



# Land to rear of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

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| Fieldwork directed by         | Alistair Zochowski   |
| Project management by         | Gareth Chaffey   |
| Document compiled by          | Jon Kaines   |
| Contributions from            | Kevin Trott  |
| Graphics by                   | Carrie May   |
| Document edited by            | Will Smith   |

## Quality Assurance

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|-------|------------|--------|---|
| 1     | 14/10/2022 | JK     |   |
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## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of three residential dwellings on land to the rear of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin, Cornwall.

The stripping of soil within the specified areas onto the underlying natural geology was monitored.

Four archaeological features were recorded consisting of two masonry walls and two ditches. Both walls and one ditch were of post-medieval date. One ditch contained no dateable artefactual material.

## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank APS Architectural Design, on behalf of Mount Folly Development Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) at Cornwall Council, who monitored the project for LPA, and to Mount Folly Development's site staff for their cooperation and help.



# Land to rear of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by APS Architectural Design, on behalf of Mount Folly Development Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of three residential dwellings on land to the rear (east) of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin, Cornwall, centred on NGR 207240 066920 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 Three separate planning applications have been made for the development, which has all been granted consent, subject to archaeological conditions (refs: PA11/05472: Condition 19; PA19/10794: Condition 13; PA22/09334: Condition 3). The following condition relates to archaeology for all consented applications:

#### Condition

*No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure the development is completed in a satisfactory and acceptable manner and which preserves the character and appearance of the Conservation Area in accordance with policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030*

*A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this case because it is essential to ensure that robust archaeological recording exercise is carried out before any harm may occur to this heritage asset in advance of development taking place.*

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies, and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) at Cornwall Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between 20 June 2022 and 24 June 2022.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

#### 1.3 Location, topography, and geology

1.3.1 The development site and watching brief area, which coincide with the southern part of the larger application site, are located to the rear (east) of the Barclays Bank building opposite Mount Folly Square on Turf Street/Crinnicks Hill (B3268) in Bodmin town centre (Figure 1). The application site comprises an irregular block of land of 0.33 ha, which is largely



enclosed by a stone boundary wall. It is bordered to the east by Priory Park, and to the south by an unnamed access road to Priory Car Park. The site contains several recently constructed residential apartments. These lie immediately north of the watching brief/development area, which is currently vacant.

- 1.3.2 The ground level in the development site slopes from c. 87 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-west to c. 83 m aOD in the north-east.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is mapped as Saltash Formation – Slate and Siltstone. (British Geological Survey 2022). No superficial deposits are recorded in this location.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 In 2014, Wessex Archaeology carried out a watching brief within the application site, during excavation of footings associated with the construction of six residential apartments (consented under planning reference PA11/05472) on land immediately north of the current development/watching brief area (Figs. 1-2, Area 1). A subsequent watching brief carried out during June 2022, monitored the stripping of overburden from the site over the development footprints of a row of 3 and 4 residential dwellings on the site (planning refs: PA19/10794, PA22/09334). Small areas located between the monitored areas had been heavily impacted by the earlier installation of utilities and in these areas, no further monitoring was deemed necessary.
- 2.1.2 A relatively consistent sequence of deposits was observed across the site. The upper surface of the bedrock geology was encountered at an average depth of approximately 0.45 m. This was overlain by a mid-greyish brown silty clay loam subsoil which varied from 0.15 m thick in the southern part of the watching brief area to up to 0.39 m thick as the site sloped down to the north. Overlying this a 0.12 m thick dark grey silty sandy loam topsoil deposit was recorded across the Area, with a further 0.2 m thick layer of mid-grey silty sandy loam, derived from the initial clearing and tidying of the site prior to construction taking place recorded at the southern end of the Area.
- 2.1.3 The only archaeological feature recorded during the watching brief was a section of stone-built wall, which was exposed for 18.5 m. It was 0.42 m wide and was orientated north-west to south-east. The wall corresponded with the position of a boundary forming part of a garden shown on the 1881 edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map. No artefactual remains were found during the watching brief (Wessex Archaeology 2016).

