

THE GLEBE, TREGONY, CORNWALL

Results of Archaeological
Monitoring & Recording



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 130611
Date: 11/06/2013
Authors: J. Bampton
S. Walls

The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall

The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

For

Mr. K. Jones

Of

J J Jones & Sons (St Austell) Ltd

By



SWARCH project reference: TTG12
National Grid Reference: SW 9289 4510
Planning Application No's.: PA12/08899
Royal Cornwall Museum Acc. No.: TRURO2013.1
OASIS reference: southwes1-136473
Project Director: Colin Humphreys
Fieldwork Managers: Dr. Samuel Walls
Project Officer: Dr. Samuel Walls
Fieldwork Supervisors: Dr. Samuel Walls
Fieldwork: Dr. Bryn Morris; Dr. Samuel Walls; Joe Bampton; Emily Wapshott
Post-Excavation Co-ordinator: Dr. Samuel Walls
Report: Joe Bampton; Dr. Samuel Walls
Report Editing: Dr. Samuel Walls
Graphics: Joe Bampton; Dr. Samuel Walls
Finds Processing: Lucy Blampied; Dr. Bryn Morris
Pottery Analysis: Dr. Imogen Wood

March 2013

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall between March and May 2013. This work followed on from a geophysical survey (GSB report No. 2012/80), desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation (Walls 2013).

The excavations at The Glebe, Tregony identified the remains of a Romano-British Ditch which appears to have silted up during the 3rd Century AD. Only a small portion of this feature was contained within the excavated area. In addition to this Romano-British ditch an historic field boundary was removed and a series of mostly natural features and undated (prehistoric) irregular pits identified.

Contents

	Page No.
<i>Summary</i>	3
List of Figures	5
Acknowledgements	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	6
1.3 Historical Background	6
1.4 Archaeological Background	6
1.5 Methodology	8
2.0 Results of Archaeological Monitoring	9
3.0 Discussion	17
4.0 Conclusion	18
5.0 Bibliography and References	19

List of Figures

	Page no.
Coverplate: Post-ex shot along access road/middle of site, viewed from the north-west.	
Figure 1: Location map.	7
Figure 2: Site plan showing the results of the geophysics survey and evaluation.	8
Figure 3: Section 1 through hedgebank. Right – Detail of hedgebank.	9
Figure 4: Shot of Section 2 through the hedgebank.	9
Figure 5: Left – Sample section 1. Right – Sample section 2.	10
Figure 6: Left – Section through Ditch [113]. Right – Section through ditches [113] & [115].	10
Figure 7: Left – Pit [111]. Right – Posthole [121].	11
Figure 8: South-east facing section through Ditch [119].	11
Figure 9: Double posthole [127].	12
Figure 10: The south-facing section of Ditch [129] as excavated during the evaluation.	13
Figure 11: Site plan, showing all of the excavated features.	14
Figure 12: Individual feature plans & plans of excavated portions of features.	15
Figure 13: Section drawings.	16
Figure 14: Pre-ex of Ditch [129], scales positioned along evaluation trench.	17

List of Appendices

	Page no
Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	20
Appendix 2: Context List	23
Appendix 3: Finds Concordance	25
Appendix 4: List of JPEGs on CD to the rear of the report	26

Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Matt Ward and Lucie Sominka of Devon and Cornwall Housing
K. Jones of J J Jones & Sons
K & D Gilbert Groundworks, for onsite co-operation
Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at The Glebe
Parish: Cuby-with-Tregony
County: Cornwall

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall, between March and May 2013. This work was commissioned by Mr. K. Jones of J J Jones & Sons (St Austell) Ltd (the Client). This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) Dan Ratcliffe. Prior to this phase of monitoring and recording SWARCH undertook a Desk-based Assessment, commissioned a Geophysical Survey (GSB report No. 2012/80) and conducted an Archaeological Evaluation (Walls 2013).

1.2 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 (Figures 1-2). 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 the 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 Portscatho Formation (British Geological Survey 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies within the historic 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 by 1549 led to the abandonment of the parish church of Tregony (St. James) 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.

1.4 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, and likely to include 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).

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.

