



# Camel Creek, Tredinnick, Cornwall

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

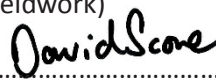
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## Camel Creek, Tredinnick, Cornwall

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Camel Creek Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed expansion of the holiday and leisure park at Tredinnick, Cornwall. The evaluation comprised 49 trenches, which were located to investigate anomalies identified during a preceding geophysical survey.

A substantial number of archaeological features were identified during survey and evaluation trenching, including linear features such as ditches and gullies indicative of the past management of field systems and a small number of annular gullies, probably representing the remains of dwellings rather than barrows. Very few artefacts were recovered during the evaluation, which, although not unusual for Cornwall, has made the dating of most features highly uncertain.

A small number of features produced broadly datable artefact groups. One of the linear ditches produced a modest amount of worked flint blades, most likely relating to an area of prehistoric tool production and use. From one of the annular gullies and an associated posthole came three pieces of Roman or late prehistoric Gabbroic ware from the Lizard Peninsula. The meagre ceramic assemblage from the linear features included only post-medieval wares.

The geophysical survey and trenching in combination provide a robust assessment of the site's archaeological potential. However, the scarcity of artefacts and other evidence limits what can be said regarding the significance of the remains. Further excavation would provide opportunities to improve the currently ambiguous dating and interpretation of many of the features.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman. The fieldwork was directed by Paul Murray and Dan Sykes, who were supported by Guy Cockin, Adam Rapijko and Anne-Laure Bollen. Christof Heistermann carried out the geoarchaeological assessment. Survey and digitising was carried out by Aidan Farnan. Thanks are also extended to the team of OA staff who processed the finds under the management of Leigh Allen and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Camel Creek Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of the proposed expansion of a holiday and leisure park at Tredinnick, Cornwall.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in order to inform an Archaeological Management Plan as required under the Section 106 agreement between Cornwall Council and Camel Creek Ltd (planning ref. PA 15/08900). An initial trench layout was agreed by Pegasus Group (acting as Heritage consultant for Camel Creek Ltd) and Sean Taylor (archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority). A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work (Oxford Archaeology 2016). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The c 41ha site is centred on NGR SW 9160 6950, about 1km southwest of the village of Tredinnick (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development currently consists of mixed agricultural fields comprising both pasture and arable land bordered by hedgerows. The site is bounded on its eastern edge by Camel Creek and the Camel Creek Adventure Park, and on part of its western edge by the B3274. The topography is undulating with an overall decrease in height from approximately 101m AOD in the west, to 50m AOD adjacent to Camel Creek.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the area is the Bedruthan Formation, consisting of a sandstone, siltstone and mudstone bedrock. Over some areas of the site there is a superficial deposit of clay, silt, sand and gravel head (British Geological Survey 2016).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in Cotswold Archaeology's draft Heritage Assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2016), and is summarised below.

#### *Palaeolithic to Bronze Age (pre-700 BC)*

- 1.3.2 No evidence relating to early prehistoric periods (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) is recorded within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.3 Palaeolithic remains in Cornwall are most commonly found in association with river terrace deposits and the scarcity of such finds suggests that occupation occurred only intermittently in this region during this period.
- 1.3.4 Evidence for Mesolithic activity is more widespread and large flint assemblages have been observed along clifftops on both the northern and southern coasts and on the granite uplands of Bodmin Moor, suggesting that these areas were inhabited during this period.

- 1.3.5 A Neolithic flint axe has been recorded c 1km to the north of the site.
- 1.3.6 A standing stone of presumed Neolithic/early Bronze Age date is recorded just over 1km south-west of the site. Additionally, two groups of round barrows, each designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), are located on areas of higher ground at Lower Bogee Common, c 480m south-west of the site, and at Trelow Downs, c 350m to the south-east. A single round barrow, which forms part of a separate SAM that also incorporates a later prehistoric settlement, is situated c 350m west of the site.

### *Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43-410)*

- 1.3.7 A multiple enclosure fort, consisting of a sub-rectangular outer earthen rampart which encircles an inner enclosure, is a designated SAM and lies c 350m to the west of the site.
- 1.3.8 Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlements are represented in the form of 'rounds', roughly circular ditch and bank enclosures usually containing several roundhouses. Two rounds have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs c 730m west of the site and c 720m to the north. A further round c 1.1km north of the site is a designated SAM.
- 1.3.9 Traces of field boundaries and enclosures, identified on aerial photographs as low stone and earth banks, have been observed c 800m south-east of the site and are interpreted as field systems of possible late prehistoric origin.

### *Early Medieval (AD 410-AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066-1539)*

- 1.3.10 There is no definitive evidence for early medieval activity within the area of the proposed development. During the medieval period the site appears to have comprised farmland associated with nearby settlements such as Trevibban (immediately north-west of the site), Trevillador (c 550m to the north), Trelow (c 350m to the east) and Tredinnick (c 880m to the north-east). It is believed that the settlement of Trevibban could have extended into the northern part of the site.

### *Post-Medieval (AD 1539-1800) and modern (AD 1801-present)*

- 1.3.11 The site appears to have remained within a predominantly rural landscape during both the post-medieval and modern periods.
- 1.3.12 There are a number of Grade II Listed Buildings in the form of surviving dwellings and associated structures in the area of the site. Trevibban Mill, for instance, recorded on a tithe map of 1842, is located just c 50m north-east of the site.
- 1.3.13 In the later 19th century, the immediate surroundings of the site were subject to some small-scale industrial development following the establishment of Trelow Mine to the east. The mine, which was associated with silver and lead extraction, is known to have been active by 1864. The workings covered an area of 6ha and included several shafts, spoil heaps and an engine house. The mine appears to have fallen out of use by the end of the century and all associated features were removed prior to the construction of the present Crealy Adventure Park. There is no evidence to suggest that any mining activity extended into the site.

1.3.14 Ordnance Survey maps record little change within the site, which remained in agricultural use throughout the 20th century.

### *Geophysical Survey*

1.3.15 During August and September 2016 GSB Propection Ltd conducted a geophysical survey over the site of the proposed development. A number of anomalies of archaeological interest were recorded (Fig. 2). These included several ring-ditches and associated pit-like features detected in Area 9 and the western half of a possible ring-ditch in Area 6. A magnetically weak annular anomaly was detected in Area 10 and could also be a plough-damaged ring ditch. The interpretation of these features as round barrows by GSB Propection Ltd was based on the presence of recorded round barrows in the vicinity (GSB 2016), although following their archaeological excavation this interpretation is under reconsideration.

1.3.16 Linear ditch-like anomalies were also identified, the densest concentration being situated on the higher ground in Area 6 (Fig. 2), where they appeared to form an enclosure complex. Some weaker linear responses were detected in the same area but it was difficult to distinguish these anomalies from ridge-and-furrow or modern ploughing. These features could represent ditches or small enclosures, but this was by no means clear from the geophysics alone. The trenching has helped to clarify which features are archaeologically recognisable ditches but their interpretation still relies to a large extent on their spatial relationship to the ridge and furrow and extant field boundaries, as they appear on the geophysics plot. Some of the linears follow long, curved parallel alignments and are cut by later enclosure boundaries, and are thus most likely associated with the medieval ridge and furrow, probably drainage ditches between the furlongs (see Area 6 and the features in Trench 33, for example). Two well-defined ditch-like anomalies apparently traverse the northern part of Area 9 and are broadly aligned with existing field boundaries, as well as the enclosures in Area 6. Former field boundaries, some pre-dating historic mapping, were also identified. Anomalies of a natural origin were also revealed and several pipelines were detected (ibid.).

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation were to:

- i. Determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;
- ii. Determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- iii. Determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;
- iv. Determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- v. Determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
- vi. Assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
- vii. Determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- viii. Determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity;
- ix. Determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- i. To provide information regarding the significance of below-ground archaeological remains present in order to inform the Archaeological Management Plan;
- ii. Examine and characterise the anomalies revealed during the magnetometer survey carried out on the area of the proposed development;
- iii. Determine, where possible, the nature of prehistoric and later land use and whether any settlement activity took place on the area of the proposed development.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The trenching program comprised a total of 51 trenches, comprising 32 trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m, 16 trenches measuring 50m by 1.8m and 3 trenches measuring 60m by 1.8m (Figs 2-5). The excavation and recording of archaeological features was undertaken as outlined in the WSI, which is compliant with ClfA and CC standards.

2.2.2 Prior to excavation, each trench location was set out by an OA surveyor using GPS equipment following the approved trench plan. The trenches were numbered in a continuous sequence from 1-51.

2.2.3 Plough-disturbed soil horizons were removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket to expose archaeologically significant horizons or the surface of

the superficial geology, whichever was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

- 2.2.4 Due to the marshy location of Trench 39 it was not possible to fully excavated this trench. Instead a 2m x 2m test pit was mechanically excavated to observe the alluvial sequence at this location.
- 2.2.5 Trenches 48 and 49 could not be excavated due to their positioning within a mature woodland. The same woodland also meant that Trenches 47 and 50 needed to be moved from their originally intended locations.
- 2.2.6 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers relating to the individual trench (e.g. Trench 18, context 1801, 1802 etc.).
- 2.2.7 Once the trenches had been excavated and recorded, they were backfilled using the mechanical excavator.

## **3 RESULTS**

### **3.1 Introduction and presentation of results**

- 3.1.1 The results of the fieldwork are presented in this section. Stratigraphic descriptions of the trenches that contained archaeological remains are arranged according to the areas that were defined during the geophysical survey (GSB 2016), followed by a summary of the artefactual material in Section 3.16. Trenches that did not contain archaeology are not described in this section. Similarly, natural soil sequences such as topsoil, subsoil and geological variations are not described trench by trench unless such information is pertinent to the archaeological features or deposits being described.
- 3.1.2 The full details of all trenches with the dimensions and depths of all their archaeological and natural deposits form Appendix A. Finds reports and spot dates are provided in Appendix B.

### **3.2 General soils and ground conditions**

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in all trenches were fairly uniform. The natural geology of silt, clay and siltstone was overlain in places by a mid-reddish light brown silty clay and sandy subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. Within the lower-lying areas of the site, accumulations of colluvium were also observed. These sequences are described below by trench where applicable.
- 3.2.2 Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.
- 3.2.3 Ground conditions varied throughout the three weeks of fieldwork, with a change to wetter weather resulting in some localised flooding and difficult conditions during the final week.

### **3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits**

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were identified in 30 of the 49 trenches excavated. These were typically recorded as linear features representing the remains of enclosures and boundary ditches with a relatively broad distribution throughout the site. Within the wider network of field boundaries, it is possible to identify some denser pockets of archaeology, and to the south-west of the centre several ring ditches were observed.
- 3.3.2 Trenches 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18 to 21, 26, 38 to 41 and 46 were targeted on linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey but did not locate any archaeological features. Trenches 43 and 47 were located in areas that were inside the area of proposed development but were not covered by the geophysical survey, and no archaeological features were identified in either of these two trenches.

### **3.4 Area 2 (Figs.2 and 3)**

- 3.4.1 Trenches 1-3 were excavated in this area but no archaeological features were identified.



### **3.5 Area 3 (Trenches 4 and 5)**

#### *Trench 4 (Figs 6 and 15)*

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 revealed the remains of four linear features. Ditch 402 was recorded on a ENE-WSW alignment at the north-west end of the trench, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a sterile single fill of naturally accumulated silty clay.
- 3.5.2 Ditches 408 and 404 were located near the centre of the trench. Ditch 408 had a steep-sided profile with a flat base. It was filled with a primary deposit of stoney silt (409), overlain by deposits of clay silt (410 and 411). Approximately 2m to the south-east were the remains of a truncated ditch (404). It measured 0.6m wide and 0.05m deep and had a single fill of brown, silty clay. Both ditches appear to correlate with linear geophysical anomalies but did not produce any artefacts.
- 3.5.3 The final feature was linear feature 406, recorded at the south-east end of the trench and lying on a north-south alignment. It was a wide and shallow feature with gently sloping sides, perhaps representing a trackway. It measured 5m wide and 0.24m deep with a single fill of dark brown silty clay.

#### *Trench 5 (Figs 6 and 15; Plate 1)*

- 3.5.4 Parallel ditches 502 and 504 were recorded at the western end of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. They were similar in size, with gently sloping sides and flat bases and both contained single fills of reddish brown silty clay. They were approximately 2.5m apart and are likely to be the remains of a droveway or trackway that can be seen quite clearly in the geophysical survey results. No artefacts were recovered from their fills.
- 3.5.5 Towards the east end of the trench was a third ditch (506). It lay on a NW-SE alignment and had a concave profile and a single fill of reddish brown silty clay. Its position corresponds with that of a possible rectilinear geophysical anomaly, which indicates that it was probably part of a field system.

### **3.6 Area 4 (Trenches 34, 35 and 36)**

#### *Trench 34 (Figs 7 and 18; Plate 9)*

- 3.6.1 Ditch 3404 was located towards the north-western end of the trench. It was 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, of which the lower (3403) was a mid-grey red silty clay and the upper (3402) was a mid-pink silty clay. No artefacts were recovered from either fill.
- 3.6.2 This ditch matched a previously identified geophysical anomaly but a second anomaly running through the eastern end of this trench was not located.

#### *Trench 35 (Figs 7 and 18; Plate 10)*

- 3.6.3 Trench 35 contained a ditch and two gullies, which corresponded with two long, east-west aligned geophysical anomalies within the northern portion of the site and were probably boundary or drainage ditches. Ditch 3503 lay on an east-west alignment, located towards the northern end of the trench. It measured 1m wide and 0.22m deep with a mid-red brown silty clay fill. No artefacts were recovered.

- 3.6.4 Gully 3505 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 0.45m wide and 0.10m deep with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a mid-grey, red and brown silt clay fill but no artefacts.
- 3.6.5 Gully 3507 was aligned east-west and measured 0.45m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a mid-grey red/brown silty clay deposit from which no artefacts were recovered.

### *Trench 36 (Figs 7 and 19; Plates 6 and 11)*

- 3.6.6 Trench 36 contained two ditches, both aligned NE-SW. Ditch 3603 was located at the north-west end of the trench and corresponded with a long geophysical anomaly and may have been a boundary ditch. It was 0.90m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides, a concave base and with a mid-grey, reddish brown silty clay deposit.
- 3.6.7 Ditch 3605 was also located towards the northern end of the trench, to the south-east of ditch 3603. It was 1.04m wide, 0.40m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 11). It contained a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit. No artefacts were recovered. Ditch 3603 was not identified by the geophysical survey.

## **3.7 Area 5 (Trench 37)**

### *Trench 37 (Figs. 7 and 19)*

- 3.7.1 Features 3705 and 3710 were faintly visible in section after hand-cleaning. They were located towards the centre of the trench and were interpreted as possible ditches, or a naturally formed drainage channel. Feature 3710 was 1.40m wide and 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a mid-grey silt fill. It was cut by feature 3705, which was 0.73m wide and 0.43m deep, with moderately sloping sides, a concave base and contained a dark grey silt fill.
- 3.7.2 The soil sequence overlying the bedrock in this trench was thickened and contained several layers, which were subject to on-site assessment by a geoarchaeologist. This found that the bedrock exposed here was an impermeable weathered yellow clayey silt, likely to be the cause of wet ground conditions in the area. The ditch fills were grey and clayey and resembled water-lain deposits, although they should not occur on the slight slope on which this trench is located. Furthermore, the ditches seemed to be overlain by colluvium, which is also difficult to explain given the slight gradient of the slope. These factors raise the possibility that there may have been deliberate landscaping in this part of the site. The most likely context would be during the agricultural improvements that usually accompanied or followed enclosure. There is a nearby step in the topography that could indicate landscaping to infill a formerly low-lying, boggy area. No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits.

## **3.8 Area 6 (Trenches 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33)**

### *Trench 27 (Figs 8 and 16; Plate 12)*

- 3.8.1 Trench 27 was targeted on two geophysical anomalies. Ditch 2707 corresponded with one of these, but the second feature was not identified within the trench. The ditch was aligned NE-SW and situated toward the south-east end of the trench. It was 0.96m wide and up to 0.48m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill was

a deposit of mid-red/brown clay silt from which a fragment of medieval/post-medieval tile was recovered.

- 3.8.2 The trench spanned the bottom of a depression in the upper slope of the field, and the natural features in this trench provided an opportunity for a geoarchaeological investigation into whether the excavated sediments represented a dry valley sequence. The sequence that was uncovered included a sequence of colluvial deposits overlying several *in situ* horizons of weathered natural, with old plough soil found sporadically under layers of colluvium, providing evidence for substantial erosional processes, most likely caused by ploughing (Plate 12). No artefactual dating evidence was recovered from the colluvial sequence.

### *Trench 28 (Figs 8 and 16)*

- 3.8.3 Trench 28 was targeted on a NW-SE aligned linear geophysical anomaly, which was revealed to be a ditch (2804) and a cluster of discrete anomalies that were revealed to be pits (2806, 2808). No dating evidence was recovered from this trench.
- 3.8.4 Ditch 2804 was located toward the centre of the trench. It had shallow, gently sloping sides and measured 1.2m wide and up to 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown clay silt.
- 3.8.5 Feature 2808 was located at the north-eastern end of the trench and was 1m wide and up to 0.20m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by mid-reddish brown clay silt deposit.
- 3.8.6 A pit or possible ditch terminus (2806) was located towards the northern end of the trench and was 1.70m wide and up to 0.12m deep. It had no visible sides and a flat, shallow base. It was filled by a reddish mid-brown clay silt deposit.

### *Trench 29 (Figs 8 and 16; Plates 5, 13 and 14)*

- 3.8.7 Trench 29 was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies, which were identified as ditches in the southern half of the trench (2903, 2905).
- 3.8.8 Ditch 2903 was 1.30m wide and 0.52m deep with moderate to steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 16, Plate 13). It was filled by a mid-brownish-grey silty clay and sand deposit. A piece of animal bone was recovered from the deposit.
- 3.8.9 Ditch 2905 was 1.40m wide and up to 0.42m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and a V-shaped profile (Fig. 16, Plate 14). It was filled by a mid-brown grey silt, clay and sand deposit. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

### *Trench 30 (Figs 8 and 17)*

- 3.8.10 Trench 30 was targeted on several probable archaeological geophysical anomalies, including four long and one curvilinear features. The anomalies all matched features observed in the trench. Four ditches and a gully were identified.
- 3.8.11 Ditch 3002 was located at the eastern end of the trench and lay on a SW-NE alignment. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.72m wide and 0.36m deep, with a sterile reddish brown silty clay fill.