### **2.2 Archaeological and historical context**

- 2.2.1 There is a general paucity of recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the town. Regionally, research into prehistoric activity has concentrated on the river valleys, the uplands, and the coastal zone. In these areas archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains indicate populations in the region from the Mesolithic onwards. There is also little evidence to suggest Roman utilisation of the area. Typically, the land-use patterns of this period tended to follow patterns laid down in the pre-Roman Iron Age.
- 2.2.2 Bodmin (*Bodmine*) is recorded in Domesday (Williams and Martin 2002) as an established settlement, with its likely origins in at least the later Saxon period. It was a medieval market centre, and in the 12th century Bodmin was the most important 'coinage town' in Cornwall and still retains a series of Burgage plots.





- 2.2.3 The name Bodmin is Old Cornish in origin (*Bodmeneghi*), suggested by Mills to mean 'dwelling by church land' (1991) and by Padel to mean 'dwelling of monks' (1988). Mills records the first occurrence of the name circa 975, this perhaps indicates a pre-Conquest foundation for (or forerunner to) Bodmin Priory. The medieval Life of St Petrock includes a description of the foundation of the monastery of Bodmin, which Ralegh Radford (1973) equates with the monastery of *Dinurrin* in which *Kenstec*, the Bishop of Cornwall, had his seat in about AD 870. There is limited archaeological evidence to suggest a pre-Conquest occupation: excavations at the priory revealed 'grass-marked pottery' in shallow scoops sealed by make-up for medieval floor layers.
- 2.2.4 Throughout the medieval period, the town of Bodmin formed the geographical and religious centre of Cornwall. Ralegh Radford records that the old Celtic monastery became a house of Augustinian canons when it was reconstituted by Bishop Warlewast of Exeter between 1107–1137. Augustinian priory church, to the east of the site, contained the shrine of St Petroc, along with a range of new buildings constructed slightly to the south of the old monastery including cloisters, monks' dormitory, refectory, chapter house, prior's lodging, pond and culver-house.
- 2.2.5 The north aisle of the church was excavated and seen to end in a west tower. It was built in the 12th or 13th centuries, and the east end of the church appears to have been rebuilt about the same time. After the Dissolution, the church was used for secular purposes, including metal-casting.
- 2.2.6 In the early 13th century the Franciscan order established a friary and numerous chapels in the area of Mount Folly Square (Halliday 1958, Soulsby 1986). Other religious foundations included two lazar (or leper) houses and several chapels: St Leonard, St Nicholas, St Anthony, St George and St Margaret, which have given their names to various parts of the town. The wealth of the town in the late medieval period is demonstrated by the rebuilding of the Parish church of St Petroc from 1469-1472, which is the largest parish church in Cornwall.
- 2.2.7 The site lies to the south of the possible Saxon and early medieval town centre of Bodmin, and to the west of the possible location of the market square. During the medieval period economic development may have involved the tin industry (one of the main extraction areas lay on Bodmin Moor).
- 2.2.8 Following the Reformation, Bodmin underwent an economic decline, when the buildings and land of Bodmin Priory were first leased then sold and progressively broken up throughout the post-medieval period. Early modern activity was influenced largely by the siting of the Barracks of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on the eastern edge of the town, and the construction of the Bodmin branch of the Great Western Railway.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;



- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

## **4 METHODS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

#### *General*

- 4.2.1 The stripping of soil within Areas 2 and 3 onto the underlying natural geology was monitored (Figure 2).
- 4.2.2 The attending archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified areas. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of all archaeological features and deposits exposed were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
- 4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context.

### **4.3 Recording**

4.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.



- 4.3.2 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.3.3 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

#### **4.4 Finds and environmental strategies**

- 4.4.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

#### **4.5 Monitoring**

- 4.5.1 The Senior Development Officer monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. There were no variations to the approach the archaeological monitoring as set out in the WSI.

### **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Four archaeological features were recorded during the course of the watching brief – 2 walls and 2 ditches.
- 5.1.2 The two areas observed during this phase of monitoring were Area 2 and Area 3. Area 1 was monitored during the previous phase of works (Wessex Archaeology 2016). Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1).

#### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence proved to be broadly consistent across the excavated areas. The natural subsoil was exposed at a depth of 0.45 m below ground level. It comprised a mid reddish yellow silty clay with numerous outcrops of natural granite bedrock (Figures 4 and 5).
- 5.2.2 Overlying the natural was a 0.15 m thick subsoil comprising a mid to light grey silty clay with numerous granitic inclusions. The topsoil deposit overlying this was a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions and had a recorded depth of 0.30 m.

