

Land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington, Cornwall: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

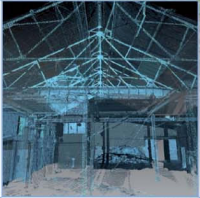
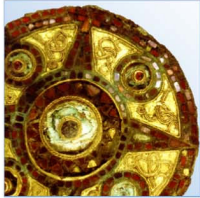
Planning Application Number: 08/01923/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: SX 3649 6986

Site Code: TRURI: 2009.91

AOC Project no: 30533

Date: March 2010



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HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington, Cornwall: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: **ISG Pearce**
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National Grid Reference (NGR): **SX 3649 6986**

AOC Project No: **30533**

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Date of Report: **March 2010**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

In February 2010 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington, Cornwall on behalf of ISG Pearce. The trenching followed an earlier geophysical survey conducted by Stratascan which identified several linear anomalies.

The evaluation identified two shallow linear depressions and a record was made of the historic boundary that traverses the centre of the site. No significant archaeological remains were identified during the evaluation; the depth of ploughsoil and absence of subsoil indicating that any archaeological remains that may once have existed on the site have since been removed by ploughing.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location (Figures 1 & 2)

1.1.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SX 3649 6986. The site is bound to the north by farmland while the southern boundary is formed by Tavistock Road and the rear of existing farmhouses. To the west, the site is bound by a track / footpath, beyond which is a residential area and playing fields; to the east the site is bounded by a hedge, beyond which is the Moss Side Industrial Estate.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Planning consent (Reference: 08/01923/FUL) for the proposed development has been granted, subject to conditions. Condition 2 states:

“No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist”

Reason: To ensure the protection and preservation of valuable archaeological remains in accordance with Saved policy CL20 of the Caradon Local Plan 1999.

This condition has been required in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990), and was recommended by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

1.2.2 The site does not lie within a conservation area and does not contain any listed buildings or scheduled monuments.

1.2.3 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of a Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2008). Following this a geophysical survey was undertaken (Stratascan 2010), which suggested the need for further mitigation in the form of an Archaeological Evaluation. Accordingly a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010) was prepared and subsequently approved by Phil Copleston at Cornwall County Council.

1.3 Geology and Topography

1.3.1 The British Geological Survey Report commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers for this site (BGS, 2006) indicates that the underlying bedrock geology of the site and surrounding area is Brendon Formation of slate, siltstone and sandstone (Figure 4). This was confirmed by Geotechnical investigations undertaken by Geotechnics in October 2008 (AOC 2008).

1.3.2 No superficial geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey for this area, however, the BGS report suggests that the site is likely to comprise a thin layer of hillwash and solifluction (soil creep) deposits of local weathered rock. Geotechnical investigations revealed that the bedrock is overlain by Weathered Brendon Formation deposits of clay, slate and gravel and by Head deposits of clay and slate (AOC 2008).

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The following information is taken from the desk based assessment compiled for the site (AOC 2008).

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 2.2 No evidence of prehistoric activity is known within the immediate vicinity of the site. However, the wider landscape around the site was known to have been utilised during the prehistoric period and has yielded a variety of archaeological remains dating to this period, particularly from areas of high ground in the wider region.
- 2.3 The main road from Callington to Plymouth (A388), c. 600m south of the site, runs south-eastwards along a natural ridgeway that was the line of an ancient trackway. On the south-western slope of this ridge, c.1.25km to the south-east of the site, is 'Castlewich Henge'; a Neolithic henge characterised by a bank and ditch. Close to this henge is another Neolithic site at Balston Down, a rocky outcrop intensively quarried for igneous rock during that period, which has been identified as a stone axe source. Balston Down Greenstone axes have been recorded in Devon, Dorset, Somerset and across Cornwall (Lightbody, 1982; Thomas & Buck, 1994).
- 2.4 Kit Hill, c. 1.5km to the north-east of the site, rises to 333m above sea level, forming a prominent point between the valleys of the Tamar and Lynher Rivers; it provides views across the wider landscape. A Neolithic long barrow, a large complex of Bronze Age barrows (Thomas & Buck, 1994) and a number of possible Iron Age hill top fortifications are recorded in this area (Lightbody, 1982). Further barrows are known on Hingston Down, another prominent ridge in the landscape adjoining the eastern side Kit Hill.
- 2.5 Approximately 3km to the south-west of the site is Cadsonbury Hill, at the summit of which is Cadsonbury Hillfort, a single ditch hill fort occupied during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods (200 BC - AD400) and it is likely that the remains of structures (e.g. round / oval houses and animal enclosures) are buried within the ramparts. It is also likely that this strategic position in the landscape may well have been subject to earlier prehistoric activity (Callington Town Council, 2006; Lightbody, 1982).
- 2.6 Natural resources of tin and copper are known to have been utilised from the prehistoric period when metals were extracted from streams and valley gravels (Buck, 1998; Holt, 2003)..

