

LAND SOUTH-EAST OF PENNYGILLAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE LAUNCESTON CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 200815



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Land South-East of Pennygillam Industrial Estate, Link Road, Launceston, Cornwall

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for
Cornwall Council (the Client)

Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. during evaluation trenching on land south-east of Pennygillam Industrial Estate, Link Road, Launceston, Cornwall. The site is located in an area of known archaeological potential with prehistoric and medieval activity identified in the wider landscape. A previous phase of geophysical survey identified features of possible prehistoric, medieval and/or post-medieval origin.

The evaluation identified a total of 36 features and broadly validated the results of the geophysical survey. Most of the features did not produce any dating material, those that did containing post-medieval or residual medieval artefacts; with medieval and post-medieval artefacts recovered from the topsoil. The majority of the features are likely to represent changing field-systems, some of which may have prehistoric origins, though the majority are likely medieval and post-medieval in origin. The shallow nature and poor condition of the majority of the identified features is likely to continue across the site; and those feature that survived to a greater depth and in better condition all formed removed parts of the current field-system.

The evaluation has confirmed that the site represents part of the wider medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape, the archaeological features largely reflecting the division and drainage of the land; and the archaeological potential for the site is low. Further archaeological mitigation of the evaluated area is not recommended in this instance as it is unlikely to produce additional information of archaeological value.



August 2020

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CONTENTS

<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 METHODOLOGY	6
2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION	8
2.1 INTRODUCTION	8
2.2 RESULTS	8
2.3 DISCUSSION	31
3.0 CONCLUSION	32
4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES	33

LIST OF FIGURES

Cover plate: Site view towards Pennygillam Industrial Estate showing Fields 1 and 4; taken facing the north-west.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	6
FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN, SHOWING IDENTIFIED FEATURES OVERLAID ON THE INTERPRETATION RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.	7
FIGURE 3: TRENCH 01, PLANS AND SECTIONS.	9
FIGURE 4: TRENCH 02, PLANS AND SECTIONS.	10
FIGURE 5: DITCH [306] SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION.	11
FIGURE 6: TRENCH 03 PLANS AND SECTIONS.	12
FIGURE 7: DITCHES [406], [408], POST-EXCAVATION.	13
FIGURE 8: TRENCH 04 PLANS AND SECTIONS.	14
FIGURE 9: DITCH [506], POST-EXCAVATION.	15
FIGURE 10: TRENCH 05 PLANS AND SECTIONS.	16
FIGURE 11: TRENCHES 06 AND 07, PLANS AND SECTIONS.	17
FIGURE 12: GULLY [704], POST-EXCAVATION.	18
FIGURE 13: DITCH [804], POST-EXCAVATION.	19
FIGURE 14: TRENCHES 08 AND 09, PLANS AND SECTIONS.	20
FIGURE 15: DITCHES [1004], [1006], POST-EXCAVATION.	21
FIGURE 16: DITCHES [1008], [1015] AND BANK REMAINS {1018}, POST-EXCAVATION.	22
FIGURE 17: TRENCH 10, PLANS AND SECTIONS.	23
FIGURE 18: TRENCH 10, PLANS AND SECTIONS.	24
FIGURE 19: DITCH [1102], AND FEATURE [1104], NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION.	25
FIGURE 20: TRENCH 11, PLANS AND SECTIONS.	26
FIGURE 21: TRENCH 12, PLANS AND SECTIONS.	27
FIGURE 22: DITCH [1209], POST-EXCAVATION.	28
FIGURE 23: GULLY [1306], POST-EXCAVATION.	29
FIGURE 24: TRENCH 12 PLANS AND SECTIONS.	30

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	34
APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLANNING (ARCHAEOLOGY) - COMMENTS	44
APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	46
APPENDIX 4: FINDS CONCORDANCE	53
APPENDIX 5: ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS	55

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND SOUTH-EAST OF PENNYGILLAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, LINK ROAD, LAUNCESTON
PARISH:	LAUNCESTON
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SX 232535 83315
PLANNING NO'S.	PA20/04541 (ASSOCIATED PLANNING NO'S. PA12/07683; PA14/08210; PA15/00316; PA16/09268)
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-402813
SWARCH REF.	LPI20

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned on behalf of Cornwall Council (the Client) to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching as part of Planning Application PA20/04541: *Land at Link Road, Launceston - Application for Residential development of 141 units, associated roads/footways, landscaping and infrastructure* on land south-east of Pennygillam Industrial Estate, Link Road, Launceston, Cornwall. It follows on from a desk-based assessment (Angove 2020), geophysical survey (Sabin & Donaldson 2012), and archaeological watching brief (Smith 2016) previously carried out on the site.

This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (CAU 2020; Appendix 1) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines (2014) following comments from the Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) department (Appendix 2).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located to the south-east of Pennygillam Industrial Estate on the southern edge of Launceston, c.800m to the south of the town's historic core. It comprises nine fields either side of a steep unnamed watercourse valley with steep east and west facing slopes to the south of Link Road and north of Lowley Brook at an altitude of between 120m and 140m AOD (Figure 1).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Launceston lies in the north division of the hundred of East and in the deanery of Trigg-Major. It is an ancient market and borough town, situated on the mail-coach road from London to the Land's End (now the A30). The manor of Launceston was owned by the Earls of Cornwall, and following its seizure by William the Conqueror, was given to his half-brother Robert, Earl of Morteyne. The town was made a free borough during the 13th century and was incorporated in 1555. The 13th century castle was an important post during the civil war, being occupied at various points by both Royalists and Parliamentarians (Lysons 1814).

Settlement at Pennygillam, to the north-west of the site, is first recorded in 1311 and in the mid-19th century was owned and occupied by the Duke of Northumberland. To the east, at Badash, settlement is first recorded in 1418; the current farmhouse being constructed in the 18th century, incorporating earlier elements. During the mid-19th century the farm was owned by Edward Coode Esq. and occupied by Henry Essery.

A geophysical and walkover survey carried out by Archaeological Surveys Ltd. in 2012 identified a number of anomalies indicating possible prehistoric roundhouse structures, as well as prehistoric or later linear features, including historic field boundaries (Sabin & Donaldson 2012).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (CAU 2020) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with ClfA guidelines (2014) and best practice. Thirteen trenches, each 1.90m wide and totalling c.475m, were laid out using Leica GPS and opened by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

The evaluation was designed to test the geophysical survey and to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site to inform any further planning decisions. The archaeological monitoring took place in July 2020.



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

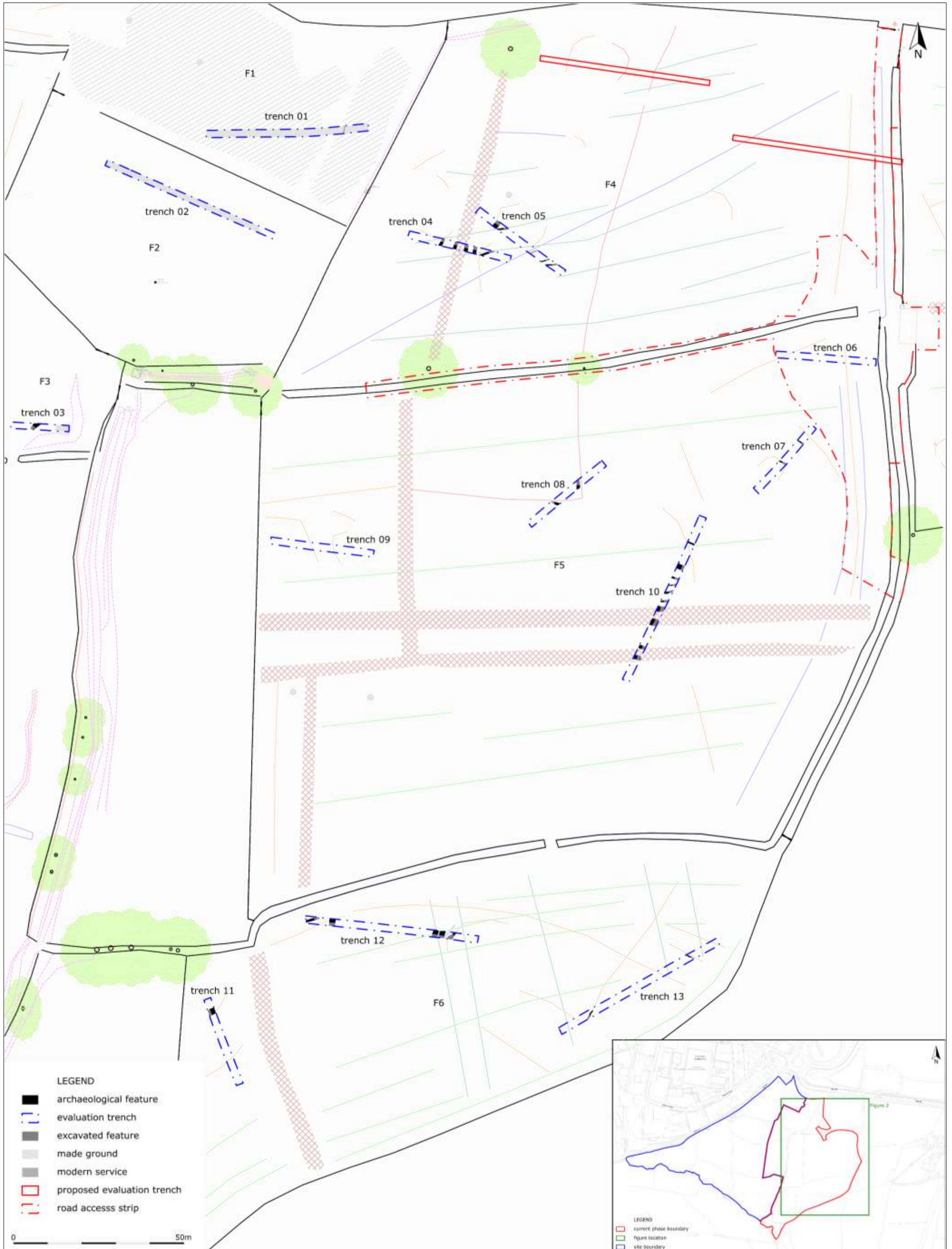


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED FEATURES OVERLAID ON THE INTERPRETATION RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of thirteen trenches across six fields (one each within fields F1, F2, and F3; two within field F4; five within field F5; and three within field F6), each 1.90m wide and totalling c.475m in length by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Further proposed trenches, c.50m in length, in field F4 were not excavated as they fell outside of the development boundary. Exposed archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines. The evaluation took place between 20th and 24th July 2020.

The excavations identified a total of 34 archaeological features, including: one bank; 20 ditches; 12 gullies; and one possible pit/tree-throw. Two modern service trenches and three areas of made-ground were also identified. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 3; detailed finds concordance in Appendix 4; and additional baseline photographs in Appendix 5.

2.2 RESULTS

2.2.1 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy was fairly consistent across much of the site. A mid yellow-brown clay-silt-loam active topsoil overlay a mid grey-yellow-brown clay-silt lower topsoil; and an intermittent mid red-brown friable silt subsoil. This sealed the weathered natural of shillet within mid brown-yellow soft-friable clay-silt. The thickness of these soils was largely consistent across the site: the active topsoil c.0.05-0.30m thick; lower topsoil c.0.05-0.40m thick (deepest towards the eastern end of Trench 03); and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. However, the natural topography across the western side of the valley had been infilled across fields F1, F2, and F3. Where this was identified, predominantly within Trenches 01 and 02, layers of modern infill: mixed yellow-grey-brown, grey-yellow, and grey silt-clays 1.50+m thick were identified below the lower topsoil; and overlay alluvial dark grey clays 0.50+m thick. Further made-ground layers were identified at the eastern, lower end of Trench 03, raising a visibly waterlogged area.

2.2.2 TRENCH 01

Trench 01 was located towards the south-eastern corner of field F1, across an area that was identified as containing heavily disturbed and ferrous material by the geophysical survey. It measured 48m long on an approximate east to west alignment; the topsoils were 0.25-0.35m thick; made-ground c.1.65m thick; and alluvial clays 0.60+m thick. Modern bricks, metal, and plastic were identified in all contexts within this trench.

A single modern service [107] was identified within this trench (Figure 3), on an approximate north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and corresponding with the position of a linear break in the disturbed ground identified by the geophysical survey.

2.2.3 TRENCH 02

Trench 02 was located towards the northern end of field F2, across an area that was not surveyed during the geophysical survey. It measured 53.40m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoils were c.0.35m thick; made-ground c.1.50m thick; and alluvial clays c.0.95m thick. Modern bricks, metal and plastic were identified with all contexts within this trench.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified within this trench (Figure 3).

