

Ford Farm, St Ive, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



Historic Environment Projects

Ford Farm, St Ive, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by ROK and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council. Within Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Andy Jones. The project officer was Carl Thorpe.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Freedom of Information Act

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



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Cover illustration

Photograph of the site looking north clearly showing the course of the ditches [10] and [6].

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Abbreviations

HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
MCO	Monument Cornwall Number
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER

1 Summary

HE Projects were commissioned by ROK to undertake archaeological monitoring during groundwork in advance of the construction of 20 affordable dwellings at Ford Farm, St Ive near Liskeard (centred at SX 31526 67128).

Prior to the archaeological fieldwork commencing, a geophysical survey of the area had been carried out (Stratascan 2009) which showed the lines of three ditches crossing the study area in a north, north westerly to south, south easterly direction.

The fieldwork succeeded in locating these geophysical features, identifying them as relatively shallow (or heavily truncated) ditches their intercutting relationships indicating that there were three phases present. The character of the ditches suggests that they were originally associated with field boundaries or hedges, the bank element having been removed in antiquity. No dating evidence was obtained for these ditches.

None of these boundaries appear on the 1840 Tithe map suggesting that they must predate this and had already been removed by the time the map was surveyed. It is probable that these boundaries formed part of the medieval strip field system associated with the settlement of St Ive.

A few isolated postholes were also noted again these were undateable.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded over the area of the site and the development had very little or no impact on any significant buried remains.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

HE Projects were commissioned by Shaun Stapleton of ROK to undertake archaeological monitoring during ground works prior to the construction of 20 affordable dwellings at Ford Farm, St Ive near Liskeard (centred at SX 31526 67128). This work involved the stripping of topsoil from the field over an area of approximately 2 HA (Figs 1 and 2).

These archaeological investigations were required as part of planning condition (06/00718/OUT). This states that:

'The works hereby approved shall not be commenced until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority'.

Phil Copleston (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) had produced a brief for archaeological recording (14/7/10) and a project design was submitted (14/7/10) by Andy Jones (Senior Archaeologist, HE Projects) which was accepted by ROK (see Appendices).

This report presents the results of the archaeological fieldwork.

The site has been subject to a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2009), which identified a small number of anomalies, including three probable removed boundaries that are likely to have been associated with the medieval strip field system (Figure 5).

Potential sites

There was potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and there was the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

2.2 Aims

The purposes of the watching brief were:

- To establish the absence/presence of buried archaeological remains.
 - To identify and record, any archaeological features that become affected by the scheme.
2. To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
 3. Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
 4. To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
 5. To recover and assess the potential for further analysis of any environmental evidence or industrial residues from archaeological features.
 6. To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

2.3 Methods

The archaeological work was undertaken as an ‘archaeological watching brief’, with the soil strip being done under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers were revealed (ie, the top of the first archaeologically significant horizon or the natural, whichever was highest). Machines did not run over the stripped area until the archaeological works were completed.

The area uncovered was then inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed were investigated being carefully excavated by hand and recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate.

Features were plotted onto a site plan at a scale of 1:1000 based on an Ordnance Survey map of the same scale, being measured in from fixed locatable points on the ground marked on the map, and more detailed plans and sections were made of individual features where necessary at a scale of 1:20. Sample sections (nature of soil depth, layers present etc) were also noted across the field (Figure 6).

3 Location and setting

The site is in the north east corner of a large field situated at a crossroads to the southwest of the hamlet of St Ive Cross. It is on the northern side of the valley of the Hay Lake River, a tributary of the River Tiddy that flows into the sea at St Germans. The field slopes from 165m OD to 160m OD towards the south. The field was currently in use as pasture but has also been utilised for arable crops and cereals.

The soils are well-drained loams lying over shale. The site is at the junction of two Formations of Devonian Period rocks. To the north are slates of the Tavy Formation; while to the south

are slates, siltstones and sandstones of the Burraton Formation. The junction between the two was marked by a seepage zone for water that was also picked up by the geophysical survey (HE GIS Layer ‘Solid geology’).

The development area is situated within an area which has been classified as being ‘‘Anciently Enclosed Land’’ (Herring 1994). ‘‘Anciently Enclosed Land’’ frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating to medieval and earlier periods. The development was sited 300m north east of a field called ‘Gold Bury’, which has been suggested as the site of a round (MCO7976). However, there were no obvious signs of a circular earthwork on the ground. The settlement of St Ive was first recorded in 1390 and is named after the church of the same name, which was dedicated in AD 1201.

The medieval settlement of Moor which was first recorded in AD 1265 AD lies to the south of the development area (MCO15754) and to the east is Trevillack, that is first recorded in 1175 (MCO17808). Ford Farm is shown on Martyn’s map of 1748; its date of origin is not known.

4 Archaeological results

A total of 6 soil profiles were recorded across the site, full descriptions of which can be found in the site archive. The basic profile observed though consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.25m of grey-brown loam, and 0.10m of dark brown, orange clay, this in turn being on top of decayed shillet (of orange clay and rotten shillet fragments) bedrock.

The thickness of this profile varied from 0.20m to 0.40m the greatest depth being seen down slope at the southern end of the site with the thinnest at the top (north) end of the field.

Apart from a couple of sherds of Modern White Glazed stoneware (china) found in the plough soil dating from the 19th or 20th centuries (not retained), no other artefacts were recovered.

Ditch [6]

The first major feature uncovered on the site was Ditch [6]. This had originally been identified by the geophysical survey (Fig 5) running from south, south east to north, north west before curving at its northern end to run parallel with the road in a north westerly direction. Two sections were put across this ditch, one at its southern end, another further north, Sections B and C (Figs 6 and 8). The ditch varied between 2m and 2.5m in width with the greatest width being seen to the south. In profile the ditch was asymmetrical and reached a maximum depth of 0.2m. It is very likely that the profile observed had been severely truncated by subsequent ploughing.

In Section B three fills were recorded, the lowest fill being context (7) a dark grey-brown clay loam with few shillet fragments. This was overlain by context (9) a dark brown-red, grey-brown clay loam with flecks of orange red-brown burnt clay and charcoal. Between the two was a lens of orange, red-brown burnt clay, context (8).

In Section C only the lowest fill, context (7) present the site profile having been heavily truncated at the top of the hill.

No dating evidence was obtained for Ditch [6].

