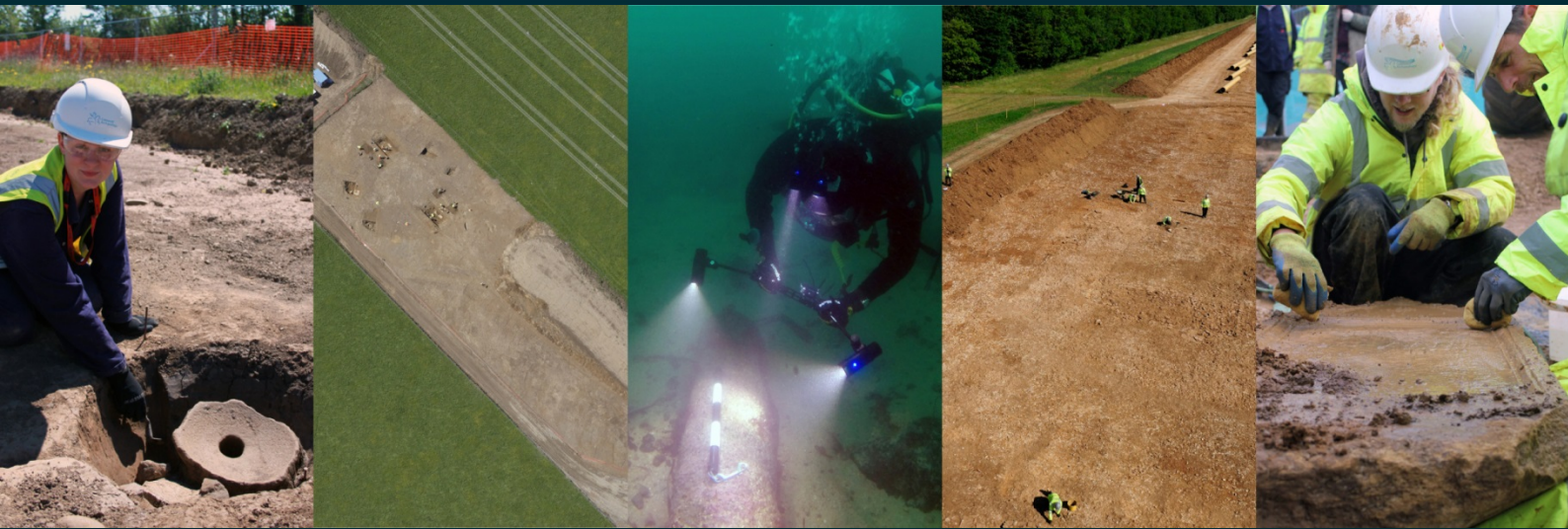


Roseland Parc Retirement Village Tregony Cornwall

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation



for
Retirement Villages
Developments Ltd

CA Project: 880009
CA Report: 16661

November 2016



Roseland Parc Retirement Village Tregony Cornwall

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A	24 November 2016	Martin Gillard	Derek Evans	Internal review	N/A	Duncan Coe
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Roseland Parc Retirement Village
Location:	Tregony, Cornwall
NGR:	SX 9276 4498
Type:	Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) investigation
Date:	26 September–12 October 2016
Planning Reference:	PA14/12143
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum
Site Code:	PHT 16

In September and October 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation within the grounds of Roseland Parc Retirement Village, Tregony, Cornwall.

A small number of archaeological features dating to the Roman, medieval and late post-medieval/modern periods was recorded. These included a Roman ditch, several medieval ditches apparently relating to agricultural activity, and the foundations of a 19th century garden wall.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September and October 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) investigation for Retirement Villages Developments Ltd within the grounds of Roseland Parc Retirement Village, Tregony, Cornwall (centred on NGR: SX 9276 4498; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Cornwall Council have granted planning permission (ref. PA14/03531) for the construction of additional care dwellings within a walled garden at the site, as well as the restoration of the walled garden area and associated walls. Condition 9 of this planning permission requires: “a programme of archaeological mitigation work, to include additional measured survey work as necessary.” A brief issued subsequently by Cornwall Council (2015) defined the required archaeological works as:
- the archaeological SMS investigation of the proposed new build footprints; and
 - a historic building recording survey of the garden walls.
- 1.3 The present report presents the results of the SMS investigation; a separate report will be issued on the results of the historic building recording survey.
- 1.4 The SMS investigation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager’s Guide* (Historic England 2015). The fieldwork was monitored by Charles Johns (Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) – Archaeologist, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service), including a site visit on 11 October 2016.

The site

- 1.5 The walled garden is within the grounds of the Roseland Parc Retirement Village, which lies on the eastern edge of Tregony village. The main retirement village complex lies to the immediate south of the walled garden; Penlee House (a 19th century house; now part of the retirement village) lies to the west; agricultural fields lie to the east and north.

- 1.6 The walled garden measures c. 32.5m by 37.5m in plan. Prior the archaeological works it was unutilised, overgrown wasteland. The site slopes downward from c. 47m AOD in the western part of the site to c. 40m AOD in the eastern part.
- 1.7 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Portscatho Formation sandstone and argillaceous rocks, of the Devonian Period (BGS 2016); this was the geology encountered on site, in somewhat weathered form. No superficial deposits are recorded (ibid).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background of the site and its immediate environs has been detailed in:

- a report on the results of archaeological works undertaken in advance of the construction of the main retirement village complex (Taylor 2012);
- a condition survey of the walled garden (Scott and Company 2012);
- a heritage statement (Cornwall Archaeology Unit 2014);
- an archaeological assessment of the garden walls (Cornwall Council 2013); and
- an assessment and schedule of surviving historic planting in and adjacent to the walled garden (Gallagher 2015).

2.2 The following presents a summary of this information.

2.3 The archaeological works undertaken prior to the construction of the main retirement village complex (to the immediate south-west of the walled garden) identified part of a Roman enclosure, within which was a single buried human cremation. A broadly contemporary drying oven was also recorded, as were several pits; some of these pits were Roman in date, although at least one was early medieval.

2.4 The site lies on the eastern side of medieval Tregony, probably within an area of former burgage plots and/or strip fields. The site appears to have remained substantially undeveloped from the medieval period through to the beginning of the 19th century.

2.5 Penlee House (to the immediate west of the site) is a Grade II listed building, built c. 1820 and set within landscaped grounds. The ground slopes down to the east from the house and the central part of this slope is occupied by the walled garden. This

walled garden was in existence by 1841, when it was recorded on the tithe map of that year; it is considered to date from the construction of the house.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 As defined in the WSI (CA 2016), the objectives of the archaeological SMS investigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains;
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains;
- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy; and
- identify and record any buried archaeological features which relate to the 19th-century ornamental garden.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological fieldwork comprised the SMS investigation of the proposed new build footprints (Areas A and B, Fig. 2).

4.2 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were stripped from the SMS areas by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.4 The project archive and artefacts are currently held by CA, who will make arrangements for deposition with the Royal Cornwall Museum (artefacts to be deposited subject to the agreement of the legal landowner). A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the SMS investigation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Figure 2 presents a plan of the SMS areas, showing the recorded archaeological features.

