

LAND off ROUND RING PENRYN CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 170201



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Land off Round Ring, Penryn, Cornwall Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Version: Final
1st February 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Ben Pearce
of Pearce Fine Homes Ltd.

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a targeted archaeological evaluation on land off Round Ring, Penryn, Cornwall, on behalf of Ben Pearce of Pearce Fine Homes Ltd. This work follows on from a geophysical survey conducted by SWARCH and will help inform potential future development on the site.

The site comprises two fields on the north side of Penryn off Bohelland Rise/Round Ring. The results of the archaeological evaluation largely validates the results of the geophysical survey, and the majority of the geophysical anomalies were clearly identifiable in the trenches

The dated archaeological features on the site include a removed historic field boundary and two ditches that belong to an earlier relict fieldsystem. The Iron Age and possible Romano-British pottery in these features would indicate contemporary activity in the vicinity of the site. The relict fieldsystem is not congruent with the layout of the historic fieldscape and is morphologically similar to relict late Prehistoric fieldsystems in the local area. On that basis it seems the medieval material in these features is likely to be intrusive.

The location of the site within one of the great open common fields attached to St Gluvias/Penryn would strongly suggest any and all archaeological features here have been subject to truncation by later cultivation. The general paucity of finds, and the intelligibility of the archaeological features, would suggest that further archaeological monitoring on this site is unlikely to generate meaningful results.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BEN PEARCE OF PEARCE FINE HOMES LTD. (THE CLIENT)
THE LANDOWNER FOR PROVIDING ACCESS
THE STAFF OF THE CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE

PROJECT CREDITS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| LOCATION: | LAND OFF ROUND RING (ADJACENT TO TRENANCE, BOHELLAND RISE) |
| PARISH: | PENRYN |
| COUNTY: | CORNWALL |
| NGR: | SW 78555 35134 |
| SWARCH REF: | PRR16 |
| Planning Application No: | PA16/05239 |
| OASIS No: | Southwes1-245939 |

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Ben Pearce of Pearce Fine Homes Ltd. (the Client) to undertake an archaeological trench evaluation with related off-site analyses for land at Round Ring, Penryn, Cornwall, ahead of the construction of 58 dwellings, including 20 affordable dwellings, with estate road and all associated works. This work was informed by a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (Bampton & Whitlock 2016) and was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2017) drawn up in consultation with Charles Johns, Senior Development Officer for the Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE) and CfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the north-eastern edge of the town of Penryn. The survey area covers two sub-rectangular fields that are located on the south-west facing slopes of the ridge to the north of the medieval core of Penryn to the south, at an altitude of 50-65m AOD (see Figure 1). The soils in this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the hornfelsed slates and siltstone of the Mylor Slate Formation (BGS 2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the northern edge of the modern town of Penryn, anciently a parcel of the ecclesiastical parish of St Gluvias in the Hundred and Deanery of Kerrier (Lysons 1814). The key consideration for this site is the significance of the Manor of Boholland/Behethlan, and the former existence of a chapel to St Budock in *Behethlan Field* (Baring-Gould 1909). The name is first documented in 1270, but the inclusion of the element *lann* ('religious enclosure') would suggest an early medieval origin. Thus it may be that, despite the lack of a Domesday reference, Boholland may once have been the capital and eponymous manor of the parish.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The historic fieldscape in this area is characterised by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *medieval farmland*. *Medieval farmland* forms part of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL); AEL has been demonstrated to indicate areas first settled, enclosed and farmed during Prehistory, i.e. the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500-1000 BC) until the Roman period (AD 43-410) and continuing into the early medieval period (AD 410-1066). It is considered highly likely that buried archaeology dating to the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods will survive within areas of AEL, as demonstrated nearby at Penryn College and the Tremough Campus (Jones *et al.* 2015). Penryn itself has a medieval core surrounded by post-medieval and predominantly 20th century suburbs.

The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (see Appendix 2) records a number of heritage assets in close proximity to the proposed site, the majority of which are medieval or post-medieval in date. However, the remains of an Iron Age and/or Romano-British enclosure ('round') survive immediately to the south-east. Possible medieval settlements are recorded at Bohelland and Pencoose, and the morphology of the local fieldscape is strongly indicative of medieval strip field agriculture. Archaeological monitoring during the development of the adjacent site of Gabbons Nursery failed to identify any archaeological features, but did recover unstratified 12th-14th century pottery (Kerr-Peterson 2012).

A geophysical survey conducted by SWARCH in 2016 (Bampton & Whitlock 2016) identified a relict medieval or earlier fieldsystem; there was also evidence for possible pits and a field boundary shown on historic mapping.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2017); the programme of works was drawn up in consultation with Charles Johns, Senior Development Officer for the Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE) and ClfA guidelines.

LAND OFF ROUND RING, PENRYN, CORNWALL



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

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation was to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified in the gradiometer survey (Bampton & Whitlock 2016), to test the results of that survey and obtain information on the size, preservation, date and significance of the features.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 9th and 12th January 2017 by J. Bampton in intermittently wet conditions. Ten, 30m trenches (300m in total) 1.60m wide were laid out and located using a Leica TS08 dGPS; the trenches were opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological deposits were hand excavated in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

A total of fourteen archaeological features (all ditches) were identified. Six of the features can be associated with a single historic field boundary. The other ditches were associated with an earlier fieldsystem. A single sherd of residual Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site. Natural features or geological features were also observed. The photographic record can be found in Appendix 1.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site occupies the upper south-west facing slopes of a ridge overlooking Penryn. The boundaries were comprised of stone-faced hedgebanks, somewhat eroded in places. The two fields were under pasture, and no clear earthworks were observed.

2.3 DEPOSIT MODEL

The thickness of the topsoil across the site is relatively consistent (0.25-0.34m); this overlaid a subsoil that varied between 0.05m and 0.30m but averaged c.0.15m thick. The topsoil was a dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles. The subsoil was a soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. In the northern field the soils were typically deeper to the western end of each trench; in Trench #1 the soils were very shallow and the subsoil barely survived. In the southern field the soils were unusually thin at the far (downslope) end of the field. In the middle of the field, the soils were much deeper due to the presence of an infilled dry coombe/hollow that ran at 90° to the slope as identified in Trench #8. The soils in Trench #8 were 1m+ deep and included colluvium (802), a firm mid brownish-red silt clay with occasional sub-angular stones and shillet fragments. The natural across the site constituted a compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. The natural graded to a more compact reddish shillet towards the southern end of the site.

2.4 TRENCH #1

Trench #1 was located to target two positive linear anomalies and an anomaly associated with a historic field boundary. Ditches [102] and [104] corresponded with these geophysical anomalies. Ditch [102] contained medieval pottery. Ditch [104] contained a post-medieval clay pipe stem. Ditches [108] and [111] correspond with the ditches of a removed historic field boundary and an associated gully [106].

Ditch [102] (Figures 2, 11 & 12) was located near the middle of the trench. This ditch was 1.05m wide and 0.31m deep, aligned north-west by south-east, with a near-vertical north-east slope, a moderate

south-west slope and a flat or slightly-concave base. It contained a single fill: (103), a soft mid yellowish-red-brown silt clay with occasional-moderate shillet fragments; it contained ×3 sherds (20g) of medieval pottery.

Ditch [104] (Figures 3, 11 & 12) was located within the north-eastern half of the trench. This ditch was 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep, aligned north-east by south-west, with steep sides and a flattish base with very stony edges. It contained a single fill: (105), a soft, mid yellowish-brown silt clay with occasional shillet fragments. Fill (105) contained ×1 fragment (1g) of clay pipe stem and was cut by Gully [106].

