



Homes at Tolgus, Redruth Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation



Planning Ref: PA 12/09717
Ref: 229821.03
June 2021



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Document Information

Document title	Homes at Tolgus
Document subtitle	Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference	229821.03
Commissioned by	Cornwall Council and Treveth Developments LLP
Address	County Hall Treyew Road Truro Cornwall TR1 3 AY
Site location	Tolgus, Redruth
County	Cornwall
National grid reference (NGR)	168974 042073 (SW 68974 42073)
Planning authority	Cornwall County Council
Planning reference	PA 12/09717
Museum name	Royal Cornwall Museum
Museum accession code	Museum currently not collecting
OASIS Id	wessexar1-423158
WA project code(s)	229821
Dates of fieldwork	24 May 2021 to 3 June 2021
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Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	16 June 2021	AZ, RC	SGW



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cornwall Council and Treveth Developments LLP, to undertake an archaeological evaluation covering 5.7 hectares centred on NGR 168974, 042073, at Tolgus, Redruth, Cornwall. The works were undertaken in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site according to Condition 3 of planning permission PA12/09717 granted by Cornwall County Council for the demolition of farm buildings, and the erection of 370 dwellings, along with associated access and utility arrangements.

The excavation of 16 Trenches, located numerous boundary features comprising ditches and hedgerows, likely representing post-medieval Cornish Hedges. Debris material within Trench 16, is believed to relate to mining activity undertaken across the site in the 19th century.

Within Trench 13 evidence of possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age activity was identified. Occurrences of stone rubble throughout the ditch may be unexplained but is of note due to the finding of a similar deposit of stone within the ring ditch excavated during an earlier archaeological excavation. Within Trench 14 evidence of possibly Iron Age activity was identified, albeit in a residual context. These possibly Neolithic to Iron Age features indicate there may have been some activity in the area during this period.

Finds typically comprised pottery sherds of post-medieval date, with prehistoric sherds located within ditches. The finds assemblage also included post-medieval glass, together with undated slag and iron.

The works, undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation were carried out between 24th of May and 3rd of June 2021.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Treveth Developments LLP and Cornwall Council, for commissioning the archaeological works. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Peter Dudley, Senior Development Officer, who monitored the project for Cornwall Council.



Homes at Tolgus

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cornwall Council and Treveth Developments LLP, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 5.7 ha parcel of land located at Tolgus, Redruth, Cornwall TR15 3AL, centred on NGR 168974 042073 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The development comprised the demolition of farm buildings, and the erection of 370 dwellings, along with associated access and utility arrangements. A planning application (PA 12/09717) submitted to Cornwall Council, was granted, subject to conditions. The following condition (No. 3) related to archaeological investigation.

A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

1. The programme and a phasing and methodology of site investigation and recording

2. The programme for post investigation assessment

3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording

4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

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

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

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 141.



1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021).

1.1.4 The evaluation comprising 16 sample trenches (3% sample) was undertaken between the 24th of May and the 3rd of June 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation area is located outside of the north-western fringes of Redruth and encloses approximately 5.7 ha. The evaluation area forms part of a larger development of approximately 29.5 ha (Cotswold Archaeology 2017, 3). The main body of the site comprises a series of arable and pasture fields and lies between the A30 to the north to north-west, and the A3047 to the south-east. The disused Tolgus Vean Farmhouse lies just to the west of the site.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels sloped from 103 m in the north, to 100 m in the south.

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Hornfelsed slate and Hornfelsed siltstone of the Mylor Slate Formation, with a band of Permian Felsite running through the approximate centre of the site on a north-east/south-west alignment. No superficial deposits were recorded in the main body of the site, although a band of alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravels run along the north-eastern site boundary, cutting across the line of the A3047 in this area (British Geological Survey 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was described in a desk-based heritage assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2012), and during previous phases of archaeological investigation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016 and Wessex Archaeology forthcoming). The following text is summarised from these sources.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012)

2.2.1 The geophysical survey recorded several anomalies within the site. These included ditches forming a series of enclosures in the eastern half of the site, as well as a possible circular ditch with an internal pit by the northern site boundary. These putative enclosures may be related to former settlement activity or farmsteads. Also recorded were several probable former field boundaries, some of which were probably marked by Cornish Hedges.

Watching Brief (Cotswold Archaeology 2017)

- 2.2.2 The watching brief on a construction compound (believed to be associated with road improvement for the A3047) included the excavation of a number of pits and ditches which, though they did not contain artefacts were likely to be of at least medieval or early post-medieval date. There were also a number of later ditches.

Strip Map and Record (SMR; Wessex Archaeology 2020)

- 2.2.3 The SMR comprised two excavation areas and located numerous intercutting boundary features comprising ditches and hedgerows likely to be post-medieval Cornish Hedges. A cess pit and associated drainage gully was recorded in Area B, believed to relate to mining activity undertaken across the site in the 19th century.
- 2.2.4 Prehistoric activity was identified in the form of a ring ditch within the north-eastern corner of the excavation Area B. Stone rubble confined to the western portion of the ring ditch may indicate the presence of an associated cairn, which, when considered in conjunction with the presence of two entrances and lack of structural postholes, may suggest that the ring ditch was associated with a monument.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric and Roman (pre-AD410)

- 2.3.1 A cupmarked stone lies some 200 m north of the site's north-eastern tip.
- 2.3.2 The cropmarks of a possible round (i.e a small embanked settlement of late prehistoric or Roman date) have been recorded in the south-eastern part of the site. Additionally, a field in the southern part of the site is recorded as 'Part of Ring Croft' on the 1841 Tithe Map (Cotswold Archaeology 2012, figure 3), which might potentially hint at the former presence of a second round (to the south of the present evaluation site).

