in the early 20th century. The fragments of brick recovered from some of the landscaping deposits suggest a phase of re-modelling probably occurred during the late 19th century but there is the suggestion for potentially earlier as well as later phases of landscaping activity.

The stone-built culverts identified within trenches 1, 2, 5 and 7 are likely to be of post-medieval origin, possibly constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries. The culverts, in particular 124 and 206, were found at depths directly below levelling layers, suggesting they may pre-date, or be contemporary with, some of the earliest landscaping of the grounds to the west of the Mansion house. The brick-built culvert 113, identified in trench 1, was located at a higher level than the stone-built culverts and was cut into existing levelling layers, indicating that it post-dated, or was contemporary with, a later phase of landscaping, possibly carried out during the later 19th century. Surfaces directly below the topsoil in places, and overlying features such as the concrete pad 132, may date to the early 20th century, and were perhaps laid down following the decommission of the Second World War anti-aircraft battery.

4.4 Modern (AD 1901–present)

The concrete pad 132 in trench 1 is likely to form the base of a former structure of 20th century date. Its origin and function remain uncertain, but it may potentially be associated with a Second World War military structure, possibly a gun or searchlight emplacement constructed when the United States 776th Anti-Aircraft Battalion took up residence at Trelissick in 1944, during the run-up to D-Day.

Areas of asphalt-like surfaces within and below a layer of redeposited natural under the topsoil may be the remains of former garden paths or driveways but may also be associated with part of the short-term military activity at Trelissick during the Second World War.

5 Conclusions

This report covers the results of the watching brief carried out at Trelissick during the installation of a ground-source heating system. The results indicate that the origins of settlement at Trelissick extend back at least as far as the 2nd-5th century AD, and that it is possible that the site was occupied continuously from the Roman period onwards.

The results also demonstrated that the grounds to the west of the current Mansion house saw considerable reprofiling and landscaping during the post-medieval and early modern periods, potentially from as early as the 18th century and extending into the early 20th

century. There was also some possible evidence for the temporary presence of military activity in this part of the estate, associated with the D-Day preparations in 1944.

The results of the fieldwork and the assessment of significance allow for some recommendations to be suggested in the event of any further planned work at Trelissick. The narrowness of the trenches and difficulties of safe access made certain interpretation of some features and deposits very problematic. If future work was carried out within or in the vicinity of the area covered by the recent watching brief, it would benefit from an archaeological evaluation or open area excavation in order to properly access and record the complex stratigraphy as well as the nature, origin and relationship of any identified archaeological features. The site may also benefit from further refined/targeted geophysical survey, although the complex geology and site stratigraphy may compromise the success of this.

5.1 Collation of archive and production of post-excavation assessment

Alongside the production of the archive report, this stage of the project has completed the following tasks:

- The completion and archiving of all context sheets and the production of site indices.
- The indexing and cataloguing of all photographs and the uploading of selected images to ADS Easy.
- The filing and storage of all relevant correspondence and compilation of the paper archive.
- The cleaning, cataloguing and storage of all finds in acid-free boxes.
- The assessment of the pottery.

5.2 Analysis and publication

A short article for publication in *Cornish Archaeology* is being produced. Including a summary of the results, a location plan and a drawing of one sherd of the Romano-Cornish gabbroic pottery. The text includes a description of the pottery and its context and significance.

6 References

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6.3 Websites

<https://www.brocross.com/Bricks/Penmorfa/index.htm> Old Bricks – History at Your Feet

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

Appendix 1: Maps, Drawings and Photographs



Fig 15 c1840s Tithe Map, Parish of Feock.

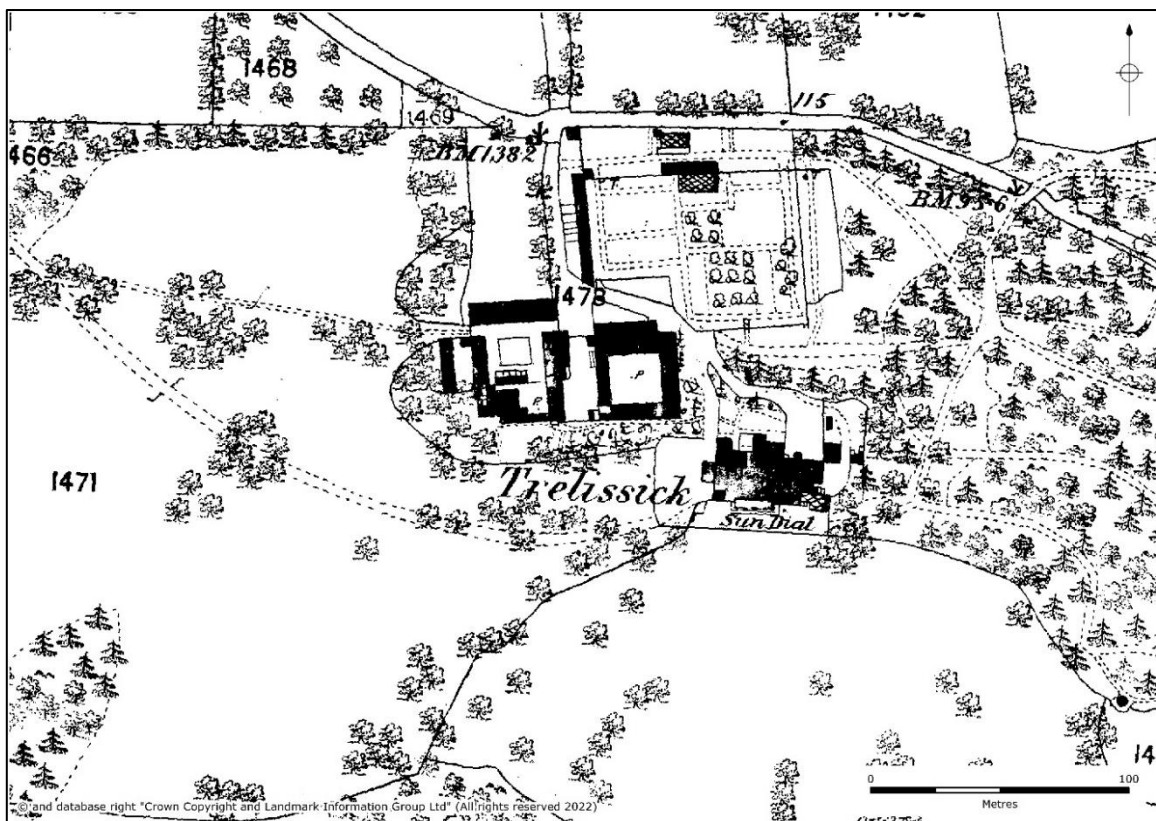


Fig 16 OS 1st Edition 1:2500 Map, c1880.

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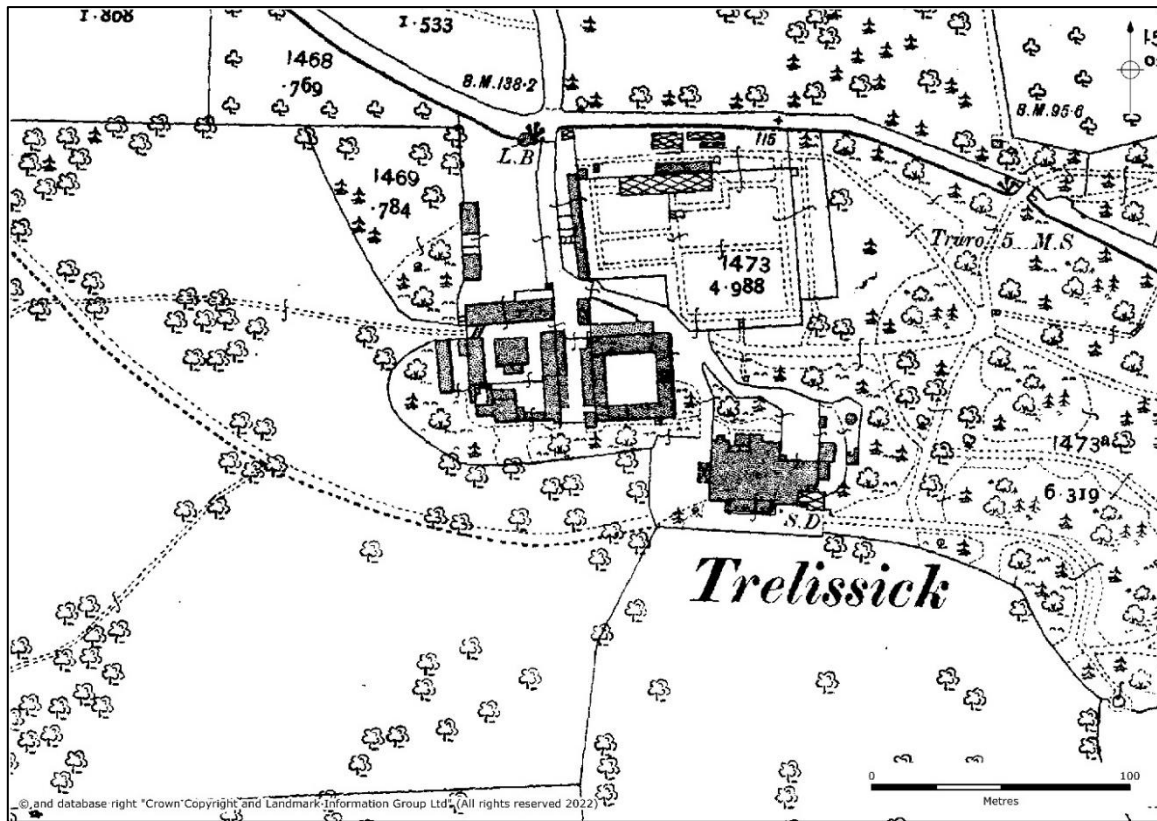


Fig 17 OS 2nd Edition 1:2500 Map, c1907.