Gully [106] (Figures 11 and 12) was 0.24m wide and 0.05m deep, aligned approximately north-east by south-west, with a gentle concave profile. It ran parallel to ditches [108] and [110]. It contained a single fill: (107), a friable mid greyish-brown clay silt. Fill (107) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of 15th century North Devon gravel-free pottery.

Ditches [108] and [110] (Figures 11 & 12) correspond to a historic field boundary; these features were identified in Trenches #3 and #4, but only excavated in Trench #3. They were located at the north-eastern end of the trench and were aligned approximately north-east by south-west. Ditch [108] was 0.65m wide and contained fill (109). Ditch [110] was 1.02m wide and contained fill (111); this fill produced ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthenware (WRE) with blue transfer print (BTP). The natural formed a slight bank between these two ditches.

Topsoil (100) contained ×6 sherds (27g) of 19th-20th WRE; ×1 sherd (5g) of 19th-20th century industrial red ware; and ×1 fragment (1g) of clear panel glass. Subsoil (112) contained no finds.



FIGURE 2: DITCH [102]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 3: DITCH [104]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

2.5 TRENCH #2

Trench #2 was located to target a positive linear anomaly in the north of the site. Ditch [203] corresponded with this geophysical anomaly and represents a modern feature. A spread of stony material at the eastern end of the trench is likely to represent bank material from a removed historic boundary. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil; medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

Ditch [203] (Figures 4, 11 & 12) was located at the western end of the trench. This ditch was 0.70m wide and 0.41m deep, aligned approximately north-north-east by west-south-west, with very steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (204), a friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate stone and shillet inclusions. It contained ×1 sherd (6g) of abraded medieval micaceous coarseware, ×1 sherd of possible Romano-British fine ware, and ×1 sherd (2g) of gabbroic Iron Age pottery.

At the eastern end of the trench was Spread (205), a friable and very stony mid reddish-brown clay silt and is derived from a demolished historic bank.

Topsoil (200) contained ×4 sherds (13g) of 19th-20th WRE (×1 with BTP); ×1 sherd (3g) of 19th-20th century stoneware; ×2 sherds (6g) of 14th-15th century medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware with green glaze; and ×1 fragment (6g) of slate. Subsoil (201) contained ×2 sherds (124g) of 13th-15th century medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware, a skillet handle and storage jar rim.



FIGURE 4: DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

2.6 TRENCH #3

Trench #3 was located to target two linear positive anomalies that flank a negative anomaly that represent a removed historic field boundary. A slight bank of compacted natural flanked by ditches [303] and [305] corresponded with these anomalies. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [303] (Figures 5, 11 & 12) was located near the middle of the trench. This ditch was 0.55m wide and 0.24m deep, aligned north-west by south-east, with a very steep south slope, moderate north slope, a sharp concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (304), a friable mid-dark yellowish-grey-brown clay silt with frequent clay and shillet inclusions. It contained ×1 sherd (1g) of WRE, ×1 sherd (2g) of post-medieval redware and ×1 fragment (2g) of spongy animal bone.

Ditch [305] (Figures 5, 11 & 12) ran parallel to ditch [303]. This ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.38m deep, with a very steep south slope and a gentle becoming very steep north slope with concave breaks of slope, and a wide flat/concave base. It contained a single fill: (306) this was similar to fill (304) with moderate stone inclusions. It contained ×1 sherd (11g) of WRE, ×2 sherds (13g) of 15th-16th century medieval micaeous Cornish coarseware; ×1 fragment (1g) of green pane glass; and ×5 fragments (363g) of animal bone (*bos* skull and horn) was recovered from along its southern edge.

Topsoil (300) contained ×10 sherds (43g) of WRE; ×1 sherd (3g) of stoneware; ×1 fragment (73g) of CBM; ×1 fragment (18g) of cut slate; ×1 fragment (2g) of clear plane glass; and ×1 fragment (2g) of green bottle glass.



FIGURE 5: DITCHES [303] AND [305]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

2.7 TRENCH #4

Trench #4 was located to target a possible linear positive anomaly and a possible pit in the middle of the north field. The trench contained broad variations in natural, and the pit-like anomaly was determined to be a natural feature. No feature was found that would equate to the possible linear anomaly but large fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the subsoil at its approximate location. The trench also contained ditch [405], which formed part of the historic field boundary sampled elsewhere. Medieval to 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil and the subsoil.

Natural Feature [403] (Figures 11 & 13) was an irregular oval feature with protruding tendrils at its south-eastern (root damage). It was up to 0.62m wide and 0.08m deep with irregular to steep sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill: (404), a friable dark brownish-grey clay silt with small sub-angular stones.

Ditch [406] (Figures 11 & 13) was located at the south-eastern end of the trench. This ditch was 0.72m wide and aligned north-west by south-east; it equates to ditches [108] and [303]. It contained fill (406): a friable mid-dark yellowish-grey-brown clay silt with frequent clay and shillet inclusions. It was not excavated.

Topsoil (400) contained ×10 sherds (28g) of WRE (×4 with BTP); ×3 fragments (26g) of glass; ×3 fragments (6g) of clay pipe stem; ×1 fragment (9g) of slate; ×1 fragment (2g) of CBM; ×3 sherds (18g) of 18th century red wares; ×4 sherds (54g) of medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware. Subsoil (401) contained ×4 sherds (81g) of medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware; ×1 fragment (7g) of clay pipe stem; and ×1 fragment (7g) of thick green bottle glass.

2.8 TRENCH #5

Trench #5 was located to target a positive linear anomaly at the south-eastern end of the north field. Ditch [503] corresponded with the geophysical anomaly. Tree-throw [505] was also identified in this trench. Post-medieval to 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [503] (Figures 6, 11 & 13) was located in the eastern half of the trench. This ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.42m deep, aligned north-east by south-west, with a very steep north-west slope and moderate-steep south-east slope and a flattish to gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (504) a soft mid orange-brown silt clay with frequent shillet and stone inclusions. It contained no finds.

Three-throw [505] (Figures 11 & 13) was located near the middle of the trench. It was oval in plan, 1.30m wide and 0.35m deep, with a typically asymmetric profile. It contained a single fill: (506) a soft light yellowish-orange silt clay with occasional shillet and stone, similar to the clayey natural. It contained no finds.

Topsoil (500) contained ×9 sherds (34g) of WRE (×2 with BTP); ×2 sherds (1g) of porcelain; ×2 sherds (3g) of stoneware; ×2 fragments (14g) of clear window glass; ×2 fragments (11g) of clay pipe stem; ×1 fragment (3g) of coke; ×1 fragment (8g) of CBM; ×1 fragment (4g) of slate; and ×4 sherds (18g) of post-medieval North Devon gravel-free pottery.



FIGURE 6: DITCH [503]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

2.9 TRENCH #6

Trench #6 was located to target a positive linear anomaly at the northern end of the south field. The trench missed the intended feature, although a very slight feature, ditch [603], was identified and corresponds with a faint positive linear anomaly. Medieval and 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [603] (Figures 7, 11 & 13) was located near the middle of the trench. This feature was 0.75m wide and 0.08m deep, aligned north-west by south-east, with gentle slopes and a flattish base; the profile was rather irregular due to the nature of the stony natural. It contained a single fill: (604) a soft-friable mid reddish-brown clay silt with frequent shillet fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

Topsoil (600) contained ×7 sherds (29g) of WRE, ×3 with BTP; ×1 sherd (18g) of stoneware; ×1 oyster shell (11g); ×1 fragment (3g) of clay pipe stem; and ×2 sherds (19g) of medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware.



