

LAND AT FREATHY, TORPOINT, CORNWALL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Approx. central NGR: SX 40150 52725
Planning Authority: Cornwall Council
Planning app.: PA14/06879
Accession No.: ENN107675
PCAS Site code: FTCE 14
PCAS Job No.: 1327

Prepared for

British Solar Renewables Ltd.

by

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November 2014



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Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of eighteen 30m x 2m trenches and four 15m x 2m trenches was undertaken on land adjacent at Freathy, Torpoint, Cornwall, in order to inform a forthcoming planning application for the construction of a solar farm. The Site comprises three arable fields, a total area of c.9.7 hectares, to the east of Higher Tregantle Farm which lies to the south of the B3247.

There are a small number of prehistoric and Roman artefact findspots recorded along the coast, however the area was only sparsely occupied in the Roman period. There are no post-Roman sites recorded in the vicinity, although it is likely that modern villages originated as small farmsteads in this period. There are documentary records of a small chapel at Higher Tregantle Farm less than 200m from the site; the base of a 13th century stone cross remains at the modern farm. Agriculture has dominated the Rame Peninsula throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, with tourism becoming a growing source of revenue in the 20th century.

A geophysical survey of the site identified a concentration of potential archaeological anomalies in the north-western field of the development, with two potential enclosures on the northern boundary flanked by linear anomalies indicating a multi-phase field system. This field system appears to extend into the eastern and southern areas of the site.

The evaluation encountered linear features correlating to two enclosures in the north-western field, with further linear features to the south and west. No internal features were detected within these enclosures. A series of linear features were also excavated close to the north boundary of the southern field, but it is unclear how these relate to the features to the north-west. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from any features.



Figure 1: Site location map at scale c.1:25,000. Site location shown in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by British Solar Renewables Ltd. to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Freathy, Torpoint, Cornwall. The evaluation took place in order to inform a forthcoming planning application for the construction of two new houses.

2.0 Location and description (figs. 1 and 2)

Freathy is a small coastal settlement on the south side of the Rame Peninsula in eastern Cornwall. The proposed development Site lies c. 0.65km north of the village, c. 3.5km southwest of Torpoint at the estuary of the River Tamar. The historic parish boundary between the parishes of Antony (west) and St. John (east) is formed by the hedgeline which runs through the centre of the site along an unnamed stream. One of the fields of the Site lies to the west of this boundary, while the remaining two lie to the east.

The Site comprises three arable fields, a total area of c.9.7 hectares, to the east of Higher Tregantle Farm which lies to the south of the B3247. Fields are irregular in plan and are defined by established hedgerows.

The approximate central NGR of the site is SX 40150 52725.

3.0 Topography and Geology

Freathy and the development site lie on a bedrock geology recorded as Whitsand Bay Formation - Slate, Siltstone And Sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed in the Devonian period where clays, silts and sands held in suspension in lakes or coastal lagoons were deposited in laminated layers. Lower Long Sands and sandstone member sandstone, siltstone and mudstone is recorded across the southern half of the Site. There are no recorded overlying drift deposits on the site (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Sourced close to the B3247, a small unnamed stream extends southwards through the centre of the site to the coast at Freathy in a natural valley. Ground level rises steeply to the east and west of this stream to over 100m OD on the east and west boundaries of the Site.

4.0 Planning Background

A planning application for the development of a Solar Energy Park was submitted to Cornwall Council in July 2014 (Planning ref: PA14/06879). The Senior Development Officer for the Historic Environment for Cornwall Council recommended a scheme of pre-determination works was necessary to investigate the archaeological potential of the site to inform and advise the planning decision, including a geophysical survey of the area to be impacted by the development proposals, followed by targeted archaeological trial trenching to investigate the results of the geophysics.

The geophysical survey was completed by Wessex Archaeology in July/August 2014, revealing a complex of potential features across the site. This trenching scheme aimed to investigate the extent, character and survival of the archaeological remains to advise on any further archaeological mitigation requirements to be associated with this proposed development.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

A chapter on the Archaeology and Heritage of the site collating archaeological resources including the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER), Cornwall Record Office, Cornwall Studies Centre and the Devon Heritage Centre was produced and submitted with the planning application (<http://planning.cornwall.gov.uk:8181/rpp/index.asp?caseref=PA14/06879>).

There are no known Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage sites within the development site.

A single record on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) relates to a monument within the Site itself. Historic mapping records the field name “Henberry” for a field on the northeast side of the Site, which suggests the presence of an Iron Age/Romano British round, and enclosure which may contain further settlement remains (HER ref: 6096).

There are few other records of early activity and occupation around the Site. On the coast at Sharrow Point a single worked prehistoric flint flake and a small collection of Roman coins have been recovered (HER ref: 6367; 37284). A second findspot of a Roman coin was found further east along the coast at Freathy Cliff (HER ref: 6167). Two further records are for historic place-names in the surrounding area; the settlement name Stone is thought to indicate a prehistoric standing stone (HER ref: 6103), while the field name Borough Park to the west of the site boundary may be evidence of a barrow earthwork (HER ref: 6357), however there are no known physical remains at either of these locations to substantiate the interpretation of these place-names. Cornwall was only sparsely occupied during the Roman period, and following the decline of the Roman Empire, Cornwall was more closely associated with Wales, Southern Ireland and northern France than the rest of England.

There is no known evidence of post-Roman occupation and activity in the area of the Site, although it is considered likely the area was sparsely occupied and utilised by a series of small farmsteads. Cornwall was considered separate from the rest of England in the early Norman period, and although the county is included in the Domesday Book of 1086, few of the existing villages in the area are featured; many first appear in documentary sources from the early medieval period. The farm at Higher Tregantle possibly developed from a small farmstead or settlement, there are records of an early medieval chapel at the site and the base of a 13th-14th century stone cross remain at the farm (HER ref: 6358, 6365). Local history suggests the medieval chapel replaced an earlier, possibly Saxon structure. The chapel has been demolished, with its location unconfirmed. The settlement of Freathy is first documented in 1327, and the pre-enclosure strip farming method of dividing the land is recorded on early historic mapping of the area.

Agriculture has continued to be the dominant economic source for the area, however the coast has become popular in the last 150 years with holiday makers.

The greatest concentration of potential archaeological anomalies lies in the northwest field of the development, where a complex of interconnecting ditches appears to form a multi-phase field system. The majority of these anomalies do not correspond with known former field boundaries and may be archaeological features. A large oval shaped enclosure in the northern half of this field may be associated with a smaller, slightly squared enclosure also on the northern edge of the field or the field system to the southwest. These features may be related to the field name evidence above suggesting the presence of a Romano-British round (HER ref: 6096).

The two fields on the east side of the Site had a more dispersed scatter of potential archaeological anomalies. Potential ditches are indicated by intermittent readings, suggesting the field system on the west side of the site extends into this area, however it is also possible some of these anomalies are geological in origin. A small number of potential pits were also identified (Wessex Archaeology, 2014, Fig. 2&3).

