



Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation



Historic Environment Projects

Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation

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The Project Manager was Dr Andy Jones.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration

Iron Age base angle sherd with internal residue from ditch [304].

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Abbreviations

CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

HE Projects, Cornwall Council undertook evaluation trenching at a proposed redevelopment of land at Trevithick Manor, Newquay. The development area covers approximately 12.5 ha. A geophysical survey (GSB 2011) and archaeological assessment undertaken by HE Projects (Lawson-Jones 2011) had previously identified a large number of potential archaeological sites, including those identified as a later prehistoric enclosure and field system and Middle Bronze Age roundhouses.

Eight trenches were located over a sample of sites identified by the geophysical survey and excavated by machine and hand to evaluate the survival and significance of the archaeological features.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of an extensive Iron Age field system and/or settlement features in Area 7. The survival of these remains was good and stratigraphical relationships between features were identified. Finds and material suitable for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating were recovered from the features. The archaeology of this area would be considered of Regional Importance.

The Iron Age field system was found to extend into Area 4. In addition a number of pit and ditch features were found that had stratigraphic relationships with the field system. In another part of the field a large geophysical anomaly, thought to represent a Middle Bronze Age roundhouse was found to be an industrial structure of the later prehistoric or Romano-British periods, with a function connected to the processing of cereal grains. This feature has some parallels with known sites in Cornwall and may be considered of Regional Importance. Finds and material suitable for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating were recovered from the features.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

HE Projects were commissioned by Mr Peter Handley of Bilsdale Properties Ltd, to undertake evaluation trenching at a proposed redevelopment of land at Trevithick Manor, Newquay (Planning Application Number: 09/00095) (Fig 1). The development area covers approximately 12.5 ha. A geophysical survey (GSB 2011, Fig 1) and archaeological assessment undertaken by HE Projects (Lawson-Jones 2011) uncovered a large number of potential archaeological sites, including those identified as a later prehistoric enclosure and field system and Middle Bronze Age roundhouses.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) produced a brief (Appendix) for the evaluation of the anomalies which have the potential to be significant archaeological features (brief dated 22/3/11). He has been consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording, and has monitored the progress of the project.

2.2 Aims

The purpose of the evaluation was:

- To identify and describe and evaluate the archaeological resource.
- To assess the significance and preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, via evaluation trenching.
- To set out proposals for mitigation (in particular, archaeological recording).

Key objectives were:

- To establish if areas of archaeological deposits survived within the development boundary which require further stages of archaeological recording.
- To locate prehistoric and medieval settlement activity within the area of the proposed development.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Fieldwork

In order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the development area, eight 1m wide by 10m long trenches were excavated across the site (Fig 1), focussing on two specific areas as defined by the geophysical survey (GSB 2011):

- Area 4, an area containing large pit-type anomalies.
- Area 7, an area of later prehistoric settlement and enclosure

The trenches were laid out using tapes offset from field boundaries and excavated down to the level of the archaeology or the top of the natural subsoil by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. The trenches were then hand cleaned and identified features were excavated and recorded.

- All archaeological contexts and drawings were described to a standard format linked to a numbering sequence based on trench number, for instance context numbers in Trench 4 range from 401 to 419. All cuts are denoted by the use of [] brackets. All layers or fills are recorded using () brackets. Structural components are denoted by unbracketed numbers.
- All site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) were made by pencil (4H) on drafting film at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 or 1:20. They included site details, date, scale and a north-point. All the drawings were individually numbered using a unique sequence based on trench number, for instance drawing numbers in

Trench 4 range from 41 to 43. Subsequently all drawings have been scanned, digitised, and catalogued.

- Photography: all features were recorded using scaled monochrome photography as the main record medium, with colour digital photographs taken more selectively and for illustrative purposes. All photographs were linked to a numbered sequence, recording photo orientation, description of context or feature, details of photographer, and the date.
- Selected sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) were sampled for environmental evidence and dating material.
- The spoil from the stripping was inspected for finds by eye and with a metal detector.
- All finds were collected in sealable plastic bags which were labelled with the context number, site code and area identifier.
- An ordered and cross-referenced site archive has been produced. Site plans, photographs, and other records have been completed and indexed, and artefacts have been washed and marked (where appropriate) and catalogued.

