

LAND SOUTH OF CALLYWITH COLLEGE

OLD CALLYWITH ROAD

BODMIN

CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 200703



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LAND SOUTH OF CALLYWITH COLLEGE, OLD CALLYWITH ROAD,
BODMIN, CORNWALL
RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Bunny Homes (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land south of Callywith College, Bodmin, Cornwall. The site is located on the north-east side of Bodmin across four fields of post-medieval enclosure, within 0.6km of the heart of the early medieval settlement of Bodmin. Previous archaeological works immediately north of the site identified historic boundaries and modern features; and a previous geophysical survey on the site identified probable ditches, pits and areas of ground disturbance and a possible roundhouse.

The archaeological evaluation largely validated the results of the geophysical survey. The possible roundhouse identified in the geophysical survey did not exist and the corresponding response equated to a field drain and geological variation. The evaluation demonstrated that a large geophysical anomaly in the south-west of the site related to a post-medieval or modern pit; and that linear anomalies equated to two post-medieval ditches, and two undated, probably medieval or later ditches. Evidence of ploughing and field drains were also present. The site had a distinct lack of finds, with only post-medieval and modern artefacts accounted for.

Given the results of the evaluation trenching and the archaeological and historical background for the site, it is unlikely that further archaeological works would yield significant results. Therefore, it is recommended that no further archaeological works are required on the site.



July 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND SOUTH OF CALLYWITH COLLEGE, OLD CALLYWITH ROAD
PARISH:	BODMIN
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SX 07924 67379
SWARCH REF.	BLCR20A

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Bunny Homes (The Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of Callywith College, Old Callywith Road, Bodmin, Cornwall, as part of the pre-application requirements for a proposed housing development. This phase of work was informed by an earlier geophysical survey (Bampton 2020), allowing for targeted evaluation trenching. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidance.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the north-east side of Bodmin; a town on the south-west side of Bodmin Moor, off of the A30. The site is across four fields south of Old Callywith Road and Callywith College, north of Love Lane and between Castle Street and the A389. The site is between the residential extent of Bodmin to its south and the town's industrial/retail estates to its north and east. These fields are on a gentle south-facing slope at a height of between c.150m and 165m AOD (Figure 1).

The soils on the site are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie a confluence of geology types: the slate and siltstone of the Trevoze Slate Formation and Rosenum Formation; the sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Bedruthan Formation; and the slate and siltstone of the Saltash Formation (BGS (2020).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the north-east side of Bodmin: a town and parish in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor. The town is the location of a 10th century Benedictine priory based at the hermitage of St Petroc (HER no. MCO23003). St Petroc originally took on an existing hermitage that had belonged to St Guron, in the 6th century (Lysons 1814; MCO23000). In the early 12th century this became an Augustine priory (MCO6280; MCO13231), which ostensibly moved east-south-east of the parish church and overlaid an earlier, probable Saxon, site (MCO23007). A convent also existed in Bodmin from the 13th or 14th centuries (Lysons 1814). After the Dissolution these estates passed through various prominent families, including the Rashleighs, the Vyvians and by the early 19th century the Grenvilles (Lysons 1814). These estates were subsequently divided among various owners and occupants. The 'Borough of Bodmin' had/has a separate jurisdiction to the parish; it extends c.1.60km around the town (Lysons 1814) and was responsible for many of the holdings on the 1840's tithe apportionment.

By the time of the Domesday survey Bodmin was already an established market town (Lysons 1814). In 1086 Bodmin was within the hundred of Rialton. It was a large manor of 79 households that belonged to the Canons of Bodmin, before and after the conquest. It was worth 1 Pound and 4 Shillings (Morris 1992). Prior to c.1347 Bodmin had been a coinage town, stamping tin; although it seemed to have lost royal support (Lysons 1814). Lysons explains that the town must have grown after the Domesday survey and have been larger than it was in the early 19th century;

perhaps having a peak population in the 14th century; when in c.1351, it suffered 1500 deaths from a pestilence (Lysons 1814).

The place-name Bodmin, written as *Bodmine* c.975, is derived from the Old Cornish *bod* meaning 'dwelling' and *meneghi/menegh* meaning 'monastic land/monks' (Padel 1985).

Historic mapping shows a relative continuity/longevity of the extant field system and layout of the site. Supporting sources for the following discussion can be seen in Appendix 1. The c.1805 Surveyor's draft map depicts a relative approximation of the site as it exists today, although with perhaps fewer boundaries. However, these earlier maps are often more indicative than totally accurate regarding field systems; although they are often accurate near to main roads and settlements. Love land and Old Callywith Road are clearly shown on the map and the fields associated with the site are near the edge of open ground to the north and east. The 1840 tithe map depicts the site much as it appears today with small pockets of quarrying in the surrounding landscape. The four fields that compose the site (plots 1067, 1069, 1070 and 1071) were apportioned between two holdings; Cooksland and Castle Hill. Plot 1067 was part of Cooksland, which was leased by Nicholas Stevens from the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Bodmin, who owned a large number of the adjacent plots; including plot 1068, part of 'Enclosure, Beacon' named as a Quarry. Plot 1067 was under arable cultivation and named Daw's field; possibly named for birds or a personal name. The other fields of the site were part of Castle Hill and leased by Francis Arthur from Lady Granville and were occupied by a William Hurden. These fields all had prosaic names; outer-, middle- and quarry field and were under arable cultivation. The adjacent plot, 1072, was held by the same people and called quarry plot and was under pasture. A small structure is shown in the south-west corner of the site (Plot 1071); although this may lay outside the current site boundary as the boundary kinks near this point. The buildings immediately west of the site (plots 1095 etc.) are listed as part of 'Enclosure, Cooksland' and along with numerous plots are divided among various ownerships. By the time of the 1881 first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping very little has changed on the site. The structure in the south-west corner is no longer depicted and the south boundary to the site may have been slightly rectified/straightened in places. The most significant change near to the site is the development of the 'Castlehill' property beyond the south-west corner of the site. This OS map also shows a trig point near the middle of what was plot 1071, at the west end of the site. This may have had a fixed concrete pad or pillar. The site has remained relatively unchanged. However, 20th and 21st century developments have encroached up to the boundaries of the site: residential developments border the south-west boundary; a supermarket borders the south-east boundary; and Callywith College, specifically its parking and sports ground border the north-east boundary. The north-west boundary is bordered by some housing at its southern end and allotments along its northern end. LiDAR imagery of the site shows a dimple, possibly a prospection pit, in the south-east of the site and evidence of agricultural activity such as ploughing both parallel with the sites boundaries and aligned north-south.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Cornwall Historic Landscape Character (HLC) describes the site as within post-medieval enclosed land: land enclosed through the 17th-19th centuries, often across medieval common-, upland- or rough, poorly drained ground. To the north of the site and Bodmin the HLC depicts medieval enclosures (e.g. MCO41411 and MCO41488). Some of the curved boundaries on the site may allude to early post-medieval or medieval enclosure.

An earlier geophysical survey (Bampton 2020) was undertaken to inform this phase of works. This is the only previous archaeological work conducted on the site. The geophysical survey identified three undated ditches that could be associated with improved drainage during quarrying near to the site, or earlier field systems; an area of non-descript ground disturbance that probably

respects the extant field system; a spread of material indicative of an in-filled hollow, quarry pit or terraced yard; extensive ploughing; and a possible ring-ditch.

Cornwall's Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that archaeological assessments have taken place immediately north of the site at Callywith College (ECO4516; Thorpe 2016) and during the improvements to the A30-A38 junction (ECO4687; Maguire 2015); and geophysical survey and an archaeological watching brief has taken place at Callywith College (ECO4639; Davies 2016; ECO4576; Smith 2016). These identified various medieval and later assets within the landscape and; historic field boundaries and features associated with a former caravan park in the fields immediately north of the site, at the college. The geophysical survey may have identified some slight ridge and furrow type anomalies. Archaeological excavation near to the junction also took place in the 1970's (MCO22997) exposing a large, possible parish boundary, boundary ditch.

The HER lists various assets within the landscape with potential significance; including several post-medieval quarries, e.g.MCO41440 on the west edge of the site; and post-medieval boundaries, e.g. MCO41438. Three Scheduled and Listed medieval wayside crosses along the north side of Bodmin are within 1km of the site (MCO4999); MCO5109; MCO5073) and are probably associated with the parish boundary. The medieval landscape of the sites wider setting is demonstrated by settlements at Steppes (MCO16894) to the east, first recorded in 1539; Callywith (MCO13703) to the north-east, first recorded in 1276 as *Souz Kellegwyth*; and the sites at Bodmin itself and Berry Hill (MCO13377), to the south-west and west. Berry Hill is the location of a medieval chapel and is considered the Saxon or earlier site of the town of Bodmin. Its name is derived from a defensive earthwork ('burgh') (MCO13378); it was the location of glebe lands as opposed to about the parish church; and documentary evidence suggests a settlement on top of a hill as well as lower down. The 'Great Ditch' (MCO22997), which divided Cardinham Manors moors from the Priory of Bodmin fields at Callywith, was located to the north-east of the site. Referred to as *Gretediche* in 1566 and *Greedetch Cross* in 1613. Excavations in the 1970s showed it was nearly 3m wide, 2m deep and contained 18th century pottery. The nearest substantial prehistoric asset to the site is the Iron Age hillfort at Canyke Castle (MCO47), c.1.5km to the south-east of the site.