Ditches [10] and [12]

Roughly two metres west of Ditch [6] and for most of its length running parallel to it was the second major feature identified by the geophysical survey (Fig 5). This was a line of paired ditches, Ditches [10] and [12]. These two ditches set approximately 1.8m apart ran the entire

length of the area investigated in a south, south east to north, north west direction; however unlike Ditch [6] they continued as a straight line parallel with the current field boundary that is alongside the road, before joining the boundary that marks the northern side of the field. The junction with the northern field edge boundary was not found as the area had already been stripped away and covered by stone forming the base for the new site entrance and compound. Approximately 10m from the northern end of the line of paired ditches [10] and [12] it was seen that they cut through the line of Ditch [6] which had turned north westwards to run parallel with the road (Figure 6). This indicated that these parallel ditches were of more recent date than Ditch [6].

A single section, Section A (Figs 5 and 7) was put through this pair of ditches at the southern end where they appeared to have been better preserved.

The westernmost of this pair of ditches was Ditch [10]. This was on average 0.80m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.17m. It was shallow U shaped in profile, and filled with a dark grey-brown clay loam with a few shillet fragments, context (11).

The eastern ditch, Ditch [12] was on average 1m wide, and a maximum depth of 0.1m was recorded. This ditch had a very shallow U shaped profile and was filled with a dark grey-brown clay loam with a few shillet fragments, context (13).

No dating evidence for either ditch was obtained.

Ditches [14] and [17]

At a point some 40m from the northern end of ditches [10] and [12] they were joined to by a pair of ditches [14] and [17] that branched out in a north easterly direction running towards the corner of the field. This pair of ditches set approximately 1.5m apart cut both ditches [12] and [6] so sequentially these were the most recent of all these features. This pair of ditches was examined by Section D (Figs 5 and 7).

The northern ditch, context [14] was on average 1m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.35m. Consisting of a roughly flat bottomed U shaped profile, this ditch cut had two fills. The lowest was dark grey-brown clay with shillet fragments, context (15). This was overlain by red, grey-brown clay with few shillet fragments, context (16).

The southern ditch, context [17] was very similar in width and profile with similar fills. These consisted of a lower dark grey-brown clay with shillet fragments, context (18) overlain by red, grey-brown clay with few shillet fragments, context (19).

Again no dating evidence for these features was obtained.

Other Features

A small grouping of three heavily truncated postholes or stake holes, contexts [20], [21], and [22], were recorded on the west side of the site (Figs 6 and 9). They formed a ragged west to east line approximately 1.5m long. The largest had a diameter of 0.12m, the smallest 0.06m while the deepest was 0.10m. All were filled with charcoal rich grey-brown loam. They did not appear to be connected with any other features. No dating evidence was observed.

On the far south east side of the site another posthole, context [23] was located (Figs 6 and 9). This had a diameter of 0.5m by 0.4m and reached a maximum depth of 0.48m. At the bottom were the remnants of a charcoal rich post-pipe with rounded point, context (24), and 0.16m thick. The rest of the cut was filled with grey-brown clay loam with numerous burnt quartz and granite stones up to 0.08m in size, context (25). Again no dating evidence was obtained. This posthole did not seem to be associated with any other features.

Finally it was noted that there were several ephemeral linear features running across the site roughly from north to south or parallel with the ditches already noted. These features were

very shallow, up to 0.05m deep and at times intermittent in nature. It is believed that these may be the last remnants of ridge and furrow, or plough marks.

5 Conclusions

The ditches found during the course of this watching brief are field boundary ditches which probably formed part of a field system of medieval origin associated with St Ive or another of the settlements in the vicinity. Three phases of activity are represented. The earliest phase is that marked by ditch [6]. This was a single ditched boundary with the geophysical survey perhaps hinting at a bank on its western side. At some point in time this original bank was replaced by a double ditched boundary which realigned the field division and moved it slightly westwards. This is indicated by the ditches [10] and [12] cutting through ditch [6] at its northern end. This pairing of ditches is typical evidence for a post-medieval Cornish hedge type field boundary. Finally the north east corner of the field was further subdivided by the building of a further bank evidenced by ditches [14] and [17]. As ditches [6] and [10]/[12] are so closely parallel it suggests they represent phases of a single field system, rather than unrelated episodes.

No dating evidence was obtained for any of the boundary phases; all that can be said is that none of these boundaries are shown on the 1840 Tithe map or the 1880 or 1907 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 3 and 4) so they must predate these or were short lived and not surveyed.

It is uncertain what the isolated postholes represent, it is known that at times the field was used as a sports field and for public activities so perhaps they are related to that.

No other features of archaeological interest were seen over the area of the site and it was observed that the works examined had very little or no impact on any significant buried remains.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

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

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

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of St Ive*

6.2 Bibliography

Haddrell, S and Mossop, M. 2009. Geophysical survey report: Ford farm, St Ive, Cornwall. Stratascan.

Herring, PC. 1994. Cornwall Landscape Assessment: Historic Landscape Character Zones.

7 Project archive

The HE project number is **2010072**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (2010072).
2. Field plans and annotated notes stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE727/1-3).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\St Ive, Ford Farm Watching Brief 2010072
4. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites S\St Ive, Ford Farm mitigation 2010072\report.doc

No artefacts were recovered during the course of this project.

8 Appendices

8.1 Context Records

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Sample No	Quantity
1	All	D	Grass, roots, and grey-brown loam topsoil.	-	-
2		D	Grey-brown loam subsoil.	-	-
3		D	Dark brown-orange clay	-	-
4		D	Orange-brown clay with shillet fragments. Decayed natural bedrock.	-	-
5		D	Solid grey green shillet bedrock.	-	-
6		C	Cut of ditch	-	-
7		D	Dark grey-brown clay loam with few shillet fragments. Bottom fill of Ditch [6].	-	-
8		D	Orange, red-brown burnt clay.	-	-
9		D	Dark brown-red, grey-brown clay loam with flecks of orange red-brown burnt clay and charcoal. Upper fill of Ditch [6].	-	-
10		C	Cut of ditch.		
11		D	Dark grey-brown clay loam with a few shillet fragments. Fill of Ditch [10].		
12		D	Cut of ditch.		
13		D	Dark grey-brown clay loam with a few shillet fragments. Fill of Ditch [12].		
14		D	Cut of ditch.		
15		D	Dark grey-brown clay with shillet fragments. Lower fill of Ditch [14].	-	-
16		D	Red, grey-brown clay with few shillet fragments. Upper fill of Ditch [14].	-	-
17		D	Cut of ditch.	-	-
18		D	Dark grey-brown clay with shillet fragments. Lower fill of Ditch [17].	-	-
19		D	Red, grey-brown clay with few shillet fragments. Upper fill of Ditch [17].	-	-
20		C	Conical shaped cut filled with charcoal rich grey-brown loam. Truncated stake hole or posthole.	-	1 bag
21		C	Conical shaped cut filled with charcoal rich grey-brown loam. Truncated stake hole or posthole.	-	1 bag
22		C	Conical shaped cut filled with charcoal rich grey-brown loam. Truncated stake hole or posthole.	-	1 bag
23		C	Cut for posthole	-	-
24		D	Charcoal rich, post pipe.	-	6 bags.
25		D	Top fill of posthole [23]. Grey-brown clay loam with numerous burnt quartz and granite stones up to 0.08m in size.	-	-

