

THE GLEBE TREGONY CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
Geophysical Survey
& Archaeological Evaluation



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The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment Geophysical Survey & Archaeological Evaluation

For

Matt Ward of Devon & Cornwall Housing

on behalf of

Kerry Skinner of Westco Properties Ltd.

By



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January 2013

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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. at The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall in November 2012.

The desk-based assessment failed to identify anything of immediate archaeological significance on the site, although the church of St. Cuby with its early medieval inscribed stone lies just to the north. Despite lying within an area designated as 'Anciently Enclosed Land', the morphology of the fields immediately adjacent is suggestive of the late subdivision of earlier, larger fields or perhaps areas held in common, an impression supported by the mundane character of the field names. These fields were probably enclosed or subdivided in the post-medieval period, perhaps during in the 17th century. The morphology of the fields to the west, across the ancient parish boundary and around Tregony, are clearly of much greater antiquity and reflect a pattern of enclosure based on the former medieval open-field strips running back from Fore Street.

The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies, many of which were considered to be possible archaeological features, but they did not appear to form any clear or discrete patterns.

The targeted archaeological investigation demonstrated that most of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey did indeed represent archaeological features. A wide linear feature [201] of probable Romano-British date in the south-east corner of the site may represent an enclosure boundary – in which case it would appear to enclose the other features excavated – but in profile seems more likely to represent a deeply-sunken holloway. The other features encountered – a series of irregular pits and part of a curving linear feature – contained very few finds, and are likely to be Prehistoric in date.

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	The Glebe
Parish:	Cuby-with-Tregony
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SW 9289 4510

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall (see Figure 1) in November 2012. The work was commissioned by Matt Ward of Devon and Cornwall Housing on behalf of Mr Kerry Skinner of Westco Properties Ltd. (the Client). The work was undertaken in accordance to a Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) (see Appendix 2) drawn up in response to a Brief (see Appendix 1) issued by Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Dan Ratcliffe (HEPAO).

1.2 Historical Background

The site lies within the parish of St. Cuby, but on the north-eastern edge of the village of Tregony, c.10.5km west of Truro. The village of Tregony was historically a borough, with three main settlement foci: the docks, the castle/market and the north-eastern extension stretching up to the church of St. Cuby. The borough of Tregony is believed to have been established in 1197 (Beresford 1967, 411), although the *Tre place-name element suggests earlier origins. The settlement was certainly important, probably as a port, even before the Norman Conquest.

By the 16th century the river and lifeline of the borough was silting up, possibly as a result of tin streaming. This not only rendered Tregony unviable as a port, but led to the abandonment of the parish church of Tregony (St. James) by 1549 due to flooding (Lawson-Jones 2004, 10).

The separate parishes of St. Cuby and Tregony became linked following the Reform Act of 1832, which brought to a close the 'rotten borough' status of Tregony. Connelly parish was subsequently incorporated in 1932. Cuby-with-Tregony is situated in the Deanery and Hundred of Powder.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The site lies within an area recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The archaeological potential of AEL is considered to be high, including the remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and field systems. Several previous archaeological investigations have taken place in the village (e.g. King 2008; Lawson-Jones 2004), most notably at Penlee House c.300m to the south-west where part of a Romano-British cemetery enclosure/shrine dating from the 2nd century AD was excavated (Taylor 2006; *forthcoming*).

A similar distance to the north-east (c.200m) metal detecting has yielded three Roman coins of 1st-2nd century date (HER: 163738). Further to the north-east (c.750m from the development) two sub-rectangular enclosures of likely Iron Age or Romano-British date have been identified

on aerial photographs (HER: 50673 and 50980) (see Appendix 3 for more details on the nearby HER entries).

In addition, a Scheduled medieval well lies 100m to the west of the site (HER: 163403) and the Grade I listed medieval parish church of St. Cuby (HER: 23030) and early medieval inscribed stone (HER: 23030.10) are located a similar distance to the north-west.

1.4 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is roughly rectangular, with the long axis lying approximately north-west to south-east. It sits on a gentle south-west facing slope, perched above the village of Tregony and to the west of the parish boundary. The site lies at c.60m AOD, with a fall in slope of c.8m across the site from north-east to south-west.

The soils of this area are predominantly the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983), overlying the interbedded sandstones and argillaceous rocks of the Portsatho Formation (British Geological Survey 2012).

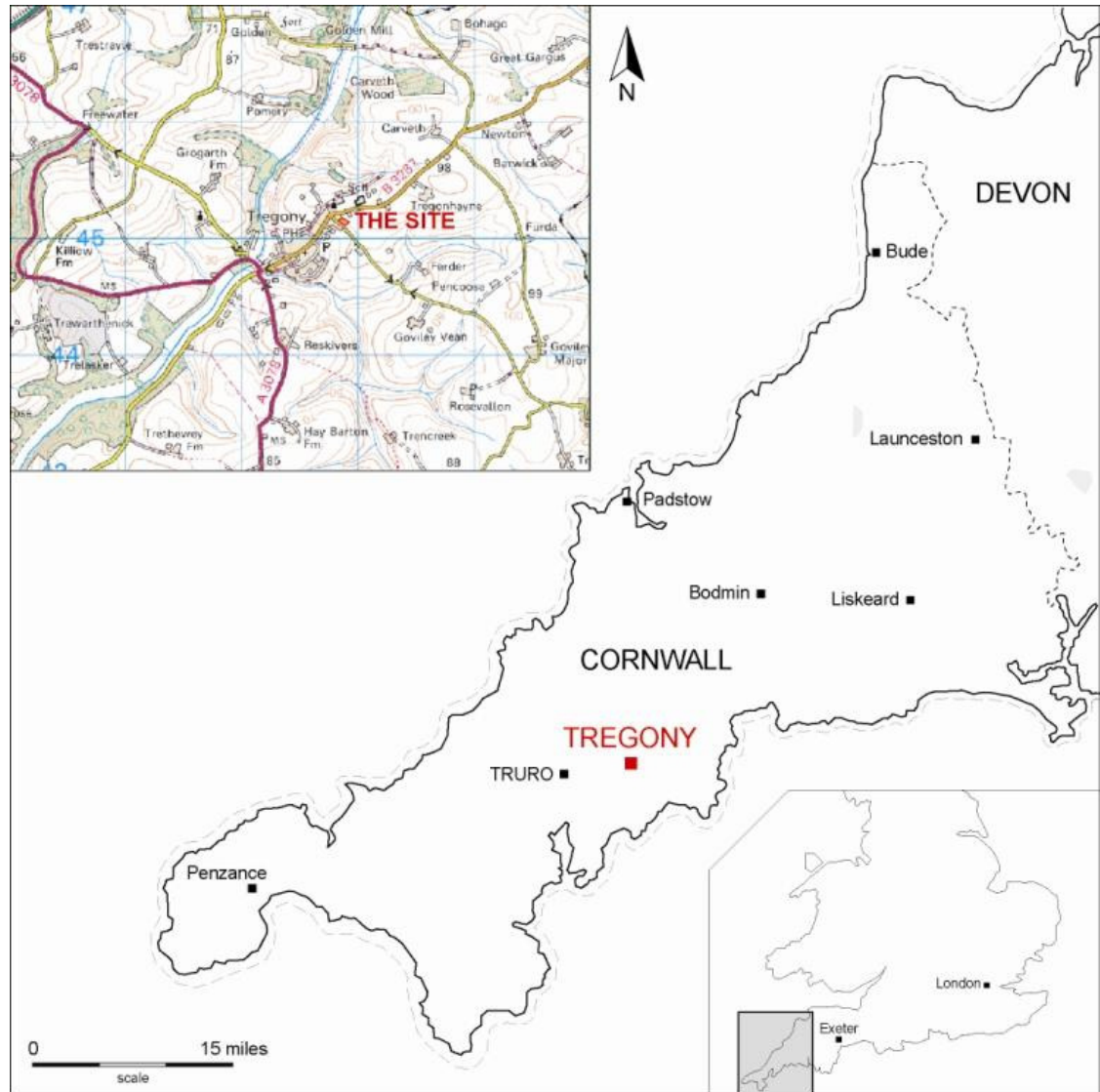


Figure 1: Location map (the site is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in accordance with a Brief and in consultation with CCHES (see Appendices 1 and 2).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the archaeology at The Glebe in its historical and archaeological context. The assessment was based on the cartographic material held at the Cornish Studies Library and available online. This work was carried out in December 2012 by B. Morris.

The geophysical survey consisted of a detailed magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer) over an area of approximately 0.5ha. This work was carried out on the 13th November 2012 by GSB Prospection.

The three evaluation trenches were opened by a JCB excavator with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. A range of archaeological features were identified cut into the subsoil below the topsoil and these were excavated in accordance with the agreed WSI (Appendix 2). This work took place over three days 27th-29th November 2012. The fieldwork was directed by B. Morris.

A photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:10 to 1:50) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.

2.0 Cartographic Analysis

2.1 The Tithe Map

The earliest available cartographic source is the tithe map for St. Cuby, produced in 1841. The site is located on the western edge of the parish, close to the boundary with Tregony St. James (see Figure 2). This clearly shows that by this time the development area was laid out as it survives today, i.e. divided between two fields. Both fields are described as arable at this date and were part of the Glebe lands leased to a John Devonshire (see Appendix 4). The 1841 Census records John Devonshire as a 70 year old farmer residing in Fore Street, Tregony.