The Conservation Areas of Berry Tower (DCO121) and Bodmin (DCO119) are to the west and south-west of the site and are comprised of numerous Listed structures, including the Grade I Listed Church of St Petroc (MCO6278) and the Scheduled and Grade II* Listed St Thomas Becket Chapel (MCO9807). The Church of St Petroc is c.0.6km south-west of the site. It is a predominantly 15th and 19th century church with parts of a Norman tower and it is just west of the 12th-17th century St Thomas Becket Chapel. The only Roman period activity near to site is represented by three coins, 1st and 2nd century, recovered from the Church of St Petroc graveyard in the early 19th century (MCO217).

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with a best practice and ClfA guidance. Any desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). The archaeological evaluation follows the guidance as outlined in: *Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2015a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2015b).

The archaeological works in this instance have been informed by an earlier geophysical survey (Bampton 2020), allowing for targeting evaluation trenching. This evaluation aims to determine: the validity of the geophysical survey; the presence or absence-, extent, date, condition and

complexity of archaeological remains within the site; and to ensure the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological deposits or remains in accordance with current industry standards and best practice.

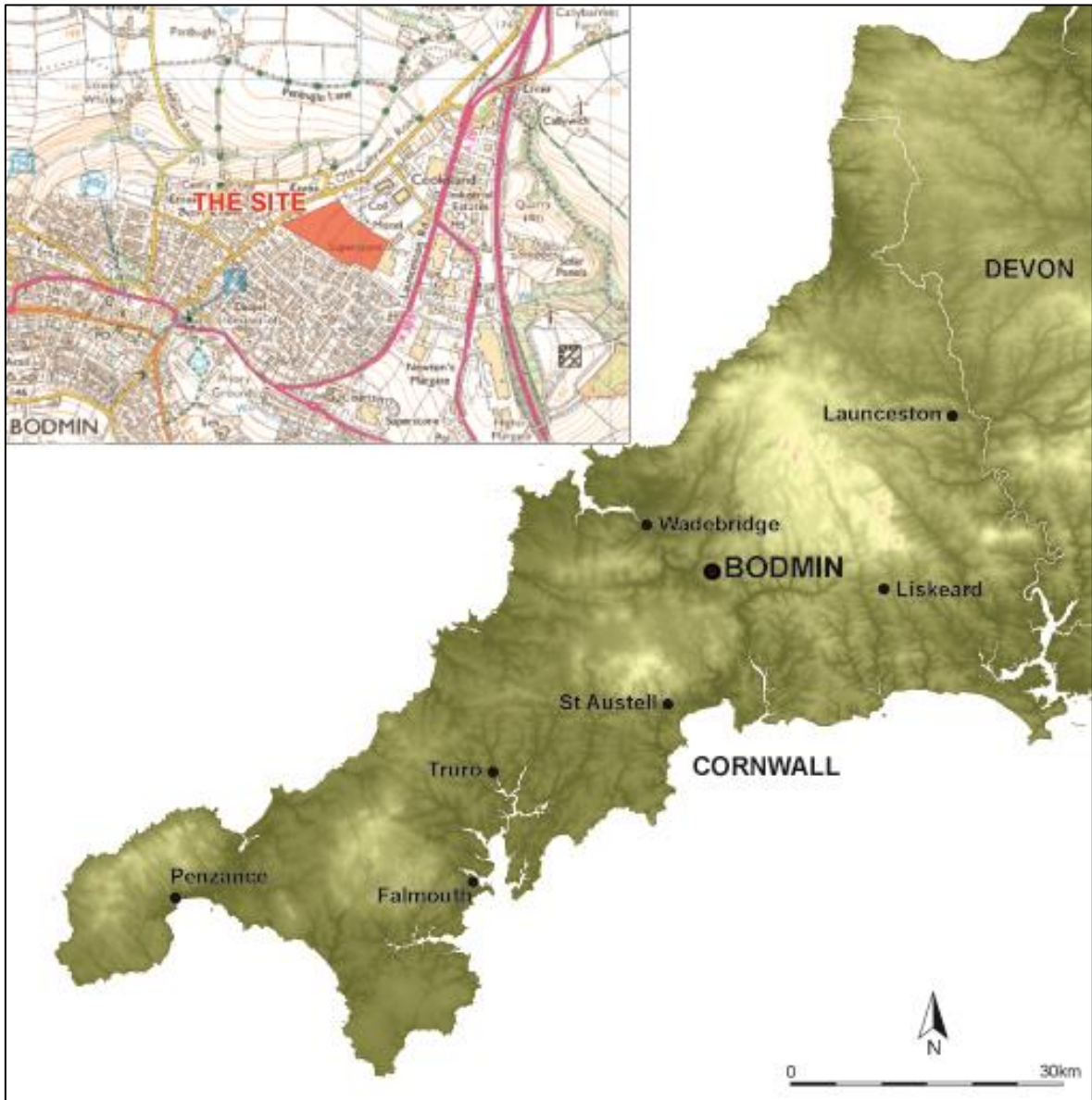


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken on the 24th and 25th of June 2020 by SWARCH personnel. These evaluation trenches targeted anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey (Bampton 2020; see Figures 8 and 9). Seven trenches, totalling c.275m in length were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator to the level of weathered natural, which revealed archaeological features and deposits that were cleaned and excavated by hand.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site was overlaid with a relatively consistent depth of topsoil, a mid-dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt, c.0.25m thick. This overlaid a subsoil of mid orange-brown, friable sandy-silt loam with moderate-frequent shillet fragments. This subsoil equated to a plough horizon with the natural that varied between 0.10m-0.23m across the site. Areas of more shallow top- and subsoil were encountered across ridges of more compact rocky natural that corresponded to slight undulations in the general slope across the site; notably in Trenches 3, 5 and 6. The subsoil overlaid the natural, which was a light yellow-brown (orange) with occasional pinkish and grey hues. It was a compact weathered shillet rock with an occasional loamy matrix, generally at a depth of below 0.30m-0.49m.

The only trench that varied from this pattern was Trench 7. At the east end of Trench 7 was a second subsoil that equated to a less stony plough soil between the topsoil and stonier plough horizon to the natural as evident across the rest of the site. This second subsoil was a mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt-loam, c.0.16m thick. At the west end of Trench 7 the topsoil directly overlaid the natural; although with some diffuse horizon indicative of ploughing. The subsoil/plough horizon had ostensibly been cut-away and topsoil re-laid across this part of the site. Plough scars were evident in the natural in Trenches 2 and 7, but were less clear on the rockier upper slopes of the site. In Trench 1, evenly spaced linear bands of weathered natural corresponded to anomalies from the geophysics survey that equated to ploughing; probably deeper drainage practices, such as mole ploughing.

2.3 RESULTS

The evaluation trenching revealed seven archaeological features, four ditches, two probable land-drains, and a large pit. These results correspond to- and validate the accuracy of the geophysical survey (Figure 8). Although largely undated, these features are probably post-medieval or later in date due to; the pit and one of the ditches produced probable post-medieval finds and one of the ditches is probably associated with a post-medieval quarry pit. Based on archaeology in the surrounding area and lack of dateable evidence on the site, the remaining features are possibly medieval or probably later in date. Very few finds were recovered from the site; only post-medieval/modern finds and fragments of possible roof slate were recovered.

The following results are described by trench. A full set of site drawings including plans and sections can be seen in Appendix 1; a full context list with context descriptions in Appendix 2; a complete finds list in Appendix 3; and supporting photographs in Appendix 4.

2.3.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 (Figures 7 and 10) was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 23.40mx1.50m; the topsoil was c.0.25m thick, the subsoil was c.0.16m thick. It was located at the north-east end of Field 1 to target two linear geophysical anomalies identified as probable ditches. The trench revealed two shallow ditches (Figure 2) that equated to the geophysical anomalies.

Ditch [103] was aligned west-north-west by east-south-east with steep-moderate sides with concave breaks of slope and a flat-very gentle concave base. It was c.0.60-0.80m wide and c.0.18m deep. It contained a single fill, (104), which contained no finds.

Ditch [105] was aligned north-west by south-east with steep-gentle sides, concave breaks of slope and flat-very gentle concave base. It was c.1m wide and c.0.19m deep. It contained a single fill, (106), which was identical to Fill (104) and contained no finds.



FIGURE 2: TRENCH 1, DITCHES [103] AND [105]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

2.3.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 (Figures 7 and 11) was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 49mx1.50m; the topsoil was c.0.25m thick, the subsoil was c.0.23m thick. It was located at the south-west end of Field 1 to target a linear geophysical anomaly identified as a probable ditch associated with a post-medieval quarry at the western edge of the site (MCO41440). The trench revealed a single ditch (Figure 3) that equated to the geophysical anomaly and evidence of ploughing that was also inferred from the geophysical survey.

