Substrata

Archaeological Geophysical Surveyors

An archaeological magnetometer survey

Land at Tregoodwell, Camelford Cornwall

Centred on NGR (E/N): 211290,083910 (point)

Report: 1703TRE-R-1

Ross Dean BSc MSc MA MCIfA

5 April 2017

Substrata Ltd
Langstrath, Goodleigh
Barnstaple
Devon EX32 &LZ
Tel: 01273 273599
Email: geophysics@substrata.co.uk
Web: substrata.co.uk

Client
AC Archaeology Ltd
4 Halthaies Workshops
Bradninch
Nr Exeter
Devon EX5 4QL
Tel: 01392 882410

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Project archive

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Copies of report figures	Adobe PDF format
Raw and processed grid & composite files	DW Consulting TerraSurveyor 3 formats
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Final data processing data plots and metadata	DW Consulting TerraSurveyor 3 formats
GIS project, shape files and classification schema	
GIS project	Manifold 8 '.map' file
GIS shape files	ESRI standard
GIS classification schema	Adobe PDF format
AutoCAD version of the survey interpretation	AutoCAD DXF

Website: substrata.co.uk

For an overview of Substrata, our archaeological geophysical surveying techniques and the results we obtain.

1 Survey description and summary

1.1 Survey

Type:	twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer
Date:	30 March 2017
Area:	2.6ha
Lead surveyor:	Mark Edwards BA
Author:	Ross Dean BSc MSc MA MIfA

1.2 Clients

AC Archaeology Ltd, 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch Nr Exeter, Devon EX5 4QL

1.3 Location

Site:	Land at Tregoodwell
Town & Civil Parish:	Camelford
County:	Cornwall
Nearest Postcode:	PL32 9XD
NGR:	SX 1129 8391 (point)
NGR (E/N):	211290,083910 (point)

1.4 Archive

OASIS number:	substrat1-281564
Archive:	At the time of writing, the archive of this survey will be held by Substrata. Depending on local authority policy, an archive of the unprocessed data may be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service

1.5 Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological magnetometer survey at the above site, hereafter referred to as the survey area. It has been prepared for AC Archaeology Ltd on behalf of clients. The survey area location is shown in Figure 1.

1.6 Summary

The magnetic responses across the survey area were sufficient to be able to differentiate between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses.

Thirteen magnetic anomaly groups were mapped as representing potential archaeological deposits or features. All of these have patterns that typically represent fragments former field and enclosure boundaries of unknown date and possibly of more than one phase of past land management.

2 Survey aims and objectives

2.1 Aims

To establish the presence or absence, extent and character of any archaeological features and deposits within the survey area.

2.2 Survey objectives

1. Complete a magnetometer survey across agreed parts of the survey area.
2. Identify any magnetic anomalies that may be related to archaeological deposits, structures or artefacts.
3. Within the limits of the techniques and dataset, archaeologically characterise any such anomalies or patterns of anomalies.
4. Accurately record the location of the identified anomalies.
5. Produce a report based on the survey that is sufficiently detailed to inform any subsequent development on the survey area about the location and possible

archaeological character of the recorded anomalies.

3 Standards

The standards used to complete this survey are defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) and Historic England (2010). The codes of approved practice that were followed are those of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b) and Archaeology Data Service (undated).

4 Site description

4.1 Landscape and land use

The survey area is situated at Tregoodwell on the north-eastern edge of Camelford as shown in Figure 1. It comprises an agricultural field to the north and a football field and showground to the south. The land is relatively flat and lies between 210m and 220m AOD. The A39 borders the area to the north. Tregoodwell Farm and agricultural land border the field to the east. Town infrastructure borders the survey area to the southeast, south and west.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock across the site is hornfelsed slate of the Devonian Tredorn Slate Formation which comprises greenish grey, quartz-chlorite-mica slate, locally interbedded with thinly bedded, commonly lenticular bioclastic limestone and dolomite beds, up to 0.15m thick, and with sandstone, siltstone and rare tuff beds. The superficial geology is unknown (British Geological Survey, undated).