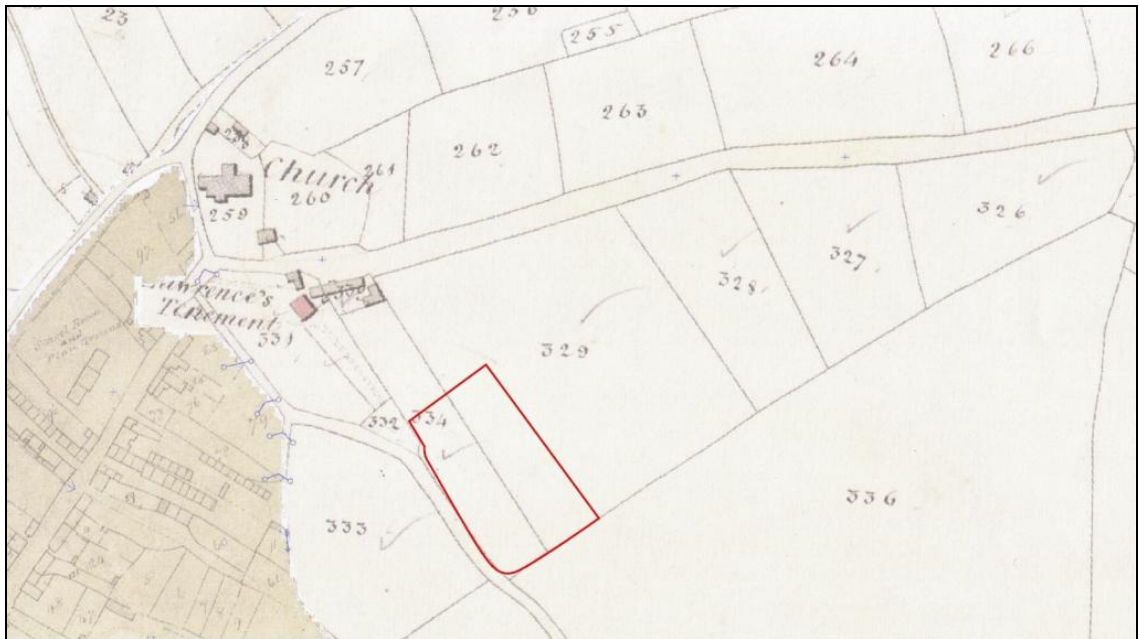


Figure 2: Extract from the St. Cuby tithe map of 1841; note the slightly differently coloured area to the west is part of the Tregony St. James tithe map of 1841 (the location of the development is indicated) (CSL).

The field names in this area (primarily just 'Field', see Table 1) make it clear that, despite falling into the category of 'Anciently Enclosed Land' in the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation, these fields were probably enclosed, or at least subdivided, at a relatively late date, perhaps during the 17th century. The pattern of fragmented tenancy shown in the apportionment (Table 1) supports this view, with each local landholder with rights to the common being allocated a share of the newly-enclosed land. The name of the large field south and east of the development – no. 336 'Great Winnings' – supports this interpretation.

The late enclosure of these fields immediately around the development is in stark contrast to those to the north-west of the church and within the adjoining part of Tregony to the west, which display the classic aratral curve of enclosed medieval strip fields. It is of some interest that the morphology and field names evidence should be quite so ordinary, given the proximity of the early medieval church of St. Cuby.

2.2 Later Maps

A consideration of the later Ordnance Survey map evidence indicates that the development area remained essentially unchanged until the late twentieth century, when a small housing development (The Glebe) was built to the north-east of the development area, replacing the former outbuildings and yard, shown on the tithe map and subsequently on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps.

By the time of the 1st edition map in c.1880, several of the adjacent fields had been amalgamated. For example, north of the road, fields 261, 262, 263 and 264 on the tithe map have been thrown together and in addition the two fields to the east of the development (numbers 327 and 328 on the tithe) were also amalgamated by 1880.

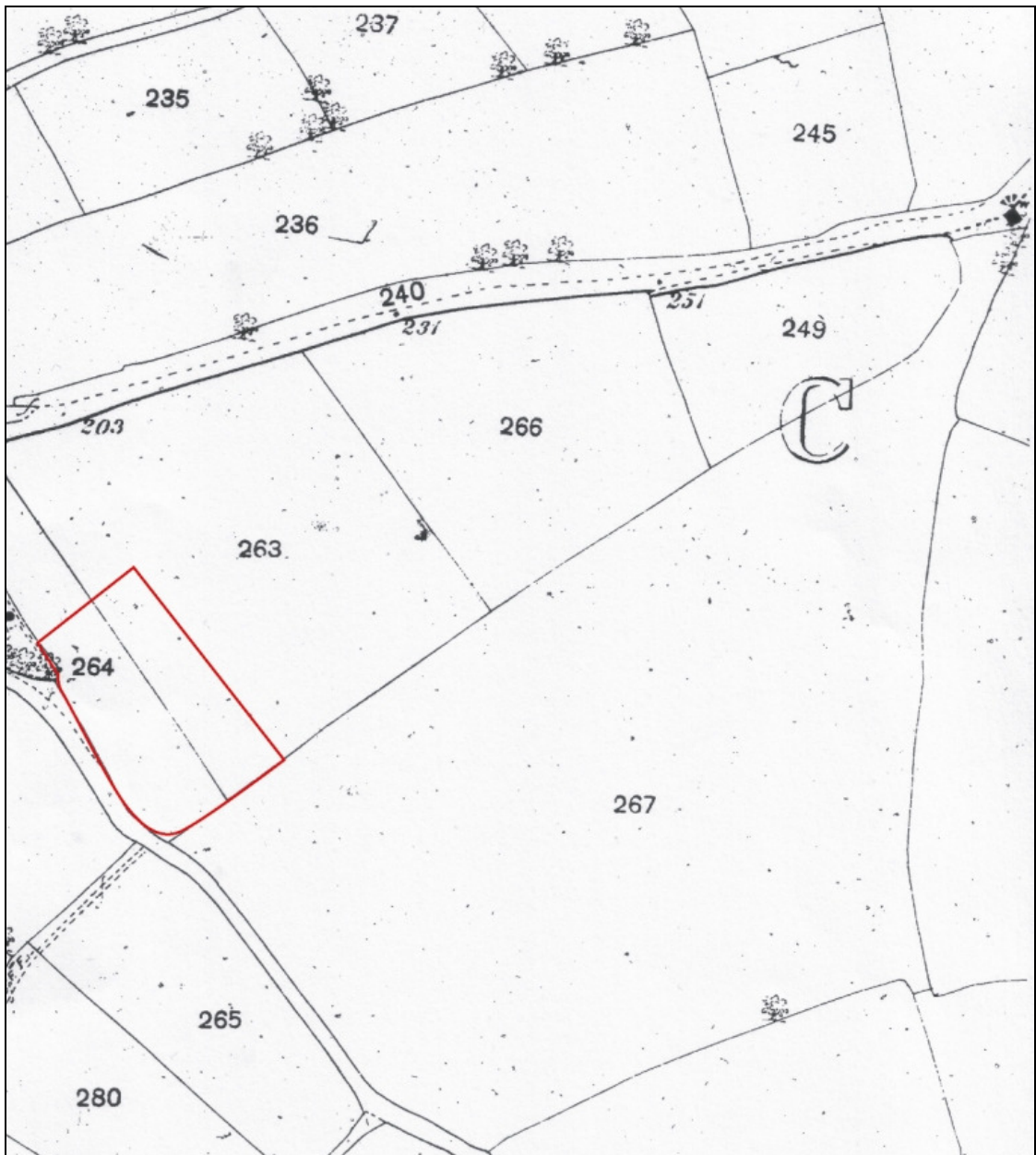


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 scale map, published c.1880 (the site is indicated).