- 3.8.12 Gully 3004 was also located towards the eastern end of the trench and had shallow sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17). It was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep. It contained a reddish/orange brown silty clay deposit from which no artefacts were recovered.
- 3.8.13 Ditch 3006 was located towards the western end of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 0.96m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 17). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a mid-brown silty clay deposit with no artefacts.
- 3.8.14 Ditch 3008 was a curvilinear feature and corresponded with a probable annular ditch identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 8). It was 1.72m wide, 0.84m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained three fills (Fig. 17). The primary fill (3009) and was a mid-brown orange silty clay deposit. The middle fill (3010) was a mid-brown silty clay whilst the upper fill (3011) was a mid-brown orange silty clay. No artefacts were recovered from any of the deposits.
- 3.8.15 Ditch 3012 was located towards the eastern end of the trench, to the west of gully 3004. It was on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 0.74m wide and 0.16m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17). The ditch contained an orange brown silty clay deposit, from which no artefacts were recovered.

### *Trench 31 (Figs 8 and 17; Plate 15)*

- 3.8.16 Trench 31 was targeted on three linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Two of the features were found to be ditches (3104, 3108). The third anomaly, at the north edge of the trench, was not located. A third feature that had not been identified by the geophysical survey was also recorded (3106).
- 3.8.17 Ditch 3104 was located at the southern end of the trench on a ENE-WSW alignment. It was 0.78-0.94m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17). The ditch contained a mid-brown grey silt, clay and sand deposit, from which no artefacts were recovered.
- 3.8.18 Feature 3106 was interpreted as either a ditch or a tree hole. It lay on a NW-SE alignment and measured 1.15m wide and 0.45m deep, with an irregular v-shaped base and a curve on the top edge. It contained a mid-brown to brown/grey silt, clay and sand deposit, from which no artefacts were recovered.
- 3.8.19 Ditch 3108 (Fig. 17; Plate 15) was located at the northern end of the trench on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 1.12m wide and 0.25m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a mid-brown to mid-brown/grey deposit, from which no artefacts were recovered.

### *Trench 32 (Figs 8 and 17; Plate 16)*

- 3.8.20 Trench 32 was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies aligned on parallel NW-SE alignments, which had the appearance of a trackway. One of the anomalies (3203) was identified towards the centre of the trench, but the second feature was not identified. The latter might have been a hedgerow running parallel to ditch 3203, which would leave little below ground trace but would potentially explain the feature on the geophysics plot.

- 3.8.21 Ditch 3203 was 3.46m wide and 0.48m deep and seemed to lie on one edge of a track (Fig. 17, Plate 16). The ditch had shallow to moderately sloping sides on the western edge and steep to vertical sides on the eastern edge. It contained a mid-brown to grey silt, clay and sand deposit, from which no artefacts were recovered.
- 3.8.22 Ditch 3203 had a shallow linear depression extending from the south-western side, whose fill (3204) was indistinguishable from the ditch fill. This is interpreted as a slight hollow way, forming part of the track.

### *Trench 33 (Figs 8 and 18)*

- 3.8.23 Trench 33 contained two NE-SW aligned ditches that corresponded with geophysical anomalies (3303, 3305). However, a possible anomaly aligned N-S was not observed within the trench. The recorded features on the geophysics have long, curved lines and run parallel to each other, which suggests that they are either cultivation features, or drainage ditches dug between furlongs. They appear to be cut by the post-medieval/modern enclosure boundaries, and so probably relate to the medieval ridge and furrow.
- 3.8.24 Ditch 3303 was located towards the north-west end of the trench and was 1.1m wide and 0.37m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18). The ditch contained a mid to dark reddish brown silty clay deposit. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.8.25 Ditch 3305 was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench, and was 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18). It contained a dark grey, reddish brown silty clay deposit. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

## **3.9 Area 7 (Trench 38, Fig.4)**

- 3.9.1 Trench 38 (Fig.4) contained no archaeological features, but its location and thickened deposit sequence prompted a brief geoarchaeological investigation. A layer of blackish gritty sandy organic-rich silt lens 0.05m thick was exposed, which had probably formed on the ground surface under waterlogged conditions. It was overlain by colluvium that would have formed as a result of upslope activity, although whether erosion or deliberate landscaping is difficult to interpret with confidence. The deposit sequence lay in a distinct landscape depression and is most likely to represent deliberate infilling during agricultural improvements to drain and level the area. No dating evidence was recovered from the sequence.

## **3.10 Area 8 (Trench 50, Fig.9)**

- 3.10.1 Trench 50 (Fig. 9) was moved c 15m to the east of the proposed location. It was aligned NE-SW and targeted on a geophysical linear feature of uncertain origin. A ditch (5002) aligned NW-SE, which did not match any features found by the geophysical survey, was observed in the south-western part of the trench. The ditch was 3.20m wide and up to 0.14m deep and had gently sloping sides and an irregular flat base. It had a mid-reddish brown silty clay fill.

3.10.2 A possible tree throw at the southern end of the trench was investigated but not recorded in detail as of natural origin.

### **3.11 Area 9 (Trenches 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 51)**

#### *Trench 7 (Figs 10 and 15)*

3.11.1 Trench 7 revealed three linear features, two of which correlated with geophysical anomalies. None of these features contained any dateable artefacts.

3.11.2 Ditch 706 extended across the northern end of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It was 0.6m wide and only 0.07m deep, with a single fill of greyish red silty clay (Fig. 15).

3.11.3 Gully 704 was recorded on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 0.6m wide, with gently sloped sides and a concave base 0.06m deep (Fig. 15). It contained a single fill of naturally accumulated reddish grey silty clay.

3.11.4 Ditch 702 was also previously indicated by the geophysics as a probable boundary ditch, aligned NE-SW. It was 1m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15). It was filled by a single deposit of reddish brown silty clay.

#### *Trench 8 (Fig. 10)*

3.11.5 Trench 8 contained a single ditch (802), which corresponded with an extensive NW-SE aligned geophysical anomaly. The was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a sterile fill of reddish brown clay silt.

#### *Trench 9 (Fig. 10)*

3.11.6 Ditch 902 was partially revealed at the north-eastern end of the trench. It had steep sides and a flat base with a single fill of reddish brown silty clay. This ditch matches a geophysical anomaly, but two further anomalies also targeted by this trench were not found.

#### *Trench 11 (Figs 11 and 15; Plate 2)*

3.11.7 Ditch 1104 was recorded at the south-west end of the trench 11 on a NE-SW alignment. It had a shallow concave profile containing a sterile deposit of brown clay silt (Fig. 15). At the opposite end of the trench was a second ditch (1106) on a NW-SE alignment. It had a broad, irregular concave profile, filled with a mid-brown clay silt. Ditches 1104 and 1106 match geophysical anomalies previously identified, but a further anomaly also targeted was not located.

#### *Trench 13 (Figs 11 and 16; Plates 3 and 17-20)*

3.11.8 Trench 13 was targeted on two penannular ditches that were identified by the geophysical survey. It exposed opposing sides of each ditch and a possible posthole within one of them (Fig. 11). A possible anomaly at the north-eastern end of the trench was not located.

3.11.9 The southern penannular ditch was exposed on its south-western (1303) and north-eastern (1305) sides. Ditch 1303 had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.38m wide and 0.27m deep with a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit. Ditch 1305

was 0.47m wide and 0.14m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base, it had a pale grey silty clay deposit.

3.11.10 The northern penannular ditch was similarly exposed on its south-western (1307) and north-eastern (1311) sides. Ditch 1307 was 0.26m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a light grey orange silty clay deposit from which no artefacts were recovered. Ditch 1311 was 1.25m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-reddish grey brown silty clay deposit. A single sherd of pot was recovered from the deposit.

3.11.11 Posthole 1309 was located in the central part of this penannular ditch. It was an irregular, sub-circular shape with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.77 x 0.68m and 0.26m deep. It contained a dark brown silty clay deposit from which three small pieces of Roman or possibly prehistoric Gabbroic ware were recovered (fill 1308 from posthole 1309), and curvilinear gully (fill 1310 of ditch 1311) in Trench 13. They represent at least two vessels made from gabbro-rich clay derived from sources in the Lizard peninsula.

### *Trench 51 (Figs 11 and 19; Plates 8 and 21)*

3.11.12 Trench 51 was targeted on a penannular ditch (5102) and a possible enclosure ditch (5104). No artefacts were recovered from any of the deposits.

3.11.13 Ditch 5102 was aligned north-west to south-east and is part of a curvilinear ring ditch that was identified through geophysical survey, and is located at the western end of the trench. It has moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a light reddish brown silty clay fill.

3.11.14 Ditch 5104 was orientated N-S and had moderate to steep sides and a flat, uneven base. The ditch contained a mid-reddish brown silty clay fill. A possible ditch aligned NE-SW was identified to the immediate west of ditch 5104 and was given the context number 5106, but this feature was not excavated.

## **3.12 Area 10 (Trenches 22, 23, 24 and 25)**

### *Trench 22 (Fig. 12)*

3.12.1 The trench was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies. One was identified as a ditch (2203) at the northern end of the trench, but, the other was not found.

3.12.2 Ditch 2203 was aligned NE-SW and had shallow, gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.76m wide and up to 0.06m deep. It contained a dark reddish grey-brown silty clay, from which no artefacts were recovered.

### *Trench 23 (Fig. 12)*

3.12.3 Trench 23 was targeted on a group of linear and discrete geophysical anomalies. The anomalies were successfully identified with the exception of one at the southern end of the trench, which was not found. They comprised a ditch (2302) at the northern end of the trench, which may be the same feature as ditch 2203 in Trench 22, a ditch (2309) on a parallel alignment, and two large pits (2304, 2307).

- 3.12.4 Ditch 2302 was located towards the northern end of the trench and was 0.74m wide and up to 0.12m deep. Its sides were shallow with a gradual slope and a concave base and was filled with a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit, from which no finds were recovered.
- 3.12.5 Ditch 2309 was located towards the central southern end of the trench and was 0.92m wide and up to 0.41m deep. Its sides were a moderate, gradual slope with a flat base. It contained two fills, the basal fill of mid-orange brown silty clay (2310) being overlain by an upper fill of mid-reddish brown silty clay (2311). No artefacts were recovered from either fill.
- 3.12.6 Pit 2304 was located towards the northern end of the trench and was partially exposed against the eastern baulk. It was 5.60m long and up to 0.50m deep. Its sides were moderately sloped with a flat base. It contained a basal fill of mid-brown silty clay (2305) and an upper fill of brown/orange silty clay (2306). No artefacts were recovered from either fill.
- 3.12.7 Pit 2307 was located towards the centre of the trench and was 4.20m wide and up to 0.24m deep. Its sides were shallow with a gradual slope and a flat base and it was filled by a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit, from which no artefacts were recovered.

#### *Trench 24 (Fig. 12)*

- 3.12.8 Trench 24 was targeted on two parallel linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. One of these was identified as a ditch (2404) at the eastern end of the trench but the other was not found. A further ditch (2408) that had not been detected by the geophysical survey was also found, as was a pit (2408).
- 3.12.9 Ditch 2404 was between 0.80-1.20m wide and up to 0.15m deep. It had a shallow, irregular profile and was filled by a deposit of mid-brown/grey silty clay sand. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.12.10 Ditch 2406 was between 0.53-0.60m wide and up to 0.46m deep. It had a concave base with straight, near vertical sides. It was filled by a mid-brown to light grey silty clay deposit. No finds were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.12.11 Pit 2408 was partially exposed and was 0.55m wide and up to 0.24m deep. It had a concave base and irregular moderately sloped sides. The pit was filled by mid-brown grey to dark grey black silty, clay and sand deposit. No artefacts were recovered.

#### *Trench 25 (Fig. 12)*

- 3.12.12 A pair of parallel ditches (2503 and 2505) were recorded that correspond with a boundary identified on historic maps. However, a geophysical anomaly at the south-western end of the trench, possibly representing a ring ditch, was not located.
- 3.12.13 Ditch 2503 was 1.80m wide and up to 0.35m deep. It had a very steep northern side and a gently sloping southern edge. The base was slightly concave. It was filled by mid-reddish brown clayish silt from which no artefacts were recovered.
- 3.12.14 Ditch 2505 was 1.80m wide and up to 0.35m deep. It had steep slopes and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown clayish silt from which no artefacts were recovered. The southern edge of the ditch was cut by posthole 2508. The



posthole was 0.35m by 0.35m and up to 0.25m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown clayish silt, very similar to the fill of ditch 2505.

### **3.13 East of Area 11 (Trench 42)**

3.13.1 Trench 42 (Fig. 13; Plate 7) was situated in a part of the site that was not included in the geophysical survey. Two linear features (4202, 4205) were observed at the north-western end of the trench.

3.13.2 Feature 4202 was very wide and shallow and was interpreted as a furrow. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey brown silt deposit. A curved iron rod fragment was recovered from the deposit.

3.13.3 Ditch 4205 was 0.80m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a pale-mid grey brown silt deposit from which no artefacts were recovered.

### **3.14 Area 12 (Trench 44)**

3.14.1 Trench 44 (Fig. 13; Plate 22) was aligned E-W and was targeted on discrete geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin. Two features were observed in the trench, comprising a tree hole (4402) and a probable drainage ditch (4404). Worked flint was recovered from the topsoil.

3.14.2 Tree hole 4402 was a curved feature located towards the centre of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and undercut the natural layer. It was 1.16m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a mid-brown silty clay fill from which metal fragments were recovered.

3.14.3 Ditch 4404 was aligned N-S and was 1.04m wide and up to 0.40m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 22). It contained a mid-blue grey silty clay deposit from which no artefacts were recovered.

### **3.15 East of Area 12 (Trench 45)**

3.15.1 Trench 45 (Fig. 13; Plates 23 and 24) was situated in a part of the site that was not included in the geophysical survey. Two ditches (4502, 4505) and two tree holes (4506, 4509) were recorded in this trench.

3.15.2 Ditch 4502 was aligned E-W and was located near the centre of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a mid-grey brown clay deposit from which worked flint was recovered.

3.15.3 Ditch 4505 was aligned NE-SW and was located towards the southern end of the trench. It had a U-shaped profile with a concave base. It was 0.77m wide and 0.22m deep and had a mid to pale brownish grey clay fill (Plate 23).

3.15.4 Tree hole 4506 was located just south of the centre of the trench. It had a moderate sloping side at the northern edge and a steep side at the southern edge. The base was flat and irregular with a more concave base at the southern end (Plate 24). It contained a mid-grey brown clay silt fill.

3.15.5 Tree hole 4509 was located at the southern end of the trench and measured 2 x 2m and 0.45m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a mid-grey brown clay silt deposit from which no artefacts were recovered.

### **3.16 Area 13 (Trenches 14, 16 and 17)**

#### *Trench 14 (Fig. 14)*

3.16.1 The two ditches (1402, 1404) that corresponded with the geophysical anomaly of an unmapped field boundary were recorded at the northern end of the trench. A geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible ring ditch was not identified within the trench.

3.16.2 Ditch 1402 was 1.53m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of mid-reddish brown silty clay. No artefacts were recovered.

3.16.3 Ditch 1404 was 1.30m wide and 0.35m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit from which no artefacts were recovered.

#### *Trench 16 (Fig. 14, Plate 4)*

3.16.4 The trench was targeted on a possible archaeological geophysical anomaly and an unmapped field boundary. The anomaly was identified as a ditch (1602) but the field boundary was not located. A further ditch (1605), which had not been detected by the geophysical survey, was recorded at the southern end of the trench.

3.16.5 Ditch 1602 was located towards the northern end of the trench and was on a WNW-ESE alignment. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, and its profile suggested that it might be a furrow. It contained a dark grey brown silt deposit with no artefacts present.

3.16.6 Ditch 1605 was located at the southern end of the trench and lay on a WNW-ESE alignment. It had moderate to steep sides and a concave base and contained a dark brown silt clay fill. Late medieval/early modern green-glazed pottery was recovered, as well as unglazed wares and roof slate.

#### *Trench 17 (Fig. 14)*

3.16.7 Trench 17 was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and a group of amorphous discrete anomalies. The linear feature was not found within the trench but the discrete anomalies corresponded with a pair of curving gullies (1702, 1704).

3.16.8 Gully 1702 was on an E-W alignment. It was 0.52m wide and 0.20m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a dark brown silty clay deposit. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

3.16.9 Ditch 1704 was on a NW-SE alignment and had steep to vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained a mid to dark brown silty clay deposit, from which no artefacts were recovered.

### 3.17 Finds summary

- 3.17.1 Only very small quantities of artefacts were recovered during the evaluation. The finds are summarised by context in the trench descriptions in Appendix A. Detailed finds reports can be found in Appendix B.
- 3.17.2 The majority of the finds comprised pottery (comprising only 18 sherds), with a small amount of ceramic building material, worked flint, iron fragments, a single piece of animal bone and one piece of slate.
- 3.17.3 Three small pieces of Roman or possibly prehistoric Gabbroic ware were recovered from a posthole (fill 1308 from posthole 1309), and curvilinear gully (fill 1310 of ditch 1311) in Trench 13. They represent at least two vessels made from gabbro-rich clay derived from sources in the Lizard peninsula. The rest of the pottery is post-medieval in date and came from a single context, ditch fill 1604 (of ditch 1605), which can be dated between c 1600 to 1750.
- 3.17.4 A single piece of roof or ridge tile was recovered from the fill of ditch 2707 and may have come from a source in the Lostwithiel area. A spot-date of the 16th-18th century was given to this material.
- 3.17.5 Worked flint was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 44 and the fill of ditch 4502. The piece from Trench 44 was a probable blade segment, whilst the three sherds from 4503 were blade fragments, two of which were slightly burnt. This is potentially significant as artefactual assemblages like this are sparse in Cornwall (see flint report in Appendix B).
- 3.17.6 Unremarkable metal objects were recovered from two contexts, comprising a curved iron rod fragment from fill 4203 and three fragments of a washer from tree hole fill 4401.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation in combination with the preceding desk-based assessment and geophysical survey have provided a robust assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.
- 4.1.2 The excavated trenches revealed a high level of correspondence between geophysical anomalies and excavated features. Additionally, there were a small number of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey that were not located during excavation and some archaeological features that were not predicted by the geophysical survey. Most of the archaeological features identified were ditches, which are much more likely to be detected by both geophysical survey and long, narrow evaluation trenches. Discrete features were identified as being either uncertain or of natural origin during the geophysical survey, but those located during excavation could be at least broadly characterised.
- 4.1.3 In the instances where archaeological features were revealed, only representative samples of the revealed feature were excavated. No environmental samples were taken from the excavated archaeological features as the fills invariably lacked any visible evidence for organic inclusions such as charcoal.
- 4.1.4 Trenches 48 and 49 were not opened due to the presence of trees covering the area of their proposed location.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 Section 2.1 outlined both the general and specific aims and objectives of the evaluation. The major objective was to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, which had identified a number of mostly linear features within the area of the proposed development. A number of these features were identified as being of archaeological interest, such as ring ditches or enclosure/field boundary ditches. It was thought that the ring ditches could possibly be the remnants of prehistoric barrows that could be associated with others in the surrounding landscape. Excavation, however, suggested that these circular features and their associated postholes may well be the remains of dwellings dating to the Roman period or late Iron Age, albeit on the basis of a very small amount of artefactual evidence. Other features could not be clearly defined as archaeological, but were instead attributed to agricultural practices, such as the traces of ridge and furrow cultivation.