5 Archaeological background

5.1 Historic landscape characterisation

Name: Farmland: Medieval

Summary: The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins (Cornwall Council, undated).

5.2 Summary of archaeological background

At the time of publication of this report, an Historical Environment Impact Assessment is being produced by AC Archaeology for the same programme of work (ACD1526/2/0, in progress). This report will contain an analysis of the historic environment of the site.

No historic environment assets have previously been recorded within the proposed development area.

6 Results, discussion and conclusions

6.1 Scope and definitions

This survey was designed to record magnetic anomalies. A magnetic anomaly is a local variation in the Earth's magnetic field. Such variations can depend on the magnetism of underlying solid geology, superficial geology and other near-surface deposits including those altered and created by past human activities. Near-surface artefacts can also create magnetic anomalies.

The terms ‘archaeological deposit’, ‘structure’ and ‘feature’ refer to any artefacts, material deposits or disturbance of natural deposits thought to be the result of human activity, excluding recent land maintenance and farming.

Magnetic anomalies cannot be regarded as physical archaeological deposits, structures or features and the dimensions of the anomalies shown do not represent the dimensions of any associated archaeology.

The analysis presented below identifies and characterises anomalies and anomaly groups that may relate to archaeological deposits, structures and features.

The reader is referred to section 7.

6.2 Results

Figure 2 shows the interpretation of the survey data which includes the anomaly groups identified as possibly relating to archaeological deposits along with their identifying numbers. Table 1 is an extract of the detailed analysis of the survey data sourced from the attribute tables of the GIS project provided in the project archive.

Figure 2 and Table 1 comprise the analysis of the survey data.

Figures 3 and 4 are plots of processed data as specified in Table 3. Figure 5 is a plot of unprocessed data with its metadata.

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 General points

Discussion scope

Not all anomalies or anomaly groups identified in Table 1 are necessarily discussed below. All identified anomaly groups are recorded in the GIS project held the survey archive.

Data collection

Data collection along the survey area edges was restricted as shown in the figures due to the presence of magnetic materials within and adjacent to boundaries. Strong magnetic responses mapped close to the boundaries are likely to relate to these materials except where otherwise indicated in Figure 2 and Table 1.

Anomaly characterisation and mapping

There are a number of anomaly groups that could be interpreted as relating to large postholes or pits although most will have natural origins. Anomalies of this sort are only mapped as potential archaeology if they are clustered in groups or otherwise form recognisable patterns.

Anomalies thought to relate to natural features and recent man-made objects such as manholes, water management equipment, drains, cables and other services were only mapped where they comprised significant magnetic responses across the dataset that needed clarification.

Numerous dipole magnetic anomalies are scattered across the data set. These are likely to represent recent ferrous objects. They are only mapped if they could influence the analysis of anomaly groups thought to have an archaeological origin.

Data trends

A number of parallel, linear trends are present in the data set (Figures 3 and 4). These are likely to reflect historic ridge-and-furrow ploughing.

6.3.2 Data relating to historic maps and other records

None of the magnetic anomaly groups related to known historic records or assets.

6.3.3 Data with no previous archaeological provenance

All the magnetic anomaly groups recorded as representing potential archaeological deposits or features have patterns that typically represent fragments of former field and enclosure boundaries.

6.4 Conclusions

The magnetic responses across the survey area were sufficient to be able to differentiate between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses.

Thirteen magnetic anomaly groups were mapped as representing potential archaeological deposits or features. All of these have patterns that typically represent fragments former field and enclosure boundaries of unknown date and possibly of more than one phase of past land management.

7 Disclaimer and copyright

The description and discussion of the results presented in this report are the authors, based on his interpretation of the survey data. Every effort has been made to provide accurate descriptions and interpretations of the geophysical data set. The nature of archaeological geophysical surveying is such that interpretations based on geophysical data, while informative, can only be provisional. Geophysical surveys are a cost-effective early step in the multi-phase process that is archaeology. The evaluation programme of which this survey is part may also be informed by other archaeological assessment work and analysis. It must be presumed that more archaeological features will be evaluated than those specified in this report.