Early medieval and medieval (AD 410-1539)

- 2.3.3 The settlement of Tolgus (c.50 m east of the A3047) is first recorded in a document of 1280. The settlement of Chyandower (c. 50 m south-east of Blowinghouse Roundabout) is first recorded in a document of 1522. It is likely that the development site farmed part of the agricultural hinterland of these settlements.
- 2.3.4 Tin mining is recorded around Redruth from the medieval period onwards, but there is no known evidence for medieval tin mining at the development site.

Post-medieval and modern (1539–present)

- 2.3.5 The field boundaries across the site are generally Cornish Hedges, comprising hedges sandwiched between two parallel dry-stone walls. These may be medieval in origin but, they are considered more likely to be a result of post-medieval enclosure. Cornwall Historic Environment Services has carried out a program of Historic Landscape Characterisation across the county, which records the entirety of the site as a mixture of 'Post-medieval enclosed land' and '20th century settlement'.
- 2.3.6 The post-medieval and early modern periods saw an expansion in the copper and tin industry in Cornwall. The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site lies to the immediate east of the site and mining within the site itself was recorded from at least the mid-19th century, as part of the "sett" (area of mineral permissions) of the Great South Tolgus Tin and Mining Co (formed in 1847; closed 1871). A number of associated shafts and above ground structures are recorded within the site on 19th-century cartographic



sources. Several of the mine buildings are still extant at the site, although they were modified extensively in the later 19th and/or 20th centuries for use as farm buildings.

- 2.3.7 In 1919–27, Tolgus Mines Ltd operated at the site. A new shaft was excavated in the western area of the site, located to the west of the earlier Cotswold Archaeology watching brief (see **Figure 2**).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) were to:

- test the results of the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012);
- determine the presence or absence of any further Bronze Age activity as located during the SMR in the southern extent of the site (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming);
- determine the presence of any archaeological remains which have survived in areas not subject to the mining activity undertaken within the site during the post-medieval period;
- examine the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits; and

- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series in the region.
- reference will be made to appropriate research framework (Webster 2007).

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trenches 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 had to be relocated because of obstacles such as trees services and boreholes (**Figure 1**). Trench 12 was also shortened due to obstacles. The area to the west of the site of the Cotswold Archaeology watching brief was not sampled as it is the site of a mine shaft.

4.2.2 Sixteen sample trenches, each measuring 50 m in length and 2 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. The trenches were located to test the anomalies indicated by the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012), the cropmark possible Round (see Cotswold Archaeology 2012, figure 6, J) sampled by Trenches 15 and 16, as well as areas with no evidence for containing archaeological deposits of interest.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.5 Trenches were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and

heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's (2021a) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting (Type 2: Appraisal)*.

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Senior Development Officer monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA, but did not visit the site.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Eight of the 16 excavated trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site (**Figure 2**).
- 5.1.2 The features comprised ditches, gullies, and a possible posthole, also investigated were a number of geological features. The ditches dated to the prehistoric period and the post-medieval. A number of the features were undated.
- 5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.
- 5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Stratascan 2012).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The topsoil in general across the site comprised a mid to dark silty loam that had an average thickness of 0.40 m. This overlay a patchy mid to light brown silty clay subsoil, that was more prevalent to the east of the site (**Plate 1**).
- 5.2.2 The natural varied across the site. Large patches of pink clay with high concentration of slate were uncovered, along with areas of mid-yellow brown silty clay (**Plate 2**). On average the natural was reached at a depth of 0.50 m below ground level.
- 5.2.3 A dump of modern material (tarmac, concrete, and plastic) was uncovered at the western end of Trench 12.

5.3 Archaeological results

Prehistoric (Pre-AD 410)

- 5.3.1 Trench 13 revealed a substantial ditch (**1304**; **Plate 3**) which measured 2.8 m wide and 0.45 m deep. The ditch appeared to have been partially backfilled with large fragments of stone, more concentrated on the north-west side, as well as soil (a grey-brown silty loam). Pottery found suggested the feature dates to either the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods, though all of the sherds were small.
- 5.3.2 Previous archaeological investigations approximately 200 m to the south-west of Trench 13 (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming) also found stone rubble relating to possible prehistoric activity (see Section 2.2.4).

