

BESWETHERICK FIELD ST. CYRIACS LUXULYAN CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Appraisal &
Full Results of
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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Results of a Desk Based Appraisal & Full Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

For

Mr Nick Witcomb

By



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Summary

This report presents the full findings from the archaeological monitoring and recording at Beswetherick Field, Luxulyan. These investigations revealed evidence of four broad phases of human activity. The earliest phase, consisting of a pit and two linear features, was difficult to interpret but may include the remnants of a pre-medieval field system and/or enclosure dated to the prehistoric or Romano-British Period.

This was followed, in Phase 2, by the construction and use of an enclosure which was probably a yard, mowhay or garden belonging to a settlement (probably located to the north-east) of medieval date. The boundary of this feature was re-cut on several occasions indicating a significant period of use. The third phase was marked by the disuse of the Phase 2 enclosure and the digging of a more substantial curving ditch, possibly as a boundary surrounding a settlement to the north-east. Again, this feature was re-cut at least once before falling out of use.

The final phase on the site consisted of the establishment of the post-medieval field system in the form of the construction of a series of hedgebanks flanked on each side by ditches. This system changed over time through the successive removal of boundaries, the last hedgebank being removed in the mid 20th century.

This site, with its possible Romano-British antecedents, may have originated in the early medieval period and was occupied until the 14th or 15th century. This excavation provides a rare opportunity to examine the development of the curtilage of a medieval low-status rural homestead.

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Beswetherick Field, off St. Cyriacs
Parish: Luxulyan
District: St. Austell
County: Cornwall

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was engaged by Mr Nick Whitcomb (the Client) to conduct a desk-based appraisal, archaeological monitoring and recording at Beswetherick Field off St. Cyriacs, Luxulyan, in advance of the construction of 19 dwellings. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 2) produced to fulfil a Brief issued by Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) (Appendix 1) and in consultation with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Dan Ratcliffe (HEPAO).

The housing development took place in two stages. In Stage 1 the northern two thirds of the site was developed (see SWARCH report no.110824); in Stage 2 the remaining third of the site was developed. By necessity, this meant that the archaeological fieldwork also took place in two stages. This report draws together the results from both Stages of fieldwork, and integrates these with a desk-based appraisal to provide a final report for the site.

1.2 Location

Beswetherick Field is located on the western edge of Luxulyan, between the recent housing development of St.Cyriacs to the north, the Par to Newquay railway line to the south and the remains of the disused Treskillig clay dry to the west (Figure 1). Topographically, the site is situated on a south-west facing slope between c.118m and c.125m A.O.D., part of the narrow north-west to south-east ridge that separates the two main branches of the Par River. A distinctive feature of this site was the numerous granite boulders, some of considerable size (4m+ across), that were scattered across the field.

1.3 Historical Background

In its treatment of the parish of Luxulyan, and following its discussion of the manor of Prideaux, the *Parochial History of Cornwall* (1838) helpfully notes “[t]here does not seem to be anything connected with the remaining property of this parish [Luxulyan] that is important or curious”.

The settlement at Luxulyan (‘Luxulian’) is first mentioned by name in 1281 (Henderson 1935), and can be translated as *Lok+Sulien, i.e. the chapel of Sulien. This is the sole Cornish example of the element *lok, which is a relatively common place-name element in Brittany, where it is generally 11th century or later in date (see Padel 1985, 151-2).

Churchtown at Luxulyan probably lay within the Domesday Manor of Bodiggo (‘Bodewitghi’), held in 1086 by Robert fitz-Tuold of Cardinham from the Count of Mortain. Bodiggo is recorded as being an estate of 1 hide, but only paid tax on ½ hide. With land for 7 ploughs, *Bodewitghi* was probably quite extensive. The descent of this manor is somewhat confused. In the 19th century it is held by the Honourable Mrs Agar, of the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock (see Figure 2). The Robartes purchased Bodiggo (‘Bodwithgy’) from the Carminow family in

1583, but it was anciently held by the Cardinham family. Confusion arises because the Robartes also held one of the manors of 'Luxulion', which was purchased in 1628 from 'Nicholas Kendall Esq. and others' but was held by the Collins family in the 16th century (Lysons 1814).

The church at Luxulyan, now dedicated to SS. Cyriac and Julitta, and formerly dedicated to St. Sulien and adjacent to a holy well dedicated to the obscure St. Syors, is a largely 15th century structure incorporating some Norman architectural features. It was a chapel of Lanlivery, and had been granted to the Priory at Tywardreath, together with glebe and tithes, by 1235 – an *inspeximus* charter of Henry III confirms, amongst other, Robert de Cardinham's grant of the 'Capellam de Bodwithgy' (Dugdale 1817-30, III. 654-8).

Robert de Cardinham also granted monies from the rent of his mills at 'Bodwithig/Bodwiki' to the Priory at Tywardreath in the c.1220s for the maintenance of two monks to pray for 'me and mine, both living and dead, forever' (CRO ART/1/59-60).

Tin-streaming is a feature of the parish, with activity intensifying from the 16th century onwards. This work was centred on the Lavrean and Lestoon Moors, but also took place west of the hamlet of Bridges (immediately south-west of Beswetherick Field) and in Luxulyan Valley itself. The comprehensive rebuilding of the parish church in the 15th century may reflect rising tin wealth. The parish belonged to the Blackmore Stannary, and the stannary documents are reputed to have been stored in the church tower prior to the Civil Wars.

Note that the place name 'Beswetherick Field' is a modern attribution and relates to the family name of the former owner. The Beswetherick family have, however, been resident in the parish for many years, and appear in the tithe apportionment for 1839, and the church marriage register for 1778.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The site sits within an area designated by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL). Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) has undertaken survey work in the Luxulyan Valley and produced a number of reports on the industrial archaeology of this clay country district (e.g. as part of the Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative, Gillard 2004). With the exception of works relating to the solar farm development at Trenoweth Farm (c.750m to the NNW), prior to this intervention little formal archaeological work has taken place in the area. At Trenoweth, geophysical survey identified anomalies likely to relate to the farmstead known as Checouch, which could provide a possible analogy for Beswetherick Field (Hind & Brady 2010). CAU recorded a 19th century building at Bodiggo in 2002.

The church may sit within an early *lann* enclosure (MCO26719), and Bodiggo may itself be located within or adjacent to a round (MCO7596). Most of the surrounding farms bear the characteristically Cornish prefix *Tre, meaning settlement (e.g. Treskilling, Tregarrick, Tregonning, Trenoweth, Trenince), and on that basis often assumed to date to the early medieval period. There is medieval granite cross in the churchyard (MCO5517), and documentary or place-name references to three others within the parish. Immediately to the north-west is a 20th century disused clay dry (see SWARCH report no. 110322).

1.5 Geological Background

According to the British Geological Survey (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>) the site is situated on the St. Austell granite intrusion and its soils were brown podzolic soils of the Moretonhampstead Association (Soil Survey 1983).

1.6 Methodology

The desk-based appraisal was carried out by Dr B Morris and Dr S Walls with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of desk-based assessments. The necessary research was carried out at the Cornwall Record Office and using internet resources.

The first stage of monitoring was directed by Dr L Bray and Dr B Morris between 5th July and 2nd August 2010 in accordance with IfA guidelines and the program laid out in the WSI (Appendix 2). Initially, this work consisted of stripping the topsoil from the course of the development access road in order to assess whether monitoring and recording was required on the remainder of the site. Following this evaluation, the Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology) Dan Ratcliffe determined that further monitoring was necessary. This exposed significant archaeological remains, necessitating monitoring and recording of topsoil stripping across the whole site.

The second stage of monitoring was directed by Dr B Morris and Dr S Walls between 20th and 21st December 2011 in accordance with IfA guidelines and the program detailed in the WSI (Appendix 2).

At all stages topsoil stripping was undertaken by a tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Exposed features were cleaned and excavated by hand to the level of the natural substrate.

For all excavated areas a black and white film and digital photographic record was created. A drawn record at appropriate scales (1:20, 1:50 1:100 and 1:200), and a written record of standard single context sheets, was compiled.

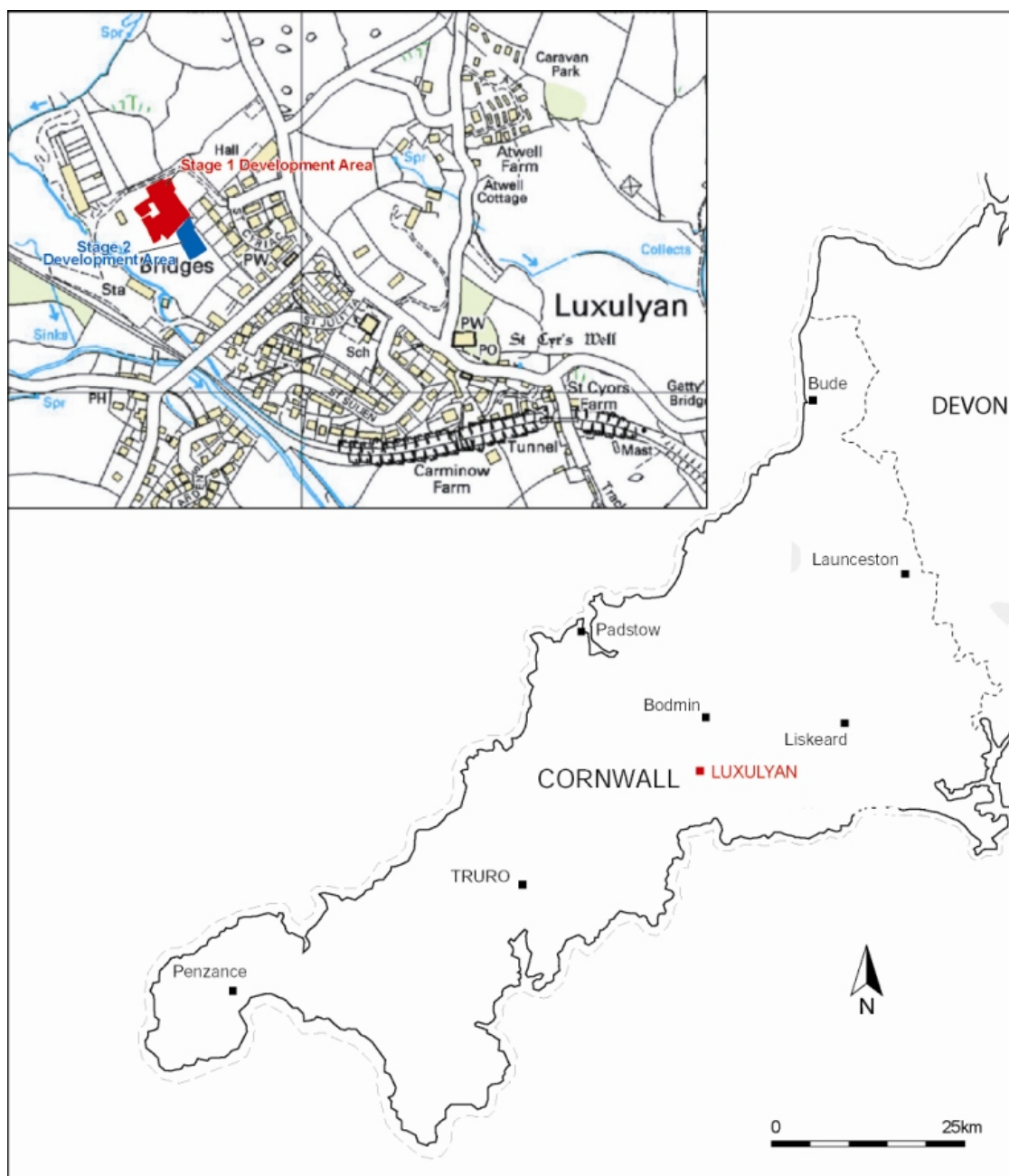


Figure 1: Site location.

2.0 Desk-Based Appraisal

2.1 Cartographic Analysis

2.1.1 Lanhydrock Estate Map c.1697

The earliest detailed available cartographic source is from the Lanhydrock Atlas, a collection of estate maps commissioned by Charles Bodville Robartes, the owner of the Lanhydrock Estate, in c.1697 (Figure 2). This map depicts the current Beswetherick Field as part of a considerably larger enclosure of pasture called 'Mill Park'. The fields to the immediate north and west of this large enclosure are also depicted as single fields at this date, which could suggest that these three fields represent post-medieval enclosures of rough or wet ground. The large field to the west (number 53) is named as 'Mill Moore', which would support this hypothesis. Also of note is that the field to the north of the development area 'Cross Park' (number 22) appears to have been mostly covered in scrub at this date, but is partly ploughed and listed as arable.

The stylised nature of this map must be taken into account, as although most of the other field boundaries depicted on the map can be traced in later cartographic sources (e.g. Figure 3) these three large fields are all shown as subdivided into smaller units in the 19th century, and the 1697 map may thus present a simplified picture. This theory is supported by an area of apparent plough ridges shown in the north-east corner of Cross Park (Figure 2), as these appear to correspond with field divisions in this area on the tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3).



Figure 2: Map of the lands held by C.B. Robartes in Luxulyan parish, c.1697 (approximate area of the site is outlined in red).

2.1.2 Tithe Map 1840

Mill Park, the field in which the development site is positioned in *c.*1697, is shown as four enclosures (numbers 1629, 1630, 1631 and 1632) by the time of the next detailed cartographic survey, the 1840 tithe map (Figure 3). A footpath is also shown crossing two of these fields (1629 and 1631), although this may already have been present in *c.*1697. The development site lies within the westernmost two fields (numbers 1632 and 1631), but all four belonged to the Mill Tenement (Figure 3), part of Luxulyan manor that was owned (along with a large swathe of land across Cornwall) by the Honourable Mrs Agar, owner and resident of Lanyhdrock House at this time. The manor (which included the Mill Tenement and Atwell Estate) were leased by a widow named Mary Church, who in the 1841 census is listed as an independent 70 year old living with her granddaughter (Jane Trevail) in St. Syors (i.e. Church Town).

The majority of the fields which made up the Mill Tenement in 1840 (with the exception of the small cottage in the lower left corner) were farmed by Edgar Church, presumably a (close?) relation of Mary Church. Edgar also farmed the Atwell Estate at this time and the 1841 census shows that he lived at a property in Atwell (presumably Atwell Farm) with his wife Mary and two children. By the time of the 1851 census Edgar had moved with his family to Treskilling in the south-east of the parish, and was only farming 25 acres (by the 1861 census this grew to 70 acres). The 1851 census also lists an aged Mary Church residing (with her daughter, granddaughter and grandson) at Atwell, which may suggest that she had moved into the house formerly occupied by Edgar.

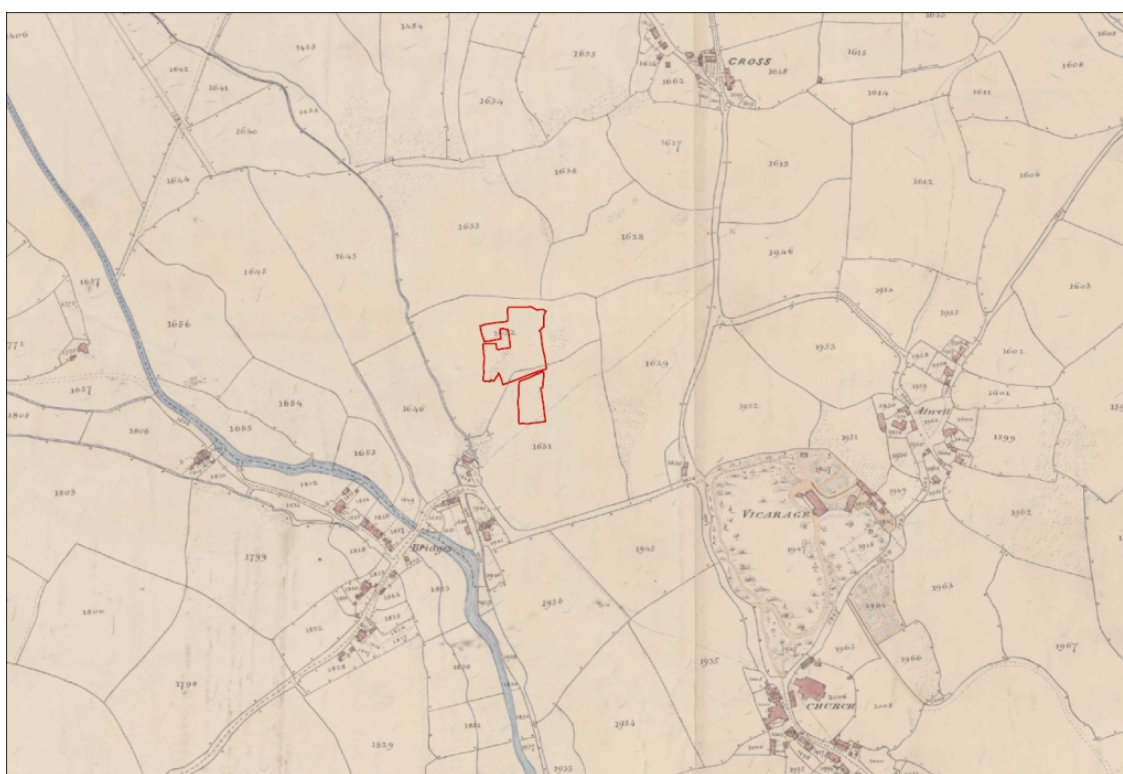


Figure 3: Extract from the Luxulyan Tithe Map of 1840 (site is outlined red).

The field names given in the tithe apportionment of 1839 (Figure 4) are of no great interest, but they do hint at the former presence of a mill or mills along the leats to the west of the development site. The building adjacent to Bridges Field is shown as a 'Corn Mill' on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1888 (Figure 5) and the leat appears to divert around this building on the tithe map (Figure 3), but other mills may have formerly existed (Figure 4).

The use of the 'Brake' element in fields to the north of the site suggests later enclosure of formerly rough ground, as suggested by the *c.*1697 map (Figure 2). The use of 'Rock' in fields to the east also supports this, and this is hardly surprising given the large numbers of projecting granite boulders in many of these fields.

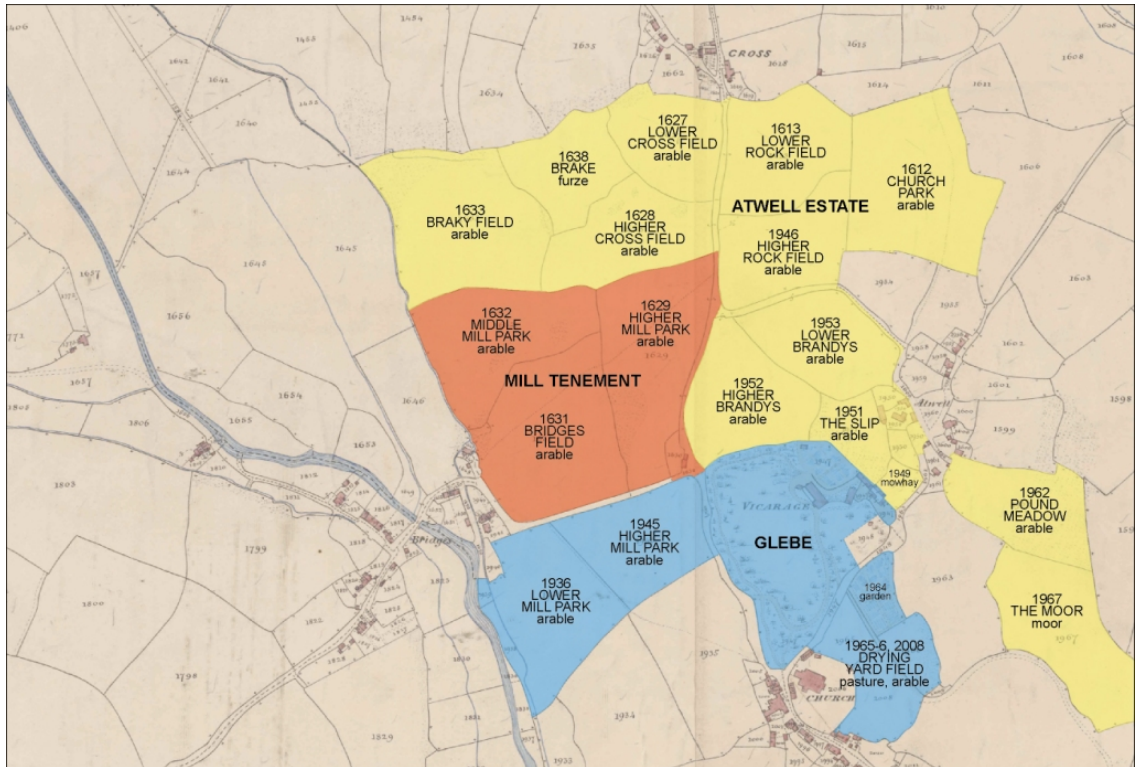


Figure 4: The Luxulyan tithe map with tithe apportionment details overlain.