6.0 Methodology

The scheme of archaeological trial trenching consisted of 18 trenches 30m long by 2m wide, and 4 trenches 15m long by 2m wide. Trenches 9 and 18 proposed in the written scheme of investigation (PCAS 2014) were each split into two 15m long trenches due to overhead cables. Trench 19 was relocated 2m west for the same reason. The works took place prior to the construction groundworks on site, and consisted of the machine stripping of topsoil and, where present, subsoil across three fields. These works were undertaken by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a PCAS Project Officer.

Features exposed were planned at a scale of 1:100 on a base plan. All excavated features were drawn in section at a scale of 1:20. The section drawings were located on the base plans; Ordnance Datum levels were taken using a dumpy level. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept; a digital photographic record, supplemented by colour slide and monochrome photography, was made, and extracts from this are reproduced in Appendix 1.

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Markus and took place between the 3rd and 14th of November, 2014. Weather conditions were variable, but generally favourable.

7.0 Results

7.1 Field 1 – Trenches 1-9, and 21

The trenches were excavated to natural, which in Field 1 consisted of a mixture of mid blue-grey mudstone with a red silty clay matrix, mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% mudstone and dark grey and mid yellow silty clay with 20-30% mudstone. This was overlain by a ploughed topsoil of dark red-brown clayey loam with up to 5% mudstone, up to 0.50m deep.

In Trench 1 was a shallow linear asymmetrical ditch [104] aligned north-north-east – south-south-west, 0.76m and 0.20m deep, with a fill (103) of mid yellow-brown silty clay with 5% plated mudstone inclusions (Fig 3a and d; plate 13).

In Trench 2, towards the south-west, was a linear U shaped ditch [204] aligned north-west – south-east, 1.25m wide and 0.40m deep, with a fill (203) of mid red-brown silty clay with 5-10% mudstone inclusions (Fig 3b and e; plate 14).

To the north-east of this was a further linear U shaped ditch [206] aligned north-north-west – south-south-east, 1.14m wide and 0.40m deep, with a fill (205) of mid brown-red silty clay with 25-30% mudstone inclusions (Fig 3b and f; plate 15).

At the north-east end of the trench was another linear U shaped ditch [208] aligned approximately north-north-west – south-south-east, 0.54m wide and 0.22m deep, with a fill (207) of mid red-brown silty clay with approximately 5% mudstone inclusions (Fig 3b and g; plate 16). This feature was recorded in section as it was truncated during machining.

In Trench 3 was a linear U shaped ditch [304] aligned north-west – south-east 1.74m wide and 0.54m deep, with a fill (303) of mid red-brown silty clay with 5-10% plated mudstone (Fig 3c and h; plate 17).

In Trench 4, towards the north end, was a linear U shaped ditch [408] aligned west-north-west – east-south-east, 1.40m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig 4a and f; plate 19). This had a primary fill (407) of mid red-brown silty clay with 5-10% mudstone, 1.21m deep and 0.46m deep. This was overlain by a fill (406) of blue-grey mudstone with a red-brown silty clay matrix, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep. This was overlain by a final fill (405) of mid red-brown silty clay with 5-10% mudstone, 1.00m wide and 0.22m deep.

To the south of this was a further linear U shaped ditch [404] aligned north-east – south-west, 1.26m wide and 0.22m deep, with a fill (403) of mid red-brown silty clay with 3-5% mudstone inclusions (Fig 4a and e; plate 18).

In Trench 5, towards the west end, was a linear U shaped ditch [504] aligned north-south, 1.14m wide and 0.44m deep, with a fill (503) of mid red-brown silty clay with 15-20% mudstone inclusions (Fig 4b and g; plate 20).

To the east was a further linear U shaped ditch [506] aligned north-east – south-west, 1.12m wide and 0.52m deep, with a fill (505) of mid red-brown silty clay with 25-30% mudstone inclusions, some of which appeared burnt (Fig 4b and h; plate 21).

In Trench 6 was a linear U shaped ditch [604] aligned north-north-east – south-south-west, 1.48m wide and 0.44m deep, with a fill (603) of mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% mudstone inclusions (Fig 4c and i; plate 22).

In Trench 9 was a linear U shaped ditch [904] aligned east-north-east – west-south-west, 0.70m wide and 0.44m deep, with a fill (903) of mid red-brown silty clay with 25-30% mudstone, some of which appeared burnt, and also a small amount of yellow-brown clay (Fig 4d and j; plate 23).

None of the features within Field 1 contained any finds.

7.2 Field 2 – Trenches 10-15

The trenches were excavated to natural, which in Field 2 consisted of a mixture of mid blue-grey mudstone with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% mudstone. This was overlain by a ploughed topsoil of dark red-brown clayey loam with up to 5% mudstone, up to 0.45m deep.

Trenches 11 and 14 had a subsoil layer of mid red-brown silty clay with 3-5% mudstone. Trench 10 also had a subsoil layer of mid yellow-brown silty clay with 1-2% gravels. These layers occurred between the topsoil and natural substrata.

All trenches were devoid of archaeological finds and features.

7.3 Field 3 – Trenches 16-20, and 22

The trenches were excavated to natural, which in Field 3 consisted of a mixture of mid blue-grey mudstone with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% mudstone. This was overlain by a ploughed topsoil of dark red-brown clayey loam with up to 5% mudstone, up to 0.41m deep.

In Trench 16 was a linear U shaped ditch [1604] aligned north-east – south-west, 0.75m wide and 0.34m deep, and had a fill (1603) of mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% plated mudstone inclusions (Fig 5a and e; plate 24).

In Trench 17, towards the southern end of the trench, was a gully [1704] with nearly vertical sides, aligned north-east – south-west, 0.36m wide and 0.25m deep, with a fill (1703) of mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% plated mudstone inclusions (Fig 5b and f; plate 25).

Further north was linear U shaped ditch [1706] aligned east-west, 1.20m wide and 0.19m deep. This had a fill (1705) of mid red-brown silty clay with 20-25% plated mudstone inclusions (Fig 5b and g; plate 26).

In Trench 18 was a linear U shaped ditch [1804] aligned east-north-east – west-south-west, 1.14m wide and 0.54m deep, with a fill (1803) of mid brown-red silty clay with 15-20% plated mudstone inclusions (Fig 5d and h; plate 27).

In Trench 19 was a modern field boundary aligned approximately north-west – south-east, 2m wide. 20th century pottery was recovered (but not retained) from this and so it was not fully excavated.

In Trench 20 was a linear U shaped ditch [2004] aligned north-north-west – south-south-east, 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep, with a fill (2003) of mid brown-red silty clay with 5-10% plated mudstone inclusions (Fig 5c and l; plate 28).

No features within field 3 contained any finds and are undated.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The results described above match the geophysical survey results moderately well, with only one positive anomaly described as archaeology having not been revealed (west end of Trench 1). Many of the further anomalies matched variations within the mixed natural substrate, with a small number being archaeological features (such as those in Field 3).

