

ST ERTH MULTI MODAL HUB

ST ERTH CORNWALL

Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170811



www.swarch.net Tel. 01769 573555

St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

By: B. Morris
Report Version: FINAL
11th August 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Keith Mayock of Wills Bros Civil Engineering Ltd.

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Keith Mayock of Wills Bros Civil Engineering Ltd. to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording in advance of the development of the site. This phase of fieldwork targeted geophysical anomalies identified by a gradiometer survey carried out in 2016 (SWARCH 2016).

The site is located immediately to the south-east of St. Erth Railway Station, within the fields associated with an abandoned and now destroyed farmstead called Peden an Pons. The archaeological works undertaken determined that disturbance associated with preparatory works, road construction in 2005×9, a massive service trench, and historic mining, was extensive and intensive. Almost nothing survives of Peden an Pons, but medieval pottery from the one surviving feature would suggest this ostensibly post-medieval farmstead was actually established in 14th-15th century. All of the other identified features on the site were ditches, the bulk of which are shown on the historic maps. A particularly complex series of features was identified at the western end of Area B, relating to the use, refurbishment and decommissioning of a local road. While this is all late 18th and 19th century in date, this is one of only a handful of examples to have been examined archaeologically.



South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the WSI.

CONTENTS

<i>SUMMARY</i>	2
<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.5 METHODOLOGY	6
2.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION	9
2.1 INTRODUCTION	9
2.2 AREA A	10
2.3 AREA B	10
2.4 AREA C	18
2.5 FINDS	18
3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	20
2.6 DISCUSSION	20
2.7 CONCLUSION	20
4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	21

LIST OF FIGURES

COVER PLATE: ROAD (217) POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	7
FIGURE 2: THE 1878 OS 25 INCH MAP OF ST EARTH STATION, WITH THE MODERN OS MAP SHOWN OVERLAID IN RED.	8
FIGURE 3: DETAIL OF THE TIMBER LINING OF WOODFALL'S SHAFT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.	8
FIGURE 4: LOCATION OF THE EXCAVATED AREAS IN RELATION TO FIGURE 2.	9
FIGURE 5: AREA A SHOWING THE EXTENT OF GROUND DISTURBANCE, WITH DITCH [105] IN THE BACKGROUND.	10
FIGURE 6: DITCH [207] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.	11
FIGURE 7: DITCH [205] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.	12
FIGURE 8: WESTERN PART OF AREA B SHOWING ROAD (217/233) AND DITCHES [213], [215] AND [218] PRE-EXCAVATION.	13
FIGURE 9: ROAD (217) POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.	13
FIGURE 10: AREA A PLAN AND SECTION.	14
FIGURE 11: AREA B (EAST) PLAN AND SECTIONS.	15
FIGURE 12: AREA B (WEST) PLAN AND SECTIONS.	16
FIGURE 13: DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH ROAD (217/233) AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES.	17
FIGURE 14: WEST PART OF AREA C PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, LOOKING NORTH.	18
FIGURE 15: AREA C PLAN AND SECTIONS.	19

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST	22
APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE	27
APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS	28

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

KEITH MAYOCK OF WILLS BROS CIVIL ENGINEERING LTD.
SEAN TAYLOR, SENIOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT) CORNWALL COUNCIL

PROJECT CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAM WALLS
PROJECT OFFICER: DR BRYN MORRIS
FIELD WORK: DR. BRYN MORRIS; DR SAM WALLS
FINDS PROCESSING: NATALIE BOYD
REPORT: DR BRYN MORRIS
EDITING: DR SAMUEL WALLS
GRAPHICS: ENFYS O'DOHERTY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location:	St Erth Multi Modal Hub
Parish:	St Erth
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	Centred on SW 542 357
Planning No.:	PA11/09753
SWARCH ref:	SEH17
OASIS No:	Southwes1-283789

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Keith Mayock of Wills Bros Civil Engineering Ltd. to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during the development of the site. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2017) drawn up as part of the planning application and in line with best practice. This work follows on from a desk-based assessment, walkover and gradiometer survey carried out the previous year (SWARCH 2016).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the parish of St Erth, c.1 km north-west of the churchtown, and adjacent to the St Erth Railway Station on the A30 (see Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Formation (SSEW 1983), which overlie the slates and siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation (BGS 2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

St. Erth is located in the Hundred and Deanery of Penwith (Lysons 1814). The place-name St. Erth (meaning *St. Ergh's (church)*) is derived from the 13th century church dedication. The alternative churchtown name, *Lanuthinoch*, is derived from the Old Cornish *Lann* (meaning *church* or *religious enclosure*) and an unknown suffix (Watts 2002). The site is located north-west of the churchtown and was probably located within the Manor of Treloweth. The railway station at St. Erth opened as part of the West Cornwall Railway in 1852 as *St Ives Road*, subsequently becoming a junction for the St Ives branch in 1877 when it was renamed *St Erth*. The present station dates from the 1870s and was partly rebuilt in the 1890s. Several additional sidings were added to the station in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (CAU 2006, 9). St Erth Station is now Grade II Listed (172607). The site contains part of Treloweth Mine, which operated intermittently between c.1812-81; the 1878 OS map (Figure 2) shows at least eight old shafts, and a large mound of spoil on the site.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within an area characterised by the Cornwall and Scilly HLC as *post-medieval enclosed land*. It is bordered by *plantation/scrub* land with areas of *medieval farmland* to the south and south-west. A limited amount of archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in this area, all of it relating to the proposed works at the St Erth Multi-Modal Hub (CAU 2006; 2009; SWARCH 2016).

Medieval settlements are documented at Treloweth (AD1301) and Rose-an-Grouse (AD1376). The closest farmstead to the site was *Peden an Pons*, a farm of 33 acres in 1840. This is first depicted on the 1813 OS 1inch map, and appears to have been abandoned by 1861. The buildings of this farmstead once extended into the site, but nothing is now visible and the area has been extensively disturbed by the construction of the road leading to the Recycling Centre in 2005×9, and the removal of Japanese Knotweed. The field immediately to the west of the farmstead is listed on the tithe apportionment as *Park an Chambour*, a label the HER suggests indicates a

possible barrow site (PRN 31123); however, such field-names more usually relate to fields next to historic farmsteads (Pool 1990, 43). The historic maps indicate extensive mining activity in the immediate area, with five shafts on or close to the site along with a shallow drainage adit.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2017) drawn up in consultation with Sean Taylor (Senior Planning Officer, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council) and in line with best practice.

The archaeological strip, map and sample exercise was undertaken by B. Morris and S. Walls between the 19th and 23rd June 2017; the weather during that time was hot and sunny. Three areas were stripped of topsoil by a 21t tracked mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision; the identified features were investigated and recorded, and a section through the 19th century road was excavated by machine. The type of report produced has been agreed with Sean Taylor, SDOHE.

1.5.1 EVALUATION OF METHODOLOGY

The areas subject to the archaeological strip-map-sample-record (SMSR) exercise were the ones the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey had identified as having the highest archaeological potential. In the event, the monitoring demonstrated that the extent of modern and 20th century disturbance was considerable and, in places, total.

The only features of any antiquity were elements of a medieval fieldsystem, and a multi-phase road with flanking ditches; the results of this work imply the pre-industrial archaeological potential of the site was actually fairly low. Groundworks undertaken on the site prior to the SMSR had uncovered one of the shafts on the site and a collapsed adit; while these features, and the part of the site in which they lie, are archaeological, the perceived benefit of detailed recording work is outweighed by the health and safety implications of that work. On that basis the approved methodology was determined to be an appropriate archaeological response for this site.

