

LAND AT TREVERBYN FARM PROBUS CORNWALL

Results of Archaeological
Monitoring & Recording



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Land at Treverbyn Farm Probus Cornwall

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

For

Andrew Lutey
of Aquasource (SW) Ltd.

By



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February 2013

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Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Treverbyn Farm, Probus, Cornwall.

The groundworks revealed three linear features, two irregular pits and a burnt pit. Two of the linears (ditches) were of the same alignment and likely constitute part of the same field system. One was dated to the Bronze Age from the single sherd of stratified pottery found on the site. The burnt pit contained multiple fills, which suggest multiple instances of in-situ high intensity burning, although no finds to indicate industrial processes or cremation were recovered.



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Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to:

Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO)
Andrew Lutey, Aquasource (SW) Ltd.

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Treverbyn Farm, Probus, Cornwall, TR2 4JE
Parish: Probus
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 88227 50168

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. on land at Treverbyn Farm, Probus, Cornwall, during February 2013. This work was commissioned by Andrew Lutey of Aquasource (SW) Ltd. (the Client). The proposed development required groundworks including the excavation of a turbine base, an access track, a cable trench and disturbance of a hedgebank all of which were excavated under archaeological supervision to the depth of in situ weathered natural with a toothless grading bucket.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located in a field, on the southern edge of a hilltop plateau approximately 95m OD (SW 88265 50204). It is about 1.5km South-West of Ladock on land within the civil parish of Ladock, although Treverbyn farm lies about 760m to the south of the site within the civil parish of Probus. The bedrock of the site is recorded as Gramscatho Group (British Geological Survey), a Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and sandstone, and is overlain by Denbigh 2 type soils; well drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble (Soil Survey of England and Wales).

1.3 Historical Background

An archaeological assessment providing a full archaeological and historical background has been carried out by Archaeological Consultants Ltd. (Archaeological Consultant Ltd, Land at Treverbyn Farm, Ladock, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment). Key points of this regarding the site specifically are that, according to the 1839 Tithe Map the land originally was part of Nansough Farm in Ladock parish as opposed to Treverbyn Farm in Probus parish. Nansough seems to have been a manor with its origins sometime in the late 13th century and whose name is a derivative of its location within a valley. Also, the Tithe apportionment names the field that contains the site as “Great Berry”. This is important as “berry” is often a corruption of “bury”, meaning earthwork, which may relate to the suspected Romano-British round located in the southern half of the field.

1.4 Archaeological Background

A Visual Impact Assessment has been carried out, and an Archaeological Assessment undertaken on the proposed wind turbine site that concluded:

The site ‘is within the same field as a probable Iron Age- Romano-British round. The site also sits within a rich prehistoric and historic landscape that include three scheduled monuments and four Grade II Listed buildings. The proposed development is likely to have minimal impact on the identified sites, the most pertinent being the visual impact of the turbine on Nansough/Kestle round (Sites 10 and 11) during its use phase’. The report recommended a

watching brief during groundworks (Archaeological Consultants Ltd, Land at Treverbyn Farm, Ladock, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment).

1.5 Methodology

The topsoil stripping of all areas subject to proposed groundworks was excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket to the depth of weathered natural. This depth ranged from 0.30-0.45m. This work took place on the 7th and 8th February 2013 under the supervision of the site archaeologist, J. Bampton.

For all features a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:20 and 1:200) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.

The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 1) drawn up in consultation with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (Dan Ratcliffe).





Figure 1: Location map. The site is indicated.