2.3.2 Environmental sampling strategy

Soil samples were taken from those features and layers that were considered to have the greatest potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis only where the disturbance of these deposits during the evaluative process was unavoidable. From most features an amount of 40 litres was sampled. Where smaller features did not allow for this quantity a regime of 100 percent sampling was employed. All samples were given a unique identifying number.

3 Location and setting

The project area is located on the southern side of Newquay (Fig 1). The seven fields comprising the study area lie between the settlements of Trevithick to the west and Trevilley to the southeast, and to the immediate south of the A3075. The northern part of the eastern side is defined by the smaller linking lane which runs south through Higher Trevilley towards Trerice.

Topographically the study area drops from 60m above sea level at the north-eastern corner down to 25m in the south-western corner. The ground largely consists of a gentle south-southwest facing slope. The underlying bedrock consists of Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone, overlain by well drained fine loamy soils (GIS bedrock geology layers). The project area is agricultural but overlooked by, and adjacent to, modern development to the immediate north.

4 Archaeological results

The results of the evaluation are presented by trench and area.

4.1 Trench 1, Area 7

This trench (Fig 2) was designed to locate a linear geophysical anomaly (site 27 in Lawson Jones 2011). The trench located a large ditch, [104], 1.7m wide and 0.8m deep, aligned east-west coinciding with the anomaly. An area of disturbance at the northern end of the trench may have been a feature but the natural bedrock was very fractured in this area and a positive identification was not possible.

Ditch [104] is steeper to the north and is flat-bottomed. It contains five fills: (105), (106), (107), (108), and (109) (Figs 2 and 5). Of these (106), a shillet-rich deposit

suggesting weathered redeposited natural, and (107), a silty fill containing large blocks of hornfel, are suggestive of a wall and bank that have been pushed into the ditch from the south. Fill (107) contained a slate spindle whorl with an acentric perforation dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

4.2 Trench 2, Area 7

This trench (Figs 2 and 6) was intended to evaluate a segment of a ring-gully geophysical anomaly (site 25 in Lawson Jones 2011). However, once the EDM plan of the trenches was overlain onto the geophysical survey it became apparent that the trench had missed the intended target and appeared to be located 10m to the south.

Within the trench the earliest feature recorded is a large ditch, [208], that is 1.28m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.42m, running north-south at the eastern edge of the trench. This feature appeared to be turning to the east at the northern edge of the trench. Ditch [208] contains two identified fills, (209) and (210), but was not fully excavated so it may contain more.

Cutting this feature is a segment of curvilinear ring-gully, [207], 0.3m wide and 0.14m deep, arcing east-west. It contains a single fill, (204). The ring-ditch encloses two discrete patches of a compact material, (205)/(206), that may represent a floor deposit within the ring-gully.

Ditch [208] is likely to be part of the large enclosure geophysical anomaly (site 24 in Lawson Jones 2011) whilst the ring-gully appears to be a previously unidentified feature. Given the size and nature of the curvilinear feature, and the presence within it of a possible floor layer, it is likely to be a ring-gully associated with a structure, probably a roundhouse. No finds were recovered from this trench but the features are likely to date to the Iron Age and/or Romano-British periods.

4.3 Trench 3, Area 7

This trench (Fig 3) was designed to locate the western arc of an oval enclosure geophysical anomaly (site 24 in Lawson Jones 2011). The trench located a large ditch, [304], 1.36m wide and 0.8m deep, aligned north-south, coinciding with the anomaly.

The ditch contains five fills: (305), (306), (307), (308), and (309) (Figs 3 and 7). Of these, the tertiary fills (305), a shilletty silty clay, and (306), a stony deposit containing large sub-angular hornfel blocks, might indicate the presence of a wall or stony bank to the east of the ditch, the interior of the enclosure. Secondary fills (307) and (308) both contained sherds of burnished gabbroic pottery, possibly South West Decorated ware of Iron Age date, including much of the base and angle of a jar containing surviving internal residue suitable for radiocarbon dating. Material from (308), a charcoal-rich deposit, was sampled (SS6) and material suitable for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating was recovered.

The fills shared many characteristics of those found in the ditch in Trench 4 (see below), which is likely to be the same feature, but also with the ditch in Trench 1. Therefore the enclosure is thought likely to be roughly contemporary with the field system.

4.4 Trench 4, Area 7

This trench (Fig 3) was designed to locate the eastern arc of an oval enclosure geophysical anomaly (site 24 in Lawson Jones 2011). The trench located a large ditch, [404], 1.55m wide and 0.95m deep, aligned north-south, coinciding with the anomaly.

