Land at Tolgarrick Farm Truro Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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1	Alexandra Latham Supervisor	Gerry Thacker Senior Project manager	Dan Poore Head of Fieldwork	

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Illustrated by	Leo Heatley and Julia Collins

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES
t: +44 (0) 1865 263800 e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496 w: oxfordarchaeology.com
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Land at Tolgarrick Farm, Truro, Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Alexandra Latham and Gerry Thacker

with contributions from John Cotter, Cynthia Poole, Ian Scott and Sharon Cook, and illustrated by Leo Heatley and Julia Collins

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Summary

During the end of October and early November 2013 Oxford Archaeology South undertook a trial trench evaluation on land at Tolgarrick Farm, Truro on behalf of Persimmon Homes South West. The evaluation consisted of 25 trenches measuring 50m by 2m, and one trench measuring 25m by 2m, and was in part targeted on the results of a geophysical survey.

The evaluation uncovered two former hedge-bank field boundaries, one of which is shown on a map of 1844. Other features included a series of ditches which appeared from the geophysics to be part of a system of enclosures broadly aligned ENE-WSW and NNW-SSE, and focused in the eastern part of the site. The only dating evidence from these ditches was a fragment of furnace lining of prehistoric or Roman date. Other ditches were orientated NE-SW, but remain undated. Two clusters of postholes and several pits were also located, but no datable material was recovered from these.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 During the end of October and early November Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) undertook a trial trench evaluation on land at Tolgarrick Farm, Truro, Cornwall for The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of Persimmon Homes (South West).

1.1.2 The area of proposed development (the site) is located on the south-western side of Truro, bounded to the north-east by the A390 and by Arch Hill to the south-east. The western side of the site is defined by the former railway, and the north-western edge by an existing field boundary (Figs. 1 and 2).

1.1.3 The site consists of a parcel of seven adjacent fields, which are currently under pasture, and covers an area of approximately 17 hectares. Tolgarrick Farm and associated outbuildings are present within the north-eastern corner of the site.

1.1.4 The evaluation consisted of 26 trenches, each measuring 50m by 2m, except Trench 1 which measured 25m by 2m (Fig. 2). The work was undertaken to a Project Design for Archaeological Trench Evaluation (EDP 2013), augmented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2013), and agreed by Daniel Ratcliffe of Cornwall Council.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The geology of the area varies between the interbedded sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the Portscatho formation within the north of the site, and alluvium (sand, clay and gravels) within the extreme south-west of the site (www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in an Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment (EDP 2012), and will not be reproduced here.

1.3.2 A geophysical survey of selected areas of the site was undertaken during 2008 (GSB Prospection 2008). The survey targeted a number of discrete areas, rather than a full blanket coverage of the area. The interpretative results of this survey are shown on Fig. 2.

1.4 Potential

1.4.1 The following is reproduced from the Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment (EDP 2012).

1.4.2 The site has the potential for settlement evidence of medieval date within the north-east corner, the focus of documented 13th-century settlement, possibly in the form of an extended farmstead.

1.4.3 There is evidence for Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement within the vicinity of the site, focused to the south-west and north-west respectively.

1.4.4 The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies that had the potential to be of archaeological origin, including both discrete and linear features.

1.4.5 The site is known to contain field boundaries in use during the medieval period in the form of stone revetted hedge-banks. These features have the potential to be fossilised boundaries of prehistoric date.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 OAS would like acknowledge Matthew Morgan, Archaeological and Heritage Consultant for EDP who commissioned the evaluation on behalf of Persimmon Homes South West, and Daniel Ratcliffe of Cornwall Council. Thanks are also due to Ivor Mann, land agent for Tolgarrick Farm and Mrs Bennett, the tenant farmer. The project was managed for OA by Gerry Thacker, and the day-to-day running of the evaluation by Alexandra Latham, with the assistance of Matthew Fenn, Alice Rose, James Archer, Nik Petek, Ashley Strutt and Michael McLean.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 General

2.1.2 The aims of the evaluation, as defined in the WSI, were to:

(i) to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;

(ii) to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;

(iii) to determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;

(iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;

(v) to determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;

(vi) to assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;

(vii) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;

(viii) to determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity; and

(ix) to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

(i) to test the various types of anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Each trench was located by a global positioning system by an OAS Surveyor.

2.3.2 Trenches were excavated under close archaeological supervision by a 22 tonne 360° mechanical excavator operated by a competent and experienced driver.

2.3.3 Revealed features were excavated and recorded according to OAS standard methodologies (OA 2013).

2.3.4 Due to the topography, ground conditions and the lack of access for the mechanical excavator, it was not possible to open Trench 2. The omission of this trench was agreed with Daniel Ratcliffe of Cornwall Council.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The depths and dimensions of all deposits and features are shown within the tables that form Appendix A. General ground conditions, the distribution of archaeological features and individual trench descriptions of those trenches containing archaeological features form Section 3 below. The interpretation of the results forms Section 4. Finds and environmental data form Appendices B and C respectively.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Topsoil, consisting of a grey-brown silty-clay was present in all trenches and had an average thickness of 0.29m. Subsoil, consisting of a mid orange-brown silty-clay was interpreted as a buried ploughsoil, and was present in all trenches except Trench 15, with an average thickness of 0.21m. A layer of colluvium was present within a natural hollow within Trench 22, and alluvial deposits were identified within Trench 24 where they were sealed by the subsoil. Revealed features were, unless otherwise indicated, sealed by the subsoil and cut the underlying geology.

3.2.2 Topsoil is represented by the 00 suffix, and subsoil by 01, appended to the trench number, i.e. topsoil in Trench 7 is 700, and subsoil 701.

3.2.3 The underlying geology was generally sandstone bedrock, often with patches of clay and gravel present. The trenches located to the south of the site were generally more clay rich.

3.2.4 Several trenches suffered from the incursion of ground water, especially Trenches 22 and 24 adjacent to Arch Hill.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Features with the potential to be of archaeological origin were present within Trenches 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 22 and 26 (Fig. 2). The majority of the features uncovered were ditches, and these were present within Trenches 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22 and 26. Pits were present within Trenches 5, 12, 13, 14, and 16, and clusters of postholes were present within Trenches 7 and 8.

3.4 Trench 5

3.4.1 Trench 5 (Figs. 3, 16 and Plate 1) was aligned NNW-SSE and was targeted on two parallel north east-south west linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Two parallel ditches which were located within the south of the trench, and were not a good match for the anomalies which were sited several metres to the north. It is possible that this is an inaccuracy in the mapping of the geophysics (the ditches were located both by trench plan and by GPS).

3.4.2 Both ditches were wide but fairly shallow and are likely to represent a former hedge-bank field boundary. This boundary does not appear to correspond with any shown on the map regression exercise undertaken during the Archaeology and Built Heritage Assessment (EDP 2012).

3.4.3 The northern ditch (502) measured 1.75m wide and 0.22m deep with a concave to flat base with gently sloping sides. The ditch contained a single light orange-brown moderately compact silty clay fill (503) with around 40% sandstone fragments and around 10% sand inclusions. The southern ditch (505) measured 1.88m wide and

0.16m deep and had a similar profile to ditch 502. The single fill (506) contained a single light orange-brown loose to moderately compact silty clay fill with a slightly higher percentage of sandstone fragments than 503. No finds were recovered from either of the ditch fills. Between the ditches was an area of raised redeposited natural (504), interpreted as the base of the related bank.

3.4.4 A pit (507) was identified within the trench, but was not represented on the geophysical survey. Only part of the pit was present within the confines of the trench, and this measured 1.02m wide and 0.34m deep and had a flat base with steep sides. The pit contained three distinct fills (508, 509 and 510) all of which contained charcoal and heat affected clay, although there was no evidence for in-situ burning. The upper fill (508) was light brown loose to moderately compact silty clay with charcoal fleck inclusions. This overlay 509 which consists of a thin layer of mid orange-red heat affected clay which measured only 0.02m thick. This overlay the lower fill (510) which was the largest fill by volume, and comprised a mixed dark grey-black and mid orange-red silty clay with a high percentage of charcoal. No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

3.5 Trench 7

3.5.1 Trench 7 (Figs. 4 and 16) was aligned north-east to south-west and contained a cluster of seven probable postholes, (703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713 and 715), which were all fairly shallow, ranging in depth from between 0.02m to 0.12m. All of the postholes had concave to flat bases and gently sloping sides and similar mid brownish grey soft silty clay fills. The postholes did not form a discernible pattern within the confines of the trench. No finds were recovered from the fills of the postholes.

3.6 Trench 8

3.6.1 Trench 8 (Figs. 5, 16 and 17) was aligned north-west to south-east and was targeted on two linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The northernmost feature, ditch 803, measured 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep and had a concave base and steeply sloping sides, which flared out at the top. The ditch contained a single mid reddish-brown loose silty clay fill (804) which contained occasional sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered.

3.6.2 The second feature, ditch 813, measured 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep with a concave to flat base and steep to moderate sloped sides, slightly stepped to the south-east. The feature may be a disused field drain, as large flat sandstone blocks were discovered within the single fill 814. Fill 814 was a firm mid brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

3.6.3 A cluster of four post holes was identified within the centre of the trench. The post holes, (805, 807, 809 and 811), varied in diameter between 0.45m and 0.14m, and in depth between 0.24m and 0.05m, and did not form a noticeable pattern. None of the fills, which were firm light brown silty clays, contained any dating evidence from the excavated segments.

3.7 Trench 10

3.7.1 Trench 10 (Figs. 6, 17 and Plate 2) was aligned north-west to south-east and was targeted on two linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

3.7.2 A ditch (1003) was located at the southern end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch had a concave base with a fairly steeply sloping side to the

north-west, with a more gentle slope to the south-east, and measured 0.90m wide and 0.28m deep. The single fill was a soft mid brownish grey silty clay with several naturally occurring quartz pebbles noted and a high percentage of charcoal flecks and fragments. Due to the high level of charcoal within the fill a 30 litre sample was taken for environmental processing (see Appendix C).

3.7.3 The second linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey at the north-west end of the trench corresponded to a change in the underlying geology, rather than a feature of archaeological origin.

3.8 Trench 11

3.8.1 Trench 11 (Figs. 7 and 17) was aligned NNW-SSE and targeted on a linear anomaly from the geophysical survey. A linear feature (1104), which corresponded well with the anomaly, was identified within the centre of the trench and measured 1.14m wide and 0.50m deep, with a concave slightly irregular profile. It contained a single light grey-brown silty clay fill with around 10% large sandstone fragments. A single piece of fired clay with feldspar inclusions was recovered from the ditch fill. The fired clay was vitrified, and is thought to derive from the lining of a furnace of possible prehistoric or Roman date (see Appendix B.3).

3.9 Trench 12

3.9.1 Trench 12 (Figs. 8 and 17) was aligned ENE-WSW and targeted on one linear and one discrete anomaly from the geophysical survey.

3.9.2 A ditch was present with the eastern end of trench, and was orientated north-east to south-west. The ditch (1203) had a concave profile, and measured 1.30m wide and 0.25m deep and corresponded to the linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch contained a single friable mid to dark brown clay silt fill (1204) which contained around 30% sandstone fragments. The ditch appears to extend to Trench 16 (see 1605 below). No finds were recovered from the ditch fill.

3.9.3 A pit (1206) was located towards the western end of the trench, and was sub-circular in plan with the majority of the feature located beyond the limits of the trench to the north. The pit had a flat base with very gentle sloping sides and measured 0.25m wide and only 0.05m deep, with a single dark brownish black clay silt fill of which around 75% comprised of charcoal flecks. The natural at the base of the pit appeared to have been burnt. No finds were recovered from the excavated segment of the pit. The pit appeared smaller than expected from the geophysical survey data, perhaps due to the in-situ burning creating a relatively large magnetic response.

3.10 Trench 13

3.10.1 Trench 13 (Figs. 9 and 17) was aligned north-south and contained a feature interpreted as a pit or perhaps the terminal end of a ditch. The feature (1303), which was within the southern end of the trench, was sub circular, and extended beneath the eastern edge of the trench. Feature 1303 measured 1.10m long and 0.51m wide with a depth of 0.4m. The single fill (1304) was a reddish-brown mixed silty clay containing occasional fragments of sandstone. No finds were recovered.

3.11 Trench 14

3.11.1 Trench 14 (Figs. 10 and 17) was aligned north-east to south-west and was targeted on one linear and two large discrete anomalies from the geophysical survey. Of these only

one of the discrete features (1403) was present. On excavation this proved to be 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with a flat, slightly irregular base and gently sloping sides. The pit was noted to cut the subsoil, 1401. The single fill (1404), was a single mid brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

3.11.2 The other geophysical anomalies appeared to be caused by variations within the underlying geology.

3.12 Trench 16

3.12.1 Trench 16 (Figs. 11 and 17) was aligned north-east to south-west and targeted on two linear anomalies from the geophysical survey.