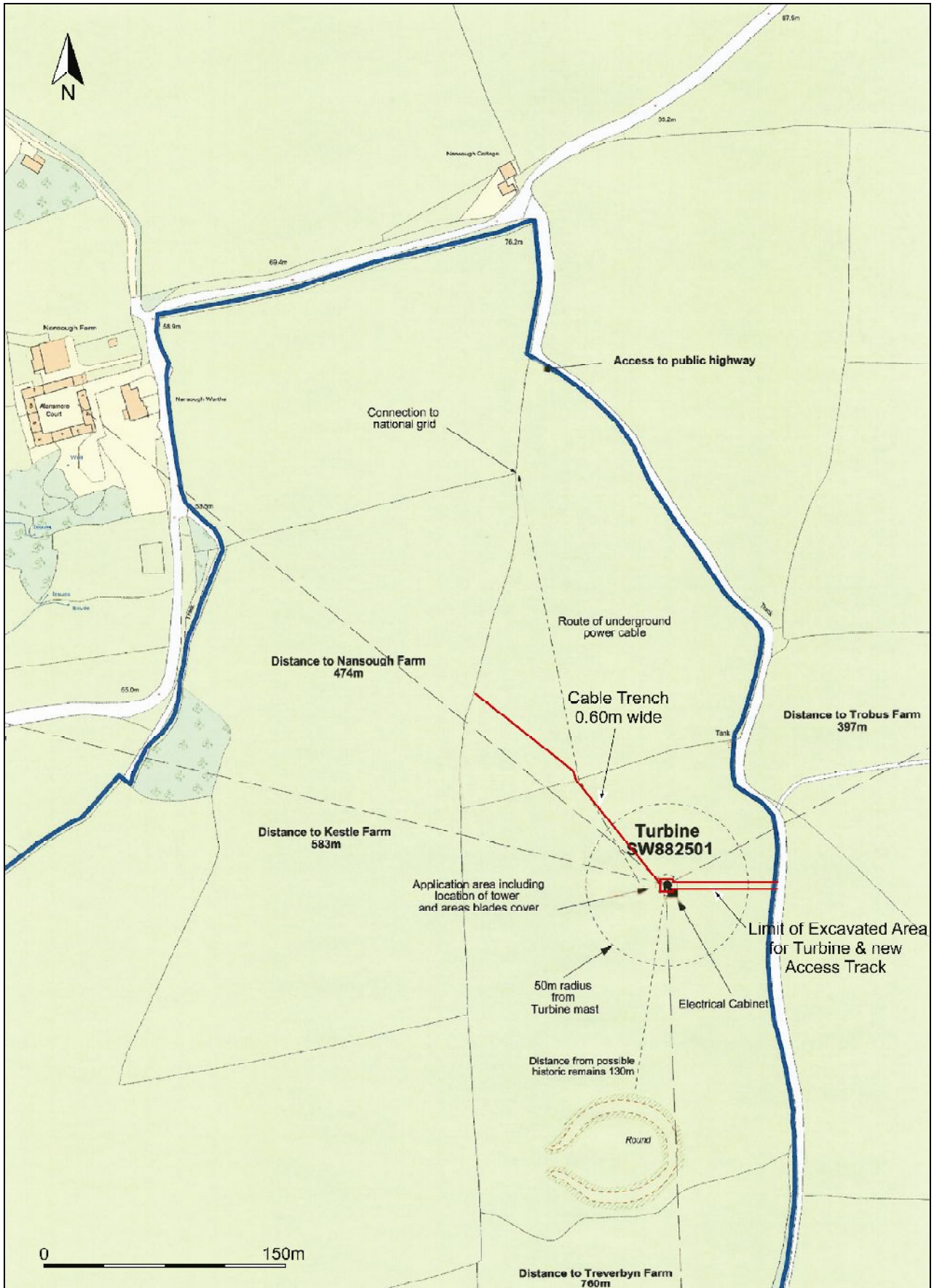


Figure 2: Location of excavated track way overlaying Promap base map.

2.0 Results of Archaeological Monitoring

No archaeological features were encountered in the square area excavated at the base of the proposed turbine or within the cable trench running north-west from the turbine square (Figure 19). The existing track running from Treverbyn Farm up to the site is being re-instated and was not excavated below the depth of its existing gravelled surface. All archaeological features occurred within the new access track between the turbine square and eastern field boundary (Figure 3). A single linear was dated to the Bronze Age. All other features were undated. The following description addresses the site running from the west to the east. Further details of any contexts can be seen in Appendix 2 and of the finds in Appendix 3.

2.1 Site Stratigraphy

Context	Depth	Description
(100)	0 to between 0.30-0.45m	Topsoil. Mid brown-grey, friable clay-silt with moderate small angular shillet & quartz stones. Finds = 1 sherd Medieval Lostwithiel ware C12-C15.
-	-	Archaeological contexts
(101)	Occurs below 0.30-0.45m	Light white-ish blue-grey compact shillet rock with orange clay bands trending NE-SW; & light orange-yellow compact clay with occasional large quartz stones.

2.2 Description of Archaeological Features

54m west of the eastern field boundary a terminus of a 1m wide ditch [102] was located. It was aligned north-east by south-west and produced a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery; the only find from within a sealed context on the site. 10m east of Ditch Terminus [102] was a small irregular pit [117], which contained a large amount of charcoal flecks.

In the middle of the access track were a group of features; Ditch [113], Irregular Pit [115] and Burnt Pit [105]; all of which were undated. Irregular Pit [115] was irregular in plan and profile. It was cut by both Burnt Pit [105] and Ditch [113]. Ditch [113], although only its base survives, had a more regular profile to its cut than Ditches [102] and [111], and was aligned north-south. This may be used to suggest a later date than the other ditches. However, the regularity of its profile in comparison to the others may be due to it being cut into a more clay rich and less shillet natural than Ditches [102] or [111]. Burnt Pit [105], 1.90m across, showed evidence of in situ burning. It seems to be a relatively shallow pit with a broad base. The natural clay around it seems to have baked to a thickness of up to and over 0.04m. It contained an even layer of burning across its base, Fill (108), which was in turn sealed by a tipped clay-silt layer, overlaid with another, thicker, layer of burnt material, Fill (110). This and any subsequent layers had been truncated and spread by ploughing, which may account for most of the charcoal flecks occurring in the upper half of Irregular Pit [115]. 50% of both burnt deposits, (108) and (110), were sampled.

