

LAND OFF MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD THREEMILESTONE, TRURO CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Geophysical Survey &
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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**Land off Mount Pleasant Road,
Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall**

**Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Geophysical Survey &
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

For

Matt Ward

of

Devon & Cornwall Housing (The Agent)

On behalf of

Mr. Kerry Skinner of Westco Properties Ltd. (The Client)

By



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April 2013

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. undertook a desk-based assessment, archaeological monitoring and recording; and commissioned a geophysical survey on land off Mount Pleasant Road, Threemilestone, Truro in March 2013.

The geophysical survey revealed a number of discrete and linear anomalies including the roadside ditches of a road shown on the 1840 tithe map. A large amount of ferrous disturbance across the site made the majority of the survey results difficult to interpret and unreliable.

The desk-based assessment identified that the site lay within an area enclosed after 1840, with encroachments belonging to probable squatter dwellings on every side. The road crossing the site was also re-routed between 1840 and 1880. A large number of Prehistoric features (two rounds and 11 hut circles) in the adjacent fields have been identified through aerial photography and archaeological excavation.

The archaeological monitoring and recording discounted the majority of the geophysical anomalies as non-archaeological features; and revealed the southern roadside ditch; this was excavated and recorded but produced no dateable evidence. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, but the limited evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains or features.

Contents		Page No.
	<i>Summary</i>	3
	List of Appendices	5
	Acknowledgements	5
1.0	Introduction	6
1.1	Project Background	6
1.2	Topographical and Geological Background	6
1.3	Historical Background	6
1.4	Archaeological Background	8
1.5	Methodology	10
2.0	Results of the Desk-Based Assessment	11
2.1	The 1811 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft Map	11
2.2	The 1840 Kenwyn Tithe Map	12
2.3	The Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map 1883	12
2.4	The Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition Map of 1906	13
2.5	Subsequent Changes	14
3.0	Summary of the Geophysical Survey	15
4.0	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording	17
5.0	Conclusions	21
6.0	Bibliography & References	22

List of Figures

Cover plate: Post-excavation shot of the access road, viewed from the south (1m+2m scales).	Page No.
Figure 1: Site location.	7
Figure 2: The archaeology around the site at Threemilestone.	9
Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map, 1811.	11
Figure 4: Extract of the 1840 Kenwyn tithe map.	12
Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map c.1880.	13
Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition Map c.1908	13
Figure 7: The 1840 tithe map overlaid by modern features.	14
Figure 8: Shade plot of the geophysical survey.	15
Figure 9: Interpretation of the survey results.	16
Figure 10: Trench #1, looking north-west.	17
Figure 11: Trench #2 post-excavation, looking north.	17
Figure 12: Ditches [203] and [204], pre-excavation, viewed from the north-east.	18
Figure 13: Ditches [203] and [204], post-excavation, viewed from the north-east.	18
Figure 14: North-east facing section of Ditches [203] and [204].	18
Figure 15: Site plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches and features.	19
Figure 16: Detailed plans and sections of the excavated features.	20
Figure 17: Relevant HER entries.	26

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	23
Appendix 2: Key HER Entries	26
Appendix 3: Context List	32
Appendix 4: Concordance of finds	33
Appendix 5: List of jpegs on CD-Rom to the rear of the report	34

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The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land off Mount Pleasant Road, Threemilestone, Truro

Parish: Kenwyn

County: Cornwall

NGR: SW 78718 44877

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Mount Pleasant Road, Threemilestone, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Matt Ward and Lucie Sominka of Devon and Cornwall Housing (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features that might be affected by any proposed housing development.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located a small field 3.6km west of the centre of Truro on the eastern side of the suburb of Threemilestone between Mount Pleasant Road and Higher Besore Road, just off the A390 (see Figure 1). The site occupies a level piece of ground at about 98m (AOD) to the rear of two modern barns with a housing estate immediately to its west and the playing fields of Truro College to its east.

The bedrock in this area is composed of the mudstones and sandstones of the Porthtowan Formation (BGS 2013), overlain by the shallow fine loamy and silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies in an area that includes land characterised as ‘Anciently Enclosed Land’ and ‘Recently Enclosed Land’ (Cornwall Council 2013). The anciently enclosed land is farmland that has been enclosed since at least the medieval period and potentially farmed since the Prehistoric. Threemilestone is a satellite town that has grown up as a suburb of Truro since the late 18th century.

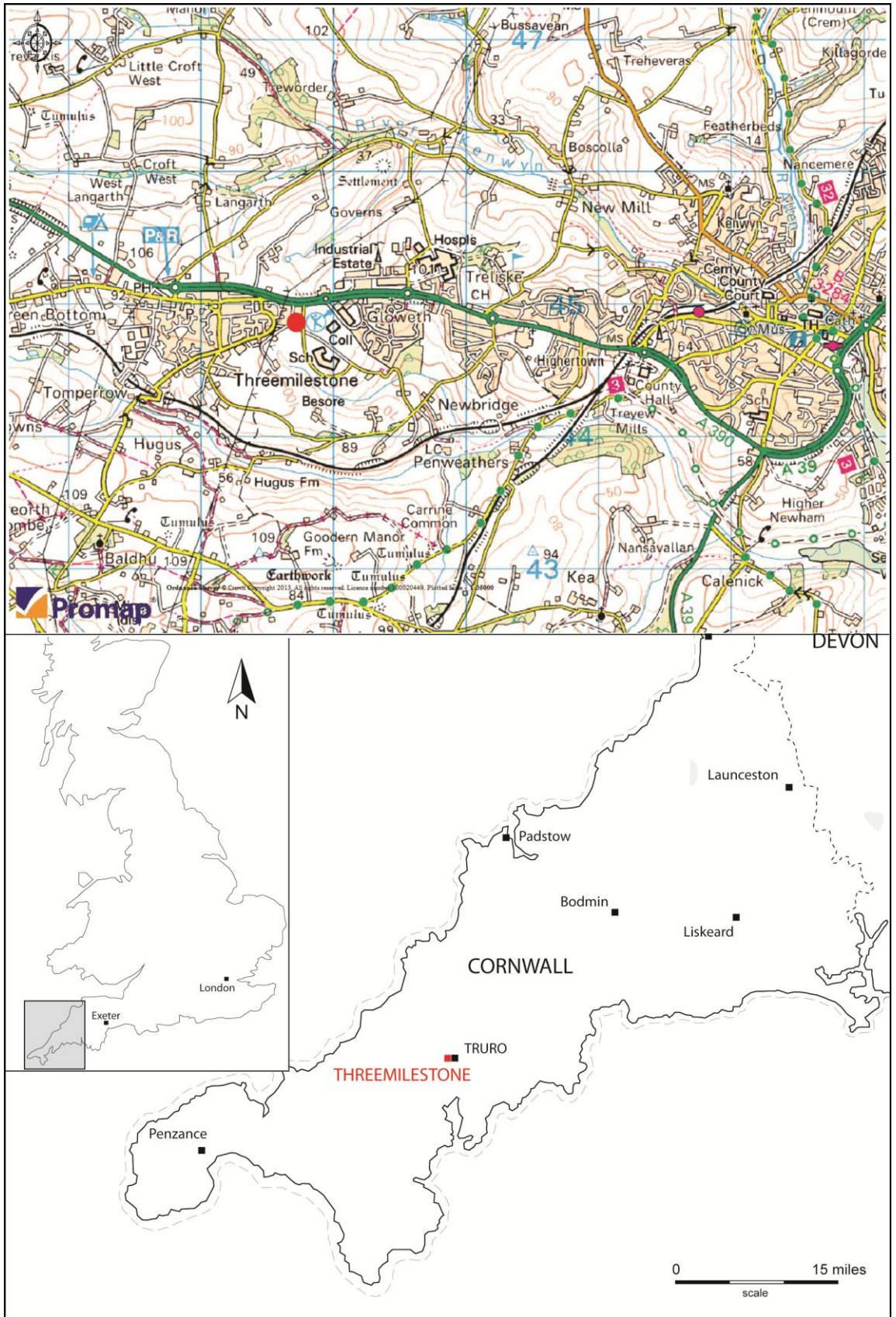


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The site lies within an area of very high archaeological potential, sandwiched between two Late Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures and a contemporary unenclosed settlement comprised of 12 late Iron Age (*c.*100BC) structures (Cornwall HES report no: 2005R056) (see Figure 2). The Threemilestone Round (HER 9010) was excavated in 1960 (Dudley 1960) and 1974 (Schwieso 1976) prior to housing development and was found to enclose several Late Iron Age houses, with associated animal pens and garden enclosures. To the south of Threemilestone Round lies the sub-rectangular enclosure at Higher Besore (SAM 29615), and its associated relict field system.