2.1.3 Ordnance Survey First Edition Map 1888

The Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of 1888 indicates no significant alterations within the development area, although the railway line and station had been constructed to the south of the site (Figure 5). The map also provides slightly more detail, with boulders seemingly indicated across the development site and adjacent fields. The small enclosure to the north of the text indicating 'Guide Post' on the First Edition probably represents a former quarry and was hinted at on the tithe by an area of stippling (barely visible on Figure 3).

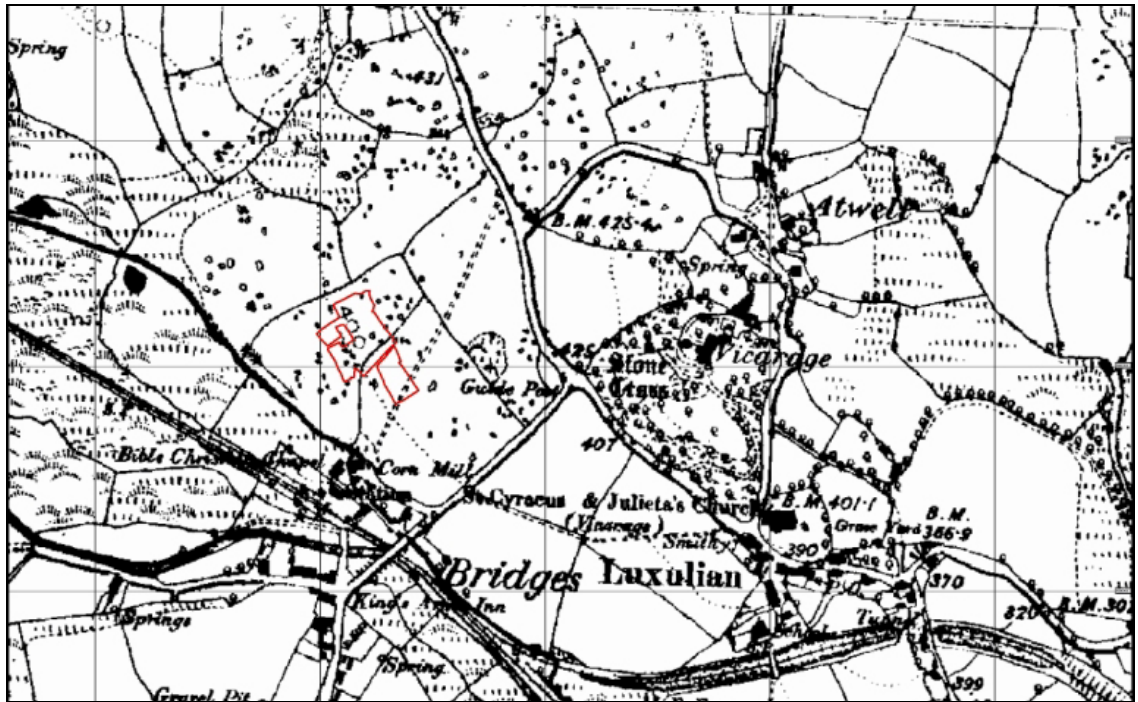


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of 1888, 1:10560 (site is outlined red).

2.1.4 Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1907

The Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map of 1907 (Figure 6) also indicates no significant change has taken place by this date. Two large houses with gardens had been constructed in the south corner of the southern field and the Methodist chapel had been built along the south-eastern edge of the field to the north-east.

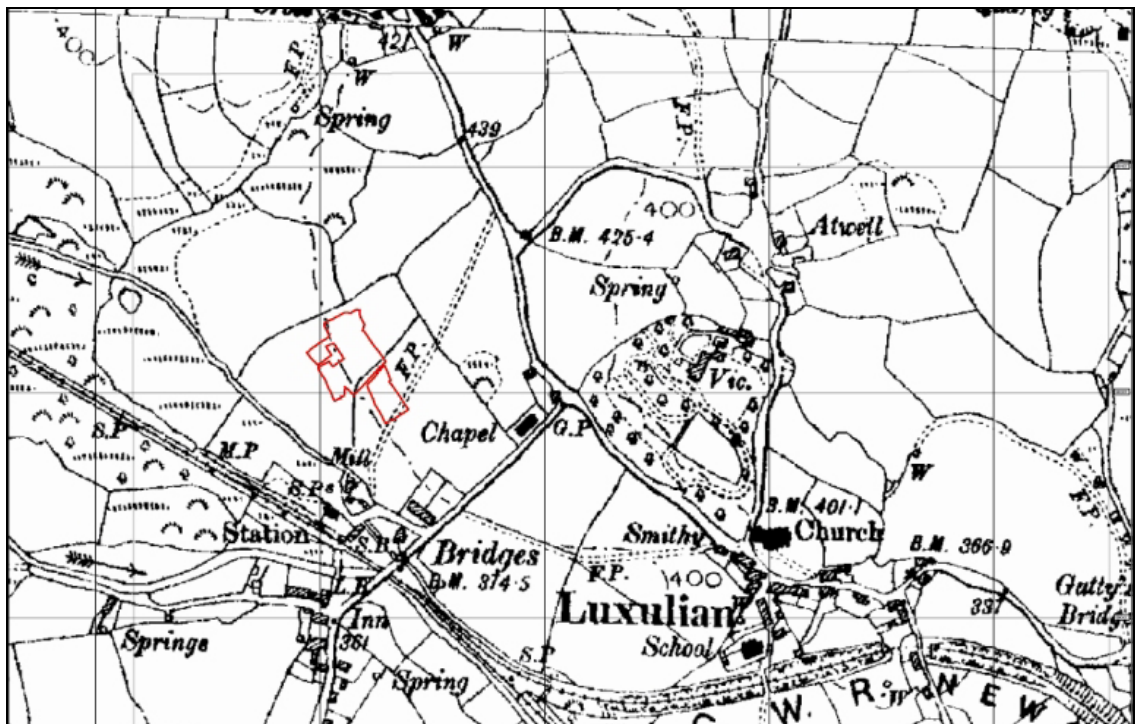


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map of 1907, 1:10560 (site outlined in red).

2.1.5 20th Century Mapping

A much more extensive range of changes have occurred within the parish of Luxulyan in the 20th century (Figure 7), with extensive residential developments, especially in the area south-west of Beswetherick Field (joining Church Town and Bridges). In the development area itself, the 20th century has seen the removal of the field boundary that previously divided the site into two separate enclosures. Also the footpath which previously crossed the site, has been diverted along the north-west boundary, presumably due to the residential development of St. Cyriacs Close. Finally, a clay dry complex (now disused) has been built to the north-west.

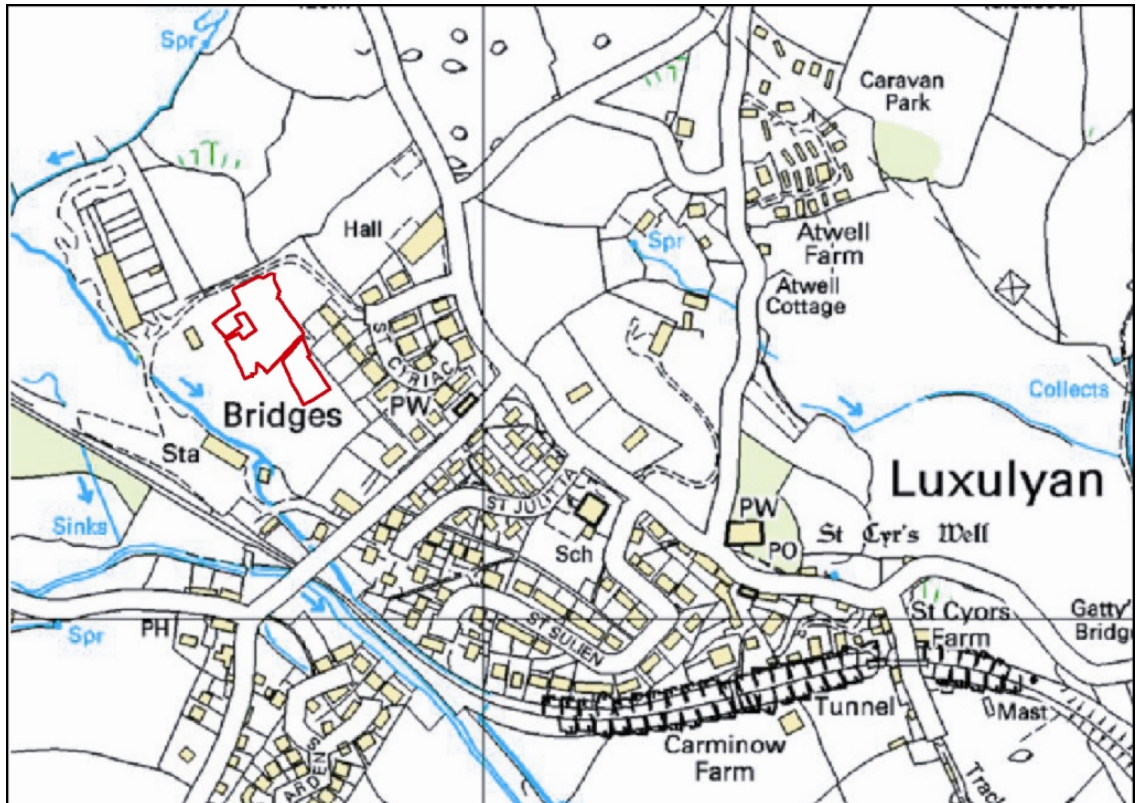


Figure 7: Extract from the OS 'Street Plus' map of the Luxulyan area, published 2011, 1:7500 (site outlined in red).

3.0 Results of the Monitoring and Recording

3.1 Site Summary

The topsoil on the site consisted of a mid-brown silty sand with a uniform gravelly texture due to its content of sub-angular to sub-rounded, poorly sorted quartz inclusions and was of variable depth, reaching 0.9m in places but thinning to 0.25m to the south and west. The subsoil ranged from a homogenous whitish-grey weathered granite gravel ('sugar granite') to a brownish-orange silty-sand containing occasional inclusions of sub-angular quartz and granite up to 30mm in size.

Numerous archaeological features were identified within the northern and eastern part of the site, mainly comprised of a sequence of intercutting linear features (Figure 8). Almost all the features encountered were heavily truncated and had been completely removed to the west and south. Modern disturbance, including the installation of a water pipe and underground electricity cables, and attempts to move or destroy some of the granite boulders, had also created numerous features of recent origin.

3.2 Excavation

Following the topsoil strip it became clear that the site had suffered a significant degree of truncation and modern disturbance. Discussion with the landowner suggested that this was probably largely due to the use of the area, despite the large boulders scattered across it, for growing potatoes, ploughing for which is particularly deep and destructive. Additional disturbance had been caused by attempts to move some of the boulders using mechanical excavators which, in combination with the unavoidable removal of smaller boulders during stripping, had created numerous modern features and areas of disruption. Disturbance and truncation appeared to be greatest in the southern and western part of the site, where few archaeological features could be identified (Figure 8). However, in the north and east significant features survived although truncation remained severe in many cases. These features were dominated by linears which could be divided into broadly contemporary groups based on their stratigraphic and spatial relationships as follows (see Figures 8 & 9).



Figure 8: Site plan showing the locations of the two stages of excavation (1:350 @ A4).

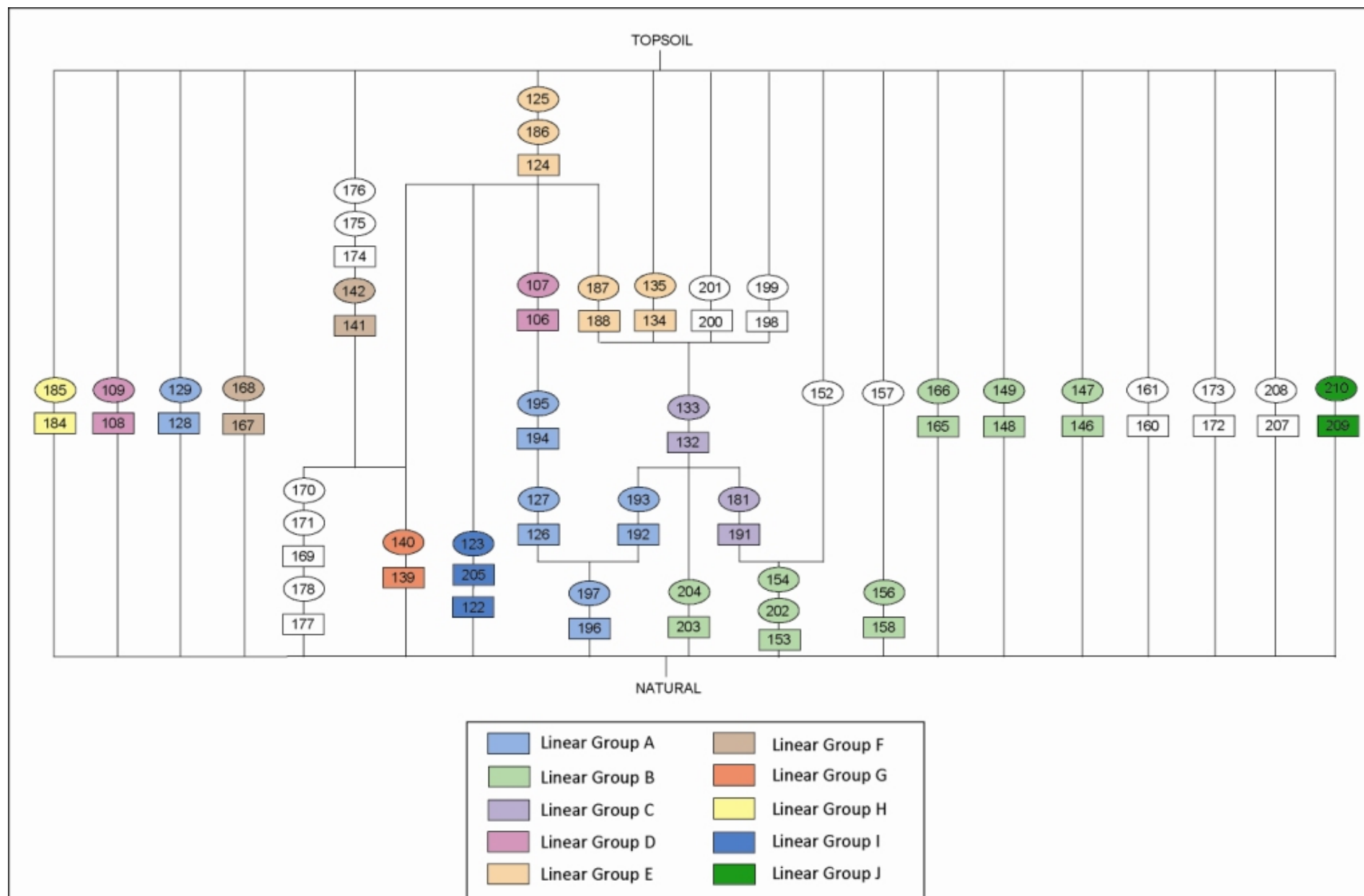


Figure 9: Stratigraphic matrix for the site.

3.2.1 Linear Group A (Figures 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12)

This group consisted of a total of five, curving, sub-parallel linears, [126], [128], [192], [194] and [196], situated at the northern end of the site (Figures 10 & 11). They were orientated broadly north-south before curving to the east at their northern end. These linears were all located in close proximity, forming a broad band of intercutting features up to 2m in width.



Figure 10: Detailed plan of linear group A (1:100 @ A4).

All five features were heavily truncated and consequently very shallow; none exceeding 0.25m in depth and most were significantly less (Figures 11 & 12). Individual widths did not exceed c.0.8m. Linear group A was cut by linear group C at its north-eastern end, where they entered the section. At the southern end of the group, its constituent features became increasingly ephemeral due to truncation, before fading out entirely.

Finds were almost absent (Appendix 4), consisting of a single small scrap of Lostwithiel-type medieval coarseware dating to the 13th and 14th centuries which was recovered from (195), the fill of [194], the latest feature in the sequence (see Appendix 5).

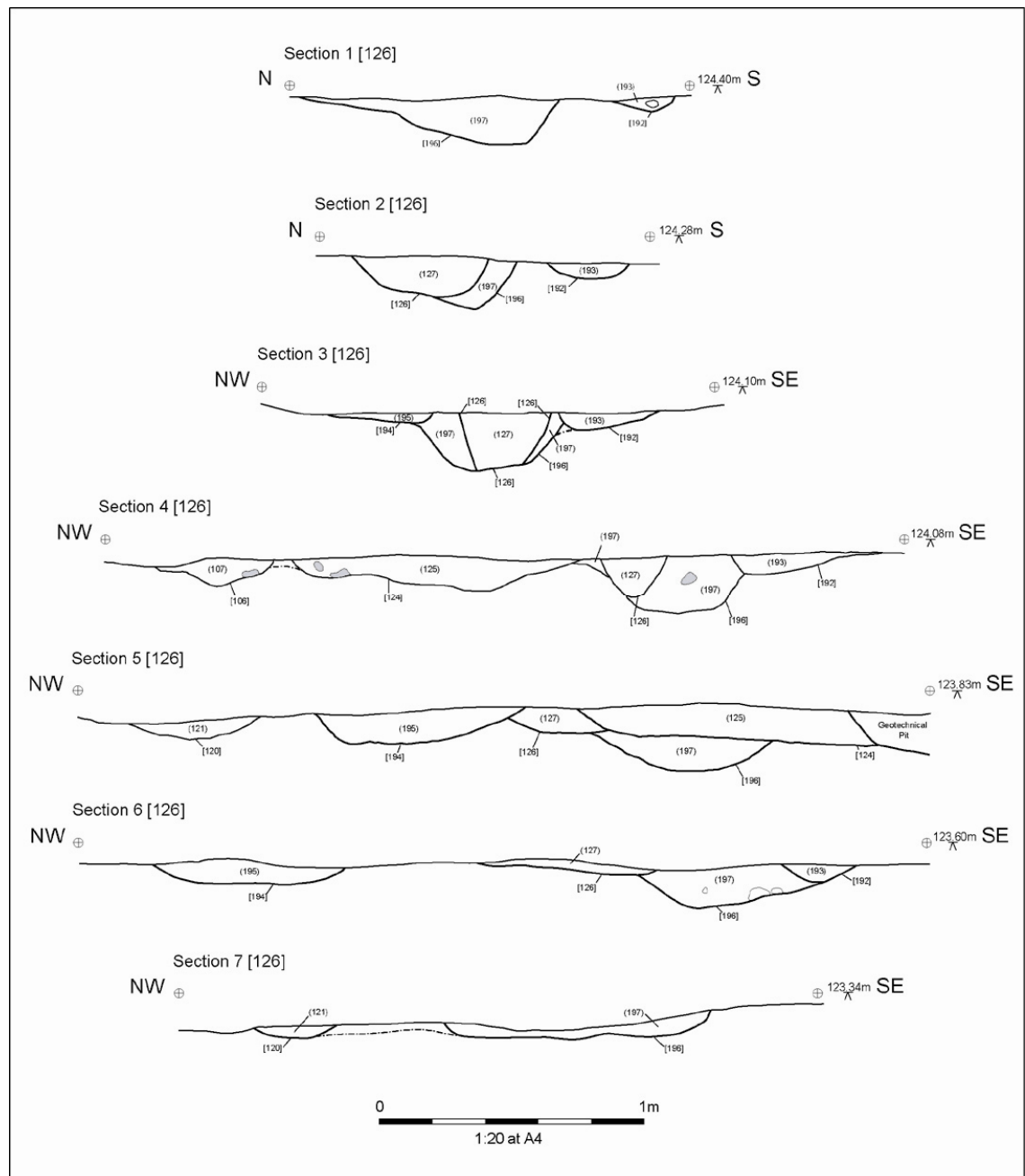


Figure 11: Sections through linears in group A (1:20 @ A4). See Figure 10 for section locations.



Figure 12: Section 4 [126], viewed from the south (Scale: 2m).

3.2.2 Linear Group B (Figures 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 & 16)

This group contained a series of linear features, [146], [148], [153], [158], [165] and [203], located to the south of linear group A. All of these features had been heavily truncated with none of them exceeding c.0.25m in depth and c.1m in width (Figures 12, 14 & 15).