The results indicate the presence of a large sub-circular enclosure with a smaller sub-rectangular ancillary enclosure to the north-east. The linear features to the south and west all appear to respect these enclosures, with the southern-most also adjoining part of the larger enclosure, with the exception of the ditch in Trench 9. It would appear, therefore, that the ditches in Field 1 represent part of a small enclosure system, possibly an isolated farmstead, of unknown date. As such, there is a possibility of features within these enclosures not identified on the geophysics due to the variable natural substrate. The lack of archaeological finds and charcoal within these features makes it unlikely the enclosures were in use for an extended period.

It is unclear if / how the ditch within Trench 9 relates to the enclosure system within the same field as the geophysics results show no positive anomalies between the two. It is likely therefore that the feature should be viewed as independent from the enclosure system, but its use and date remain unknown.

The ditch within Trench 1 is mapped as a field boundary in the geophysics report by Wessex Archaeology (2014) however its profile does not appear to support this. However, as no datable evidence was recovered from it the possibility cannot be overlooked.

The level of activity within Field 3 remains unclear. The geophysical results show what could be a series of parallel linear segmented ditches but the extent of this is uncertain.

Further investigation within Fields 1 and 3 would be warranted to enhance our understanding of the archaeological activity here, and may also provide dating evidence for its use.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

Archaeological evaluation was effective in demonstrating the presence of archaeological remains in field 1 and 3 closely matching the results of the geophysical survey. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from any features.

10.0 Project Archive

The project archive, consisting of the site recording will be deposited with printed copies of this report at Cornwall Record Office in or before December 2015; following deposition, the archive will be available for consultation under the CCC accession number ENN107675. A copy of the full report will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database, where it will be publicly accessible online.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank British Solar Renewables Ltd. for this commission.

12.0 References

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<http://planning.cornwall.gov.uk:8181/rpp/index.asp?caseref=PA14/06879>

<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx?layers=Designations,9,10&box=-288417:46530:777997:746530>

[http://www.streetmap.co.uk/map.srf?x=239598&y=52034&z=120&sv=freathy&st=3&tl=Map+of+Freathy,+Cornwall+\[Town\]&searchp=ids.srf&mapp=map.srf](http://www.streetmap.co.uk/map.srf?x=239598&y=52034&z=120&sv=freathy&st=3&tl=Map+of+Freathy,+Cornwall+[Town]&searchp=ids.srf&mapp=map.srf)

PCAS 2014, *Land at Freathy, Torpoint, Cornwall Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre Construct Archaeological Services, Job No. 1327

Wessex Archaeology, 2014, *Land at Freathy, Antony Estate Torpoint, Cornwall: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*. Client report by Wessex Archaeology.

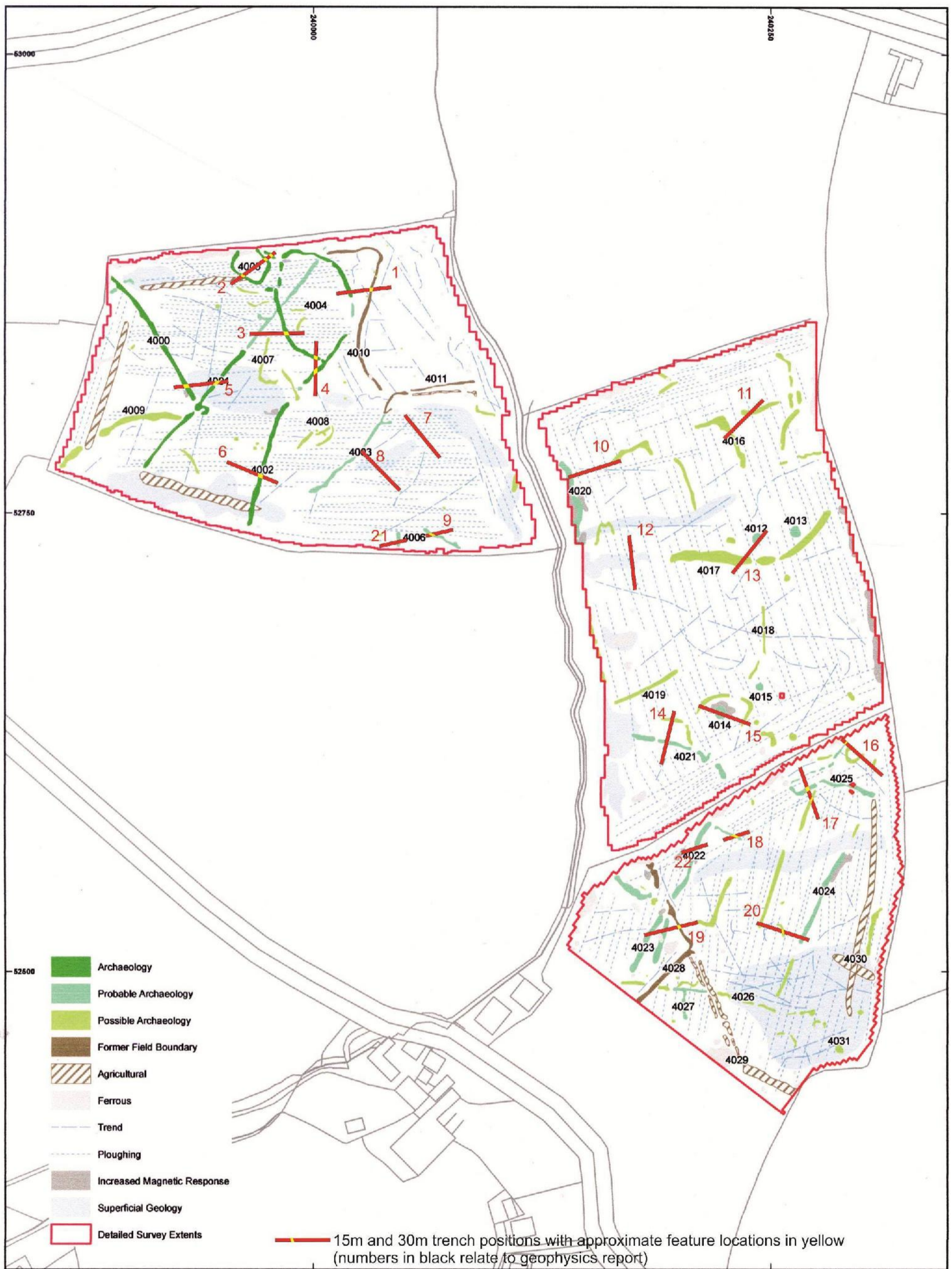


Figure 2: Trench location plan overlaid on interpretative geophysical survey results.
Image supplied by British Solar Renewables from client report by Wessex Archaeology.
1:2000@A3