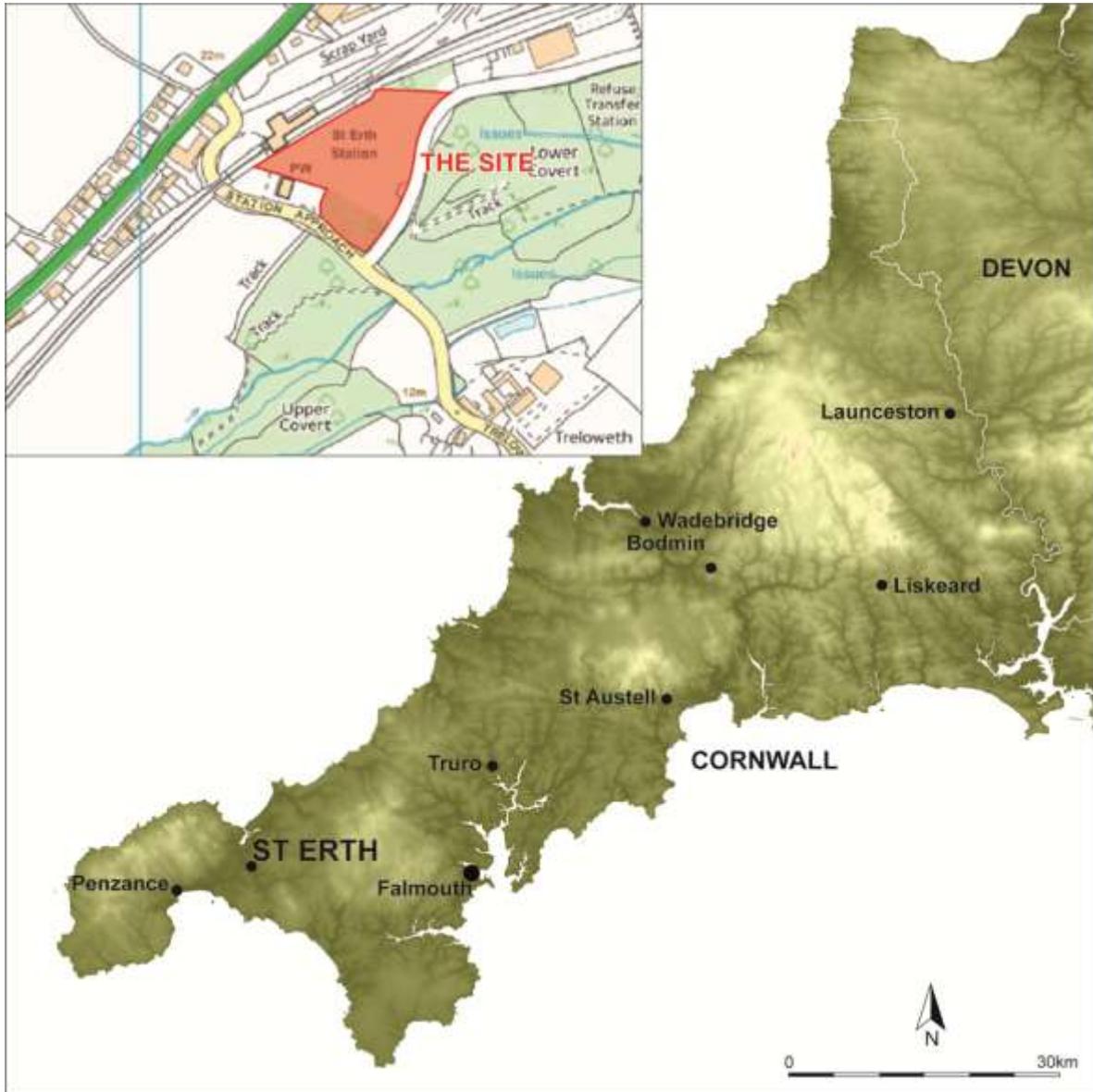


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

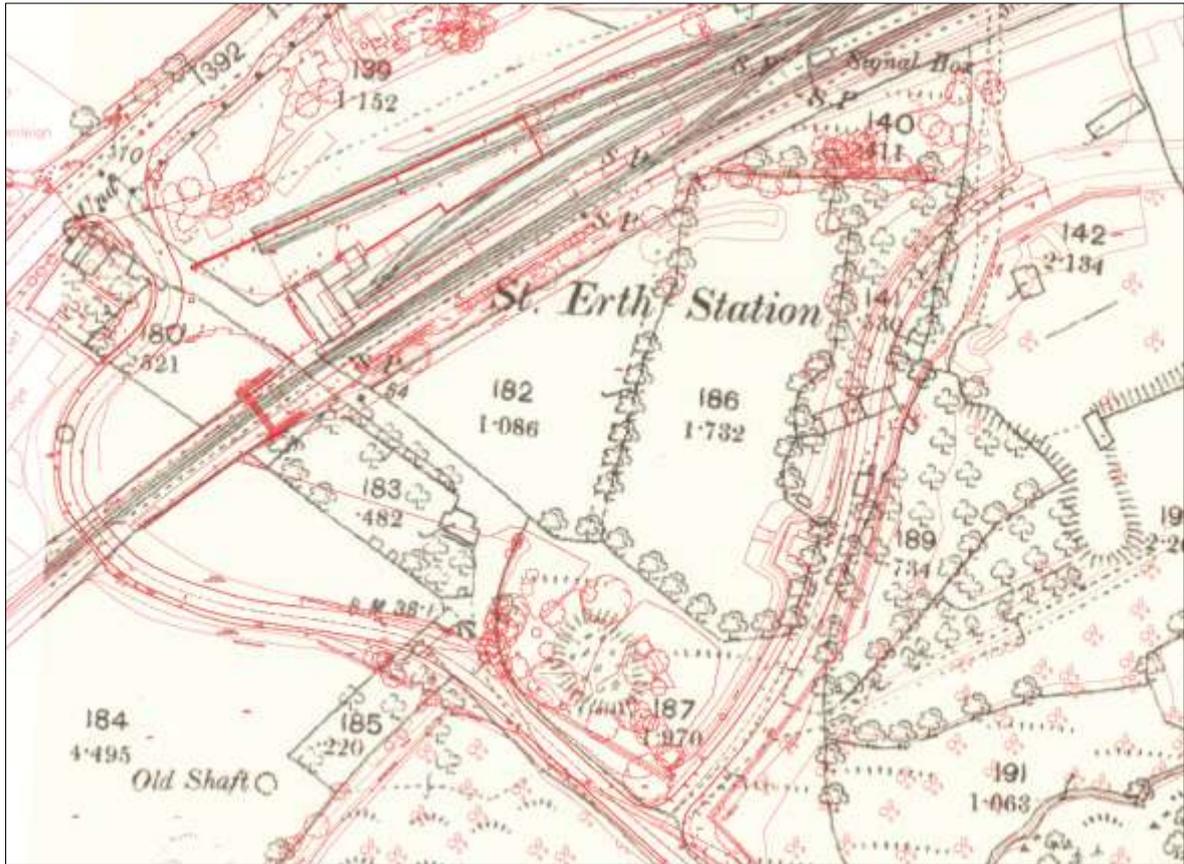


FIGURE 2: THE 1878 OS 25INCH MAP OF ST ERTH STATION, WITH THE MODERN OS MAP SHOWN OVERLAID IN RED.



FIGURE 3: DETAIL OF THE TIMBER LINING OF WOODFALL'S SHAFT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

2.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The strip-map-sample exercise was undertaken in order to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified by the survey carried out the previous year (SWARCH 2016). It was also intended to determine whether features associated with the farmstead of *Peden an Pons* survived within the area of the development.

In total, 19 features or groups of features were identified, most of which were ditches relating to historic field boundaries removed after the late 19th century. What follows is a summary of the results of the monitoring work; detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1, finds in Appendix 2, and a set of supporting photographs in Appendix 3. In general, the eastern part of the site was heavily disturbed, with a thick spread of mine waste overlying the original topsoil and a large bund flanking the side of the road. Works undertaken by the groundcrew prior to the start of monitoring uncovered the adit (collapsed) and a timber-lined shaft (*Woodfall's Shaft*) in this area (see Figure 3). During the topsoil strip it became clear that most of the small irregular geophysical anomalies interpreted as possible pits or tree throws were actually geotechnical pits excavated during site investigation in support of the planning application. In general, and where it was exposed, the original topsoil across the site was a friable light brown silt loam 300-400mm thick. The undisturbed natural was variable, but largely consisted of a firm brownish-yellow or yellow clayey silt with common poorly-sorted sub-angular stony inclusions.

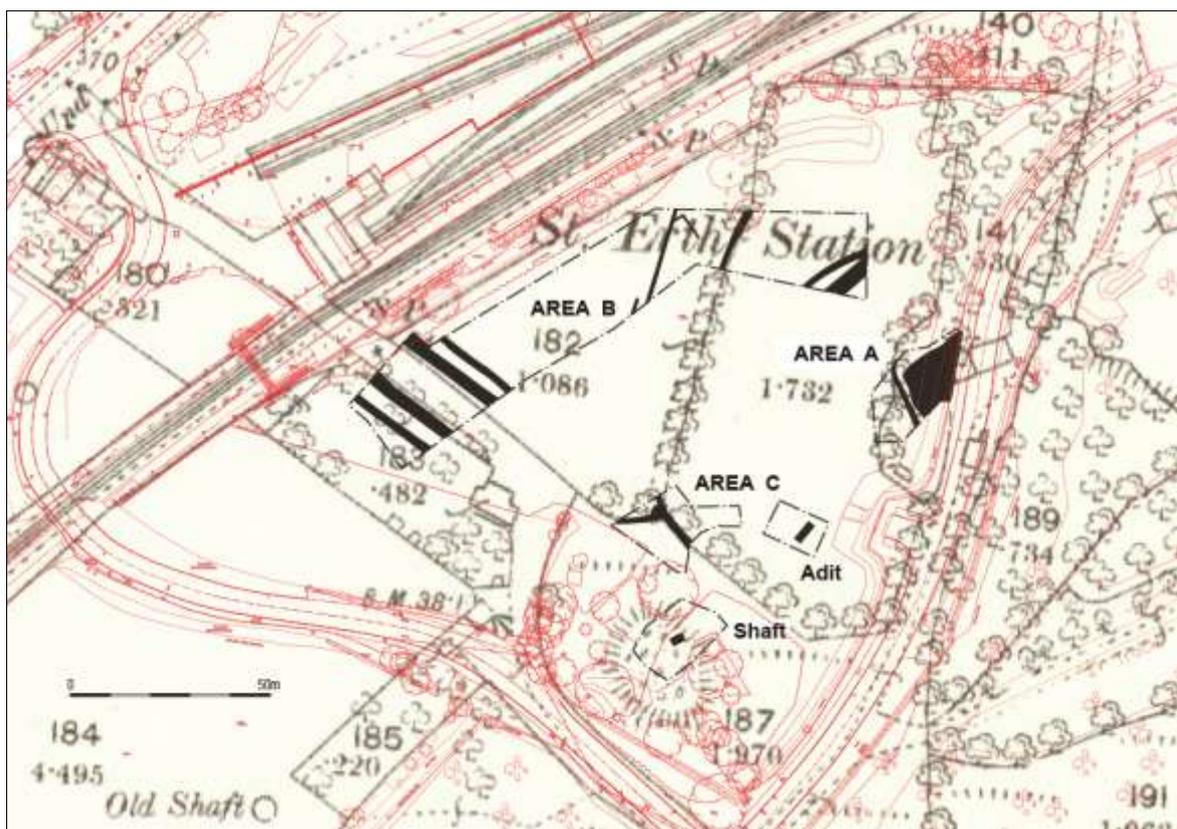


FIGURE 4: LOCATION OF THE EXCAVATED AREAS IN RELATION TO FIGURE 2.

2.2 AREA A

Area A was located on the eastern edge of the site, and was located to determine if any of the structures that once formed part of *Peden an Pons* farm survived. It quickly became apparent that all traces of the buildings shown on the historic maps had been comprehensively destroyed, the entire footprint having been dug out and backfilled in very recent times (i.e. in last 10 years). This may have occurred during the construction of the adjacent road (in 2005×09), during intrusive investigations to determine the location of a known shaft, or when a stand of Japanese Knotweed was removed.

The only archaeological feature identified was a curving section of ditch [105], which was c.1.2m wide and c.0.4m deep with a broad U-shaped profile. It contained two fills, both friable olive-grey or olive-brown silt loams with a variable amount of sub-angular stone. Both fills contained well-fired medieval pottery (7 sherds, 98g).

