



Solar PV Array, Causilgey Tregavethan, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



WA ref: 77162.02
July 2013



Solar PV Array, Causilgey, Tregavethan, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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July 2013

77162.02



Quality Assurance

Project Code	77162	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	PA10/07837	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	178302 047744		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	NB	DDR		14/05/13
File:	X:\PROJECTS\77162\Report\77162_Causilgey Solar Farm_report v1.0.docx				
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Back cover: Field A, 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 Causilgey, Tregavethan, Truro (NGR 178302 047744).

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 previous geophysical survey. This revealed what appeared to be two or three distinct phases of field patterns in addition to other more defined areas of activity.

This watching brief was able to excavate two of these field patterns. One which corresponded to former field boundaries visible on 18th and 19th century mapping was shown to be composed of generally shallow, concave ditches. The slightly more north-north-west aligned field pattern was found to correspond with slightly more substantial and generally more 'V'-shaped ditches. Although this field system must clearly pre-date the 18th century boundaries no dating evidence was obtained during this watching brief.

Ditches identified in the western field (Field A) are seen on the geophysical survey to correspond with features that do not necessarily fit into the two most distinct field systems. However they were also undated and so their relative phasing could not be established.

In many of the areas of stripping the depth of impact was still within the ploughsoil and so the presence or absence of any archaeological features still remains untested though the absence of artefactual material, even within the ploughsoil 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, Causilgey, Tregavethan, 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 at Causilgey, Tregavethan, Truro (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 178302 047744 (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-top study and geophysical survey were undertaken on the Site (WA 2010, 2011a) and identified archaeological features adjacent and within the Site. However the scheme has been specifically designed to avoid the areas of known archaeological remains. The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of archaeological remains including enclosures, former field boundaries on differing alignments and possible round houses
- 1.1.3 The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) at Cornwall Council confirmed that a programme of archaeological investigation comprising a watching brief would be required as a condition of the planning permission (condition 16) attached to the approved planning application PA10/07837)
- 1.1.4 A written scheme of Investigation (WA 2011b) setting out the methodology of how Wessex Archaeology would undertake the watching brief was submitted to and approved by the HEPAO prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 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. 5km to the north-west of the historic centre of Truro and 250m to the north of the Tregavethan Manor (**Figure 1**). It lies within a landscape characterised by a patchwork of arable fields, on a plateau above and the south-west facing slope of the valley of the River Kenwyn.
- 1.2.2 The Site consists of four sub-rectangular arable fields measuring approximately 21.6ha in total (**Figure 1**). The Solar Farm is to be developed within three of the fields (A to C), across an area of approximately 11ha. The west field, containing two wood copses, will not be developed.
- 1.2.3 The Site is bound to the north-east and the south-east by lanes and to the south, west and north-west by fields. The fields are sheltered by hedge lines, some of which contain trees and a private track way crosses the centre of the Site from northwest to southeast.



- 1.2.4 From a relatively level plateau in the north-east corner of the Site the ground slopes gently towards the River Kenwyn to the south-west. Low voltage power or telephone lines on wooden poles run across the Site from the southwest to the northeast.
- 1.2.5 The Site lies between 60m and 100m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site is recorded as Devonian Porthtowan Formation, comprising interbedded slaty grey and grey-green mudstone and sandstone.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The desk based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2010) revealed that the prehistoric Carvinack round is located on the outside northern edge of the Site and would be avoided by the scheme. In the southernmost field, the location of a roadside medieval chapel is recorded. Whilst near the northeast corner of the Site the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (CSHER) records the possible location of the medieval settlement of Carvinack, and is known only from the documentary references.
- 2.1.2 A geophysics survey of the scheme footprint (Wessex Archaeology 2011a) confirmed the presence of part of the boundary of the medieval chapel, lying in the south-west corner of the development site. The scheme avoided impacting upon this area. It further demonstrated the presence of two or possibly three further enclosures likely to be of prehistoric date to the north of the Site, which may well be related to the previously recorded site at Carvinack. At least two of these enclosures are associated with circular features of the size consistent with prehistoric round-houses. One of the enclosures is outside of the scheme footprint and will not be impacted by the scheme whilst the scheme is being designed to minimise impacts in the other enclosure areas
- 2.1.3 Across the Site the survey shows the survival of further archaeological features. Most of these features take the form of linear ditches and banks probably constituting at least two and possibly three phases of enclosed agricultural landscapes. These probably represent overlying prehistoric and medieval phases of land division.

