



University of Exeter, Penryn Campus South Campus Infrastructure Project Cornwall

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample



for Midas Construction Ltd

> CA Project: 880222 CA Report: 17636

> > November 2017



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for	Approved
					revision	by
A	27	Paul Clarke	Derek Evans	Internal	-	Derek
	November			review		Evans
	2017					
В	27 March	Paul Clarke	Derek Evans	Curator	Revisions in line	Derek
	2018			review	with Curator	Evans
					comments	

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	University of Exeter, Penryn Campus, South Campus Infrastructure			
	Project			
Location:	Penryn, Cornwall			
NGR:	176813 034453			
Туре:	Strip, Map and Sample			
Date:	26 June–27 July 2017			
Planning Reference:	Cornwall Council PA17/03083			
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum and the			
	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)			
Site Code:	PEN17			

In June and July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at the University of Exeter, Penryn Campus, Cornwall.

The excavation recorded a potentially Bronze Age ditch alignment running across the site, as well as an Early Bronze Age posthole, a small number of undated pits and postholes and some post-medieval/modern features. The Bronze Age features apparently represent outlying activity associated with Bronze Age features recorded previously to the immediate north of the present site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June and July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation at the University of Exeter, Penryn Campus, Cornwall (centred at NGR: 176813 034453; Fig. 1). This work was undertaken for Midas Construction Ltd.
- 1.2 Cornwall Council has granted planning permission (ref: PA17/03083) for the improvement of infrastructure and utility provision, as well as the construction of replacement car parking, an access road, traffic calming measures and lighting. Condition 4 of this planning permission requires a programme of archaeological work. This SMS was conducted in response to this condition. The scope of the SMS was defined in consultation with Sean Taylor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning (CCHEP).
- 1.3 The SMS was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by CCHEP. The SMS was also in line with 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 site

- 1.4 The South Campus Infrastructure (SCI) site lies within the south-western area of the University of Exeter Penryn Campus. It encloses approximately 13,700m² in total and covers parts of two open fields. It is bounded to the west by the A39; to the east by university buildings; to the south by a further field; and to the north by another field, with further university buildings beyond.
- 1.5 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Carnmenellis Intrusion granite, of the Permian and Carboniferous Periods. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2017).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The SCI site has been the previous subject of a geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2008) and an archaeological trial trench evaluation (CCHES 2008). Several phases of open-area excavation have also been undertaken in the wider campus area (summarised in Jones *et al.*, 2015). The following text is summarised from these sources. Figure 2 shows the geophysical survey results in relation to the current SCI site boundary. Figure 13 shows the previous excavation areas.

Neolithic (4000 BC-2400 BC)

2.2 The archaeological works at the Performing Arts Centre (PAC) site recorded a small number of Early Neolithic pits and tree throws.

Bronze Age (2400 BC-700 BC)

- 2.3 The excavation at the Academy for Innovation and Research (AIR) site recorded a small, circular post-built structure dated to the Early Bronze Age.
- 2.4 Archaeological works at the TRM 02 site recorded a number of Early Bronze Age pits and five Early/Middle Bronze Age post-rings.
- 2.5 The excavation at the Car Park 4 (CP4) site recorded a Middle Bronze Age roundhouse, from which were recovered several stone moulds for the production of copper-alloy objects. There was also evidence for *in-situ* metalworking within the roundhouse. A second roundhouse was noted but not excavated. Feature 106, in the south-eastern corner of the CP4 site, was not excavated but was interpreted as either a buried soil or a shallow ditch. A large amount of pottery was recovered from the upper surface of this feature; this was generally Trevisker Ware. Feature 106 is believed to be broadly contemporary with the Middle Bronze Age roundhouses.
- 2.6 Also recorded within the CP4 site was part of an apparently circular enclosure dating to the Late Bronze Age, which surrounded numerous pits and postholes.

Late Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

2.7 Archaeological works to the east of the AIR site recorded a Late Iron Age rectilinear enclosure.

2.8 The geophysical survey recorded a series of concentric curved anomalies to the immediate south of the SCI site. These were tested by CCHES evaluation Trench 7, which revealed a series of ditches, a pit and a posthole. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of several of these features.

