

LAND OFF WESLEY ROAD

CUBERT

CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 181115



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Land off Wesley Road, Cubert, Cornwall

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Kingsley Real Estate

Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. for land off Wesley Road, Cubert, Cornwall. The site is located in an area of archaeological potential with prehistoric enclosures to the north and south. This phase of work carries on from, and targeted features identified in a geophysical survey carried out by SWARCH in August 2018.

The evaluation identified a total of five features reflecting the prehistoric and later land-use of the area. These features include an Iron Age ditch, part of prehistoric field system likely contemporary with other ditches across the site, and with a (presumed) contemporary roundhouse structure; all of which form part of a broader pattern of prehistoric activity in the area.

Later activity on the site was likely represented in the apparent quarrying of a natural seam of rock, and whilst undated, this is most likely post-medieval in origin.

The results of the archaeological evaluation broadly validate the results of the geophysical survey, and the fair to good survival of prehistoric settlement features, the archaeological potential of the site in general is considered to be high. Whilst no additional features were identified to those identified by the geophysical survey, there is still the potential for ephemeral traces and smaller features which would not show up on the geophysical survey to be present, particularly around the roundhouse. It is recommended that should development proceed that an archaeological condition be applied, to include for a strip, map, record and sample (site strip) around the identified roundhouse and adjacent pit group (c.30m by 30m area), and a watching brief on the remainder of the site.



November 2018

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KINGSLEY REAL ESTATE (THE CLIENT)
CORNWALL COUNCIL

PROJECT CREDITS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	WESLEY ROAD, CUBERT
PARISH:	CUBERT
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 78779 57917
PLANNING NO.	PA18/08384
SWARCH REF.	CWR18

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Kingsley Real Estate (the Client) to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Wesley Road, Cubert, Cornwall, in support of a planning application for proposed development of the land (PA18/08384). This work was undertaken in accordance with a project design (PD; Boyd 2018) drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council (SDOHE), best practice, and ClfA guidelines; and follows on from desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, and heritage impact assessment carried out by SWARCH in August (Bonvoisin & Balmond 2018).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Cubert is located on the summit of a narrow ridge orientated south-east to north-west at an altitude of c.80m AOD. To the south-west the land drops steeply away to the Penhale Sands; to the north-east the ground slopes more gently and is dissected by a series of small rivers that discharge into the sea at Porth Joke. The site comprises two fields on the eastern side of Wesley Road (Figure 1) just below the summit of the ridge.

The soils of this area are the well-drained and fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstones and siltstones of the Trendrean Mudstone Formation; the southern end of the site is bisected by a feldspar-porphry dyke (BGS 2018).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Cubert is located in the Hundred and Deanery of Powder; it is first documented in 1269 as *Sancti Cuberti*, the name of a Cornish saint. A settlement is recorded just north of the site as Lanlove, recorded as *Lanowny* or *Lanwoven* in 1622; this contains the Cornish element 'lann' meaning enclosed cemetery/church site, and implies early medieval origins (Watts 2010). Cubert probably fell within the Domesday manor of Ellenglaze, held by the Canons of St Petroc at Bodmin until the Dissolution, and held by the Agar-Robartes and Hosken families in the 17th and 18th centuries (Lysons 1814).

There are a limited number of designated assets within the settlement itself, and there is one Scheduled round c.1km to the south-east of the site. A small amount of archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, the principal example (other than the earlier stages of survey and assessment for the proposed site) being a geophysical survey that was undertaken in advance of the Carines Farm solar farm (Stratascan 2011), which identified at least seven probable prehistoric roundhouses with associated field-systems in the surrounding area, and the archaeological potential is accordingly considered to be *high*.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Project Design (PD; Boyd 2018) and in line with best practice, and based on a trench plan drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team. Six trenches, each 2m wide and totalling c.50m in length, were laid by Leica GPS and opened by mechanical excavator to the depth of weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the PD and ClfA guidelines. The excavation of three additional trial pits, each measuring 0.60m wide and totalling c.9m in length, for percolation testing was also monitored.

The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site; targeting features identified by previous geophysical survey; and was carried out to inform any further planning decisions. The archaeological evaluation took place on 14th November 2018.