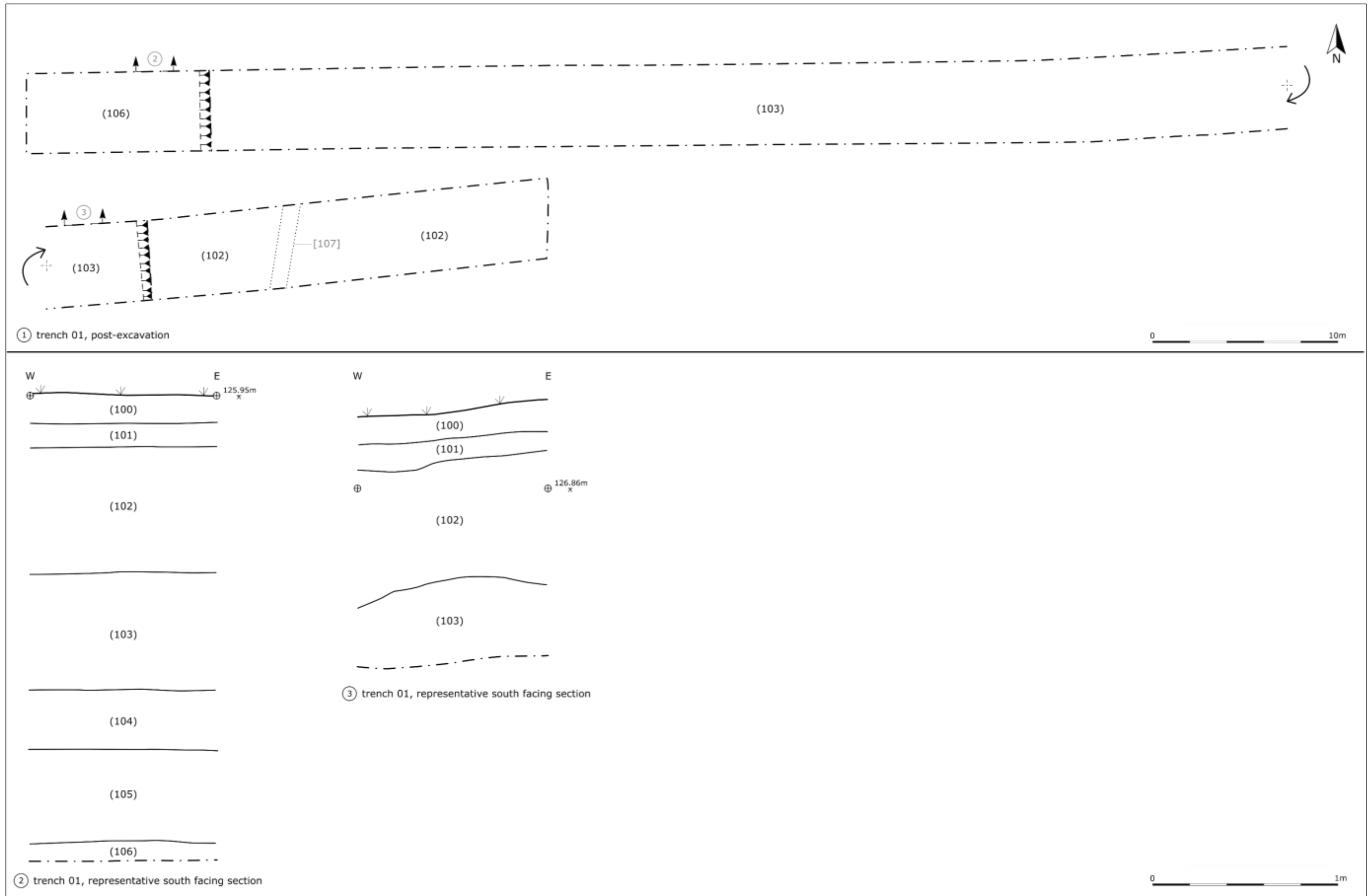


FIGURE 3: TRENCH 01, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

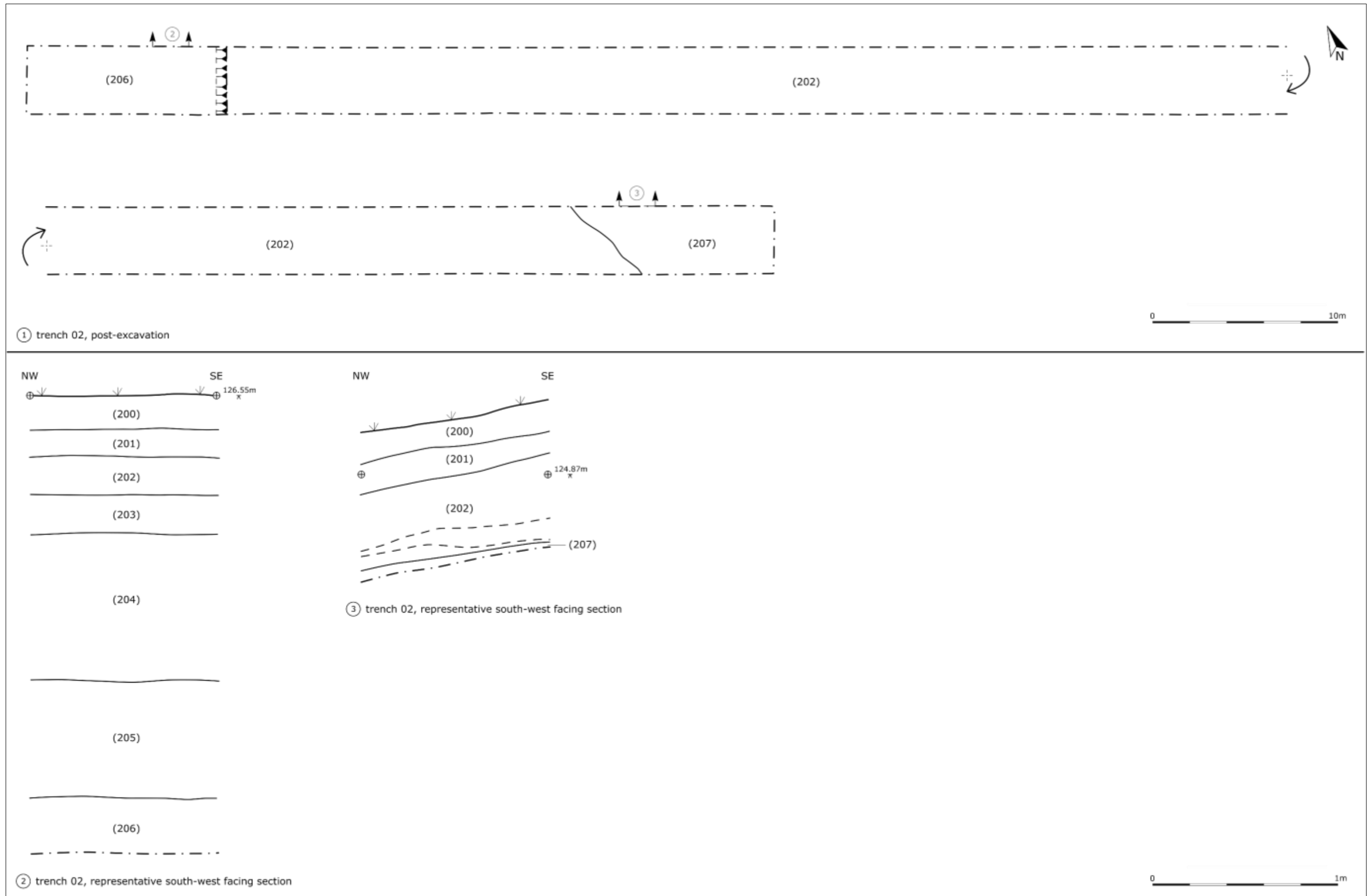


FIGURE 4: TRENCH 02, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.2.4 TRENCH 03

Trench 03 was located towards the south-eastern corner of field F3 across an area that was not surveyed during the geophysical survey. It measured 17m long on an approximate east to west alignment; the topsoils were c.0.40-0.70m thick; and made ground up to 0.45m thick, though only present at the eastern end of the trench. No finds were recovered from this trench.

A single ditch (Figures 5-6) was identified within this trench. Ditch [306] was located towards the western end of the trench on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 1.30-1.50m wide and 0.55m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base. It contained two fills: (307), mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt; and (308), mid grey-yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.



FIGURE 5: DITCH [306] SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

2.2.5 TRENCH 04

Trench 04 was located towards the south-western corner of field F4 and was positioned to target a series of linear anomalies likely to represent agricultural activity and a historic field boundary identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 30.65m long on an approximate west-north-west to east-south-east alignment; the topsoils were c.0.15-0.55m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.

Five archaeological features (Figures 7-8) were identified within the trench, including: four ditches; and one gully. Gully [402] was located towards the eastern end of the trench, corresponding with the position of a linear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 0.55-0.60m wide and 0.12m deep with shallow-moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (403), dark grey-red-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

To the west, ditch [404] loosely corresponded with the position of a curvilinear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 1m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (405), dark red-yellow-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

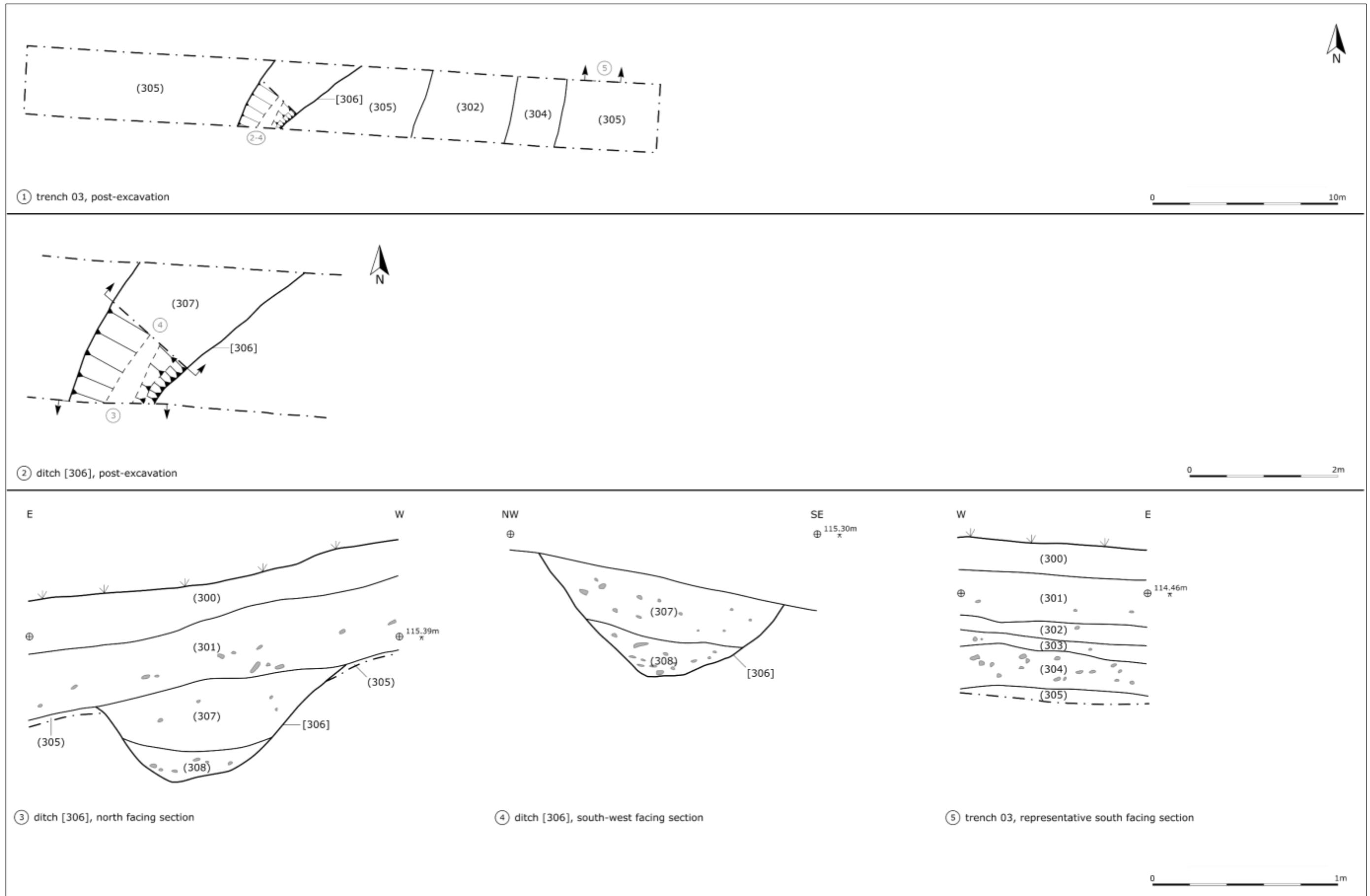


FIGURE 6: TRENCH 03 PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

Ditches [406] and [408] were located to the west of ditch [404], corresponding with the line of a removed historic boundary identified on the geophysical survey. The eastern of the two ditches, [406] was aligned approximately north to south, measuring 1-1.20m wide and 0.18m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (407), mid-dark slightly yellow-grey-brown friable silt. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from this feature. Ditch [408], to the west, followed the same approximate north to south alignment, measuring 0.90-1.05m wide and 0.14m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (409), dark grey-yellow-brown friable silt. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from this feature.

Towards the western end of the trench, ditch [410] corresponded with the position of curvilinear and linear anomalies identified on the geophysical survey, though not their alignments. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.05m deep with shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (411), dark grey-yellow-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.



FIGURE 7: DITCHES [406], [408], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

2.2.6 TRENCH 05

Trench 05 was located to the north-east of Trench 04, towards the south-western corner of Field 4 and was positioned to target a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 31.10m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoils were between 0.25-0.50m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass.

A total of five features (Figure 9) were identified with the trench, including: one ditch, three gullies, and one modern service. Gully [502] was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench, running parallel to a series of linear features identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 0.40m wide and 0.06-0.10m deep with shallow-moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (503), dark grey-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

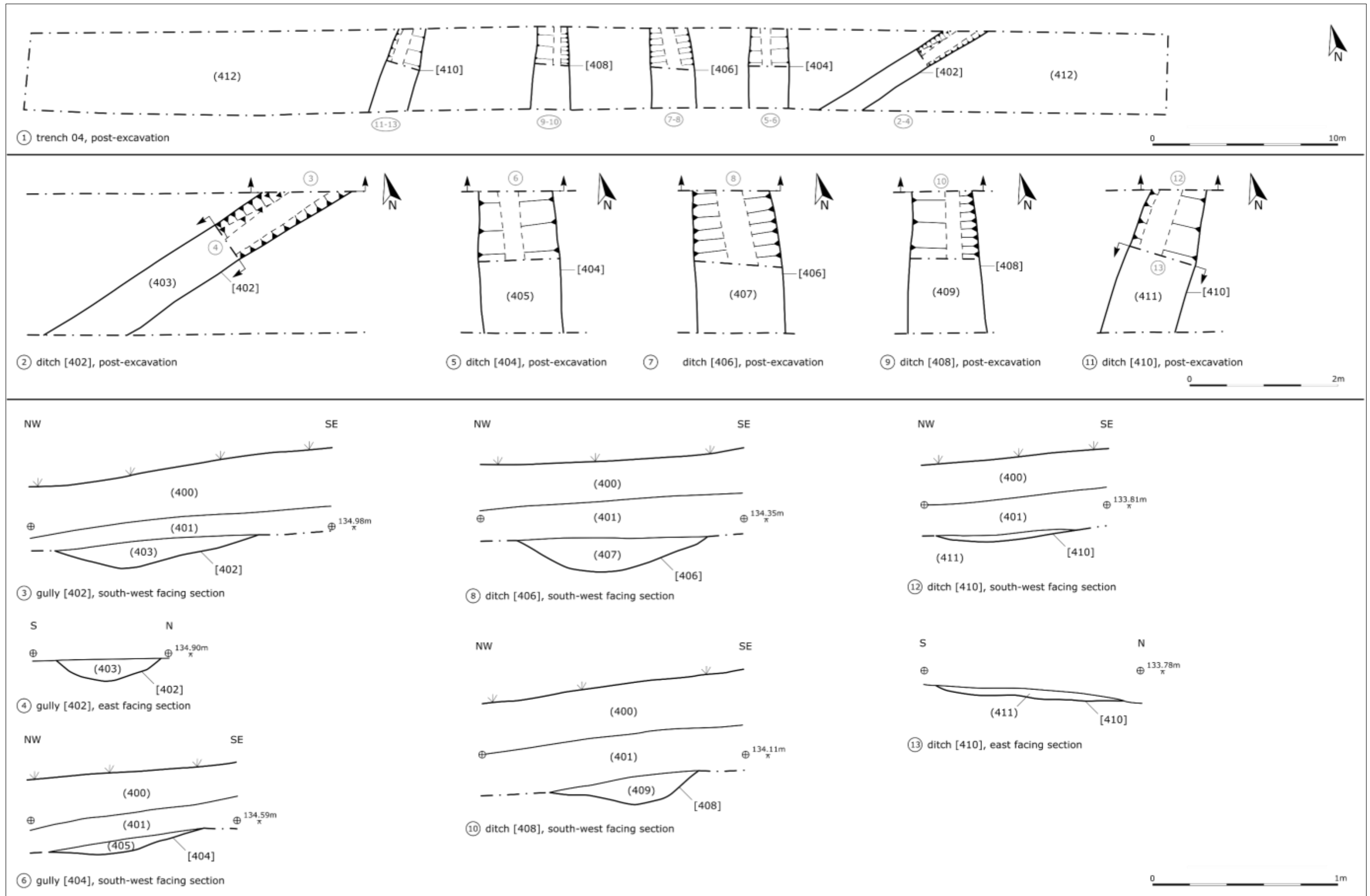


FIGURE 8: TRENCH 04 PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

Gully [504] was located to the north-west of gully [506], following a parallel east to west alignment. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.05-0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (505), dark grey-brown friable sand-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [506] was located towards the north-western end of the trench, corresponding with the position of a curvilinear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 1.35m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (507), dark yellow-brown friable slightly sand-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.



FIGURE 9: DITCH [506], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

Gully [510] was located to the east of ditch [506] on an approximate east to west alignment. It measures c.0.40m wide and up to 0.01m deep, with a concave base. It contained a single fill: (511), mid-dark slightly grey-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Modern service [508] was located towards the middle of the trench on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment, and corresponding with the position of a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

2.2.7 TRENCH 06

Trench 06 was located at the north-east corner of Field 5 and was positioned to target a pair of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 29.45m long on an approximate east to west alignment. The trench was within an area already stripped to natural for road access to the site.

No features were identified within this trench (Figure 11).