Post-medieval (1540–1800)/undated

- 2.9 Within the SCI site boundary, the geophysical survey and the evaluation recorded a late medieval/post-medieval boundary ditch (CCHES Trench 5) and an undated possible quarry pit (CCHES Trench 6).
- 2.10 CCHES Trench 1, which lay to the north of the SCI site, sampled further curved geophysical anomalies and revealed two ditches and a posthole of uncertain date. CCHES Trenches 2 and 4, which lay to the north-east of the SCI area, revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and an undated bank.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 As defined in the WSI (CA 2017), the general objectives of the archaeological works were:
 - to investigate and record any evidence of past settlement or other land use at the site prior to its destruction by the proposed development; and
 - to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the project results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.
- 3.2 The specific aim of the archaeological works was to determine whether any features associated with the previously recorded Iron Age/Roman activity to the immediate south of the SCI site continued into the site boundary, and to investigate and record any such remains.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the SMS excavation of the development footprint (Areas 1 and 2, Fig. 2).

- 4.2 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out in the WSI (CA 2017). Overburden 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. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.
- 4.4 CA will make arrangements with the Royal Cornwall Museum for the deposition of the site archive. A digital archive (comprising digital photographs and other relevant born-digital data) will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.5 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 results. Figures 2 and 3 present plans of the recorded archaeological features. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate consisted of broken stone (2002) overlain by up to 0.15m of mixed yellowish brown silty clay (2001). The recorded archaeological features were cut into silty clay 2001, and were sealed by up to 0.4m of topsoil (2000).

Area 1 (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric

- 5.3 North-east/south-west aligned ditch terminus 2010 (Fig. 8, Sec. JJ) was truncated by Ditch B (see below). Ditch 2010 survived for 3.6m in length, terminating in the north. It contained a single undated fill (2009).
- 5.4 Ditches A, B, C, D and E formed a single ditch alignment running through Area 1 on a slightly curved north-east/south-west line:
- 5.5 Ditch A (Fig. 7, Secs. FF–HH) was located at the southern end of Area 1. This ditch ran for 26.8m from the southern edge of Area 1 and was truncated by later pit 2026 (see below) at its terminus. The maximum depth of Ditch A was 0.34m and the maximum width was 1m. All interventions across this feature revealed a shallow primary deposit of redeposited/slumped natural substrate and a later silted secondary deposit of hillwashed soil. No artefacts were recovered.
- 5.6 Ditch B (Fig. 8, Secs. II–KK) measured 11.6m from its southern terminus to its northern terminus. This ditch was at its greatest extent at its southern end, where it was 1.15m wide and 0.29m deep. As with Ditch A, this feature had a primary fill of redeposited/slumped natural substrate and a later secondary fill of hillwashed soil. No artefacts were recovered.
- 5.7 Ditch C (Fig. 9, Secs. LL–NN) extended for 28m from its southern terminus, where it was truncated by post-medieval pit 2071 (see below), to an intervening baulk in the SMS area to the north. The ditch was widest at its southern end (1.2m wide) but deepest at its northern end (0.58m deep). Generally, a primary fill of redeposited/slumped natural substrate and a secondary fill of hillwashed soil were observed in each intervention across the feature, although no primary fill was observed at the southern terminus. No artefacts were recovered.
- 5.8 Ditch D (Fig. 10, Secs. OO–PP) extended for a length of 6.2m. This ditch contained a single fill of silted soil, from which a single sherd of non-diagnostic prehistoric pottery was recovered.
- 5.9 Ditch E (Fig.11, Secs. QQ–SS) ran for 14m before exiting the northern edge of Area
 1. This ditch was approximately 0.55m in width along its extent and was shallow, reaching a maximum depth of 0.16m at its northern end. A single fill of hillwashed

soil was observed in each of the interventions across it. A single large sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from fill 2056.