#### **5.3 Archaeology**

- 5.3.1 Wall 207 was recorded on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figure 2) and is likely to be a continuation of a wall recorded during the earlier watching brief. The wall had a maximum height of 0.65 m and was constructed from roughly dressed granite and slate with a lime mortar bonding. The wall had several small buttresses along its 14 m length and was similar in construction style to the extant boundary wall of the site. Small sections of the rubble core were also noted. The foundation was constructed from blocks of stone laid directly on top of the natural (Figures 3, 6 and 7).

- 5.3.2 Wall 208 was recorded on the same alignment as 207 approximately 8 m to the south-west. The wall had a maximum height of 0.4 m, was up to 1 m in width, and had recorded length of 10 m. It was of dry-stone construction and was formed from tabular locally sourced slate and sandstone blocks (Figures 8 and 9). An intermittent construction cut 210 was recorded. Where visible, this contained a backfill (211) comprising reddish brown silty clay, which contained post medieval pottery. The north-west end of 208 was heavily disturbed by a large tree root and terminated at the south-east end approximately 7m from the south-east site boundary.
- 5.3.3 Linear feature 205 was recorded on a north-south alignment extending from the south-east end of 208 and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The feature had a recorded length of 9 m, was 1.38 m wide, and 0.32 m deep (Figures 3 and 10). The feature contained a single secondary fill 206 from which no artefactual material was recovered.
- 5.3.4 Linear feature 304 was recorded in the south-west corner of Area 3 and was on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was 2.1 m wide and up to 0.3 m deep, with irregular sides and an undulating base and had a recorded length of 6.30 m (Figures 3, 11 and 12). The feature contained a single fill (305) comprising a reddish brown silty clay which contained 20th century glass and CBM. This material was not retained for further analysis.

## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Ten artefacts totalling 1,568g were recovered from demolition layer 202, subsoil 203, and the backfill deposit 211 from construction cut 210. The material dates to the later post-medieval/modern period. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context and scanned to assess their nature, condition, and potential date range. The results are summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1** Quantification of finds by material, count and weight (g)

| Material     | Context | No.       | Wt (g).      |
|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| Pottery      | 202     | 6         | 677          |
| Glass        | 202     | 2         | 734          |
| Pottery      | 203     | 2         | 148          |
| Pottery      | 211     | 1         | 9            |
| <b>Total</b> |         | <b>10</b> | <b>1,568</b> |

### 6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site and amounts to nine sherds (833g). Sherds from three contexts have been sub-divided into broad ware groups listed in Brown *et al.* (2006) and quantified by number and weight of pieces. Where possible, details of the vessel form and other diagnostic features have been noted and a spot date has been assigned. A breakdown of the assemblage by material, count and weight is presented in Table 1. The level of recording is consistent with the 'basic record' advocated for the rapid characterisation of pottery assemblages (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.5).



- 6.2.2 The assemblage is in good condition with fresh refitting sherds, and the fragments retained are all diagnostic pieces dated to the last quarter of the 18th century and into the early part of the 19th century.
- 6.2.3 Two refitting sherds from the demolition layer 202 are from the base of a late 18th or early 19th century North Devon post-medieval fineware jar (NDFIN). A body sherd in the same fabric was also recovered from this layer. It is derived from the lower body of an open panchion type vessel has internal yellow speckled glaze. A further body sherd with an internal yellow glaze from a panchion in North Devon gravel-tempered ware (NDGT) vessel was also recovered from 202. Other pieces from this layer include a body sherd from an open, internally glazed panchion-type vessel in the same North Devon fineware fabric, as well as one from a similar form in North Devon gravel-tempered ware (NDGT).
- 6.2.4 A complete Derbyshire stoneware bottle were also present in deposit 202. The bottle is stamped with the manufacturers company logo 'Joseph Bourne Denbyshire Potteries' and once contained either ink, polish, mineral water, medicine, or ginger beer. This style of bottle is dated to the first part of the 19th century (Askey 1981, 152-7). A body sherd from a garden 'flower-pot' was also recovered.
- 6.2.5 The rim, handle, and neck of a late 18th to early 19th century North Devon post-medieval fineware jug (NDFIN) (Miles 1979, 117-119) came from the subsoil layer 203. Backfill deposit 211 contained an abraded body sherd from a Lostwithiel vessel of post-medieval date (O'Mahoney 1989; Allan 2019, 201-7).

### **6.3 Glass**

- 6.3.1 Two Hamilton or 'torpedo-type' bottle bases came from the demolition layer 202. One is embossed with Schweppes Indian Tonic Water, Bristol. These were produced at 65 Castle Street, Bristol from c.1830.