3.12.2 A ditch (1605) was located towards the western end of the trench. The ditch was orientated north-south, and appeared to be a continuation of ditch 1203 from Trench 12. The ditch had a fairly flat base with gently sloping sides, and measured 0.70m wide and 0.10m deep with a single mid-reddish brown silty clay fill (1606). No finds were recovered.

3.12.3 A second ditch (1607) was orientated NNW-SSE and was located to the east of the centre of the trench. The ditch had a 'V' shaped profile and measured 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep. The ditch contained a single mid grey-brown silty clay fill (1608) with around 30% large sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered from the fill.

3.12.4 A sub-circular pit (1604) of probable fairly recent date was noted to be cut through the subsoil. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.06m deep with a flat, slightly irregular base, and gently sloping sides. The single dark grey-black clay silt fill (1603) contained a high percentage of charcoal. No finds were recovered.

3.13 Trench 19

3.13.1 Trench 19 (Figs. 12 and 17) was aligned north-east to south-west and targeted on a geophysical anomaly which represented a NNW-SSE return of a WSW-ENE orientated ditch seen within Trench 20 (below).

3.13.2 A ditch (1903) was present within the eastern end of the trench, and corresponded well to the anomaly. The ditch was aligned NNW-SSE with a slightly irregular but concave base with moderately sloped sides and measured 1.04m wide and 0.36m deep with a single mid grey-brown silty clay fill (1904) with occasional quartz pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.14 Trench 20

3.14.1 Trench 20 (Figs. 13, 18 and Plate 3) was aligned NNW-SSE and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies. The northern-most anomaly was represented within the trench by a variation in the underlying geology.

3.14.2 A ditch, (2003), was aligned WSW-ENE and was located within the northern end of the trench. The ditch measured 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep with a concave base and moderately sloping sides. The single fill (2004) was firm grey-brown silty clay with occasional quartz pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered. The ditch appeared to as a continuation of that represented by 1903 within Trench 19.

3.15 Trench 22

3.15.1 Trench 22 (Figs. 14 and 18) was aligned north-west to south-east and contained a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch, located within the southern end of trench.

3.15.2 The ditch (2204) had an irregular concave base with slightly stepped and moderate to steeply sloping sides and measured 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep with a single mid to dark brownish grey silty clay fill (2205) with occasional charcoal flecks, and contained two sherds of pottery of post medieval date (see Appendix B). Pottery of a similar date was also recovered from the topsoil.

3.16 Trench 26

3.16.1 Trench 26 (Figs. 15, 18 and Plate 4) was aligned north-east to south-west and targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies which were represented within the trench by ditches, which probably formed a hedge-bank field boundary.

3.16.2 Ditch 2603, the northern-most ditch, had a flat to concave base with steeply sloping sides. The ditch measured 0.70m wide and 0.21m deep with a single mid-dark brown silty clay fill (2604).

3.16.3 A second parallel ditch (2605) was located immediately to the south of 2603, and had a flat base with gently sloping side. The ditch measured 1.64m wide and 0.12m deep with a single firm mid reddish-brown silty clay fill (2606) with the occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. The fill contained fragments of worn glass from a wine bottle of 18th century date, and the stem of an iron nail.

3.17 Finds and environmental summary

3.17.1 Finds were only recovered from Trenches 3, 11, 22 and 26. (see Appendix B for details). Of these all are of post medieval date, with the exception of a piece of ceramic building material, likely to be from the lining of a furnace, and which is of prehistoric or Roman date. Of interest is the base of a post medieval Cornish crucible recovered from the subsoil within Trench 3, which may indicate that metal working has a long history within the area of the site.

3.17.2 One environmental sample was taken, from ditch 1003, to assess whether or not the sediments had the potential to preserve charred plant remains and other environmental evidence. See Appendix C for the full report.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken during mixed, occasionally stormy weather conditions, but the contrast between the underlying geology and archaeological fills was generally clear. There was some influx of ground water within trenches to the east of the site, but a clean trench base had already been visually inspected prior to this. Trench 2 could not be opened due to lack of access.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation determined the presence and/or absence of archaeological features within the footprints of the trenches. Uncovered features were excavated to determine their extent, and where possible their date, condition and state of preservation. The stratigraphy for each trench was recorded, and the features assessed with reference to the historic landscape. Recovered artefactual and environmental material was assessed. The anomalies mapped during the geophysical survey were tested by targeted trenching and excavation.

4.3 Interpretation

Geophysical survey

4.3.1 The results of the geophysical survey (GSB 2008) are broadly reliable within the confines of the areas surveyed, with major ditches and several pits being identified. Several linear anomalies actually corresponded to localised variations in the underlying geology, generally areas with increased amounts of clay or gravel. The cluster of postholes within Trench 8 was unsurprisingly not identified, and corresponds with the location of a 'natural feature'.

4.3.2 There is some discrepancy between the location of the geophysical anomalies and the the location of the uncovered features, as can be seen on Fig. 2. The feature location as revealed was often a few metres from the recorded location of the geophysical anomaly. This is especially the case with the anomalies representing the hedge bank and ditches within Trench 5, which were located a considerable distance from the ditches to which they may correspond. This may be due to an issue with the accuracy of the location of the geophysical anomalies to the OS grid.

Trial trench evaluation

4.3.3 The current hedged boundaries that demarcate the various fields within the site remain largely unchanged since at least 1844, according to the historic map evidence (EDP 2012). The hedge bank as evidenced by the parallel ditches within Trench 26 (2603 and 2605) is shown as a field boundary on the 1844 map, but had gone out of use by the time of the map of 1888. The glass from the fill of ditch 2605 is of 18th century date, which broadly corresponds with the date for the ditches use. The hedge bank that was located within Trench 5 (ditches 502 and 505) however does not appear to have a corollary on the available historic maps, and as such could be considerably older as discussed in Section 1.4. Ditch 2204 within Trench 22, which contained post-medieval material, is orientated parallel to the current field boundary and may be related.

4.3.4 The subsoil which sealed the majority of the features can also be dated to the post-medieval period by the crucible recovered in Trench 3.

4.3.5 The remaining ditches are in two main orientations. Firstly, ditches 803 and 813 in Trench 8; ditch 1104 in Trench 11; ditch 1607 in Trench 16; ditch 1903 in Trench 19 and ditch 2003 in Trench 20 are all broadly aligned ENE-WSW and NNW-SSE. These ditches could, in the light of the evidence from the geophysical survey, all be part of the same system of enclosures. The only datable material recovered from any of these ditches was the single piece of ceramic building material from ditch 1103 in Trench 11, which is likely to derive from a furnace lining of possible prehistoric or Roman date, and may indicate that metal working was being undertaken in the vicinity. It is worth noting that the alignment of these ditches is broadly the same as that of the potentially early hedge-bank (ditches 503 and 505) within Trench 5.

4.3.6 The second orientation is represented by ditch 1203 (Trench 12) and ditch 1605 (Trench 16), which are likely to be the same feature, and ditch 1003 (Trench 10). These ditches are on a broadly north-east to south-west alignment, but contained no datable material.

4.3.7 Clusters of postholes were located within both Trenches 7 and 8. Although all of the postholes were half sectioned, no finds were recovered. The postholes did not appear to represent coherent structures within the confines of the trenches, and the fills did not provide any evidence for these structures' use.

4.3.8 Pits were present within Trenches 5, 12, 13, 14 and 16 (507, 1206, 1303, 1403, and 1604 respectively). The pits were generally shallow, and none contained any finds. Pits 1403 and 1604 were noted to be cut through the subsoil and therefore likely to be of fairly recent date.

4.3.9 Only pit 1205 contained evidence for in-situ burning, although pit 507 contained quantities of charcoal.

4.3.10 The majority of the features uncovered were fairly shallow which is likely to reflect truncation through former ploughing activity.

4.3.11 Features that have the potential to pre-date the post-medieval period are present within the centre and eastern parts of the site. Features uncovered to the west, and to the south, are of probable post-medieval date.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of a mid-dark brown topsoil that was friable in consistency and contained 5% corn-brash fragments and overlay a light-mid brown slightly silty clay subsoil that overlies a light grey-yellow silty clay corn-brash natural with occasional orange patches. The topography sloped down from the north-west and south-east.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
100	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of a mid grey-brown soft friable topsoil that contained 5% corn-brash and which overlay a mid orange-brown soft silty clay subsoil with 5% corn-brash. This overlay a pale yellow-grey soft silty clay natural. Trench was located over topography that sloped down to the south-east. A disused water pipe was located in the northern part of the trench. A piece of worked stone was recovered from the subsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
300	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	Ceramic crucible	1790 – early 20th C
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of mid grey-brown silty clay soft loose-friable topsoil with 5% corn-brash overlying a mid orange-brown soft silty clay subsoil with <5% stones. This overlay a pale grey-yellow clay natural with occasional light red-brown clay patches. Trench was located over topography that sloped sharply down to the south-west.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
400	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-

401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a hedge / bank which comprised two shallow parallel ditches running north-east to south-west across the middle of the trench. The trench also contained a small circular pit which was only partially present within the confines of the trench. The pit contained heat affected material and charcoal, but the burning event probably did not occur i*n situ*. Soils consisted of a loose-friable dark-mid brown topsoil with 10% corn-brash that overlay a light-mid brown loose-friable silty clay subsoil with 30% corn-brash. This overlay a light cream-grey corn-brash/limestone mix with occasional orange patches. The trench was located on topography that sloped slightly down to the south-east.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.60
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
502	Cut	1.76	0.22	Ditch cut, north west ditch	-	-
503	Fill	1.76	0.22	Fill of 502	-	-
504	Deposit	0.90	0.24	Redeposited natural bank deposit?	-	-
505	Cut	1.88	0.16	Ditch cut, south east ditch	-	-
506	Fill	1.88	0.16	Fill of 505	-	-
507	Cut	1.02	0.34	Pit cut	-	-
508	Fill	0.75	0.10	Fill of 507	-	-
509	Fill	0.74	0.02	Fill of 507	-	-
510	Fill	0.90	0.34	Fill of 507	-	-
511	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of a mid grey-brown clayey silt topsoil with 5% corn-brash overlying a mid red-brown soft clayey silt subsoil with <5% corn-brash. This overlay a pale grey-yellow clay natural. Trench was located over topography that sloped sharply down to the north-west.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-

601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained seven shallow post holes that formed no apparent formation or structure. Soil matrix consists of a mid grey-brown silty loam topsoil affected by root action especially on north-east end. This overlay a mid-light orange-brown silty clay with moderate root action in the north east end of trench. This overlay a light yellow-grey-brown mottled clay corn-brash mix. Trench was located on fairly even topography.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.30
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
703	Cut	0.54	0.06	Post hole cut	-	-
704	Fill	0.54	0.06	Fill of 703	-	-
705	Cut	0.30	0.08	Post hole cut	-	-
706	Fill	0.30	0.08	Fill of 705	-	-
707	Cut	0.55	0.20	Post hole cut	-	-
708	Fill	0.55	0.20	Fill of 707	-	-
709	Cut	0.20	0.08	Post hole cut	-	-
710	Fill	0.20	0.08	Fill of 709	-	-
711	Cut	0.25	0.06	Post hole cut	-	-
712	Fill	0.25	0.06	Fill of 711	-	-
713	Cut	0.20	0.03	Post hole cut	-	-
714	Fill	0.20	0.03	Fill of 713	-	-
715	Cut	0.25	0.12	Post hole cut	-	-
716	Fill	0.25	0.12	Fill of 715	-	-

Trench 8		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two linear features, one located in the northern end of trench and running north east-south west and the second located in the southern end of trench and running north-east to south-west. Four post holes were identified in the middle of the trench but no apparent pattern or structure was identified. Soil matrix consisted of a mid brown loose-friable silty clay topsoil with occasional root action. This overlay a mid brown silty clay subsoil with occasional root action present. This overlay a light yellow-pink-brown clay with frequent corn-brash inclusions. Trench was located	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

on fairly level ground that sloped gently down to the south.		