5.10 Posthole 2047 (Fig. 5, Sec. BB) was located within the northern part of Area 1, adjacent to Ditch E. It was oval shape in plan and 0.83m in length; its shallow depth (0.06m) suggested heavy truncation. It contained a single fill (2046), from which three sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered.

Undated/?prehistoric

- 5.11 Posthole 2018 (Fig. 5, Sec. AA) was located in the southern part of Area 1, 4.5m to the east of Ditch A. This posthole was roughly square in plan and had regular, vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of loose, naturallydeposited soil (2017) with no evidence for a post. No artefacts were recovered.
- 5.12 Postholes 2051 and 2053 (Fig. 5, Sec. CC) were located in the northern part of Area 1, adjacent to Ditch D. These postholes had shallow, heavily truncated profiles. They measured *c*. 0.45m diameter and contained deposits of loose, naturally-deposited soils (2050 and 2052, respectively). No artefacts were recovered.
- 5.13 Pit 2064 (Fig. 6, Sec. DD) was located towards the western edge of Area 1. This pit was ovoid in shape, and measured up to 1.35m in length and 0.26m in depth. Lower fill 2063 contained abundant charcoal inclusions, although there was no evidence for *in situ* burning. Upper fill 2062 was a silted deposit of hillwashed soil. No artefacts were recovered.
- 5.14 Pit 2041 (Fig. 6, Sec. EE) was located in the northern part of Area 1. It was oval in plan, with a basal fill of slumped natural (2040) and a charcoal-rich upper fill (2039). Again, there was no evidence for *in situ* burning.

Post-medieval/modern

- 5.15 Two later pits were observed in Area 1. Pit 2071 truncated the southern end of Ditch C and contained pottery dating from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Pit 2061 was located in the south-eastern spur of Area 1 and was filled with a loose rubbly fill containing modern pottery and ceramic building material.
- 5.16 Four pit-like features (2055, 2067, 2075, 2026/2028/2031) appear to have been created by the movement or removal of boulders/large stones from the natural,

possibly as a consequence of post-medieval or modern ploughing. Two of these features truncated the main ditch alignment through the area: feature 2055 (Fig. 11, Sec. RR) truncated the edge of Ditch E, and large ovoid feature 2026/2028/2031 truncated the northern terminus of Ditch A. Deposit 2027, within pit 2028, contained a sherd of potentially Roman pottery, though this is presumably residual/redeposited.

Natural

5.17 Cuts 2043, 2067 and 2069 in the northern part of the area appear to have been caused by animal burrowing or root action.

Area 2 (Fig. 4)

Post-medieval/modern

5.18 North-west/south-east aligned Ditch F (Fig. 12, Sec. TT) was located in the southern part of Area 2. This ditch extended for 3.1m in length before running out of the area's southern boundary. It was up to 0.21m in depth and 1.18m in width, with an irregular base. It was filled by a single silted deposit containing three sherds of post-medieval pottery.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 A small assemblage of artefactual material was recovered from the site, comprising pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay and iron. This material ranged in date from the Beaker period to the post-medieval/modern period. The artefactual material is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 Eleven sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 73g, were recovered from eight deposits. The assemblage is of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval/modern date.
- 6.3 The prehistoric material comprises three sherds (21g) of decorated pottery from posthole 2047 (Area 1), and plain body sherds from ditches 2049 (Ditch D, Area 1) and 2057 (Ditch E, Area 1) (4g and 19g, respectively).
- 6.4 The decorated sherds from posthole 2047 derive from a single vessel, probably a Long-Necked Beaker with comb-impressed horizontal linear decoration and a band