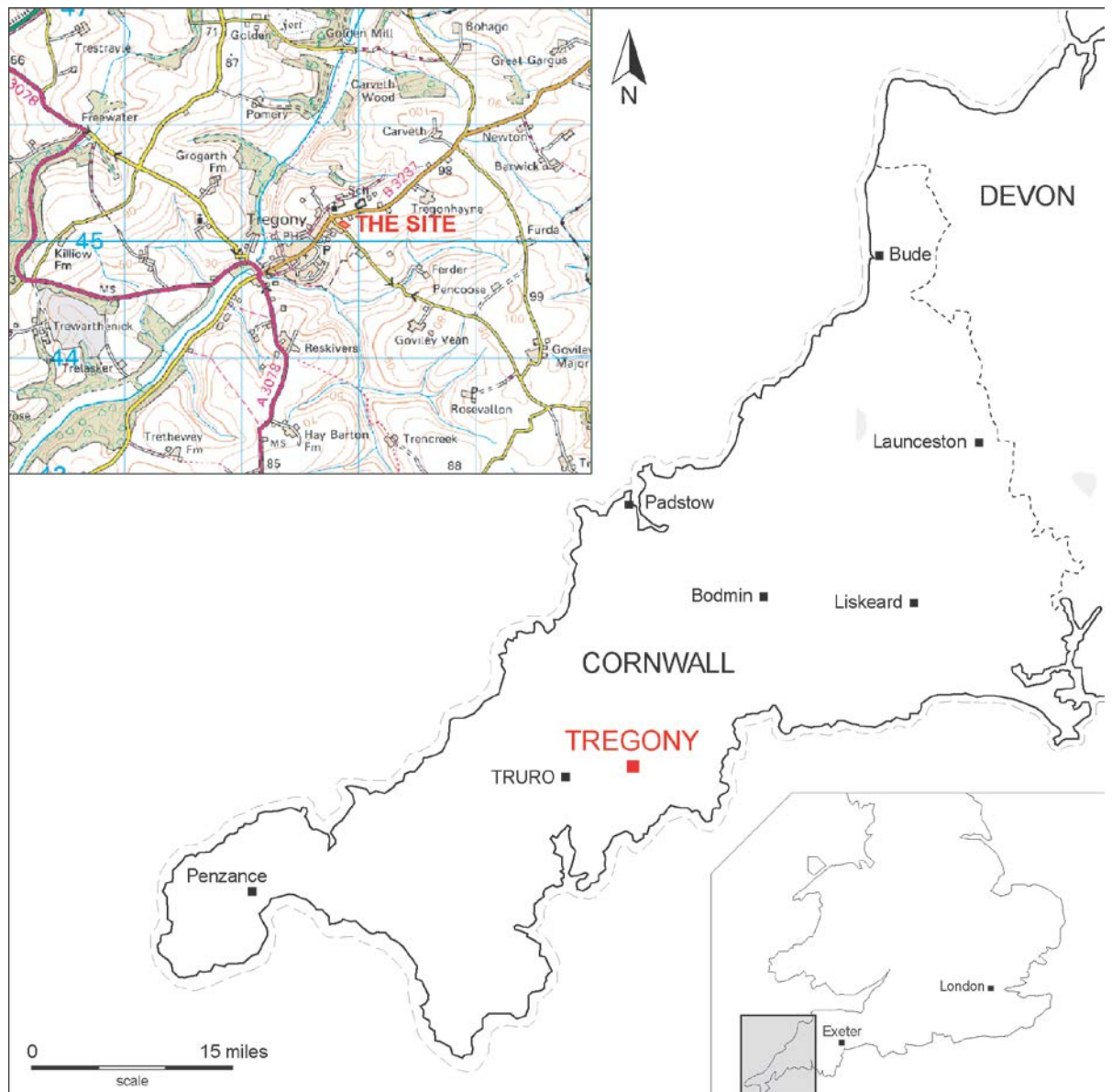


Figure 1: Location map (the site is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

All groundworks were carried out by a tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket. An area of approximately 62x85m was stripped by a tracked mechanical excavator to the level of the natural subsoil and all exposed archaeological features were investigated. A Cornish hedgebank traversing the site was also removed by machine under archaeological supervision. This work was undertaken with reference to the appropriate IfA and English Heritage guidelines and took place over various dates between the 4th March 2013 and 13th May 2013, under the direction of Mr. J. Bampton, Dr. B. Morris and Dr S. Walls.

For all excavated areas a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:10 to 1:100) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.



Figure 2: Location map showing the results of the geophysics survey, depicted in green and the locations of the evaluation trenches (Walls 2013).

2.0 Results of Archaeological Monitoring

What follows is an outline of the stratigraphic evidence; for detailed individual context descriptions see Appendix 2. A complete site plan locating all of the features and section drawings can be seen on Figure 11.

Prior to the removal of topsoil from the site a Cornish hedgebank, traversing the site, aligned north-west by south-east was removed and recorded in section (Figures 3, 4, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3). The hedge bank itself produced no evidence to date its origins, but modern CBM was encountered in the upper and outer make-up layers of the bank indicating recent maintenance. The associated ditches flanking the bank ([115] and [119]), which were revealed during the removal of topsoil, produced pottery and CBM suggesting the origins of the hedgebank were sometime before or during the 18th to early 19th century.



Figure 3: Left – Section 1 through hedgebank, viewed from north-west (1m scale). Right – Detail of hedgebank, viewed from north-east (2m scale).



Figure 4: Shot of Section 2 through the hedgebank, viewed from southeast (1m scale).

The stratigraphy of the site varied with the slope of the land. The north-east half of the site from slightly south-west of the hedge was comprised of a 0.28m deep mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt Topsoil (100); which overlay a thin (c.0.05m) ploughsoil horizon. The ploughsoil lay

directly on the natural subsoil (103), which varied from a light orange clay with occasional stones to a light grey-yellow shillet bonded in clay. The south-west side of the site included two subsoils (101) and (102) which survived below the thin ploughsoil horizon (see Figures 5, 13.4, 13.5). Subsoil (101) was a mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt which was 0.33m in depth, and appears to representing a deposit of made ground, which had raised and levelled the southern corner of the site. This corner of the site would otherwise have dived away more abruptly. Subsoil (102) was a mid orange-brown, friable clay-silt colluvium, 0.35m in depth.

Due to the construction process of the development, the ground on the south-west half of the site was to be made-up. For this reason the area of subsoil ((101) and (102)) was left in the portion of the site where it occurred to a reasonable depth, preserving *in situ* any unseen archaeological deposits beneath this area.



Figure 5: Left – Sample section 1, viewed from south-west (1m scale). Right – Sample section 2, viewed from the north (1m scale). For locations of the sections see Figures 11. 13.4, 13.5.

To the south-west of the hedgebank was its associated construction ditch [115] (see Figures 6, 12b, 13.7), which ran the length of the site, parallel to the bank. Ditch [115] contained a single fill, (116) which produced 18th-19th century pottery (see Appendix 3). Ditch [115] cut a further Ditch [113], which ran perpendicular to it (see Figures 12c, 13.8). Despite this physical relationship their spatial arrangement suggests that they represent contemporary field boundaries. Ditch [113] contained a single fill (114), and produced a small assemblage of CBM and 18th century pottery. It is of note that the southern end of Ditch [113] cut into subsoil deposit (102) suggesting that this colluvial deposit had accumulated pre-18th century (see Figure 11). Ditch [113] terminated shortly after it reached deposit (102) although its gradual decline in size up to this point suggests that it had simply not survived past this point due to changes in soil depth or through truncation by ploughing.