FIGURE 7: DITCH [603]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

2.10 TRENCH #7

Trench #7 was located to target two positive linear anomalies at the northern end of the south field. Ditches [703] and [705] correspond to these geophysical anomalies and smear (707) may equate to an anomaly at the western end of the trench. Medieval and 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [703] (Figures 8, 11 & 14) was located at the eastern end of the trench. This ditch was 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, with a steep east slope, gentle west slope and an irregular flattish base with very stony edges. It contained a single fill: (704) a friable-soft mid orange-brown clay silt with frequent shillet fragments. It contained no finds.

Ditch [705] (Figures 9, 11 & 14) was located near the middle of the trench. This ditch was 1.05m wide and 0.22m deep, aligned north-north-west by south-south-east, with a steep east slope, gentle west slope and an irregular concave base with very stony edges. It contained a single fill: (706) a friable-soft mottled mid yellowish-brown and brown-orange clay silt with occasional shillet fragments, medium stones and charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

Topsoil (700) contained ×3 sherds (11g) of WRE (×1 with BTP); ×1 sherd (6g) of stoneware; ×1 fragment (3g) of oyster shell; ×1 sherd (1g) of opaque flat plastic; and ×1 fragment (3g) of slate. Subsoil (701) contained ×1 sherd (58g) of medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware, the thumb base of a possible 14th-15th century jug.



FIGURE 8: DITCH [703]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 9: DITCH [705]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

2.11 TRENCH #8

Trench #8 was located to target a large amorphous positive anomaly near the middle of the south field. Trench #8 contained a colluvial layer (802) that filled a dry combe. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench #8 (Figures 11 & 14) was devoid of archaeological features but contained colluvium (803), a firm-compact light yellowish-orange clay with shillet rock (Figures 8, 11 & 14). It filled a natural combe/hollow and produced no finds.

Topsoil (800) contained ×13 sherds (28g) of WRE (×1 with BTP); ×2 fragments (28g) of slate including a cut fragment; ×1 (10g) perforated Cu alloy object; ×1 oyster shell (5g); and ×2 flint pebble fragments, including 1 burnt fragment. Subsoil (801) contained ×1 sherd (9g) of medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware, 13th-14th century cooking pot rim; and ×1 fragment (1g) of oyster shell.

2.12 TRENCH #9

Trench #9 was located to target an area devoid of obvious geophysical anomalies at the southern end of the south field. Ditch [903] was a very shallow and truncated feature. No other features were present in the trench, although plough scars aligned approximately north-south were observed. Medieval and 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [903] (Figures 10, 11 & 14) was located at the southern end of the trench. This ditch was 0.62m wide and 0.07m deep, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, with moderate irregular sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill: (904) a friable mid brownish-red silt clay with frequent shillet and stone fragments. It contained no finds.

Topsoil (900) contained ×2 sherds (3g) of WRE; ×1 sherd (6g) of stoneware; ×1 fragment (1g) of clear pane glass; ×1 fragment (16g) of slate; and ×1 sherd (7g) of 13th-14th century medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware.



FIGURE 10: DITCH [903]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

2.13 TRENCH #10

Trench #10 was located to target an area devoid of identified geophysical anomalies at the southern end of the site, nearest to the 'Round Ring' located immediately to the south-east of the site. No features were present in the trench. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Topsoil (1000) (Figure 11 & 14) contained ×9 sherds (21g) of WRE (×3 with BTP); ×2 fragments (7g) of clear window glass; ×1 sherd (1g) of 19th-20th century industrial redware/flower pot; and ×1 fragment (196g) of slate.

2.14 FINDS

There were relatively few finds from sealed contexts across the site. The topsoil contained mostly recent material with a moderate amount of medieval pottery. The subsoil contained medieval pottery and occasional post-medieval objects such as clay pipe stem and bottle glass. As anticipated, the ditches of the historic field boundary produced post-medieval and modern finds.

The volume of medieval pottery recovered from the site is not unexpected given the probable proximity of Bohelland, and the anecdotal evidence (owner *pers. comm.*) that suggests that medieval or earlier pottery and possibly features were exposed when the adjacent property of Trenance was built. Equally, however, the pottery could be derived from manure/waste derived from the medieval town.

The relict fieldsystem identified by the geophysical survey was excavated, and a small amount of dating evidence was recovered from some of the ditch fills. Prehistoric and Romano-British material was recovered, but also some medieval material. The evidence for the date of these field boundaries is thus equivocal, but the fact that they are not congruent with the historic fieldscape would tend to suggest they should be dated to the later Prehistoric, and thus the medieval pottery is intrusive.

The medieval and earlier finds were retained; all other finds were discarded.

2.15 ARCHIVE

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by South West Archaeology Ltd. at The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon, EX36 3LH. The contents of this archive are:

1. Project file containing site records, notes, drawings, project correspondence and administration. The paper archive will be accessioned to the RCM with the material archive in due course; should the RCM decline the archive, it will be retained for 3 years and then destroyed unless a suitable alternative repository can be found/nominated.
2. The original digital files are stored on the SWARCH server and Archive server, both of which are regularly subject back-up, with the copy stored off-site.
3. Copies of all digital photographs and files uploaded to and curated by ADS (OASIS reference number Southwes1-272395).
4. The medieval finds retained as part of the project will be stored at The Old Dairy under the project reference PRR16 until accessioned to the RCM.

Full details of the archiving procedure can be found in section 8 of the WSI (see Appendix 3).