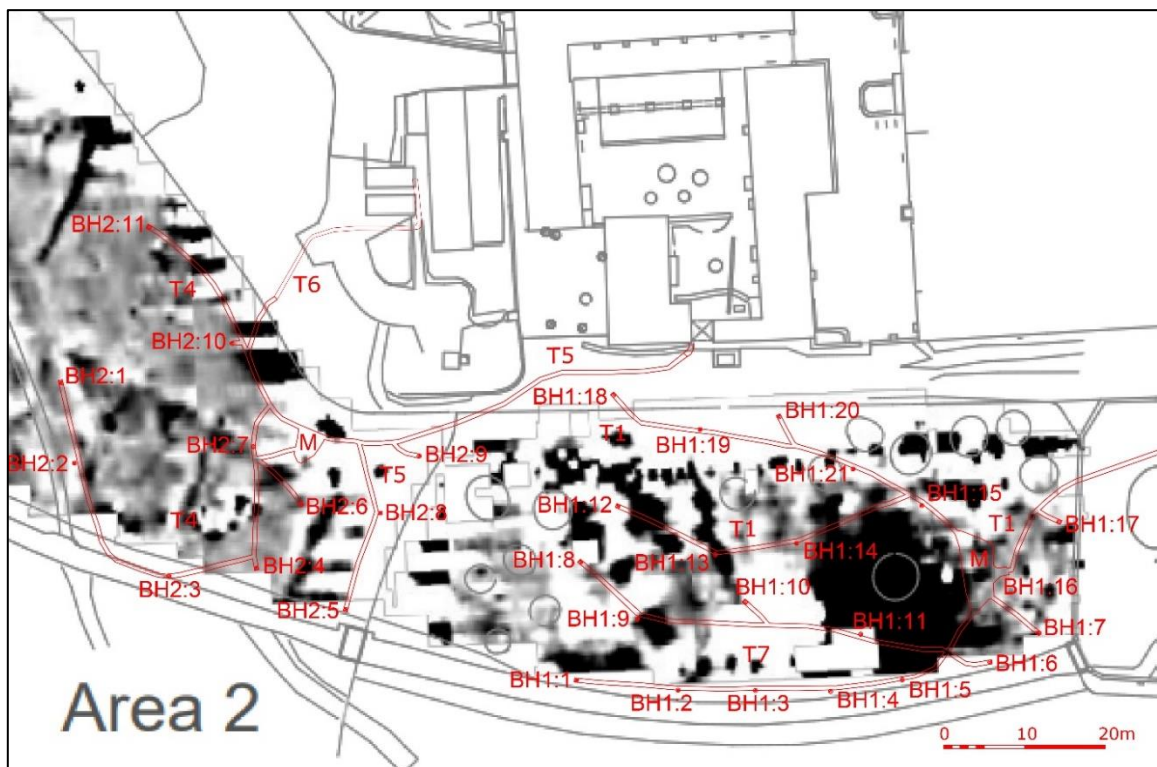


Fig 18 Trelissick trench plan overlaying the geophysical survey results © SUMO 2020.



Fig 19 Plan shot of culvert 124 and deposit/surface (123), looking west and south.



Fig 20 North facing side of culvert 124, looking south.



Fig 21 East facing section of deposit/surface? (123).



Fig 22 South facing section of pit [131].



Fig 23 Plan shot of concrete pad 132, looking south.



Fig 24 North facing section of ditch [138].



Fig 25 North facing section of possible ditch [139].



Fig 26 Plan shot of linear feature 143, looking south.



Fig 27 Plan shot of probably culvert 146, looking south.

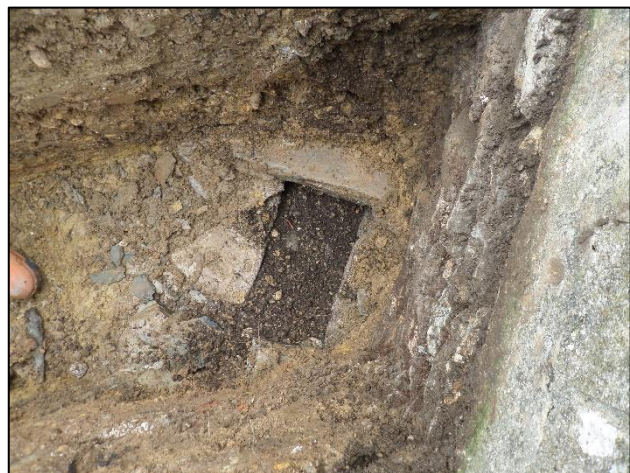


Fig 28 Section and plan shot of culvert 206, looking west and southwest.



Fig 29 Former tank area, Trench 3, on north side of mansion house, looking south and north.



Fig 30 Plan shot of possible ditch [406], looking north.



Fig 31 West facing section of possible ditch [406].



Fig 32 Plan shot of gullies [408] and [410], looking north.



Fig 33 North East facing section of posthole [414].



Fig 34 North facing section of ditch [416].



Fig 35 South facing section of pit [418].



Fig 36 North facing sample section of Trench 5, in front of bookshop.



Fig 37 South facing section of possible ditch [509].



Fig 38 West facing section of ditch [511].



Fig 39 South facing section of pits [515] and [517].



Fig 40 Plan shot of possible ditch [519], looking east.

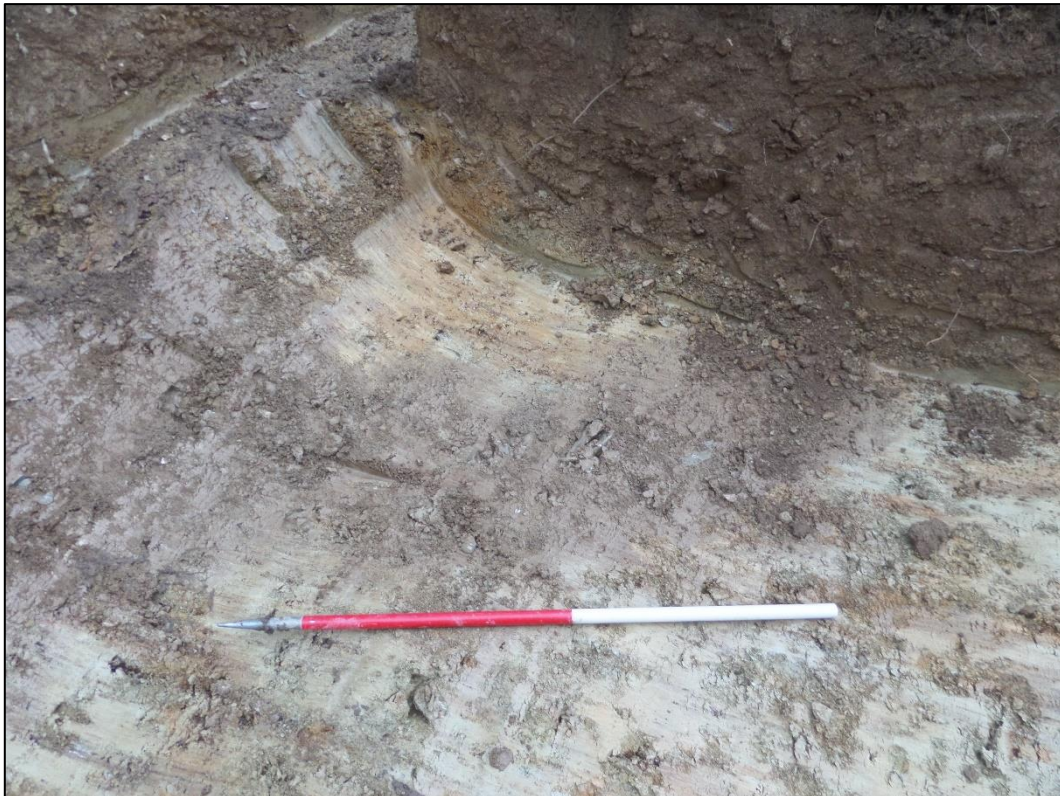


Fig 41 Plan shot of curvilinear ditch [521], looking east.



Fig 42 West facing section of curvilinear ditch [521].



Fig 43 Trench 6, vac-ex section, post-ex, looking south.



Fig 44 South East facing section of ditch [609].



Fig 45 East facing sample section of Trench 7 with demolition layer (713), looking west.

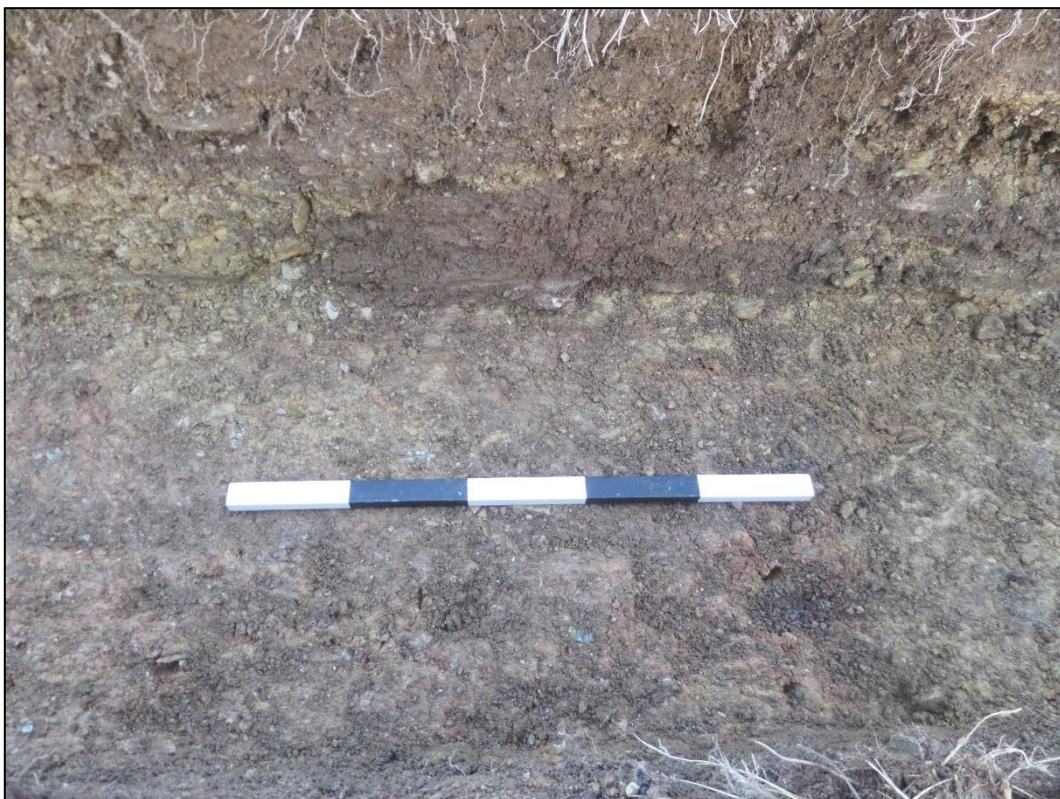


Fig 46 South facing section possible pit [705].



Fig 47 South facing section possible pit [708].



Fig 48 East facing section of posthole [711].



Fig 49 Plan shot of posthole [711], looking west.



Fig 50 Tarmac layer in lower section of Trench 7, looking north.



Fig 51 South facing section of possible ditch [715].



Fig 52 Plan shot of stone yard surface 801, looking west.