### **6.4 Finds Potential**

- 6.4.1 The assessment indicates that the artefacts (pottery and glass) are preserved in good condition.
- 6.4.2 The finds have already provided a chronological framework for the site through spot dating of the three contexts. All the pottery sherds are relatively common types encountered within late post-medieval/modern assemblages in the West Country (Brown *et al.* 2006, 278-9).

### **6.5 Finds evidence-recommendations for analysis**

- 6.5.1 No further analysis of the pottery and glass is necessary; the information provided in this report can be adapted for publication.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1.1 Four archaeological features were recorded during the watching brief - two walls (207 and 208) and two ditches (205 and 304).



- 8.1.2 Wall 207, also observed during the previous works but outside the area of monitoring, is aligned north-west to south-east and is perpendicular to the extant boundary. Its recorded location broadly corresponds with boundary between a garden directly behind the Barclays Bank plot to the south-west and a landscaped garden to the north-east shown on the 1881 Bodmin Town Map (not reproduced in this report).
- 8.1.3 Wall 208 is on the same alignment as 207 and is likely to form part of the same phase of post-medieval land division as 208. Pottery recovered from backfill in the cut of the wall was post-medieval and in keeping with the development of the plot.
- 8.1.4 Although recorded on a different alignment and lacking dateable finds from its fill, as its northern end respects the location of wall 208, ditch 205 is likely to post-date this feature. Its function remains unclear.
- 8.1.5 Feature 304 had an irregular profile, and its function remains unclear. However, the similarity in its alignment (i.e. north-west to south-east) with other recorded features, and the post-medieval date of finds recovered from its fill, suggest it is contemporary and is likely to be associated with landscaped gardens shown on historic mapping.
- 8.1.6 All features recorded during this watching brief are therefore considered to be broadly contemporary, post-medieval in date, and are likely to be associated with minor boundaries and gardens shown on historical mapping.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Royal Cornwall Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code TRURI: 2019.21. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### **9.2 Preparation of the archive**

#### *Physical archive*

- 9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Cornwall Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts ordered by material type
- 01 files/document cases of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.



### 9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

#### *Finds*

- 9.3.5 There is no potential for further analysis on the pottery and glass fragments. Discard or amalgamate into Wessex Archaeology Fabric Series.

#### *Documentary records*

- 9.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

- 9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

### 9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



## **9.5 OASIS**

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Senior Development Officer on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **10.2 Third party data copyright**

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.





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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench Tables

| Area 2            |                     | Length Unknown          | Width Unknown   | Depth 1.10 m |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Easting 207233.53 |                     | Northing 66914.62       |   | m OD 87.34   |
| Context Number    | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description   | Depth BGL    |
| 201               |                     | Topsoil                 | Topsoil   | 0–0.20       |
| 202               |                     | Demolition layer        | Demolition layer  | 0.20–0.60    |
| 203               |                     | Subsoil                 | Subsoil   | 1.00–1.10    |
| 204               |                     | Natural                 | Natural   | 1.10m+       |
| 205               | 206                 | Ditch                   | Linear ditch aligned north south with irregular, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: 8.00 m. Depth: 0.32 m.   |              |
| 206               | 205                 | Secondary fill          | Dark reddish brown silty clay with numerous large stones and roots  |              |
| 207               |                     | Wall                    | Linear wall aligned North West South East with straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Bonded with lime mortar.  |              |
| 208               |                     | Wall                    | Linear wall aligned North West South east with irregular sides and a flat base. Constructed from local slate blocks and bonded with none. Maximum height: 0.42 m. |              |
| 209               |                     | Uncategorised context   | Dump of rubble, underlies 202   | 0.60–1.00    |
| 210               | 208, 211            | Construction cut        | Linear construction cut aligned NW se with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Depth: 0.42 m.  |              |
| 211               | 210                 | Secondary fill          | Dark reddish brown silty clay with stones small and not faced   |              |

| Area 3            |                     | Length Unknown          | Width Unknown  | Depth 0.45 m |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Easting 207269.85 |                     | Northing 66929.85       |  | m OD 84.02   |
| Context Number    | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description  | Depth BGL    |
| 301               |                     | Topsoil                 | Mid to dark brown black silty clay, numerous 20th century inclusions   | 0–0.30m      |
| 302               |                     | Subsoil                 | Mid to light grey silty clay with numerous natural granite inclusions  | 0.30–0.45m   |
| 303               |                     | Natural                 | Mid orangey yellow silty clay with numerous outcrops of natural granite bedrock  | 0.45m+       |
| 304               | 305                 | Ditch?                  | Possible linear ditch aligned North West South east with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Depth: 0.30 m. |              |
| 305               | 304                 | Secondary fill          | Dark reddish brown silty clay with numerous natural stones   |              |

