

# Gwel An Mor 2

Portreath, Cornwall.

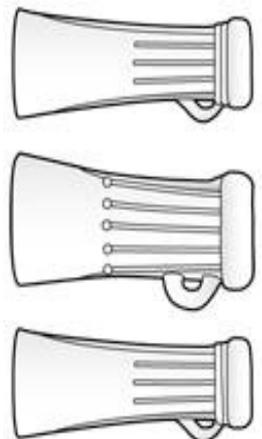
## Archaeological Evaluation Interim Report

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**Report Date** October 2011



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Help with the historical research was provided by staff at the Cornwall Records Office.

The Project Manager was Matt Mossop whilst the fieldwork was undertaken by Matt Mossop and Hayley Goacher assisted by Adrienne Huntington, Graham Hill, Katherine Collins, Matt Cahill and Paul Redish.

We are grateful to Stratascan for allowing us to reproduce their geophysical results as part of Figure 7.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

## **Cover illustration**

Trench 1 looking north.

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Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI

**Report Date:** October 2011

**Client:** Landish Developments (Feadon Farm) Ltd

**Proposal:** Erection of 40 dwellings

**Planning Reference:** PA11/01245

**Statutory Protection:** None

**Project No:** AC11006E

**Townland/Tenement:** N/A

**Civil Parish:** Portreath

**District:** West 2

**Postal Address:** Gwel An Mor Holiday Village, Feadon Lane,  
Portreath, Redruth, Cornwall

**Postcode** TR16 4PE

**National Grid Reference:** SW 65670 44710

**Fieldwork Dates:** 12<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> September 2011

**Accession No:** TRURI:2011.51

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## **Abbreviations**

AC	Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
AEL	Anciently Enclosed Land
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit (now the HES)
CCC	Cornwall County Council
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HEAA	Historic Environment Archaeology Advisor (same as HEPAO)
HEPAO	Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LBS	Listed Buildings Number
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MoRPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record, Swindon
nT	nanoTesla, unit of measurement for magnetic fields
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro
WHS	World Heritage Site
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WWII	World War 2

## 1 Summary

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd was commissioned by David Everest of DJE Project Services Ltd on behalf of Landish Developments (Feadon Farm) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation to accompany a planning application for the proposed construction of 40 dwellings at Gwel An Mor (NGR SW 65670 44710). This evaluation followed a geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan which identified a number of anomalies on site. Previous work has included an archaeological evaluation to the east on land adjacent to the holiday park where significant Prehistoric remains were found.

This fieldwork was undertaken between 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> September 2011, it recorded parts of:

- A post-built round house with drip gully and circular gully which may define a later structure
- An early field system.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project Background

Outline planning permission PA11/01245 for the erection of 40 dwellings was submitted in February 2011. Draft consent was obtained on the 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011 subject to the signing of the 106 agreement and a number of conditions including Condition 12:

*Prior to the submission of the reserved matters for the layout as required by condition 1, the applicant shall secure and implement a full archaeological investigation/excavation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist for approval. This is to ensure the following:*

*a) through the process of evaluation of archaeological trial trenches, assess the impact of the proposal upon the nature and level of archaeological survival.*

*The layout submitted in accordance with condition 1 shall take into account any finds.*

*Reason: In the interests of the archaeological value of the site and to satisfy the aims and intentions of Government advice in Planning Policy Statement 5.*

A brief for the evaluation was provided by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2011 (Markham) and AC were commissioned to undertake the evaluation in line with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Goacher and Mossop, 2011).

## 2.2 Site Location

The site is located on the southern edge of Portreath overlooking the harbour at OS grid reference SW 65670 44710. It consists of one field immediately to the north of the access road for the holiday park (Figure 1).

## 2.3 Topography

The site is on a gradual north to northeast facing slope at an approximate height of 75m ordnance datum, slightly below the crest of the hill, overlooking Portreath to the north.

## 2.4 Geology

The British Geological Survey (website) records the geology as being of Porthtowan Formation. This is essentially formed of mudstone and sandstone and is described as 'interbedded slaty mudstone, grey and grey-green and sandstone.' This was formed during the Eifelian to Frasnian Ages 391-364 million years ago. The underlying soils are of Denbigh 2; Loam over Shale (Markham 2011).

## 2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The area surrounding Gwel An Mor and Feadon Farm has been recently dominated by industrial activity relating to mining and fishing and by the influence of affluent Cornish landowners. It is also subject to a variety of statutory designations (Figure 1). Most important, relative to this study, are the section of Mineral Tramway to Portreath Harbour World Heritage Site and the Scheduled Monuments in the immediate vicinity. An Area of Great Landscape Value and an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty are also adjacent to the site.

Markham (Brief 2010) records:

*'The proposed application is on land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 describes AEL as:*

*Typical Historical/Archaeological Components:*

*Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone. (Page 142)*

*Potential for historical and archaeological research:*

*Considerable. Each farming settlement will contain a wealth of historical, architectural and archaeological information. Surveys of field systems yield considerable agricultural, social, and tenurial information. Buried archaeological features can be expected virtually anywhere in this zone. (Page 143)'*

Archaeological evaluation (Goacher *et al* 2011) of a site less than 300m to the east revealed a probable Prehistoric enclosure, field system, funerary monuments, graves, ring ditches and at least two possible round houses. The

finds from this evaluation suggest human activity from at least the Neolithic through to the present day at Gwel An Mor. Immediately to the west at Tregea is a Prehistoric enclosure (HER 54465) and another Prehistoric enclosure and barrow are located to the south at Trengove (HER 54467). The Iron Age/Romano-British round near Nance is still clearly visible in the landscape (Scheduled Monument No. CO1036; HER 18002). In addition, there are multiple Prehistoric findspots recorded, principally to the north and east in the areas of Nancekuke and Portreath. A small area of reverse 'S' shaped fields to the south (Tithe map) suggest large teams of oxen were used to pull the plough in this area. Large plough teams such as this are typical of Prehistoric and Early Medieval agriculture.

The name Tregea contains the element 'tre' suggesting Early Medieval settlement. The name appears to come from 'tre' meaning 'estate or farmstead' and 'kee', meaning 'hedge or bank' (Padel, 1985, p223-232), perhaps suggesting that the enclosure (HER 54465) just to the west was still in use at this time.

The name Feadon is a Post-Medieval corruption of the earlier name Treadden, depicted on Gascoyne's Map of Cornwall 1699, (Ravenhill and Padel 1991) probably meaning farm of Adden, or perhaps Aeddán. Aeddán is a Welsh male name derived from aed 'fire'. Aeddán featured as a warrior in the sixth century poem 'Y Goddin' (Mackay, 1999; 12). It seems likely that a farm existed in the immediate vicinity from at least the Early Medieval period.

Tregea and Treadden (Feadon), seem likely to have formed part of the manor of Tehidy, listed in the Domesday Book held by Ordwulf before 1066 and belonging to the Count of Mortain by 1086 (Morris, 1979). The Domesday listing gives us a great picture of Medieval life on the manor:

*'Ordwulf...paid tax for 2 h[ides];3 h[ides], there, however. [Suggesting he had been underpaying]. Land for 50 ploughs; in lordship 5 ploughs; 13 slaves; ½ h[ide].*

*25 villagers and 30 smallholders with 12 ploughs & 21/2 h[ides].*

*Meadow, 2 acres; pasture, 3 leagues long and 1 league wide; woodland, 1 league long and as wide.*

*Formerly £8; value now £20.*

*15 unbroken mares; 10 cattle; 140 sheep.'*

The substantial increase in value may represent Norman improvements to the manor, or more likely their exploitation of the defeated indigenous population. A settlement at Tregea (HER 18177) is recorded in 1250 (Gover, 1948) though the extant manor house is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century construction (LBS 66792). A field to the north of Tregea is named 'strip' on a c1800 map key (HER 18000) and strip fields typical of the fossilised Medieval agricultural landscape and possible burgage plots were still evident in 1839 (Tithe Map) to the north of Gwel An Mor.

The earliest cartographic evidence examined for this study is Lucas Jansz Waghenaer's Sea Coast from Scilly to Plymouth map of 1584. His knowledge of

the north coast was limited and his map largely inaccurate and uninformative for the area.

Portreath itself is documented from at least 1485, though John Pine's map (1588) of the Armada Positions, published in 1740, depicts Teludy (Tehidy), without a garrison, but not Portreath. Speed's map (1611) shows Teluddy and Luggan (Illogan), with the initials Pt probably standing for Porth or Portreath, suggesting that the settlement, or port at least, was relatively significant by this stage. The reasonably sheltered waters of the inlet most likely served both a fishing fleet and the tin trade associated with streaming in the Portreath Valley.

With the explosion in mining activity in Cornwall in the Post-Medieval period, the area surrounding and including Portreath also experienced extensive development. The following extract is taken from the Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative report for Portreath (The Cahill Partnership and Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2002, p17-21):

#### **'Pre- 1809**

##### **Economic activity**

- *Tin streaming is recorded in Portreath valley in 1602, with a stamping mill by the late 18th century at Glenfeadon. In 1713 a quay was built near Amy's Point. Although never an important mining centre there was small-scale mining in the area, and mines to the west (North Cliffs) and east (Porthtowan) may have been served by the small harbour.*
- *A new harbour was laid out from 1760 (enlarged 1800) with associated sheds and stores, particularly on the south side of the basin. It was ideally placed to import coal from, and export ore to, the coalfields and copper smelters of South Wales and service the expanding tin and copper mines around Redruth and Gwennap; it also had an active fishing fleet - the large courtyard of the pilchard palace (fish cellars) was built in 1803.*
- *The horse-drawn Poldice Plateway was begun in 1809; by 1819 it had been extended its full length to Crofthandy (south of Scorrier).*

##### **Extent of settlement**

- *First recorded as a place name in 1485 (meaning sandy cove or beach).*
- *A series of small rows (Harbour Terrace and Tregea Terrace, and the now-ruinous row south of Railway Terrace) had been built by 1809. Further east was a sizeable hamlet in the floor of the valley and a smaller farm site at Rose Villa Farm. The single cottage on the west side of the beach by the old quay remained an isolated outpost of settlement.*

##### **Settlement function and characteristics**

- *There is little information on function and characteristics at this time beyond inferences from the prevalent economic activities. Farming remained important locally, and the Basset family at least were enjoying the scenic qualities of the area, with rock-cut bathing pools and a number of small summerhouses along the clifftops.*

#### **1809-41**

##### **Economic activity**

- Described in 1827 as perhaps Cornwall's most important port, by 1830 there were signs of a fall in trade, partly because of competition from the Redruth & Chasewater Railway and Devoran. The Incline was built in 1838 to connect to the Hayle Railway (a mineral line) and the Camborne mines. Now that Portreath was directly linked to both great mining areas (Gwennap and Camborne) the port revitalised and there was limited expansion in extent and provision of facilities (ore hutches, the extension of the sea wall, tramroad and railway sidings, a customhouse store and a coastguard station). Fishing and boat building continued to be important secondary activities.

- There was expansion in other commercial and industrial activity in the settlement – a limekiln was built on the quays, a tin smelting house was established, the stamping mill at Glenfeadon was newly re-built in 1830, copper was being collected from the beach in 1832 and the small and relatively anonymous mine workings continued around Portreath.

#### **Extent of settlement**

- There was little room for housing around the harbour, although there was some infill in the line of Tregea Terrace, and some rebuilding of Railway Terrace following the construction of the rail incline. Settlement was confined to continuing the earlier rows, with a few new cottages along the Poldice Plateway track at Sunny Corner.

#### **Settlement function and characteristics**

- Increasing variety of activities led to new building types (customs store, coastguard station, tin smelter), and there is evidence of an increasingly prosperous community, with better quality houses (Primrose Terrace), and a chapel of ease to Illogan (1841), although smuggling was rife.

### **1841-77**

#### **Economic activity**

- An inner basin and slip were added to the harbour in 1846, with further extensions in the 1860s. Shipbuilding became important in the 1860s and 1870s; part of the pilchard cellars courtyard was demolished or converted for the new slips and shipyard, although seine fishing for pilchards continued.

- The harbour yards expanded slightly and an extensive system of tramways and rails fed the ore hutches and coalyards. By 1855 as Devoran and Hayle became the preferred outlet for the major mining areas, the Poldice Plateway fell into disrepair, although still occasionally used at least to 1885. Coal importing became the primary activity in the harbour.

- Quarrying took place along the valley, and sand and gravel extraction on the beach; it was used locally and exported, although remained relatively small-scale.

- Tin streaming continued, as did small-scale mining until at least the mid 19th century in the lee of Western (or Tregea) Hill.

#### **Extent of settlement**

- There was little change around the harbour, but along the south side of the valley Primrose Terrace was extended to its present length with large houses built on the old smelter site.

- The established groups of houses and farms in the east of the settlement area remained static, but the existing cluster of buildings in the valley bottom was considerably enlarged by the church (1841) large houses, the Methodist chapel (1858) and Greenfield Terrace.

**Settlement function and characteristics**

- Portreath became more urban in character with increasing stability and respectability of the population (with more professional and middle class inhabitants) and the development of larger houses, hotels (Portreath Hotel 1856, Basset Arms 1878), churches and chapels.
- Local trades increased slightly in number and range but the limited number of shopkeepers and grocers, blacksmith, carpenter and cabinet maker still derived much of their work from the shipping interest and there was a marked increase in the number of resident master mariners with the growth in the harbour's own fleet of ships. The working farms continued to be an important element in the make-up of the population.

**1877-1908**

**Economic activity**

- The Poldice Plateway was dismantled in the 1880s as the St Day mines failed, although the resurgence of tin mining around Camborne kept the Portreath Branch Railway in operation; the harbour was still busy and the main local employer. The Bain shipping company had turned to steamers by the end of the century, with a consequent decline in the traditional shipbuilding trades.
- The local seine fishery finally ended only in the early 20th century when the pilchard shoals deserted the north coast of Cornwall.
- There was an increase in tin streaming operations, which now took place at the beach end of the stream as well as by the school.
- There was some tourism (mostly from local mining towns), but the harbour and tin streaming tainted the sea and beach and Portreath suffered in competition with Porthtowan and Gwithian.

**Extent of settlement**

- Portreath scarcely increased in extent, apart from Penberthy Road (developed as far as the School, 1880), and a scatter of houses along both the south and north coastal slopes.
- In the existing built-up area many of the oldest groups of buildings were replaced by terraces of cottages around the turn of the century (the coastguard station in Penberthy Road, cottages in Primrose Terrace, and cottages west of the Portreath Hotel).

**Settlement function and characteristics**

- Portreath had been developing many characteristics of a small town, and although industrial stagnation in the later 19th century stopped that process, the extent of the harbour and yards, the number of good quality houses, the churches, institute, school and police station combined to give the character of something more than a village.
- By the beginning of the 20th century, Portreath had begun to develop as a resort, with houses and small chalets already appearing along the sea cliffs and slopes.