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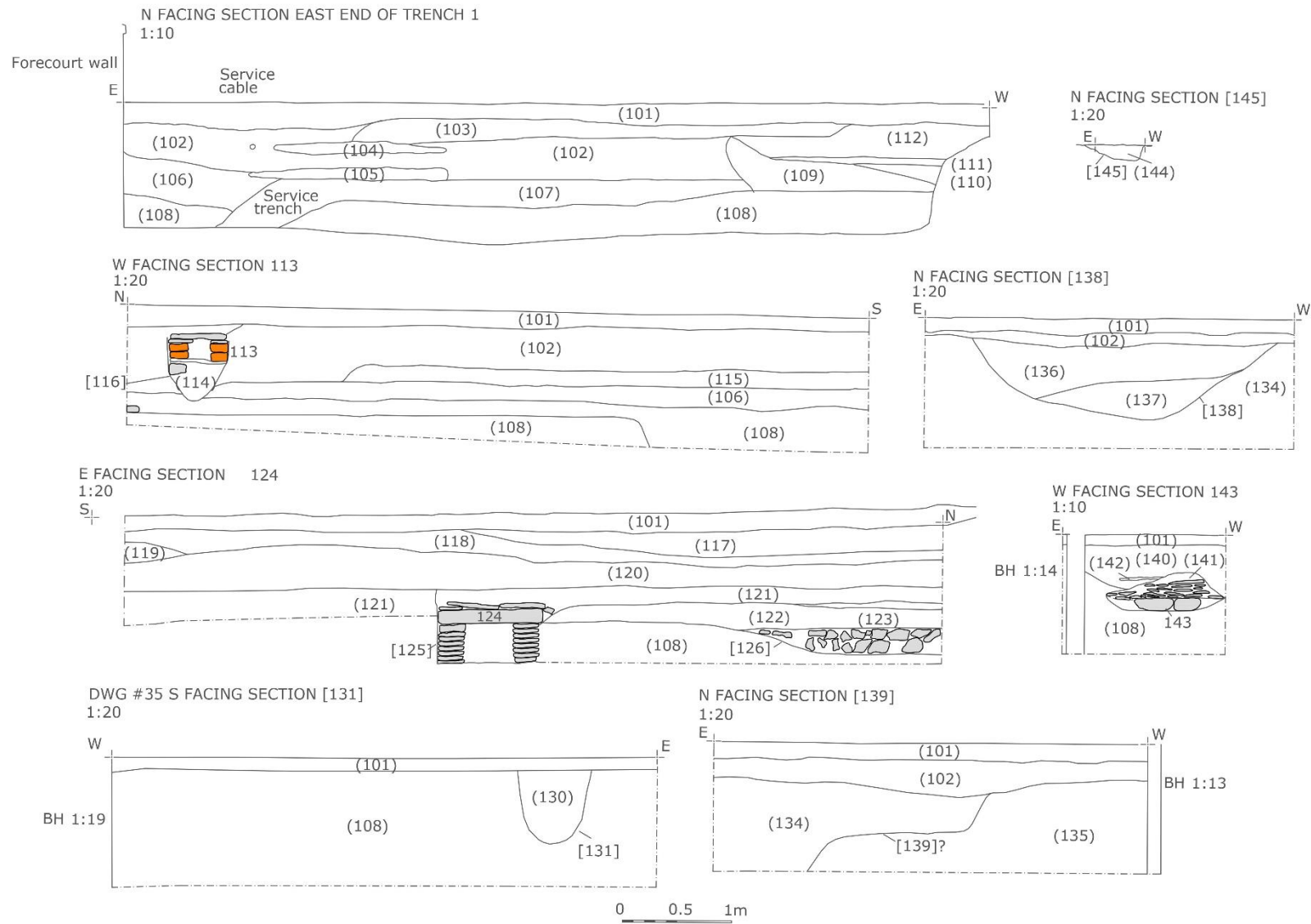


Fig 53 Trench 1, selected section drawings.

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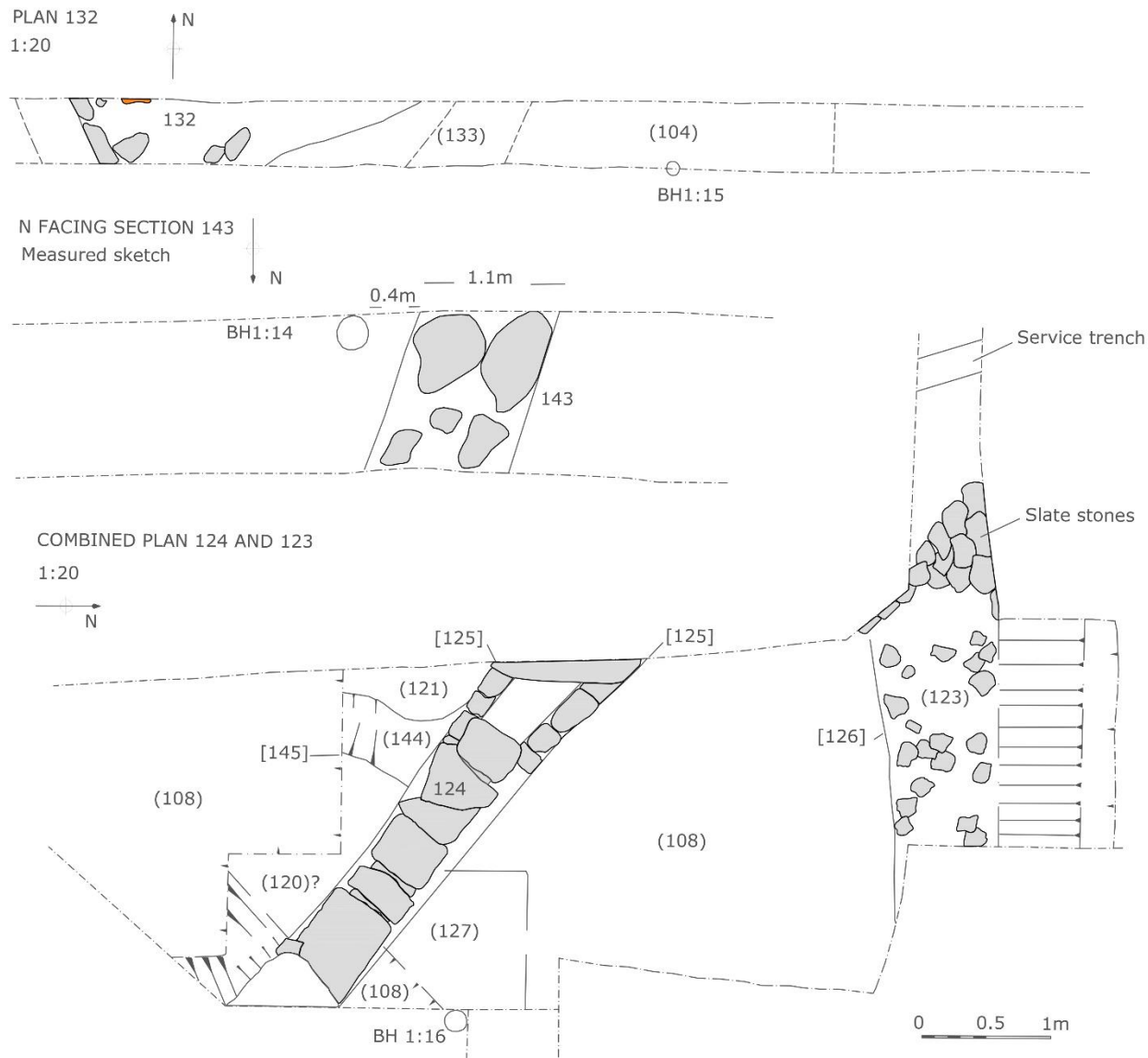


Fig 54 Trench 1, selected plan drawings.

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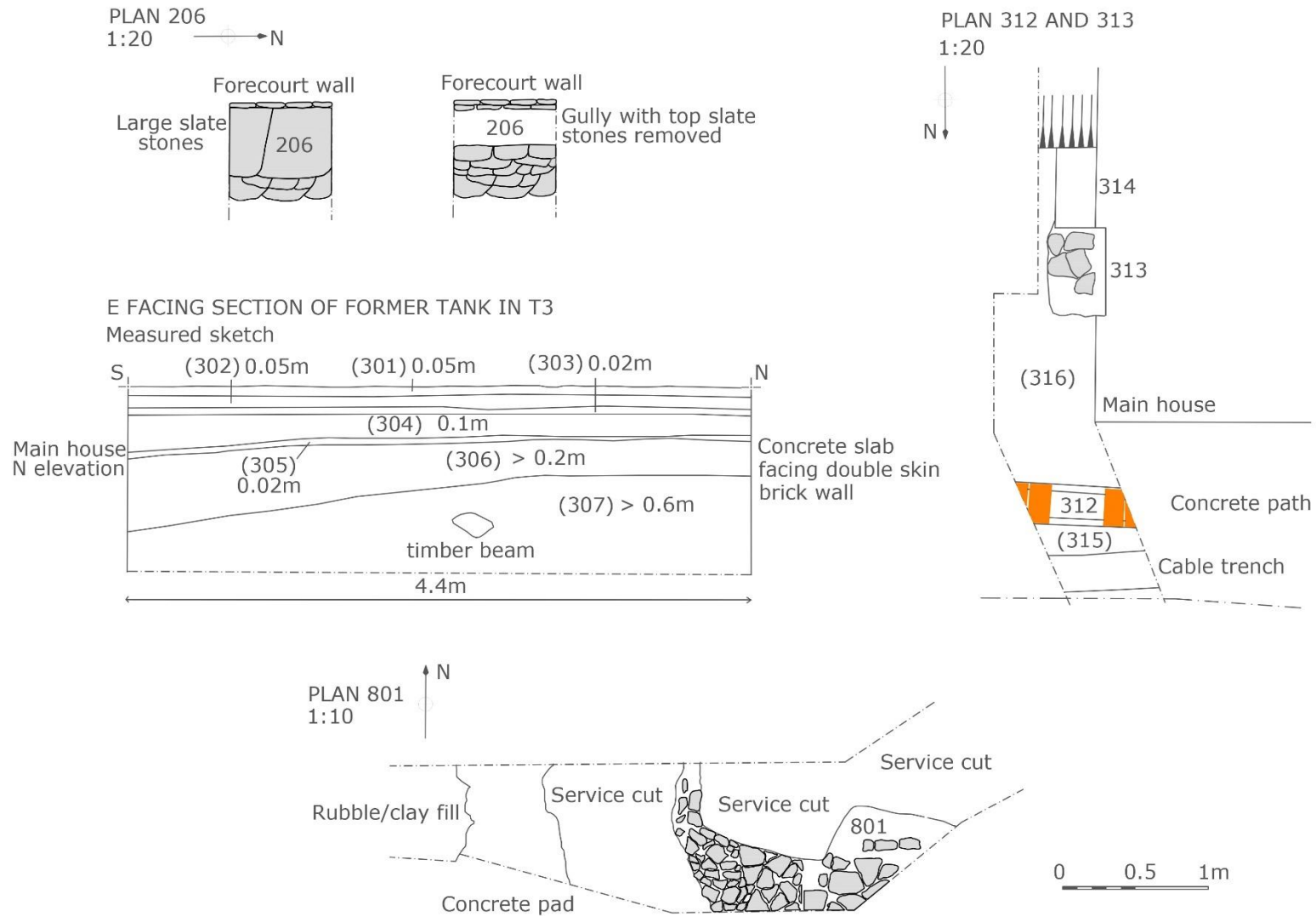


Fig 55 Trenches 2, 3 and 8, selected section and plan drawings.