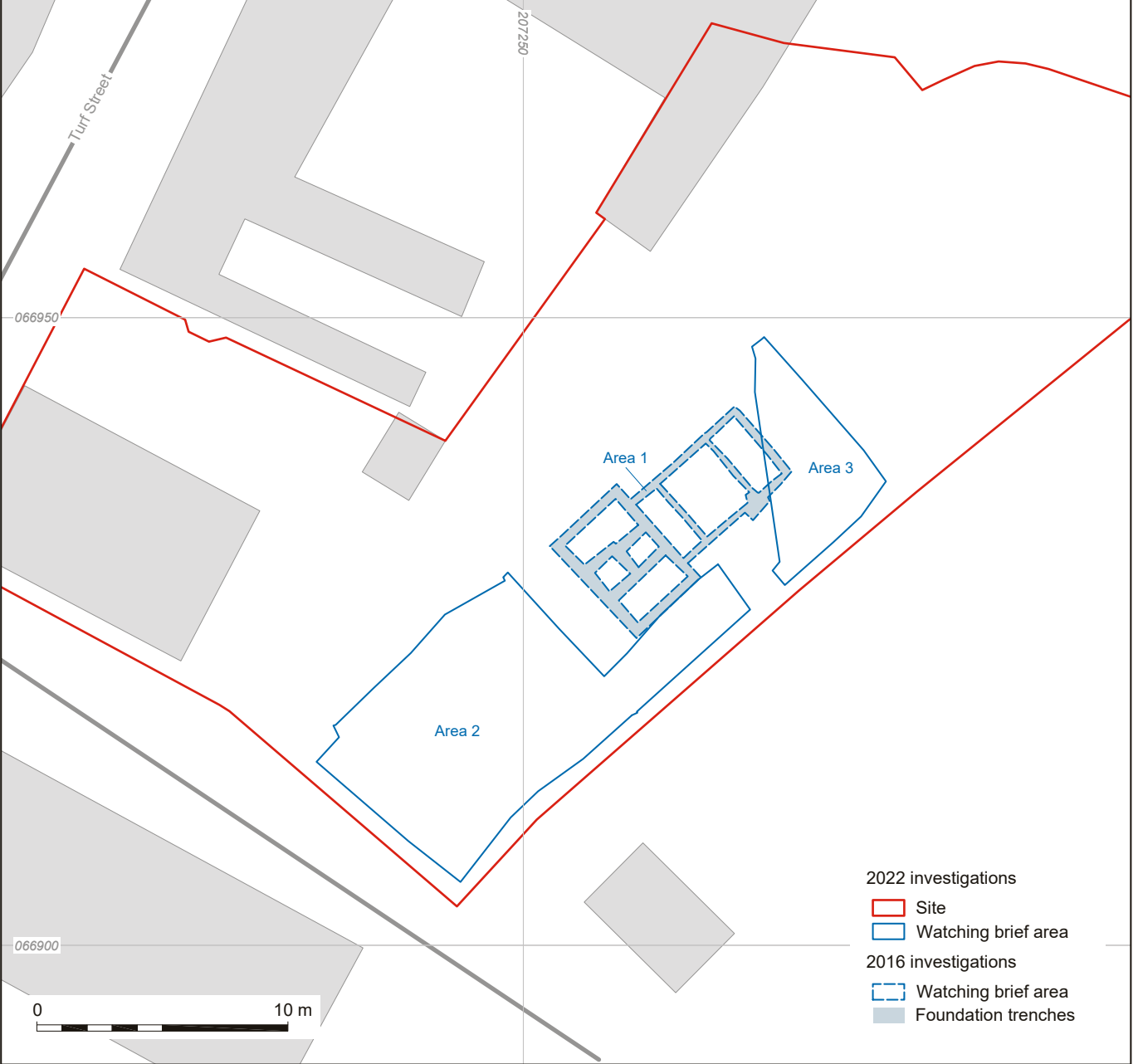


### Appendix 3 OASIS summary

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| OASIS ID (UID)                    | wessexar1-509927  |
| Project Name                      | Watching Brief at Land to rear of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin  |
| Sitename                          | Land to rear of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin  |
| Activity type                     | Watching Brief  |
| Project Identifier(s)             | Land to rear of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin, Cornwall  |
| Planning Id                       | PA19/10794  |
| Reason For Investigation          | Planning: Post determination  |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Wessex Archaeology  |
| Project Dates                     | 20-Jun-2022 - 24-Jun-2022   |
| Location                          | Land to rear of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin<br>NGR: SX 07240 66920<br>LL: 50.4703369694467, -4.71771975262297<br>12 Fig: 207240,66920  |
| Administrative Areas              | Country: England<br>County: Cornwall<br>District: Cornwall<br>Parish: Bodmin  |
| Project Methodology               | Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of three residential dwellings on land to the rear (east) of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly, Bodmin, Cornwall.<br>All below ground works were monitored. This consisted of removing all soils to expose the natural geology. All archaeological features were cleaned and hand excavated to recover dateable artefacts. |
| Project Results                   | The watching brief recorded four archaeological features. Two walls and two ditches. Two walls and one ditch were dated by artefacts recovered in association to the post-medieval period. No dateable evidence was recovered from recovered from the fill of the second ditch but its spatial arrangement with regards to other dated features would suggest it is broadly contemporary.   |
| Keywords                          | Garden Wall - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Sherd - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus<br>Bottle - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus   |
| Funder                            |   |
| HER                               | Cornwall and Scilly HER - unRev - STANDARD  |



|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Person Responsible for work | J, Kaines  |
| HER Identifiers             |  |
| Archives                    | Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Royal Cornwall Museum; |