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
803	Cut	0.60	0.38	Ditch cut	-	-
804	Fill	0.60	0.38	Fill of 803	-	-
805	Cut	0.45	0.24	Post hole cut	-	-
806	Fill	0.45	0.24	Fill of 805	-	-
807	Cut	0.40	0.12	Post hole cut	-	-
808	Fill	0.40	0.12	Fill of 807	-	-
809	Cut	0.14	0.05	Post hole cut	-	-
810	Fill	0.14	0.05	Fill of 809	-	-
811	Cut	0.14	0.08	Post hole cut	-	-
812	Fill	0.14	0.08	Fill of 811	-	-
813	Cut	1.50	0.40	Ditch cut	-	-
814	Fill	1.50	0.40	Fill of 813	-	-

Trench 9

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Soil matrix consists of a mid grey-brown soft clay silt topsoil with 10% corn-brash overlying a mid orange-brown soft silty clay subsoil with 5% corn-brash. This overlay a pale grey-yellow soft clay natural with occasional red-brown patches. Towards the centre of the trench was a natural dip not reflected in the landscape surrounding the trench. Topography sloped down to the south.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single linear running north east to south west located in the eastern end of trench. The geophysical survey identified another possible linear running south-west to north-east	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2

at the western end of trench but this turned out to be of geological origin. The soil matrix consisted of a mid grey-brown silt-loam mixed topsoil overlying a mid-light orange-brown silty clay subsoil. This overlay a light mottled yellow-grey blue-grey corn-brash. Trench located on slightly sloping topography which dropped down to the south.	**Length (m)**	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	0.90	0.28	Ditch cut	-	-
1004	Fill	0.90	0.28	Fill of 1003	-	-

Trench 11

General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained a single linear identified in the geophysical survey and which was located towards the centre of the trench orientated north-east to south-west. Soil matrix consisted of a mid grey-brown soft silty clay topsoil with 5% corn-brash overlying a mid orange-brown clay silt subsoil with 10% corn-brash. This overlay a light orange brown clay silt natural with occasional corn-brash inclusions. Trench was located on topography that sloped down to the sout- east.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Fill	1.14	0.5	Fill of 1104	CBM	Prehistoric - Roman
1104	Cut	1.14	0.50	Ditch cut	-	-

Trench 12

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single linear running NNE-SSW within the northern end of trench and which correlated to an anomaly on geophysical survey, as did a circular feature located in the southern end of trench. The soil matrix consisted of a mid to light grey-brown silt loam overlying as mid-light orange-brown silt clay. The natural was a light yellow grey clay. Trench located on topography that sloped gently down to the south.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

1200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1203	Cut	1.30	0.25	Ditch cut	-	-
1204	Fill	1.30	0.25	Fill of 1203	-	-
1205	Fill	0.25	0.05	Fill of 1206	-	-
1206	Cut	0.25	0.05	Possible pit cut	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single possible pit or the terminus of a linear located within the southern end of trench. Soil matrix consisted of a mid-brown silty loose-friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash overlying a mid-light brown slightly yellow-orange tinged silty clay subsoil with 20% corn-brash inclusions. This overlay a light greyish-yellow gravel corn-brash silty clay mixed natural. Trench was located on topography that sloped down towards the south.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.40
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1303	Cut	0.51	0.4	Pit cut	-	-
1304	Fill	0.51	0.4	Fill of 1303	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a shallow possible pit identified on the geophysical survey. Other anomalies were not apparent in trench and probably changes within the underlying geology. Soil matrix consists of a mid grey-brown silty loam topsoil overlying a mid-light grey-brown clayey silt subsoil overlying a mottled light yellow-brown clay corn-brash mixed natural. The trench was located on topography that sloped down to the south.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1403	Cut	1.90	0.2	Possible modern pit cut	-	-
1404	Fill	1.90	0.2	Fill of 1403	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Soil matrix consisted of a mid grey-brown clayey silt top soil with <5% corn-brash inclusions overlying a mid orange-brown silt-clay corn-brash mixed natural. The trench was located over topography that sloped down to the south.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1500	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two linear features corresponding to anomalies from the geophysical survey. One feature was orientated NNE -SSW within the centre of the trench. The second was orientated runs north-east to south west within the eastern end of trench. A modern charcoal filled pit corresponded to an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey and was situated within in the middle of the trench. The soil matrix consisted of a mid grey-brown silty loam topsoil over a mid orange-brown silty subsoil overlying a light yellow-brown clay silt natural. The trench was located on topography that sloped down to the south.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.60
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1603	Fill	1.75	0.06	Fill of 1604	-	-
1604	Cut	1.75	0.06	Modern pit cut	-	-
1605	Cut	0.70	0.10	Ditch cut	-	-
1606	Fill	0.70	0.10	Fill of1605	-	-
1607	Cut	0.75	0.40	Ditch cut	-	-
1608	Fill	0.75	0.40	Fill of1608	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Soil matrix consisted of a mid-dark brown loose-friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash, this overlay a light to mid brownish-orange silty clay subsoil with 20% corn-brash inclusions. This overlay a light yellow-orange corn-brash limestone mixed natural. Trench was located on topography that sloped steeply to the south.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.30
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Soil matrix consists of a dark-mid brown loose-friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash fragments overlying a light to mid brownish-orange subsoil with 20% corn-brash inclusions. This overlay a light grey-cream-yellow corn-brash silty clay mixed natural. Trench was located on topography that sloped down to the south.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a single NNW-SSE ditch at the western end of trench which corresponded to an anomaly from the geophysical survey. The soil matrix consist of a dark-mid brown loose-friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash overlying a light to mid brownish-orange silty clay subsoil with 10% corn-brash. This overlay a light grey-yellow silty clay corn-brash mixed natural with occasional orange patches. The trench was located on topography that sloped down to the south.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.46
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1900	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1903	Cut	1.04	0.36	Ditch cut	-	-
1904	Fill	1.04	0.36	Fill of 1903	-	-

Trench 20		
General description	**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained a single north-east to south-west orientated linear	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50

feature located within the northern end of trench, and which corresponded to an anomaly from the geophysical survey. The geophysical survey also identified a second linear feature orientated north east-south west, but this turned out to be of geological origin. The soil matrix consisted of a dark to mid brown friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash overlying a light to mid brownish-orange tinged silty clay subsoil with 10% corn-brash. This overlay a light cream-yellow silty clay corn-brash gravel mixed natural. The trench was located on topography that sloped down to the south.	**Width (m)**	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2003	Cut	0.90	0.38	Ditch cut	-	-
2004	Fill	0.90	0.38	Fill of 2003	-	-

Trench 21

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
The geophysical survey identified several linear features orientated north east-south west across the footprint of the trench. The northern-most of these turned out to be a modern disturbance of compact sand and gravel mix which was cut through the subsoil The second, within the centre of the trench turned out to be of geological origin, as did that at the southern end of the trench. A sondage was machine excavated into this feature and its geological origin confirmed. Soil matrix consisted of a dark to mid brown friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash overlying a light to mid brownish-orange tinged silty clay subsoil with 20% corn-brash. This overlay a light cream-yellow silty clay natural with 10% corn-brash gravel and occasional orange patches. The trench was located on topography that sloped down to the south.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.60
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a single linear feature orientated north east-south west within the southern end of trench. The topography of the location of trench 22 sloped steeply down to the south and a natural dip occurred around the middle of the trench. The soil matrix consisted of a dark-mid brown loose-friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash overlying a light-mid brown silty clay subsoil with 10%	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

corn-brash inclusions. This overlay a dark brown homogeneous slightly silty clay colluvium that was found within the natural dip. At the base of the sequence was a light cream-grey-yellow silty clay gravel corn-brash mixed natural.		

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2200	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	Pottery	19th C
2201	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2203	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium	-	-
2204	Cut	1.60	0.30	Ditch cut	-	-
2205	Fill	1.60	0.30	Fill of 2204	Pottery	18th - 19th C

Trench 23

General description	Orientation	NWN-SES
Trench devoid of archaeology. Soil matrix consisted of a dark-mid brown loose-friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash inclusions overlying a light-mid brown silty clay subsoil. This which overlay a light grey-yellow silty clay corn-brash mixed natural with occasional orange patches. The trench was located over topography that sloped down to the south-west.	Avg. depth (m)	0.44
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2300	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24

General description	Orientation	N-S, E-W
Trench was 'L' shaped in plan, and devoid of archaeology. Soil matrix consisted of a dark brown friable homogeneous topsoil overlying a mid brown friable silty clay subsoil. This overlay a light brownish-grey silty clay alluvium which overlay a further layer of very light greysilty clay alluvium. This in turn overlay a dark grey clean silty clay alluvium which was located within the base of a natural dip in the topography. At the base of the sequence was a light grey-yellow silty clay corn-brash mixed natural that was under the water table. Trench was located at the base of a very steep natural slope with a slight dip in the central part of the north south part of the L shaped trench.	Avg. depth (m)	0.76
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2400	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-

2401	Layer	10	0.30	Alluvium	-	-
2402	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium	-	-
2403	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil	-	-
2404	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium	-	-
2405	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Soil matrix consisted of a mid grey-brown silty loam topsoil overlying a mid orange-brown silty clay subsoil. This overlay a mid-light mottled pink-orange grey clay corn-brash mixed natural. Trench was located on topography that sloped down to the south.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two parallel linear features running north west-south east which were identified as anomalies from the geophysical survey. The northern-most of these was a shallow probable modern drain whilst the southern feature was larger but shallow and was probably a field boundary. The geophysics also identified a negative feature running between the two linear features which after investigation turned out to be of geological origin. The soil matrix consisted of a mid-dark brown friable topsoil with 10% corn-brash inclusions overlying a light-mid brownish-orange tinged silty clay subsoil with 20% corn-brash inclusions This overlay a light yellow-orange tinged corn-brash silty clay mixed natural. The trench was located over topography which sloped steeply down to the south.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.52
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2603	Cut	0.7	0.21	Ditch cut	-	-
2604	Fill	0.70	0.21	Fill of 2603	-	-
2605	Cut	1.64	0.12	Ditch cut	-	-
2606	Fill	1.64	0.12	Fill of 2605	Glass, Fe	18th C

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The pottery

Identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
2200	2 flowerpot sherds, 49g	19th century
2205	1 sherd North Devon gravel-tempered ware, 1 sherd local post-medieval red earthenware, 29g	18th – 19th century

Discussion/recommendations.

B.1.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.2 The ceramic crucible

Identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
301	Base of a Cornish crucible, slight thermal discolouration to outer surface, 101g	1790 – early 20th century

Discussion/recommendations.

B.1.2 Crucibles such as this were made in Redruth and possibly elsewhere in Cornwall from c 1790 and were in common use throughout the 19th century for assaying metals (e.g. Cornish tin, copper etc.). The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.3 The fired clay

Identified by Cynthia Poole

Context	Description	Date
1103	Single fragment of fired clay with feldspar inclusions and vitrified surface. Furnace lining for metal smelting. 36G	Prehistoric or Roman

Discussion/recommendations.

B.1.3 Although it is a single find, fired clay is not common in Cornwall and it is significant in that it indicates there is some form of metal working taking place within the area of evaluation. It is thought that the fired clay is most likely to be of prehistoric of Roman

date, but an early medieval date should not be entirely discounted. The fired clay is very unlikely to be of post-medieval date.

B.4 The iron

Identified by Ian Scott

Context	Description	Date
2606	Single undiagnostic nail stem, 9g	-

Discussion/recommendations.

B.1.4 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.5 The glass

Identified by Ian Scott

Context	Description	Date
2606	2 fragments wine bottle, 24g	18th century

Discussion/recommendations.

B.1.5 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

Appendix C. Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

C.1 Introduction

C.1.1 This report describes a single sample taken from the evaluation.

C.1.2 Sample 1000 (fill 1004) was taken from the fill of a NE-SW ditch (1003) of unknown date in trench 10.

C.2 Aims

C.2.1 Sampling was undertaken to:

(i) Determine whether ecofacts and environmental evidence (such as plant remains, animal bone, human bone and molluscs) are present;

(ii) to determine the quality, range, state and method of preservation of any ecofactual evidence;

(iii) to recover and identify any small artefacts and

(iv) to make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

C.3 Methodology

C.3.1 This sample was processed for charred plant remains (CPR) by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residue was sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains.

C.3.2 The dried flot was scanned for charred plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification.

C.3.3 Charcoal identifications are provisional only. Identification was carried out by Sheila Boardman. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

C.4 Results

C.4.1 Sample 1000 (1004) was a greyish-brown sandy silt (Munsell number 10YR 5/2) and was 30l in size. No artefacts were recovered from the residue. The sample yielded approximately 700ml of flot material of which 25% was scanned.

C.4.2 The flot for this sample contains small quantities of fine modern roots. Charcoal is present including fragments of >4mm. A large percentage of the charcoal noted is from roundwood which has good potential for c14 dating. A variety of wood types appear to be present including alder/hazel (*Alnus* sp*/Corylus* sp) and buckthorne/legumewood (Rhamnaceae/Fabaceae).The charcoal though occasionally encrusted is generally well-preserved. No charred seeds or grain were noted in the scanned portion of this flot.

C.5 Discussion

C.5.1 The sample contained very large quantities of well-preserved and identifiable charcoal, probably the remnants of a small fire. The lack of charred seeds and other domestic refuse may be an indication that the feature was at a distance from areas of human habitation.

C.6 Conclusions and recommendations

C.6.1 The flot from sample 1000 contained well preserved charcoal despite the lack of other plant materials. The variety of woods and the presence of large amounts of roundwood may indicate that this sample is worth further investigation both for formal identification of the woods present and to contribute to the information for the area of fuel use and woodland management, should the site be subject to further excavation and the deposit dated. Charred remains are evidently preserved at the site and any future excavations should incorporate a sampling policy in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. Oxford Archaeology 2005 and English Heritage 2011).