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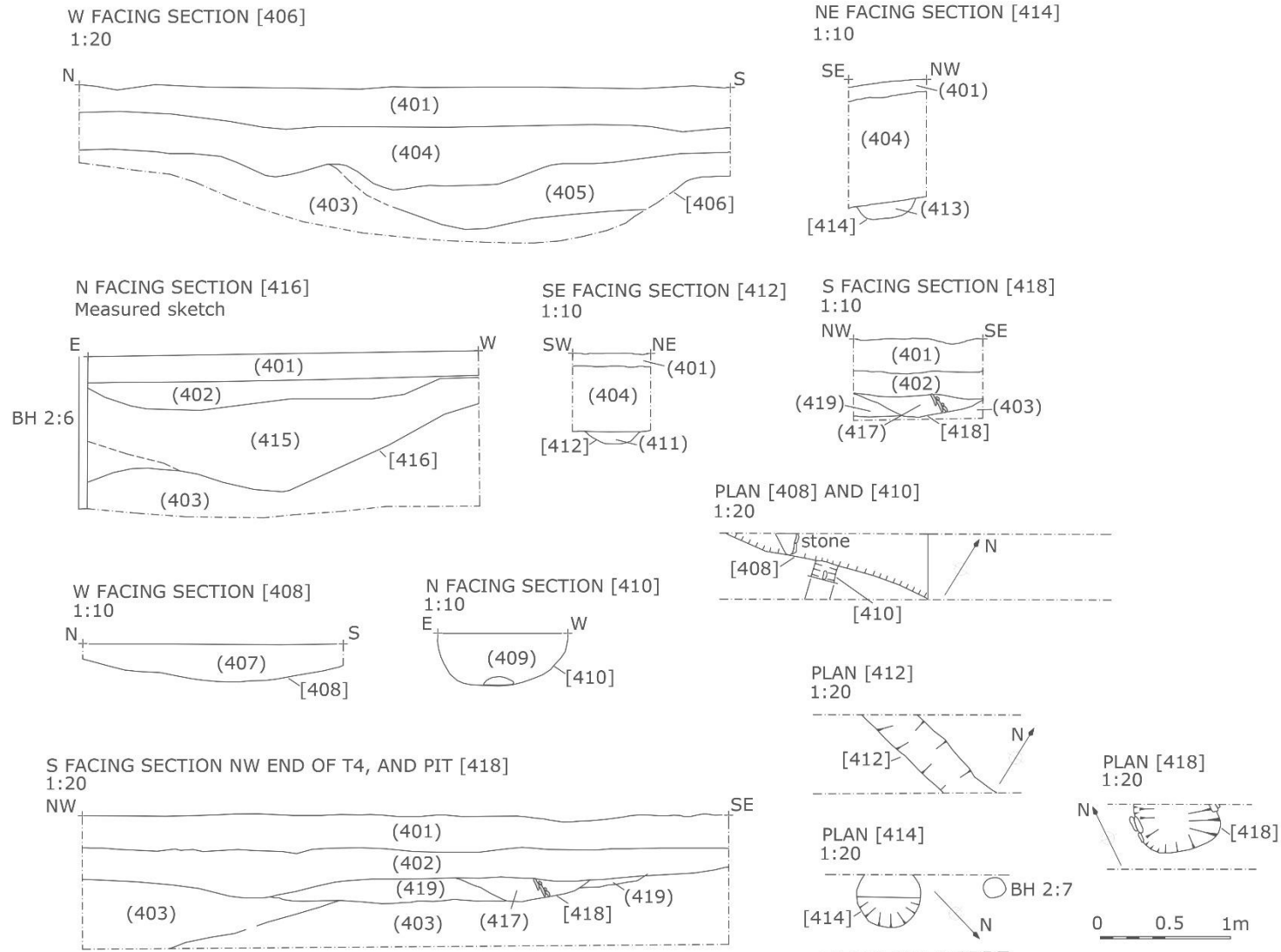


Fig 56 Trench 4, selected section and plan drawings.

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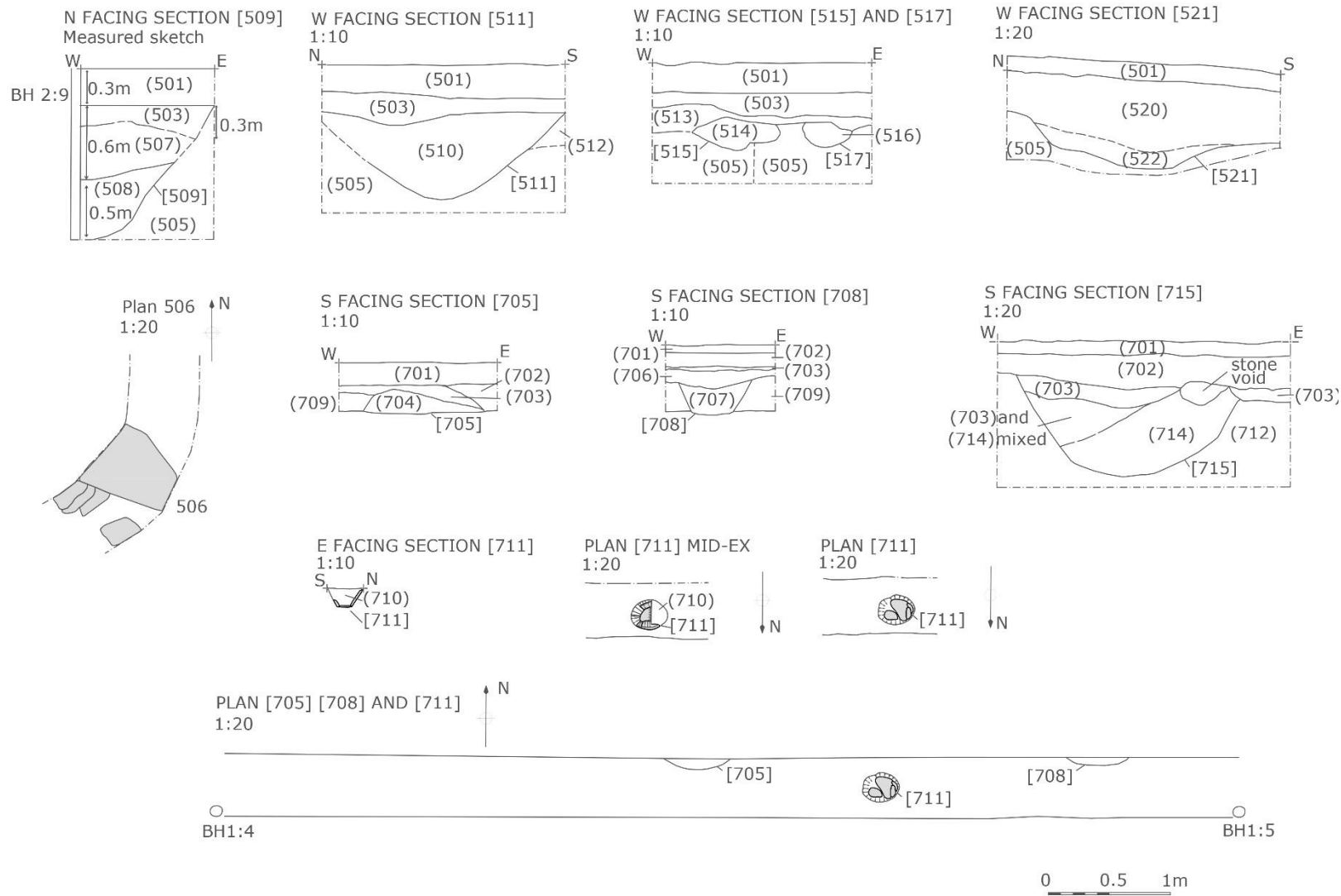


Fig 57 Trenches 5 and 7, selected section and plan drawings.

Appendix 2: Table of Contexts

* Cut features are in bold

Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
T1	101	D		Topsoil		
T1	102	D		Mid yellowish grey friable silty clay with few shillet stones. 0.4m deep. Possibly redeposited subsoil/natural, made ground.		
T1	103	D		Light whitish yellow plastic silty clay with frequent shillet. 0.1m-0.35m deep. Possibly redeposited natural, made ground.		
T1	104	D		Mid greyish red gritty silty clay mixed with stone, slate and brick. Demolition layer. Contains handmade and unmarked bricks, 0.6m deep and probably 18th or 19th century in date. May be the same deposit as (118).		
T1	105	D		Bright greyish yellow compact silty clay with few shillet stones. Redeposited natural above a modern service trench		
T1	106	D		Light to mid yellowish mottled grey friable silty clay with few small slate stones. 0.35-0.4m deep. Former soil backfilling a modern service trench.		
T1	107	D		Mid yellowish mottled grey friable silty clay with few small angular stones. 0.2-0.4m deep. Former soil backfilling a modern service trench.		
T1	108	D		Natural - Light to mid reddish yellow compact very stony silty clay. seams of stonier shillet overlying clay.		
T1	109	D		Mid greyish grey, loose, very stony, silty clay mixed with slate, stone and brick. 0.1-0.4m deep. Loose stony deposit within a demolition layer.		
T1	110	D		Layer of very loose of weathered slate stone. 0.1-0.4m deep.		
T1	111	D		Narrow layer of loose wet gravel up to 0.1m deep. Possibly associated with a nearby service trench.		
T1	112	D		Mid greyish grey loose sandy, gritty clay mixed with slate, stone and brick. 0.2-0.3m deep. Loose demolition layer of brick, slate and stone. Similar, possibly the same as 109 but slightly less stony.		
T1	113	B	Culvert	Section of a brick built linear culvert, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep, aligned NE-SW.		Post-medieval -modern
T1	114	D		Dark brown sandy silt with frequent shillet stone. 0.3m deep below brick culvert 113. Fill of ditch 116		
T1	115	D		Shallow layer, 0.2m deep, of redeposited shillet - similar to, and possibly the same as 105.		
T1	116	C	Ditch	A linear ditch with concave sides and base below brick drain 113 and filled by 115. 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep.		Post-medieval - modern
T1	117	D		Mid to dark reddish grey friable loamy clay subsoil below topsoil 101.		
T1	118	D		Dark greyish grey friable ashy demolition deposit with mixed stone, slate and brick. May be the same as 104.		