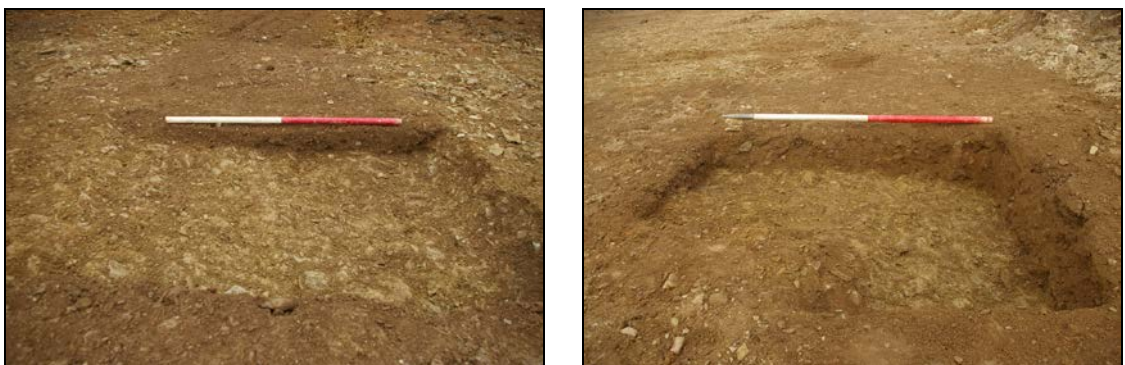


Figure 6: Left – South-west facing section through Ditch [113], viewed from south-west (1m scale). Right –South-east facing section through intersection of ditches [113] & [115], viewed from south-east (1m scale).

To the south-east of Ditch [113] was located a small pit [111] with an irregular profile (Figures 7, 12a, 13.6). Pit [111] contained a single mottled fill with frequent charcoal flecks. Pit [111] was most likely a burnt out tree-bole and simply a more distinctive natural feature, of which others (such as features [123] and [124]) were identified and investigated across the site (see Figure 12).

South-west of the hedgebank at the south-east end of the site a single undated posthole [121] was identified (Figures 7, 12g, 13.12). Posthole [121] contained a single fill and is likely the remnants of a stake-hole of unknown purpose or date.



Figure 7: Left – Pit [111], viewed from above (1m scale). Right – Posthole [121], viewed from above (0.3m scale).

North-east of the hedgebank was a further associated construction ditch [119], running along the length of the site and parallel to the bank (Figures 8, 12e, 12f, 13.10, 13.11). It contained a single fill, (120) which produced 18th-19th century pottery (see Appendix 3). It was cut along its length by a modern service pipe.



Figure 8: South-east facing section through Ditch [119], viewed from the south-east (2m scale).

Near the middle of the site and north-east of Ditch [119] was an irregular undated Pit [117] containing a single (118) fill (Figures 12d, 13.9). It is most likely a natural feature, given the nature of its fill, but may have represented the base of a prehistoric pit.



Figure 9: Double posthole [127], viewed from above (1m scale).

The eastern corner of the site revealed a double posthole feature [127] and a substantial Ditch [129]. Posthole [127] appeared to be two adjoining ovoid features with near vertical sides and flat bases, each 0.30-0.48m in width and up to 0.60m in depth with a single homogenous fill (128) although it produced no finds (see Figures 9, 13.13, 14.8).

Ditch [129] was a c.5m wide linear feature aligned roughly north-south and curving westwards at its southern end (Figures 11,14). Ditch [129] equates to Ditch [201] from the trial trench evaluation (see Figures 10) in which a true section was excavated and recorded (Walls 2013). During the recent site strip three fills (130), (131) and (132) were again identified. The upper most fill, (130) was formed by a slump of topsoil into the feature, while fills (131) and (132) were primary fills. Fill (131) produced a small assemblage of largely 3rd-4th century Romano-British pottery (see Appendix 3). These specifically included Romano-British gabbroic wares and two large sherds of a Type 16 storage jar with incised decoration on its body and thumb marks on its rim that dated to the 3rd-4th centuries (Wood *pers. Comm.*). Examples of this vessel have been found to have been used into the 5th century at Trethurgy Round, St Austell (Quinnell 2004). This assemblage further supports the findings of the archaeological evaluation trenching (Walls 2013). A single intrusive sherd from the top of the fill (and most likely from the base of (130)), is of a 13th-14th century Lostwithiel-type ware.



Figure 10: The south-facing section of Ditch [129] as excavated during the evaluation, viewed from the south-east (2m scales).