Ditch [203] was aligned approximately north-south with steep sides with a slight concave profile/ concave break of slope and a flat-very gentle concave base. It was 1.87m wide and 0.46m deep. It contained two fills; upper Fill (204), a mid-dark grey brown, soft clay-silt loam with frequent shillet fragments, c.0.26m thick; and lower Fill (205), which was similar to Fill (204) but with fewer stone inclusions, between 0.21-0.46m thick. Neither fill contained any finds.



FIGURE 3: DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

2.3.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 (Figures 7 and 12) was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 48.90mx1.50m; the topsoil was c.0.22m thick, the subsoil was c.0.24m thick. It was located near the middle of Field 2 to target an ostensibly blank area between identified anomalies. The trench revealed no archaeological features. A hard ridge of compact shillet natural across its north-east end sloped to an ephemeral softer weathered band of natural that may have equated to the base of a field drain; although is probably indicative of slight geological variation on the site.

2.3.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 (Figures 7 and 12) was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 24mx1.50m; the topsoil was c.0.20m thick, the subsoil was c.0.10m-0.20m thick. It was located at the north end of Field 3 to target a linear geophysical anomaly identified as a probable ditch. This anomaly was contiguous with the north-eastern anomaly targeted in Trench 1. The trench revealed a single ditch (Figure 4) that equated to the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [403] was aligned west-north-west by east-south-east with gentle-moderate concave sides/profile with a flat to very slight concave base. It was c.1m wide and c.0.19m deep. It contained a single fill, (404), which was similar to Fill (104) but with more moderate small-medium granite stones. It contained no finds.



FIGURE 4: DITCH [403]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

2.3.5 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 (Figures 7 and 13) was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 50mx1.50m; the topsoil was c.0.23m thick, the subsoil was c.0.10m-0.18m thick. It was located near the middle of Field 3 to target a possible roundhouse and possible pits. The trench revealed two shallow ditches/drains and occasional large stones in the natural that equated to the geophysical anomalies. The two drains equated to the possible roundhouse, but were probably field drains; or one field-drain and a band of stony natural. The natural showed more stony variation in this trench, similar to the ridge in the slope in Trench 3.

Drain [503] was aligned north-west by south-east with a 'tick'-shaped profile; a steep south-west slope, moderate north-east slope and a rounded pointed base. It was c.0.66m wide and c.0.14m deep. It contained a single fill, (504), a mid orange-brown, friable sandy-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments and occasional medium granite stones. It contained no finds.

Drain [505] was aligned north-west by south-east (approximately parallel to Drain [503]) with a similar profile to Drain [503], but more irregular due to the large amount of large stones across its length. It was c.0.33m wide and <0.10m deep. It contained a single fill, (506), which was identical to Fill (504) but with moderate-frequent large stones. It contained no finds.

2.3.6 TRENCH 6

Trench 6 (Figures 7 and 14) was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 24.90mx1.50m; the topsoil was c.0.24m thick, the subsoil was c.0.10m thick. It was located near the north corner of Field 4 to target a geophysical anomaly identified as a possible ditch or area of disturbed ground. The trench revealed a single ditch (Figure 5) that equated to the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [603] was aligned approximately north-west by south-east with moderate-steep sides, concave breaks of slope and a broad gentle concave base. It was 1.50m wide and 0.54m deep. It contained two fills; upper Fill (604), a mid orange-grey brown, friable sandy-silt loam with occasional-moderate shillet fragments, c.0.38m thick; and lower Fill (605), a light grey-orange, compact-loose silty-shillet (deep weathered or redeposited natural), c.0.16m thick. Fill (604) contained a corroded iron fragment.



FIGURE 5: DITCH [603]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

2.3.7 TRENCH 7

Trench 7 (Figures 7 and 14) was aligned east-west and measured 47.10mx1.50m; the topsoil was c.0.27m thick and directly overlaid the natural and fills of a large pit at its west end, and overlaid c.0.45m of subsoils/ploughsoils at its east end. It was located at the south-west end of Field 4 to target a geophysical anomaly identified as a possible pit, platform or area of disturbed ground. The trench revealed a single large pit (Figure 6) that equated to the geophysical anomaly.

Pit [703] was ostensibly ovoid in plan with a steep east slope and very steep west slope. It was c.8m wide and over 1m deep. The pit was not fully excavated as the depth of the trench had exceeded 1.20m and the lower exposed fill of the pit was unstable. Pit [703] cut the subsoil and contained three fills; lower Fill (705), a light yellow-brown, loose redeposited natural shillet, 0.35+m thick; middle Fill (704), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam and frequent shillet fragments (mixture of redeposited natural and soil), c.0.50m thick; and upper Fill (706), a mid red-

brown, friable sandy-silt loam (redeposited top- and subsoil slumped into the pit). A single find of green bottle glass was recovered from Fill (706). No other finds were present.



FIGURE 6: PIT [703]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M AND 2M SCALE).

2.4 FINDS

A total of 20 finds were recovered from across the site, of which only two were recovered from sealed contexts. All of the finds were ostensibly post-medieval to modern in date. The assemblage was comprised primarily of slate fragments (possibly roof slate fragments), White Refined Earthenwares and stonewares, and occasional glass fragments. A single corroded Fe fragment was also recovered. A full finds list can be seen in Appendix 3.

The paucity of finds may indicate that the site has probably not been occupied and is indicative of a low archaeological potential.

The topsoil contained: x7 fragments (253g) of slate, including at least one pierced root fragment; x3 sherds (27g) of 19th-20th century stoneware; x4 sherds (31g) of 19th-20th century White Refined Earthenware; x1 sherd of 19th-20th century English porcelain (2g); and x3 fragments (38g) of glass, including a modern clear bottle fragment and a neck and body piece of possible late 18th-early 20th century green glass (ostensibly the shape and quality of a product from c.18th-19th centuries).

Ditch Fill (604) contained a corroded Fe fragment (8g) of a probable ring-shaped piece of machinery (e.g. washer, bracket/brace).

Pit Fill (706) contained a single fragment (2g) of green bottle glass.

3.0 DISCUSSION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The results of the evaluation largely validated the interpretation of the geophysical survey: and that the geophysical survey results are an accurate reflection of the low archaeological potential of the site.

Although undated, the six linear features on the site are possibly all post-medieval in date, particularly those identified in Trenches 2 and 6. The pit identified on the site is post-medieval or modern in date. The depth of ploughing and occasionally shallow nature of the topsoil means some truncation of the site will have occurred, however, possible earlier relative phases of ploughing may be visible in Field 1 and correspond to geophysical anomalies associated with ploughing. Only post-medieval finds were recovered from across the site and earlier archaeological works to the north of the site associated with developments of the A370 and Callywith College have likewise only produced evidence of medieval and later activity near to the site.

3.2 LINEAR FEATURES

The linear features on the site are comprised of a number of similar ditches and drains.

Ditch [203], in Field 1 corresponds to a geophysical anomaly that runs to the north edge of the quarry adjacent to the site (MCO41440). It seems probable that this functioned as a catchment and drainage ditch to protect the post-medieval quarry; or that the quarry may have respected an extant boundary, which would suggest it was present in the post-medieval period.

Ditch [603] in Field 4 contained redeposited natural fills and a fragment of an Iron object, which although corroded was ostensibly a ring from a piece of machinery and unlikely to be older than post-medieval in date.

Ditches [103]/[403] and [105] corresponded to geophysical anomalies that ran across Fields 1, 2 and 3. These were undated features and that they ostensibly run through the extant boundaries, they may be medieval or earlier in date. However, they have the similar slight concave profiles to the other features on the site and similar fills, indicative of possible contemporary features. These could be part of the drainage system of an earlier field-system. The complete lack of finds from these features and the paucity of finds from the site in general indicate that they are probably not associated with a settlement or intense activity.

The 'drains' in Trench 5 run at angles to the slope and roughly perpendicular to the site boundaries. The southern-most example, Drain [505] corresponded to a geophysical anomaly of a possible roundhouse; however, it equated to a line of stone and weathered natural in an area with relatively frequent amounts of stony natural (which account for some geological anomalies in the geophysical data). Drain [505] may not be a genuine archaeological feature, or it may equate to a stony land drain associated with the medieval or later cultivation of the site. The northern example, Drain [503] to a field drain of weathered natural and stone near the lower break of a stony ridge in the natural. It is probably associated with drainage and cultivation of the site, most likely in the post-medieval period.

3.3 PITS

Pit [703] in Field 4 equated to a large geophysical anomaly. It appeared as though the topsoil and subsoil had been cleared from this part of the site prior to the pit being dug; although some ploughing has inevitably taken place since it was back-filled forming a slight plough horizon to the natural west of- and across the feature. It was back-filled with redeposited shillet rock that was

relatively loose and the ground above had slumped into the pit creating a visible platform/indentation on the ground. A greater depth of redeposited top-/subsoil overlaid/filled the top of the feature. This material (below the active topsoil/ploughsoil) contained a fragment of green bottle glass. The cutting of the subsoil/ploughsoil of this pit indicates that it is a later feature on the site and may be a late post-medieval or modern quarry pit; or a modern agricultural (possible refuse) pit. This seems likely given its proximity to a gateway into the field.