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T1	119	D		Light yellowish grey friable silty clay with frequent shillet stones. Redeposited subsoil and shillet – may be a stonier area of 120.	
T1	120	D		Light yellowish grey friable silty clay with frequent shillet stones. Redeposited subsoil and shillet natural.	
T1	121	D		Mid greyish yellow clay with shillet - redeposited natural. 0.15-0.2m deep. Overlies drain 124.	
T1	122	D		Mid reddish grey friable loamy clay, buried soil, 0.15-0.2m deep. Overlies natural 108 and also trackway 123.	
T1	123	D?		A deposit of quartz cobbles, intervention being 1.8m wide by 1.65m long. Possibly part of a surface or former trackway but may just be a dumped deposit resulting from landscaping.	
T1	124	B	Culvert	A 1m wide and 0.45m deep culvert with walls constructed of coursed slate with loose earth bonding. Large slatestones used as capping. Runs on a NW-SE alignment. Constructed post trackway/dump 123 to N.	Post-medieval
T1	125	C	Culvert	Cut of stone culvert 124. Straight sided U-shaped, flat base, poor/no definition on N side?	Post-medieval
T1	126	C	Uncertain	Cut of a sub-linear stony cobbled deposit/surface 123.	
T1	127	D		A discrete deposit of dark brown silty clay adjacent to the north side of drain 125. The north side of the deposit is very regular and straight, as if it respected, or possibly infilled, a linear feature but this was not identified.	
T1	128	D		A mixed redeposited layer - made ground. May be the same as (106).	
T1	129	D		A shallow layer of buried topsoil below made ground.	
T1	130	D		Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent shillet fragments. Fill of pit [131].	
T1	131	C	Pit/gully	The cut of a pit (gully?) 0.7m in diameter and 0.7m deep. Single fill (130).U-shaped in profile.	Undated
T1	132	B	Base of structure	A section of a 0.4m deep concrete pad. Probably square or rectangular in its full extent but this was not seen. Some slate stones lain on top of concrete pad. The pad itself appeared to have some open sections within it, so not completely solid. The pad is set into redeposited natural (128).	Modern
T1	133	D		Light greyish yellow compact stony silty clay. Probably redeposited natural material either side of concrete pad 132 and underlaying further made ground (128).	
T1	134	D		Mid to dark mottled reddish yellow compact wet silty clay with occasional shillet stones. A deep layer > 0.8m of what is assumed to be redeposited natural/subsoil as it partly overlies deposit (135) but may be a variation in the natural (108). Base not seen. Its western edge [139] may represent a cut into deposit (135), further suggesting redeposited material, although not evidently a ditch as such – re-landscaping?	
T1	135	D		A mid to dark greyish red friable silty clay, moderately stony. A deep homogenous layer underlying (102), over 0.9m deep, base not seen. At E end is partially overlain by deposit (134), with a clearly defined interface between the two deposits, possibly a cut edge [139]. On first sight deposit (135) was considered to possibly be a ditch fill but no obvious feature identified, and a similar deposit was observed across the area this section of trench lay within.	

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				Possibly the infill of a natural declivity, a stream valley perhaps? Whether naturally or artificially infilled is not certain.		
T1	136	D		A mid to dark greyish red friable silty clay, moderately stony, up to 0.45m deep. Upper fill of possible ditch [138]. Very similar to (135) and also underlies (102).		
T1	137	D		Mid greyish mottled yellow, loose, moderately stony silty clay. Basal fill of possible ditch [138]. Basal fill of possible ditch [138].		
T1	138	C	Possible ditch	An irregular U-shaped profile cut, possibly of a ditch, up to 2.7m wide and up to 0.7m deep, with concave sides and base. Poorly defined edges 'cut' into deposit (134), which appears to be natural but may be redeposited material as towards the western end of this trench section it overlies deposit (135).		Undated
T1	139	C?	Possible ditch	Uncertain ditch cut, possibly natural interface between two different types of natural - (134) and (135). A stepped eastern edge to deposit (134), at first thought to be a ditch cut into deposit (135). May represent landscaping as deposit (134) may be either natural or redeposited natural.		Undated
T1	140	D		A mid yellowish reddish grey slightly stony friable silty clay deposit up to 0.4m deep below topsoil (101). Subsoil		
T1	141	D		A dark reddish grey friable silty clay containing frequent very fractured slates. Localised deposit sitting above linear feature c 143.		
T1	142	D		Narrow lens of burnt soil and stone – patchily visible in this area of the trench.		
T1	143	B	Linear feature	A linear feature 1.1m wide on a NNE-SSW alignment, topped by large slate stones, no clearly defined cut and/or base. Sits below a deposit of earth and fractured slates (141).		Post-medieval?
T1	144	D		A light grey silty clay, fill of ditch/gully [145]		
T1	145	C	Ditch/gully	A shallow 0.45m wide and 0.35 m deep U-shaped profile ditch/gully on a broadly N-S axis, with a single fill (144). Cut into natural. Possibly truncated by drain 124. Uncertain whether natural or man-made.		Undated
T1	146	B	Culvert	Slatestone-built culvert, NW-SE alignment, capping stones only seen, with void below. Possibly part of culvert 124.		Post-medieval?
T1	147	D		A dark reddish grey friable silty clay containing frequent very fractured slates, brick and lenses of Tarmac.		
T2	201	D		Asphalt and gravel surface of main forecourt to house.		
T2	202	D		Silty clay mixed with slate and brick, redeposited below forecourt surface.		
T2	203	D		Compact silty clay, possibly redeposited natural/subsoil.		
T2	204	D		Compact stony clay natural.		
T2	205	B	Wall	Base of rubble stone wall on W side of forecourt.		19th Century
T2	206	B	Culvert	Slatestone built culvert.		Post-medieval
T3	301	D		Rooty topsoil under/mixed with pea shingle. Approx. 0.05m deep		
T3	302	D		Greyish yellow sand. Approx. 0.05m deep		
T3	303	D		Grey sand. Approx. 0.02m deep		

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T3	304	D		Compact stony silty clay, possibly redeposited natural/subsoil. Between approx. 0.1 and 0.15m deep.	
T3	305	D		Shallow oily black sandy layer, wet and organic. Grey sand. Approx. 0.02m deep	
T3	306	D		Wet compact silty clay with demolition material, 0.2-0.5m deep.	
T3	307	D		Dark, oily, organic compact clay with twiggy mat at base and fragments of ceramics/bone. A section of a timber beam ran through this deposit on a NW-SE angle, appeared fixed but ends not seen. The beam was rectangular in section with iron bolts on the sides and metal washers. Top surface at approx. 0.85m depth.	
T3	308	B	Culvert	Brick-built culvert, 0.6m wide, with slate slabs covering and a disturbed flat slate base. Same as 312.	19th Century
T3	309	D		Topsoil.	
T3	310	D		Yellowish red silty clay subsoil.	
T3	311	D		Yellowish whitish grey compact clay natural with pockets of loose shillet.	
T3	312	B	Culvert	Brick-built culvert with slate base and brick cover. 0.3m wide, aligned slightly SE-NW. St Day brick used in construction. Same as 308.	19th Century
T3	313	B	Surface	Coarse stone surface of possible former outhouse.	19th Century
T3	314	B	Wall	Rendered concrete wall butting S side of surface 313	19th Century
T3	315	D		Redeposited clay natural containing culvert 312	
T3	316	D		Clay overburden containing brick, stone and concrete	
T4	401	D		Topsoil	
T4	402	D		Light yellowish grey stony subsoil, possibly redeposited natural, visible towards top and upper mid sections of slope, not consistent across Array 2.	
T4	403	D		Natural. Variable from light whitish yellowish grey to red mottled clay, with pockets of stonier shillet.	
T4	404	D		Dark reddish grey friable silty clay, relatively stone free. Between 0.3m and 0.5m deep. Possibly forming an upper fill of possible ditch [406]. Also seen above gully [412] and posthole [414] so alternatively due to re-landscaping? Same as (415)?	
T4	405	D		0.2m to 0.4m deep layer of very loose large slate stones within matrix of yellowish grey silty clay. May be basal fill of possible ditch [406], alternatively large seam of stony natural.	
T4	406	C	Possible ditch	Possible U-shaped profile ditch up to 2.5m wide. Cut not well defined but more pronounced on south side, more sloping on north side.	Undated
T4	407	D		Reddish greyish silty clay fill of gully [408]. 0.08m deep. Quartz fragments, occasional charcoal. Same as (409). Possibly same as (404) and (415).	
T4	408	C	Gully	Cut of shallow U-shaped profile, NW-SE aligned gully. N side not seen, up to 0.5m wide intervention and 0.08m deep. Cut by gully [410] on south side. Concave with gently sloping sides and flat base.	Undated
T4	409	D		Reddish greyish silty clay fill of gully [410]. 0.1m deep. Same as (407). Possibly same as (404) and (415).	