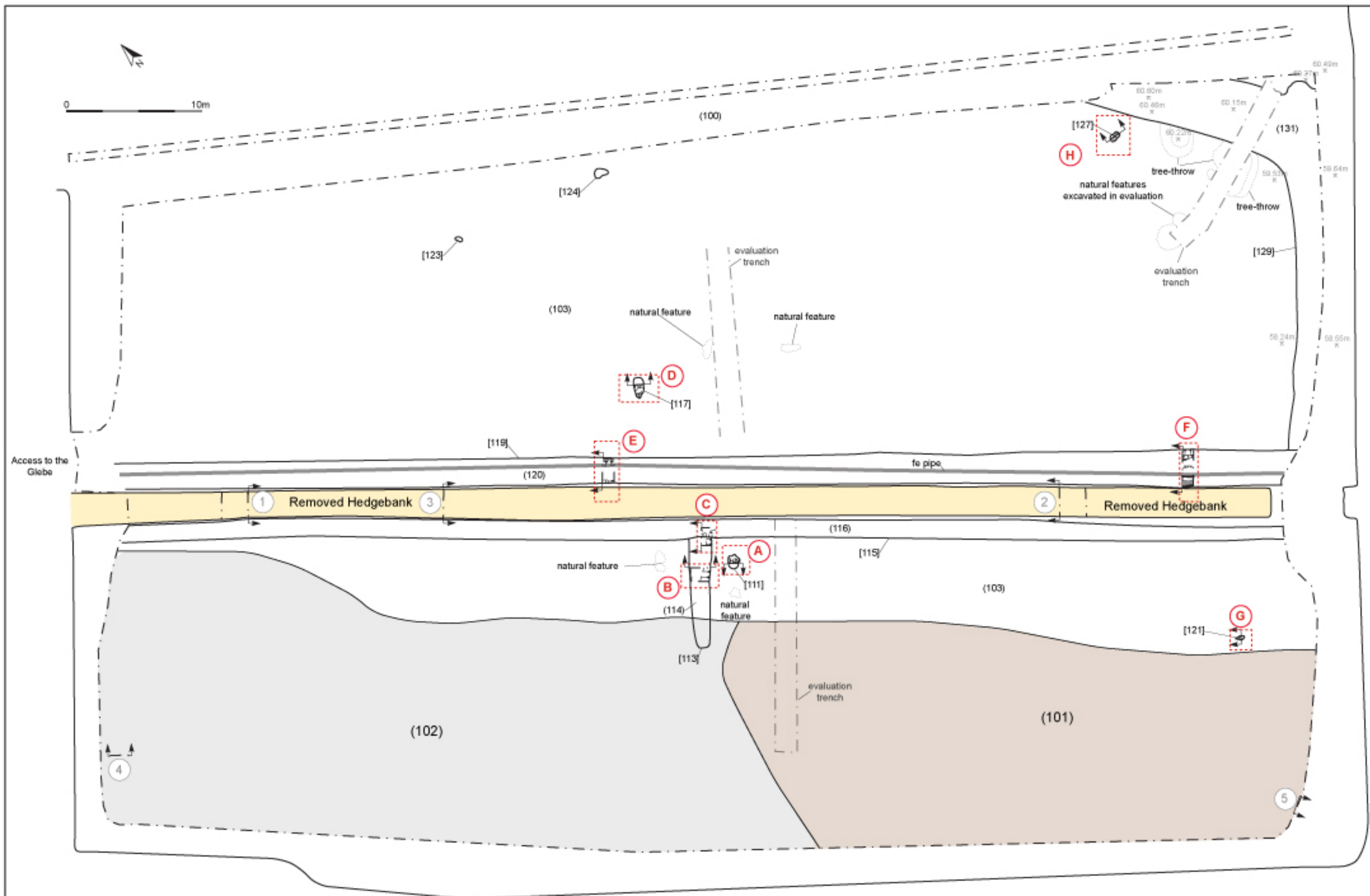


Figure 11: Site plan, showing all of the excavated features, detailed plans of features in red letters are shown in Figure 12. The sections numbered in grey are illustrated in Figure 13.

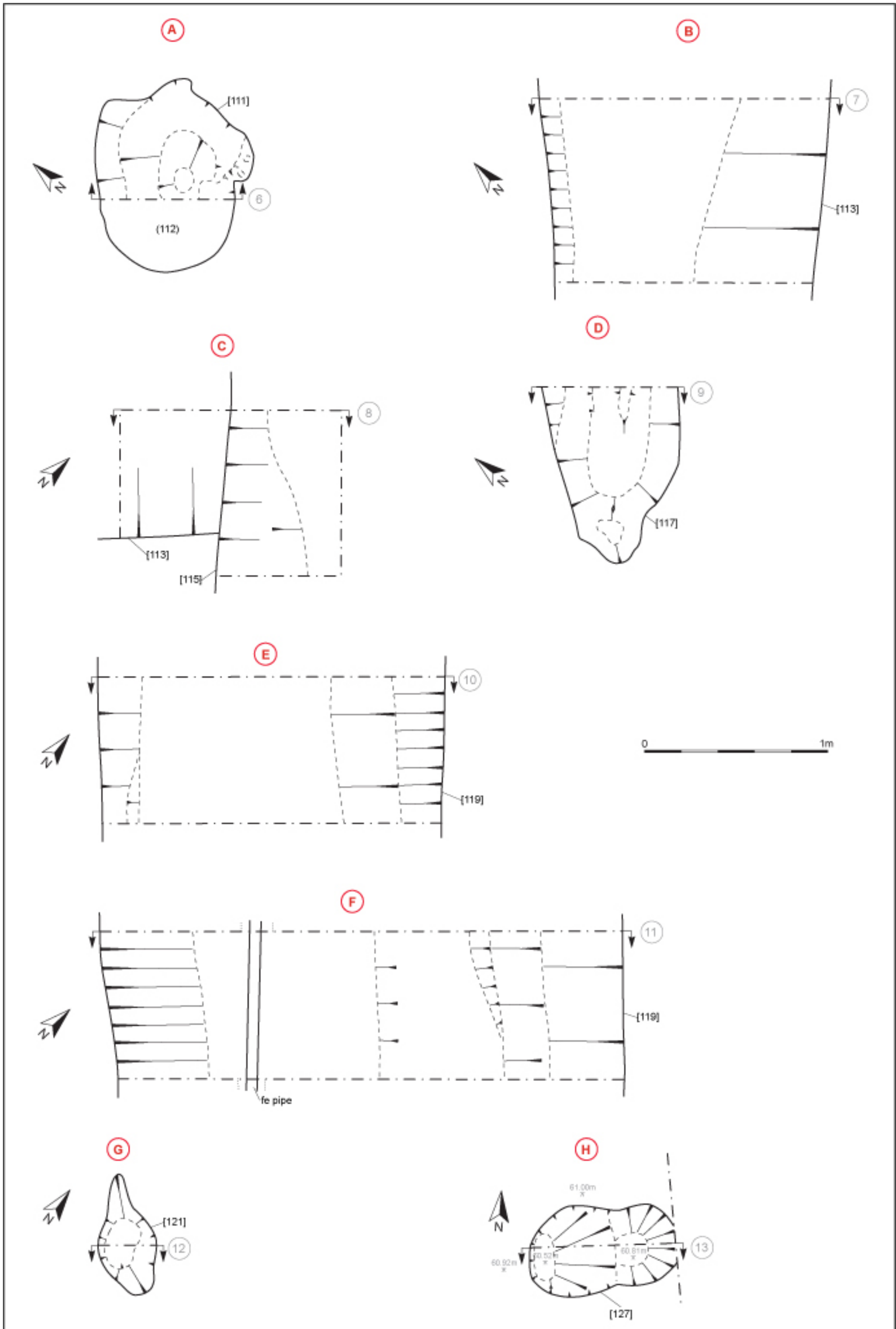


Figure 12: Individual feature plans & plans of excavated portions of features, see Figure 12 for locations. The sections numbered in grey are illustrated in Figure 13.