Although the individual features within the group were orientated in a variety of directions their spatial relationships suggest they were broadly contemporary. For example [148] and [165], trending roughly east-west, were between 0.75 and 1.5m apart and sub-parallel to each other (Figure 16). Feature [158] was broadly parallel to [153] in its north-south section, although it curved to an approximately east to west orientation to the south. Feature [203], appeared to be of a similar character to features [158] and [153] and was only seen in a short segment in section 6 [132] which appeared to be truncated to the north and south (Figure 14). Additionally, the surviving portion of this feature was orientated parallel to [158] and is thus best included in linear group B. Also, [153] and [146], although separated by a gap, were located on the same line and may originally have been the same feature, a segment having been destroyed by truncation. These spatial relationships, combined with the fact that all the features in the group appeared to respect each other spatially, suggests they formed part of the same working system and served a similar function.

Finds from linear group B were sparse (Appendix 5) consisting of two sherds of Lostwithiel-type medieval (13th-14th century) coarseware from (156), the fill of [158] and a fragment of worked flint that was probably residual from (154), the fill of [153].

No direct relationship was observed between the features of linear groups A and B; however, they respected each other spatially and were similar in character. Features from both groups were also cut by a linear from group C. It thus seems probable that the two were in contemporary use, especially given the 13th-14th century pottery found in both groups (see Appendix 5).



Figure 13: Detailed plan of linear group B (1:125 @ A4).

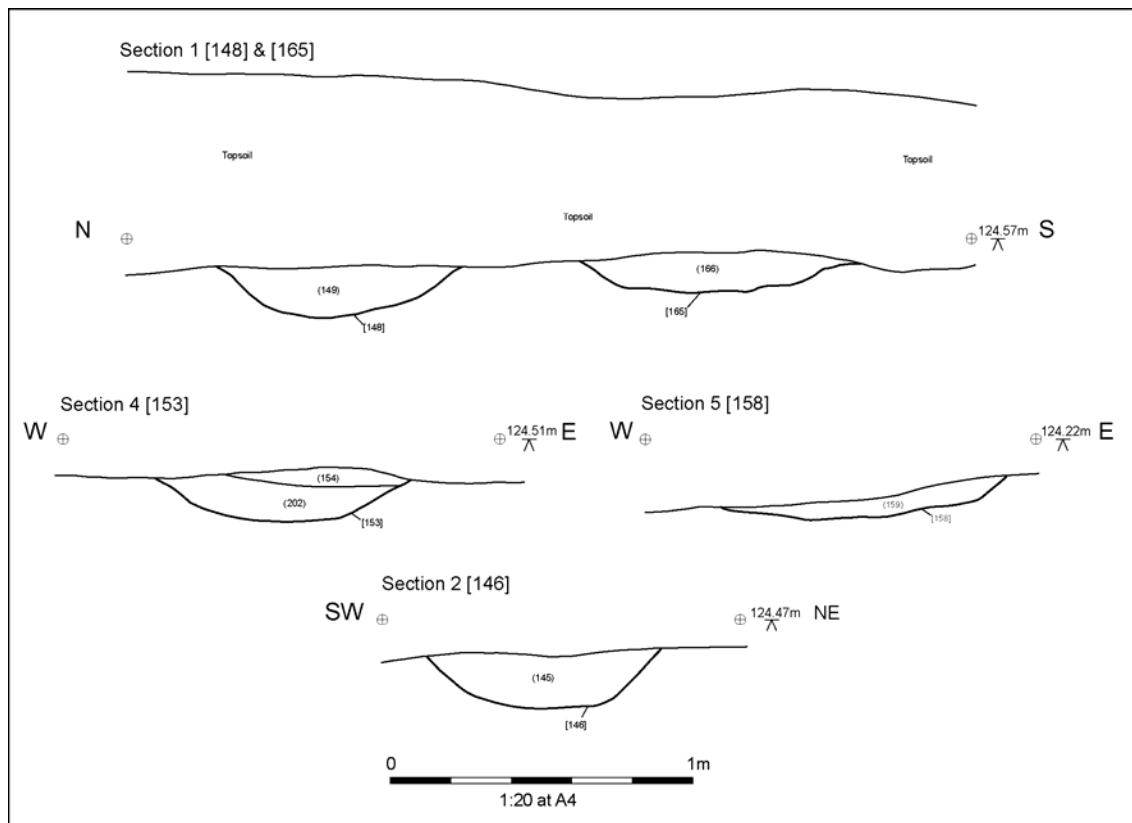


Figure 14: Selected sections through linear group B (1:20 @ A4). See Figure 13 for section locations.



Figure 15: Section 2 [158], viewed from the south (Scale: 1m).



Figure 16: Features [148] and [165], pre-excavation, viewed from the east (Scales: 2m).

3.2.3 Linear Group C (Figures 8, 9, 17, 18 & 19)

Linear Group C consisted of two linear features, [132] and [191], which were orientated in a north-east to south-west direction and curved gently towards the south at their southern end (Figure 17). As with groups A and B, truncation had also affected group C though to a slightly lesser extent than the previous groups; [132] surviving to a depth of *c.*0.3m in several of the sections cut across it (Figures 18 and 19). The group reached a width of *c.*2.0m, suggesting its constituent features were originally more substantial than those in either group A or B.



Figure 17: Detailed plan of linear group C (1:125 @ A4).

The earliest feature in the group was [191], which was visible on the surface at the northern end of the group and in sections 1 and 2 [132] further to the south. To the north it appeared to widen dramatically but this could not be investigated further for health and safety reasons due to the proximity of a high, unstable edge of excavation. [191] had been recut by [132] which progressively truncated it to the south until it was not visible to the south of section 2 [132].

Finds from linear group C were somewhat more common (Appendix 4), than in groups A or B, context (133), the fill of [132], yielding a small assemblage of finds. These included two sherds of medieval coarseware and a fragment of possible roofing tile of 13th and 14th century date, a droplet of greenish clear glass and a small ferrous disc, possibly a button. Also recovered was a small sherd of a South Somerset ware flanged bowl dating to the 17th or 18th century which may have been intrusive from context (135).

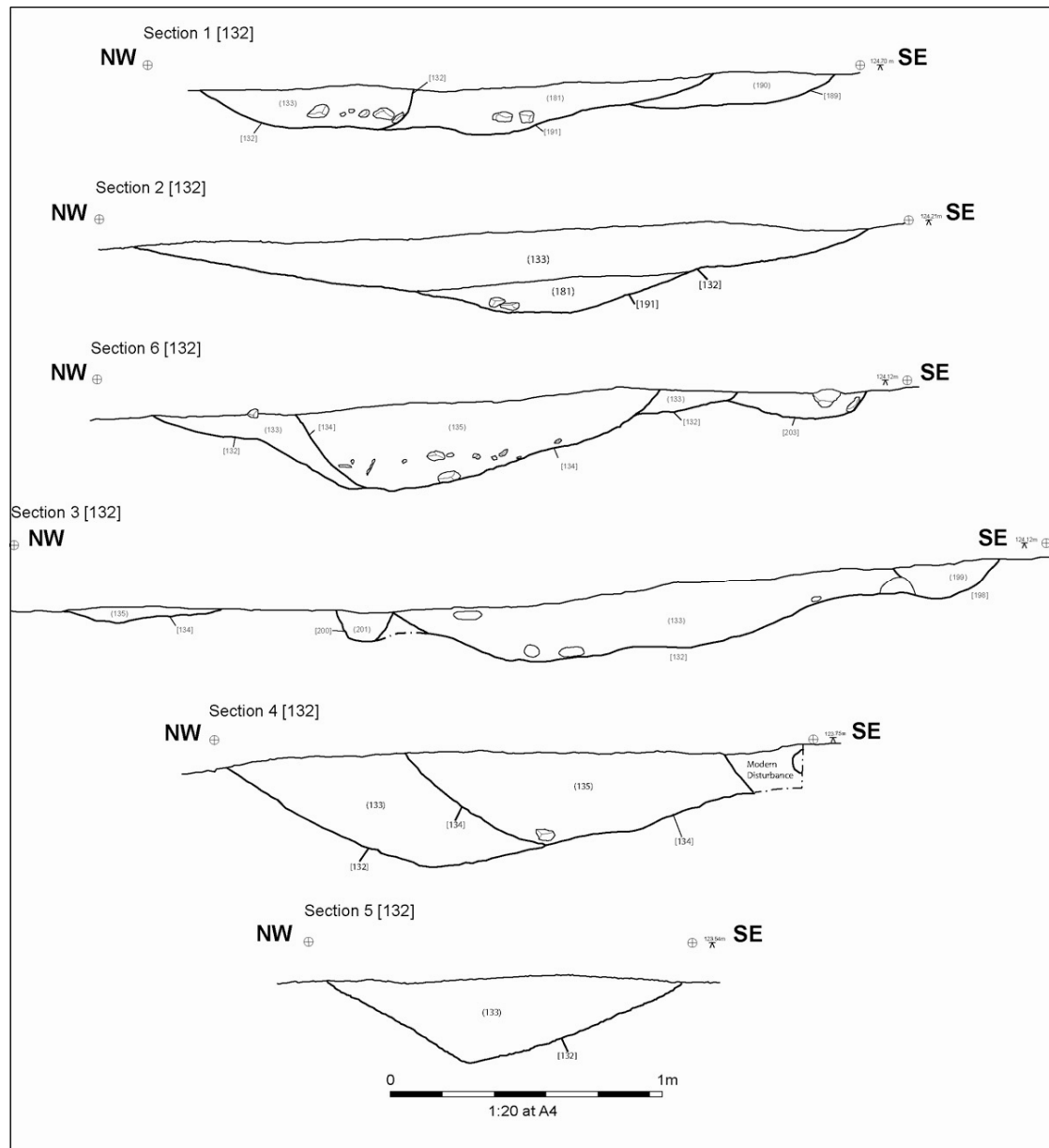


Figure 18: Sections through linear group C (1:20 @ A4). See Figure 17 for section locations.

The stratigraphic relationships of linear group C with groups A and B indicates that it was later in date; features [191] and [132] cut both groups A and B. This relationship, combined with the

more substantial character of the features in linear group C suggests it had a different function to the earlier groups.



Figure 19: Section 6 [132], viewed from the south (Scale: 2m).

3.2.4 Linear Group D (Figures 8, 9, 20 & 21)

This group contained two features, [106] and [108], located in the northern part of the site and running parallel to each other (Figure 20). Both were heavily truncated, especially [108] which was only present as stains on the surface of the subsoil; representing the very base of the feature for much of its length. Feature [106] survived to a somewhat greater degree (Figure 21) and was orientated roughly east-west, but curved to a north-east to south-west alignment at its western and eastern ends. Feature [106] reached a maximum depth of *c.*150mm in the excavated sections and up to *c.*1m wide, while [108] was up to 1.5m wide but only *c.*20mm deep at maximum.

No finds were recovered from linear group D.

Stratigraphic relationships suggest that the features in group D post-date group A, but their spatial relationships suggest that group A was probably still in use when linear [106] was excavated. It is also clear that linear group D was cut by linear group E at its eastern end suggesting it had gone out of use by this time.

3.2.5 Linear Group E (Figure 8, 9, 22, 23 & 24)

The features in linear group E were [124], [188] and [134], and these ran parallel to each other in a north-south direction (Figure 22). Feature [124] traversed almost the entire length of the stripped area while [134] was present only in the northern part of the site over a length of *c.*20m. Both features were *c.*1.25m wide and reached depths of 0.35m with roughly symmetrical U-shaped profiles (Figure 23). In its southern, best-preserved section, feature [124] appeared to be a re-cut of an earlier feature [188] suggesting a degree of longevity for these features (Figures 23 & 24).

A relatively large assemblage of finds was recovered from features [124] and [134] (Appendix 4). Feature [124] yielded five sherds of post-medieval glazed coarseware, a single sherd of Lostwithiel-type coarseware dating to the 13th or 14th century, a sherd of modern vessel glass, a clay pipe stem fragment and a rough slate disc. The ceramic assemblage from feature [134] consisted of two sherds of Lostwithiel-type medieval coarseware dating to the 14th or 15th century, a sherd of sgraffito decorated North Devon ware and a sherd of post-medieval glazed coarseware. Other finds from this context were five iron objects and three pieces of fragmented bone.

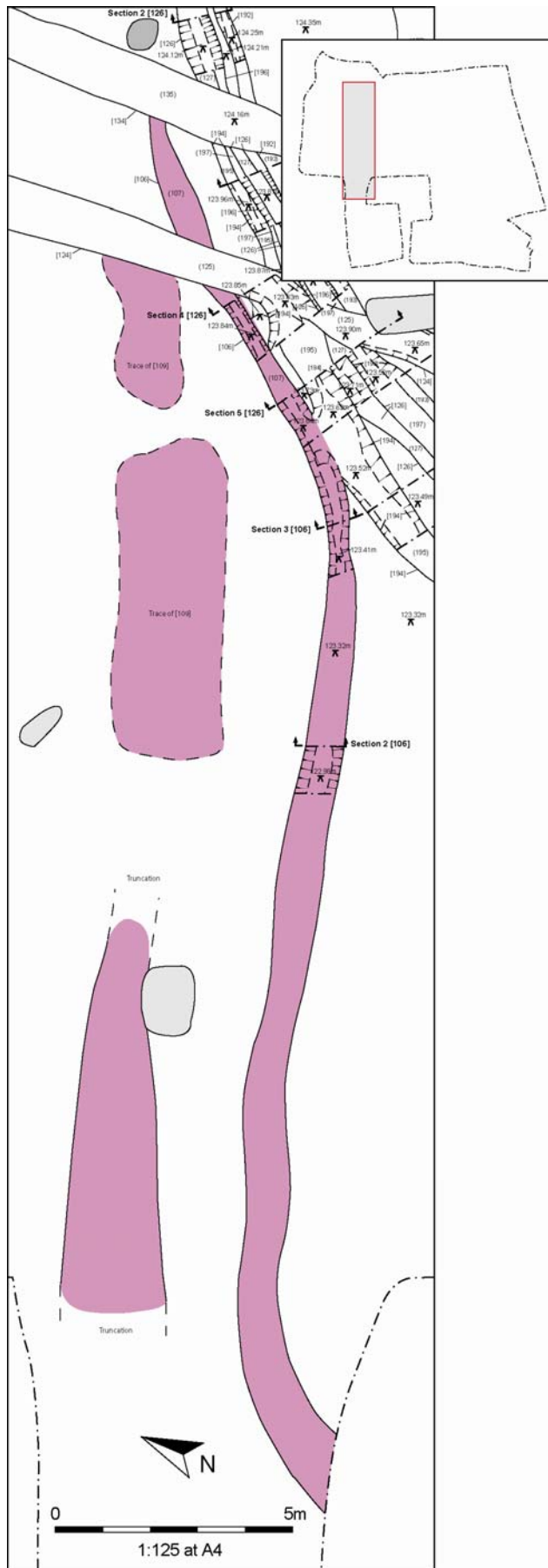


Figure 20: Detailed plan of linear group D (1:125 @ A4).



Figure 21: Section across linear group D, viewed from the north-east (Scales: 2m and 1m).

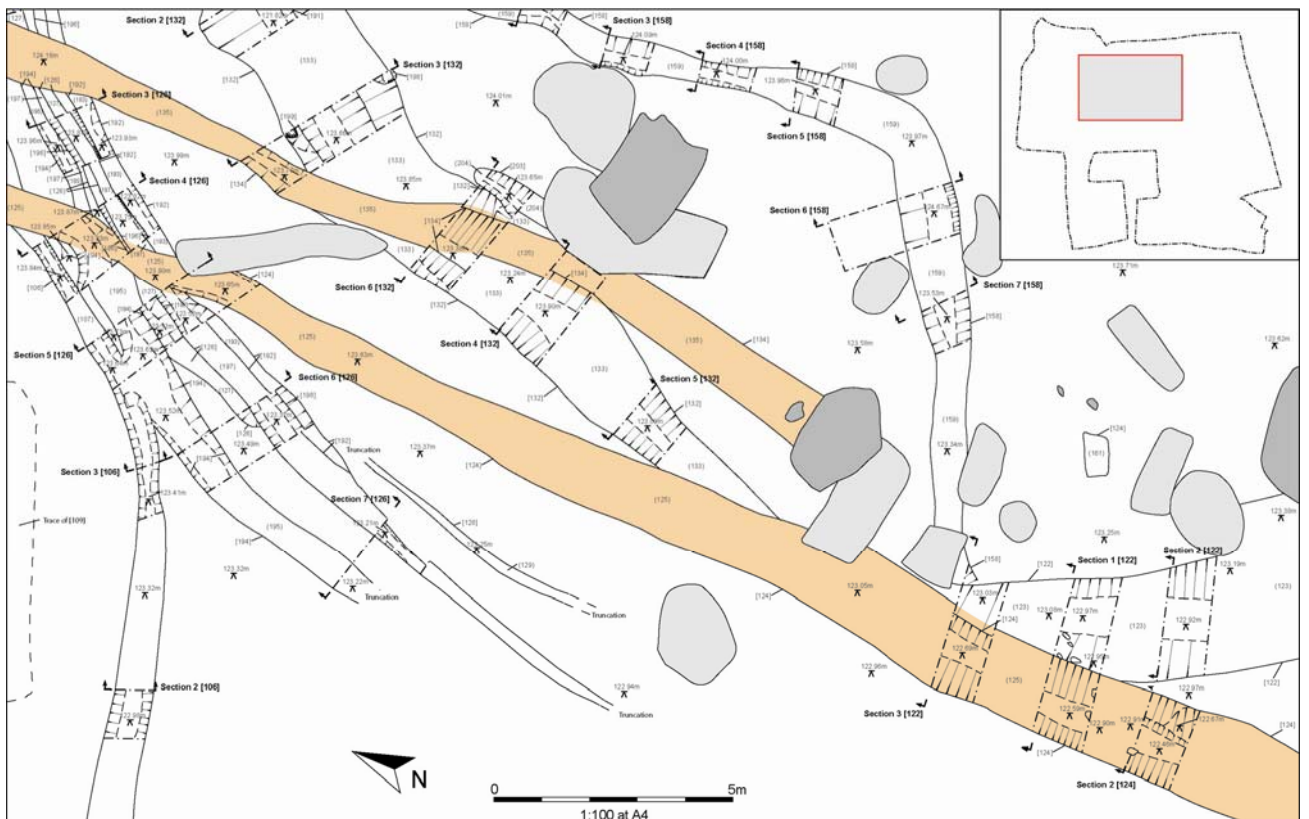


Figure 22: Detailed plan of linear group E (1:100 @ A4).

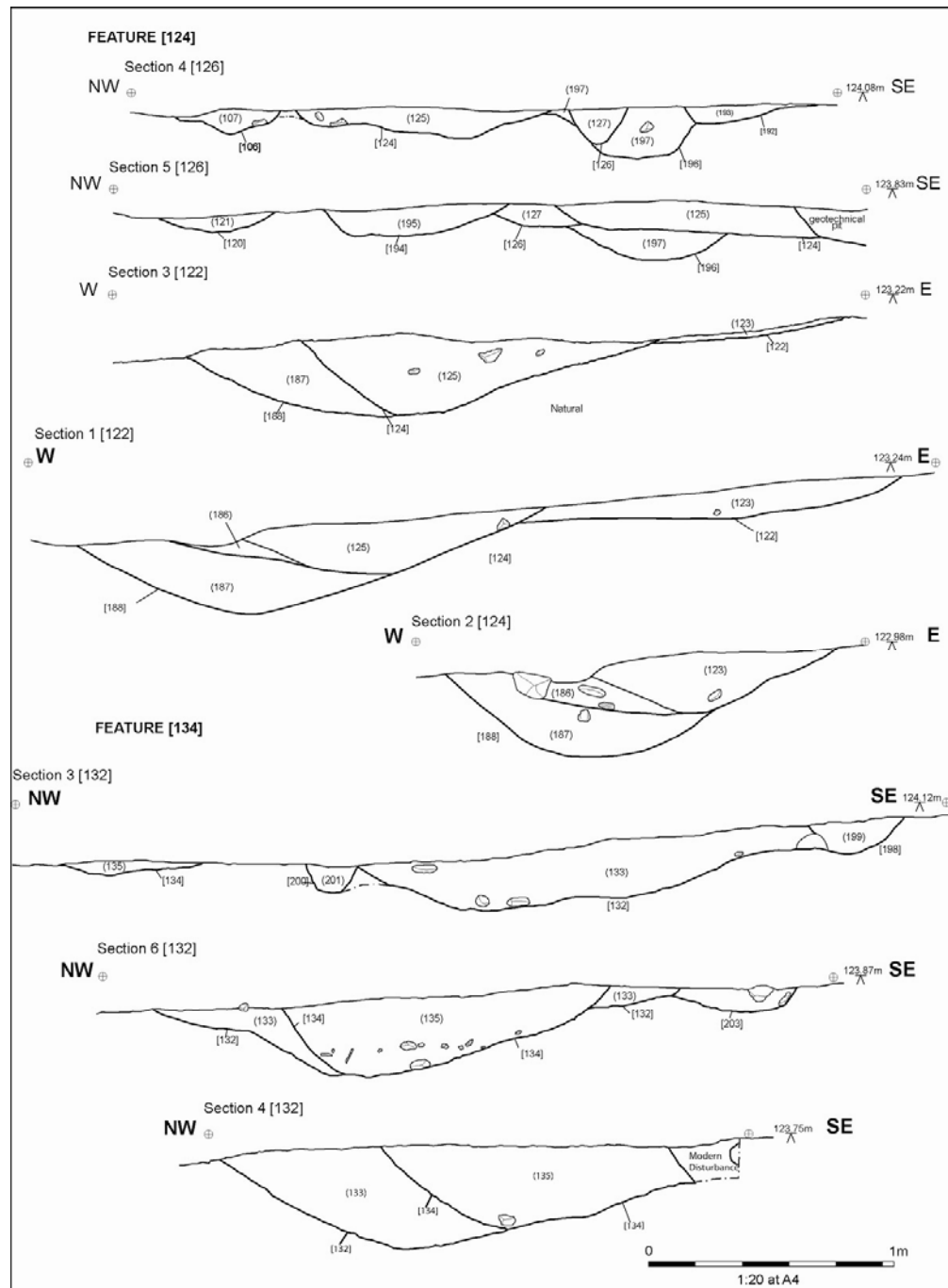


Figure 23: Sections through linear group E (1:20 @ A4). See Figure 22 for section locations.