The ditch contains four fills: (405), (406), (407), and (415), and a lens, (416), within (407) (Figs 3 and 8). Of these, the tertiary fills (405) a yellowish shillet-rich deposit suggesting weathered redeposited natural, and (406), a silty fill containing large blocks of hornfel, are suggestive of a wall and bank that have been pushed into the ditch (Fig 8), probably from the west (interior), although this is less clear than with the ditch fills

in [304]. A fragment of burnt stone was found in fill (405) and a quartzite cobble hammer stone fragment of probable prehistoric date was recovered from secondary fill (407). Lens (416), a dark reddish black soft clay, is very dark but no charcoal was observed and therefore the darkness of the fill is likely to be a result of a high organic content. This material may be suitable for phosphate analysis if sampled during any future archaeological recording.

The fills shared many characteristics of those found in the ditch in Trench 3, which is likely to be the same feature, but also with the ditch in Trench 1.

Three postholes, possibly on an arc, and a number of stakeholes were identified at the western end of the trench. One of the postholes, [417], was excavated and recorded and found to be of some depth (0.25m). The fill, (409), was sampled and found to contain a number of land molluscs which may be suitable for analysis and a quantity of material suitable for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating. The postholes coincide with a faint sub-circular geophysical anomaly, possibly representing the post-ring of a roundhouse within the oval enclosure.

4.5 Trench 5, Area 7

This trench was designed to locate a large geophysical anomaly, part of a ditch anomaly (site 28 in Lawson Jones 2011). However, no features of archaeological significance were identified within the trench and once the EDM plan of the trenches was overlain onto the geophysical survey it became apparent that although the trench was to the south of its intended position it should have identified part of the linear anomaly. A shallow irregular feature, [504], 2.9m across and up to 0.2m deep, is probably of natural origin. Two small undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the subsoil, (502), in this trench.

4.6 Trench 6, Area 4

This trench (Fig 4) was designed to locate a linear geophysical anomaly at a point where it broadened at the eastern side of Area 4 (site 12 in Lawson Jones 2011).

The earliest features identified within the trench are two cuts, [603] and [613], which may or may not be part of the same feature. Pit [603] is the deeper feature, up to 0.55m, whereas [613] is 0.31m deep. The two features both cut natural (615) and cover a total length of 4m within the trench. Pit [603] contains a single fill, (604), whilst [613] contains a section of stone walling or drain, 607 (Fig 9), covered by fill (614). Stonework 607 consists of sub-angular hornfel blocks 0.25m high and was visible in the western edge of the trench for a distance of 1.2m. The blocks did not appear to be lying within a cut and displayed some evidence for rough coursing and may therefore be more likely to be a wall than a drain. The feature lay on top of the natural and is probably of dry-stone construction since the material within it is the same as the overlying deposit, (614).

Pit fills (604) and (614) are both cut by a linear feature, [616], a steep-sided ditch 0.62m wide and 0.48m deep with a flat base. This runs across the trench from east to west and contains a single fill, (608).

Pit fill (614) is also cut by a posthole, [611], 0.37m across and 0.26m deep, which contains a single fill, (609). South of this (614) is also cut by a shallow ditch, [605], which is 1.1m wide and 0.27m deep. The ditch runs from east-south-east to west-north-west across the trench and appears to represent the linear geophysical anomaly. It contains a single fill, (606), from which six body sherds of gabbroic pottery of Iron Age or Romano-British date, and a micro-granitic saddle quern of prehistoric date were recovered.

At the northern end of the trench a posthole, [612], 0.28m across and 0.13m deep, is located against the western baulk section. It contains a single fill, (610). This feature is

sealed by subsoil (602) but no other stratigraphic relationships could be established with the other features in this trench.

4.7 Trench 7, Area 4

This trench was designed to locate a large sub-circular geophysical anomaly (site 13 in Lawson Jones 2011). However, two attempts at locating the feature failed, the second attempt producing a central patch of disturbed natural that was equated with the anomaly during the fieldwork. Later comparison of the trench layout and the geophysical survey revealed that the anomaly lay between the two trenches. On the basis of form it is suggested that the anomaly is likely to represent a similar, slightly larger feature to that identified in Trench 8 (see below).