Appendix D. Bibliography and References

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Appendix E. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Land at Tolgarrick Farm, Truro, Cornwall

Site code: TRCF 13

Grid reference: SW 81981 43902

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 21st October - 31st November 2013

Area of site: 17 hectares

Summary of results: The evaluation uncovered two former hedge-bank field boundaries, one of which was shown on a map of 1844. Other features included a series of ditches which appeared from the geophysics to be part of a system of enclosures broadly aligned ENE-WSW and NNW-SSE and focused on the eastern part of the site. The only dating evidence from these ditches was a fragment of furnace lining of prehistoric or Roman date. Other ditches were orientated NE-SW but remained undated. Two clusters of postholes and several shallow pits did not contain any datable material.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.

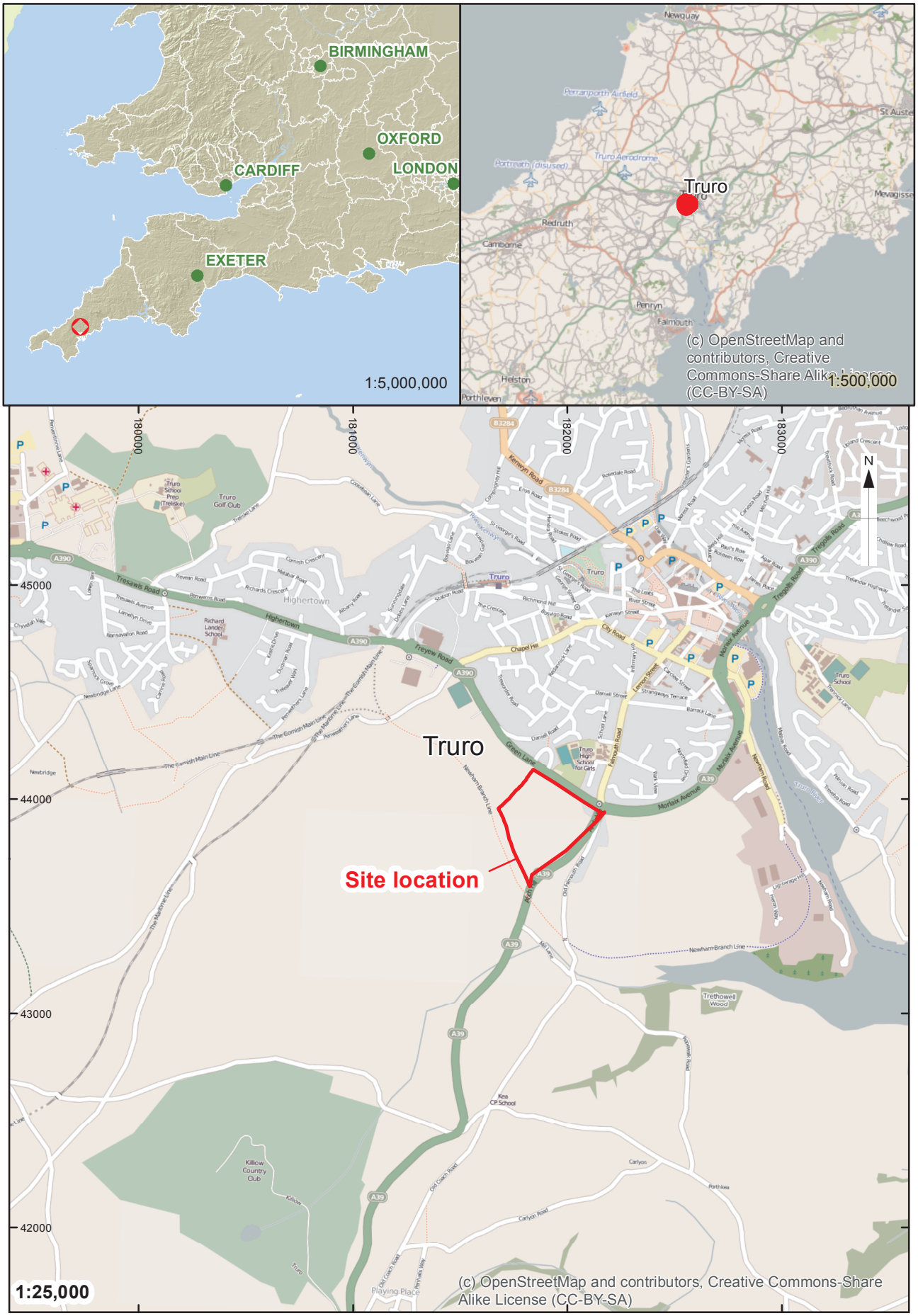


Figure 1: Location of site

X:\t\Tolgarrick, Truro\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\TRCFEV_current_111113.dwg(Figure 2)*TRCF13*TRCFEV*Tolgarrick, Truro*matt.bradley* 22 Nov 2013

N

182150
44100

A390 Green Lane

Tolgarrick Farm

A39 Arch Hill

T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13
T14
T15
T16
T17
T18
T19
T20
T21
T22
T23
T24
T25
T26

507
502
505
Postholes
703,705,707,709
711,713 and 715
803
Postholes
805,807,809
and 811
813
1203
1206
1003
1104
1604
1607
1605
1403
1303
1903
2003
2204
2603
2605

181750
43550

182150
43550

Evaluation
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Geophysics
Potential archaeological feature
Negative anomaly
Natural feature
Trend
Ferrous
Overhead power cable and 10m buffer zone

Geophysics interpretation and basemap supplied by :
Environment Dimension Partnership and GSB