Other anomalies that were possible 'pit'-type features were investigated in Trench 5. These seemed to correspond with natural variation; where larger stones became slightly more prevalent and the natural varied between more compact rocky shillet and weathered shillet.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located on the north-east side of Bodmin, between Castle Street and Love Lane, immediately south of Callywith College. It is across four fields of post-medieval enclosure, within 0.6km of the heart of the early medieval settlement of Bodmin. Historic mapping does not indicate any significant changes to the site over the past c.200 years; although a structure may have been present in the 19th century in the extreme west corner of the site (or just beyond it) and post-medieval quarrying has clearly made an impact in the immediate landscape, including on the north-west edge of the site. Previous archaeological works immediately north of the site identified historic boundaries and modern features associated with a caravan park at the site of the current Callywith College. A geophysical survey of the site identified a series of possible ditches, pits, a possible roundhouse and a large area of disturbed ground equating to a pit or platform.

The archaeological evaluation validated the geophysical survey. Although the possible roundhouse identified in the geophysical survey did not exist and the corresponding response equated to a field drain and geological variation. The evaluation also demonstrated that a large geophysical anomaly in the south-west of the site related to a post-medieval or modern pit; and that linear anomalies equated to a probable post-medieval ditches, and two undated, probably medieval or later ditches. Evidence of ploughing and field drains were also present. The site had a distinct lack of finds, with only post-medieval and modern artefacts accounted for.

Given the results of the evaluation trenching and the archaeological and historical background for the site, it is unlikely that further archaeological works would yield significant results. Therefore, it is recommended that no further archaeological works are required on the site.

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Bodmin Tithe Apportionment, 1840
Bodmin Tithe Map, 1840

National Library of Scotland (NLS)

Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Cornwall XXXIV.2, surveyed 1881, published 1881

Public Record Office (PRO)

Surveyor's draft map for the Bodmin area, 1805

APPENDIX 1: SITE PLANS, SECTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

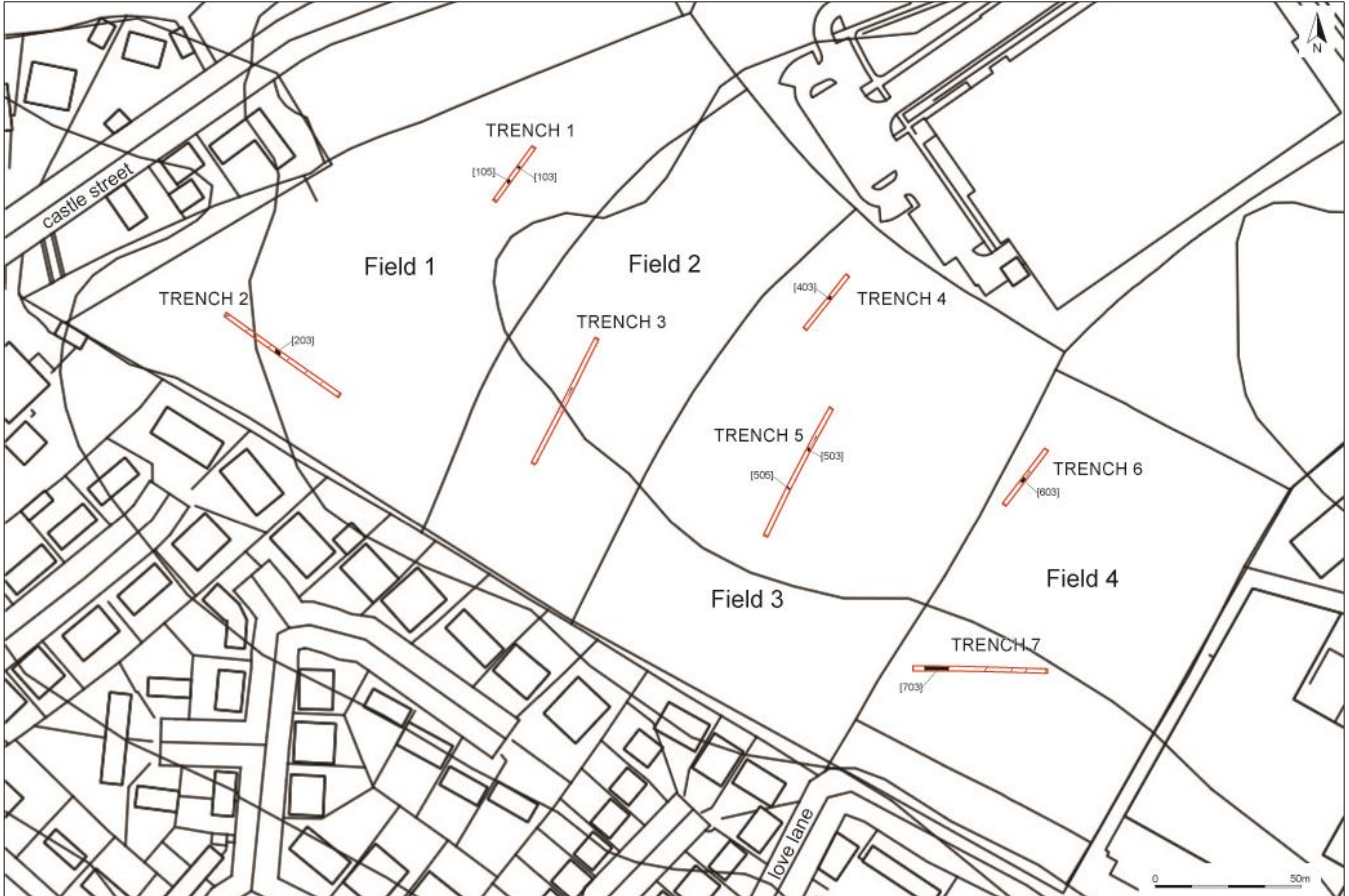


FIGURE 7: SITE PLAN; SHOWING TRENCH AND FEATURE LOCATIONS.

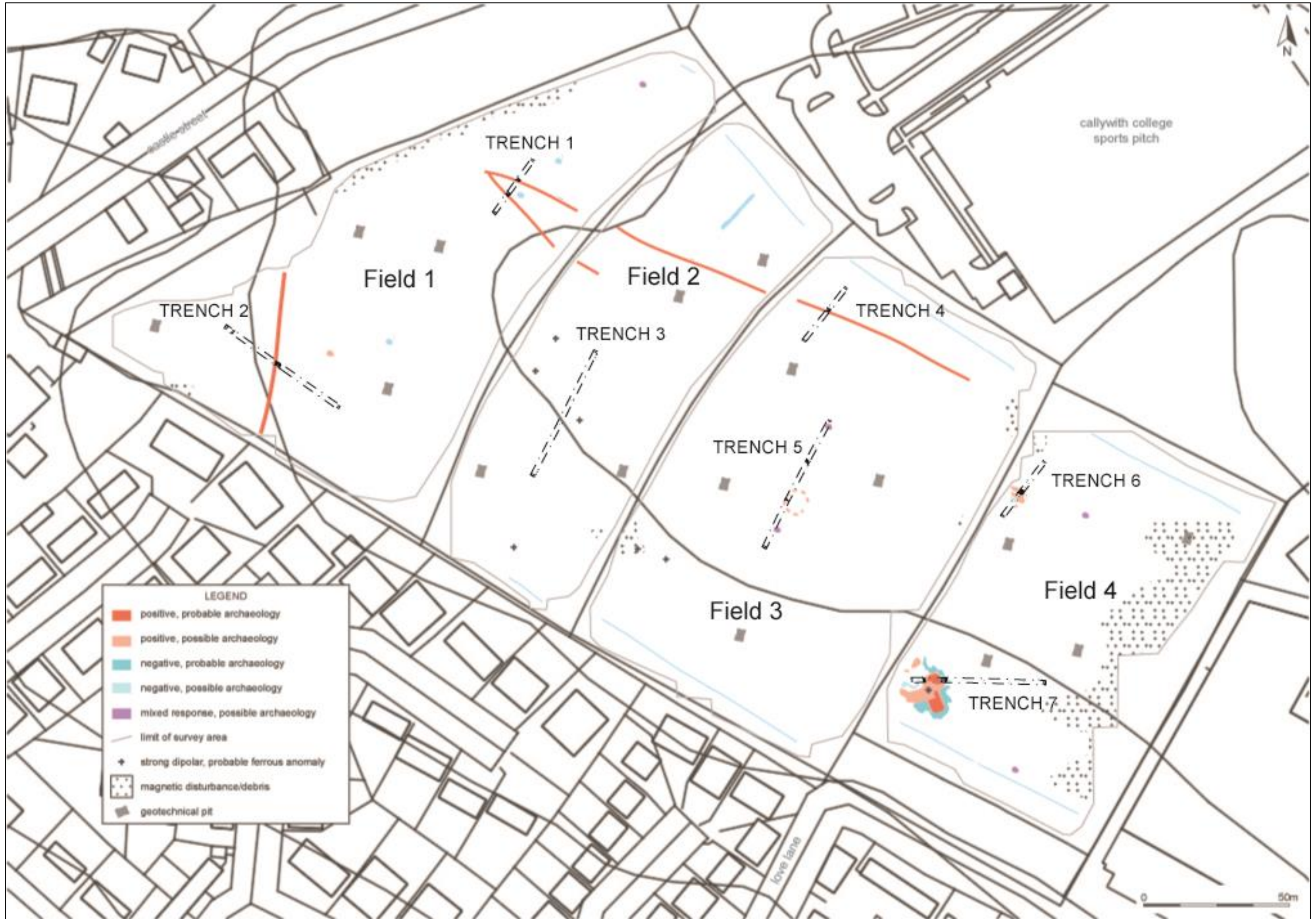


FIGURE 8: SITE PLAN; TRENCH LOCATIONS AND PLANS OVERLAYING THE INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (BAMPTON 2020).