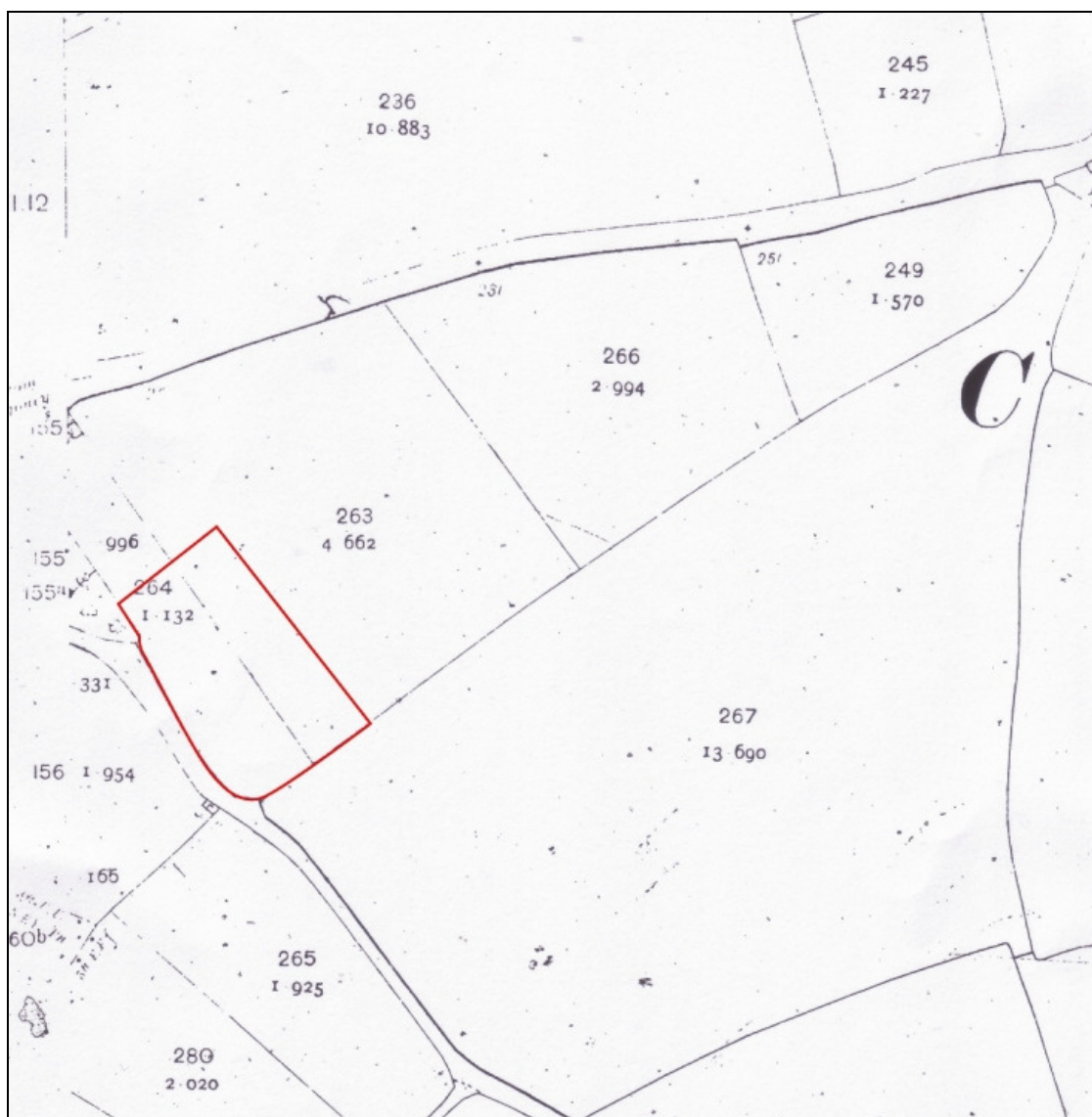


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:2500 scale map, published c.1908 (the site is indicated).

The c.1908 2nd edition map indicates no significant changes had occurred in the area.

3.0 Geophysical Survey

The magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer) survey was undertaken by GSB Propection Ltd. on the 13th November 2012, the full results of which can be seen in their report (No. 2012/80).

3.1 Summary of the Results

The magnetometer survey identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological interest. However, due to the noisy dataset (see Figure 5) and the lack of a definite pattern, interpretation remained tentative (see Figure 6).

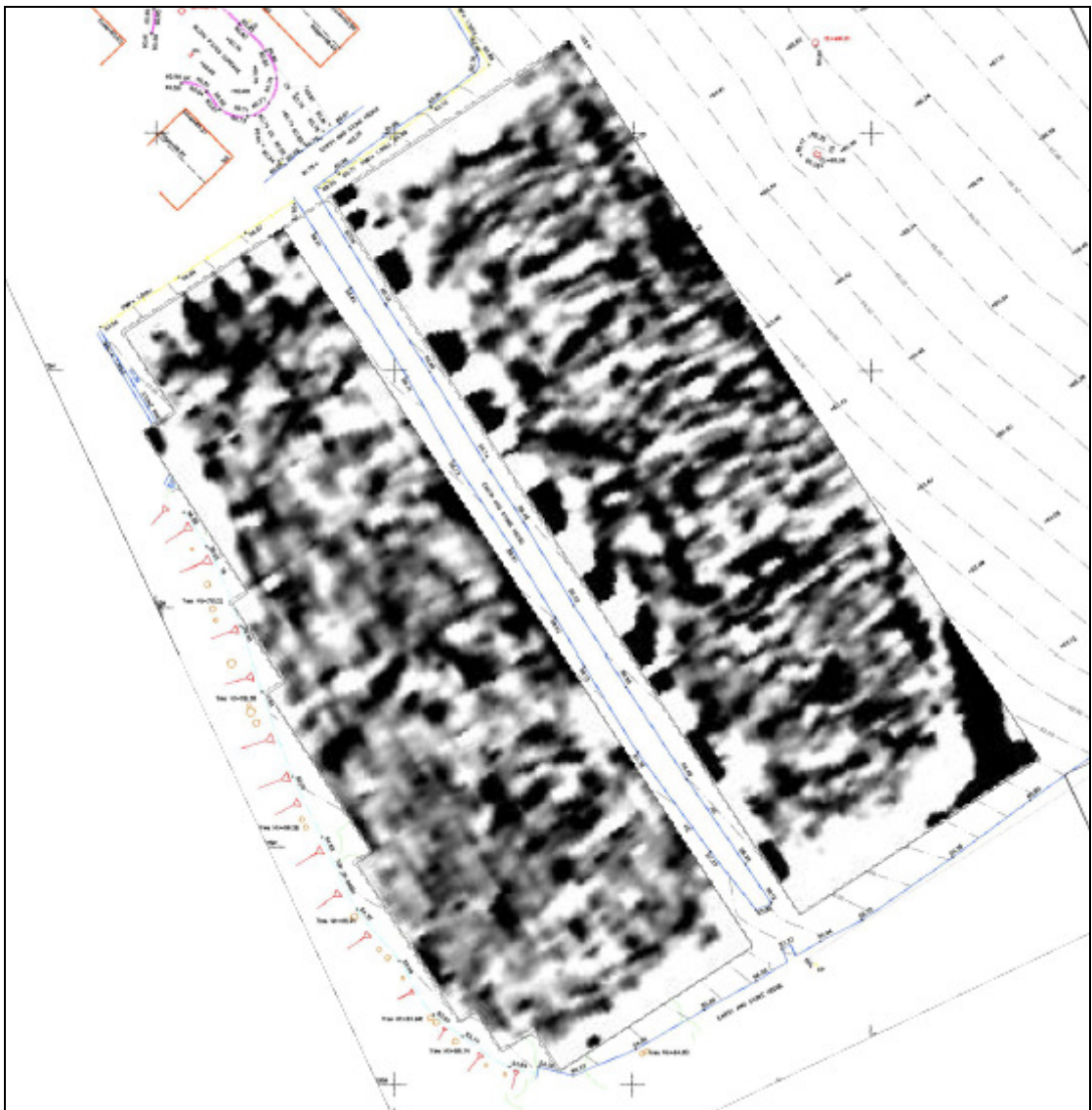


Figure 5: Magnetometer survey: greyscale plot (source: GSB 2012/80, figure 3).

A curvilinear band of anomalies (**1.** on Figure 6) had been characterised as *uncertain* by GSB; whilst an archaeological origin was possible, the presence of a pipe running along the hedgebank confused matters. The lack of any similar responses to the west of the boundary

perhaps lessened any archaeological interpretation, suggesting that a pedological/geological was also possible. Other anomalies with a similar magnetic response were also categorized as *Uncertain*.

The interpretation of a strong magnetic response (2. on Figure 6) at the south-eastern limits of the application area was perplexing; it was difficult to ascertain an origin due to its limited extent within the survey area, and as such was also categorised as *uncertain*.

The trends within the area to the east of the hedge were likely to relate to former ploughing ruts. Ferrous disturbance can be seen along the edges of the survey area; this was from metal fencing and a pipe (running along the hedge). A handful of small-scale ferrous responses were also identifiable; these are most commonly from iron debris within the topsoil or on the surface and are likely to be of a modern origin.

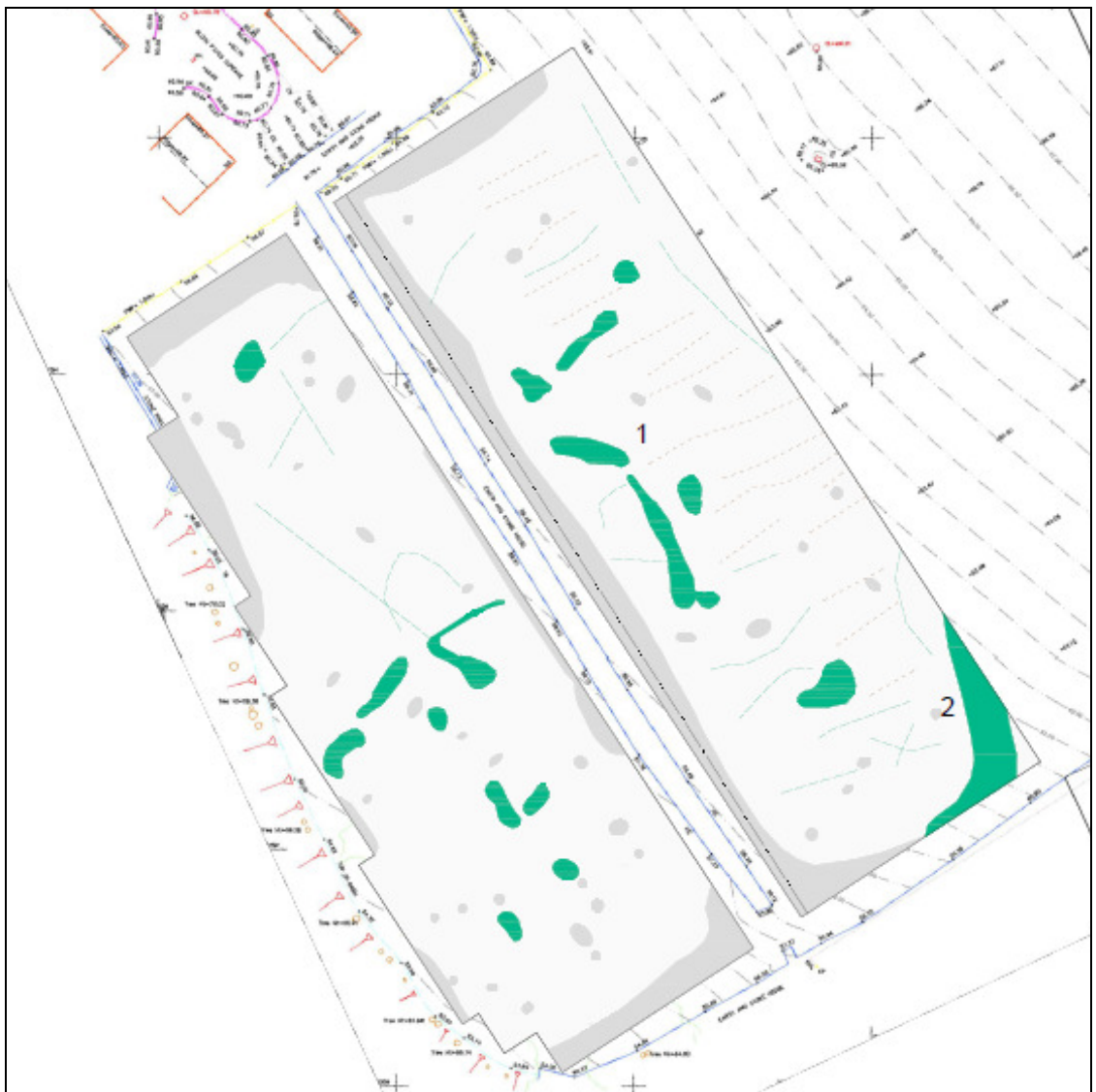


Figure 6: Magnetometer survey: interpretation (source: GSB 2012/80, figure 4).