0 100 m
1:2000

Figure 2: Trench locations with geophysics and archaeological features

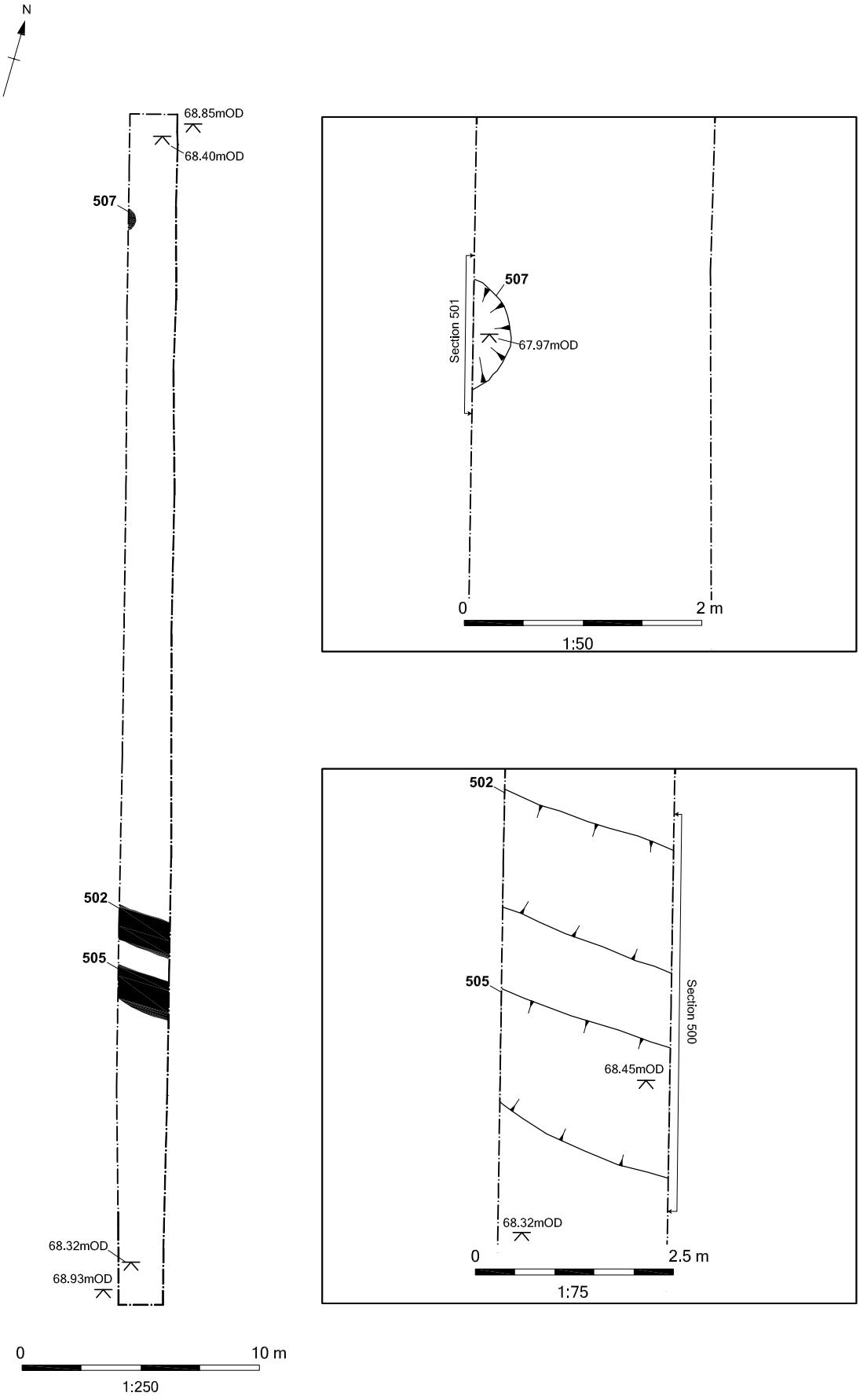


Figure 3: Detailed plan of Trench 5, features 502, 505 and 507

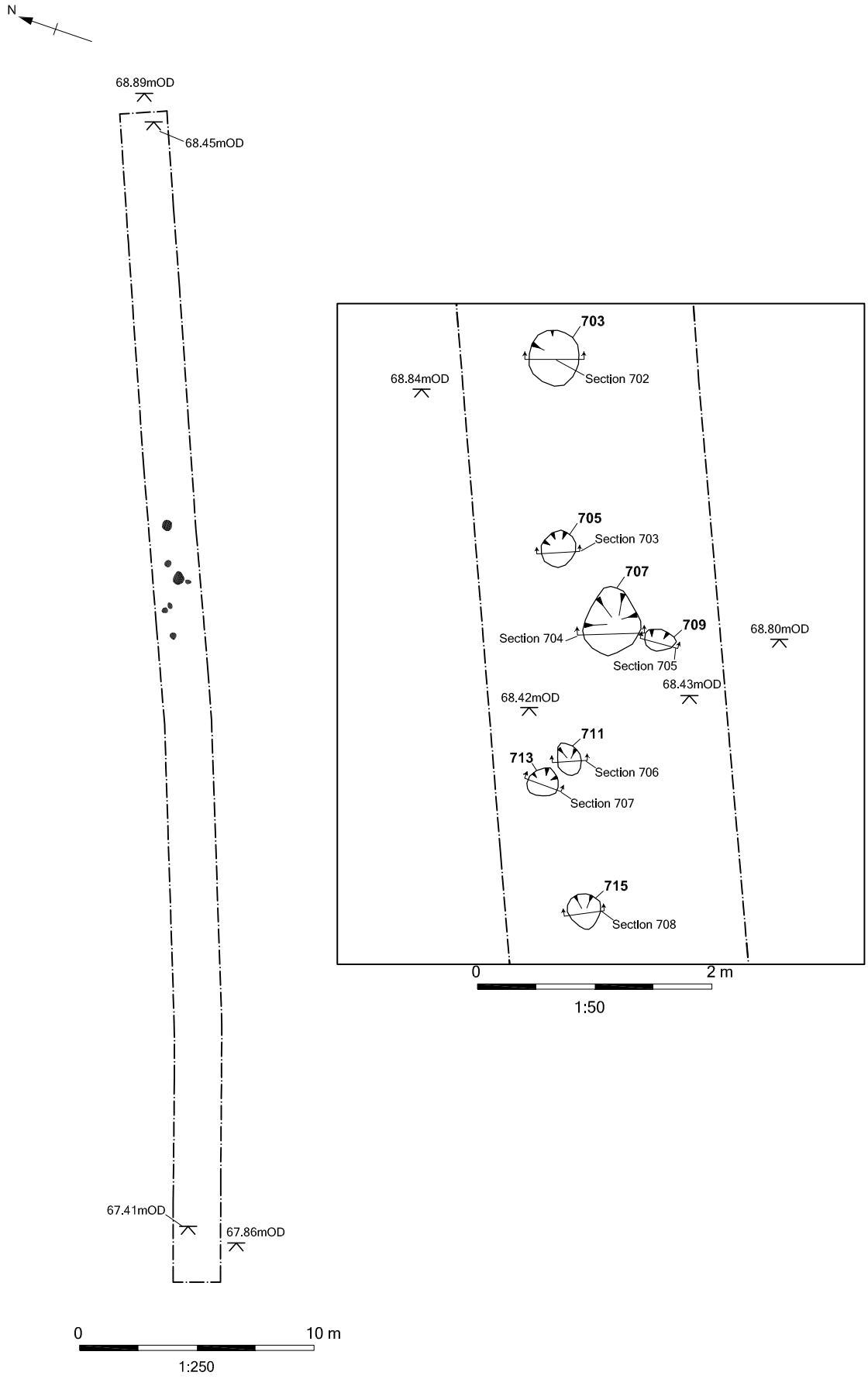
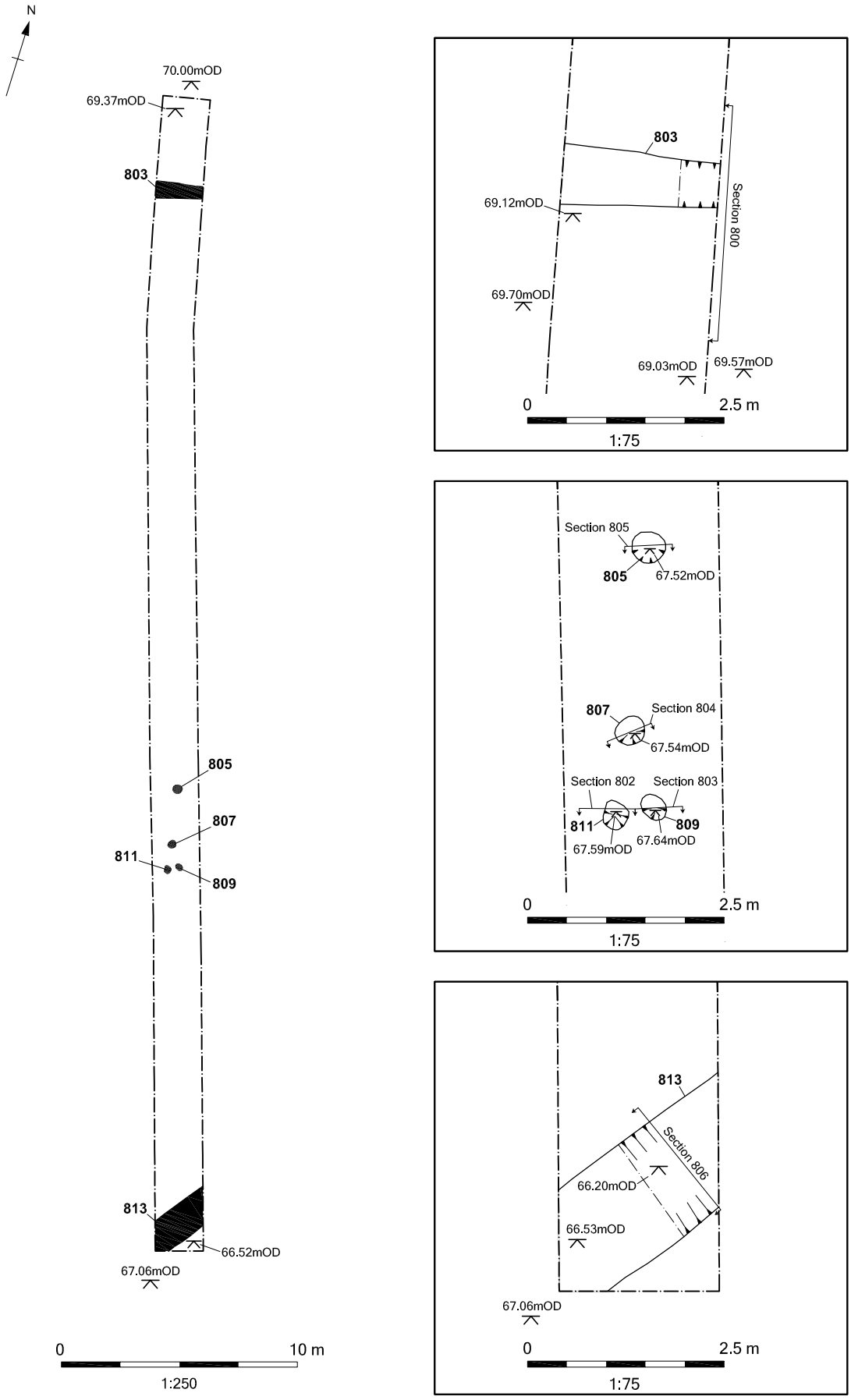
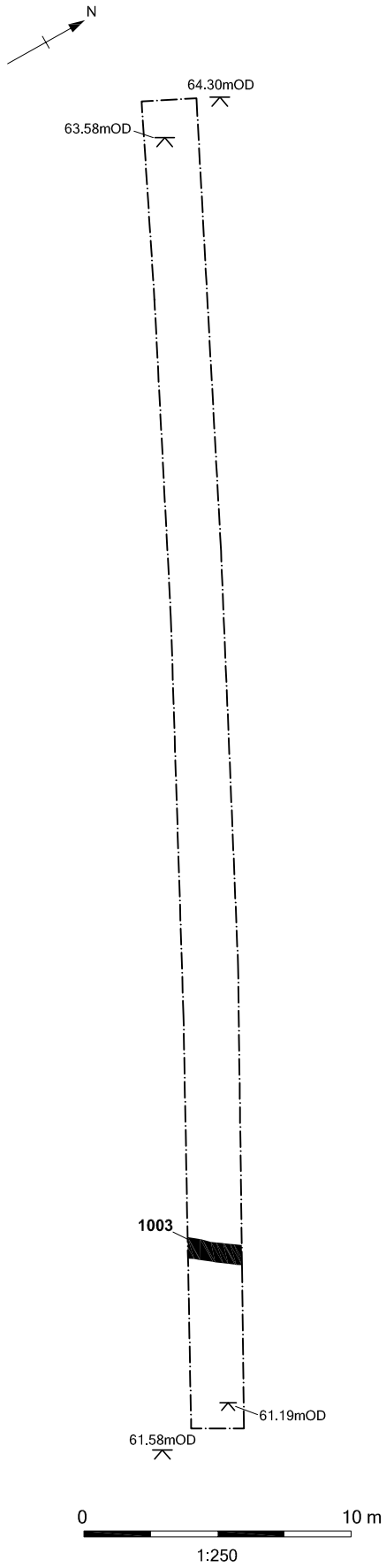


Figure 4: Detailed plan of Trench 7, features 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713 and 715



X:\t\Tolgarrtck, Truro\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\TRCFEV_current_111113.dwg(Figure 5)*TRCF13*TRCFEV*Tolgarrtck, Truro*leo.heatley* 19 Nov 2013