## **1906-1946**

### **Economic activity**

- *The harbour and railway continued working up until the Second World War, mostly carrying coal, but with continuing decline in industrial and commercial activity the railway closed during the war.*
- *The tin streaming works continued to at least 1933, when the Red River was diverted.*

### **Extent of settlement**

- *Development consisted almost entirely of holiday chalets, particularly on the upper slopes of the valley and the coastal slopes, and more urbane bungalows on land not developed before in the valley bottom, or along the now defunct Poldice Plateway route (Sunnyvale Road).*

### **Settlement function and characteristics**

- *Portreath was by 1946 essentially a holiday and residential village, with a small vestigial harbour function. As well as the coastguard and Portreath harbour, Kelly's 1931 Directory lists shopkeepers, hotels, refreshment rooms, genteel retired ladies and navy men.*
- *Recently improved moorland on Nancekuke Common to the north of Portreath was taken over and made into an airfield during WWII, with associated defence batteries and operational buildings built elsewhere around the valley.*

### **Post 1946**

- *Occasional coasters still used the harbour up to the 1960s but it had ceased to function commercially by the end of the decade, and is now used for leisure and small-scale fishing. The once extensive quays and yards were developed for housing by the end of the 1960s.*
- *By the 1990s the airbase too had been closed, with only a minimal early-warning radar function retained.'*

Although the mineral extraction industry has no known direct impacts on the study area, the mineral tramway from Carn Brea runs immediately to the east. Using maps and the HER it appears that the area south of Portreath remained agricultural and was almost certainly part of the Tehidy Estate.

Joel Gascoyne's Map of Cornwall (1699; Ravenhill and Padel 1991) (Figure 2) shows Treadden, Tregea, Trengove as well as the Tregea road to the west. Treath (Portreath) is shown on the east side of the present day harbour apparently unconnected by road to Treadden with Basset Esqr at Tehidy.

By 1801 (OS map; Figure 3) Feaden (Farm) is depicted as well as the Tresillian road and a rail road running alongside the present day B3300 Portreath/Redruth road. The extant track to the east of the study area now traversing the holiday village is shown as an enclosed road with a second enclosed road apparently running alongside the stream further to the east, suggesting that all the land within the study area had been enclosed by this period.

The HER records Feadon Mill at Nance with a date of 1772 (HER 40640) and a cider mill at Illogan Woods (1540-1900; HER 18003). The Tithe map of 1839 (Figure 4 and Figure 5) for the parish of Illogan (NB. The present civil parish is

Portreath) shows the 1838 Incline immediately to the east of the study area. The Incline was a great improvement on the horse-drawn Poldice Plateway with an engine house and detached chimney presumably built to provide winding power for freight on the Incline. Many of the extant field boundaries were in place. . The map does however indicate earlier enclosure and some remains of earlier field systems around the periphery.

The accompanying apportionment of 1840 records that the freehold of the land was held by Lady Basset, of the Tehidy Estate. The house and land at Feadon was occupied by Samuel Bennetts for Rack Rent. Rack rent was a high rent paid for a seven, 14 or 21 year tenancy. The renewal cost was also very much higher than the more typical three life or 99 year tenancy (David Thomas pers com).

Further research into the Tehidy Estate, including 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century estate maps is likely to provide additional evidence on the usage and enclosure arrangements at Feadon.

The ports at Devoran and Hayle were increasingly preferred to Portreath from around 1855, though the 1879 OS map shows that the engine house had been enlarged considerably by this stage This may have been an attempt to re-invigorate trade on this route and is likely to have catered for the resurgence of mining around Camborne. On the 1888 OS and 1908 OS maps only the engine house is recorded. The 1908 map shows a large circular feature north of the engine house, just outside the study area that may be an engine reservoir. By 1963 (OS map) the engine house has been dismantled and the track to the holiday village and a dwelling (Marina Court) built on the former engine house complex site.

Aerial photographs of the site (Google Earth 2010) clearly show two dark circular crop marks, in the position of the circular anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey.

With the decline in industrial activity, Portreath has more recently attracted tourist trade. The 1973 OS map shows the Sunland Holiday Estate where Gwel An Mor is now.

## 2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- Evaluate the paleoenvironmental potential of the site
- Test areas shown as apparently 'blank' by geophysical surveying
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- Begin to develop research strategies for advancing understanding from the evidence encountered on this site with reference to regional and national research agenda.

## **2.7 Methodology**

### **2.7.1 Desk Based Assessment**

This concentrated on searches of the Sites and Monuments Record, Cornwall Record Office, Aerial Photographs and Heritage Gateway data. A map regression exercise was also undertaken.

### **2.7.2 Evaluation**

Five trenches were excavated with a toothless bucket under archaeological direction to test anomalies and blank areas of the geophysical survey. Soil was removed down to the natural subsoil, or the top of any archaeological deposits as appropriate. The trenches had an average depth of between 400mm and 580mm.

The most significant archaeological remains were uncovered in Trench 1, consisting of two approximately circular gullies and associated features. This trench was repeatedly hand-cleaned and features were excavated by hand. Remains in Trenches 2, 3, and 4 included probable field boundary ditches and occasional finds in the topsoil. The significant areas were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded in section. All features were planned (scale 1:50 or 1:200 as appropriate), sectioned (drawn at scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate) and photographed.

Scaled monochrome photographs documented identified archaeology within the study area. Scaled digital colour photography was used to augment this, providing general and detailed shots. All negatives and contact prints will be included in the archive accompanied by a photographic register detailing feature number, location and direction of shot.

### **2.7.3 Report**

This report describes the interim results of the archaeological work. Copies of the final archive report will be submitted to: the client; the County Historic Environment Record; Royal Cornwall Museum; National Monuments Record in Swindon and all significant contributors where (with the exception of the client's and contributors' copies) they will be available for public consultation. The final report will be uploaded to the online OASIS library and the online OASIS record will be completed when the final report is submitted.

### **2.7.4 Site Archive**

The site archive will be prepared in line with the brief and deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum following completion of the final report and confirmed in writing with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Structure of the Results

The results of each trench will be described in turn. Any measurements will be expressed as length by width by depth and in metres unless otherwise stated. Dimensions of artefacts will be given in millimetres.

The natural subsoil across the site was a compact light orange or pink-brown silt with 40% slate or shale fragments. The topsoil was a soft brown silt with occasional Post-Medieval pottery, glass and plastic debris. It varied in depth from an average of 0.2m in Trench 1 to 0.5m in Trench 3 thus reflecting the northeast downward slope of the field. All the trenches were essentially rectangular. Trenches 1 and 3 measured 10m by 15m whilst 2m wide Trenches 2, 4 and 5 measured 54m, 30m and 15m long respectively (Figure 7).

### 3.2 Trench 1 (Figure 8, Plate 1, Plate 2)

Gully [4] was a curvilinear shape in plan that petered out before reaching the south side of the trench (Plate 3). At the western baulk it had a gradual break of slope at the top of the cut with a concave profile reaching a maximum depth of 0.28m. As the gully curved to the east the depth varied between 0.14m and 0.02m. The top edges were generally poorly defined from the subsoil (1) although the width of the gully was quite consistent at just over one metre. A single deposit of compact brown silt (5), with 20-200mm diameter slate or shale and occasional quartz fragments and stones, was found within the cut. The larger slate or shale stones were distinct from the size and distribution of the slate or shale within the subsoil (1) and resembled rubble. Within brown silt (5), five lithic artefacts (F5:1-5) including a probable hone stone (F5:1), fragments of a saddle quern (F5:3) and probable hammer stone (F5:4) were discovered clustered at the western end of the gully though at varying depths. Two poorly preserved ceramic fragments (F5:6 and F5:7) were also retrieved from the gully.

Gully [6] was similarly curvilinear in plan and located immediately north of, and truncated by, gully [4] (Plate 2,). The northern part of the gully became increasingly shallow and eventually imperceptible. In section the gully had an approximately flat but undulating base and gradually sloping sides. The gully was filled by a compact grey-brown silt (7) with 5% slate or shale of average diameter 60mm. Two ceramic fragments (F7:1, F7:2) were found in the north-central part of the gully (Plate 9) and a fragment of possible spindle whorl (F7:3) was retrieved in wet sieving.

In the western baulk a concave cut [25] can be seen in section aligned east-west and is also truncated by gully [4] (Plate 3). Its trajectory is the same as that of gully [6].

Within the circle created by gully [6], were a collection of probably associated features. These included seven small sub-circular postholes [8, 10, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33] appearing to be in a sub-circular or oval arrangement (Plate 1, Plate 6).

They had relatively sudden breaks of slope at the top of their cuts with steep, straight sides and a gradual break of slope to flat bases. They averaged 0.25m-0.5m diameter with a depth between 0.05m and 0.35m. The deposits (9, 11, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34) within the postholes were a grey-brown silt with frequent slate or shale grits and fragments of 10-60mm and occasional quartz fragments. Fragments of slate or shale and sub-rounded quartz pebbles up to 150mm were present in varying quantities in each, generally arranged around the edge and base of the hole.

Sub-circular pit [12] was a relatively shallow cut, 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and slightly concave undulating base (Plate 4). The deposit (13) within was an unusually compact brown or occasionally dark yellow-brown silt with 40%, 10-40mm slate or shale fragments and occasional quartz and charcoal. Two fragments of saddle quern (F13:1, F13:2) were found in the southeastern half of the pit (Plate 8).

A 2.4m diameter spread (22) of brown silt with slate or shale and quartz fragments and grits was located immediately southwest of the postholes. Within it were several weathered slate stones including a very large worked sub-circular blue-grey slate (F22:1) which had been weathered or worn smooth (Plate 10). The gully [6], postholes [8, 10, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33], pit [12] and spread (22) together form Structure [35] (Plate 1, Plate 2).

### **3.3 Trench 2**

Although the geophysics results indicated possible anomalies running perpendicular to this trench, no archaeological features were perceptible. A light grey flint tool (F2:3) with re-touched concave and straight edges and a small piece of amber coloured flint debitage (F2:4) were recovered from the topsoil (2) (Plate 8). At the western end of the trench two further artefacts were recovered from the topsoil (2) close to the horizon with the subsoil (1) (Plate 9). Metal F2:1 was a copper-alloy object resembling a chess pawn of 30mm height. Ceramic F2:2 was an orange, well-fired base or shoulder sherd with mica inclusions.

### **3.4 Trench 3 (Figure 9, Figure 13)**

Linear ditch [16] was orientated east-west and had a shallow 'u' shape profile with a maximum depth of 0.4m. It was filled with an orange-brown silt (17) with 30% slate or shale fragments of less than 40mm diameter.

Linear ditch [14] ran north to south, terminating before reaching ditch [16] (Plate 7). It was also 'u' shaped in profile and very shallow with a maximum depth of 0.22m. The terminus was rounded in plan and the cut concave. The deposit within was a friable brown silt (15), with 15% slate or shale fragments and occasional charcoal especially towards the east side of its base. A five litre charcoal rich soil sample (S3) from this part of the fill was found to contain burnt seeds or possible cereal grains.

### 3.5 Trench 4 (Figure 10)

Ditch [20] had a shallow 'u' shaped profile of 1.7m wide by 0.2m deep. It was orientated at right-angles to the Trench and was probably an east-west linear. It was filled by orange silt (21) with 15% slate or shale fragments less than 70mm diameter.

To the south, linear ditch [18] was also at right-angles to the trench. Ditch [18] had a shallow 'u' shaped profile 5.5m wide by 0.22m deep. The fill, an orange-brown silt (19) was comparable to the orange-brown silt (17) in Trench 3. Ditch [18] was on a similar alignment to ditch [16] in Trench 3.

### 3.6 Trench 5

No archaeological deposits were discernable within the trench.

## 4 Discussion

### Structure [35]

Structure [35] appears to be a reasonably well constructed round house. It included evidence for a conical roof supported on a ring-beam held up by at least six posts [8, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33], with an off-centre pit [12] and additional post [10] as well as an external drip gully [6 and 25] to keep the inside dry. The curvature of the drip gully [6 and 25] combined with the geophysical data suggest that this gully measured approximately 15m external diameter, with an internal diameter of approximately 13.5m. In the absence of any stake or post-holes defining an outer wall, it seems possible that the outer wall was of dry-stone construction or perhaps more likely stone-faced earth bank as has been recorded on other round houses in Cornwall (Jones, 2008, p32; HES, 2008, p180; Gossip and Jones, 2011, p101). Notably the use of stone as a Prehistoric or early historic building material tends to be more prevalent in upland zones (HES, 2008, p180). This is likely to be because stone is more readily available in portable fragments as clitter and also because timber is scarce in upland environments. At Gwel An Mor the bedrock fractures easily, but was not obviously visible on the surface. More importantly, timber was apparently at some distance downslope. It seems probable that a combination of field clearance stone and that quarried from the gullies and field ditches may have been reused on site. The lack of a sunken floor, a relatively common feature of Middle Bronze Age lowland round houses (Gossip and Jones, 2011, p112) draws further parallels with the upland traditions. At Gwel An Mor 1, there were at least four structures that could plausibly be identified as round houses. Their striking similarity to Structure [35] and gully [4] in terms of both their design and scale, make the more detailed recording of Structure [35] and gully [4] all the more important. A relatively full understanding Structure [35] and gully [4] is very likely to facilitate our understanding of the structures preserved in situ further east.

A stone-faced earth bank could have measured anywhere from 1 to 1.5m in width, possibly explaining the dearth of features recorded in the 1.5m zone inside the drip gully and reducing the internal space to approximately 8.5m

diameter. The off-centre post is a relatively common feature (Gossip, 2005, 2006; Malone 2001, p63; Mossop and Thomas, 2009). It may have provided additional support for the roof, or supported other structures or subdivisions within the house. The off-centre pit [12] may have been a rubbish pit, since it included fire-cracked stones and charcoal presumably from a hearth nearby as well as burnt organics. The petering out of gully [6] downslope, to the north ties in with the geophysical results and seems likely to represent a deliberate break for a downslope entrance to the house. Whilst southeastern entrances to round houses are well documented throughout the archaeological record, the positioning of this round house just to the northeast (leeward) side of the crest of the hill, probably made a downslope (draining) entrance more important than avoiding facing the more rare northerly wind. A northerly entrance would also have enabled the occupants to see down the valley, the most obvious access to the river and the beach beyond.