4.0 Excavation

Following the geophysical survey, three targeted evaluation trenches were opened in order to investigate a number of the identified anomalies (see Figure 7).



Figure 7: Site plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches and the excavated archaeological feature in relation to the results of the geophysical survey (after: GSB prospection Ltd.).

The site (Figure 6) was found to be covered by a layer of topsoil between 0.35–0.45m thick, usually comprised of two elements. The thicker upper part (0.3m) was a homogenous clean mid greyish-brown silt loam that contained common sub-rounded small stones (c.20-40mm) and a very few artefacts (see Appendix 5). The lower horizon within the topsoil was a slightly more compact mid-reddish brown silt loam, which also contained common sub-rounded small stones (c.20-40mm).

Once the topsoil had been removed, a total of twelve features were revealed cut into the yellowish-grey silty/shillet subsoil – more than had been identified by the geophysical survey. All of these features are discussed here individually, and illustrated in plan and in section where appropriate (see Figures 9-10).

4.1 Trench #1

Trench #1 was opened to investigate an irregular but curving linear anomaly and possible pit (see Figures 9-10). Both features were identified and excavated; Linear [103] was approximately 2.1m wide and 0.35m deep, with a broad concave profile. It contained a series of fills – (104), (107) and (108) – all of which were fairly clean and leached-looking. There were no finds.

The broad pit [105] was c.2.5m long by at least 1.2m wide, and c.0.3m deep; it had shallow sloping sides and an undulating base (see Figure 8). It was cut on the western side by a smaller pit [110] c.0.7m in diameter. The fills of both features were fairly clean, although some charcoal was noted in the fill (111) of the later pit [110] and on the northern edge of [105].



Figure 8: Post-excavation shot of Pit [105], viewed from the south (scale 2m).

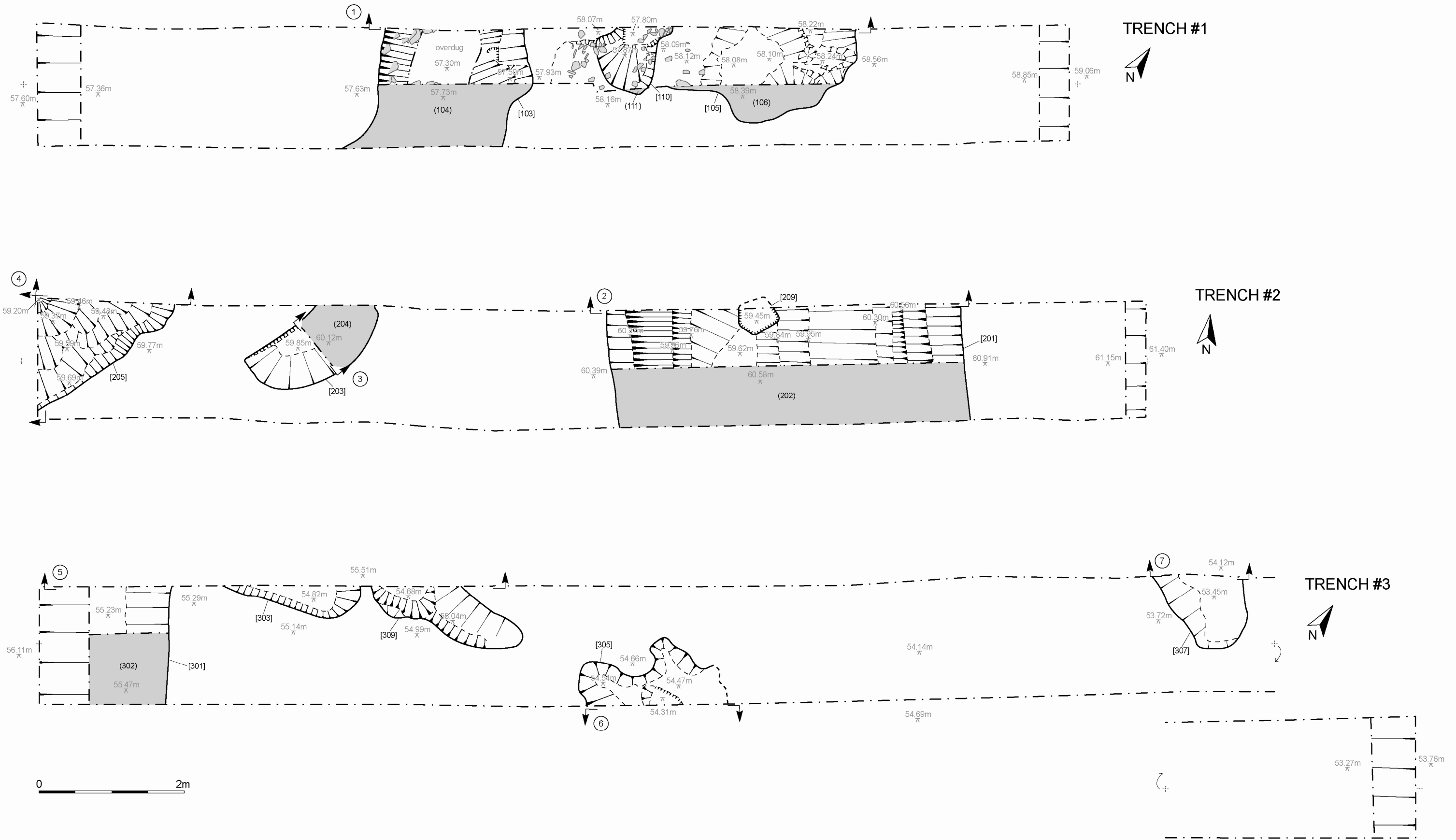


Figure 9: Post-excitation plans of the three evaluation trenches. The sections are shown in Figure 9.

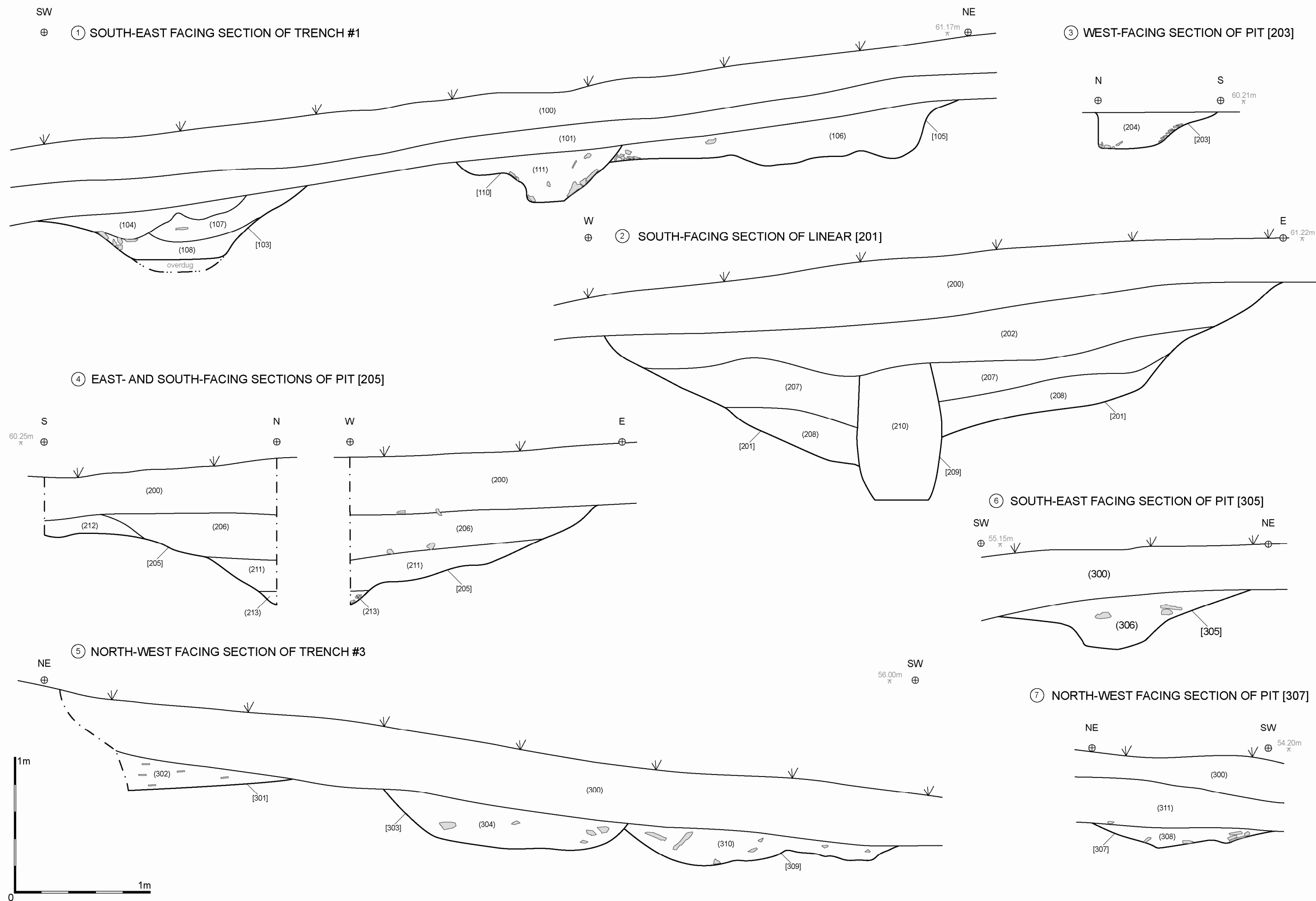


Figure 10: Sections from all of the excavated features (see Figure 8 for section locations).