of short, vertical motifs, possibly made with a fingertip/nail. There is a squared or internally-bevelled rim; the rim top appears plain. The vessel form may be encompassed by Clarke's (1970) 'Developed Southern British Beaker Group (S2)'. Long-Necked Beakers with comb-stamped and fingertip/nail decoration have also been identified at other sites in Cornwall, including Lower Boscawell, West Penwith, Lousey Barrow, St Juliot and Try, Gulval (Jones and Quinnell 2006, 43). Jones and Quninnell (2006, 43) note that although both forms of decoration are associated with Long-Necked Beakers, the combination of these motif types is unusual. The sherds are in good condition. The surfaces are oxidised to a yellowish brown; the core is unoxidised. The fabric of the vessel contains a moderate amount of rock inclusions, including granite and mica, up to 2mm in size and poorly sorted. Sherds of Beaker pottery in granitic fabrics have been identified at Scarcewater, Pennance, located 9km to the north-west (Quinnell 2010, 94). Beaker pottery was introduced to Cornwall at around 2100 BC and was in use until approximately 1700 BC (Jones and Quinnell 2006, 55–56).

- 6.5 A thick-walled (13mm), abraded sherd, in a fabric with a common amount of rock inclusions up to 4mm in size and poorly sorted, was recovered from ditch 2057 (Ditch E); this is of probable Bronze Age date. An abraded, thinner-walled sherd (8mm) in a gabbroic fabric, recovered from 2049 (Ditch D) is of less diagnostic prehistoric date.
- 6.6 A flattened and slightly beaded rim fragment in a micaceous coarseware fabric from pit 2028 (Area 1) is of possible Roman date. It is abraded, with oxidised surfaces and an unoxidised core.
- 6.7 The post-medieval/modern component includes: a sherd of tin-glazed earthenware, and one in a refined whiteware with flow-blue decoration, from pit 2071 (Area 1); and three sherds in a glazed red earthenware from topsoil 2000 (Area 1), animal burrow 2043 (Area 1) and ditch 3004 (Ditch F, Area 1).

Other finds

6.8 Surfaceless brick fragments were recorded from feature 2055 (Area 1) and pit 2061 (Area 1); none were datable. Two very small, amorphous pieces of fired clay came from ditch 2005 (Ditch A, Area 1) and pit 2041 (Area 1). A square-sectioned iron bar, 135mm long and tapering at one end, was found in ditch 3004 (Ditch F, Area 2). It may be part of a tool or spike, and is probably of quite recent date.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The archaeological excavation recorded a potentially Bronze Age ditch alignment running through Area 1, as well as a Bronze Age posthole, a small number of undated pits and postholes and some post-medieval/modern features. Area 2 contained a single post-medieval ditch. With the exception of modern pit 2061 (Area 1) there was little correlation between the geophysical survey results (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2008) and the features exposed in the SMS areas.

Early prehistoric (pre-2400 BC) and Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC)

- 7.2 Ditch 2010, towards the centre of Area 1, was truncated by potentially Bronze Age ditch alignment A–E (see below) and may represent part of an earlier iteration of this alignment.
- 7.3 Ditch alignment A–E ran through Area 1 on a slightly curved north-east/south-west line. This ditch alignment has tentatively been dated to the Bronze Age on the basis of a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery and a single more broadly prehistoric sherd. Both of these sherds were abraded, and there is the possibility that they may have been redeposited in a later feature. There were no clear indicators of function, but the ditch alignment presumably represents a former boundary feature.
- 7.4 Three breaks were visible in the ditch alignment. It is noticeable that each of these breaks coincided either with a large stone in the natural substrate (break between Ditches D and E) or a location where such stones had apparently been removed at a later date (breaks between Ditches A and B and between Ditches B and C; see below). It may be that the ditch alignment originally shallowed out at these points in order to go over the tops of the large stones, and had subsequently been truncated away in these areas.
- 7.5 A total of four postholes (2018, 2047, 2051, 2053) was identified to the east of the ditch alignment. Three of these postholes (2047, 2051, 2053) were immediately adjacent to the ditch alignment, but one (2018) was at some remove. Posthole 2047 contained three sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery, which provides some support for the tentative Bronze Age date of the ditch alignment.
- 7.6 The potentially Bronze Age features recorded in the SCI area would appear to represent outlying activity associated with the Bronze Age features recorded

previously to the north (Jones *et al.*, 2015; see Section 2 and Fig. 13 – areas CP4, TRM 02 and AIR). The Early Bronze Age date suggested by posthole 2047 is in line with the post-built structure recorded in the AIR site and some of the pits recorded in the TRM 02 site, but is earlier than the Middle/Late Bronze Age roundhouses and enclosure within the CP4 site. The ditch alignment recorded in Area 1 does not appear to align with Middle Bronze Age ditch 106 (CP4 site).