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 2011b).
- 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, excavated access tracks, control room, inverter stations, sub-stations, cable trenches and 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 **77162** 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 Archaeologists' 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. The general stratigraphic sequence was found to be between 0.3-0.4m of overlying ploughsoil directly above the weathered cornbrash. Full details of the archaeological features identified can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Field A

Cable routes

- 4.2.1 A north-west – south-east aligned **Ditch 31** and its probable continuation **Ditch 35 (Plate 1)** were located within Field A (**Figure 1**). This fairly substantial feature had a fairly broad 'U'-shaped profile. No dating evidence was found. The geophysical survey shows a short linear anomaly on this alignment which does not easily fit with the readily identifiable field patterns.
- 4.2.2 On a slightly more north-north-west – south-south-east alignment was **Ditch 37** and its continuation **Ditch 39**. The geophysical survey shows a possible parallel feature some 17m to the east. These may demarcate an earlier trackway. Cartographic evidence confirms this predates the late post-medieval enclosure.
- 4.2.3 In the southern part of the field was **Ditch 45 (Plate 2)**. This north-west – south-east aligned boundary is seen on the geophysical survey, which suggest it forms part of a wider north-east – south-west and south-east – north-west aligned field system. This field system would seem to correspond to the alignment shown on 18th and 19th century mapping and may represent medieval or earlier cultivation.

4.3 Field B

Main access and compound area

- 4.3.1 An area of approximately 68m by 4.8m (**Figure 1**) was stripped to provide the main access route on Site. The area was stripped to a depth of between 0.3-0.4m, a depth which was still within the modern ploughsoil horizon. A sondage dug within this demonstrated that the natural geology was a further 0.1m below the level of stripping. As a result no archaeological features or deposits were exposed.



- 4.3.2 An area of approximately 86m by 50m (**Figure 1**) was stripped at the south-western end of the access road for the main compound. The depth of stripping here was still within the modern ploughsoil and therefore no archaeological features or deposits were exposed.

Secondary compound

- 4.3.3 A further area was stripped in the southern part of the field. Although only 0.3m deep this was just sufficient to expose a north-east – south-west aligned **Ditch 13** (**Figure 1**). The geophysical survey suggests it is part of a larger north-east – south-west and south-east – north-west aligned field system which predates that depicted on 18th and 19th century mapping.

Cable routes

- 4.3.4 Three ditches were identified which appeared to be on a north-west – south-east alignment (**Ditch 23** (**Plate 3**), **Ditch 27** and **Ditch 29**). All three had a fairly shallow, concave profile and contained deposits which still shared a number of characteristics with the modern ploughsoil. Their position and alignment suggest that they are the remains of the former field boundaries seen on 18th and 19th century mapping.
- 4.3.5 A variant alignment was seen in **Ditch 21** (**Plate 4**) and likely continuation **Ditch 25**. These north-east – south-west aligned ditches had a steeper and more substantial profile. The geophysical survey suggests that they relate to an earlier field pattern. No dating material was recovered from these features.

4.4 Field C

Secondary access routes

- 4.4.1 Stripping for the secondary access tracks in the southern part of Site was to a depth of approximately 0.3m below ground level. As a result the natural geology was not exposed and no archaeological features were observed.

Secondary compound

- 4.4.2 Another compound area was stripped in this field. Measuring 35m by 32m this was dug to a depth of 0.3m which was above the natural geology. As a consequence no archaeological features were observed.

Collecting station

- 4.4.3 An area of approximately 9.4m by 6.4m (**Figure 1**) was stripped to a depth of 1.10m. Within the north facing section a 'V'-shaped ditch (**Ditch 7**) was observed, though its precise course could not be established. Comparison with the geophysical survey results suggest that it corresponds to a north-east – south-west aligned response which appears to correspond with one of the earlier field patterns, however no dating evidence was found.

Transfer Station

- 4.4.4 An area of 8.8m by 5.4m was stripped to a depth of 1.10m below ground level, some 0.7m into the natural geology. Despite a geophysical response in this area no archaeological features were observed.

Cable routes

- 4.4.5 Within the western part of the field **Ditch 17** was observed (**Plate 5**). This probably north-west – south-east aligned linear had a fairly wide but relatively shallow profile and is likely to correspond to the field boundary visible on 18th and 19th century mapping.