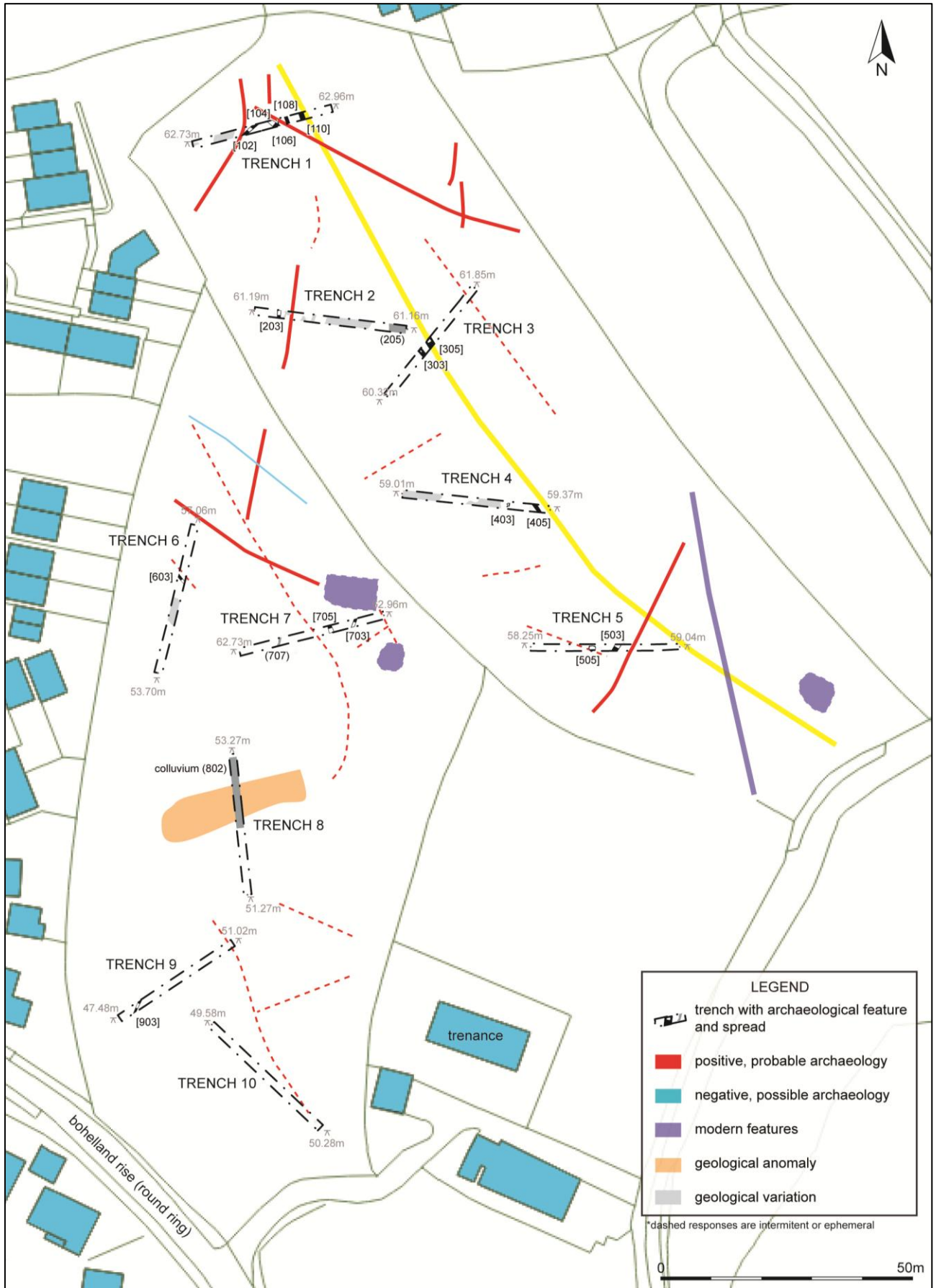


FIGURE 11: LOCATED TRENCH PLAN SHOWING EXCAVATED FEATURES AND ORIGINAL INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.

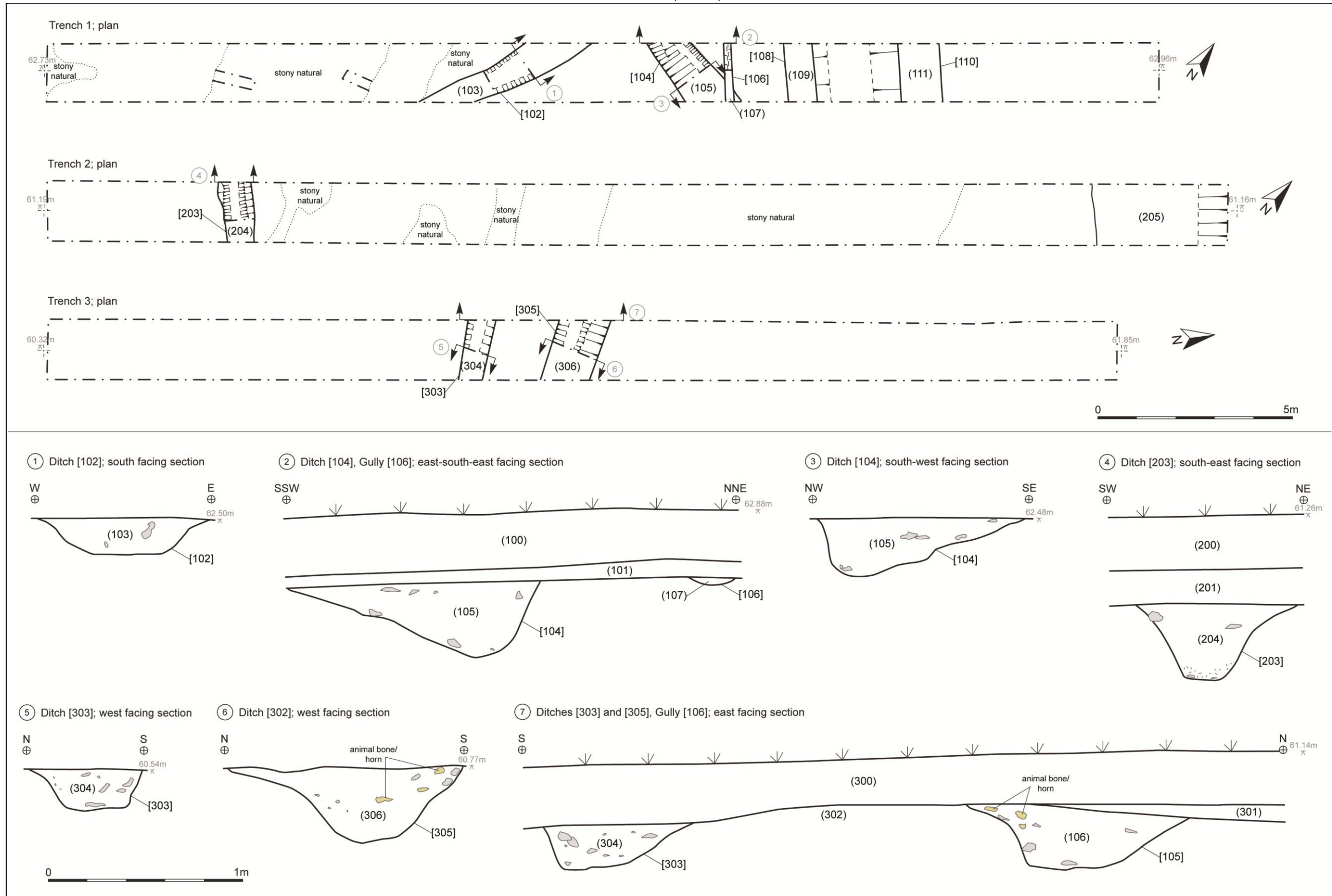


FIGURE 12: TRENCH PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS; TRENCHES #1, #2 AND #3.