About 8m east of Burnt Pit [105] was Ditch Terminus [111] - 0.55m wide. It was aligned north-east by south-west like Ditch [102], although it produced no finds

2.3 The Finds

1 sherd of pottery, weighing 10g was recovered from stratified context (104) on the site (see Appendix 4). It was a small sherd of abraded Bronze Age vessel with a Gabbroic-admixture fabric. A single sherd of Medieval Lostwithiel type ware pottery, weighing 3g was recovered from the Topsoil near to the excavated features. It dated to the 12th-15th centuries.



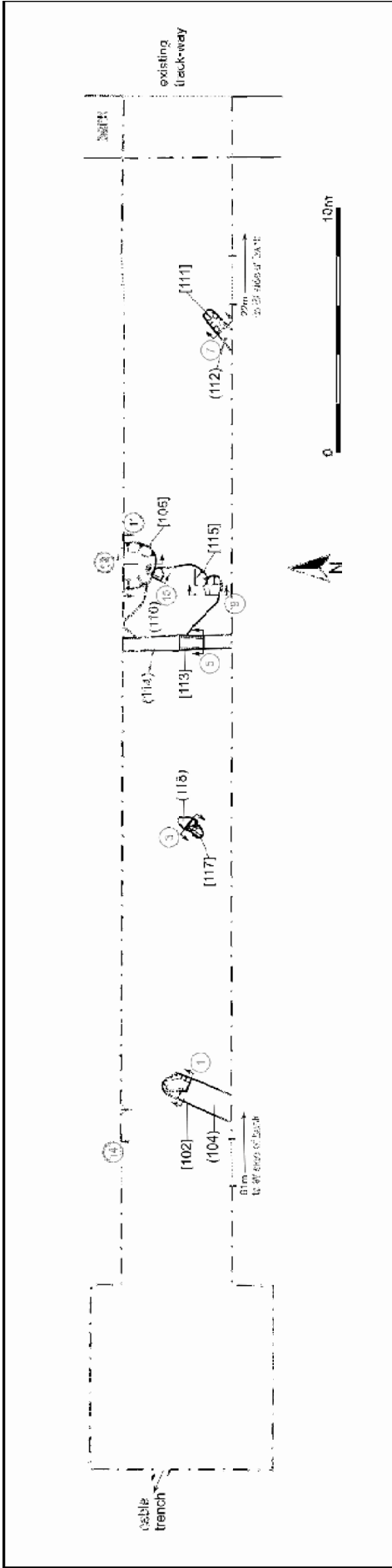


Figure 3: Plan of excavated area including locations of section drawing numbers from Figures 4-5.