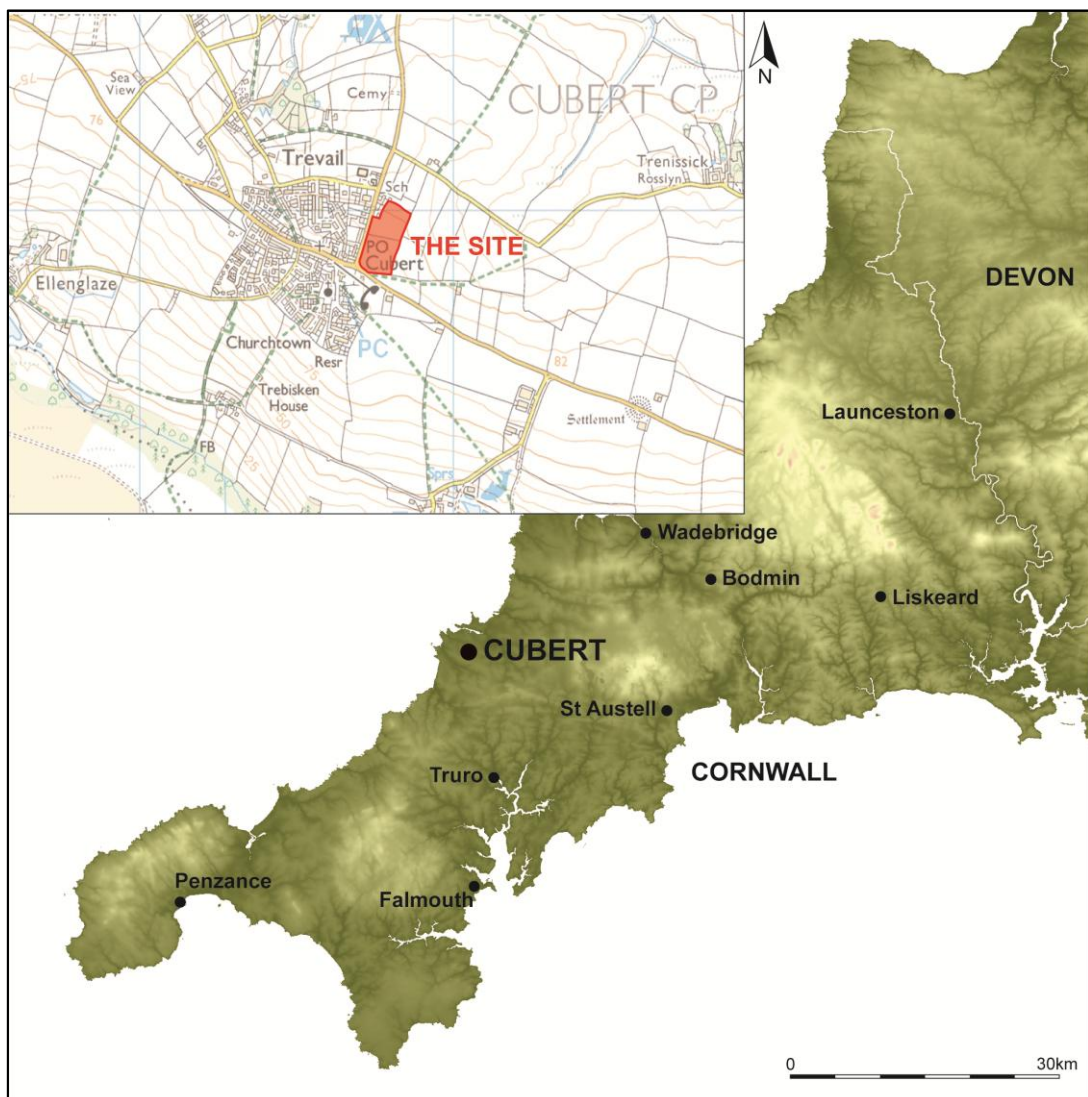


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Bonvoisin & Balmond 2018) was carried out on the 14th of November 2018. It comprised the excavation of six trenches, each 2m wide and totalling c.50m in length by mechanical excavator to the depth of weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the PD and ClfA guidelines. The excavation of three additional trial pits, each measuring 0.60m wide and totalling c.9m in length, for percolation testing was also monitored.

A total of 5 features were identified in the nine trenches, including: three ditches; one curvilinear gully; and one possible quarrying feature (Figure 2). What follows is a summary of each trench with finds noted where they occur; see Appendix 1 for detailed context descriptions; Appendix 2 for full finds concordance; and Appendix 3 for a set of baseline photographs.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy of the site varied across the whole area. A mid grey-brown clay-silt topsoil, c.0.25-0.48m thick was encountered across the entire site. Over much of the site this overlay a lower topsoil, mid grey-brown silt-clay; although this was not present at the southern end of the site within trenches 01, 02, and 07. This in turn overlay an intermittent subsoil, mid orange-brown silt-clay up to 0.15m thick, which appeared in pockets across the site; and the natural, a mid grey-yellow silt-clay with abundant stone.

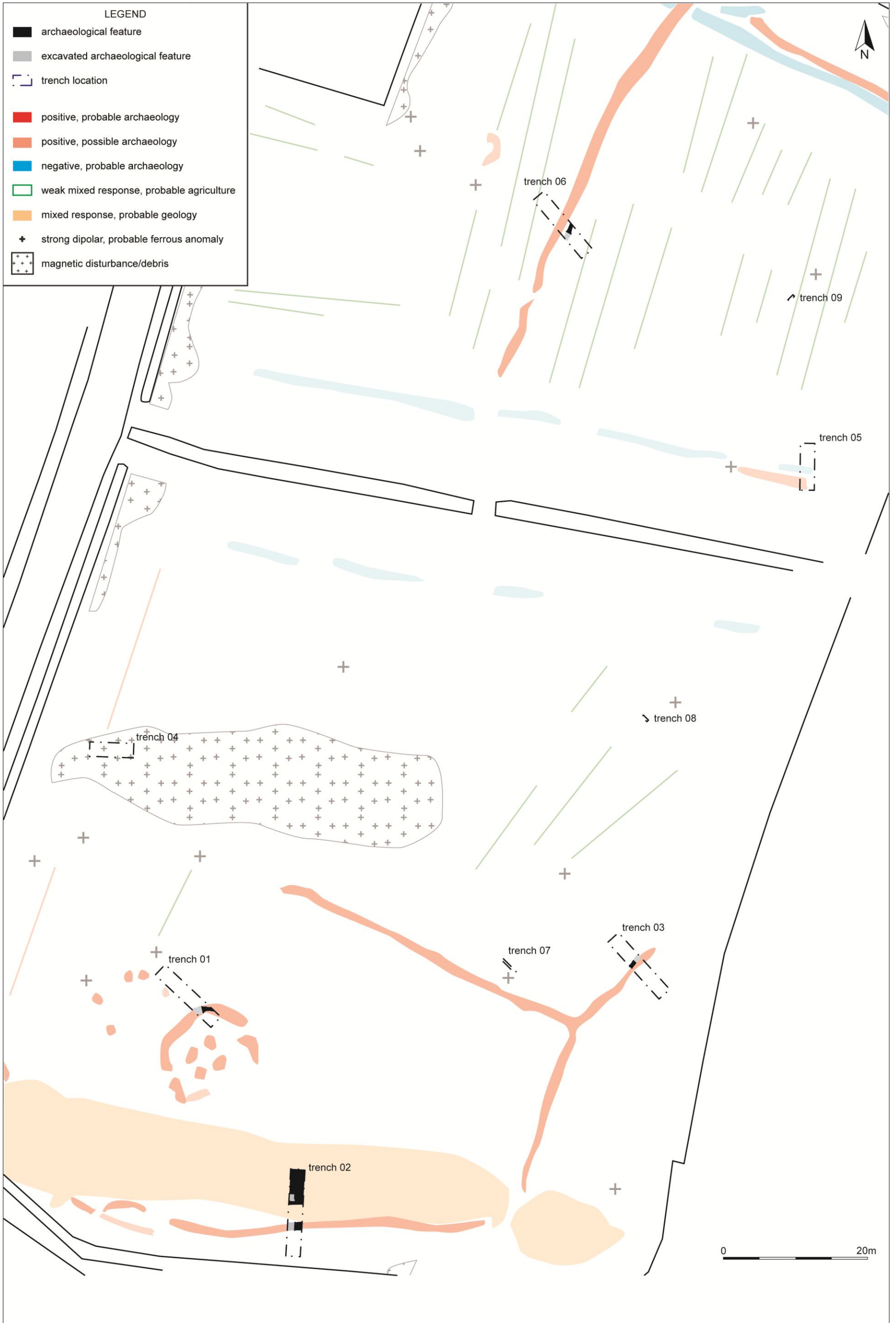


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES; OVERLAID ON INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.