Roman (cAD 43 - 410)

- 2.7 A single small brass coin of Roman date was found in the Callington district but the exact location is not recorded.
- 2.8 The Romans visited Cornwall and Scilly in the 1st century when they are referred to as the *Cassiterides* meaning 'The Tin Isles' and the Roman writer Diodorus described how the inhabitants extracted tin from the ground and smelted it to produce ingots which were then traded with the Mediterranean (Payton 2008).
- 2.9 During the Roman Occupation of Britain (AD 43 - 410) the county formed part of Dumnonia (also including Devon and Western Somerset). There is no evidence of the great upheavals seen elsewhere in Britain, rather the evidence points to continuity (Payton 2008). A number of sites indicate continuity (albeit not continuous) from the Iron Age to the Roman Period including Cadsonbury Hillfort and in the Kit Hill area (Lightbody 1982).

Early Medieval (c. 410 – 1066)

- 2.10 Callington was a Saxon settlement. The town is thought to have been an old Cornish hamlet which was then expanded by the Saxons as they colonised Devon during the early medieval period. Hingston Down, c.2.5 km to the north-east of the site was the site of a battle in 838 where the Saxons defeated the combined forces of an army of Cornish and Danes (Lightbody 1982). No Saxon activity has been recorded close to the site.

The Medieval Period (c. AD 1066 - 1485)

- 2.11 The town is included in the Domesday Survey for Exeter which describes 'Calwiton' as a manor of moderate size with a population of approximately 200 which is thought to have included Callington and Southill which became separate estates some 200 years later with 'Calyngton' belonging to the De Ferrers family including the farms from Hays to Pengelly (Lightbody 1982). This would indicate that farming in the area of Pengelly Farm adjacent to the south-western boundary of the site, has been established since the medieval period and it is also mentioned in the Feet of Fines in 1393 and 1492; although the present Grade II Listed farmhouse was not built until the late 16th - early 17th century.
- 2.12 The Cornwall Landscape Assessment (1994) describes the whole of the county of Cornwall as a 'Historic Landscape', which is described as '*the physical manifestation in the landscape of people's interaction with their natural and cultural environment through time*' which should '*be regarded as a human artefact*' (Cornwall County Council 1996; 1998). This Historic Landscape can be divided into zones characterised by the general overall land use of that area. The site is located within a zone of 'Anciently Enclosed Land' which covers 57.47% of the land surface of Cornwall and is characterised as agricultural heartland with pre-17th century farming settlements and irregular field patterns enclosed and farmed from later prehistory through to the medieval period. The fields are distinguished by dividing walls and hedgerows and throughout this zone are numerous hedged lanes. Cornwall County Council conclude that the potential for historical and archaeological evidence in this zone is 'considerable' and '*much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone*' (Cornwall County Council 1996; 1998).
- 2.13 Callington was established as a market town when Henry III granted a market charter in 1267. The market flourished throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, the cattle market finally closing in 1965. A cross known as the 'Hee Cross' is recorded in the Callington Parish in 1438 but it is no longer extant and the exact location is not known.
- 2.14 During the 12th century mining became a flourishing industry with west Devon producing nearly all the tin of Europe and the only Cornish mines at this time lay in the east of the county close to the Devon border. In 1201 King John issued the first charter of stanneries confirming the rights of '*digging tin and turfs for smelting it at all times freely and peaceably without hindrance from any man, everywhere in the moors...and of diverting streams for their works and in the stanneries, just as by ancient usage they have been wont to do*' (quoted in Lightbody 1982). Not only does this attest to the contemporary industry but the phrase '*ancient usage*' also indicates that mining and smelting activities have been undertaken in this area for many years.
- 2.15 By the 14th century silver mining and refining are recorded from the adjacent parish of Calstock, (Callington / Calstock boundary c. 2-2.5km to the east of the site) and by the 15th century a tin works had been established and there is physical evidence for stream-walking on the lower slopes of Kit

Hill (Thomas & Buck 1994). In the 16th century the first deep shaft mines were sunk into Kit Hill, prior to this tin had been extracted from stream works and open surface works (Cornwall County Council 2002).