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

7.7 There were no Roman features within the site, and no evidence for extensive features/activity associated with the previously recorded Iron Age/Roman concentric curved ditches to the immediate south of the SCI site (see Section 2, above). However, post-medieval/modern stone-removal feature 2028 contained a sherd of residual/redeposited Roman pottery, which might indicate very low-level background Roman-era activity at the site.

Post-medieval (1540–1800)/modern (1800–present)

7.8 Several post-medieval/modern features were identified at the site. Of these, four pitlike features in Area 1 (2055, 2067, 2075, 2026/2028/2031) appear to have been created by the movement or removal of boulders/large stones from the natural, possibly as a consequence of post-medieval or modern ploughing. Two of these features truncated Ditch alignment A–E, confirming that these stones were left *in situ* during the construction of the ditch alignment.

Undated (?prehistoric)

7.9 Pits 2041 and 2064 were undated artefactually. They contained dumps of burnt material and presumably represent refuse pits.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, assisted by Parris Stubbings and Jonathon Orellana. This report was written by Paul Clarke. The finds report was written by Grace Jones. The report illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. **REFERENCES**

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

			Area 1	
Context No.	Туре	Context interpretation	Description	Thickness (m)
2000	Layer	Topsoil	Loose dark brown loam with occasional subangular gravel/pebbles	0.4
2001	Layer	Natural substrate?	Mixed yellowish brown silty clay	0.1
2002	Layer	Natural	Broken light brown granite	-
2003	Fill	Secondary fill of 2005	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel, and rare subangular pebbles and charcoal	0.26
2004	Fill	Primary fill of 2005	Dark brownish yellow silty gravel with rare clay	0.08
2005	Cut	Part of Ditch A	SW/NE oriented linear with steep/concave sides and flat base; 0.86m wide	0.3
2006	Fill	Secondary fill of 2008	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel and rare subangular pebbles	0.23
2007	Fill	Primary fill of 2008	Dark brownish yellow silty gravel with rare clay	0.05
2008	Cut	SW terminus of Ditch B	NE/SW oriented linear with steep/concave sides and concave base; 1.15m wide	0.29
2009	Fill	Secondary fill of 2010	Friable dark brown silty clay with occasional subangular pebbles	0.08
2010	Cut	Early phase ditch terminus	NE/SW oriented linear with shallow/concave sides and irregular base; 3.8m long. 0.76m wide	0.08
2011	Fill	Secondary fill of 2013	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel and rare subangular pebbles	0.2
2012	Fill	Primary fill of 2013	Dark brownish yellow silty gravel with rare clay	0.02
2013	Cut	Part of Ditch B	NE/SW oriented linear with concave/steep 0.22 sides and concave base; 0.89m wide 0.22	
2014	Fill	Secondary fill of 2016	Loose dark brown silty clay with 0.17 occasional gravel and rare subangular pebbles	
2015	Fill	Primary fill of 2016	Dark brownish yellow silty gravel with rare 0.02 clav	
2016	Cut	NE terminus of Ditch B	NE/SW oriented linear with steep/concave 0.19 sides and flat base: 0.7m wide	
2017	Fill	Fill of 2018	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional subangular gravel	0.23
2018	Cut	Posthole	Subrectangular discrete with squared corners, vertical/straight sides and flat base; 0.32m long, 0.3m wide	0.23
2019	Fill	Secondary fill of 2021	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel and rare subangular pebbles	0.17
2020	Fill	Primary fill of 2021	Dark brownish yellow silty gravel with rare clay	0.03
2021	Cut	Part of Ditch D	N/S oriented linear with concave/moderate sides and flat base: 0.56m wide	0.20
2022	Fill	Secondary fill of 2024	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional subangular gravel and rare charcoal	0.2
2023	Fill	Primary fill of 2024	Firm light greyish yellow silty sand with rare subangular/angular gravel and pebbles	0.05
2024	Cut	Part of Ditch A	N/S oriented linear with concave sides and flat base	0.25
2025	Fill	Fill of 2026 – possibly disturbed ground	Loose light grey silty sand with occasional 0.21 subangular pebbles	
2026	Cut	Possible late phase pit or disturbed ground	NW/SE oriented suboval discrete with steep sides and flat base; 2.8m long, 1.6m wide	0.21