2.3 TRENCH 01

2.3.1

Trench 01 was located towards the south-western corner of the site and measured 10.60m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoil was 0.35-0.40m thick; overlying intermittent subsoil, up to 0.15m thick; and the weathered natural (Figures 3,4). The trench was located to target a positive curvilinear anomaly interpreted by the geophysical survey as a round house structure. No finds were recovered from this trench.

A single feature, gully [103] was identified in the trench; corresponding with the position of the geophysical anomaly. It was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench and was curvilinear in plan on an approximate west-south-west to east-north-east orientation, measuring up to 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base. It contained a three fills: (104), and (105), brown silt-clay with small stone inclusions; and (106) yellow-brown silt-clay natural weathering.



FIGURE 3: GULLY [103], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

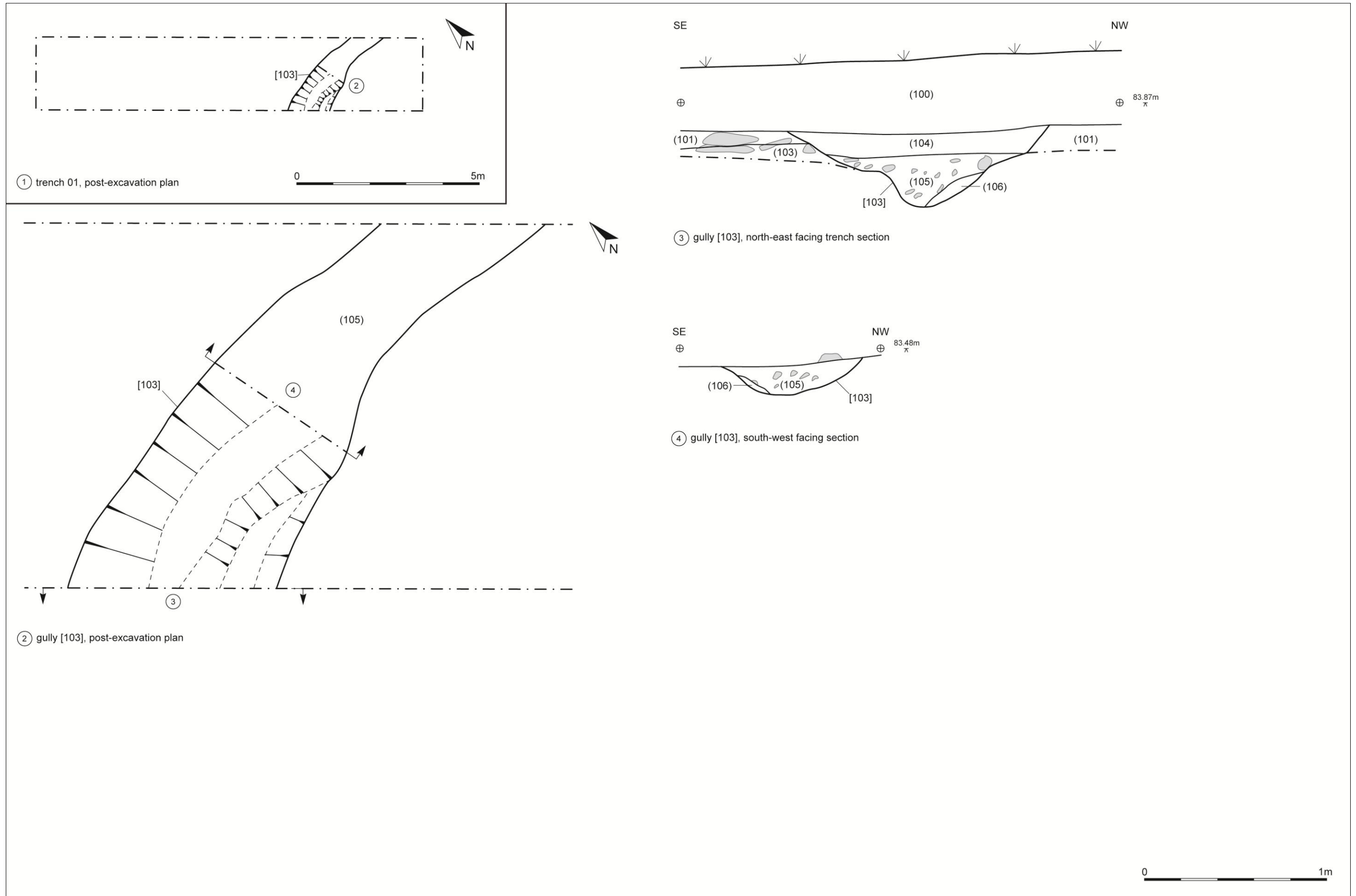


FIGURE 4: TRENCH 01; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.4 TRENCH 02

2.4.1

Trench 02 was located centrally towards the southern boundary of the site and measured 12.10m long on an approximate north to south alignment; the topsoil was 0.30-0.35m thick; and overlay a disturbed natural layer and the natural (Figures 5,6). The trench was located to target a positive linear anomaly interpreted by the geophysical survey as a linear enclosure ditch; and a large mixed linear anomaly, interpreted as a probable geological feature with possible quarrying activity along its length. Finds recovered from this trench included two sherds of post-medieval pottery from topsoil (200).

Two features, ditch [203] and possible quarry feature [207] were identified in the trench; corresponding with the geophysical anomalies. Ditch [203] was located towards the southern end of the trench and orientated approximately east to west, measuring 1.15m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sloping sides and a largely flat base. It contained three fills: (204), grey-brown silt-clay with stone inclusions; and (205), and (206), yellow-grey-brown silt-clays with stone inclusions.