General stratigraphy

- 5.2 The natural substrate comprised grey-yellow clay silt with very common sandstone and mudstone inclusions. It was exposed at a depth of 0.2m–0.8m below the present ground level (bpgl) within the walled garden, being deepest around the edges. Where the site extended eastwards outside of the walled garden, the natural substrate lay 0.4m–1.15m bpgl, with the depth increasing downslope to the east.
- 5.3 The natural substrate was overlain by 0.1m–0.7m of silty subsoil, which was sealed in turn by 0.1m–0.45m of topsoil.
- 5.4 On the basis of recovered artefactual material, the archaeological features recorded at the site have been assigned to the Roman, medieval and late post-medieval/modern periods.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 5.5 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1065/1071 (Fig. 3, Sec. AA) lay at the north-eastern limit of Area A. This ditch was exposed to 1.98m in width; it was a maximum of 1.08m in depth. It contained a sequence of three fills, the uppermost of which (1062/1071) yielded two worked flints, 17 sherds of Roman pottery/ceramic building material (CBM) and three sherds of medieval pottery. The medieval material was recovered at the point where this ditch was cut by medieval Ditch A (see below) and is considered potentially intrusive; as such, ditch 1065/1071 has tentatively been assigned to the Roman period.

Medieval (1066–1539)

- 5.6 Roman period ditch 1065/1071 was cut by a south-east/north-west aligned ditch, which extended across Area A. As there were several sections excavated across the length of this ditch (cut numbers 1019, 1021, 1027, 1059, 1061, 1069), it is referred to in this report as Ditch A (Fig. 3, Secs. BB and CC). Ditch A coincided with a change in level in the natural substrate, which dropped by 0.2m–0.4m from north to south as it passed over the ditch; this may be the result of deliberate terracing or heavy plough truncation. Ditch A measured 0.66m–1.34m in width and 0.04m–0.28m in depth, depending on the extent of this truncation; the ditch was generally more truncated in the eastern part of the site, where it had been removed completely for c. 7m of its length. Ditch A contained a single fill, from six sherds of medieval pottery/CBM were recovered.
- 5.7 North-east/south-west-aligned ditch 1054/1067 (Fig. 3, Sec. DD) lay in the eastern part of Area A. This ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill, from which five sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.
- 5.8 Pit 1017 (Fig. 4, Sec. FF) lay in the north-central part of Area A. This pit had largely been truncated by the construction cut for 19th-century garden wall 1003 (see below), but survived to 0.54m in width and 0.13m in depth. It contained a single fill (1016), from which eight sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.
- 5.9 Area B was characterised by a series of parallel north-west/south-east aligned ditches, two of which extended into the south-western part of Area A (Fig. 4, Secs. GG and HH). These features were all shallow (0.06m–0.22m in depth). They contained similar single fills, from which a total of 11 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered; one of these ditches (1073) also contained a (presumably intrusive) single sherd of post-medieval pottery.

Undated (pre-modern)

- 5.10 Two features were undated artefactually but were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil, indicating that they are pre-modern in date.
- 5.11 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1014 entered into the northern limit of Area A. This ditch was very truncated and shallow, measuring 0.05m in depth and 0.6m in width. It contained a single undated fill (1013).
- 5.12 Oval pit 1050 lay in the north-central part of Area B. This pit was 0.9m in width, 1.36m in length and 0.27m in depth. It contained a single undated fill (1049).

Late post-medieval/modern (1701–present)

- 5.13 North/south aligned ditch 1057 (Fig. 4, Sec. EE) lay towards the eastern limit of Area A. This ditch was cut through the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil, indicating that it is post-medieval in date. It was 1.75m wide and 0.9m deep, with two fills. Lower fill 1055 was very stony; upper fill 1056 contained a single residual/redeposited Roman pottery sherd.
- 5.14 Area A contained the below-ground foundation of 19th-century garden wall 1003 (Fig. 5), the upstanding part of which had previously collapsed in this area. The backfilled construction cut for the wall (1004/1025) was apparently overlain by the subsoil, which would indicate either that the original topsoil and subsoil were stripped from the site prior to the construction of the wall, or that the topsoil and subsoil deposits within the garden were extensively reworked after the wall's construction, removing any trace of the construction cut. Wall foundation 1003 was 0.6m wide and up to 1m high; it was of similar construction to the standing walls.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was recovered from 19 deposits (topsoil, subsoil and fills of pits, ditches and a foundation cut). The recovered material dates to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery

- 6.2 In total, 122 sherds with a combined weight of 1,480g were recovered. Sooting was noted on single sherds of medieval pottery from fill 1016 (pit 1017) and fill 1066 (ditch 1067).

Roman

- 6.3 There was one small but definite stratified group of Roman wares (fill 1062 of ditch 1065), attributable on the basis of its most dateable vessel to the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD. Two other deposits (fill 1053 of ditch 1054 and fill 1055 of ditch 1056) each contained single Roman sherds. As is normal in west Cornwall, the material was dominated by gabbroic pottery. This included sherds from two or three bead-rim jars (Quinnell 2004, 117, type 11), dating from the late 1st to early 3rd centuries AD, and sherds from a bowl of Quinnell Type 20, dating from the late 2nd

to early 3rd centuries AD. Sherds from a single vessel from south-east Dorset reflected the coastal trade in Black-Burnished ware; one of these sherds featured an edge of central band with acute-angled lattice, dating pre-c. 250 AD (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 91–113).

Medieval

- 6.4 There was a scatter of medieval (13th or 14th century) pottery. All of this material was in the local fabric, containing large amounts of fine (i.e. sieved) quartz sand intermixed with minerals washed down from the granite, and hence known as 'granite-derived'. A notable aspect of the fabric is that the mica consists predominantly of white (muscovite) plates, rather than the black micas which (being more robust) tend to be more frequent in granite-derived fabrics distant from the parent granite. It is therefore likely that the medieval pottery was produced locally, perhaps in a medieval predecessor of one or more of the post-medieval potteries mentioned below.

Post-medieval

- 6.5 A small collection of post-medieval pottery was recovered, dating from the 16th to 18th centuries. Several of these sherds probably originated from known post-medieval potteries in the nearby parishes of Veryan, Ruan, Laniorne, Feock, Kenwyn, Constantine and Truro (Douch 1969, 33–64).

Lithics

- 6.6 A total of eight worked flints (76g), and one piece of burnt, unworked flint (7g) was recovered residually from five later deposits (ditch fills, topsoil and subsoil). The assemblage comprised six flakes (three of which were broken), one retouched flake and one multi-platform flake core. The debitage from fill 1070 of medieval-dated ditch 1071 was a fragmentary flake or blade, which displayed evidence of preparation of the striking platform of the parent core, which was a strategy in use during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. This is the only item which can be dated more closely than to the prehistoric period. The other flake from fill 1070 featured very fine nibbled retouch along portions of both lateral edges.

Ceramic building material

- 6.7 One fragment of Roman ceramic building material (51g) was retrieved from fill 1062 (ditch 1065). Two fragments of ceramic building material (114g) of late medieval/post-medieval date were also recorded. Only that from topsoil 1034 was sufficiently complete for further classification, as flat roof tile.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The SMS investigation recorded a small number of archaeological features dating to the Roman, medieval and late post-medieval/modern periods.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

7.2 The SMS investigation recorded a single Roman ditch (1065), which presumably represents limited outlying activity associated with the Roman remains recorded during the previous archaeological works to the south-west (Taylor 2012; see Section 2, above).

Medieval (1066–1539)

7.3 The SMS investigation recorded several medieval ditches, principally aligned north-west/south-east. The site lies on the eastern side of medieval Tregony, probably within an area of former burgage plots and/or strip fields (Cornwall Archaeology Unit 2014). The low amount of medieval artefactual material present suggests that the recorded ditches are part of a former field system, rather than a burgage plot; the very shallow ditches in Area B may represent plough marks.