The Post-Medieval Period (c. AD 1485 - modern)

- 2.16 Callington was established as a parliamentary borough in 1584 and a Grade II Listed borough stone c.350m to the south-west the site, erected in the c.18th century marks the eastern boundary of the borough, however Callington lost borough status in 1832.
- 2.17 Agriculture and animal husbandry continued to play a significant role in the post medieval economy of Callington and there is evidence for a number of features associated with farming and related industries, including a malthouse c. 500m to the west of the site; a sheep fair c. 480m to the south-west of the site; a tannery c. 400m to the west of the site; and the barn buildings between Pengelly Farm and 63 Tavistock Road at the south-west site boundary, constructed in the second half of the 19th century and later converted into a house. The Grade II Listed Building of Pengelly Farm itself located at the site boundary, was constructed in the late 16th - early 17th century and was partly rebuilt in the 18th century and later extended in the 19th and 20th centuries. There are also several lanes surviving from the more rural landscape prior to the 18th century development and expansion of the town such as the walled lanes off Tavistock Road and from Pengelly farm and the track joining Pengelly farm to the springheads near Newport close.
- 2.18 Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries the Cornish economy was underpinned by the mining industry with copper and tin being the primary minerals extracted across the county (Payton 2008). Callington flourished as an industrial town, housing the influx of workers employed in the surrounding mines, such as the silver and copper producing Lady Ashburton Mine located c. 400m to the north-east of the site. There were numerous mines in the wider area, particularly around Kit Hill and Kelly Bray, c. 1.5 km to the north of the site. Such is the significance of the mining industry in the wider area that the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape c. 500m to the north-east of the site, was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2006.
- 2.19 The influx of miners necessitated the development of residential properties within the town in the early 19th century. Rows of cottages were built along a number of roads including Moonfield, c. 320m to the south-west of the site and rows of middle-class housing were built for senior mining officials and some prosperous shopkeepers along roads including Launceston Road, c. 400m to the west of the site, and Tavistock Road, c. 300m to the south-west of the site (Cornwall County Council 2002). One such example is 13 Tavistock Road, a Grade II Listed terraced house, c. 420m to the south-west of the site.
- 2.20 The agricultural lands around Callington continued to be important for farming and there was an effort to increase agricultural production during and after the Second World War. During the War, Callington was also the site of a Prisoner of War camp built to house Italian soldiers, c.300m to the east of the site in the area now under the Moss Side Industrial Estate.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

3.1.1 The general aims of the investigation were:

- to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features and to establish the depositional sequence;
- to record and sample excavate any such archaeologically important material;
- to enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision as to the necessity for any further work should a planning application be approved.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were:

- to determine the presence of any prehistoric activity.
- to determine the presence of any medieval remains.

3.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Prior to commencing work a unique code for the project was obtained from Royal Cornwall Museum (**TRURI: 2009.91**).

3.2.2 On site fieldwork was undertaken between 22nd and 26th February 2010.

3.2.3 Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, taken from a survey point previously moved from a Bench Mark to the west of Tavistock Road

3.2.4 The evaluation was conducted by the Paul Harris under the overall management of Andy Leonard. Phil Copleston of Cornwall County Council was kept informed of progress on site and given opportunities to monitor the work.

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3, 4 & 5)

4.1.1 Surface of Trench = 172.36mOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
172.36 – 172.10m	0.00m	(101)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
172.10 – 172.05m+	0.26m	(102)	Natural gravelly clay

4.1.2 Trench 1 was located in the centre of the site, traversing the east-west historic boundary.

4.1.3 The earliest deposit was the naturally-deposited mixed mid-light orange and yellow clay and gravel. In the centre of the trench a shallow (0.30m deep) linear cut [014] was aligned east-west. It had gently sloping sides and was 0.35m wide. This formed the construction cut for the historic field boundary and contained (103), a 0.90m high mid-dark brown clayey silt bank built on a core of soil and stone, externally clad in dry stone. One sherd of post-medieval green glazed pottery was recovered from the bank.