- 4.4.6 Two further ditches (**Ditch 41** and **Ditch 43**) were observed in the eastern part of the field. These north-east – south-west aligned features appear to correspond with parallel geophysical anomalies which seem to form part of the earlier north-east – south-west and south-east – north-west aligned field system. **Ditch 43** had a fairly ‘V’-shaped profile (**Plate 6**), the profile of **Ditch 41** was less pronounced though it was impossible to determine its exact profile and width as it was only seen obliquely. No dating evidence was obtained from either feature.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 No artefactual evidence was recovered during the watching brief.

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 revealed what appeared to be two or three distinct phases of field patterns in addition to other more defined areas of activity.
- 6.1.2 This watching brief was able to excavate two of these field patterns. The north-west – south-east to north-east –south-west aligned system which corresponds to wide, strongly defined magnetic anomalies can be seen to relate to former field boundaries visible on 18th and 19th century mapping. Excavation showed these to be generally shallow, concave ditches.
- 6.1.3 The slightly more north-north-west aligned field pattern was found to correspond with slightly more substantial and generally more ‘V’-shaped ditches. Although this field system must clearly pre-date the 18th century boundaries no dating evidence was obtained during this watching brief.
- 6.1.4 Ditches identified in the western field (**Field A**) are seen on the geophysical survey to correspond with features that do not appear to fit into the two most distinct field systems. However they were also undated and so their relative phasing could not be established.
- 6.1.5 In many of the areas of stripping the depth of impact was still within the ploughsoil and so the presence or absence of any archaeological features still remains untested.
- 6.1.6 The absence of artefactual material, even within the ploughsoil 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 **77162**. 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:

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Wessex Archaeology 2011a, *Causilegy Solar Farm, Causilgey Cornwall: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*, reference 76191

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9 APPENDIX 1: FEATURE SUMMARIES

Context	Description	Depth (m)
7	Cut ?North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 8. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. 1.35m wide. Only seen in north facing section of area. Cuts natural geology.	0.65 deep
8	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 7. Mid orange-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.65 deep
13	Cut North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 14. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. 1.53m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.67 deep
14	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 13. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Deposit becomes more yellow-brown towards base. Fairly compact.	0.67 deep
17	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 18. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. ~2m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.34 deep
18	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 17. Mid brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.34 deep
21	Cut North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 22. Straight, moderate to steep sides, concave base. 1.10m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.87 deep
22	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 22. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Becoming slighter lighter and with more inclusions towards base. Fairly compact.	0.87 deep
23	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 28. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. 1.27m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.27 deep
24	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 23. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.27 deep
25	Cut North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 26. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. Seen obliquely, width unknown. Cuts natural geology.	0.57 deep
26	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 25. Dark brown sandy clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.57 deep
27	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 28. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. Seen obliquely, width unknown. Cuts natural geology.	0.45 deep
28	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 27. Dark orange-brown sandy clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.45 deep
29	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 30. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. Seen obliquely, width unknown. Cuts natural geology.	0.35 deep
30	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 29. Dark orange-brown sandy clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-2cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.35 deep
31	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 32. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. Seen obliquely, width unknown. Cuts natural geology.	0.70 deep
32	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 31. Dark brown-orange sandy clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-3cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.70 deep
35	Cut North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 36. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. Seen obliquely, width unknown. Cuts natural geology.	0.75 deep
36	<i>Deposit</i> Secondary fill of ditch 35. Dark brown-orange sandy clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-3cm. Very rare charcoal flecks.	0.75 deep



		Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	
37	<i>Cut</i>	North-north-west – south-south-east aligned ditch filled with 38. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. Seen obliquely, width unknown. Cuts natural geology.	0.50 deep
38	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 37. Dark orange-brown sandy clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-2cm. Very rare charcoal flecks. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.50 deep
39	<i>Cut</i>	North-north-west – south-south-east aligned ditch filled with 40. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. Seen obliquely, width unknown. Cuts natural geology.	0.68 deep
40	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 39. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-5cm. Very rare charcoal flecks. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.68 deep
41	<i>Cut</i>	?North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 42. Straight, shallow sides, ?concave base. Seen obliquely, width unknown. Full depth not seen. Cuts natural geology.	0.60+ deep
42	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 41. Dark orange-brown sandy clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.60+ deep
43	<i>Cut</i>	North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 44. Straight, steep sides, concave base. 1.0m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.71 deep
44	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 43. Dark brown-orange sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.71 deep
45	<i>Cut</i>	North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 46 and 47. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. 1.3m wide. Cuts natural geology.	0.54 deep
46	<i>Deposit</i>	Lower secondary fill of ditch 45. Mid brown-orange sandy clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.35 deep
47	<i>Deposit</i>	Upper secondary fill of ditch 45. Dark brown sandy clay loam. 10% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-6cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.25 deep