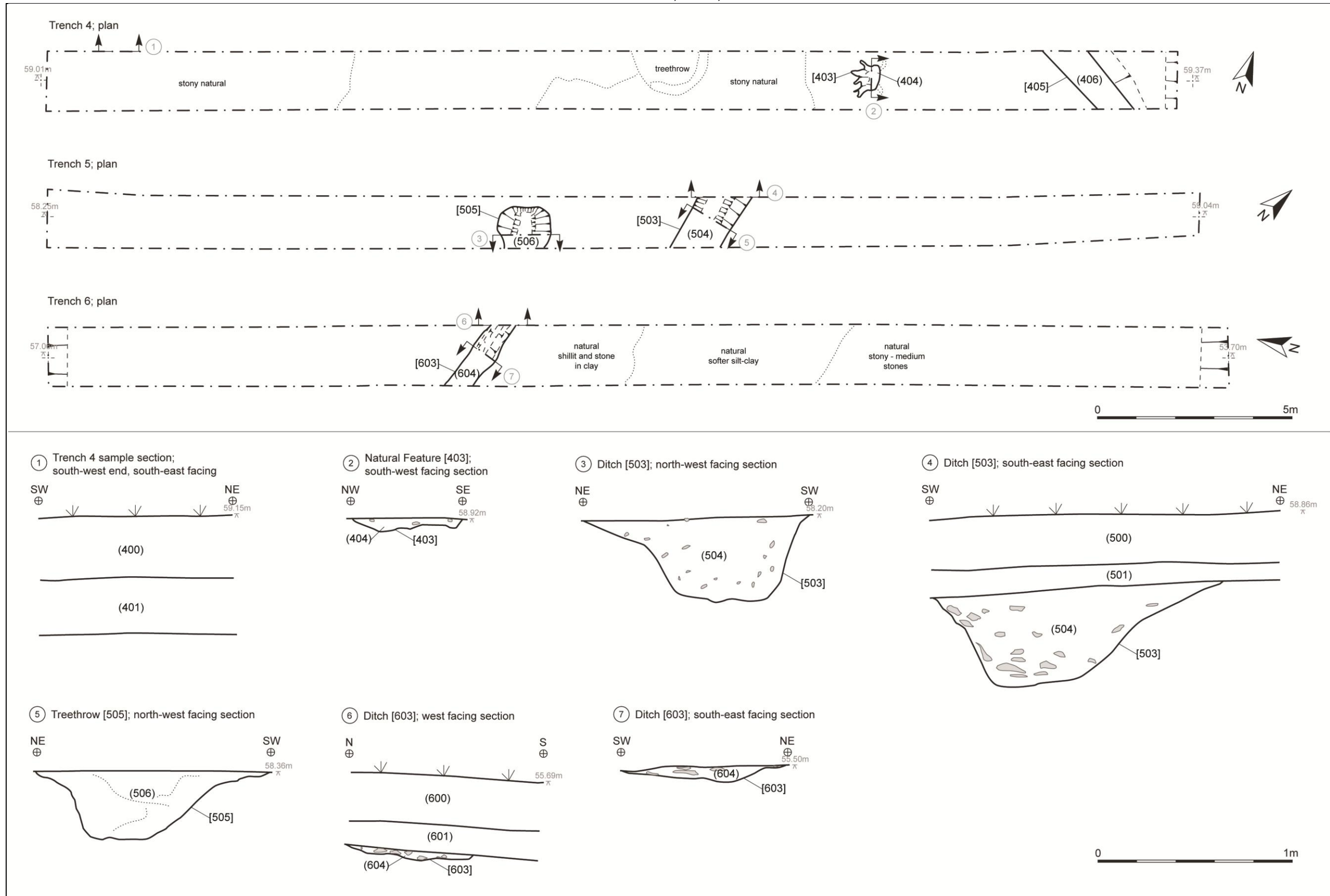


FIGURE 13: TRENCH PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS; TRENCHES #4, #5 AND #6.

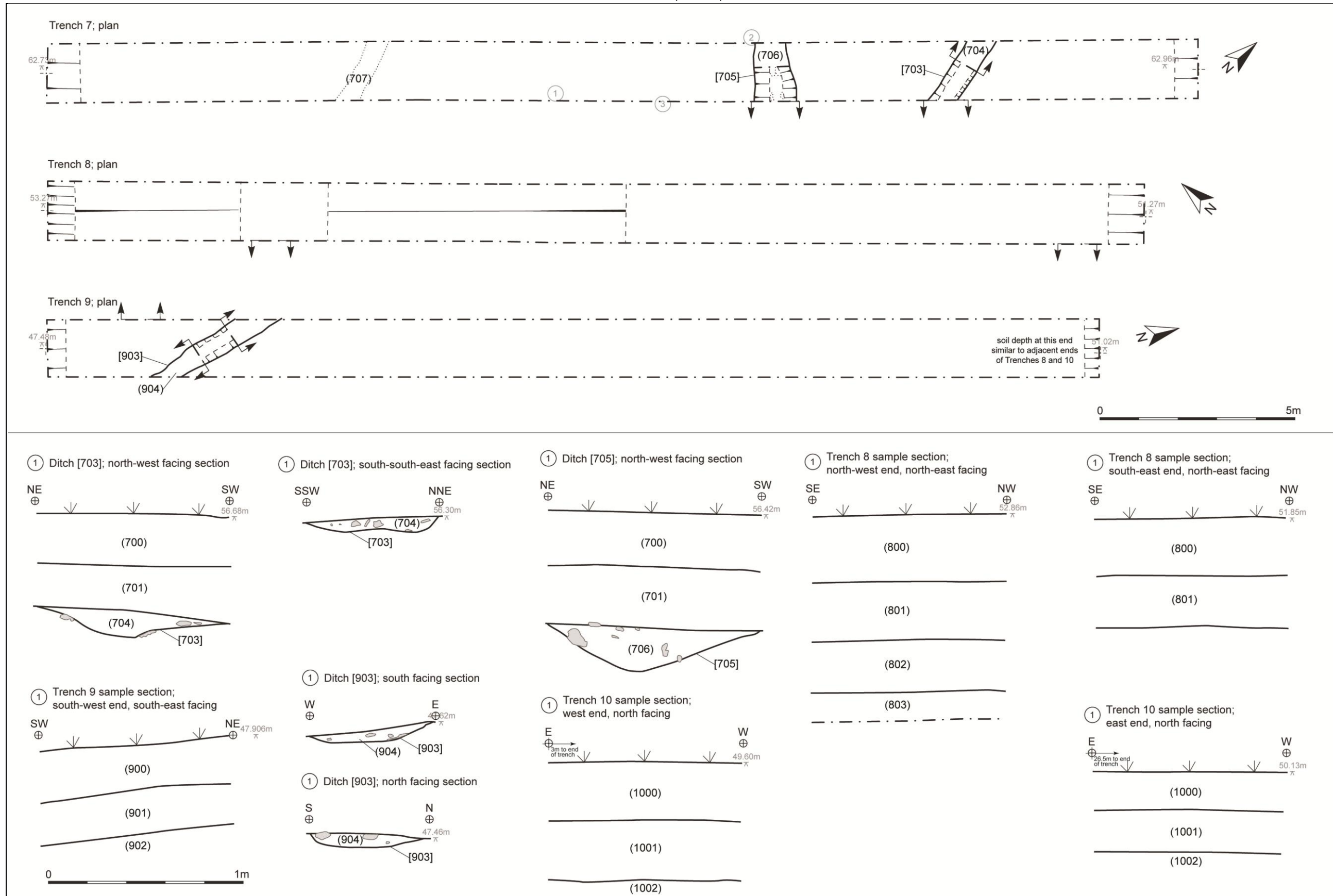


FIGURE 14: PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS; TRENCHES #7, #8, #9 AND #10 (TRENCH #10 WAS EMPTY AND HAS NO PLAN).

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

The results of the archaeological evaluation trenching largely validates the results of the geophysical survey, and the majority of the geophysical anomalies were clearly identifiable in the trenches (Figure 11). Geological variation and natural features accounted for the other noted features. It is probable most of the features were fairly shallow and/or have been truncated by later ploughing.

Ditches [108], [303] and [405] equate to the same feature. Ditches [110] and [305] equate to the same feature. Together these comprise the flanking ditches of a removed historic field boundary; Gully [106] was probably associated with this boundary.

The dated archaeological features on the site include ditch [102] and ditch [203]; these features form components of a relict fieldsystem and it is probable that the other undated features form part of the same system. The Iron Age and possible Romano-British pottery in these features would indicate contemporary activity in the vicinity of the site, and could indicate the relict fieldsystem is also of this date. However, the presence of medieval pottery in these features would appear to indicate they are medieval in date. However, the relict fieldsystem is not congruent with the layout of the historic fieldscape – clearly derived from the open common fields attached to St Gluvias/Penryn – and is morphologically similar to relict late Prehistoric fieldsystems in the local area. On that basis, it seems most likely the medieval material is intrusive.

3.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation validated the results of the geophysical survey and demonstrated the identified anomalies survive as buried features. Most of the features on site remain undated. A small amount of Prehistoric and possible Romano-British pottery points to activity on or near the site, and, on balance, the relict fieldsystem probably dates to this period. The location of the site within one of the great open common fields attached to St Gluvias/Penryn, would strongly suggest any and all archaeological features here have been subject to truncation by later cultivation.

The general paucity of finds, and the intelligibility of the archaeological features, would suggest that further archaeological monitoring on this site is unlikely to generate meaningful results.