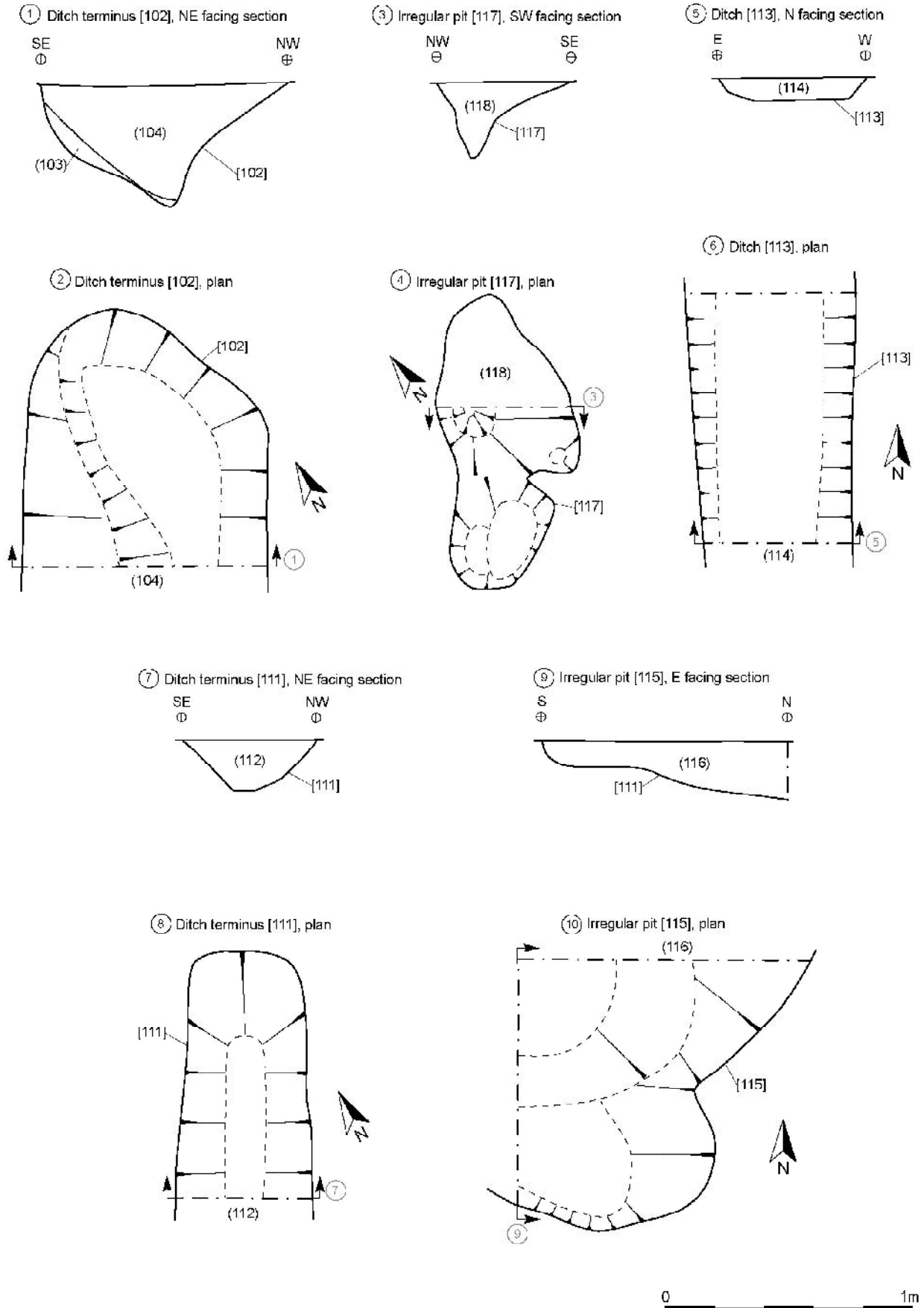


Figure 4: Site section drawings and plans numbered 1-10.
South West Archaeology

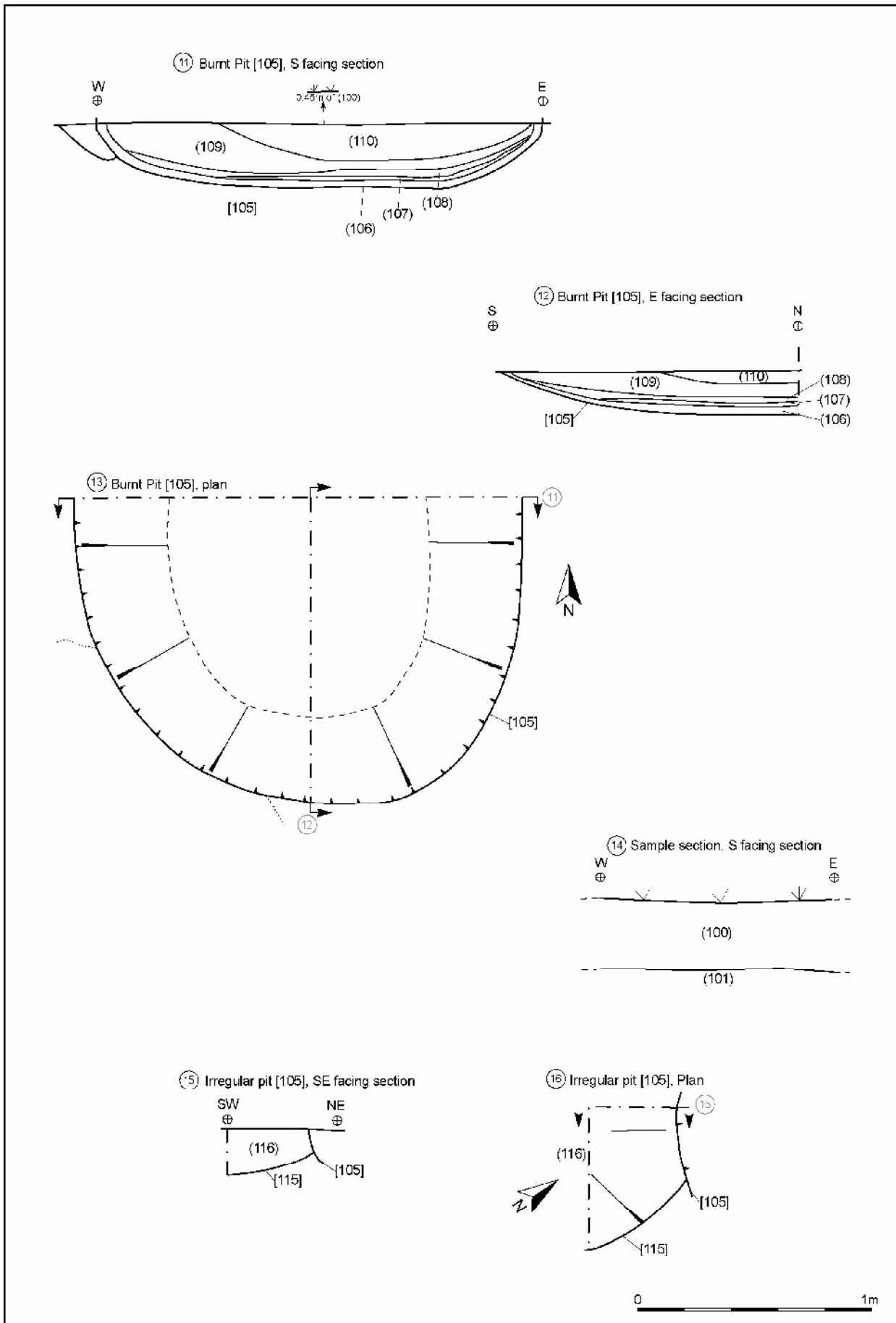


Figure 5: Section drawings and plans numbered 11-16.
South West Archaeology



Figure 6: Ditch Terminus [102], looking south-west.



Figure 7: Area of features, from left to right; Ditch [113], Irregular Pit [115], Burnt Pit [105]; pre-excitation, looking north (1&2m scale).



Figure 8: Ditch [113], looking south (1m scale).



Figure 9: Ditch Terminus [111], looking south-west (1m scale).



Figure 10: Irregular pit [115], looking north-west (1m scale).



Figure 11: Irregular Pit/natural feature [117], looking north-east (1m scale).



Figure 12: Burnt Pit [105], from above, (1m scale).



Figure 13: Burnt Pit [105], looking west, (1m scale).



Figure 14: Burnt Pit [105], looking north-west, (2m scale).



Figure 15: Bank on eastern boundary, looking south, (2m scale).



Figure 16: Existing track-way post maintenance, looking south (2m scale).



Figure 17: Post-Excavation of access track, looking west (1&2m scale).



Figure 18: Post-Excavation of turbine base, looking east (1&2m scale).



Figure 19: Post-Excavation of cable trench, looking north-west (1&2m scale).



Figure 20: Pit [105] fully excavated, looking north (2m scale).

3.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The site is situated within a rich prehistoric landscape with an Iron Age/Romano-British Round only 130m to its south, although there were no known archaeological features directly within the limits of any of the proposed groundworks. The typically shallow soils and long history of arable farming meant it was likely that shallow features may have been ploughed away and that any deeper features would have been severely truncated.