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T4	410	C	Gully	Cut of shallow U-shaped profile SSW-NNE aligned gully, cutting south side of gully [408]. 0.2-0.3m wide, 0.1m deep. Concave base and straight sides.		Undated
T4	411	D		Pinkish brown silty clay fill of gully [412]. 0.1m deep.		
T4	412	C	Gully	Cut of U-shaped profile NW-SE aligned gully. 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. Concave with gently sloping sides.		Undated
T4	413	D		Pinkish brown silty clay fill of posthole [414]. 0.15m deep. Frequent charcoal and scorched sides (burnt <i>in situ</i>). Small stone fragments.		
T4	414	C	Pit/posthole	Cut of sub-circular pit/posthole 0.48m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Flat base and steeply sloping sides.		Prehistoric
T4	415	D		Dark greyish red silty clay fill of ditch [416]. Up to 0.7m deep. Moderate to large slate stones and occasional to moderate charcoal. Prehistoric pottery sherds recovered from upper section, within centre of ditch, with fragments of burnt clay sitting below. Fill is possibly same deposit as (404).		
T4	416	C	Ditch	Cut of U-shaped profile linear ditch. Oblique in trench and east side not seen. Probable SW-NE alignment, possibly up to 3m wide and up to 0.7m deep. Gently sloping west side and concave base, cut into natural. Corresponds with sub-linear anomaly on geophysical survey, possibly part of an enclosure boundary.		Romano-British
T4	417	D		Mid bright reddish red friable silty clay, moderately stony, possibly heat affected. Fractured slate stones at top and base of fill, with heat affected pottery sherds within. Fill of shallow pit/hollow [418], 0.15m deep.	Gabbroic pottery sherds 2nd-5th centuries AD	Romano-British
T4	418	C	Pit/hollow	Cut of 0.15m deep sub-oval pit/hollow between 0.6m and 1m wide. Concave sides and base. Against and disappearing under north side of trench, cut into natural (403). SE side poorly defined.		Romano-British
T4	419	D		Light bright greyish reddish yellow plastic silty clay, possibly heat affected closer to [418]. Extends NW and SE from (418) in narrow band. 0.02-0.15m deep below (402). Possibly heat affected surface of natural (403).	Gabbroic pottery sherds 2nd-5th centuries AD	Romano-British
T5	501	D		Mid greyish brown stone free silty clay topsoil. 0.3m deep.		
T5	502	D		Mid yellowish grey silty clay. Demolition layer, 0.2m deep. Mixed with slate, slate stones, brick, mortar fragments, glass.		
T5	503	D		Light yellowish grey loose gravelly, stony (shillet) silty clay, 0.15-0.3m deep. Probably redeposited natural/subsoil, made ground.		
T5	504	D		Variable depth up to 0.5m. Mid-dark yellowish reddish grey compact/friable silty clay, occasional small stones. Also contains shell, oyster shell, glazed ceramics and notched slates. Not in any obvious cut feature, possibly made ground, midden layer?		
T5	505	D		Creamy greyish mottled yellow compact clay and shillet. Natural. Depth to natural from turf 1m-1.1m variable.		
T5	506	B	Culvert	Slate built culvert within Trench 5 close to SE corner of bookshop. Slate cover topping coursed slate sides. Possibly truncated on south side as only partial section visible in trench. Approximately 0.5m wide, outer edges unseen.		Post-medieval
T5	507	D		Dark greyish red relatively stone free friable silty clay. 0.9m deep. Fill of possible ditch [509].		
T5	508	D		Very dark reddish grey wet compact silty clay. Some slate stones at base. 0.5m deep. Basal fill of possible ditch [509].		

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T5	509	C	Ditch	Partial section of U-shaped profile linear ditch with sloping cut on its NW side. SE side not seen. Bottoming out at around 1.4m. > 1m wide.		Medieval?
T5	510	D		Dark reddish grey compact silty clay, frequent slate, slate stone and quartz and occasional large fragments charcoal. 0.7m deep. Single fill of ditch [511]. One sherd of pottery recovered.	Pottery sherd of 13th Century Lostwithiel ware	Medieval
T5	511	C	Ditch	U-shaped profile ditch with sloping sides and concave base, approximately 2m wide and 0.7m deep. Possibly SW-NE aligned.		Undated
T5	512	D		Light to mid yellowish grey compact silty clay, few stones. Possibly degraded natural or subsoil.		
T5	513	D		Mid yellowish grey compact silty clay subsoil with few small angular stones. 0.05-0.25m deep.		
T5	514	D		Mid to dark greyish red compact silty clay moderate small angular stones. Same as (516).		
T5	515	C	Pit	An irregular concave pit seen in the north side of Trench 5 and partly in plan form cut into natural (505). Located 0.2m west of a similar, more bowl-shaped pit [517]. The fills (514) and (516) of both pits are the same.		Undated
T5	516	D		Mid to dark greyish red compact silty clay moderate small angular stones. Same as (514).		
T5	517	C	Pit	A bowl-shaped pit only seen in section in the north side of Trench 5 0.2m east of a similar, slightly more irregular pit [515]. The fills (514) and (516) of both pits are the same.		Undated
T5	518	D		A dark greyish red friable to compact silty clay subsoil between 0.4m and 0.6m in depth, variable along southern arm of Trench 5 just north of the road. May be the same as 520.		
T5	519	C	Possible ditch	An E-W linear feature was visible at the southern end of T5. Two large slatestones sat on top of the fill (518). The linear was significantly truncated and disappeared under the bucket so was not drawn or photographed.		Undated
T5	520	D		A light to mid yellowish reddish grey quite stony friable silty clay subsoil below topsoil (501). May form part of a single fill of possible ditch [521], or overlies a very shallow basal ditch fill (522), which is almost homogenous with (520). Deposit (520) may be the same as (518).		
T5	521	C	Possible ditch	A shallow curvilinear feature, possibly a ditch, concave with poor edge definition, aligned from N curving round to E into the baulk. Possible single episode fill of subsoil (520), base of which may be degraded (521) – although (521) may be a separate primary fill, the original ditch being heavily truncated prior to subsoil (520) developing.		Undated
T5	522	D		A light yellowish grey slightly stony friable silty clay. Fill of possible ditch [521], homogenous with (520) above and possibly a degraded base of this subsoil layer. Alternatively, the primary fill of ditch [521], heavily truncated prior to subsoil (520) developing.		
T6	601	D		Mid yellowish grey friable slightly stony silty clay topsoil. 0.15-0.2m deep. Under a covering layer of gravel.		
T6	602	D		Dark blackish brown friable silty clay, 0.15-0.2m deep. Organic, mulchy/compost like		
T6	603	D		Light greyish yellow, silty clay and shillet appears at around 0.65m depth. Natural		

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T6	604	D		Mid yellowish grey compact silty clay with occasional shillet, 0.3m deep. Possibly redeposited natural/made ground.		
T6	605	D		Mid greyish red mottled grey friable/compact silty clay with moderate shillet and possible quartz. Perhaps fill of a possible ditch [606], alternatively a seam of natural.		
T6	606	C	Possible ditch	A u-shaped feature within the natural (603). Possibly a ditch, approximately 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep with concave sides and base, on a broadly NW-SE alignment. Alternatively, a u-shaped seam of natural. Excavated by vac ex and machine without an archaeologist present and could only be photographed from trench edge, closer investigation not possible.		Undated
T6	607	D		Mid to dark greyish red friable silty clay. Fill of probable ditch [609].		
T6	608	D		Mid yellowish grey compact silty clay and moderate shillet. Approx. 0.3m deep. Basal fill of ditch [609].		
T6	609	C	Probable ditch	A probable u-shaped profile ditch, approximately 1m wide and 0.8m deep, on a broadly N-S alignment. Excavated by vac ex and machine without an archaeologist present and could only be photographed from trench edge, closer investigation not possible. To the south there is a ditched path inset into the higher ground and this may be a continuation of that feature, which runs N-S along the west side of the building wall.		Post medieval/19th Century?
T6	610	D		Mid greyish red compact silty clay. Sits above the natural, cut by ditch [609]. Possibly a subsoil or made ground.		
T7	701	D		Dark reddish grey, loose, friable quite stony silty clay loam topsoil, Variable depth up to 0.4m.		
T7	702	D		Light to mid yellowish pinkish red slightly stony friable silty clay subsoil. Subsoil below topsoil 701 and above redeposited natural (703). Variable depth up to 0.3m.		
T7	703	D		Mid yellowish grey compact silty clay subsoil with moderate shillet stones. Variable depth up to 0.3m deep. Probable redeposited natural.		
T7	704	D		Mid to dark greyish red compact, plastic, silty clay, occasional small angular stones. Up to 0.2m deep. Fill of possible pit [705].		
T7	705	C	Possible pit	A very shallow concave depression 0.05m deep and up to 1m wide, visible on the north side of the trench and with a discrete fill (704) above, contained by the edge of [705] but extending above it. A possible pit but lowish confidence.		Undated
T7	706	D		A subsoil, possibly the same as (712), mixed on upper surface with shallow layer of redeposited natural (703).		
T7	707	D		A dark reddish grey wet, compact silty clay fill of possible pit [708]. Up to 0.3m deep.		
T7	708	C	Possible pit	A concave depression/hollow visible mainly in the north side of the trench, slightly extending out into the trench and filled by a single fill (707). Possible to probable pit.		Undated
T7	709	D		Mid greyish yellow stony clay natural. Very shallow to surface, approx. 0.3m at E end of lower arm of T7 but dipping away to W and also dipping away, or deliberately excavated further E.		

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T7	710	D		A dark blackish reddish grey friable silty clay with moderate slate stones and occasional charcoal. Fill of posthole [711]. Pottery sherds within fill.	Pottery sherds of 13th Century Lostwithiel ware	Medieval
T7	711	C	Posthole	A very neat near circular posthole, 0.24m to 0.28 in diameter and 0.16m deep to top of stone at base, very clean edge definition and neatly slate lined on sides and base.		Medieval
T7	712	D		Variable depth of probable degraded natural, varying from mid-greyish yellow to a darker reddish greyish yellow, loose, silty, sometimes sandy, clay with much fractured and weathered slates within and towards base. Ranges from very homogenous and 'clean' to more stony and loose.		
	713	D		Dark greyish grey friable ashy demolition deposit with mixed stone, slate and brick. May be the same as 104 and 118. Very loose and widespread demolition layer. Probably part of the same spread as 104 and 118. Overlies what appears to be a degraded natural, possibly redeposited – the stratigraphy in this E end of T7 and into the manifold trench at E end of T1 is very mixed, loose, with deep deposits.		
T7	714	D		A deep concave deposit of reddish grey silty clay, very loose, at the western end of T7, southern arm, beside borehole 1:1. Abuts natural (712) but not clear whether there is a definite cut – although for identification purposes one has been given - [715]. Possible ditch but alternatively part of the landscaping of this area, subsoil filling a natural hollow in the natural?		
T7	715	C	Possible ditch	Unclear whether [715] is a deliberate cut or just a very clean interface between subsoil and degraded natural – possibly as a result of deliberate landscaping. Alternatively, it could be a ditch, date unknown. The 'cut' is clean, concave and with a clearly different fill (714). 1.1m wide and 0.7m deep in intervention.		Undated
T8	801	B	Yard surface	Part of a stone/cobbled yard surface within the car park on the north side of the barn. Truncated on both sides by service trenches. Intervention length approx. 2m, width variable up to 0.5m.		Post-medieval/19th Century