Work carried out by Cornwall HES at Richard Lander School (Taylor 2003; Gossip 2005) and Truro College (Gossip 2006) uncovered an unenclosed settlement comprised of 12 contemporary structures. In addition, Middle-to-Late Bronze Age pits were also encountered, one of which contained mould fragments for casting bronze swords.

See Appendix 2 for details of the relevant Historic Environment Record entries for the site.

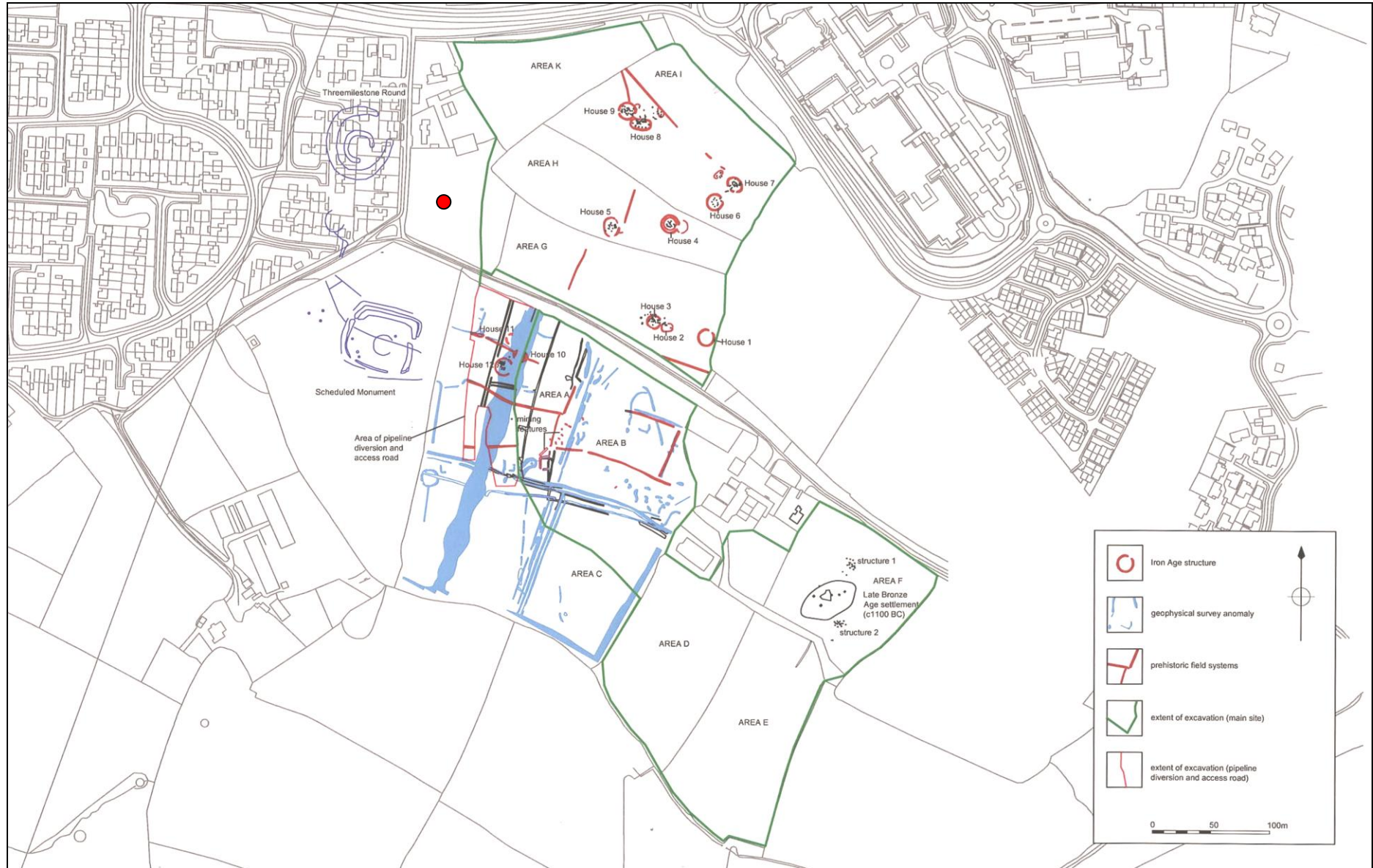


Figure 2: The archaeology around the site at Threemilestone (from Gossip 2005, Figure 2) (the site is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

The schedule of work regarding the geophysical survey and archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a Project Design (PD) devised in consultation with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) Dan Ratcliffe (see Appendix 1).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the proposed site in its historical and archaeological context. The assessment was based on the cartographic material held at the Cornish Local Studies Library and Cornwall Record Office and records sourced from the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the County Historic Environment Service. This work was carried out in March 2013 by Dr Samuel Walls and Joe Bampton.

A geophysical magnetometry (gradiometer) survey was carried out on behalf of SWARCH in November 2012 by GSB Prospection (Survey Report no. 2012/81). It covered approximately 0.6ha across the site of the proposed development.

The archaeological monitoring and recording took place on the 29th of March 2013. Two evaluation trenches, each 1.6m wide by 23m in length, were excavated to the depth of the *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under careful archaeological supervision. All exposed archaeological deposits were then excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the PD and IfA guidelines. Trench #1 targeted an area of ovoid geophysical anomalies that may have been substantial pits. Trench #2 targeted regular, but ephemeral geophysical anomalies that probably represented plough scars, and one of two roadside ditches.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

Kenwyn is encompassed within the district of the manor of *Edles* or *Edelet* in the Domesday Book, and was held by Algar, the Master of Horses, from the Count of Mortain. During this time the manor was the seat of the court leet (the manorial court). It was subsequently held by the Langhairon and Hamely families before being subdivided in the 17th century. The earliest form of the place-name for a manor at Kenwyn is *Keynwen*, *keyn* for ridge and *wen* for white or blessed; it has also been suggested that it is derived from a personal name (St Keyne) (Ekwall & Eilert 1940; Padel 1985).

The parish of *Kenwen* itself, in the hundred of Powder, was established by 1447. It included the western half of the ‘old part’ of Truro, on a piece of land between two rivers (one of which, the River Kenwyn, took its name from the parish) on an area of heavily cultivated land. It included an area to the south of Truro, held by the Vivian family, which was used for tin smelting on a large scale at Calenicks and Cavedras (Gilbert *et al.* 1838; Lysons 1814).

By 1840 the land around the site was held by the 2nd Earl of Falmouth, George Henry Boscawen. The nearest manor to the development site, which was otherwise unrecorded until the establishment of Kenwyn parish church in the 15th century, was Tregavran. Tregavran (*Trehaverne*) was held by Leofric before 1066; the subsequent entry in Domesday is missing, but the manor was held for centuries by the families of Lantyan, Beville and Grenville, and the Enys (Henderson 1935; Morris 1979).