Finds within the structure including occasional fragments of pottery, charcoal, fire-cracked stone, fragments of saddle quern and part of a possible slate spindle whorl (F7:3) are typical domestic detritus, consistent with its use as a round house. The worked and weathered or worn slate (F22:1) is more unusual. Smaller rounded slates have been interpreted as pot lids, yet the substantial weight of this artefact suggest it was more likely to be a pit lid. Latterly it may have served as part of the floor of the house, which appears to have been consolidated with locally sourced slate or shale. Round houses have been in use in Northern Europe from at least the Late Neolithic up until the Early Medieval period. Circular post-built structures were recorded at Tremough in association with Late Neolithic Grooved Ware yet an oval post-built structure at the same site, dated to the Romano-British period (HES, 2008, p179-80). It is hoped that ongoing pottery assessment and or C14 dating of burnt organics from Structure [35] will enable a tighter dating of the structure and any relationship with the field system.

The apparent pulling-up of all the posts within the structure resulted in disturbed and dislodged packing stones at the edges and bases of the postholes. The posts were most likely re-used, possibly as part of a new round house within gully [4] immediately to the south. The pulling-up of posts from round houses is frequently recorded as being of ritual significance. The re-use of materials where they are still in good condition would have made for a more efficient build, especially where timber was scarce. At Gwel An Mor (1 and 2) approximately 4.5 hectares has been geophysically surveyed (Goacher et al 2011) and approximately 1.4 hectares has subsequently been topsoil stripped to archaeological specification revealing an extensive early field system and few substantial tree boles. This suggests that timber would probably have been sourced from the steeper, more low-lying slopes which lead down to the river. If the timber was re-used for a second structure, it is possible that the lack of any stone walling or evidence for another form of walling may also be due to its reuse rather than plough damage. Substantial stones are notably absent from the fill of drip gully [6] surrounding the round house, yet abundant in gully [4]. It seems possible that Structure [35] was systematically demolished and its

serviceable elements re-used to build a replacement round house within deeper drip gully [4].

### **Gully [4]**

Gully [4] correlated with circular anomaly 1 recorded in the geophysics, suggesting that it formed part of a circular gully of approximately 16.5m external diameter. A post-ring similar to that recorded in Structure [35], may lie immediately to the south of Trench 1, in the centre of the space enclosed by the gully. The significant quantities of stone recorded within gully [4] appears consistent with the demolition of a stone-faced earth bank or dry-stone wall upslope. The finds from its fill, including occasional domestic refuse such as saddle quern fragments, pottery and lithic tools, are similar to the finds from Structure [35]. A small abraded body sherd (F5:7) recovered from the wet sieving of the gully backfill looks superficially similar to Gabbroic clay.

### **Linear features** (Figure 7)

The only linear geophysical anomalies that could be discerned on the ground, were shallow ditches [14, 16, 18 and 20]. These ditches generally tie up with geophysical type 2 anomalies (Figure 7), forming a field system of sub-rectangular fields similar to the fields recorded at Gwel An Mor 1 (Goacher *et al*, 2011). Small rectangular field systems dating to the Iron Age and Roman-British periods are well attested (Gossip, 2003), though there is a paucity of evidence for enclosed fields in lowland Cornwall (Gossip and Jones, 2011, p113). The ditches at Gwel An Mor 1 included some pottery fragments which are superficially similar to Bronze Age and Iron Age material, though in advance of specialist assessment the ditches could be outside this period. Burnt seeds and possible cereal grains retrieved from wet sieving fills (5,7,13 and 15) as well as pollen analysis of basal ditch silts from Gwel An Mor 1 may provide evidence for crops and the local environment. The burnt seeds or possible cereal grains recorded from silt (15) may indicate that ditch [14] cut through part of a corn drying kiln or hearth, though this was not obvious on the ground.

### **Remaining Geophysical Anomalies** (Figure 7)

Geophysics anomaly 3 may be areas of surface bedrock or other natural feature, similar features failed to show up following controlled topsoil stripping and testing at Gwel An Mor 1. Anomaly 5, may represent subtle variations in the soil from previous ridge and furrow, though they could not be identified on the ground. Some of geophysics anomaly 6 may represent root systems, though these could not be identified on the ground.

## **5 Conclusion**

Gwel An Mor 2 has demonstrated evidence for human activity from at least the Bronze Age, though the relatively few recorded finds and features suggest a lower intensity of land use than was recorded at Gwel An Mor 1.

In advance of specialist analysis the round house or houses, may be dated anytime between the Late Neolithic and Early Medieval. Evidence of cereal and wool processing and probably production, suggests mixed farming was practised. The field ditches apparently demonstrate a later Prehistoric of early

historic enclosed landscape where either stock keeping or animal husbandry or both took place.

Despite the relatively poor organic preservation and plough damage in the study area, the desk-based analysis, geophysics and evaluation offer an important insight into the evolving landscape at the edge of Tregea. This in turn is likely to enable a much broader understanding of the very significant remains preserved in situ further to the east.

The round house or houses and early field system identified at Gwel An Mor 2 are considered to be of regional significance, as an integral part of the wider evolving landscape at Gwel An Mor.

## **6 The Archive**

The RCM accession number is TRURI:2011.51, the AC Ltd project number is AC11006E.

The project's documentary, photographic, drawn and artefactual archive is housed at the offices of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, Goodagrane, Halvasso, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9BX prior to transferral. The finds, samples and wet sieving results are detailed in Appendix 4, 5 and 6 respectively. The contents of the archive will be outlined in the final evaluation report.

## **7 Recommendations**

### **7.1 Site Management**

The relatively ephemeral features outside the area of Structure [35] and gully [4] have been adequately recorded and no further archaeological fieldwork is recommended in these areas.

Approximately 65% of the area of Structure [35] has been excavated by hand and a reasonable understanding of its form has been established, though questions remain. The confirmation and form of the entrance, a second possible entrance suggested by geophysics, location and form of any surviving hearth and the extent of the central post ring have yet to be established.

Approximately 20% of the area defined by gully [4] has been excavated by hand. Whilst no internal features or entrance has been identified, it seems likely that these will be positioned towards the centre of the gully enclosure to the south of Trench 1.

Machine topsoil stripping of the remainder of Structure [35] and the area defined by gully [4] and selective excavation is likely to identify and adequately record any internal features if the area cannot be preserved in situ.

#### **7.1.1 Lithic artefacts**

Selective illustration is underway in line with the WSI.

### **7.1.2 Ceramic artefacts**

Selective illustration and assessment is underway.

### **7.1.3 Metal artefacts**

No further work recommended.

## **7.2 Samples**

### **7.2.1 Macrobotanical samples**

Identification and assessment for C14 dating suitability will be carried out if appropriate.

### **7.2.2 Microbotanical samples**

Identification and assessment for C14 dating suitability will be carried out if appropriate.

### **7.2.3 Radiocarbon samples**

Dates should be sought for Structure [35], dependant on ceramic assessment and potentially field ditch [14] if suitable material is encountered.

## **7.3 Dissemination**

A full archive report as outlined in the WSI will collate the findings of the specialist reports.

### **7.3.1 Publication**

Inclusion within a broader publication presenting the findings of both Gwel An Mor evaluations in an appropriate journal.

### **7.3.2 Presentations**

The client is considering commissioning some form of presentation of the findings on site. This may take the form of a talk, information boards on site or a web-based article presenting the findings at a popular level.

### **7.3.3 Web-based publication**

Oasis publication will be undertaken in line with the agreed WSI.

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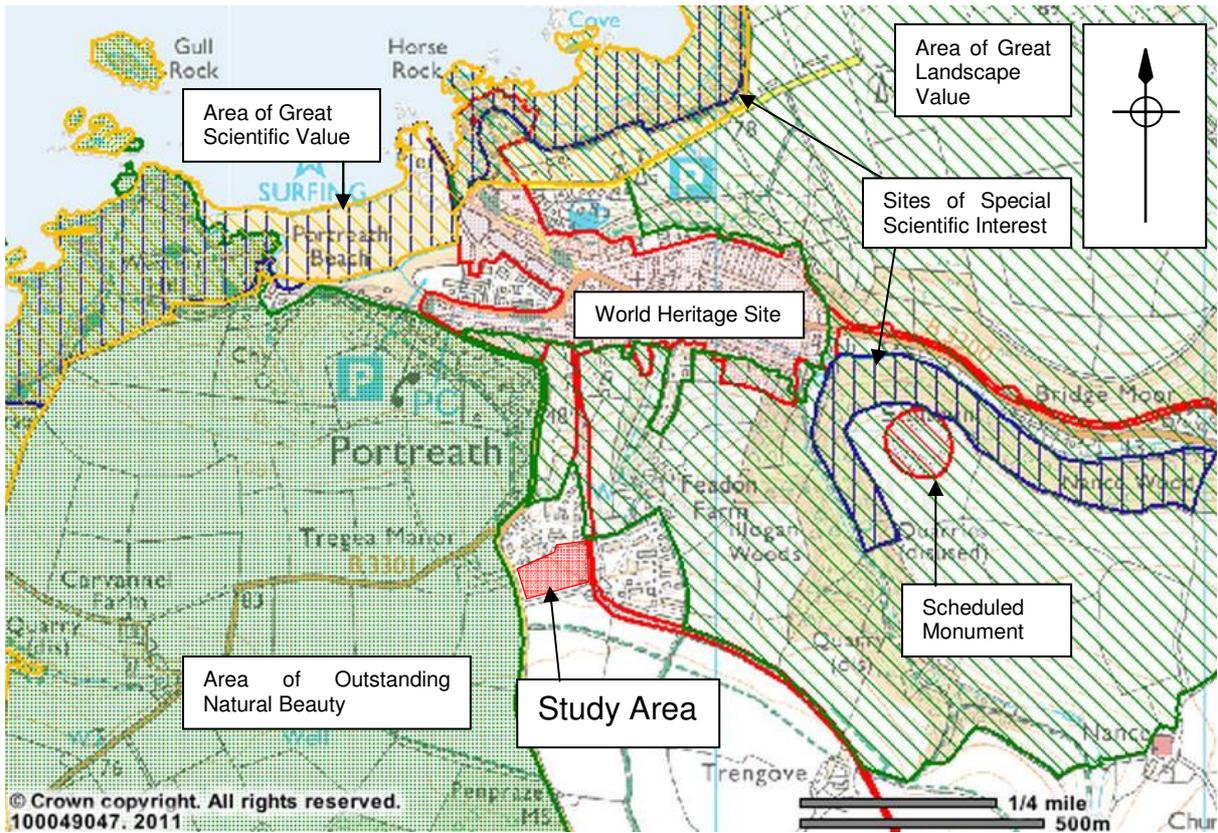


Figure 1 Location map showing landscape designations. Courtesy of Cornwall Council.



Figure 2 Extract of Gascoyne's Map of Cornwall (1699), showing Tregea and Fesdon Farm as Treadden.

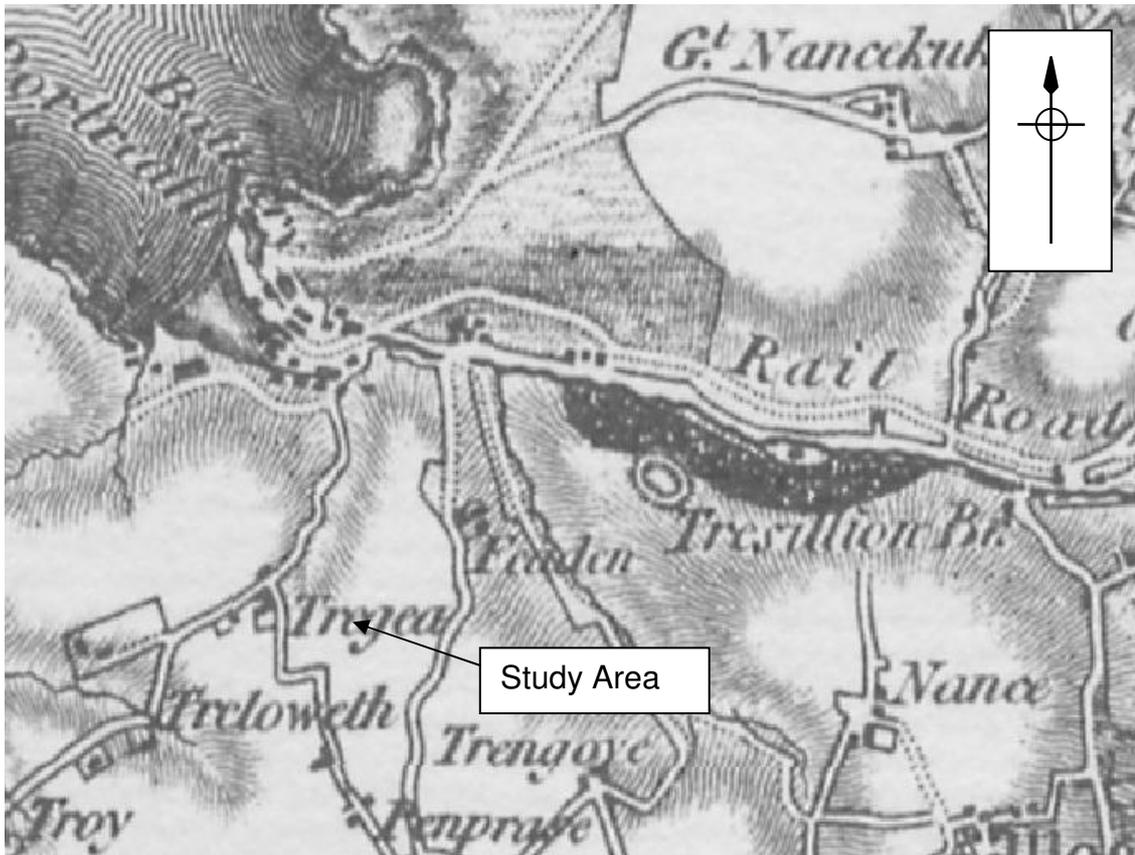


Figure 3 Ordnance Survey 1801 map showing Tregea and Feadon with enclosed roads to east and west as well as Tresillian Round (Scheduled Monument No. CO1036).