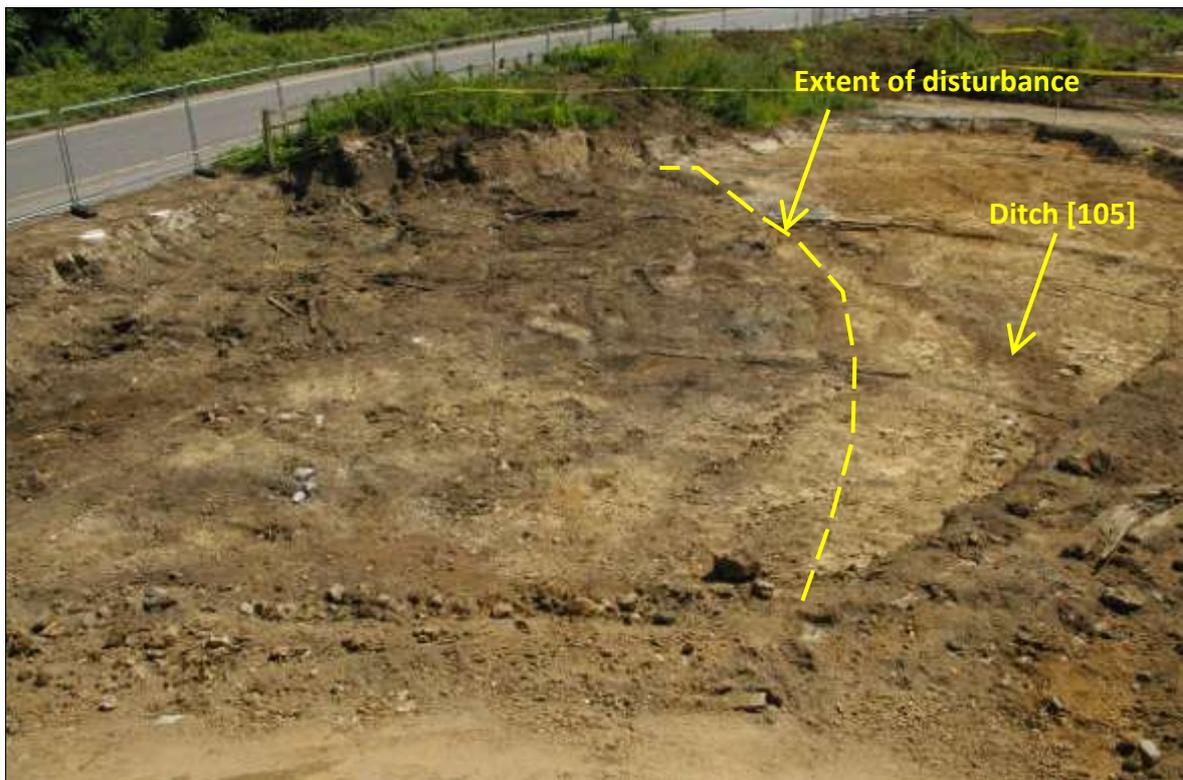


FIGURE 5: AREA A SHOWING THE EXTENT OF GROUND DISTURBANCE, WITH DITCH [105] IN THE BACKGROUND (INDICATED); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST.

2.3 AREA B

Area B was located along the north-western edge of the site next to the railway line; it was located to target a series of linear geophysical anomalies and features interpreted as possible pits. In reality, all of the features identified as pits proved to be either modern geotechnical pits or spreads of natural/stony material within the topsoil. Towards the eastern end of this area a very large service trench (c.5m wide) was exposed, together with a ditch belonging to a historic field boundary, three other ditches and a possible foundation trench.

A ditch, [207], corresponding with the historic boundary contained upper fills (208/231) which were clearly relatively recent in date, soft grey silt-loams with variable amounts of sub-angular stone and tree roots; and (208) produced a single large sherd (194g) from a heavy post-medieval bowl. This field boundary was still shown on the 1977×88 OS maps. This ditch was a wide re-cut of an earlier ditch [230].



FIGURE 6: DITCH [207] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

Ditches [209] and [211] were located to the west of the historic field boundary. The corresponding geophysical anomalies were identified as land drains because they were so faint, a product of the fact they proved to be very shallow (0.12m) despite their width (c.0.9m). Single fills (210) and (212) were both friable mid brown silt loams with stone, and appeared to be of some antiquity; however, as they were both orientated parallel to [207], it is likely they formed an earlier part of the historic fieldscape.

The possible foundation trench [223] which had been partially cut into ditch [209] consisted of two short lengths of narrow (0.56m) shallow (0.23m) trenching with vertical sides that met at a right angle. The fill (224) was a friable mid-grey silt loam that produced a single sherd (3g) of WRE.

Ditch [205] was located just to the north of the deep service trench. It proved to be a wide shallow feature c.2m wide and up to 0.3m deep, with a single, very stony fill (206), perhaps bank material. This ditch was a re-cut of an earlier feature, ditch [225], which was c.1.1m wide and up to 0.65m deep with steep sides. It contained a sequence of fills (226)(227)(228)(229), all fairly soft reddish-yellow to olive-brown silty loams with variable amount of stony material.

The western end of Area B contained a complex series of ditches flanking a former road; this road was replaced by the current road in 1888×1908. Most of the deposits and fills associated with this group can be dated to the 18th and 19th century by the small amount of pottery that was recovered. Ostensibly, a compact cambered deposit of indurate clean yellow redeposited natural with traces of stony metalling (217) c.7m wide was flanked by two pairs of double ditches: [213] and [215] to the east and [218] and [220] to the west, presumably representing the double-ditches of a typical Cornish hedgebank. The fills of ditches [215] and [218] were both clean friable grey silt loams and relatively recent in appearance; the fill of the shallow ditch [213] was a light buff-brown silt loam, more akin to the fill of ditch [209]; and ditch [220] proved hard to trace within a stony spread of loose grey silt loam (222).



FIGURE 7: DITCH [205] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

Given the indurate nature of the road material, a mechanical excavator was used to machine a trench through these features; this revealed the situation to be more complex. Road material (217) proved to be a thick (0.73m) dump of redeposited natural that overlay an earlier road (241), a well-made and well-preserved gently-cambered surface of angular gravels that had been pressed into the undisturbed natural. Road (217) may originally have been only c.4.2m wide, and appears to have been extended to the east by (233), a second thick dump of redeposited natural. Ditch [215] is cut into the top of (233), and deposit (233) seals a ditch [234] contemporary with surface (241). In contrast, ditch [218] appears to be the final cut in a complex sequence of perhaps as many as five successive ditches between road (217) and the remains of a stone-faced hedgebank {242}. These ditches – [218][245][263][249][253] – contain at least nine discrete fills, most being either firm grey stony silt loams or lenses of reddish-yellow redeposited natural, presumably derived from the weathering of road (217). The final ditch in this sequence [253] was less a ditch and more a series of contiguous postholes; however, this was difficult to determine with any certainty due to the narrow width of the excavated sondage. To the east of hedgebank {242} is a wide spread of mixed subsoil and grey silt loam topsoil (244), probably derived from the demolished hedgebank. Sealed below surface (241) was another ditch [254] containing a series of stony fills.

As formation levels for the site lay at or above the base of the topsoil, all of these features and associated deposits should be preserved *in situ*.



FIGURE 8: WESTERN PART OF AREA B SHOWING ROAD (217/233) AND DITCHES [213], [215] AND [218] PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 9: ROAD (217) POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall

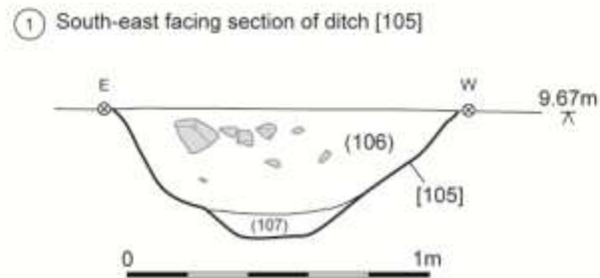
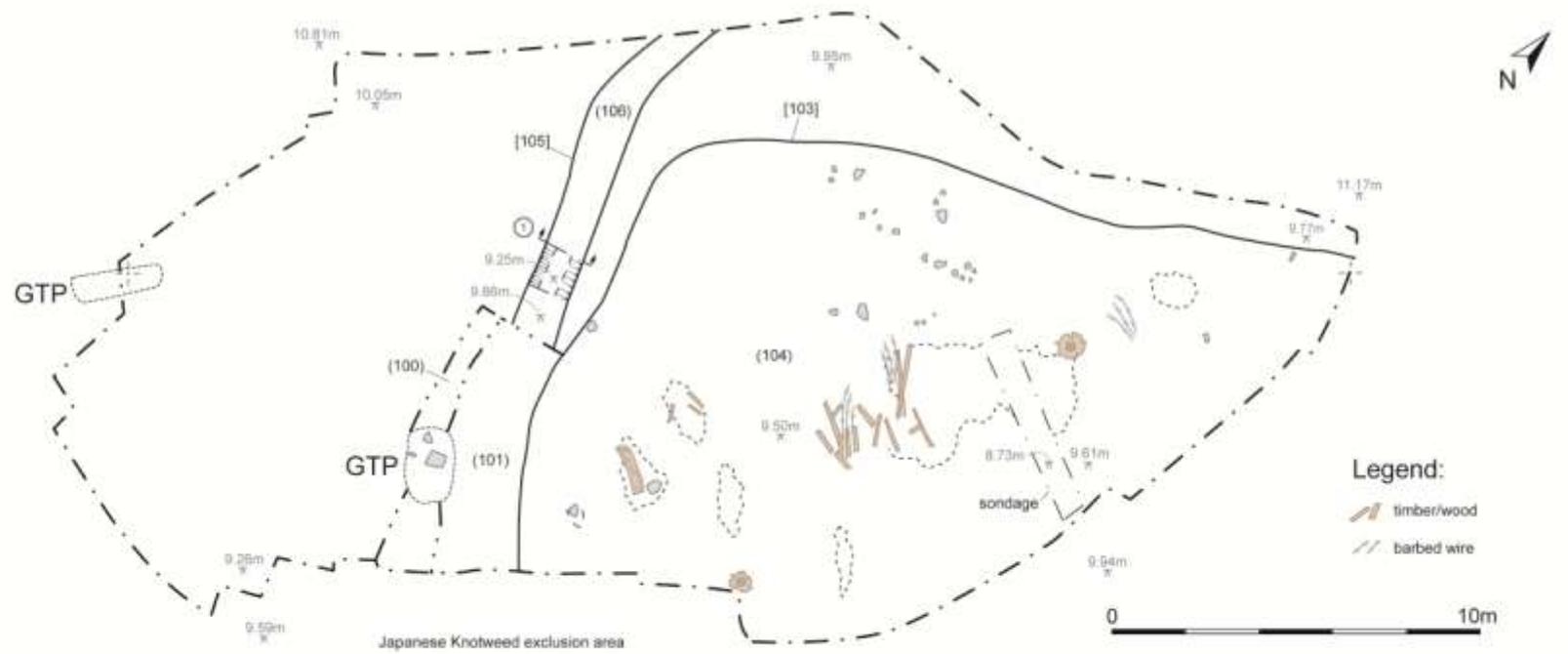


FIGURE 10: AREA A PLAN AND SECTION.

