



Solar PV Array, Higher Tregarne Falmouth, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





Solar PV Array, Higher Tregarne, Falmouth, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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July 2013

77163.02



Quality Assurance

Project Code	77163	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	PA11/00674	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	176407 030256		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	NB	DDR		14/05/13
File:	X:\PROJECTS\77163\Report\77163_Higher Tregarne Solar Farm_report v1.0.docx				
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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Front cover: Working shot, Central Field

Back cover: Central Field, view from south-east



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by China Sunergy (Nanjing) Co Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a solar PV array on land at Higher Tregarne, Falmouth (NGR 176407 030256).

The watching brief was undertaken in February and March 2013.

Though the areas available for observation were limited in their extent the watching brief generally confirmed the data obtained from the geophysical survey. This did not suggest major archaeological activity but had identified some possible stock enclosures, boundaries and trackways.

One of the possible stock enclosures in the south-eastern part of the central field was investigated and found to consist of a double linear, probably composed of hedgerows. A possible related pothole was also found. Though a struck flint was found within one of the ditches, these features are likely to relate to late medieval or post-medieval agriculture.

A north-west – south-east aligned feature, identified on the geophysical survey as a possible trackway or boundary ditch, was found to be a relatively shallow concave ditch. This remained undated though as it could be seen to cut the current subsoil, it is likely to be of relatively modern date.

The relative absence of artefactual material, even within the topsoil and subsoil would seem to argue against any intensive activity or occupation in the vicinity.



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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by China Sunergy (Nanjing) Co Ltd and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Marco Cinalli for his assistance in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Dan Ratcliffe of Cornwall Council for his help and advice.

The watching brief was undertaken by Mark Bagwell. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with illustrations prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.



Solar PV Array, Higher Tregarne, Falmouth, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by China Sunergy (Nanjing) Co Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a solar PV array on land Higher Tregarne, Falmouth (**Figure 1**), centred on NGR 176407 030256 (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-top study and geophysical survey were undertaken on the Site (WA 2011a,b) and revealed a low level of archaeological remains within the Site that probably relate to the former agrarian organisation of the landscape.
- 1.1.3 The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) at Cornwall Council recommended a programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a watching brief should be undertaken as a condition of the planning permission (condition 16) issued to the Client by Cornwall Council (Planning Reference 11/00674).
- 1.1.4 A written scheme of investigation (WA 2011c) setting out the methodologies and standards that would be employed by Wessex Archaeology in order to undertake the watching brief, was submitted to and approved by the HEPAO at Cornwall Council prior to any works commencing.
- 1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken on various dates in February and March 2013.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located c.15km south-west of the historic centre of Truro, c.4km south-west of Falmouth, and c.1.5km north-west of Mawnan Smith. The Site lies on a very shallow west facing valley slope adjacent to a northern tributary of the Porthnavas Creek; this valley rises steeply to the east, parallel with eastern edge of the Site.
- 1.2.2 The Site is situated at approximately 85m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), within a landscape characterised by a patchwork of mixed fields consisting of arable, paddock and pasture, intersected by linear parcels of woodland.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is recorded as Intrusive Igneous granite, syenite, granophyre and allied types (Carnmenellis granite); no superficial deposits are recorded at the Site
- 1.2.4 The Site consists of three sub-rectangular arable fields measuring approximately 12.9ha in total. The Site is bounded to the north, south and west by mature woodland, to the south-east by mature woodland and to the north-east by mature Cornish hedgerow



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The desk based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2011a) revealed that the Site is situated within a historic landscape, which has been characterised as medieval farmland and Plantations and Scrub. The desk based assessment established that there is a low potential for archaeological deposits to be present and/or survive across the Site.
- 2.1.2 A single CSHER point is recorded within the Site which relates to an aerial transcription of a former field pattern. However this was not detected by the subsequent geophysics survey but it did detect other field and enclosure boundaries. Even so the CSHER within a 1km Study Area around the Site indicated the potential for the presence of prehistoric and medieval or later remains within the Site boundary
- 2.1.3 For the geophysics survey of the scheme footprint (Wessex Archaeology 2011b) (**Figure 1**), the Site was surveyed as three areas; north, central and south. The northernmost area was dominated by strong magnetic responses near the centre of the survey area whose precise origin was unclear. Two double-ditched rectilinear enclosures were visible within the central survey area, appearing at the northeast and southeast corners. The relationship of these enclosures to the present field boundary suggests they are part of the agrarian system and are small stock enclosures or yards that may date to the late medieval/ post-medieval period. Further curvilinear anomalies lie near the south-western extent of this area and may relate to former field systems or enclosures. Numerous strong pit-like anomalies can be seen clustering near the centre of the area, with more towards the north-western corner.
- 2.1.4 The central portion of the southern area was dominated by increased magnetic response, which is also coincident with strong ploughing trends. A linear anomaly, aligned north-northwest – south-southeast, appears to delineate the interface in the magnetic background. Curvilinear trends can be seen within the region of increased response, which may be archaeological in origin although the interpretation is hampered by former ploughing.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The objective of the watching brief was to establish within the constraints of the agreed strategy the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, and depth of any surviving remains which may be impacted by the proposed development.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2011c).
- 3.2.2 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of groundworks made beneath the present ground surface. This included the excavation of footings for more significant elements of the scheme including, but not exclusively, any excavated access tracks, control room, inverter stations and sub-stations or any topsoil stripping.
- 3.2.3 A continuous archaeological presence was maintained during groundworks undertaken within areas of topsoil stripping and the machine was under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.