Post-medieval (AD 1830 till present)

- 5.3.3 A ditch (**1406**) in Trench 14 produced a larger sherd of possibly Iron Age date, though the other sherd from this feature was post-medieval in date, making the earlier sherd residual.
- 5.3.4 A large post medieval boundary ditch was present within Trench 1. This ditch (**104**; **Plate 4**) ran on a north-east to south-west alignment and corresponded with a feature identified by the geophysical survey. This ditch **104** measured 2.37 m in width and had a depth of 0.55 m. It was filled with a single deposit of dark brown silty clay, that had numerous large stones as inclusions. Recovered from the fill were several sherds of 17/18th century pottery.
- 5.3.5 Running across the southern end of Trench 2 in an east to west direction was another post-medieval ditch (**211**) measuring 1.70 m in width and 0.45 m in depth. It was again filled with a single deposit of dark brown silty clay from which there were four sherds of 17/18th century pottery.
- 5.3.6 Trench 9 revealed two parallel north-north-east to south-south-west aligned gullies (**904** and **906**; **Plate 5**), approximately 2 m apart. They shared similar profiles and widths of 0.6–0.75 m, and depths of 0.05–0.10 m. They contained single deposits of dark brown silty clay; a fragment of green glass was recovered from **904**. The close proximity to one another may suggest the gullies formed part of a trackway or may have been a part of the field drainage system.
- 5.3.7 A series of spreads (**1605** and **1606**) were investigated at the northern end of Trench 16. The lower layer consisted of black-brown silty clay with a considerable amount of slate fragments as well as patches of red-brown soil, possibly from ferrous components. The was overlain by red-brown silty clay possibly a backfill to cover the debris lying derived from 19th century mining activity.

Undated features

- 5.3.8 Several undated ditches were present within Trench 2. Ditches **203** and **205** (**Plate 6**) ran parallel to one another, no relationship was visible suggesting they may have been contemporary, although no dateable material was recovered. These ditches were possibly a continuation of ditch **209**, forming an approximate right angle or corner, although that is speculative as this did not appear within the confines of the trench. These ditches measured between 0.6 m and 1.1 m wide and 0.1 m and 0.27 m deep.
- 5.3.9 An east north-east to west north-west aligned ditch was investigated at the northern end of Trench 2. This ditch (**207**), measuring 0.97 m wide and 0.10 m deep did not contain any dateable material.



- 5.3.10 Two undated ditches were observed in Trench 5. Ditch **504 (Plate 7)** ran on a north-east to south-west alignment across the trench. It measured 1.23 m in width, 0.20 m in depth and was filled with a single deposit light brown silty clay. Also present within the fill were a number of large stones.
- 5.3.11 Ditch **506** had similar dimensions to **504** but appeared to have been slightly truncated at some point. It ran on a north-west to south-east alignment, so there is the possibility that the two ditches are a continuation of each other forming an approximate right angle, however due to the confines of the trench it is not possible to ascertain this.
- 5.3.12 A possible ditch (**704**) was observed in Trench 7. This feature extended for the full width of the trench on a north-east south-west alignment, it was very shallow measuring 0.08 m in depth, and is likely to be a truncated hedge line.
- 5.3.13 Approximately 1.5 m south of linear feature **704**, a subcircular pit **706 (Plate 8)** measuring 0.74 m wide and 0.12 m deep was uncovered. It contained a secondary fill of yellow brown sandy clay; no finds were recovered.
- 5.3.14 Evidence of hedgerows were found within Trenches 14 and 15. The irregular linear hedgerows (**1404**, **1406** and **1506**) on various alignments measured between 0.32 m and 0.52 m wide and 0.05 m to 0.07 m deep. They shared similar fills of yellow-brown to grey-brown silty clay.
- 5.3.15 A single posthole (**1603**) within Trench 16 measured 0.29 m in diameter and 0.09 m in depth. It contained one homogenous fill (**1604**), from which no dateable material was recovered.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from contexts (mainly feature fills) in seven of the evaluation trenches excavated. Finds range in date from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Tr	Context	Description	Pottery	Other Finds
1	105	Ditch 104	6/145	
2	212	Ditch 211	4/20	1 slag; 1 iron
7	705	Gully 704		1 iron
9	905	Gully 904		1 glass
10	1002	Subsoil	1/87	
13	1305	Ditch 1304	5/17	
14	1407	Gully 1406	2/60	
		TOTAL	18/329	



6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The small pottery assemblage amounts to 18 sherds (weighing 329 g) and includes sherds of prehistoric and post-medieval/modern date.

Prehistoric

6.2.2 The earliest sherds are those from ditch **1304**. These are five small, abraded and undiagnostic body sherds in coarse rock-tempered (granitic) fabrics. In the absence of diagnostic features, these cannot be closely dated but may derive from activity of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

6.2.3 One sherd from gully **1406** is also in a rock-gritted fabric, but is better preserved and better finished, with more carefully sorted inclusions. Again, dating is tentative in the absence of anything diagnostic, but the sherd can probably be placed somewhere in the Iron Age.