The monitoring and recording of the trackway revealed a number of undated features and a single prehistoric ditch terminus. Although different in size, ditches [102] and [111] had similarities in their profiles and fills. They were also aligned in the same direction and apparently terminated at roughly the same height up slope; on the very southern edge of the hilltop plateau on which the site lies. These probably make up part of a prehistoric field system. The three features in the middle of the access track and between the prehistoric ditches and just beyond their termini may date to a period within the life span of the ditches, as they respect their boundaries. However, their distance makes this analysis tentative at best.

At least two phases are identifiable on the site as the irregular pit [115], was cut by pit [105] and ditch [113]. The irregular pit [115] may be a naturally silted up hollow with intrusive charcoal flecks. Despite clear multiple events of intense burning contained within pit [105] the lack of any industrial waste or cremated bone make it difficult to define the purpose of the process. The soil samples taken from this feature have been processed and archived. The regularity of cuts and proximity between linear [113] and pit [105] may be used to suggest a contemporary date for the two. The undisturbed plateau to the north of the access track may contain more features relating to these two features, which both extend into it. The potential extent of these may be defined in part by the cable trench, which revealed no archaeology toward the gentle west slope of the hill or the steep north-west slope down from the plateau.

4.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

British Geological Survey 2013: Geology of Britain Viewer. www.bgs.ac.uk/

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 1995 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.*

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW). 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations).* Harpenden.