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LAND OFF ROUND RING, PENRYN, CORNWALL

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | RELATIONSHIPS | DEPTH/ THICKNESS | SPOT DATE | |
|------------------|----------------|--|--|---------------|-----------|
| TRENCH #1 | | | | | |
| (100) | <i>Topsoil</i> | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (110)(112) | 0.26m | - |
| (101) | <i>Natural</i> | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Cut by [102][104][106][108][110] | Below c.0.34m | - |
| [102] | <i>Cut</i> | Ditch 1.05m wide and 0.31m deep, aligned north-west by south-east, with a near-vertical north-east slope, a moderate south-west slope and a flat or slightly-concave base. | Cuts (112); filled by (103) | 0.31m | Medieval |
| (103) | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of [102]. Soft mid yellowish-red-brown silt clay with occasional-moderate shillet fragments. | Fill of [102]; overlain by (101) | 0.31m | Medieval |
| [104] | <i>Cut</i> | Ditch was 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep, aligned north-east by south-west, with steep sides and a flattish base with very stony edges. | Cuts (112); filled by (105) | 0.19m | Post-med |
| (105) | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of [104]. Soft mid yellowish-brown silt clay with occasional shillet fragments. | Fill of [104]; cut by [106] | 0.19m | Post-med |
| [106] | <i>Cut</i> | Gully 0.24m wide and 0.05m deep, aligned approximately north-east by south-west, with a gentle concave profile; runs parallel to ditches [108] and [110]. | Cuts (105); filled by (107) | 0.05m | C15th |
| (107) | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of [106]. Friable mid greyish-brown clay silt. | Fill of [106]; overlain by (101) | 0.05m | C15th |
| [108] | <i>Cut</i> | Ditch 0.65m wide; unexcavated. | Cuts (112); filled by (109) | X | C19th |
| (109) | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of [108]. Unexcavated | Fill of [108]; overlain by (100) | X | C19th |
| [110] | <i>Cut</i> | Ditch 1.02m wide; unexcavated. | Cuts (112); filled by (111) | X | C19th |
| (111) | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of [110]. Unexcavated | Fill of [110]; overlain by (100) | X | C19th |
| (112) | <i>Subsoil</i> | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (103)(105)(107)(109); overlain by (100) | 0.10m | - |
| TRENCH #2 | | | | | |
| (200) | <i>Topsoil</i> | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (201)(205) | 0.28m | - |
| (201) | <i>Subsoil</i> | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (204); overlain by (200) | 0.15m | - |
| (202) | <i>Natural</i> | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Cut by (202) | Below c.0.46m | - |
| [203] | <i>Cut</i> | Ditch 0.70m wide and 0.41m deep, aligned approximately north-north-east by west-south-west, with very steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. | Cuts (202); filled by (204) | 0.41m | Medieval? |
| (204) | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of [203]. Friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate stone and shillet inclusions. | Fill of (204); overlain by (201) | 0.41m | Medieval? |
| (205) | <i>Spread</i> | Friable and very stony mid reddish-brown clay silt and is derived from a demolished historic bank. Unexcavated. | Overlies (202); overlain by (200) | X | Post-med |
| TRENCH #3 | | | | | |
| (300) | <i>Topsoil</i> | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (301)(304) | 0.28m | - |
| (301) | <i>Subsoil</i> | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (306); overlain by (300) | <0.22m | - |
| (302) | <i>Natural</i> | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Cut by [302][305] | Below c.0.38m | - |
| [303] | <i>Cut</i> | Ditch 0.55m wide and 0.24m deep, aligned north-west by south-east, with a very steep south slope, moderate north slope, a sharp concave break of slope and a flat base. | Cuts (302); filled by (304) | 0.24m | C19th |
| (304) | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of [303]. Friable mid-dark yellowish-grey-brown clay silt with frequent clay and shillet inclusions. | Fill of [303]; overlain by (300) | 0.24m | C19th |
| [305] | <i>Cut</i> | Ditch 1.15m wide and 0.38m deep, with a very steep south slope and a gentle becoming very steep north slope with concave breaks of slope, and a wide flat/concave base. | Cuts (302); filled by (306) | 0.38m | C19th |
| (306) | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of [305]. Friable mid-dark yellowish-grey-brown clay silt with moderate clay and shillet inclusions. | Fill of [305]; overlain by (300) | 0.38m | C19th |

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| TRENCH #4 | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---|--|--------------------|----------|
| (400) | Topsoil | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (401) | 0.25-0.34m | - |
| (401) | Subsoil | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (404)(406); overlain by (400) | 0.10-0.30m | - |
| (402) | Natural | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Cut by [403][405] | Below c.0.32-0.60m | - |
| [403] | Cut | An irregular oval feature with protruding tendrils at its south-eastern (root damage). Up to 0.62m wide and 0.08m deep with irregular to steep sides and an undulating base. | Cuts (402); filled by (404) | 0.08m | - |
| (404) | Fill | Fill of [403]. Friable dark brownish-grey clay silt with small sub-angular stones. | Fill of [403]; overlain by (402) | 0.08m | - |
| [405] | Cut | Ditch 0.72m wide; unexcavated. | Cuts (402); filled by (406) | X | Post-med |
| (406) | Fill | Fill of [405] | Fill of [405] | X | Post-med |
| TRENCH #5 | | | | | |
| (500) | Topsoil | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (501) | 0.25-0.34m | - |
| (501) | Subsoil | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (504)(506); overlain by (500) | <0.15m | - |
| (502) | Natural | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Cut by [503][505] | Below c.0.30-0.40m | - |
| [503] | Cut | Ditch, 1.15m wide, 0.42m deep, aligned north-east by south-west, with a very steep north-west slope and moderate-steep south-east slope and a flattish to gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (504). | Cuts [502]; filled by (504) | 0.49m | - |
| (504) | Fill | Fill of [503]; a soft mid orange-brown silt clay with frequent shillet and stone inclusions. It contained no finds. | Fill of [503]; overlain by (501) | 0.49m | - |
| [505] | Cut | Tree-throw, oval in plan, 1.30m wide and 0.35m deep, with a typically asymmetric profile. It contained a single fill: (506). | Cuts [502]; filled by (506) | 0.34m | - |
| (506) | Fill | Fill of [505]; a soft light yellowish-orange silt clay with occasional shillet and stone, similar to the clayey natural. It contained no finds. | Fill of [505]; overlain by (501) | 0.34m | - |
| TRENCH #6 | | | | | |
| (600) | Topsoil | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (601) | 0.25m | - |
| (601) | Subsoil | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (604); overlain by (600) | 0.15m | - |
| (602) | Natural | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Cut by [603] | Below 0.40m | - |
| [603] | Cut | Ditch, 0.75m wide and 0.08m deep, aligned north-west by south-east, with gentle slopes and a flattish base; the profile was rather irregular due to the nature of the stony natural. It contained a single fill: (604). | Cuts (602); filled by (604) | 0.08m | - |
| (604) | Fill | Fill of [603], a soft-friable mid reddish-brown clay silt with frequent shillet fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. | Fill of [603]; overlain by (601) | 0.08m | - |
| TRENCH #7 | | | | | |
| (700) | Topsoil | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (701) | 0.30m | - |
| (701) | Subsoil | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (704)(706); overlain by (700) | 0.30m | - |
| (702) | Natural | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Cut by [703][705]; overlain by (707) | Below 0.45-0.68m | - |
| [703] | Cut | Ditch, 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, with a steep east slope, gentle west slope and an irregular flattish base with very stony edges. It contained a single fill: (704). | Cuts [702]; filled by (704) | 0.08m | - |
| (704) | Fill | Fill of [703]; a friable-soft mid orange-brown clay silt with frequent shillet fragments. It contained no finds. | Fill of [703]; overlain by (701) | 0.08m | - |
| [705] | Cut | Ditch, 1.05m wide and 0.22m deep, aligned north-north-west by south-south-east, with a steep east slope, gentle west slope and an irregular concave base with very stony edges. It contained a single fill: (706). | Cuts (702); filled by (706) | 0.22m | - |