Possible quarry feature [207] was located at the northern end of the trench orientated approximately east to west, and measured 4+m wide and 1.35+m deep with steep sloping southern edge. It contained six fills: (208), grey-brown silt-clay with stone inclusions; (209), (211), and (212) orange-grey-brown clay with stone inclusions; (210), and (213) yellow-grey-brown clay with stone inclusions.



FIGURE 5: DITCH [203], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

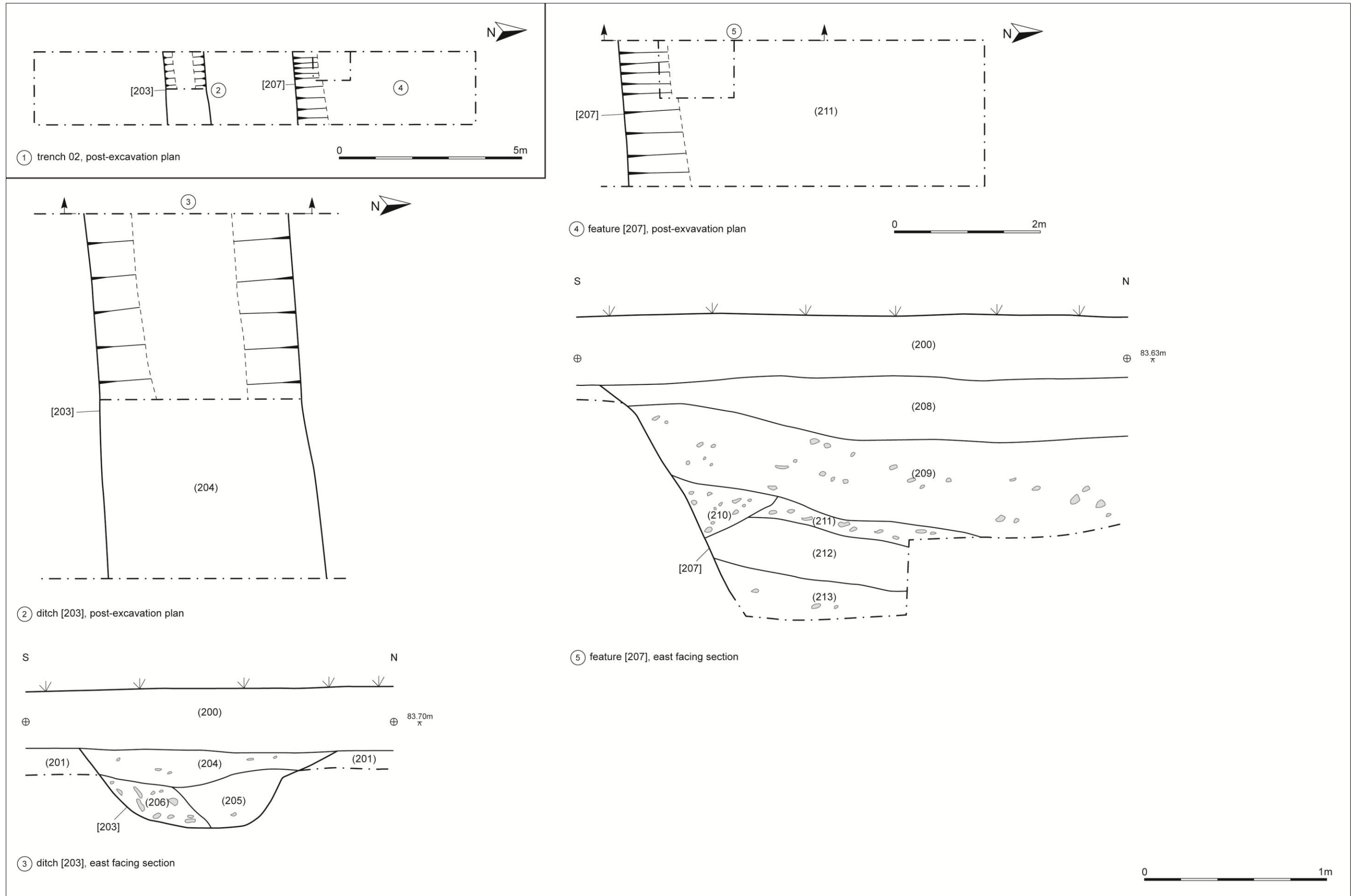


FIGURE 6: TRENCH 02; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.5 TRENCH 03

2.5.1

Trench 03 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the site and measured 10.60m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoils were c.0.50m thick; and directly overlay the natural (Figures 7,8). The trench was located to target a positive linear anomaly, interpreted by the geophysical survey as a possible enclosure or boundary ditch. No finds were recovered from this trench.

A single feature, ditch [303] was identified in the trench; corresponding with the geophysical anomaly. It was located towards the centre of the trench and was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.32m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (304), orange-brown clay-silt.



FIGURE 7: DITCH [303], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

2.6 TRENCH 04

2.6.1

Trench 04 was located towards the north-western corner of the southern field and measured 6.10m long on an approximate east to west alignment; the topsoils were c.0.48m thick; and directly overlay the natural (Figure 8). The trench was located to ground truth an area showing signs of possible magnetic disturbance on the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered from this trench.