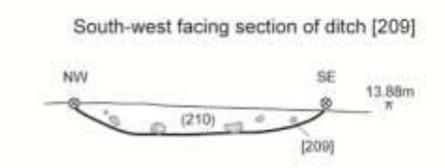
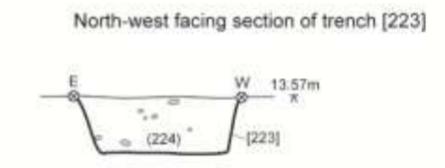
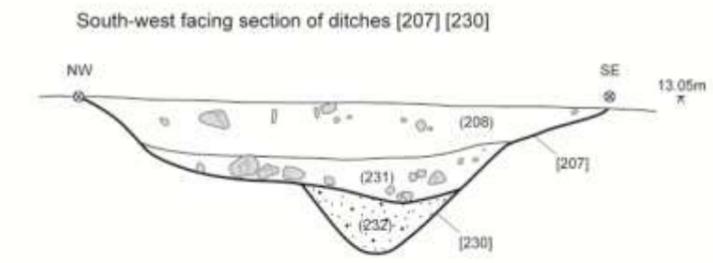
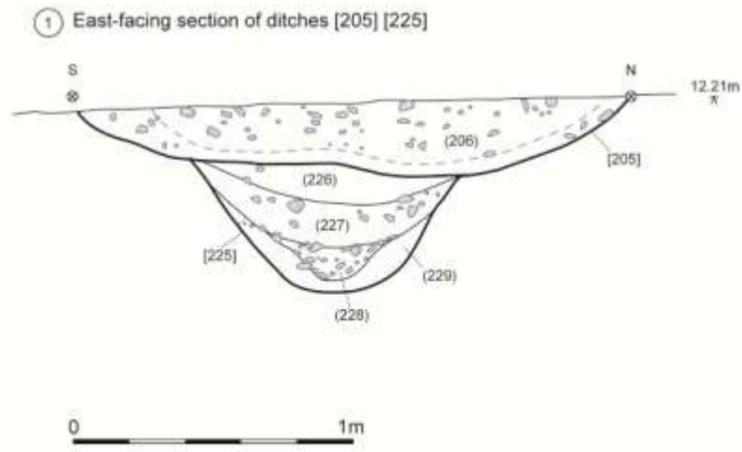
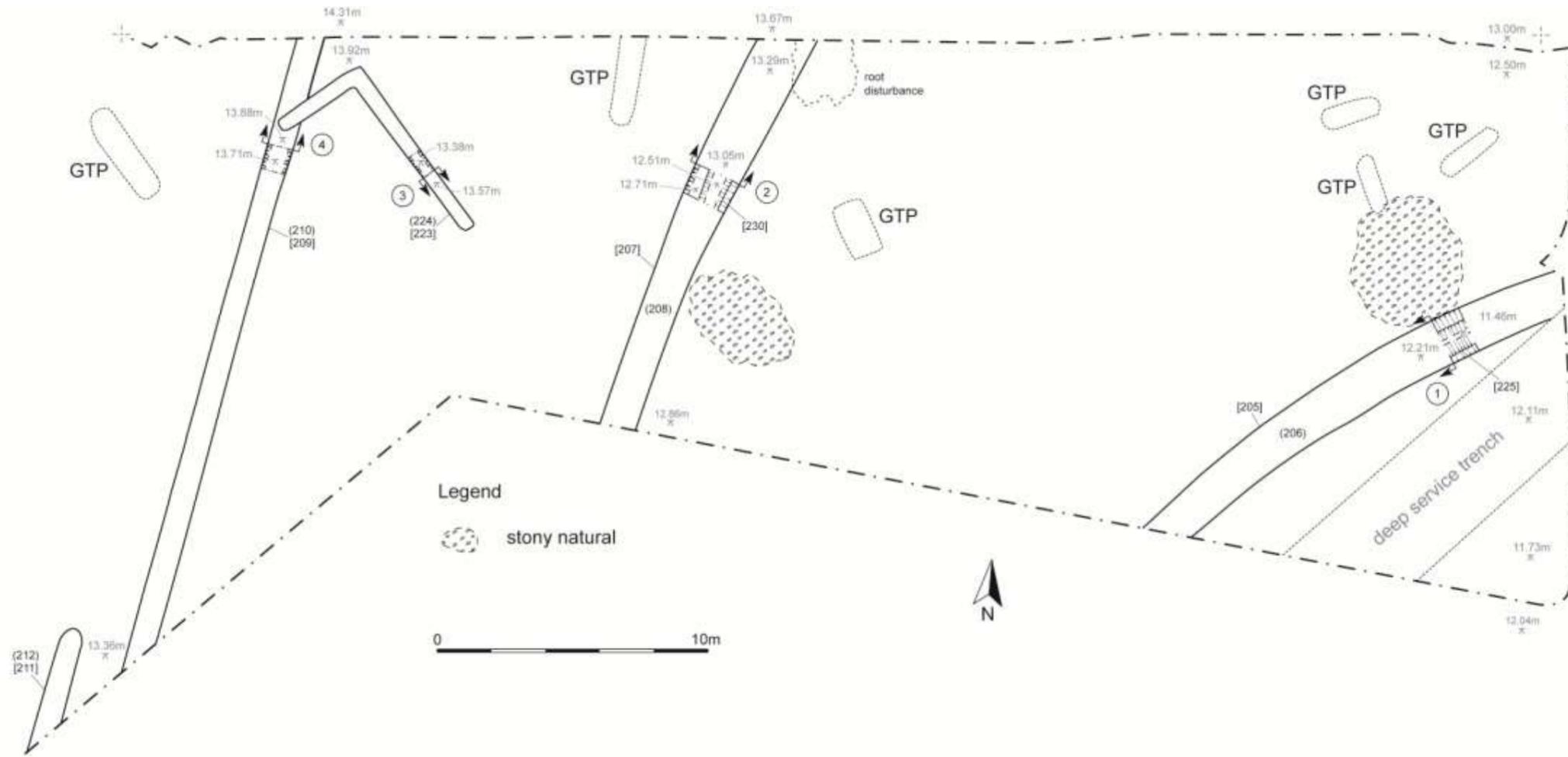


FIGURE 11: AREA B (EAST) PLAN AND SECTIONS.

St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall

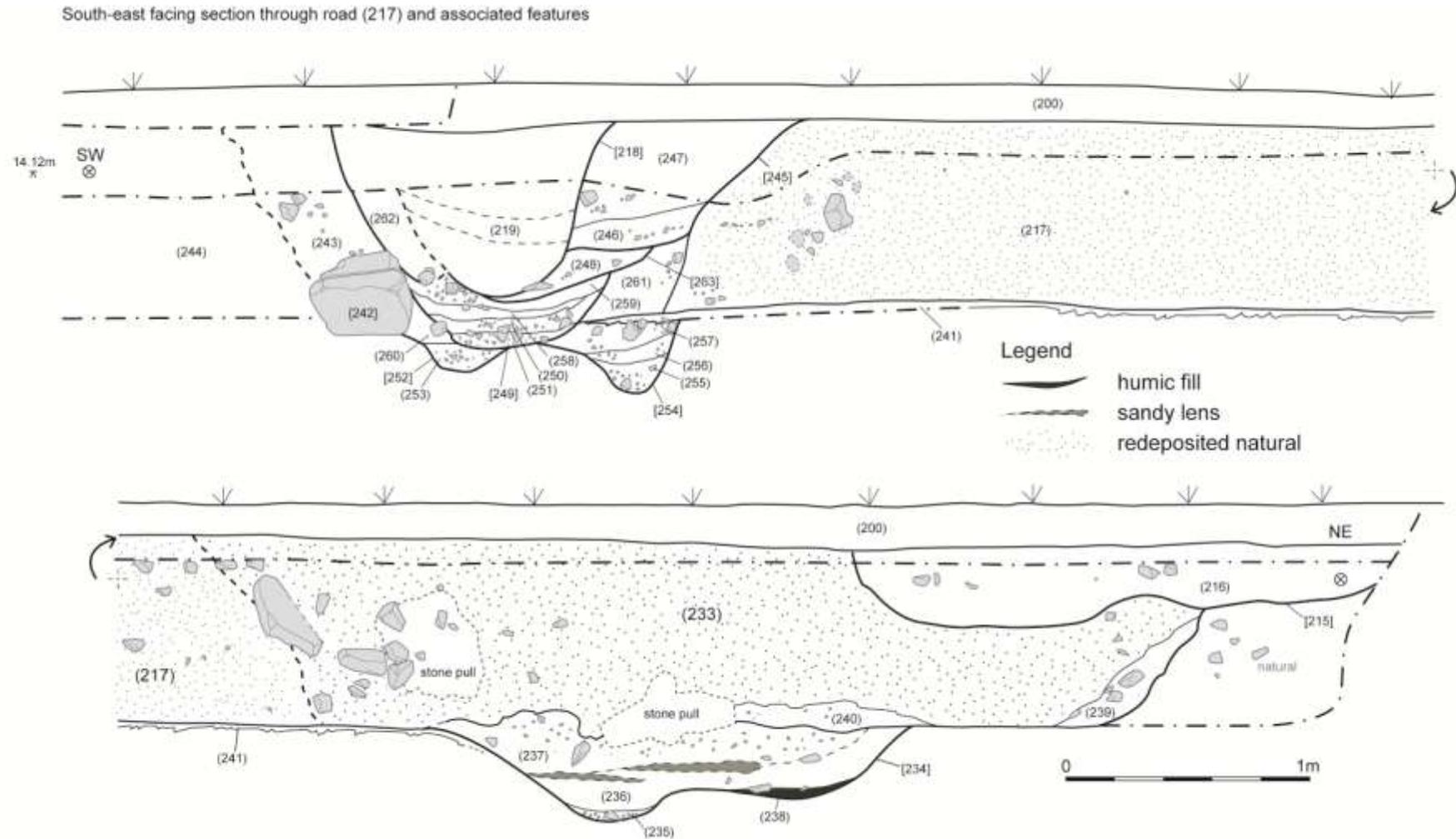


FIGURE 13: DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH ROAD (217/233) AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES.