2.1 The 1811 Ordnance Survey Surveyor’s Draft Map

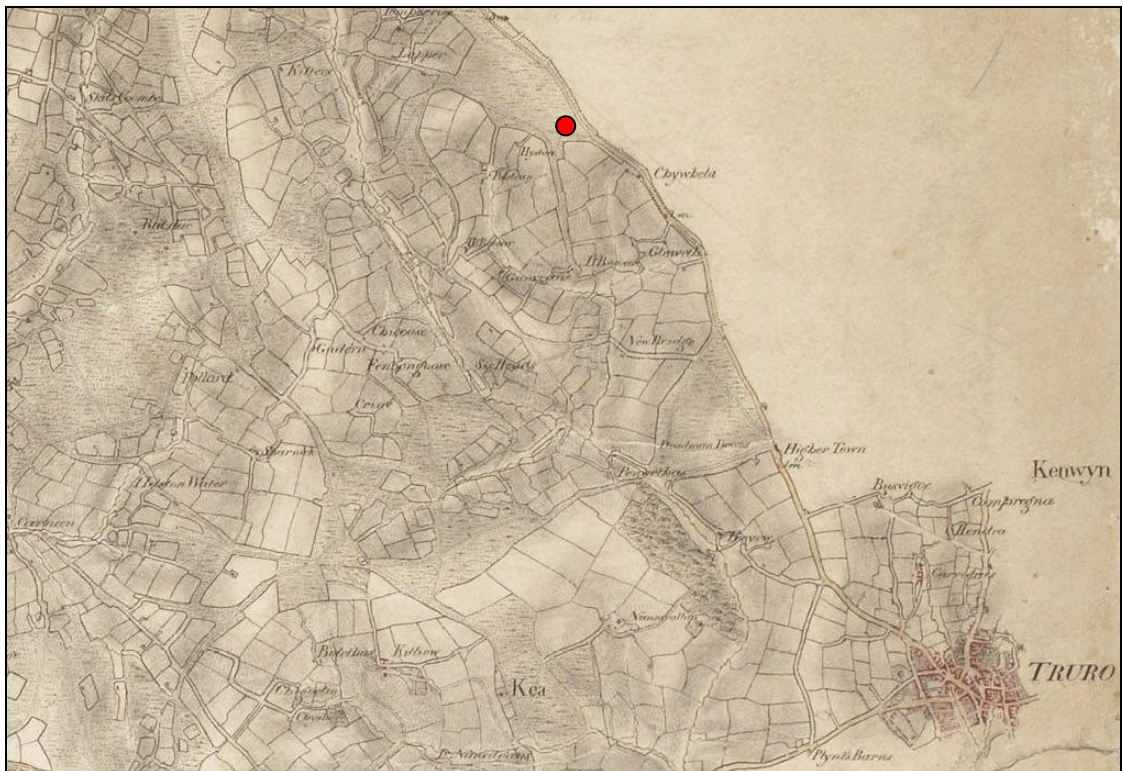


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey surveyor’s draft map, 1811 (CRO) (the site is indicated).

The OS draft map of 1811 is not an entirely reliable guide to the layout of individual fields, but shows the area of the development as lying on the edge of an area of unenclosed land.

2.2 The 1840 Kenwyn Tithe Map

Although there are several relatively early cartographic sources for Cornwall – such as the 1699 map by Joel Gasgoyne – these sources are not detailed enough to show the site in any meaningful detail. The earliest available detailed mapping evidence is the tithe map for Kenwyn, produced in 1840. This clearly shows that at this time the development area was unenclosed, and was bisected by a road way running north-east by south-west; this area of unenclosed land is numbered 1247 (see Figure 4). On all sides there are post-medieval encroachments, probably associated with squatter settlements.

The area of the site and a number of the surrounding tenements were owned by the Earl of Falmouth. The plots immediately to the east of the site were farmed by John Holman and those immediately to the south by William Polkinghorne. Plot 1247 is recorded as *waste* in the tithe apportionment.

The field names for the enclosures surrounding the development area are largely prosaic, and include *Lane Close* and *Joans West Field*. The area of the development is not named.



Figure 4: Extract of the 1840 Kenwyn tithe map (CSL) (the development site is indicated).

2.3 The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map 1883

The next available cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of c.1880 (Figure 5). The layout of the fields as extant in 1840 is largely unchanged, although there has been some boundary loss. The waste ground has been enclosed, and the road crossing the site re-routed.

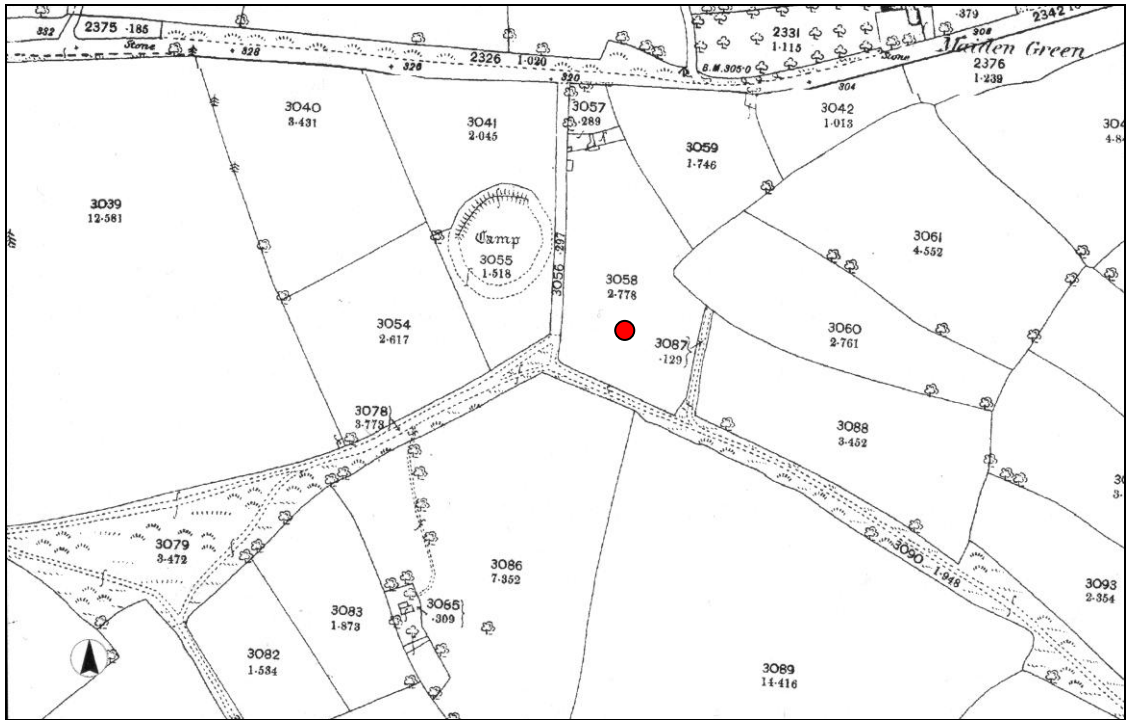


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map c.1880 (CSL) (the site is indicated).

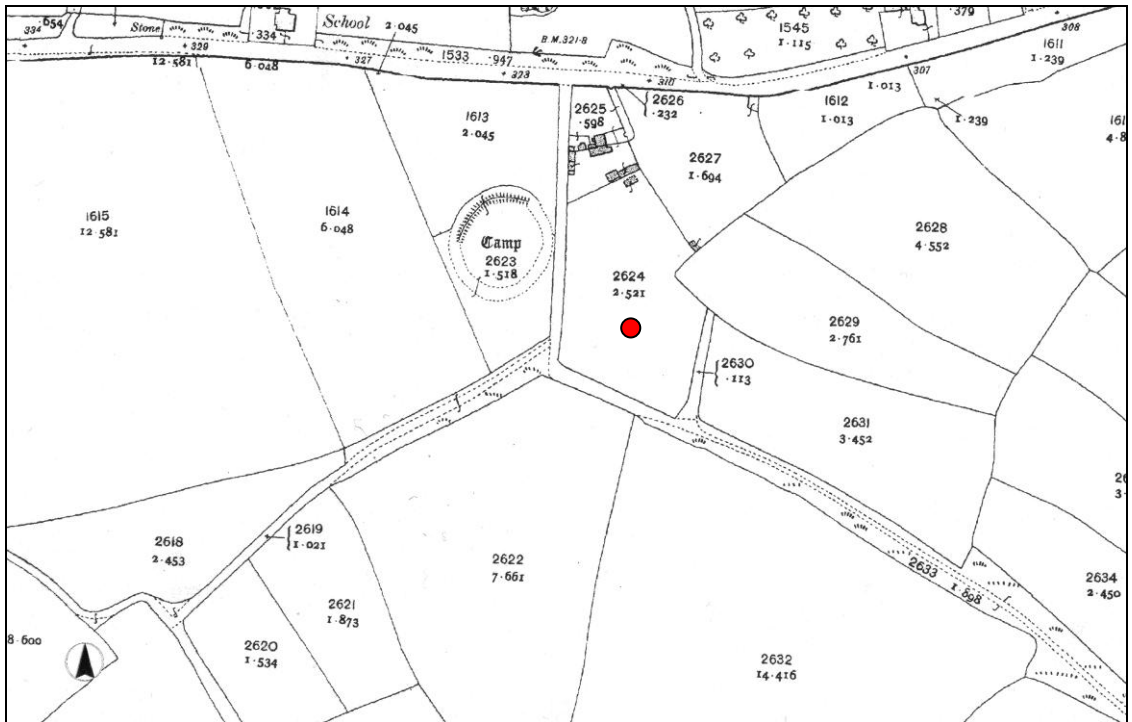


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map c.1908. The site is indicated.