4.8 Trench 8, Area 4

This trench (Fig 4) was designed to locate a large sub-circular geophysical anomaly (site 13 in Lawson Jones 2011). A large hollow, [803], just over 5m across was identified that initially appeared to represent a cut for a sunken roundhouse typical of a Middle Bronze Age roundhouse. The cut is up to 0.2m deep to the north, 0.12m to the south. A primary fill of this pit, (809), contained a large amount of charcoal and burnt grain and this was sampled (SS2). The rest of the hollow appeared to have been cleared out before the cutting of a large pit, [808] (Fig 10), at the northern end of the feature.

Pit [808] appears to follow an east-west alignment at the foot of the cut for the hollow. The pit is 1.4m across and at least 0.9m deep and contains a single fill, (814). This deposit contained a large quantity of charcoal and burnt grain, particularly near its base, and this was sampled (SS3).

A small posthole, [823], was cut into the base of hollow [803] adjacent to the southern edge of [808]. It was filled by a single deposit, (810), a charcoal-rich layer from which a sample (SS1) was taken. This deposit contained a large quantity of charcoal and burnt grain.

Fill (814) was cut by another pit, [815], possibly representing the re-excavation and re-use of the same feature. Pit [815] is stone-lined: to the south by a single large slate, 817, within the trench; to the north by hornfel blocks. It contains at least three fills: the lowest excavated, (816), is a yellowish brown clay up to 0.3m thick containing frequent charcoal around oxidised iron-rich clay, which was sampled (SS4). This deposit contained a large quantity of charcoal and burnt grain. The deposit is thought to represent the fill of a flue defined by 817. Above this fill (822), a yellowish brown clay 0.4m thick and full of sub-angular hornfel blocks, may represent a partially collapsed stone capping to the flue. The rubbly tertiary fill of the pit, (807), was the only deposit within the pit containing finds. A sherd of gabbroic pottery of Iron Age or Romano-British date, an animal bone, eight fragments of a cow tooth, two vein quartz fragments, one with haematite of natural origin, three water rounded pebbles that may have been slingshots, and a fragment (flake) of a quartzite beach cobble were all recovered from the deposit.

Following the filling of pit [815] a further deposit was laid down within hollow [803]. This layer, (824), is a dark reddish brown silty clay 0.25m thick that has only survived at the northern edge of the hollow. Possibly equivalent deposits were identified at the southern edge of the hollow: (819) and (820), the latter being covered with stone rubble, (818), that may represent a collapsed wall or kerb. Subsequently the hollow has filled with a tertiary deposit, (805), a dark reddish brown silty clay up to 0.2m thick from which two water rounded white quartz pebbles, possibly sling shots, were recovered.

Above the fills of the hollow is a large mounded deposit, (804), up to 0.4m thick and 6.7m across that seals all features below it. A body/neck sherd of gabbroic pottery of Iron Age or Romano-British date was recovered from this deposit. The deposit is likely

to represent an act of decommissioning following the abandonment of the structure. This interpretation is reinforced by the presence of a low rubble wall or kerb, 806, against the northern side of the mound.

Few pottery sherds were recovered and of these, none could be positively identified as being of Middle Bronze Age date. It was felt that the sherds were likely to be of later prehistoric date. Several water-rounded pebbles were recovered as was a pair of heavy unworn pebbles containing traces of copper oxidisation that were retained as possible examples of slag. Fragments of animal teeth (herbivore) and a piece of bone were also recovered. The majority of finds came from the upper fill of the large pit.

Material suitable for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating was recovered from all of the contexts sampled. All of the samples from this trench appear to contain a substantial amount of carbonised cereal grains, which seems to indicate a function as a grain processing facility.

To the south of the hollow is a large posthole or stone socket, [821], 0.55m by 0.3m. This feature was not excavated.

5 Conclusions/discussion

The trenching revealed evidence for later prehistoric and/or Romano-British activity in both of the areas evaluated. Several distinct site-types were identified and these are discussed thematically below.

5.1 Iron Age enclosure and settlement

The evidence from Field 7 points towards an enclosed farmed landscape containing settlement and/or livestock enclosures which, on the basis of the pottery finds, appears to belong to the Middle Iron Age (400 BC – 100 BC).

A system of ditched rectangular fields represented by ditches [104] in Trench 1 and [605] in Trench 6 appears to be broadly contemporary with a small ditched enclosure represented by cuts [208], [304], and [404] in Trenches 2, 3, and 4. Within the enclosure, which measures 29m by 20m internally according to the geophysical survey (Lawson Jones 2011). The postholes which were identified in Trench 4 may have been associated with weak sub-circular anomaly 10m in diameter which was identified by the geophysical survey. The postholes may be part of a ring associated with a circular structure. Roundhouses of Iron Age date are frequently associated with an external ring-gully (for instance Gossip forthcoming).