FIGURE 9: SITE PLAN; SHOWING TRENCH LOCATIONS OVERLAYING RED-GREEN-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY (BAMPTON 2020).

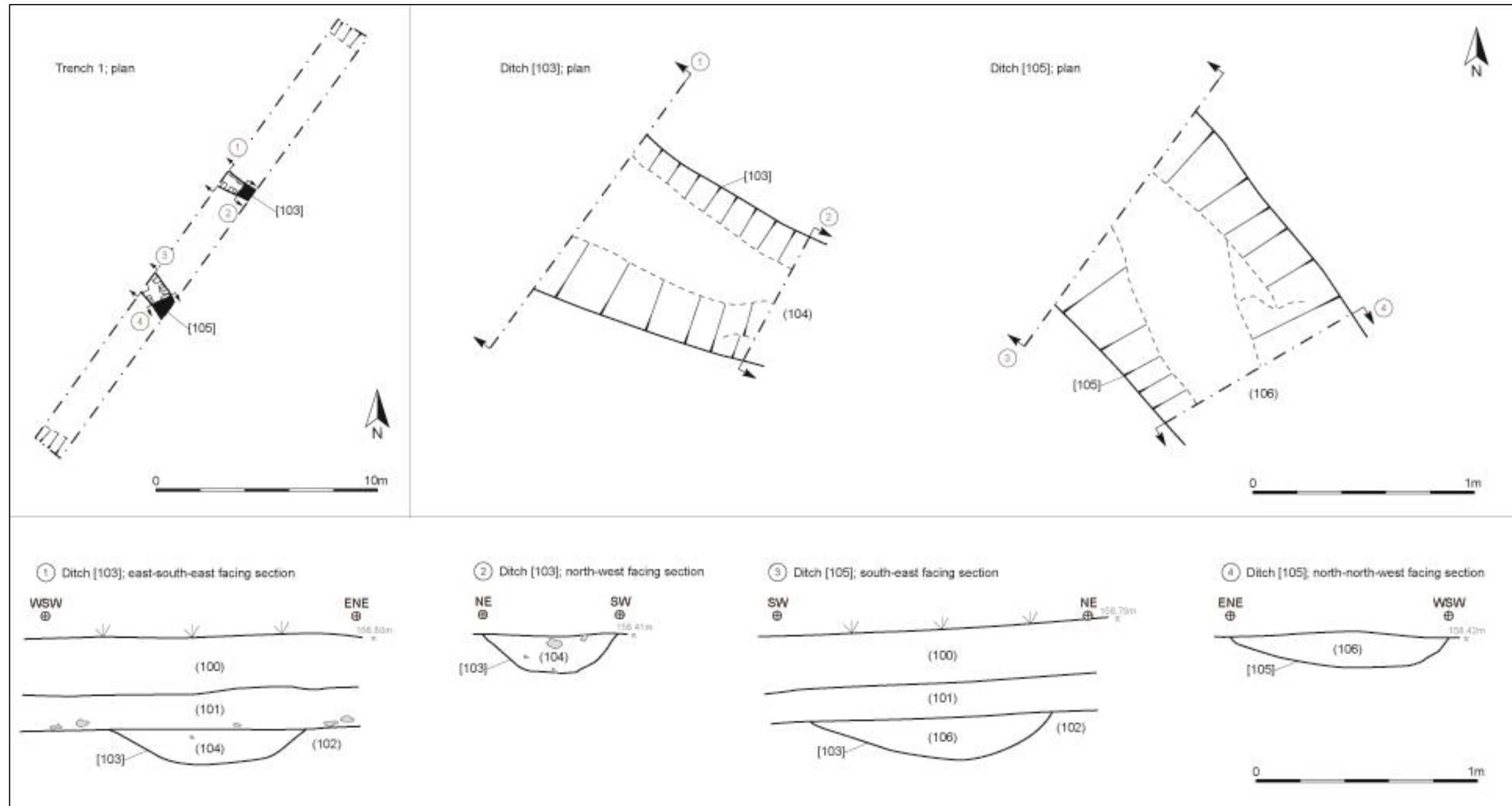


FIGURE 10: TRENCH 1; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

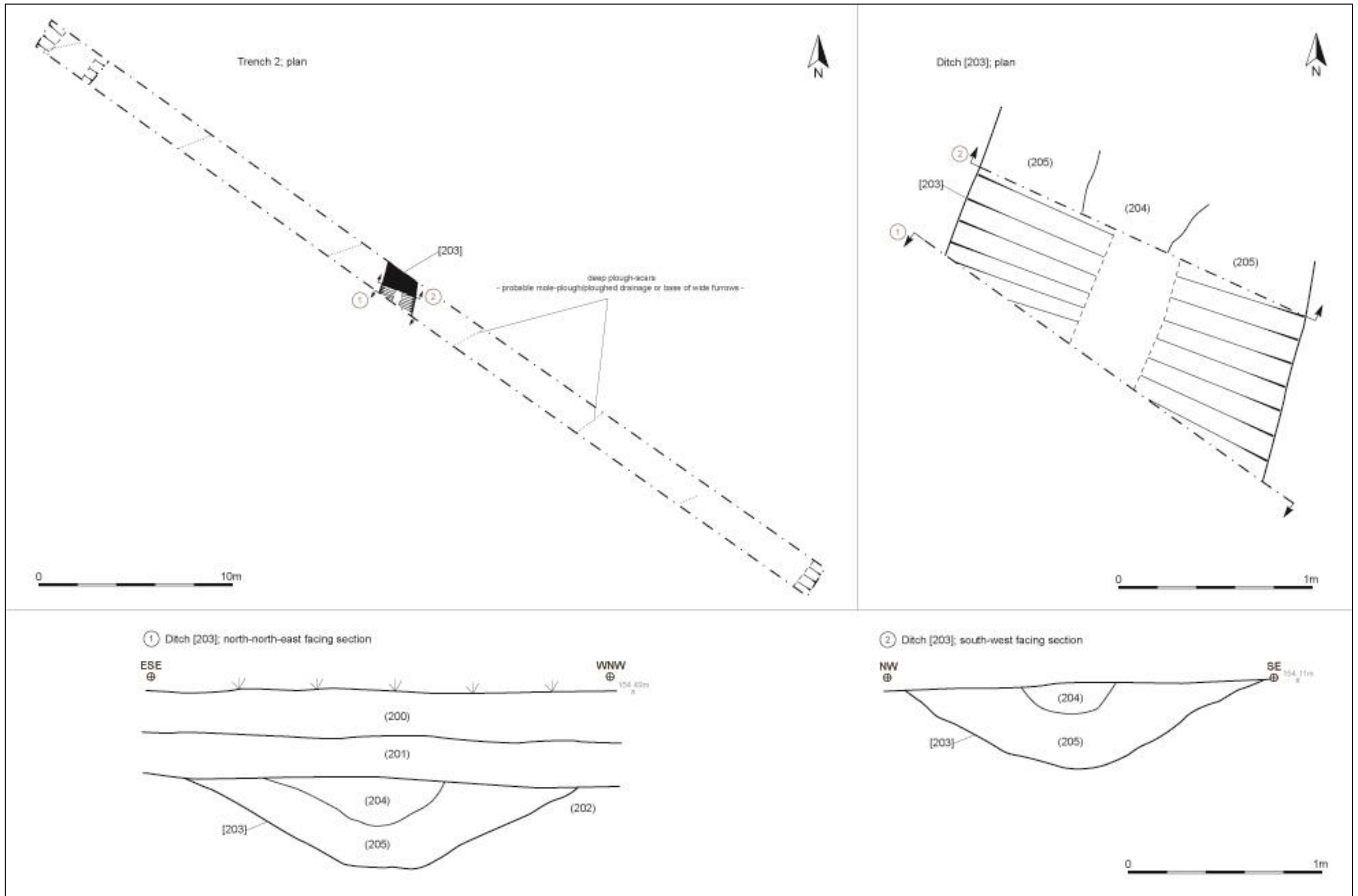


FIGURE 11: TRENCH 2; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

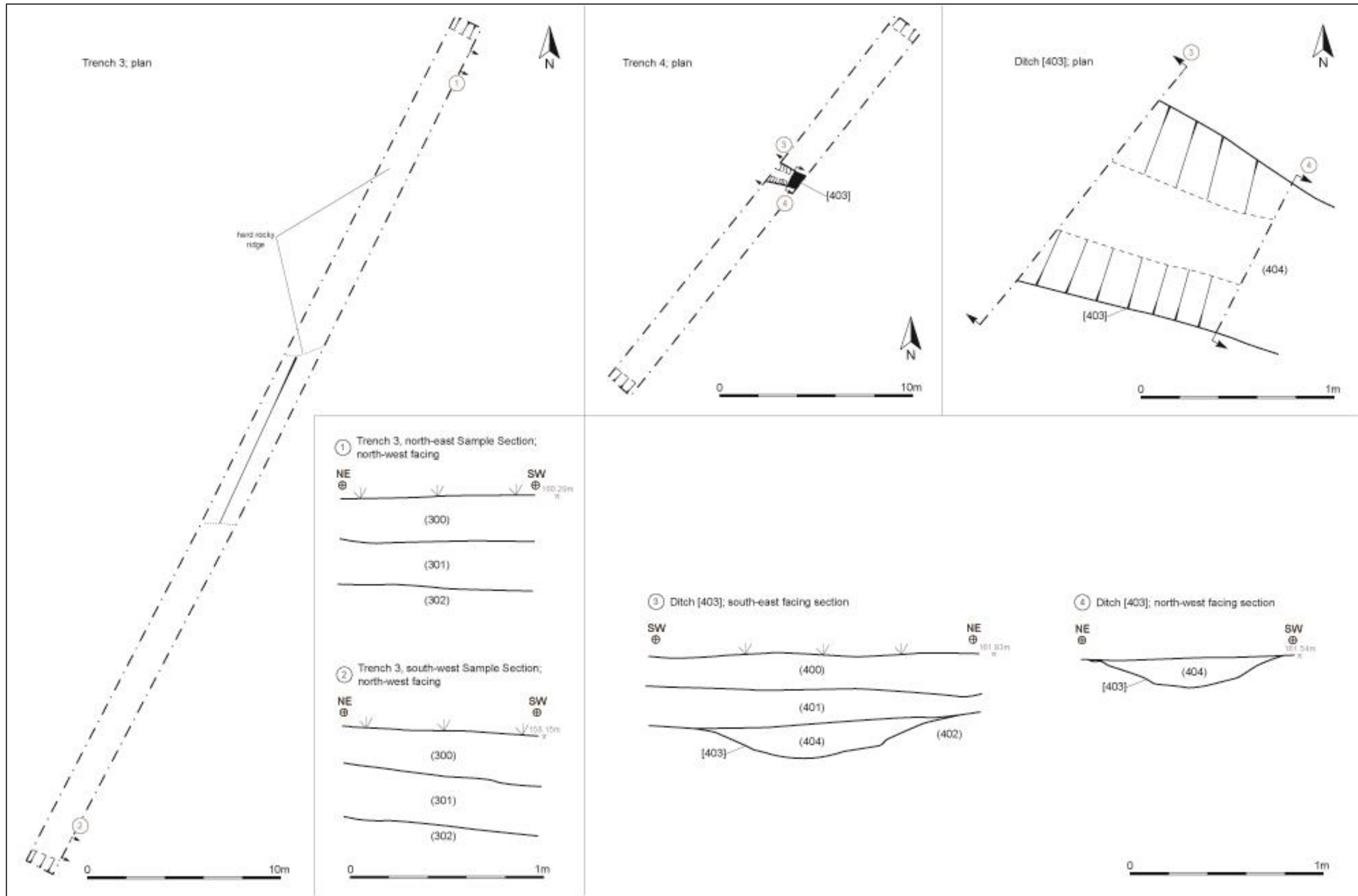


FIGURE 12: TRENCHES 3 AND 4; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