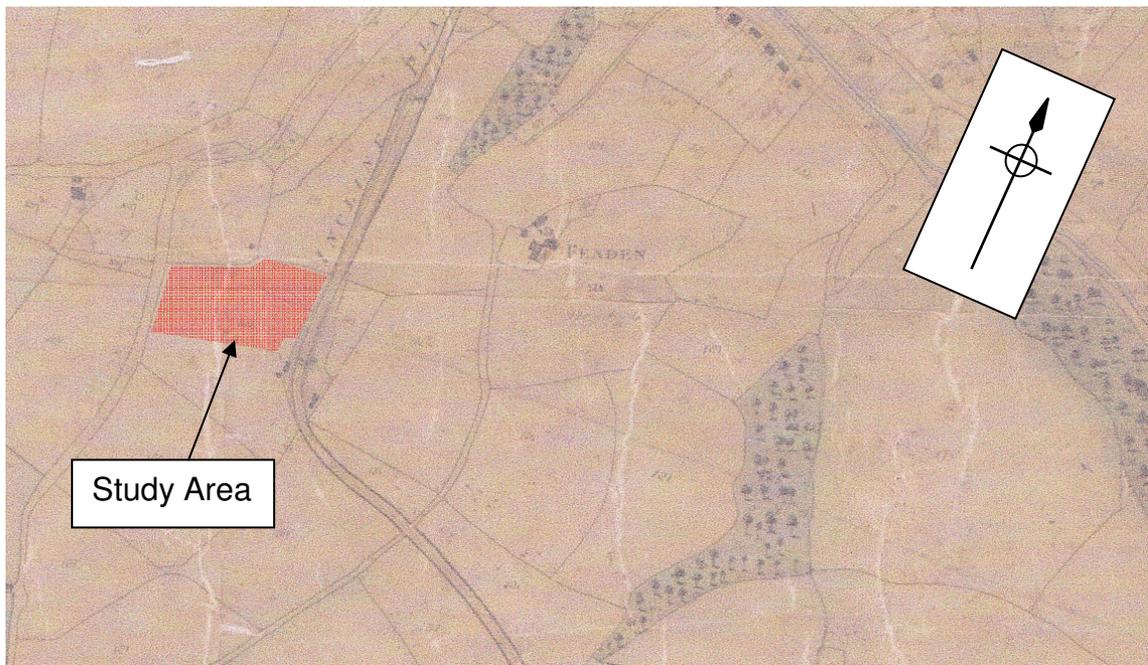


Figure 4 Tithe Map 1839.

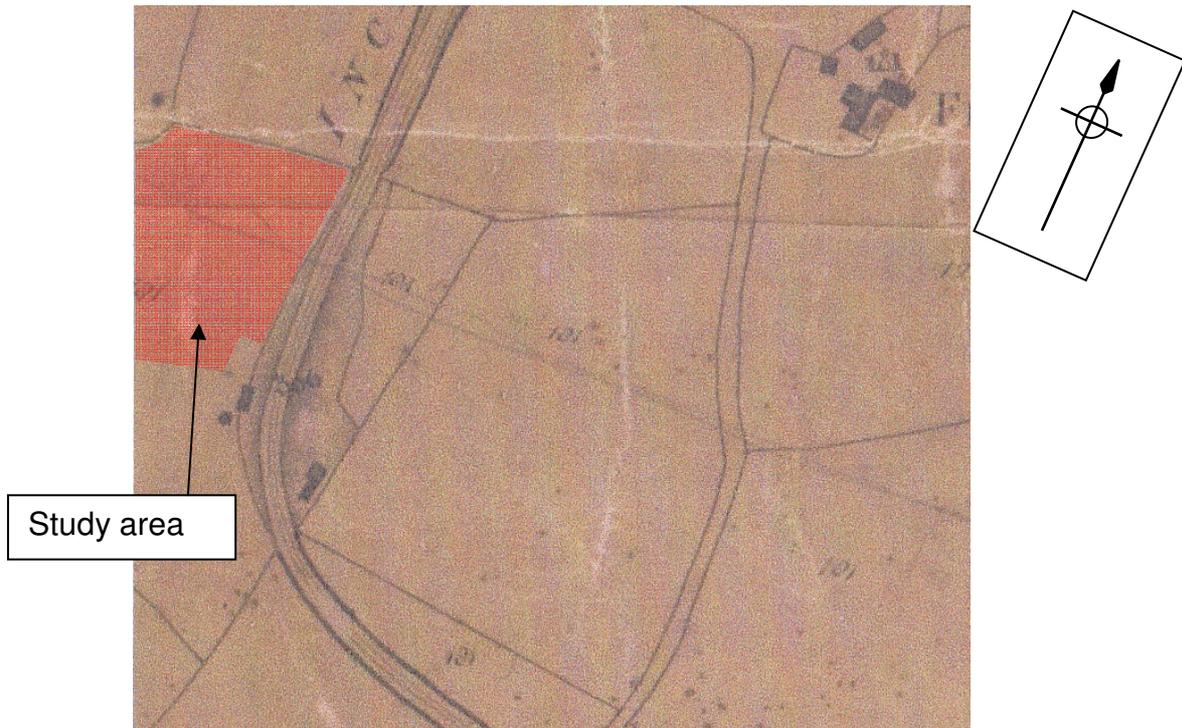


Figure 5 Tithe Map detail 1839.

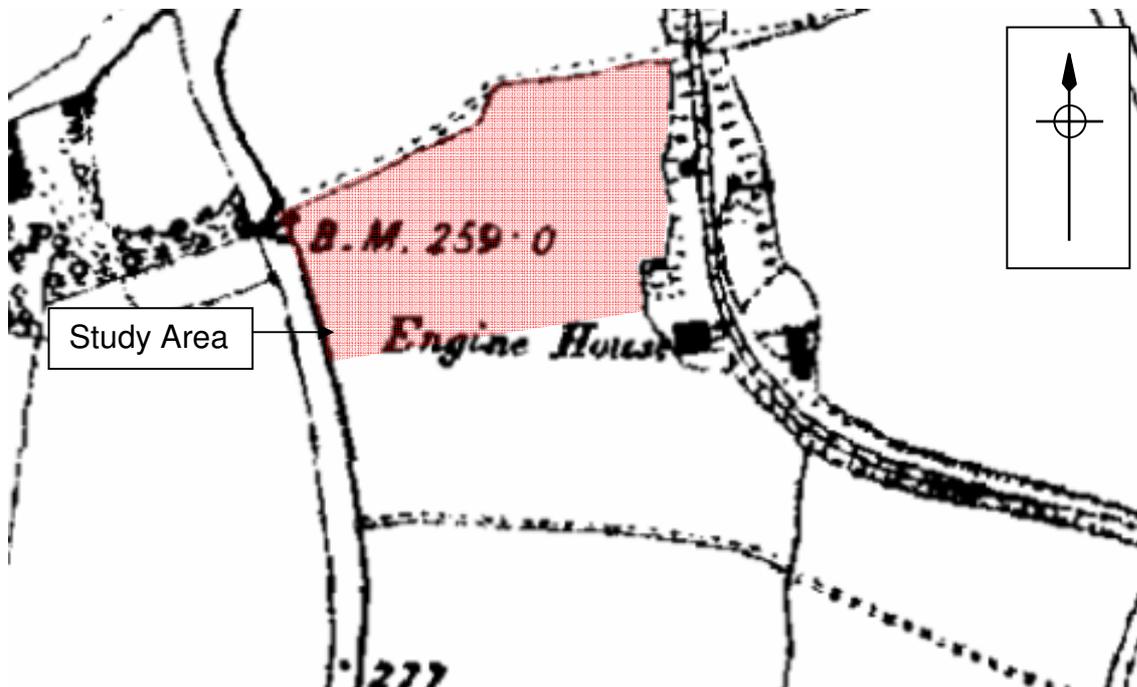


Figure 6 Ordnance Survey first edition map 1888.



Figure 7 Trench plan

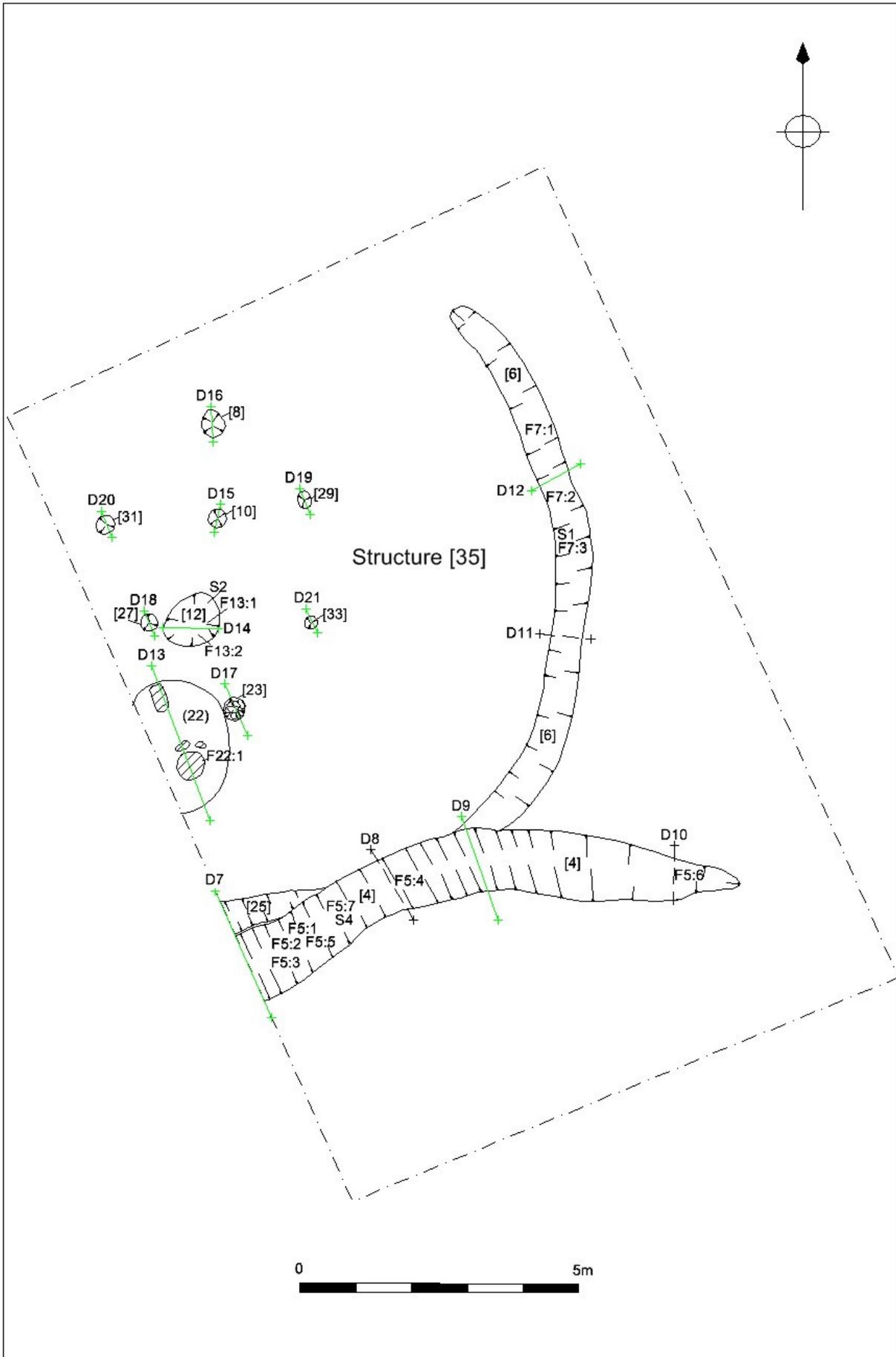


Figure 8 Trench 1 plan.

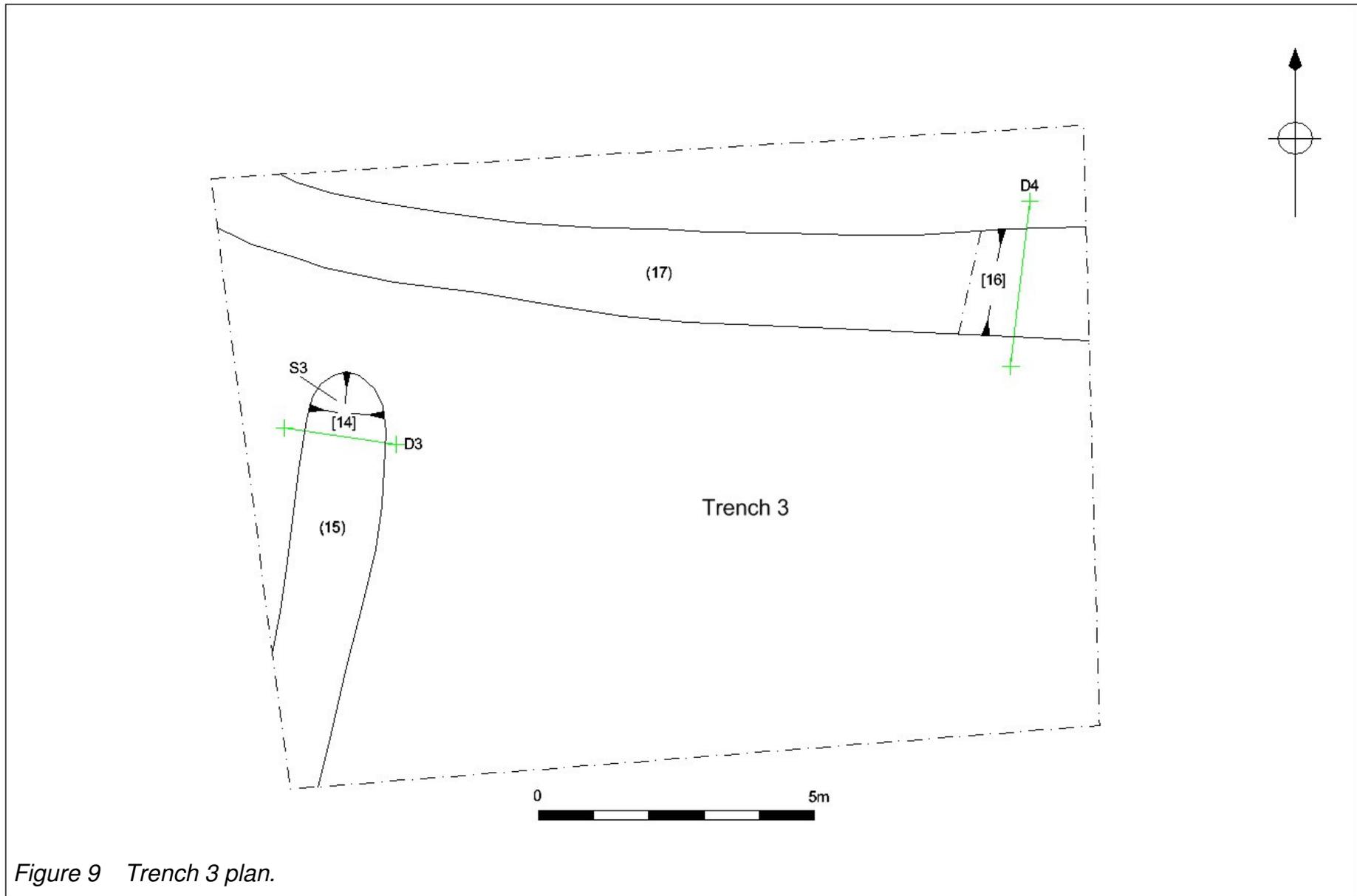


Figure 9 Trench 3 plan.