Post-medieval/modern

6.2.4 All remaining 12 sherds are post-medieval/modern. Ten of these are in redwares, all but one in visibly micaceous fabrics which fall within the tradition of 'Granite-Derived' wares (formerly South-West Micaceous wares). Documentary sources indicate production of these wares in 12 Cornish parishes in the 17th and 18th centuries, and the nearest potential source to the current site for which there is archaeological evidence of production is Mawgan-in-Meneage (Allan et al 2018, 82). Diagnostic sherds here belong to a flanged dish and convex bowl (ditch **104**), a small jar or necked bowl, possibly a porringer (ditch **211**) and a jug (subsoil **1002**). Alongside the granite-derived wares there is one sherd from a non-micaceous redware, glazed over an external white slip (ditch **211**). This is of uncertain source, but could originate from one of the North Devon kilns (eg Barnstaple or Bideford), where slipware production was well established from the 17th century.

6.2.5 The other two post-medieval/modern sherds comprise one of 18th century white salt glaze, with 'scratch blue' decoration (ditch **104**, c 1740–80) and one of 19th/20th-century refined whiteware (ditch **211**).

6.3 Glass

6.3.1 One fragment of glass, from **905**, is from the kicked base of a free-blown phial in pale greenish glass, dating to the 17th or 18th century.

6.4 Other Finds

6.4.1 Other finds comprise two corroded iron objects (both probably nails) and one piece of metalworking slag. None of these are of known date.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation succeeded in locating a feature pre-dating the post-medieval activity known to have occurred across the development site. Most significantly a ditch likely to date from prehistory was located within Trench 13, toward the eastern site boundary.

7.1.2 The remainder of features largely indicate a network of drainage ditches and/or field boundaries dating to the post-medieval period, as well as a possible trackway. Evidence of 19th century mining activity was also identified in the form of debris and backfill material within Trench 16.



7.2 Discussion

- 7.2.1 The results of the evaluation conform to the historical background of the site. For instance the areas of “disturbance” in Trenches 3 and 11 are indicated as field boundaries on the 1841 tithe map, as is ditch **211** in Trench 2. The evaluation results also, in part, relate to the earlier geophysical survey which indicated the presence of numerous ditches, which were identified in Trenches 1 (**104**), 2 (**203/205, 209, 211**), 5 (**504**), 7 (**704**), 9 (**904**) and, 13 (**1304**). There were, however, a number of trenches (such as 4 and 10 especially), where the geophysical survey anomalies had no physical manifestation.
- 7.2.2 The function of the likely prehistoric ditch remains unknown, although this feature along with the presence of another prehistoric ring ditch excavated during earlier works may suggest there was a concentration of activity in the area during that period. The presence of large stone fragments within both features may be of some significance and, may have derived from Cornish Hedges. Aside from the feature from Trench 13 (**1304**), the results generally conform to those outlined in the report by Cotswold Archaeology (2017).
- 7.2.3 Trenches 15 and 16 coincided with the location of the possible Round identified in the desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2012, figure 6) but did not provide any further evidence for the presence of a Round. It is possible that the geological feature at the northern end of Trench 16 may be the source of explanation for the presence of the cropmark.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The site falls within the collecting area of the Royal Cornwall Museum. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

8.2 Transfer of title

- 8.2.1 On completion of the evaluation (or extended fieldwork programme), every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any finds recovered (ie, the landowner), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by the Treasure Act 1996, to transfer their ownership to the museum in a written agreement.

8.3 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 8.3.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Cornwall Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 8.3.2 All archive elements are marked with the **Site code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type.

- 1 files/document cases of paper records.

Digital archive

- 8.3.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

Finds archive

- 8.3.4 The finds (artefacts and ecofacts) will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Cornwall Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 8.3.5 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The finds archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type.

Documentary archive

- 8.3.6 The physical archive currently includes paper records (site registers only), graphics and artefacts. Born digital data include site records, finds and environmental data, photographs, survey data and reports. Physical and digital records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

8.4 Selection strategy

- 8.4.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 8.4.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's (2021b) *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.4.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.



- 8.4.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 8.4.1 This is a very limited finds assemblage and its potential for further research is correspondingly limited. Nevertheless, it is considered to be a small but useful addition to the local dataset and retention is therefore recommended.

Documentary records

- 8.4.2 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 8.4.3 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

8.5 Security copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.6 OASIS

- 8.6.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 1). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the DOHE on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