#### *Areas 1, 2, 3, 3a and 3b*

- 4.2.2 Although most of the trenches in the western extremity of the site were targeted on anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, no features were found in Trenches 1, 2, 3 or 6. Four ditches were located in Trench 4. Ditches 402 and 408 may possibly relate to old field/drainage systems whilst ditch 404 was a probable unmapped field boundary. Ditch 406, which was located towards the eastern end of the trench, had modern material in its fill.

4.2.3 Two possible NE-SW aligned trackway ditches (502 and 504) were identified in Trench 5, in addition to ditch 506, aligned NW-SE, which could represent part of an enclosure.

4.2.4 No finds were recovered from any of the trenches excavated in this part of the site.

#### *Areas 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8*

4.2.5 The highest concentration of linear features was identified in the northern part of the site, covered by Areas 4 and 6 of the geophysical survey. The trenching results confirm this distribution. The archaeological features excavated in these areas were mostly interpreted as ditches, representing the drainage ditches, boundaries and enclosures of various field systems. At least four linear features were encountered in Area 4 and fourteen in Area 6. Area 6 also included a circular enclosure ditch, a section of which was excavated in Trench 30 (ditch 3008). It can probably be grouped with the similar annular features in Area 9.

4.2.6 Trenches excavated in Areas 7 and 8 were mostly targeted on geophysical anomalies of an indefinite natural or archaeological origin. With the exception of the broad and shallow furrow located in Trench 50, none of the features identified by the geophysical survey could be located during the excavation of these trenches.

4.2.7 Trenches 42, 43, 45 and 47 were located outside the area of the geophysical survey. Two parallel linear features on a NW-SE alignment were located in Trench 42, interpreted as a shallow furrow and a deep ditch. Two further ditches, aligned E-W and NE-SW, were encountered in Trench 45.

4.2.8 In terms of finds, the northern area of the site yielded little evidence. A single piece of medieval or post-medieval roof tile was recovered from ditch 2707, and a curved iron rod fragment was found in furrow 4202. Worked flint blades were found in the fill of ditch 4502.

#### *Areas 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13*

4.2.9 Geophysical survey in the south-eastern part of the site identified a number of linear and annular anomalies, which were largely confirmed by excavation. However, a number of the linear features could not be located in the trenches, most notably in Area 13. This was perhaps due to subsequent truncation through ploughing or other agricultural practices.

4.2.10 Among the more notable linear features were two parallel ditches in Trench 25 (2503 and 2505) and another pair in Trench 14 (1402 and 1404). In both cases the geophysical survey had indicated these features only tentatively, and they seem to represent unmapped field boundaries.

4.2.11 The annular features located during the geophysical survey were investigated in Trenches 13 and 51, though those in Trenches 12, 14, 25 and 26 could not be identified.

4.2.12 Finds from the south-east region of the site were only very slightly more numerous than elsewhere. Just three sherds of pottery were recovered from a section of one of the annular ditches in Trench 13 (1311) and an associated posthole in the same trench (1309). These ceramics were identified as Gabbroic ware of probable late prehistoric or Roman date. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from ditch 1605, which included

sherds from wide bowls of a North Devon gravel-tempered ware, small drinking vessels and jugs or small jars in North Devon fine ware and Lostwithiel ware.

### 4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Although very few features could be dated by their finds, a very rough site narrative can be sketched from the Mesolithic or Neolithic period through to the post-medieval period.
- 4.3.2 The Mesolithic or Neolithic dates come from a small assemblage of worked flint blades recovered from ditch 4502, indicating the presence of small scale blade manufacturing and usage at the site.
- 4.3.3 Following this period there is a substantial absence of evidence until the later prehistoric or Roman period, when a small number of annular ditches or gullies were dug at the site. Due to their apparent date and the presence of a posthole, the annular features in Area 9, as well as the other example in Area 6, are thought most likely to represent the drainage gullies of roundhouses, rather than the ring ditches of barrows, although the evidence is inconclusive. Plough-truncated barrows and roundhouses can appear very similar. The very small amount of artefactual dating evidence does not rule out the barrow interpretation, but the presence of at least one structural feature, and the fact that neither the geophysical survey nor the trenching has identified any positive evidence for burials, argues slightly in favour of their interpretation as roundhouses. The immediately surrounding area has evidence for both round barrows and for Romano-British occupation at a multi-enclosure fort, so either interpretation is plausible.
- 4.3.4 Another absence of evidence is encountered for the early medieval period and all but the very latest medieval period. Evidence for activity returns in the later 15th-18th centuries. The material recovered from ditch 1605 included North Devon wares that were sometimes traded as far afield as Ireland and the American colonies, indicating that the neighbouring settlements had access not only to locally made domestic wares, but also some local fine wares.
- 4.3.5 Such low numbers of finds are not uncommon from sites like this in Cornwall and it may well be that many of the excavated features actually date to those periods for which there is an absence of dateable material.
- 4.3.6 The majority of the undated linear features would appear to be a mixture of boundaries, drainage ditches, enclosures and furrows, all of which are indicative of a sequence of changing agricultural regimes. Although most of the ditches excavated produced no dating evidence, the post-medieval pottery from ditch 1605 suggests that agricultural activity was taking place from at least the post-medieval period. Some of the linears follow long, curved parallel alignments and appear to be cut by later enclosure boundaries, and could thus be associated with medieval ridge and furrow, probably drainage ditches between the furlongs (see Area 6 and the features in Trench 33, for example).
- 4.3.7 There was some evidence for thickened soil sequences in landscape depressions, in Trenches 27 and 37. While these could be colluvium accumulated through soil erosion there are hints that they represent more deliberate landscaping activity. The most

likely context for such landscaping would be during enclosure period agricultural improvements. Such work typically included clearing the fields of obstacles, draining persistently wet areas and levelling the ground where necessary. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered from the layers in question.

- 4.3.8 The evaluation has confirmed many, though not all, of the geophysical anomalies recorded during the preceding survey. Some of the features in the survey may reflect hedgerows rather than ditched boundaries, which would not necessarily leave a visible trace in the trenches. However, the form and extent of these features is difficult to ascertain within the narrow confines of an evaluation trench. A more detailed analysis focused on the concentrations of the linear and annular features may provide a more complete and informative picture of agricultural practices in the area. The exposure of more of the field system ditches may also provide the opportunity to produce further dating evidence and assist in establishing a chronology for the practice of agriculture in the immediate vicinity.

#### 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 Three scheduled monuments are situated within approximately 1km of the site, including a late prehistoric to Roman period multiple-enclosure fort and prehistoric round barrow c 350m west of the site, a group of four round barrows c 480m to the south-west and a further group of barrows c 930m to the south-east (Cotswold Archaeology 2016, 13). These significant nearby sites may well have some bearing on the archaeology preserved within the area of proposed development.
- 4.4.2 The number of ditches and related features revealed during the archaeological evaluation indicate a sequence of successive agricultural regimes incorporating drainage ditches, plough furrows, enclosures and boundaries. Although the only dating evidence for these linear features came from one of the ditches and produced late medieval and post-medieval dates, this does not by any means rule out activity of much earlier periods, which in Cornwall are in any case characterised by low concentrations of finds. Nevertheless, further work should produce more dating evidence and also characterise the form and nature of the ditches revealed during the evaluation. The worked flint recovered from one of the ditches at the eastern end of the site represents evidence of flint tool usage within the site. Given the scarcity of such assemblages in Cornwall this could be of significance to the local region and the wider county.
- 4.4.3 Confirmation of the presence of a late Iron Age or Roman rural settlement at the site, which is suggested by the annular gullies and postholes, would be of significant regional interest, and would add substantially to the interpretation of the agricultural practices evidenced at the site itself.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.32
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
200	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained no significant archaeology. Trench sloping downwards from SW to NE. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.35
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
Trench contained three ditches and one modern trackway ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
400	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
401	Fill	0.90	0.22	Fill of 402 - Mid reddish brown silty clay.	-	-
402	Cut	0.90	0.22	NE-SE aligned ditch with a concave base and 45° sloping sides.	-	-



Trench 4						
403	Fill	0.60	0.05	Fill of 404 – Mid brown, silty clay.	-	-
404	Cut	0.60	0.05	N-S aligned ditch – Flat base and shallow sides	-	-
405	Fill	1.1	0.24	Fill of 406 – Dark-mid red brown silty clay	-	-
406	Cut	1.1	0.24	N-S aligned ditch. Concave base and moderate sides	-	-
407	Layer	-	-	Natural – silty clay	-	-
408	Cut	1.3	0.60	E-W aligned ditch – Flat base and moderate sides	-	-
409	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of 408 – Mid brown, rubble/silt	-	-
410	Fill	-	-	Fill of 408 – Light grey, clay silt	-	-
411	Fill	-	-	Fill of 408 – Grey brown, clay silt.	-	-

Trench 5						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained two NE-SW ditches/gullies and one NW-SE ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.35
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
500	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
501	Fill	1	0.08	Fill of 502 – Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
502	Cut	1	0.08	Ditch NE-SW – Flat base and gently sloping sides.	-	-
503	Fill	1.15	0.17	Fill of 504 – Mid red brown, firm silty clay	-	-
504	Cut	1.15	0.17	Ditch NE-SW – Flat base and gently sloping sides.	-	-
505	Fill	0.80	0.34	Fill of 506 – Dark reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
506	Cut	0.80	0.34	Ditch NW-SE – u-shaped profile.	-	-
507	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silty Clay	-	-

Trench 6						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	WSW-ENE
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>

600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silty clay	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one NE to SE ditch, one NW-SE ditch and one NE-SW gully. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
701	Fill	1	0.30	Fill of 702 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
702	Cut	1	0.30	Ditch NE-SW – Concave base and steep sides.	-	-
703	Fill	0.22	0.06	Fill of 704 – Pale reddish grey, silty clay	-	-
704	Cut	0.22	0.06	Gully NE-SW – Gently sloping sides and concave base.	-	-
705	Fill	0.60	0.07	Pale greyish red, silty clay	-	-
706	Cut	0.60	0.07	Ditch NW-SE – Concave base and gently sloping sides	-	-
707	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silty clay	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one NE-SW ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
802	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
803	Fill	-	-	Fill of 802	-	-
804	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silty clay	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one WNW-ESE ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-

901	Fill	0.74	0.34	Fill of 902 – Dark reddish brown silty clay	-	-
902	Cut	0.74	0.34	Ditch – Flat base and sharp sides	-	-
903	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silty clay	-	-

**Trench 10**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	ENE-WSW
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	60
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.43
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1000	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silty clay	-	-

**Trench 11**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	SW-NE
Trench contained two ditches. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1100	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
1103	Fill	-	-	Fill of 1104 – Mid brown, clayish silt	-	-
1104	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
1105	Fill	-	-	Fill of 1106 – Mid brown, clayish silt	-	-
1106	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
1107	Layer	-	-	Natural – clay	-	-

**Trench 12**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	60
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1200	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silty clay	-	-

**Trench 13**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
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Trench 13						
Trench contained four curvilinear gullies (probably representing two circular ditches and their returns) and four postholes (one excavated). The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Fill	0.38	0.27	Fill of 1303 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
1303	Cut	0.38	0.27	Curvilinear gully – Concave base and mod sloping sides	-	-
1304	Fill	0.47	0.14	Fill of 1305 – Pale grey, silty clay	-	-
1305	Cut	0.47	0.14	Curvilinear gully E-W – Flat base	-	-
1306	Fill	0.26	0.20	Fill of 1307 – Light grey orange, silty clay	-	-
1307	Cut	0.26	0.20	Curvilinear gully E-W – Steep sides and concave base	-	-
1308	Fill	0.77	0.26	Fill of 1309 – Dark brown, silty clay	Pottery	Roman/Iron Age?
1309	Cut	0.77	0.26	Post hole – Steep sides and concave base	-	-
1310	Fill	1.25	0.20	Fill of 1311 – Mid reddish grey brown, silty clay	Pottery	Roman/Iron Age?
1311	Cut	1.25	0.20	Curvilinear gully NW-SE – Gently sloping sides and concave base	-	-
1312	Layer	-	-	Natural – Siltstone and clay	-	-

Trench 14						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained two E-W ditches. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Fill	1.53	0.18	Fill of 1402 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
1402	Cut	1.53	0.18	Ditch – Concave base, gently sloping sides	-	-
1403	Fill	1.30	0.35	Fill of 1404 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
1404	Cut	1.30	0.35	Ditch – Gentle sides, concave base	-	-

Trench 14						
1405	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay	-	-

Trench 15						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	WSW-ENE
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.37
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1500	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay	-	-

Trench 16						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NNW-SSE
Trench contained one ditch or furrow and one ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	60
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1600	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Cut	-	-	Ditch/Furrow	-	-
1603	Fill	-	-	Fill of 1602 – Dark grey brown, silt	-	-
1604	Fill	1.80	0.27	Fill of 1605 – Dark brown, silt	Green glazed pot, unglazed wears, roof slate	Post-Medieval
1605	Cut	1.80	0.27	Ditch – Concave base	-	-
1606	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay, stone	-	-

Trench 17						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained two gully ditches, both slightly curvilinear. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1700	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Fill	0.52	0.20	Fill of 1702 – Dark brown, silty clay	-	-
1702	Cut	0.52	0.20	Curvilinear ditch – Moderate sides, concave base	-	-
1703	Fill	0.50	0.50	Fill of 1704 – Mid to dark brown, silty clay	-	-
1704	Cut	0.50	0.50	Curvilinear ditch – Vertical sides, flat base	-	-

Trench 17						
1705	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay, stone	-	-

Trench 18						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1800	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silty clay	-	-

Trench 19						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1900	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay, stone	-	-

Trench 20						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	ENE-WSW	
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
2000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay, stone	-	-

Trench 21						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	SW-NE	
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
2100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay, stone	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained one W-E aligned ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Fill	0.76	0.06	Fill of 2203 – Dark reddish grey brown, silty clay	-	-
2203	Cut	0.76	0.06	Ditch – Gently sloping sides and flat base	-	-
2204	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay, stone	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained three ditches and one large pit. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2301	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2302	Cut	0.74	0.12	Ditch – Shallow slope, concave base	-	-
2303	Fill	0.74	0.12	Fill of 2302 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
2304	Cut	1.10	0.50	Pit – Moderate slope, flat base	-	-
2305	Fill	0.70	0.12	Basal fill of 2304 – Mid brown, silty clay	-	-
2306	Fill	1.10	0.40	Upper fill of 2304 – Brown orangish, silty clay	-	-
2307	Cut	4.20	0.24	Ditch – Shallow slope, flat base	-	-
2308	Fill	4.20	0.24	Fill of 2307 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
2309	Cut	0.92	0.41	E-W Ditch – Moderate slope, flat base	-	-
2310	Fill	0.62	0.16	Basal fill of 2309 – Mid orange brown, silty clay	-	-
2311	Fill	0.92	0.26	Upper fill of 2309 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
2312	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay, stone	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench contained two ditches and one pit. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8

Trench 24						
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2401	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
2404	Cut	1.20	0.15	Ditch – U-shaped profile	-	-
2405	Fill	1.20	0.15	Fill of 2404 – Mid brown grey, silty clay	-	-
2406	Cut	0.60	0.46	Ditch – U-shaped profile	-	-
2407	Fill	0.60	0.46	Fill of 2406 – Mid brown to light grey, silty clay	-	-
2408	Cut	0.55	0.24	Pit – U-shaped profile	-	-
2409	Fill	0.55	0.24	Fill of 2408 – mid brown greyish silty clay	-	-
2410	Layer	-	-	Natural – Silt, clay, stone	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two parallel NW-SE aligned ditches and one posthole. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2501	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
2503	Cut	1.80	0.35	Ditch – Steep to shallow sides, flat/slightly concave base	-	-
2504	Fill	1.80	0.35	Fill of 2503 – Mid reddish brown, clayish silt	-	-
2505	Cut	1.80	0.35	Ditch – Sides moderate to steep, concave base	-	-
2506	Fill	1.40	0.35	Fill of 2505 and 2508 – Mid reddish brown, clay silt	-	-
2507	Layer	-	-	Natural – Stone, clay	-	-
2508	Cut	0.35	0.25	Posthole – Vertical sides, concave base	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Trench contained no significant archaeology. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural – Stone, clay	-	-



Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch, overlain by a colluvial sequence. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2701	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	-	0.27	Colluvium	-	-
2703	Layer	-	0.14	Colluvium	-	-
2704	Layer	-	0.12	Buried plough soil	-	-
2705	Layer	-	0.23	Buried plough soil/weathered natural	-	-
2706	Layer	-	-	Natural – stone, clay	-	-
2707	Cut	0.96	0.48	Ditch – Steep sides, flat base	-	-
2708	Fill	0.96	0.48	Fill of 2707 – Mid red brown clay silt	Glazed tile	Medieval/Post-Medieval

Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two N-S ditches and a pit or ditch terminus overlain by colluvial deposits. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.4	Colluvium	-	-
2802	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
2803	Fill	1.2	0.2	Fill of 2804 – Mid reddish brown, clay silt	-	-
2804	Cut	1.2	0.2	Ditch – U-shaped profile	-	-
2805	Fill	1.7	0.12	Fill of 2806 – Mid reddish brown, clay silt	-	-
2806	Cut	1.7	0.12	Pit or ditch terminus – Shallow concave profile	-	-
2807	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of 2707 – Mid reddish brown, clay silt	-	-
2808	Cut	1	0.2	Ditch – U-shaped profile	-	-
2809	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained two undated ditches. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Trench 29						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2901	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2902	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
2903	Cut	1.3	0.52	Ditch – U-shaped profile	-	-
2904	Fill	1.3	0.52	Fill of 2903 – Mid brownish grey, clay silt	Animal bone	-
2905	Cut	1.4	0.42	Ditch – V-shaped profile	-	-
2906	Fill	1.4	0.42	Ditch – Steep sides, flat base	-	-
2907	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30						
General description				Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench contained a single ditch overlain by a colluvial sequence. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3001	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
3002	Cut	1.72	0.36	Ditch – moderately sloped sides and flat base	-	-
3003	Fill	1.72	0.36	Fill of 3002 – reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
3004	Cut	0.5	0.11	Ditch – shallow concave profile	-	-
3005	Fill	0.5	0.11	Fill of 3004 – reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
3006	Cut	0.96	0.38	Ditch – concave profile	-	-
3007	Fill	0.96	0.38	Fill of 3006 – mid brown, silty clay	-	-
3008	Cut	1.72	0.84	Ring ditch – Concave base, moderately steep	-	-
3009	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 3008 – mid orangey brown, silty clay	-	-
3010	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 3008 – mid brown, silty clay	-	-
3011	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of 3008 – mid orangey brown, silty clay	-	-
3012	Cut	0.74	0.16	Ditch – shallow concave profile	-	-
3013	Fill	0.74	0.16	Fill of 3013 – Brownish orange, silty clay	-	-
3014	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 31			
General description		Orientation	NNW-SSE
		Length (m)	50

Trench 31						
Trench contained three ditches and a possible tree throw. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3102	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3103	Void	-	-	-	-	-
3104	Cut	0.94	0.24	Ditch – U shaped profile	-	-
3105	Fill	0.94	0.24	Fill of 3104 – mid brownish grey, clay silt	-	-
3106	Cut	1.15	0.45	Tree bole - Irregular	-	-
3107	Fill	1.15	0.45	Fill of 3106 – mid brownish grey	-	-
3108	Cut	1.12	0.25	Ditch – U-shaped	-	-
3109	Fill	1.12	0.25	Fill of 3108 – mid brownish grey	-	-
3110	Natural	-	-	-	-	-

Trench 32						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3201	Layer	-	0.48	Topsoil	-	-
3202	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3203	Cut	3.46	0.48	Ditch – U-shaped profile	-	-
3204	Fill	3.46	0.48	Fill of 3203 – Mid brownish grey, slay silt	-	-
3205	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay	-	-

Trench 33						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained two NE-SW aligned ditches. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3302	Fill	1.1	0.37	Fill of 3303 – dark reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
3303	Cut	1.1	0.37	Ditch – concave base	-	-
3304	Fill	1.2	0.26	Fill of 3305 – dark grey reddish brown, silty clay	-	-

Trench 33						
3305	Cut	1.2	0.26	Ditch – Steep sides, concave base	-	-
3306	Layer			Natural – Clay	-	

Trench 34						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE	
Trench contained a single undated ditch aligned E-W. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
3400	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3402	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of 3404 – Mid pink, silty clay	-	-
3403	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 3404 – Mid greyish red silty clay	-	-
3404	Cut	1.5	0.5	Ditch – Steep sides and concave base	-	-
3405	Layer	-	-	Natural – Clay	-	-

Trench 35						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N-S	
Trench contained a ditch and two gullies. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.54	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
3500	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3502	Fill	1	0.22	Fill of 3503 – mid red brown, silty clay	-	-
3503	Cut	1	0.22	Ditch – concave profile	-	-
3504	Fill	0.45	0.1	Fill of 3505 – mid grey red brown, silty clay	-	-
3505	Cut	0.45	0.1	Gully – shallow flat base	-	-
3506	Fill	0.45	0.1	Fill of 3507 – mid grey brown, silty clay	-	-
3507	Cut	0.45	0.1	Gully – moderately steep, concave base	-	-
3508	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE	
Trench contained two undated ditches. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5	

Trench 36						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3602	Fill	0.9	0.1	Fill of 3603 – Mid grey reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
3603	Cut	0.9	0.1	Gully – Irregular concave base	-	-
3604	Fill	1.04	0.4	Fill of 3605 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
3605	Cut	1.04	0.4	Ditch – Steep sides and flat base	-	-
3606	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 37						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench appears to have been located within a palaeochannel, with possible later recuts. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3701	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3702	Layer		0.38	Colluvium – Dark brown grey, clay silt	-	-
3703	Deposit		0.14	Deposit – Mottled light brownish grey	-	-
3704	Layer			Clay band	-	-
3705	Cut	0.73	0.43	Possible ditch	-	-
3706	Fill		0.3	Fill of 3705 – dark grey silt	-	-
3707	Deposit		0.16	Laminated grey deposit	-	-
3708	Layer		0.2	Clay band of light brown mottled grey	-	-
3709	Layer			Natural	-	-
3710	Cut	1.4	0.31	Possible ditch or palaeochannel	-	-
3711	Fill	1.4	0.31	Fill of 3710 – Mid grey firm silt	-	-

Trench 38						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained a possible backfilled quarry feature present throughout the trench. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3801	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3802	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 38						
3803	Layer	-	0.45	Mixed deposit – grey silt, orange brown silty clays with distinct dark grey lower band – either colluvium or backfill of quarry feature	-	-

Trench 39						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N/A	
Trench could not be fully excavated due to groundwater. No archaeology was observed. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.3	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
3901	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 40						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4001	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
4002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 41						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.28	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
4101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 42						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NNW-SSE	
Trench contained a single drainage ditch and a probable furrow. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4200	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
4201	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 42						
4202	Cut	2.9	0.18	Furrow	-	-
4203	Fill	2.9	0.18	Fill of 4202 – Mid grey brown silt	Curved iron Fragment	-
4204	Fill	0.8	0.44	Fill of 4205– Light greyish brown silt	-	-
4205	Cut	0.8	0.44	Drainage ditch	-	-
4206	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 43						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.22
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
4301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 44						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch and a tree throw. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4400	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	Worked flint	
4401	Fill	-	-	Fill of 4402 – Mid brown silty clay	Metal washer fragments	-
4402	Cut	-	-	Tree throw – Irregular undercutting edges	-	-
4403	Fill	1.04	0.4	Fill of 4404 – Mid blue grey, silty	-	
4404	Cut	1.04	0.4	Ditch – Moderately sloped sides and flat base	-	-
4405	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 45						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained a small ditch and two tree throws. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4500	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
4502	Cut	1.16	0.14	Ditch	-	-

Trench 45						
4503	Fill	1.16	0.14	Fill of 4502 – Mid grey brown, clay	Worked flint	-
4504	Fill	0.77	0.22	Fill of 4505 – Pale brownish grey, clay	-	-
4505	Cut	0.77	0.22	Ditch – Wide concave profile	-	-
4506	Cut	1.58	0.2	Cut of tree throw	-	-
4507	Fill	1.58	0.2	Fill of 4506	-	-
4508	Fill	1.08	0.28	Fill of 4509	-	-
4509	Cut	1.08	0.28	Cut of tree throw	-	-
4510	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 46						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay containing a rare granite lumps.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4600	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 47						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Sloped from east down to the west.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4700	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 50						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE	
Trench contained a single ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil natural geology.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
5000	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
5001	Fill	3.2	0.14	Fill of 5002 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
5002	Cut	3.2	0.14	Ditch or furrow – Wide, slightly concave base	-	-
5003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-



<b>Trench 51</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	<b>E-W</b>
Trench contained a single ditch. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
5100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
5101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
5102	Cut	1.4	0.38	Ring ditch – Moderately steep sides, concave base	-	-
5103	Fill	1.4	0.38	Fill of 5102 – Light reddish brown silty clay	-	-
5104	Cut	1.44	0.32	Ditch – Steep sides, flattish base	-	-
5105	Fill	1.44	0.32	Fill of 5104 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay	-	-
5106	Cut	-	-	Possible ring ditch – Unexcavated	-	-
5107	Fill	-	-	Fill of 5106 – Unexcavated	-	-
5108	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*By John Cotter*

#### *Introduction and Methodology*

B.1.1 A total of 18 sherds of pottery weighing 262g were recovered from three contexts. An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed (in Excel) following standard procedure for the whole assemblage with spot-dates produced for each context. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight only. Given the relatively small size of the assemblage and its fragmentary nature more detailed quantification (of vessel form etc.) was not considered worthwhile. Additional details, however, including vessel form, part, decoration or any other features of note were recorded in a comments field. Full details remain in the archive. As better parallels exist elsewhere, no material was illustrated. What follows is simply a quantified table of the various fabrics present (Table 1) and a summary report focusing on the more significant or interesting aspects of the assemblage.

#### *Pottery Fabrics*

B.1.2 Temporary fabric codes were invented for the pottery here. The code for North Devon gravel-tempered ware (NDGT), however, is taken from the list of medieval and post-medieval fabric codes used by the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The other fabrics do not occur in the London list. A breakdown of the fabrics present is given in Table 1. The Gabbroic ware was identified and described by Edward Biddulph of Oxford Archaeology (pers. comm.).

Fabric	Common Name	Date	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
GABB	Gabbroic ware	Prehist/Roman	3	10	(1308), (1310)
LOST	Lostwithiel ware	1450-1750	1	4	(1604)
NDGT	North Devon Gravel-Tempered ware	1550-1800	10	238	(1604)
NDFW	North Devon fineware	1550-1800	4	10	(1604)
TOTAL			18	262	

*Table 1. Breakdown of pottery types from the site in roughly chronological order*

#### *Description*

B.1.3 The earliest pieces are three small sherds of Gabbroic ware which are probably of Roman date (or possibly prehistoric). These represent a minimum of two vessels made from gabbro-rich clay derived from sources in the Lizard Peninsula. The piece from context 1310 is a plain everted rim sherd (diameter 140mm) in a moderately fine Gabbroic fabric with a dark brown exterior and dark grey interior. Across the neck

break is a trace of a perforation, presumably a rivet hole for a repair. The two pieces from 1308 are little more than scraps.

- B.1.4** The rest of the pottery assemblage (15 sherds, 252g) is all from context 1604 and all of post-medieval date. Overall a deposition date of c 1600-1750 is suggested for this material. This is partly suggested by the absence of Staffordshire-type tablewares (common after c 1760). The absence of clay tobacco pipe might possibly refine the date to early in the 17th century, but the assemblage is too small to be sure of this. Most of the post-medieval pottery is from north Devon and comprises types commonly found in the south-west peninsula and widely traded to Ireland and the American colonies during the 17th and 18th centuries. The pottery is in a poor condition but comprises at least three wide bowls in North Devon gravel-tempered ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 467) and smaller internally-glazed body sherds from at least three vessels in a much finer (almost inclusion-free) variant of the latter, here called North Devon fineware. These may include a conical drinking vessel, and possibly sherds from jugs or small jars. The remaining type is a single fairly small body sherd (4g) in a fine sandy orange-brown fabric with abundant fine and coarse inclusions of white mica. This is almost certainly Lostwithiel ware from the south side of Cornwall and is of approximately the same date as the other fabrics in this context (*ibid.*, 468). The post-medieval fabrics compare well to samples in the reserve pottery fabric reference collection housed at Oxford Archaeology South.

## **B.2 Ceramic Building Material**

*By John Cotter*

- B.2.1** A single piece of ceramic building material (121g) was recovered. This has not been separately catalogued but is described below. No further work is recommended.
- B.2.2** Fairly fresh (or slightly worn) fragment from the edge of a flat roof tile or possibly a ridge tile. It has a coarse sand- and gravel-tempered fabric with igneous/metamorphic inclusions and abundant coarse white mica inclusions. The fabric is mainly orange-brown but the upper/outer surface and core is a reduced grey colour and the upper surface is covered with a pitted greenish-brown lead glaze. Although very similar in appearance to the fabric of the North Devon gravel-tempered ware bowls in (1604), the abundance of coarse silver mica on the unglazed underside might suggest a Lostwithiel area source. The fragment is of fairly rough uneven manufacture (almost medieval-looking), around 11-13mm thick in the flat part, but with a raised flattened edge up to 16mm thick. A spot date between the 16th and 18th centuries is likely

## **B.3 Worked Flint**

*By Michael Donnelly*

### *Introduction*

- B.3.1** A very small assemblage of four flints was recovered from the excavations. The flints were recovered from two Trenches, 40 and 45, from the eastern half of the evaluation

area. The pieces are generally in good condition, though two are lightly burnt. The assemblage could date from the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic periods but no diagnostic artefacts were recovered to refine this date range.

### *The Assemblage*

B.3.2 Context 4400 (topsoil, Trench 44) contained a single snapped side trimming blade. Context 4503 (fill of ditch 4502) contained a single platform blade core (lightly burnt), a utilised distal blade segment and a snapped core rejuvenation flake/blade (also lightly burnt). The rejuvenation piece could just have been struck from an opposed platform blade core but a blade struck at 180 degrees from a blade core or from an opposed platform blade core would seem most likely. None of these pieces were from the same core.

B.3.3 Although the assemblage is very small the recovery of three pieces related to blade production from a single trench (45) is actually potentially significant, given that artefactual assemblages in Cornwall can often be quite sparse. The pieces relate to various stages in the blade reduction strategy, namely blade manufacture, the rejuvenation of blade cores and the use of a blade. This and the fact that two pieces are burnt could be argued to suggest some form of domestic focus in the immediate vicinity of Trench 45.

### *Methodology*

B.3.4 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South’s standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
4400	blade	side trimming	Probable blade segment, quite fresh	EPH
4503	blade	side trimming	Probable blade segment with use damage on rhs	EPH
4503	core rejuvenation	blade distal segment	Probably struck from opposed platform blade core, likely to be early in date, lightly burnt	EPH
4503	core	single platform blades	Form typical to Mesolithic but earlier Neolithic date also likely, pebble derived flint, lightly burnt	EPH

**Table 2. Summary of flint finds**

## B.4 Metal

*By Ian R Scott*

- B.4.1 The only metal finds were two iron objects, a curved rod and a washer, and both are detailed here.
- B.4.2 Context 4203. Curved iron rod fragment. Heavily encrusted, one end is exposed showing that the object is of a circular section and well-preserved under the corrosion. Fe. L: 88mm.
- B.4.3 Context 4401. Washer. Three heavily encrusted refitting fragments forming a washer. Hand-made, the washer varies in width around its circumference. Fe. D: c 50mm x 60mm.
- B.4.4 Neither object is closely datable, though both are hand wrought and not necessarily modern.

## B.5 Stone

*By Ruth Shaffrey*

- B.5.1 One piece of slate was retained (1604). It has one snapped edge but is not otherwise obviously worked. It could have been used structurally, perhaps in a roof, but it is not possible to be certain.

## B.6 Animal bone

*By Lee G. Broderick*

- B.6.1 Just one animal bone was recovered from the site, a large mammal limb fragment from context 2904. Unfortunately, the bone is so badly degraded that, despite being a relatively large fragment, it is impossible to be certain of any more specific identification. The most likely possibility is a domestic cattle (*Bos sp.*) radius. Little datable material was recovered from this site as a whole, and none at all from Trench 29. Domestic cattle are one of the most common animals present on other archaeological sites in Cornwall (Broderick, 2014).

## APPENDIX C      BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**APPENDIX D****SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

<b>Site name:</b>	Camel Creek, Tredinnick, Cornwall
<b>Site code:</b>	TRCC16
<b>Grid Reference</b>	SW 9160 6950
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	29th November-16th December 2016
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	The evaluation of a proposed expansion of the Camel Creek holiday and leisure park at Tredinnick, in Cornwall, comprised 49 trenches, which were located to investigate anomalies identified during a preceding geophysical survey.

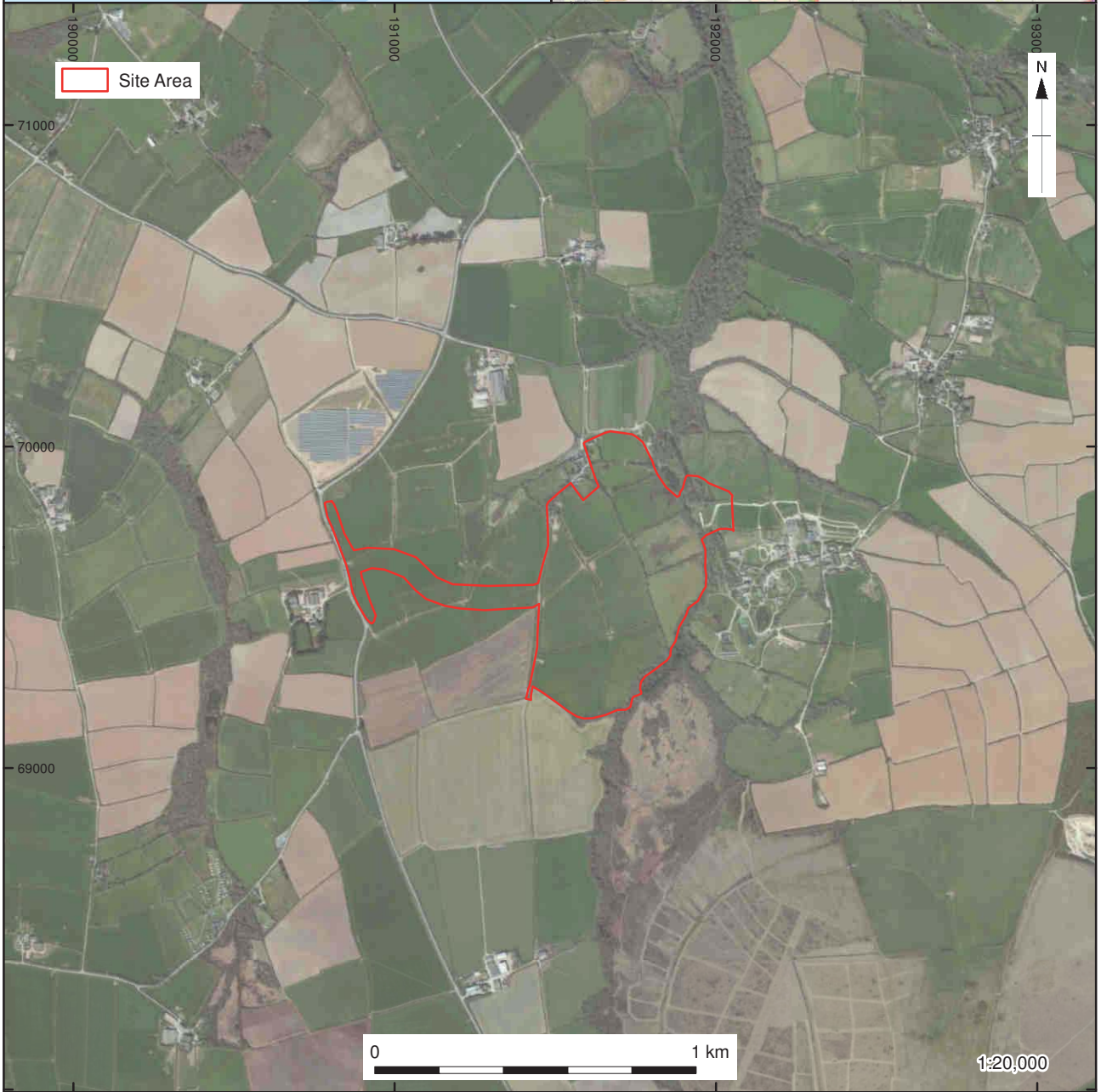
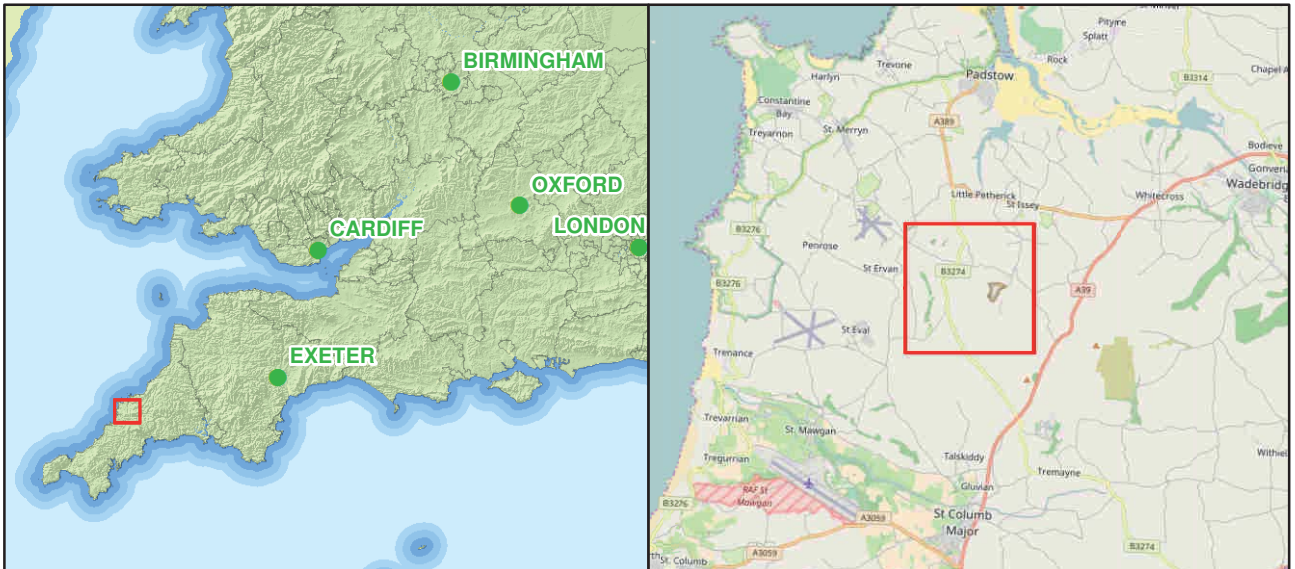
A substantial number of archaeological features were identified during the survey and evaluation trenching, including linear features such as ditches and gullies indicative of the past management of field systems, and a small number of annular gullies, perhaps representing the remains of roundhouses rather than barrows.