4.1.4 The bank and natural deposit were overlaid by a mid-brownish-grey silty clay deposit (101), which had been subject to ploughing.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figures 3 & 4)

4.2.1 Surface of Trench = 177.71mOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
177.71 – 177.31m	0.00m	(201)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
177.31–177.01m+	0.40m	(202)	Natural grey sandy clay

4.2.2 Trench 2 was located in the northeast corner of the site, orientated east-west and was designed to characterise the discrete anomalies depicted in the geophysical report.

4.2.3 The earliest deposit was the naturally deposited pale grey sandy clay with frequent sandstone inclusions ((202). It was sealed by a layer of mid-brown silty clay topsoil (201) which had been subject to ploughing.

4.2.4 No significant archaeological remains were encountered in Trench 2.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figures 3 & 4)

4.3.1 Surface of Trench = 175.29mOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
175.29-174.64m	0.00m	(301)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
174.64-174.54m	0.65m	(302)	Natural yellow and grey clayey gravel

4.3.2 Trench 3 was located in the central northern part of the site, aligned north-south and was intended to characterise the discrete anomalies identified in the geophysical report.

4.3.3 The earliest deposit was a mixed pale yellow and grey natural clayey gravel (302). It was sealed by a layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil deposit (301).

4.3.4 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 3.

4.4 Trench 4 (Figures 3 & 4)

4.4.1 Surface of Trench = 175.27mOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
175.27 – 174.92m	0.00m	(401)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
174.92–174.82m+	0.35m	(402)	Yellow and grey gravelly clay natural deposit

4.4.2 Trench 4 was located in the central eastern part of the site, just to the north of the historic field boundary. It was overlain on linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

4.4.3 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 4 was a mixed pale yellow and grey natural gravelly clay (402) with frequent sandstone inclusions. It was sealed by a layer of topsoil (401).

4.4.4 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 4.

4.5 Trench 5 (Figures 3 & 4)

4.5.1 Surface of Trench = 170.43m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
170.43-169.93m	0.00m	(501)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
169.93-169.73m+	0.50m	(502)	Natural yellow/brown clay

4.5.2 Trench 5 was located in the central eastern part of the site on an east-west alignment, designed to characterise linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

4.5.3 The earliest deposit was a mid-light brownish yellow/orange natural clay with frequent gravel inclusions (502). Two tree throws were present cutting into the deposit [503] and [504]. Filling these and overlying the natural horizon was a mid orange/brown clayey silt topsoil deposit (501).

4.5.4 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 5.

4.6 Trench 6 (Figures 3, 4 & 5)

4.6.1 Surface of Trench = 168.00m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
168.00-167.76m	0.00m	(601)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
167.76-167.66m+	0.26m	(602)	Natural yellow/brown clay

4.6.2 Trench 6 was located in the central western part of the site on an east-west alignment, designed to characterise linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

4.6.3 The earliest deposit was a brown natural silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones (602). One tree throw was present cutting into the natural deposit. This was given a context number [603] before its character was determined. The trench was sealed by a soft brown silty clay topsoil deposit (601).

4.6.4 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 6.

4.7 Trench 7 (Figures 3 & 4)

4.7.1 Surface of Trench = 169.99m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
169.99-169.51m	0.00m	(701)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
169.51-169.33m+	0.48m	(702)	Natural pale grey silty clay

4.7.2 Trench 7 was located in the central part of the site on a north-south alignment, designed to characterise patchy linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

4.7.3 The earliest deposit was a pale grey silty clay natural deposit with patches of red/brown gravel (702). It was sealed by a mid brown/grey silty clay topsoil horizon (701).

4.7.4 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 6.

4.8 Trench 8 (Figures 3 & 4)

4.8.1 Surface of Trench = 167.72m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
167.72-167.17m	0.00m	(801)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
167.17-167.12m+	0.55m	(802)	Natural orange/brown clay

4.8.2 Trench 8 was located in the southwest part of the site on an east-west alignment, designed to characterise a strong linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

4.8.3 The earliest deposit was a natural mid-light orange/brown gravelly clay (802). It was sealed by a brown clayey silt topsoil deposit (801).