			Area 1	
Context No.	Туре	Context interpretation	Description	Thickness (m)
2027	Fill	Fill of 2028	Loose dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent subangular pebbles/cobbles	0.26
2028	Cut	Pit – possibly same as 2026	Heavily truncated discrete 0.26	
2029	Fill	Fill of 2031 – possibly disturbed ground	Loose mid greyish brown sailty sand with 0.3 frequent subangular pebbles/cobbles	
2030	Fill	Fill of 2031 – possibly disturbed ground	Firm dark brown sandy silt with rare brown mottling and rare subangular gravel	0.15
2031	Cut	Pit – possibly same as 2026	NW/SE oriented subrectangular discrete with steep sides and flat base:	0.42
2032	Stone	Stone	Flat stone atop an area of disturbance; 3.2m long, 1.2m wide	0.3
2033	Fill	Secondary fill of 2035	Friable dark brown sandy silt with rare subangular gravel	0.3
2034	Fill	Primary fill of 2035	Loose mid brownish yellow silty sand with rare subangular gravel	0.04
2035	Cut	Part of Ditch C	N/S oriented linear with steep/concave sides and flat base: 0.68m wide	0.34
2036	Fill	Secondary fill of 2038	Friable dark brown sandy silt with rare subangular gravel/cobbles	0.53
2037	Fill	Primary fill of 2038	Loose mid brownish yellow silty sand with rare subangular gravel	0.05
2038	Cut	Part of Ditch C	N/S oriented linear with steep/concave sides and flat base: 0.67m wide	0.58
2039	Fill	Deliberate fill of 2041	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional subangular gravel, occasional charcoal and frequent burnt clay	0.3
2040	Fill	Primary fill of 2041	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt with rare subangular gravel	0.14
2041	Cut	Refuse pit	NE/SW oriented oval discrete with steep 0.36 sides and base sloping to NE; 1.1m long, 0.78m wide	
2042	Fill	Fill of 2043 – possible animal disturbance	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with orange patches, rare subangular gravel and rare charcoal	0.24
2043	Cut	Animal burrow	NE/SW oriented irregular discrete with steep concave sides and flat base; 1.46m 0.24	
2044	Fill	Secondary fill of	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare	0.06
2045	Cut	Part of Ditch E	N/S oriented linear with moderate sides	0.06
2046	Fill	Deliberate fill of	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with	0.06
2047	Cut	Posthole	NW/SE oriented oval discrete with shallow sides and concave base; 0.38m long, 0.24m wide	0.06
2048	Fill	Secondary fill of	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with	0.17
2049	Cut	N terminus of Ditch D	N/S oriented linear with rounded corners, straight/moderate sides and flat base; 0.74m wide	0.17
2050	Fill	Fill of 2051	Loose mid brown silty sand with rare	0.06
2051	Cut	Posthole	Subcircular discrete with shallow sides and	0.06
2052	Fill	Fill of 2053	Loose mid brown silty sand with common 0.07	
2053	Cut	Posthole	Subcircular discrete with shallow sides and	0.07
2054	Fill	Secondary fill of	Loose very dark brown silty clay with	0.14
2055	Cut	Pit from stone removal	occasional subangular peobles E/W oriented ovoid discrete with 0.14 subrounded sides, steep sides and	
2056	Fill	Secondary fill of 2057	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional sand and subangular gravel	0.16