8 Acknowledgements

Substrata would like to thank John Valentin of AC Archaeology Ltd for commissioning us to complete this survey.

9 Bibliography

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Dean, R. (2017) *A survey method statement for a detailed magnetometer survey over land at Tregoodwell, Camelford, Cornwall.* Substrata Ltd unpublished document 1703TGW-M-1

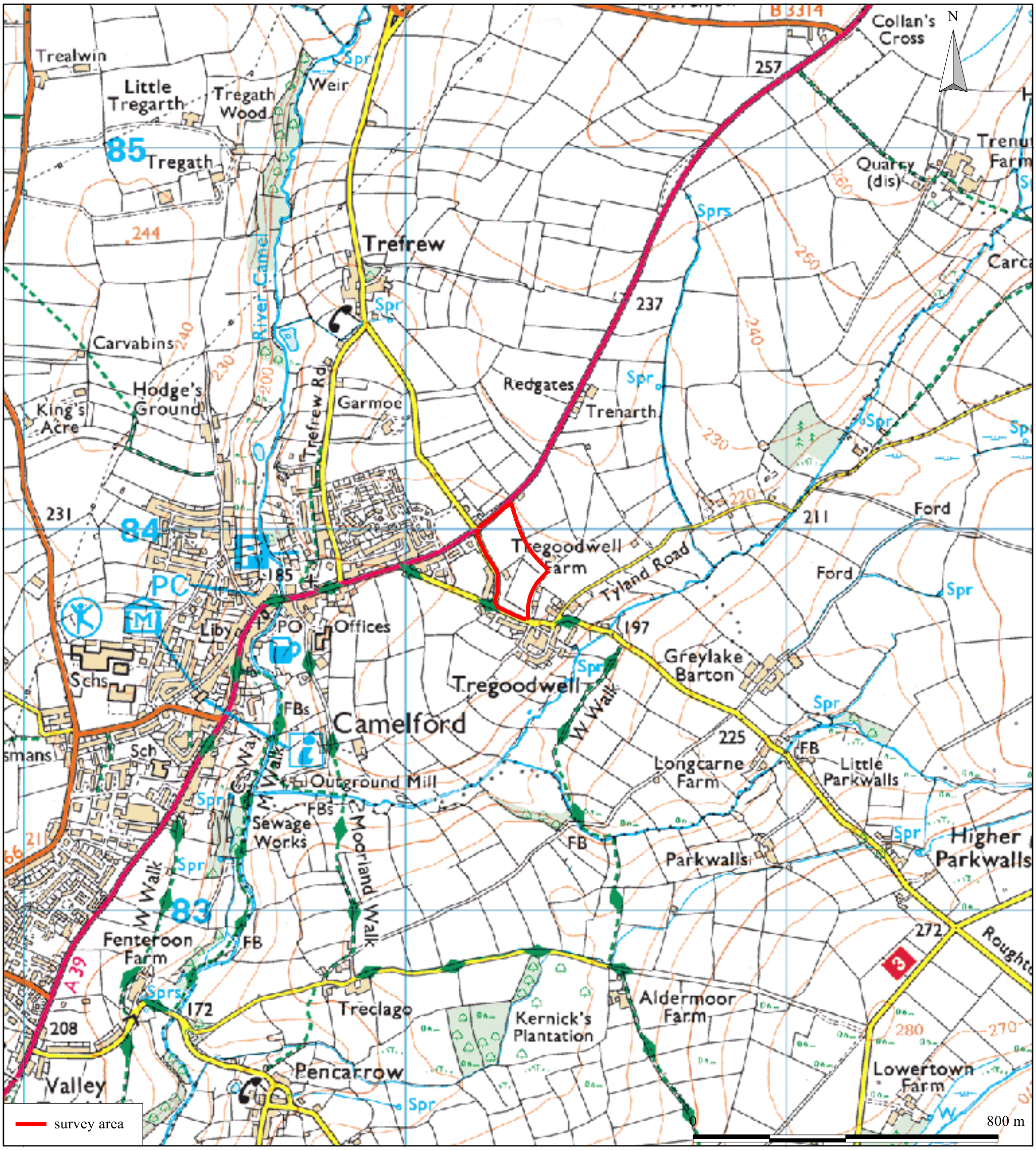
Historic England (2010) *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. [Online], Available: https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geophysical-survey-in-archaeological-field-evaluation/geophysics-guidelines.pdf/ [February 2017]