7.4 Medieval Ditch A corresponded to a drop in the level of the natural substrate, which dropped by 0.2m–0.4m from north to south as it passed over the ditch. This may be the result of deliberate terracing or heavy plough truncation in the later medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Late post-medieval/modern (1701–present)

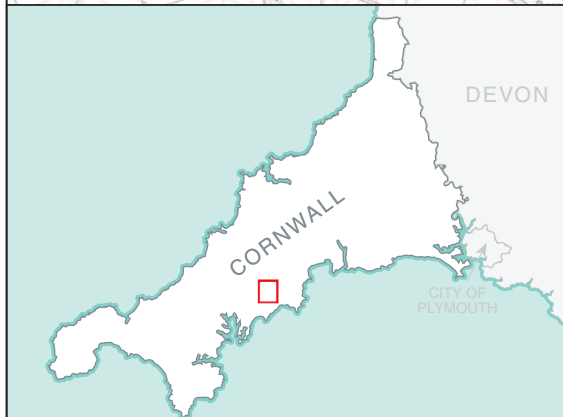
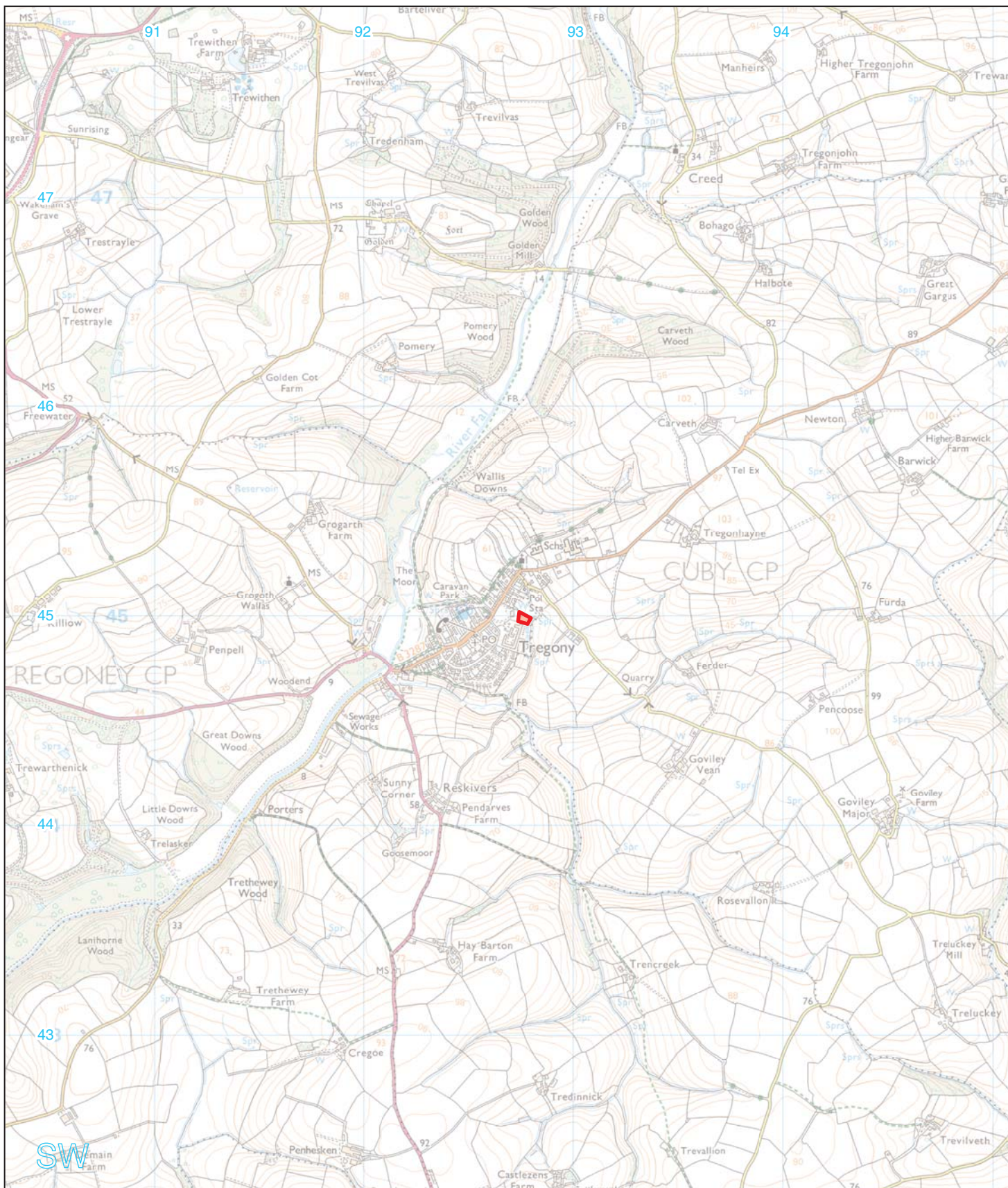
7.5 The SMS investigation recorded the below-ground remains of the previously-demolished northern portion of the eastern garden wall. There were no other features clearly relating to the 19th-century formal garden, although post-medieval ditch 1057 may represent associated activity.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Martin Gillard, assisted by Victoria Parsons. This report was written by Martin Gillard. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and John Allan. The report illustrations were prepared by Sam O’Leary. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