Figure 5: Detailed plan of Trench 8, features 803, 805, 807, 809, 811 and 813



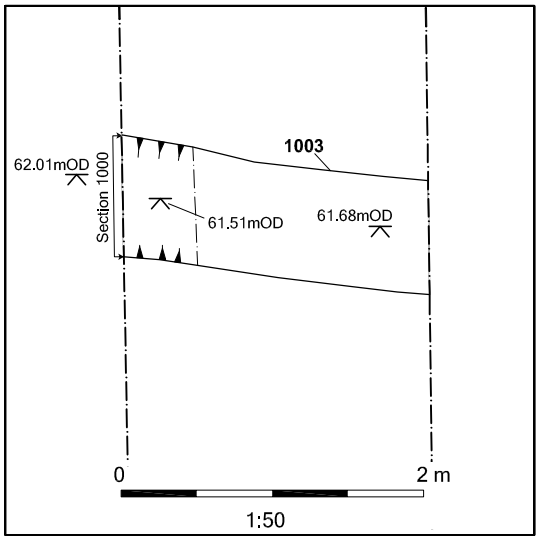


Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trench 10, feature 1003

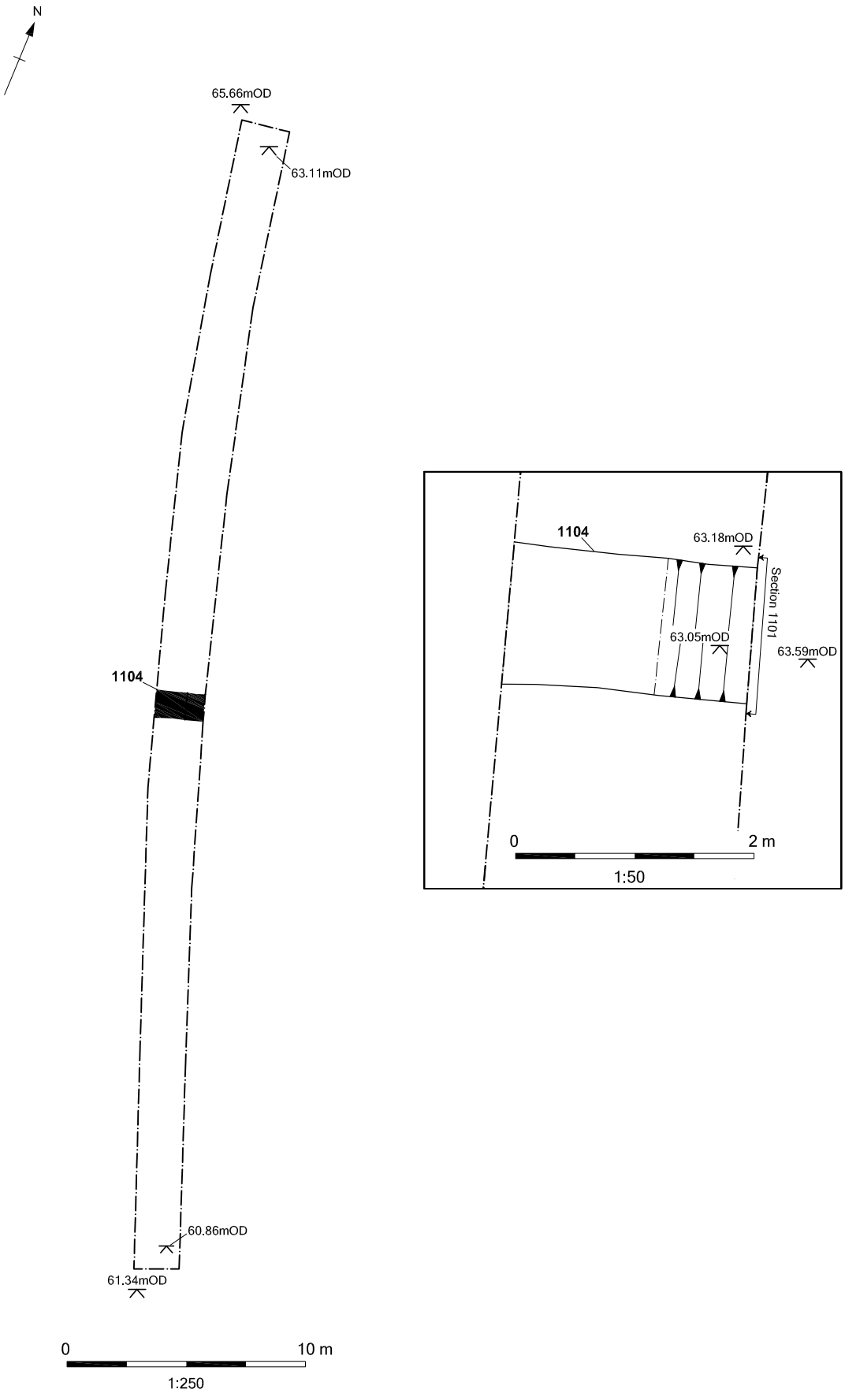


Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trench 11, feature 1104

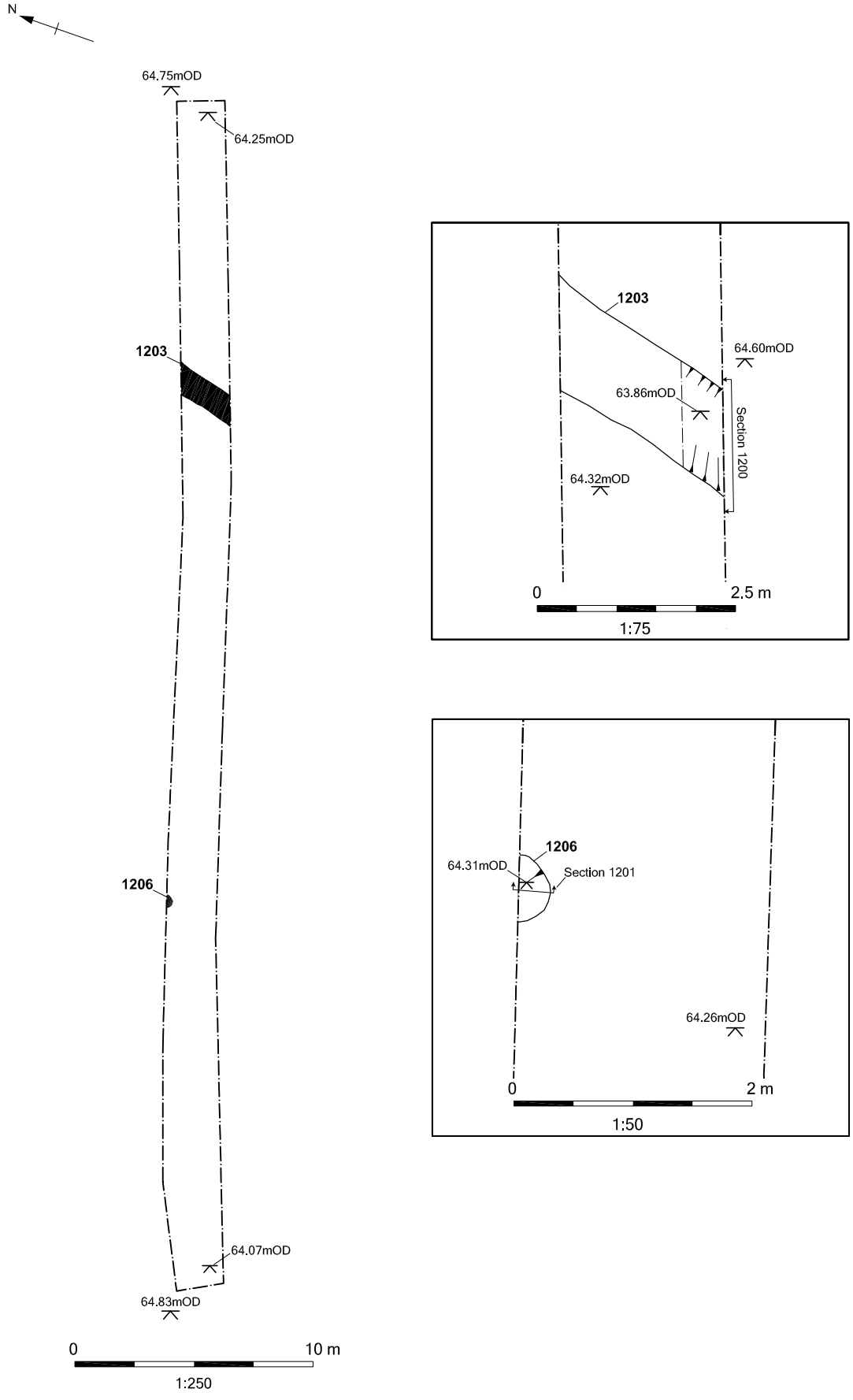


Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trench 12, feature 1203 and 1206

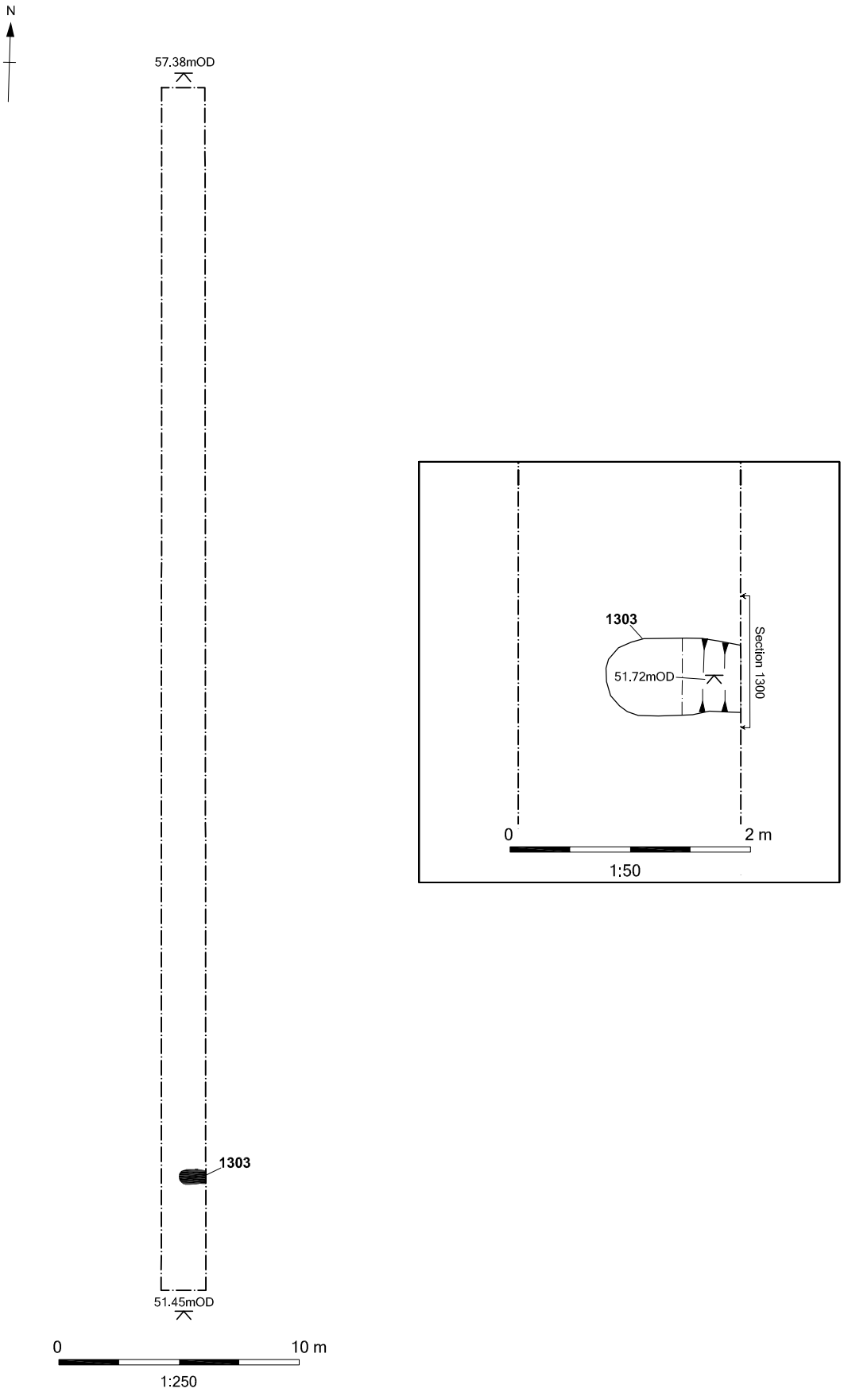


Figure 9: Detailed plan of Trench 13, feature 1303

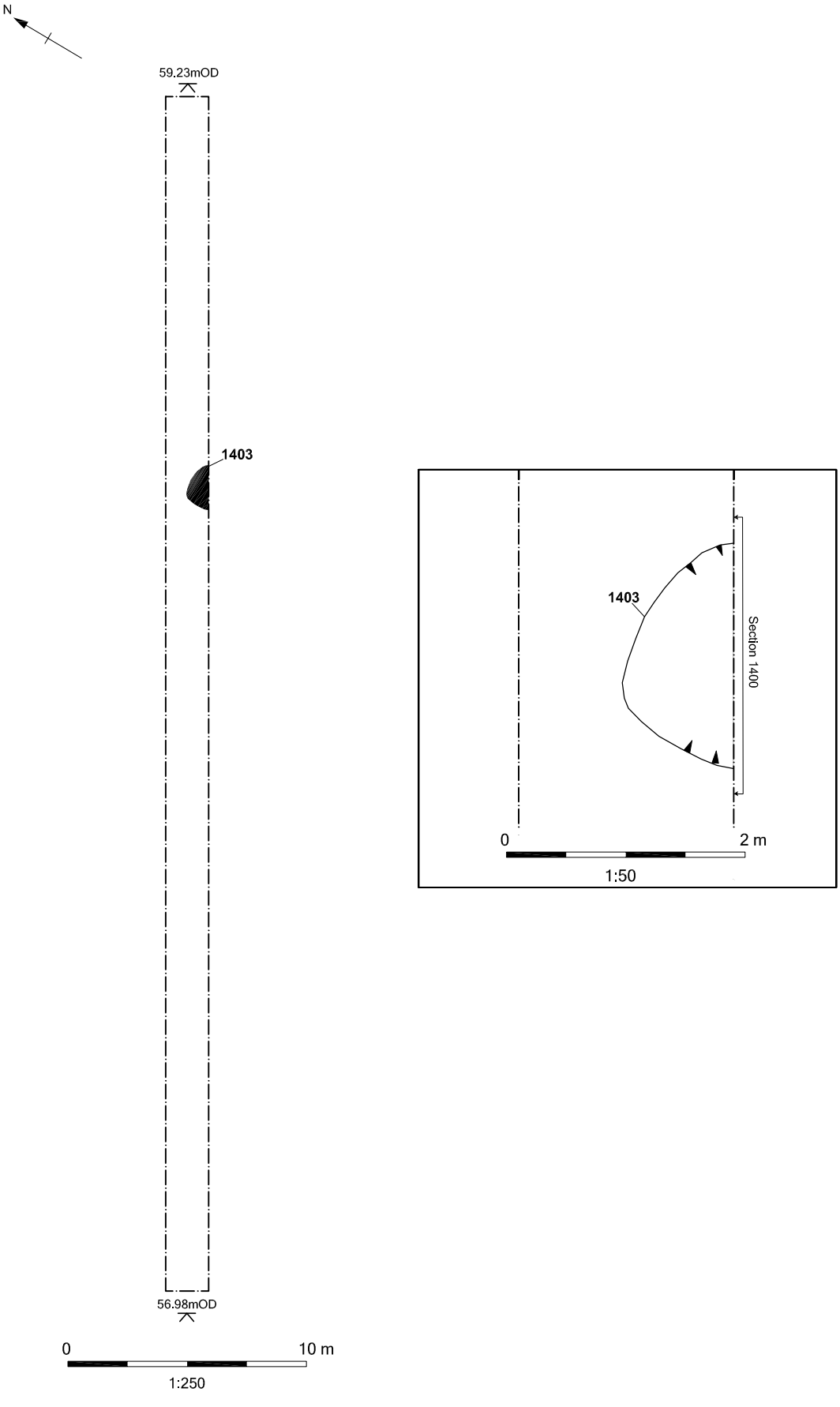


Figure 10: Detailed plan of Trench 14, feature 1403

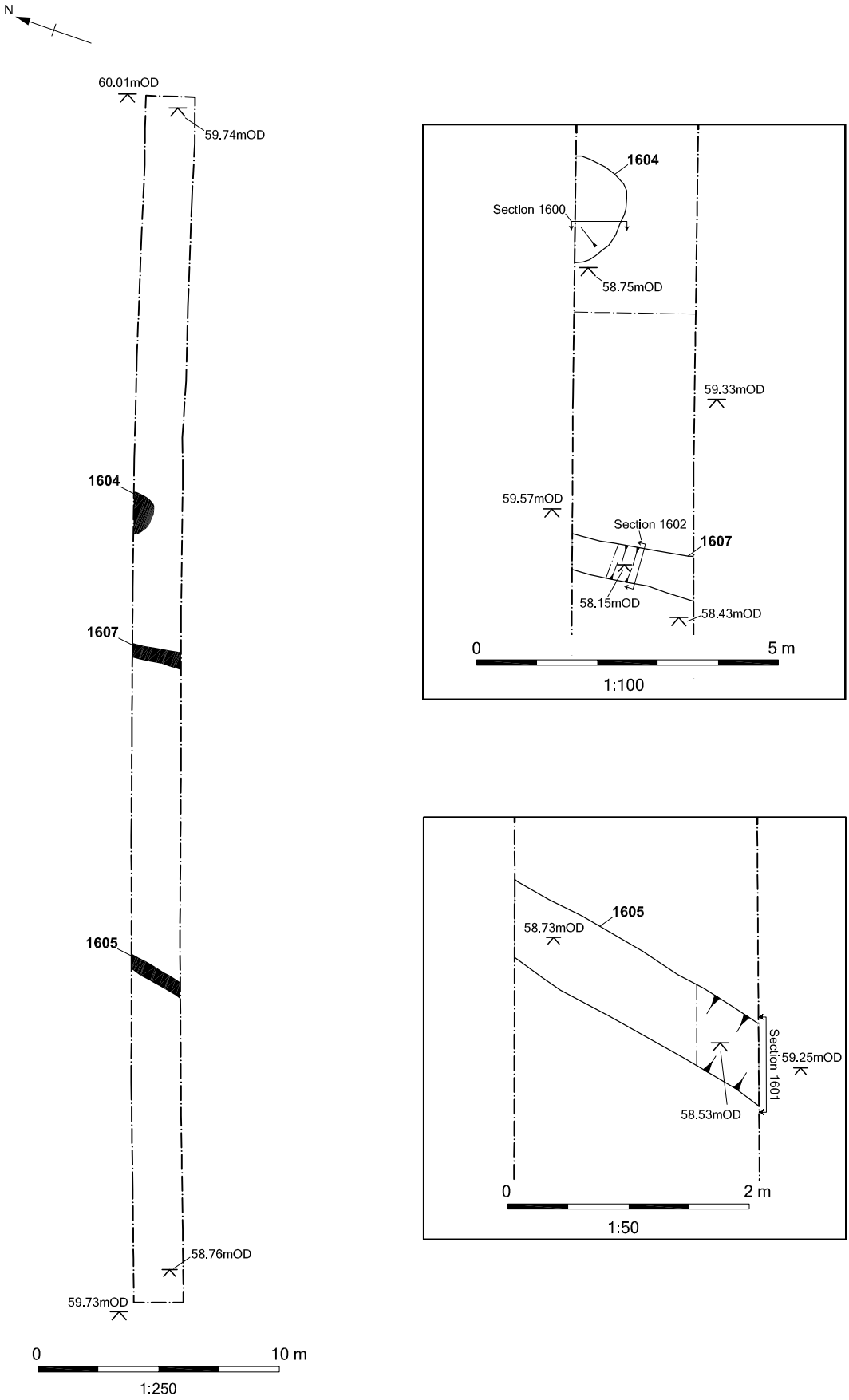
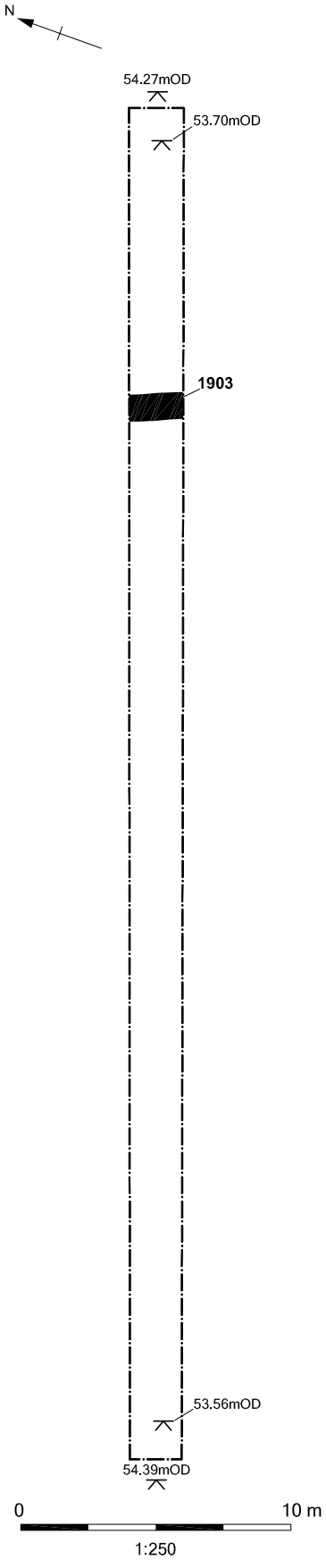