Appendix 1 Figures

General Guidance

The anomalies represented in the survey plots provided in this appendix are magnetic anomalies. The apparent size of such anomalies and anomaly patterns are unlikely to correspond exactly with the dimensions of any associated archaeological features (see Section 6.1).

A rough rule for interpreting magnetic anomalies is that the width of an anomaly at half its maximum reading is equal to the width of the buried feature, or its depth if this is greater (Clark, 2000: 83). Caution must be applied when using this rule as it depends on the anomalies being clearly identifiable and distinct from adjacent anomalies. In northern latitudes the position of the maximum of a magnetic anomaly will be displaced slightly to the south of any associated physical feature.



British Grid
centre X: 211297.01 m, centre Y: 83878.49 m

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3. Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

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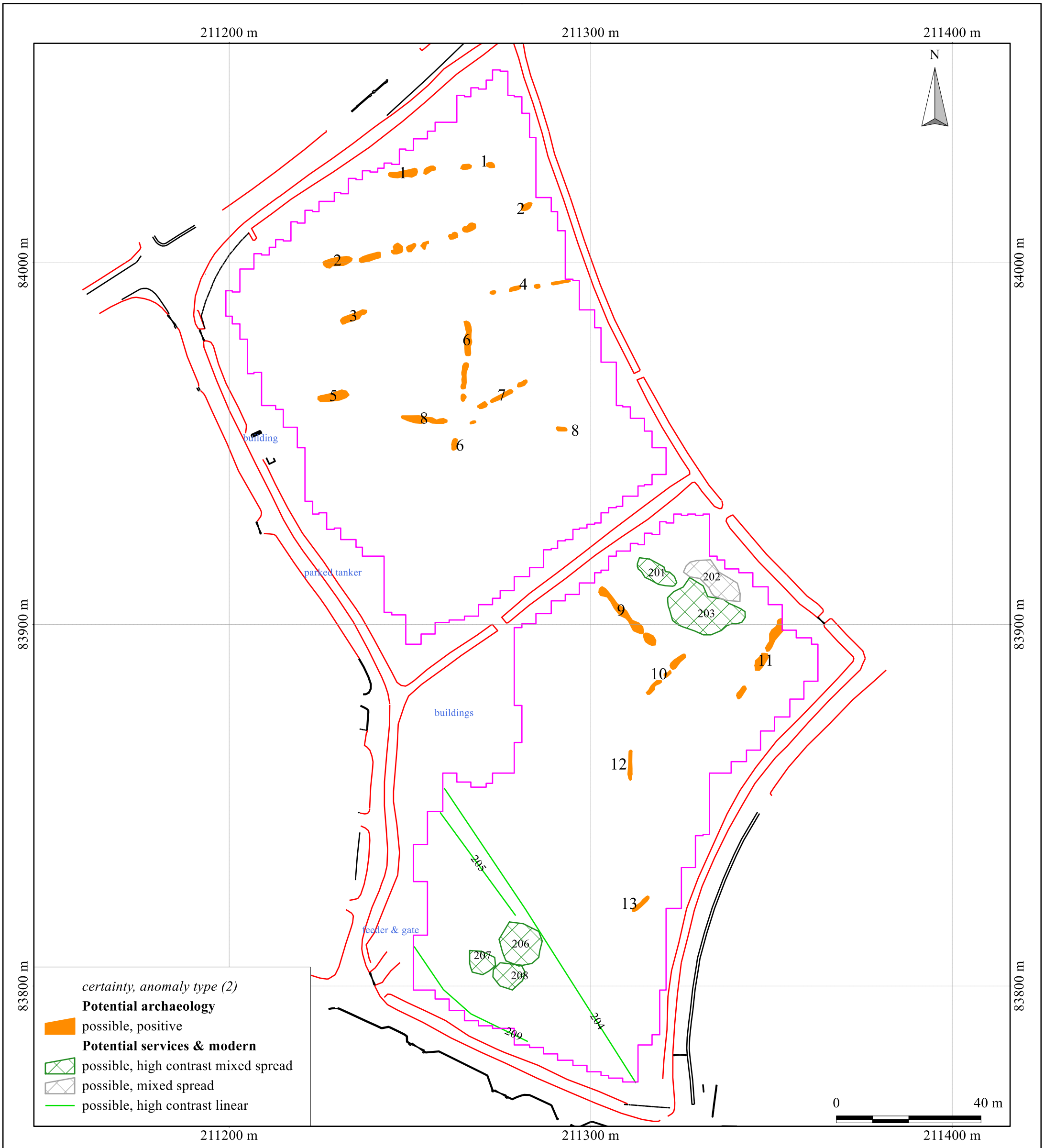
Figure 1: location map