			Area 1	
Context	Туре	Context interpretation	Description	Thickness (m)
2057	Cut	Part of Ditch E	N/S oriented linear with steep/concave sides and concave base: 0.53m wide	0.16
2058	Fill	Secondary fill of 2059	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare 0.06	
2059	Cut	S terminus of Ditch F	N/S oriented linear with rounded corners, 0.06	
2060	Fill	Deliberate fill of 2061	Loose dark brown silty clay with frequent - subangular cobbles/boulders, and CBM	
2061	Cut	Modern refuse pit	SE/NW oriented ovoid discrete with - subrounded corners; 5m long, 4m wide.	
2062	Fill	Secondary fill of 2064	Loose mid brown silty clay with occasional subangular cobbles	0.17
2063	Fill	Deliberate fill of 2064	Loose black silty clay with abundant charcoal and occasional subangular gravel	0.16
2064	Cut	Refuse pit	NW/SE oriented ovoid discrete with rounded corners, steep sides and concave base; 1.35m long, 0.9m wide	0.26
2065	Fill	Fill of 2067	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent subangular cobbles/boulders	0.5
2066	Fill	Fill of 2067	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare subangular gravel	0.17
2067	Cut	Possible pit	E/W oriented oval discrete with steep concave sides and flat base; 2.1m long, 1.7m wide	0.62
2068	Fill	Fill of 2069	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare subangular gravel	0.12
2069	Cut	Possible tree throw	NE/SW oriented oval discrete with 0.1 irregular sides and base; 1.3m long, 0.6m wide	
2070	Fill	Fill of 2071	Loose dark brown silty clay with frequent subangular cobbles	0.27
2071	Cut	Post-medieval pit	Subcircular discrete with shallow concave sides and irregular base; 2m diameter	0.27
2072	Fill	Secondary fill of 2073	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel	0.26
2073	Cut	S terminus of Ditch C	NE/SW oriented linear with concave/steep sides and flat base; 1.2m wide	0.28
2074	Fill	Fill of 2075	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional subangular cobbles	0.12
2075	Cut	Possible pit	E/W oriented oval discrete with moderate sides and concave base; 1.35m long, 1m wide	0.12
2076	Fill	Primary fill of 2073	Loose yellowish brown silty gravel with some clay	0.02
2077		•	Void	
2078 2079	Fill	Secondary fill of	Void Friable mid brown sandy silt with rare	0.31
2080	Fill	Primary fill of	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with	0.03
2081	Cut	Part of Ditch A	NE/SW oriented linear with near vertical	0.34
2082	Fill	Secondary fill of	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional	0.21
2083	Fill	Primary fill of 2084	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	0.02
2084	Cut	Part of Ditch A	NE/SW oriented linear with steep sides 0.22	
2085	Fill	Secondary fill of 2087	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	0.27
2086	Fill	Primary fill of 2087	Loose mid brownish yellow silty sand with 0.02 rare subangular gravel	
2087	Cut	Part of Ditch C	N/S oriented linear with concave/moderate sides and concave base	0.29

Area 2				
Context No.	Туре	Context interpretation	Description	Thickness (m)
1000	Layer	Made ground	Rubble	0.1
1001	Layer	Topsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional sand	0.5
1002	Layer	Subsoil	Friable dark orangey brown silty sand	0.15
1003	Layer	Natural substrate	Friable sandy gravels with occasional silt patches	-
1004	Fill	Deliberate fill of 1005	Loose dark brown silty clay with abundant gravel and cobbles. Occasional brick	1.1
1005	Cut	Modern pit	Irregular cut; 3.1 x 3m	1.1
3000	Layer	Topsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional sand	0.5
3001	Layer	Subsoil	Friable dark orangey brown silty sand	0.15
3002	Layer	Natural substrate	Friable sandy gravels with occasional silt patches	-
3003	Fill	Secondary fill of 3004	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel and subangular pebbles	0.24
3004	Cut	Part of Ditch F	NW/SE oriented linear with concave/irregular sides and irregular base	0.24
3005	Fill	Secondary fill of 3006	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel and subangular pebbles	0.05
3006	Cut	NW terminus of Ditch F	NW/SE oriented linear with concave/irregular sides and irregular base	0.05