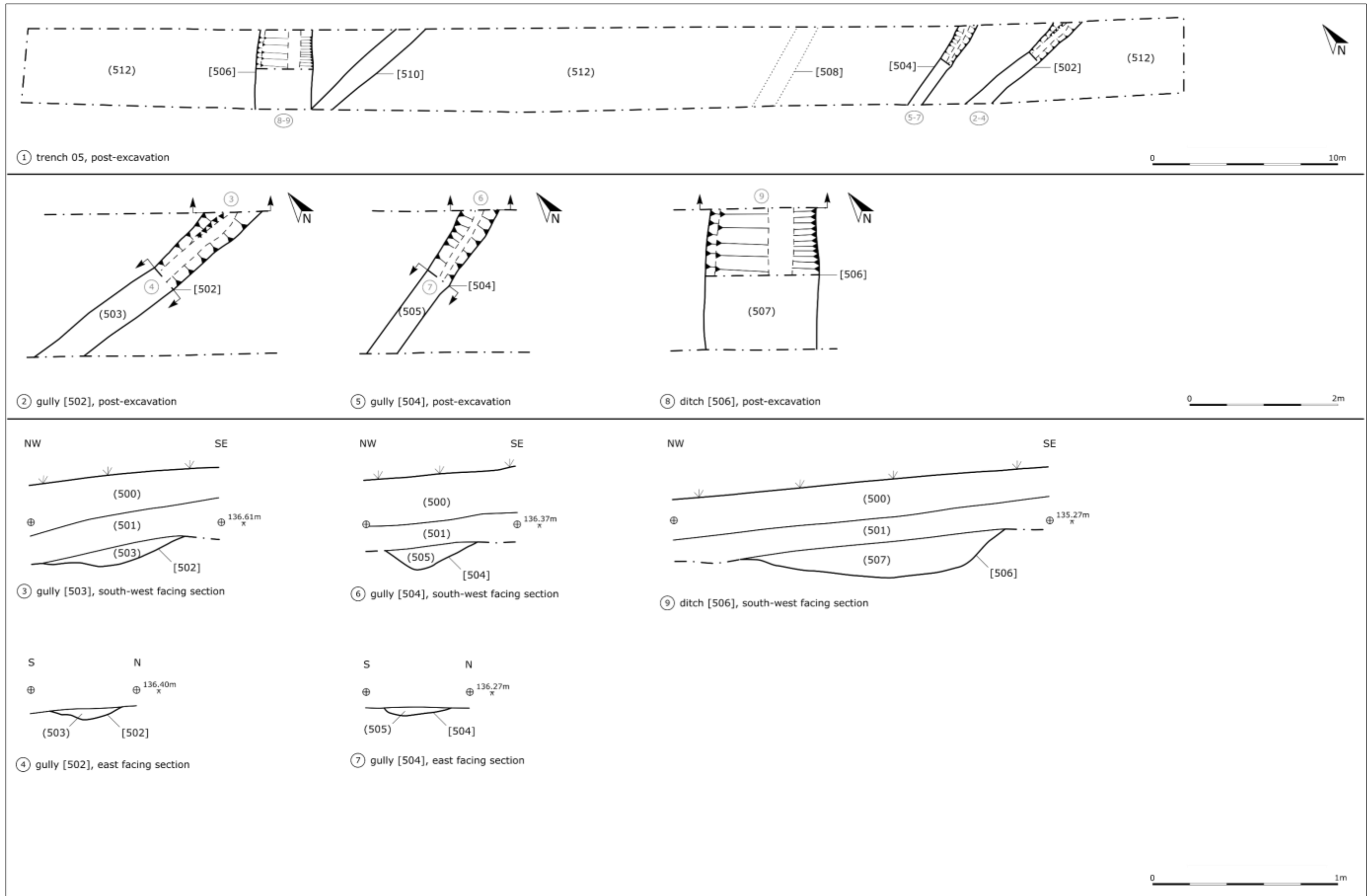


FIGURE 10: TRENCH 05 PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

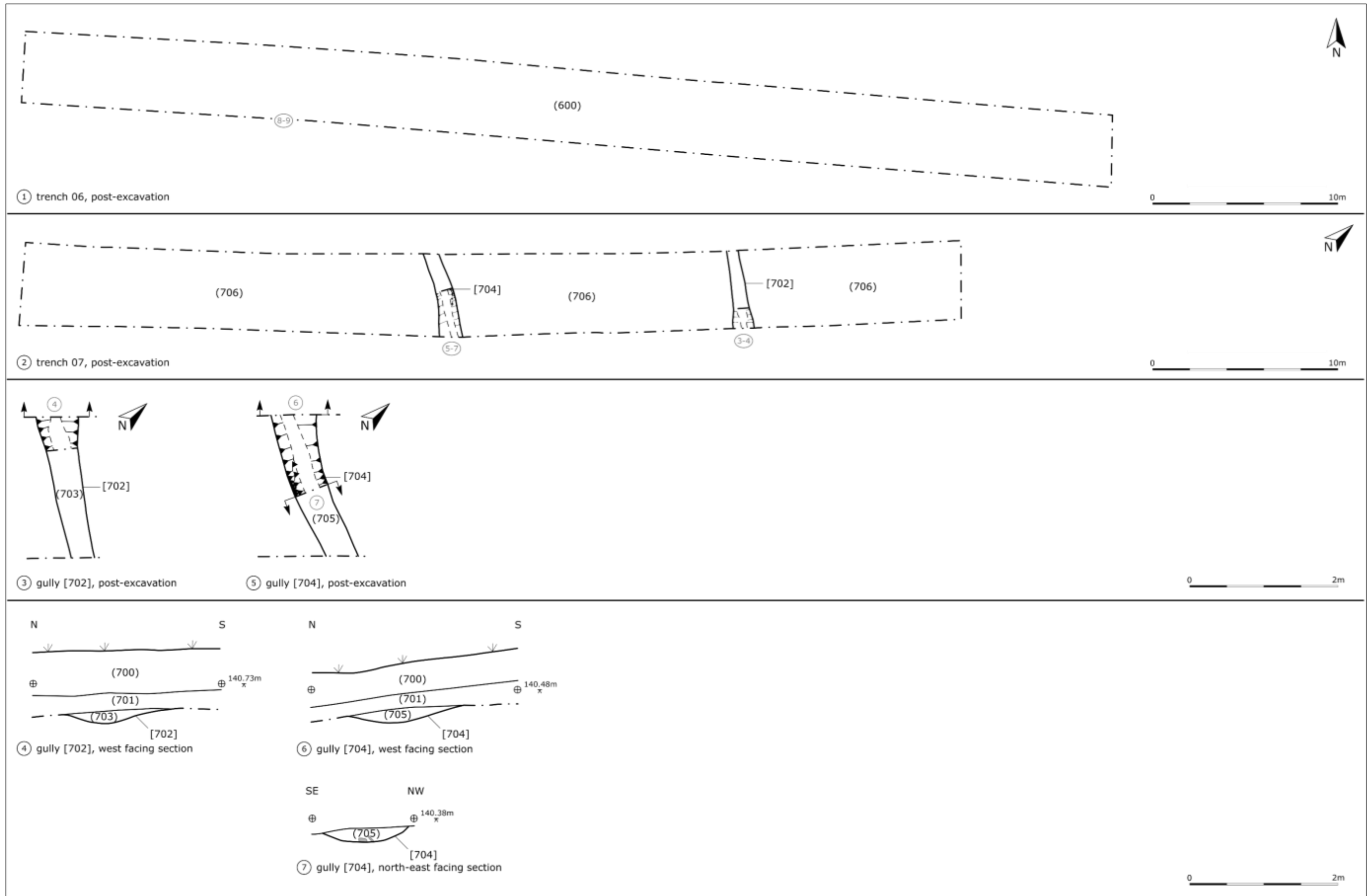


FIGURE 11: TRENCHES 06 AND 07, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.2.8 TRENCH 07

Trench 07 was located to the south of Trench 06, towards the north-eastern corner of Field 5 and was positioned to target a pair of linear and curvilinear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 25.10m long on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment; the topsoils were 0.17-0.32m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. No finds were recovered from this trench.

A total of two features (Figures 11-12) were identified with the trench, both gullies. Gully [702] was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench, running parallel (although south of) a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 0.30-0.55m wide and 0.06m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (703), mid-dark grey-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.



FIGURE 12: GULLY [704], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

To the south, gully [705] corresponded with the position of a curvilinear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (705), light-mid slightly yellow-brown friable slightly sand-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

2.2.9 TRENCH 08

Trench 08 was located to the west of Trench 07, towards the middle of Field 5 and was positioned to target a pair of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 28m long on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment; the topsoils were 0.32-0.47m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. No finds were recovered from this trench.

A total of two features (Figures 13-14) were identified with the trench, both ditches. Ditch [802] was located towards the middle of the trench, its position corresponding to a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 0.50-0.60m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual to clear break of slope and

concave base. It contained a single fill: (803), dark slightly red-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

To the north-east, ditch [804] corresponded with the position of a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It ran perpendicular to ditch [802] on an approximate north to south alignment, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.10-0.14m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. No finds were recovered from this feature.



FIGURE 13: DITCH [804], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

2.2.10 TRENCH 09

Trench 09 was located to the west of Trench 08, towards the north-west corner of Field 5 and was positioned to target a pair of linear and curvilinear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 30.25m long on an approximate east to west alignment; the topsoils were 0.26-0.42m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. No finds were recovered from this trench.

No features were identified within this trench (Figure 14).

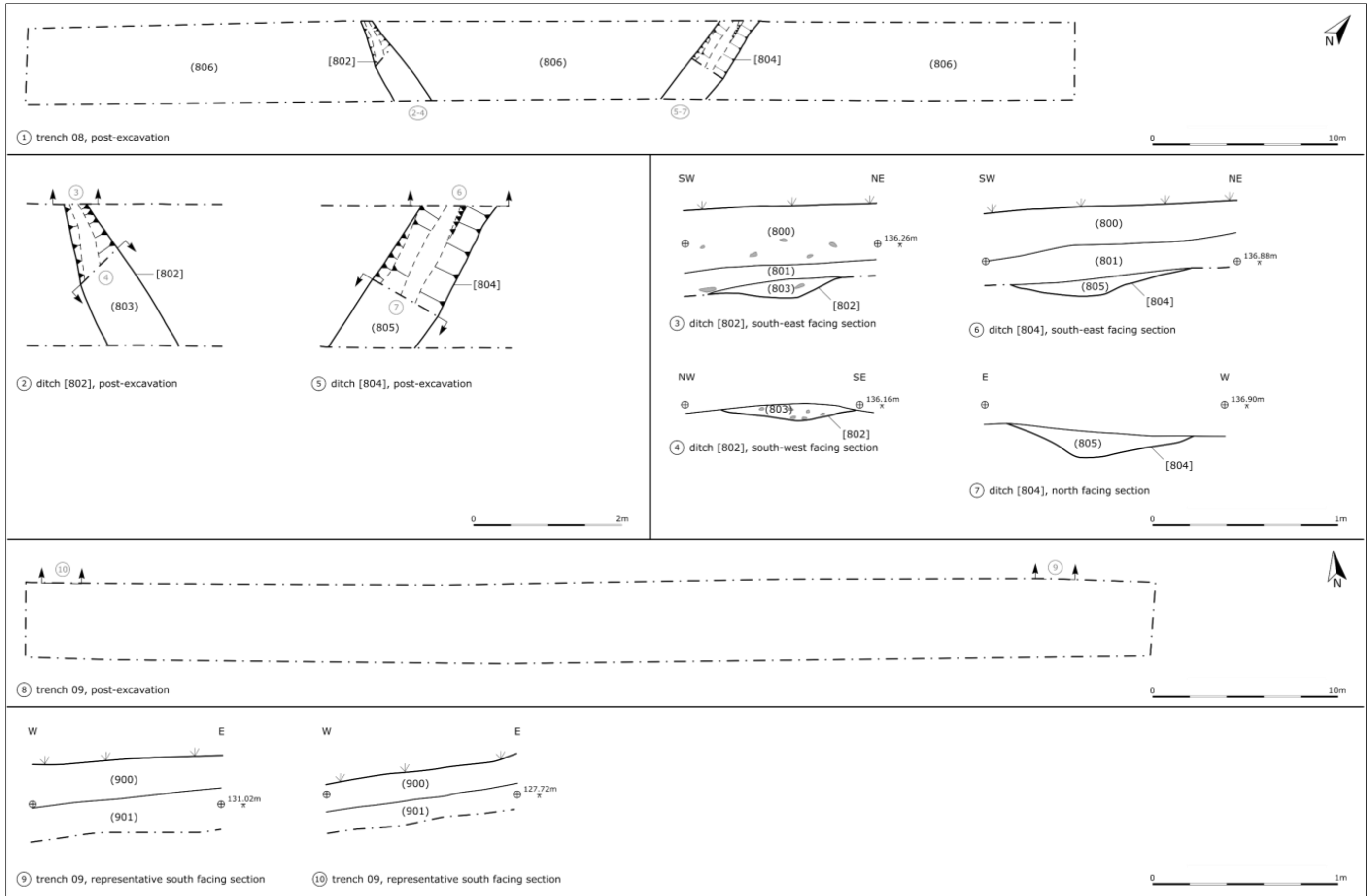


FIGURE 14: TRENCHES 08 AND 09, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.2.11 TRENCH 10

Trench 10 was located to the south-west of Trench 07, towards the eastern edge of Field 5 and was positioned to target a series of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 53.50m long on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment; the topsoils were 0.12-0.43m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.

A total of 11 features (Figures 15-18) were identified with the trench, including: one possible bank, six ditches, and four gullies. Ditch [1004] was located at the southern of the trench, its position corresponding with southern edge of a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 1.25m wide and 0.25m deep with stepped steeply sloping sides, clear to sharp break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (1005), light yellow-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. To the north, ditch [1006] ran parallel to ditch [1004], corresponding with the northern edge of the same linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 0.85-1.05m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sloping sides, clear to sharp break of slope and broadly flat base. It contained a single fill: (1007), light yellow-brown friable silt. Medieval pottery was recovered from this feature. Together these ditches form the double ditches of a historic field boundary, though no trace of a central bank was identified.



FIGURE 15: DITCHES [1004], [1006], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

Ditch [1008] was located to the north of ditch [1006], its position corresponding with the southern edge of a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 2.10m wide and 0.40m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base. It contained six fills: (1009), re-deposited natural, shillet within mid brown friable silt; (1010), (1013), and (1014), dark-mid brown friable silts; (1011), mid yellow loose sand; and (1012), mid red-brown friable silt. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval pottery, and clay pipe. To the north, ditch [1015] ran parallel to ditch [1008], corresponding with the northern edge of the same linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 1.55m wide and 0.42m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained two fills: (1016), and (1017), mid-dark brown friable silts. Finds

recovered from this feature included post-medieval pottery and clay pipe. Possible bank {1018} ran between ditches [1008] and [1015], following the same approximate east to west alignment. It measured 2.10m wide and 0.08m high with shallow sloping sides, and had been constructed of mid brown-yellow friable silt with stone inclusions. Together these ditches and bank form part of a historic bank boundary.