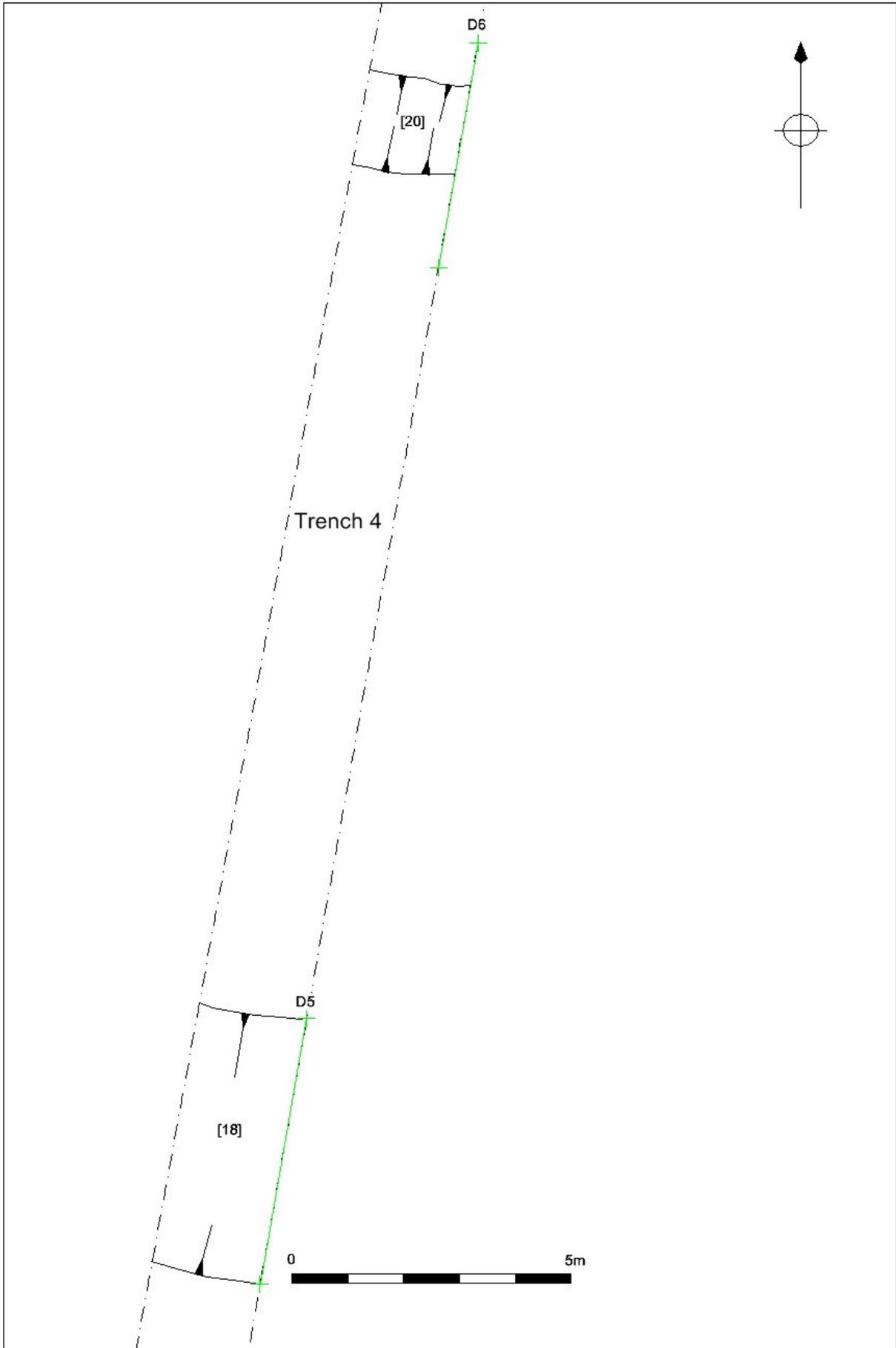


Figure 10 Trench 4 plan.

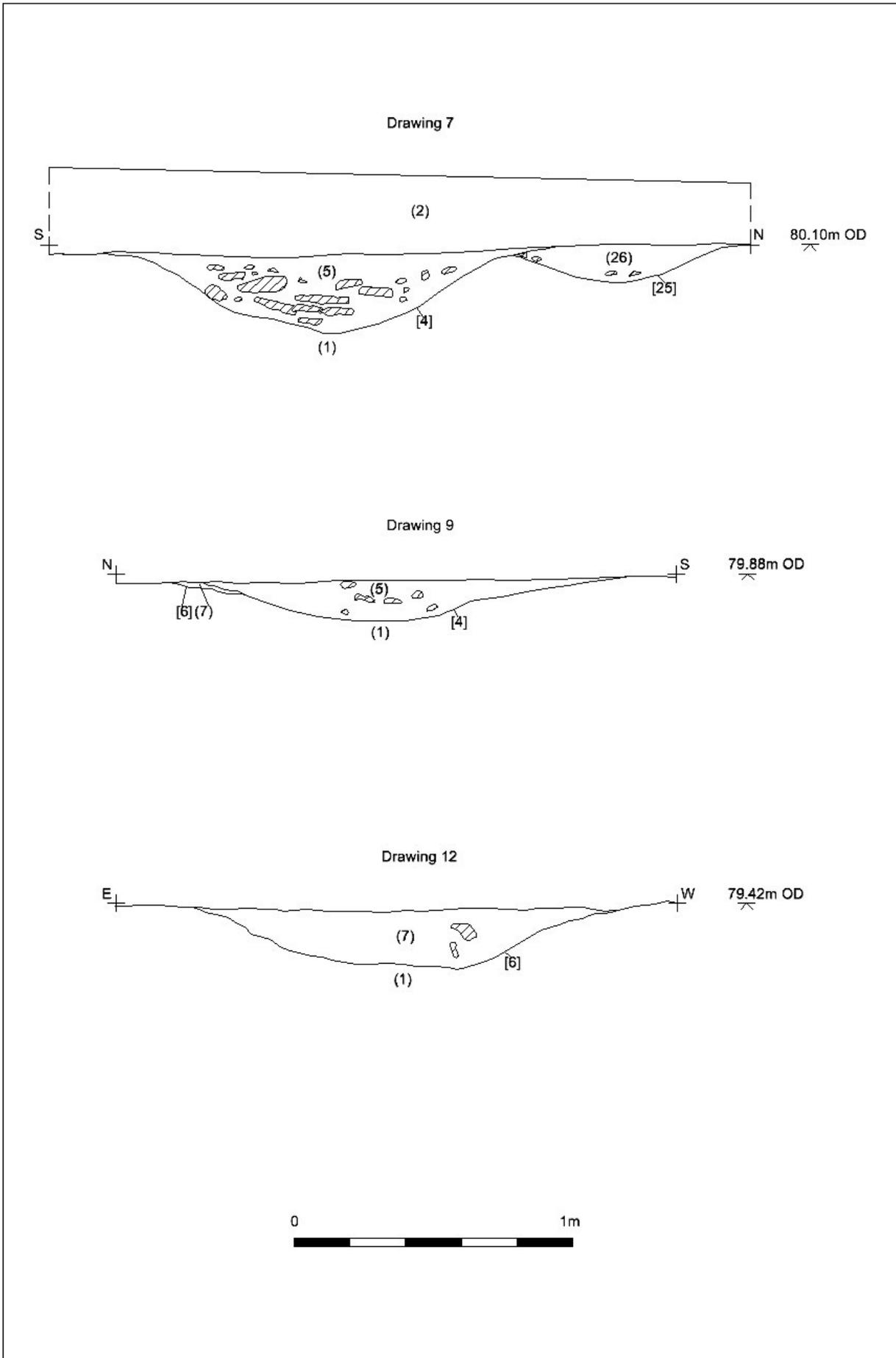
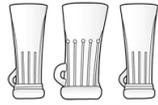
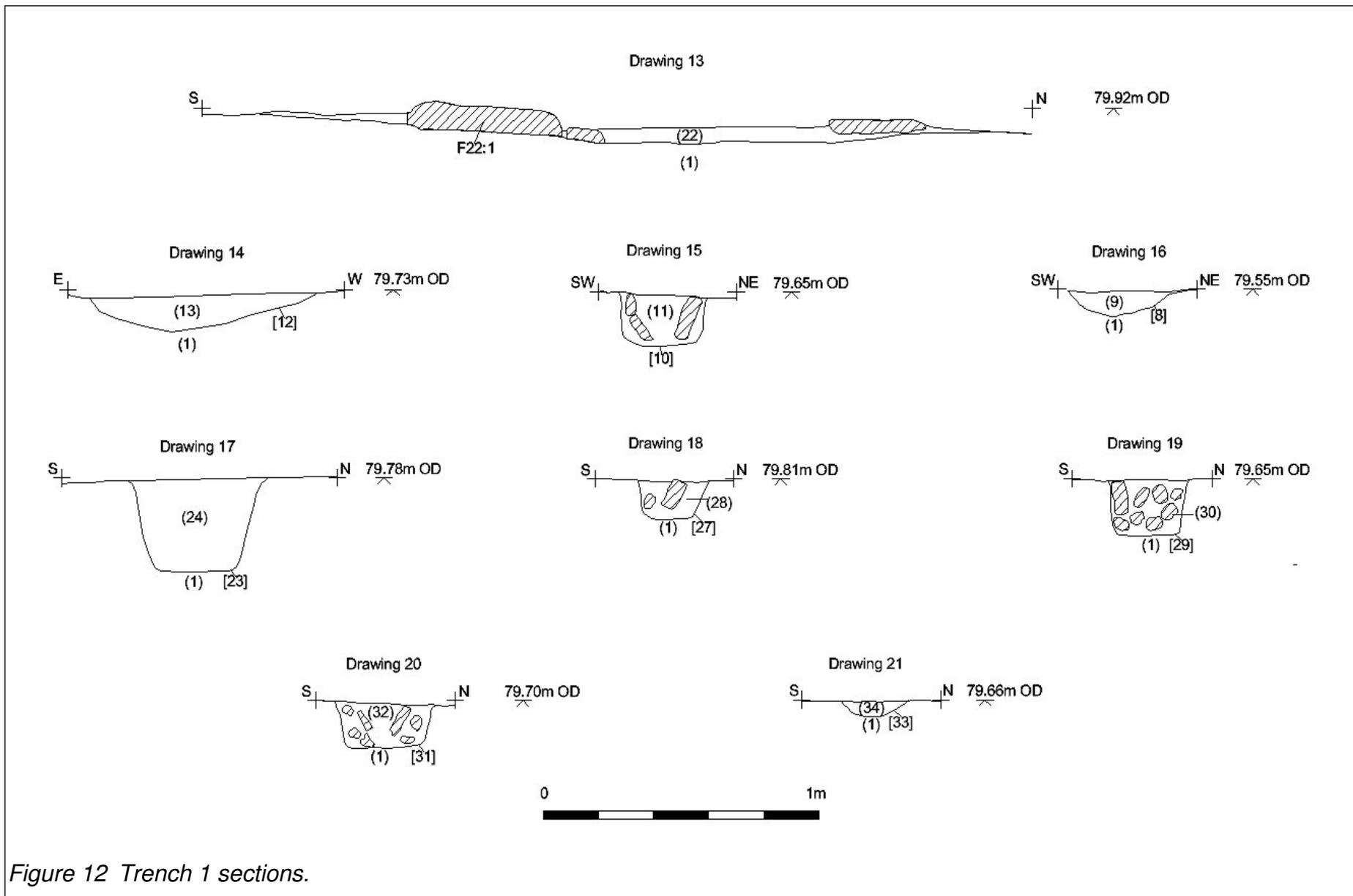


Figure 11 Trench 1 sections.