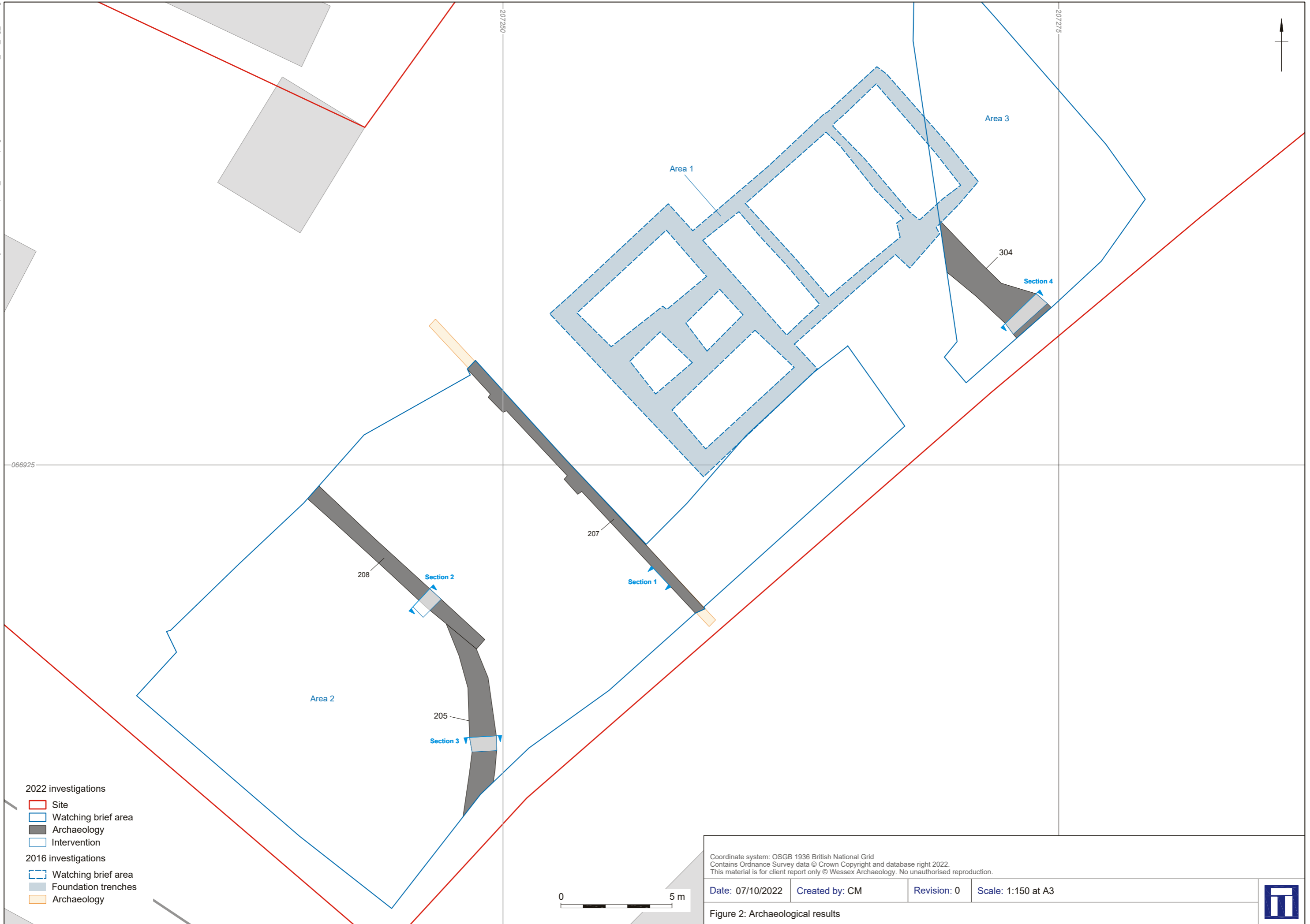


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Figure 1: Site location and areas monitored





- 2022 investigations**
- ▭ Site
  - ▭ Watching brief area
  - ▭ Archaeology
  - ▭ Intervention
- 2016 investigations**
- ▭ Watching brief area
  - ▭ Foundation trenches
  - ▭ Archaeology

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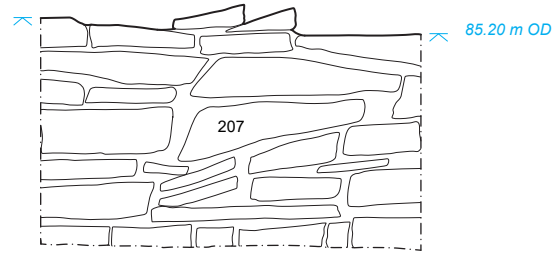
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Figure 2: Archaeological results

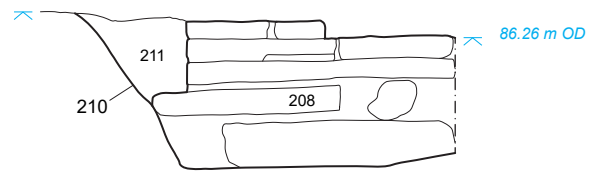




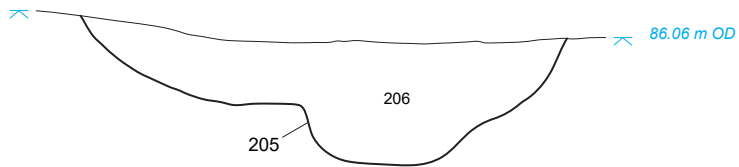
NW Section 1: Representative elevation of wall 207 SE



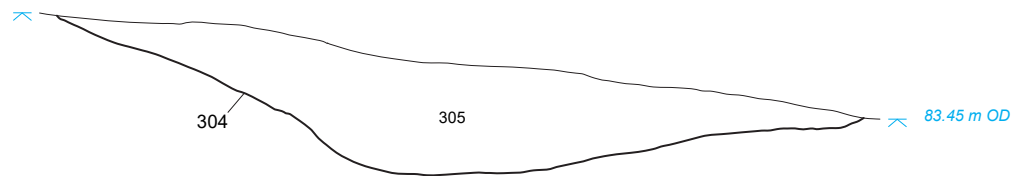
SW Section 2: South-east facing elevation of wall 208 NE



W Section 3: South facing section of ditch 205 E



SW Section 4: South-east facing section of linear feature 304 NE



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Figure 3: Sections







Figure 4: Area 3 south facing representative section (scale 1m)



Figure 5: General shot of Area 2, from north-east



Figure 6: Wall 207, south-west facing elevation (scale 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 7: Wall 207 with buttresses, viewed from south (scale 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 8: Wall 208, view from east (scale 2 m)



Figure 9: Walls 207 and 208, view from west (scale 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 10: Ditch 205, south facing section (scale 1 m)



Figure 11: Feature 304, south-east facing section (scale 1 m)



Figure 12: Feature 304, view from south (scale 1 m)



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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