10 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-155381

Project details

Project name	Solar PV Array, Causilgey, Tregavethan, Cornwall
Short description of the project	<p>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 Causilgey, Tregavethan, Truro. 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 previous geophysical survey. This revealed what appeared to be two or three distinct phases of field patterns in addition to other more defined areas of activity. This watching brief was able to excavate two of these field patterns. One which corresponded to former field boundaries visible on 18th and 19th century mapping was shown to be composed of generally shallow, concave ditches. The slightly more north-north-west aligned field pattern was found to correspond with slightly more substantial and generally more 'V'-shaped ditches. Although this field system must clearly pre-date the 18th century boundaries no dating evidence was obtained during this watching brief. Ditches identified in the western field (Field A) are seen on the geophysical survey to correspond with features that do not necessary fit into the two most distinct field systems. However they were also undated and so their relative phasing could not be established. In many of the areas of stripping the depth of impact was still within the ploughsoil and so the presence or absence of any archaeological features still remains untested though the absence of artefactual material, even within the ploughsoil would seem to argue against any intensive activity or occupation in the vicinity</p>
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2013 End: 22-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	77162 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	PA10/07837 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Modern
 Investigation type "Watching Brief"
 Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England
 Site location CORNWALL CARRICK GWENNAP Solar PV Array, Causilgey, Tregavethan, Cornwall
 Postcode TR4 9ER
 Study area 21.60 Hectares
 Site coordinates 178302 47744 178302 00 00 N 47744 00 00 E Point

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, Causilgey, Tregavethan, Cornwall

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brennan, N
Other bibliographic details WA 77162.02
Date 2013
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Unpublished
Description WA Standard A4 report format with text, 1 Figure and 6 plates

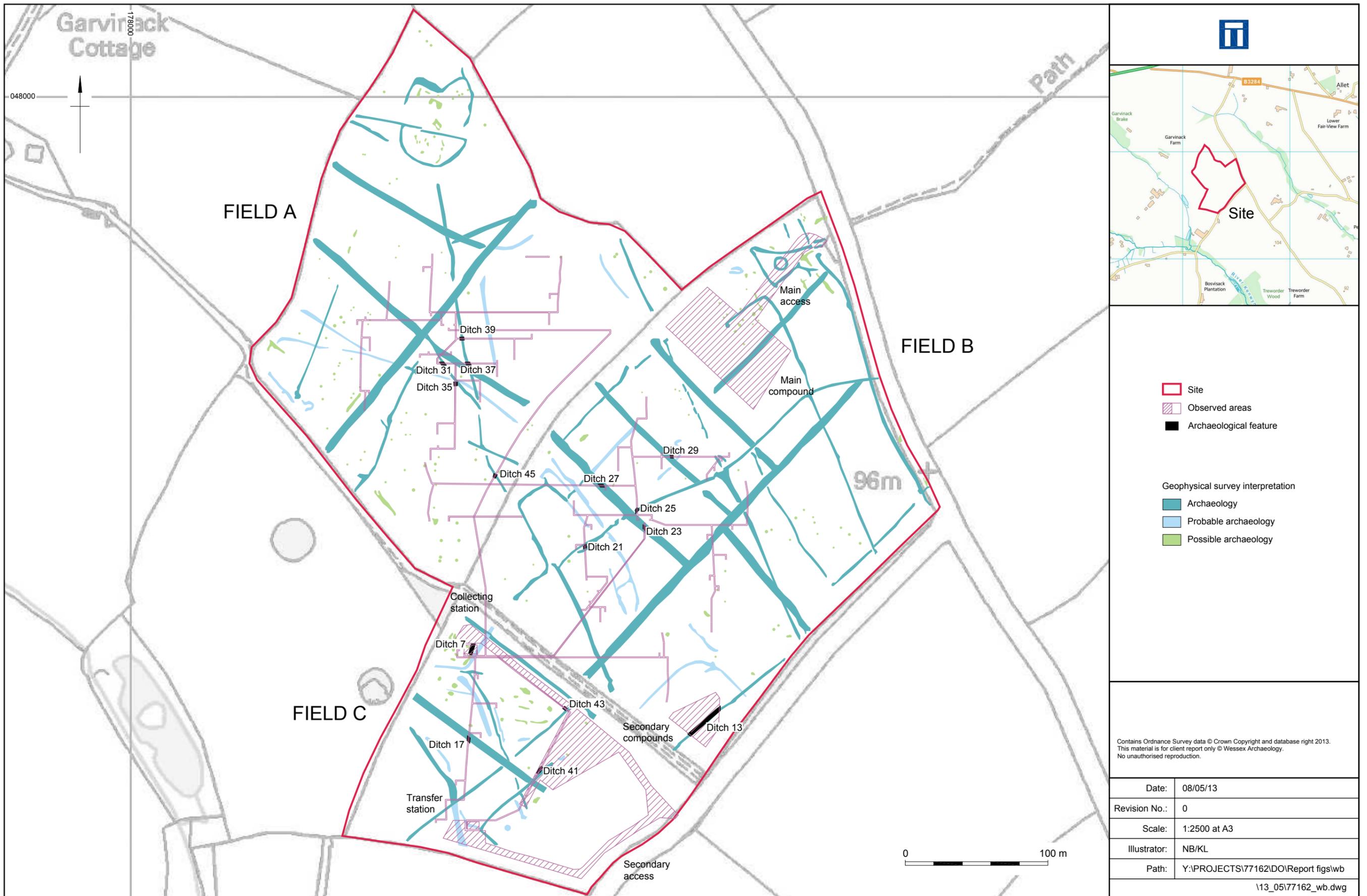
Entered by Damian De Rosa (d.derosa@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 22 July 2013