0 100m
1:2000 Scale



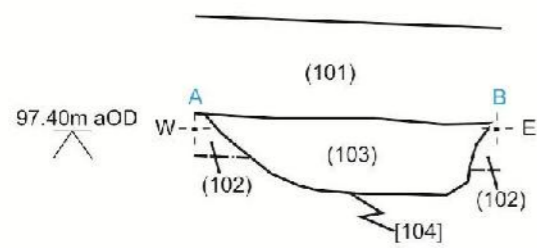
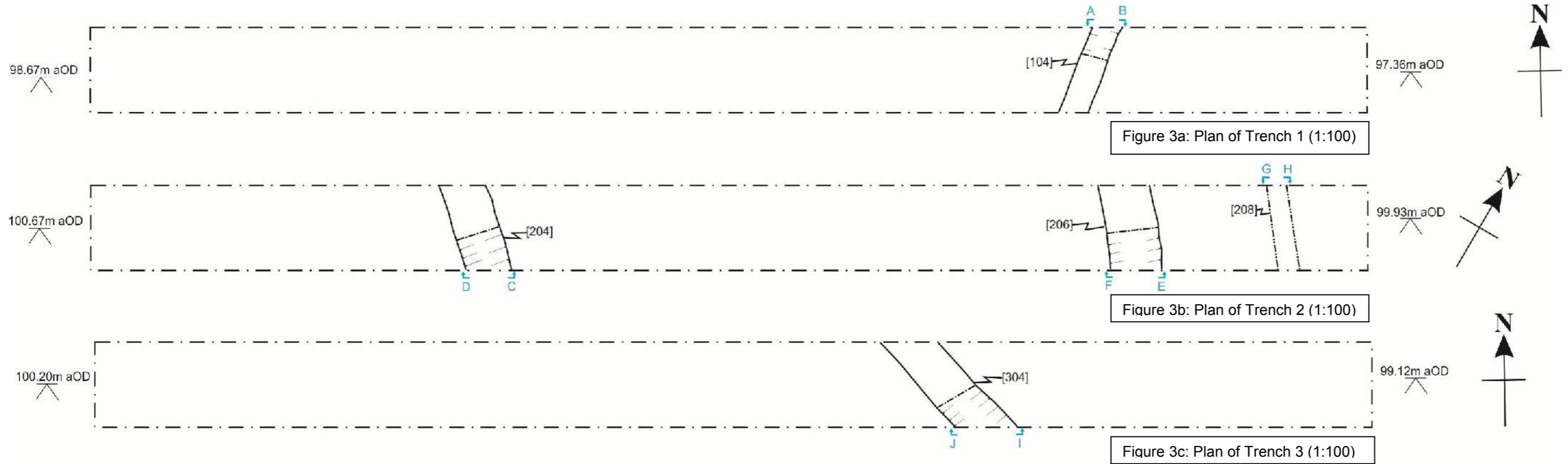


Figure 3d: South facing section of ditch [104] (1:20)

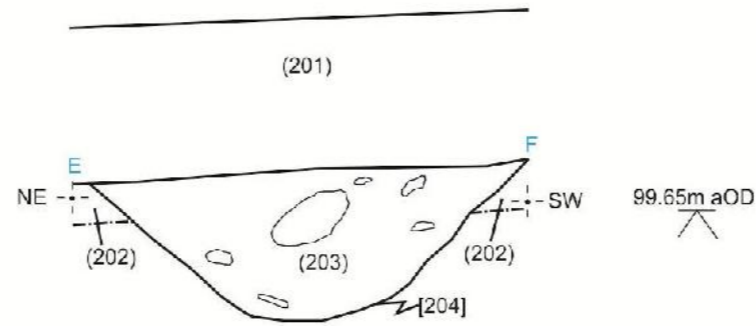


Figure 3e: South-east facing section of ditch [204] (1:20)

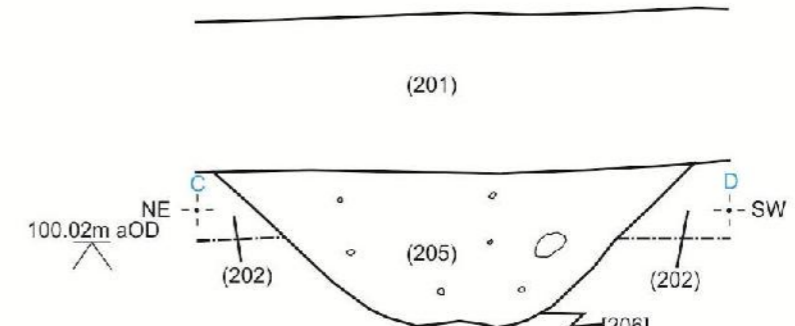


Figure 3f: South-east facing section of ditch [206] (1:20)

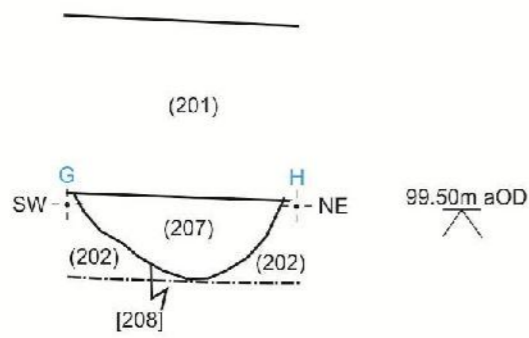


Figure 3g: North-west facing section of ditch [208] (1:20)

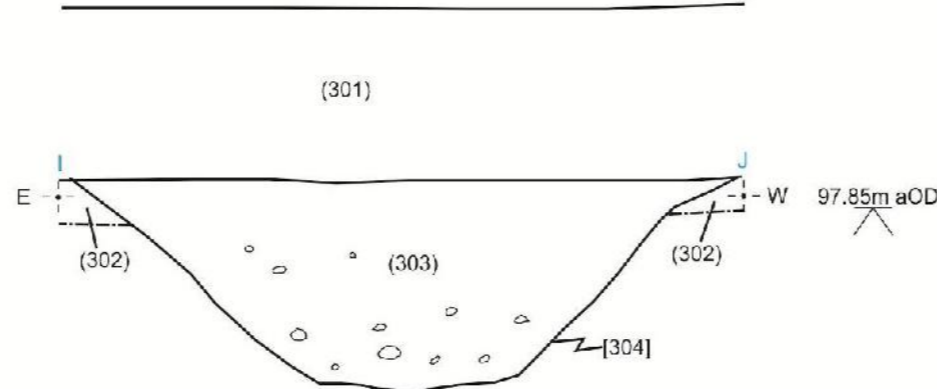


Figure 3h: North facing section of ditch [304] (1:20)

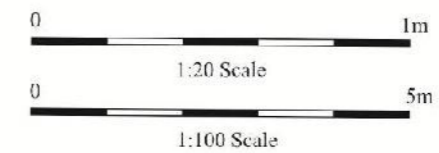


Fig 3: Trenches 1, 2 and 3 plans (1:100) and sections (1:20)