8.2 Brief For Archaeological Recording

Date: 14 July 2010

Address: Land at Ford Farm, St Ive, Quethiock, Cornwall, PL14 3NA

Applicant: Sarsen Housing Association, Russell Court, Palace Street, Plymouth, Devon, PL1 2AS (on behalf of Rok Building Ltd.)

Agent: Mrs Lucy Jenkin, Mitchell Architects, 2 Stoke Damerel Business Centre, 5 Church Street, Stoke, Plymouth, Devon, PL3 4DT (this brief forwarded to Shaun Stapleton of Rok Group)

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Dean Mutton, Planning and Regeneration, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at Ford Farm to discharge condition 5 of planning application 06/000718/OUT placed on the development.

2 Site Location and Description

The development area is located at on the east side of the crossing of two minor roads in the village of St Ive Cross, and is currently a pasture field. The site is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 31524 67095.

3 Planning Background

Planning application 06/000718/OUT was submitted on 20 May 2006 and was for the construction of 20 affordable houses. This application has been approved subject to 14 conditions. Condition 5 states:

The works hereby approved shall not be commenced until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: The works is located in an area of archaeological significance where the recording of archaeological remains should be carried out prior to works taking place in accordance with Development Plan Policy EV1 of the Caradon Local Plan 1999.

A subsequent application 10/00536/FUL was submitted on 1 April 2010, but the archaeological investigations are being undertaken under condition 5 of planning application 06/000718/OUT.

4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as ‘Anciently Enclosed Land’ indicating a high probability of survival of buried archaeological remains. Previous archaeological investigations in the area have produced evidence of linear and sub-rectangular features interpreted as two phases of former field boundaries running in a NNW-SSE orientation and a possible enclosure in the NE portion of the field (Haddrell and Mossop 2009, *Geophysical Survey Report: Ford, St Ive, Cornwall*). As far as is known, no other site specific archaeological investigations have been undertaken on this area of land.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. It is therefore important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) is/are present during these works in order to identify and record any features of interest.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of from any archaeological remains encountered

6 General Methodology

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.5 The IfA’s Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Archaeological Recording Methodology

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.

- 7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.
- 7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 7.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

8 Finds

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

9 Human Remains

- 9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

10 Results

- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain:
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
 - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

11 Archive Deposition

- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon

completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum.

- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

12 Monitoring

- 12.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

8.3 WSI for archaeological mitigation at Ford Farm St Ive

Introduction

Background

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council have been requested by Mr Shaun Stapleton of ROK to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the construction of 20 affordable dwellings at Ford farm St Ive, near Callington. The development is situated within an outline area of approximately 2 HA. These investigations are required as part of planning condition (06/00718/OUT). This states that:

‘The works hereby approved shall not be commenced until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority’.

The site has been subject to a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2009), which identified a small number of anomalies, including two probable removed boundaries that are likely to have been associated with the medieval strip field system.

Phil Copleston (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has produced a brief for archaeological recording (14/7/10) and has been consulted in the preparation of this project design and his requirements for archaeological recording have guided this project design and estimate.

Historical background

The development area is situated within an area which has been classified as being “Anciently Enclosed Land”. “Anciently Enclosed Land” frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating to medieval and earlier periods. The development is sited near to a field called ‘Gold Bury’, which has been suggested as the site of a round. However, there are no obvious signs of a circular earthwork on the ground. The settlement of St Ive was first recorded in 1390 and is named after the church of the same name, which was dedicated in 1201 AD.

A number of sites have been identified in the vicinity of the development from the Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). They include:

- A field called ‘Gold Bury’ which may refer to a settlement enclosure of prehistoric or Romano-British date lies to the south-west of the development area (MCO7976).
- The medieval settlement of Moor which was first recorded in 1265 AD lies to the south of the development area (MCO15754).

Potential sites

There is potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

Aims and objectives

7. To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
8. To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme
9. To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.

10. Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
11. To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
12. To recover and assess the potential for further analysis of any environmental evidence or industrial residues from archaeological features.
13. To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; final publication.

Fieldwork

Archaeological Recording

The soil strip should be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil will be stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (ie, the top of the first archaeologically significant horizon or the natural, whichever is highest). Machines will not run over the stripped area until the archaeological works are complete. The area will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed in the stripped area will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate by an HE Projects archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed in the stripped area; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required.** A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains which are uncovered during the stripping. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects.

Where necessary the detailed archaeological recording may include:

- Excavation of archaeological features exposed in the stripped area and plotting them onto a base map.
- Production of plans and section drawings of the excavated features and recording of features using a continuous numbering system.
- Retrieval of artefacts.

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map; 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. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.

- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow.
- Drawings and photographs will be recorded in a register giving details of feature number and location.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- If human remains are discovered on the site the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.
- If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be collected by context and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

Archiving

Following review with the HE Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records.

All finds, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.
- In the event that there are no finds or they are retained by the owner, the documentary archive in due course shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium

term will be stored at Pound and Co. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

Archive report

The results from the fieldwork will be presented in a concise report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary - Concise non-technical summary.
- Introduction - Background, objectives, aims and methods.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation and potential for further analysis.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- Appendix - A copy of the project brief.
- A copy of the WSI
- Illustrations - General location plan.
- Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
- Selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate).
- Finds drawings (if appropriate).
- Photographs (if appropriate).

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record will be made.