2.4 AREA C

Area C was located towards the southern end of the site, targeting a pair of historic field boundaries. The total area stripped was constrained by the presence of Japanese Knotweed, and the original topsoil proved to be partly overlain by a layer of redeposited mine spoil up to 0.3m thick.

Two ditches were revealed, [303] and [305], with [303] being a re-cut of an earlier feature, ditch [313]. At the junction between the two was a large sub-oval feature c.3m in diameter interpreted as a tree-throw that had destroyed the relationship between the two ditches. Ditch [303] was a relatively shallow feature 1.0m wide and c.0.2m deep; its single fill (304) was a characteristically recent soft grey silt loam similar to (208) and (219), and it contained several sherds of WRE (2 sherds, 15g). It cut the earlier ditches [305] and [313], which proved quite dissimilar in profile: ditch [305] was 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep with a V-shaped profile; ditch [313] was 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep with a broad flat base. Both contained multiple fills consisting of grey or brownish-yellow silt loams with a variable amount of stone.



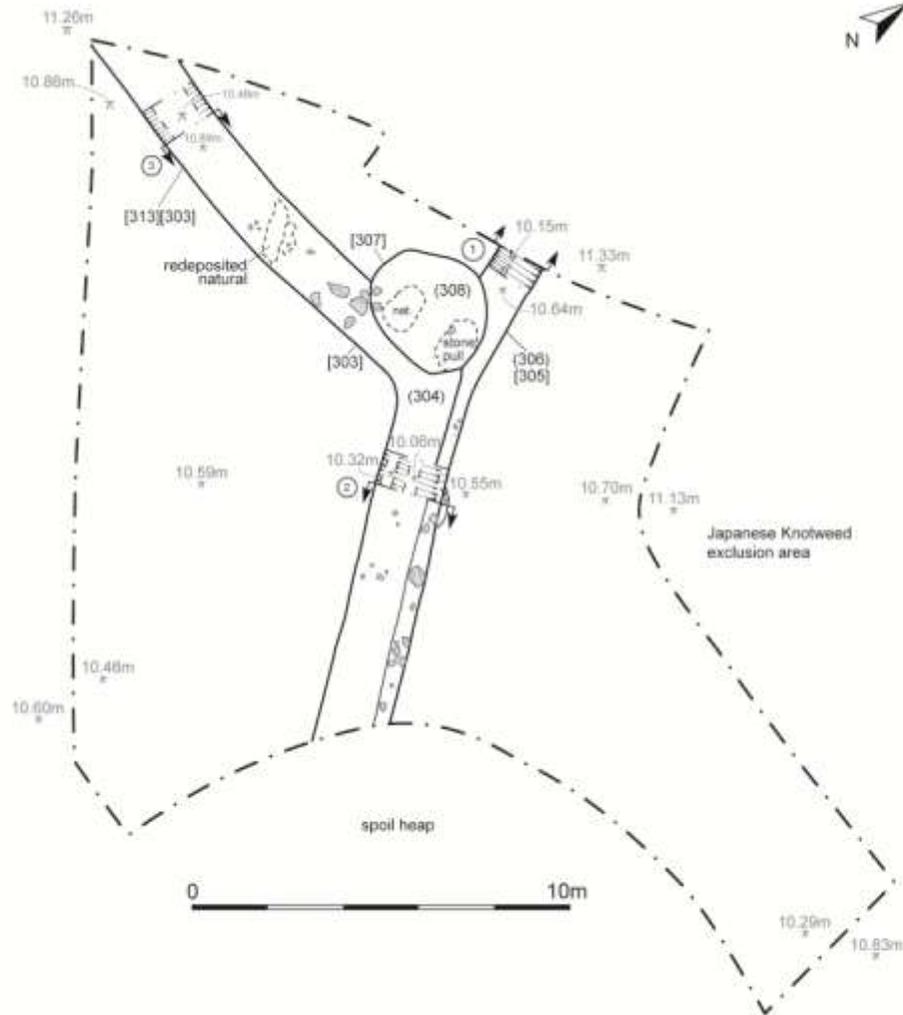
FIGURE 14: WEST PART OF AREA C PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, LOOKING NORTH (2M SCALE).

2.5 FINDS

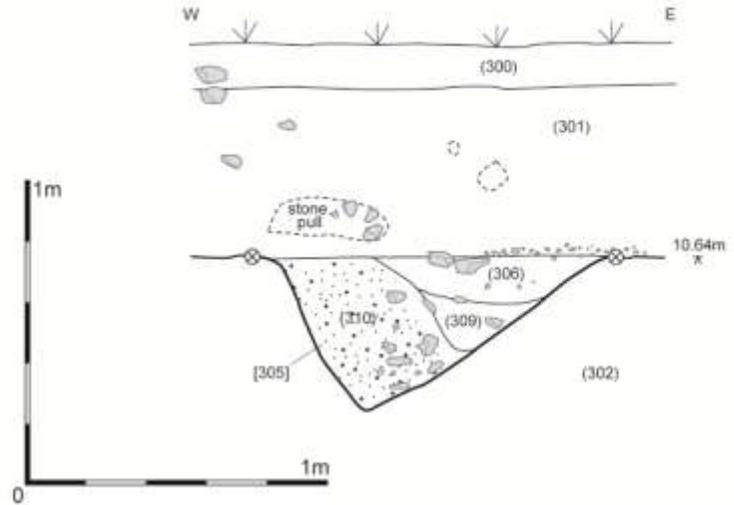
The site produced relatively few finds. Only one feature, ditch [105] produced finds of any great age; all of the other material was post-medieval in date, with most being late 18th or 19th century in date. A full list of finds can be found in Appendix 2.

2.5.1 DISCUSSION:

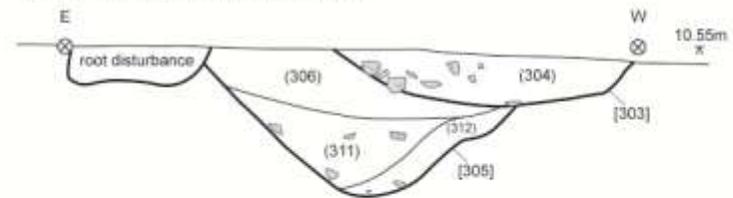
The fills of ditch [105] contained 7 sherds (98g) of well-fired medieval pottery with patchy green glaze, including three diagnostic rims (closed forms, probably jars) of probable 14th-15th century date. Four different fabrics are represented, none of which are readily immediately identifiable as Cornish (i.e. no gabbroic or granitic-derived wares), leaving open the possibility some or all of these vessels were sourced from outside the county. The proximity of the Hayle Estuary and Mounts Bay would make access to such material fairly straightforward.



① South-facing section of [305]



② North-west facing section of [303] and [305]



③ West-facing section of [303] and [313]

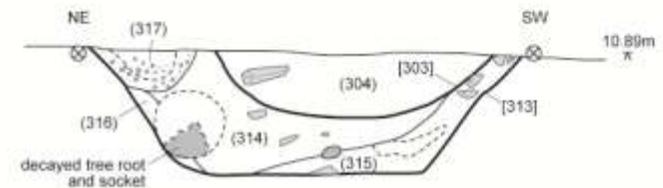


FIGURE 15: AREA C PLAN AND SECTIONS.

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

2.6 DISCUSSION

The work undertaken was designed to target those areas of the site that the geophysical survey and desk-based assessment had identified as having archaeological potential. However, extensive recent construction and remediation works had removed the remains of *Peden an Pons* farm, and most of the geophysical anomalies identified in Area B proved to be geotechnical pits of very recent origin. All of the linear features proved to be ditches, most of which are shown on historic mapping and were removed during the 20th century. Preparatory works on the site uncovered the remains of Woodfall's Shaft, and the remains of the adit that crosses the site.

A number of the ditches on the site appeared to have been re-cut, but the earlier features did not produce any dateable finds. The only feature of any clear antiquity is ditch [105] in Area A; the medieval pottery from this feature is relatively well-preserved and unabraded, which would suggest it was discarded close to its point of use. That would suggest *Peden an Pons* was (first?) occupied during the later medieval period. The fact that a range of non-local fabrics appear to be represented in the small assemblage is of interest and highlights two issues. Firstly, that a relatively minor rural settlement appears to have access to non-local ceramics; and secondly, that our understanding of medieval ceramics in western Cornwall remains woefully poor.

The sequence of features and deposits relating the former road (217/233) at the western end of Area B is of particular interest, for a number of reasons. Surface (241) sealed an earlier feature, ditch [254]. Surface (241) was very well-made, but did not seem to have seen much use: the exposed section did not feature any potholes, and did not appear to have been repaired. This surface, together with ditch [234], was buried beneath a thick deposit of redeposited natural, bringing the surface of the road almost up to the level of the ground to the north. It is feasible this phase can be dated to c.1850, when Treloweth Mine "was again taken up and continued to be worked in a spirited manner for the next fifteen years" (Hamilton Jenkin 1965, 5-6). It would have been in the interests of the mine for its access road to be well fashioned, and the mine provided an ample supply of the necessary materials. Traces of the metalling used for this later road survived, but most appears to have been removed, presumably when the new road was constructed in 1888×1908. While the construction and use of this road is (probably) all 19th century in date, the results of this work remain of some interest as very few roads in mining areas have been investigated.