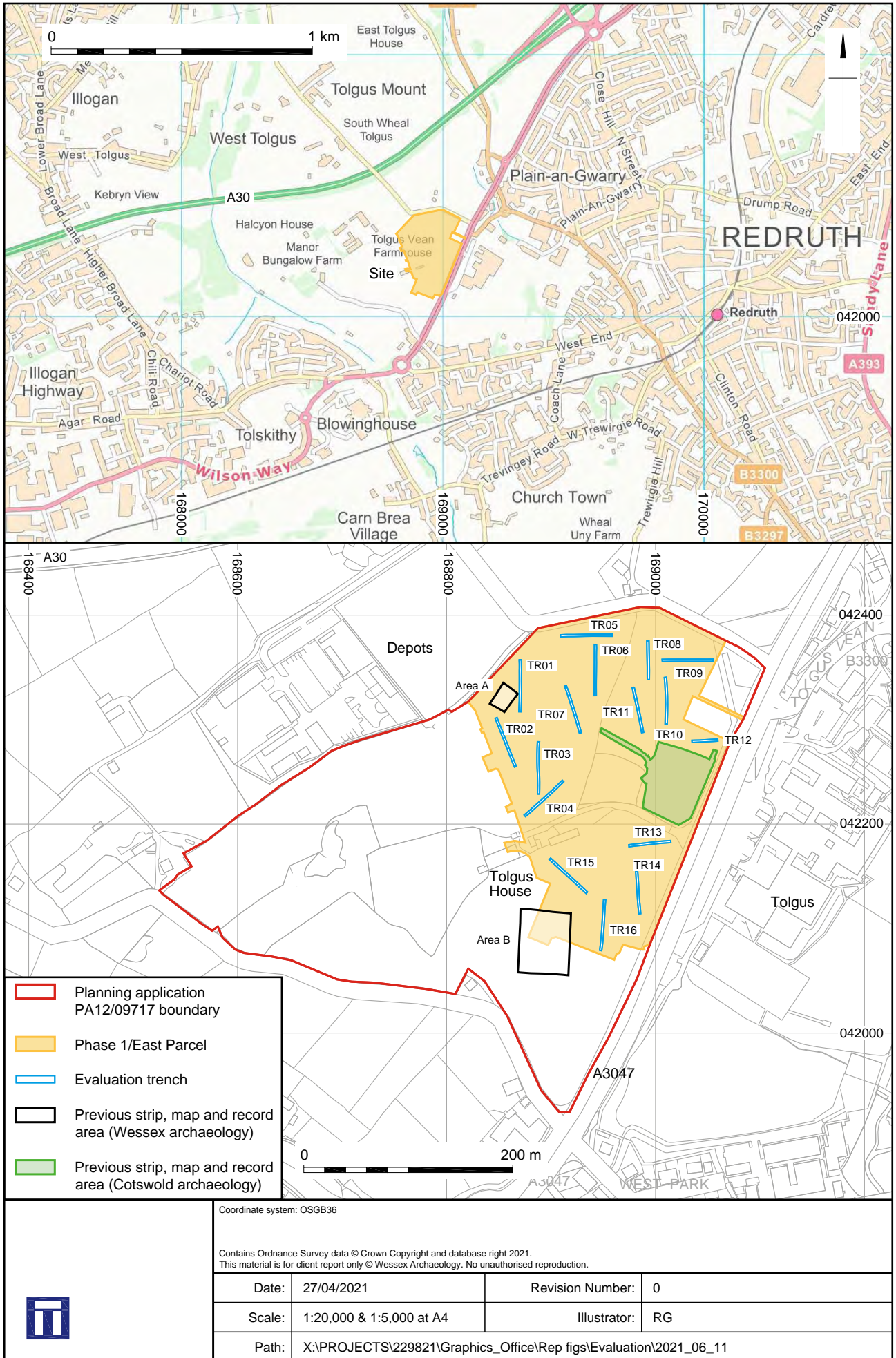
9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.