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Accessed 14 October 2016
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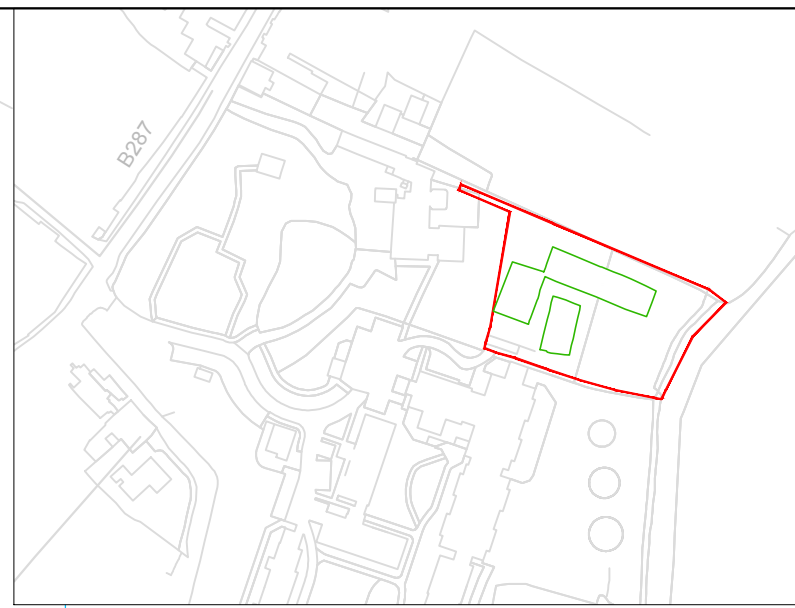
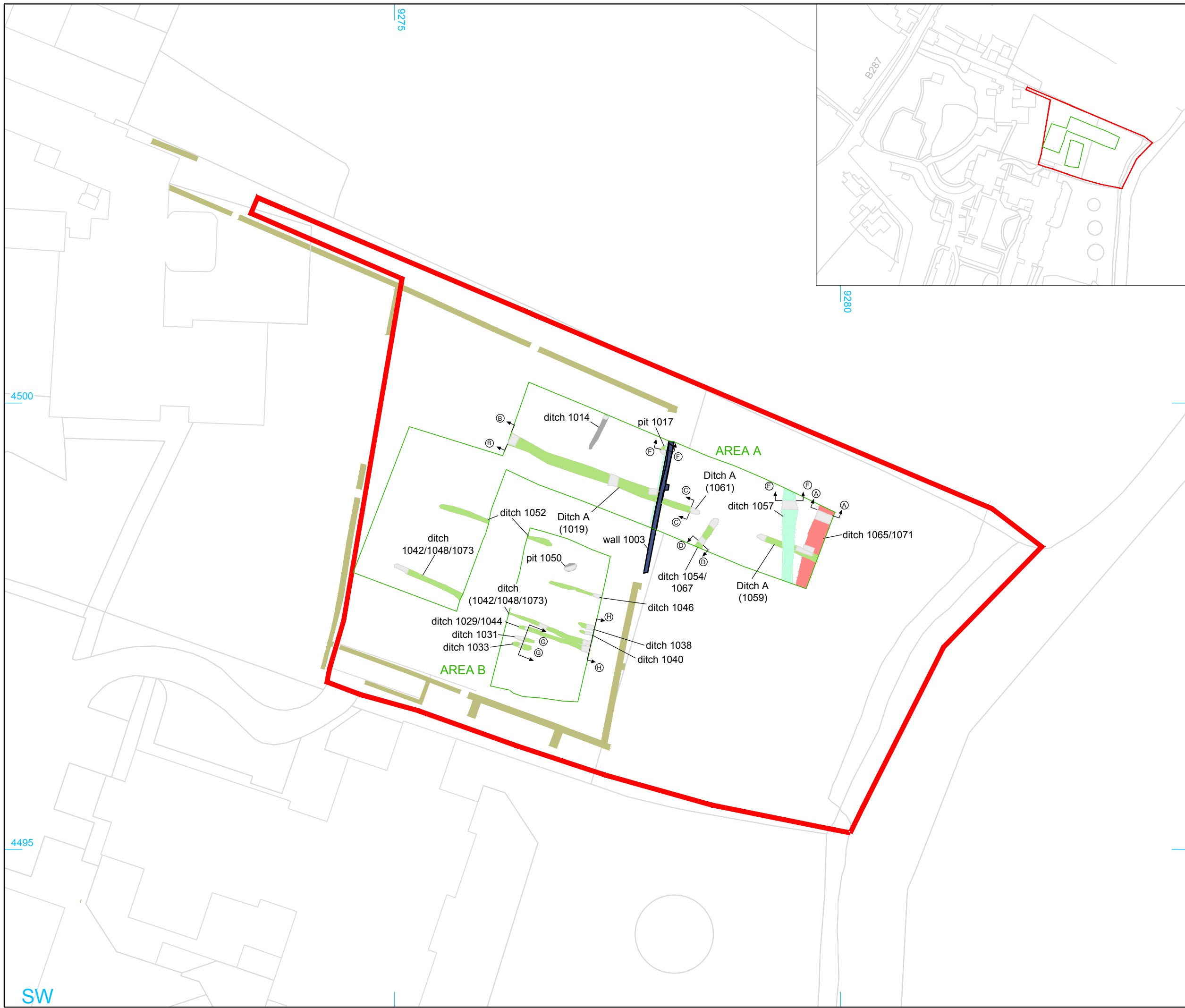
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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- site boundary
 - excavation area
 - structural feature
 - excavated interventions
 - standing walls
 - ⓑ ⓐ section location
- Phased archaeological features
- Roman
 - Medieval
 - undated, pre-modern
 - post-medieval / modern



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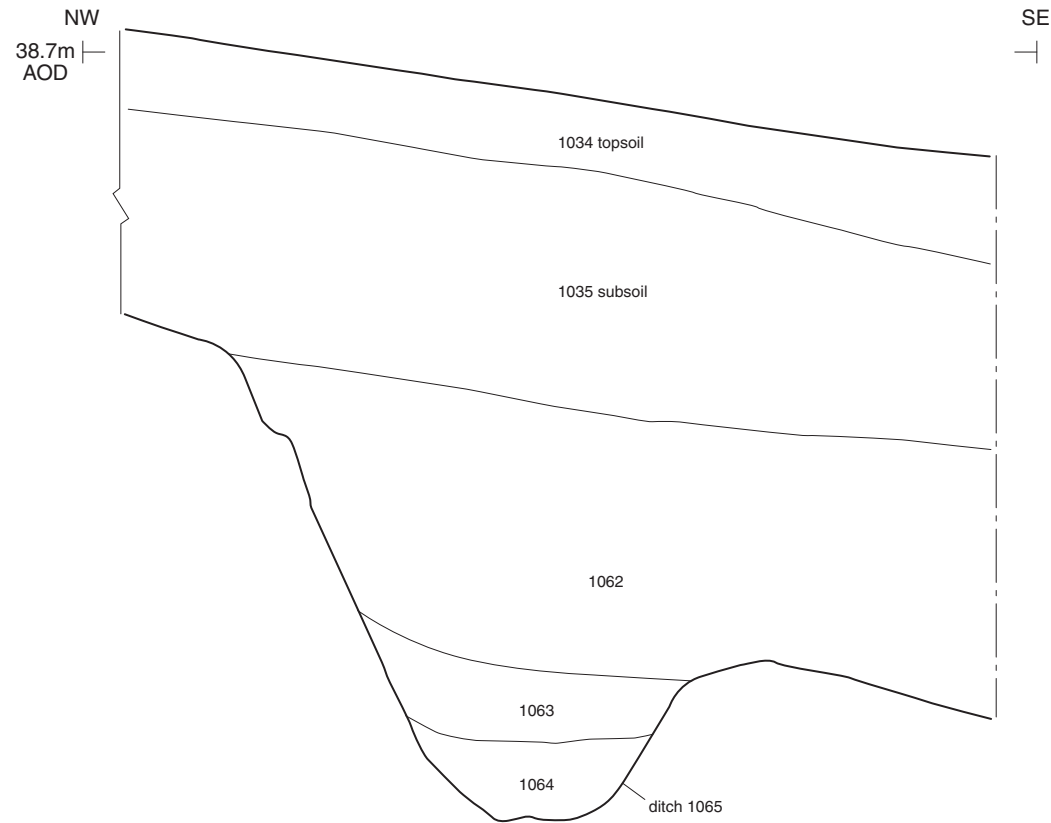
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FIGURE TITLE
**Site plan, showing archaeological
features**

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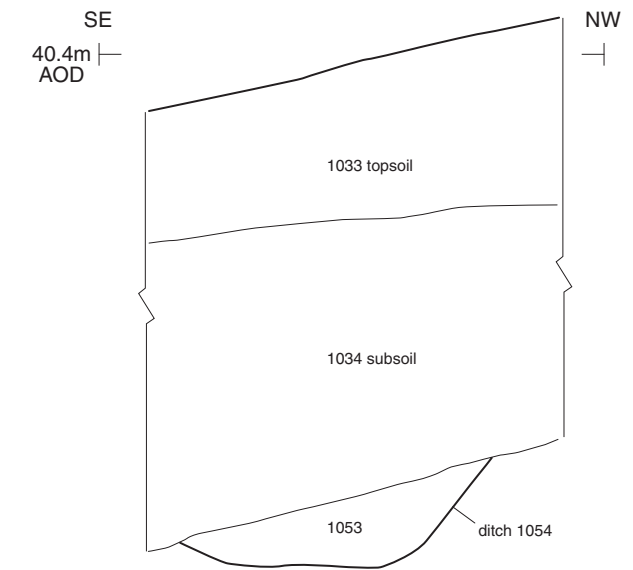
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Section AA