No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

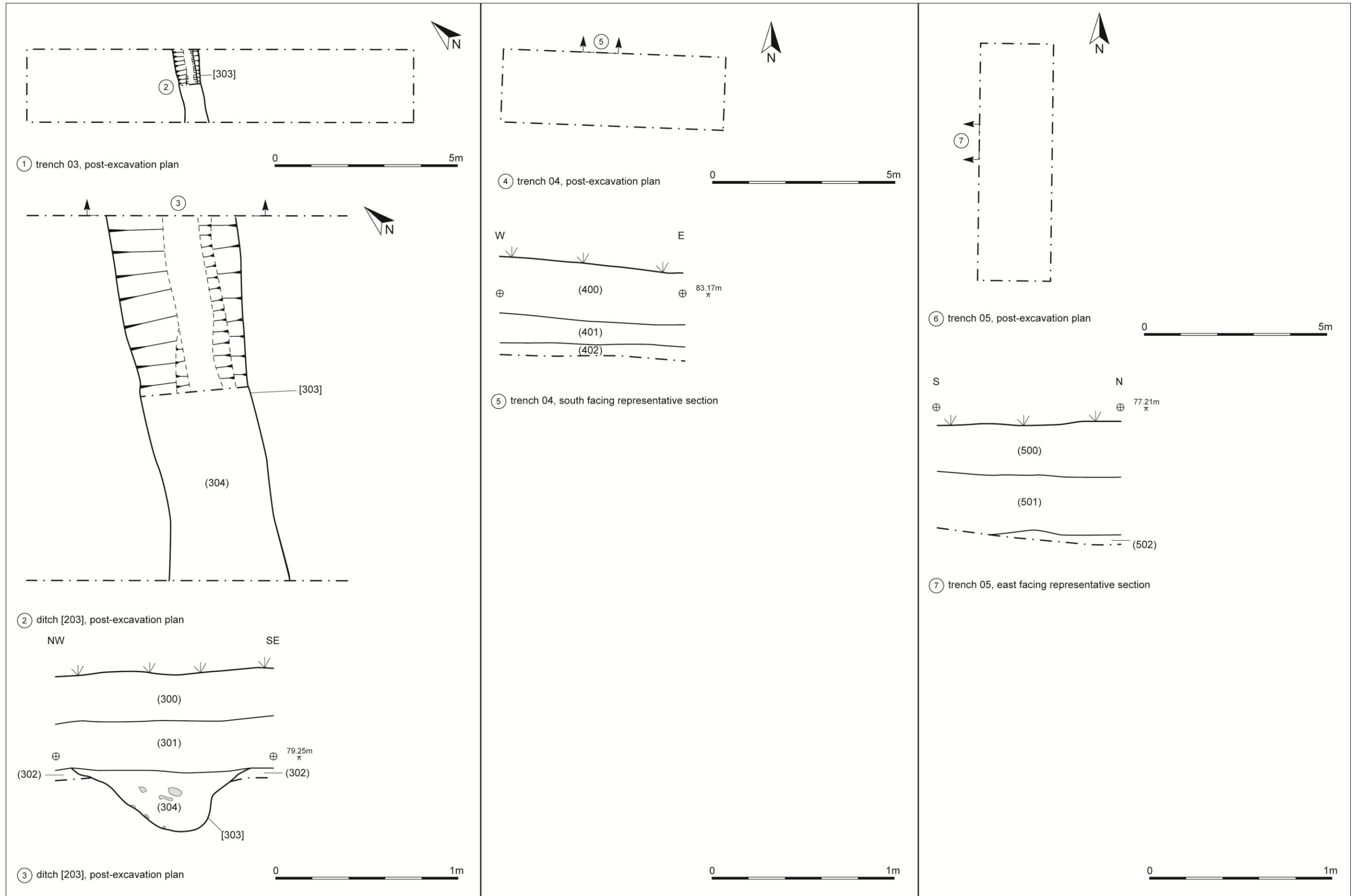


FIGURE 8: TRENCHES 03, 04, AND 05; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.7 TRENCH 05

2.7.1

Trench 05 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the northern field and measured 6.50m long on an approximate north to south alignment; the topsoils were c.0.54m thick; and directly overlay the natural (Figure 8). The trench was located to target a positive and negative linear anomaly interpreted by the geophysical survey as a possible banked boundary feature. No finds were recovered from this trench.

The geophysical anomaly was not identified within the trench.

2.8 TRENCH 06

2.8.1

Trench 06 was located centrally within the northern field of the site and measured 10.50m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoils were c.0.69m thick; overlying an intermittent subsoil, up to 0.10m thick; and the natural (Figures 9,10). The trench was located to target a positive linear anomaly, interpreted by the geophysical survey as a possible enclosure or boundary ditch. Finds were recovered from the trench included a single sherd of medieval pottery from lower topsoil (601).

A single feature, ditch [604] was identified in the trench; roughly corresponding with the geophysical anomaly. It was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench and was orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.41m deep with steep sloping sides and largely flat base. It contained a single fill: (605), brown silt-clay with stone inclusions. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of this feature.



FIGURE 9: DITCH [604], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

2.9 TRENCH 07

2.9.1

Trench 07 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the southern field and measured c.5m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoil was c.0.42m thick; and directly overlay the natural (Figure 10). The trench was excavated as a water percolation test in an area not expected to contain archaeology. No finds were recovered from this trench.

No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

2.10 TRENCH 08

2.10.1

Trench 08 was located towards the north-eastern corner of the southern field and measured c.2m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoil was c.0.46m thick; and overlay the subsoil, c.0.05m thick; and the natural (Figure 10). The trench was excavated as a water percolation test in an area not expected to contain archaeology. No finds were recovered from this trench.

No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

2.11 TRENCH 09

2.11.1

Trench 09 was located towards the centre of the eastern boundary of the northern field and measured c.2m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoils were c.0.68m thick; and directly overlay the natural (Figure 10). The trench was excavated as a water percolation test in an area not expected to contain archaeology. No finds were recovered from this trench.