Substrata Limited
Langstrath, Goodleigh
Barnstaple, Devon EX32 7LZ
Tel: 01271 342721
Email: geophysics@substrata.co.uk
Web: substrata.co.uk



British Grid
centre X: 211280.99 m, centre Y: 83910.96 m

Scale: 1:1000 @ A3. Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

Notes:
1. All interpretations are provisional and represent potential archaeological deposits.
2. 'Anomaly type' is a description of the magnetic anomaly. See the report text or GIS for an archaeological characterisation.
3. Anomalies designated "likely archaeology" have supporting evidence e.g. historical maps and or visible earthworks.
4. Not all instances are mapped.
5. Anomalies likely to represent geological or other natural deposits are not mapped unless relevant to potential archaeological events or deposits.

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Figure 2: survey interpretation

Substrata Limited
Langstrath, Goodleigh
Barnstaple, Devon EX32 7LZ
Tel: 01271 342721
Email: geophysics@substrata.co.uk
Web: substrata.co.uk

British Grid
centre X: 211280.99 m, centre Y: 83910.96 m

Scale: 1:1000 @ A3. Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

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Figure 3: shade plot of processed data

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Barnstaple, Devon EX32 7LZ
Tel: 01271 342721
Email: geophysics@substrata.co.uk
Web: substrata.co.uk

211200 m
211300 m
211400 m
84000 m
83900 m
83800 m
N
building
parked tanker
buildings
feeder & gate
Processed magnetometer data
(nT)
> 8.00
4.00 - 8.00
2.00 - 4.00
1.00 - 2.00
-1.00 - 1.00
-2.00 - -1.00
-4.00 - -2.00
-8.00 - -4.00
< -8.00
0
40 m

British Grid
centre X: 211280.99 m, centre Y: 83910.96 m

Scale: 1:1000 @ A3. Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

An archaeological magnetometer survey
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Figure 4: contour plot of processed data