Linear group E was demonstrably more recent than the preceding groups A to D, having a cross-cutting relationship with all of them (Figure 8). At its southern end recent major disturbance obscured its relationship with linear group F although it seems likely that feature [102], encountered to the south of this disrupted area, was a continuation of feature [124]. Feature [102] was associated on its northern side with a band of re-deposited natural material (115) which ran parallel to it and overlay a buried soil horizon (114) and is best interpreted as the remains of a bank.



Figure 24: Section 1 [122], viewed from the south. (Scales: 2m and 0.5m)

3.2.6 Linear Group F (Figures 8, 9, 25, 26, 27 & 28)

This group was located at the southern end of the stripped area and consisted of two linear features; [141] and [167] running parallel in a north-east to south-west direction (Figure 25). Both features were heavily truncated, reaching a maximum depth of 0.2m and 0.3m in [141] and [167] respectively and a width of *c.* 1m, although [167] appeared to become significantly wider to the south (Figures 25, 26 and 27). Both features had a symmetrical profile, [141] having a concave base while [167] was flat-bottomed. Feature [141] was truncated at both its northern and southern ends, its relationship with features [124] and [102] having been removed by modern disturbance. Feature [167] was also truncated to the north, but at its southern end turned and left the stripped area on a southward alignment.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from features [141] and [167] (Appendix 4). The former yielded two sherds of Lostwithiel-type ware dating to the 13th-14th centuries. These were probably residual as four sherds of post medieval glazed coarseware, one sherd of post-medieval fineware and a single sherd of industrial slipware were recovered from [167] suggesting its fill was very recent, a conclusion supported by the mapping evidence.

The relationship of linear group F with linear group E had been obscured by modern disturbance (Figure 8). However, feature [167] appeared to turn to the south at its southern end and run parallel to feature [102] which is probably a continuation of feature [124] of linear group E. This suggests that groups F and E were in contemporaneous use and may even have been constructed at the same time.

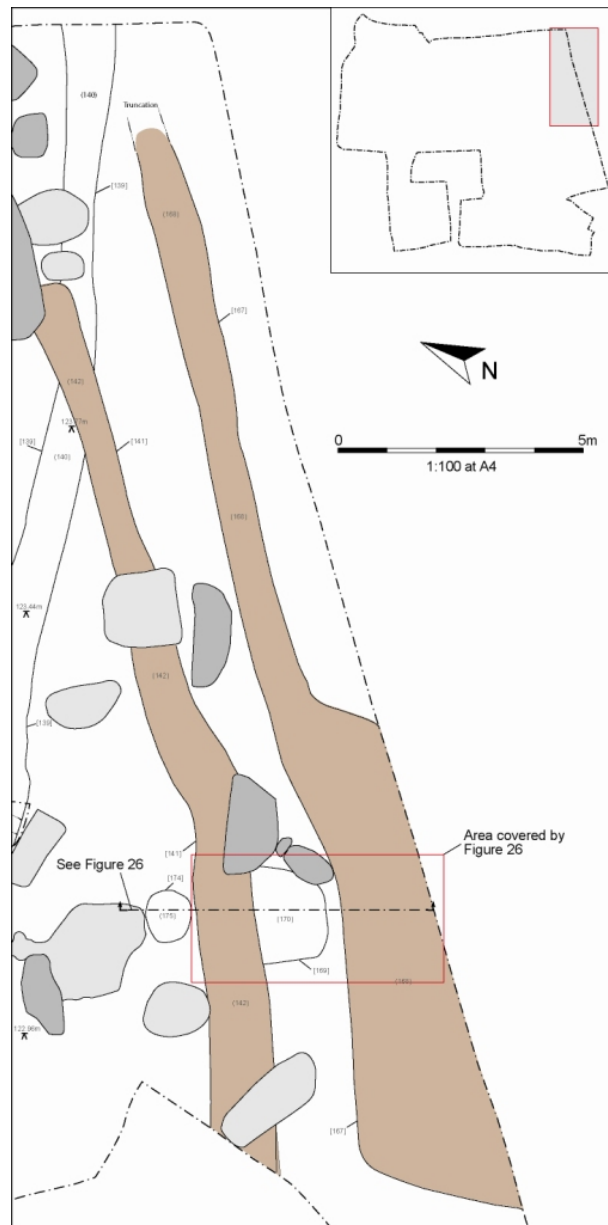


Figure 25: Detailed plan of linear group F (1:100 @ A4).

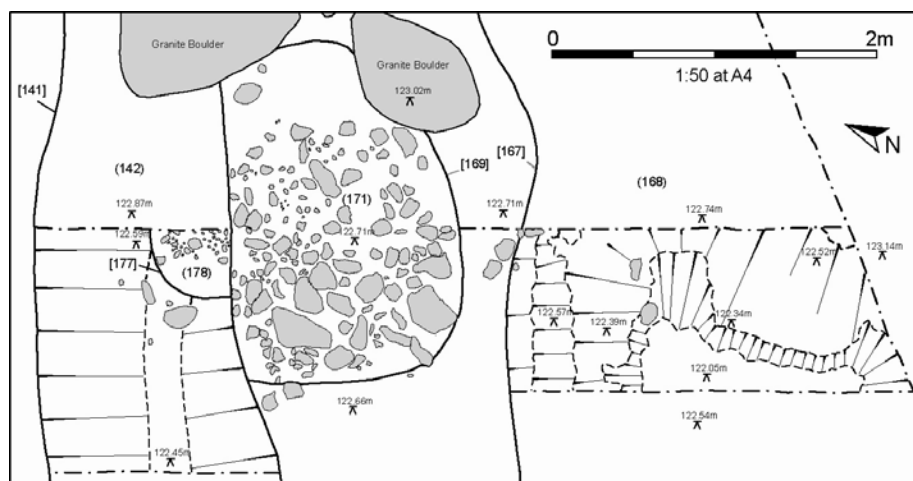


Figure 26: Plan of section through linear group F, features [177] & [169] (1:50 @ A4).

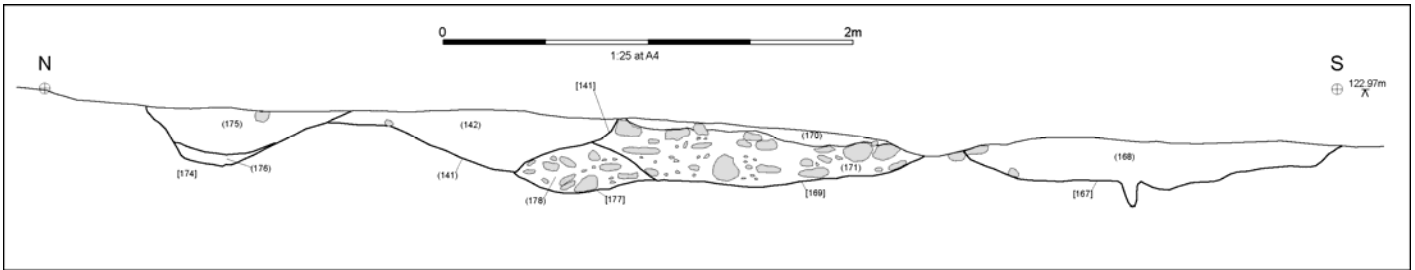


Figure 27: Section through linear group F and features [177] and [169] (1:25 @ A4). See Figure 17 for section location.



Figure 28: Section across feature [167], viewed from the south-west (Scale: 2m).

3.2.7 Linear Group G (Figures 8, 9 & 29)

This ‘group’ consisted of a single, east-west trending linear feature [139] in the central part of the stripped area. The character of this feature was different from that of the other features on the site. It was somewhat less truncated, reaching a depth of 0.4m in its western section and still being visible to the east in an area where the features of linear group F had been removed (Figure 29). Its profile was fairly regular; a slightly asymmetric V-shape with a steeper northern side which contrasted with the u-shaped profiles of the other linears on the sites.

No finds were recovered from linear group G.

Group G was clearly earlier in date than groups E and F but had no relationship with the other linear groups on the site (Figure 9).



Figure 29: Section through [139], viewed from the south-west (Scales: 0.5m & 2m).

3.2.8 Linear Group H (Figures 8, 9 & 30)

This group contained a single feature; linear [184] of which only a 4m length was visible in the northern corner of the stripped area (Figure 3). It was orientated north-west to south-east, was up to 2.5m wide but was heavily truncated, reaching a maximum depth of 100mm (Figure 30). Its relationship with the other linear groups is unknown though its alignment differed significantly. No finds were recovered from the linear group H.



Figure 30: Section through [184] from the south (Scale: 2m).

3.2.9 Linear Group I (Figures 8, 9 & 31)

This group consisted of a single feature, [122], situated in the central part of the site (Figure 8). It consisted of a single, broad, slightly irregular linear orientated in a north-west to south-east direction with a maximum width in excess of 2m (Figure 31). Linear group I had suffered considerable truncation; feature [122] reached a maximum of 0.25m in depth at its southern end and became progressively shallower towards the north with a flat or slightly concave base and gently sloping sides. Section 4 (122) also contained a small post hole in the base of [122] with a maximum diameter of *c.*0.3m and a depth of *c.*0.25m with a further, similar, but less well-defined and larger feature in Section 5 (122) at the southern end of the linear. Linear group I was stratigraphically earlier than group E but appeared to cut feature [158] of linear group B though, due to the extreme shallowness of both features, this was far from certain.

Five sherds of pottery were recovered from feature [122] (Appendix 5). Four of these were in a gabbroic fabric typical of the Romano-British period in Cornwall, while one was in a granitic fabric of Iron Age or Roman date.

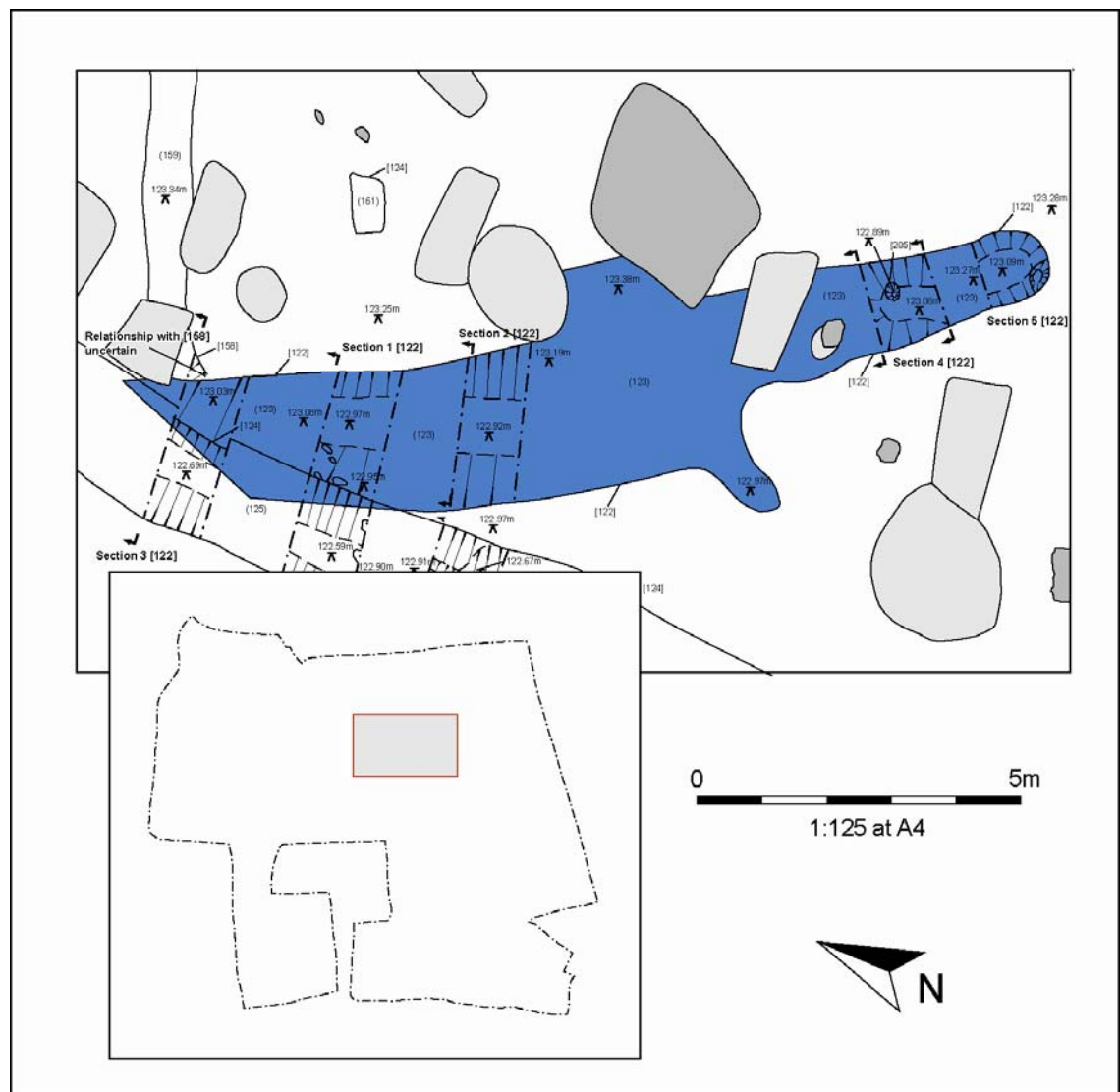


Figure 31: Detailed plan of linear group I (1:125 @ A4).

3.2.10 Linear Group J (Figures 8, 9 & 32)

Linear group J, consisting of a single feature [209], was located in the south-east corner of the site and extending north-east to south-west for approximately 6m before disappearing into the edge of excavation. Linear [209] was 1m wide and survived to a depth of 0.23m (Figure 32). Feature [209] had a gently curving profile, with the hint of a possible re-cut visible in the western side of the excavated feature, although no differentiation of fills was noted. The fill (210) was a firm very gritty brownish-orange silty-sand.

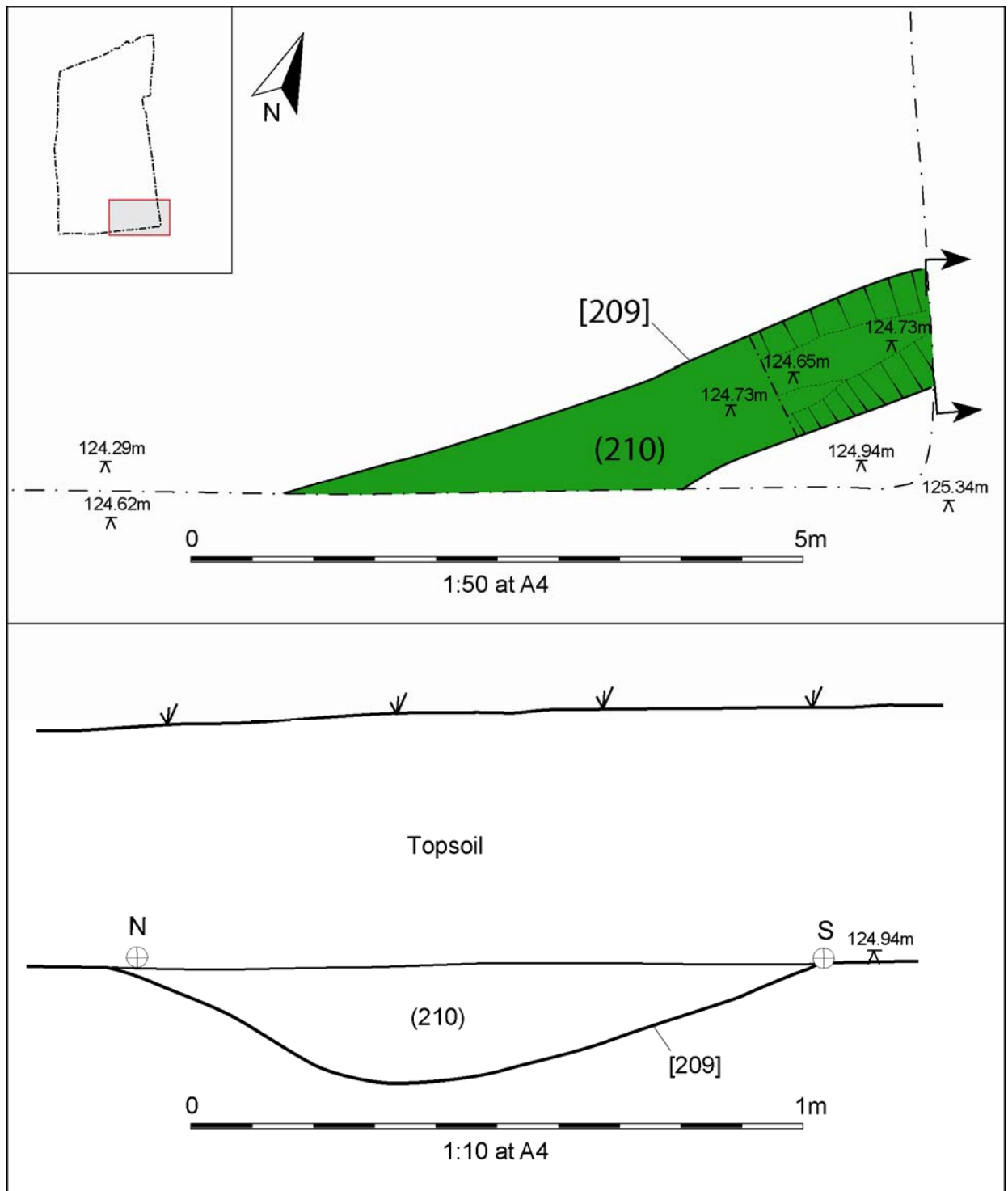


Figure 32: Detailed plan of linear group J (1:50 @ A4) and west-facing section of linear [209].

No finds were recovered from group J, nor were there any stratigraphic relationships with other archaeological features.

3.2.11 Other Features (Figures 8, 9, 26, 27, 33, 34 & 35)

A small number of discrete features were also identified on the site;

Feature [160] was a roughly rectilinear pit measuring c.1m long by c.0.6m wide with its long axis orientated in a north-east to south-west direction (Figure 33). In profile it had steeply sloping sides and an irregular base containing a regular, steep break in slope which may have defined the edge of a post hole. A single worked fragment of translucent flint was recovered during cleaning across this feature.