Appendix 3: Table of Finds

Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number / weight (g)	Broad Period	Period
T4	415	Pottery	21 sherds 287 grams, gabbroic, probably from two vessels. Nine sherds 225 grams reduced dark grey fabric come from a small Trethurgy Type 16 storage jar with a simple out-turned rim and an incised line around the girth. There are three conjoining rim and body sherds and a separate rim sherd. The remaining sherds are oxidised and from the girth of a Type 4 jar.	30/512g	Romano-British-post-Roman	2nd-5th Century AD
T4	417	Pottery	12 sherds, 154g, gabbroic, oxidised, including a girth sherd with an incised line and a base angle sherd. These come from a large Type 4 jar.	12/154g	Romano-British-post-Roman	2nd-5th Century AD
<p><i>Comment from Henrietta Quinnell February 2022</i></p> <p>Total assemblage 33 sherds 441 grams. The publication of Trethurgy Round, St Austell, included a Type series for Romano-Cornish gabbroic pottery (Quinnell 2004, Chapter 4). The main floruit of Type 16 storage jars was assigned to the third century AD onwards, while Type 4 jars start a century or so earlier and both are extremely common across West Cornwall. Both types can continue through into the fifth century AD. No recent work has allowed these types to be more closely dated.</p>						
T5	510	Pottery	1 body sherd, 5g, South West Granite-derived - Lostwithiel Type ceramics which date from the 13th century AD onward through the medieval period.	1/5g	Medieval	13th Century AD onwards through the medieval period
T7	710	Pottery	Four sherds, 31g, including a base angle are from South West Granite-derived - Lostwithiel Type ceramics which date from the 13th century AD onward through the medieval period.	4/31g	Medieval	13th Century AD onwards through the medieval period

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

Trelissick House, Feock: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological watching brief during installation of ground source heat pump systems

Client: National Trust
 Client Contact: James Parry
 Planning ref: PA20/01945

Project background and site history

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation at Trelissick House, Feock (Figs 1 and 2).

The site is located at SW 83670 39515 within the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Trelissick, (DCO37), immediately west of the Grade II* Listed House and south and west of the Grade II Listed stable blocks and Home Farm.

The settlement and manor of Trelissick is first recorded in Assize Rolls of 1280 when it is spelt 'Trelisyk' (Pett 1998, 101). The element *tre* implies a settlement of early medieval origin (Padel 1985, 223-232). During an archaeological watching brief carried out in 2008 within the present development area various features were uncovered including a ditch containing Early Medieval Bar-lug pottery suggesting settlement of this date in close proximity (Taylor 2008, see Fig 4).

Details of the earliest buildings at Trelissick are unknown. The present house was built by Edmund Davey for Captain John Lawrence around 1750. Following the death of Captain John Lawrence in 1790, the estate was bought by Ralph Allen Daniell. His son, Thomas, was responsible for commissioning Peter Frederick Robinson to redesign the house in 1825. Many landscaping works were also carried out at this time (Pett 1998, 102). Daniell eventually ran out of money and was forced to sell the estate to Lord Falmouth in 1832 (Pring 1996, 109), who in turn sold it to John Davies Gilbert. Following his death in 1854, the estate passed to his son, Carew. During his tenure the house and park underwent significant changes, with many plantings made in the grounds. Upon the death of Carew in 1913 the estate was let to Leonard Cunliffe who subsequently bought part of it in 1928. This was left to his stepdaughter, Ida Copeland in 1937 and thus the tenure of the Copeland family, began until the property was donated to the National Trust in 1955. During this period much planting took place around the gardens (Pett 1998, 102).

The proposed development involves the decommissioning and removal of the Mansion and Home Farm oil storage tanks and three oil fired boilers, Linhay LPG storage tank and two failing LPG boilers. These will be replaced by six ground source heat pumps to deliver low carbon heating and hot water to the Mansion, Home Farm, Restaurant and Catering Buildings (NT Design and Access Statement 2019).

The installation of the new heat pumps will involve excavation of trenches and pits for two ground source borehole arrays with flow and return pipework from the manifold chambers of the borehole arrays to the Mansion plant room, Linhay plant room and Home Farm plant room (see Fig 4).

An archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the installation has been requested by Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment

(SDHOE) and is required to fulfil condition 3 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA20/01945.

Condition 3 states that:

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

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

B) No 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: A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this instance due to the need to ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is undertaken before physical works commence on site. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF (2019) Chapter 16, paragraph 199 and Cornwall Local Plan Policy 24.

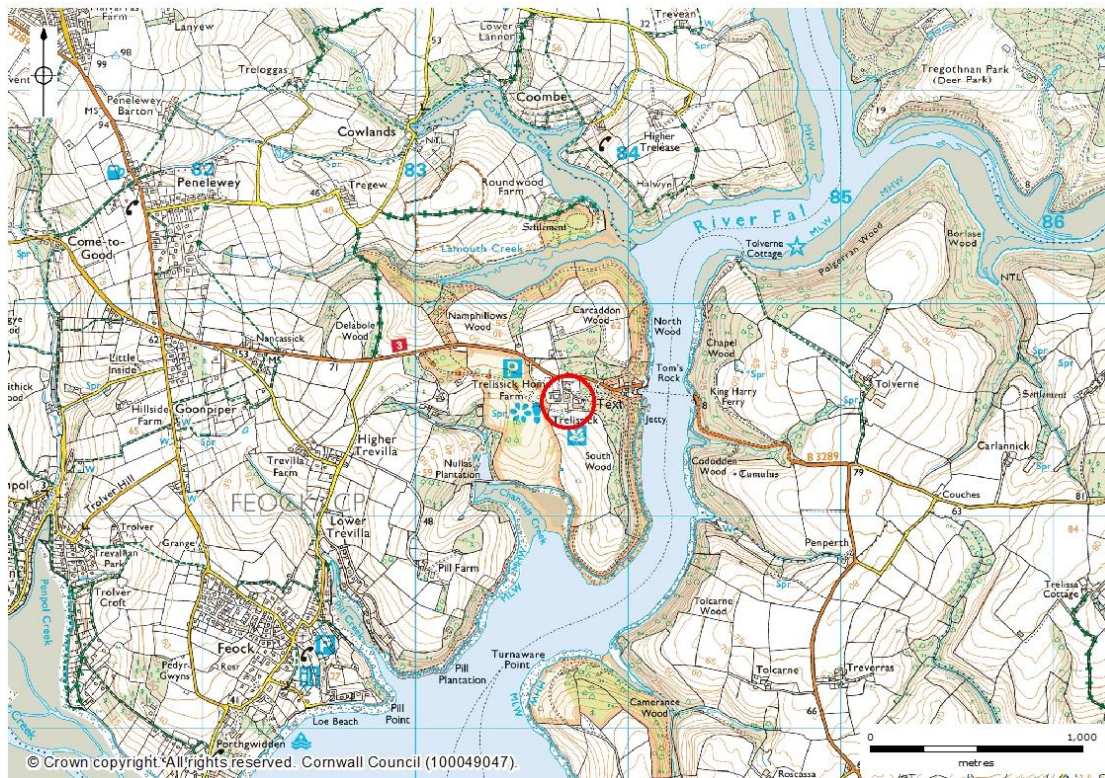


Fig 1 Site Location (circled in red).

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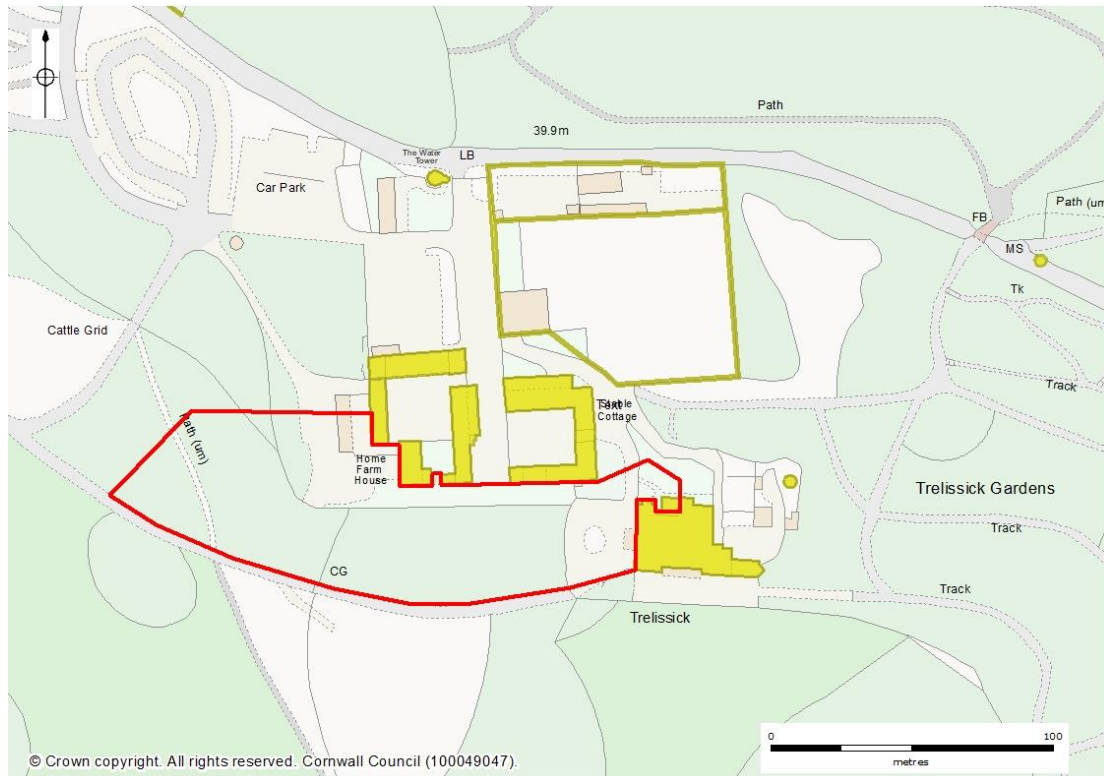


Fig 2 Site extent (outlined in red) Listed Buildings are shaded yellow.