4.2 Trench #2

Trench #2 was opened to investigate a wide linear anomaly (see Figures 9-10). Upon investigation this proved to be a wide linear ditch [201] or possible holloway *c.*4m wide and 1.0m deep. It featured steep sides with an essentially flat base *c.*2m wide, and contained three fills: a compact basal grey clayey silt (208) and two thick upper layers (207) and (202) of reddish-brown silty loams. Two fragments of Romano-British pottery were found towards the base of the upper fill (202). A posthole [209] had been cut into this feature before it silted up fully (from below upper fill (202)). This contained a loose, moist stony fill (210), but no dating evidence.

Two other features were identified in this trench. West of Linear [201] was a small crescentic pit [203] 2m long by 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep. This contained a clean pale reddish-brown silty fill (204), and appeared to be a tree-throw. At the western end of the trench, part of a larger pit [205] was exposed (Figure 11). This was up to 0.6m deep and contained multiple fairly sterile fills: (206), (211), (212) and (213).



Figure 11: South-facing section of Pit [205] (scale 1m & 2m).

4.3 Trench #3

Trench #3 was opened to investigate a series of discrete anomalies to the west of the hedge bank. Once the trench was opened, a ditch flanking the historic field boundary and a series of irregular pits were identified (see Figures 9-10). The ditch flanking the field boundary [301] had an observed width of 1.2m and was up to 0.3m deep with a gentle sloping profile, it was filled by a gritty dark grey-brown clayey-silt containing common sub-angular stones (up to 70mm).

Feature [303] was sub-ovoid pit in plan, observed to be 1.6m long by 0.5+m wide and 0.44m deep (Figure 12). It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (304) was fairly sterile,

but produced a single notched slate. Immediately to the west of this was a second, smaller pit [309]. This was 0.7m long by 0.45+m wide and 0.35m deep. Its stony fill (310) was also fairly sterile, and also produced a single notched slate.

The other two features identified in this trench ([305] and [307]) were quite shallow and irregular, and probably represent root disturbance, especially given their sterile clean silty fills: (306) and (308).



Figure 12: South-east facing section of Pit [303] (scale 1m & 2m).

5.0 Finds Synopsis

Only a small number of finds were recovered from the site, most of which were unstratified (see Appendix 5). These included a very small amount of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery.

The stratified finds, with the exception of those in Linear [201] (see below) consisted of two notched slates, recovered from Pits [303] and [309].

5.1 Linear [201]

The only stratified pottery came from Linear [201] and consisted of two small sherds from the upper fill (202). One of these sherds came from a Type 16 Romano-British storage jar with thumb/pie-crust decoration dating from the 3rd-4th century. Type 16 vessels have been frequently identified on sites elsewhere in Cornwall (e.g. Penhale Round, Porthmoor, Goldherring and Tintagel) and into Devon (e.g. the Roman Villa at Holcombe). The other sherd was less diagnostic, but was clearly part of the base of a further gabbroic jar of Romano-British date. A tiny fragment of burnt bone was also recovered from the upper fill.

The middle fill (207) produce two further small finds, a tiny fragment of undiagnostic burnt clay and a small fragment of slag.



Figure 13: The south-facing section of Linear [201], viewed from the south-east (scale 2m).

6.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The archaeological investigations at The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall, revealed the remains of a Romano-British ditch or possible holloway and a small collection of Prehistoric or Romano-British features. It is clear that the site has been partially truncated by ploughing, as evidenced by the occasional plough marks noted in the subsoil, but the damage sustained by the features appeared limited.

The desk-based research would suggest the immediate fieldscape is of no great antiquity. Despite lying within an area designated as 'Anciently Enclosed Land', these fields were probably enclosed, or at least subdivided, from open ground in the post-medieval period, perhaps in the 17th century. The field pattern within the parish of Tregony to the west and north-west is, however, of much greater antiquity and clearly follows the pattern of an enclosed medieval strip field.

The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies categorized as *uncertain*, many of which were considered to be possible archaeological features.

The targeted archaeological investigation demonstrated that most of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey did indeed represent archaeological features, primarily of Prehistoric date. Linear [201] may represent an enclosure boundary – in which case it would appear to enclose the other features excavated – but in profile seems more likely to represent a deeply-sunken holloway. However, given this partly silted-up feature was then cut by a large (0.6m) square and steep-sided posthole [209], it would appear it later became a boundary, prior to the accumulation of the final late Romano-British silting-up of the feature (202).

Given the pale and leached appearance of the other features on site, these are likely to be Prehistoric in date, but no conclusive dating evidence was recovered.

7.0 Bibliography and References

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Cornish Studies Library:

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Cuby tithe apportionment 1841-42
Tregony St. James tithe map 1841
Tregony St. James tithe apportionment 1841
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Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Date: 22/02/2012
Site: The Glebe, Tregony
Application Number: PRE-APP
Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Dan Ratcliffe
Planning Case Officer: Martin Woodley

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site 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 HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for an archaeological assessment of the above site. An archaeological assessment and geophysical survey will be required to provide information on the significance and potential of archaeological remains on the site and to identify the likely impact of the proposals on that significance.

2 Site Location and Description

The potential development site is an agricultural field behind modern housing at SW 9289 4510. Tregony is a small market town and former port on the Roseland Peninsula. Local soils are well drained, fine and loamy over Devonian slates and sandstones of the Porthscatho Formation.

3 Planning Background

The known evidence of Roman activity to two sides of this site, and its proximity to the medieval core of Tregony indicates that it has a significant archaeological potential for further evidence to be disturbed in the course of any development. It is appropriate and in accordance with PPS5 Policy HE6 that this potential is both assessed by desk based assessment and evaluated by field investigations prior to the submission of an application. HES has advised that the best course of action would be a staged programme of investigation that should begin with a desk based assessment and progressing initially to a geophysical survey of the site and then, if appropriate to trial trenching to field test any significant anomalies shown by geophysical survey.

4 Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record contains two records of particular note in assessing the archaeological potential of this site. Approximately 300m to the south west "MCO 56254 TREGONY - Roman cemetery/shrine enclosure, cremation burial" records that;

"Assessment and geophysical survey (2005) followed by excavation, have revealed the partial extent of a rectilinear enclosure and associated pits. Interpreted as a possible cemetery and/or shrine/temple site of Roman date.

Within the enclosure were a number of burnt pits, three of which contained large amounts of burnt material, including significant amounts of cereal grains, at their bases. Also within the enclosure were a number of unburnt pits, the largest of which contained a smaller pit at its edge that was found to contain two complete vessels, initially dated to the 2nd century AD. The vessels are of local gabbroic material and fashioned in the style of Roman vessels known from southern Britain. One vessel is an urn that contained the majority of a cremated individual, whilst the other is a handled drinking jug, perhaps a ceramic copy of a metal vessel, which contained the rest of the burnt bone. Based on combined evidence from both vessels, the cremated remains are those of a mature adult female."

whilst a similar distance to the north west record MCO39920 notes that metal detecting activity has yielded three Roman coins of 1st – 2nd century date. A Scheduled medieval well lies 100m to the west of the site but is unlikely to be affected by this development.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works may disturb extant and buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains an assessment is required. This would involve a desk based assessment including a map regression plus a walk over survey of the extant remains of the site. The assessment should be augmented by the results of a magnetometer survey. The results of the assessment provide evidence for any recommendations for further field evaluation and / or archaeological recording in mitigation of development.

The site specific aims are to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- Undertake an archaeological geophysical survey.
- Whether historic/architectural features should be retained.
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.

- Inform whether palaeo-environmental sampling would be required.

6 General Guidance

- 6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Results

- 7.1 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 Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Record Office or Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 7.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 7.4 The report must contain:
- 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 historic maps and plans consulted and 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 copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

8 Archive Deposition

- 8.1 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. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.
<http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/>
- 8.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 8.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 8.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.6 Only on completion of 8.1 to 8.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT THE GLEBE, TREGONY, TRURO, CORNWALL

Location: The Glebe, Tregony Truro
Parish: Tregony
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 9289 4510
Planning application no: pre-planning
Proposal: Housing development
Date: 23rd November 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Matt Ward of Devon and Cornwall Housing on behalf of Mr Kerry Skinner of Westco Properties Ltd (the Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological assessment and geophysical survey at the Glebe, Tregony, Truro, Cornwall and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were devised in consultation with Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Dan Ratcliffe (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Historic Environment Record contains two records of particular note in assessing the archaeological potential of this site. Approximately 300m to the south west "MCO 56254 TREGONY - Roman cemetery/shrine enclosure, cremation burial" records that; "Assessment and geophysical survey (2005) followed by excavation, have revealed the partial extent of a rectilinear enclosure and associated pits. Interpreted as a possible cemetery and/or shrine/temple site of Roman date. Within the enclosure were a number of burnt pits, three of which contained large amounts of burnt material, including significant amounts of cereal grains, at their bases. Also within the enclosure were a number of un-burnt pits, the largest of which contained a smaller pit at its edge that was found to contain two complete vessels, initially dated to the 2nd century AD. The vessels are of local gabbroic material and fashioned in the style of Roman vessels known from southern Britain. One vessel is an urn that contained the majority of a cremated individual, whilst the other is a handled drinking jug, perhaps a ceramic copy of a metal vessel, which contained the rest of the burnt bone. Based on combined evidence from both vessels, the cremated remains are those of a mature adult female."