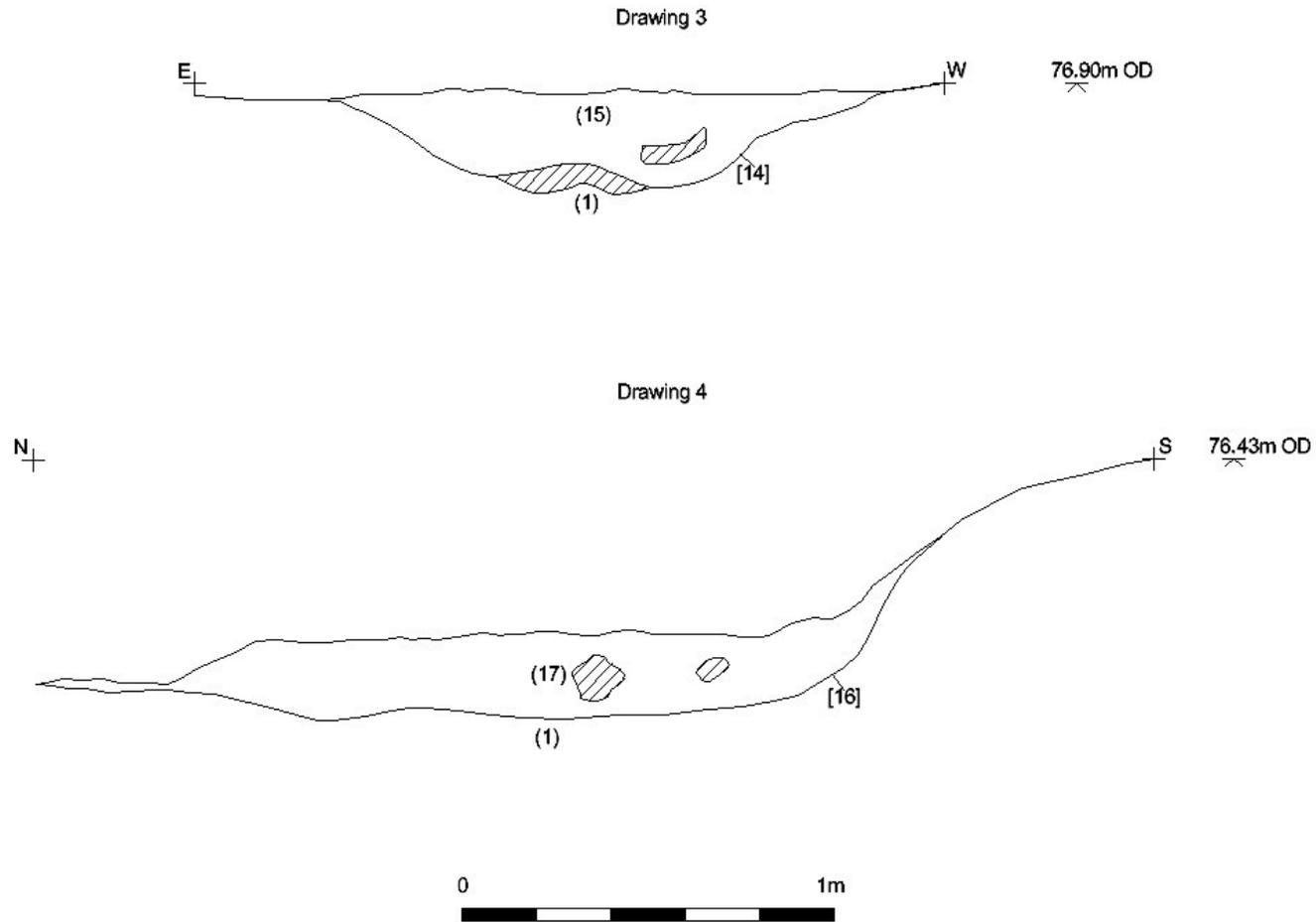
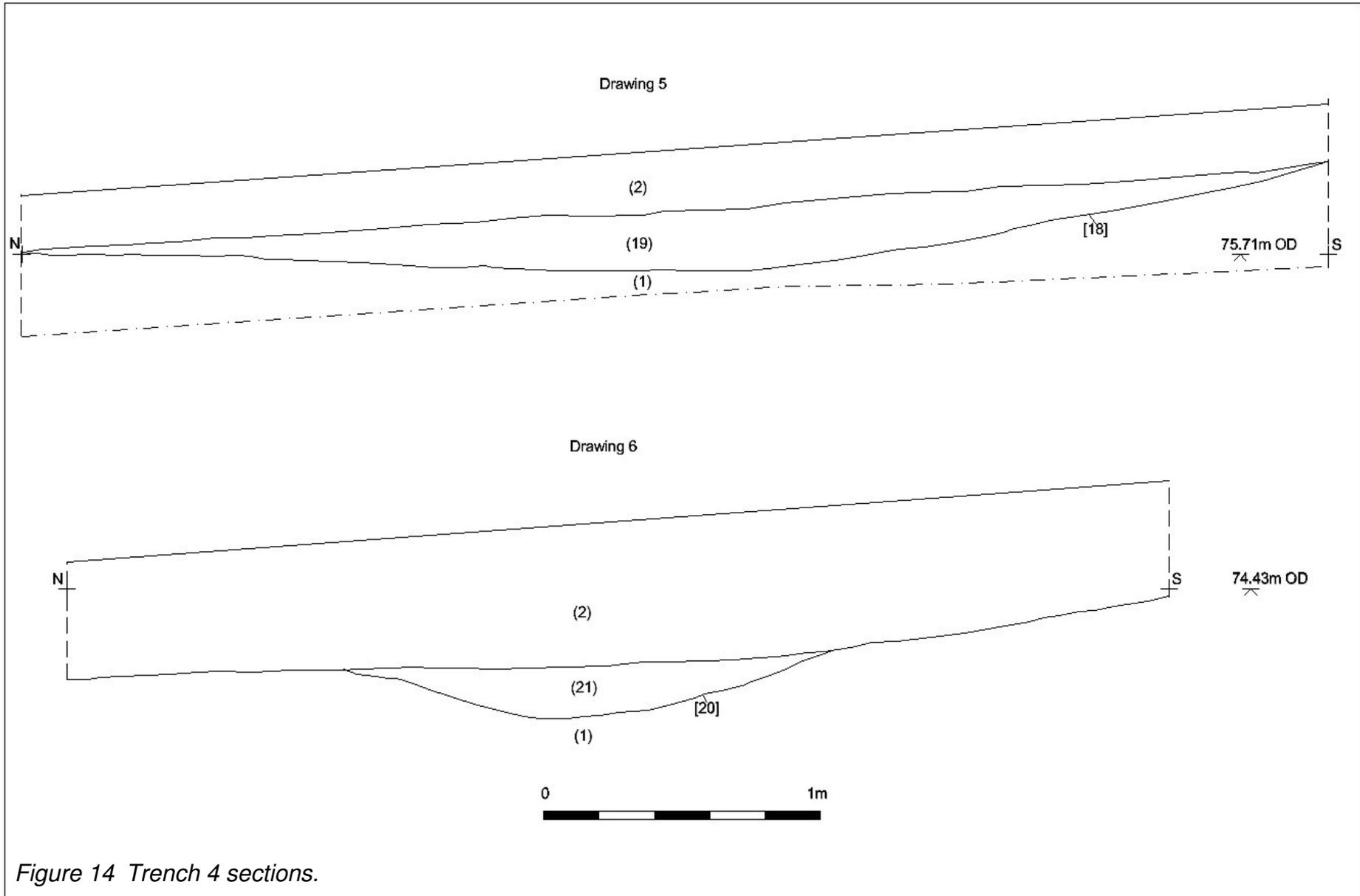


Figure 13 Trench 3 sections.





*Plate 1 Structure [35] looking west*



*Plate 2 Structure [35] looking south*



Plate 3 Gullies [4] and [25] looking southwest.



Plate 4 Pit [12] looking south



Plate 6 Posthole [10] with packing stones looking west



Plate 5 Spread (22) with weathered slate looking southwest



Plate 7 Linear ditch [14] terminus looking south.



*Plate 8 Lithic finds with 10cm scale. Top row left to right: F5:2, F13:1, F5:3, F13:2 Bottom row left to right: F5:5, F5:1, F2:3, F2:4, F5:4.*



*Plate 9 Copper alloy object F2:1 (top) and ceramic finds with 5cm scale. Middle row left F2:2, right F7:1. Bottom row left F5:6 and right F7:2.*



*Plate 10 Worked and weathered slate F22:1 with 10cm scale.*

## Appendix 1 Brief for Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenches)

**Date:** 6<sup>th</sup> July 2011

**Address:** Gwel An Mor, Feadon Lane, Portreath, Redruth

**Application:** PA11/01245

**HBSMR:** CCO4470

**Applicant:** Landish Developments (Feadon Farm) Ltd, 4 Highland House Business Centre, Mayflower Close, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 4AR

**Agent:** David Everest, DJE Project Services, 3 Lake Drive, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 4PB tel 01962 860018 email [david.everest@lineone.net](mailto:david.everest@lineone.net)

**Historic Environment Advisor:** Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY t. 01872 322546 e. [pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk)

**Local Planning Authority Officer:** Chantal McLennan, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX t. 01209 614450 e. [planning.west@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:planning.west@cornwall.gov.uk)

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Archaeological Advisor (HEAA) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

### Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEAA has approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This brief has been written by the HEAA and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological evaluation at the above site. A programme of archaeological research is required at this site in order to provide evidence capable of informing design options and any future planning applications regarding the site. A programme of evaluation, principally by trial trenching is now required in order to define their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enable an assessment of their significance. Evaluative techniques should also be deployed in order to test apparently blank areas on the geophysical survey, in the event that further features not conducive to those techniques are present.

#### **2 Site Location and Description**

The site is located at ordnance survey reference SW 6567 4471 on the southern edge of Portreath. It is on a north facing slope at an approximate height of 75m ordnance datum. The geology is recorded as being Porthtowan Formation (Mudstone and Sandstone) underlying soils of Denbigh 2 (Loam over Shale).

#### **3 Planning Background**

- 3.1 Outline planning application PA11/01245 was submitted on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2011 and was for the erection of 40 dwellings. This application is currently pending consideration but is expected to gain consent with an archaeological recording condition. In expectation of this the agent has requested this brief. This condition is likely to be along the lines of:

- 3.2 *Prior to the submission of the reserved matters for the layout as required by condition 1, the applicant shall secure and implement a full archaeological investigation/excavation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist for approval. This is to ensure the following:*

*a) through the process of evaluation of archaeological trial trenches, assess the impact of the proposal upon the nature and level of archaeological survival.*

*The layout submitted in accordance with condition 1 shall take into account any finds.*

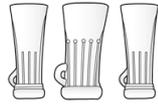
*Reason: In the interests of the archaeological value of the site and to satisfy the aims and intentions of Government advice in Planning Policy Statement 5.*

#### **4 Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 The proposed application is on land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 describes AEL as:

- 4.2 *Typical Historical/Archaeological Components*

*Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone. (Page 142)*



#### 4.3 Potential for historical and archaeological research

*Considerable. Each farming settlement will contain a wealth of historical, architectural and archaeological information. Surveys of field systems yield considerable agricultural, social, and tenorial information. Buried archaeological features can be expected virtually anywhere in this zone. (Page 143)*

4.4 Archaeological evaluation works have been undertaken for application PA10/05285, a site less than 300m to the east. These works have revealed a probable prehistoric enclosure, field system with a potential round house, and probable funerary monuments and graves.

4.5 An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken by STRATASCAN for the present site during May 2011. The summary of results of this report included: *A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 1.1 hectares of pasture farmland at Gwel An Mor ... The survey has revealed several anomalies of potential archaeological interest. These include two circular anomalies that may be of prehistoric origin, some linear anomalies that may represent former field or enclosure boundaries, a few possible pits and some apparent evidence of ridge-and-furrow.*

### 5 Requirement for Work

5.1 Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. Whilst the site has been assessed to be of archaeological potential there is currently insufficient evidence on the nature of this potential. The principal objective of this programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will inform as to the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area. This information will inform as to the requirement for any further investigations to be undertaken as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource and, as such, represents the first stage of a programme of archaeological mitigation.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- Evaluate the paleoenvironmental potential of the site
- Test areas shown as apparently 'blank' by geophysical surveying
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- Begin to develop research strategies for advancing understanding from the evidence encountered on this site with reference to regional and national research agenda.

### 6 General Methodology

6.1 A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations will be determined by the contractor in consultation with the HEAA. The archaeological contractor will suggest an appropriate size and location of the trenches, which will be at least 3-5% of the area affected by the proposed development.

6.2 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).

6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) as set out in the *'IfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluations (1994 - revised 2008)*.

6.4 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.

6.5 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.6 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

6.7 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

### 7 Archaeological Recording Methodology

7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.

7.2 Trenches should be excavated by a 360 degree tracked or JCB-type machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) or by hand, to the surface of archaeological deposits or in situ natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute of Field Archaeologists 'Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (1994 - revised 2001).

7.3 All archaeological features should be investigated and as a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and

iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

- 7.4 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.
- 7.5 Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES(Advice)
- 7.6 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 7.7 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required.
- 7.8 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.9 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

## **8 Finds**

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEAA.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

## **9 Human Remains**

- 9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEAA and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

## **10 Results**

- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain as a minimum:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
  - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
  - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
  - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
  - All specialist reports and assessments.
  - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
  - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
  - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEAA will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

## **11 Archive Deposition**

- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.  
<http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/>
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEAA.
- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEAA.
- 11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

## **12 Monitoring**

- 12.1 The HEAA will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEAA at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEAA, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

## Appendix 2 Written Scheme of Investigation

# Gwel An Mor 2

Portreath, Cornwall.

## Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Author:** Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA  
Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI and

**Report Date:** 19.8.2011

**Client:** Landish Developments (Feadon Farm) Ltd

**Proposal:** Construction of 40 dwellings

**Planning Reference:** PA11/01245

**Statutory Protection:** None

**Project No:** AC11006E

**Townland/Tenement:** N/A

**Civil Parish:** Portreath

**District:** W2

**County:** Cornwall

**National Grid Reference:** SW 65670 44710

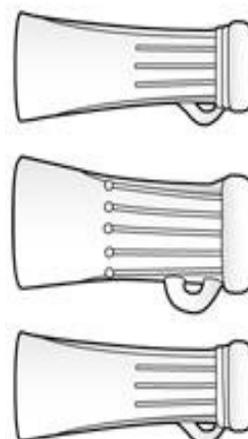
**Proposed Fieldwork Dates:** September 2011

**Accession No:** Forthcoming

Archaeological Consultancy Limited  
Goodagrane, Halvasso, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9BX  
Tel 0044 (0)1326 341 061  
E-mail [enquiries@archaeologicalconsultancy.com](mailto:enquiries@archaeologicalconsultancy.com)  
Website [www.archaeologicalconsultancy.com](http://www.archaeologicalconsultancy.com)

England and Wales Registered Company No. 5784610

**Archaeological**  
Consultancy Ltd.



## 1 Summary

Archaeological Consultancy Limited (AC) have been commissioned by David Everest of DJE Project Services Ltd on behalf of Landish Developments (Feadon Farm) Ltd, to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation. This follows a geophysical survey, in accordance with a brief provided Phil Markham, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO), for a proposed development of 40 dwellings on land at Gwel An Mor, Portreath (SW 6567 4471).

Part of the Camborne and Redruth Mining District of the World Heritage Site lies in close proximity to the east and previous archaeological work at Gwel An Mor has highlighted important archaeological deposits. The geophysical survey records a number of anomalies including probable early field boundaries and two circular anomalies that may be of prehistoric origin.

## 2 Site location

Markham (Brief 2011) relates:

*The site is located at ordnance survey reference SW 6567 4471 on the southern edge of Portreath. It is on a north facing slope at an approximate height of 75m ordnance datum. The geology is recorded as being Porthtownan Formation (Mudstone and Sandstone) underlying soils of Denbigh 2 (Loam over Shale).*

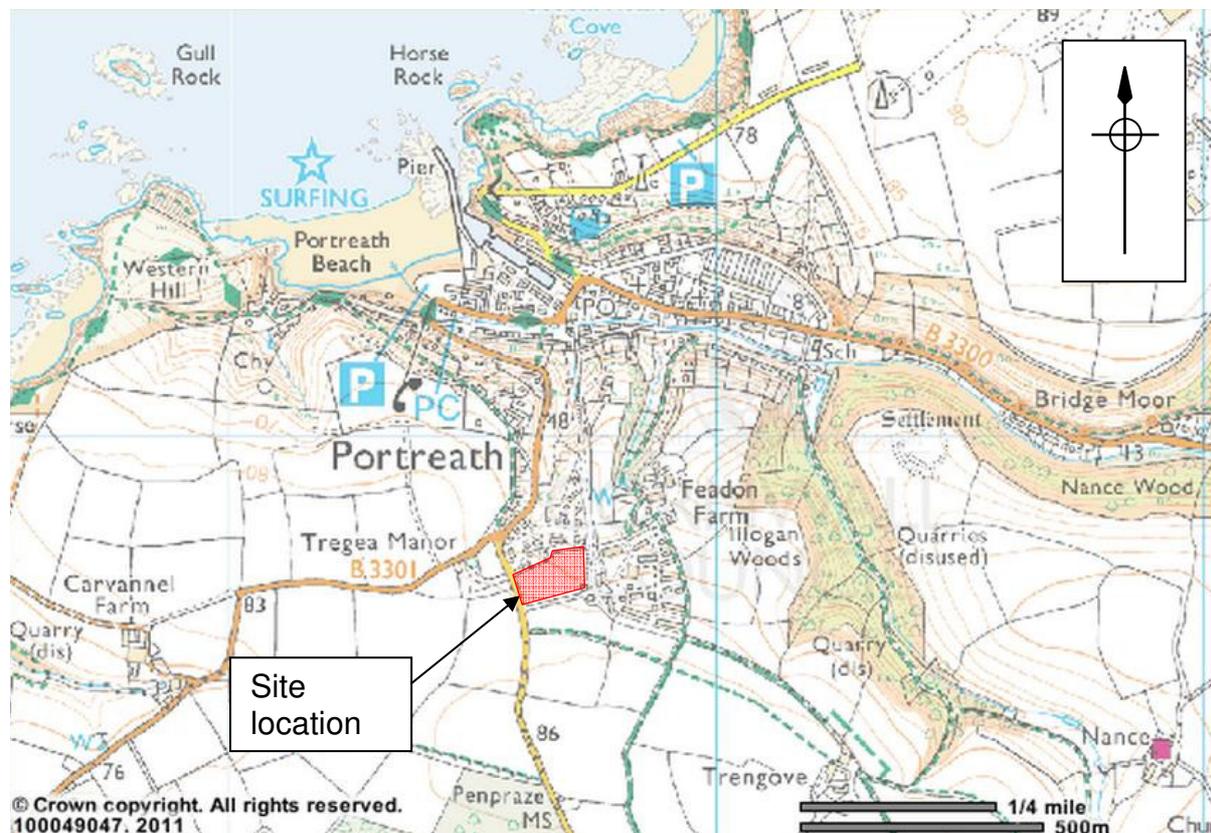


Figure 1: Site Location courtesy of Cornwall Council

### 3 Project background

#### 3.1 Development background

Outline planning permission PA11/01245 for the erection of 40 dwellings was submitted in February 2011. It is currently pending consideration but is expected to gain consent with an archaeological recording condition. In expectation of this the agent requested the brief. This condition is likely to be along the lines of:

*Prior to the submission of the reserved matters for the layout as required by condition 1, the applicant shall secure and implement a full archaeological investigation/excavation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist for approval. This is to ensure the following:*

*a) through the process of evaluation of archaeological trial trenches, assess the impact of the proposal upon the nature and level of archaeological survival.*

*The layout submitted in accordance with condition 1 shall take into account any finds.*

*Reason: In the interests of the archaeological value of the site and to satisfy the aims and intentions of Government advice in Planning Policy Statement 5.*

A brief for the evaluation was provided by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 2011 (Markham).