Assessment/analysis

The structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting is appropriate. The outline of the final report, and the work required to produce it will be determined in an updated project design.

In the event of significant remains being recovered (eg, prehistoric or medieval artefacts) it may be appropriate to:

- Consult with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.
- Liaise with specialists (eg, artefacts) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.

Final publication

In the event of significant remains being recorded the scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*).

Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the Planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE Projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by HE.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.
- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

Health and safety during the fieldwork

Health and safety statement

Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines the Unit uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

Prior to carrying out any excavations HE will carry out a risk assessment

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public Liability and Employers Liability Insurance.

Standards

The HE follows the Institute For Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator. The cost is not included in the attached estimate.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare facilities will be made available.
- In the event that human remains are uncovered the client will ensure that appropriate screening is put in place.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

Dr Andy Jones 14/7/10

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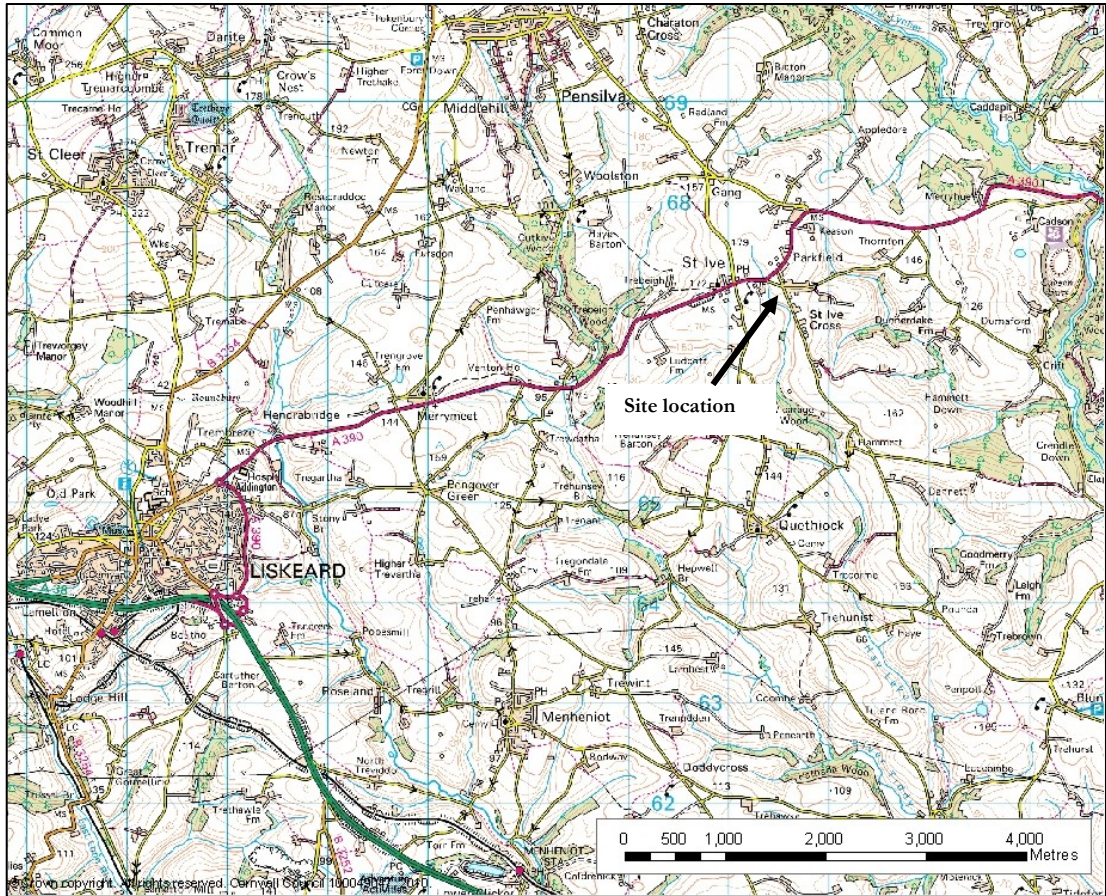