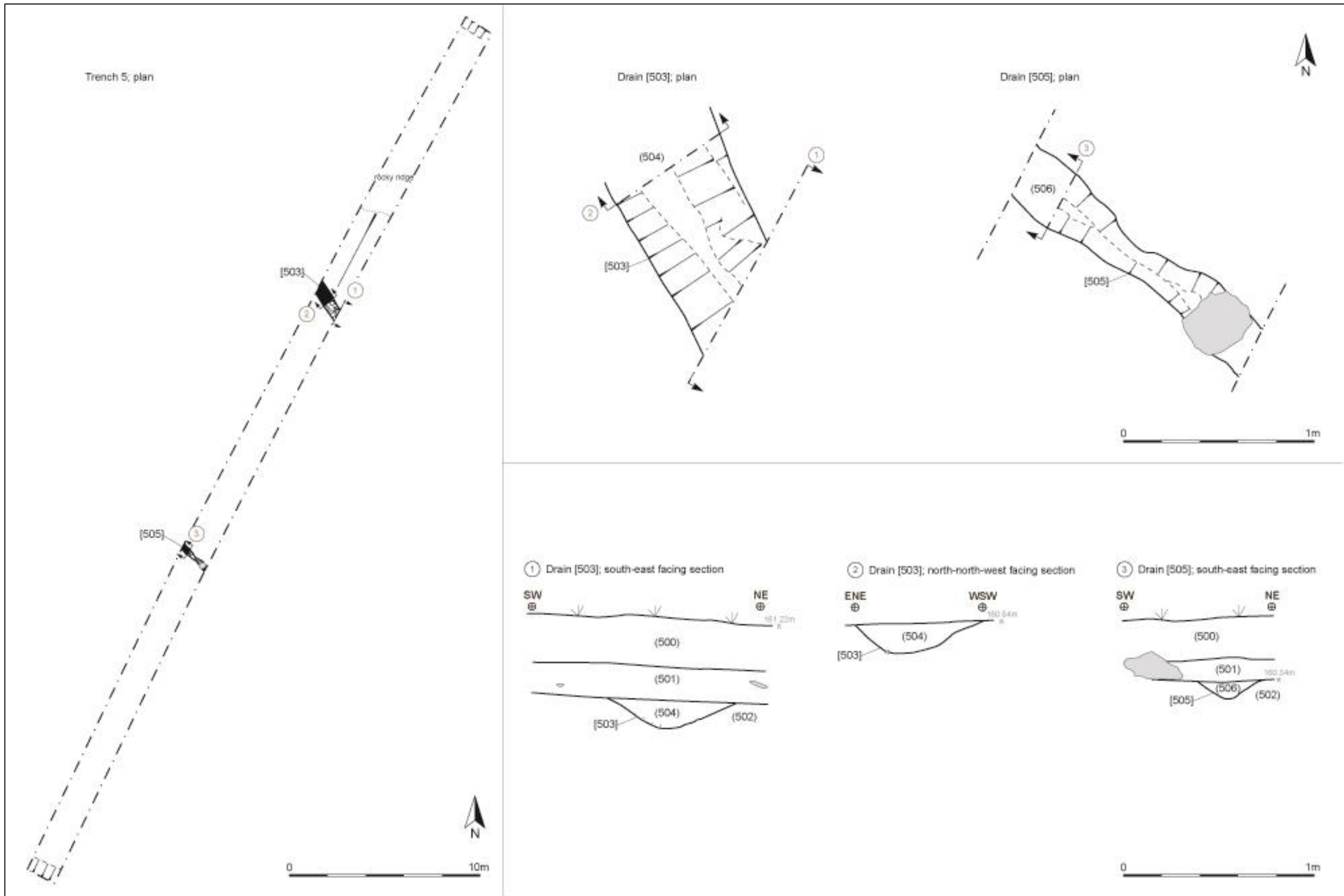


FIGURE 13: TRENCH 5; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

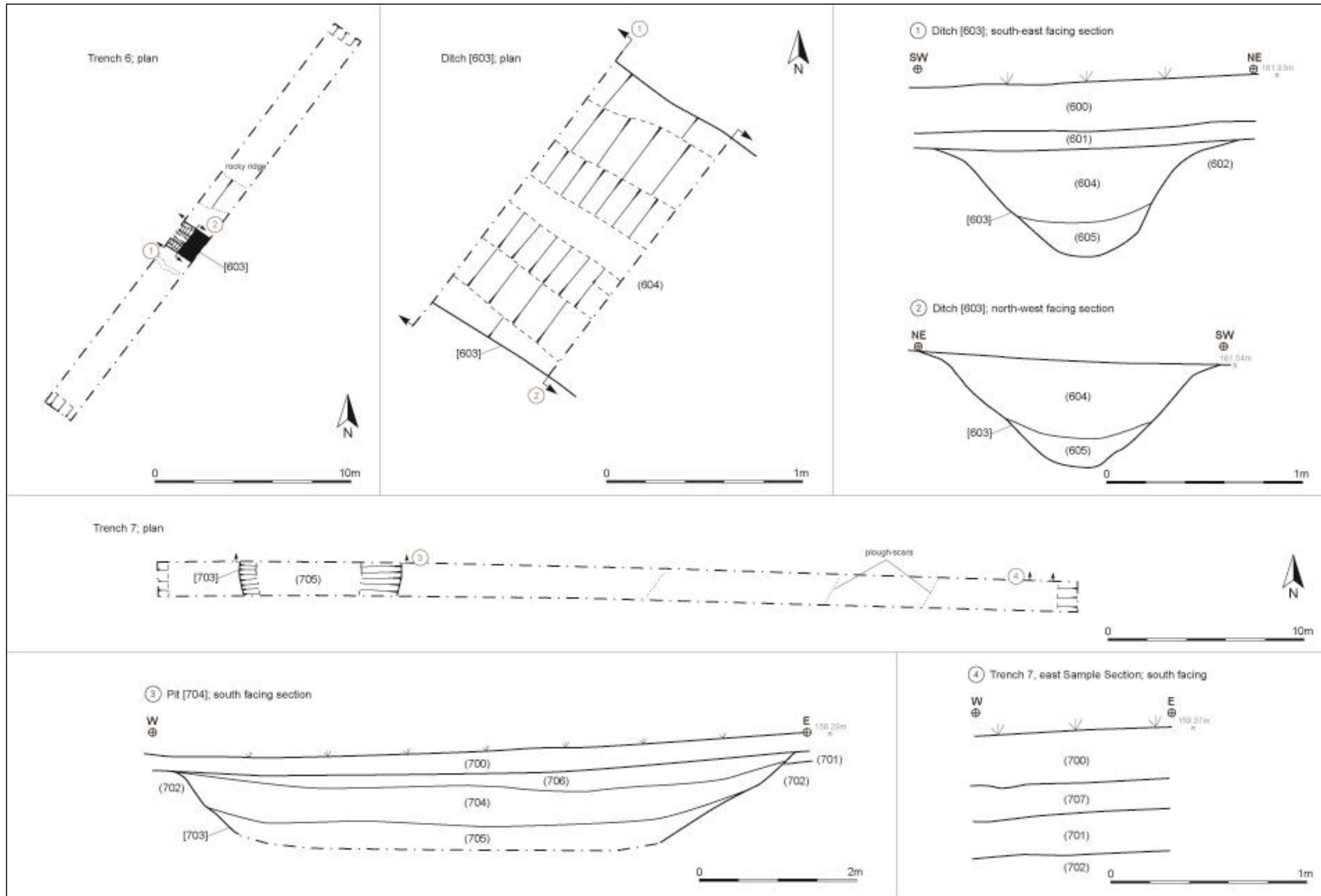


FIGURE 14: TRENCHES 6 AND 7; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.



FIGURE 15: EXTRACT FROM THE SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP, c.1805; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (PRO).