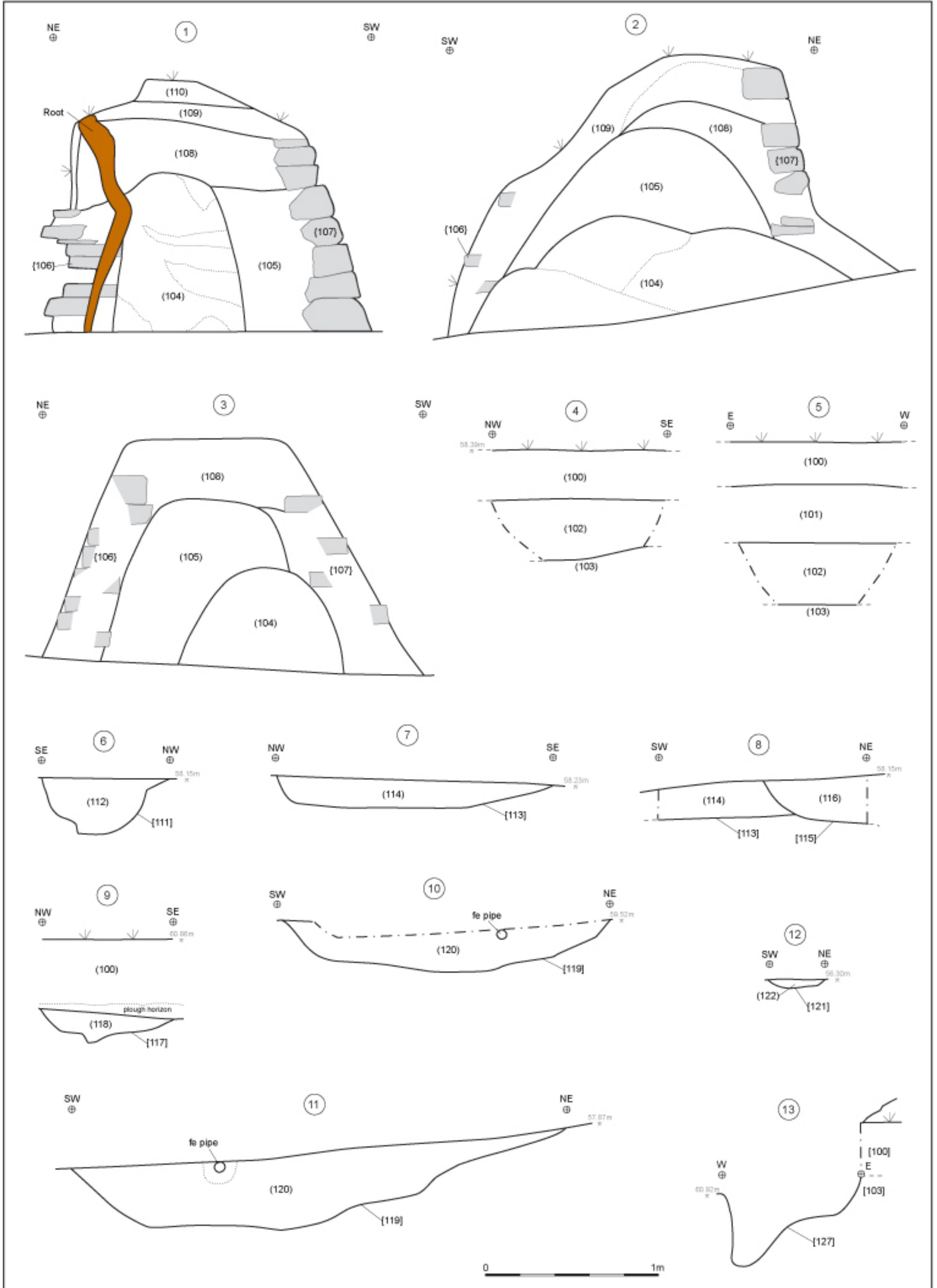


Figure 13: Section drawings, for locations of sections 1-5 see Figure 11 and for sections 6-13 see Figure 12.

3.0 Discussion

The majority of geophysical anomalies that were targeted during the phase of evaluation trenching equated to natural features and variation in the natural that became clearer when fully exposed by the site strip and further excavations. Although most of these were discounted as non-archaeological features once investigated, some were still assigned numbers ([117], [123], [124]) and all examples were located on the site plan (Figure 11).

The linear ditches ([115], [119]) traversing the site, parallel to the Cornish hedgebank, were the associated with its construction and produced 18-19th century pottery. Ditch [113], which was perpendicular to- and cut by Ditch [115] produced 18th century pottery and was most likely a contemporary of ditch [115] or at least contemporary with a predecessor of this boundary based on its alignment and similarity in fill and dating of finds.

The substantial 3rd-4th century Romano-British ditch, [129] (identified in the evaluation trenching as linear [201]), had raised hopes for further Romano-British features to be uncovered, especially given that the site sits within the apparent interior of a corner of the ditch and the existence of a Romano-British cemetery to the south-west and Roman coin find spots to the north-east. The double posthole [127], although undated is the only convincing feature on the site other than the Romano-British ditch and post-medieval boundary ditches. Given the proximity of [127] to ditch [129], it may be associated with it. The distinct lack of archaeological features, or even contemporary finds from the topsoil, suggests that if there is further Romano-British activity nearby then it sits on the southern or eastern side of the exposed ditch. It may be that despite the substantial nature of the ditch that it is merely agricultural and any associated features may have been ephemeral and not survived and may never have contained much in the way of material culture.



Figure 14: Pre-ex of Ditch [129], scales positioned along evaluation trench, viewed from south (2m scales).