FIGURE 16: DITCHES [1008], [1015] AND BANK REMAINS {1018}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

To the north, ditch [1019] was located in an area of the trench where no features were identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 0.60-0.75m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear to gradual break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (1020), mid brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [1027] was located towards the northern end of the trench, in an area where no features were identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 1.55m wide and 0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and undulating concave base. It contained a single fill: (1028), mid brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Gully [1021] was located towards the centre of the trench, in an area where no features were identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, measuring 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (1022), mid slightly orange-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Gully [1023] was located to the north of gully [1021], in an area where no features were identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate to shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (1024), mid slightly orange-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

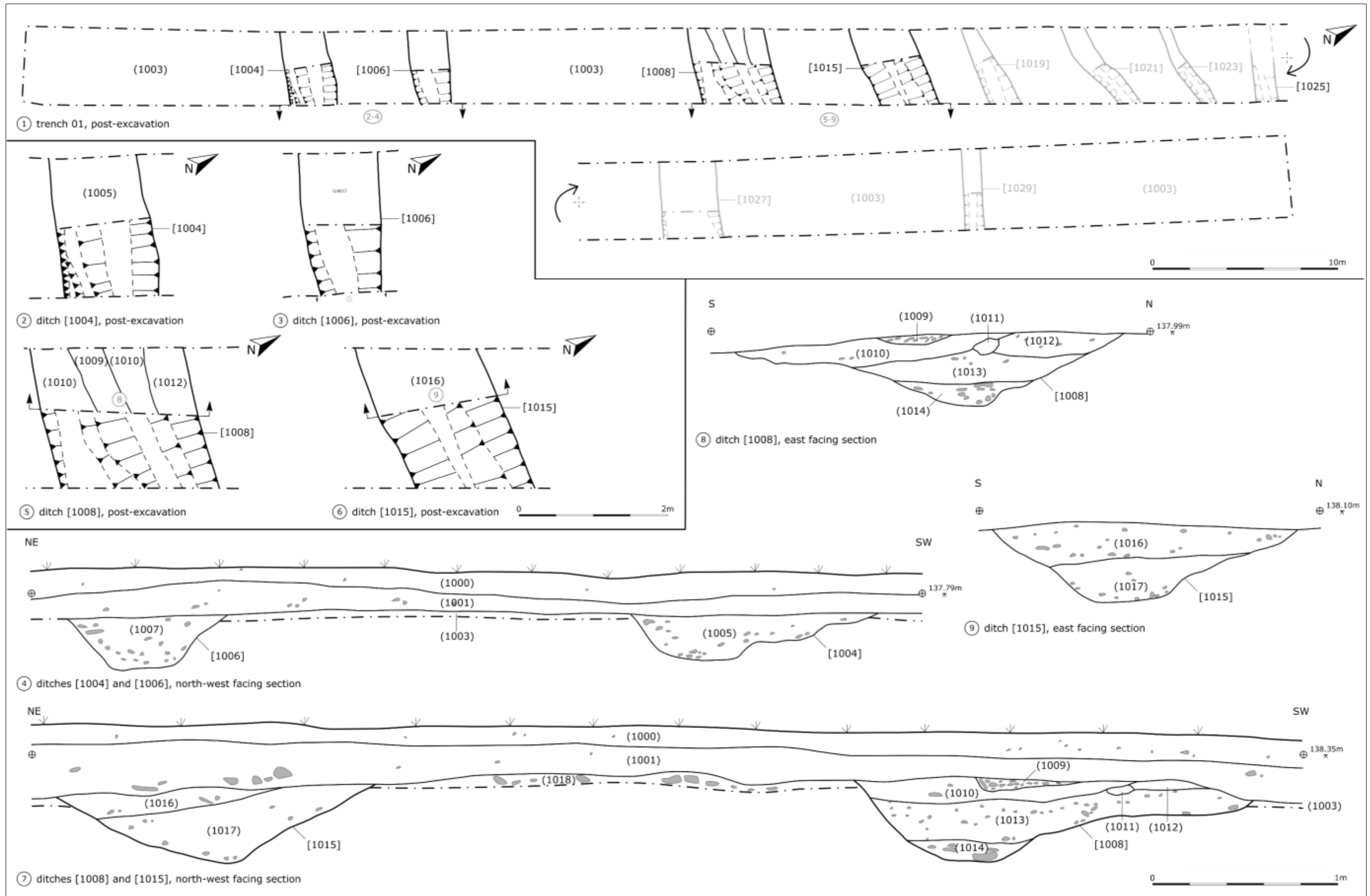


FIGURE 17: TRENCH 10, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

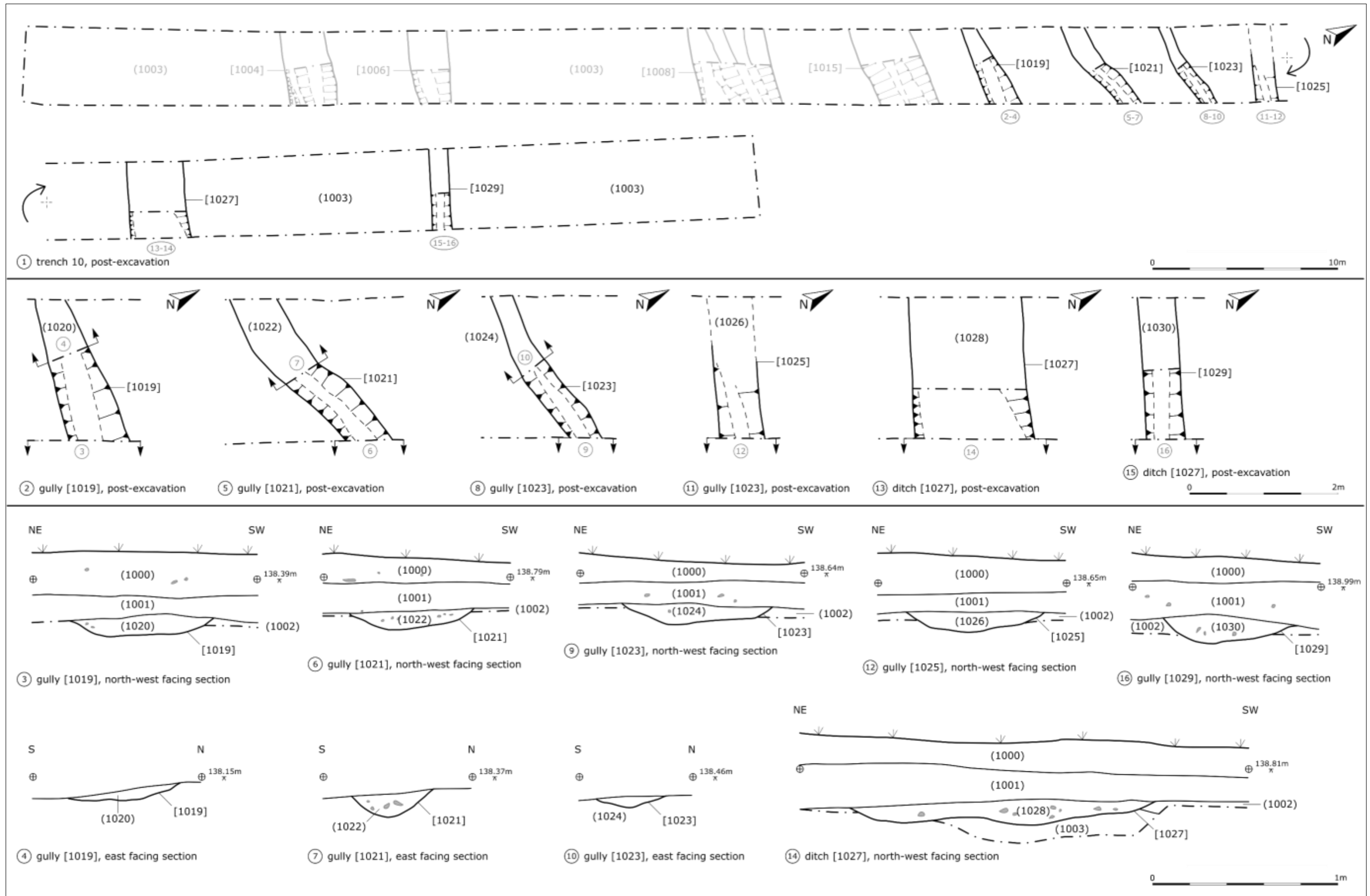


FIGURE 18: TRENCH 10, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

Gully [1025] was located north of gully [1023], in an area where no features were identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (1026), mid slightly orange-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Gully [1029] was located towards the northern end of the trench, approximately corresponding with the position of two linear features identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (1030), mid brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

2.2.12 TRENCH 11

Trench 11 was located in the north-west corner of Field 6 and was positioned to target a pair of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 26.60m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoils were 0.30-0.45m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery.

A total of two features (Figures 19-20) were identified with the trench: one ditch and one other feature. Ditch [1102] was located towards the northern end of the trench, its position corresponding to a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 1.90m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual to clear break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (1103), mid yellow-brown friable slightly sand-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.



FIGURE 19: DITCH [1102], AND FEATURE [1104], NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

Feature [1104] was located at the northern end of the trench, cut by ditch [1102]. It was identified against the section edge, appearing as the eastern half of a sub-oval pit/tree-throw. It was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 1.33m × 0.35+m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides, clear to gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (1105), mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

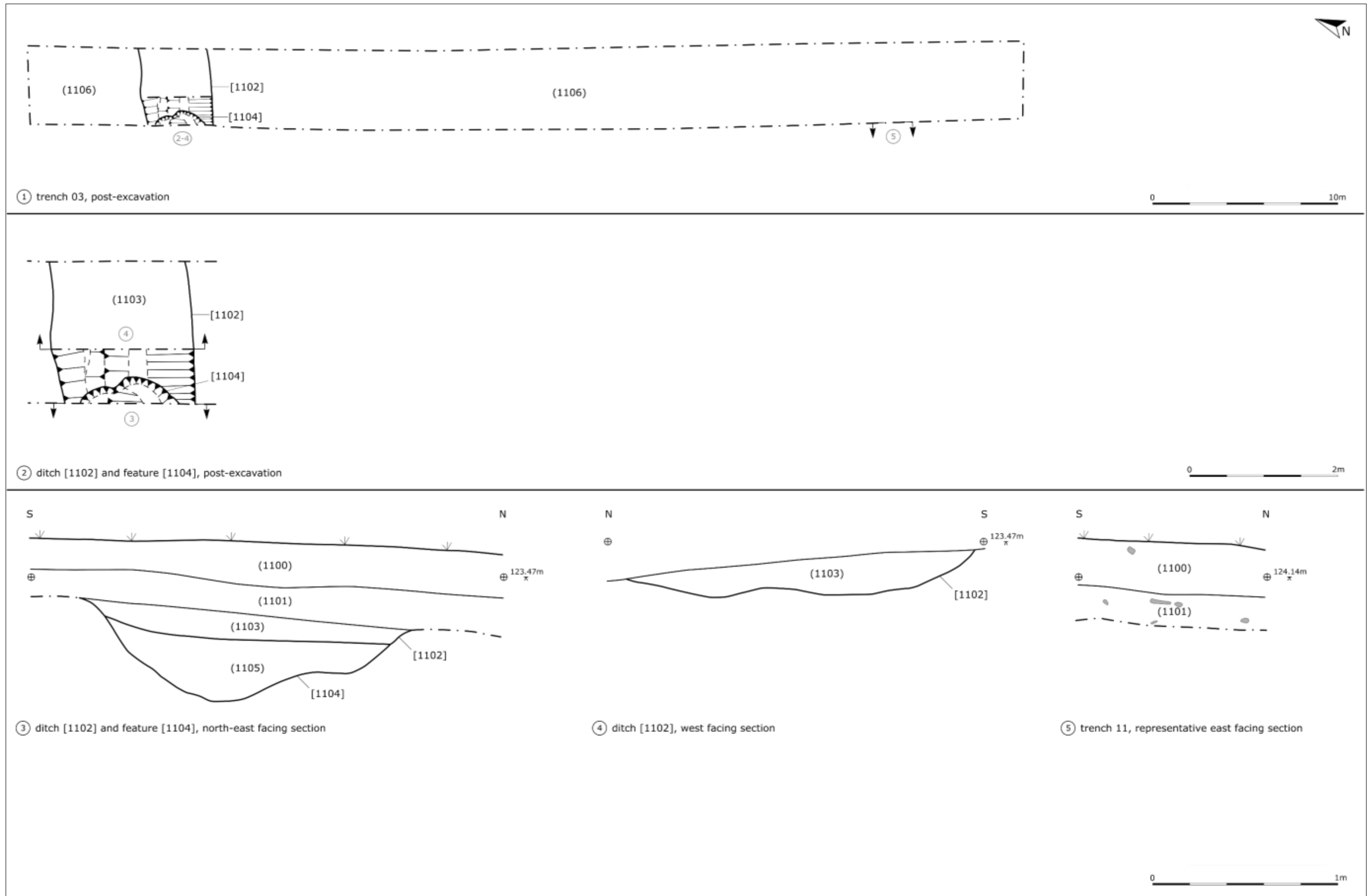


FIGURE 20: TRENCH 11, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

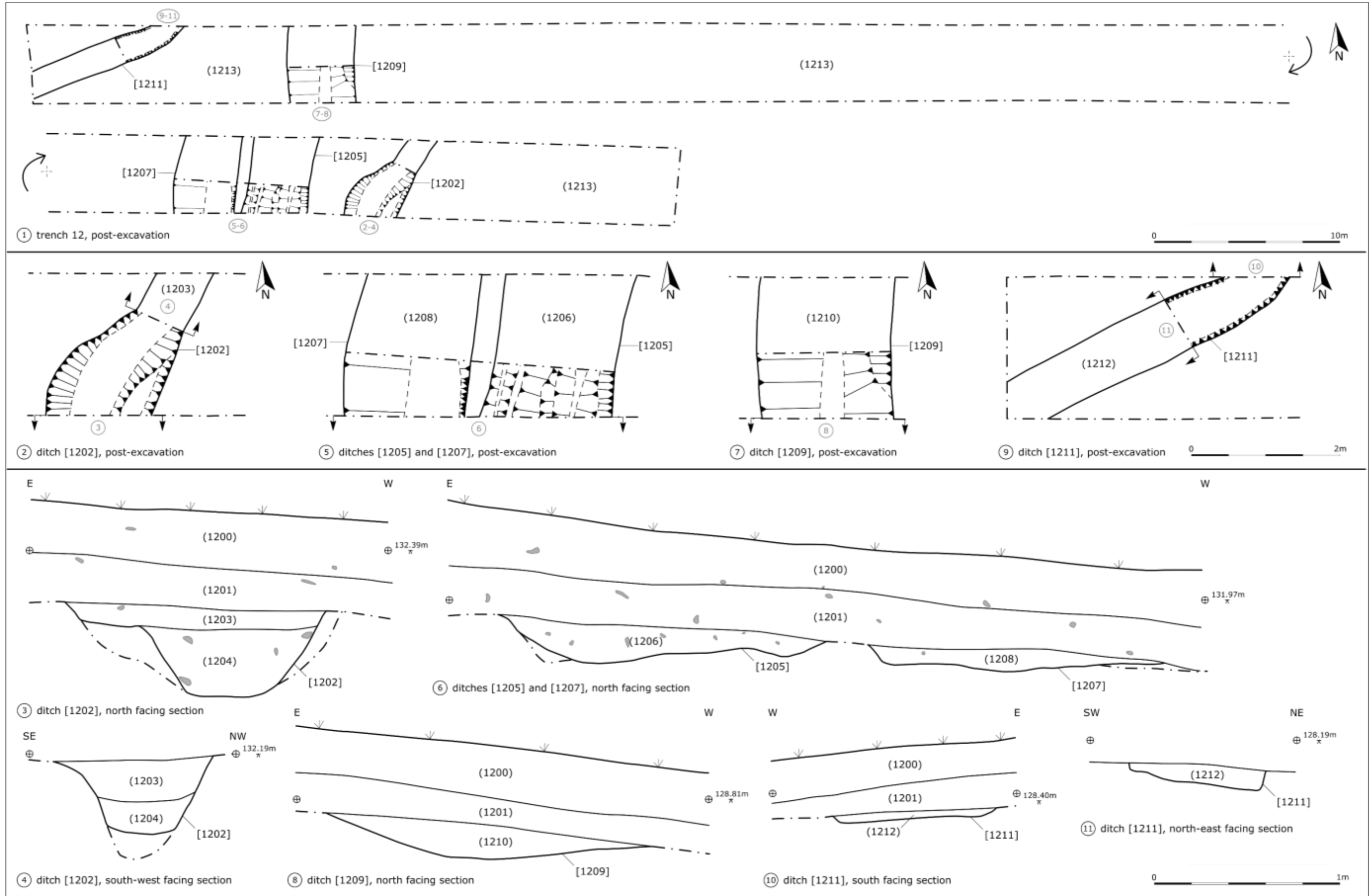


FIGURE 21: TRENCH 12, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.2.13 TRENCH 12

Trench 12 was located to the east of Trench 11, towards the north-west corner of Field 6 and was positioned to target a series of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 53m long on an approximate west-north-west to east-south-east alignment; the topsoils were 0.40-0.56m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery.