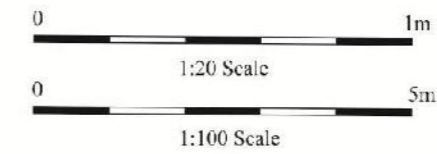
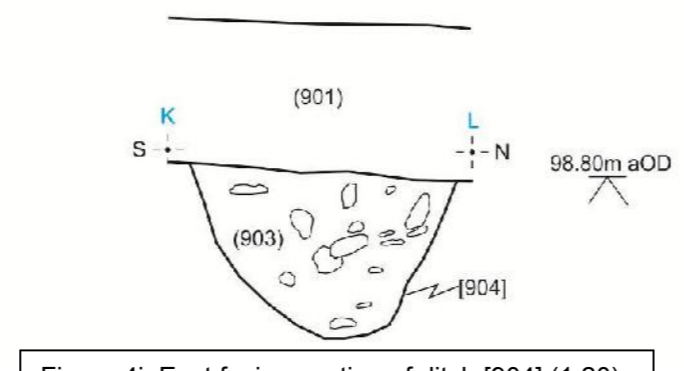
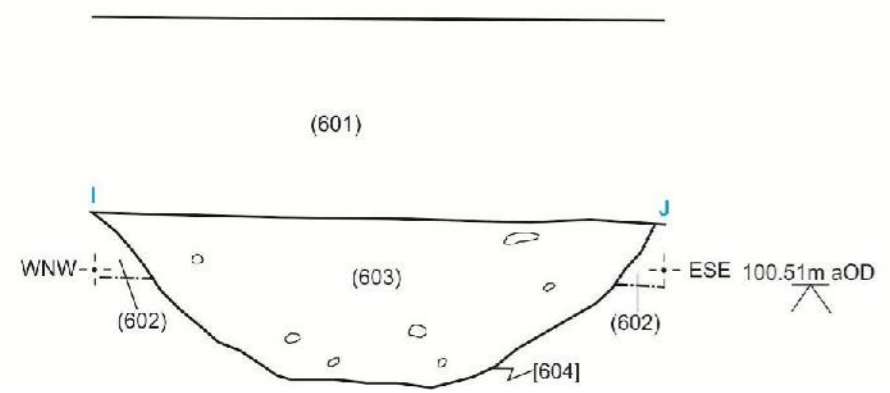
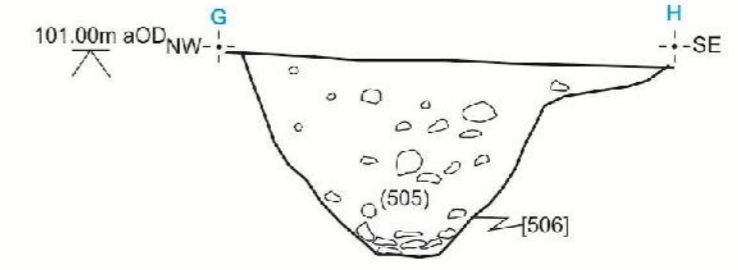
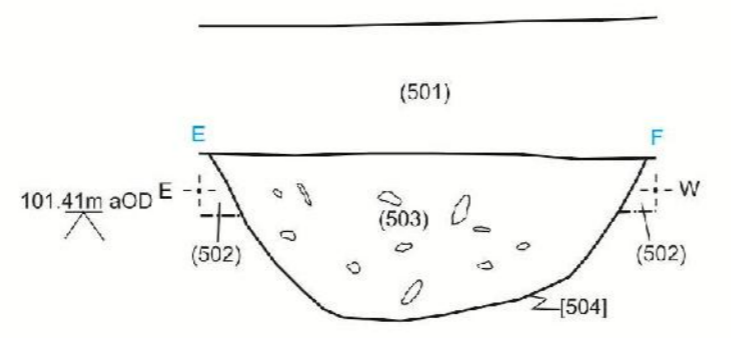
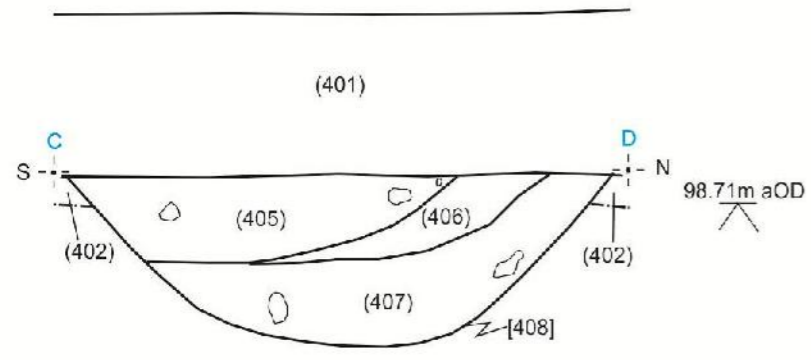
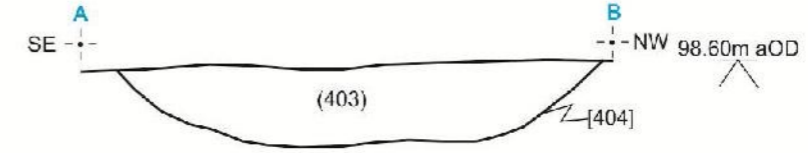
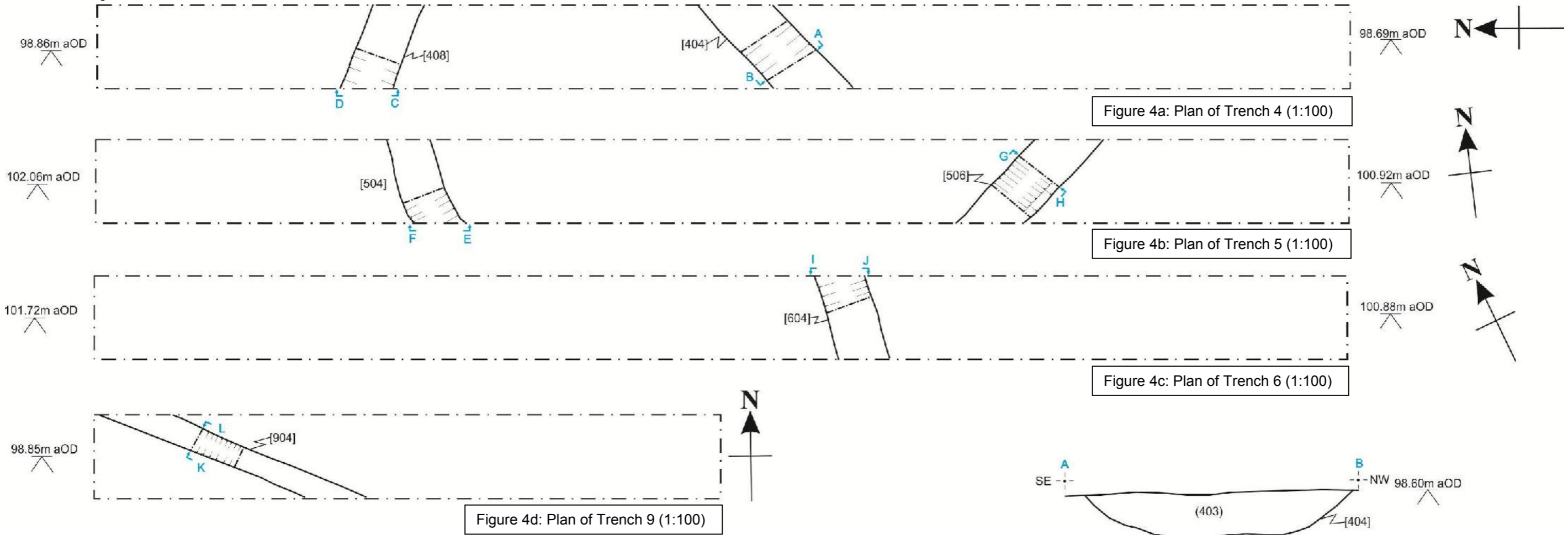