No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

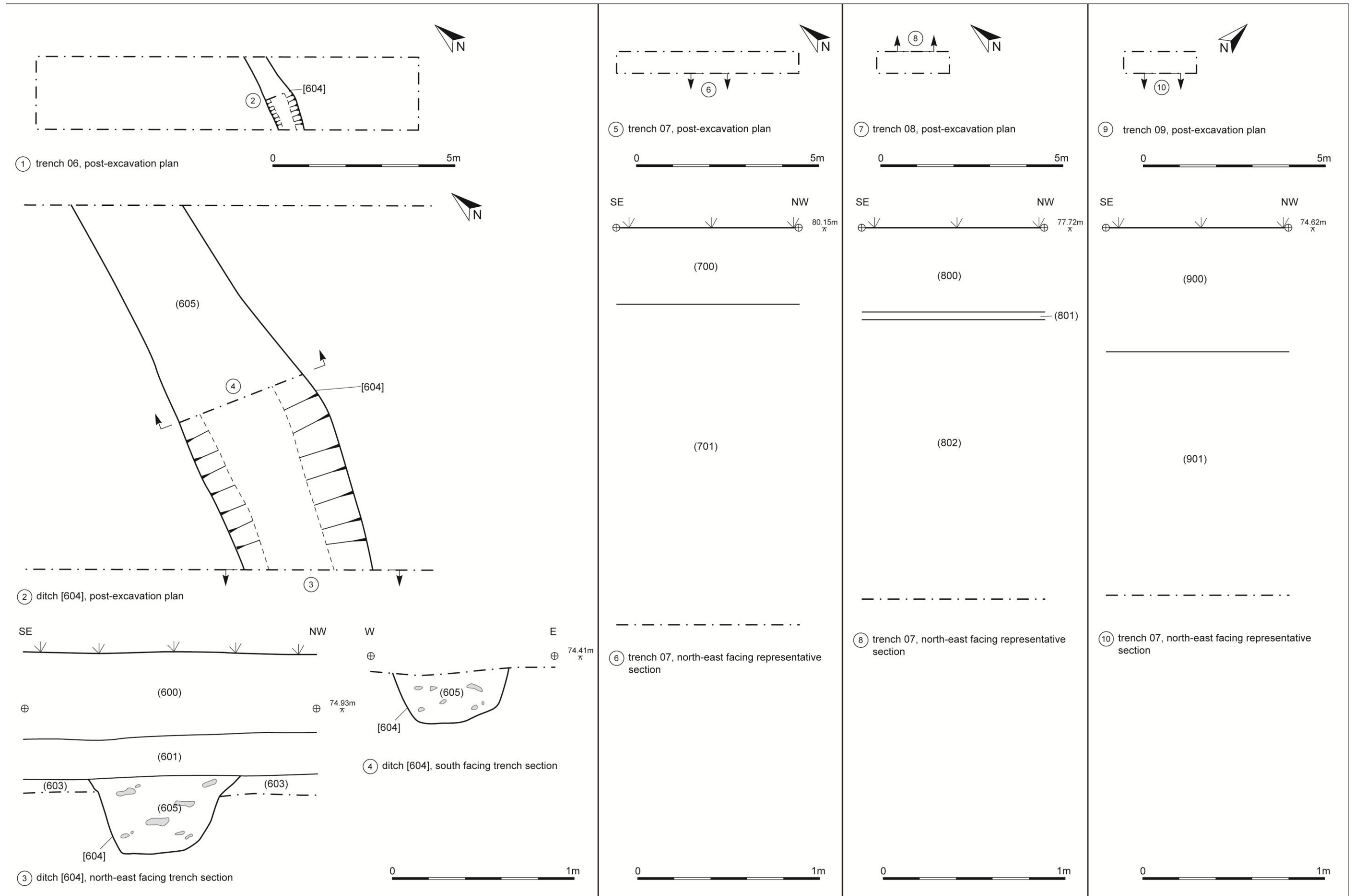


FIGURE 10: TRENCHES 06, 07, 08, AND 09; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.12 FINDS

Only a very small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, including prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery. A complete finds concordance can be found in Appendix 2. In total 1 sherd (9g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch [604]; with a single sherd of medieval pottery (10g) recovered from lower topsoil (601); and two sherds of post-medieval pottery (6g) from topsoil (200).

2.13 DISCUSSION

The trenches were located to target a number of features identified by a geophysical survey, including: a series of linear features interpreted as relict field boundaries; linear and curvilinear features interpreted as parts of a possible prehistoric field system and prehistoric roundhouse with an associated enclosure; and a possible geological feature.

The evaluation broadly validated the results of the geophysical survey, the majority of the features being identified on the ground. Only the positive and negative linear anomalies within trench 05 (a possible boundary feature) were not identified, likely reflecting their poor survival and ephemeral nature of these features at the location of the trench. The possible geological anomaly targeted by trench 02 was identified, appearing instead to be a large infilled quarrying feature which follows the line of a band of igneous bedrock recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018).

The only dateable feature identified on the site was ditch [604], containing Iron Age pottery. It indicates that there was prehistoric activity on the site, and that this feature likely formed part of a prehistoric field system. It is likely that the other ditches identified across the site, particularly ditch [303], are of the same date; and all form part of the same field system, though they remain, at present, undated. Whilst also undated, the probable roundhouse structure within trench 01 is likely to represent a settlement with which the field system was associated. The proximity of this site to that identified to the north at the Carines Farm solar farm with multiple roundhouse structures and prehistoric field systems (Stratascan 2011) places the Wesley Road site within a wider prehistoric landscape which is also likely to continue to the south to include the Trebellan enclosure (MCO32855).

Given the intermittent presence of subsoil; along with the relatively weak responses of the results of the geophysical survey, the site is likely to have been in part truncated through historic episodes of ploughing with only the bases of larger or deeper cut features surviving. This is likely to particularly be the case at the southern end of the site where there is not an additional protective lower topsoil layer.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The evaluation identified a total of five features reflecting the prehistoric and later history of the site. These features include an Iron Age ditch, part of prehistoric field system likely contemporary with other ditches across the site, and with a (presumed) contemporary roundhouse structure; all of which form part of a broader pattern of prehistoric activity in the area.

Later activity on the site was represented in the apparent quarrying of a natural seam of rock, and whilst undated, is likely to be post-medieval in date.

The results of the archaeological evaluation broadly validate the results of the geophysical survey, and the fair to good survival of prehistoric settlement features, the archaeological potential of the site in general is considered to be high. Whilst no additional features were identified to those identified by the geophysical survey, there is still the potential for ephemeral traces and smaller features which would not show up on the geophysical survey to be present, particularly around the roundhouse. It is recommended that should development proceed that an archaeological condition be applied, to include for a strip, map, record and sample (site strip) around the identified roundhouse and adjacent pit group (c.30m by 30m), and a watching brief on the remainder of the site.