A total of five features (Figures 21-22) were identified with the trench, all ditches. Ditch [1202] was located towards the eastern end of the trench, its position corresponding with a curvilinear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring between 0.70m and 1.40m wide (wider to the south) and 0.45m deep with steep sloping sides, stepped to the south, clear break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained two fills: (1203), and (1204), mid-dark red-brown friable-soft silt-clays. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [1205] was located to the west of ditch [1202], approximately corresponding with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 1.70m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual to clear break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (1206), mid red-yellow-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. To the immediate west, ditch [1207] was similarly north-north-east to south-south-west aligned, corresponding with a further linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 1.60m wide and 0.12m deep with near vertical to shallow sides, clear to gradual break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (1208), mid red-yellow-brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [1209] was located towards the western end of the trench and was not identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north to south, measuring 1.80m wide and 0.19m deep with moderate to shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (1210), mid brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.



FIGURE 22: DITCH [1209], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

At the western end of the trench, ditch [1211] was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, corresponding with a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 0.80 wide and 0.10m deep with near vertical sides, clear break of slope and flat base. No finds were recovered from this feature.

2.2.14 TRENCH 13

Trench 13 was located in the south-east corner of Field 6 and was positioned to target a series of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 53m long on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment; the topsoils were 0.50-0.55m thick; and subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery.

A total of two features (Figures 23-24) were identified with the trench, both gullies. Gully [1304] was located towards the south-western end of the trench, its position corresponding to a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.55m wide and up to 0.08m deep, becoming ephemeral towards the north-east, with steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (1305), mid-dark brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Gully [1306] was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench, its position corresponding to a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 0.40m wide and 0.06m deep with steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and broadly flat base. It contained a single fill: (1307), mid-dark brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.



FIGURE 23: GULLY [1306], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

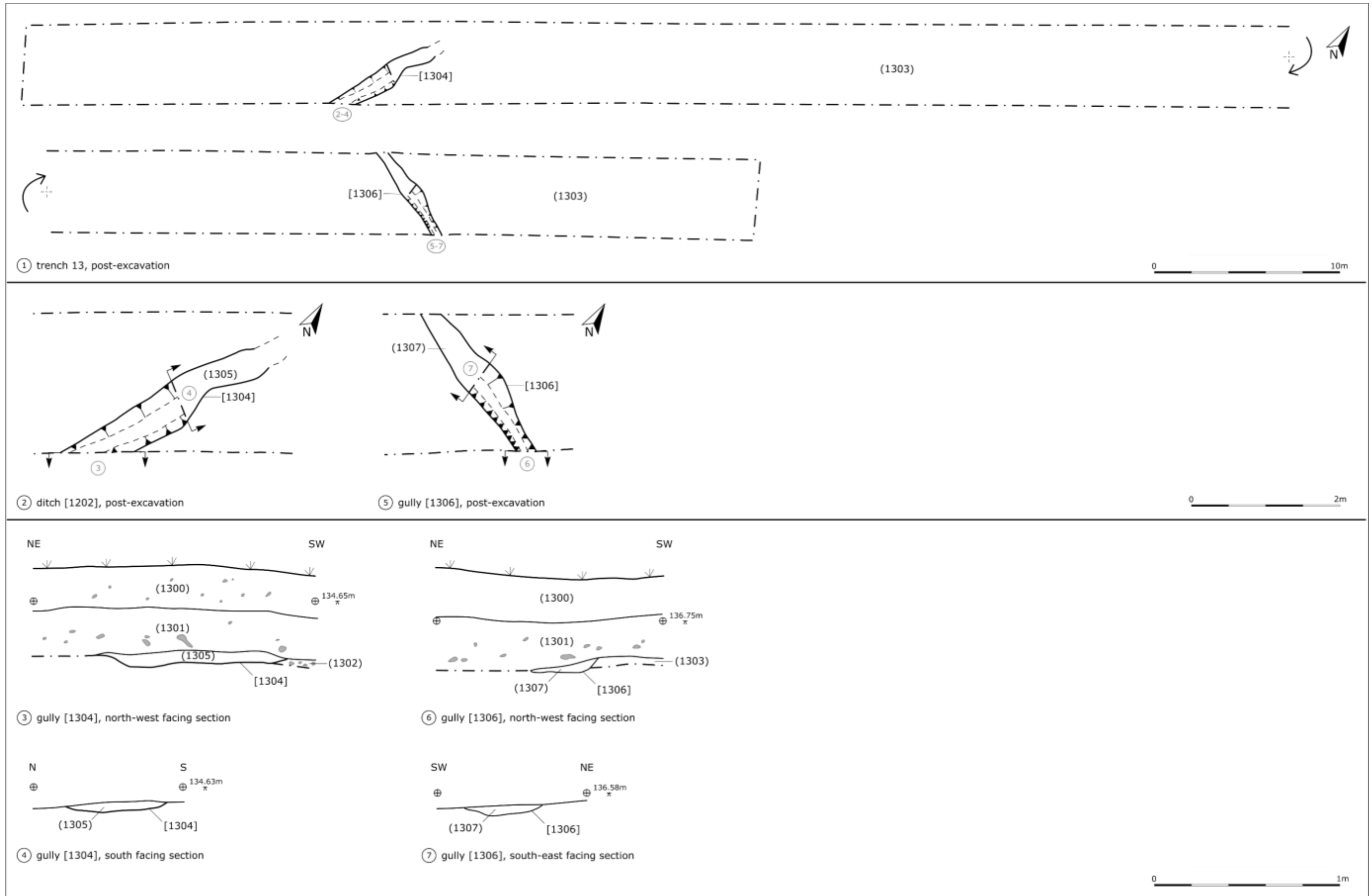


FIGURE 24: TRENCH 12 PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.2.15 FINDS

Only a relatively small quantity of finds were recovered during the excavations, including 2 sherds (11g) of North Devon calcareous pottery from the fill of ditch [406]; 1 sherd (29g) English stoneware jar from the fill of ditch [408]; 1 sherd (1g) of medieval coarseware from the fill of ditch [1006]; 1 sherd (2g) of post-medieval white refined earthenware, and 1 sherd (43g) of North Devon gravel tempered ware (pipkin or skillet) from the fills of ditch [1008]; and 2 sherds (12g) of English porcelain from the fill of ditch [1015]. Fragments of medieval pottery; post-medieval pottery, including green glazed calcareous wares, industrial wares, stonewares, and white refined earthenwares; and clay pipe stems were also recovered from topsoil contexts across the site.

The finds recovered from the archaeological features show a mix of domestic pottery, including cooking pots, largely from the post-medieval period, and particularly the 19th century, though with examples of medieval pottery; whilst the upper layers of topsoil show largely post-medieval activity.

2.3 DISCUSSION

The evaluation at identified a total of 36 features which broadly validate the results of the geophysical survey, identifying a number of ditches and gullies associated with agricultural activity. Most of the buried features did not produce dating evidence; those that did containing post-medieval pottery, but including abraded sherds of medieval pottery. Additional medieval and post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the topsoils across the site. The north-wester corner of the site (Fields 1 and 2) which was only partially subject to geophysical survey, was demonstrated as containing a significant depth of modern made-ground, overlying alluvial deposits associated with a water course/flooding across this part of the valley base. Many of the features do not survive to any great depth beneath the topsoils, and it is likely that multiple phases of agricultural activity have truncated the features leaving only those that were larger and deeper excavated. This may also explain the intermittent/partial nature of several of the features, and weak nature of other features on the geophysical survey. Additional possible features suggested by the geophysical survey were identified during the evaluation as being geological rather than archaeological in nature, or were so shallow that they did not survive below the depth of topsoils.

Several of the linear ditch features, particularly across fields F4 and F5, including ditches: [406], [408], [1004], [1006], [1008], and [1015] form later post-medieval Cornish hedgebank boundaries (the medieval pottery being residual) depicted on historic mapping, still in use well into the 19th century. The alignment and extent of undated ditches [802] and [804] as indicated by the geophysical survey suggest that these formed part of the field-system layout, though their single ditch nature suggests that they either formed sub-divisions of larger fields or were created as part of a different phase; and appear to have been removed prior to the mid-19th century tithe survey.

The remaining ditches and gullies are all undated and are likely to reflect multiple episodes of agricultural activity and drainage. Of these, the alignment of [404], [410], [1019], [1021], [1023], [1025], [1027], [1029], [1205], [1207], and [1209] as identified by the geophysical survey suggests that they may have been associated with elements of the existing and historic field systems; whilst [702], [1102], [1202], [1304], and [1306] follow slightly different alignments and which may indicate separate, perhaps earlier phases of activity.

Possible prehistoric round-house structures were identified by the geophysical survey within fields F4 and F5, for which corresponding features [508] and [702] were identified during the evaluation. These features were undated, but did not appear to be settlement features. The recovery of a flint blade from the surface of the already stripped Area 14 suggests that there was is a background of prehistoric activity near the site.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The evaluation identified a total of 36 features and broadly validated the results of the geophysical survey. Most of the features did not produce any dating material, those that did containing post-medieval or residual medieval artefacts; with medieval and post-medieval artefacts recovered from the topsoil. The majority of the features are likely to represent a developing field-system which may have prehistoric origins, though which is largely medieval and particularly represents the larger post-medieval enclosed fields of the existing field-system.

The evaluation has confirmed that the site represents part of the wider medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape, the archaeological features largely reflecting the division and drainage of the land; and the archaeological potential for the site is low. Further archaeological mitigation of the evaluated area is not recommended in this instance as it is unlikely to produce additional information of archaeological value.

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APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Launceston HDP Scheme

Client: Treveth Holdings
Planning ref (if appropriate): PA12/07683 (hybrid planning permission);
PA14/08210 (submission to discharge conditions in respect of PA12/07683);
PA15/00316 (Marston's pub/restaurant with associated access, car parking and landscaping); PA16/09268 (Reserved Matters permission)

Project background

An application for a hybrid planning application (PA12/07683) for a mixed use development and associated infrastructure and works at Launceston (centred on NGR SX 32453 83271), was submitted on 7th September 2012. An 'Archaeology and Cultural Heritage' section in an Environmental Statement¹ was submitted in support of the application. This references a geophysical survey undertaken in March 2012²

Permission was granted in October 2013 under application (PA12/07683). Condition 7 of the permission states that:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

Reason: In the interest of recording and protecting the historic environment in accordance with the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework.

A submission to discharge Condition 7 over part of the scheme was submitted in September 2014 and decided in November 2014. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Archaeological & Planning Solutions³ covering the construction of an access road and a foodstore on the eastern edge of the site was approved. Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (SDOHE; the post of County Archaeologist no longer exists) has advised (email dated 14/2/2020) that the WSI is out of date and no longer valid. A detailed permission for a public house/restaurant was granted in April 2016 under application PA15/00316. This covered an area to the west of the access lane on the eastern side of the site.

In 2016 Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) monitored a single trial trench⁴ opened up as a material operation, to part implement the planning application (PA12/07683), covering the construction of an access road.

A reserved matters application covering the rest of the site (PA16/09268) was approved in April 2018.

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation to satisfy the requirements of Condition 7 over the whole scheme. The scope of the works has been provided by the SDOHE (email dated 14/2/2020). The SDOHE has advised that trial trenching over the entire site to test the features perceived by the geophysical survey will be the first step required in a programme of mitigation. The evaluation trenching will then provide the evidential base on which to decide the most appropriate subsequent mitigation measures, which may include selective area excavation, watching brief, etc.

The SDOHE has also indicated that if the owners of the site wish to 'start works' before the planning permission expiry date (such as putting in an access road, etc.) then they are prepared to approve a programme of archaeological monitoring for just that limited work.

¹ RPS Planning and Development, 2012. *Launceston Link Road Environmental Statement*

² Sabin, D and Donaldson, K, 2012. *Land off Link Road, Launceston, Cornwall, Magnetometer Survey Report*, Archaeological Surveys Ltd

³ Archaeological & Planning Solutions, 2014. *Link Road, Launceston, Cornwall. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation*

⁴ Smith, R P, 2016. *Archaeological monitoring during trenching at land south of the, Link Road, Launceston, Cornwall*, CAU, Truro

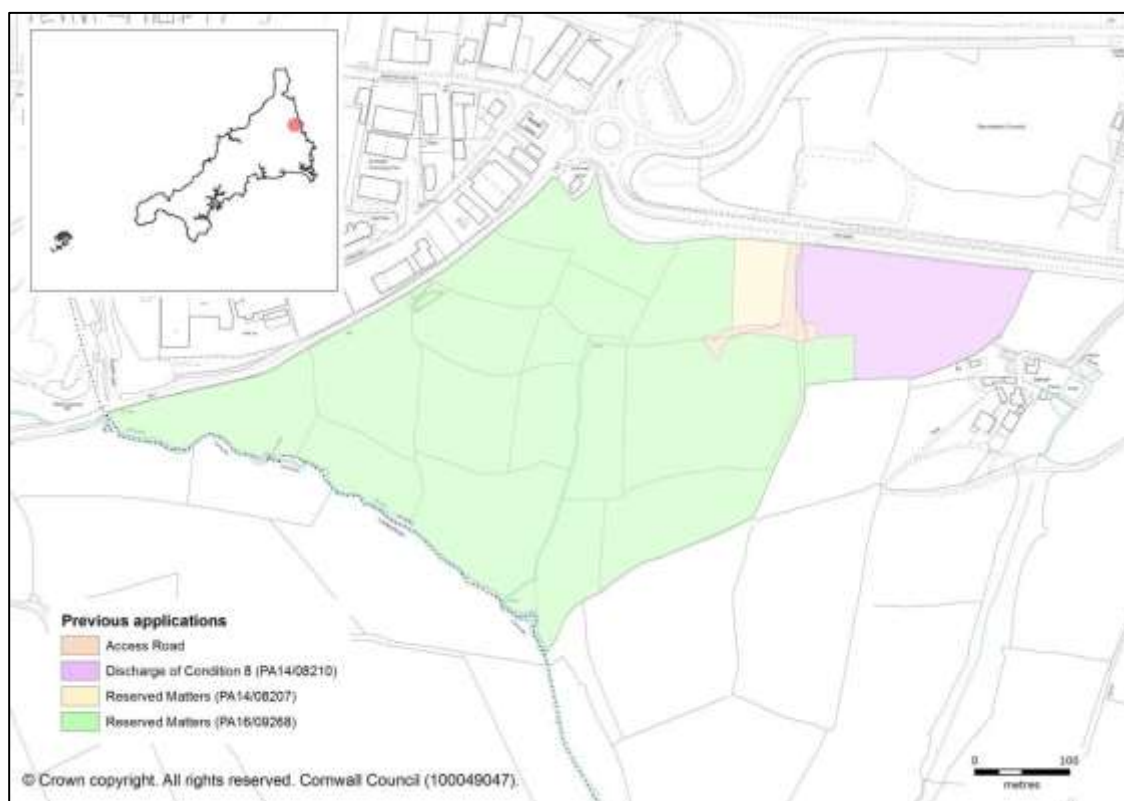


Figure 1: Site location map

Site history

The area under investigation has previously been the subject of an 'Archaeology and Cultural Heritage' section in an Environmental Statement⁵ submitted in support of the application. This references a geophysical survey undertaken in March 2012⁶. These documents have informed the rest of this section.

The underlying geology is of the Crackington Formation, interbedded mudstones and sandstones of Carboniferous date. The site lies on the south-facing slope of a valley containing the Lowley Brook, falling from around 144m–138m OD in the north to around 100m OD in the south. The site is also bisected by a very steep-sided north-south aligned valley which merges with this stream⁷.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

The entire site has been characterised as 'Farmland Medieval', a type of 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL), by the Cornwall HLC project. This type of AEL has a relatively high potential for buried archaeology of the medieval and earlier periods.

Known archaeological sites

No sites recorded in the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) have been identified within the project area.