A similar distance to the north-west record MCO39920 notes that metal detecting activity has yielded three Roman coins of 1st – 2nd century date. A Scheduled medieval well lies 100m to the west of the site but is unlikely to be affected by this development.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The work laid out in this WSI represents the first stage of archaeological investigation of the site, the principal objectives of which are to:

- 3.1.1 Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site;
- 3.1.2 Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site;
- 3.1.3 Undertake an archaeological geophysical survey;
- 3.1.4 Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains;
- 3.1.5 Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered;
- 3.1.6 Evaluate the palaeo-environmental potential of the site;
- 3.1.7 Establish the nature of the activity on the site;
- 3.1.8 To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site;
- 3.1.9 Produce a report containing the geophysical data in interpreted form and the results of the excavations;

4.0 METHOD

4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.2 Desk-based assessment:

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will include of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Cornwall Record Office, Cornwall Studies Library, the Courtney Library and the County Historic Environment Service.

An examination of the key historic cartographic sources has failed to identify anything of clear and apparent archaeological significance.

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

- 4.3.1 The geophysical survey will cover an area of approximately 0.6ha.

- 4.3.2 The work will be undertaken according to the following standards and codes of practice:
- Institute for Archaeologists** (undated) *IfA house style*, [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_house_style.pdf
 - Institute for Archaeologists** (2011) *Standard and guidance archaeological geophysical survey*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics2010.pdf>
 - Institute for Archaeologists** (2009) *Code of conduct*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf
 - Institute for Archaeologists** (2008) *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf
 - Schmidt, A.** (2002) *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*, ADS series of Guides to Good Practice. Oxford: Oxbow Books [Online], Available: <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

This work has now taken place (GSB report 2012/80), and a series of geophysical anomalies were identified. The nature and character of these anomalies was not, however, established.

4.4 Further work:

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. Three short (15-20m) trenches will be excavated to target features identified by the geophysical survey (see attached plan). The trenches will be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type mechanical excavator 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.

- 4.4.1 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)* *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluations (1994, revised 2008)*.
 - 4.4.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
 - 4.4.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology.
 - 4.4.4 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.
 - 4.4.5 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.
 - 4.4.6 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.
 - 4.4.7 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation and with due reverence – the remains will not be exposed to the public view.
 - 4.4.8 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.
 - 4.4.9 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.
 - 4.4.10 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.
- 4.5 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 other 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 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.
 - 5.4 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.
 - 5.5 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeo-environmental) 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 **RESULTS**

- 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 an assessment of the potential of all aspects of any evidence uncovered.
- 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 The report will include the following elements:
 - 6.6.1 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
 - 6.6.2 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
 - 6.6.3 A location map and copies of all historic and modern map resources referred to in the text;
 - 6.6.4 All specialist reports and assessments, where applicable;
 - 6.6.5 A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research, together with an assessment of the impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource and neighbouring heritage assets;
 - 6.6.6 Make recommendations regarding the impact of the development, any mitigating factors, and any further work that might be necessary;
 - 6.6.7 A copy of this Project Design, 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 reference southwes1-136473.

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 MONITORING

7.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and will be kept regularly informed of progress.

7.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

7.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

8.0 PERSONNEL

8.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; site work and desk-based research will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate experience and expertise. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Telephone: 01769 573555 Email deblt@swarch.net

List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE, Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop The Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service, a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk

Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple, EX32 0QD, Tel: 01271 830891,

mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter, EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon, EX32 8LN, Tel: 01271 346747

Bone

Human *Professor Chris Knusel*, University of Exeter, Tel: 01392 722491, c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk

Animal *Wendy Howard*, Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE Tel: 01392 269330, w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk

Lithics

Dr Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification *Dana Challinor* Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils *Julie Jones* juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis *Ralph Fyfe* Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric *Henrietta Quinnell*, 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN, Tel: 01392 433214

Roman *Alex Croom*, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093

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Medieval *John Allen*, Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN, Tel: 01392 665918

Post Medieval *Graham Langman*, Exeter, EX1 2UF, Tel: 01392 215900, su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 3

Relevant HER Entries

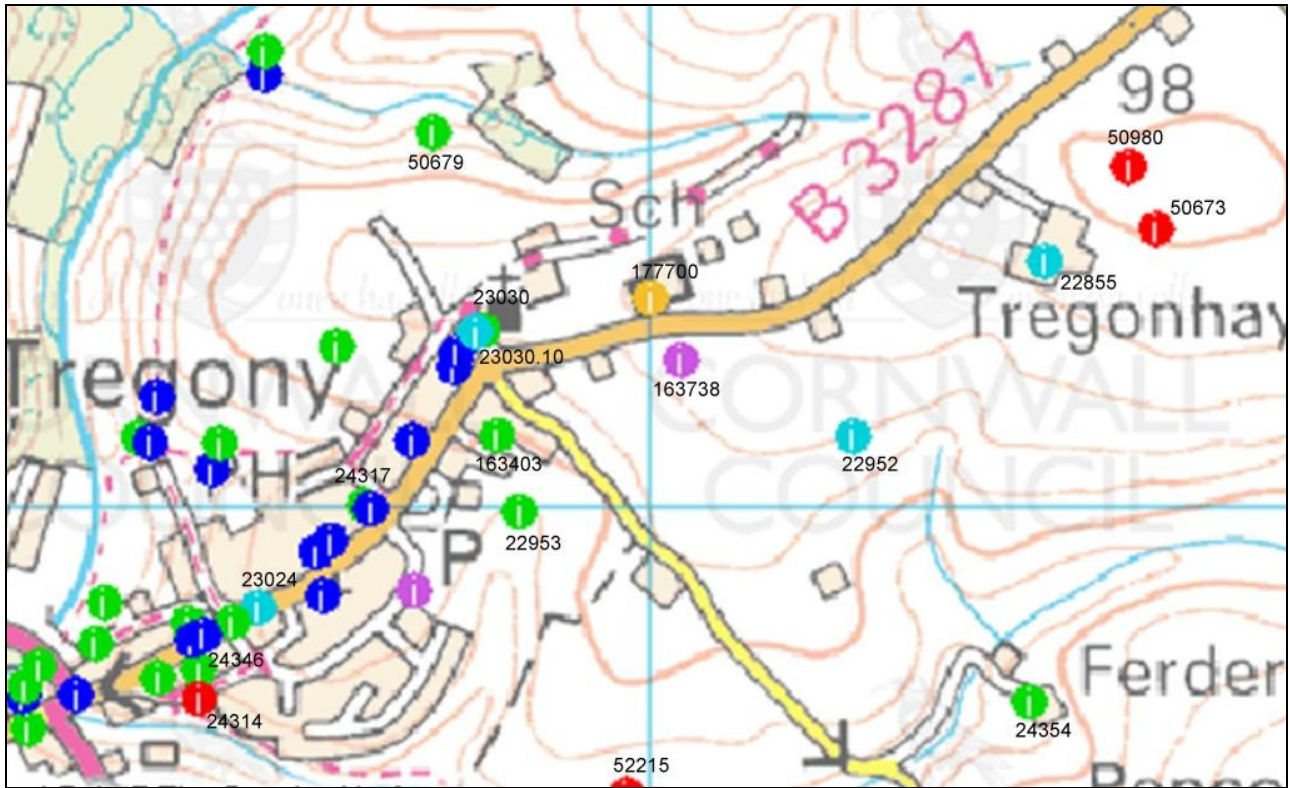


Figure 14: Map of relevant HER entries.

HER Number: 163738
Name: TREGONY - Romano British findspot, Romano British findspot
Summary: P Steele recovered three Roman coins in a ploughed field to the south of Tregony school during a fieldwalking survey
Grid Reference: SW 9305 4521
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: FINDSPOT (Romano British - 68 AD to 79 AD and 138 AD to 180 AD)
Full description: P Steele discovered three Roman coins dating from the reigns of Vespasian (AD 68-79), Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) and Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180) in a ploughed field to the immediate south of the school at Tregony. The coins were deposited with the RIC museum. Amongst other finds was a sparse scatter of nodular flints and sherds of pottery, an Edward I-III penny, William III shilling of 1697 and George III sixpence of 1817.
Associated Finds: FCO5494 - COIN (Romano British - 138 AD to 180 AD)

HER Number: 22953
Name: ST CUBYS WELL - Medieval holy well, Post Medieval well
Summary: St Cuby's holy well at Tregony has a C19 well-house.
Grid Reference: SW 9281 4499
Parish: Tregoney, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: Conservation Area: TREGONY
Monument Types: HOLY WELL? (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
 WELL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: There are two contenders for the status of St Cuby's well at Tregony, which is referred to in a rental of 1643 ("the way going to St Cuby well from the church") and was a bound mark of the Borough of Tregony (b5). Sheppard locates St Cuby's well in 'Well Meadow' (b1) at SW 9282 4500 (b6). The feature is shown as a well on the OS 6-inch map (b10). In 1977, the OS surveyor found it to be enclosed by slate herring bone walling up to 1.0m high on the north and south sides, with a single course of stone kerbing on the east and west. The structure is

not medieval in character (h1). Sheppard suggests it is C19 (b9). Meyrick agrees with this identification and adds that the old parish boundary stone is in front (b8). However, the OS surveyor suggests an alternative site for St Cuby's well at SW 9238 4509 (see 22954).