- 3.2.4 Any archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Monitored works were referenced to OS mapping.
- 3.2.5 A full photographic record was compiled using digital images. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.6 A unique site code **77163** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records.

3.3 Best practice

- 3.3.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the *Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Archaeological observation was undertaken on all cable routes and on areas of stripping for compounds and access roads (**Figure 1**). The general stratigraphic sequence (**Plate 1**) was found to be around 0.3m of overlying topsoil overlying a partially developed subsoil horizon. This overlay a natural sandy deposit, though to represent the superficial geology, which generally occurred at between 0.30-0.50m below the current ground surface. Full details of the archaeological features identified can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 North Field

Cable routes

- 4.2.1 No archaeological features or deposits were found in this area.

4.3 Central Field

Main access and compound area

- 4.3.1 An area of approximately 100m by 5.6m was stripped to provide the main access route on Site. The area was stripped to a maximum depth of 0.8m, which was through the modern ploughsoil and around 0.3-0.4m into the natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed.
- 4.3.2 An area of approximately 60m by 12.5m was stripped at the south-eastern edge of the central field for the main compound (**Plate 2**). Roughly correlating with the double anomaly identified on the geophysical survey as a probable stock enclosure were two parallel ditches (**Ditch 7/9** and **Ditch 11/13**). The shallow and slightly undulating nature of these features suggests that they relate to hedgerows. Double hedgerows like this are typical of Cornish field boundaries. Although a single struck flint was recovered from Ditch 7, the relationship of these features to the present field boundaries, as seen on the geophysical survey, would imply that they are of late medieval or post-medieval date.
- 4.3.3 Adjacent and just to the south of **Ditch 11/13** was a clearly defined posthole (**Posthole 15**) (**Plate 3**). Its location adjacent to a possible break in the hedgeline could indicate that it is the remains of a gatepost.



Cable routes

- 4.3.4 Two sections of a north-west – south-east aligned ditch were observed which correspond to the same geophysical anomaly (**Ditch 27 (Plate 4)** and **Ditch 34 (Plate 5)**). This was interpreted as a possible track or boundary ditch. No dating was recovered from the observed sections though the relatively shallow nature of the features suggests that it is not a major boundary feature. In both sections the ditch could be seen to cut the subsoil horizon implying a fairly recent date for the feature.
- 4.3.5 No other archaeological features were observed though a number of tree-throws were noted. Two were recorded as examples (**Tree-throw 25** and **Tree-throw 29**). No dating material was recovered from any of these features.

4.4 South Field

Cable routes

- 4.4.1 No archaeological features were observed though several tree-throws were noted, one was recorded as a representative example (**Tree-throw 20 (Plate 6)**). No dating material was recovered from any of these features.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 A single struck flint was recovered from **Ditch 7**, though this is likely to be residual. It was not diagnostic but would be indicative of prehistoric activity.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 Though the areas available for observation were limited in their extent the watching brief generally confirmed the data obtained from the geophysical survey. This did not suggest major archaeological activity but had identified some possible stock enclosures, boundaries and track-ways.
- 6.1.2 One of the possible stock enclosures was investigated and found to consist of a double linear, probably composed of hedgerows. A possible related pothole was also found. Though a struck flint was found within one of the ditches, these features are likely to relate to late medieval or post-medieval agriculture.
- 6.1.3 A north-west – south-east aligned feature was found to be a relatively shallow concave ditch. Although this remained undated it could be seen to cut the current subsoil, it is likely therefore to be of relatively modern date.
- 6.1.4 The relative absence of artefactual material, even within the topsoil and subsoil would seem to argue against any intensive activity or occupation in the vicinity.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, currently under the project code **77163**. Deposition of the finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 7.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Royal Cornwall Museum, and in



general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

- 7.1.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the AHBR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