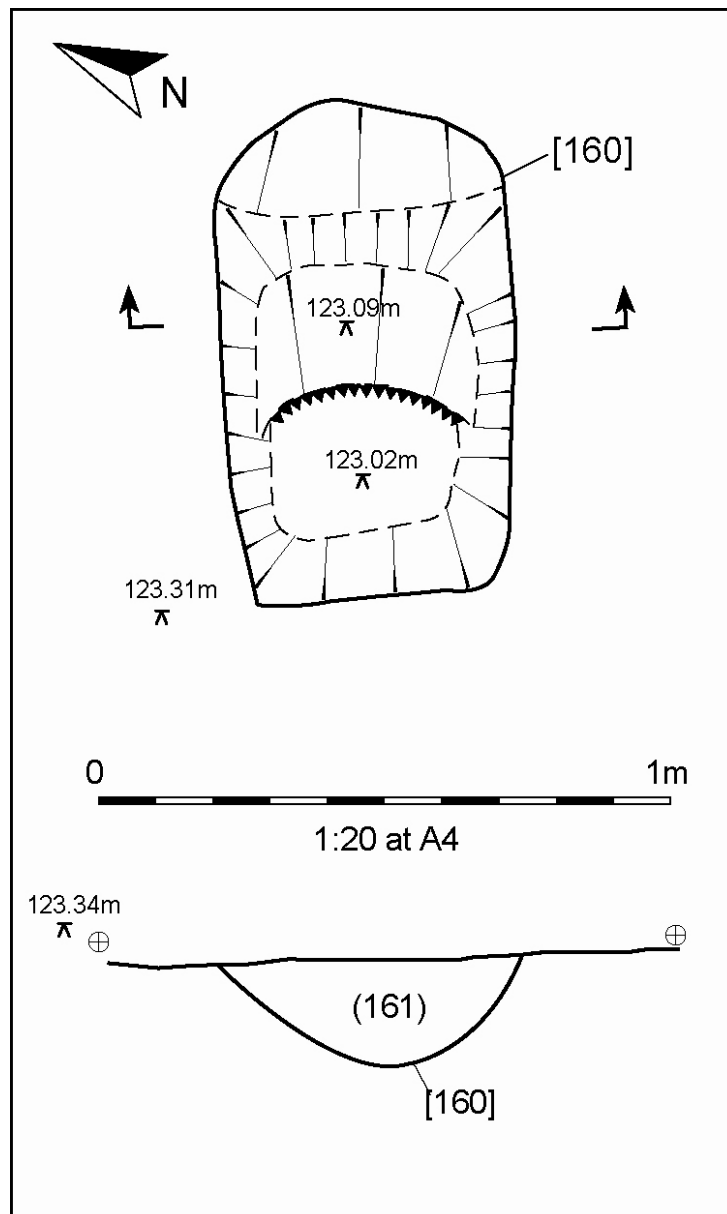


Figure 33: Plan and section of feature [160] (1:20 @ A4).

Features [169] and [177]. Feature [177], a sub-oval or sub-circular pit *c.*0.8m by 0.5m wide, was the earliest of these two features and was truncated to the north by feature [141] of linear group F and to the south by feature [169] another, more substantial, sub-oval pit *c.*2m long by 1.5m wide (see Figures 26 and 27). Feature [177] only survived to a depth of *c.*0.25m while [169] reached *c.*0.5m deep. Both features were filled with blocks of shattered, heated granite and a matrix of sand and granite gravel combined with charcoal-rich deposits. Context (170), the upper fill of [169], yielded the base of a cooking vessel in Lostwithiel-type ware dating to the 12th-13th centuries, while a further sherd of the same fabric from a vessel of 13th-14th century date was recovered from the same deposit during cleaning.

Feature [172] was an isolated sub-oval cut *c.*1m in length and 0.5m in width with a slightly asymmetrical, roughly V-shaped profile (Figure 34). The fill of the cut, (173) yielded two iron objects.



Figure 34: West facing section through feature [172], viewed from the west (Scale: 1m).

Feature [174] was an oval cut measuring *c.*0.8m long, 0.5m wide was 0.3m deep with slightly irregular sides and an asymmetrical profile with a steeper north-eastern side (Figure 21). A small sherd of blue transfer-printed white refined earthenware was found in the upper fill (175) of this feature and a single sherd of heavily abraded Lostwithiel coarse ware dating to the 13th to 14th centuries recovered from its basal fill (176).

Feature [207] was a large sub-rectangular pit measuring *c.*3x4m across, surviving to a depth of 0.4m with steep sloping sides and a flat slightly irregular base. This pit was filled by (208) a grey-brown sandy-silt with inclusions of grey clay and occasional small stones. A single find of a rim sherd of a coarse ware vessel dating from the 17th-18th century was recovered from this feature (Appendix 4).



Figure 35: Composite photograph of the northern part of the site; taken from the east, looking west (photo: Dave Mitchell).

3.3 Discussion

The varying character and relationships of the component features of the linear groups identified during this investigation indicate a long period of human activity on the site. A combination of stratigraphy and artefactual evidence enables a site chronology to be constructed, although a lack of relationships with dated features and finds make it difficult to incorporate some features within this framework.

3.3.1 Linear Group I

The earliest of the linear groups is group I which yielded five sherds of pottery, four of which were of Roman date while a fifth was Iron Age or Roman. Although this material had suffered a degree of abrasion indicating it had been present on the surface for a period before being incorporated into the fill of [122], the absence of material of other dates is a strong indicator that this feature should be assigned a Roman date. This is somewhat problematic as group I appeared to cut feature [158] of linear group B, although extreme truncation in the relevant area made this conclusion far from certain. Additionally, feature [122] of linear group I appeared to continue the curve of group C, suggesting it could be included as one of the constituent features of the latter group. However, the character of [122] contrasted with that of linear group C, becoming more truncated towards the north where the group C features deepen. Also, five sherds of pottery is a relatively large assemblage by the standards of the site and the consistent date they offer suggests group I is not contemporary with group C or later than group B (see below) and is of Romano-British date. The function of feature [122] remains somewhat enigmatic. Its southern end seems to be a real terminus rather than a truncation and it is possible the feature is the southern end of an originally longer linear the northern part of which has been

removed. However, this seems unconvincing given the way in which the feature shallows towards the north. Additionally the presence of at least one post-hole ([205]) implies the presence of a structure of some kind, although what this may have been remains unknown.

3.3.2 Linear Groups A and B

The next linear groups in the sequence are groups A and B. The curving course of the former suggests that [196], its earliest feature, was probably the northern boundary of an enclosure. It extends beyond the edge of excavation to the east, and the rest of this boundary has been removed by truncation to the west and south. The shallow, truncated character of the features in group A suggests that this boundary was not particularly substantial – perhaps around 0.5m deep if the overlying topsoil is included – but the enclosure was of sufficient longevity to require re-digging on at least three occasions. A single scrap of pottery recovered from feature [195] suggests a date in the 13th or 14th centuries.

Linear group B yielded two fragments of pottery of similar fabric and date to that from group A, supporting the conclusion that the two groups are contemporary. The functions of the features in group B remain, however, difficult to determine. Excavation of section 1 [158] revealed two vertically-sided depressions on one side of the linear, each with a diameter of 0.25m and separated by *c.*100mm. These may represent the bases of postholes driven into the fill of [158] and perhaps suggest the feature is the remains of a foundation trench for a structure of some kind and that the other group B features had a similar function. The nature of such a structure or structures is not immediately apparent as, although the group B features are obviously related in some way, they do not conform to a readily interpretable pattern.

As observed previously (3.2.2), the features in linear groups A and B seem to respect each other spatially, suggesting that group B are the remains of features that were enclosed by the group A enclosure ditch. This impression is strengthened by the similar, heavily truncated character of the features in both groups and the relative paucity of finds recovered from them. Parallels for such an enclosure are not easy to find, but excavations by C. K. Croft Andrew on Davidstow Moor (site XXIII) uncovered a sub-rectangular enclosure with many similarities (Christie and Rose 1987, 171). This feature was much better preserved than that at Luxulyan, being visible as an upstanding earthwork. Excavation revealed it to be defined by a relatively slight ditch and stone-revetted bank with a length of *c.*24m and width of *c.*18m, while its interior contained at least two relatively slight gullies. Although no evidence for a bank was identified at Luxulyan, it may have been removed by truncation and the features of linear groups A and B have similar characters to those from the site XXIII enclosure. Pottery recovered from the latter site dates the enclosure to the 14th century AD, coinciding with the Luxulyan date.

Christie and Rose (1987, 178) suggest that the site XXIII enclosure is typical of those that are found in association with deserted medieval settlements on Bodmin Moor which served as gardens, yards and *mowhays* (a yard used for the storage of crops before processing). The internal gullies, however, remain unexplained, although if the enclosure was used as a mowhay it is possible they are the remains of the structures used to store the produce off the ground to prevent losses to vermin and rising damp. In this case it is possible that the large granite boulders in the area could have been used as part of such structures. If such an interpretation is accepted, it would indicate that the use of such enclosures for these purposes was not restricted to Bodmin Moor but were a feature of agricultural practices on a more regional basis (and note that field 1949 on the tithe map is listed as a mowhay). It also suggests that a settlement site is likely to be situated nearby, probably to the east under a significant depth of spoil associated with the construction of the modern houses in that direction. It is possible that any such settlement might have been situated to the west where the truncation is most severe. The recovery of two sherds of Early Medieval pottery (7th to 12th century) from the topsoil on the site may suggest a degree of antiquity for any such occupation in the area.

An alternative explanation for the features of linear groups A and B may be as an enclosure or yard for stock control, the internal gullies in this case being the foundations of fences and barriers for this purpose.

3.3.3 Linear Group D

The next grouping of linears in the sequence is group D. Unfortunately, the lack of finds from the features belonging to group D makes this hypothesis slightly tentative. Stratigraphically, linear groups D and those of group C were both cut by linears belonging to group A, and were both truncated by linears of group E (see Figure 9). However, this does not mean that these groups of features were in use at the same time. For example, feature [106] of group D is aligned closely with the orientation of features in group A at its eastern end, which is in stark contrast to linear group C, which although on a similar north-east to south-west orientation does not respect the locations of linear groups A and B.

3.3.4 Linear Group C

The character of the succeeding wide linear of group C suggests a more substantial feature, its cross-cutting relationship with groups A and B indicating that the earlier enclosure had fallen out of use by the time of its construction. A relatively large assemblage of finds was retrieved from feature [133], a single sherd of South Somerset ware suggesting a 17th or 18th century date for the group. However, this sherd was recovered from section 6 [132] which also cut through feature [134] of linear group E making contamination by later material a possibility in this case. This is strengthened by the other four sherds of pottery from group C which are all earlier. The latest of these is a sherd of Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware which might suggest that a 15th or 16th century date is more appropriate. The finds assemblage also included a fragment of ceramic that has been interpreted as deriving from a roofing tile of 13th or 14th century date, which, if accurate, may indicate the presence of a substantial building in the vicinity at this time. Some support for this could be derived from the small droplet of glass also in the assemblage.

Interpretation of linear group C is not clear. It may be a field boundary, although it sits uncomfortably with the later, 18th century field system as represented by linear groups E and F, arguing against this interpretation. Alternatively, the group may be a boundary ditch associated with a settlement, perhaps a later version of that possibly associated with linear groups A, B and D (see above). Additionally, it is worth noting the presence of several features – [204] and [205] in sections 4 [122] and 5 [122] respectively and [198] and [199] in section 3 [132] – which may be postholes and perhaps suggesting a boundary marked by a fence at some point during its life. The larger finds assemblage derived from the group and the possible presence of a building may offer some support for this interpretation. If correct, a possible parallel is offered at Old Lanyon, a Medieval farmstead in West Penwith (Beresford 1994, 150), which is surrounded by an enclosure which is probably of the same date.

3.3.5 Linear Groups E and F

Linear groups E and F reveal the development of the modern landscape on the site. Both groups consist of two linear features running parallel to each other, the best interpretation being that they represent the ditches running on either side of post-medieval hedgebank field boundaries. Groups E and F were most likely to have been constructed at the same time. Group E follows the same line as the field boundary in the field to the north of the site and was perhaps its southern extension, forming a long, spinal boundary within the local field system. Following its

construction, the field system underwent significant alteration which can be traced on the extant historical mapping. Linear group E does not appear on any maps, including the tithe map indicating its construction and removal had probably occurred between 1697 and 1840. In contrast, the linear group F boundary was also constructed between these dates and only removed between 1963 (the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map) and 1972 (the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map).

3.3.6 Linear Groups G, H and J

A lack of finds from linear groups G, H and J make them difficult to place within this broad chronology. This is particularly so for linear group H (feature [185]) in the northern corner of the site which was very truncated, yielded no finds, and lacked stratigraphic relationships with any other features.

The width of the surviving feature comprising group G suggested it was very substantial with a character unlike that any of the other features on the site. Based on current evidence it cannot be reliably related to the site chronology. Linear group G, although yielding no finds, was stratigraphically earlier than groups E and F. Also, its alignment did not sit comfortably with any of the other features on the site and its profile was less truncated. This suggests it may be early and perhaps is best interpreted as a field boundary belonging to a system pre-dating the group A and B enclosure.

Linear group J is of a size and orientation that suggest that it probably relates to the post-medieval (post 1697 and pre-1840) division of the area, although much like those of Group E it is not shown on the tithe or any other maps. Linear [209] is on the same orientation as the features of group F and also corresponds with the location of the footpath shown on the tithe map of 1840 (see Figure 3). The presence of this footpath running across the centre of the field may be tentatively used to suggest the existence of a former boundary in this location.

3.3.7 Other Features

The non-linear features are also problematic to place within this sequence.

Isolated pit [160] yielded a single fragment of worked flint during cleaning, which may suggest a prehistoric date, but equally could simply be residual.

Features [169] and [171] are pits that contained fragments of granite that appear to have been broken up by heating. A single sherd of Lostwithiel-type ware dating to the 12th-13th centuries was recovered from context (170), the fill of [169], while a further sherd dating to the 13th-14th century was found during cleaning over the same feature. This suggests a date around the 13th century for the filling of this pit, making these features broadly contemporary with linear groups A and B. The use of heating to fragment granite suggests field clearance or land improvement by farmers although the current ubiquity of large boulders implies this was not a concerted or long-lived effort.

Feature [172], an isolated pit that yielded two iron objects, seems likely to have been a post-medieval feature contemporary with the field system of linear groups E and F.

The nature of the fill of feature [174], which was very similar to the topsoil, implies this small pit was also of recent origin, making the scrap of 13th-14th century pottery recovered from its lower fill residual.

The nature of the fill of feature [207] suggests this was also of a similar date, with a single sherd of post-medieval coarseware pottery coming from the upper fill. It is probable this represents another granite boulder socket.

4.0 Conclusion

The archaeological monitoring and recording at Beswetherick Field revealed an archaeological sequence that provides evidence for the changing use and development of the site over a long period, possibly beginning in prehistory and continuing to the modern day. It can be divided into four broad phases of activity (Figure 36).

4.1 Phase 1

The earliest phase of activity on the site is relatively poorly defined and consists mostly of features which are difficult to date and which have been grouped together because they are interpreted as early in the site chronology. They consist of linear groups G, H and I and feature [160]. Group I is the most closely dated (to the Romano-British period) and the other features could conceivably be contemporary, but may equally be prehistoric in date. If such a conclusion is correct, the features represent a pre-medieval, possibly Romano-British and/or prehistoric use of the site. One possible interpretation is that the Phase 1 features are the remains of a field system or enclosure on a different alignment to that of the present day and the recent past.

4.2 Phase 2

The following phase, most likely dating to the 13th-14th centuries, is represented by a series of heavily truncated curving linear features in the northern part of the site, associated with a further group of shallow linears in the centre of the site. Similar enclosures thought to have functioned as yards, gardens and mowhays have been identified associated with deserted medieval farmsteads on Bodmin Moor, one of which has been excavated and proved to be similar in date and form to the site at Luxulyan. If the Phase 2 features can be interpreted in this way the implication is that an associated settlement was located nearby, most probably to the north or north-east of the stripped area. The suggestion that the large granite boulders liberally scattered across the site could have been incorporated into structures is supported by a note in the 1838 *Parochial History*: “[the] granite rocks, so universally scattered over the surface, that many houses are built in such a manner as to make one or more of these rocks available in the walls” (Davies 1838, III.57).

The ditch defining the enclosure appeared to have been re-cut at least three times, suggesting the feature had a significant degree of longevity. The presence of two unstratified sherds of Grass-Marked pottery (7th-12th century AD), and one unstratified sherd of Sandy Lane Style 2 pottery (11th-12th century) implies this ‘medieval’ settlement could have its origins in the early medieval period. It is possible that the farm at Atwell, on the other side of the ridge to Beswetherick Field, was founded at a similar time; for whatever reason, it proved more successful and may well have taken in the lands associated with the excavated site.

Additionally, two intercutting pits at the southern end of the stripped area also belong to Phase 2. Their fills were distinctive, consisting predominantly of blocks of granite mixed with coarse, poorly sorted sand and charcoal, while pottery recovered from them suggested a 13th century date. The most probable interpretation is that the fills of the pits consist of the waste generated by the smashing of unwanted granite boulders through heating, probably in the course of field clearance. An alternative suggestion is that the granite blocks were used to heat water in a large container, perhaps during an unidentified industrial process, although the generally angular morphology of the fragments would argue against this. However, neither of these explanations can explain why effort was then expended to bury the material, and in this respect, the features remain enigmatic.



Figure 36: Phased plan of the site (1:350 @ A4).

4.3 Phase 3

The Phase 3 evidence consists of a linear feature that had been re-cut at least once and cuts across the Phase 2 enclosure suggesting it had fallen out of use by this time. Finds, which are more common in this phase, suggest a late medieval date, perhaps in the 15th-16th centuries. It seems likely that the linear marks a change in the layout of the purported Phase 1 and 2 enclosures: it is more substantial than the boundary ditches of the Phase 2 enclosure and thus probably served a different function, perhaps as a boundary for a farmstead.

4.4 Phase 4

The evolution of the modern landscape of the site occurred during Phase 4 following the disuse of the posited Phase 2 and 3 farmstead. This saw the establishment of the modern field pattern composed of hedgebanks flanked by a ditch on either side. There is some evidence to suggest that this post-medieval field system may have utilised earlier relict features, given that linear group F may represent a re-cut of a Phase 2 linear. The lack of divisions shown in this area on the 1697 estate map (Figure 2) need not prohibit this possibility. The modern fieldscape then evolved, with the successive removal of hedgebanks, the last at some point in the mid 20th century.

4.5 Discussion

Although there are hints of pre-medieval, possibly prehistoric activity, the most significant aspect of the evidence lies in the Phase 2 and 3 medieval remains which, by analogy with similar features on Bodmin Moor, were probably part of a wider settlement. Despite the truncated nature of the site and the absence of further associated features within the stripped area, relatively few sites of this type and date have been excavated in Cornwall, or indeed within the South West Peninsula, making Beswetherick Field a valuable addition to the corpus of evidence. Previous excavations on medieval sites have concentrated on exploring buildings rather than the wider setting of agricultural settlements during this period (e.g. Beresford 1994 and Gent 2007), so additional evidence for associated structures is welcome (see Herring *et al* 2011). The rather ephemeral remains of most of these linear features is in marked contrast to the much more substantial prehistoric and Romano-British remains often encountered in Cornwall. The relatively small number of excavated medieval sites in Cornwall is often taken to be a reflection of the longevity of existing settlements: so few early medieval sites are known or excavated because most of them are still occupied by farms, often bearing the place-name element *Tre. However, just enough sites have been excavated to suggest that low status rural settlements and features of early medieval and medieval date are insubstantial, easily missed and vulnerable to plough damage. One of the few medieval features at the Tremough excavation in Penryn was Ditch [3], 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep, radiocarbon dated to 890-1160 cal AD (AA-44599) (Gossip & Jones 2007). A similar short curving length of ditch [115] was encountered at Guisseny Place, Porthleven; this was up to 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, radiocarbon dated to 1160-1280 cal AD (SUERC-30657) (Morris & Walls 2011). It may well be that medieval settlements do exist but have proved so difficult to identify simply because they are so ephemeral and so easily destroyed. The site at Beswetherick Field may have escaped destruction because the granite boulders on the site made mechanical tillage less practical – most sites would have been ploughed away.

Previously, structures similar to the Phase 2 enclosure at Beswetherick Field have only been identified on Bodmin Moor in excavation and as part of upstanding surface remains. The evidence from the Luxulyan site expands their distribution suggesting that broad farming methods involving the use of enclosed yards, separate from dwelling and barn structures, as

gardens, a means of stock control or as mowhays, was not restricted to Bodmin Moor but was more widespread. Finally, it is worth noting that the similar enclosure excavated at Davidstow was sizable (24m long by 18m wide), while that at the Luxulyan site, despite its poor preservation, was of a similar scale or larger (see Figure 37). These dimensions may give clues as to the organization of agricultural production, its scale and tenorial arrangements, especially if the enclosures are interpreted as mowhays, structures for the storage of crops or animal feed prior to processing.