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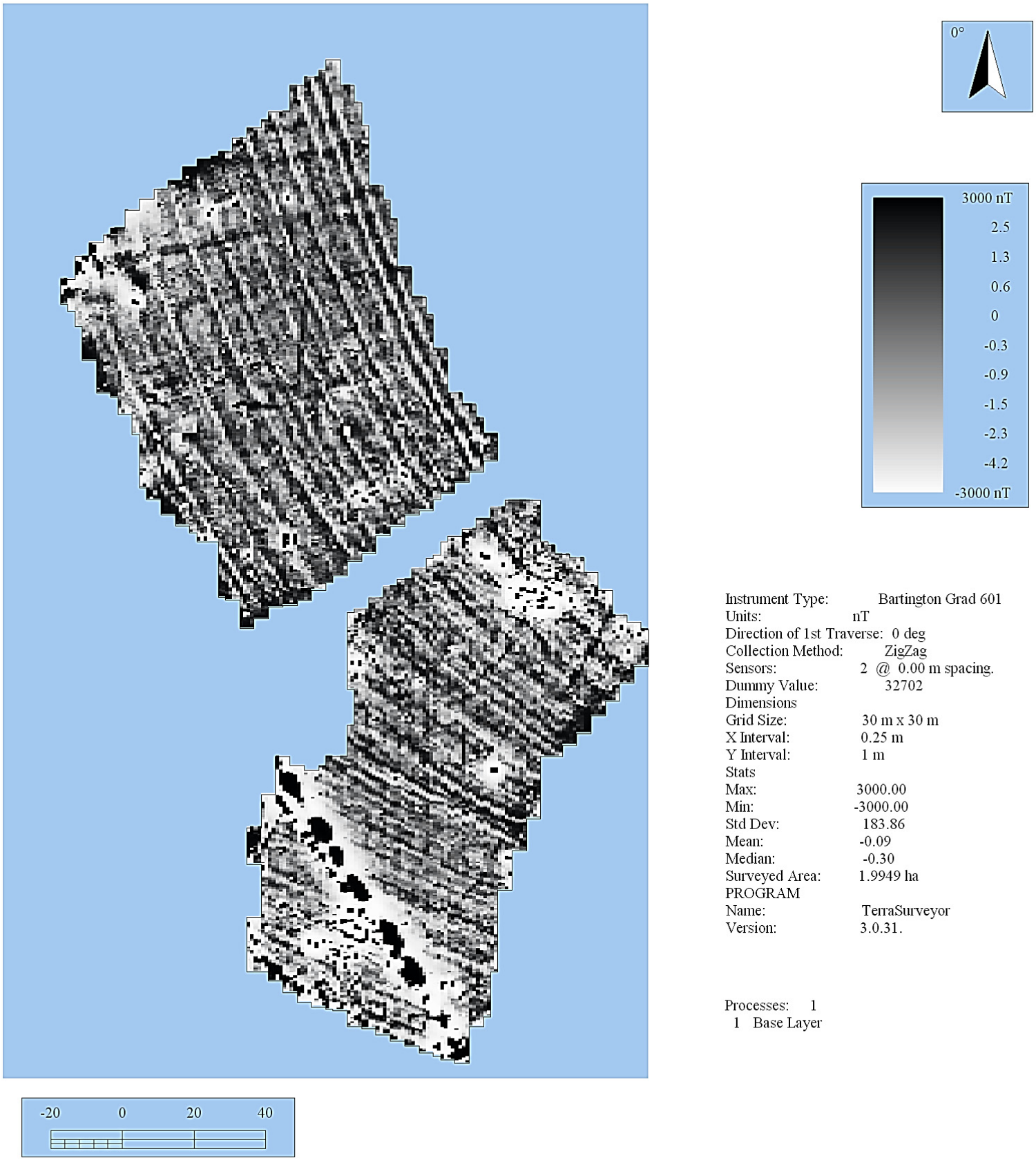
Langstrath, Goodleigh
Barnstaple, Devon EX32 7LZ
Tel: 01271 342721
Email: geophysics@substrata.co.uk
Web: substrata.co.uk



Instrument Type: Bartington Grad 601
Units: nT
Direction of 1st Traverse: 0 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 0.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32702
Dimensions
Grid Size: 30 m x 30 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m
Stats
Max: 3000.00
Min: -3000.00
Std Dev: 183.86
Mean: -0.09
Median: -0.30
Surveyed Area: 1.9949 ha
PROGRAM
Name: TerraSurveyor
Version: 3.0.31.