Very few artefacts were recovered during the evaluation, which, although not unusual for Cornwall, has made the dating of most features highly uncertain. A small number of features produced broadly datable artefact groups. One of the linear ditches produced a modest amount of worked flint blades, most likely relating to an area of prehistoric tool production and use. From one of the annular gullies and an associated posthole came three pieces of Roman or possibly late prehistoric Gabbroic ware from the Lizard Peninsula. The meagre ceramic assemblage from the linear features included only post-medieval wares.

<b>Area of Site</b>	41 Hectares
<b>Location of archive:</b>	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. The Royal Cornwall Museum is not able to accept new archaeological archives. The archive will be retained in the OA archive store pending resolution of this matter.



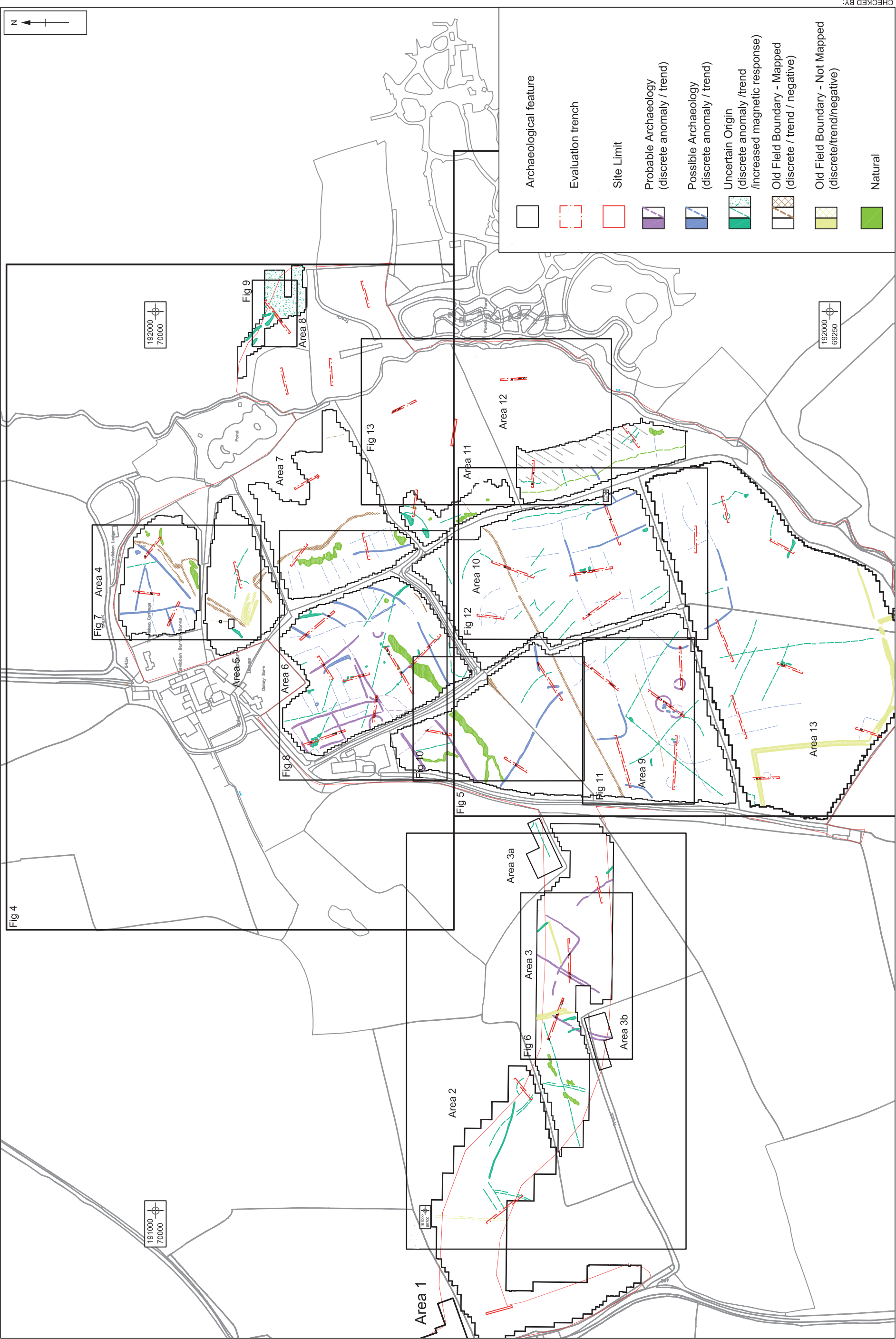




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(c) OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)  
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,  
 AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

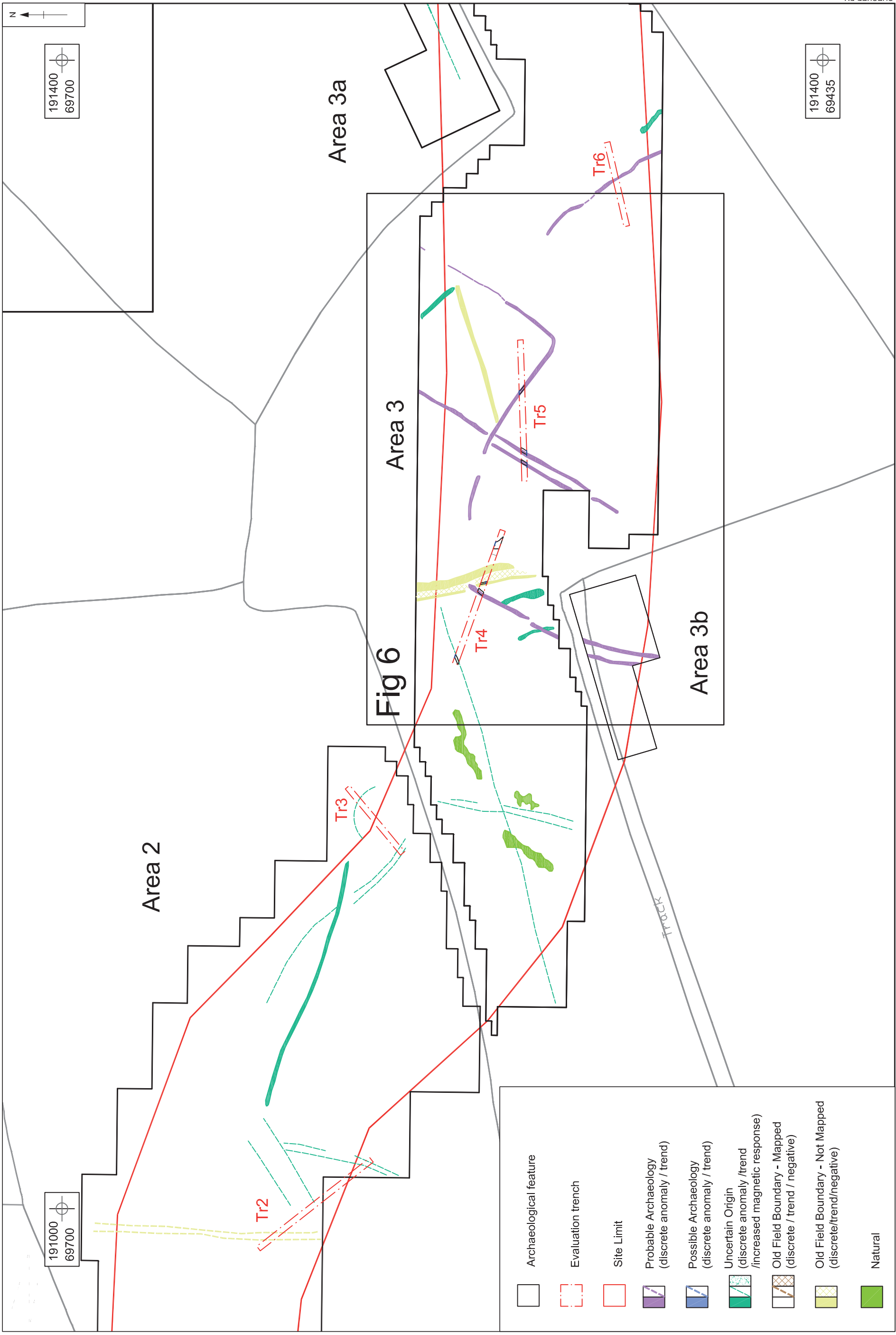
Figure 1: Site location



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Figure 2: Trench layout

0 200 m  
Scale at A3 1:4000



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Figure 3: Plan of the west area

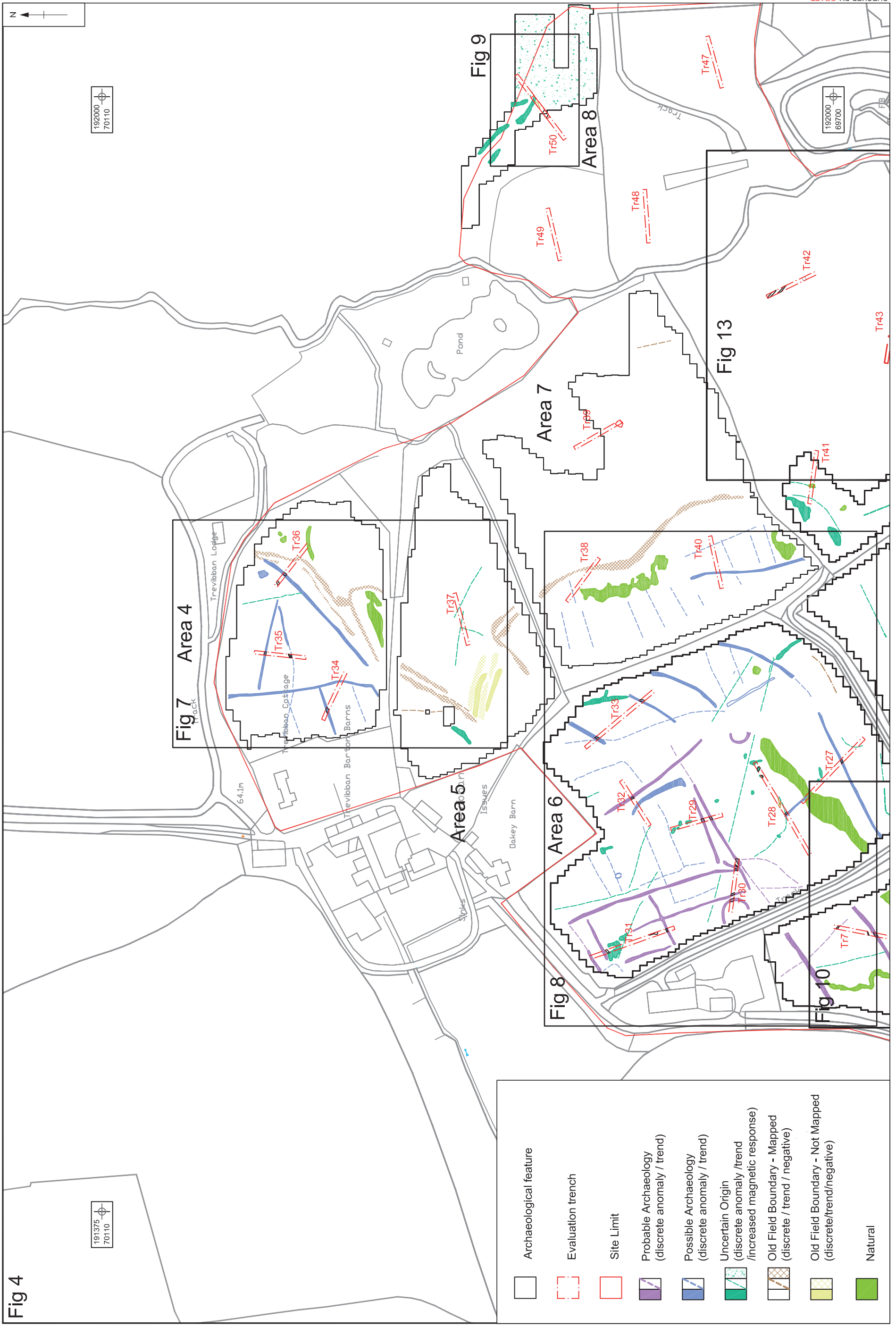


Fig 4

Figure 4: Plan of the north-east area

- Archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Site Limit
- Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Possible Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased magnetic response)
- Old Field Boundary - Mapped (discrete / trend / negative)
- Old Field Boundary - Not Mapped (discrete/trend/negative)
- Natural

0 100 m  
Scale at A3 1:2000

Survey Data supplied by : Aidan Faman  
Geophysical Data supplied by: GSB Propsecton Ltd

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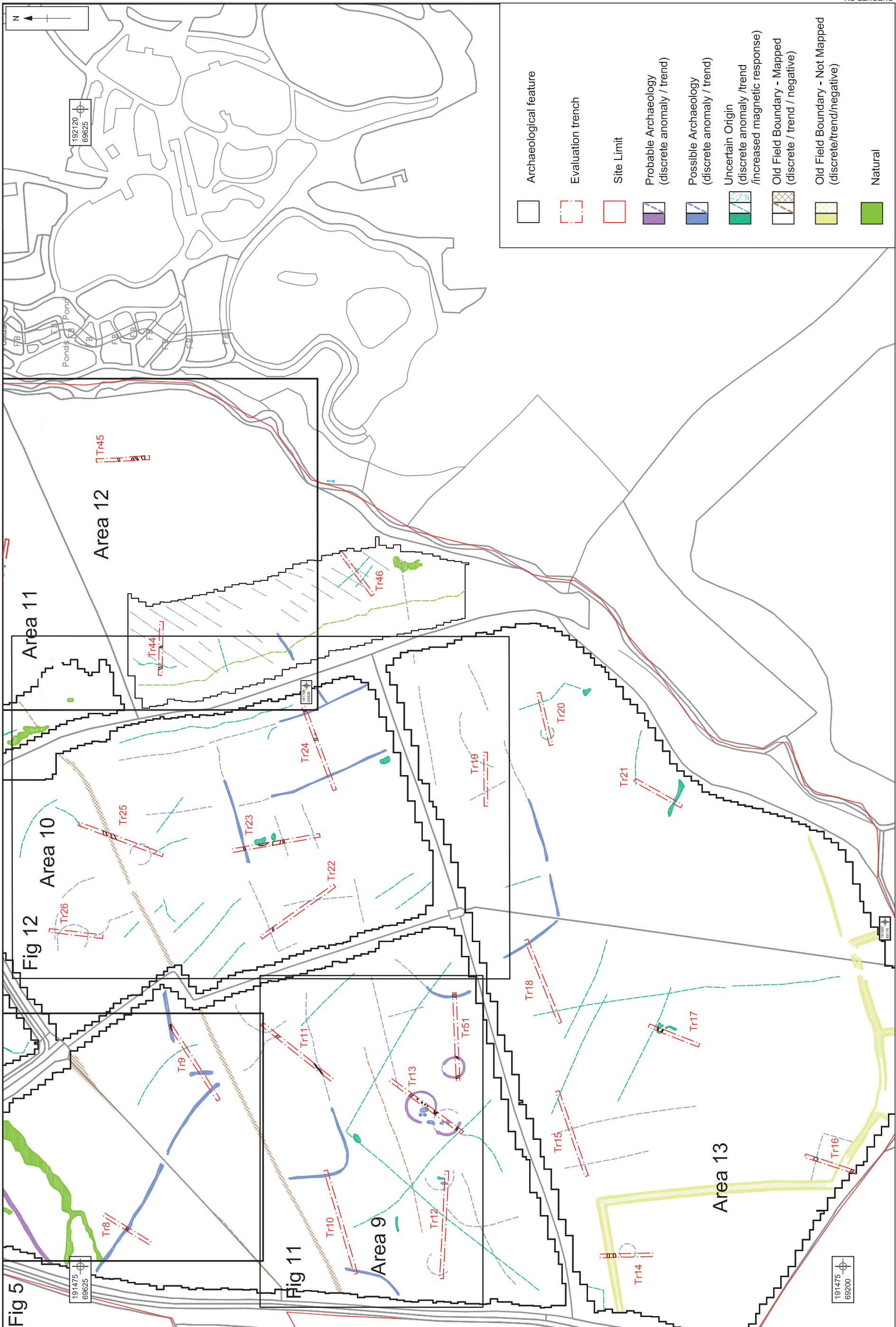