Figure 11: Detailed plan of Trench 16, features 1604, 1605 and 1607



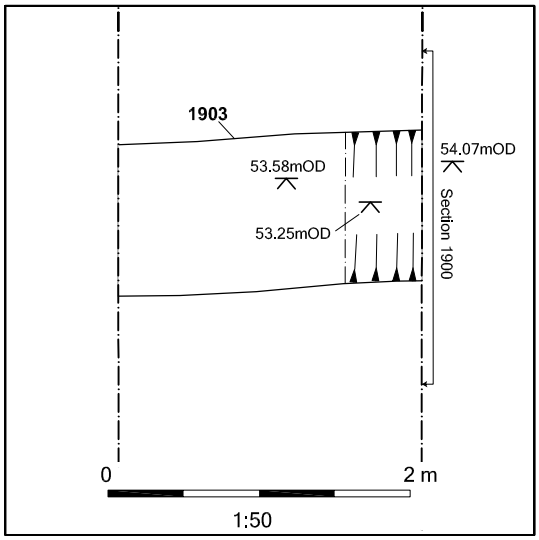


Figure 12: Detailed plan of Trench 19, feature 1903

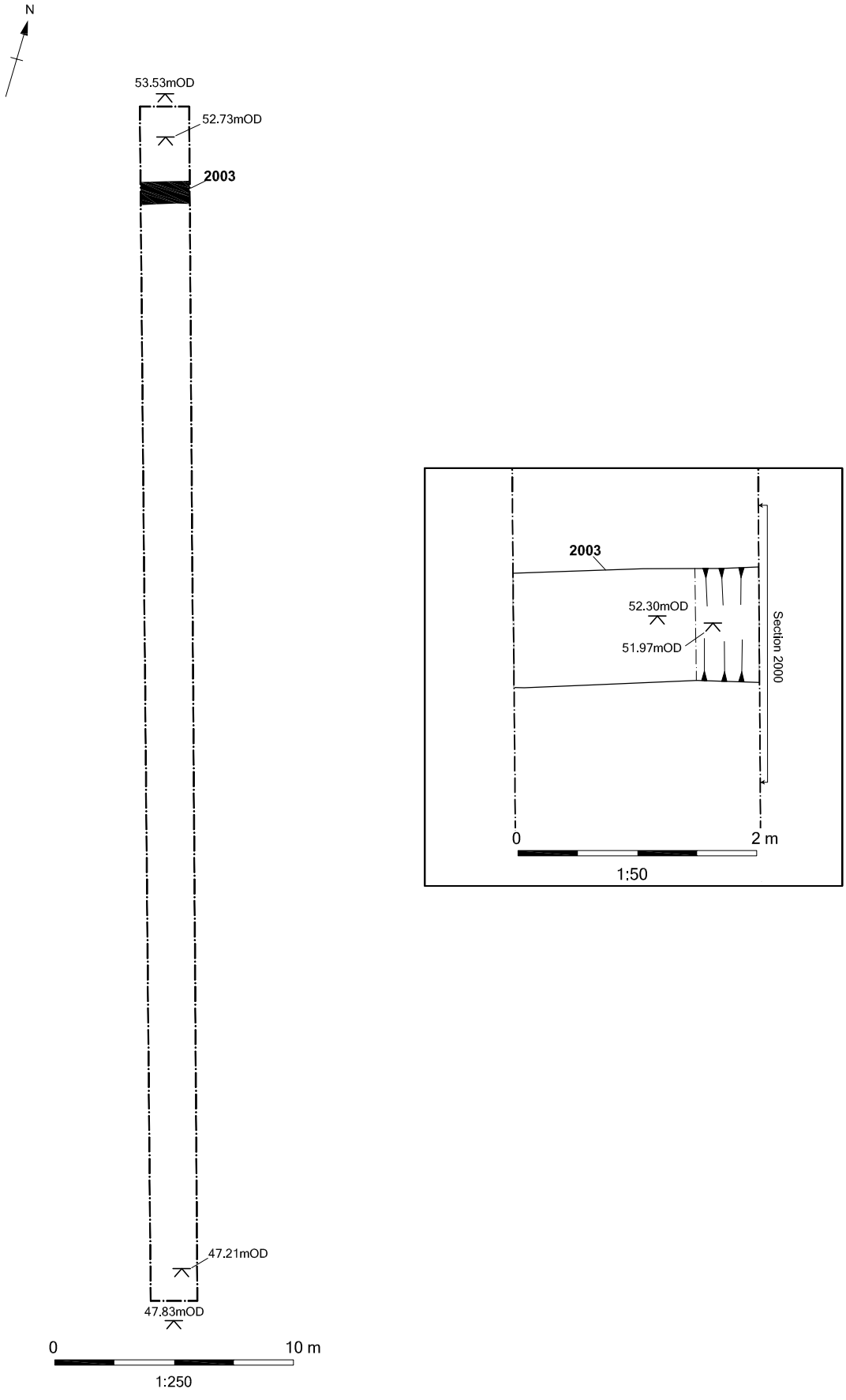


Figure 13: Detailed plan of Trench 20, feature 2003

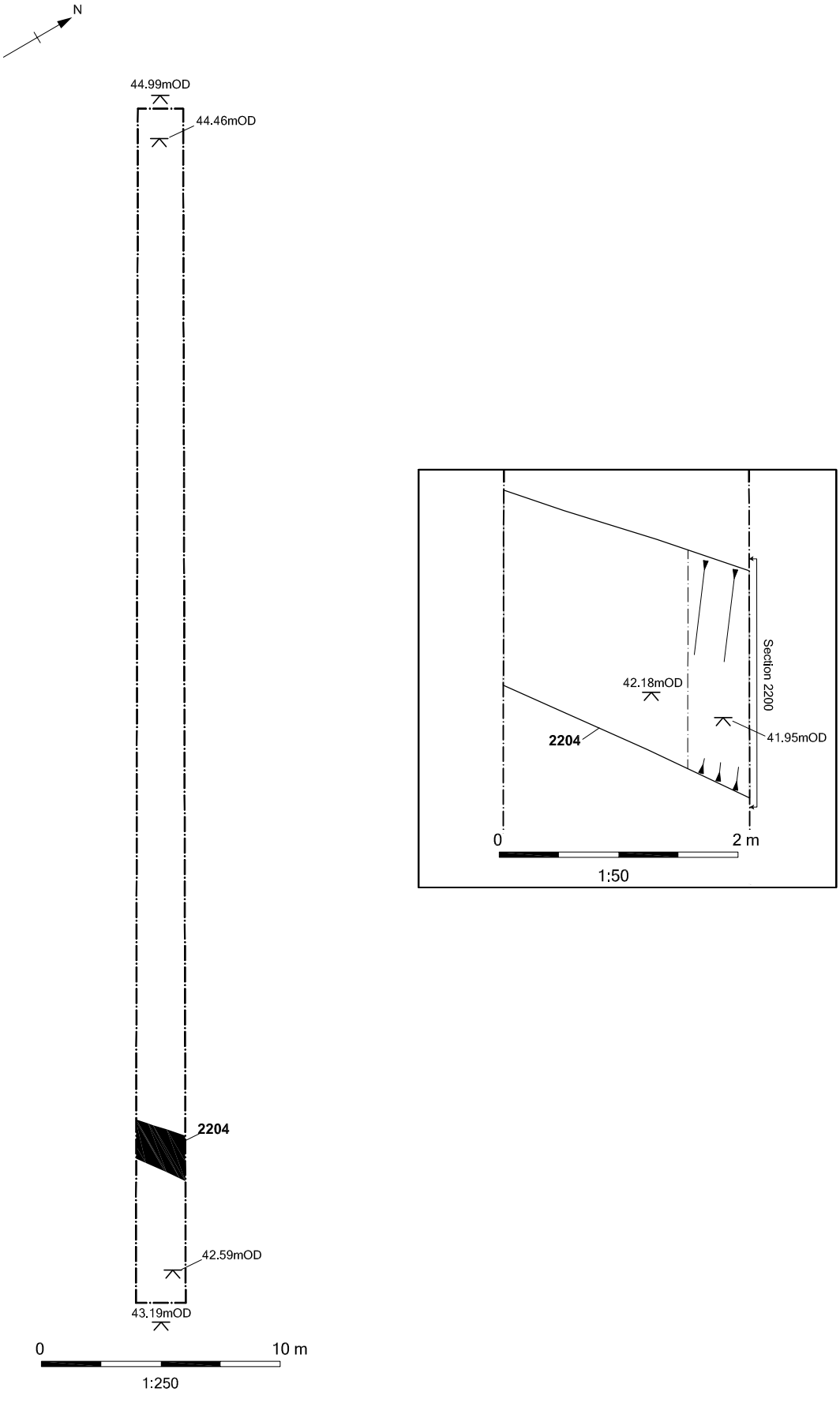
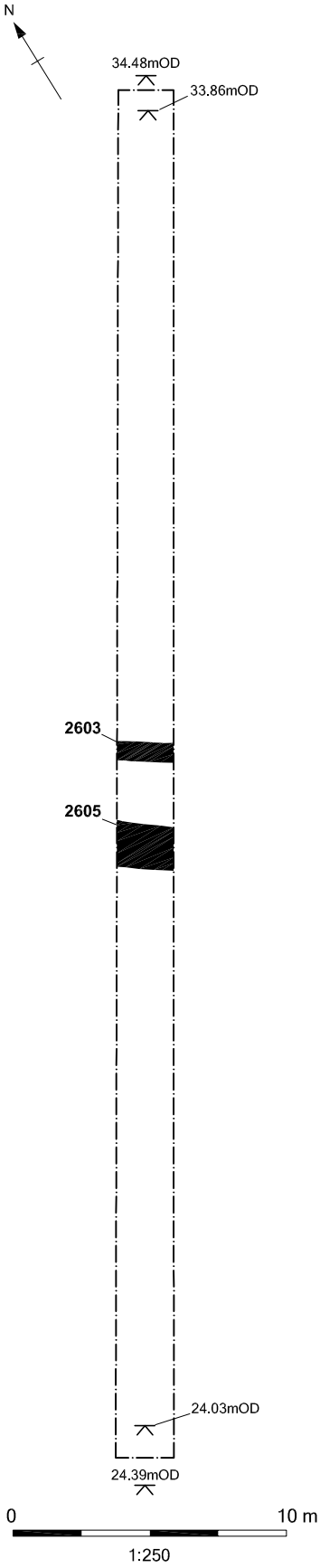