4.8.4 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 8.

4.9 Trench 9 (Figures 3 & 4)

4.9.1 Surface of Trench = 172.04m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
172.04-171.54m	0.00m	(901)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
171.54-171.38m+	0.50m	(902)	Natural pale grey silty clay

4.9.2 Trench 9 was located in the east part of the site on an east-west alignment. It was located to sample an area that appeared otherwise devoid of features.

4.9.3 The earliest deposit was a natural mid brown/grey silty clay (902). It was cut by a shallow, sub-circular natural depression [903], 0.20m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Filling the depression and sealing the trench was a layer of brown/grey silty clay topsoil (901).

4.9.4 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 9.

4.10 Trench 10 (Figures 3, 4 & 5)

4.10.1 Surface of Trench = 171.35m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
171.35-170.75m	0.00m	(1001)	Topsoil/Ploughsoil
170.75-170.55m+	0.60m	(1002)	Natural orange/yellow gravelly clay

4.10.2 Trench 10 was originally located at the southernmost part of the site, adjacent to Tavistock Road. Due to the presence of extensive services picked up during the CAT scan it was moved to the north (Figure 3) on an east-west alignment.

4.10.3 The earliest deposit was a natural mid-light orange/yellow gravelly clay (1002). It was cut by a shallow gully [1003], 0.15m deep and 0.55m wide. It was filled by a ploughsoil deposit (1001) that sealed the entire trench and was the result of deep ploughing rather than archaeological activity.

4.10.4 No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 10.

5. Finds

5.1 One sherd of green-glaze ware pottery was recovered from the historic boundary, dating it to the post-medieval period. No other finds were identified during the trenching.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation met its primary objective; to determine the presence/absence of archaeological remains. The work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and in agreement with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Phil Copleston. The historic boundary was recorded but no other archaeological remains were encountered.
- 6.2 The fairly substantial depth of the topsoil deposit across the site, combined with a complete lack of subsoil, indicates that the site had been subject to extensive ploughing over time, which would have removed any archaeological remains that may once have been present on the site. The anomalies identified during the geophysical survey did not transpire to be archaeological and are probably explained by variations in the natural deposit.
- 6.3 Given the results of the archaeological evaluation it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required on this site. Publication of the results will be limited to a short summary submitted to the local journal and via the online OASIS project (Appendix B).

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Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Topsoil/subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.45m
102	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.05m+
103	Historic boundary bank	2.00m+	2.10m	0.90m
104	Foundation trench for (103)	2.00m+	0.33m	0.28m
201	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.40m
202	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.30m+
301	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.65m
302	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m+
401	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.35m
402	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m+
501	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.50m
502	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.20m+
503	Tree throw	1.30m	0.90m	0.20m
504	Tree throw	2.00m	0.80m	0.40m
601	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.60m
602	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m+
603	Tree throw	0.80m	0.50m	0.50m
701	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.48m
702	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.18m
801	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.55m
802	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.05m+
901	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.50m
902	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.16m+
903	Shallow depression	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m
1001	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.60m
1002	Natural deposit	30.00m	2.00m	0.20m+
1003	Narrow gully	2.00m+	0.55m	0.15m

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: aocarcha1-73598

Project details

Project name Land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington

Short description of the project In February 2010 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington, Cornwall on behalf of ISG Pearce. The trenching followed an earlier geophysical survey conducted by Stratascan which identified several linear anomalies. The evaluation identified two shallow linear depressions and a record was made of the historic boundary that traverses the centre of the site. No significant archaeological remains were identified during the evaluation; the depth of ploughsoil and absence of subsoil indicating that any archaeological remains that may once have existed on the site have since been removed by ploughing.