Figure 1. Site location

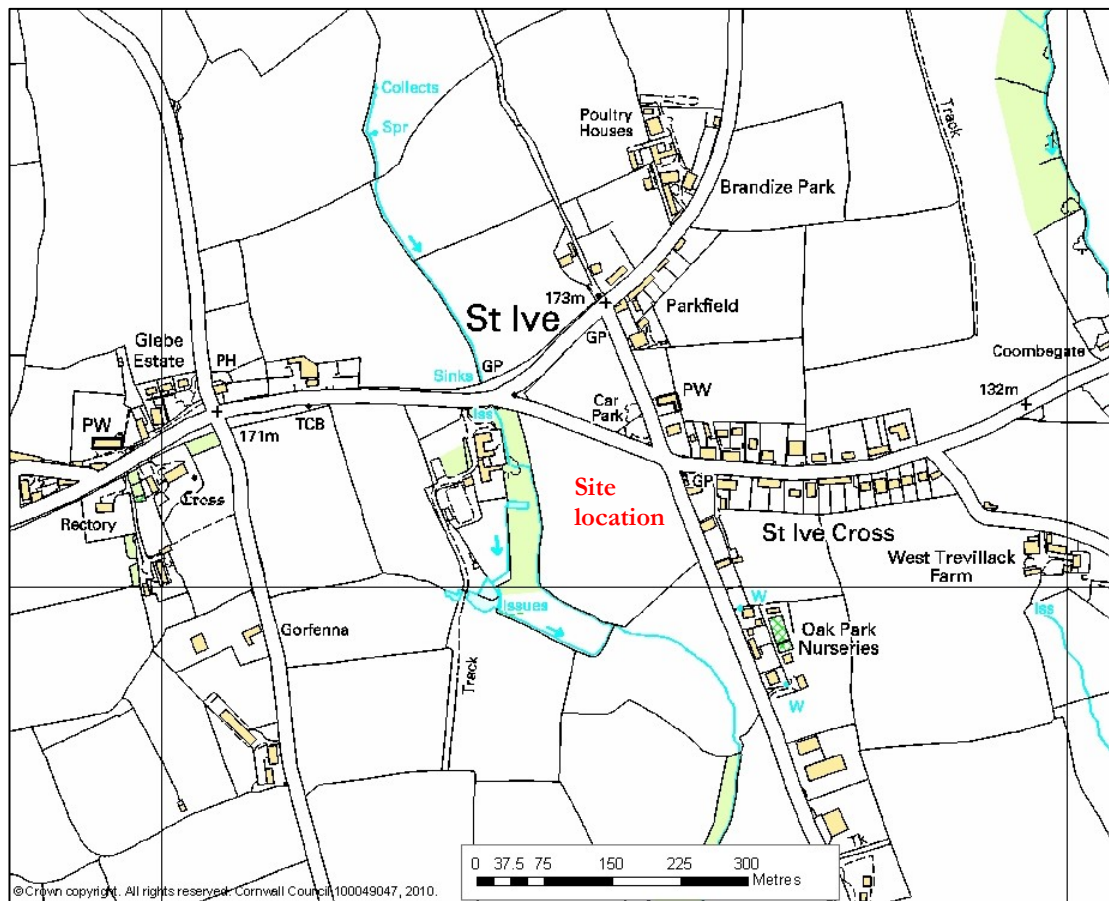


Figure 2. Field location

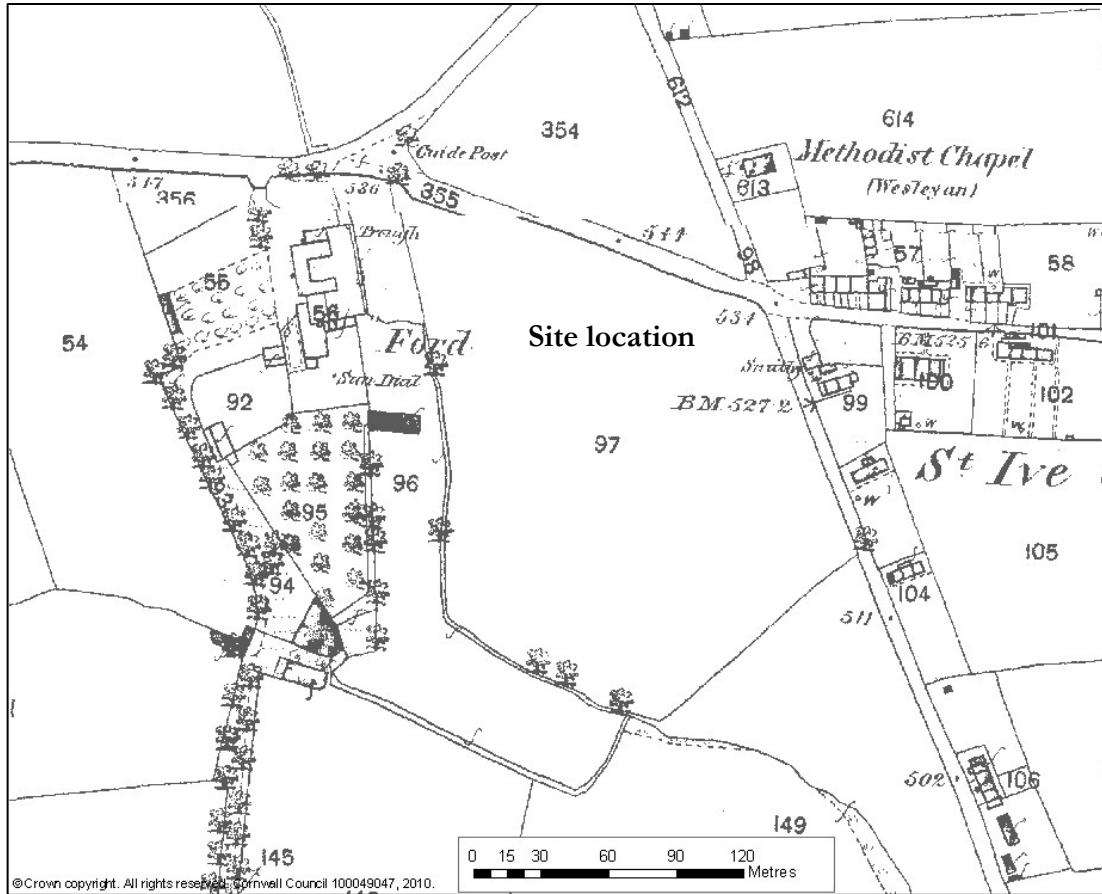


Figure 3. 1880 Ordnance Survey map.