4.0 Conclusion

The record of the now removed historic boundary (Cornish hedgebank) and its associated flanking ditches; the proven lack of archaeological material from across the majority of the site; and the substantial Romano-British ditch in the eastern corner of the site are the significant discoveries from the monitoring and recording undertaken on this site.

Despite the proximity of the Church of St Cuby to the north-west it seems that the medieval activity of Tregony did not extend into the site. Also, despite the presence of a Romano-British cemetery at Penlee House and findspots further north-east of the site, and the substantial ditch in the eastern corner of the site, it appears that the site itself was not subject to further contemporary activity that would have left an archaeological signature.

5.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

- Beresford, M.W.** 1967: *New Towns of the Middle Ages: Town Plantation in England, Wales and Gascony*. London.
- British Geological Survey** 2012: Geology of Britain Viewer. www.bgs.ac.uk/
- Institute of Field Archaeologists.** 1995 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.
- Quinnell, H. et al.** 2004: *Trethurgy: excavations at Trethurgy Round, St Austell: community and status in Roman and post-Roman Cornwall*. Truro, Cornwall County Council.

Unpublished Sources:

- GSB** 2012: *The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall: Geophysical Survey*. GSB Report No. 2012/80.
- King, R.** 2008: *Land Adjacent to No. 33 Tregony Hill, Tregony: Archaeological Assessment*. Foundations Archaeology Report No. 600.
- Lawson-Jones, A.** 2004: *Penlee House, Tregony, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*. CAU Report No. 2004R078.
- Taylor, S.R.** 2006: *Penlee House, Tregony, Cornwall: Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report*. CAU Report No. 2006R017.
- Taylor, S.R.** Forthcoming: 'Excavations of a Roman and Post-Roman Site at Penlee House, Tregony: A Cremation Burial and Other Burning Issues', *Cornish Archaeology*.
- Walls, S.** 2013: *The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall: Results of a Desk-Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation*. SWARCH Report No. 130104

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICALLY MONITORED SITE STRIP AT THE GLEBE, TREGONY, TRURO, CORNWALL

Location: The Glebe, Tregony Truro
Parish: Tregony
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 9289 4510
Planning application no: PA12/08899
Proposal: Housing development
Date: 7th February 2013

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 monitoring of a site strip 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 SWARCH undertook a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation during 2012 (SWARCH Report No. 130104). 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.

3.0 AIMS

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

3.1.1 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area of the proposed development;

3.1.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

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 Excavation:

The topsoil from the area of the site affected by the development will be stripped by a 360o tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.

Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand.

4.2.1 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)*.

4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.2.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology.

4.2.4 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.

- 4.2.5 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.
- 4.2.6 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.
- 4.2.7 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.
- 4.2.8 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.
- 4.2.9 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.
- 4.2.10 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.
- 4.3 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 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 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 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.

Deb Laing-Tregove
South West Archaeology
The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX6 3LH
Telephone: 01769 573555 Email deblt@swarch.net

Appendix 2

Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular (c.30mm) stones, but clean. Finds = pottery, glass, CBM, Fe fragment.	Overlies (101)	0.25-0.28m C20
(101)	Subsoil	Mid grey brown, friable clay-silt with moderate stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Much dirtier than active Topsoil with more finds. Finds = pottery, CBM, coke, anthracite. = a made ground or buried topsoil.	Overlies (102), Overlain by (100)	0.33m C19-C20
(102)	2 nd Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, friable clay-silt with moderate small-medium (c.30mm) sub-angular stones including slate and quartz. = Colluvium (NE of earth bank this only exists as a thin plough-soil recorded as part of the active topsoil). Finds = glass, Pottery, CBM	Overlies (103), Overlain by (101), Cut by [115], [119]	0.35m -
(103)	Natural	Soft orange clay with stones or light grey-yellow shillet bonded in clay.	Overlain by (102)	Below 0.30-0.93m -
(104)	Layer	Mottled yellow-orange brown, friable clay-silt. = first build up of bank using colluviums/ploughsoil/natural; whichever sat beneath the active topsoil removed at the start of the process). This layers nature results in a mixed build up of soil visible as 1 to 3 layers, although all part of the same phase of construction/event. No finds.	Overlies (100) & (102), Overlain by (105)	0.60-0.93m C18
(105)	Layer	Mid orange brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones. = 2 nd mound of deposition to pad out bank with subsoil and probably some topsoil. Seems to add width to a given side and some height. No finds.	Overlies (104), Overlain by {106} & {107}	0.83-0.95m C18
{106}	Wall	Stone lined face on NE side of earth bank = near vertical, stones arranged horizontally, vertically and herring bone (stones c. 200x300x70mm), set into earth against (104) & (105) to retain them. Stones include shaped ones and recently frogged bricks, showing maintenance	Overlies (104) & (105), Overlain by (108)	0.70-1.10m C18-C20
{107}	Wall	Stone lined face on SW side of earth bank = very steep, seeming to run down slope to SW, especially due to subsidence in places. Stones arranged horizontally, vertically and herring bone (stones c. 200x300x70mm), set into earth against (104) & (105) to retain them. Stones include shaped ones and recently frogged bricks, showing maintenance	Overlies (104) & (105), Overlain by (108)	0.70-1.10m C18-C20
(108)	Layer	Mid orange brown, friable clay-silt with extreme bioturbation (root impact from vegetation) = re-deposition of original topsoil to seal stone walls and fill gaps. No finds.	Overlies {106} & {107}, Overlain by (109)	0.35m C18
(109)	Layer	Dark blackish brown, soft humic silt with frequent very small roots. Includes predominantly bramble vegetation and grass that overhangs the walls (especially SW side) = Active layer on bank.	Overlies (108), Overlain by (110)	0.04-0.20m C18-C20
(110)	Layer	Light brown grey, friable clay-silt. = recently re-deposited topsoil occurs sporadically along bank.	Overlies (109)	0.12m C20
[111]	Cut of pit	Cut of probable natural feature (burnt-out treebole). Sub-ovoid cut with irregular sides (undercuts natural) and base. 1 fill. Undated. 1.05x0.75m.	Cuts (103), Contains (112)	0.32m -
(112)	Fill of pit	Mottled mid orange-brown with moderate charcoal flecks and red burnt natural in patches. No finds.	Fill of [111], Sealed by (100)	0.32m -
[113]	Cut of ditch	Cut of linear ditch aligned NE-SW (11.5m+x1.60m). Steep NW slope and gentle SE slope to a flat base. 1 fill. Only base survives and peters out after 11.5m does not occur NE of earth bank.	Cuts (102), Contains (114)	0.21m C18
(114)	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable clay-silt with frequent sub-angular medium stones (c.150x100x40mm)(from the natural). Finds = pottery, CBM, slate.	Fill of [113], Cut by [115]	0.21m C18
[115]	Cut of ditch	Cut of linear ditch. Parallel to- and along SW edge of earth bank/aligned NW-SE. Moderate slight concave SW slope and flat base, 1.60m wide. 1 fill.	Cuts (114), Contains (116)	0.28+m C18-C19
(116)	Fill of Ditch	Mid orange brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and fine roots. Finds = pottery, CBM.	Fill of [115], Sealed by (100)	0.28+m C18-C19
[117]	Cut of pit	Cut of sub-ovoid pit base/rooting (1.38x0.76m) with gentle irregular slope and irregular-flattish base. 1 fill, undated.	Cuts (103), Contains (118)	0.18m -