Fig 4: Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 9 plans (1:100) and sections (1:20)

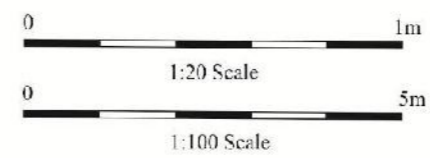
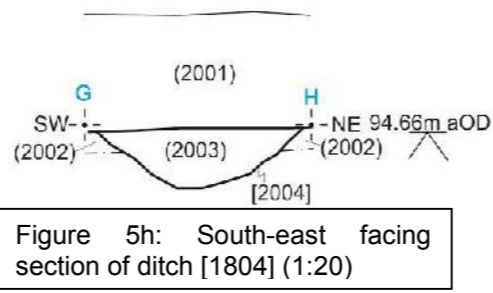
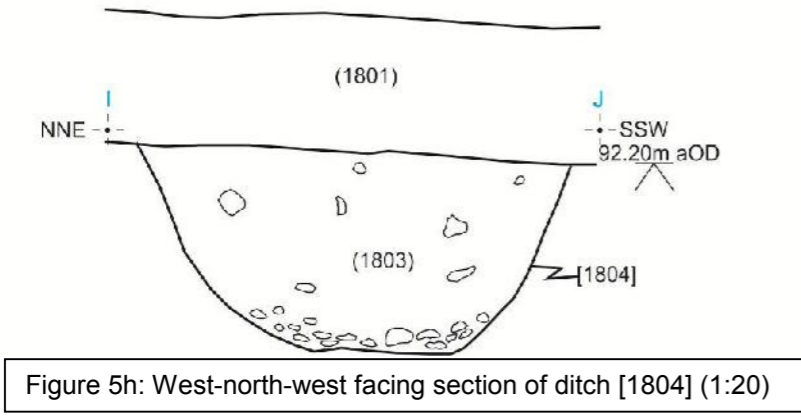
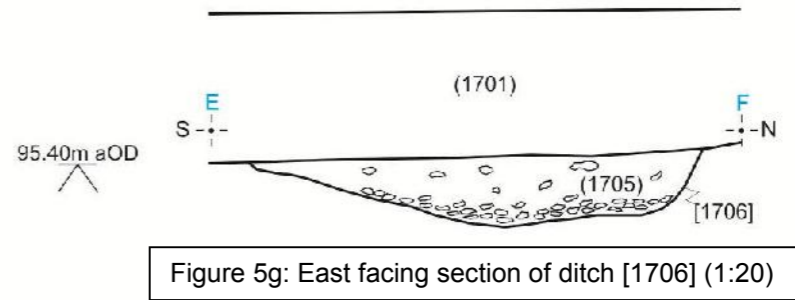
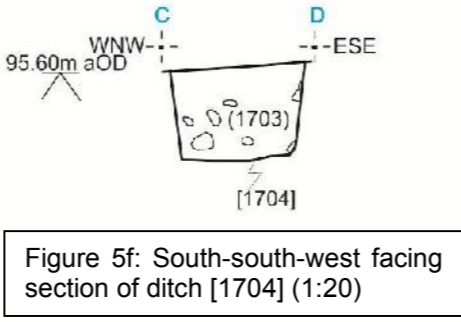
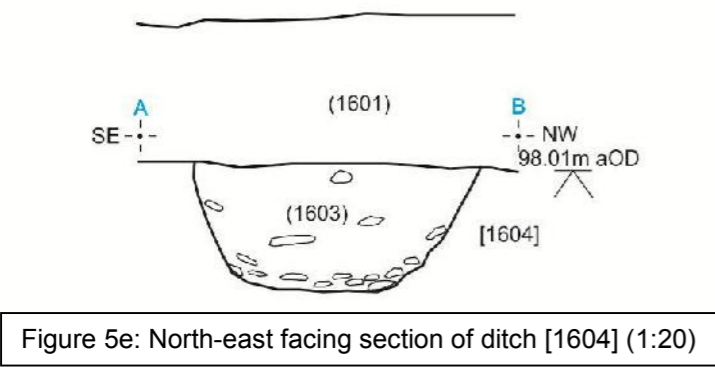
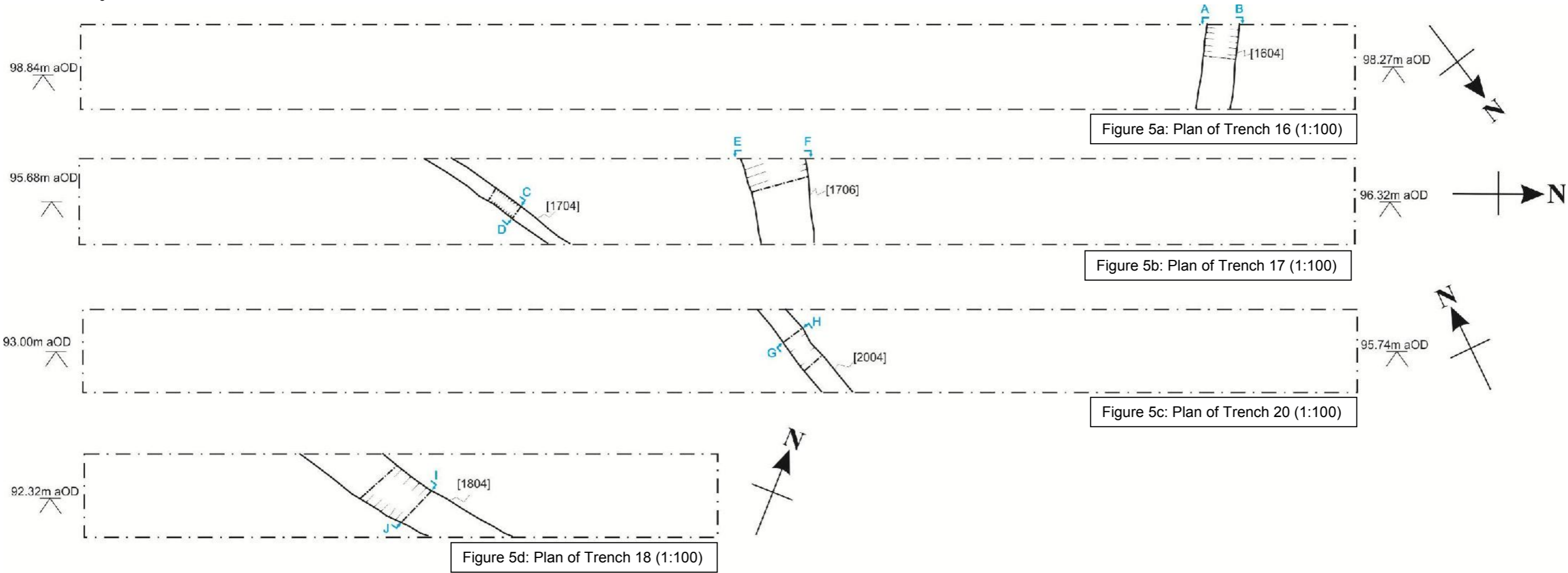