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| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| (706) | Fill | Fill of [705]; a friable-soft mottled mid yellowish-brown and brown-orange clay silt with occasional shillet fragments, medium stones and charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. | Fill of [705]; overlain by (701) | 0.22m | - |
| (707) | Smear | Ephemeral smear of stony subsoil, c.0.60m wide. | Overlaid (702); overlain by (701) | <0.02m | - |
| TRENCH #8 | | | | | |
| (800) | Topsoil | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (801) | 0.30-0.34m | - |
| (801) | Subsoil | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (802); overlain by (800) | 0.15m | - |
| (802) | Colluvium | Colluvial layer filling a dry combe, a firm-compact light yellowish-orange clay with shillet rock, it produced no finds. | Overlaid (803); overlain by (801) | 0.26m | - |
| (803) | Natural | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Overlain by (802) | Below 0.56-1m | - |
| TRENCH #9 | | | | | |
| (900) | Topsoil | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (901) | 0.25m | - |
| (901) | Subsoil | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (904); overlain by (900) | 0.22m | - |
| (902) | Natural | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Cut by [903] | Below 0.48m | - |
| [903] | Cut | Ditch, 0.62m wide and 0.07m deep, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, with moderate irregular sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill: (904). | Cuts (902); filled by (904) | 0.07m | - |
| (904) | Fill | Fill of [903]; a friable mid brownish-red silt clay with frequent shillet and stone fragments. It contained no finds. | Fill of [903]; overlain by (901) | 0.07m | - |
| TRENCH #10 | | | | | |
| (1000) | Topsoil | A dark friable brownish-grey clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25-0.34m. | Overlaid (1001) | 0.20-0.30m | - |
| (1001) | Subsoil | A soft-friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with moderate shillet stone fragments. | Overlaid (1002); overlain by (1000) | 0.21-0.30m | - |
| (1002) | Natural | A compact light brownish-yellow clay and shillet, with bands of softer silt-clay and stony reddish-yellow material. | Overlain by (1001) | Below 0.40-0.60m | - |

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

| Context | Notes | POTTERY | | | CLAY PIPES | | | OTHER | | | DATE |
|---------|------------|---------|----------|---|------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------|------|
| | | Sherds | Wgt. (g) | Notes | Frgs. | Wgt. (g) | Notes | Frgs. | Wgt. (g) | Notes | |
| (100) | Topsoil | 6 | 27 | White refined earthenware (WRE) | | | | 1 | 1 | Clear window glass | |
| | | 1 | 5 | Possible RB? Fine ware | | | | | | | |
| (103) | Ditch fill | 1 | 1 | Undiagnostic medieval scrap | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | North Devon gravel free, glazed, C16th | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 17 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware, C14th-15 th , upright jar rim sherd | | | | | | | |
| (105) | Ditch fill | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | Stem | | | | |
| (107) | Gully fill | 1 | 1 | North Devon gravel-tempered ware C15th-16th | | | | | | | |
| (111) | Ditch fill | 1 | 1 | WRE | | | | | | | |
| (200) | Topsoil | 4 | 13 | WRE | | | | 1 | 6 | Slate fragment | |
| | | 1 | 3 | C19th century English stoneware | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------|-----|-----|---|---|----|------|----|-----|------------------------------|
| | | 2 | 6 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware w/ green glaze, C14th-15 th | | | | | | |
| (201) | Subsoil | 2 | 124 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware; C14th-15th storage jar with everted rim, C13th-14th skillet handle | | | | | | |
| (204) | Ditch fill | 1 | 2 | Iron Age, carination on a globular jar, slight burnish | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 3 | Possible RB? Fine ware | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 3 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware | | | | | | |
| (300) | Topsoil | 10 | 43 | WRE | | | | 1 | 73 | CBM |
| | | 1 | 3 | C19th century English stoneware | | | | 1 | 18 | Slate fragment |
| | | 1 | 2 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware, glazed; C14th-15th | | | | 1 | 2 | Clear window glass |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | Green bottle glass |
| (304) | Ditch fill | 1 | 1 | WRE | | | | 1 | 2 | Spongy animal bone |
| (306) | Ditch fill | 1 | 1 | WRE | | | | 1 | 1 | Green window glass |
| | | 2 | 13 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware, glazed; basal angle with internal glaze; C15th-16th | | | | 5 | 363 | Bos skull and horn fragments |
| (400) | Topsoil | 10 | 28 | WRE | 3 | 6 | Stem | 3 | 26 | Glass |
| | | 3 | 18 | C18th century red wares | | | | 1 | 9 | Slate fragment |
| | | 2 | 47 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware; everted jar rim, body sherd with internal green glaze | | | | 1 | 2 | CBM |
| | | 2 | 6 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware scraps | | | | | | |
| (401) | Subsoil | 4 | 81 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware; x1 basal angle C14th-15th | 1 | 7 | Stem | 1 | 7 | Green bottle glass |
| (500) | Topsoil | 9 | 34 | WRE | 2 | 11 | Stem | 2 | 14 | Clear window glass |
| | | 2 | 1 | Porcelain | | | | 1 | 3 | Coke |
| | | 2 | 3 | C19th century stoneware | | | | 1 | 8 | CBM |
| | | 4 | 18 | Post-medieval gravel-free | | | | 1 | 4 | Slate fragment |
| (600) | Topsoil | 7 | 29 | WRE | 1 | 3 | Stem | 1 | 11 | Oyster shell |
| | | 1 | 18 | C19th century stoneware | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 19 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware; C14th-15th | | | | | | |
| (700) | Topsoil | 3 | 11 | WRE | | | | 1 | 3 | Oyster shell |
| | | 1 | 6 | C19th century stoneware | | | | 1 | 1 | Opaque plastic sheet |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | Slate fragment |
| (701) | Subsoil | 1 | 58 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware; basal angle with thumb edge, possible jug, C14th-15th | | | | | | |
| (800) | Topsoil | 13 | 28 | WRE | | | | 2 | 28 | Slate fragment |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | Cu alloy perforated sheet |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | Oyster shell |
| | | | | | | | | 2 | 12 | Pebble flint fragments |
| (801) | Subsoil | 1 | 9 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware; cooking pot rim, C13th-14th | | | | 1 | 1 | Oyster shell |
| (900) | Topsoil | 2 | 3 | WRE | | | | 1 | 1 | Clear window glass |
| | | 1 | 6 | C19th century stoneware | | | | 1 | 16 | Slate fragment |
| | | 1 | 7 | Medieval micaceous Cornish coarseware; C13th-14th | | | | | | |
| (1000) | | 9 | 21 | WRE | | | | 2 | 7 | Clear window glass |
| | | 1 | 1 | C19th-20th century industrial redware/flower pot | | | | 1 | 196 | Slate fragment |
| | | 121 | 714 | | | | | 40 | 835 | |

APPENDIX 3: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Introduction

Location: Land off Round Ring
Parish: Penryn
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 78555 35134
Planning Application: PA16/05239

Project Scope

This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Ben Pearce of Pearce Fine Homes Ltd. (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation trenching to be undertaken ahead of the proposed works, and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Charles Johns, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE).

Planning Condition(s)

In accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 12 requires that:

- A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:
1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording,
 2. The programme for post investigation assessment,
 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording,
 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation,
 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, and
 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).
C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.
D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

Archaeological & Historic Background

The proposal site is located on the northern edge of the modern town of Penryn, anciently a parcel of the ecclesiastical parish of St Gluvias in the Hundred and Deanery of Kerrier. The key consideration for this site is the significance of the Manor of Boholland/Behethlan, and the former existence of a chapel to St Budock in Behethlan Field (Baring-Gould 1909). The name is first documented in 1270, but the inclusion of the element lann ('religious enclosure') would suggest an early medieval origin. Thus it may be that despite the lack of a Domesday reference, Boholland may once have been the capital and eponymous manor of the parish. A desk-based assessment carried out by SWARCH in 2016 (Bampton & Whitlock) identified that the fields have been in agricultural use since at least the mid-19th century and formed part of the Medieval open-field. The geophysical survey conducted by SWARCH in 2016 (Bampton & Whitlock) identified 8 groups of anomalies relating to the agricultural use of the site, historic boundaries and a possible earlier field system.