Unpublished Sources:

Archaeological Consultants Ltd. 2011: *Land at Treverbyn Farm, Ladock, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment.*

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING ON LAND TREVERBYN FARM, PROBUS, CORNWALL

Location: Treverbyn Farm, Probus, Cornwall TR2 4JE

Parish: Probus

County: Cornwall

NGR: SW88227 50168

Planning Application ref: PA11/09818

Proposal: the installation of a wind turbine

Date: 6th 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 Andrew Lutey of Aquasource (SW) Ltd. (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording and for related off site analysis and reporting on land at Treverbyn Farm, Probus, Cornwall. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes has been produced in consultation with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (Dan Ratcliffe).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A Visual Impact Assessment has been carried out, and an Archaeological Assessment undertaken on the proposed wind turbine site concluded that:

The site 'is within the same field as a probable Iron Age- Romano-British round. The site also sits within a rich prehistoric and historic landscape that include three scheduled monuments and four Grade II Listed buildings. The proposed development is likely to have minimal impact on the identified sites, the most pertinent being the visual impact of the turbine on Nansough/Kestle round (Sites 10 and 11) during its use phase'. The report recommended a watching brief during groundworks (Archaeological Consultants Ltd, Land at Treverbyn Farm, Ladock, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development;
- 3.1.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording:

All groundworks including the excavation of the turbine base, the access track, the cable trench, any additional groundworks (e.g. crane base, electrical cabinets etc.) and sections through the hedgebanks will be excavated under archaeological supervision (see attached plan). All groundworks including service trenching and topsoil stripping will be carried out by machine, 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. If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and the HEPAO to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed. Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:

- 4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.
- 4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
- 4.1.4 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 sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features;
 - iv) a minimum of one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
- 4.1.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and the HEPAO.
- 4.1.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
- 4.1.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.1.8 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.
- 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). 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 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HEPAO will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HEPAO and the client/applicant to determine the appropriate mitigation.

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

- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 Monitoring
- 4.5.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and will be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 4.5.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 4.5.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by CCHES and will consist of:
- 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
- 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
- 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO.
- 5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints will be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum.
- 5.3 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. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002* and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.
- 6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field notes and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum. The museum's current guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to
- 6.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 6.3 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HEPAO on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HES either digitally or as a hard-copy. However, the results of the earlier evaluation work will need to be incorporated within this report, and appropriately archived with this. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.
A report will include the following elements:
- 6.3.1 A report number, date, version number and the OASIS record number;
- 6.3.2 A copy of this WSI;
- 6.3.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 6.3.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 6.3.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
- 6.3.6 A summary of the project's results;
- 6.4.7 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 6.3.8 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 6.3.9 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 6.3.10 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These should be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans must show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.3.11 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.3.12 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.3.13 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 6.3.14 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.
- 6.3.15 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.3.16 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 6.3.17 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation.

- 6.4 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 and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the HEPAO.
- 6.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 6.6 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.
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove

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Appendix 1 – List of specialists

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Bone

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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

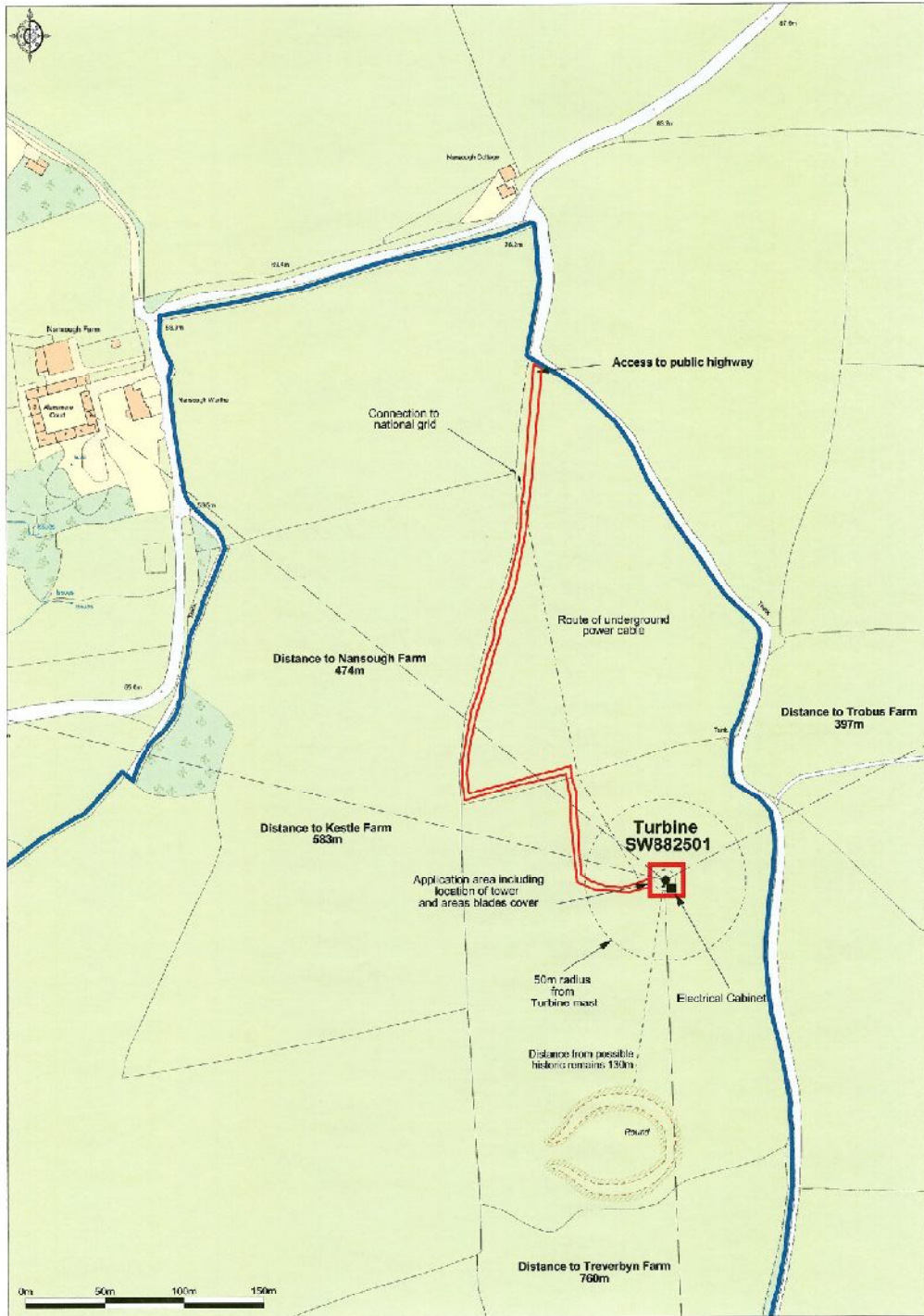
Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell
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Site Plan of proposed wind turbine at Treverbyn Farm