Fig 5: Trenches 16, 17, 18 and 20 plans (1:100) and sections (1:20)

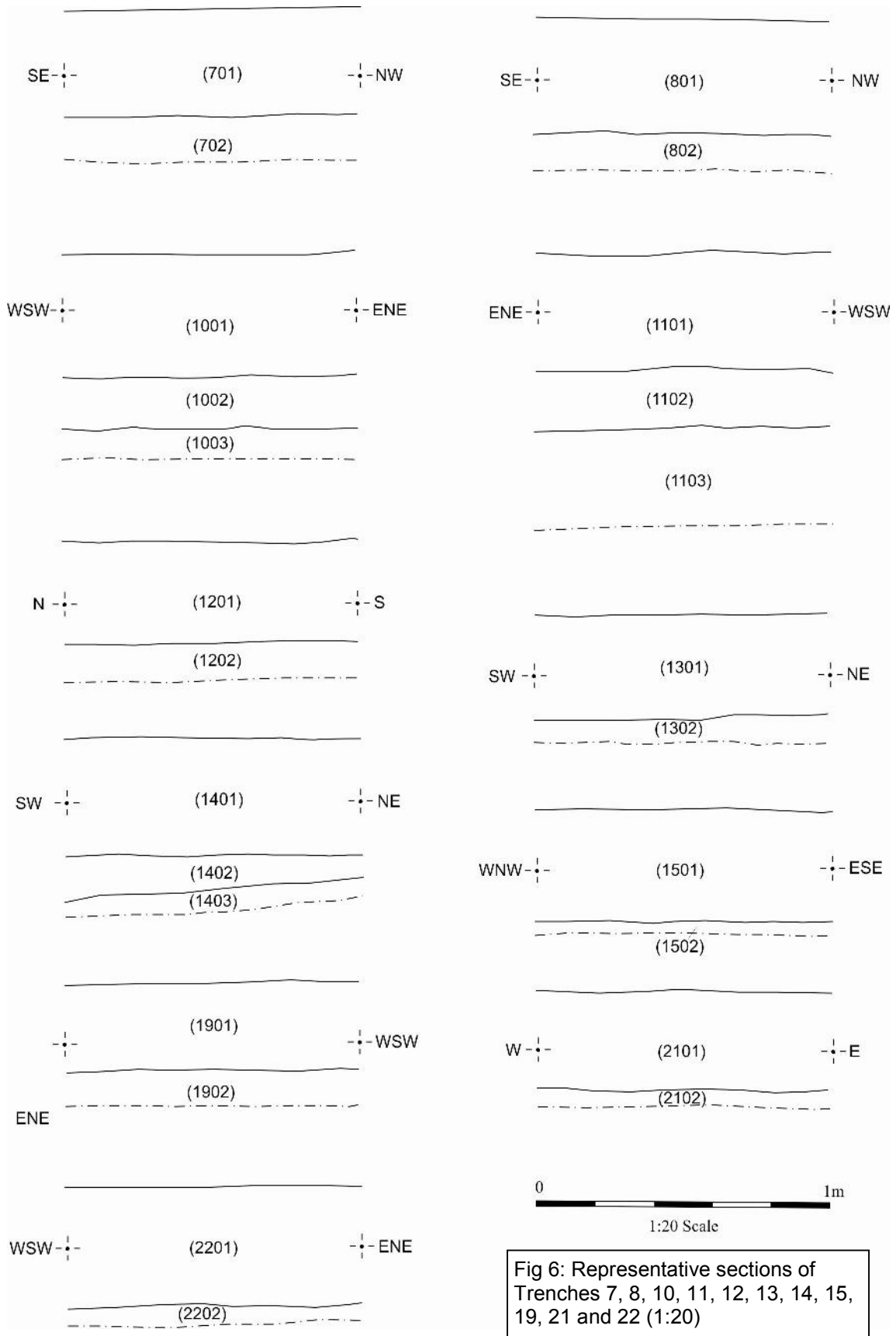


Fig 6: Representative sections of Trenches 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 21 and 22 (1:20)

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General view of Field 1, facing south-east