2.7 CONCLUSION

The archaeological works undertaken on this site determined that disturbance associated with preparatory works, road construction in 2005×9, a massive service trench, and historic mining, was extensive and intensive. Almost nothing survives of the farmstead of *Peden an Pons* but medieval pottery from the one surviving feature would suggest this ostensibly post-medieval farmstead was actually established in 14th-15th century. All of the other identified features on the site were ditches, the bulk of which are shown on the historic maps. A particularly complex series of features was identified at the western end of Area B, relating to the use, refurbishment and decommissioning of a local road. While this is all late 18th and 19th century in date, this is one of only a handful of examples to have been examined archaeologically.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published Sources:

- Hamilton Jenkin, A.K.** 1965: *Mines and Miners of Cornwall: Marazion, St. Hilary and Breage*. Bradford Barton.
- Lysons, D. Lysons, S.** 1814: *Magna Britannia: Volume 3, Cornwall*. T. Cadell & W. Davies, London.
- Pool, P.A.S.** 1990: *The Field Names of West Penwith*. Hayle.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.
- Watts, V.** 2010: *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Cambridge University Press.
- Williams, A & Martin, E.H.** (eds.) 2002: *Domesday Book*. Penguin Books, London.

Websites:

- British Geological Survey** 2017: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html [accessed 03.06.2017]

Unpublished Sources:

- Boyd, N.** 2016: *St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation*. SEH17WSiv1.
- CAU** 2006: *St Erth Park and Ride Scheme, Cornwall: archaeological assessment*. CAU report 2006R068.
- CAU** 2009: *St Erth Revised Park and Ride Scheme, Cornwall: archaeological assessment*. CAU report 2009R094.
- GSB** 2009: *Geophysical Survey Report 2009/59: St Erth Park and Ride Scheme, Hayle*.
- SWARCH** 2016: *St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall: results of a desk-based assessment, walkover and geophysical survey*. SWARCH report 160324.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
AREA A				
(100)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Friable mid-brown silt loam.		
(101)	<i>Layer</i>	Redeposited material (extremely heterogonous) over original topsoil and formed into a bund.		C20-C21
(102)	<i>Natural</i>	Firm yellow or yellowish brown clayey silt.		
[103]	<i>Cut</i>	Large cut feature – barrow or quarry pit? Respects [105].		C21
(104)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [103]. Very heterogonous silty loam soil mixed with stone, plastic, metal, timber, tree stumps.		C21
[105]	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch orientated north to south. Measures c.1.20m wide x 0.44m deep (max.) – possibly originally deeper; slightly asymmetric profile; steeper to south side; concave base. Respected by [103]?	0.44m	Medieval
(106)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of [105]. Friable slightly olive-brown occasionally gritty silt loam; 0.38m thick; common small angular stones 40-80mm; upper part markedly more stony, up to frequent large sub-angular stones 180mm, often quartz, blocky. Clean – no observed charcoal.	0.38m	C14-C15
(107)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill of [105]. Firm light olive-grey slightly clayey silt (similar to clean, inclusion-free topsoil); 0.08m thick; just above it occasional large sub-angular stones <280mm; blocky. Clean – no observed charcoal.	0.08m	C14-C15
AREA B				
(200)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Friable mid-brown silt loam.		
(201)	<i>Subsoil</i>	Firm mid-brown to grey brown silt loam with variable amounts of stone.		
(202)	<i>Natural</i>	Firm yellow or yellowish brown clayey silt.		
[203]	<i>Cut</i>	Modern service orientated east to west. Measures c.5m wide.		C20
(204)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [203]. Redeposited natural.		C20
[205]	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch orientated east to west. Measures c.2m wide x up to 0.30m deep; broad concave profile. Follows the slope.	0.30m	
(206)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of ditch [205]. Compact light olive-greenish brown silt; abundant angular and sub-angular stone 40-120mm, mostly blocky, poorly sorted. Interface with [225] marked by softer and less stony material; more orange in colour; higher percentage of silt.	0.30m	
[207]	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch orientated NE to SW. Measures c.1.8m wide x 0.30m deep; broad flat-bottomed profile; short steep sides.	0.30m	C19
(208)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of [207]. Soft grey silt; common small sub-angular stone <80mm; blocky.		C19
[209]	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch orientated NE-SW. Measures 0.9m wide x 0.12m deep x c.28m long (observed); shallow sloping sides; flat base; potentially Prehistoric but parallel to recent ditch [207].	0.12m	
(210)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [209]. Friable mid brown silt loam; frequent small sub-angular and sub-round stones 30-40mm; occasional sub-angular blocky stones <80mm; clean; potentially Prehistoric but parallel to recent ditch [207].	0.12m	
[211]	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch orientated NE to SW. Terminates within stripped area.		
(212)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [211]. Friable mid brown silt loam; frequent small sub-angular and sub-round stones 30-40mm; common sub-angular blocky stones <80mm; clean.		

St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
[213]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch orientated NW to SE; parallel to [215]; c.1.5m to the east of [218]. Measures c.1.1m wide x 0.12m deep; shallow sloping sides; wide, gently undulating base; may be a hedgebank boundary with [215].	Cuts (202); Filled by (214)	0.12m	
(214)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [213]. Friable light buff brown silt loam; common small sub-angular stones 40-60mm; blocky; clean.	Fills [213]; Overlain by (201)	0.12m	
[215]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch flanking eastern side of road (217/233); orientated NW to SE. Measures 1.8-2.2m wide x <0.32m deep; fairly gentle sides; wide concave base; base clearly divisible into two separate scoops and thus may represent two separate features with identical/very similar fills.	Cuts (202), (233); Filled by (216)	<0.32m	C19
(216)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [215]. Soft friable greyish-brown silt loam; common small sub-rounded stones 40-60mm, blocky; fairly clean otherwise.	Fills [215]; Overlain by (200)	<0.32m	C19
(217)	<i>Fill/ Surface</i> Cambered road surface; orientated NW to SE. Measures c.4.2m wide x 0.76m deep; steep sides; flanking ditches to either side; [234] to the east; [249] to the west; firm to compact substantial thick deposits of pale yellow to reddish (rusty) yellow redeposited homogenous/clean clayey silt natural; common to frequent poorly-sorted stones; ranging from 40-60mm, blocky, to larger 200-300mm, up to 400mm across, platy. The border between (217) and (233) is marked by a clear tipping line of large stones, however it is entirely feasible (217) and (233) form a single deposit laid down at the same time.	Overlies (202), (241); Overlain by (200), (233); Cut by [245]	0.76m	C19
[218]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch flanking western side of road (217/233); orientated NW to SE. Measures <1.18m wide x 0.68m deep; very steep, almost vertical, sides; steep sided U-shaped profile. The last in a sequence of ditches on the western side of the road.	Cuts (247), (246), (248), (262), [263]; Filled by (219), (262)	0.68m	C19
(219)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [218]. Firm mid-grey silty loam; essentially stoneless; clean; but not entirely homogenous – a thick discrete lens in the middle of slightly grittier material.	Fills [218]; Overlain by (200)	0.68m	C19
[220]	<i>Cut</i> Possible ditch orientated NW to SE; parallel to [218]. Measures c.1.4m wide. Not investigated.	Cuts (222); Filled by (221)		C19
(221)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [220]. Friable, loose, mid- grey brown silt loam; difficult to distinguish from (222). Not investigated. This part of the trench noted for irregular spreads of material and redeposited natural – highly disturbed or used for dumping spoil, etc.	Overlain by (201); Fills [220]		C19
(222)	<i>Fill/ Spread</i> Diffuse spread of fairly loose/ friable grey/gritty silt loam; common to frequent sub-angular stones 80-250mm; poorly sorted. Not investigated. This part of the trench noted for irregular spreads of material and redeposited natural – highly disturbed or used for dumping spoil, etc.	Overlies (202); Overlain by (201)		C19
[223]	<i>Cut</i> Gully with 90° corner; north to south and east to west orientation. Measures c.8m N-S and 6.5m E-W; 0.56m wide x 0.23m deep; very steep sides; flat base; appears recent. Looks like a foundation trench – but only present on two sides... an unfinished or temporary structure?	Cuts (202), [209], (210); Filled by (224)	0.23m	C19-C20
(224)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [223]. Friable dark-mid grey silt loam; common sub-angular stones 60-100mm diameter; poorly sorted.	Fills [223]; Overlain by (200)	0.23m	C19-C20
[225]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch beneath [205]; orientated east to west. Measures c.1.10m wide x 0.45m deep (but 0.65m from top to base of section); fairly broad U-shaped profile; concave base.	Cuts (202); Filled by (226), (227), (228), (229); Cut by [205]	0.45m	Medieval?
(226)	<i>Fill</i> Upper fill of [225]. Fairly soft mottled orange-olive silt; c.0.15-0.2m thick; common sub-angular stones 40-80mm.	Fills [225]; Overlain by (206); Overlies (227)	0.15-0.2m	
(227)	<i>Fill</i> Upper-middle fill of [225]. Soft middle brownish-grey silt loam; c.0.15m thick; common sub-angular stone <180mm; poorly sorted.	Fills [225]; Overlain by (226); Overlies (228)	0.15m	
(228)	<i>Fill</i> Lower-middle fill of [225]. Brownish-grey gravelly/gritty silt loam; c.0.16m thick; frequent to abundant sub-angular stone 30-60mm; rare charcoal fragments <10mm; rapid deposition.	Fills [225]; Overlain by (227); Overlies (229)	0.16m	
(229)	<i>Fill</i> Basal fill of [225]. Soft mottled olive-greenish grey silt; <0.12m thick; primary silting.	Fills [225]; Overlain by (228)	0.12m	
[230]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch beneath [207]; orientated NE to SW. Surviving feature measures c.0.6m wide x 0.30m deep	Cuts (202); Filled by (232); Cut by [207]	0.30m	