2.4 The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1906

The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1906 indicates continuity in the field system from c.1880, with the loss of only a single boundary in the immediate vicinity of the development area with (see Figure 6). The only other changes are the loss of some buildings to the south-

west and the addition of a series of buildings immediately north of the site and a new structure in the southern corner of plot 2627 on the 2nd Edition. All of these structures lie outside the limits of the proposed development site.

2.5 Subsequent Changes

The fields to the west of Mount Pleasant Road have subsequently been redeveloped as a residential estate, and the fields to the east of the site are now the playing fields of Truro College and Richard Lander School (see Figure 7).



Figure 7: The 1840 tithe map overlaid by modern features (CSL) (the site is indicated); note the dubious accuracy of the tithe map means the two maps do not correspond directly.

3.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

This survey was undertaken to identify and record magnetic anomalies. The anomalies themselves cannot be regarded as actual archaeological features and the dimensions of the anomalies shown do not accurately represent the dimensions of any associated archaeological features. The analysis presented below attempts to identify and characterise anomalies and anomaly groups that may pertain to archaeological deposits and structures.



Figure 8: Shade plot of the geophysical survey (from GSB report 2012/81, figure 3).

The magnetic results detected the line of the former Truro road, a continuation of the existing lane to the south-west, and a number of linear trends on differing alignments that may have been associated with past ploughing. The north-eastern section of the data was largely obscured by ferrous interference caused by the adjacent barn. Elsewhere, both discrete and linear anomalies have the potential of being archaeological in nature, but the lack of clear definition due to ferrous disturbance makes any interpretation tentative.

Two linear anomalies, with a ferrous-like magnetic signatures, were detected aligned south-west by north-east. These responses are associated with the former Truro Road that originally ran across the survey area, as is evident on the 1840s Tithe map (see Figure 4).

A number of linear trends and discrete anomalies within the data were given the category of *Uncertain Origin*; whilst these are likely to be of an agricultural nature, an archaeological origin cannot be ignored, given the intensity of Iron Age activity in the area. A negative response running north–south is probably a field drain.

Ferrous disturbances were recorded along the edges of the survey area, from the metal fencing and the road to the east; the large area of disturbance in the north-east is caused by the barn. A handful of small-scale ferrous responses were also observed, probably from iron debris within the topsoil or on the surface and of a modern origin.



Figure 9: Interpretation of the survey results (from GSB report 2012/81, figure 4).

4.0 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Two archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in accordance with the PD and as described in the methodology above. The historical roadside ditch evident on the 1840s tithe map was the only archaeological feature observed. No other significant archaeological remains or features were encountered (see Appendix 3 for details of all contexts).

Trench #1: 1.6×23m, aligned NW-SE		
Stratigraphy		
Context	Thickness/Depth	Description
(100)	0.25m	Topsoil; dark-mid yellowish-brown friable clay-silt with occasional small (<20mm) sub-rounded stones.
(101)	0.06m	Subsoil; light yellowish-brown friable clay-silt with frequent 20-30mm sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, mainly quartz.
(102)	below 0.31m	Natural; light reddish-pink shillet with bands of firm yellow clay with moderate-to-frequent angular quartz stones 30-100mm, very occasionally up to 240mm across.

No significant archaeological remains or features were present in Trench #1.



Figure 10: Trench #1, looking north-west (2m scale).



Figure 11: Trench #2 post-excitation, looking north (2m scale).

Trench #2: 1.6×23m, aligned N-S		
Stratigraphy		
Context	Thickness/Depth	Description
(200)	0.25m	As (100).
(201)	0.06m	As (101).
(202)	below 0.31m	As (102).

In Trench #2 two phases of a linear ditch, aligned north-east by south-west, were recorded. Ditch [203] was 0.85m wide and 0.62m deep; it had a very steep south-eastern slope and near vertical north-western slope with a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (206) that produced no finds. This feature had been re-cut by the shallower Ditch [204], which 0.85m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a gentle concave profile with a flattish base and contained a single fill (205) that produced no finds. These two features constitute the roadside ditch shown on the 1840 tithe map. No other significant archaeological remains or features were encountered in Trench #2.



Figure 12: Ditches [203] and [204], pre-excitation, viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Figure 13: Ditches [203] and [204], post-excitation, viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Figure 14: North-east facing section of Ditches [203] and [204] (1m scale).

The small number of finds all came from the topsoil (100) and (200) and included ×1 sherd (12g) of flowerpot; ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthenware with blue transfer print post 1770; ×1 sherd (4g) of Jackfield ware; ×1 sherd (3g) of plain white refined earthenware post 1720; single fragments of glass and slate and two fragments of coal. All of these finds dated to the 18th or 19th century; they were recorded and then discarded (see Appendix 4 for all details).

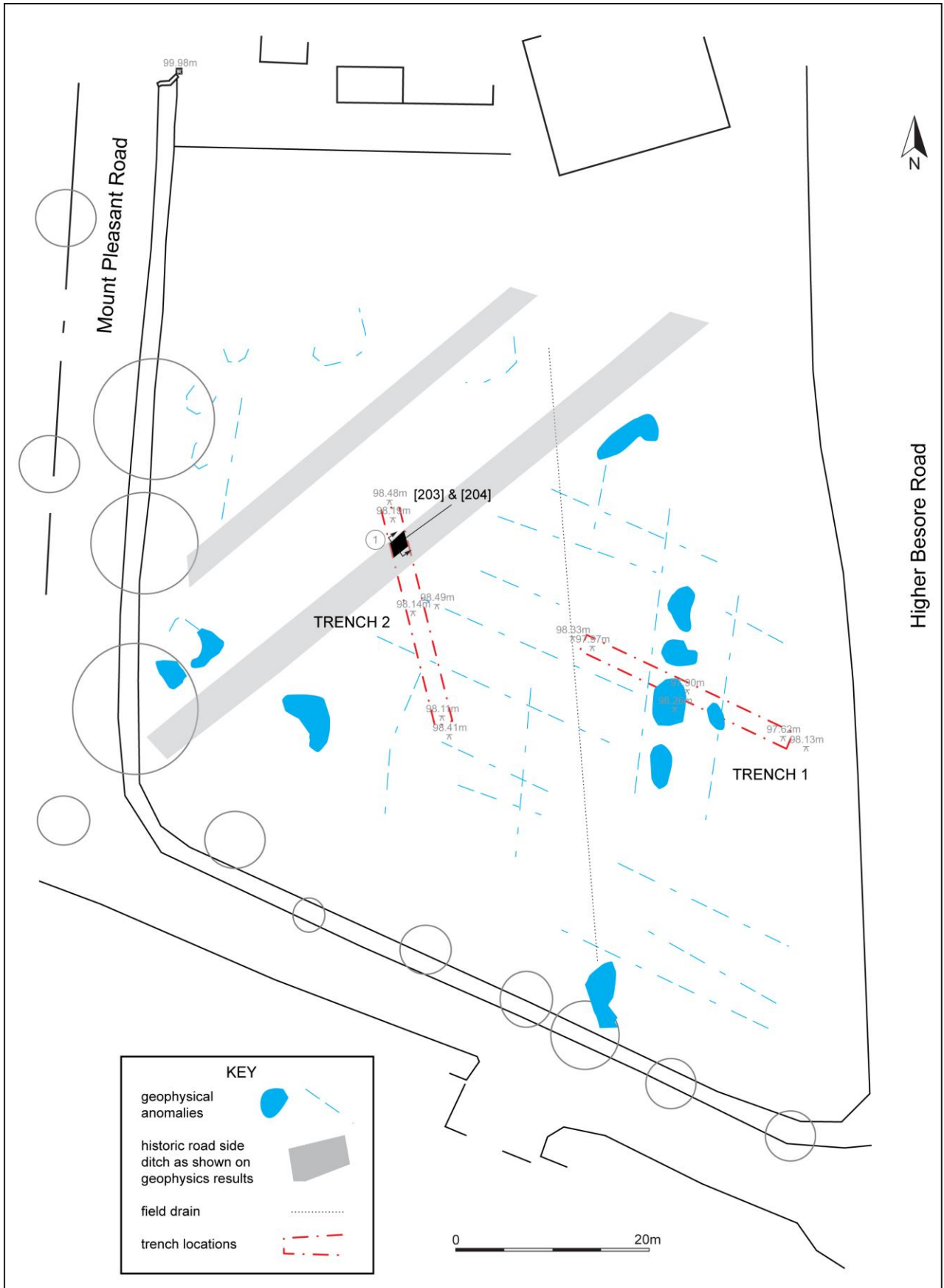


Figure 15: Site plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches and features in relation to the identified geophysical anomalies (see Figure 16 for detailed plans and sections).