Figure 5: Plan of the south-east area

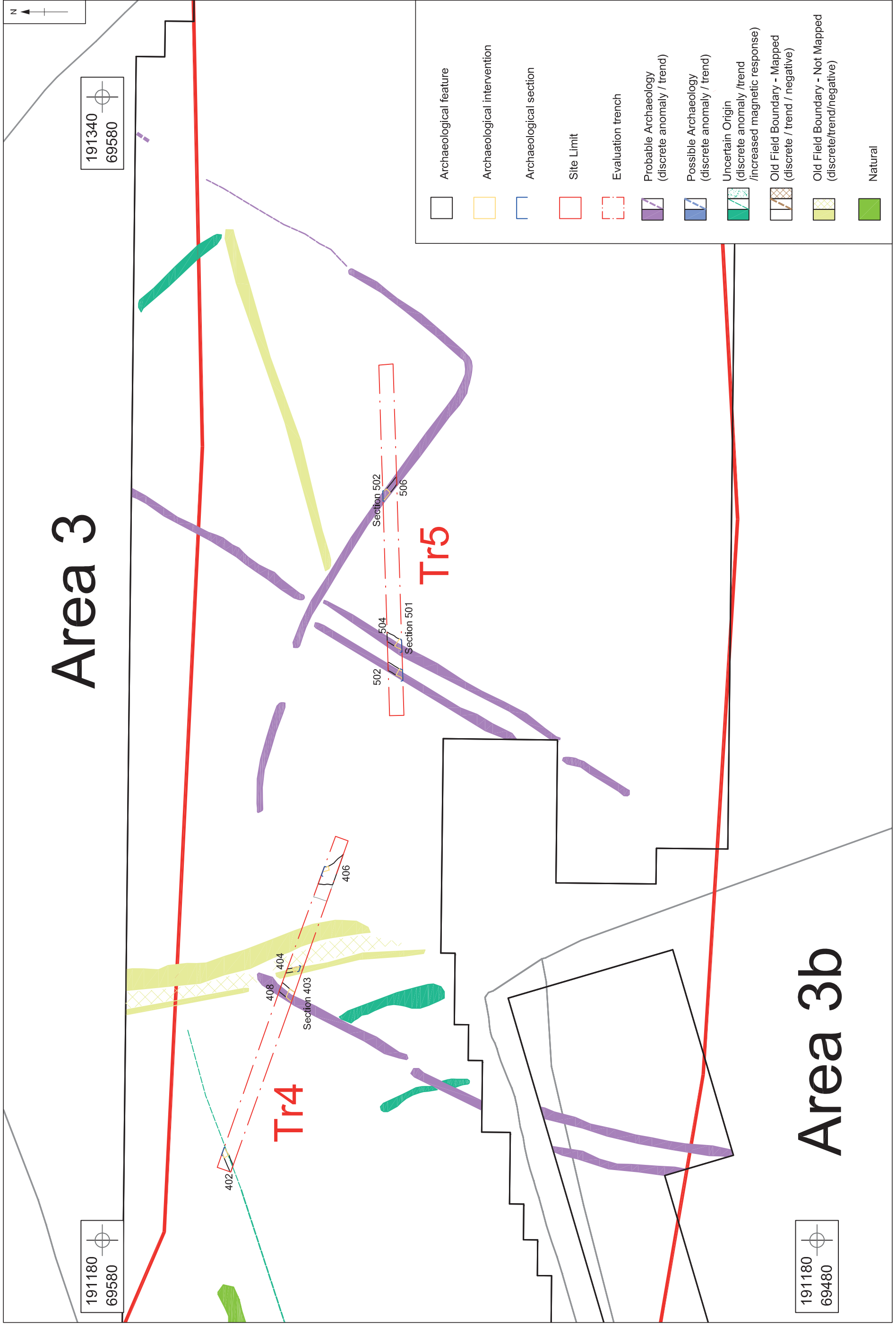
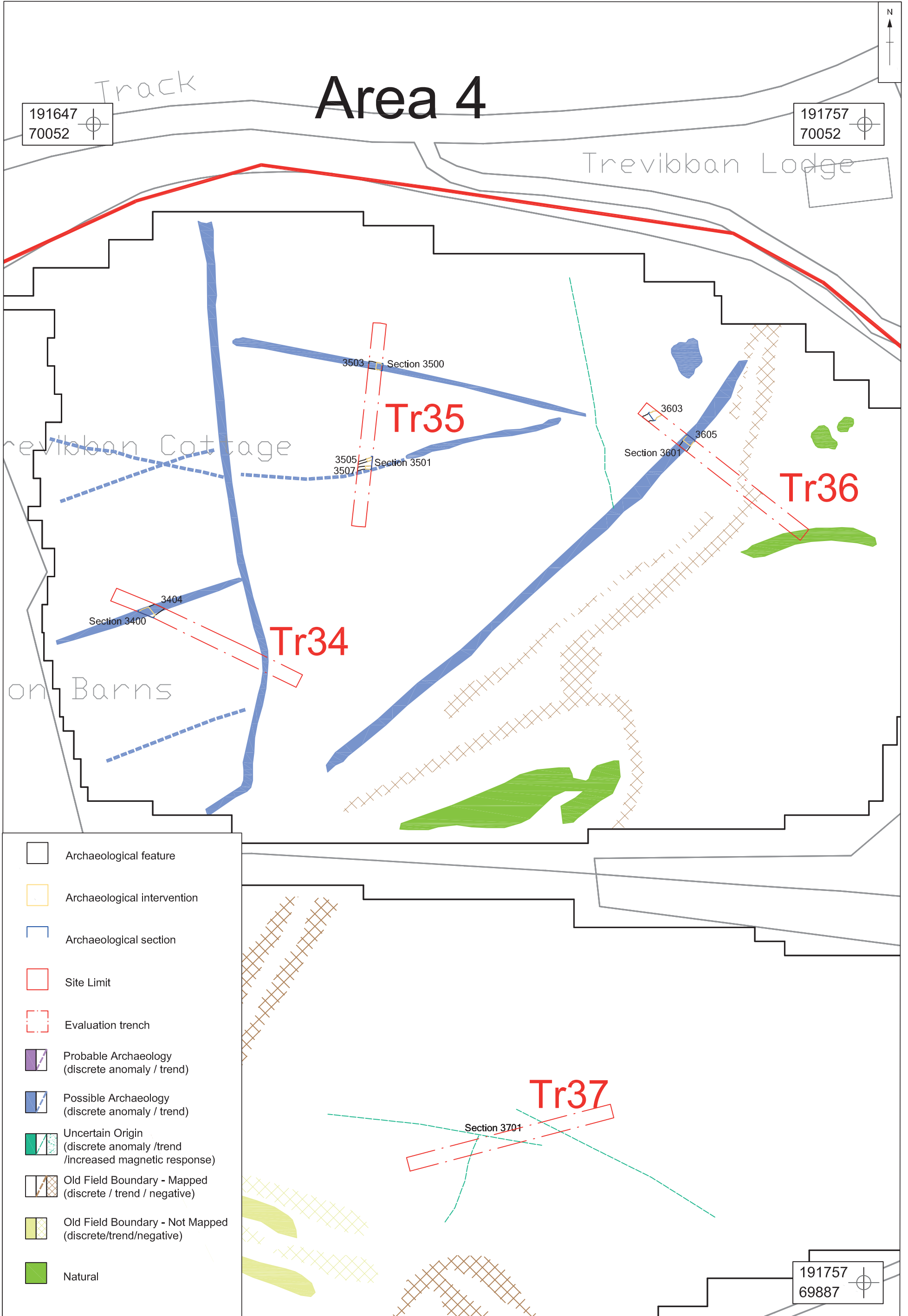
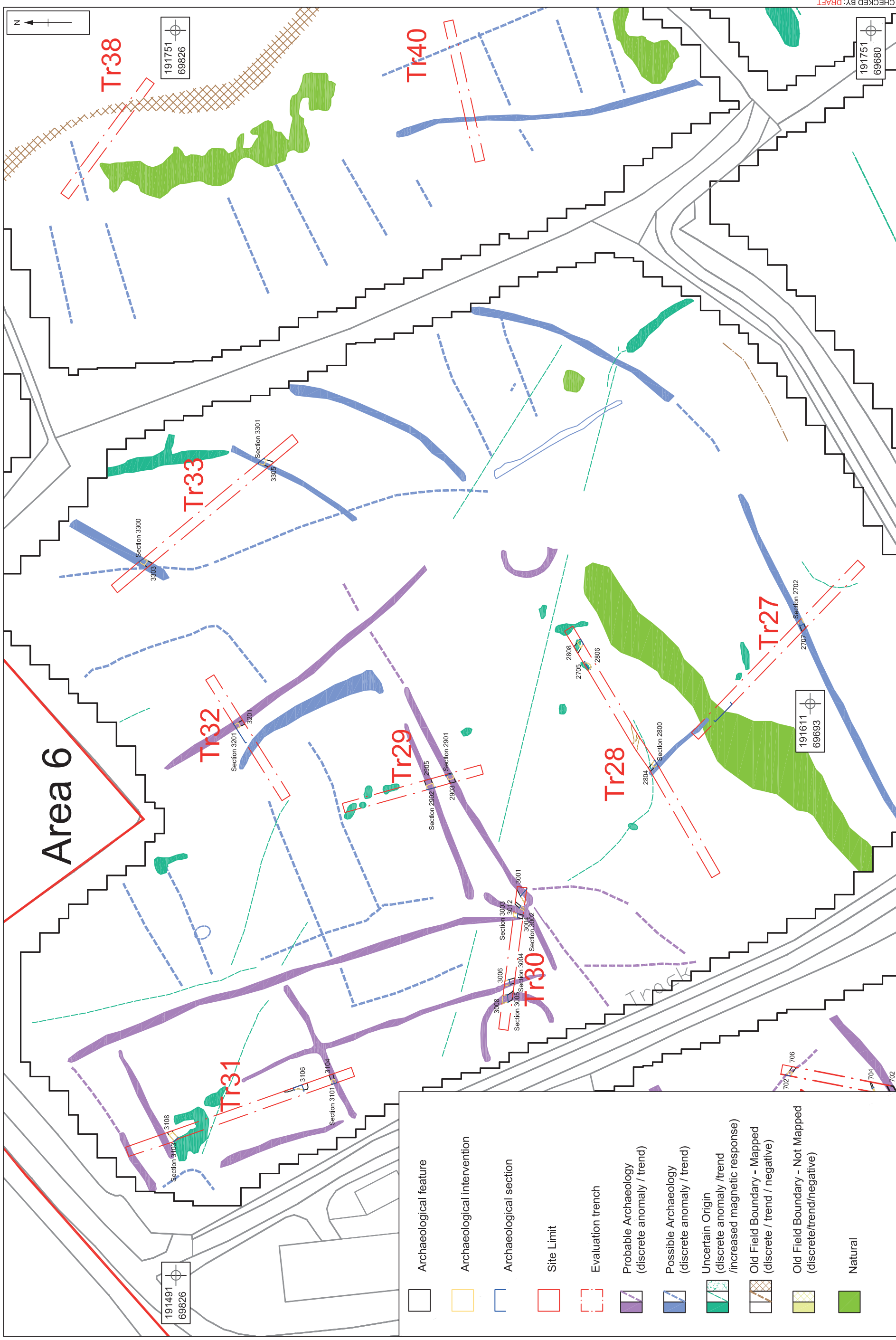


Figure 6: Plan of Area 3 Trenches 4 and 5





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Figure 8: Plan of Area 6 Trenches 27 to 33 and 38