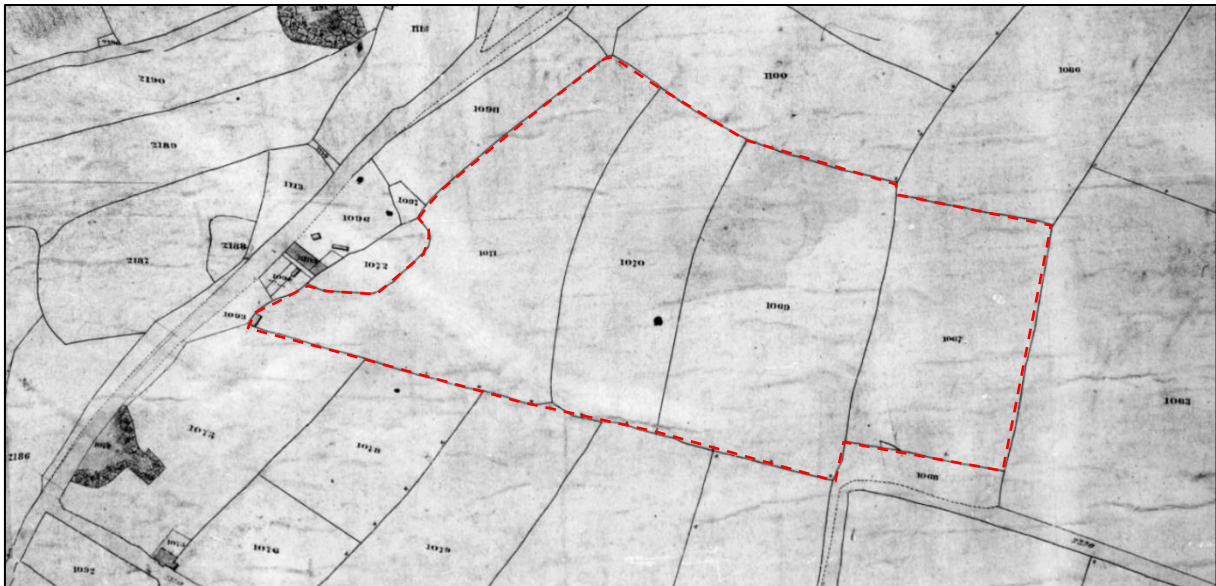


FIGURE 16: EXTRACT FROM THE BODMIN TITHE MAP, 1840; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (CRO).

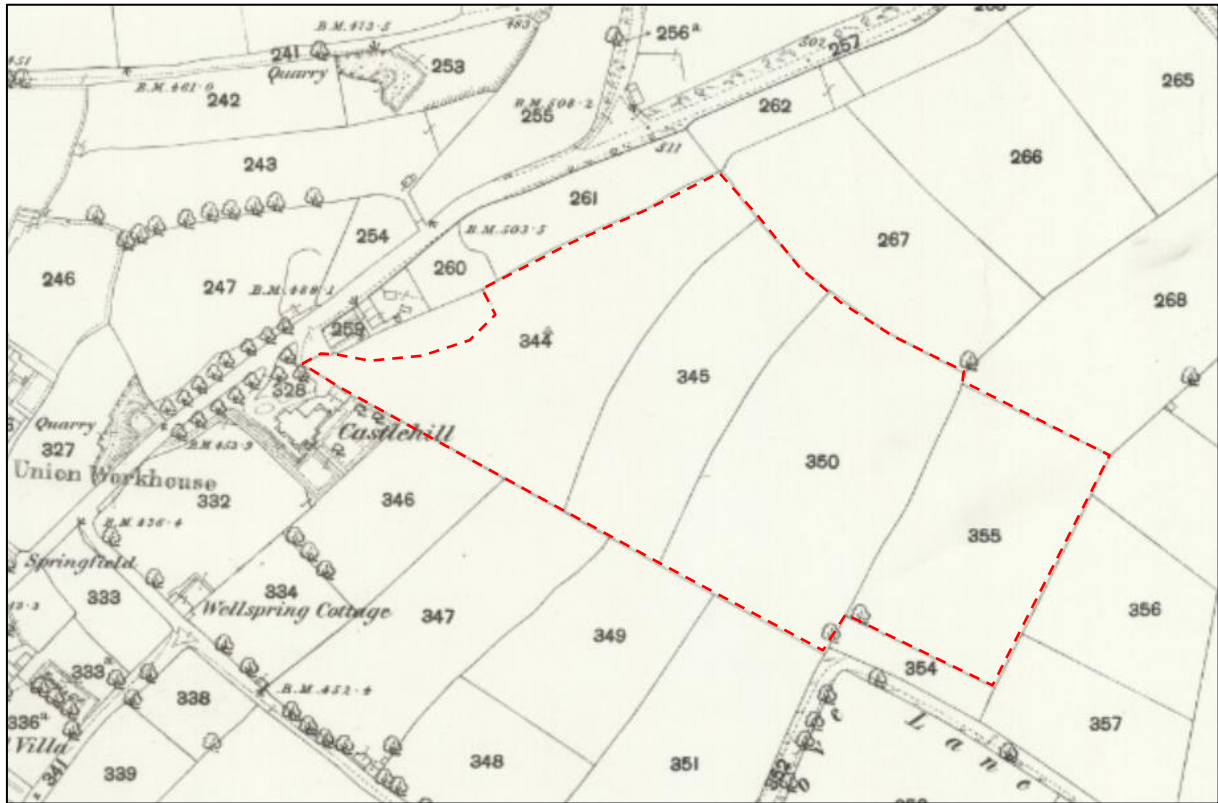


FIGURE 17: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1881; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (NLS).