#### 3.2 Archaeological and Historical background

Markham (Brief 2011) relates:

The proposed application is on land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 describes AEL as:

##### *Typical Historical/Archaeological Components*

*Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone. (Page 142)*

##### *Potential for historical and archaeological research*

*Considerable. Each farming settlement will contain a wealth of historical, architectural and archaeological information. Surveys of field systems yield considerable agricultural, social, and tenurial information. Buried archaeological features can be expected virtually anywhere in this zone. (Page 143)*

Archaeological evaluation works have been undertaken for application PA10/05285, a site less than 300m to the east. These works have revealed a probable prehistoric enclosure, field system with a possible round house, and probable round barrows and graves.

An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken by STRATASCAN for the present site during May 2011. The summary of results of this report included: *A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 1.1 hectares of pasture farmland at Gwel An Mor ... The survey has revealed several anomalies of potential archaeological interest. These include two circular anomalies that may be of prehistoric origin, some linear anomalies that may represent former field or enclosure boundaries, a few possible pits and some apparent evidence of ridge-and-furrow.*

#### **4 Project aims and objectives**

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- Evaluate the paleoenvironmental potential of the site
- Test areas shown as apparently 'blank' by geophysical surveying
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- Begin to develop research strategies for advancing understanding from the evidence encountered on this site with reference to regional and national research agenda.

#### **5 Method statement**

AC complies with the guidelines set out in the IfA's Standards and Guidance and follows the IfA code of conduct. Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

All recording work will be undertaken in line with the brief (Markham 2011), except where expressly stated below.

##### *Monitoring*

The HEPAO will monitor the work and will be kept regularly informed of progress.

Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

##### **5.1 Desk-based assessment and walk over survey**

This will draw together existing published and unpublished materials pertinent to the site including detailed searches and analyses of registers of archaeological sites; a map regression exercise; review of available aerial photographs.

This will include material at the Cornwall HER, the Cornwall Record Office, the Courtney Library, the Cornish Studies Library, material available on Heritage Gateway, recent excavation reports and other material held in the AC library as appropriate.

A walk over survey will record any extant visible remains on the site. Existing plans will be checked and annotated with archaeological detail as appropriate. A scaled

monochrome photographic survey will document any extant remains in advance of development. Scaled digital colour photography may augment this to provide general and detailed shots and may be used within the report. All negatives contact prints and where appropriate, CDs will be included in the archive accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

## 5.2 Test-trenching and associated archaeological recording

A series of five trenches will be excavated under archaeological direction centred on potentially significant geophysical anomalies, including apparently blank areas. Additional trenches may be used to test significant features if they extend outside the existing test-trenches as appropriate. Currently trenches 2 and 3 test type 3 anomalies (Stratascan report). If both are revealed on excavation, only one will be tested.

Soil will be removed by JCB or equivalent machine with a grading or toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision down to the natural subsoil or the top of any archaeological deposits as appropriate.

Any significant archaeological remains shall be excavated by hand, with small features excavated in their entirety and larger features half-sectioned. The trenches have been arranged so as to sample potential linear features and intersections of potential features. Faces of the trench will be cleaned where appropriate. Archaeological deposits will be photographed (see above) and recorded at 1:10 (sections) and 1:20 (plans) as standard, though other scales may be used.

Significant finds will be cleaned, stabilised and marked with accession and context number and packed in accordance to RCM's guidelines.

Finds will be described and illustrated as appropriate in advance of any necessary specialist analysis, conservation, or discard. Any discard follows guidance from RCM and will be more specifically advised at post-excavation stage.

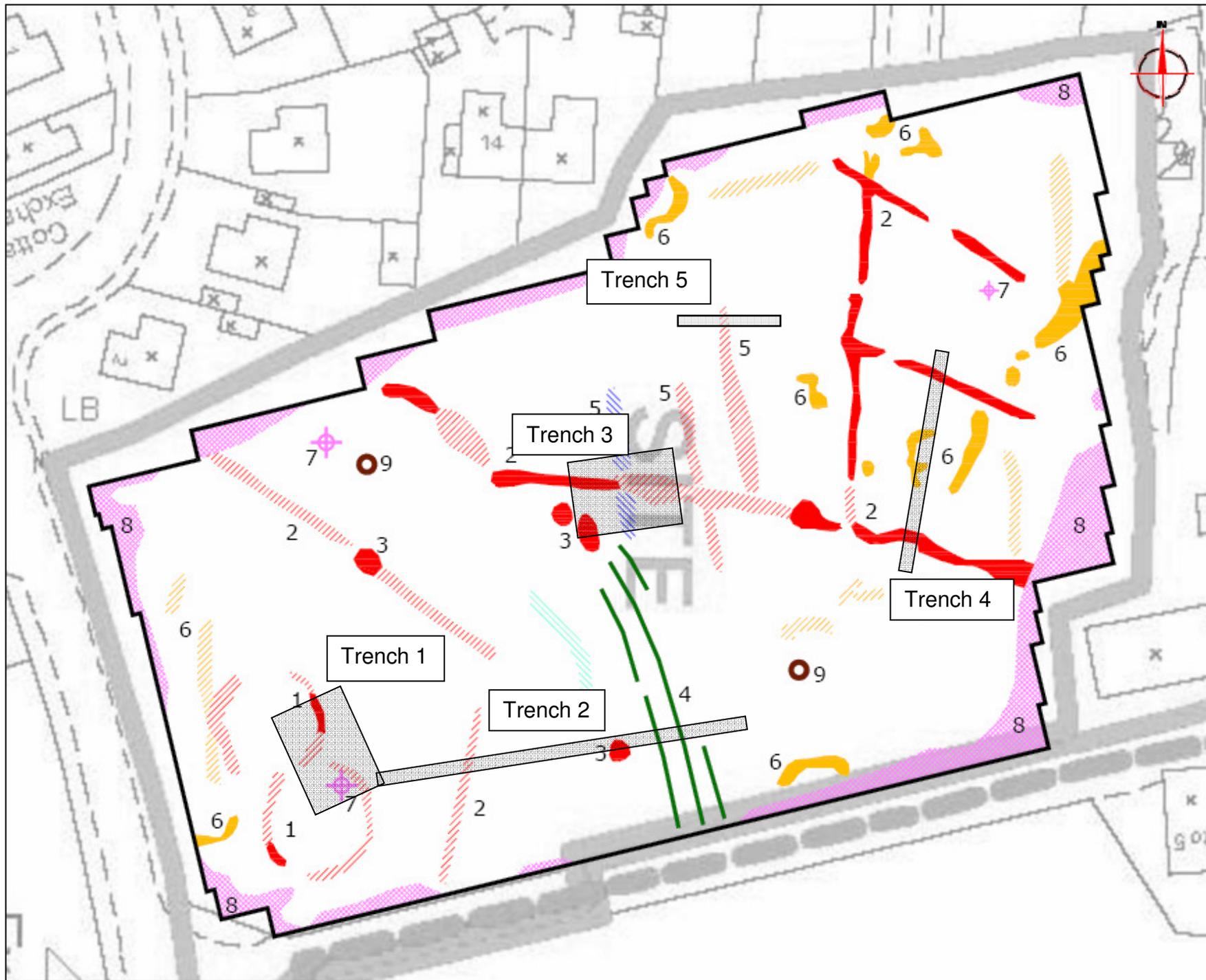
The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed in outline with the RCM prior to the start of work, though detailed requirements will be re-assessed following completion of fieldwork and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.

### *Human remains*

Any human remains which are encountered will initially be left *in-situ* and reported to the HEPAO and Coroner, and accorded appropriate respect. Their legal status will be ascertained and recording and/or removal will comply with legal guidelines.

If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

If human remains are to be removed this will be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site will be adequately screened from public view and excavated human remains will not be exposed to public view.



Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-
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KEY		
PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY		
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin	
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin	
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature	
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow	
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY		
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin	
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin	
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature	
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object	
OTHER ANOMALIES		
	Anomaly related to recent soakage test pit	
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service	
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain	
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary	
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground	
	Scattered magnetic debris	
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin	
Client		
<b>DJE PROJECT SERVICES</b>		
Project Title	Job No.	J2891
<b>GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - GWEL AN MOR, PORTREATH, CORNWALL</b>		
Subject		
<b>ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES</b>		
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING		
VINEYARD HOUSE		
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F: +44 (0)1684 594142		
E: info@stratascan.co.uk		
www.stratascan.co.uk		
Scale		
1:500		
Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	SDH	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 2011	RA	06

Figure 2 Trench Location Plan

### *Treasure*

Any finds believed to be defined by the recent Treasure Act will be recorded appropriately using the above methodology. Advice will be sought from the Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer and the find(s) will then be reported to the coroner within 14 days.

### *Environmental Sampling*

Where appropriate, samples will be retrieved to obtain evidence for the date and function of significant features. Animal and burnt bone will be sampled by context as appropriate with 100% samples standard for likely medieval or earlier material. Other samples may include worked wood, structural timbers and other structural materials, 40 litre or smaller soil samples from primary deposits for wet sieving, chemical, lipid and pollen analysis and soil profiling. A number of these samples are likely to be discarded following initial post-excavation analysis if they are found to be of less significant contexts.

If very significant archaeological deposits are exposed, or objects with very significant conservation costs, all work will cease and a meeting will be convened with AC staff, the client, the HEPAO and relevant RCM staff member if appropriate, to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

### 5.3 Report and publication

A single archive report will be prepared to describe the results of the evaluation. A digital version will also be supplied on CD-ROM. The report will contain: summary, aims and methods, discussion, specialist reports, archive summary and recommendations. It will also include location map, trench location plan and other relevant plans and sections tied in to the OS grid. The context register, brief and approved WSI will be included as appendices.

Copies of the archive report will be submitted to: the client; the County Historic Environment Record (HER); Cornwall Record Office; National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon and all significant contributors where (with the exception of the client's and contributors' copies) they will be available for public consultation.

Contingency has been allowed to prepare a paper for Cornish Archaeology or other appropriate journal if significant archaeological deposits are encountered, though further fieldwork, specialist assessment or publications may be recommended on completion of the evaluation.

### 5.4 Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) and *Conditions of Acceptance of Archaeological Archives* (RCM 2006) as appropriate upon completion of the project.

The archive will be deposited in a suitable form with the Royal Cornwall Museum or Cornwall Record Office (if only a documentary archive exists), following the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO. Appropriate interim storage will be provided.

## 5.5 Web-based publications

The online OASIS record will be completed when the final report is submitted.

## 6 Project management and structure

### 6.1 Staff

The project will be managed by Matt Mossop of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd who will also direct the desk-based assessment, walk-over survey, test-trenching and compile the reports and publications assisted by Hayley Goacher (AC) and additional staff as required. Associated post-excavation is likely to be staffed by the same team or other staff of comparable skills and experience.

#### **Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI Project Manager**

Matt has extensive archaeological experience in England, France and Ireland from 1992 onwards, becoming a licensed director in Ireland (2001). He has directed numerous excavations and presented papers for the World Archaeological Congress, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, universities and local groups in Ireland and the UK.

#### **Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA Project Officer**

Hayley completed her BA in archaeology at The University of Durham in 2009 and has archaeological experience, from 2004 onwards, of both excavation and post-excavation, principally with contractual archaeological firms. She joined AC in July 2010 and has since undertaken a number of site assessments, walkover and photographic surveys, watching briefs and evaluations, most recently including Mudgeon Vean and Gwel An Mor.

#### **Specialist contractors:**

<b>Carl Thorpe</b>	Finds	HES
<b>Imogen Wood</b>	Ceramics	SWA
<b>Laura Ratcliffe</b>	Conservation	RCM
<b>Gordon Cook</b>	C14 dating	SUERC
<b>Dr Ben Gearey</b>	Environmental Analysis, Osteology	

Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental

Whilst we endeavour to avoid changes to senior project staff, AC reserves the right to change the nominated personnel if necessary.

### 6.2 Project facilities and infrastructure

The project will be based at the AC office in Halvasso, Penryn. AC has a computer network running Windows XP Professional and Vista. Report texts are generated in Word 2007.

### 6.3 Timetable

Test trenching is scheduled to start on 12<sup>th</sup> September for one week, in advance of all development works.

An archive report will be completed within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will follow the completion of the report within a timescale to be agreed with the relevant repository. Archiving at the CRO is likely to take place within six months of report submission.

#### 6.4 Health and safety

AC will ensure that all work is carried out to standards defined in the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and in accordance with Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2006) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

A risk assessment will be prepared for the site work and all staff will be briefed on the contents of the final version. Personal protective equipment will be issued and used as required.

#### 6.5 Insurance

AC has adequate insurance for employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity. Further details are available on request.