Project Aims

Principal Objectives:

- To undertake evaluation trenching to assess the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits;
- To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

Methodology

Evaluation trenching:

Ten evaluation trenches (c. 300m) will be excavated on site. The evaluation trenches will be opened by 360° tracked excavator with toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist, but any archaeological features exposed would be excavated by hand by the site archaeologist to the depth of in situ subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the ClfA Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014).

Where archaeological features and deposits are exposed they will be excavated by the site archaeologist(s) by hand:

The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2014), Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014), and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014).

Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to ClfA guidelines.

If archaeological features are exposed, then they will be fully excavated and recorded.

Sections cut through historic hedgebanks will be monitored and recorded.

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.

Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.

If articulated human remains are revealed, they must 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.

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 must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

LAND OFF ROUND RING, PENRYN, CORNWALL

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. The Client will also provide SWARCH with the results of the mining survey in order that trench locations may be adjusted on safety grounds.

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.

Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

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.

If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment (SDOHE) to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.



Figure 15: Plan of the proposed trench locations, shown on a plot of the geophysical survey results.

Archaeological Recording

This will be based on ClfA guidelines and those advised by SDOHE and will consist of:

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.

Survey and location of features.

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 SDOHE.

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 digital and will be uploaded according to Historic England's archive guidelines (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/>).

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 2011](#) and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the Historic England's Regional Science Advisor.

Reporting

The type of report(s) produced will be agreed with the SDOHE in the light of the results and the development schedule. If works are to proceed immediately following the evaluation, an interim short report will be produced to inform the excavation strategy, and the results of the evaluation will form part of an integrated report covering all the works. Where a delay between the evaluation and further works, or delays between phases, is anticipated, a full evaluation report will be produced.

Where a full report is produced, it will include the following elements:

A report number, date and the OASIS record number;

A summary of the project's background;

A description and illustration of the site location;

A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;

A summary of the project's results;

An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);

A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;

Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will 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;

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 will 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;

A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;

Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;

Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;

A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;

Site matrices where appropriate;

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;

A consideration of evidence within its wider context;

A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;

Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.

SDOHE 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 SDOHE.

Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then SWARCH will prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. SDOHE would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the SDOHE will be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the SDOHE and SWARCH.

Where excavations reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information about the site and its environment, then a formal Post-Excavation Report and revised Written Scheme of Investigation may be required. This document may also fulfil the requirement for an interim report if a substantial publication delay is anticipated. This document will include the following elements:

A summary of the project and its background;

A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;

Research aims and objectives;

A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved;

Detail the tasks to be undertaken;

The results of specialist assessment reports;

The project team;

The overall timetable, including monitoring points with SDOHE;

Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.

SDOHE will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.

Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work. Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance in paragraph 141 of the National

Planning Policy Framework (2012). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the SDOHE.

Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work:

Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected.

This document will be produced within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the SDOHE.

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 Southwes1-272395 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

Monitoring

SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the SDOHE and:

Provide notice of commencement of fieldwork (nominally 2 weeks). Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.

SWARCH will notify the SDOHE upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

Archive

On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment ([MoRPHE](#)).

A reference number will be obtained from the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM), with regard to deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.

The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards and retention strategies of the RCM, and in a timely fashion. Should SWARCH be unable to attain a retention strategy from the Museum, specialists will be consulted to achieve an appropriate retention strategy in line with best practice.

If the RCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the Cornwall HER. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years from the completion of the project and then destroyed.

The digital element of the archive will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), as a trusted repository for digital archives.

SWARCH will, on behalf of the RCM obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.

If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

SWARCH will notify the SDOHE upon the completion of deposition of the archive with the museum.

The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the SDOHE and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.

There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. This process would be agreed with the SDOHE and completed prior to the condition being discharged.

The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

Conflict with Other Conditions and Statutory Restraints

Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

Personnel & Monitoring

The project will be managed by Dr. Samuel Walls; the archaeological evaluation trenching will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought.

Dr Samuel Walls

Education & Qualifications:

PhD. in Archaeology (University of Exeter) 'The Materiality of Remembrance: Twentieth Century War Memorials in Devon

MA in Landscape the European Neolithic (University of Cardiff)

BA (Honours) First Class (University of Exeter)

Recent Employment History:

2010-present Project Officer & Director, South West Archaeology Ltd

General archaeological experience:

Dr Walls has experience of excavation, surveying and site/business management on a range of sites of Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date, and has been a Director at SWARCH since 2013.

Joseph Bampton MA

Education & Qualifications:

MA in Material Culture Studies (University of Exeter)

BA Combined Honours Archaeology and Ancient History (University of Exeter)

Recent Employment History:

May 2012 – present Project Officer South West Archaeology Ltd

July 2010 – May 2012 Site Supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Oct 2008 – Jan 2009 Project/Site Assistant Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology

Key relevant experience:

Joe is an experienced and competent field archaeologist who has worked on a large number of individual sites and who has experience of evaluation, excavation, geophysical survey and fieldwalking.

Specialists

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Bone | Hayley Foster MA |
| Building Recording | Richard Parker |
| Conservation | Alison Hopper-Bishop BSc; Laura Ratcliffe BSc |
| Curatorial | Thomas Cadbury MA; Alison Mills; Fiona Pitt |
| Environmental Sample Processing | Geoflo |
| Lithics | Martin Tingle; Peter Webb MA |
| Medieval Pottery | John Allan |
| Metal & Leatherwork | Quita Mould MA |
| Mills & Hydroelectric Plants | Martin Watts |
| Plant Macro-Fossils | Julie Jones |
| Pollen Analysis | Ralph Fyfe PhD |
| Post Medieval Pottery | Graham Langman; Bryn Morris PhD |
| Prehistoric Pottery | Henrietta Quinnell; Imogen Wood PhD |
| Roman Pottery | Alex Croom; Imogen Wood PhD |
| Somerset Pottery | Alejandra Gutierrez PhD |
| Wood Identification | Dana Challinor PhD |

Insurances

SWARCH carry Professional Indemnity Insurance cover up to £2 million, Public Liability up to £5 million and Employers Liability up to £10 million. SWARCH is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Bibliography & References

CIfA 2014: [Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.](#)

CIfA 2014: [Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation.](#)

Historic England 2011: [Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation](#)

Historic England 2015: [Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment \(MoRPHE\).](#)

Historic England 2015: [Digital Image Capture and File Storage.](#)

APPENDIX 4: BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS



THE SOUTH FIELD FROM ITS NORTH-EASTERN CORNER; LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



TRENCH #1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCH [102]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [104]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



DITCH [104] AND GULLY [106]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



DITCHES [108] AND [110]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



TRENCH #2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCH [303]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [303]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



NATURAL FEATURE [403]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [405]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #4, SAMPLE SECTION, WESTERN END OF THE TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #5, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCH [503]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [503]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #6, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCH [603]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #7, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCH [705]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #8, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALE).



TRENCH #8, SAMPLE SECTION, NORTHERN HALF OF THE TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #8, SAMPLE SECTION, SOUTHERN END OF THE TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #9, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCH [903]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #9, SAMPLE SECTION, SOUTH-WESTERN END OF THE TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #9, SAMPLE SECTION, SOUTH-EASTERN END OF THE TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH #10, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



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