St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
	(with 0.52m from surface); fairly narrow V-shaped profile; narrow concave base.			
(231)	<i>Fill</i> Lower fill of [207]. Soft grey silt matrix; measures <0.16m thick; frequent to abundant sub-angular stone <120mm; poorly sorted; blocky.	Fills [207]; Overlain by (208); Overlies (232)	<0.16m	
(232)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [230]. Firm mottled orange-brown slightly clayey silt; common small sub-angular stones 20-50mm.	Fills [230]; Cut by [207]; Overlain by (231)	0.30m	
(233)	<i>Fill/ Surface</i> Road material (as (217)); extension to east, widening the road from 4.20m to 6.20m; covering and sealing ditch [234]; fills the full width of the roadway 'hollow'. Measures 2.00m wide x 0.76m deep; firm to compact substantial thick deposits of pale yellow to reddish (rusty) yellow redeposited homogenous/clean clayey silt natural; common to frequent poorly sorted stones; ranging from 40-60mm, blocky, to larger 200-300mm, up to 400mm across, platy. The border between (217) and (233) is marked by a clear tipping line of large stones, however it is entirely feasible (217) and (233) form a single deposit laid down at the same time.	Overlies (237), (239), (240); Overlain by (200); Cut by [215]	0.76m	C19
[234]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch flanking eastern side of road surface (241); orientated NW to SE. Measures 2.00-2.10m wide x c.0.38m deep; fairly steep slopes; asymmetric profile – deeper and steeper section of ditch to the west; steps up to a long platform or slightly concave step to the east. Profile might be enough to suggest two features, but this is not readily distinguished.	Cuts (202); Filled by (235), (236), (237), (238),	0.38m	C18-C19
(235)	<i>Fill</i> Basal fill of western, lower, part of [234]. Gravelly primary fill; measures 0.05m thick; loose small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones <30mm in a sparse grey silt matrix.	Fills [234]; Overlain by (236)	0.05m	
(236)	<i>Fill</i> Middle fill of ditch [234]. Firm mid olive-brown silt loam; measures 0.16-0.18m thick; clean; occasional sub-angular stones <60mm. Transition to (237) marked by discrete lens of fine to granular brownish-yellow clayey silt natural, occasionally gravelly.	Fills [234]; Overlies (235), (238); Overlain by (237), (240)	0.16-0.18m	
(237)	<i>Fill</i> Uppermost fill of [234]. Firm mid olive-brown silt loam mixed with firm yellowish grey silt loam with clear turbation; introduction of yellow clayey silt natural; measures <0.20m thick; clean. Transition to (236) marked by discrete lens of fine to granular brownish-yellow clayey silt natural, occasionally gravelly.	Fills [234]; Overlies (236); Overlain by (233)	<0.20m	
(238)	<i>Fill</i> Basal fill of eastern, higher, part of [234]. Soft to firm dark brown/black humic silt loam; measures 0.04m thick; clean.	Fills [234]; Overlain by (236)	0.04m	
(239)	<i>Fill/ Lens</i> Lens of material on east edge of (233). Friable stony buff olive-brown silt loam; measures <0.50m long and 0.20m thick; common sub-angular stones <150mm. Appears to mark the edge of the hollow within which road (241) was located. Borders/overlies natural to east, but this may possibly be hedgebank material (similar to (244)).	Overlies (202); Overlain by (233)	0.20m	
(240)	<i>Fill/ Lens</i> Lens of material at base of (233). Compact yellowish/pale yellow clay silt natural, mixed and turned; measures 0.80m long in section x 0.15m thick; clean; common sub-angular stones 60-120mm. Slightly irregular junction with (237) – arising to softness of (237)?	Overlies (236), (237); Overlain by (233)	0.15m	
(241)	<i>Fill/ Surface</i> Probable road surface predating (217/233); flanked by ditches [234] and [252]. Gently cambered, sloping down to ditch [234]; seals [254]; surface of indurate stones driven into the natural, presumably by steam roller or similar; measures 0.02-0.06m thick. Angular stones 40-60mm (when observed); blocky; well sorted. Some undulations in the surface noted (i.e. use wear), but no potholes, etc. – not used for long?	Overlies (202), (257); Overlain by (217), (261)	0.02-0.06m	
{242}	<i>Structure</i> Remnant of hedgebank flanking both (241) and (217/233) to the west of (217). Base-line of sub-angular and angular blocky and platy stone <200mm, laid one edge – presumably representing the stone facing on an earth hedgebank; looks fairly well coursed. 0.35m in surviving height.		0.35m	
(243)	<i>Fill</i> Probable backfill of mixed origin when the stone facing of {242} was removed. Fairly loose/friable mid grey silt loam; measures 0.55m thick; angular stones 40-100mm; blocky; mixed	Overlies (244), Abutted by (262), Overlain by (200)	0.55m	

St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
	looking.			
(244)	<i>Fill</i> Presumed hedgebank material to west of {242} and (243). Firm mixed grey-brown silt loam with areas of yellow brown natural; measures 0.75m thick; common to frequent sub-angular stone 40-120mm. Levelled hedgebank core, as it extends some way to the west (at least 3.00m)	Overlies (202); Overlain by (200), (243)	0.75m	
[245]	<i>Cut</i> Probable ditch flanking road (217); orientated NW to SE. Truncated by [218]; measures <0.90m wide x 0.52m deep; surviving side (to east) at 45° angle; slightly concave base.	Cuts (217), (248); Filled by (246), (247); Cut by [218]	0.52m	
(246)	<i>Fill</i> Basal fill of [245]. Distinct deposit of friable yellow-brown redeposited natural; measures 0.14m thick; upper and lower interface marked by dark grey staining (stabilisation?); common sub-angular stones 40-60mm; poorly sorted.	Fills [245]; Overlies (261); Overlain by (247); Cut by [218]	0.14m	
(247)	<i>Fill</i> Upper fill of [245]. Loose and friable mid grey gravelly silt loam; measures 0.36m thick; occasional large stones <250mm; otherwise clean.	Fills [245]; Overlies (246); Overlain by (200); Cut by [218]	0.36m	
(248)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [263]. Friable/soft light buff grey silt loam; measures 0.20m deep (surviving); occasional angular stones 40-60mm noted.	Fills [263]; Overlain by (246); Cut by [218], [245]	0.20m	
[249]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch at base of sequence leading through [263], [245] and [218]; orientated NW to SE. Truncated by [263], [245] and [218]; surviving feature measures c.0.8m wide x c.0.25m (<0.90m originally)	Cuts (253), (257), (260), (261); Filled by (250), (251), (258), (259); Cut by [263]	0.25m	
(250)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [249]. Discrete band of poorly sorted angular gravel in a gritty grey silt matrix; measures 0.06m thick; stones are 30-60mm.	Fills [249]; Overlies (251), Overlain by (258)	0.06m	
(251)	<i>Fill</i> Basal fill of [249]. Lens of firm brownish yellow redeposited natural; measures 0.08m thick; frequent angular stones <80mm.	Fills [249]; Overlain by (251)	0.08m	
[252]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch below (260) and below the base of {242}; orientated NW to SE. Narrow; variable (undulating) base; measures <0.5m wide x 0.16-0.26m deep (surviving). Possibly even a series of continuous discrete postholes.	Cuts (202); Filled by (253)	0.16-0.26m	
(253)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [252]. Firm coarse gravelly silts (looks like primary deposit in an active watercourse); measures 0.16-0.26m thick; clean; minimal matrix.	Fills [252]; Overlain by (260); Cut by [249]	0.16-0.26m	
[254]	<i>Cut</i> Ditch or possibly a line of very close small pits or postholes sealed by (241). Steep sides; concave base; measures <0.50m wide x <0.30m deep.	Cuts (202); Filled by (255), (256), (257); Sealed by (241)	<0.30m	
(255)	<i>Fill</i> Lower fill of [254]. Coarse sub-angular gravels in fine grey black matrix; measures 0.14m thick; poorly sorted.	Fills [254]; Overlain by (256)	0.14m	
(256)	<i>Fill</i> Middle fill of [254]. Lens of firm gravels in yellow clay-silt matrix; becomes more gravelly towards the top; measures 0.60m thick.	Fills [254]; Overlies (255); Overlain by (257)	0.60m	
(257)	<i>Fill</i> Upper fill of [254]. Layer of mid olive green/brown silt loam; measures 0.12m thick; clean; common angular stones <80mm; poorly sorted.	Fills [254]; Overlies (256); Overlain by (241); Cut by [249]	0.12m	
(258)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [249]. Band of reddish-yellow redeposited natural; measures 0.05m thick.	Fills [249]; Overlies (250); Overlain by (259)	0.05m	
(259)	<i>Fill</i> Upper fill of [249]. Discrete band of poorly sorted angular gravel in a gritty grey silt matrix; measures 0.06m thick; stones are 30-60mm.	Fills [249]; Overlies (258); Cut by [263]	0.06m	
(260)	<i>Fill</i> Deposit of material within ditch sequence [263], [245] and [218]; west of [249] remnant; tucked between [249] and [242]. Olive buff brown silt loam; measures <0.20m thick; clean; one large sub-angular stone 80mm noted.	Overlies (202), (253); Cut by [242], [249]	<0.20m	
(261)	<i>Fill</i> Deposit of material within ditch sequence [263], [245] and [218]; west of [249] remnant; possibly part of (217). Discrete lens of yellow redeposited natural; measures <0.28m thick; few visible stones.	Overlies (241); Overlain by (246), (248); Cut by [249]	<0.28m	
(262)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [218]; down front of (243). Firm mid brownish-grey silty loam; essentially stone-less; clean. May sit within an earlier cut than [218].	Fills [218]	0.68m	