HER Number: 163403
Name: ST CUBYS WELL - Medieval holy well
Summary: St Cuby's Well at Tregony comprising a corbelled shillet rubble well house and remains of an associated pump.
Grid Reference: SW 9278 4510
Parish: Tregoney, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: Scheduled Monument 32952: Holy Well of St Cuby 25m SW of Brookfield
 Conservation Area: TREGONY
Monument Types: HOLY WELL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: St Cuby's Well is situated at the head of a small valley on the east side of Tregony. The well house, which projects from the north-west side of a bank, has a sub-square overall plan and measures approx 1.9m across and 1.8m high externally. It is built of unmortared horizontally laid shillet rubble and is corbelled. The well chamber within is asymmetrical with the roof reaching its apex towards the front (ESE) side and measures approx 0.8m by 1.3m and up to 1.0m high above outside ground level. Its walling continues below ground level to form a well shaft at least 0.5m deep. The well has a doorway on its ESE side with a relatively recent iron lintel and remains of a doorframe and fittings. The walled area in front of the well house, measuring approx 1.5m by 1.4m, contains the remains of an associated pump and a post used to support receptacles for water pumped from the well. The structure of the well house remains substantially intact despite evidence for partial rebuilding and below ground deposits associated with the monument will survive. A site visit in 2003 found the well to be very overgrown with brambles and nettles, but substantially intact. The interior of the well house was choked in silt (h1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 24/4/2002 and the scheduling was revised on 11/8/2003.

HER Number: 23030
Name: CUBY - Medieval church
Summary: The parish church of St Cuby.
Grid Reference: SW 9276 4525
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: Listed Building (I) 62914: CHURCH OF ST CORNELLY
 Conservation Area: TREGONY
Monument Types: CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: Soon after the conquest the church of St Cuby was given as an endowment for a small alien priory at Tregony by the Pomeroyes, Lords of Tregony, and it became the property of the Priory of Merton in Surrey in 1278. The well preserved and carefully executed Norman font remains (b2), together with some medieval masonry in the north wall of the north transept and a few bench ends made into a pulpit. An inscribed stone recording the names of three children of Ercilinus is built into the west wall of the south aisle (23030.1). The present church is mainly C14 and C15, and has an added south aisle, north transept, and a squat two-stage C14 tower. There is a blocked arch in the north wall of the chancel. The heads of a number of kings are used as bosses and label stops in the early C16 south porch, which is very similar to that at Creed. Above the porch is a slate sundial inscribed "Mind Yr Time". The church was rebuilt in 1828. Sadly, the old graveyard surrounding the church has been cleared and the headstones are ranged around the periphery (h1).

HER Number: 23030.10
Name: CUBY - Early Medieval inscribed stone
Summary: An inscribed stone, thought to date from the C6-C7, built into St Cuby's Church in Tregony.
Grid Reference: SW 9275 4525
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: Conservation Area: TREGONY
Monument Types: INSCRIBED STONE (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
Full description: An inscribed stone is built into St Cuby's Church in Tregony. The inscription reads: NONNITA/ERCILINI/RIGATI TRIS FILI/(E)RCILINI. It is thought to date from the C6-C7. The original site of the stone is unknown. This was probably a gravestone for the three sons of Ercilinus (b4).

HER Number: 24317
Name: TREGONY - Medieval architectural fragment
Summary: Medieval stonework built into a wall in the yard of a Methodist chapel at Tregony.
Grid Reference: SW 9259 4500

Parish: Tregoney, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: Conservation Area: TREGONY
Monument Types: ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: Medieval stonework built into a wall in the yard of a Methodist chapel is recorded by Sheppard at the above reference (b1). The OS in 1977 describe three pieces of medieval stonework having the appearance of coming from an ecclesiastical building, built into the wall adjoining the chapel (h1).

HER Number: 50679
Name: WALLIS DOWNS - Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SW 9269 4554
Parish: Tregoney, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: Remains of a terraced field system consisting of three parallel lynchets up to 100m long, visible as low earth banks on air photographs (p1)



TREGONY © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 22952
Name: TREGONHAYNE - Early Medieval linear earthwork
Grid Reference: SW 933 451
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: LINEAR EARTHWORK (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
Full description: A feature near tregonhayne is suggested by Sheppard (b3) to be a possible early medieval linear earthwork. The evidence comes from an Anglo Saxon charter (discussed in b2) and place names (eg b1). In 1049, Edward the confessor granted land at tregony and trerice to his thegn eadulf. The boundary of the land from tregony ran up from haferaell (which appears to be a rivulet near tregony), straight to fogsall (b2). The name of fogsall contains the Cornish place name element fos, 'dyke' (b5), which suggests that the boundary may have followed a linear earthwork. To the north east of tregony, and just south of tregonhayne, are fields called fosse meadow in 1840 (b1), suggesting the site of a dyke and here peter sheppard has located something which could be the boundary feature mentioned in the Saxon charter (h1). It is marked on a ccr map running from sw 9341 4500 to sw 9347 4514 and then north west to sw 9342 4519 (b4). The only problem with this is that sheppard suggests his feature could be an adaptation of a natural ditch (b3, h1); whereas padel states that in recorded Cornish uses of the word, fos 'always means an upstanding dyke ... Never ditch' (b5).

HER Number: 22855
Name: TREGONHAYNE - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
Summary: The settlement of Tregonhayne is first recorded in 1349 spelt "Trogenhehan".
Grid Reference: SW 9357 4535
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT? (Early Medieval: 410-1065 AD) (Medieval: 1066-1539 AD)
Full description: The settlement of Tregonhayne is first recorded in 1349 when it is spelt "Trogenhehan" (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the element tre, which implies a settlement of early medieval origin, plus a unknown second element (b3). Tregonhayne is still occupied.

HER Number: 50980
Name: TREGONY - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure
Summary: Subrectangular bivallate enclosure, 20m by at least 35m, partially visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
Grid Reference: SW 9297 4458
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall

- Monument Types:** ENCLOSURE (Iron Age: 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British: 43-409 AD)
Full description: Sub-rectangular bivallate enclosure, 20m by at least 35m, truncated in the west by the present field hedge, partially visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (p1). The ditches are close-spaced, approx 6.0m apart. Function is uncertain, although this is possibly a settlement enclosure.
- HER Number:** 50673
Name: TREGONHAYNE - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Summary: Sub-rectangular bivallate enclosure, 55m by 40m, with possible western entrance, partially visible as a cropmark on air photographs.
Grid Reference: SW 9370 4549
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: ROUND (Iron Age: 800 BC to 42 AD or Romano British: 43-409 AD)
Full description: Sub-rectangular bivallate enclosure, 55m by 40m, with possible western entrance, partially visible as a cropmark on air photographs (p1). The ditches are close-spaced, approx 10m apart. There are two internal pits or hollows, approx 3.0m-4.0m in diameter, which could be settlement features close against the inner ditch.
- HER Number:** 52215
Name: TREGONHAYNE - Iron Age field system, Romano British field system
Grid Reference: SW 9374 4540
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: FIELD SYSTEM (Iron Age: 800 BC to 42 AD or Romano British: 43-409AD)
Full description: Remains of a presumably more extensive field system associated with round 50673. One single ditch, 110m long is visible as a crop mark on air photographs (p1).
- HER Number:** 24354
Name: FERDER - Medieval settlement
Summary: The settlement of Ferder is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt "Forde".
Grid Reference: SW 9355 4471
Parish: Cuby, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: The settlement of Ferder is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt "Forde". The name is English and means 'at the ford'. Ferder is still occupied.
- HER Number:** 24346
Name: TREGONY - Medieval motte and bailey, Medieval castle
Summary: The site of Tregony Castle, a motte and bailey earthwork.
Grid Reference: SW 9229 4475
Parish: Tregoney, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: Conservation Area: TREGONY
Monument Types: CASTLE, MOTTE AND BAILEY (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: Tregony Castle, a motte and bailey earthwork, was built by Henry de Pomeroy on behalf of John, Earl of Cornwall in the time of Richard I (1189-1199). The castle was still standing in 1540 and the castle and walls are mentioned in 1643. It was later pulled down and a manor house erected on the site. The final clearance of the castle mound and ditches took place in 1862, for which a contemporary detailed description exists together with a plan (b5). There are now no extant remains (b6). The site was visited by the OS in 1977 who noted that there are no remains of Tregony Castle and no way of proving which of the plans produced in 1848 (b4) and 1862 (b5) is correct, and that whether it had a single or double bailey, the area occupied is probably exaggerated (h1). In 1979 the CCRA note that the foundations for a bungalow were dug in 1977 close to the course of the bailey ditch at SW 9227 4481. Rock faces were exposed to the E, W and S sides of the excavation, giving the overall effect of an old quarry. No artefacts earlier than the C18 were found and no traces of the castle outworks were revealed (b8).
- HER Number:** 24314
Name: TREGONY - Prehistoric fogou
Summary: A possible fogou or underground structure recorded in 1872 and which is now lost.
Grid Reference: SW 9235 4472
Parish: Tregoney, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: FOGOOU? (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
Full description: A fogou was found in a hedge in Lady Lane, Tregony in 1862 (b1, b2). Sheppard lists the site but records no extant remains of a fogou (b3). The OS in 1977 found that Lady Lane is terraced to the south facing hillside and may be an early route to the south-west and south-east. There has been some modern development near the suggested site of the feature but nothing is visible on the ground. The assumption that it is a fogou seems questionable and

there is no evidence of an early settlement. The structure may well have been a drain associated with Tregony Castle (h1). Sheppard however, in 1980 says that from a mid-19th century description, there is little reason to doubt that this is technically a fogou and that it was a prehistoric underground structure putatively of Iron Age or Roman Period. He notes that the drawings made of it are now lost and that its exact location is unknown, but was probably near some modern bungalows, a little way south of the castle (b4).