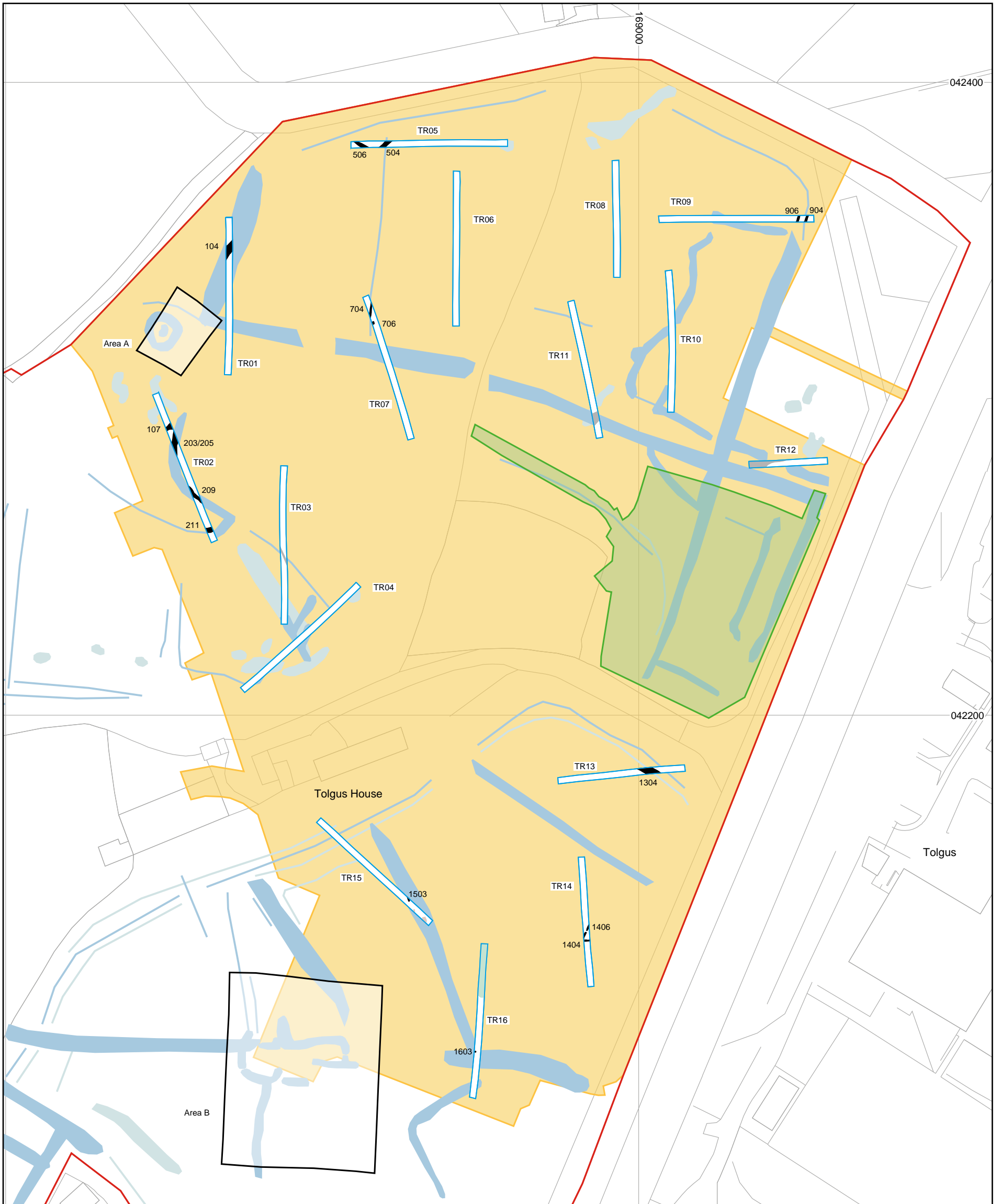
9.2 Third party data copyright

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Site location plan

Figure 1



- Planning application PA12/09717 boundary
- Phase 1/East Parcel
- Previous strip, map and record area (Wessex archaeology)
- Previous strip, map and record area (Cotswold archaeology)
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Disturbance
- Tree-throw hole
- Geological feature
- Geophysical anomalies (after Stratascan):**
- Probable archaeological feature
- Possible archaeological feature



Coordinate system: OSGB36

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Trench plan

Figure 2



Plate 1: Trench 14, east facing representative section with 1 m scale



Plate 2: Trench 14, view from the south with 1 m and 2 m scales


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Plate 3: South-east facing section of ditch 1304 in Trench 13, with 1 m scale



Plate 4: South facing section of ditch 104, with 1 m scale


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Plate 5: North-north-east facing section of ditch 906, with 0.5 m scale



Plate 6: South facing section of ditches 203 and 205, with 1 m scale


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Plate 7: North-east facing section of ditch 504, with 1 m scale



Plate 8: North-east facing section of pit 706, with 0.5 m scale



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Plate 9: South-west facing section of hedgerow 1406, with 0.2 m scale

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Wessex Archaeology 2021 Homes at Tolgus, Archaeological Evaluation *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report ref 229821.02

Wessex Archaeology forthcoming Homes at Tolgus, Redruth, Cornwall Post-excavation Assessment



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.62 m
Easting 168868.80		Northing 42305.50		m OD 103.88
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	dark grey brown sandy loam with 10% sparse angular slate 1-5mm and abundant bioturbation	0-0.26
102		Subsoil	Dark brown sandy loam with 10% sparse angular slate 1-5mm and some bioturbation	0.26-0.50
103		Natural	Mid pink sandy clay with multiple patches of yellow brown sandy clay, 20% common angular slate 10-40mm and some bioturbation.	0.50-0.62+
104	105	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 3.50 m. Width: 2.40 m. Depth: 0.55 m.	
105	104	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown sandy loam with 40% abundant angular stone, 40-100mm and 100mm+ inclusions	



Trench No 2		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.55 m
Easting 168868.88		Northing 42252.14		m OD 104.14
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam. Moderate gravel incl. S / A 2-20 mm. Loose compaction. Poorly sorted. Light root disturbance.	0.00 - 0.38
202		Natural	Mid yellow sandy silt with pale grey mottling. Moderate gravel incl. S / A 6-60 mm.	0.38-0.55+
203	204	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	
204	203	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty loam with moderate gravel incl. s / a 2-60 mm inclusions	
205	206	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	
206	205	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty loam with moderate gravel incl. s / a 2-60 mm inclusions	
207	208	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Width: 1.47 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
208	207	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty loam with moderate gravel incl. s / r 2-60 mm inclusions	
209	210	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.97 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	
210	209	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate gravel incl. s / a 2-60 mm inclusions	
211	212	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 1.70 m. Depth: 0.46 m.	
212	211	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common gravel incl. s / a 2-60 mm inclusions	



Trench No 3		Length 50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.72 m
Easting 168886.84		Northing 42227.09		m OD 104.60
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse 3% slate inclusions 1-4cm. Some roots from grass. Loosely compacted.	0-0.32
302		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Rare 1% slate inclusions 2-4cm. Few roots from plants. Loosely to moderately compacted. Diffuse horizon with natural.	0.32-0.55
303		Natural	Light reddish brown silty clay. Sparse 3% slate inclusions. Variation in colour and inclusions at southern end of trench with slate being 25% present and the colour being dark reddish brown silty clay.	0.55-0.72