The Environmental Statement identified two heritage receptors comprising:

Potential archaeological features identified in the geophysical survey. These include curvilinear features in Areas 12 and 17 which could represent prehistoric roundhouse gullies; a large rectangular feature in Areas 5 and 6, which could be a prehistoric or later stock enclosure; linear features in Areas 5, 12, 13 and 17 which could be of prehistoric or later date; and a possible curvilinear anomaly in Area 15; and

Historic landscape features in the form of a surviving system of well established Cornish hedges which could potentially date back to the medieval period.

⁵ RPS Planning and Development, 2012. *Launceston Link Road Environmental Statement*

⁶ Sabin, D and Donaldson, K, 2012. *Land off Link Road, Launceston, Cornwall, Magnetometer Survey Report*, Archaeological Surveys Ltd

⁷ RPS Planning and Development, 2012, 164

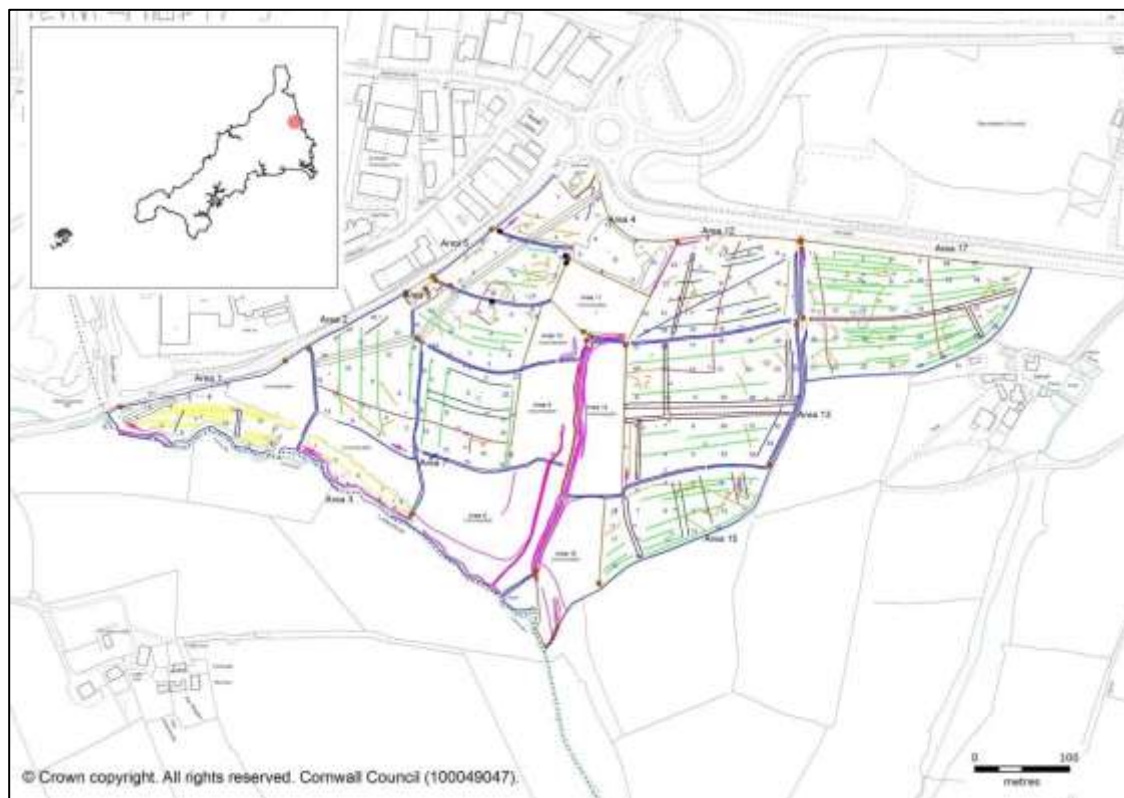


Figure 2: Geophysical survey © Archaeological Surveys Ltd

Potential archaeological sites

Additional sites that may survive include those too small to be identified through geophysical survey, such as pits and postholes, and sites within areas not surveyed due to the steepness of the gradients within those areas.

Project extent

This WSI covers the extent of the original planning application, hereafter referred to as the 'site'.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the mitigation is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the site in order to inform the prehistory and history of the area.

The objective is to:

Obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to development.

Key objectives are to:

Evaluate the geophysical survey results;

Guide further mitigation of the archaeological resource.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance^{8 9 10}. Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct*¹². The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Creation of the physical and digital archive

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve the following.

⁸ CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA, Reading

⁹ CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading

¹⁰ CIfA, 2014c. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, CIfA, Reading

¹¹ CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading

¹² CIfA, 2014d. *Code of Conduct*, CIfA, Reading

All finds, etc., will be washed, catalogued, and stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).

All records (drawings, context sheets, photographs, etc.) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).

Any black and white negative film will be catalogued and deposited with the site archive.

Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be either converted from colour to black and white negative film and added to the site archive, or deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.

All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, and a single paper copy of the report, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.

Drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).

Additional digital data (survey, external reports, etc.)

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.

Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.

Digital data (CAU reports, external reports, survey data, geophysics data, digital photographs, etc) forming part of the site archive will be deposited with the ADS.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

DOCX Word processed documents

XLSX Spreadsheets

PDF Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics

JPG Site graphics and scanned information

DNG or TIF Digital photographs

DWG AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys

MXD ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data

AI Adobe Illustrator graphics

Pre-fieldwork

In advance of the fieldwork CAU, will discuss and agree with the client:

Working methods and programme.

Health and Safety issues and requirements.

Transfer of Title for artefacts.

Obtaining an accession number from the appropriate archive repository.

Fieldwork: evaluation trenching

A programme of evaluation trenching will be undertaken comprising 36 trenches (Fig 3). The proposed trench layout was informally agreed by the SDOHE in an email dated 14/2/2020 and is guided by both the geophysical survey (Figs 2 and 3) and the proposed site plan (Fig 4). The work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking field evaluation¹³.

Trenches will be laid out to British National Grid coordinates using a Leica GPS device. Prior to excavation, trenches will be scanned by a suitably trained operative with a CAT scanner to identify buried services. Adjustment of trench locations that may subsequently be necessary will be confirmed with the SDOHE prior to excavation.

All trenching will be undertaken under professional archaeological supervision and the machine in use will be fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Each trench will be excavated cleanly down to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (for instance, the top of the 'natural'). The trench will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed within it will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan, section, and photographic record as appropriate by a CAU archaeologist. Spoil will be examined for artefacts visually.

In the case of trenches containing no archaeologically significant features and deposits a *pro-forma* CAU trench record sheet will be filled in, which will include descriptions of soil horizons, measurements, and a sketch section.

A record photo of the trench, to include at least one long section, will be taken.

¹³ CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA, Reading

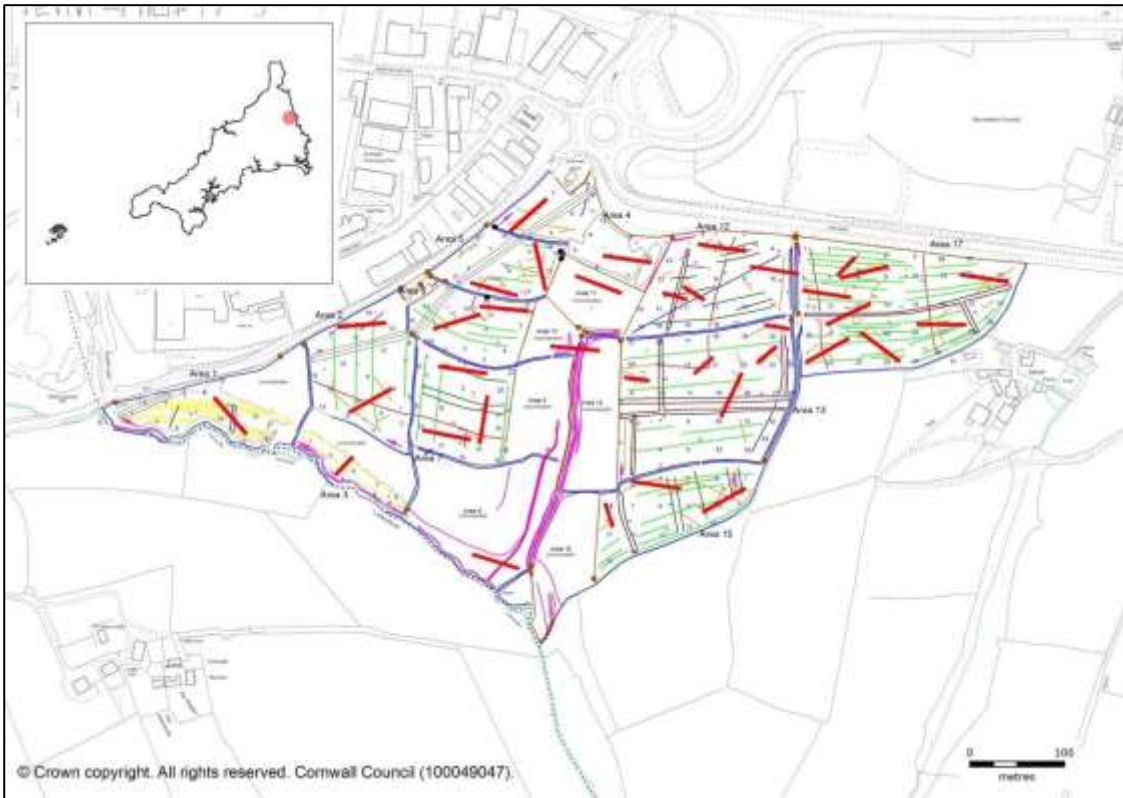


Figure 3: Proposed evaluation trenches



Figure 4: Proposed site plan

In the case of trenches containing archaeologically significant features and deposits a record will be made as for negative trenches plus further excavation and recording as follows:
Features will be excavated only as much as is necessary to evaluate their significance and phasing. In the case of small discrete features (postholes, pits, etc <1m in diameter) as many of these as is necessary to evaluate them will be fully excavated (excepting large numbers of very small features such as stakeholes which will be subject to a lower sampling frequency).

Larger discrete features (pits >1m) will be half-sectioned.

Linear/curvilinear features will have 1m wide sections excavated, where practical, in sufficient quantity to evaluate the feature.

Human remains will not be excavated.

The results of the evaluation will be used to guide further mitigation on the site, which may consist of area excavations, strip map and sample exercises, palaeoenvironmental sampling, and/or watching briefs.

Fieldwork: watching brief

The SDOHE has advised that archaeological monitoring should be undertaken in the event of any mitigation required before evaluation trenching is undertaken. This would only be the case for limited development, specifically in the case of an access road (Fig 2) being constructed in order to implement the planning permission. In this event a watching brief is required on the site during these limited groundworks to fulfil the planning condition. This work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs¹⁴.

All groundworks will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This will include any removal of soil across the site, the excavation of footing or service trenches, or other activities which would result in the lowering of the present site levels. All soil stripping should be undertaken by a machine equipped with a toothless grading bucket where possible. Should archaeological features be revealed, mechanical excavation will be halted and the exposed features cleaned up by hand to determine their significance prior to either their recording or further mechanical excavation. The developer will allow reasonable time for the excavation and recording of any features thus revealed. Where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the developer and the SDOHE.

Recording

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.

All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.

All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.

Photographic recording will comprise colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher; CAU will follow Historic England¹⁵ guidance on digital image capture and storage).

Photographs will include a record of significant features and general working shots. A metric scale, site and context identifier, and a north arrow where appropriate, will be included in all record shots.

Treatment of human remains

If human remains are discovered within an archaeological context on the site the client, the SDOHE, and Public Health, Cornwall Council will be informed.

Any human remains should only be excavated and removed if it is considered that they will contribute towards further scientific understanding.

A coroner's license must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice before any remains are disturbed.

Any consents or licenses required will be obtained on behalf of the client by CAU

If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by backfilling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual material. The following recording and retention policies will be followed:

In the event that objects containing precious metal(s) are encountered, the coroner will be informed as per the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

Significant finds in stratified contexts will be plotted on a scaled base plan or with a Leica GPS unit and recorded as small finds.

¹⁴ CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading

¹⁵ Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England, Swindon

All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code, the context number or other identifier, the type of material, and the finder's initials. The only exception to this policy will be that large assemblages of modern (post-1800) material may be representatively sampled. Modern (post-1800) finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.

Treatment of samples

The fieldwork may produce environmental samples. The following collection, recording and processing policies will be followed:

Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features that have the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled.

Where bulk samples are taken a minimum of 40 litres will be sampled from these deposits where feasible.

In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be sought from the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

All samples will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.

Bulk samples will be processed using flotation with appropriate mesh sizes.

Reporting

The results from the evaluation will be drawn together and presented in a concise report.

The report will include the following elements:

Summary

Project background

Aims and objectives

Methodology

Location and setting

Designations

Site history

Archaeological results

Chronology/dating evidence

Significance

Mitigation measures

Conclusions

References

Project archive index

Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

The results from any mitigation measures implemented prior to or following the evaluation will be reported on.

The scope of the reporting will be dependent on the scale and significance of the results from the project

In the case of negative results the findings will be presented in a CAU short report format. In the case of limited results the findings will be presented in a concise archive report. Which type of report is most appropriate will be agreed by CAU and the SDOHE at the conclusion of the fieldwork stage.

In the case of significant and/or extensive results a post excavation assessment report will be produced in accordance with ClfA's guidelines for post-excavation assessment (2014c). This will include a summary of the site archive and work carried out for assessment, a discussion of the potential of the data, and an updated project design (UPD) setting out proposals for analysis and publication.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during 2020. CAU will require at least 2 weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the SDOHE. Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive, written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.

If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

Approval of the WSI

Completion of fieldwork

Completion of archive report

Deposition of the archive

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

Conservation works to sites and monuments

Conservation surveys and management plans

Historic landscape characterisation

Town surveys for conservation and regeneration

Historic building surveys and analysis

Maritime and coastal zone assessments

Air photo mapping

Excavations and watching briefs

Assessments and evaluations

Post-excavation analysis and publication

Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

Standards



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Project staff

The project will be managed by Sean Taylor who will:

Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.

Monitor progress and results for each stage.

Edit the project report.

Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The project team is expected to include:

Sean Taylor, Senior Archaeologist Educational and Professional qualifications

BA (Hons) 1996, Archaeology and Environmental Studies, University of Wales (Lampeter)

Elected as a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA) in 2014

Employment history

I have been a professional archaeologist for 22 years. After working for a variety of commercial archaeological organisations in the South West I joined Cornwall Archaeological Unit in December 2000. I am currently an Archaeological Projects Officer, managing and undertaking a wide range of projects.

Key experience

I have experience in running a range of projects from inception through to publication. These include, in particular, development-related assessments, evaluations, watching briefs, and excavations. Projects have also included landscape surveys and GIS-based characterisation.

Major excavation projects include: Scarcewater Bronze Age to Romano-British site, Camelford School Iron Age site, Brownie Cross medieval tin-smelting site, Truro Eastern District Centre Neolithic to medieval site. Recent evaluations have included the Duckpool Romano-British industrial site for the National Trust and a major programme of trenching along the proposed route of the new A30 corridor to the north of Truro. I have undertaken various projects on the Isles of Scilly including the St Agnes Higher Town excavations. GIS-based projects include the Bristol Channel and Severn Estuary Historic Seascapes Characterisation project for Historic England.

Key skills and knowledge

I am an experienced practitioner of archaeology in Cornwall and am particularly interested in prehistoric to early medieval settlement and industry. I have extensive experience of the management, supervision, and practice of excavation, and the survey and illustration of excavations and landscape. I am an experienced user of GIS for large projects. I have a flexible and client-based approach to projects without compromising on quality. I hold a CSCS card.