Figure 14: Detailed plan of Trench 22, feature 2204



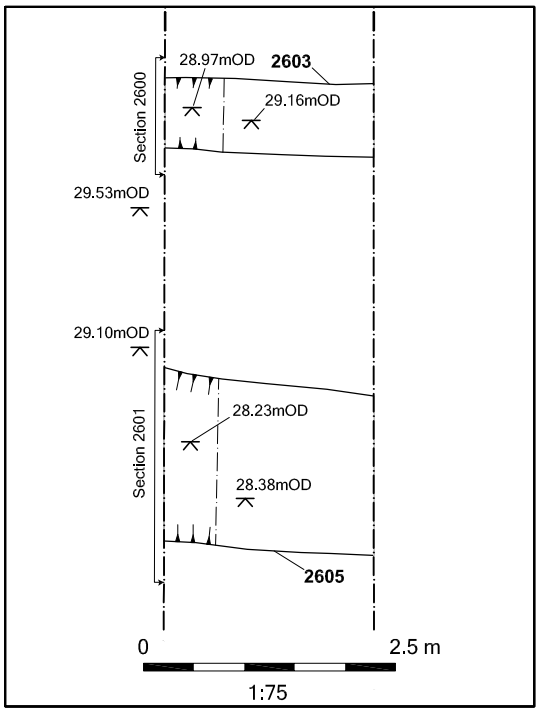


Figure 15: Detailed plan of Trench 26, features 2603 and 2605

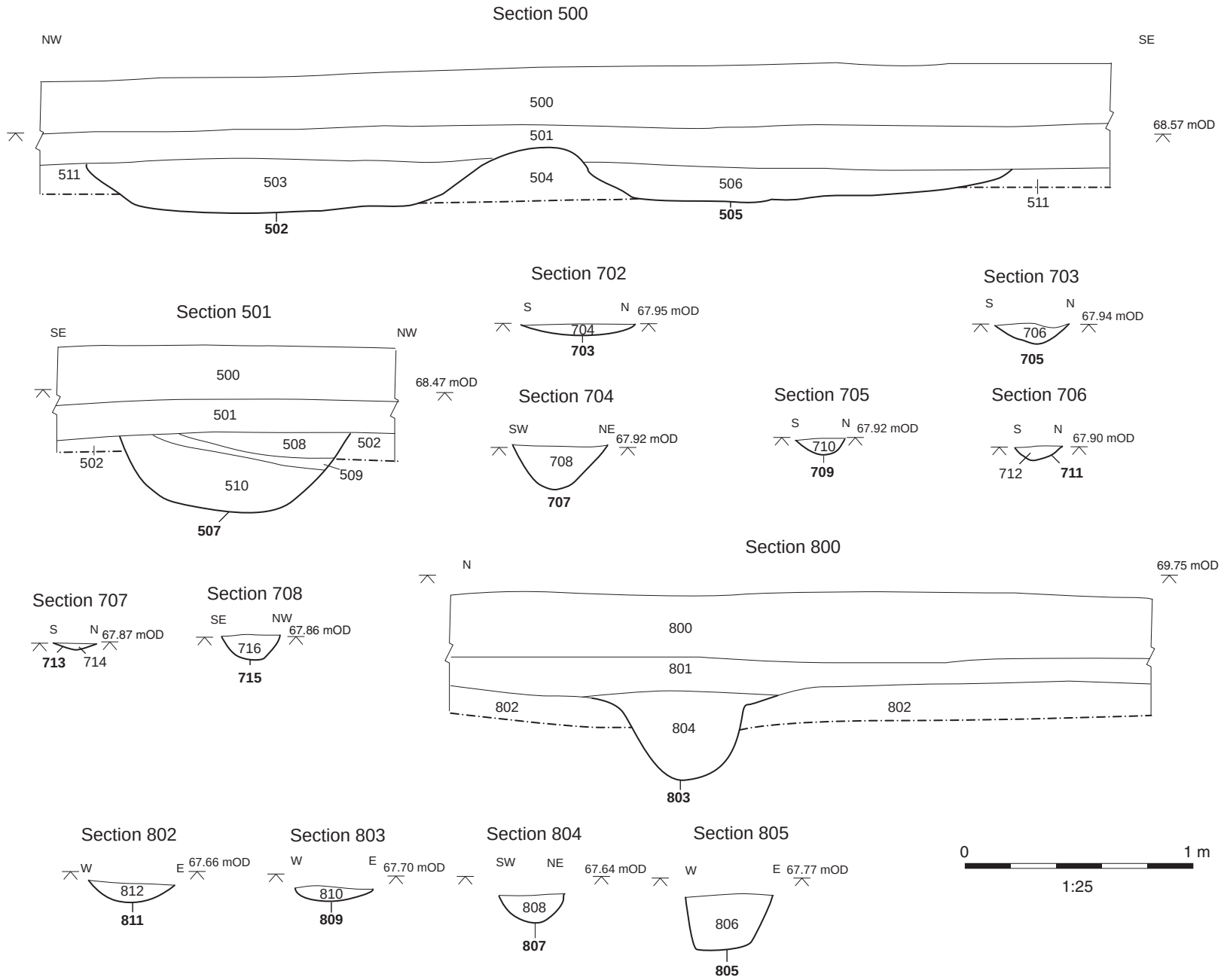


Figure 16: Sections, 500, 501, 701-708 and 800-805

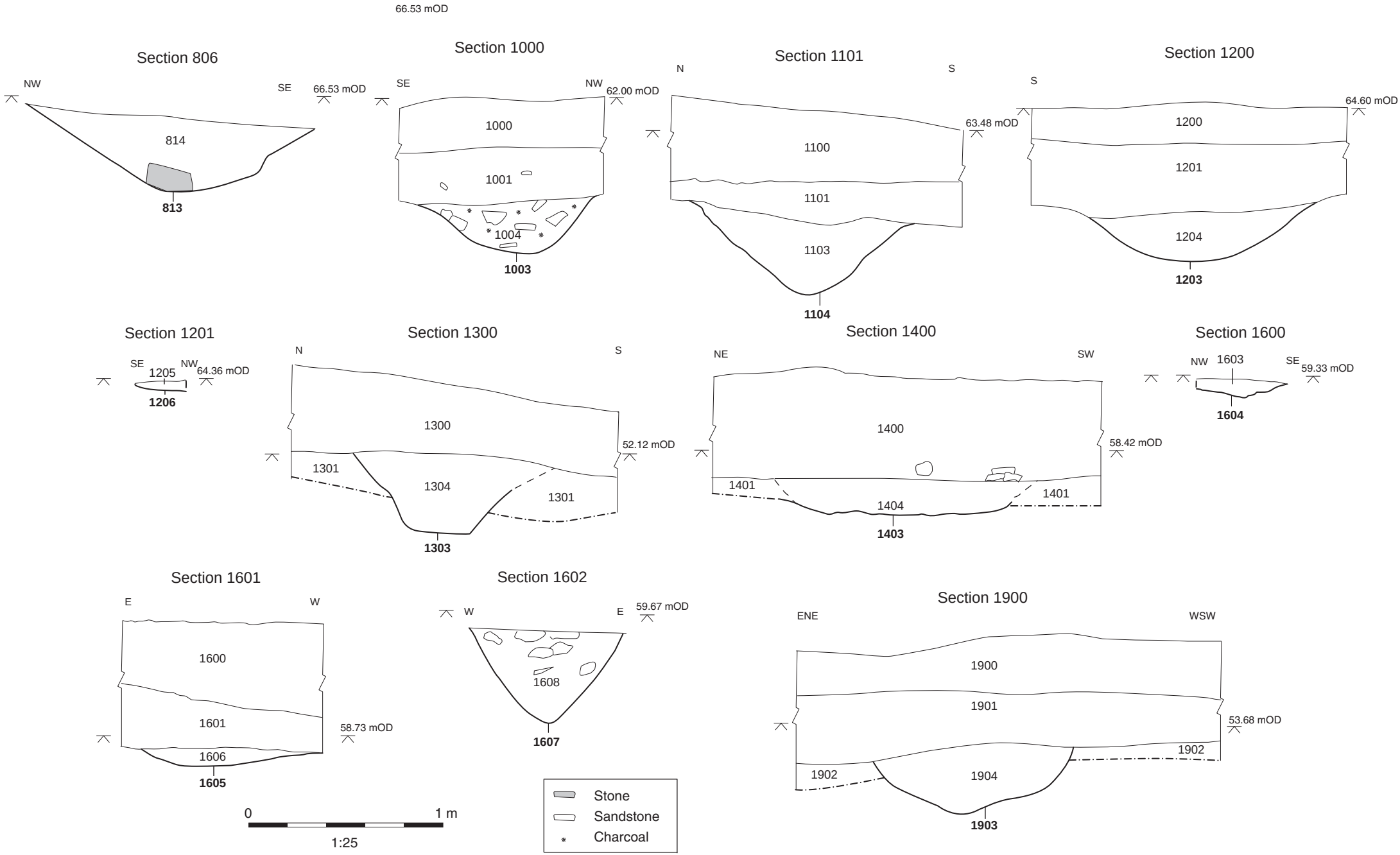


Figure 17: Sections 806, 1000, 1101, 1200, 1201, 1300, 1400, 1600-1602 and 1900

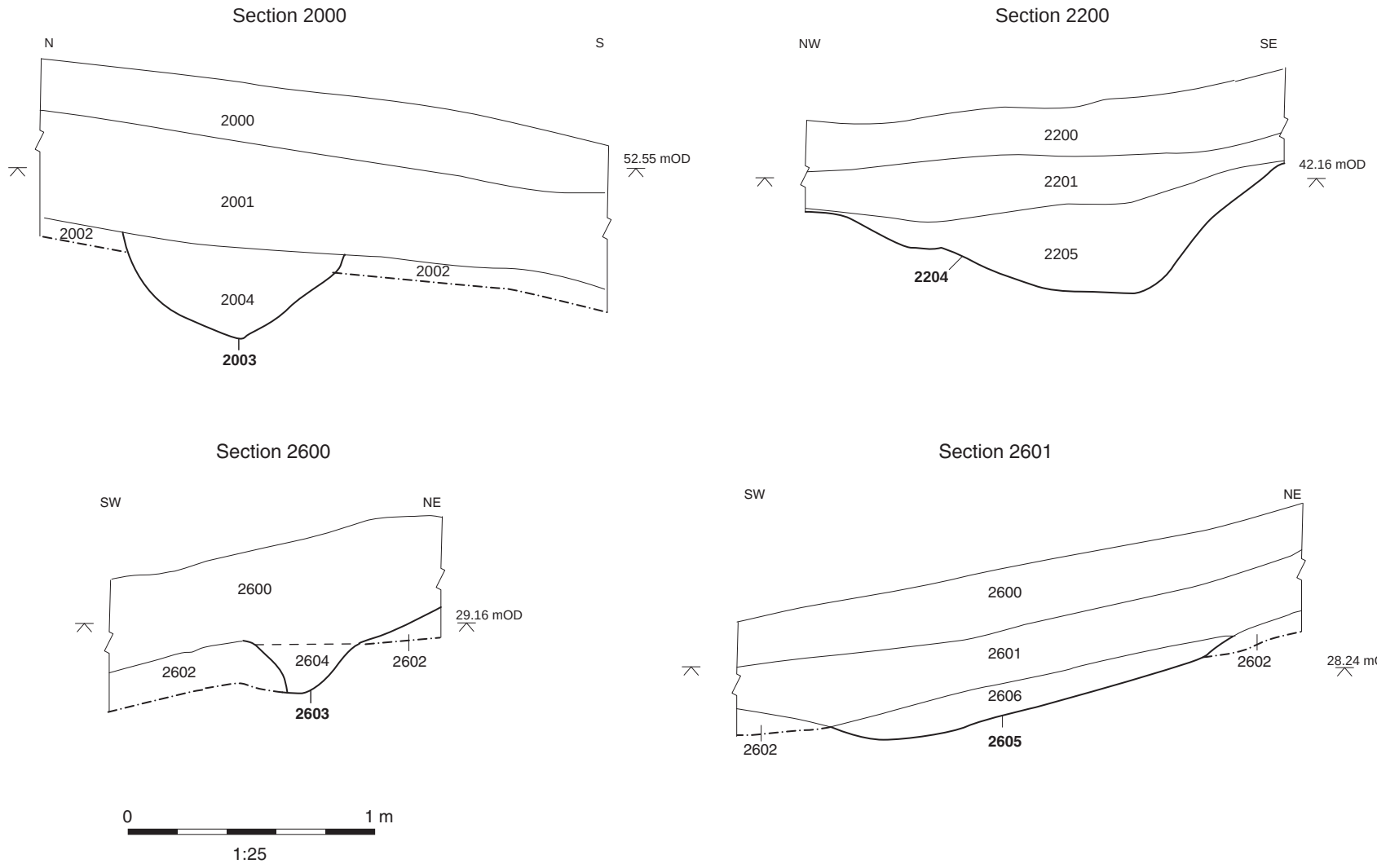


Figure 18: Sections 2000, 2200, 2600 and 2601

Plate 1: Pit 507, section 501

Plate 2: Ditch 1003, section 1000

Plate 3: Trench 20, ditch 2003

Plate 4: Ditch 2603, section 2600

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com