Trench No 4		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.44 m
Easting 168874.03		Northing 42208.65		m OD 105.04
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam. Moderate gravel incl. S / A 2-20 mm. Loose compaction. Poorly sorted. Light root disturbance.	0.00 - 0.38
402		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Abundant gravel incl. S / A 6-60 mm. Poorly sorted. Contains patches of yellowish brown silt.	0.38-0.44+



Trench No 5		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.72 m
Easting 168907.02		Northing 42378.95		m OD 102.74
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with 10% sparse angular slate 10-40mm and abundant bioturbation.	0-0.33
502		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay with 10% sparse angular slate 10-40mm	0.33-0.45
503		Natural	Mid pink sandy clay which gives way to light greyish yellow sandy clay. Both naturals contain 40% abundant angular slate 10-40mm.	0.45-0.72+
504	505	Drain	Linear drain with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.28 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
505	504	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay with 30% large slate and other stone inclusions. ranging from 5-25cm inclusions	
506	507	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >3.50 m. Width: 0.94 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	
507	506	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay with 15% slate stone inclusions mainly 1-4cm inclusions	

Trench No 6		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.68 m
Easting 168941.26		Northing 42322.98		m OD 101.69
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with 10% sparse angular slate 10-40mm and abundant bioturbation	0-0.26
602		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay with 20% common angular slate 10-40mm and some bioturbation	0.26-0.34
603		Natural	Varied across trench - a light brown yellow sandy clay with 20% common angular slate 10-40mm throughout, a mid pink sandy clay with 50% abundant angular slate 10-40mm and multiple patches of dark blue grey sandy clay with 50% abundant angular slate both 10-40mm and 40-100mm.	0.34-0.68+



Trench No 7		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.82 m
Easting 168927.08		Northing 42286.41		m OD 102.94
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam with 20%common angular slate 10-40mm and abundant bioturbation	0-0.32
702		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay with sparse angular slate 10-40mm and some bioturbation.	0.32-0.44
703		Natural	Mid yellow sand wit 30%common angular slate 10-40mm and 10%sparse angular stone 1-5mm	0.44-0.82+
704	705	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.46 m. Depth: 0.08 m.	
705	704	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy clay loam with 10%sparse angular slate 1-5mm inclusions	
706	707	Pit	Sub-oval pit with irregular, concave sides and a flat base. Width: 0.74 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
707	706	Secondary fill	Mid yellow brown sandy clay with 20%common angular slate 10-40mm inclusions	

Trench No 8		Length 37.20 m	Width 2.14 m	Depth 0.62 m
Easting 168992.04		Northing 42336.71		m OD 100.17
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse 5% slate and stone inclusions 1-2cm. Loosely compacted. Roots present from plants.	0-0.28
802		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay. 10% slate and stone inclusions 1-3cm. Moderately compacted. Diffuse horizon with natural.	0.28-0.43
803		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, mottled with blackish brown. 15% slate and stone inclusions. Compacted.	0.43-0.62



Trench No 9		Length 48 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.90 m
Easting 169002.78		Northing 42355.53		m OD 99.30
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Mid to dark brown silty clay with numerous rounded stones as inclusions, also present is high concentration of 20th century rubbish.	0-0.40
902		Subsoil	Mid to light brown silty clay with occasional angular pieces of granite and slate as inclusions.	0.40-0.80
903		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay changing to pink clay with slate.	0.8-0.9+
904	905	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.20 m. Depth: 0.05 m.	
905	904	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay with occasional stones inclusions	
906	907	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.20 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	
907	906	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay with occasional natural stones inclusions	

Trench No 10		Length 44.50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 169009.00		Northing 42295.56		m OD 100.37
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse 3% stone inclusions 1-2cm. Loosely compacted. Roots present from plants. Diffuse with subsoil.	0-0.33
1002		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Sparse 5% stone inclusions 1-5cm. Compacted. Some roots from plants. Diffuse horizon with natural.	0.33-0.53
1003		Natural	Mid greyish brown silty clay. 10% slate and stone inclusions 1-6cm. Compacted. Some roots from plants.	0.53-0.70



Trench No 11		Length 44.60 m	Width 2.15 m	Depth 0.84 m
Easting 168986.60		Northing 42286.99		m OD 101.41
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse 5% slate and stone inclusions 1-2cm. Loosely compacted. Roots present from plants.	0-0.39
1102		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Sparse 5% slate and stone inclusions 1-3cm. Moderately compacted. Diffuse horizon with natural.	0.39-0.58
1103		Natural	Mid greyish brown silty clay. 10% slate and stone inclusions 1-5cm. Moderately compacted.	0.58-0.84+

Trench No 12		Length 24.60 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 169032.92		Northing 42278.03		m OD 100.00
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Numerous rounded stones as inclusions as well as modern day rubbish	0-0.46
1202		Subsoil	Mid to light brown silty clay.. occasional inclusions comprising of angular granite nodules	0.46-0.76
1203		Natural	Varies from underlying bedrock in the eastern end of the trench to mid yellow clay in the middle of the trench.	0.76-0.8+
1204	1205	Modern feature	Irregular modern feature.	
1205	1204	Secondary fill	Mixed brown grey silty clay with tarmac lumps, concrete , plastic inclusions	