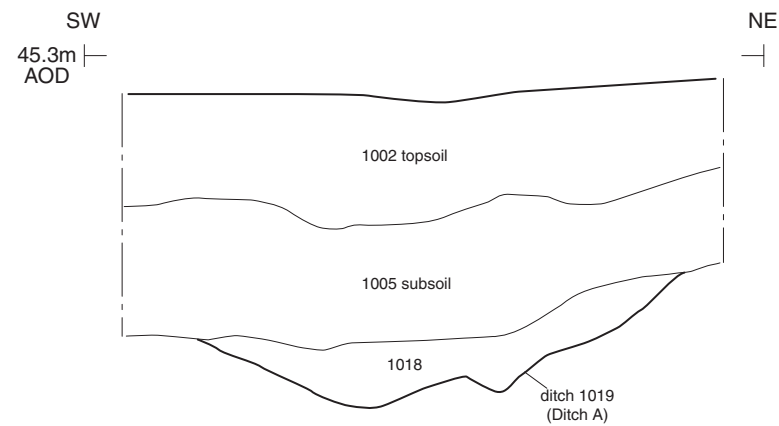
Ditch 1065, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Section DD



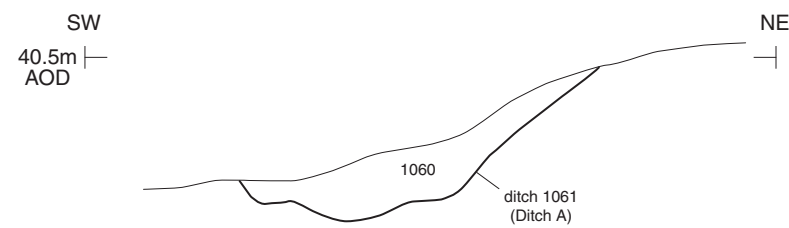
Ditch 1054, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)

Section BB



Ditch 1019 (Ditch A), looking north-west (scale 1m)

Section CC



Ditch 1061 (Ditch A), looking north-west (scale 0.5m)



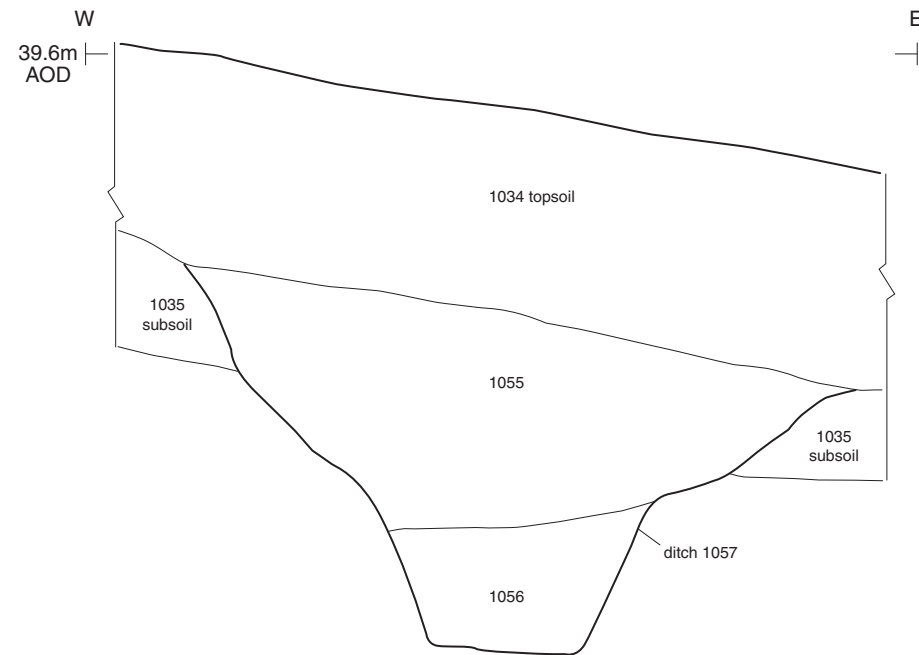
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FIGURE TITLE
 Sections and photographs

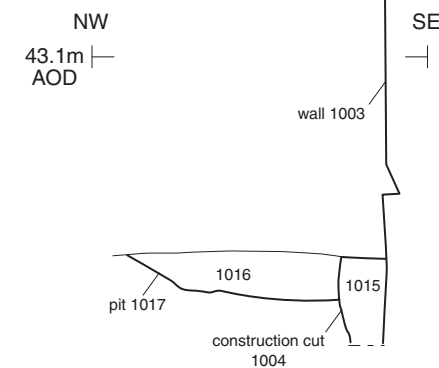
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Section EE



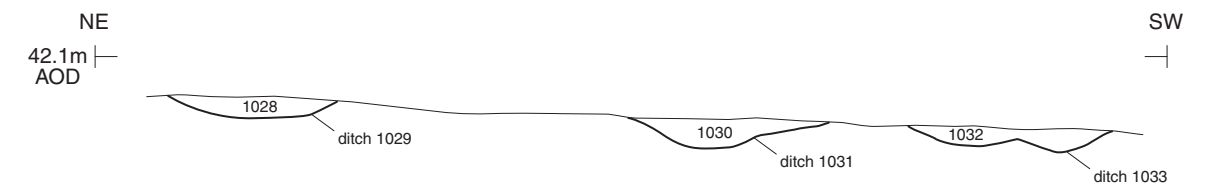
Ditch 1057, looking north (scale 0.5m)

Section FF



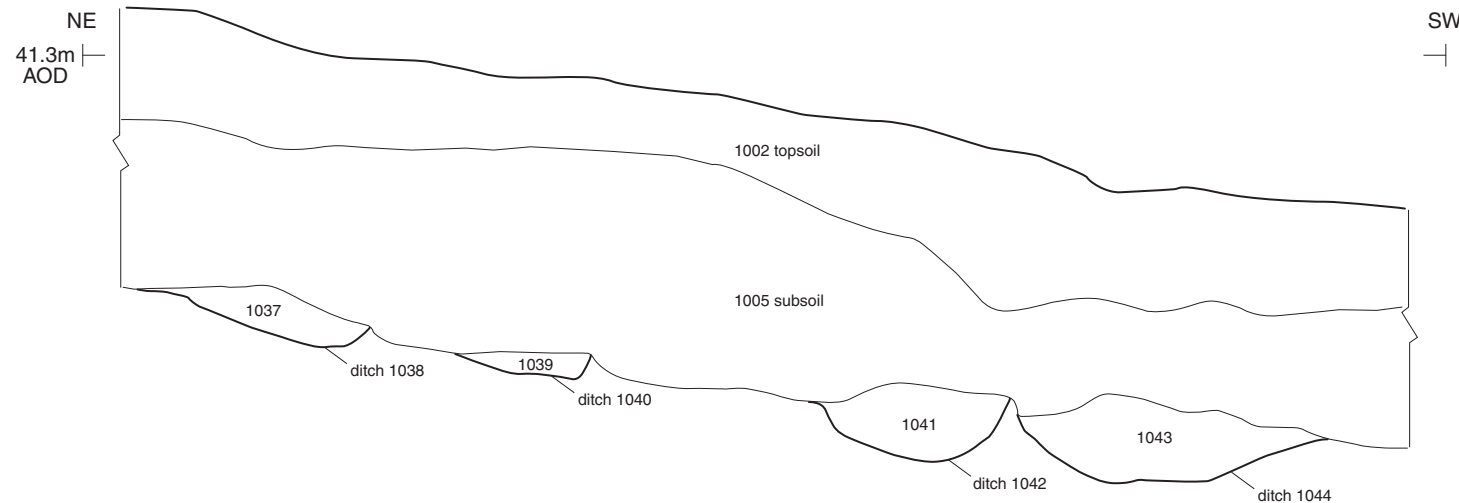
Pit 1017, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)