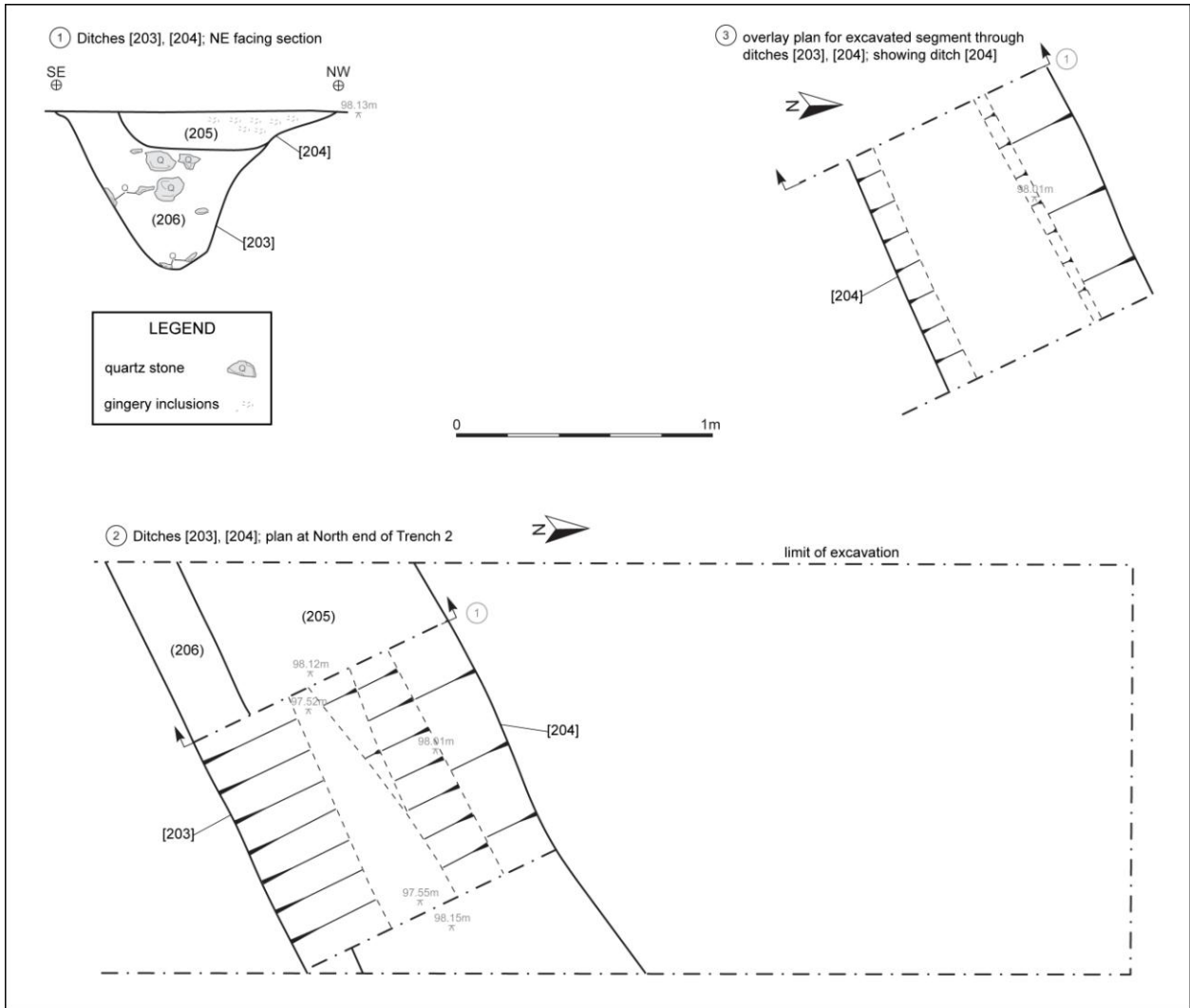


Figure 16: Detailed plans and sections of the excavated features.

5.0 Conclusions

The documentary and cartographic research indicates the site lay within open unenclosed land until the latter part of the 19th century, with encroachments – probably of post-medieval date – associated with squatter settlements on every side. A road ran across the site prior to enclosure but little else of significance was revealed by the cartographic and historic records specific to the site.

The geophysical survey identified the line of the former Truro road, a continuation of the existing lane to the south-west, and a number of linear trends on differing alignments that may have been associated with past ploughing. Both discrete and linear anomalies had the potential of being archaeological, but a lack of clear definition due to ferrous disturbance made any interpretation tentative at best.

The archaeological monitoring and recording failed to identify any archaeological features corresponding to the geophysical anomalies, other than that of the roadside ditches. The single roadside ditch revealed in the evaluation was excavated and recorded although no dateable evidence was recovered. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the area of excavation. However, the proximity and intensity of Prehistoric occupation, including enclosure and unenclosed settlements, in the adjacent fields make it impossible to rule out similar activity within the area of the proposed development.

6.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

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- Morris J.** 1979: *Domesday Book: Cornwall*. Phillimore
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- 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)*.

Unpublished Sources:

Cornish Studies Library

- Kenwyn Tithe Map 1840; Kenwyn Tithe Apportionment 1840;
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map; Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND MONITORING AND RECORDING AT LAND OFF MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, THREEMILESTONE, TRURO, CORNWALL

Location: Land off Mount Pleasant Road, Threemilestone, Truro
Parish: Kenwyn
County: Cornwall
NGR:
Planning application no: pre-planning
Proposal: Housing development
Date: 1st November 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) 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 geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation on land off Mount Pleasant Road, Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes was devised in consultation with the Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Dan Ratcliff (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site sits within an area of known archaeological potential. An Iron Age earthwork enclosure, or 'round' was once located at the end of Mount Pleasant Lane. The round was investigated in 1960 (Dudley 1960) and 1974 (Schwieso 1976) prior to development and found to enclose features comprising several Late Iron Age houses, associated animal pens and garden enclosures. A similar enclosed settlement has been identified by aerial photography and geophysical survey a short distance to the south, and is now a Scheduled Monument (SM No 29615). Topsoil stripping for the preparation of new school playing fields to the north and west of Higher Besore farm revealed the remains of 12 structures, all believed to date to the Late Iron Age (c.100 BC) (Historic Environment Service Projects Report No: 2005R056).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the programme are:

- 3.1.1 Undertake desk-based assessment of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey;
- 3.1.3 Produce a report containing the geophysical data and the data in interpreted form;
- 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 palaeoenvironmental potential of the site;
- 3.1.7 Test areas shown as apparently 'blank' by geophysical surveying;
- 3.1.8 Establish the nature of the activity on the site;
- 3.1.9 To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site;
- 3.1.10 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 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

- 4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.2.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.2.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.

4.3 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.

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/>

- 4.4 Evaluation trenches:
A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The number and location of these trenches will be determined by SWARCH in consultation with the HEPAO following the results of the geophysical survey and the desk-based assessment, but will cover at least 3-5% of the area affected by the proposed development. 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 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. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon.
Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO.
- 6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 6.1 Project reporting will be undertaken in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 and will include 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 southwes1-136474.
- 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; the geophysical survey will be undertaken by Stratascan; 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 2 below).