Trench No 13		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.65 m
Easting 168973.11		Northing 42177.84		m OD 105.54
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam. Moderate gravel incl. S / A 2-20 mm. Loose compaction. Poorly sorted. Light root disturbance.	0.00 - 0.33
1302		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Mod gravel incl. S / A 2-60 mm. Poorly sorted. Soft compaction. Clear horizons.	0.33 - 0.57
1303		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silt. Common gravel incl. S / A 2-60 mm. Poorly sorted. Western end of the trench natural changes to mid reddish brown silt with common gravel incl.	0.57-0.65+
1304	6, 1305	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 2.80 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	
1305	1304	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish brown silt with common stone incl. s / r 6-60 mm moderate stone incl. s / r 200+ mm inclusions	
1306	1304	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown silty loam with common stone incl. s / r 2-60 mm moderate stone incl. s / r 200+ inclusions	



Trench No 14		Length 41.30 m	Width 2.15 m	Depth 0.56 m
Easting 168984.96		Northing 42113.95		m OD 107.68
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse 3% slate inclusions 2-5cm. Roots present from the grass. Loosely compacted.	0-0.3
1402		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Sparse 3% slate stone inclusions 1-5cm. Diffuse horizon with natural. Few roots.	0.3-0.4
1403		Natural	Light reddish brown silty clay. Rare slate stone inclusions 1-3cm. 30% fine moderately sorted gravels. Colour of natural becomes more yellowish with dark brown patches toward southern end.	0.4-0.56+
1404	1405	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 0.32 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	
1405	1404	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with no identified inclusions.	
1406	1407	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.44 m. Depth: 0.05 m.	
1407	1406	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate gravel incl. s / r 2-20 mm inclusions	

Trench No 15		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 168898.00		Northing 42166.13		m OD 106.22
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam with 20%common angular slate 10-40mm and abundant bioturbation.	0-0.26
1502		Natural	Mid pink sandy clay with 50% abundant angular slate, both 1010-40mm and 40-100mm. Some bioturbation	0.26-0.46+
1503	1504	Gully/ hedge line	Linear gully / hedge line with irregular, concave sides and a flat base. Width: 0.52 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	
1504	1503	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty loam with 10% sparse angular slate 10-40mm inclusions	
1505	1506	Natural	***Soil description could not be reconstructed from the context sheet. Is it really a Fill or Layer?***	
1506	1505	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy loam	



Trench No 16		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 1.28 m
Easting 168946.56		Northing 42079.31		m OD 107.92
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse 5% slate inclusions 2-4cm. Loosely compacted. Diffuse horizon with natural.	0-0.34
1602		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Mottled with reddish brown in places. 15% slate inclusions 2-6cm Moderately compacted.	0.34-0.56+
1603	1604	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Diameter: 0.29 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
1604	1603	Secondary fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay with sparse 3% slate stone inclusions 1-2cm inclusions	
1605		Spread	Spread layer. Mid reddish brown silty clay. 10% slate stone inclusions 2-8cm. Possible backfill to cover mining waste (1606)	0.34-0.72
1606		Spread	Spread layer. Dark blackish brown silty clay. 20% slate inclusions 1-10cm. Mottled in places with brownish red soil, possibly from ferrous components. Possible mining waste from nearby mining areas. Drawing 1603.	0.72-1.28+



Appendix 1 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-423158

Project details

Project name	Homes at Tolgus
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cornwall Council and Treveth Developments LLP, to undertake an archaeological evaluation covering 5.7 hectares centred on NGR 168974, 042073, at Tolgus, Redruth, Cornwall. The works were undertaken in order to further evaluate the archaeological potential of the site according to Condition 3 of planning permission PA12/09717 granted by Cornwall County Council for the demolition of farm buildings, and the erection of 370 dwellings, along with associated access and utility arrangements. The excavation of 16 Trenches, located numerous boundary features comprising ditches and hedgerows likely representing post-medieval Cornish Hedges. Backfill and debris material within Trench 16, is believed to relate to mining activity undertaken across the site in the 19th century. Within Trench 13 evidence of prehistoric activity was also identified. Occurrences of stone rubble throughout the ditch may be unexplained but is of note due to the finding of a similar dump of stone within the ring ditch excavated during earlier archaeological excavation. These prehistoric features indicate there may have been some activity in the area during this period. Finds typically comprised pottery sherds of post-medieval date, with prehistoric sherds located within ditches.
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2021 End: 03-06-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PA 12/09717 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	229821 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CORNWALL KERRIER REDRUTH Tolgus
Postcode	TR15 3AL
Study area	5.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	SW 68974 42073 50.232692577675 -5.239895852125 50 13 57 N 005 14 23 W Point



Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Cornwall Council
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Simon Woodiwiss
Project supervisor	Al Zochowski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Cornwall Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cornwall Council and Treveth Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	No collecting museum
Physical Contents	"Glass", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	No collecting museum
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	No collecting museum
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Homes at Tolgus: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capps, R.
Other bibliographic details	Unpublished Client Report ref. 22981.03
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 bound booklet
Entered by	Rachael Capps (r.capps@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	8 June 2021



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