HER Number: 23024
Name: TREGONY - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement, Medieval manor
Summary: The settlement and manor of Tregony is first recorded in 1049 when it is spelt "Tref Hrigoni".
Grid Reference: SW 9243 4485
Parish: Tregoney, Carrick, Cornwall
Protected Status: Conservation Area: TREGONY
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT (Early Medieval: 410-1065AD) (Medieval: 1066-1539AD)
MANOR (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: The settlement and manor of Tregony is first recorded in 1049 when it is spelt "Tref Hrigoni". The Domesday entry records Tregony to have land for 5 ploughs; 5 slaves, 3 villagers and 6 smallholders; woodland of 12 acres and pasture of 100 acres. The name is Cornish and contains the element tre meaning 'estate, farmstead', plus an unknown personal name. Beresford and Sheppard relate a strong local tradition that the settlement was originally in the meadows near the present site of St James's church before it was moved to the east gate of the Pomeroy's castle. The borough of Tregony is believed by Beresford (b1) to have been established in 1197. It was represented by its own jury in 1201. There is no known charter but there is a reference to burghal status in 1294, and from 1306 it was taxed as a borough (b2). Three distinct zones of development can be identified, namely: that of the river, quay and church; the castle and market area (probably replacing the earlier settlement); and a sausage-shaped extension to the NE stretching to St Cuby's church (b2).

Appendix 4

Tithe Apportionment Details

<i>Field no.</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Lessee</i>	<i>2nd lessee</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>
260	Church	-	-	Churchyard	Churchyard
261	Earl Falmouth	John Penhallow Peters Esq.	John Snell	Field	Arable
262	Earl Falmouth	John Penhallow Peters Esq.	Thomas Barnicoat	Field	Arable
263	Earl Falmouth	John Penhallow Peters Esq.	Nicholas Tugler	Field	Arable
264	Earl Falmouth	John Penhallow Peters Esq.	John Truscott	Field	Arable
326	Rev. John Lloyd Lugger	Nicholas Andrew	-	John's Close	Arable
327	Rev. John Lloyd Lugger	Nicholas Andrew	-	John's Close	Arable
328	Rev. John Lloyd Lugger	Nicholas Andrew	-	John's Close	Arable
329	Rev. John Lloyd Lugger	John Devonshire	-	Barn Close	Arable
330	Rev. John Lloyd Lugger	John Devonshire	-	Barn and Yard	Barn and Yard
331	Bennett Esq.	John Dewar	-	Lawrence's Tenement	House and Pleasure Garden
332	Bennett Esq.	John Dewar	-	Garden	Garden
333	Rev. John Lloyd Lugger	John Dewar	-	Glebe Meadow	Arable
334	Rev. John Lloyd Lugger	John Devonshire	-	Bray's Meadow	Arable
335	Rev. John Lloyd Lugger	William Hugo	-	Field	Arable
336	Sir Samuel Thomas Esq.	Joseph and Charles Buddy	-	Great Winnings	Arable

Table 1: The fields in which the development will take place are shown in **bold**.

Appendix 5

Concordance of Finds

Context Number	Pottery			Other		
	<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Topsoil Field Walk	1	0.015	17 th cent. NDS	1	0.006	Plastic Handcuff
Topsoil Field Walk	2	0.006	WRE			
Trench 1 Topsoil	3	0.017	1x WRE, 2 x 14 th -15 th Cent. Lostwithiel type			
Trench 3 Topsoil	3	0.037		1	0.035	Shaped slate (?)
Trench 3 Topsoil				1	0.003	Glass
Trench 3 Topsoil	3	0.030	WRE			
Trench 3 Topsoil				1	0.007	Fe Nail
202	2	0.085	RB Gabbroic	1	0.001	Burnt Bone
207	1	0.001	Burnt clay	1	0.001	Slag
304				1	0.023	Notched slate
310				1	0.096	Notched slate

N.B. NDS = North Devon Sgraffito; WRE = White Refined Earthenwares; RB = Romano-British

Appendix 6

List of Contexts

Context	Description	
Trench 1		
(100)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Active topsoil – a greyish silt loam
(101)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Lower reddish-brown topsoil
(102)	<i>VOID</i>	VOID
[103]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of linear c.1.1m wide at west end of trench.
(104)	<i>Fill</i>	Reddish-brown upper fill of linear [103].
[105]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of large irregular c.3m wide pit.
(106)	<i>Fill</i>	Silty orange-brown upper fill of pit [105].
(107)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of linear [103] a compact grey silt with common shillet fragments.
(108)	<i>Fill</i>	Basal fill of linear [103], a moist reddish-brown silt.
(109)	<i>VOID</i>	VOID
[110]	<i>Cut</i>	An irregular pit c.0.7m dia. Adjacent to pit [105].
(111)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [110] a reddish-to-greyish brown silt .
Trench 2		
(200)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Topsoil with two bands (see Trench #1)
[201]	<i>Cut</i>	A 4.1m wide linear running NE-SW.
(202)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of linear [201], a soft reddish-brown silt loam.
[203]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of an irregular crescentic pit – possible tree-throw?
(204)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of pit [203] a soft to firm reddish-brown silt-clay.
[205]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of an irregular large pit(?) caught in the corner of the trench.
(206)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of [205] a soft reddish-brown silt-clay.
(207)	<i>Fill</i>	Middle fill of linear [201] a soft greyish silt with common stones.
(208)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill of linear [201] a firm light grey silt.
[209]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of a sub-rectangular post-hole cutting middle fill (207) of [201].
(210)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of pit [209], a soft moist stony greyish-brown silt.
(211)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [205], a firm yellowish-brown silt-clay (re-deposited natural).
(212)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [205] a firm greyish yellow silt-clay.
(213)	<i>Fill</i>	Basal fill of [205] a soft moist reddish grey silt-clay.
Trench 3		
(300)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Topsoil with two bands (see Trench #1).
[301]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch flanking hedgebank.
(302)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [301] a dark-grey silt-clay with common stone.
[303]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of an irregular sub-circular pit with steep sloping sides, it cuts (310).
(304)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of pit [303], an orange-yellow clayey-silt.
[305]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of an irregular sub-circular pit with slight tail.
(306)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of pit [305], a gingery-grey silt-clay.
[307]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of irregular pit at west end of the trench.
(308)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of pit [307], a grey-ginger silt-clay.
[309]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of a further irregular pit.
(310)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of pit [309], a greyish-brown silt.
(311)	<i>Deposit</i>	Gingery stony layer below (300) at the west end of the trench, probable colluvial?

Appendix 7

List of jpegs contained on CD Rom at the rear of this report

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
TTG12 (01)	Shot of site	SE	-
TTG12 (02)	As above	SE	-
TTG12 (03)	As above	S	-
TTG12 (04)	As above	SE	-
TTG12 (05)	As above	NE	-
TTG12 (06)	As above	NW	-
TTG12 (07)	As above	NE	-
TTG12 (08)	Trench 1 – working shot	S	-
TTG12 (09)	Trench 1 – Pre-ex shot	E	2m + 1m
TTG12 (10)	As above	W	“
TTG12 (11)	Feature [103] pre-ex oblique angle	SE	2m
TTG12 (12)	Feature [105] pre-ex oblique angle	SW	“
TTG12 (13)	Trench 2 – Pre-ex shot	SE	2m + 1m
TTG12 (14)	As above	NW	“
TTG12 (15)	Feature [201] pre-ex oblique angle	SE	2m
TTG12 (16)	Feature [203] pre-ex oblique angle	W	1m
TTG12 (17)	Feature [205] pre-ex oblique angle	NW	“
TTG12 (18)	Trench 3 – Pre-ex shot	E	2m + 1m
TTG12 (19)	As above	W	“
TTG12 (20)	South facing section [103]	S	“
TTG12 (21)	As above, oblique angle	SW	“
TTG12 (22)	Feature [203] pre-ex	SW	2m
TTG12 (23)	Feature [205] pre-ex	W	“
TTG12 (24)	As above – Post-ex shot	SE	2m + 1m
TTG12 (25)	As above	S	“
TTG12 (26)	South-east facing section [205]	SE	“
TTG12 (27)	North-east facing section [205]	NE	“
TTG12 (28)	South-west facing section [203]	SW	1m + 0.4m
TTG12 (29)	Feature [203] post-ex shot	SW	“
TTG12 (30)	South facing section [105]	S	2m + 1m
TTG12 (31)	South facing section [110]	S	“
TTG12 (32)	Features [105] and [110] post-ex shot	SW	1m + 0.4m
TTG12 (33)	South-west facing section [201]	S	2m + 2m
TTG12 (34)	As above	E	“
TTG12 (35)	Feature [201] post-ex shot	SW	2m
TTG12 (36)	As above	NE	“
TTG12 (37)	South facing section [110]	S	2m + 1m
TTG12 (38)	Feature [110] post-ex shot	S	2m
TTG12 (39)	Feature [105] post-ex shot	W	“
TTG12 (40)	As above	SW	“
TTG12 (41)	Feature [301] pre-ex oblique	NW	2m + 1m
TTG12 (42)	Feature [303] pre-ex	N	2m
TTG12 (43)	Feature [305] pre-ex oblique	SW	“
TTG12 (44)	As above	SW	2m + 1m
TTG12 (45)	North facing section [301]	N	“
TTG12 (46)	Feature [301] post-ex shot	N	2m
TTG12 (47)	North facing section [303]	N	2m + 1m
TTG12 (48)	Feature [303] post-ex shot	N	2m
TTG12 (49)	North facing section [309]	N	2m + 1m
TTG12 (50)	Feature [309] post-ex shot	N	2m
TTG12 (51)	As above	N	“
TTG12 (52)	South facing section [305]	S	2m + 1m
TTG12 (53)	Feature [305] post-ex shot	S	2m
TTG12 (54)	North facing section [307]	N	2m + 1m
TTG12 (55)	Feature [307] post-ex shot	N	2m

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