Selected Bibliography

Jones, A M, Sturgess, J, and Taylor, S R, 2012. A Beaker Structure and other discoveries along the Sennen to Porthcurno South West Water pipeline, *Cornish Archaeology* **51**, 1-68

Jones, A M and Taylor, S R, 2004. *What lies beneath....St Newlyn East and Mitchell*, Cornwall County Council, Truro

Jones, A M and Taylor, S R, 2010. *Scarcewater, Penance, Cornwall, archaeological excavation of a Bronze Age and Roman landscape*, Brit Arch Repts, Brit Ser, **516**, Oxford

Jones, A M and Taylor, S R, 2015. Archaeological investigations of Late Iron Age settlement at Sir James Smith's Community School, Camelford, Cornwall, 2008-9, *Cornish Archaeology* **54**, 1-88

Taylor, S R, 2012. Excavations of a Roman and post-Roman site at Penlee House,

Tregony: a cremation burial and other burning issues, *Cornish Archaeology* **51**, 125-63

Taylor, S R, and Johns, C, 2015. Restormel Castle, Cornwall: archaeological recording 2006-2008, *Cornish Archaeology*, **54**, 89-138

Taylor, S R, Jones, A M, and Young, T, 2014. Smelting point: archaeological investigations along the route of the Avon Water Main Renewal, Plympton, Devon 2009, *Devon Arch Soc Proc* **72**, 187-276

Ryan Smith, Archaeological Assistant Educational and Professional qualifications

Ryan gained a BSc (Hons) First Class in Archaeology in 2012 from Plymouth University. Elected as a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (PCIfA).

Employment history

Following a career in the Royal Military Police Ryan has worked on a wide variety of projects for the Cornwall Archaeological Unit since 2012. He has worked as a site supervisor on several larger excavations including Porthleven, Newquay Strategic Route and Hayle Viaduct, both of which were revealed to be multi period sites.

Key experience

As a member of a team or as a sole worker he has been involved in many smaller excavations, watching briefs, evaluations and site surveys around the county, these being as wide-ranging as the excavation of the Romano-British smelting works at Duckpool, the renovation of the Church cross at St Maybn church, evaluation trenching on Gwithian dunes, the excavation of the remains of an engine house at South Crofty and the recent two year research excavation project at Tintagel Castle. Ryan is currently monitoring the impacts of the upgrading of the footpath network and the installation of the new high level footbridge at Tintagel Castle; he has recently completed work on the excavation of a multi-period site on the outskirts of Penzance.

Key skills and knowledge

Ryan holds a current First Aid certificate and CAT scan operative certificate and has recently attained his PFCO (Permission to Fly Commercial Operations) for drone operations. Ryan is proficient in the use of Leica GPS /GNSS, CAD and QGIS.

Ryan has a particular interest in the application of digital technologies to archaeological recording and interpretation.

Selected Bibliography

Jones, A, & Smith R P, 2015. A Late Bronze Age pit, burnt bone and stones at Manuels, Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeology* **54**, 193-204

Preston-Jones, A, Attwell, D C, Gossip, J, Kirkham, G, and Smith, R P, 2017, Survey, restoration and repair at the Stripple Stones circle-henge, Blisland, Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeology* **56**, 225-236 Contributor:

Jones, A M, 2019. *Excavation of later prehistoric and Roman sites along the route of the Newquay Strategic Road Corridor, Cornwall*, Archaeopress

Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

Copyright

Copyright of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be reserved to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. It may only be used/reproduced with permission from Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

CAU will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Health and safety statement

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a site-specific Risk Assessment.

Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

Sean Taylor

Senior Archaeologist

18/2/2020

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

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APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLANNING (ARCHAEOLOGY) - COMMENTS

Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology)

Comment Date: Tue 21 Jul 2020

Outline application PA12/07683 was approved on 22 October 2014 and included Condition 7 for a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) in the interest of recording and protecting the historic environment in accordance with the (now current) provisions of NPPF paragraph 199.

Over the ensuing eight years some further archaeological assessment works has been undertaken, including desk-based assessment and geophysical survey.

In March 2020 we approved a WSI for archaeological evaluation trenching to assess and investigate those buried features identified in the geophysical survey. So far, we have not received a report on the results of that evaluation work on which we might base our recommendations of any required archaeological mitigation.

We have now read and reviewed both the heritage statement (which does not mention impacts on buried archaeology) and the archaeological desk-based assessment (Launceston HDP East, Cornwall: Desk Based Assessment, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, ref. 2020R029, March 2020). The latter does not contains the results of the planned and approved archaeological evaluation works that were due to take place. Until we have seen the results of that investigation we are unable to recommend archaeological mitigation works (such as excavation or recording) in fulfilment of outstanding Condition 7 of PA12/07683.

However, we note that this current application is in effect a re-application for planning permission on the eastern portion of the original site.

RECOMMENDATION:

Should the planning officer be so minded to approve this updated scheme, then we recommend the current text for a single archaeological recording condition of sections A-D inclusive (do not split into separate sub-Conditions or treat separately) be used, which includes words recommended by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), as follows:

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
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.

NOTE: We assume that the evaluation trenching is still planned to go ahead as per the recently approved WSI and await the results of that work, which will be carried out either under erstwhile Condition 7, or under new provision resulting from this current application. Either way, archaeological investigation, in this instance, should be controlled by a Condition of consent.

Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) hep.arch@cornwall.gov.uk [PC]

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
Trench 01					
(100)	Layer	Topsoil – mid slightly yellow-brown friable clay-silt-loam.	Overlies (101)	0.15-0.20m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid slightly grey-yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102)	0.10-0.15m thick	Modern
(102)	Layer	Made-ground – mixed banded layers of yellow-grey-brown and grey-yellow compacted friable-soft silt-clay with common large sub-angular stone and brick.	Overlain by (101); overlies (103); same as (202)	c.0.70m thick	Modern
(103)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone and brick. Possible alluvial layer into which made-ground has been dumped.	Overlain by (102); cut by [107]; overlies (104); same as (203)	c.0.65m thick	Modern
(104)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey soft silt-clay mixed with yellow and blue-grey soft clay.	Overlain by (103); overlies (105); same as (204)	c.0.30m thick	Modern
(105)	Layer	Alluvial clay – dark grey soft slightly silt-clay.	Overlain by (104); overlies (106); same as (205)	c.0.50m thick	-
(106)	Layer	Alluvial clay – mid yellow-grey soft slightly silt-clay. Alluvial clay merging with natural clay.	Overlain by (105); same as (206)	0.10+m thick	-
[107]	Cut	Modern service – linear feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures 0.40m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (108); cuts (102)	-	Modern
(108)	Fill	Fill of modern service [107] – concreted light grey sand. Not excavated.	Overlain by (101); fill of [107]	-	Modern
Trench 02					
(200)	Layer	Topsoil – mid slightly yellow-brown friable clay-silt-loam.	Overlies (201)	c.0.20m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid slightly grey-yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (200); overlies (202)	c.0.15m thick	Modern
(202)	Layer	Made-ground – mixed banded layers of yellow-grey-brown and grey-yellow compacted friable-soft silt-clay with common large sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (201); overlies (203), (207); same as (102)	0.20-0.45m thick	Modern
(203)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone and brick. Possible alluvial layer into which made-ground has been dumped.	Overlain by (202); overlies (204); same as (103)	c.0.25m thick	Modern
(204)	Layer	Made-ground – mixed mid grey and mid brown-grey soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (203); overlies (205); same as (104)	c.0.75m thick	Modern
(205)	Layer	Alluvial clay – mid slightly brown-grey soft slightly silt-clay.	Overlain by (204); overlies (206); same as (105)	c.0.65m thick	-
(206)	Layer	Alluvial clay – mid yellow-brown soft clay. Alluvial clay merging with natural clay.	Overlain by (205); same as (106)	0.25+m thick	-
(207)	Natural	Natural – shillet bedrock. Only identified at eastern end of trench.	Overlain by (203)	-	-
Trench 03					
(300)	Layer	Topsoil – mid slightly yellow-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (301)	0.15-0.30m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid slightly red-brown friable silt. Thicker towards the eastern, downslope end. Different to all of the other lower topsoils.	Overlain by (300); overlies (302), (307)	0.25-0.40m thick	-
(302)	Layer	Made-ground – mid-light grey friable-soft slightly silt-clay. Only present at eastern end of trench. Used to raise ground where waterlogged.	Overlain by (301); overlies (303)	0.10m thick	Modern
(303)	Layer	Made-ground – mid brown-yellow soft slight silt-clay. Only present at eastern end of trench.	Overlain by (302); overlies (304)	0.05-0.10m thick	Modern
(304)	Layer	Made-ground – black soft slightly silt-clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stone inclusions. Only present at eastern end of trench. Possible stoned track.	Overlain by (303); overlies (305)	0.15-0.23m thick	Modern
(305)	Natural	Natural – mid brown-yellow friable silt with common shillet and sub-angular stone. Becomes mid yellow soft clay at eastern end of trench.	Overlain by (304); cut by [306]	-	-
[306]	Cut	Ditch - linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.30-1.50m wide and 0.55m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (307), (308); cuts (305)	0.55m deep	-

LAND AT SOUTH-EAST OF PENNYGILLAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, LINK ROAD, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL

(307)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [306] – mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (301); overlies (308); fill of [306]	0.30-0.40m thick	-
(308)	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [306] – mid grey-yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with frequent shillet fragments. Natural silting.	Overlain by (307); fill of [306]	0.15-0.20m thick	-
Trench 04					
(400)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (401); same as (500)	0.10-0.32m thick	Modern
(401)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (400); overlies (403), (405), (407), (409), (411); same as (501)	0.08-0.22m thick	-
[402]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.55m-0.60m wide and 0.12m deep with shallow-moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (403); cuts (412)	0.12m deep	-
(403)	Fill	Fill of gully [402] – dark grey-red-brown friable slightly sand-silt.	Overlain by (401); fill of [402]	0.12m thick	-
[404]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures c.1m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (405); cuts (412)	0.06m deep	-
(405)	Fill	Fill of ditch [404] – dark red-yellow-brown friable slightly sand-silt.	Overlain by (401); fill of [404]	0.06m thick	-
[406]	Cut	Historic boundary ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures 1m-1.20m wide and 0.18m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (407); cuts (412)	0.18m deep	Post-medieval
(407)	Fill	Fill of ditch [406] – mid-dark slightly yellow-grey-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (401); fill of [406]	0.18m thick	Post-medieval
[408]	Cut	Historic boundary ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures 0.90m-1.05m wide and 0.14 deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and slightly concave base.	Filled by (409); cuts (412)	0.14m deep	Post-medieval
(409)	Fill	Fill of ditch [408] – dark grey-yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (401); fill of [408]	0.14m thick	Post-medieval
[410]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.95m wide and 0.05m deep with shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave base.	Filled by (411); cuts (412)	0.05m deep	-
(411)	Fill	Fill of ditch [410] – dark grey-yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (401); fill of [410]	0.05m thick	-
(412)	Layer	Subsoil – mid red-brown to orange friable silt with common shillet and sub-angular stone inclusions. Intermittent across the trench.	Cut by [402], [404], [406], [408], [410]; overlies (413)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
(413)	Natural	Natural – Shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Overlain by (412)	-	-
Trench 05					
(500)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (501); same as (400)	0.15-0.25m thick	Modern
(501)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown to dark red-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (500); cut by [508], overlies (503), (505), (507), (511); same as (401)	0.12-0.25m thick	-
[502]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.40m wide and 0.06-0.10m deep with shallow-moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (503); cuts (512)	0.06-0.10m deep	-
(503)	Fill	Fill of gully [502] – dark grey-brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (501); fill of [502]	0.06-0.10m thick	-
[504]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately east to south. Measures c.0.35m wide and 0.05-0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (505); cuts (512)	0.05-0.15m deep	-
(505)	Fill	Fill of gully [504] – dark grey-brown friable sand-silt.	Overlain by (501); fill of [504]	0.05-0.15m thick	-
[506]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures c.1.35m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (507); cuts (512)	0.20m deep	-
(507)	Fill	Fill of ditch [506] – dark yellow-brown friable slightly sand-silt.	Overlain by (501); fill of [506]	0.20m thick	-
[508]	Cut	Modern service – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures c.0.50m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (509); cuts (501)	-	Modern

LAND AT SOUTH-EAST OF PENNYGILLAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, LINK ROAD, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL

(509)	Fill	Fill of modern service [508] – re-deposited natural – mid brown friable silt mixed with yellow-brown friable silt and abundant shillet fragments.	Overlain by (500); fill of [508]	-	Modern
[510]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures c.0.40m wide and 0.01m deep, only surviving as an ephemeral smear with concave base.	Filled by (511); cuts (512)	0.01m deep	-
(511)	Fill	Fill of gully [510] – mid-dark slightly grey-brown friable silt. Only survives as ephemeral smear.	Overlain by (501); fill of [510]	0.01m thick	-
(512)	Layer	Subsoil – mid red-brown to orange friable silt with common shillet and sub-angular stone inclusions. Intermittent across the trench.	Cut by [502], [504], [506], [510]; overlies (513)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
(513)	Natural	Natural – Shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Overlain by (512)	-	-
Trench 06					
(600)	Natural	Natural – shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Same as (706), (806), (903), (1003)	-	-
Trench 07					
(700)	Layer	Topsoil - mid grey-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (701); same as (800), (900), (1000)	0.12-0.22m thick	Modern
(701)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlain by (700); overlies (703), (705); same as (801), (901), (1001)	0.05-0.10m thick	-
[702]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.30-0.55m wide and 0.06m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (703); cuts (706)	0.06m deep	-
(703)	Fill	Fill of gully [702] – mid-dark grey-brown friable slightly sand-silt.	Overlain by (701); fill of [702]	0.06m thick	-
[704]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (705); cuts (706)	0.08m deep	-
(705)	Fill	Fill of gully [704] – light-mid yellow-brown friable slightly sand-silt.	Overlain by (701); fill of [704]	0.08m thick	-
(706)	Natural	Natural – shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Cut by [702], [704]; overlain by (707); same as (600), (806), (903), (1003)	-	-
(707)	Layer	Subsoil – mid red-brown to orange friable silt. Intermittent across the trench.	Overlain by (701); overlies (706); same as (807), (902), (1002)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
Trench 08					
(800)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (801); same as (700), (900), (1000)	0.22-0.32m thick	Modern
(801)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlain by (800); overlies (803), (805); same as (701), (901), (1001)	0.10-0.15m thick	-
[802]	Cut	Ditch – linear to curvilinear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east, turning towards the southern end to run more east to west. Measures 0.50-0.60m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual to clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (803); cuts (806)	0.10m deep	-
(803)	Fill	Fill of ditch [802] – dark slightly red-brown friable silt with occasional shillet fragments.	Overlain by (801); fill of [802]	0.10m thick	-
[804]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures 0.85m wide and 0.10-0.14m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (805); cuts (806)	0.10-0.14m deep	-
(805)	Fill	Fill of ditch [804] – dark slightly red-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (801); fill of [804]	0.10-0.14m thick	-
(806)	Natural	Shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Cut by [802], [804]; overlain by (807); same as (600), (706), (903), (1003)	-	-
(807)	Layer	Subsoil – mid red-brown to orange-brown friable silt with common shillet fragments. Intermittent layer across trench.	Overlain by (801); overlies (806); same as (707), (902), (1002)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
Trench 09					
(900)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (901); same as (700), (800), (1000)	0.16-0.20m thick	Modern

LAND AT SOUTH-EAST OF PENNYGILLAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, LINK ROAD, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL



(901)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlain by (900); overlies (902); same as (701), (801), (1001)	0.10-0.22m thick	-
(902)	Layer	Subsoil – mid red-brown to orange-brown friable silt with occasional shillet fragments. Intermittent layer across trench.	Overlain by (901); overlies (903); same as (707), (807), (1002)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
(903)	Natural	Shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Overlain by (902); same as (600), (706), (806), (1003)	-	-
Trench 10					
(1000)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (1001); same as (700), (800), (900)	0.06-0.15m thick	Modern
(1001)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1000); overlies (1005), (1007), (1009), (1016), (1018), (1020), (1022), (1024), (1026), (1028), (1030); same as (701), (801), (901)	0.06-0.28m thick	Post-medieval
(1002)	Layer	Subsoil – mid red-brown to orange-brown friable silt. Intermittent layer across trench.	Cut by [1004], [1008], [1015], [1017], [1019], [1021], [1023], [1025], [1027], [1029]; same as (707), (807), (902)	Up to .05m thick	-
(1003)	Natural	Shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Overlain by (1002); same as (600), (706), (806), (903)	-	-
[1004]	Cut	Historic boundary ditch – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 1.25m wide and 0.25m deep with slightly stepped and steep sloping sides, clear to sharp break of slope and very slightly concave base.	Filled by (1005); cuts (1002)	0.25m deep	Post-medieval
(1005)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1004] – light yellow-brown friable silt with abundant-frequent shillet fragment inclusions.	Overlain by (1001); fill of [1004]	0.25m thick	Post-medieval
[1006]	Cut	Historic boundary ditch – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.85-1.05m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sloping sides, clear to sharp break of slope and broadly flat base.	Filled by (1007); cuts (1002)	0.28m deep	Medieval?
(1007)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1006] – light yellow-brown friable silt with frequent-abundant shillet fragments. Slightly compacted.	Overlain by (1001); fill of [1006]	0.28 thick	Medieval?
[1008]	Cut	Historic boundary ditch – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 2.10m wide 0.40m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1009), (1010), (1011), (1012), (1013), (1014); cuts (1002)	0.40m deep	Post-medieval
(1009)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1008] – re-deposited natural – shillet fragments within mid brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1001); overlies (1010); fill of [1008]	0.06m thick	-
(1010)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1008] – mid brown friable silt with rare sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1009); overlies (1011); fill of [1008]	0.14m thick	Post-medieval
(1011)	Fill	Lens fill of ditch [1008] – mid yellow loose sand. May be associated with root disturbance.	Overlain by (1010); overlies (1012); fill of [1008]	0.08m thick	-
(1012)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1008] – mid slightly red-brown friable silt with rare sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1011); overlies (1013); fill of [1008]	0.15m thick	-
(1013)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1008] – dark-mid brown friable silt with rare sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1012); overlies (1014); fill of [1008]	0.10-0.18m thick	Post-medieval
(1014)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1008] – mid-dark brown friable silt with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1013); fill of [1008]	0.12m thick	-
[1015]	Cut	Historic boundary ditch – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 1.55m wide and 0.42m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1016), (1017); cuts (1002)	0.42m deep	Post-medieval

LAND AT SOUTH-EAST OF PENNYGILLAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, LINK ROAD, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL

(1016)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1015] – mid-dark brown friable silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1001); overlies (1017); fill of [1015]	0.23m thick	Post-medieval
(1017)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1015] – dark brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1016); fill of [1015]	0.22m thick	-
{1018}	Structure	Possible bank structure – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 2.10m wide and 0.08m high with shallow sloping sides. Comprises mid brown-yellow friable silt with common sub-angular medium to large stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1001); overlies (1003)	0.08m high	-
[1019]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.60-0.75m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear to gradual break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (1020); cuts (1002)	0.10m deep	-
(1020)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1019] – mid brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1001); fill of [1019]	0.10m thick	-
[1021]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Measures c.0.50m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1022); cuts (1002)	0.10m deep	-
(1022)	Fill	Fill of gully [1021] – mid slightly orange-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1001); fill of [1021]	0.10m thick	-
[1023]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures c.0.40m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate to shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1024); cuts (1002)	0.10m deep	-
(1024)	Fill	Fill of gully [1023] – mid slightly orange-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1001); fill of [1023]	0.10m thick	-
[1025]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.60m wide and up to 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. Becomes shallower to west, only ephemeral by the time it reaches the edge of the trench.	Filled by (1026); cuts (1002)	Up to 0.10m deep	-
(1026)	Fill	Fill of gully [1025] – mid slightly orange-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1001); fill of [1025]	Up to 0.10m thick	-
[1027]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.55m wide and 0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and undulating, concave base.	Filled by (1028); cuts (1002)	0.15m deep	-
(1028)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1027] – mid brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1001); fill of [1027]	0.15m thick	-
[1029]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1030); cuts (1002)	0.15m deep	-
(1030)	Fill	Fill of gully [1029] – mid brown friable silt mixed with mid orange-brown friable silt. With rare sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1001); fill of [1029]	0.15m thick	-
Trench 11					
(1100)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (1101); same as (1200), (1300)	0.15-0.25m thick	Modern
(1101)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid-dark red-grey-brown friable slightly sand-silt.	Overlain by (1100); overlies (1103)	0.15-0.20m thick	-
[1102]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.90m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual to clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1103); cuts (1105)	0.20m deep	-
(1103)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1102] – mid yellow-brown friable slightly sand-silt with common shillet inclusions.	Overlain by (1101); fill of [1102]	0.20m thick	-
[1104]	Cut	Possible pit/tree-throw – possible sub-oval feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.33mx0.35+m and 0.35m deep with steep sides, clear to gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1105); cuts (1106)	0.35m deep	-
(1105)	Fill	Fill of feature [1104] – mid yellow-brown friable-sot silt-clay.	Cut by [1102]; fill of [1104]	0.35m thick	-
(1106)	Natural	Natural – shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Cut by [1104]; same as (1206), (1303)	-	-
(1107)	Layer	Subsoil – mid red-brown to orange-brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone and shillet inclusions.	Overlain by (1101); overlies (1106); same as (1207), (1302)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
Trench 12					
(1200)	Layer	Topsoil – mid-dark grey-brown friable silt-loam.	Overlies (1201); same as (1100), (1300)	0.20-0.30m thick	Modern

LAND AT SOUTH-EAST OF PENNYGILLAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, LINK ROAD, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL

(1201)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1200); overlies (1203), (1206), (1208), (1210), (1212); same as (1101), (1301)	0.20-0.26m thick	-
[1202]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.70-1.40m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sloping sides (stepped at southern end), clear breaks of slope and slightly concave base.	Filled by (1203), (1204); cuts (1214)	0.45m deep	-
(1203)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1202] – dark-mid red-brown friable silt-clay.	Overlain by (1201); overlies (1204); fill of [1202]	0.10-0.22m thick	-
(1204)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1202] – mid red-yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (1203); fill of [1202]	0.15-0.35m thick	-
[1205]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west. Measures 1.70m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual to clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1206); cuts (1214)	0.20m deep	-
(1206)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1205] – mid red-yellow-brown friable silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1201); fill of [1205]	0.20m thick	-
[1207]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west. Measures 1.60m wide and 0.12m deep with near vertical east edge and shallow west edge, clear to gradual break of slope and slightly concave base.	Filled by (1208); cuts (1214)	0.12m deep	-
(1208)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1207] – mid red-yellow-brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1201); fill of [1207]	0.12m thick	-
[1209]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures 1.80m wide and 0.19m deep with moderate to shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1210); cuts (1214)	0.19m deep	-
(1210)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1209] – mid brown friable-soft slightly sand-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1201); fill of [1209]	0.19m thick	-
[1211]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.80m wide and 0.10 deep with near vertical sides, clear break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (1212); cuts (1214)	0.10m deep	-
(1212)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1211] – dark-mid brown friable slightly sand-silt.	Overlain by (1201); fill of [1211]	0.10m thick	-
(1213)	Natural	Natural – shillet within mid brown-yellow friable silt.	Overlain by (1214); same as (1106); (1303)	-	-
(1214)	Layer	Subsoil – mid red-brown to orange-brown friable silt.	Cut by [1202], [1205], [1207], [1209], [1211]; overlies (1213); same as (1107), (1302)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
Trench 13					
(1300)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt-loam occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlies (1301); same as (1100), (1200)	0.25-0.30m thick	Modern
(1301)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1300); overlies (1305), (1307); same as (1101), (1201)	0.25m thick	-
(1302)	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange-brown friable silt.	Cut by [1304], [1306]; overlies (1303); same as (1107), (1214)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
(1303)	Natural	Natural – shillet in mid brown-yellow friable silt. Banding leaves some areas more stony.	Overlain by (1302); same as (1106), (1213)	-	-
[1304]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.55m wide and 0.08m deep, becoming ephemeral to the north-east. With steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (1305); cuts (1302)	0.08m deep	-
(1305)	Fill	Fill of gully [1304] – mid-dark brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1301); fill of [1304]	0.08m thick	-
[1306]	Cut	Gully – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.40m wide and 0.06m deep with steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and broadly flat base.	Filled by (1307); cuts (1302)	0.06m deep	-
(1307)	Fill	Fill of gully [1306] – mid-dark brown friable silt.	Overlain by (1301); fill of [1306]	0.06m thick	-

- [100] feature/layer described in report
- (100) feature not described in report
-  archaeological feature – cut
-  archaeological feature – structure

APPENDIX 4: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Pottery			Other			Date
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(400)	4	41	White refined earthenware, including blue transfer print (x2 rim, x1 body, x 1 complete 'dolls house plate')	2	9	Clay pipe stem	Post-medieval
(407)	2	11	North Devon calcareous ware with green glaze (x2 body)				
(409)	1	29	English stoneware (x1 jar base). Later 19 th century	1	8	Slag/coal	19 th century
(500)	6	46	White refined earthenware, including blue transfer print (x4 rim, x1 body), rose pattern (x1 body)	1	6	Glass – clear vessel glass	19 th century or later
	1	2	North Devon gravel free (x1 body). Possibly medieval	1	2	Clay pipe stem	
(1000)	1	17	White refined earthenware with blue transfer print (x1 body)				
	1	21	Redware with black glaze (x1 body with basal angle)				
(1001)				1	2	Clay pipe stem	
				1	10	Metal – iron nail	
(1007)	1	1	North Devon medieval coarseware (x1 body)				Medieval
(1010)	1	2	White refined earthenware (x2 body)	2	9	Clay pipe, x1 stem, x1 stem with heel	
				1	10	Metal – iron 'wire'/nail	
(1013)	1	43	North Devon gravel tempered ware with green glaze (x1 foot of pipkin or skillet type 4)				
(1016)	2	12	English porcelain/bone china (x1 rim, x1 body)	1	1	Clay pipe stem	
				7	26	Slag	
(1100)	3	12	White refined earthenware with blue transfer print (x1 handle join, x2 body). 19 th century				19 th century
	2	9	Industrial refined earthenware (yellow) (x1 handle join, x1 body). Later 19 th century				19 th century
	1	20	North Devon calcareous ware with green glaze (x1 body). Post-medieval				Post-medieval

LAND AT SOUTH-EAST OF PENNYGILLAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, LINK ROAD, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL

(1200)	8	52	White refined earthenware, (x1 rim, x1 body), including blue transfer print (x1 base, x 3 body), Mocha ware beer mug c.1850 (x1 body); chamber pot (x1 body)				19 th century
(1300)	1	17	North Devon calcareous ware with green internal glaze (x1 body). Post-medieval				Post-medieval
Road strip surface (1400)	1	9	North Devon gravel tempered ware with green glaze (x1 body). Post-medieval	1	3	Flint blade	Post-medieval
				1	300	Glass – mineral water bottle "GEAKE BROS LATE J.S. EYRE & CO LAUNCESTON ESTABLISHED 1830"	
				1	14	Metal – copper alloy 'cane' top. 'Swirl pattern decoration	
TOTALS	37	344		21	400		

APPENDIX 5: ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. TRENCH 02, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION THROUGH MADE-GROUND LAYERS, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



2. TRENCH 01, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION THROUGH MADE-GROUND LAYERS, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



3. TRENCH 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



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



5. TRENCH 02, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



6. TRENCH 02, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



7. TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



8. TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



9. DITCH [306], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



10. DITCH [306], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



11. TRENCH 03, SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH MADE-GROUND LAYERS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



12. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



13. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



14. GULLY [402], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



15. GULLY [402], NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



16. GULLY [402], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



17. GULLY [404], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



18. GULLY [404], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



19. DITCH [406], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



20. DITCH [406], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



21. DITCH [408], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



22. DITCH [408], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



23. DITCH [410], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



24. DITCH [410], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



25. TRENCH 04, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



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



27. GULLY [502], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



28. GULLY [502], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



29. GULLY [504], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



30. GULLY [504], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



31. GULLY [504], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



32. DITCH [506], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



33. DITCH [506], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



34. MODERN SERVICE [508]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



35. GULLY [510], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



36. GULLY [510], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



37. TRENCH 05, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



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



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



40. TRENCH 06, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



41. GULLY [702], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



42. GULLY [702], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



43. GULLY [704], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



44. GULLY [704], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



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



46. TRENCH 07, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



47. DITCH [802], WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



48. DITCH [802], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



49. DITCH [804], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



50. DITCH [804], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



51. TRENCH 08, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



52. TRENCH 08, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



53. TRENCH 09, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



54. TRENCH 09, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



55. TRENCH 09, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



56. TRENCH 09, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



57. DITCH [1004], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



58. DITCH [1004], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



59. DITCH [1006], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



60. DITCH [1006], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



61. DITCHES [1004], [1006], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



62. DITCH [1008], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



63. DITCH [1008], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



64. DITCH [1015], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



65. DITCH [1015], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



66. DITCH [1015], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



67. DITCHES [1008], [1015], AND BANK MATERIAL {1018}, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



68. GULLY [1019], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



69. GULLY [1019], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



70. GULLY [1021], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



71. GULLY [1021], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



72. GULLY [1023], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



73. GULLY [1023], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



74. GULLY [1025], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



75. GULLY [1025], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



76. DITCH [1027], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



77. DITCH [1027], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



78. GULLY [1029], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



79. GULLY [1029], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



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



81. TRENCH 10, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



82. DITCH [1102] AND FEATURE [1104], NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



83. DITCH [1102] AND FEATURE [1104], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



84. DITCH [1102], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



85. TRENCH 11, NORTH-EAST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



86. TRENCH 11, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



87. TRENCH 11, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



88. DITCH [1202], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



89. DITCH [1202], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



90. DITCHES [1205], [1207], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



91. DITCHES [1205], [1207], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



92. DITCH [1209], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



93. DITCH [1209], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



94. DITCH [1211], NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



95. DITCH [1211], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



96. TRENCH 12, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



97. TRENCH 12, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



98. GULLY [1304], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



99. GULLY [1304], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



100. GULLY [1306], SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



101. GULLY [1306], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



102. TRENCH 13, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



103. TRENCH 13, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



104. VIEW ALONG REMOVED SECTION OF EAST HEDGE BANK BOUNDARY TO NORTH-EAST CORNER OF F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



105. NORTH FACING PROFILE OF EAST HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY TO F4; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



106. VIEW ACROSS THE ALREADY STRIPPED ROAD ACCESS AREA 14; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



107. VIEW ACROSS THE ALREADY STRIPPED ROAD ACCESS AREA 14; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



108. VIEW ACROSS THE ALREADY STRIPPED ROAD ACCESS AREA 14; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



109. SOUTH FACING PROFILE OF HEDGEBANK TO THE EAST OF F4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



110. NORTH FACING PROFILE OF WALL TO EAST OF F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



111. NORTH-WEST FACING ELEVATION OF SURVIVING WALL TO EAST BOUNDARY OF F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



112. NORTH FACING PROFILE OF HEDGEBANK TO EAST BOUNDARY OF F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



113. VIEW ALONG REMOVED SECTION OF EAST HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY TO F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



114. VIEW ALONG THE REMOVED HEDGE BOUNDARY BETWEEN F4 AND F5; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



115. EAST FACING PROFILE OF HEDGEBANK BETWEEN F4 AND F5; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



116. VIEW ACROSS ALREADY STRIPPED ROAD ACCESS AREA 14 (F5); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



117. VIEW ALONG REMOVED SECTION EAST HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY TO F5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



118. NORTH-EAST FACING PROFILE OF HEDGEBANK WITH FLANKING DITCH TO EAST BOUNDARY OF F5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



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