Section GG



Ditches 1038, 1040, 1042 and 1044, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Section HH



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Wall 1003, looking west (scales 0.5m and 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000				Void				
1001				Void				
1002	Layer		Topsoil within walled garden	Brown-grey silt loam			0.1–0.4	C20
1003	Masonry	1004	Footings of garden wall	Lime-mortar bonded slate	10	0.6	1.0	C19
1004	Cut		Foundation cut	Vertical-sided, flat-based straight N/S trench	10	0.7	0.3	C19
1005	Layer		Subsoil within walled garden	Grey-brown silt loam			0.1–0.4	C16
1006				Void				
1007				Void				
1008				Void				
1009				Void				
1010				Void				
1011				Void				
1012	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellow-grey/orange-brown clay silt; stone very common				
1013	Fill	1014	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.05	
1014	Cut		Ditch	Straight N/S linear, flat based, shallow and truncated	>0.5	0.6	0.05	
1015	Fill	1004	Foundation fill	Grey-brown sand silt			>0.2	C19
1016	Fill	1017	Pit fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.13	C13–C14
1017	Cut		Pit, truncated by wall 1003	Semi-circular, concave sides, rounded base	0.6	0.56	0.13	
1018	Fill	1019	Ditch A fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.17	C13–C14
1019	Cut		Ditch A	Straight E/W linear, rounded sides and base	>1	1.27	0.17	
1020	Fill	1021	Ditch A fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.2	
1021	Cut		Ditch A	Straight E/W linear, rounded sides and base	>1	1.34	0.2	
1022				Void				
1023				Void				
1024	Fill	1025	Foundation fill	Same as 1015				C19–C20
1025	Cut		Foundation cut	Same as 1004				
1026	Fill	1027	Ditch A fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.22	C13–C14+
1027	Cut		Ditch A	Straight E/W linear, rounded sides and base	>1	>0.7	0.22	
1028	Fill	1029	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.05	C13–C14+
1029	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, shallow and somewhat irregular	>0.3	0.43	0.05	
1030	Fill	1031	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.09	
1031	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, shallow and somewhat irregular	>1.2	0.51	0.09	
1032	Fill	1033	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.06	
1033	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, shallow and somewhat irregular	>0.3	0.52	0.06	
1034	Layer		Topsoil to east of walled garden	Brown-grey silt loam			0.2–0.3	C19–C20
1035	Layer		Subsoil to east of walled garden	Grey-brown silt loam			0.2–0.4	C15–C16
1036	Deposit		Rubble of wall 1003	Brown and grey-white silt sand with abundant slate	>10	2	1	
1037	Fill	1038	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.11	C13–C14

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1038	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, shallow and somewhat irregular	>1	0.55	0.11	
1039	Fill	1040	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.07	
1040	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, shallow and somewhat irregular	>1	0.33	0.07	
1041	Fill	1042	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.2	
1042	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, rounded base and sides; same as 1048 & 1073	>1	0.51	0.2	
1043	Fill	1044	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.22	
1044	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, shallow and somewhat irregular	>1	0.8	0.22	
1045	Fill	1046	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.16	
1046	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, shallow and somewhat irregular	>1	0.84	0.16	
1047	Fill	1048	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt			0.14	C13-C14
1048	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, rounded base and sides; same as 1042 & 1073	>1	0.4	0.14	
1049	Fill	1050	Pit fill	Mixed orange-brown and grey-brown sand silt; quite stony	>0.48		0.27	
1050	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, somewhat irregular	>0.48	1.36	0.27	
1051	Fill	1052	Ditch fill	Orange-brown sand silt				
1052	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, somewhat irregular	>1	0.56		
1053	Fill	1054	Ditch fill	Orange-brown clay silt			0.2	C13-C14
1054	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, flat based	>0.6	0.81	0.2	
1055	Fill	1057	Upper ditch fill	Grey-brown clay silt, stone common			0.7	C1-MC3
1056	Fill	1057	Lower ditch fill	Brown-grey clay silt, stone very common			0.4	
1057	Cut		Ditch	Straight N/S linear, steep sides and flat base	>1	1.75	0.9	
1058	Fill	1059	Ditch A fill	Orange-brown sand silt, stone common		0	0.04	
1059	Cut		Ditch A	Straight E/W linear, flat based and very shallow	>0.9	0.66	0.04	
1060	Fill	1061	Ditch A fill	Orange-brown clay silt			0.16	
1061	Cut		Ditch A	Straight E/W linear, rounded base	>1	0.95	0.16	
1062	Fill	1065	Upper ditch fill	Slightly red-brown clay silt, stone common			0.7	C2-MC3
1063	Fill	1065	Middle ditch fill	Red-brown clay silt, stone common			0.2	
1064	Fill	1065	Lower ditch fill, eroded natural?	Brown-grey sand silt, stone very common			0.2	
1065	Cut		Ditch	Straight N/S linear, steep sided and flat based; same as 1071	>1		1.23	
1066	Fill	1067	Ditch fill	Orange-brown clay silt		0	0.13	C13-C14
1067	Cut		Ditch terminus	Terminus of straight N/S linear, concave base and sides	>1	0.76	0.13	
1068	Fill	1069	Ditch A fill	Light red-brown clay silt, stone common			0.28	
1069	Cut		Ditch A	Straight E/W linear, rounded base	>1.8	>0.34	0.28	
1070	Fill	1071	Ditch fill	Slightly red-brown clay silt, stone common			>0.3	C13-C14
1071	Cut		Ditch	Same as 1065	>0.61	>1.2	>0.3	
1072	Fill	1073	Ditch fill	Orange-brown clay silt; same as 1042 & 1048			0.06	MC18-LC18
1073	Cut		Ditch	Straight E/W linear, rounded base, shallow and truncated	>1.7	0.6	0.06	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table B1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date	
1002	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	7	767	C20	
	Medieval pottery	Transitional Cornish, granite-derived ware	TCGD	7			
	Post-medieval pottery	Post-medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	PMCG	4			
	Post-medieval pottery	North Devon gravel-free ware	NDGF	1			
	Post-medieval pottery	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	NDGT	1			
	Modern pottery	Modern pottery	MODN	18			
	Worked flint	Flakes, core		3	56		
1005	Medieval pottery	Transitional Cornish, granite-derived ware	TCGD	8	164	C16	
	Post-medieval pottery	North Devon gravel-free ware	NDGF	2			
	Post-medieval pottery	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	NDGT	1			
	Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		1			11
	Worked flint	Flake		2	12		
1015	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	1	2	C15+	
	Unclassifiable pottery	Coarse fabric	-	1			
1016	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	3	8	C13-C14	
1018	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	2	12	C13-C14	
	Medieval ceramic building material?	Fragment		1			
1020	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	2	15	C13-C14+	
1024	Modern pottery	Art pottery	-	1	3	C19-C20	
1026	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	1	2	C13-C14+	
1028	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	1	3	C13-C14+	
1034	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	3	106	C19-C20	
	Post-medieval pottery	Post-medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	PMCG	3			
	Modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware; Flowerpot (unglazed earthenware)	MODN	4			
	Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Flat roof tile		1			103
1035	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	7	83	C15-C16	
1037	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	3	7	C13-C14	
1047	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	7	28	C13-C14	
1053	Roman pottery	Gabbroic fabric	GABR	1	10	C13-C14	
	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	2			
1055	Roman pottery	Gabbroic fabric	GABR	1	53	C1-MC3	
	Fired clay			5			50
	Burnt flint			1			7
1062	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	BB1/ DOR BB1	2	147	C2-MC3	
	Roman pottery	Gabbroic fabric	GABR	14			
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1			51
1066	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	3	9	C13-C14	
	Worked flint	Flake		1			4