Figure 37: Phase plan of the Luxulyan site, compared to the Davidstow site XXIII (after Christie & Rose 1987, figure 7).

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Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Date: 30/09/2009
Site: as above
Applicant: Quay Developments (SW) Ltd
Agent: Nick Witcomb

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. Tel. 01872 323651 E-mail. dratcliffe@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Miss L Doran

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEAA) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEAA and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEAA and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological field evaluation of Land at St Cyriacs, Luxulyan, Bodmin. This work is required to inform a mitigation strategy for the safeguarding of archaeological remains at the above site.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is situated to the north west of the medieval settlement of Luxulyan (OS 204798:58203) on ground sloping quite steeply away to the south west. The soils are described by the BGS as "Well drained gritty loamy soils with a humose surface horizon in places over granites and other igneous rocks". Information provided by the applicant has indicated that the land is dotted with large granite boulders which would make evaluation by geophysics problematic.

3 Planning Background

Planning application 08/01791 was validated on the 18th December of 2008 and was for the 'Proposed residential development of 13 affordable houses and 6 speculative houses'. This application is currently pending consideration by the authority.

4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 describes AEL as:

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone. (Page 142)

Potential for historical and archaeological research

Considerable. Each farming settlement will contain a wealth of historical, architectural and archaeological information. Surveys of field systems yield considerable agricultural, social, and tenorial information. Buried archaeological features can be expected virtually anywhere in this zone. (Page 143)

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. Whilst the site has been assessed to be of archaeological potential there is currently insufficient evidence on the nature of this potential. The principal objective of this programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will inform as to the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area. This information will inform as to the requirement for any further investigations to be undertaken as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource and, as such, represents the first stage of a programme of archaeological mitigation.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Luxulyan from any archaeological remains encountered
- To inform a mitigation strategy for the preservation in situ or further recording of any significant archaeological remains.

6 General Methodology

6.1 A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations will be determined by the contractor in consultation with the HEAA. The archaeological contractor

- will suggest an appropriate amount and location of the trenches, which will be at least 10% of the area affected by the proposed development.
- 6.2 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) as set out in the *IfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluations* (1994 - revised 2008).
- 6.4 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.5 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.6 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.7 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.
- 7 Archaeological Recording Methodology
- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
- 7.2 Trenches should be excavated by a 360 degree tracked or JCB-type machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) or by hand, to the surface of archaeological deposits or in situ natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute of Field Archaeologists 'Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief' (1994 - revised 2001).
- 7.3 All archaeological features should be investigated and as a minimum:
- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
 - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
 - iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
- Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.
- Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES(Advice)
- 7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 7.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required.
- 7.6 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.7 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 8 Finds
- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEAA.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).
- 9 Human Remains
- 9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEAA and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the

- relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.
- 10 Results
- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain as a minimum:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
 - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEAA will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.
- 11 Archive Deposition
- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEAA.
- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEAA.
- 11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.
- 12 Monitoring
- 12.1 The HEAA will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEAA at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEAA, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT BESWETHERICK FIELD, OFF ST CYRIACS, LUXULYAN, CORNWALL

Location: Beswetherick Field, off St. Cyriacs

Parish: Luxulyan

County: Cornwall

NGR: 204798:58203

Planning Approval no: 08/01791

Proposal: Proposed residential development of 13 affordable houses & 6 speculative houses

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Mr Nick Witcomb (the Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording at Beswetherick Field, off St. Cyriacs, Luxulyan, Bodmin, PL30 5QA and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes was devised in consultation with, and with reference to a brief supplied by the Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Dan Ratcliffe (HEPAO). The work is being commissioned to inform a mitigation strategy for the safeguarding of archaeological remains at the above site prior to a planning decision on the above proposal for housing development.

1.2 The programme of work to be carried out by SWARCH and covered by this WSI consists of:

1.2.1 Desk-based work as appropriate;

1.2.2 Archaeological monitoring of the stripping of the proposed access roads. This constitutes the first phase of the archaeological evaluation of the site, the results of which will inform the decision as to the necessity of further monitoring on the remainder of the site. This decision will be made in conjunction with the HEPAO when the first phase evaluation is complete.

1.2.3 Investigation, excavation and recording of any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits revealed within the stripped area;

1.2.4 Post-excavation related analysis and reporting. The structure and scope of this phase of work will depend on the results of work on site, but will include some or all of the following stages; site assessment reporting, specialist analysis and reporting of artefactual and/or palaeoenvironmental evidence, final report writing, dissemination and archiving. The precise structure of this, post-excavation, phase of work will be determined in consultation with the HEPAO and informed by the South West Archaeological Research Framework following the completion of the fieldwork phase.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as 'being 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 describes AEL as:

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone. (Page 142)

Potential for historical and archaeological research Considerable. Each farming settlement will contain a wealth of historical, architectural and archaeological information. Surveys of field systems yield considerable agricultural, social, and tenural information. Buried archaeological features can be expected virtually anywhere in this zone. (Page 143)

The site is situated to the north west of the medieval settlement of Luxulyan (OS 204798:58203) on ground sloping quite steeply away to the south west. The soils are described by the BGS as "Well drained gritty loamy soils with a humose surface horizon in places over granites and other igneous rocks". Information provided by the applicant has indicated that the land is dotted with large granite boulders which would make evaluation by geophysics problematic.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the programme are:

3.1.1 Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains

3.1.2 Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered;

3.1.3 To establish the nature of the activity on the site;

3.1.4 To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site;

3.1.5 To provide further information on the archaeology of Luxulyan from any archaeological remains encountered.

3.1.6 To inform a mitigation strategy for the preservation in situ or further recording of any significant archaeological remains.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 The IfA's Standards and Guidance will be used throughout the execution of the project.

- 4.2 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor will familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
 - 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
 - 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
 - 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
 - 4.5 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (1995, revised 2008)* and the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994, revised 2008)*.
 - 4.5.1 All topsoil, plough soil and modern overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or undisturbed subsoil using a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type machine with a toothless grading bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. Where necessary, cleaning will be undertaken by hand and, once completed, affected areas will not be driven over by vehicles without prior agreement. If archaeological deposits are reached at a level above the intended formation or invert level, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist down to the latter, by hand.
 - 4.5.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
 - 4.5.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology.
 - 4.5.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a *minimum*:
 - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.
 - iv) where appropriate, one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand in order to clarify stratigraphical relationships and identify archaeological features.Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with HEPAO. Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.
 - 4.5.5 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits. All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. Where appropriate, this work will be informed through consultation with the relevant specialists.
 - 4.5.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with the HEPAO.
 - 4.5.7 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation and with due reverence – the remains will not be exposed to the public view.
 - 4.5.8 Should artefacts defined as ‘treasure’ by the Treasure Act 1996(revised) be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures described in that legislation. A copy of the Act will be available on site for consultation by site personnel. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
 - 4.5.9 If complex or extraordinary archaeological deposits are exposed then the need for further mitigation will be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO and the client.
 - 4.5.10 Finds resulting from the excavation will be excavated, retained and treated in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and in consultation with the Royal Cornwall Museum as appropriate.
 - 4.6 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with the HEPAO who will be informed of the start of the fieldwork, will be regularly informed of progress and will monitor the project throughout, and may wish to inspect the works in progress.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by the HEPAO and will consist of:
- 5.1 Standardised single context recording sheets.
 - 5.2 Survey drawings in plan, section and profile. Plans of individual features will be drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, although this may vary, depending on circumstances, if others scales are more appropriate. It is anticipated that large area site plans will be drawn at 1:50, 1:100 or 1:200 as appropriate.

- 5.3 Black and white prints and negatives of archive quality will be taken for the primary archive and will be supplemented by digital photography. All photographs, both general and specific will include scale and, where appropriate, a north arrow. A full photographic concordance will accompany this archive which will contain a description of each photograph, including context numbers, direction of shot, scale size, date and photographer identification.
- 5.4 A site survey plan showing the location of features which will be drawn at a scale of 1:100 and be tied into the National Grid.
- 5.5 Labelling and bagging of finds on site. All finds will be stored, labelled and processed according to the best practice laid out in Watkinson and Neal 1998 (*First Aid for Finds*). 3D finds recording will be undertaken where appropriate. Post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- 5.6 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon.
Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO.
- 6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 6.1 Project reporting will be undertaken in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 and will include a assessment of the potential of all aspects of any evidence uncovered. Depending on results, this may necessitate changes in the project design to ensure that the post-excavation stages of the project can be informed by relevant research strategies (1.2.4).
- 6.2 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the entire project. The documentary archive will be produced to the relevant archive standards. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records and a copy of the project report. The archive will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro under an accession number to be assigned (application in progress). Conditions for the deposition of the archive will be agreed with the Museum. Where there is only a documentary archive resulting from these works, this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office and the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 6.3 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum in the project archive in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HEPAO. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement will be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 6.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 6.5 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing, and submitted to the HEPAO, and the Client.
- 6.6 A report will be produced. This will include the following elements:
 - 6.5.1 A report number;
 - 6.5.2 A location plan and overall site plan showing the distribution of existing groundworks and any archaeological features;
 - 6.5.3 A summary of results of the project;
 - 6.5.4 Plans and sections of exposed features or deposits at a relevant scale;
 - 6.5.5 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 6.5.6 Any specialist reports commissioned;
 - 6.5.7 The Desk-based assessment aspect will include the reproduction of relevant historic maps/plans etc. and historic or current photographs where appropriate. And give an assessment of the context and development of the sit;
 - 6.5.8 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered to include the findings of the desk-based research;
 - 6.5.9 A copy of the HEPAO brief, this WSI, a summary of the archive contents and a context list shall be included as appendices.
- 6.7 The HEPAO will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The report will be supplied to the HEPAO on the understanding that one of the hard copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital Adobe Acrobat PDF format, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 6.8 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 6.9 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database under OASIS record number southwes1-108446. Should complex or significant remains be uncovered South West Archaeology will maximize opportunities for

public outreach in consultation with the Client and the HEPAO where appropriate. This could take the form of information notices, press release or a short notice in the Cornwall Archaeological Society Newsletter. In the event that exceptional archaeological remains are exposed, further measures will be taken, subject to consultation with the Client and the HEPAO.

- 6.10 Should they merit it; the results of these investigations will be published in an appropriate academic journal. If required, after the production of a summary report, a programme and timetable for this will be submitted to the HEPAO and the Client for approval.

7.0 PERSONNEL

- 7.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; site work will be directed by Brynmor Morris and undertaken by SWARCH personnel (see Appendix 1 below). Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 2 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove

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Appendix 1: Relevant SWARCH Personnel

Dr Lee Bray, University of Exeter; PhD. in Archaeology, University of Exeter, BA (Hons) in Archaeology (First Class), Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, MSc Mineral Exploration

Terry Green, University of Exeter; MA in Archaeology, London; PGCE, London; BA (Hons) in Modern Languages, Specialisation – Documentary research

Martin Tingle, University of Reading; Ph D. in Archaeology, University of Leeds; B.A. (Hons) in History, Specialisation – Flint, IfA member

Deb Laing-Trengove, University of Exeter; BA in Archaeology (First Class)

Dr Brynmor Morris, University of Exeter; PhD. in Archaeology, University of Exeter; MA in Landscape Archaeology, University of Exeter; BA (Combined Honours) (First Class), AlfA (Associate member)

Appendix 2: Specialist List

Building recording

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Geophysical Survey

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Human Bones

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Pottery

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Henrietta Quinnell, 9 Thornton Hill, Exeter EX4 4NN

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Timber Conservation

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Appendix 3

Context List

Context No	Context Type	Description	Depth
(100)	Topsoil	Homogenous, mid-brown silty sand with gravelly texture.	
(101)	Weathered natural	Homogenous, gingery silt with occasional sub-angular to angular inclusions of quartz and granite up to 30mm in size.	0.3-0.6m
[102]	Linear cut	North-west to south-east orientated linear cut. 0.8m wide x 0.25m deep with an open, concave profile. Truncated at its northern end. Probably same as [124] forming part of north-south, double-ditched hedgebank field boundary.	0.25m
(103)	Fill	Firm, homogenous, brown-grey clayey silt with occasional patches of iron panning and rare inclusions of sub-rounded granite 40-90mm in size. 2nd fill of [102].	160mm
[104]	Cut	Rectilinear cut, 0.64m long x 0.3m wide x 0.28m deep, with steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base. Possible posthole or modern feature.	0.28m
(105)	Fill	Friable, dark-brown, gritty, silty sand containing common, angular fragments of granite up to 60mm in size. Contains indistinct, lighter lenses of redeposited natural. Fill of [104].	0.28m
[106]	Linear cut	North-east to south-west orientated linear cut, 0.6-1m in width and 150mm deep at maximum, with an open-U-shaped profile. Runs parallel to [108]. Probably part of double-ditched hedgebank field boundary.	150mm
(107)	Fill	Homogenous, gritty, brownish-orange sandy silt containing sub-rounded to sub-angular stone and quartz inclusions up to 10mm in size. Fill of [106].	150 mm
[108]	Linear cut	North-east to south-west orientated linear cut, 1.7m wide and 80mm deep at maximum, with a wide, open, U-shaped profile and a slightly irregular base. Runs parallel to [106] and is probably part of double-ditched hedgebank field boundary.	80mm
(109)	Fill	Homogenous, mid orange-brown gritty silt containing frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular stone and quartz inclusions up to 15mm in size. Fill of [108].	80mm
(111)	Fill	Orange-brown silt with a very gritty texture containing abundant, poorly-sorted sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz fragments 2-10mm in size. Primary fill of [102]	50mm
[112]	Linear cut	North-south orientated linear cut, 0.5m wide and 100mm deep at maximum. Only 0.5m length was seen. Re-cut of [102]	100mm
(113)	Fill	Fairly friable, slightly gritty, mid-brown clayey silt containing occasional sub-rounded quartz inclusions and rare fragments of granite 80-200mm in size. Fill of [112]	100mm
(114)	Layer	Fairly homogenous, friable, orange-brown clayey silt with a slightly gritty texture. Topsoil buried by construction of bank (115)	120mm
(115)	Layer	Friable, yellow, silty-sand with a gravelly texture containing abundant, poorly-sorted, sub-angular to angular quartz and granite inclusions 2-80mm in size. Redeposited natural forming remnant of hedgebank running parallel to [124].	0.27m
[122]	Linear cut	North-west to south-east orientated linear cut curving slightly towards the north. The cut is 2m wide and 0.25m deep at maximum with an open, concave profile. It is slightly asymmetric with a steeper eastern side.	0.25m
(123)	Fill	Firm, mottled, brown-orange sandy silt with a slightly gritty texture containing abundant sub-angular to angular quartz and granite inclusions which appear fairly well-sorted with a size range of 5-10mm. Also contains rare inclusions of sub-angular granite up to 30-40mm in size. Fill of [122]. Charcoal-rich in places.	0.25m
[124]	Linear cut	North-south orientated linear cut, 1m wide and 0.5m deep at maximum with a broadly symmetrical, open U-shaped profile. Runs parallel to [134]. Part of north-south orientated double-ditched hedgebank field boundary.	0.5
(125)	Fill	Mid-brown, gritty silt sand containing abundant sub-rounded to sub-angular inclusions of quartz and granite displaying moderate sorting with a size range of 5-15mm. Also contains rare inclusions of sub-rounded granite up to 70mm in size. Upper fill of [124]	0.28m
[126]	Linear cut	Broadly north-east to south-west orientated linear curving towards the south at its southern end and the east at its northern end. It reached 0.4m in width and 0.25m in depth with a steep-sided, slightly asymmetrical profile, steeper on eastern side, and a flat base. Truncated base of an enclosure ditch.	0.25m
(127)	Fill	Heterogeneous deposit varying from a sandy silt to medium sand. Slightly mottled, orange-brown in colour with a slightly gritty texture containing occasional inclusions of sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz of 10-15mm size. Fill of [126].	0.25m
[128]	Linear cut	North-south orientated trace of heavily truncated, slightly curving linear, 0.3m wide and 30mm deep surviving to a length of 5m. Truncated base of enclosure ditch.	30mm
(129)	Fill	Dark brown, gritty silt containing frequent sub-angular inclusions of quartz up to 15mm size but 5-10mm on average. Fill of [128].	30mm

[132]	Linear cut	North-east to south-west orientated linear, 2.3m wide and 0.4m deep at maximum with a broadly symmetrical open profile varying from concave to weakly V-shaped. Enclosure ditch	0.4m
(133)	Fill	Friable, mid-brown, slightly orangey silt containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular granite inclusions up to 80mm in size. Fill of [132].	0.4m
[134]	Linear cut	North-south orientated cut, 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep at maximum with a broadly symmetrical profile with a base varying from concave to flat. Runs parallel to [124]. Part of north-south orientated double-ditched hedgbank field boundary.	0.3m
(132)	Fill	Fairly homogenous, friable, slightly orangey, dark brown silt containing patches of gravelly material and occasional inclusions of sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz up to 15mm in size. Fill of [134].	0.3m
[139]	Linear Cut	East-west orientated linear cut, 1m wide and 0.5m deep at maximum with a symmetrical, open V-shaped profile. Possible field boundary.	0.4m
(140)	Fill	Fairly homogenous, mid-brown, gritty silty sand with frequent, fairly well-sorted inclusions of sub-angular granite and quartz up to 10mm in size. Primary fill of [139].	0.4m
[141]	Linear cut	North-east to south-west trending linear cut, 1m wide and 0.2m deep at maximum with an open, concave profile. Runs parallel to [167]. One ditch of north-east to south-west orientated double-ditched hedgbank field boundary.	0.2m
(142)	Fill	Fairly homogenous, friable, gritty, dark brown sandy silt containing occasional inclusions of sub-angular to angular quartz up to 10mm. Fill of [141].	
(143)	Fill	Homogenous, friable, slightly gritty orange-brown silt containing abundant sub-angular quartz inclusions with a moderate degree of sorting averaging 5-8mm in size, but ranging to 10mm. Upper fill of [139].	
[144]	Linear cut	North-south trending cut, c. 1m wide and 0.25m deep at maximum. Broadly symmetrical profile with steep sides and a flat base. Truncated by granite boulder at northern end. Probably originally the same cut as [146]	0.25m
(145)	Fill	Orange-brown gravelly, friable sandy silt containing frequent sub-angular inclusions of quartz, 5-15mm in size on average but ranging to 25mm. Fill of [144].	0.25m
[146]	Linear cut	North-south trending linear cut c. 1m wide and 150mm deep at maximum. Slightly irregular profile with a flat base and steep sides. Natural granite boulder marks northern terminus mirroring [153] to the north. At southern end terminus against larger granite boulder. Probably originally the same cut as [144].	150mm
(147)	Fill	Gravelly, orange-brown sandy silt containing frequent sub-angular inclusions of quartz up to 5mm in size. Fill of [146].	150mm
[148]	Linear cut	North-east to south-west trending cut, curving slightly towards the south. c. 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep at maximum, with a flat, irregular base and steep sides. Broadly parallel to [165].	0.2m
(149)	Fill	Friable, gritty, orange-brown silt containing occasional sub-angular inclusions of quartz up to 15mm in size. Fill of [148].	0.2m
(152)	Layer	Grey-brown gritty silt containing sub-angular quartz pebbles up to 30mm. Spread of material overlying [153]/(154).	
[153]	Linear cut	North-south orientated cut, c. 1m wide and 0.35m deep at maximum. Southern end is possibly truncated although it is marked by a natural granite boulder mirroring the northern terminus of [146] to the south.	0.35m
(154)	Fill	Grey-brown, slightly gritty silt containing patches of dark brown/black material, possibly organic in origin, frequent sub-angular inclusions of quartz up to 15mm in size and occasional patches of orange clay. Fill of [153].	0.35m
(157)	Layer	Grey-brown, friable, gritty silt containing patches of dark material of possibly organic origin and occasional sub-angular quartz inclusions averaging c. 30mm in size, but ranging to c. 70mm, especially towards base of layer. Spread of material overlying [158]/(159).	
[158]	Linear cut	Linear cut trending north-south, turning to an south-west to north-east alignment at its southern end. Profile is shallow and concave or flat-based. Northern end is possibly truncated while south-west to north-east trending part is increasingly truncated towards the west. Reaches c. 0.6m wide and 150mm deep at maximum.	150mm
(159)	Fill	Heterogeneous, orange-brown, gritty silt containing irregular lenses of quartz gravel up to 5mm in size. Also contains occasional inclusions of sub-rounded granite between 50mm and 200mm in size. Fill of [158].	150mm
[160]	Cut	Sub-oval cut c. 1m long (east-west) by 0.6m wide (north-south) and 0.4m deep. Sides slope steeply to an irregular base containing the possible edge of a post-hole.	0.4m
(161)	Fill	Homogenous, mid grey-brown, friable silt containing occasional inclusions of stone of <5mm size and rare quartz inclusions up to 10mm. Fill of [160].	0.4m
[165]	Linear cut	North-east to south-west trending linear cut, c. 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep at maximum with flat-bottomed profile with steep sides. Parallel to [148].	0.2m
(166)	Fill	Orange-brown, friable, gritty silt containing frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular inclusions of quartz up to 15mm in size. Fill of [165].	0.2m