Processes: 1
1 Base Layer

Figure 5: shade plot of unprocessed data

Appendix 2 Tables

Site: An archaeological magnetometer survey
Land at Tregoodwell, Camelford, Cornwall
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anomaly group	anomaly characterisation certainty & class	anomaly form	additional archaeological characterisation	comments
1	possible, positive	disrupted linear		
2	possible, positive	disrupted linear		
3	possible, positive	linear		
4	possible, positive	disrupted linear		
5	possible, positive	linear		
6	possible, positive	disrupted linear		
7	possible, positive	disrupted linear		
8	possible, positive	disrupted linear		
9	possible, positive	disrupted linear		anomaly group coincides with ridge-and-furrow but has a relatively high response suggesting a possible archaeological deposit such such as a former field boundary
10	possible, positive	disrupted linear		
11	possible, positive	disrupted linear		
12	possible, positive	linear		anomaly group has the same trend as the survey traverses but is clear in the data and probably represents an archaeological deposit
13	possible, positive	linear		
201	possible, high contrast mixed spread		rubble and/or landfill with ferrous material	
202	possible, mixed spread		rubble/landfill	
203	possible, high contrast mixed spread		rubble and/or landfill with ferrous material	
204	possible, high contrast linear		ferrous pipe, cable or drain	
205	possible, high contrast linear		ferrous pipe, cable or drain	
206	possible, high contrast mixed spread		rubble and/or landfill with ferrous material	
207	possible, high contrast mixed spread		rubble and/or landfill with ferrous material	
208	possible, high contrast mixed spread		rubble and/or landfill with ferrous material	
209	possible, high contrast linear		ferrous pipe, cable or drain	

Table 1: data analysis

Documents
Survey methodology statement: Dean (2017)

Methodology

1. The work was undertaken in accordance with the survey methodology statement. The geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken with reference to standard guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and Archaeology Data Service (undated).
2. The survey grid location information and grid plan was recorded as part of the project in a suitable GIS system.
3. Data processing was undertaken using appropriate software, with all anomalies being digitised and geo-referenced. The final report included a graphical and textual account of the techniques undertaken, the data obtained and an archaeological interpretation of that data and conclusions about any likely archaeology.

Grid
Method of Fixing: DGPS set-out using pre-planned survey grids and Ordnance Survey coordinates.
Composition: 30m by 30m grids
Recording: Geo-referenced and recorded using digital map tiles.
DGPS used: Spectra Precision PM5V2 GPS with external antenna and survey pole and DigiTerra Explorer 7 as the survey control program.

Equipment	**Data Capture**
Instrument: Bartington Instruments grad601-2 *Firmware:* version 6.1	*Sample Interval:* 0.25m *Traverse Interval:* 1 metre *Traverse Method:* zigzag *Traverse Orientation:* GN

Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation Software
IntelliCAD Technology Consortium IntelliCAD 8.0
DW Consulting TerraSurveyor3
Manifold System 8 GIS
Microsoft Corp. Office Excel 2013
Microsoft Corp. Office Publisher 2013
Adobe Systems Inc Adobe Acrobat 9 Pro Extended

Table 2: methodology summary

SITE
Instrument Type: Bartington Grad-601 gradiometer
Units: nT
Direction of 1st Traverse: see below
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32702

PROGRAM
Name: TerraSurveyor
Version: 3.0.31.0

Stats	
Max:	29.42
Min:	-29.60
Std Dev:	6.29
Mean:	-0.17
Median:	0.00
Surveyed Area:	2ha

Processes: 8
1 Base Layer
2 Clip at 1.00 SD
3 De Stagger: Grids: a6.xgd a8.xgd a17.xgd a29+a19.xgd a1.xgd a5.xgd a9.xgd a16.xgd a20.xgd a2.xgd a4.xgd a10.xgd a15.xgd a3.xgd a11.xgd a14.xgd a12.xgd a13.xgd Mode: Both By: 1 intervals
4 De Stagger: Grids: a34.xgd Mode: Both By: 1 intervals
5 De Stagger: Grids: a27.xgd Mode: Both By: 1 intervals
6 DeStripe Median Sensors: Grids: All
7 Interpolate: Match X & Y Doubled.
8 Clip at 2.00 SD

Table 3: processed data metadata