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Cite only: `/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm` for this page



Location of Site, geophysical results and areas of observation

Figure 1



Plate 1: West facing section of Ditch 35



Plate 2: East facing section of Ditch 45



Plate 3: South-west view of Ditch 23



Plate 4: West facing section of Ditch 21



Plate 5: South-east view of Ditch 17

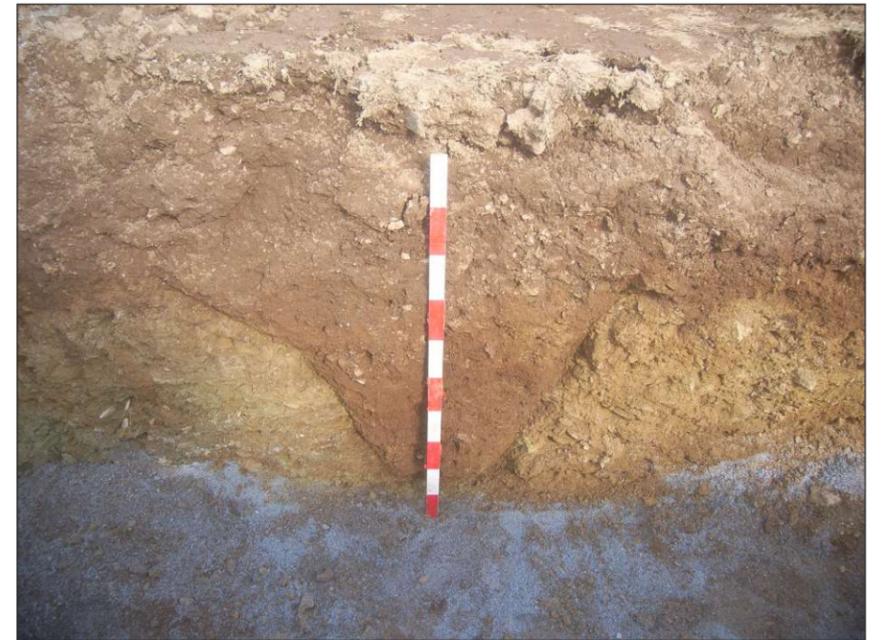


Plate 6: South-west facing section of Ditch 43



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Date:	08/05/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77162\Drawing Office\Report figs\wb\13_05\77162_wb_plates.cdr		



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