APPENDIX B: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Class	Description	No.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
2000	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	1	4	C16-C19
2003	Fired clay	Amorphous fragment	1	1	
2027	Pottery	Flattened and slightly beaded rim fragment in a micaceous fabric	1	4	?Roman
2039	Fired clay	Amorphous fragment	1	1	
2042	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	1	7	C16–C19
2046	Pottery	Squared rim fragment and comb-impressed and fingertip/nail decorated sherds from Long-Necked Beaker	3	21	2100–1700 BC
2048	Pottery	Abraded body sherd, gabbroic fabric	1	4	Prehistoric
2054	CBM	Surfaceless brick fragments	1	16	
2056	Pottery	Thick-walled body sherd; rock-gritted fabric	1	19	Bronze Age
2060	CBM	Surfaceless brick fragments	2	67	
2070	Pottery	Refined white ware with flow blue decoration, cup handle	1	3	C19
2070	Pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware	1	8	C16–C18
3003	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	1	3	C16–C19
3003	Iron	square-sectioned bar, tapering, 135mm long, possibly part of a tool or spike	1	126	?Modern

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	University of Exeter, Penryn Campus, South Campus Infrastructure			
Chart description	In June and July 2017. Catawald Archaeology corriad aut an			
Short description	In June and July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an			
	archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at the University			
	of Exeler, Penryn Campus, Cornwaii.			
	The excavation recorded a potentially Br	onze Age ditch alignment		
	running across the site, as well as an Ea	rly Bronze Age posthole, a		
	small number of undated pits and postho	les and some post-		
	medieval/modern features. The Bronze A	Age features apparently		
	represent outlying activity associated with	h Bronze Age features		
	recorded previously to the immediate nor	rth of the present site.		
Project dates	26 June – 27 July 2017			
Project type	Strip, Map and Sample			
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Archaeological Survey)	veys Ltd);		
	Evaluation (Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service)			
Future work Unknown				
PROJECT LOCATION				
Site location	Penryn Campus, Cornwall			
Study area (m²/ha)	c. u.sna			
Site co-ordinates	176813 034453			
PROJECT CREATORS				
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project brief originator	N/A			
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project Manager	Derek Evans			
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn			
MONUMENT TYPE	None			
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None			
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content		
Physical	N/A	N/A		
Paper Royal Cornwall Museum Trench sheets;		Trench sheets; context		
sheets; registers				
Digital I ne Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Born-digital data				
BIBLIUGRAPHY				
Cotswold Archaeology 2017 University of Ex	eter, Penryn Campus, South Campus Infra	astructure Project,		
Cornwall: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sai	mple CA Report 17636			













Section CC





Posthole 2018, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Posthole 2047, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Postholes 2051 and 2053, looking south (0.5m scale)











Pit 2064, looking north-east (1m scale)



Pit 2041, looking south-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE University of Exeter, Penryn Campus, South Campus Infrastructure Project, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE Area 1 pits: sections and photographs

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FIGURE NO. 6







Section HH

NW 103.4m⊢ AOD



Ditch 2005, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2081, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2084, looking north-east (0.5m scale)











Section KK

SE ⊣104.6m AOD





Ditch 2008, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Ditches 2010 and 2013, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2016, looking south-west (0.5m scale)















Ditch 2035, looking north (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2038, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2087, looking north-east (0.5m scale)











Ditch 2021, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2049, looking west (0.5m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE Area 1 Ditch D: sections and photographs

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FIGURE NO. 10





Ditch 2045, looking south (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2057 and pit 2055, looking south (1m scale)



Ditch 2059, looking west (0.5m scale)



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Ditch 3004, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE University of Exeter, Penryn Campus, South Campus Infrastructure Project, Cornwall
FIGURE TITLE Area 2 Ditch F: section and photograph
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