50 m  
0  
Scale at A3 1:750



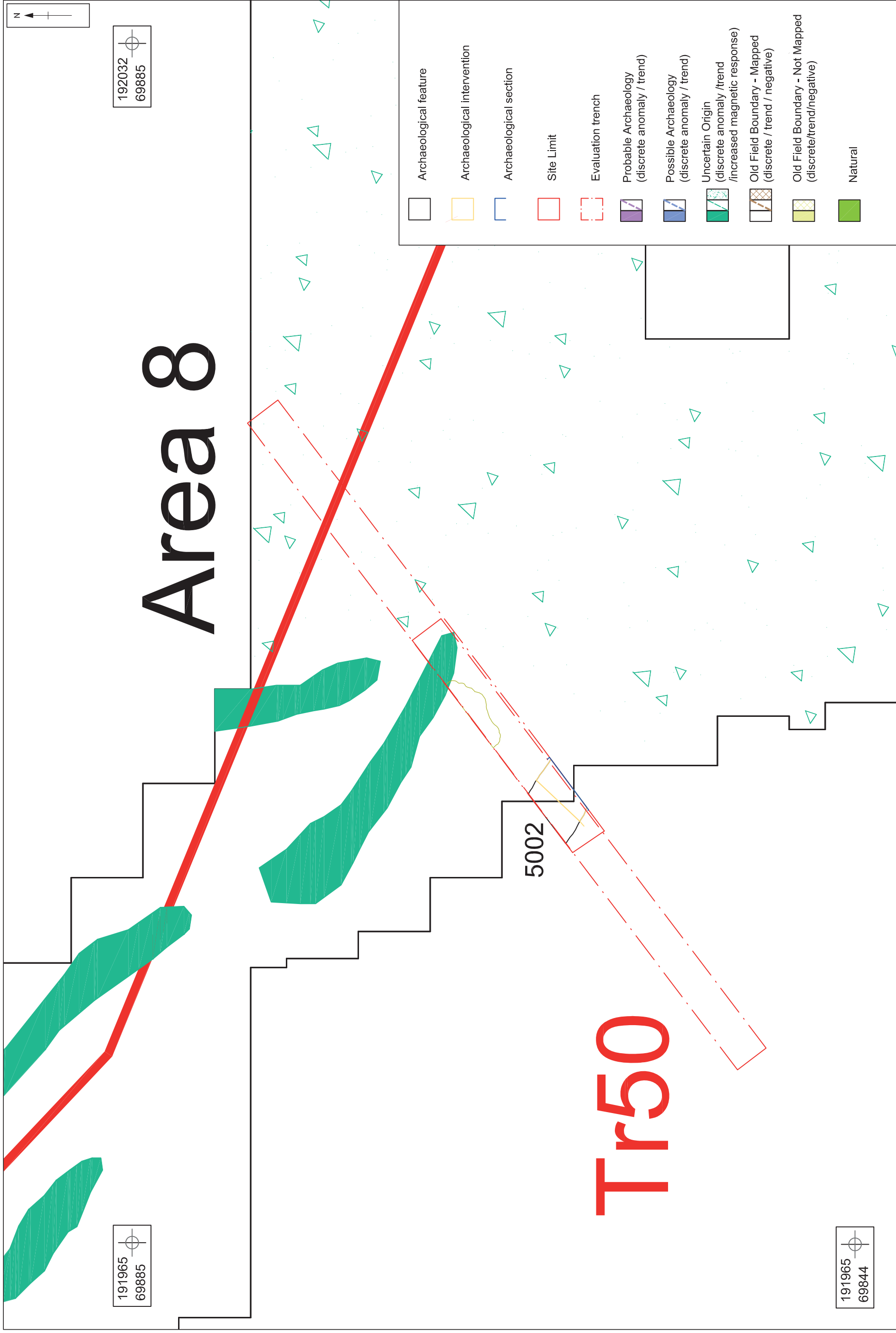
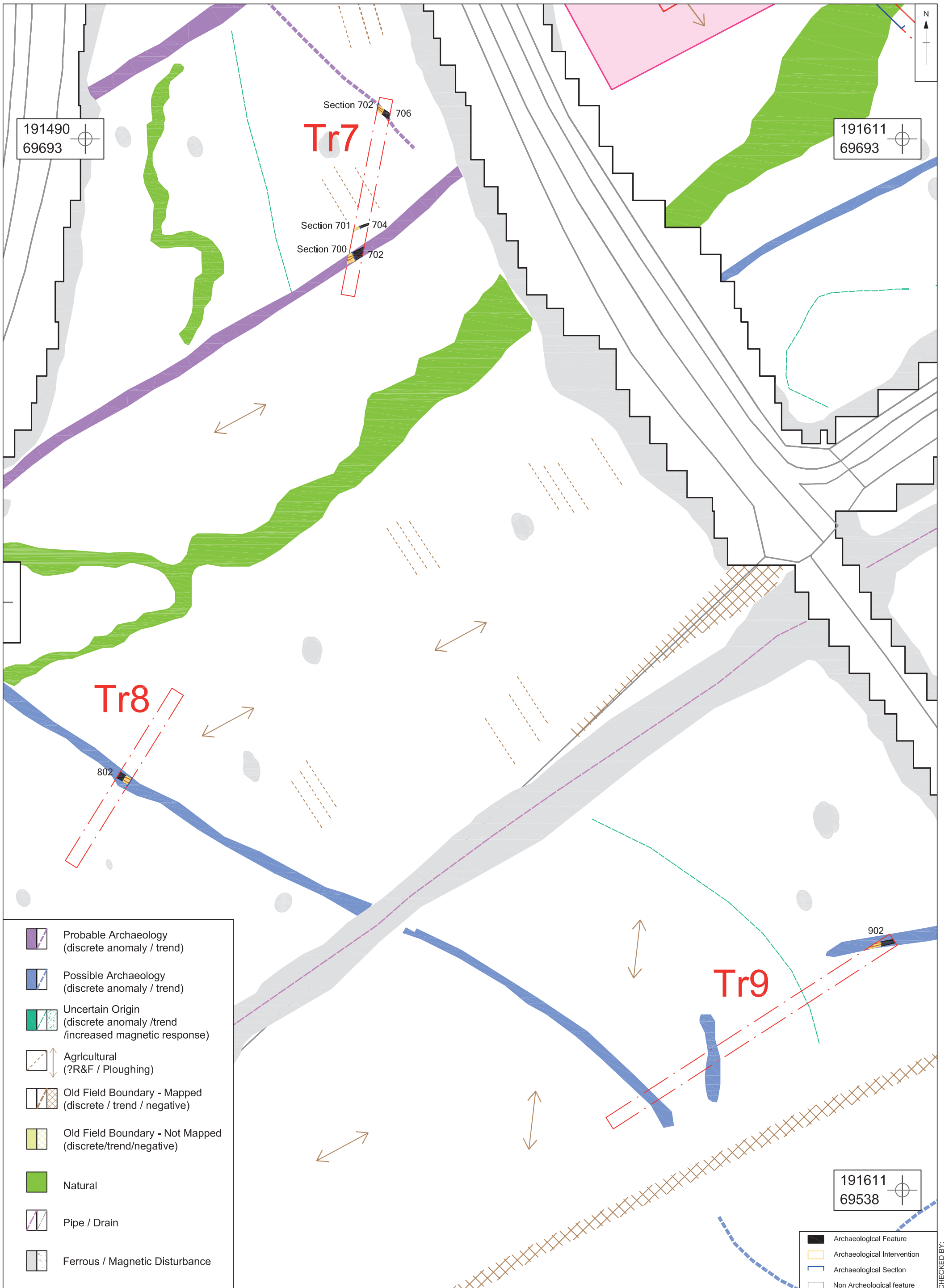
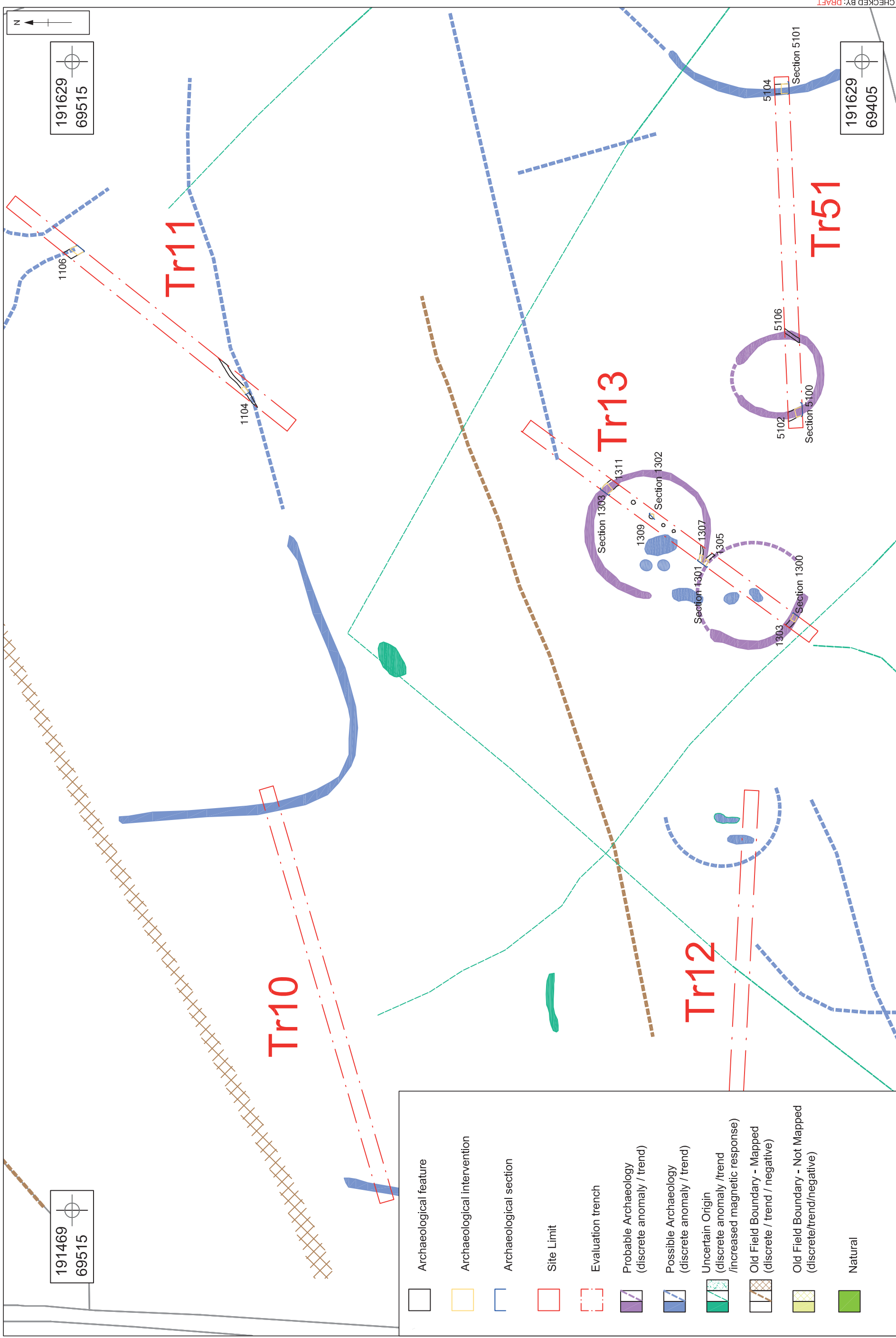
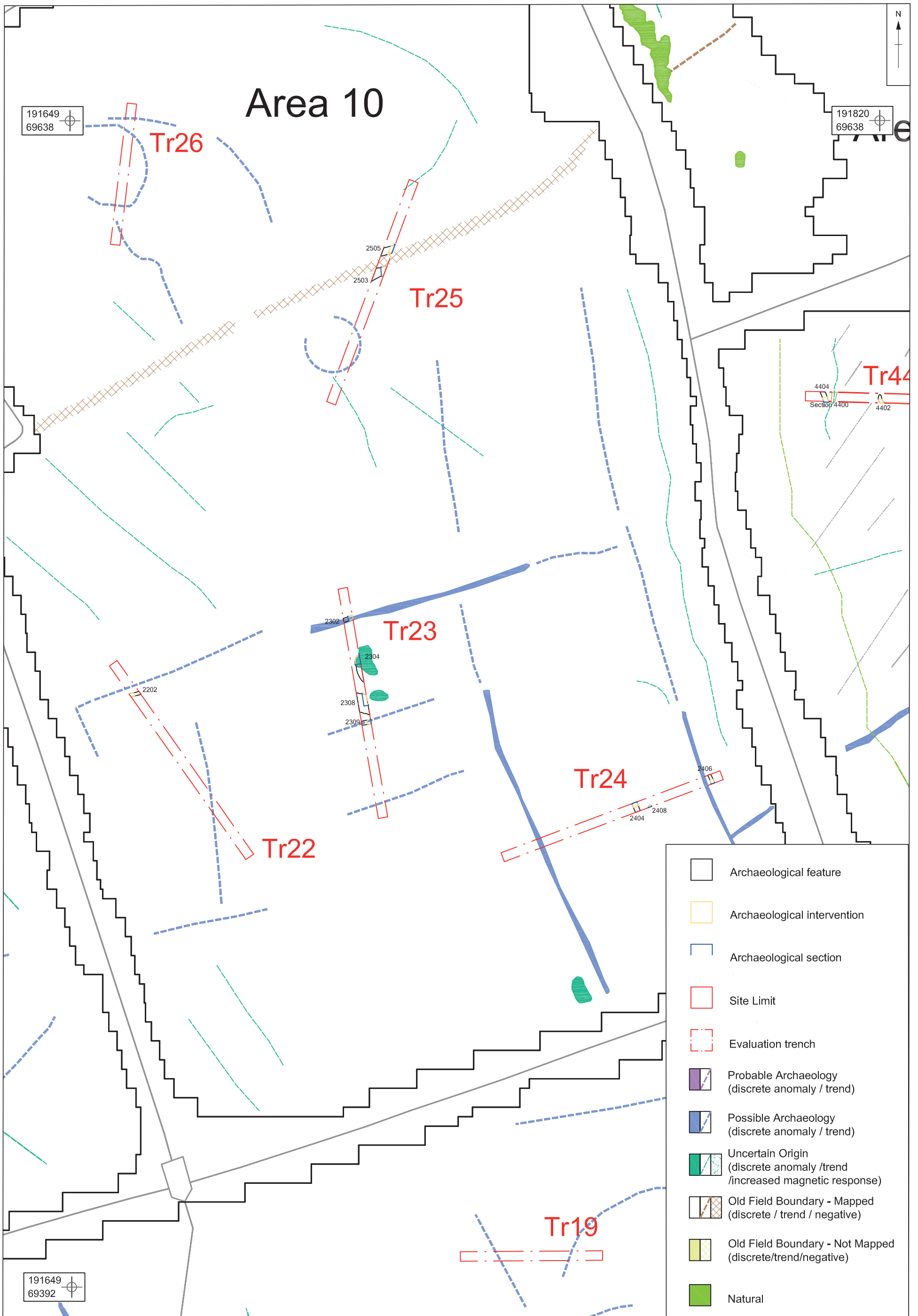


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 50





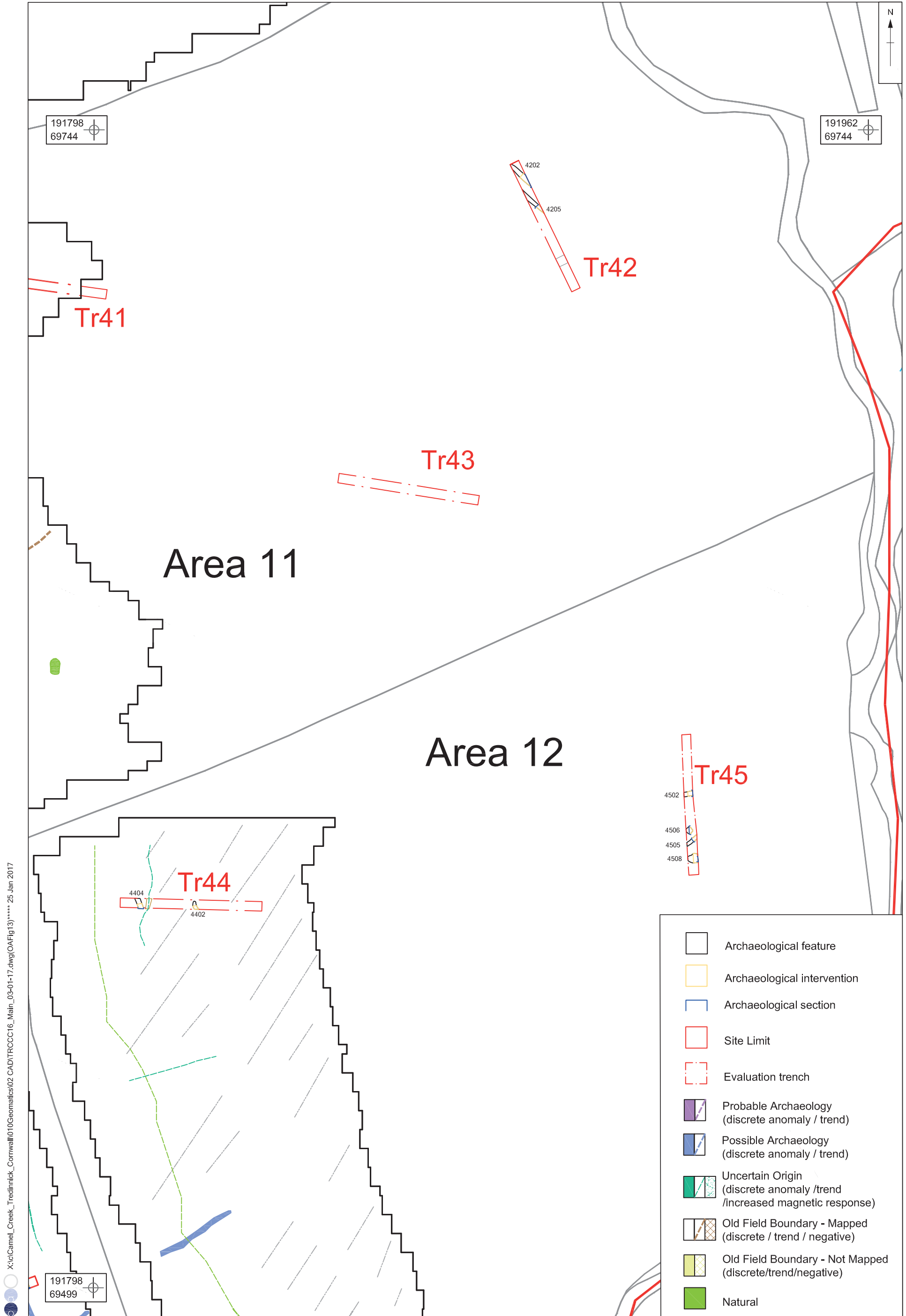


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Survey Data supplied by : Aidan Farnan  
 Geophysical Data supplied by: GSB Propsection Ltd

0 20 m  
 Scale at A3 1:500

Figure 12: Plan of Area 10 Trenches 22-25



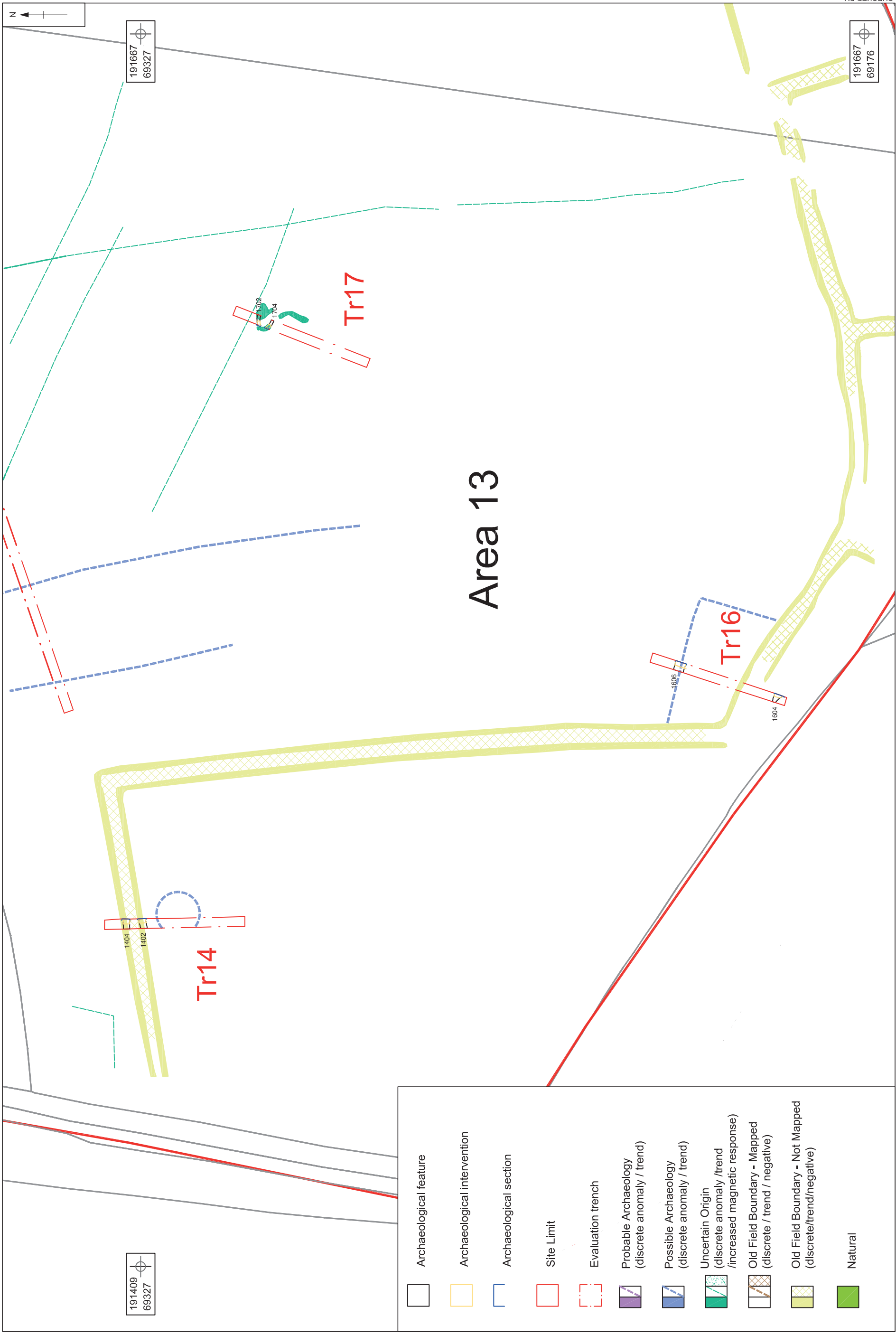
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Survey Data supplied by : Aidan Farnan  
 Geophysical Data supplied by: GSB Propsection Ltd

0 50 m

Scale at A3 1:750

Figure 13: Plan of Area 12 Trenches 44 and Trenches 42 and 45



	Archaeological feature
	Archaeological intervention
	Archaeological section
	Site Limit
	Evaluation trench
	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Possible Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly /trend /increased magnetic response)
	Old Field Boundary - Mapped (discrete / trend / negative)
	Old Field Boundary - Not Mapped (discrete/trend/negative)
	Natural