N.B. Local information has also suggested that the former 'cross' which was located at the road junction to the south-west of the site was 'buried nearby' in the 1940s during the installation of services. Should the junction be re-worked as part of the development there is a chance that this 'cross' may be encountered/recovered.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
Trench 01					
(100)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown soft friable clay-silt, gritty with occasional sub-rounded stone.	Overlies (104); same as (200), (300), (400), (500), (600), (700), (800), (900)	0.35-0.40m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange-brown friable-soft silt-clay, intermittent.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102); cut by [103]; same as (502), (602)	Up to 0.15m thick	-
(102)	Natural	Natural – mid grey-yellow soft silt-clay with frequent sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (101); same as (202), (302), (402), (503), (603), (701), (802), (901)	-	-
[103]	Cut	Ring-gulley – curvilinear ditch orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (104), (105), (106); cuts (101)	0.40m deep	-
(104)	Fill	Upper fill of [103] – mid brown soft silt-clay with occasional sub-rounded stone.	Overlain by (100); overlies (105); fill of [103]	c.0.13m thick	-
(105)	Fill	Fill of [103] – mid brown soft-clay with frequent large sub-angular to sub-rounded stone.	Overlain by (104); overlies (106); fill of [103]	Up to 0.36m thick	-
(106)	Fill	Slump fill of [103] – mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (105); fill of [103]	Up to 0.10m thick	-
Trench 02					
(200)	Layer	Topsoil – mid-dark grey-brown friable and gritty slightly clayey silt with roots.	Overlies (204) (208); same as (100), (300), (400), (500), (600), (700), (800), (900)	0.30m to 0.35m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Disturbed natural – mid grey-yellow soft clay with frequent sub-angular stone.	Cut by [203], [207]; overlies (202)	c.0.12m thick	-
(202)	Natural	Natural – mid grey-yellow soft silt-clay with frequent sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (201); same as (102), (302), (402), (503), (603), (701), (802), (901)	-	-
[203]	Cut	Linear ditch – ditch orientated approximately east to west. Measures c.1.15m wide by 0.42m deep with steep sides and flattish base.	Filled by (204), (205), (206); cuts (201)	0.42m deep	-
(204)	Fill	Upper fill of [203] – mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone.	Overlain by (200); overlies (205); fill of [203]	Up to 0.20m thick	-
(205)	Fill	Fill of [203] – mid yellow-grey-brown soft silt-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (204); overlies (206); fill of [203]	c.0.30m thick	-

(206)	Fill	Lower fill of [203] – mid yellow-grey-brown soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (205); fill of [203]	c.0.20m thick	-
[207]	Cut	Probable quarry feature – substantial linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 4.0m+ wide and 1.35m+ deep with very steep sides.	Filled by (208), (209), (210), (211), (212), (213); cuts (201)	1.35+m deep	-
(208)	Fill	Upper fill of [207] - re-deposited natural – light-mid grey-brown soft slightly silt-clay with occasional small sub-angular to rounded stone.	Overlain by (200); overlies (209); fill of [207]	c.0.35m thick	-
(209)	Fill	Fill of [207] - re-deposited natural – mid orange-grey-brown soft clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (208); overlies (210); fill of [207]	Up to 0.54m thick	-
(210)	Fill	Fill of [207] - re-deposited natural – mid orange-grey-brown soft clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (209); overlies (211); fill of [207]	Up to 0.30m thick	-
(211)	Fill	Fill of [207] - re-deposited natural – mid orange-brown soft clay with frequent sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (210); overlies (212); fill of [207]	c.0.11m thick	-
(212)	Fill	Fill of [207] - re-deposited natural – mid grey-orange-brown soft clay with rare sub-rounded stone.	Overlain by (211); overlies (213); fill of [207]	c.0.30m thick	-
(213)	Fill	Fill of [207] - re-deposited natural – mid yellow-grey-brown soft clay with rare grit.	Overlain by (212); fill of [207]	0.25+m thick	-
Trench 03					
(300)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown soft friable clay-silt.	Overlies (301); same as (100), (200), (400), (500), (600), (700), (800), (900)	c.0.26m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid-light grey-brown soft to friable silt with orange yellow patches.	Overlain by (300); overlies (304); same as (401), (501), (601)	c.0.26m thick	-
(302)	Natural	Natural – light yellow with grey hints, soft silt-clay with frequent sub-angular stone.	Cut by [303]; same as (102), (202), (402), (503), (603), (701), (802), (901)	-	-
[303]	Cut	Linear gully – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.70m wide and 0.32m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (304); cuts (302)	0.32m deep	-
(304)	Fill	Fill of [303] – mid orange-brown firm clay-silt with occasional to common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (301); fill of [303]	0.32m thick	-
Trench 04					
(400)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown soft to friable gritty clay-silt.	Overlies (401); same as (100), (200), (300), (500), (600), (700), (800), (900)	c.0.30m thick	Modern
(401)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid slightly grey-brown friable gritty silt.	Overlain by (400); overlies (402); same as (301), (501), (601)	0.12-0.16m thick	-
(402)	Natural	Natural – mid grey-yellow soft silt-clay with abundant sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (401); same as (102),	-	-

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			(202), (302), (503), (603), (701), (802), (901)		
Trench 05					
(500)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown soft to friable clay-silt with light orange patterns.	Overlies (501); same as (100), (200), (300), (400), (600), (700), (800), (900)	c.0.26m thick	Modern
(501)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid-light grey-brown soft-friable silt with hint of orange.	Overlain by (500); overlies (502); same as (301), (401), (601)	c.0.28m thick	-
(502)	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange-brown friable-soft silt-clay, intermittent.	Overlain by (501); overlies (503); same as (101), (602)	c.0.05m thick	-
(503)	Natural	Natural – mid grey-yellow soft silt-clay with abundant sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (502); same as (102), (202), (302), (402), (603), (701), (802), (901)	-	-
Trench 06					
(600)	Layer	Topsoil – mid-dark brown soft friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone.	Overlies (601); same as (100), (200), (300), (400), (500), (700), (800), (900)	c.0.48m thick	Modern
(601)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown soft slightly silty clay.	Overlain by (600); overlies (605); same as (301), (401), (501)	c.0.22m thick	-
(602)	Layer	Subsoil – orange-brown soft clay, intermittent.	Overlain by (601); overlies (603); same as (101), (502)	c.0.10m thick	-
(603)	Natural	Natural – mid yellow soft clay with common angular stone.	Overlain by (602); cut by [604]; same as (102), (202), (302), (402), (503), (701), (802), (901)	-	-
[604]	Cut	Linear ditch – orientated approximately north to south. Measures c.0.75m wide and 0.42m deep, with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (605); cuts (603)	0.42m deep	Iron Age
(605)	Fill	Fill of [604] – mid brown soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (601); fill of [604]	0.42m thick	Iron Age
Trench 07					
(700)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown soft to friable clay-silt with occasional small stone.	Overlies (701); same as (100), (200), (300), (400), (500), (600), (800), (900)	c.0.42m thick	Modern
(701)	Natural	Natural – light grey-brown-yellow friable silt-clay. Blending into mudstone/siltstone with occasional orange spots/lenses with larger pieces of rock.	Overlain by (700); same as (102), (202), (302), (402), (503), (603), (802), (901)	-	-
Trench 08					
(800)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown soft to friable clay-silt with occasional small stone.	Overlies (801); same as (100), (200), (300), (400), (500), (600),	c.0.46m thick	Modern