FIGURE 18: IMAGE DERIVED FROM LIDAR DATA; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (PROCESSED USING QGIS VER2.18.4, TERRAIN ANALYSIS/SLOPE, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0). DATA: CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY); ©NERC.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE	
TRENCH 1					
(100)	Topsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt	Overlaid (101)	c.0.25m	C19/C20
(101)	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown, friable sandy-silt loam, moderate-frequent shillet fragments, ploughsoil	Overlaid (104)(106); Overlain by (100)	c.0.16m	-
(102)	Natural	Light yellow-brown (orange), with occasional pinkish, grey and orange hues across the site, compact shillet rock. Equates to a weathered shillet with an occasional loamy matrix. Undulations on the site correspond to harder and softer shillet ridges	Cut by [103][105]	Below c.0.41m	-
[103]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned north-west by south-east (WNW-ESE), steep-moderate sides, concave breaks of slope to a flat/very gentle concave base, 1 fill, 0.60-0.82m wide	Cut (102); Contained (104); Equates to [403]	0.18m	-
(104)	Fill of Ditch	Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt loam, frequent shillet fragments, occasional medium granite stones	Fill of [103]; Overlain by (101)	0.18m	-
[105]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned north-west by south-east, steep-gentle sides and very gentle concave profile, flattish-gentle concave base, 1 fill, 0.98-1.03m wide	Cut (102); Contained (106)	0.19m	-
(106)	Fill of Ditch	As (104)	Fill of [105]; Overlain by (101)	0.19m	-
TRENCH 2					
(200)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (201)	0.22-0.27m	C19/C20
(201)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlaid (204)(206); Overlain by (200)	0.21-0.24m	-
(202)	Natural	As (102)	Cut by [203]; Overlain by- /Contiguous with (206)	Below 0.43-0.49m	-
[203]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned approximately north-south, steep sides with a slight concave profile and break of slope, very gentle concave-flat base, 2 fills, 1.87m wide	Cut (202); Contained (204)(205)	0.46m	-
(204)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [203]; mid-dark grey-brown, soft clay-silt loam with frequent small sub-angular shillet fragments, <c.0.90m wide	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (205); Overlain by (201)	c.0.26m	-
(205)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of Ditch [203]; mid-dark grey-brown, soft clay-silt loam with occasional-moderate shillet fragments, c.1.87m wide	Fill of [203]; Overlain by (204)	0.21-0.46m	-
(206)	Plough-mark	Approximately every 8m an orange gritty-silty ephemeral band of weathered natural, aligned north-east by south-west was visible across the trench. Probable field drain or mole plough equating to a plough drainage channel. A scrape of natural weathered to an orange silty-shillet. Possibly equates to a furrow base of broad ploughing practice?	Overlaid/Contiguous with (202); Overlain by (201)	<0.02m	-
TRENCH 3					
(300)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (301)	0.20-0.26m	C19/C20
(301)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlaid (302); Overlain by (300)	c.0.24m	-
(302)	Natural	As (102) *included ridges of hard stone/rock natural and soft band at base of a slope to the ridge. These hard and soft areas correspond to undulations in topography. Soft weathered band may correspond to drain/ploughing as orange bands in Trenches 2, 5, 7 etc.; or equate to differential weathering at edges of hard ridges	Overlain by (301)	Below 0.43-0.50m	-
TRENCH 4					

LAND SOUTH OF CALLYWITH COLLEGE, OLD CALLYWITH ROAD, BODMIN, CORNWALL

(400)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (401)	0.20m	C19/C20
(401)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlaid (404); Overlain by (400)	c.0.10-0.20m	-
(402)	Natural	As (102)	Cut by [403]	Below 0.30-0.36m	-
[403]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned north-west by south-east (WNW-ESE), gentle-moderate concave slope/profile. Very slight concave-flat base, 1 fill, 0.88-1.08m wide	Cut (402); Contained (404); Equates to [103]	0.19m	-
(404)	Fill of Ditch	As (104), but more moderate small-medium granite stones, particularly at its edges	Fill of [403]; Overlain by (401)	0.19m	-
TRENCH 5					
(500)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (501)	0.21-0.25m	C19/C20
(501)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlaid (504)(506); Overlain by (500)	0.10-0.18m	-
(502)	Natural	As (102)	Cut by [503][505]	Below 0.31-0.40m	-
[503]	Cut of Drain	Linear drain, aligned north-west by south-east, 'tick'-shaped profile effected by stony content/stone in natural, steep-moderate slope, rounded pointed base (where no stone), 1 fill, 0.66m wide	Cut (502); Contained (504)	<0.16m	-
(504)	Fill of Drain	Mid orange-brown, friable sandy-silt loam, occasional-moderate small shillet fragments, occasional medium granite stones	Fill of [503]; Overlain by (501)	<0.16m	-
[505]	Cut of Drain	Linear drain, aligned north-west by south-east, roughly parallel to [503], 'tick' profile with steep-moderate slopes and a rounded pointed base, but slightly irregular due to stony content. May equate to a stony band in the natural running across the trench or deep ploughed/cut furrow/drain	Cut (502); Contained (506)	<0.10m	-
(506)	Fill of Drain	Mid brown-orange, friable sandy-silt loam with moderate-frequent stones <0.40m dia.	Fill of [505]; Overlain by (501)	<0.10m	-
TRENCH 6					
(600)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (601)	c.0.24m	C19/C20
(601)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlaid (604); Overlain by (600)	<0.10m	-
(602)	Natural	As (102) *some hard stony ridge in natural on NE side of Ditch [603]	Cut by [603]	Below 0.30-0.34m	-
[603]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned south-east by north-west, moderate-steep sloping sides, concave break of slope, to a broad slight concave(ish) base, 2 fills, 1.50m wide	Cut (602); Contained (604)(605)	0.54m	Post-Medieval
(604)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [603]; mid orange-grey brown, friable sandy-silt loam, occasional-moderate shillet fragments	Fill of [603]; Overlaid (605); Overlain by (601)	c.0.38m	Post-Medieval
(605)	Fill of Ditch	Light grey-orange, compact-loose silty-shillet. Equates to redeposited natural shillet or a deep weathered natural with very frequent shillet fragments	Fill of [603]; Overlain by (604)	0.14-0.17m	-
TRENCH 7					
(700)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (706)(701)	c.0.27m (<0.40m above Pit [703])	C19/C20
(701)	Subsoil	Mid orange-yellow brown, friable sandy-silt loam, plough soil; visible at east end of trench but gradually peters-out to the west	Overlaid (707); Overlain by (700)	c.0.16m	-
(702)	Natural	As (102); very similar as to the example in Trench 2; plough-scars visible within natural	Overlain by (707)	Below 0.20-	-

LAND SOUTH OF CALLYWITH COLLEGE, OLD CALLYWITH ROAD, BODMIN, CORNWALL

				0.62m	
[703]	Cut of Pit	Ovoid pit, moderately steep east slope, very steep west slope, not bottomed as below 1.20m in trench and lower fills were loose/unstable, 3 fills, c.8m wide	Cut (707); Contained (704)(705)(706)	1+m	Post-medieval/ Modern
(704)	Fill of Pit	Middle fill of Pit [703]; mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam, frequent shillet fragments. Equates to a mix of redeposited natural and top-/subsoil	Fill of [703]; Overlaid (705); Overlain by (706)	c.0.50m	-
(705)	Fill of Pit	Lower fill of Pit [703]; light yellow-brown, loose shillet fragments; equates to a redeposited natural shillet	Fill of [703]; Overlain by (704)	c.0.35+m	-
(706)	Fill of Pit	Upper fill of Pit [703]; mid red-brown, friable sandy-silt loam. Equates to a top-/subsoil redeposited over the pit and slumped into the pit as the fills have settled	Fill of [703]; Overlaid (704); Overlain by (700)	0.15-0.20m	Post-medieval/ Modern
(707)	2 nd Subsoil	As (101); plough horizon to the natural/weathered shillet	Overlaid (702); Cut by [703]	c.0.22m	-

APPENDIX 3: FINDS LIST

Context	POTTERY			Glass			Other			Date
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)							1	46	Thin slate fragment	-
(200)	1	19	English Grey stoneware with blue decoration, jar form				2	146	Slate fragments; X1 with notch for roof peg/nail	C19-C20
	1	12	Creamy, White Refined Earthenware (WRE)							
(300)	1	16	WRE, with Blue Transfer Print (BTP)							C19-C20
	1	2	English porcelain, Late C19-C20							
(400)				1	10	Thin clear shard, with rim (C20)	1	14	Slate fragment, possible partial notch/hole	C20
(500)	2	8	English stoneware, jar form							C19-C20
(600)							1	27	Thin slate fragment	-
(604)							1	8	Corroded Fe fragment; 'ring'-shaped machine fragment, concretion onto stone, 38g	Modern?
(700)	2	3	WRE	2	28	Green bottle fragments, x1 neck piece, x1 bubbly quality; similar to mid-wars/Early C20 or C18-C19 bottle; 1750-1930?	2	20	Slate fragments	C18-C20
(706)				1	2	Green bottle fragment; similar to those in (700)				C18-C20
Totals	8	60		4	40		8	261		

*all finds were subsequently discarded.

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. DITCH [103]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



2. DITCH [103]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



3. DITCH [105]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



4. DITCH [105]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



5. DITCHES [103] AND [105]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE)



6. TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



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



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



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



10. TRENCH 3 SAMPLE SECTION, SOUTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



11. TRENCH 3 SAMPLE SECTION, NORTH-EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



12. DITCH [403]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



13. TRENCH 4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



14. TRENCH 5, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



15. DRAIN [503]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



16. DRAIN [503]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE)



17. DRAIN [505]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



18. DITCH [603], MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE)



19. TRENCH 6, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



20. TRENCH 6, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



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



22. DITCH [603]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



23. TRENCH 7, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



24. PIT [703]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



25. PIT [703]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



26. PIT [703]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M AND 2M SCALE).



27. PIT [703]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M AND 2M SCALE).



28. PIT [703]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M AND 2M SCALE).



29. PIT [703], SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



30. TRENCH 7 SAMPLE SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



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