St Erth Multi Modal Hub, St Erth, Cornwall

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
[263]	<i>Cut</i>	Possible ditch below [218] orientated NW to SE. Severely truncated by [245] and later [218] – just the base survives; measures c.0.70m wide; would have been 0.70m deep, of which only 0.20m survives.	Cuts [249], (249); Filled by (248); Cut by [218]	0.20m	
{264}	<i>Structure</i>	Structure of mineshaft in SE corner of site; opened and fenced off before monitoring took place. Shaft consists of a timber-lined rectangular hole; measures c.1.6 x 4m (estimated); lined with timber planks only; c.0.06m thick; medial uprights to the long sides; structure visible at excavated depth of 2.00m below ground level.			C19
AREA C					
(300)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Friable mid-brown silt loam.	Overlies (301)	0.15m	
(301)	<i>Subsoil</i>	Firm mid-brown to grey brown silt loam with variable amounts of stone.	Overlies (302), (304), (306), (308) (310), (313), (314), (317); Overlain by (300)	0.55m	
(302)	<i>Natural</i>	Firm yellow or yellowish brown clayey silt.	Cut by [303], [305], [307]; Underlies (301)		
[303]	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch orientated NW to SE, turning into north to south. Measures c.1m wide x 0.20m deep; concave profile.	Cuts [305], [313]; Filled by (304)	0.20m	C20
(304)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [303]. Firm but friable mid grey lightly clayey silt loam; clean; common sub-angular stone 60-120mm; blocky. Looks like a ditch fill.	Fills [303]; Overlain by (301)	0.20m	C20
[305]	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch orientated north to south. Measures c.1.10m wide x 0.50m deep; asymmetric profile – steeper to west, more gentle to east; open 'v'-shaped profile; narrow concave base.	Cuts (301); Filled by (310), (309), (306)	0.50m	
(306)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of [305]; on eastern side of [305]; c.0.16m thick; friable mid olive yellowish-brown slightly gritty silt loam; gritty band to base of subsoil (301).	Fills [305]; Overlies (309); Overlain by (301)	0.16m	
[307]	<i>Cut</i>	Tree throw.	Cuts (302); Filled by (308)		C20
(308)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of tree throw [307].	Fills [307]; Overlain by (301)		C20
(309)	<i>Fill</i>	Middle fill of [305] Section 1. Firm yellowish-olive slightly gritty silt; 0.16m thick; common to frequent angular and sub-angular stone <200mm; blocky; includes quartz.	Fills [305]; Overlies (310); Overlain by (306)	0.16m	
(310)	<i>Fill</i>	Basal fill of [305] Section 1; spilling down the western side; <0.50m thick; firm greyish-olive gritty (up to 20mm) silt; common to frequent sub-angular to angular blocks <150mm; clean.	Fills [305]; Overlain by (301), (309)	<0.50m	
(311)	<i>Fill</i>	Middle fill of [305] Section 2. Soft olive-brown silt loam; <0.22m thick; clean; common sub-angular stones <150mm; blocky.	Fills [305]; Overlies (312); Overlain by (306)	<0.22m	
(312)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill of [305] Section 2; mainly down west side of cut; <0.10m thick; firm yellowish-olive slightly clayey silt loam; rare charcoal fragments <10mm noted; clean otherwise; common small sub-angular stones 40-60mm.	Fills [305]; Overlain by (311), (306)	<0.10m	
[313]	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch orientated NW to SE. Measures c.1.5m wide; shallow re-cut by [303]; 45° sides; flat base.	Cuts (302); Filled by (316), (315), (314), (317)	0.44m	
(314)	<i>Fill</i>	Main fill of [313]. Friable olive-brown silt clay; <0.44m thick; clean; common large sub-angular stones <150mm; blocky.	Fills [313]; Overlies (316), (315); Overlain by (301), (317); Cut by [303]	<0.44m	
(315)	<i>Fill</i>	Basal fill of [313]. Firm olive-grey slightly clayey silt; <0.10m thick; clean; common sub-angular stones 40-80mm; occasionally larger.	Fills [313]; Overlain by (314), (301); Cut by [303]	<0.10m	
(316)	<i>Fill/ Lens</i>	Lens of material spilling down north side of [313]. Soft light buff brown silt loam; <0.10m thick; common sub-angular stones <50mm; clean.	Fills [313]; Overlain by (314), (317)	<0.10m	
(317)	<i>Fill</i>	Discrete area of yellow and olive gravelly natural; <0.14m thick.	Fills [313]; Overlies (314), (316), Overlain by (301)	<0.14m	

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Notes	POTTERY			Glass			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frag.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frag.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
u/s		2	51	WRE with BTP							n/a
u/s	Area B	4	32	WRE, ×1 with industrial slip decoration							n/a
		2	13	Bristol/Staffs yellow slipware C18							
		3	42	Post-med Cornish coarseware							
103	Modern pit	5	26	WRE with BTP	3	287	C19 dark green vessel glass	1	41	Father Christmas plastic dog ball	C21
		2	27	Stoneware	1	94	Clear vessel glass	1	17	Green plastic	
		9	330	Post-med Cornish coarseware	1	8	Modern green vessel glass	1	128	Corroded Fe object	
							3	482	Clinker		
106	Ditch [105]	6	59	Medieval coarseware, ×2 rims							C14-C15
107	Ditch [105]	1	39	Medieval coarseware rim							C14-C15
208	Ditch [207]	1	194	Post-med Cornish coarseware panchion rim				9	208	Clinker	C19
224	Ditch [223]	1	3	WRE							C19
219	Ditch [218]	10	131	WRE, some sponge-decorated				1	1	Chicken bone	C20
		1	6	Black basalt type stoneware teapot				1	18	Corroded Fe object	
		1	12	Industrial WRE							
		4	152	Post-med Cornish coarseware							
243		1	94	WRE base							C20
251		2	39	ND gravel-tempered post-medieval				1	569	Clinker	C19
304		1	16	Stoneware							C19
		2	15	WRE							
		1	216	Post-med Cornish coarseware							
TOTAL	Pottery	59	1497								

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



The site pre-excitation; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



The northern part of site; viewed from the east-south-east, looking west-south-west.



Site pre-excitation, detail of Area A; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



Northern part of site pre-excitation; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



As above, looking east-south-east.



The central part of the site pre-excitation; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



As above, looking north; left of centre is Woodfalls's Shaft, with the collapsed adit next to the mechanical excavator.



Woodfall's Shaft; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



Woodfall's Shaft; viewed from the south, looking north.



Detail of the collapsed adit; viewed from the west, looking east.



Topsoil stripping underway at Area A; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



The southern part of Area A, where removal of the current topsoil reveals a spread of mine waste with plough scars; viewed from the east, looking west.



The eastern part of Area A; viewed from the west, looking east.



Ditch [105] post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



South-east facing section of ditch [105]; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



The western part of Area B showing road (217/233) and ditches [213][215][218] pre-excitation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



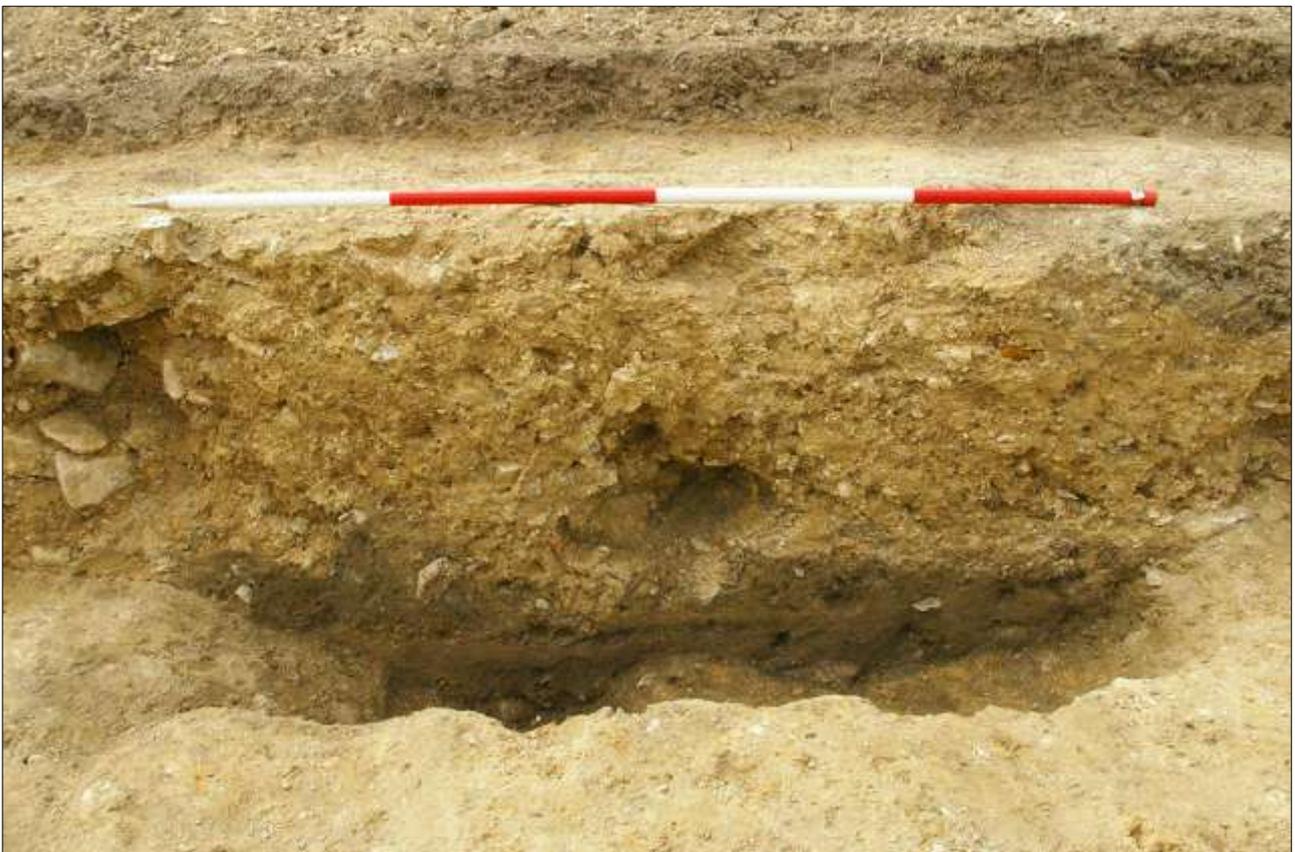
The western part of Area B pre-excitation; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



Road (217/233) post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Ditches [218][245][249][252][254] hedgebank facing {242} post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Ditch [234] post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Ditch [215] post-excavation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Detail of road surface (241) post-excavation; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Ditch [213] post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



The north-eastern part of Area B, with ditch [209] and gully [223] in the foreground; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



The eastern part of Area B pre-excitation; viewed from the west, looking east.



The south-west facing section of ditch [209]; viewed from the south (2m scale).



The north-west facing section of ditch [223]; viewed from the north (2m scale).



The eastern part of Area B pre-excitation; viewed from the east, looking west.



The eastern part of Area C pre-excitation, showing the Japanese knotweed control area; viewed from the south-south-east, looking north-north-west.



The south-facing section of ditch [305]; viewed from the south (2m scale).



The north-west facing section of ditches [305]/[303]; viewed from the north (2m scale).



The west facing section of ditch [303]/[313]; viewed from the south-west (2m scale).



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net