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Appendix 2

List of Contexts

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	Topsoil Mid brown-grey, friable clay-silt with moderate small angular shillet & quartz stones. Finds = 1 sherd Medieval Lostwithiel ware. C12-C15. = active plough soil.	Overlies everything	0.30-0.45m	C20
(101)	Natural Light white-ish blue-grey compact shillet rock with orange clay bands trending NE-SW; & light orange-yellow compact clay with occasional large quartz stones.	Cut by everything	-	-
[102]	Cut of Ditch Linear ditch terminus, 1m wide. Moderate slope with sharp break and flat base. aligned NE-SW. 2 fills. Same alignment as [111], therefore part of same field system?	Contains (103), (104), cuts (101)	0.50m	Iron Age
(103)	Fill of Ditch Lower fill of [102]. Light orange-brown, soft clay-silt with occasional small angular quartz stones. Possible primary fill/bioturbation during ditches active period. No finds.	Fill of [102], overlain by (104)	0.13m	-
(104)	Fill of Ditch Upper fill of [102]. Mid orange-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks & small angular stones (quartz & shillet). Finds = 1 sherd of pottery.	Fill of [102], overlies (103), overlain by (100)	0.46m	Iron Age
[105]	Cut of Pit Oval burnt pit, 1.28+m long by 1.90m wide. Plough truncated vertical sides to a gentle curved break and flat base. 5 fills. Undated. = result of multiple in situ high intensity fires dragged by later ploughing and charcoal mixed into topsoil immediately above feature?	Contains (106)-(110), cuts (116)	0.28m	-
(106)	Fill of Pit Lower basal fill of [105]. Mid red-orange, compact clay. No finds. = heat effected natural/original base of pit.	Fill of [105], overlain by (107)	0.04m	-
(107)	Fill of Pit Upper basal fill of [105]. Light yellow-green, compact clay. No finds. = in patches across base of cut. = heat effected natural but variation to (106).	Fill of [105], overlies (106), overlain by (108)	0.02m	-
(108)	Fill of Pit Middle fill of [105]. Blackish charcoal layer. Original layer of burning. No finds. 50% of deposit sampled = sample 2, 2 bags <10l.	Fill of [105], overlies (107), overlain by (109)	0.01-0.03m	-
(109)	Fill of Pit 1 st tertiary fill of [105]. Mid orange-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds. = tertiary backfill sealing original burning, but mixed with burnt deposits.	Fill of [105], overlies (108), overlain by (110)	0.20m	-
(110)	Fill of Pit Upper-most fill of [105]. Blackish charcoal layer with occasional brown silt-clay mixed in and large angular rocks. No finds. 50% of deposit sampled = sample 1, 2 bags <10l.	Fill of [105], overlies (109), overlain by (100)	0.16m	-
[111]	Cut of Ditch Linear ditch terminus, 0.55m wide, aligned NE-SW. Moderate straight slope with sharp break to flat base. 1 fill. Undated. (slight sub-rectangular end in plan) Same alignment as [102], therefore part of same field system?	Contains (112), cuts (101)	0.20m	-
(112)	Fill of Ditch Fill of Ditch [111]. Mid orange-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional angular shillet stone. No finds.	Fill of [111], overlain by (100)	0.20m	-
[113]	Cut of Ditch Base of Linear ditch, 0.60m wide. Steep slope to sharpe break and flat base aligned N-S. 1 fill. Undated. Regularity in character & different alignment suggests a later date to [102] & [111].	Contains (114), cuts (116)	0.10m	-
(114)	Fill of Ditch Fill of Ditch [113]. Dark orange brown, friable clay-silt. No finds. Very clean.	Fill of [113], overlain by (100)	0.10m	-
[115]	Cut of Pit Irregular sub-ovoid pit, 4mx3m. Gentle to steep sides and a very gentle break of slope to flatish, slightly concave base. Undated. 1 fill.	Contains (116), cuts (101)	0.24m	-
(116)	Fill of Pit Fill of Pit [115]. Light mid-orange brown, soft silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks in upper parts and medium angular stones (quartz & shillet). No finds.	Fill of [115], cut by [105], [113]	0.24m	-
[117]	Cut of Pit Irregular sub-elliptical pit, 1.19mx0.55m. Steep, vertical and gentle slopes with multiple bases; 1 pointed and 1 flat. 1 fill. Undated. = natural rooty feature but lots of charcoal flecks? Eye-of-faith may see a stake and post-hole but not likely. Recorded out of respect of proximity to other identifiable features.	Contains (118), cuts (101)	0.30m	-
(118)	Fill of Pit Fill of Pit [117]. Mid brown Orange, soft silt-clay with moderate-frequent charcoal flecks and occasional angular quartz and shillet stones (100x70mm). No finds.	Fill of [117], overlain by (100)	0.30m	-