7.2 Copyright

- 7.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.
- 7.2.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

7.3 Security Copy

- 7.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

British Geological Survey data available at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

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Wessex Archaeology 2011b, *Higher Tregarne Farm, Cornwall. Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*, reference 77160.01

Wessex Archaeology 2011c, *Solar PV Array, Higher Tregarne, Falmouth, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, reference 77161.02



9 APPENDIX 1: FEATURE SUMMARIES

Context	Description	Depth (m)
7	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 8. Same as Ditch 9. Concave, shallow sides, undulating base. 1.2m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.20 deep
8	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 7. Dark brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.20 deep
9	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 10. Same as Ditch 7. Concave, shallow sides, undulating base. 1.2m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.20 deep
10	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 9. Dark brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.20 deep
11	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 12. Same as Ditch 13. Concave, shallow sides, undulating base. 1.23m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.15 deep
12	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 11. Dark brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.15 deep
13	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 14. Same as Ditch 11. Concave, shallow sides, undulating base. 1.2m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.15 deep
14	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 13. Dark brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.15 deep
15	Cut Circular posthole filled with 16. Steep, vertical sides, flat base. 0.45m diameter. Cuts natural geology.	0.30 deep
16	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of posthole 15. Mid brown silty clay loam with grey silt mottling. Evidence of charcoal/ burning. Mixed. Fairly compact.	0.30 deep
20	Cut Cut of tree-throw filled with 21. Irregular profile. Width unknown. Cuts subsoil horizon.	0.60 deep
21	<i>Deposit</i> Fill of tree-throw 20, Dark brown and mid grey silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Mixed. Fairly compact.	0.60 deep
25	Cut Cut of tree-throw filled with 26. Irregular profile. Width unknown. Cuts subsoil horizon.	0.74 deep
26	<i>Deposit</i> Fill of tree-throw 25, Dark brown and mid grey silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Mixed. Fairly compact.	0.74 deep
27	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 28. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 1.6m wide but seen obliquely. Cuts subsoil horizon.	0.36 deep
28	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 27. Mid yellow-brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Humic. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.36 deep
29	Cut Cut of tree-throw filled with 30. Shallow, irregular profile. Width unknown. Cuts subsoil horizon.	0.45 deep
30	<i>Deposit</i> Fill of tree-throw 29, Dark brown silty clay loam. Humic. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Fairly compact.	0.45 deep
34	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 35. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.95m wide. Cuts subsoil horizon.	0.29 deep
35	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 34. Dark brown sandy clay loam. <1% stone, angular, <1cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.29 deep



10 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-155378

Project details

Project name	Solar PV Array, Higher Tregarne, Falmouth, Cornwall
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by China Sunergy (Nanjing) Co Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a solar PV array on land at Higher Tregarne, Falmouth. The watching brief was undertaken in February and March 2013. Though the areas available for observation were limited in their extent the watching brief generally confirmed the data obtained from a geophysical survey of the site. This did not suggest major archaeological activity but had identified some possible stock enclosures, boundaries and track-ways. One of the possible stock enclosures in the south-eastern part of the central field was investigated and found to consist of a double linear, probably composed of hedgerows. A possible related pothole was also found. Though a struck flint was found within one of the ditches, these features are likely to relate to late medieval or post-medieval agriculture. A north-west - south-east aligned feature, identified on the geophysical survey as a possible track-way or boundary ditch, was found to be a relatively shallow concave ditch. This remained undated though as it could be seen to cut the current subsoil, it is likely to be of relatively modern date. The relative absence of artefactual material, even within the topsoil and subsoil would seem to argue against any intensive activity or occupation in the vicinity
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2013 End: 22-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	77163 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CORNWALL CARRICK PENRYN Solar PV Array, Higher Tregame, Falmouth, Cornwall
Postcode	TR11 5PQ
Study area	12.90 Hectares
Site coordinates	SW 765 303 50 -5 50 07 47 N 005 07 39 W Point
Site coordinates	SW 762 303 50 -5 50 07 47 N 005 07 54 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	176407 030256

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Mark Bagwell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	China Sunergy (Nanjing) Co Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cornwall County Council Museum Service
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cornwall County Council Museum Service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Solar PV Array, Higher Tregame, Falmouth, Cornwall
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brennan, N
Other	WA 77163.02

bibliographic
details

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication Unpublished

Description Standard A4 Wessex Archaeology Report with text, 1 figure and 6 plates