The Glebe, Tregony, Cornwall

(118)	Fill of pit	Mottled orange and brown, friable clay-silt with frequent small-medium angular stones and small roots. No finds.	Fill of [117], Sealed by (100)	0.18m	-
[119]	Cut of ditch	Cut of linear ditch. Parallel to- and along NE edge of earth bank/aligned NW-SE. Moderate slight concave SW slope and gentle stepped NE slope to flat base, 1.09-2.84m wide. 1 fill.	Cuts (102), Contains (120)	0.43m	C18-C19
(120)	Fill of ditch	Mid orange grey brown, friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stones. Finds = pottery, glass. Cut by modern Fe pipe.	Fill of [119], Sealed by (100)	0.43m	C18-C19
[121]	Cut of PH	Cut of ovoid posthole or pit base (0.66x0.33m) with gentle slope and flat base. 1 fill, undated. Damaged by plough scar.	Cuts (103), Contains (122)	0.06m	-
(122)	Fill of PH	Mid grey brown, friable clay-silt. No finds.	Fill of [121], Sealed by (100)	0.06m	-
[123]	Cut of feat.	Cut of sub-ovoid pit base/rooting with steep sides, irregular base and 1 fill. Undated. 0.40x0.32m.	Cuts (103), Contains (124)	0.15m	-
(124)	Fill of feat.	Mottled mid orange brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small angular stones. No finds.	Fill of [123], Sealed by (100)	0.15m	-
[125]	Cut of feat.	Cut of sub-ovoid pit base/rooting with gentle slope to irregular-flattish base. 1 fill. Undated. 0.80x0.70m.	Cuts (103), Contains (126)	0.20m	-
(126)	Fill of feat.	Mottled mid orange brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small angular stones. No finds.	Fill of [125], Sealed by (100)	0.20m	-
[127]	Cut of PH	Cut of double posthole, each ovoid in plan (0.78x0.47m). Western PH = vertical with a change to very steep half way down its east slope to a slight concave base (0.48m long). Eastern PH = moderate-steep concave slope with slightly concave base and about half the depth of western PH (0.30m long). Some root damage 1 fill. Undated.	Cut (103), Contains (128)	0.62m	-
(128)	Fill of PH	Mid yellow brown, soft-friable clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments and frequent sub-angular shillet grit and moderate sub-angular shillet stones (<30mm).	Fill of [127], Sealed by (100)	0.62m	-
[129]	Cut of ditch	Cut of linear ditch, c. 4.85m wide aligned N-S and turning E-W down the slope. Shallow W & N side with a deeper section along the base of the W slope, which contains (133). Romano-British field boundary or Holloway. An irregular extension at the SE corner is possibly an associated linear.	Cuts (103), Contains (130), (131), (132)	1m	Romano-British
(130)	Fill of ditch	Uppermost fill of ditch [129]. Dirty grey-brown, firm silt-clay with common small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (<40mm) & occasional coal frags. Most likely topsoil slump into feature.	Fill of [129], Overlain by (100), Overlies (131)	0.10m	-
(131)	Fill of ditch	Upper fill of ditch [129]. Reddish-brown, friable clayey silt with occasional shillet frags. (<30mm) but otherwise stone free & occasional charcoal flecks & frags. Homogenous deposit representing a steady build up of topsoil? No finds.	Fill of [129], Overlain by (130), Overlies (132)	0.35-0.45m	-
(132)	Fill of ditch	Middle fill of ditch [129]. Reddish-brown, soft clayey-silt with common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (40-80mm) & occasional charcoal flecks. Finds = Romano-British pottery & slag. Akin to (131) but more stony.	Fill of [129], Overlain by (131), Overlies (133)	0.40-0.45m	Romano-British
(133)	Fill of ditch	Lower fill of [129], confined to W and N of feature. Light-mid grey, firm silt-clay with occasional ginger mottling with occasional-common sub-angular stones (<60mm) and charcoal flecks. Water based secondary deposit? No finds.	Fill of [129], Overlain by (132)	0.10-0.25m	-