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1070	Medieval pottery	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived ware	MCGD	3	2	C13-C14
	Worked flint	Flake		2	4	
1072	Post-medieval pottery	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSGS	1	1	MC18-LC18

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

Table B2: Pottery fabrics

Period	Description	Fabric code	Date range
Roman	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	BB1	C1-C4
	Gabbroic fabric	GABR	RB
Medieval	Medieval Cornish, granite-derived	MCGD	MC13-EC15
	Transitional Cornish, granite-derived	TCGD	C15-C16
Post-medieval	Post-medieval Cornish, granite-derived	PMCG	C16-C18
	North Devon Gravel-free ware	NDGF	C17-C19
	North Devon Gravel-tempered ware	NDGT	LC15-EC19
	Staffordshire White salt-glazed stoneware	SWGS	MC18-LC18
Modern pottery	Refined whitewares; English stonewares; Flowerpot (unglazed earthenware)	MODN	C19-C20

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Roseland Parc Retirement Village, Tregony, Cornwall: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation	
Short description	<p>In September and October 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation within the grounds of Roseland Parc Retirement Village, Tregony, Cornwall.</p> <p>A small number of archaeological features dating to the Roman, medieval and late post-medieval/modern periods was recorded. These included a Roman ditch, several medieval ditches apparently relating to agricultural activity, and the foundations of a 19th century garden wall.</p>	
Project dates	26 September–12 October 2016	
Project type	Archaeological strip, map and sample investigation	
Previous work	Archaeological assessment: Cornwall Council 2013 Heritage statement: Cornwall Archaeological Unit 2014	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Roseland Parc Retirement Village, Tregony, Cornwall	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.3ha	
Site co-ordinates	SX 9276 4498	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Martin Gillard	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	The Royal Cornwall Museum	Ceramics
Paper	The Royal Cornwall Museum	Site recording forms and drawings
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Born-digital data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2016 <i>Roseland Parc Retirement Village, Tregony, Cornwall: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation</i> CA typescript report 1661		

APPENDIX D: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Penlee House and Roseland Court Tregony Cornwall

*Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building and
Archaeological Recording*



for
Retirement Villages
Developments
Ltd

CA Project: 880009 and
880010

July 2016



Penlee House and Roseland Court
Tregony
Cornwall

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building
and Archaeological Recording

CA Project: 880009 and 880010



DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
B	26 JULY 2016	LAURENT COLEMAN AND HANNAH ARMSTRONG	LAURENT COLEMAN	INTERNAL REVIEW	REVISED RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR ROSELAND COURT GARDEN WALL	LAURENT COLEMAN

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for Historic Building and Archaeological Recording at Penlee House and Roseland Court, Tregony, Cornwall (centred at NGR: SX 9271 4500 (Penlee House) and SX 9276 4498 (Roseland Court) at the request of Retirement Villages Developments Ltd.

1.2 **Penlee House:** Planning permission for extension and internal reconfiguration from staff and visitor accommodation to 2 no. extra care units and extension to form a sun lounge was granted by Cornwall Council (CC) (ref. PA14/12143), conditional (no. 8) on a programme of archaeological recording in the area to the rear of the existing coach house.

1.3 **Roseland Court:** Planning permission for the construction of 5 no. 2 bed extra care dwellings and 1 no. 1 bed extra care dwelling and restoration of the walled garden area and associated walls was granted by CC (ref. PA14/03531), conditional (no. 9) on a programme of archaeological mitigation work (to include additional measured survey work as necessary).

Building Recording

1.4 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014a); the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)* and the *Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015). This specification should be read in conjunction with *Understanding Historic Buildings; A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006b).

Archaeological Recording

1.5 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Brief for Historic Building & Archaeological Recording* (CC 2015), the *Brief, Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014b), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.6 Penlee House and Roseland Court are adjacent to each other in the village of Tregony. The ground level drops downward to the east from c. 47m AOD in the western part of the site to c. 40m AOD to the east.
- 1.7 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Portscatho Formation-Sandstone and Argillaceous rocks of the Devonian Period (BGS 2015).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site comprises Penlee House and its associated walled garden; Roseland Court.
- 2.2 The archaeological background for the site (and adjacent areas) has been summarised in a number of documents including an Archaeological Assessment (CC 2013), a Heritage Statement (CAU 2014) and a Brief for Historic Building and Archaeological Recording (CC 2015) and the salient points are outlined below:
- 2.3 Penlee House is Grade II listed (Listed Building 62931) and dates to c. 1820. Construction is of slate rubble granite quoins with a hipped grouted scantle slate roof with brick chimneys over side walls. The associated ornamental garden (Roseland Court) lies immediately to the east of Penlee House and comprises a 19th-century walled garden with associated structures (including glasshouses, water tanks and a sunken path). The house and garden lie on the eastern edge of the historic core of Tregony within an area of former medieval burgage plots and/or strip fields (CC 2015).
- 2.4 A programme of archaeological investigation was also undertaken to the south-west of the site. This identified the eastern part of a funerary enclosure of Roman date and two pottery vessels (containing the cremated remains of a single individual) were recovered from within it. The remains were found to date to the 2nd century AD and to represent an elderly female. Broadly contemporary pits and a drying oven were identified within and to the east of the enclosure. A number of the pits contained large quantities of charred grain and a Radiocarbon date obtained from one of these features was post-Roman (Taylor, S. forthcoming).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Building Recording

Penlee House

- 3.1 The objective of the historic building recording at Penlee House is to provide a comprehensive descriptive record of the structure supplemented by a photographic record and annotated drawings.

Roseland Court

- 3.1 The objective of the historic building recording at Roseland Court is to provide a comprehensive descriptive record of the walled garden structure supplemented by a photographic record and annotated drawings. The record will also take identify any standing built remains or horticultural features associated within the former use of the site.

Archaeological Recording

- 3.3 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation are to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
 - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
 - assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains
- 3.4 The specific aims of the work are to:
- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
 - recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
 - sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy
 - identify and record any buried archaeological features which relate to the 19th-century ornamental garden

4. METHODOLOGY

Building Recording

Penlee House

- 4.1 The building recording will be carried out to meet the requirements of a Level 2 / 3 survey as defined in the Historic England publication *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage, 2006), prior to the redevelopment of the structure.
- 4.2 The Level 2 / 3 survey will comprise of photographs, annotating drawings and descriptive elements recording both the interior and exterior of the structure. An account of the historical development of the structure will also be included within the report, based on the previous research conducted.
- 4.3 The drawn record will include annotated plans (based on those provided by the client's planning consultant) indicating the form and location of any structural features and/or detail of historic significance; and a site plan at 1:500 or 1:1250 relating the building to other structures, topographical and landscape features.
- 4.4 The photographic record will include general views of the building, shots of their external appearance and the overall appearance of internal areas. Photographs of specific areas of detailed architectural or historic features will also be included.
- 4.5 The photographic record will only comprise digital photographs, taken using a DSLR camera.
- 4.6 Further surveys / recording will be conducted, if required, following the 'soft stripping' of the structure if further historical features / detail are reveal.