[167]	Linear cut	North-east to south-west orientated cut, c. 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep at maximum with a symmetrical profile with steep sides and a flat bottom though heavily disturbed by burrowing animals and tree roots. Truncated at its northern end. Runs parallel to [141].	0.3m
(168)	Fill	Fairly, homogenous, dark brown, slightly gritty, friable silt containing occasional inclusions of quartz up to 5mm in size. Fill of [167].	0.3m
[169]	Cut	Large, sub-oval cut orientated north-east to south-west, c. 2m long, 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep with a steeper north-eastern side and central depression	0.5m
(170)	Fill	Dark brown-black, gritty clayey silt containing abundant charcoal fragments including fragments of roundwood. Upper fill of [169].	100mm
(171)	Fill	Matrix (40% of volume) consists of gritty, dark brown silty sand becoming dominated by poorly-sorted gravel towards base. Contains abundant (60% of volume), tightly packed, sub-angular to angular granite blocks up to 300mm in size that appear to have been heated. Basal fill of [169]. Remnants of granite boulder broken by heating.	0.5m
[172]	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut with slightly asymmetrical. Roughly V-shaped profile, steeper on its eastern side. c. 1m long, 0.5m wide and 100mm deep orientated with long axis north-south.	100mm
(173)	Fill	Matrix (50-60% of volume) consisted of heterogeneous, mid-brown, friable, gritty clayey silt containing abundant stone inclusions up to 20mm in size. 40-50% of volume consisted of larger fragments of granite up to 200mm in size	100mm
[174]	Cut	Sub-oval plan with long axis orientated north-south, c. 0.8m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. Asymmetrical profile with steeper side to the north-west	0.3m
(175)	Fill	Gritty, dark-brown silty sand containing abundant inclusions of quartz and stone of up to 5mm in size. Similar character to topsoil. Upper fill of [174].	150mm
(176)	Fill	Friable, gritty, mid-brown silty sand containing abundant inclusions of quartz and stone up to 5mm in size. Basal fill of [174].	150mm
[177]	Cut	Sub-oval or sub-circular cut, c. 0.8m long and 0.5m wide, truncated by [141] and [169] to north-west and south-east. Remnant is 0.25m deep with symmetrical, open U-shaped profile.	0.25m
(178)	Fill	Matrix (50% of volume) is a fairly friable, gritty, dark brown silty sand. Lower part of matrix consists of poorly sorted granite gravel. Inclusions (50% of volume) are sub-angular to angular granite blocks up 50-200mm in size, loosely packed with some voids that have been subject to heating. Fill of [177]. Remnants of granite boulder broken by heating.	0.25m
(181)	Fill	Heterogeneous, hard but quite friable, gravelly sand with poor-moderate sorting. Contains frequent inclusions of sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz and granite ranging from 2 to 15mm in size on average but with some stone inclusions up to 80mm in size. Fill of [191].	0.2m
[184]	Linear cut	North-west to south-east trending linear cut exposed for a 4m long segment in northern corner of site. c. 2.5m wide and 100mm deep at maximum – heavily truncated. Has a flat base with gently sloping sides.	100mm
(185)	Fill	Gritty, orange-brown sandy silt containing frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular inclusions of quartz and granite and rare sub-rounded inclusions of granite up to 90mm in size. Fill of [184].	100mm
(186)	Fill	Lens of heterogeneous, poorly-sorted gravel containing sub-rounded to sub-angular inclusions of granite up to 250mm in size. Quite loose and mixed with brown silt in places and is possibly re-deposited natural. Fill of [124].	100mm
(187)	Fill	Homogenous, slightly gritty, reddish brown clayey silt containing abundant, fairly well-sorted sub-rounded to angular inclusions of quartz and granite and rare larger sub-rounded inclusions of granite up to 70mm in size. Fill of [188]	0.4m
[188]	Linear cut	North-south orientated linear cut later recut by [124]. Broadly symmetrical U-shaped profile with a width of c. 1.3m and a depth of 0.4m. Part of north-south orientated double-ditched hedgebank field boundary.	0.4m
[191]	Linear cut	North-south trending linear cut re-cut by [132]. Surviving portion is c. 1m wide and 0.2m deep at maximum. Profile is broad and concave with a fairly flat base and gently sloping eastern side.	0.2m
[192]	Linear cut	North-south orientated cut curving to an east-west alignment at its northern end. C. 0.3m wide and 100mm deep. Truncated base of enclosure ditch – a recut of [196].	100mm
(193)	Fill	Friable, grey-brown, gritty silt containing abundant sub-rounded to sub-angular inclusions of quartz up to 5mm in size. Fill of [192].	100mm
[194]	Linear cut	North-south orientated cut curving to an east-west alignment at its northern end. c. 0.6m wide and 150mm deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Truncated base of boundary ditch, possibly latest recut in the sequence	150mm
(195)	Fill	Fairly homogenous, friable, slightly gritty silt, mid-brown in colour. Contains frequent inclusions of poorly sorting, sub-angular quartz ranging from 5 to 20 mm in size. Fill of [194].	150mm

[196]	Linear cut	North-south orientated cut curving to an east-west alignment at its northern end. c. 1m wide and 0.25m deep at maximum. Recut by [126]. Profile asymmetrical with steep, near vertical south-eastern side and shallow north-western side. Truncated base of enclosure ditch.	0.25m
(197)	Fill	Heterogeneous, firm, gritty silty sand containing irregular lenses of gravelly material and sand. Colour ranges from orange-brown to grey. Fill of [196].	0.25m
[198]	Cut	Sub-circular scoop in south-eastern edge of [132] with a well-defined south-eastern edge. c 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Possibly the base of a post-hole.	0.2m
(199)	Fill	Fairly homogenous, dark brown, friable, gritty silt very similar to (133). Contained several fragments of granite of c. 100mm size which may have been packing stones for a post.	0.2m
[200]	Cut	Irregular cut on north-west side of [132], c. 0.25m diameter and 0.25m deep. Possible post hole.	0.25m
(201)	Fill	Fairly homogenous, dark brown, friable, gritty silt very similar to (133).	0.25m
(202)	Fill	Orange-brown, friable silt containing occasional inclusions of quartz, c. 2-15mm in size, and granite up to 50mm in size. Basal fill of [153].	0.3m
[203]	Linear cut	Short section of linear cut running adjacent and parallel to [132] to its south-east. Maximum length of 2m, a width of 0.5m at maximum and depth of 0.2m.	0.2m
(204)	Fill	Friable, gritty, dark brown silt containing frequent inclusions of quartz of c. 2 to 15mm in size and occasional sub-rounded inclusions of granite of 100-150mm size. Fill of [203].	0.2m
[205]	Cut	Oval cut in the base of [122], c. 0.3m long, 0.25m wide and 0.25m deep. Fill is identical to (123). Possible base of a post hole.	0.25
[206]	Cut	Possible post hole in southern terminus of [122].	
[207]	Cut	Large recent sub-rectangular pit 3×4m. Steep-sided but irregular sides and base. Granite boulder socket.	0.4m
(208)	Fill	Soft grey sandy-silt containing grey clay inclusions with multiple lenses of whitish-grey gravel and occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded granite stones up to 80mm. Fill of [207].	0.4m
[209]	Cut	Short section of linear cut in extreme south-east corner of site. Exposed length c.5m long, 1.0m wide and up to 0.2m deep. Gentle concave profile. Probable field boundary along line of footpath.	0.2m
(210)	Fill	Firm very gritty brownish-orange silty-sand. Fill of [209].	0.2m

Appendix 4

Concordance of Finds

Context	Pottery			Other material		
	Sherds	Wgt. (kg)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (kg)	Notes
Unstratified	x2 x1 x3 x1 x6 x3 x15 x7	0.022 0.017 0.007 0.009 0.123 0.021 0.037 0.055	gabbroic, Grass-Marked ware (7 th –12 th C AD) gabbroic, Sandy Lane Style 2, rimsherd (11 th –12 th C AD) Cornish Medieval Coarseware (13 th –14 th C AD) Lostwithiel-type ware (13 th –14 th C AD) post-medieval glazed coarsewares post medieval coarseware white refined earthenware industrial slipware	x4 x1 x1 x3 x2 x1 x1 x1 x1	0.015 <0.001 0.006 0.043 0.055 0.002 0.002 0.005 0.120	flint flakes industrial debris/clinker (?) coal? modern bottle glass roofing slate clay pipe stem copper alloy object worn copper alloy coin (recent) smooth stone with exotic lithology
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>X38</i>	<i>0.291</i>		<i>x15</i>	<i>0.248</i>	
(117)	x1	<0.001	Blue transfer-printed white refined earthenware (post 1770)			
(121)	x2	0.002	Cornish Medieval Coarseware (13 th –14 th C AD)			
(123)	x4 x1	0.034 <0.001	gabbroic fabric (Romano-British, possibly prehistoric) granitic fabric (Iron Age/Romano-British)	x1	1.907	stone w/ possible exotic lithology
(126)				x1 x1	0.414 0.351	possible rubbing stone (exotic lithology) stone with exotic lithology
(125)	x1 x5	0.006 0.131	Lostwithiel-type ware (13 th –14 th C AD) post-medieval glazed coarsewares	x1 x1 x1	0.021 0.001 0.038	modern vessel glass clay pipe stem slate disc
(133) cleaning	x1 x1	0.025 0.008	Lostwithiel-type ware (13 th –14 th C AD) Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (15 th –16 th C)	x1	0.077	granite pebble
(133)	x1 x1 x1 x1	<0.001 0.003 0.022 0.01	Cornish Medieval Coarseware (13 th –14 th C AD) Lostwithiel-type ware (13 th –14 th C AD) Roofing tile frag. Lostwithiel-type fabric (13 th –14 th C AD) rimsherd, flanged bowl, S. Somerset ware (17 th –18 th C)	x1 x1	<0.001 <0.001	droplet of greenish/clear glass ferrous disk (button?)
(135) cleaning	x1	0.01	post-medieval glazed coarsewares			
(135)	x1 x1 x1 x1	0.008 0.019 0.038 0.013	Lostwithiel-type ware (14 th –15 th C AD) rimsherd, jug or cistern, Lostwithiel ware (14 th –15 th C AD) foot sherd, North Devon sgraffito (17 th C AD) post-medieval glazed coarsewares	x4 x1 x3	0.141 0.015 0.005	iron objects iron nail fragmented bone
(140) cleaning				x1	0.002	flint flake
(142)	x2	0.006	Lostwithiel-type ware (13 th –14 th C AD)			
(145)	x1	0.002	post-medieval glazed coarsewares			
(154)				x1	0.004	flint flake
(156)	x2	0.016	Lostwithiel-type (13 th –14 th C AD)			
(157) cleaning				x1	0.011	flint flake

Beswetherick Field, Luxulyan

(161) cleaning				x1	0.002	broken retouched flint blade
(168)	x4	0.086	post-medieval glazed coarsewares	x1	0.010	fired clay (?)
	x1	0.004	post-medieval fineware			
	x2	0.005	industrial slipware			
(170) cleaning	x1	0.001	Lostwithiel-type (13 th -14 th C AD)			
(170)	x1	0.034	base, cooking vessel, Lostwithiel-type ware (12 th -13 th C AD)			
(173)				x2	0.166	iron objects
(175)	x1	<0.001	Blue transfer-printed white refined earthenware			
(176)	x1	<0.001	Lostwithiel-type (13 th -14 th C AD)			
(195)	x1	<0.001	Lostwithiel-type (13 th -14 th C AD)			
(208)	x1	0.014	post-medieval coarseware	x2	0.015	iron objects
				x1	0.001	slate
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>x44</i>	<i>0.503</i>				
TOTALS	x81	0.794				

Appendix 5

Pottery Report - *Carl Thorpe*

Introduction

A programme of archaeological investigations at Beswetherick Field, St Cyriacs, Luxulyan was carried out by South West Archaeology. A large irregular area of ground that slopes towards the south-west was stripped of topsoil centred around SX 04806 58235 which revealed a large number of linear features – mostly ditches and gullies concentrated within the north eastern third of the site. It is uncertain if this concentration is a genuine reflection of activity in the area or is due to the south and western parts of the site having been heavily disturbed in the recent past by the insertion of pipelines and the removal of granite grounders, activities which may have removed archaeological evidence. The excavator divided the series of into linear features into four broadly contemporary groups based on their stratigraphic and spatial relationships (Groups A – D).

The area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as 'being 'Anciently Enclosed Land'. It lies to the north west of the medieval settlement of Luxulyan (first recorded in 1281). However no known sites are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the area investigated.

The assemblage consists of a collection of 32 sherds of pottery weighing 287g coming from a total of 11 contexts. The chronological range of the whole assemblage is wide starting from late Iron Age/Romano-British through to the 18th century AD. The fabrics are described in accordance with the recommendations of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (1998).

Condition and abrasion

The sherds are in a variable condition: some are soft and friable, presumably due to the effects of acid ground water while others are very fresh. As far as is possible sherds are given as the number originally present in the ground and abrasion is estimated from preserved edges. Recording of abrasion on sherds is based on the system devised by Sorenson (1996) for Bronze Age midden material at Runnymede with some modifications.

<i>Very fresh</i>	1; Sorenson Grade 1, hardly ever applicable
<i>Fresh</i>	1/2; colour of core slightly patinated but unaltered surfaces with sharp corners and edges
<i>Moderate abrasion</i>	2; core colour patinated, some definition in the sharpness of corners lost
<i>Abraded</i>	2/3; core colour patinated, slight rounding of corners and slight erosion of surfaces
<i>High abrasion</i>	3; core colour patinated, rounding of corners and of sherd outline, surfaces somewhat eroded

Fabrics

Gabbroic.

Hand made, thin walled, wheel finished, often with a black coating on the exterior, sometimes burnished. The fabric is sometimes coarse, containing a large quantity of white angular grits (Feldspars), and other dark minerals such as amphibole and black tourmaline (for a full petrological description see Williams DF, in Carlyon 1987 and Taylor R in Quinnell 2004)). Forms include bowls with beaded and plain rims, flanged bowls, jars with everted rims, storage jars cooking pots. Decoration is often of cordons or lightly incised lines forming a lattice pattern.

Gabbroic fabrics (the clay being derived from the Lizard) are found from the Late Iron Age through to the Late Roman period, and, at Trethurgy, tentatively continuing into the 5th Century (Quinnell 2004).

Grass-Marked ware

Hand made (often ring or coil built), the fabric is generally gabbroic. The firing is variable (often plain body sherds are indistinguishable from Prehistoric pottery), but generally well fired with distinctive grass marking - the impressions of chopped grass on the base, sometimes continuing over the exterior and even at times reaching the rim. There appear to be three basic vessel forms, cooking pots, squat flat-based vessels with vertical or slightly incurving sides, platters and bar-lug vessels with opposed internal suspension bars (or lugs) so that they may be hung over a fire to function as cauldrons.

Grass-marked ware appears to have had a life of over five hundred years, from the 7th to the 12th centuries AD (Thorpe 2008, Thorpe forthcoming).

Late grass-marked pottery - Sandy Lane Style 2 (SL2).

Hand made (often ring or coil built), fabric is gabbroic. The firing is variable, but generally well fired. With distinctive "grass marking" - the impressions of chopped grass occurring on the base. Within the interior are often vertical or near vertical finger pulling marks caused by the potter shaping the pot. A distinctive feature of this ware is that the walls of the vessels are very thin in relationship to the size of the vessel. The exterior of these vessels (also reflected in the shape of the pot) show evidence of being finished on a slow wheel.

Forms are small to medium sized cooking pots. These vessels are shouldered jars with flaring sides, and are flat bottomed (though the bottom often has an upward 'kick'). The most distinctive feature is that that rims become everted

(the eversion sometimes of exaggerated proportion) with the ends often slightly beaded. Decoration is rare (only one vessel from Sandy Lane with finger tip decoration on the rim).

Dating is still debatable (Preston-Jones, Rose, 1986), though Thomas assigns an 11th to 12th century date for this ware (Thomas 1991). In general it can be considered that SL1 may be broadly 11th century.

Cornish Medieval Coarsewares.

Hand-made, thin-walled vessels, with a micaceous fabric. This often has rounded quartz inclusions, sometimes with other crushed rock filler (e.g. slate), sometimes wheel-finished, and hard-fired.

Vessels represented are mostly cooking pots (undecorated) or occasionally jugs. The centre of production is not known, but most probably based on an area where granitic clays were easily obtainable. They are long-lived forms, unchanging practical designs, from the late 12th century, to the end of the 14th century (Allan 1984; O'Mahoney 1989a; b; 1994).

Cornish Medieval Coarsewares, Lostwithiel-type ware (formerly Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)

This pottery is hand made, often wheel-finished, thin-walled, micaceous fabric with common inclusions of rounded quartz grains, abundant muscovite (white) mica, feldspar, and tourmaline. There may be a few fragments of slate. The notably high content of white mica probably indicates a source derived from an area of kaolinised granite. Some areas of the south-western part of the Bodmin Moor granite are kaolinised and streams draining this area flow into the River Fowey above Lostwithiel. A likely source of the tempering sand used for the coarseware would be the Fowey to the north of Lostwithiel. Hard-fired with a pink-buff exterior and a grey core. This ware was probably fabricated in the Lostwithiel area, though actual kiln sites are not known. (It is possible that it was clamp-fired without purpose-built kilns). The most recently petrographic report for this material was for the Quay Street, Lostwithiel excavations of 2002 by John Allan and Roger Taylor (Allan and Taylor in Gossip 2007, and Gossip forthcoming). This recent study proposed that the term Lostwithiel-type ware be now used for this ware replacing that of Bunnings Park/Stuffle ware. Dating from the 13th and 15th centuries.

Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware, Lostwithiel Ware.

Wheel-thrown, thick-walled pottery, similar to Lostwithiel-type ware fabric but significant differences make it distinct. Generally has large flakes of white mica, more angular white (feldspar) inclusions visible in the fractures, and lacks the small black platy inclusions and soft glistening reddish-brown patches found in Stuffle type ware. Pink to grey-brown exterior with a grey core; hard-fired. The similarities in fabric suggest that Lostwithiel Ware replaces Lostwithiel-type ware in the 15th century (O'Mahoney 1989a; b; 1994). Though called Lostwithiel Ware (O'Mahoney 1989a; b), no kilns have been found. Small-scale excavations within the town, however, uncovered a large number of pottery wasters in this fabric (Miles 1976; 1979). Firm documentary evidence for potting in Lostwithiel only exists for the 15th century onwards, continuing into the 19th century (Douch 1969).

Forms include cooking pots, cisterns, lid-seated jugs, with rod handles, two-handed jars, and bowls/pancheons with complicated rims and shoulder carinations. Bases have more rounded, gently sloping angles (O'Mahoney 1989a and b). Decoration includes stabbed rod handles, horizontal painted bands of white slip, and lines of white slip forming simple geometric patterns. Incised lines, and applied thumb-pressed strips are also present, but rarer.

Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated Slipwares (South Somerset/Donyatt Ware).

The production centred on Donyatt in south-west Somerset (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988).

These wheel-thrown wares have a fine hard matrix with a smooth sandy texture with frequent iron oxide (red-brown in colour) and isolated fossil limestone inclusions. Decoration is white slip trailed and coated with Sgraffito and white slip trailed motifs. External and internal surfaces are covered with clear glaze stained with copper flecks, or manganese and iron. Within the 18th century complex designs of red, brown, and white trailed and feathered slip were developed (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988; Barker 1993). Dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.

North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).

Wheel-thrown, often thick-walled pottery. Fine matrix with almost no sand; usually fired orange with a grey core. Decoration is reduced green or brown glaze, slip coated, and often with Sgraffito patterns (Grant 1983; Allan 1984). Forms are numerous and varied. The main centres of pottery production were at Barnstaple and Bideford, though there were no doubt other kiln sites. Dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Catalogue

The total number of potsherds from each context are summarised in the tables below.