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List of specialists

Building recording

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Conservation

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

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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.freemove.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, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk

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 2

Key HER Entries

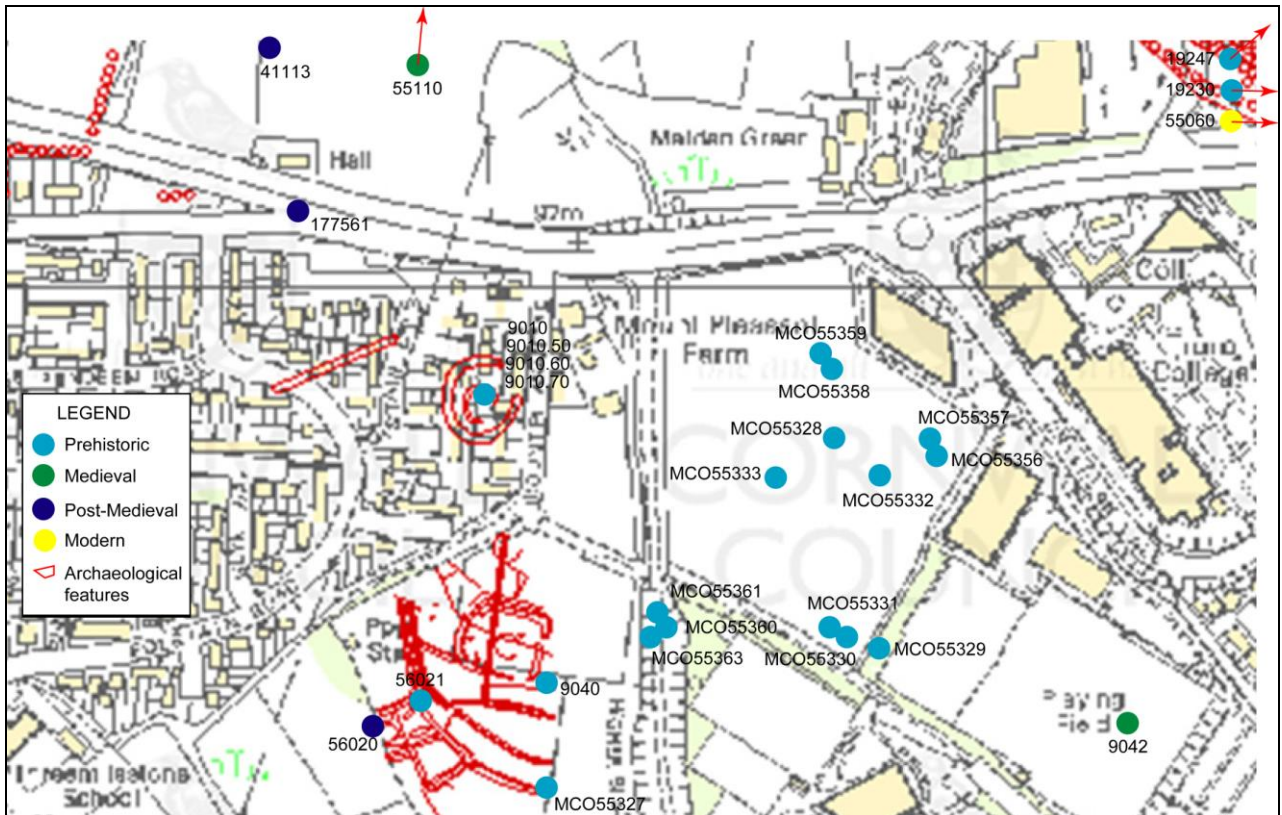


Figure 17: Relevant HER entries.

HER Number: 9010
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Grid Reference: SW 7865 4492

Full description: Mount Pleasant round was an oval bivallate enclosure now totally destroyed by development. It measured about 40m by 50m and had a number of internal features. Parts of the rampart were found to overlie an earlier ditch, but no other early activity has been observed. Two excavations both in advance of building works have taken place: in 1959 three small trenches were dug to confirm the basic form of the enclosure and in 1974 the remaining two-thirds of the site were excavated. The enclosure ditch and some round houses were investigated and pottery was found which is now in the Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro. A watching brief was carried out by CCRA in 1979. The site of the round is visible as a cropmark on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1950, it was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The site was originally Scheduled as Cornwall 903 and has presumably been de-scheduled, though there are no records for this.

HER Number: 9010.60
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut circle, Romano British hut circle
Grid Reference: SW 7865 4492

Full description: Eight supposed hut circles were identified inside Mount Pleasant Round, defined by gullies, diameter 6.0m to 8.0m, of variable cross section (range 0.1m to 0.3m deep, 0.4m to 0.8m wide). Most were filled with clay and stones, with some charcoal spread. Some recuts were apparent. Many of the gullies ran under built areas. A number of post holes and pits were excavated from the interiors of the huts, and there were four more possible post holes between the hut circles. South-west decorated and cordoned ware pottery was recovered from the excavated features.

HER Number: 9010.50
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut circle, Romano British hut circle
Grid Reference: SW 7865 4492

Full description: Two large ring ditches, described as 'enclosures' were found inside Mount Pleasant Round. One was about 15m in diameter, and 0.1m to 0.35m deep, and 0.85m to 1.1m wide. It was cut by four narrow linear features and contained three pits or large post holes. The second, cut by a sewer trench, was approx 12m diameter and consisted of two concentric gullies 1.1m by 0.5m and 0.7m by 0.35m in size. No postholes lay in the gullies, which enclosed a roundhouse and five internal pits or postholes.

HER Number: 9010.70
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Post Medieval findspot
Grid Reference: SW 7865 4492

Full description: Three post-medieval sherds were found in excavation of Mount Pleasant Round in 1974. One was in a recut of an outer ditch of Iron Age origin. No explanation offered.

HER Number: 56021
Name: HIGHER BESORE - Prehistoric field system, Medieval strip field
Grid Reference: SW 7863 4469

Full description: A ditch and banked field system associated with the post-medieval settlement of Higher Besore (56020) is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Fieldwork in 2003 established a medieval date for these ditches, and the relationship they share with surrounding field boundaries suggests they may have been part of a strip field system.

HER Number: MCO55327
Name: HIGHER BESORE - Iron Age round, Iron Age field system
Grid Reference: SW 7870 4463

Full description: A geophysical survey undertaken in 2002 picked up a relatively weak, circular anomaly approx 14m in diameter. The round feature overlaps a linear feature which could be a boundary and suggests more than one phase of activity at this site.

HER Number: 9040
Name: HIGHER BESORE - Iron Age round, Iron Age field system, Romano British field system
Grid Reference: SW 787 447

Full description: This site of a rectilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the west of Higher Besore. Slight humps and bumps are visible on the ground, depending on the vegetation. Mercer described the cropmark as indicating a fairly wide ditch with possibly a palisade slot outside and a further linear earthwork along the valley to the south-west. Possible pits and structures are visible in the interior. Traces of a field system lie to the south. It was geophysically surveyed in 1978 when the presence of ditches was confirmed, but although some internal features were evident, no clear occupation area was identified. The monument was included in the Schedule on 14/6/1973 and the scheduling was revised on 8/7/1997. The site was plotted from aerial photographs during the Cornwall NMP. The settlement features lie in close proximity to a field system, parts of which may be contemporary with the site; however as some ditches appear to cut across the enclosures it has been described separately as PRN 56021.

HER Number: MCO55363
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut
Grid Reference: SW 7876 4472

Full description: House 12, located immediately to the south-west of House 10 (MCO55360) was a little better preserved, though its eastern edge had been truncated by the pipeline trench. The structure comprised outer ditch, circular in plan, containing a number of probable postholes with a presumed structural function, approximately 10m in diameter. The ring ditch cut, was curvilinear in plan with gradual sides and a concave base, 0.8m in width and 0.34m deep. An entrance through the penannular ditch was not visible in the surviving structure, and it is assumed that this was on the building's eastern side and had been truncated by the pipeline trench. Posthole to the east of the central post-ring may have formed part of an entrance structure. Five sherds Late Iron Age pottery were recovered, Cordoned Ware. (J.Gossip to be published (G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites T\Threemilestone, Richard Lander Analysis & Publication 2006089\CA article\publication files))

HER Number: MCO55360
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut
Grid Reference: SW 7877 4473

Full description: House 10, the remains of which were recorded during topsoil stripping for the pipeline and access road and had been truncated by a trench excavated for the fuel pipeline. Although the trench bisected the structure, substantial sections of the house survived to either side. The house comprised a curvilinear ditch, apparently oval in plan and enclosing a space approximately 11.6m by 6.8m, surrounding an inner gully concentric to the outer ditch and containing a number of stakeholes. The ditch and gully were both truncated by a north-west to south-east aligned field system ditch containing Late Iron Age pottery. The ditch fills contained large quantities of quartz rubble particularly from upper fills, which in places was no more than 0.12m below the surface of the field. The inner gully measured 9.2m by 4.2m. Both the inner gully and outer ditch had been cut by a later ditch on a northwest-southeast alignment. A terminal to the ditch on its southern side suggests an entrance to the structure at this point.