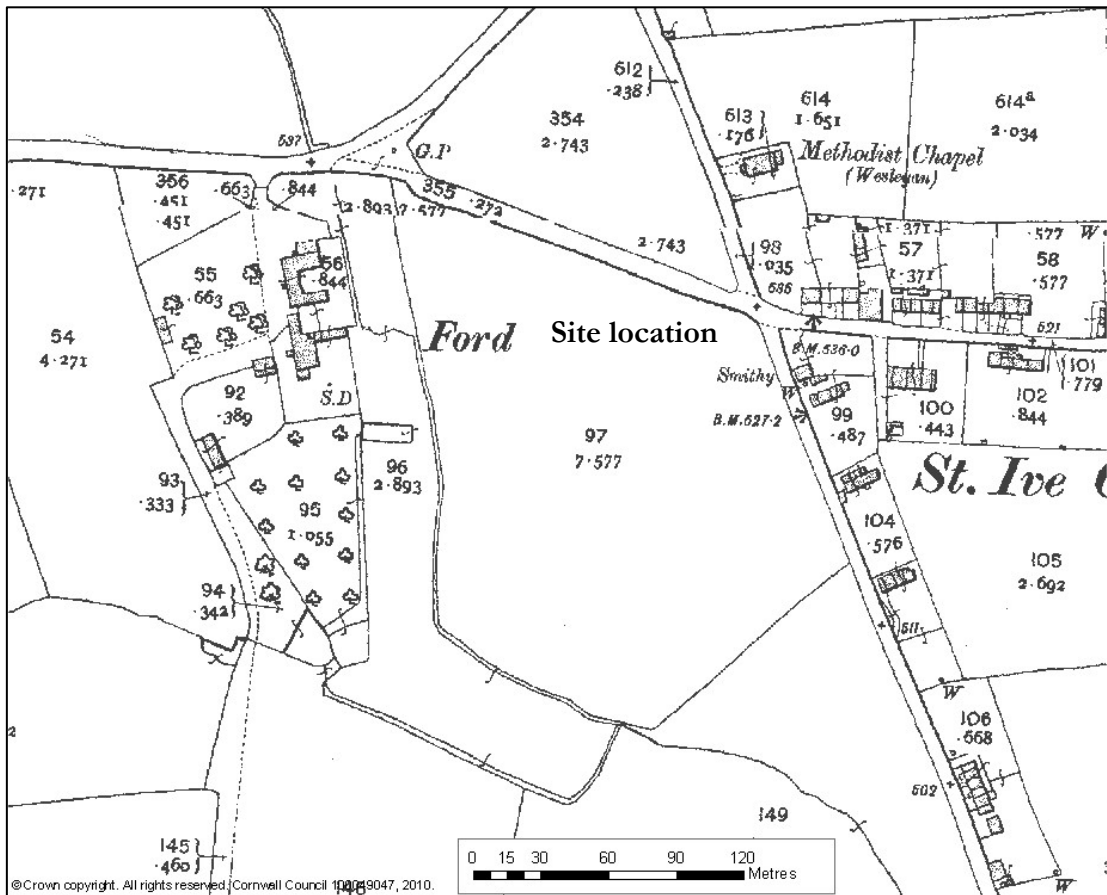
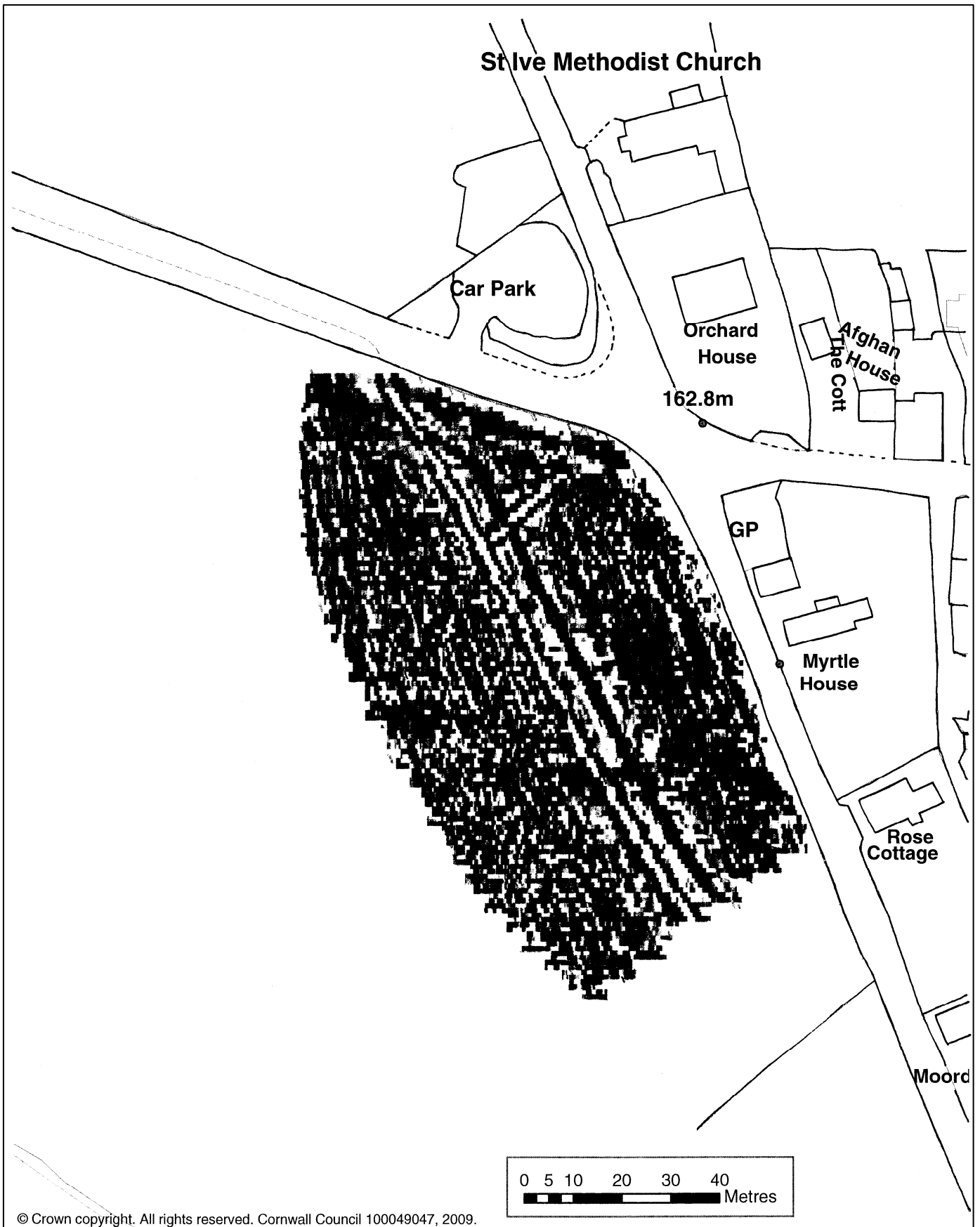
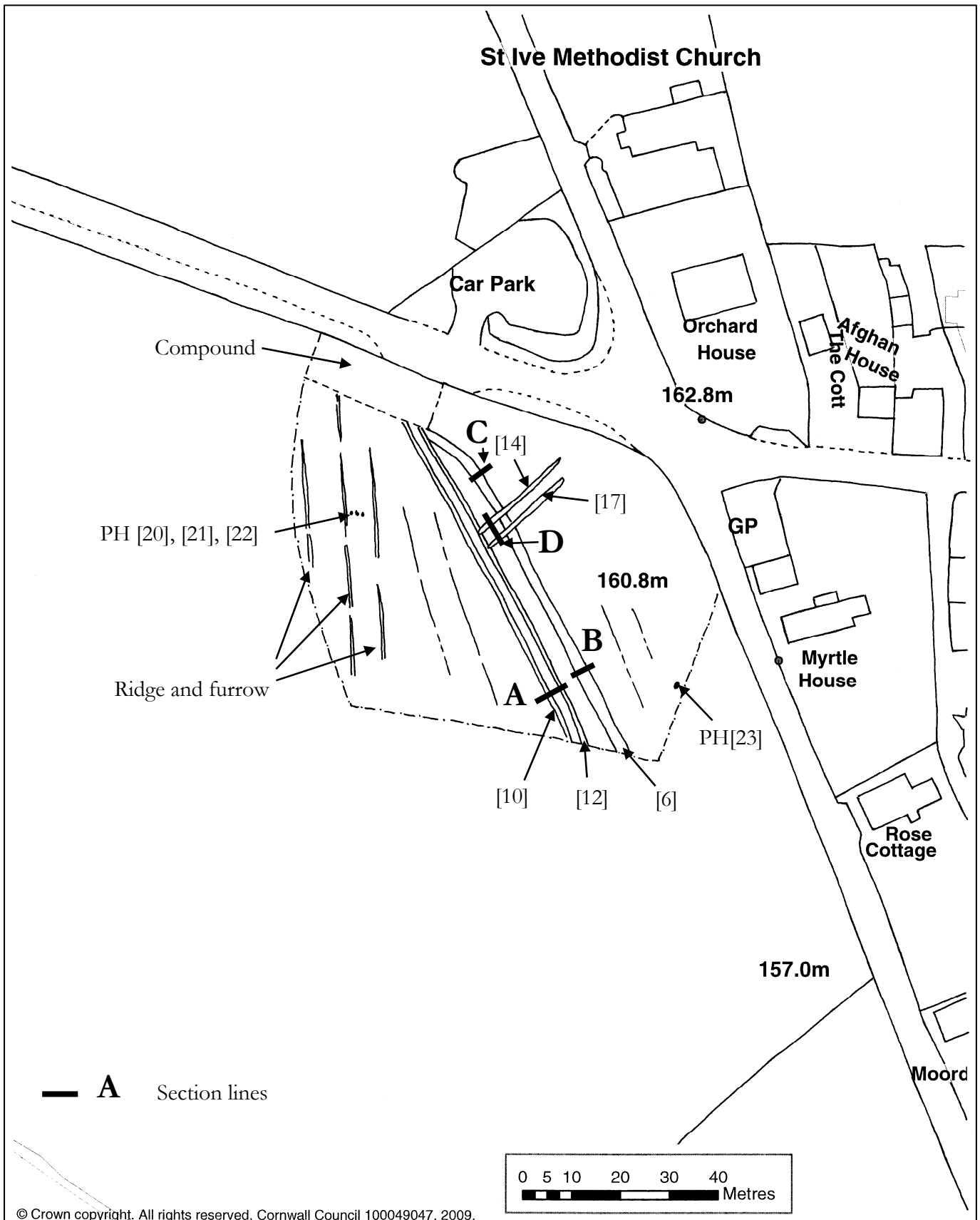