Project dates Start: 22-02-2010 End: 30-03-2010

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes TRURI: 2009.91 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Monument type HISTORIC FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & 'Geophysical Survey','Targeted Trenches'
techniques

Development type Rural commercial

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Solid geology UPPER DEVONIAN AND UPPER OLD RED SANDSTONE

Drift geology None
(other)

Techniques Magnetometry

Project location

Country England

Site location CORNWALL CARADON CALLINGTON Land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington, Cornwall

Postcode PL17 7DT

Study area 2.90 Hectares

Site coordinates SX 3649 6986 50.5050464447 -4.306108608150 50 30 18 N 004 18 21 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 169.46m Max: 175.29m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Cornwall County Council Archaeologist
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology Group

originator

Project Andy Leonard
director/manager

Project supervisor Simon Stowe

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of ISG Pearce
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Royal Cornwall Museum
recipient

Physical Archive TRURI: 2009.91
ID

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Physical Archive Archive to be stored at AOC until ready for deposition with Cornwall Museum
notes

Digital Archive Royal Cornwall Museum
recipient

Digital Archive ID TRURI: 2009.91

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital Media 'Geophysics','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
available

Digital Archive Archive to be stored at AOC until ready for deposition with Cornwall Museum
notes

Paper Archive Royal Cornwall Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID TRURI: 2009.91

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Manuscript','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive Archive to be stored at AOC until ready for deposition with Cornwall Museum
notes

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington, Cornwall: A Written Scheme of Investigation for a Geophysical Survey

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, P.

Date 2010

Issuer or AOC Archaeology
publisher

Place of issue or AOC Archaeology
publication

Description A4 bound document

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Geophysical Survey Report: Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington

Author(s)/Editor(s) Graham, C.

Date 2010

Issuer or Stratascan
publisher

Place of issue or Stratascan
publication

Description A4 bound document

Project bibliography 3

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington, Cornwall: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Leonard, A.

Date 2010

Issuer or AOC Archaeology
publisher

Place of issue or AOC Archaeology
publication

Description A4 bound document

Project bibliography 4

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at Pengelly Farm, Tavistock Road, Callington, Cornwall: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Leonard, A.

Date 2010

Issuer or AOC Archaeology
publisher

Place of issue or AOC Archaeology
publication

Description A4 bound document

Entered by Andy Leonard (andy.leonard@aocarchaeology.com)

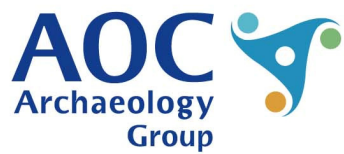
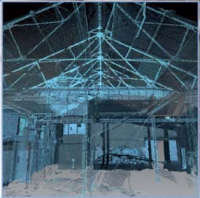
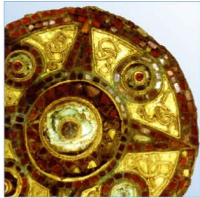
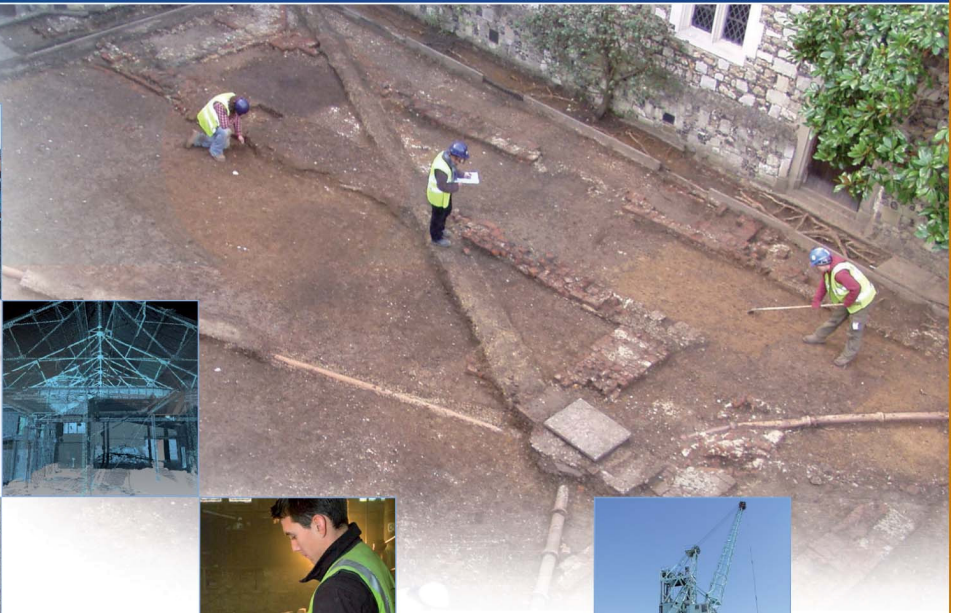
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