Possible posthole to the west of this terminal suggests part of an entrance structure. The other side of the entrance had been destroyed by the excavation of the fuel pipe trench. It is likely that the internal gully had a structural function, perhaps supporting wattle wall panels covered with daub. (J Gossip to be published (G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites T\Threemilestone, Richard Lander Analysis & Publication 2006089\CA article\publication files))

HER Number: MCO55361
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut
Grid Reference: SW 7877 4475

Full description: House 11 is situated within a field system that pre-dates this and other (10 and 12) Late Iron Age houses. This house possibly represents an unroofed enclosure adjacent to House 10 (MCO55360). Very little of the structure was preserved; it can be conjectured that the structure measured approximately 9.2m across. It is possible that the shallow surrounding ditch was disturbed to a great extent by the construction of the pipeline trench. Although little survived of the outer ditch, a probable terminal was noted on its southern side, indicating an entrance in this position. The ring ditch cut formed an enclosure which was probably originally circular in plan with gradual sides and concave base, 1.0m wide and a maximum of 0.32m deep. No finds were found in the structure and it is likely that this feature was an enclosure rather than a house. (J.Gossip to be published (G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites T\Threemilestone, Richard Lander Analysis & Publication 2006089\CA article\publication files))

HER Number: 9042
Name: HIGHER BESORE - Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SW 791 447

Full description: The field boundaries recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880 may be the enclosed strips of a medieval open field system. Since 1888, several boundaries have been removed and others established. On the modern OS Mastermap the site is now a playing field.

Images



HIGHER BESORE - THREEMILESTONE: Richard Lander school, Truro College © Cornwall Council

HER Number: MCO55328
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut circle settlement
Grid Reference: SW 7888 4487

Full description: To the south of Mount Pleasant a group of round houses, some suggesting industrial activity, others occupation, but all displaying several phases of activity were excavated in 2004, together with associated field boundaries. The site is to the north of the new Richard Lander School and to the west of Truro College.

HER Number: MCO55330
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age enclosure
Grid Reference: SW 7890 4476

Full description: House 2, roughly oval in plan with an outer ring gully enclosing an area approximately 10m long and 8.0m wide and between 0.10m-0.20m deep, with an entrance to the north. The gully was cut directly into the natural shillet/clay. Possible stakeholes appeared to be cut into the base of both the western and eastern terminals. These were poorly defined and could be the result of root disturbance and natural erosion. Close to the western terminal of the ring gully was an irregular pit roughly oval in plan, 2.1m long, 0.98m wide and 0.16m deep. Postholes, (both 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep) contained charcoal and shillet. Fragments. It is possible that these held posts for the purpose of tethering animals. Another posthole is located in the southern end of the structure and is 0.32m in diameter and 0.27m deep. This had an intact postpipe with stony fill but no charcoal and supported by two large post-packing stones. A possible posthole to the north of the entrance with collapsed packing stones may be associated with those features to the north of House 3. The likelihood is that this was not a domestic structure, but a livestock pen or horticultural area. The ring gully produced three sherds of probable Late Iron Age pottery.

HER Number: MCO55331
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut
Grid Reference: SW 7889 4476

Full description: House 3, circular in plan with a penannular outer ring ditch. The ditch was 0.88m-1.15m wide, 0.2m-0.42m deep and enclosed a space approximately 12m in diameter. The ditch was cut into the natural shillet/clay and had a SE facing entrance overlooking the adjacent possible animal/horticulture enclosure. Infill of the ditch included a large amount of stone, mostly white quartz, which appeared to have dumped/collapsed. Three postholes appeared to cut through the ditch deposits, thus post-dating the infilling of the ditch. An arrangement of four postholes inside the ditch entrance suggest a porch structure. The ring ditch produced 93 sherds of pottery; in segment 4 sherds of South Western Decorated Ware were recovered. However close to the southern terminal of the penannular ditch contained a complete rim from an Amphora within an apparent backfill. To the west of these and forming a partial arc concentric to the outer ring-ditch. The external features may all represent postholes, all in the region of 0.3m-0.43m in diameter and 0.26m deep with the exception of one being 0.11m deep. Other post or stakeholes were noted between the ditch and the possible porch. Internal features of the hut are a probable hearth, possible storage pit, possible internal wall or bank interpreted from a raised and compacted scatter of quartz and stone showed partial survival around the NW inner perimeter. To the north 35 sherds of pottery mainly (29 sherds) found in a posthole of South Western Decorated Ware.

HER Number: MCO55329
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut
Grid Reference: SW 7893 4475

Full description: House 1, possibly Late Iron Age, comprised a shallow ring ditch, maximum of 0.4m in depth and 0.6m wide with a concave profile, containing a complex arrangement of features indicating several phases of activity. The ditch enclosed an area measuring 10m in diameter. A spread of quartz stones represent working surfaces for undertaking small scale industrial processes. In addition to postholes internal features included working surfaces for undertaking small scale industrial processes, gullies and pits. A series of shallow inter-cutting pits were apparently used as hearths on the north and west of the centre of the house. Postholes form a circle off-centre to the ring-ditch (a design feature common to the other house structures). Whilst it is likely that not all of these are contemporaneous, and most probably represent different phases of construction, a distinct outer ring of features are indicative of structural postholes. Finds: Five whetstones, polished pebble, possible lapstone, an iron object; some of the small finds were recovered from pit/postholes as well as slag from hearths and are suggestive of industrial activity. Ceramic finds from the house comprised mainly gabbroic pottery 86, some of which are decorated and identified as South Western Decorated Ware, suggesting Late Iron Age. The ring ditch produced 97 pottery sherds some also identified as South Western Decorated Ware.

HER Number: MCO55333
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut, findspot
Grid Reference: SW 7885 4484

Full description: House 5, a hut, oval in plan, 17m on its north-south axis and 13m east-west, comprising a ditch 1.0m-1.18m wide with an entrance to the east 3.6m wide. The ditch is shallow on the NE arc rising to the level of the natural subsoil, continuing as little more than a stain for 2.5m. The depth of the ditch varied greatly from 0.3m (south) and (north) to an average depth of 0.15m-0.12m. Preserved ditch deposits also varied but included charcoal. A shallow stone filled gully perpendicular to the SE side of the hut curving for approx 3.0m to the NE. Finds were exclusively found on the north side of the entrance, 40 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, 13 fragments of industrial debris (slag), six iron fragments and seven pieces of possible worked stone. Other finds included 15 sherds of pottery. The ditch enclosed a complex of postholes, including probable porch postholes in two groups, each 2.0m inside the entrance. These features were on the north side and inter-cutting stone-packed postholes to the south where they indicate three phases of construction/rebuilding. It is possible that the northern posthole was as complex but poor preservation led to this going unnoticed. To the west was an array of postholes forming an arc which enclosed four shallow circular features of uncertain function.

HER Number: MCO55332
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut, Iron Age enclosure
Grid Reference: SW 7891 4485

Full description: House 4 consists of a circular penannular ditch surrounding a narrower shallow gully. Contained by the gully were postholes, stakeholes and small, shallow pits. The ditch is approx 15.4m (internal diameter) by 1.5m wide with a depth varying from 0.5m to 0.7m and deeper at its terminals. The ditch had been cut into the natural subsoil and was interrupted on its SE side to form an entrance, the majority of Late Iron Age finds came from the ditch termini. The gully was concentric to the penannular ditch and was inset from the ring ditch by between 1.5m and 2.0m, with a diameter of 14m, an average width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.10m to 0.15m. Within the gully, nineteen stakeholes were recorded of similar size the gully was interrupted to form an entrance inside the ditch entrance and featured a posthole at each terminal. The internal features comprised postholes, forming an irregular ring within the gully. A rough circular pattern of postholes can be seen, probably constructed for supporting structural timber posts. Contained by this ring of postholes is a group of small pits represent activity taking place within the structure with pit, one of the pits was identified as a possible hearth pit. On the SE side of hut was gully which continued as running from the most southerly ditch terminus and curving round towards the north creating an annexed space beyond the entrance to the main structure. A large posthole or pit at the northern end of this gully. The gully itself was very shallow, no more than 0.15m deep and partially truncated. Very few finds were recovered from features outside ditch and these finds included a single sherd of Late Iron Age

pottery from 2 pits, a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and 4 pieces of industrial debris (slag) from posthole, and pieces of slag from stakeholes, the internal and outer gullies.

HER Number: MCO55356
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut, Iron Age enclosure
Grid Reference: SW 7894 4488

Full description: House 6 measured 15.5m long, along its NW/SE axis and 11.5m across and comprises an oval ditch surrounding internal features, with an entrance on its western side. Inside the entrance is an arrangement of four postholes, two on the northern side and two on the southern side of the entrance and adjacent to the southern terminal a row of three stakeholes. On the eastern side of the ditch is possible evidence of an earlier entrance. A pit with possible industrial deposit as well as pottery was found. Just over 6.0m to the NW is a small oval enclosure measuring 8.8m by 4.3m comprising an oval gully 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep. A wide, 3.0m, entrance on its SE side, facing House 6 is evident. Post and stakeholes, and an elongated pit were revealed but no finds were recovered from this small enclosure.