Appendix 3

Concordance of Finds

		Ceramics			Provisional date
Context No.	Blk	Frag.	Wgt.(g)	Notes	
100		1	3	Medieval Lostwithiel Type Ware	C12-C15
104		1	10	Bronze Age vessel with a Gabbroic-admixture fabric	Bronze-Age
Totals		2	13		

Appendix 4

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

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
PTF13(1)*	Ditch terminus [102] section	NE	1m
PTF13(2)	Ditch terminus [102] along length	NE	1m
PTF13(3)	Post Excavation shot from turbine square along access track	W	1+2m
PTF13(4)	Post excavation from track-way end toward turbine square	E	1+2m
PTF13(5)	Eastern field boundary bank cut for access track	N	2m
PTF13(6)	Existing track to be improved for access to site pre-excavation	N	-
PTF13(7)	Eastern field boundary bank cut for access track	S	2m
PTF13(8)	Burnt pit [105], pre-excavation	S	2m
PTF13(9)	As above	E	2m
PTF13(10)	Area including pit [105], ditch [113] and pit [115], pre-excavation	S	1+2m
PTF13(11)	Burnt pit [105], pre-excavation from above	N	1m
PTF13(12)*	Half section of burnt pit [105], 50%-ex	E	1m
PTF13(13)	Burnt pit [105], 50%-ex	SE	2m
PTF13(14)	As above	S	2m
PTF13(15)	As above	S	2m**
PTF13(16)*	Ditch [113] section	N	1m
PTF13(17)	As above	S	1m
PTF13(18)	Ditch [113] along length	N	2m
PTF13(19)*	Ditch terminus [111]	NE	1m
PTF13(20)	As above	NE	1m
PTF13(21)	Irregular pit [115]	E	1m
PTF13(22)	As above, oblique angle	SE	1m
PTF13(23)	Area including pit [105], ditch [113] and pit [115], post excavation	S	1m
PTF13(24)	Irregular pit/natural feature [117]	SW	1m
PTF13(25)	Cable trench SE end	SE	2m
PTF13(26)	Cable trench NW end	SE	2m
PTF13(27)	Existing track/bank post excavation. Onto gravel/stoned surface	N	2m
PTF13(28)	Existing track onto gravelled surface	N	2m
PTF13(29)	Burnt pit [105] 100%-ex	S	2m
PTF13(30)	As above	S	2m
PTF13(31)	Irregular pit [115] segment cut by burnt pit [105]	SE	1m
PTF13(32)	As above	SE	1m
PTF13(33)	Site shot – turbine beyond site turbine, ditch [102] in foreground	E	-
PTF13(34)	Site shot – machine stoning access track	W	-
PTF13(35)	Site shot – turbine to NE of site, pit [105] in foreground	SW	-
PTF13(36)	Site shot – turbine as above	SW	-
PTF13(37)	Site shot – wind farm on A30 to NW of site	SE	-
PTF13(38)	Site shot – turbine down valley to SW	NE	-
PTF13(39)	Sample section along access track, near turbine area	S	1m
PTF13(40)	Concrete structure in NE corner of field	W	2m

*Photo also taken with black and white film

**Half of 2m ranging pole included in shot



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