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			(700), (900)		
(801)	Layer	Subsoil/disturbed natural – light orange-yellow-brown friable silt-clay.	Overlain by (800); overlies (802)	c.0.05m thick	-
(802)	Natural	Natural – light grey-brown-yellow friable silt-clay. Blending into mudstone/siltstone with occasional orange spots/lenses with larger pieces of rock.	Overlain by (801); same as (102), (202), (302), (402), (503), (603), (701), (901)	-	-
Trench 09					
(900)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown soft to friable clay-silt with occasional small stone.	Overlies (901); same as (100), (200), (300), (400), (500), (600), (700), (800)	c.0.68m thick	Modern
(901)	Natural	Natural – light grey-brown-yellow friable silt-clay. Blending into mudstone/siltstone with occasional orange spots/lenses with larger pieces of rock.	Overlain by (900); same as (102), (202), (302), (402), (503), (603), (701), (802)	-	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(200)	2	6	White refined earthenware. ×1 body, ×1 basal angle				Post-medieval
(601)	1	10	North Devon gravel tempered ware. Basal angle				Medieval?
(605)	1	9	SW Decorated ware? Basal angle				Middle Iron Age
TOTALS	4	25					

APPENDIX 3: EVALUATION SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. RING GULLY [103], NORTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



2. RING GULLY [103], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



3. RING GULLY [103], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



4. TRENCH 01 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



5. DITCH [203], EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



6. DITCH [203], WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



7. DITCH [203], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



8. QUARRY FEATURE [207], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



9. QUARRY FEATURE [207], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



10. TRENCH 02 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



11. TRENCH 02 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



12. DITCH [303], SOUTH-WEST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



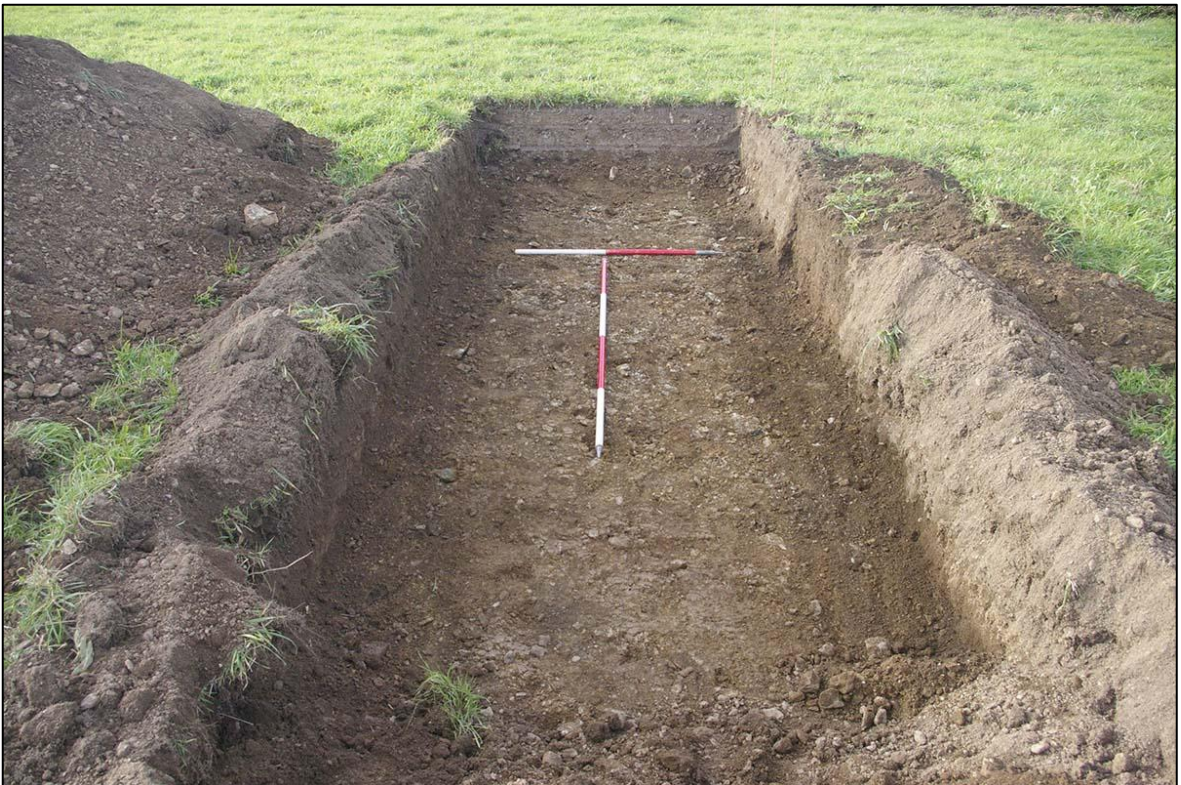
13. DITCH [303], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



14. TRENCH 03 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



15. TRENCH 04 REPRESENTATIVE SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



16. TRENCH 04 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



17. TRENCH 05 REPRESENTATIVE WEST-SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



18. TRENCH 05 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



19. DITCH [604], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



20. DITCH [604], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



21. TRENCH 06 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



22. TRENCH 07, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



23. TRENCH 07 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



24. TRENCH 08, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



25. TRENCH 08 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



26. TRENCH 09, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



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