Roseland Court

- 4.7 Prior to the building recording and vegetation clearance of the walled garden at Roseland Court, a survey will be undertaken by an experience horticulturalist to identify any plant species retained within the site which relate to it historic use.
- 4.8 The building recording will be carried out to meet the requirements of a Level 2 / 3 survey as defined in the Historic England publication *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage, 2006), prior to the redevelopment of the structure.

- 4.9 The Level 2 / 3 survey will comprise of photographs, annotating drawings and descriptive elements recording the extant remains of the walled garden. An account of the historical development of the structure will also be included within the report, based on the previous research conducted.
- 4.10 Measured elevation drawing will be produced for the walled garden walls, for both internal and external elevations, noting important architectural features. Such drawings will not however include a 'brick by brick' representation of the elevations nor will rectified photographs of the elevations be produced. Any other structural features present in the garden will also be surveyed.
- 4.11 Measured survey will be carried out using a GeoSLAM Zeb-Revo, a handheld laser scanner which uses a simultaneous localisation and mapping technology to automatically create a 3D point cloud. The system allows the user to walk through the survey environment and rapidly record points at a rate of 43,200pts/sec with a relative accuracy of 2-3cm. The rotating design of the scanner allows for scanning with a 360° field of view and can capture points at a range of up to 30m. Overlapping scans will be taken of each structural surface to guarantee a high point density, ensuring that no voids are left in the dataset. The OS co-ordinates of the survey stations will be established using a Leica Viva GNSS, with an expected accuracy of +/- 20 mm.
- 4.12 The laser scanning of the structural elements of the site will be carried out in conjunction with Historic England guidelines '3D Laser Scanning for Heritage 2nd Edition 2011' and 'Measured and Drawn; Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings 2nd Edition'. Data will be processed and quality assured using GeoSLAM Cloud and Cloud Compare and will then be generated into a fully registered point cloud. The scan point cloud will be cleaned to ensure that all extraneous data is excluded. 'Our proposed deliverables will be scaled 2d floor plans and elevations in AutoCAD .dwg format.
- 4.13 All horizontal and vertical control shall be derived directly or indirectly from the OS Net. For guidance on good practice, the RICS Guidelines for the use of GNSS in Surveying and Mapping (ISBN 1842190938) has been used as reference.

- 4.14 A detailed site plan for the walled garden and surrounding ornamental garden will also be produced. The plan will show all evident structural features and will be geo-referenced to OS British National Grid.

Archaeological Recording

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

- 4.15 Following the completion of the building recording works, the archaeological strip, map and sample will be undertaken throughout the area of development within Roseland Court walled garden. Excavation areas will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position and size of excavation areas may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) – Archaeologist, Cornwall Council. The final ‘as dug’ areas will be recorded with GPS
- 4.16 Initially works will comprise the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. The generated spoil will be monitored in order to recover artefacts. Hand-cleaning of the stripped surface, to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features, will be undertaken where necessary. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). All archaeological features will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS.
- 4.17 Following the completion of machine excavation a plan of the identified archaeological features will be produced and submitted to Phil Copleston so that the excavation methodology can be discussed. Examination of features will concentrate on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis will be placed upon retrieving a stratigraphic sequence and upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site. It is currently anticipated that: All funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits will be **100%** excavated. All discrete features (post holes, pits) will be sampled by hand excavation (average sample unlikely to exceed **50%**) unless their common/repetitious nature suggests they are unlikely to yield significant new information. All linear features (ditches, pathways etc) will be sampled to a maximum of **10%**. Bulk horizontal deposits will as a minimum be **10% by area** hand

excavated, after which a decision may be taken (in conjunction with Phil Copleston) to remove the remainder with machinery. Priority will be attached to features which yield sealed assemblages which can be related to the chronological sequence of the site.

Archaeological watching brief

- 4.18 All groundworks outside the strip, map and sample area will be subject to archaeological watching brief. Where practicable that excavation methodology will be as per paragraphs 4.* and 4.* to 4.*.
- 4.19 All archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.20 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. Samples will be taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2 *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.21 If human remains are encountered, the client and Phil Copleston will be informed immediately. Where excavation of human remains is undertaken, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice.
- 4.22 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 This project will be under the management of Duncan Coe MCIFA, Project Manager, CA (building recording) and Laurent Coleman MCIfA, Project Manager, CA (archaeological recording).

5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus; the Project Managers will direct the overall conduct of the building recording and archaeological recording as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Historic Building Specialist and the Project Leader..

Building Recording

5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 3 staff, comprising a Historic Building Specialist and two members of the CA Geomatics department.

5.4 It is envisaged that the building recording will require approximately 4 days fieldwork. This is dependent on the available of simultaneous access to both Roseland Court and Penlee House, and the potential for further survey work at Penlee House.

Archaeological Recording

5.5 The field team (archaeological recording) will consist of a maximum of 3 staff (eg 1 Project Officer and 2 Archaeologists).

5.6 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 5 days fieldwork (archaeological recording).

5.7 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are.

Ceramics	Ed McSloy (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy (CA)
Flint	Ed McSloy (CA)
Animal Bone	Dr Philip Armitage (freelance)
Human Bone	Dr Annsofie Witkin (freelance)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Cobain (CA)
Conservation	Wiltshire Conservation Service

Geoarchaeology
Building Recording

Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Peter Davenport (CA)

- 5.8 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

- 6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and the relevant recipient Museum guidelines.
- 6.2 An illustrated and integrated report will be compiled on the results of the building recording and archaeological recording. It will include an assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc and reproduction of appropriate documentary and cartographic sources. Copies of the report will be distributed to the client and Phil Copleston (PDF and hard copies).
- 6.3 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).
- 6.4 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within Cornish Archaeology. A summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.
- 6.5 CA will make arrangements with the appropriate museum (add accession number if known) for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site-specific Project Health and Safety Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £5,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to Phil Copleston so that there will be opportunities to visit the excavation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. REFERENCES

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Cornwall Archaeological Unit 2014 *Roseland Parc, Penlee House walled garden, Tregony, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*

EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (Swindon)

Historic England (HE) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Historic England (Swindon)

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS**Ceramics**

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Ros Cleal (freelance)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy (CA) Gwladys Montell (freelance) David Williams (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn (freelance) Dr Jane Timby (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval (Clay pipe)	Ed McSloy (CA) Duncan Brown (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn (freelance) Reg Jackson (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy (CA) Phil Mills (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Dr Jörn Schuster (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy (CA) Jackie Sommerville (CA) Francis Wenban-Smith (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Ruth Shaffrey (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy (CA) Dr Hilary Cool (freelance) Dr David Dungworth (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy (CA) Dr Peter Guest (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young (Cardiff University) Dr David Dungworth (English Heritage)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Philip Armitage (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (freelance) Annsophie Witkin (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Cobain (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Pollen	Rob Batchelor (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Nigel Cameron (UCL)

Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Cobain (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain (CA)
Insects	David Smith (Birmingham University) Enid Allison (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)
Mollusca	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Fish bones	Philip Armitage (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride) Beta Analytic (USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Neil Suttie (University of Liverpool) Cathy Batt (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Phil Toms (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker (freelance) Wiltshire Conservation Services

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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