Context No: Unstratified. Topsoil.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Early Medieval	22g	3	2	-
Medieval	16g	4	2 to 2/3	-
Metalwork				
Industrial debris	1g	1	-	-

2 bodysherds. Gabbroic fabric. Hard fired. Slight traces of 'grass-marking' on exterior. Grass-Marked ware. Early-medieval, 7th to 12th centuries AD.

1 rimsherd. Gabbroic fabric. Hard fired. Sandy Lane Style 2 (SL2) pottery. Early-medieval, 11th to 12th centuries AD.

3 bodysherds undiagnostic Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

1 bodysherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

1 small fragment of clinker, or stone?

Context No: (121)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	2g	2	2/3 to 3	-

2 small and abraded bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: (123) fill of feature [122] Linear group C

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Romano-British	34g	5	2 to 2/3	-

1 undiagnostic small much abraded sherd Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British?

4 bodysherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British? 'Standard' gabbroic fabric suggests RB is more likely. 1 sherd has sufficient internal residue for dating purposes.

Context No: (125) fill of Ditch [124]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	6g	1	2/3	-

1 bodysherd small and abraded of Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: (133). Fill of Ditch [132]. Cleaning of surface.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	34g	2	2	-

1 basal angle sherd (sagging base) Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware) 13th to 14th centuries.

1 undiagnostic sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. 15th to 16th centuries.

Context No: Context No: (133). Fill of Ditch [132].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	4g	1	2	-
Post-Medieval	13g	1	1/2	-
Clay				
Tile	22g	1	2/3	-

1 small very abraded sherd of Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

1 rimsherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (South Somerset / Donyatt Ware) Flanged bowl. 17th to 18th centuries.

1 roofing tile fragment. Granitic fabric (cf Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries?

Context No: Context No: (133). Fill of Ditch [132]. Sondage 3.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	2g	1	2/3	-

1 small heavily abraded sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: (135) fill of ditch [134]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	29g	2	2 to 2/3	-
Post-Medieval	40g	1	2	-

1 rimsherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware). The rim with lid seating from a large jug or cistern. Late 14th to 15th centuries.

1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware). 14th to 15th centuries.

1 base angle / foot sherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware with sgraffito decoration. 17th century.

Context No: (142) fill of cut [141]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	6g	2	2/3 to 3	-

2 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: (156) Fill of ditch [158] Linear group B

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	16g	2	2 to 2/3	-

2 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: (170) Fill of cut [169]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	38g	2	2/3	-

1 basal sherd, part of the sagging base with sooted exterior that suggests that this came from a cooking vessel. Hand made Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 12th to 13th centuries.

1 very small undiagnostic sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: (176) fill of [174]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	2g	1	2/3	-

1 small heavily abraded sherd of Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: (195) Fill of ditch [194]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	ABRASION	ILLUSTRATED
Pottery				
Medieval	1g	1	3	-

1 very abraded sherd of Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel - type ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

Discussion

The oldest pottery identified was five sherds of prehistoric pottery coming from context (123) the fill of cut [122] part of Linear Group C. Though none were diagnostic the 'Standard' gabbroic fabric of the majority of the sherds suggests that a Romano-British date (*circa* 1st to 5th centuries AD) is the most likely (Quinnell 2004, Nowakowski and Quinnell 2011). These sherds have suffered some abrasion having been exposed to movement and erosion so should not be used as a reliable indicator of the date for this feature.

Activity within the early medieval period (from the 7th to 12th centuries AD) is indicated by the presence of Grass-marked ware and Sandy Lane ware. Unfortunately the three sherds recovered were all unstratified, coming from the topsoil.

Contexts (121), (125), (142) (156) (170) (176) and (195) produced exclusively medieval pottery dating to the 13th and 14th centuries which suggests that the features that contained these fills were open at this time but had fallen out of use and become sealed by the start of the 15th century. All the sherds showed some sign of abrasion which suggests that they may have been brought to the field in the process of scattering domestic midden material onto the field in order to improve its fertility. Other sherds of this date also came from mixed contexts (133), (135) and were also unstratified.

Later medieval pottery dating from the 14th to 16th centuries came from contexts (133), (135) that also had post-medieval ceramics of 17th and 18th century showing that these features were open over a long period of time. Again all the sherds showed evidence of being abraded so were probably introduced into the fields via middening.

All the material found is domestic agrarian in nature with kitchen wares being prevalent, the only recognisable vessels being cooking vessels, and jugs or cisterns. There are only two imports, a flanged bowl (perhaps for cream making) of South Somerset / Donyatt ware (17th to 18th centuries) from context (133), and the base of a jug of North Devon Post-

Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (17th century) from context (135). Again neither of these is of high status but is more typical of what a farming community would have on their table.

Potential for analysis – ceramic sequence

The study of Cornish medieval pottery is still at an early stage. Most published sites are rural and lack stratified sequences, their dating being in relation to broad regional traditions. This collection is similar in nature to these so further analysis would probably not progress knowledge of ceramics of this period unless future work in the area produces a greater quantity of stratified material.

Potential for analysis – petrology

Granitic fabrics can be visually recognised with reasonable certainty: a recent programme of thin-section and Mass Spectrometry work on these, from sites at Quay Street, Lostwithiel, Bunnings Park and Tintagel by Roger Taylor, Michael Hughes, and John Allan (in Gossip 2007) has demonstrated that the components can be very variable indicating differing sources of production. Though the current collection is too small to reward further study, should further work add to the size of the collection (especially of stratified material) then it would be important that the fabrics of these granitic vessels be thin-sectioned so that a full picture is obtained of their components and place of manufacture.

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Appendix 6

Flint Report - *Martin Tingle*

A total of 8 pieces of worked flint were recovered weighing 34g. All but one of the pieces are made from a light grey flint, similar in appearance to that derived from chalk deposits in eastern Devon. The single exception is a pale brown, broken retouched blade. All the flint is unpatinated and in a fresh condition. Four of the pieces are unstratified while a further 3 were derived from cleaning over contexts. The single retouched broken blade suggests that the flint may date from the Neolithic or earlier, however there are too few pieces to draw any firm conclusions from the assemblage.

Context	Find	Weight	Stone	Colour	Comment
154	Uncorticated Flake	4g	Flint	Grey	Block 1
161	Retouched broken blade	2g	Flint	Grey	Cleaning over context
157	Uncorticated Flake	11g	Flint	Grey	Cleaning
140	Uncorticated Flake	2g	Flint	Grey	Cleaning over context
US	Secondary Flake	5g	Flint	Grey	
US	Uncorticated Flake	5g	Flint	Grey	
US	Broken Flake	4g	Flint	Grey	
US	Broken Flake	1g	Flint	Grey	

Appendix 7

List of Jpegs on CD rom to rear of the report

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
LSC10 (1)	Pre-excavation site shot	SE	-
LSC10 (2)	Pre-excavation site shot	SE	-
LSC10 (3)	Pre-excavation site shot	N	-
LSC10 (4)	General shot of stripping	E	-
LSC10 (5)	Pre-excavation shot	NE	-
LSC10 (6)	General shot of stripping	N	-
LSC10 (7)	General shot of stripping	N	-
LSC10 (8)	Example: granite boulder	SE	2m
LSC10 (9)	Pre-excavation shot of boulders on site	N	2m
LSC10 (10)	Pre-excavation, eastern end of site	W	2m
LSC10 (11)	Pre-excavation, on-site boulders	W	2m
LSC10 (12)	Boulders at southern end of site	N	2m
LSC10 (13)	Example: granite boulder	S	2m
LSC10 (14)	SW-facing section of initial evaluation trench with board	SW	2m & 1m
LSC10 (15)	SW-facing section of initial evaluation trench	SW	2m & 1m
LSC10 (16)	SW-facing section of [104] with board, pre-excavation	SW	0.5m
LSC10 (17)	SW-facing section of [104], pre-excavation	SW	0.5m
LSC10 (18)	[104] in plan with board, pre-excavation	S	0.5m
LSC10 (19)	[104] in plan, pre-excavation	E	0.5m
LSC10 (20)	Linear [102], NW-facing section, with board, pre-excavation	NW	2m & 1m
LSC10 (21)	Linear [102], NW-facing section, pre-excavation	NW	2m & 1m
LSC10 (22)	[104], post-excavation, plan view with board	E	0.5m
LSC10 (23)	[104], post-excavation, plan view	E	0.5m
LSC10 (24)	[102], post excavation, NW-facing section with board	NW	2m & 1m
LSC10 (25)	[102], post excavation, NW-facing	NW	2m & 1m
LSC10 (26)	Section across [102], post-excavation	W	1m & 0.5m
LSC10 (27)	Section across [102], post-excavation with board	W	1m & 0.5m
LSC10 (28)	Bank (115), NW facing section with board	NW	2m & 1m
LSC10 (29)	Bank (115), NW facing section	NW	2m & 1m
LSC10 (30)	Linears [106] and [108], pre-excavation	SE	2m
LSC10 (31)	NE-facing section through linear [106] with board	NE	2m & 1m
LSC10 (32)	NE-facing section through linear [106]	NE	2m & 1m
LSC10 (33)	NE-facing section though linear [108] with board (incorrect context no.)	NE	2m & 1m
LSC10 (34)	NE-facing section through linear [108]	NE	2m & 1m
LSC10 (35)	Linears [106] & [108], post-excavation, with board	S	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (36)	Linears [106] & [108], post-excavation	S	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (37)	NE-facing section through linear [108], post-excavation with board	NE	2m & 1m
LSC10 (38)	Linear [116], pre-excavation	N	2m
LSC10 (39)	Linear [116], pre-excavation with board	N	2m
LSC10 (40)	North-facing sections through linears [116] & [118], with board	N	2m
LSC10 (41)	North-facing sections through linears [116] & [118]	N	2m
LSC10 (42)	Linears [116] & [118], post-excavation	E	2m & 1m
LSC10 (43)	Linears [116] & [118], post-excavation with board	E	2m & 1m
LSC10 (44)	Linear [106] pre-excavation	SW	2m
LSC10 (45)	Linear [106] pre-excavation with board	SW	2m
LSC10 (46)	Working shot during stripping showing multiple linears	N	-
LSC10 (47)	Linear [106], pre-excavation	E	2m & 1m
LSC10 (48)	Linear [106], pre-excavation with board	E	2m & 1m
LSC10 (49)	Working shot showing multiple linears	E	-
LSC10 (50)	Stripped area	SE	2m
LSC10 (51)	Stripped area	NW	2m
LSC10 (52)	SW-facing section through linear [139]	SW	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (53)	Stripped area	NW	2m
LSC10 (54)	Stripped area	SE	2m
LSC10 (55)	North-facing section through linear [124]	N	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (56)	North-facing section through linear [124], with board	N	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (57)	Section through linear [124], post-excavation with board	SW	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (58)	Section through linear [124], post-excavation	SW	2m & 0.5m

LSC10 (59)	Section 2 through [122], south-facing section	S	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (60)	Section 2 through [122], south-facing section with board	S	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (61)	Section 2 through [122], post-excavation with board	N	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (62)	Section 2 through [122], post-excavation	N	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (63)	Stripping in progress	N	-
LSC10 (64)	Linear [139], post-excavation	SW	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (65)	Linear [139], post-excavation with board	SW	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (66)	Stripped area	N	2m
LSC10 (67)	SE part of site, pre-excavation	S	2m
LSC10 (68)	SE part of site, pre-excavation with board	S	2m
LSC10 (69)	SE part of site, pre-excavation, no scales	S	-
LSC10 (70)	SE part of site, pre-excavation, no scales	SE	-
LSC10 (71)	SE part of site, pre-excavation, no scales	N	-
LSC10 (72)	SE part of site, pre-excavation	N	2m
LSC10 (73)	SE part of site, pre-excavation with board	N	2m
LSC10 (74)	Southern part of stripped area with board	N	2m
LSC10 (75)	[169], pre-excavation	SW	1m
LSC10 (76)	[169], pre-excavation with board	SW	1m
LSC10 (77)	[169], pre-excavation with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (78)	[169] & linears [141] & [167], pre-excavation	SW	2m
LSC10 (79)	Linears [141] & [167], pre-excavation	NW	2m
LSC10 (80)	[169], during excavation with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (81)	[169], during excavation	SW	1m
LSC10 (82)	[169], during excavation, near vertical	SW	1m
LSC10 (83)	[169], with [171] fully exposed with board and N arrow	NW	1m
LSC10 (84)	[169], with [171] fully exposed	NW	1m
LSC10 (85)	[169], with [171] fully exposed	SW	1m
LSC10 (86)	[172] pre-excavation with board	E	1m
LSC10 (87)	[172] pre-excavation	E	1m
LSC10 (88)	West-facing section through [172] with board and N arrow	W	1m
LSC10 (89)	West-facing section through [172]	W	1m
LSC10 (90)	SW-facing section through linear [167]	SW	2m
LSC10 (91)	Section through linear [167] with board	E	2m
LSC10 (92)	Section through linear [167]	E	2m
LSC10 (93)	SW-facing section through linear [167]	SW	2m
LSC10 (94)	SW-facing section through [169] & linear [141]	SW	2m
LSC10 (95)	SW-facing section through [169] & [141] with board	SW	2m
LSC10 (96)	[169] & linear [141] post-excavation with board	S	2m
LSC10 (97)	[172] post-excavation with board & N arrow	W	1m
LSC10 (98)	[172] post-excavation	W	1m
LSC10 (99)	Section 1 through [122] with [124] south-facing section	S	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (100)	Section 1 through [122] with [124] south-facing section with board	S	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (101)	Section 1 [122] with [124], post-excavation	W	2m
LSC10 (102)	Section 1 [122] with [124], post-excavation with board	W	2m
LSC10 (103)	[169] post-excavation with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (104)	[169] post-excavation	SW	1m
LSC10 (105)	Section 2 [132], SW-facing section	SW	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (106)	Section 2 [132], SW-facing section with board	SW	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (107)	Section 2 [132], post-excavation	W	2m
LSC10 (108)	Section 1 [132], SW-facing section	SW	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (109)	Section 1 [132], SW-facing section with board	SW	2m & 0.5m
LSC10 (110)	Section 1 [132], post-excavation with board	NW	2m
LSC10 (111)	Section 1 [132], post-excavation	NW	2m
LSC10 (112)	[177], post-excavation with board & N arrow	N	1m
LSC10 (113)	[177], post-excavation	N	1m
LSC10 (114)	[184], pre-excavation with board and N arrow	S	2m
LSC10 (115)	[184], pre-excavation	S	2m
LSC10 (116)	SE-facing section through [184] with board and N arrow	SE	2m
LSC10 (117)	SE-facing section through [184]	SE	2m
LSC10 (118)	Linears [165] & [148], pre-excavation	NE	2m
LSC10 (119)	Working shot with linear [146]	SE	2m
LSC10 (120)	Linear [146], pre-excavation	SE	2m
LSC10 (121)	Linears [148] & [165] with [158], pre-excavation	SE	2m
LSC10 (122)	Linears [153] & [158], pre-excavation	N	2m

LSC10 (123)	Linear [158], western return, pre-excavation	E	2m
LSC10 (124)	Section 1 [126], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (125)	Section 1 [126], SW-facing section	SW	1m
LSC10 (126)	Section 2 [126], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (127)	Section 2 [126], SW-facing section	SW	1m
LSC10 (128)	Section 2 [106], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (129)	Section 2 [106], SW-facing section	SW	1m
LSC10 (130)	Section 3 [106], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	0.5m
LSC10 (131)	Section 3 [106], SW-facing section	SW	0.5m
LSC10 (132)	Section 5 [126], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (133)	Section 5 [126], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (134)	Section 3 [126], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (135)	Section 3 [126], SW-facing section	SW	1m
LSC10 (136)	Section 6 [126], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (137)	Section 6 [126], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (138)	Section 7 [126], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (139)	Section 7 [126], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (140)	Section 3 [132], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (141)	Section 3 [132], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (142)	Section 4 [126], SW-facing section, with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (143)	Section 4 [126], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (144)	Section 4 [132], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	2m
LSC10 (145)	Section 4 [132], south-facing section	S	2m
LSC10 (146)	Section 5 [132], south-facing section with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (147)	Section 5 [132], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (148)	Section 3 [122], south-facing section with board and N arrow	S	2m
LSC10 (149)	Section 3 [122], south-facing section	S	2m
LSC10 (150)	Section 1 [148] and [165], SW-facing section with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (151)	Section 1 [148] and [165], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (152)	Section 2 [158], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (153)	Section 2 [158], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (154)	Section 1 [158], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (155)	Section 1 [158], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (156)	Section 3 [158], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (157)	Section 3 [158], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (158)	Section 4 [158], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (159)	Section 4 [158], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (160)	Section 5 [158], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (161)	Section 5 [158], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (162)	Section 2 [148] and [165], SW-facing section with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (163)	Section 2 [148] and [165], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (164)	Section 2 [148] and [165], SW-facing section	S	2m
LSC10 (165)	Section 6 [158], SW-facing section with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (166)	Section 6 [158], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (167)	Section 7 [158], SW-facing section with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (168)	Section 7 [158], SW-facing section	SW	2m
LSC10 (169)	Section 5 [153], overdug, south-facing section with board and N arrow	S	2m
LSC10 (170)	Section 5 [153], overdug, south-facing section	S	2m
LSC10 (171)	Section 2 [146], north-facing section, with board and N arrow	N	1m
LSC10 (172)	Section 2 [146], north-facing section	N	1m
LSC10 (173)	Section 4 [153], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (174)	Section 4 [153], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (175)	Section 1 [153], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (176)	Section 1 [153], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (177)	Section 2 [153], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (178)	Section 2 [153], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (179)	Section 3 [146], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	1m
LSC10 (180)	Section 3 [146], south-facing section	S	1m
LSC10 (181)	Section 6 [132], south-facing section, with board and N arrow	S	2m
LSC10 (182)	Section 6 [132], south-facing section	S	2m
LSC10 (183)	Section 7 [153], SW-facing section with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (184)	Section 7 [153], SW-facing section	SW	1m
LSC10 (185)	SW-facing section through [160] with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (186)	SW-facing section through [160]	SW	1m

LSC10 (187)	Section 5 [122], SE facing section with board and N arrow – erroneous context No. on board	SE	1m
LSC10 (188)	Section 5 [122], SE-facing section	SE	1m
LSC10 (189)	Section 4 [122], SE-facing section with board and N arrow	SE	1m
LSC10 (190)	Section 4 [122], SE-facing section	SE	1m
LSC10 (191)	[160] post-excavation with board and N arrow	SW	1m
LSC10 (192)	[160] post-excavation	SW	1m
LSC10 (193)	Stage 2 area pre-strip	N	-
LSC10 (194)	Stage 2 area pre-strip	SSE	-
LSC10 (195)	Stage 2 area pre-strip	SSW	-
LSC10 (196)	Feature [207] pre-ex, with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (197)	Feature [207] pre-ex	SW	2m
LSC10 (198)	Feature [209] pre-ex, with board and N arrow	SW	2m
LSC10 (199)	Feature [209] pre-ex	SW	2m
LSC10 (200)	Feature [207] pre-ex	SW	2m
LSC10 (201)	Feature [209] SW-facing section with board and N arrow	SW	1+0.5m
LSC10 (202)	Feature [209] SW-facing section with board	SW	1+0.5m
LSC10 (203)	Post-ex shot of [209] with board and N arrow	SW	1+0.5m
LSC10 (204)	Post-ex shot of [209]	NW	1+0.5m
LSC10 (205)	Stage 2 post strip	N	2m
LSC10 (206)	Stage 2 post strip	S	2m

Appendix 8

Archive Summary

The SWARCH project code is LSC10

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is currently housed at the offices of South West Archaeology Ltd., at The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon, EX36 3LH. The material will be stored there until it can be deposited at the Royal Cornwall Museum; until that time, the archive can be consulted upon application to SWARCH at the above address.

The contents of this archive are as listed below:

- A project file containing site records, notebooks, project correspondence and administration;
- Field plans and sections stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (LSC10);
- Electronic drawings stored in the directory:
z:\archive\to be archived to museum\cornwall\Luxulyan St Cyriac LCS10
- Black and white photographs archived with the project file:
- Digital photographs stored in the directory:
z:\archive\to be archived to museum\cornwall\Luxulyan St Cyriac LCS10\jpegs
- English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: southwest 1-108446
- This report text is held in digital form as:
z:\archive\to be archived to museum\cornwall\Luxulyan St Cyriac
LCS10\jpegs\report\LSC10 final report

The archive, together with the artefacts retrieved during the project, will eventually be deposited at the Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro. The RCM accession is no.08/01791.



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