## Appendix 3 Context Register

Context	Type C, D,B,S,T	Fill of/by	Area	Group	Description	Dimensions (LxWxD) in m	Interpretation	Finds	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Samples	References	Date	Initials
1	Deposit		Site		Compact light orange/pink-brown silt with 40% slate-shale fragments	Across site	Natural subsoil						13/9/11	HLG
2	Deposit		Site		Brown silt with occasional post Medieval pot, glass and plastic	Across site	Topsoil						13/9/11	HLG
3	Deposit		Site		Loose	Across site	Unstratified material	2:1-4 see register					13/9/11	HLG
4	Cut	(5)	T1		Cut of curvilinear, gradual break of slope at top, break of slope at base almost imperceptible, base slightly concave/flat, orientated northeast-southwest	9m x 1.4m x 0.25m	Gully					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D7, 8,9,10	13/9/11	HLG
5	Deposit	[4]	T1		Compact mid brown silt, slate-shale and occasional quartz 20-200mm	9m x 1.4m x 0.25m	Backfill of gully	Lithic 5:1-5 Ceramic 5:6			5:4 soil	Sh2 D2, Sh3 D7, 8,9,10	13/9/11	HLG
6	Cut	(7)	T1	[35]	Cut of curvilinear, gradual break of slope top, imperceptible break of slope at base, concave sides and base, truncated by [4]	12m x 0.7m x 0.1m	Round house drip gully					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D11,12	13/9/11	HLG
7	Deposit	[6]	T1	[35]	Compact grey-brown silt, 5% slate-shale fragments	12m x 0.7m x 0.1m	Silting of drip gully	Ceramic 7:1-2			7:1 soil	Sh2 D2, Sh3	13/9/11	HLG

Context	Type C, D,B,S,T	Fill of/by	Area	Group	Description	Dimensions (LxWxD) in m	Interpretation	Finds	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Samples	References	Date	Initials
					60mm average							D11,12		
8	Cut	(9)	T1	[35]	Sub-oval cut, sharp break of slope at top northeast side, more gradual on southwest side, vertical northeastern side, southwest side concave, very gradual break of slope at base, base tapered concave shape	0.45m dia x 0.09m deep	Post hole					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D16	13/9/11	HLG
9	Deposit	[8]	T1	[35]	Loose grey-brown silt, frequent slate-shale fragments 10-60mm, slate-shale grits, occasional quartz and larger slate fragments	0.45m dia x 0.09m deep	Packing stones/collapse from removed post					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D16	13/9/11	HLG
10	Cut	(11)	T1	[35]	Sub-oval cut, sharp break of slope at top and bottom, vertical sides, flat base	0.31m dia x 0.19m deep	Post hole					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D15	13/9/11	MM
11	Deposit	[10]	T1	[35]	Grey-brown silt with slate-shale fragments and slate-shale and quartz packing stones	0.31m dia x 0.19m deep	Packing stones/collapse from removed post					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D15	13/9/11	MM
12	Cut	(13)	T1	[35]	Sub-circular cut, gradual break of slope at top, break of slope at base imperceptible, sides slightly concave, flat undulating base	0.9m dia x 0.12m deep	Pit					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D14	13/9/11	MM

Context	Type C, D,B,S,T	Fill of/by	Area	Group	Description	Dimensions (LxWxD) in m	Interpretation	Finds	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Samples	References	Date	Initials
13	Deposit	[12]	T1	[35]	Compact mid-brown, occasionally yellow-brown, silt, 40% slate-shale fragments 10-40mm, occasional quartz fragments and charcoal flecks	0.9m dia x 0.12m deep	Backfill in pit	Lithic 13:1-2			13:2 soil	Sh2 D2, Sh3 D14	13/9/11	MM
14	Cut	(15)	T3	[36]	Linear, orientated north-south, v-shaped profile	>7.4m x 1.6m x 0.22m	Field ditch					Sh1 D1, Sh3 D3	13/9/11	MM
15	Deposit	[14]	T3	[36]	Friable brown silt, 15% slate-shale fragments and occasional charcoal	>7.4m x 1.6m x 0.22m	Silting/collapse of field ditch				15:3 soil	Sh1 D1, Sh3 D3	13/9/11	MM
16	Cut	(17)	T3	[36]	Linear, orientated east-west, very shallow v-shaped profile	>16m x 2.5m x 0.4m	Field ditch					Sh1 D1, Sh3 D4	13/9/11	MM
17	Deposit	(16)	T3	[36]	Orange-brown silt, 30% slate-shale fragments <40mm	>16m x 2.5m x 0.4m	Silting/collapse of field ditch					Sh1 D1, Sh3 D4	13/9/11	MM
18	Cut	(19)	T4	[36]	Linear, orientated east-west, shallow v-shaped profile	>2m x 5.5m x 0.22m	Field ditch same as [16]					Sh1 D1, Sh3 D5	13/9/11	MM
19	Deposit	[18]	T4	[36]	Orange-brown silt, 30% slate-shale fragments <40mm	>2m x 5.5m x 0.22m	Silting/collapse of field ditch					Sh1 D1, Sh3 D5	13/9/11	MM
20	Cut	(21)	T4	[36]	Linear, orientated east-west, v-shaped profile	>2m x 1.7m x 0.2m	Field ditch					Sh1 D1, Sh3 D6	13/9/11	MM
21	Deposit	[20]	T4	[36]	Orange silt, 15% slate-shale fragments <70mm	>2m x 1.7m x 0.2m	Silting/collapse of field					Sh1 D1, Sh3 D6	13/9/11	MM

Context	Type C, D,B,S,T	Fill of/by	Area	Group	Description	Dimensions (LxWxD) in m	Interpretation	Finds	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Samples	References	Date	Initials
							ditch							
22	Deposit	N/A	T1	[35]	Brown silt and worn slate stones, slate-shale and quartz grits and fragments	2.8m x >1.4m x 0.04m	Remains of possible floor	22:1 Lithic				Sh2 D2, Sh3 D13	13/9/11	MM
23	Cut	(24)	T1	[35]	Circular cut, sharp break of slope top, near vertical sides, quite sharp break of slope at base, slightly concave and undulating base	0.47m dia x 0.34m deep	Post hole					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D17	16/9/11	KMC HLG
24	Deposit	[23]	T1	[35]	Friable grey-brown fine silt, slate-shale fragments 10-150mm, quartz pebbles and cobbles, charcoal flecks	0.47m dia x 0.34m deep	Disturbed packing stones from removed post					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D17	16/9/11	KMC HLG
25	Cut	(26)	T1	[35]	Curvilinear cut, forms circle with [6], sudden break of slope top, gentle concave sides, imperceptible break of slope base, flat base, orientated northwest-southeast	1.8m x 0.65m x 0.1m	Round house drip gully					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D7	16/9/11	KMC
26	Deposit	[25]	T1	[35]	Friable grey-brown silt, slate-shale fragments	1.8m x 0.65m x 0.1m	Silting of drip gully					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D7	16/9/11	KMC
27	Cut	(28)	T1	[35]	Circular cut, sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, imperceptible break of slope at base, concave	0.26m dia x 0.19m deep	Post hole					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D18	16/9/11	KMC

Context	Type C, D,B,S,T	Fill of/by	Area	Group	Description	Dimensions (LxWxD) in m	Interpretation	Finds	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Samples	References	Date	Initials
					base									
28	Deposit	[27]	T1	[35]	Loose grey-brown silt, slate-shale fragments, charcoal flecks, greenstone fragment 100mm at top of deposit	0.26m dia x 0.19m deep	Packing stones/collapse from removed post					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D18	16/9/11	KMC
29	Cut	(30)	T1	[35]	Sub-circular cut similar to [27]: sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, imperceptible break of slope at base, concave base	0.3m dia x 0.2m deep	Post hole					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D19	16/9/11	KMC
30	Deposit	[29]	T1	[35]	Grey-brown silt, slate-shale fragments, charcoal flecks, similar to (28)	0.3m dia x 0.2m deep	Packing stones/collapse from removed post					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D19	16/9/11	KMC
31	Cut	(32)	T1	[35]	Similar to [27]: Circular cut, sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, imperceptible break of slope at base, concave base	0.35m dia x 0.16m deep	Post hole					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D20	16/9/11	KMC
32	Deposit	[31]	T1	[35]	Grey-brown silt, slate-shale fragments, charcoal flecks, similar to (28)	0.35m dia x 0.16m deep	Packing stones/collapse from removed post					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D20	16/9/11	KMC
33	Cut	(34)	T1	[35]	Shallow concave cut similar to [27]: Circular cut, sharp break of slope	0.24m dia x 0.06m deep	Post hole					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D21	16/9/11	MM HLG

Context	Type C, D,B,S,T	Fill of/by	Area	Group	Description	Dimensions (LxWxD) in m	Interpretation	Finds	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Samples	References	Date	Initials
					top, gradually sloped sides, imperceptible break of slope at base, concave base									
34	Deposit	[33]	T1	[35]	Grey-brown silt, slate-shale fragments, charcoal flecks, similar to (28)	0.24m dia x 0.06m deep	Packing stones/collapse from removed post					Sh2 D2, Sh3 D21	16/9/11	MM HLG
35	Structure		T1	[35]	Circular structure formed of drip gully [6], and internally; pit [12], post holes [8], [10], [23], [27], [29], [31], [33] and possible floor (22)	Drip gully c15m external diameter, c8m internal diameter	Round house					Sh2 D2	21/9/11	HLG
36	Group				Linear cuts at approximate right angles to each other possibly forming a system		Field ditches					Sh1 D1	20/10/11	HLG

## Appendix 4 Finds Register

Context no.	Find no.	Find type: (Unident organic, wood, bone, shell, lithic, ceramic, metal, building material (BM), other, unident)	Dimensions (mm): Lengthxwidthxdepth	Weight (g)	Description	Reference (Drawing No)	Date	Initials
2	1	Metal	30 length x 11 dia	9	Copper Alloy object		15/9/11	PR
2	2	Ceramic	50 x 40 x 7	17	Fine, well fired, base/shoulder? sherd, with mica inclusions, Medieval?		15/9/11	MM
2	3	Lithic	48 x 29 x 6	8	Light grey flint tool with retouched concave and straight edges		16/9/11	GH
2	4	Lithic	14 x 10 x 3	<1	Amber coloured flint debitage		16/9/11	GH
5	1	Lithic	146 x 63 x 20	287	Probable hone stone	Sh2 D2	13/9/11	HLG/ KMC
5	2	Lithic	150 x 135 x 56	1624	Rounded stone	Sh2 D2	13/9/11	HLG/ KMC
5	3	Lithic	122 x 82 x 67	599	Fragment of saddle quern	Sh2 D2	13/9/11	HLG/ KMC
5	4	Lithic	90 x 72 x 64	493	Hammer stone fragment	Sh2 D2	13/9/11	MM/ KMC
5	5	Lithic	134 x 57 x 40	348	Fragment of polished stone tool	Sh2 D2	14/9/11	KMC
5	6	Ceramic	4 fragments: 23 x 14 x 6 max 11 x 6 x 4 min dimensions	3 total	Four fragments of a pottery body sherd. Coarse grain with 3-7mm quartz inclusions. Dark grey core and light orange interior and exterior surfaces	Sh2 D2	16/9/11	GH
5	7	Ceramic	16 x 13 x 9	2	Abraded pottery fragment. Dark grey-brown fabric with 1-2mm mica and feldspar inclusions. Very similar to gabbroic clay.	S4; Sh2 D2	20/10/11	HLG

Context no.	Find no.	Find type: (Unident organic, wood, bone, shell, lithic, ceramic, metal, building material (BM), other, unident)	Dimensions (mm): Lengthxwidthxdept h	Weight (g)	Description	Reference (Drawing No)	Date	Initials
7	1	Ceramic	31 x 26 x 8	7	Pottery, simple rim sherd. Dark grey core with quartz, feldspar and mica inclusions, 1-4mm, orange interior and brown-grey interior surfaces	Sh2 D2	13/9/11	MC
7	2	Ceramic	35 x 32 x 6	10	Pot body sherd, coarse black fabric. Dark grey-black core with 1-5mm feldspar inclusions and brown-light orange exterior. Dark grey-black interior with burnt residue.	Sh2 D2	16/9/11	GH
7	3	Lithic	55 x 39 x 13	26	Grey-green slate-shale with hourglass notch 7mm diameter. Probable fragment of spindle whorl with central hole.	S1; Sh2 D2	20/10/11	HLG
13	1	Lithic	139 x 61 x 45	431	Saddle quern fragment	Sh2 D2	14/9/11	MM
13	2	Lithic	113 x 77 x 50	481	Saddle quern fragment, possibly matching 13:1	Sh2 D2	16/9/11	KMC/ GH
22	1	Lithic	565dia x 86 deep		Blue –grey sub-circular slate with evidence of working and weathering	Sh2 D2, Sh3 D13	15/9/11	KMC

## Appendix 5 Sample register

Sample no.:	Context no.:	Area	Sample type (Unident organic, charcoal, wood, soil, pollen, bone, burnt bone, shell, lithic, ceramic, chemical, metal, building material (BM), other, unknown)	No. bags/boxes:	Size of sample (Litres):	% of context in this sample:	Contamination: (none/some/heavy)	Inclusions:	Reason taken:	Date	Initials
1	(7)	T1	Soil	2	40	5	None	Very occasional charcoal	Environmental/date	13/9/11	MM
2	(13)	T1	Soil	2	40	70	None	Occasional charcoal	Environmental/date	13/9/11	MM
3	(15)	T3	Soil	1	5	1	None	Moderate charcoal	Environmental/date	13/9/11	MM
4	(5)	T1	Soil	2	40	1	None	Occasional charcoal	Environmental/date	13/9/11	MM

## Appendix 6 Soil Sieving Results

Sample No	Context No	Area/Context Description	Volume Sieved	Weight of Flot	Results From Flot	Residue Finds
1	7	Grey-brown silt deposit in gully	40	2	Roots, slate-shale grits, approximately 110 x <8mm charcoal fragments, 3 x seeds, 1 x burnt cereal grain	2g, 8 x 5-20mm charcoal fragments, spindle whorl fragment F7:3, 40g fire charred stone
2	13	Mid brown, occasionally yellow-brown silt, backfill of pit	40	11	Roots, slate-shale grits, approximately 300 x 1-10mm charcoal fragments, 8 x seeds	2g, 22 x 5-15mm charcoal fragments, 143g fire cracked stone x3 fragments
3	15	Brown silt backfill of field ditch	5	7	Roots, slate-shale grits, approximately 400 x 1-10mm charcoal fragments, 7 x burnt seeds/cereal grains	14g approximately 80 x 5-20mm charcoal fragments
4	5	Mid brown silt deposit in gully	40	3	Grass, frequent roots, occasional slate-shale grits, approximately 50 x 7mm charcoal fragments, 18 x possible burnt seeds, 3 x possible plant remains	2g, 13 x 5-15mm charcoal fragments, ceramic fragment F5:7