HER Number: MCO55357
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut
Grid Reference: SW 7896 4488

Full description: House 7 comprised a penannular ring ditch with an external diameter of 14.9m, with an entrance on its eastern side. The ditch had a maximum width of 1.3m and up to 0.31m deep. Two stakeholes and seven postholes, postholes with average depth of 0.25m with seven sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and spindle whorl and a blank from either a spindle whorl or counter recovered from the posthole infill. A shallow pit in the NE quadrant was also identified.

HER Number: MCO55358
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut
Grid Reference: SW 7888 4493

Full description: House 8 comprises an oval ditch forming an enclosure 18.1m long and 6.0m across surrounding internal postholes and pits. The average depth of the ditch was 0.42m. A wide 6.2m gap in the north side of the ditch appeared to form an entrance, in front of which were gullies. Inside the structure evidence of postholes and possibly an earlier cut. An array of stakeholes was noted. West of the centre of the house a curvilinear gully was recorded 1.8m long and 1.0m wide, culminating in a bowl-shaped shallow pit at its western end. To the west of this was a shallow pit or post hole containing charcoal rich orange and black fills. Two narrow, shallow (no more than 0.12m), steep-sided gullies were stretched across the entrance of the house and extended to House 9. In part of the gully a small whetstone was recovered. 26 sherds of pottery were recovered from deposits, perhaps original occupation layers. A total of 58 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were found within a ditch [5500] fill, and 20 fragments of fired clay, perhaps hearth lining, daub, or baking material as well as a number of fragments of worked stone.

HER Number: MCO55359
Name: MOUNT PLEASANT - Iron Age hut, Iron Age enclosure, Iron Age boundary
Grid Reference: SW 7887 4496

Full description: House 9 comprised two curvilinear ditches forming a circular enclosure with two entrances on its western and SE sides. Within the house was an arrangement of postholes, perhaps representing a central supportive ring and two entrance structures. Many of these features do not possess typical posthole morphology; they are in many cases shallow, with concave sides and bases which is probably attributable to decay and erosion. A number of features were recorded between the outer ditch and the inner post-ring, including stakeholes and postholes. Immediately to the east and cut by a penannular ditch is a small structure comprised of a penannular gully with an internal diameter of 4.0m and 0.42m wide and 0.2m deep. To the north of this structure and connected to the ditch and therefore probably contemporary was a linear gully extending 25m north and almost certainly meeting another ditch just beyond the limit of the excavation. Finds found in the curvilinear ditches of the smaller structure produced 24 Late Iron Age sherds and seven fragments of industrial slag. Few finds were recovered from the interior of the house.

HER Number: 19247
Name: GLOWETH - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SW 794 453

Full description: Thomas in 1851 (b1) records a barrow in the area of Gloweth, but both the barrow and its location are now lost, presumably under buildings (b2).

HER Number: 19230
Name: CHYVELAH - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SW 7940 4521

Full description: The site of a ploughed down barrow, which was recorded both by Thomas and by Henderson. The field is recorded as 'Barrow Field' in the Tithe Award c1840. Warner recorded it as extant in 1965 and it was marked on OS maps. It was 0.5m high before being removed as the result of road construction in 1970.

HER Number: 56020
Name: HIGHER BESORE - Post Medieval settlement
Grid Reference: SW 7858 4467

Full description: The present settlement of Higher Besore (at NGR SW 78980 44650) is a C20 creation. It appears to have replaced an earlier settlement of the same name located some 400m to the west. This earlier settlement consisted of a lane leading to a small building complex associated with two small fields. It is marked as Higher Besore on the 1880 1st edition OS map but is no longer extant in 1946. A number of field boundaries which may relate to this site are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and are described separately in PRN 56021. This site is considered likely to be the remains of an abandoned 18th or 19th century smallholding.

HER Number: 177561
Name: CHYVELAH - Post Medieval school
Grid Reference: SW 7851 4505

Full description: Chyvelah Board School, built 1896-8. Architect Silvanus Trevail. Recorded on the 2nd Edition of the 1:2500 OS 1907 map. Demolished c1970 for the A390 Threemilestone By-Pass.

HER Number: 41113
Name: SOUTH PENHALDARVA - Post Medieval mine
Grid Reference: SW 785 452

Full description: South Penhaldarva mine was a lead trial mine between 1857 and 1860 and is located at this position by Hamilton Jenkin (b2). It is also mentioned by Collins.

HER Number: 55110
Name: WILLOW GREEN - Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system
Grid Reference: SW 7858 4525

Full description: Field boundaries of Medieval or Post Medieval date were seen as cropmarks and mapped from oblique aerial photographs. These fields, which are partially marked on the OS 1st edition map, lie in close proximity to the suggested location of South Penhaldarva Mine (PRN 41113) although no mining related features were visible on the photographs.

HER Number: 55060
Name: GLOWETH - Modern military camp
Grid Reference: SW 7927 4516

Full description: World War II military camp on the site of what is now the ambulance station and superstores. Vertical photographs taken in 1944 indicate the presence of approximately 180 bell tents. It is thought that this camp may have housed US American troops gathering for the D Day embarkation.

Appendix 3

Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	<i>Topsoil</i> Active topsoil/turf; dark-to-mid yellowish-brown friable clay-silt; occasional sub-rounded stones <20mm.	Overlies (101)	0.20-0.30m	C20
(101)	<i>Subsoil</i> Subsoil; light yellowish-brown friable clay-silt; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones, mainly quartz, 20-60mm.	Overlies (102); overlain by (100)	0.06m	-
(102)	<i>Natural</i> Undisturbed natural; light pink firm clay and decayed shillet; common to frequent sub-angular quartz 30-100mm, occasionally larger.	Overlain by (101)	-	-
(200)	<i>Topsoil</i> As (100).	Overlies (201)	0.2-0.3m	C20
(201)	<i>Subsoil</i> As (101).	Overlies (202); overlain by (200)	0.06m	-
(202)	<i>Natural</i> As (102); some patches of yellowish clay silt.	Cut by [203][204]; overlain by (201)	-	-
[203]	<i>Cut</i> Linear cut, roadside ditch phase 1; c.0.85m wide by 0.6m deep; steep V-shaped profile.	Cuts (202); contains (206)	0.6m	-
[204]	<i>Cut</i> Linear cut, roadside ditch phase 2; c.0.85m wide by 0.15m deep; shallow gentle concave profile; relationship with (201) not determined.	Cuts (206); contains (205); overlain by (200)	0.15m	-
(205)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [204]; mid grey soft-to-firm slightly clayey silt; humic black inclusions give a darker colour towards the top, with mixed mottled gingery inclusions, possibly burnt clay or iron precipitation; common sub-angular quartz up to 60mm, occasionally larger; rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of [204]; overlain by (200)	0.15m	-
(206)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [203]; homogenous soft buff-olive clay-silt; frequent-to-abundant quartz 80-100mm, up to 150mm; clean.	Fill of [203]; cut by [204]	0.6m	-

Appendix 4

Concordance of Finds

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)&(200)	Topsoil	1	12	Flowerpot.	1	15	Slate fragment.	C18-20
		1	1	White Refined Earthen ware (WRE) with blue transfer print.	1	6	Glass fragment. Rectangular body sherd, letters "KILLE..." visible.	
		1	4	18 th Century Jackfield ware.	2	5	Coal fragments.	
		1	3	Plain white refined earthenware (WRE) post 1720.				
		4	20					

Appendix 5

List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report.

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
TTM12(1)	Trench #1 – pre-excavation	SE	2m
TTM12(2)	As above	NW	2m
TTM12(3)	Feature [104], pre-excavation. Subsequently voided	NE	1m
TTM12(4)	As above	SE	1m
TTM12(5)	Trench #2 – pre-excavation	N	2m
TTM12(6)	As above	S	2m
TTM12(7)	Ditches [203] & [204], pre-excavation	ENE	1m
TTM12(8)	Ditches [203] & [204], NE facing section, vertical & horizontal scales	NE	1m
TTM12(9)	As above, with flash	NE	1m
TTM12(10)	Post-excavation shot of slot through [203] & [204] from above & NE	NE	1m
TTM12(11a-d)	Working/cover shots	NW	2m



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