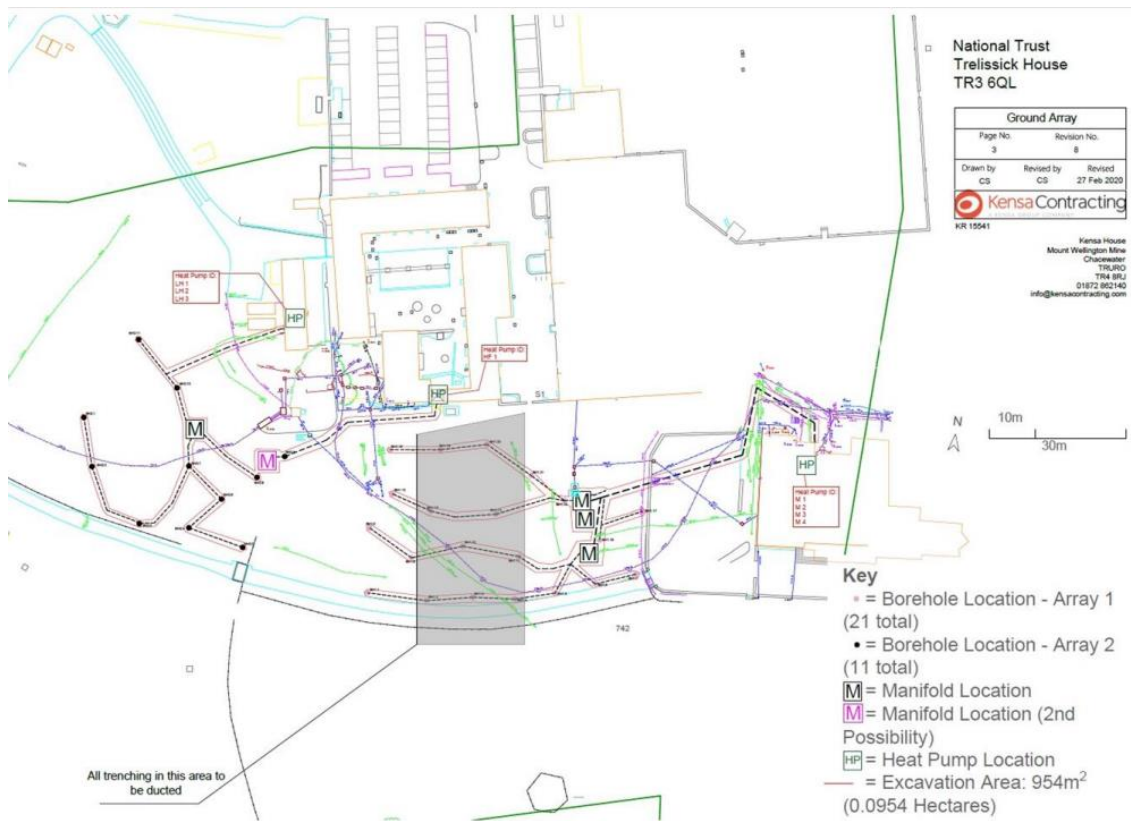


Fig 3 Proposal plan.

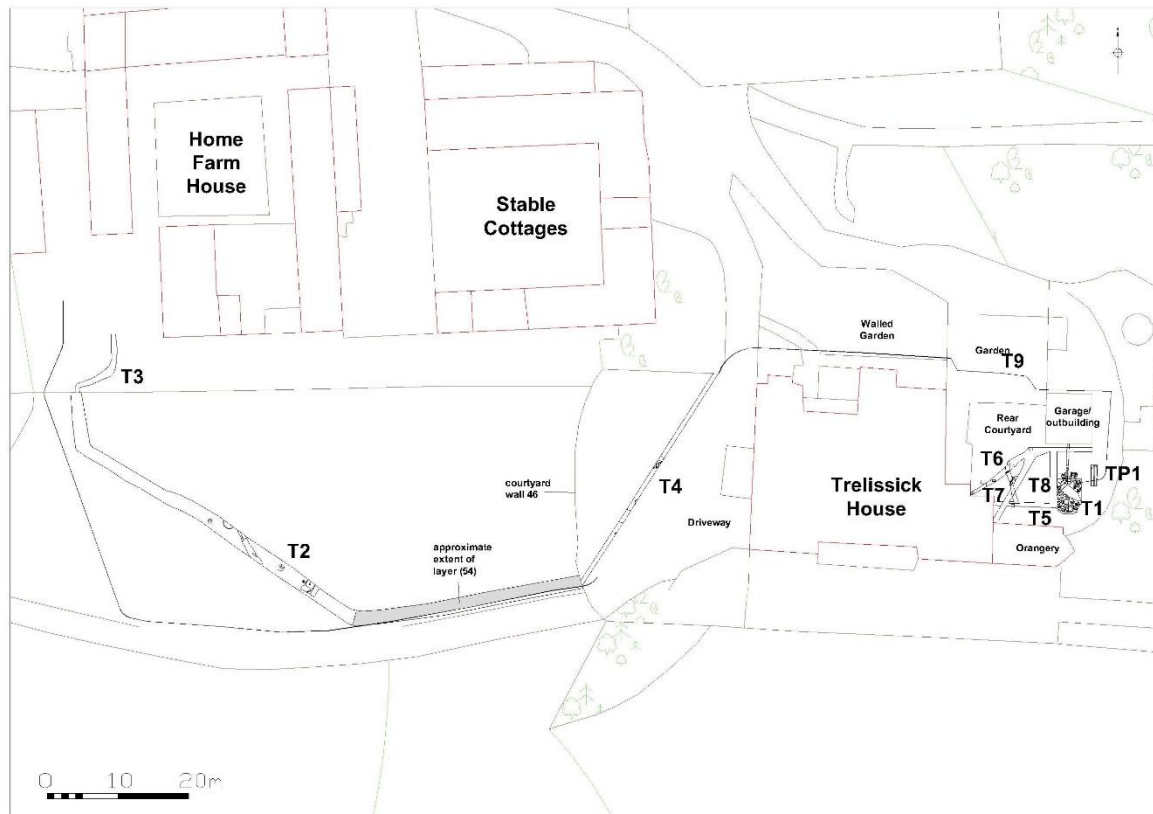


Fig 4 Plan showing archaeological features uncovered during trench excavations in 2008 (Taylor 2008). Trench 2 (T2) contained features of Post-Roman date.

Project extent

The development area covers approximate 0.8 ha although only 0.09 ha will be excavated. The locations of the trenches, boreholes, manifolds and heat pumps are shown in Figure 3.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology within the development area and to create a record of any archaeological features exposed during the course of the groundworks.

The objectives are to:

- Obtain an archaeological record during all groundworks.

Key objectives are to:

- Satisfy Condition 3 of the Planning Consent.
- Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site. Results to be presented in the final report.
- Record all archaeological remains exposed during excavation at the site, including the collection of artefacts and soil samples where necessary.

Research objectives are to:

- Ascertain the character, date and extent of any subsurface remains within the development area.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; 2017). Staff will follow the

CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014d). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

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.

Desk-based assessment

A desk-based assessment will be carried out to inform the fieldwork stage. This will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking desk-based assessment (CIfA 2017) and will comprise study of the following:

- Published sources
- Historic maps, including
 - Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall (1699),
 - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748),
 - OS 1-inch survey (c1810),
 - Parish Tithe maps (c1840),
 - 1st and 2nd Editions of the OS 25-inch maps (c1880 and c1907)
- Modern maps
- GIS data accessible to CAU

Fieldwork: Archaeological 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 material across the site, the excavation of trenches, or other activities which would result in the lowering of the present site levels. 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 National Trust and the SDOHE.

Borehole Methodology: Each borehole point will initially have a 1.2m² hole excavated by hand to ensure a clear window of observation before drilling commences (avoiding tree roots and any undetected services).

Trenching Methodology: Flow and return trenches will measure c600mm wide and excavation depth will be to a maximum of 700mm.

All groundworks (including trenching) will be undertaken initially with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of the archaeologist. Topsoil (and any modern overburden where this occurs) will be stripped in advance of any deeper trenching to enable any archaeological features to be observed in plan and evaluated accordingly before deeper trenching is undertaken. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to enable appropriate reinstatement.

Recording

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

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

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork may 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 Science Advisor (South West).
- 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.

Treatment of human remains

- If human remains are discovered within an archaeological context on the site the client, the SDOHE, and Public Health, Cornwall Council will be informed.
- Any human remains should only be excavated and removed if it is considered that they will contribute towards further scientific understanding.

- A coroner's license must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice before any remains are disturbed.
- Any consents or licenses required will be obtained on behalf of the client by CAU.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by backfilling as soon as possible after recording.

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).
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and also deposited with the National Trust.
- 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 physical archive (artefacts and primary records) will be deposited with the National Trust.
- Digital data will be deposited with the National Trust but will also 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

Reporting

The results from the project will be drawn together and presented in a report. The scope of the report will be dependent on the scale and significance of the results from the project.

The report will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Watching brief results
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations, sections, photographs, photo direction plan for the historic building record
- The WSI will be added to the archive report as the final appendix.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during September 2021. 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 5 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.

Availability of CAU staff for fieldwork will be dependent on Covid 19 restrictions, which could cause delays. A Covid Risk Assessment will be carried out (if required) prior to any onsite work by CAU staff or employees.

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 and the National Trust Archaeologist 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 watching brief
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

References

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, CIfA, Reading

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CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading

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Padel, O M J, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*, English Place-Name Society Vol LVI/LVII, Nottingham

Pett, D E, 1998. *The Parks and Gardens of Cornwall*, Alison Hodge, Penzance

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Taylor, S, 2008. *A watching brief of drainage trenches at Trelissick House 2008: Archive report*, CAU report

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 12 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

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

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

Standards



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

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

Terms and conditions

Contract

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

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

Project staff

The project will be managed by Jo Sturgess who will:

- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client, the SDOHE and other field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Liaise with the client, the SDOHE regarding related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The project team is expected to include:

Jo Sturgess BA, MCIfA

Senior Archaeologist at CAU with a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation, post-excavation and characterisation. Past historic building works have included Lanhydrock House (Cornwall), Port Eliot (Cornwall), Arlington Court (Devon), Bradley Manor (Devon), Buckland Abbey (Devon), Cutmadoc Farmhouse (Cornwall), the Piggery and Cider House at Godolphin (Cornwall), Poltesco Mill House (Cornwall), Molenick Farmhouse (Tideford), City Wharf (Truro), Harvey's Foundry (Hayle), Boswednack Serpentine works; Porthmeor farm; Bartle's Foundry (Pool), Manor Tannery (Grampound) Duchy Palace (Lostwithiel) and variety of mine buildings, farm buildings and industrial buildings. Other projects include Devon Extensive Urban Survey, Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscawell and Trevesa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes use of Total Station, CAD software and GIS. Holder of a CSCS card and qualified first aider.

Connor Motley BA (Hons), PICfA

Assistant Archaeologist Connor joined the team in 2019 after graduating from the University of York with BA (Hons) in Archaeology. Connor is experienced in archival research and has a good working knowledge of architectural and building history. He has a wide range of archaeological experience having partaken in surveys, excavations and post-excavation in England, Wales and Cornwall. Since joining he has been assisting with historic building projects using software such as GIS and AutoCAD.

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.

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.

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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 tailored to follow Covid-19 restrictions.

Insurance

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

Jo Sturgess

Senior Archaeologist

17/06/2020

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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