Figure 14: Plan of Area 13 Trenches 14, 16 and 17

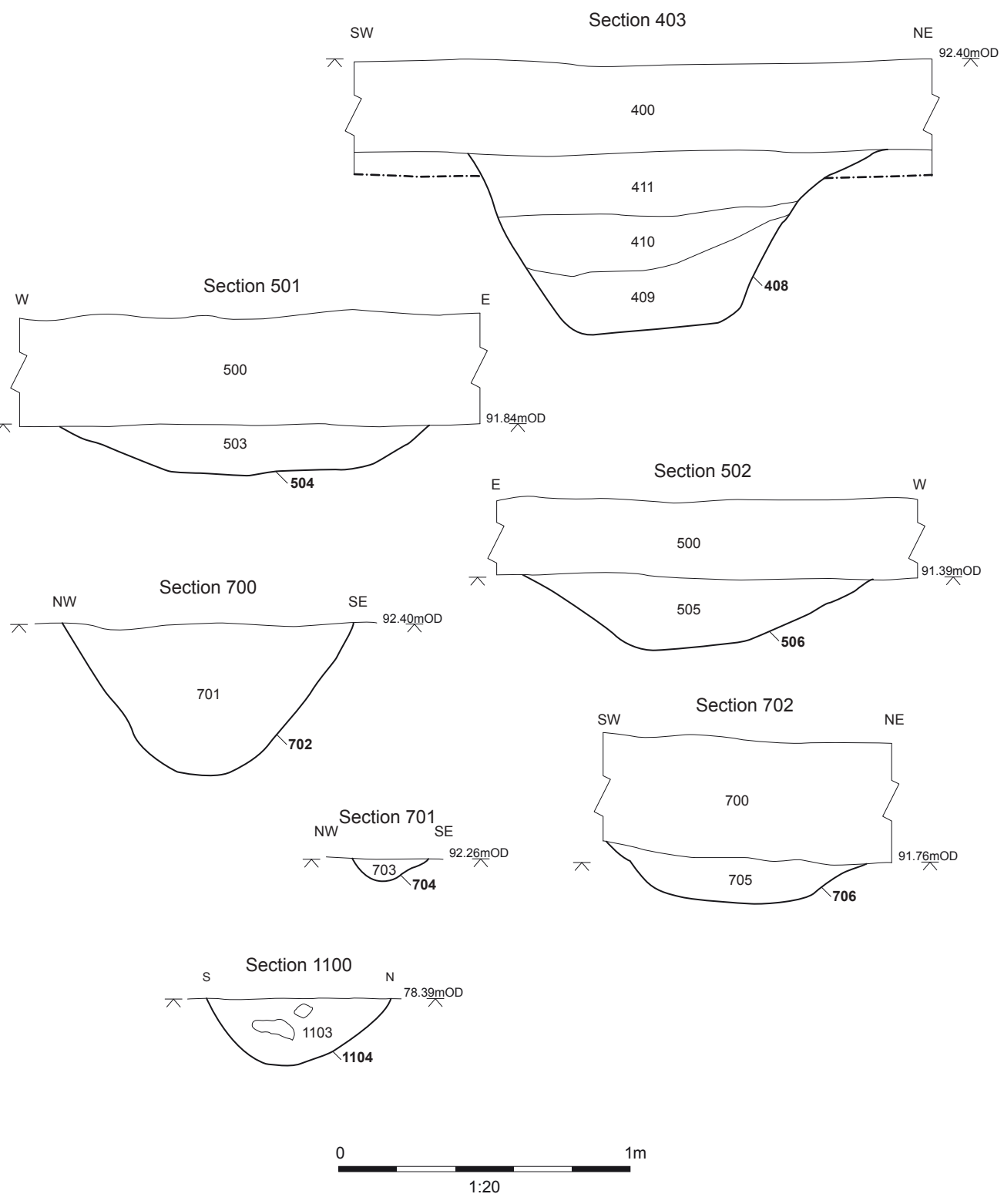


Figure 15: Selected sections, Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 11

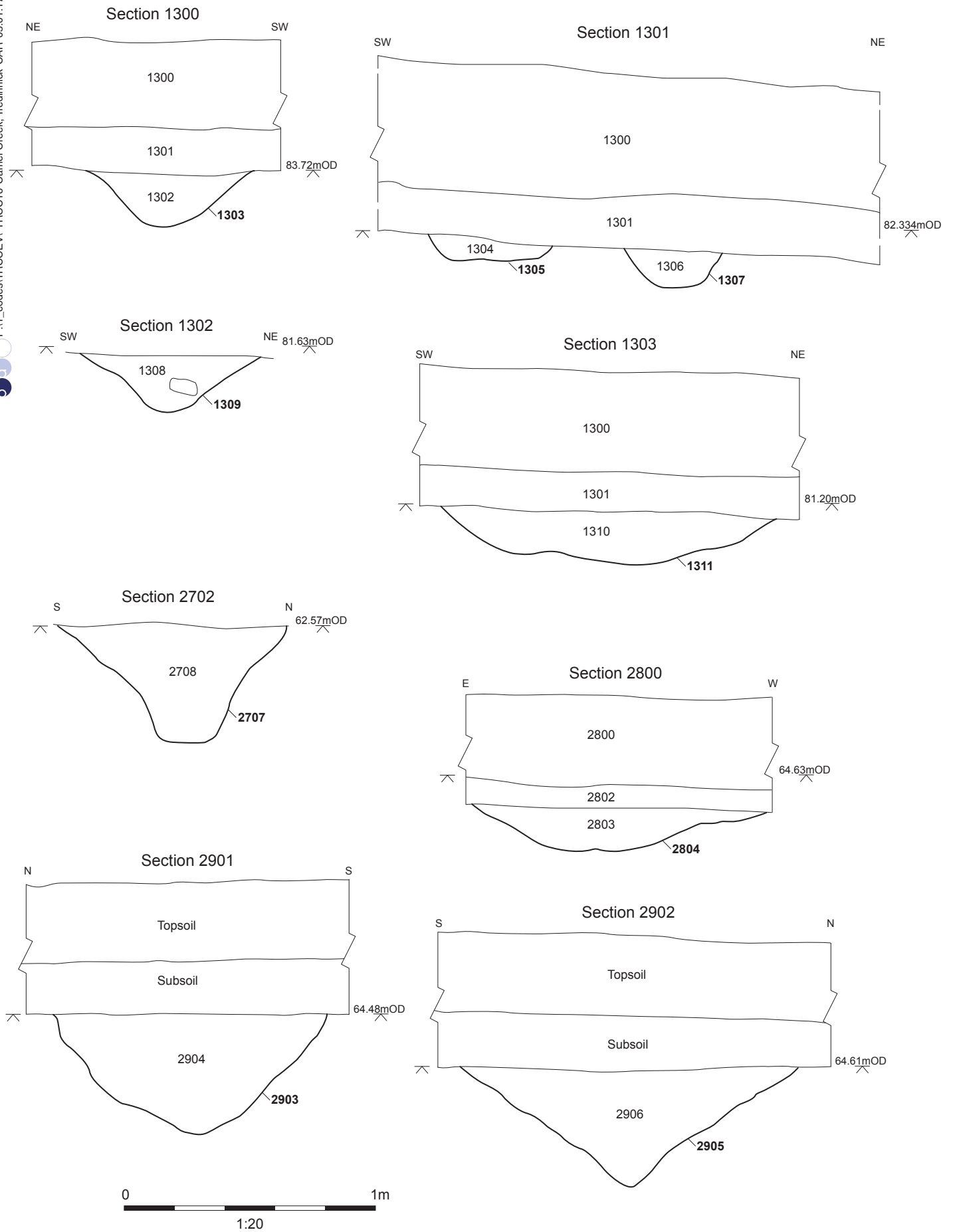


Figure 16: Selected sections, Trenches 13, 27, 28, and 29



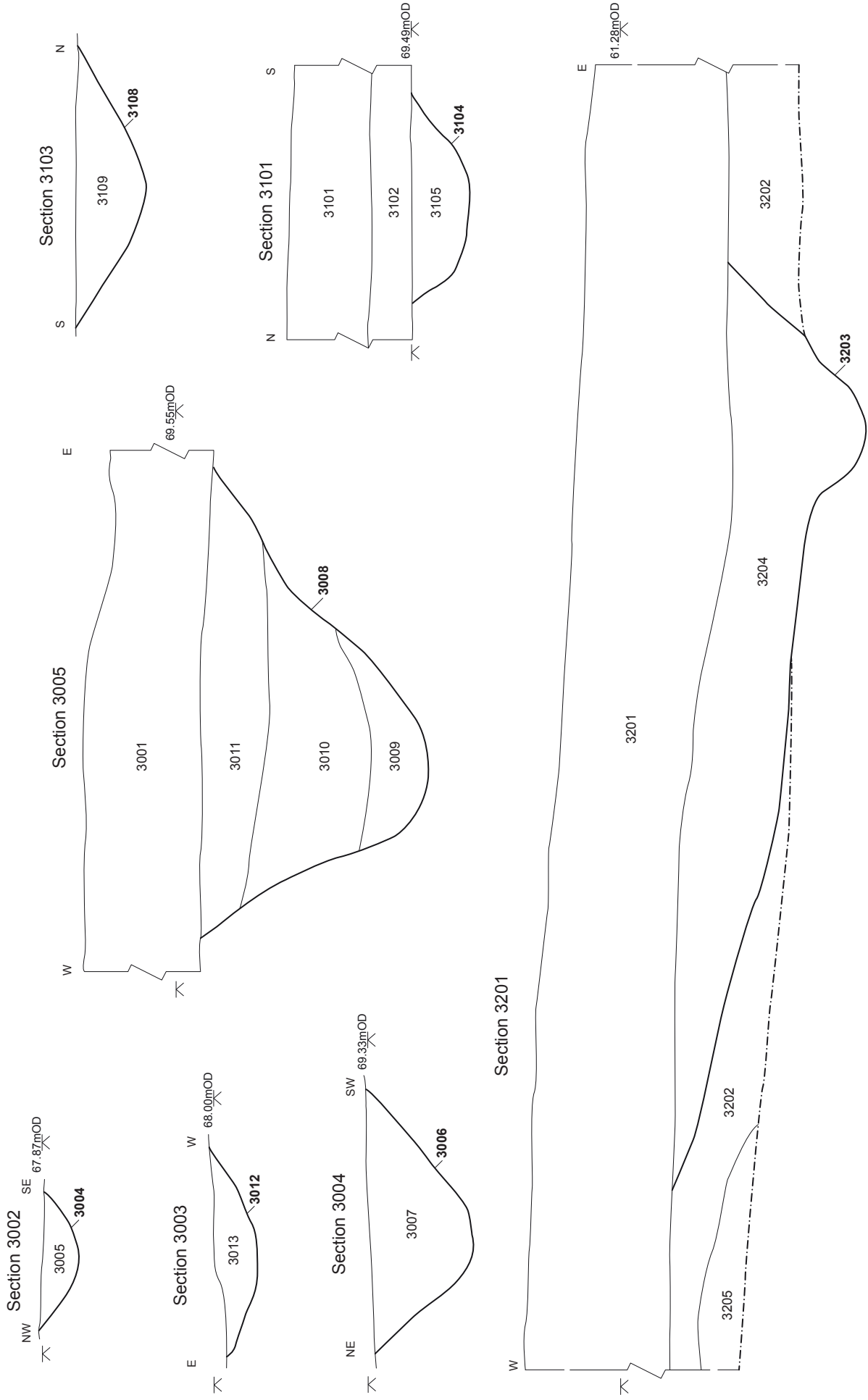


Figure 17: Selected sections, Trenches 30, 31 and 32

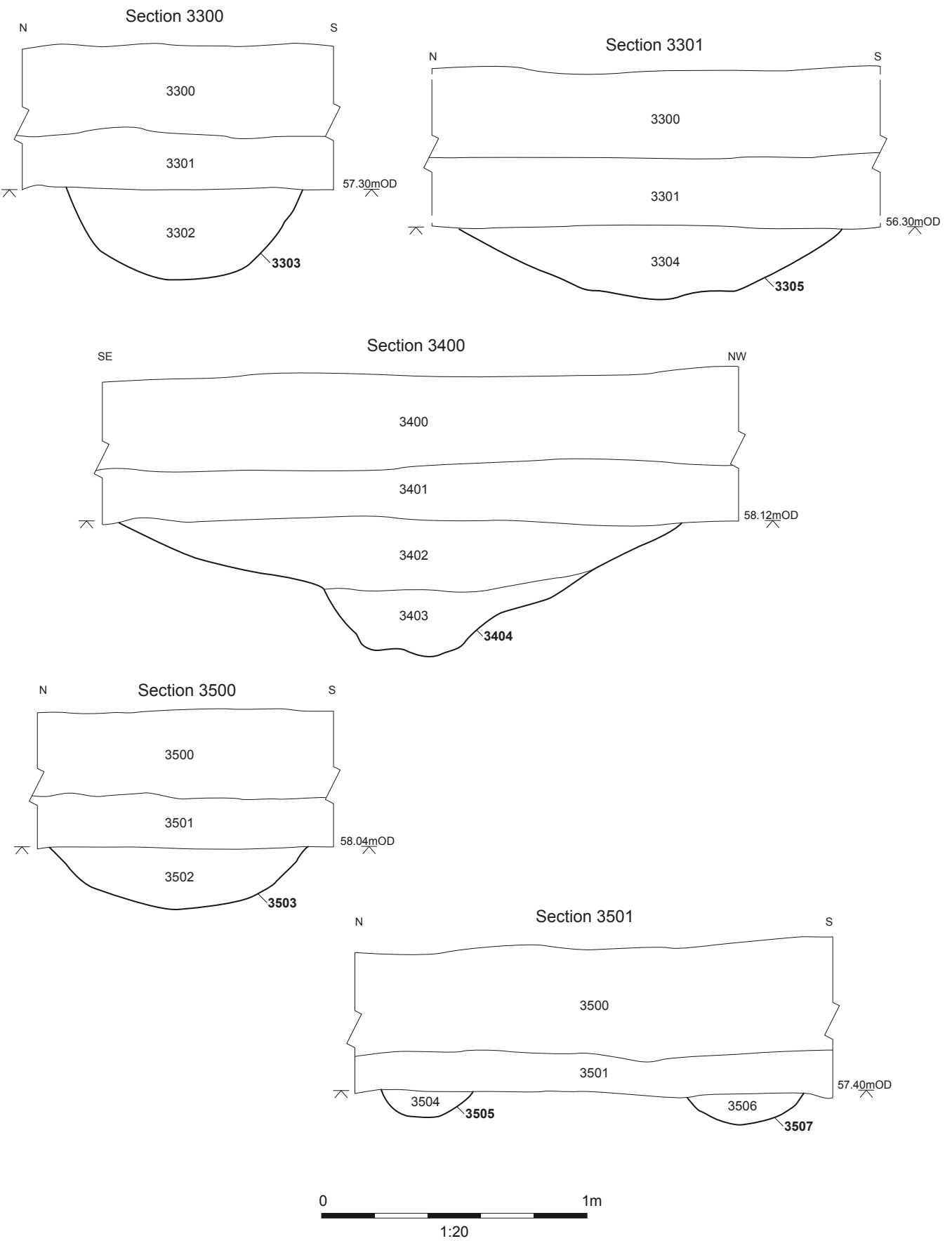
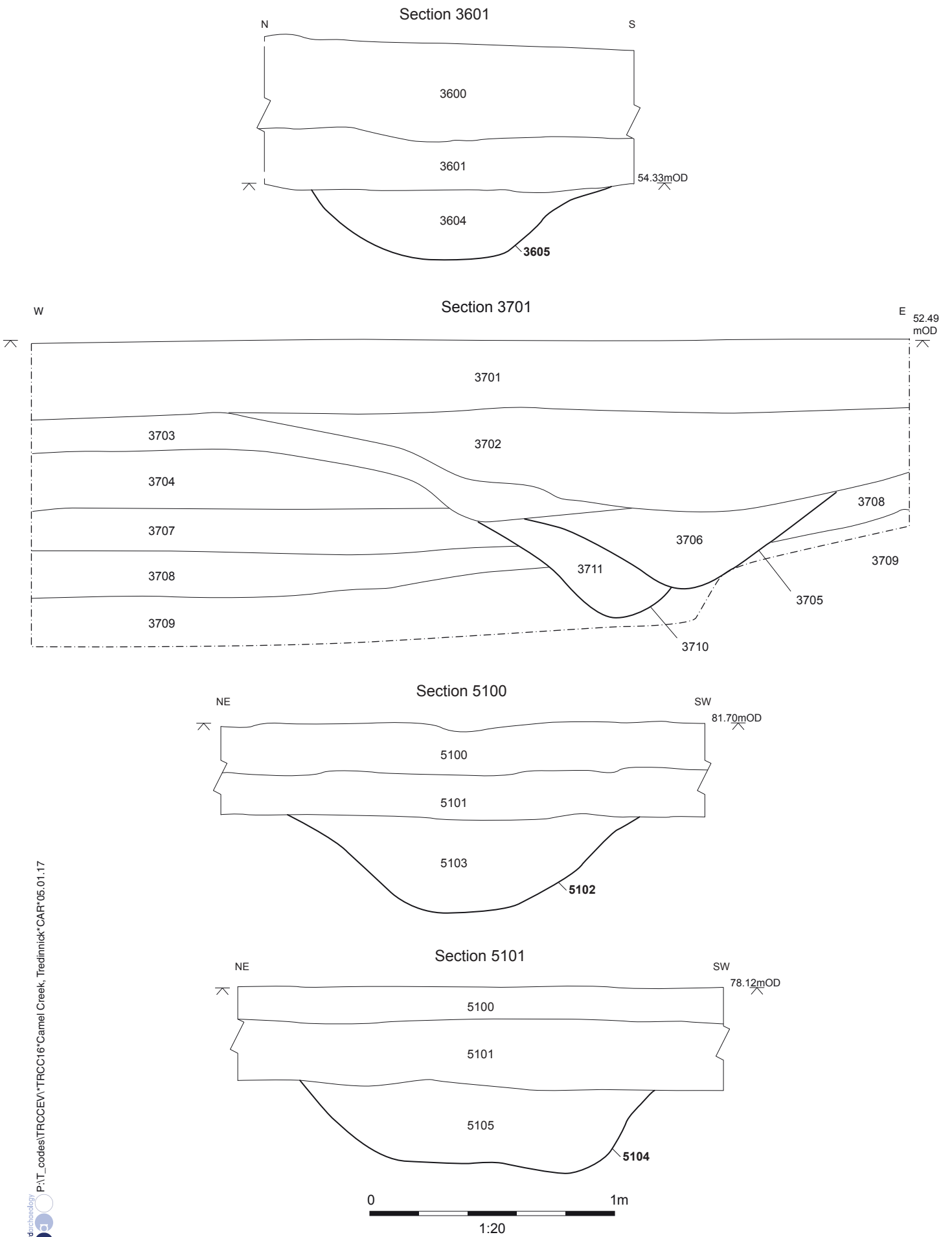


Figure 18: Selected sections, Trenches 33, 34 and 35



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Figure 19: Selected sections, Trenches 36, 37 and 51



Plate 1: Trench 5, general view



Plate 2: Trench 11, general view



Plate 3: Trench 13, general view



Plate 4: Trench 16, general view



Plate 5: Trench 29, general view



Plate 6: Trench 36, general view



Plate 7: Trench 42, general view



Plate 8: Trench 51, general view



Plate 9: Ditch 3404



Plate 10: Section 3501 of ditches 3505 and 3507



Plate 11: Ditch 3605



Plate 12: Section 2701 showing colluvial deposits



Plate 13: Ditch 2903



Plate 14: Ditch 2905





Plate 15: Ditch 3108



Plate 16: Ditch 3203



Plate 17: Posthole 1309



Plate 18: Curved gully 1311



Plate 19: Curved gully 1307



Plate 20: Curved gully 1303



Plate 21: Curved gully 5104



Plate 22: Ditch 4404



Plate 23: Ditch 4505



Plate 24: Ditch 4506



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