Figure 4. 1907 Ordnance Survey map



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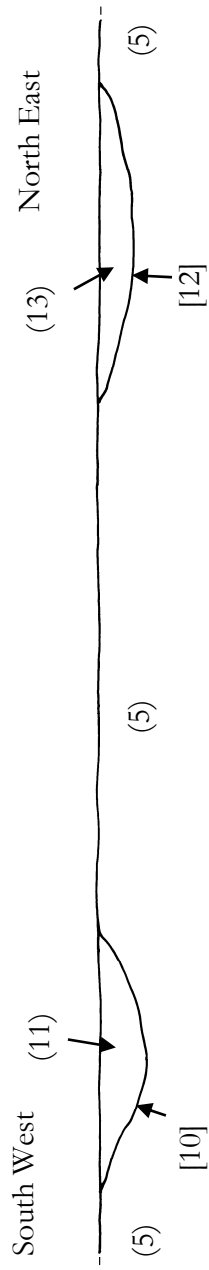
Figure 5. Geophysical Survey of site, Stratascan 2009.



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Figure 6. Site plan showing location of features identified and recorded sections.

Section A.



Section D.

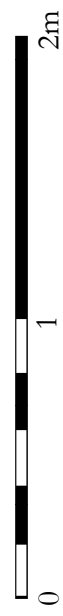
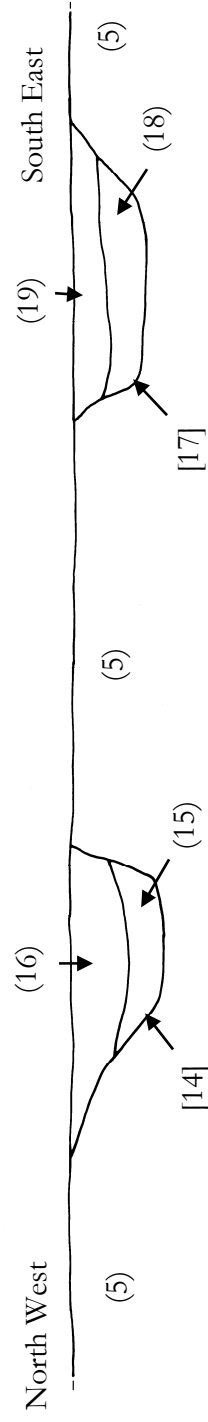


Figure 7. Sections A and D through Ditches [10], [12], [14] and [17].