Plate 2: General view of Field 2, facing south-south-west



Plate 3: General view of Field 3, facing north-north-east



Plate 4: General view of Field 1 from Field 2, facing west



Plate 5: Trench 2 pre-excitation, facing north-east



Plate 6: Trench 4 pre-excitation, facing north



Plate 7: Trench 5 pre-excitation, facing west



Plate 8: Trench 17 pre-excitation, facing north-north-west



Plate 9: Trench 7 facing north-west



Plate 10: Trench 12 facing north



Plate 11: Trench 13 facing north-east



Plate 12: Trench 22 facing north-east



Plate 13: Gully [104], facing north



Plate 14: Ditch [204], facing south-south-east



Plate 15: Ditch [206], facing south-south-east



Plate 16: Ditch [208], facing north-north-west



Plate 17: Ditch [304], facing south



Plate 18: Ditch [404], facing south-west



Plate 19: Ditch [408], facing west



Plate 20: Ditch [504], facing south



Plate 21: Ditch [506], facing north-east



Plate 22: Ditch [604], facing north-east



Plate 23: Ditch [904], facing west



Plate 24: Ditch [1604], facing south-west



Plate 25: Gully [1704], facing north-east



Plate 26: Ditch [1706], facing west



Plate 27: Ditch [1804], facing east



Plate 28: Gully [2004], facing north-west

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/dating
Trench 1			
101	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 1-2% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.34m deep	Topsoil
102	Layer	Light grey and yellow silty clays with 15-20% mudstone (<250mm)	Geological
103	Layer	Fill of [104]: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with 5% plated mudstone (<50mm), 0.76m wide and 0.20m deep	Modern?
104	Layer	Linear asymmetrical ditch aligned NNE-SSW, 0.76m wide and 0.20m deep. Matches location of known field boundary	Modern?
Trench 2			
201	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.48m deep	Topsoil
202	Layer	Dark red silty clay with 20-30% plated mudstone (<250mm)	Geological
203	Fill	Fill of [204]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 5-10% mudstone (<150mm), 1.25m wide and 0.40m deep	Undated
204	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch aligned NW-SE, 1.25m wide and 0.40m deep	Undated
205	Fill	Fill of [206]: Mid brown-red silty clay with 25-30% plated mudstone (<300mm), 1.14m wide and 0.40m deep	Undated
206	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch aligned NNW-SSE, 1.14m wide and 0.40m deep	Undated
207	Fill	Fill of [208]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 5% plated mudstone (<50mm), 0.54m wide and 0.22m deep	Undated
208	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch, aligned NNW-SSE, 0.54m wide and 0.22m deep.	Undated
Trench 3			
301	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.44m deep	Topsoil
302	Layer	Dark red silty clay with 10-15% plated mudstone (200mm)	Geological
303	Fill	Fill of [304]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 5-10% plated mudstone (<150mm), 1.74m wide and 0.54m deep	Undated
304	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch aligned NW-SE, 1.74m wide and 0.54m deep	Undated
Trench 4			
401	Layer	Dark grey-brown clayey loam with 3-5% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.42m deep	Topsoil
402	Layer	Dark grey and mid yellow silty clays with 20-30% plated mudstone (<300mm)	Geological
403	Fill	Fill of [404]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 3-5% plated mudstone (<100mm), 1.26m wide and 0.22m deep	Undated
404	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch aligned NE-SW, 1.26m wide and 0.22m deep	Undated
405	Fill	Fill of [408]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 5-10% plated mudstone (<100mm), 1.00m wide and 0.22m deep	Undated
406	Fill	Fill of [408]: Mid grey-blue plated mudstone (<100mm) with a red silty clay matrix, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep	Undated
407	Fill	Fill of [408]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 5-10% plated mudstone (<100mm), 1.21m wide and 0.46m deep	Undated
408	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch aligned WNW-ESE, 1.40m wide and 0.46m deep	Undated
Trench 5			
501	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.34m deep	Topsoil
502	Layer	Mid grey-blue plated mudstone (<500mm) with a red silty clay matrix	Geological
503	Fill	Fill of [504]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 15-20% plated mudstone (<200mm), 1.14m wide and 0.44m deep	Undated
504	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch aligned N-S, 1.14m wide and 0.44m deep	Undated
505	Fill	Fill of [506]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 25-30% plated mudstone (<200mm) some of which was burnt, 1.12m wide and 0.52m deep	Undated
506	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch with small step on SE edge, aligned NE-SW, 1.12m wide and 0.52m deep	Undated
Trench 6			
601	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<150mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.50m deep	Topsoil

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/dating
602	Layer	Mid red silty clay with patches of grey and yellow silty clay with 20-30% mudstone (300mm)	Geological
603	Fill	Fill of [604]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<200mm), 1.48m wide and 0.44m deep	Undated
604	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch, aligned NNE-SSW, 1.48m wide and 0.44m deep	Undated
Trench 7			
701	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 3-5% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.36m deep	Topsoil
702	Layer	Mid red silty clay with patches of yellow silty clay and 10-15% mudstone (<100mm)	Geological
Trench 8			
801	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 3-5% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.40m deep	Topsoil
802	Layer	Mixed: blue-grey plated mudstone (<500mm) with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<200mm)	Geological
Trench 9			
901	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.38m deep	Topsoil
902	Layer	Light blue-grey mudstone (<500mm) with a red-brown silty clay matrix	Geological
903	Fill	Fill of [904]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 25-30% plated mudstone (<250mm), some of which was burnt, and 1-2% yellow-brown clay lumps (<150mm), 0.70m wide and 0.44m deep	Undated
904	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch aligned ENE-WSW, 0.70m wide and 0.44m deep	Undated
Trench 10			
1001	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.45m deep	Topsoil
1002	Layer	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with 1-2% gravels (<10mm), 0.15m deep	Subsoil
1003	Layer	Mixed: blue-grey plated mudstone (<500mm) with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<200mm)	Geological
Trench 11			
1101	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<300mm). 0.40m deep	Topsoil
1102	Layer	Mid brown-red silty clay with 3-5% mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<10mm), 0.20m deep	Subsoil
1103	Layer	Mixed: blue-grey plated mudstone (<500mm) with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<300mm)	Geological
Trench 12			
1201	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<100mm) and gravels (<10mm). 0.35m deep	Topsoil
1202	Layer	Mixed: blue-grey plated mudstone (<500mm) with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<300mm)	Geological
Trench 13			
1301	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.36m deep	Topsoil
1302	Layer	Mixed: blue-grey plated mudstone (<500mm) with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<200mm)	Geological
Trench 14			
1401	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm), 0.40m deep	Topsoil
1402	Layer	Mid red-brown silty clay with 3-5% mudstone (<150mm) and gravels (<10mm), 0.15m deep	Subsoil
1403	Layer	Light blue-grey mudstone (<300mm) with a mid red silty clay matrix, and patches of mid red-brown silty clay with 3-5% mudstone (<250mm) at north end of trench	Geological
Trench 15			
1501	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.38m deep	Topsoil
1502	Layer	Light blue-grey mudstone (<300mm) with a mid red silty clay matrix	Geological
Trench 16			

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/dating
1601	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.40m deep	Topsoil
1602	Layer	Mixed: blue-grey plated mudstone (<500mm) with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<200mm)	Geological
1603	Fill	Fill of [1604]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% plated mudstone (<250mm), 0.75m wide and 0.34m deep	Undated
1604	Cut	Linear U shaped ditch aligned NE-SW, 0.75m wide and 0.34m deep	Undated
Trench 17			
1701	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.40m deep	Topsoil
1702	Layer	Mixed: blue-grey plated mudstone (<300mm) with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<150mm)	Geological
1703	Fill	Fill of [1704]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 10-15% plated mudstone (<200mm), 0.36m wide and 0.25m deep	Undated
1704	Cut	Linear gully with vertical edges aligned NE-SW, 0.36m wide and 0.25m deep	Undated
1705	Fill	Fill of [1706]: Mid red-brown silty clay with 20-25% plated mudstone (<300mm), 1.20m wide and 0.19m deep	Undated
1706	Cut	Linear asymmetrical shallow ditch aligned E-W, 1.20m wide and 0.19m deep	Undated
Trench 18			
1801	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.36m deep	Topsoil
1802	Layer	Mixed: blue-grey plated mudstone (<500mm) with a red silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<300mm)	Geological
1803	Fill	Fill of [1804]: Mid brown-red silty clay with 15-20% plated mudstone (<300mm), 1.14m wide, 0.54m deep	Undated
1804	Cut	Linear U shape ditch aligned ENE-WSW, 1.14m wide and 0.54m deep	Undated
Trench 19			
1901	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.35m deep	Topsoil
1902	Layer	Mid red silty clay with 3-5% plated mudstone (<150mm)	Geological
Trench 20			
2001	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.32m deep	Topsoil
2002	Layer	Mid red silty clay with 10-15% plated mudstone (<150mm)	Geological
2003	Fill	Fill of [2004]: Mid brown-red silty clay with 5-10% plated mudstone (<150mm), 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep	Undated
2004	Cut	Linear U shaped gully, aligned NNW-SSE, 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep	Undated
Trench 21			
2101	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.34m deep	Topsoil
2102	Layer	Mixed: Blue-grey mudstone (<500mm) with a red-brown silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<200mm)	Geological
Trench 22			
2201	Layer	Dark red-brown clayey loam with 2-3% plated mudstone (<50mm) and gravels (<20mm). 0.41m deep	Topsoil
2202	Layer	Mixed: Blue-grey mudstone (<500mm) with a red-brown silty clay matrix, and mid red silty clay with 10-15% mudstone (<300mm)	Geological

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