Appendix 3 Concordance of Finds

Context	Notes	POTTERY			CLAY PIPES			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	Topsoil	1	43	N.Devon Gravel – T post med	1	1	Clay pipe stem(D)	2	97	Cam brick (D)	C18-C20
		3	11	Polychematic Delft type inc later C17 Lambeth				1	12	Coal (D)	
		3	9	Bris/Staffs yellow slip, inc posset pot C18				6	24	Vessel glass C18-19(D)	
		1	1	Notts white stoneware C18				1	23	"Stone Tooth" – T Rex	
		1	1	Chinese porcelain							
		1	1	Stoneware – German, Frechon C17-C18							
		26	66	Wire inc BTP + Polychematic Ind slipware (retain 4 sherds)							
		1	26	Lostwithial ware, rim, medieval bowl							
		4		Post med Cornish coarseware, various fabrics							
(101)	Subsoil	2	11	Med Cornish Coarseware				6	14	Clinker	C19
		1	10	Ind slipware				2	8	Coal	
		1	14	Bris/Staff yellow slipware plate				2	33	Brick Cam frag	
		2	1	Scraps							
(102)	Subsoil	1	6	Med Cornish Coarseware				1	5	Cam frag	Medieval
								1	8	Glass C19	
(114)	Ditch Fill							5	63	Tile prob med local fabric??	Late-Post Med
								1	213	Slate (D)	
(116)	Ditch Fill	3	11	Med Cornish C/W				3	192	Cam brick(D)	Post Med
		1	27	Pottery post med				1	52	Slate	
(120)	Ditch Fill	1	9	N.Devon CT post med				1	1	Glass frag C19	C18-C19
		1	1	Wre post 1720							
		1	5	Med Cornish coarseware							
		1	1	Wre post 1720							
		1	1	Tinglazed delft type							
		1	1	Abraded Med C/W							
(122)	Posthole Fill							1	1	Clinker	-
(131)	Ditch Fill	2	216	Rim (thumb marks) & incised decorated body sherd of large frag. type 16 storage jar C3-C4 but possibly used into C5 at Trethurgy				1	180	Slate frag. (notched?) (D)	C3-C4
		8	74	Gabbroic fabrics. 3x fine abraded and undiagnostic – Romano-British				4	420	Slag (D)	
		1	6	Lostwithial ware, applied thumb strip C13-C14, likely intrusive, at top of fill				3	31	CBM – tile (D)	
TOTALS		69	552		1	1		42	1377		

Appendix 4

List of jpegs contained on CD to the rear of this report

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
TTG12 (01)	Earth bank section 1	NW	2m
TTG12 (02)	As above	NW	1m
TTG12 (03)	NE side of earth bank by section 1	NE	2m
TTG12 (04)	Earth bank section 2	SE	2m
TTG12 (05)	As above	SE	1m
TTG12 (06)	NE side of earth bank by section 2	NE	2m
TTG12 (07)	SW side of earth bank by section 2	SW	2m
TTG12 (08)	Along SW side of earth bank	SE	-
TTG12 (09)	Along NE side of earth bank	SE	-
TTG12 (10)	SW side of earth bank by section 1	SW	2m
TTG12 (11)	NE side of earth bank by section 1 – close up of herring bone stone face	SW	2m(partial)
TTG12 (12)	Earth bank section 3, not cleaned	NW	2m
TTG12 (13)	As above	NW	1m
TTG12 (14)	Sample section 1 (west corner)	SW	1m
TTG12 (15)a-c	Site shots - close up shots of wall on road to SW of site	E	-
TTG12 (16)	Site shot - south corner looking NW	SE	-
TTG12 (17)	Site shot - south corner looking NE	SW	-
TTG12 (18)	Site shot - earth bank, entrance at SE end cut through	SE	2m
TTG12 (19)	Site shot - as above	NE	2m
TTG12 (20)	Site shot - E corner of site looking NW	SE	-
TTG12 (21)	Site shot - E corner of site looking W	E	-
TTG12 (22)	Earth bank section 3, not clean, showing ground level to NE	NW	2m
TTG12 (23)	SW quarter of site post topsoil strip	NW	1+2m
TTG12 (24)	As above	SE	1+2m
TTG12 (25)	Sample section 2	N	1m
TTG12 (26)	Post strip SW of earth bank showing subsoil extent	NW	1+2m
TTG12 (27)	As above but showing onto natural/immediately SW of bank	NW	1+2m
TTG12 (28)	As above	SE	1+2m
TTG12 (29)	Ditch [113], pre-excavation	SW	2m
TTG12 (30)	Pit/natural burnt out stump and rooting [111]	NE	1m
TTG12 (31)	As above, from above	NE	1m
TTG12 (32)	Ditch [113], post-excavation	SW	1m
TTG12 (33)	As above.	NE	1m
TTG12 (34)	Site shot from The Glebe entrance	NW	-
TTG12 (35)	Site shot, north corner of site post excavation	W	-
TTG12 (36)	Site shot, general	N	-
TTG12 (37)	Pit? [117]	SW	1m
TTG12 (38)	Ditch [119]A	SE	1m
TTG12 (39)	Base of posthole or pit [121], mid-excavation	SE	0.3m
TTG12 (40)	As above, from above	SE	0.3m
TTG12 (41)	An example of a natural feature/root action	SW	1m
TTG12 (42)	An example of a natural feature/root action	SW	1m
TTG12 (43)	Ditch [119]B	SE	2m
TTG12 (44)	As above	SE	2m
TTG12 (45)	Ditches [113] and [115]	SE	1m

TTG12 (46)	Post-ex shot along access road/middle of site	SE	1+2m
TTG12 (47)	Site shot NE of site, post-strip	W	-
TTG12 (48)	As above	NW	2m
TTG12 (49)	Evaluation trench in middle NE of site	NE	2m
TTG12 (50)	Feature [123] (Base of pit or rooting in softer natural patches?)	SW	0.3m
TTG12 (51)	Feature [125] ‘ ‘	SW	1m
TTG12 (52)	Post excavation shot of area stripped on 4/4/13	SW	1+2m
TTG12 (53)	As above	N	1+2m
TTG12 (54)	Double posthole [127], post-excavation	S	1m
TTG12 (55)	As above, from above	S	1m
TTG12 (56)a-d	Site shots during visit on 4/4/13	-	-
TTG12 (57)	Working shot	ENE	-
TTG12 (58)	Ditch [129], pre-excavation	SSW	1+2m
TTG12 (59)	As Above	NNE	1+2m
TTG12 (60)	As above, showing in-filled Evaluation Trench	E	1+2m
TTG12 (61)	As above showing feature [129] running E-W	E	1+2m



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net