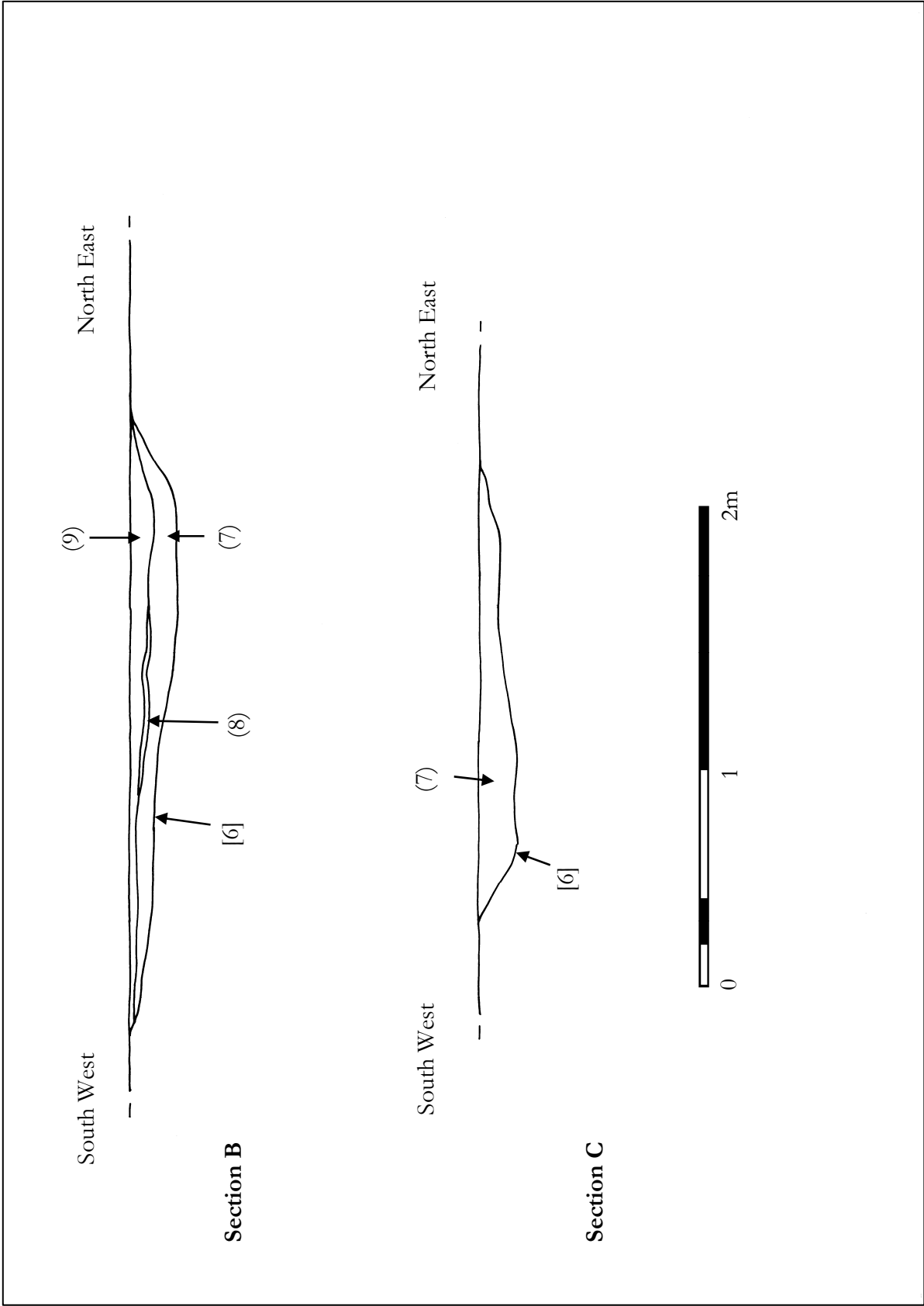


Figure 8. Sections B and C through Ditch [6].

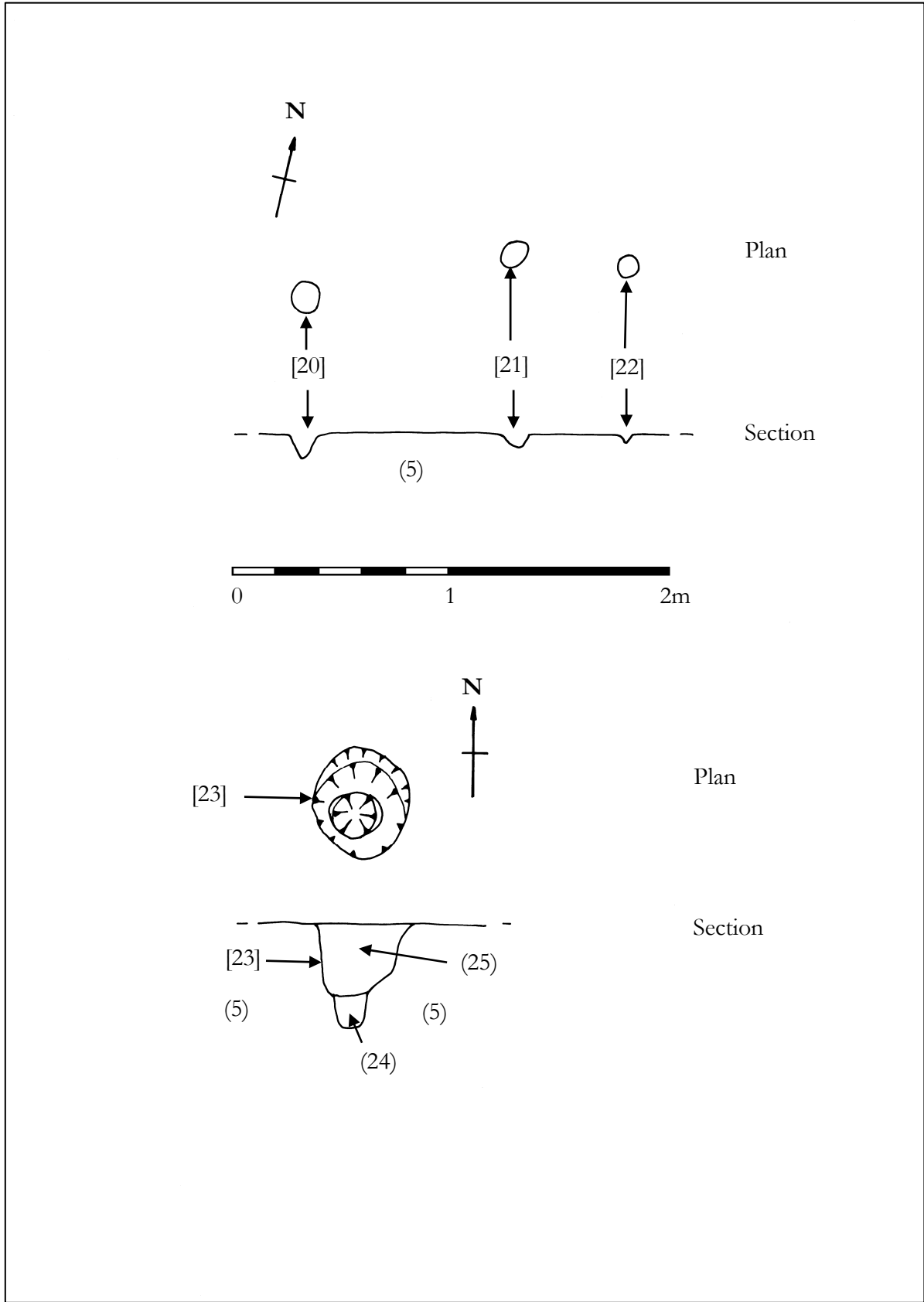


Figure 9. Plan and sections of various postholes found on site.