Entered by Damian De Rosa (d.derosa@wessexarch.co.uk)

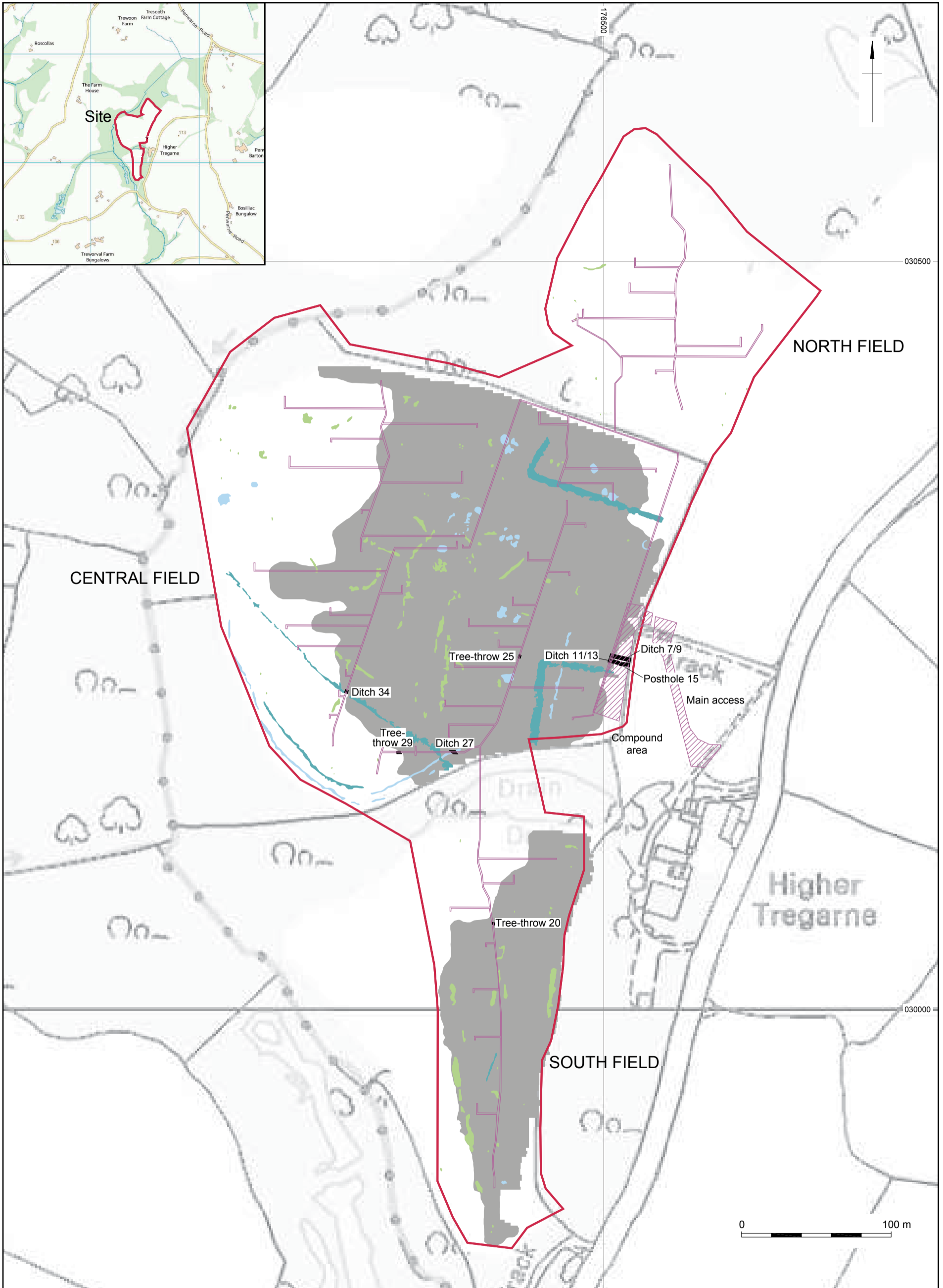
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Observed areas Archaeological feature 	<p>Geophysical survey interpretation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeology Probable archaeology Possible archaeology Increased magnetic response 	<p>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2013. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>		
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Location of Site, geophysical results and areas of observation

Figure 1



Plate 1: West facing representative section South Field



Plate 2: Ditches 7/9 and 11/13 and Posthole 15, view from the north-west



Plate 3: Plan view of Posthole 15, pre-excitation



Plate 4: South facing section of Ditch 27



Plate 5: East facing section of Ditch 34



Plate 6: Tree-throw 20, oblique view



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