The similarity between the fills of the enclosure ditch and field ditch [104] indicates similar depositional processes were occurring, in particular the deliberate demolition of related banks and their incorporation within the ditch fills. Although this does not prove that the features were constructed at the same time, it does suggest that they were dismantled together.

Phasing on this part of the site is evident from the intercutting features in Trench 2 and the stratigraphy of the large ditch sections in Trenches 1, 3, and 4, which encompass construction, use, and probable deliberate backfilling post-abandonment. The burnt deposit found within the ditch in Trench 3 contained large pieces of charcoal and this, and the internal residue from pottery within the same deposit should provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

The field ditch located in Trench 6 (Area 4) appears to be broadly contemporary with the field system in Area 7 based on the pottery found within it and on the basis of the geophysical survey (Lawson Jones 2011) but its form is quite different. Some of the other features identified within this trench showed evidence of intercutting, and therefore phasing, but no artefactual evidence was forthcoming and all that can be said at this stage is that the features are likely to be prehistoric and/or Romano-British.

5.2 Iron Age/Romano British industrial activity

The evidence from the hollow structure in Trench 8 is less secure chronologically due to a relative paucity of finds. The feature is something of an enigma: its basic form is typical of a sunken roundhouse of the Middle Bronze Age (1500 BC – 1000 BC) but the few pottery sherds associated with it have been provisionally dated to the later prehistoric or Romano-British periods. In addition no traces of structural (for example postholes) or occupational (for example hearths) components were identified and the large pit or flue is not a feature one would expect to find within a Bronze Age roundhouse. However, it seems likely that the hollow housed an industrial structure of some description during the Iron Age or Romano-British periods and the large quantity of what have been provisionally identified as burnt cereal grains suggests that grain processing, either malting for brewing or drying grain for storage, was the function. A couple of comparable features have been excavated in recent years at Black Cross (Nowakowski forthcoming) and Tregony (Taylor forthcoming).

Phasing was evident from construction, through use, to abandonment and possible post-abandonment closing of the site. A number of burnt deposits containing large pieces of charcoal and burnt cereal grain, some of which have been sampled, provide a means of dating the site through radiocarbon dating.

6 Recommendations

In light of the results from the evaluation trenching, it is recommended that as part of the planning process a written scheme for archaeological mitigation be developed, to be approved by the Local Planning Authority in advance of the works proceeding. The scope of the written scheme should be developed under the guidance of, or to a brief set by, the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. This programme of recording is likely to include one or more of the following elements:

6.1 Preservation of archaeological features *in situ*

If it is possible to raise levels over any areas containing remains identified by the geophysical survey (Lawson Jones 2011) then this should be considered adequate mitigation unless this involves disturbance of the subsoil or lower layers. If the topsoil is removed from any such areas driving over these areas with heavy plant would constitute disturbance.

6.2 Further archaeological recording

6.2.1 Controlled soil stripping

The confirmation of significant archaeological remains identified by the geophysical survey and assessment (Lawson-Jones 2011) within Area 7 means that it is likely that a controlled soil strip followed by full archaeological excavation and recording of all significant archaeological features identified in this part of the site will be required as a condition of planning approval for any development.

The confirmation of significant archaeological remains identified by the geophysical survey and assessment (Lawson-Jones 2011) within Area 4 means that it is likely that a controlled soil strip over these features, and all similar unevaluated anomalies within this area (G13 and G16) followed by full archaeological excavation and recording will be a condition of planning approval for any development should it prove impossible to preserve the features *in situ*.

In addition to these two areas it is likely that the recommendations of the assessment (Lawson-Jones 2011) would be followed with regard to identifying areas where additional controlled soil stripping will be necessary.

6.2.2 Watching brief

It is likely that areas not subject to controlled topsoil stripping in advance of archaeological recording would be monitored and recorded as part of a watching brief as per the recommendations of the assessment (Lawson-Jones 2011).

6.2.3 Excavation and recording

All significant archaeological sites identified by the controlled soil strip and the watching brief areas would need to be excavated and recorded. Excavation will involve whole excavation of discrete features or part excavation of extensive linear features, full recording, sampling, survey, and photography. Sampling for palaeoenvironmental analysis (to include charcoal, plant macrofossils, molluscs, and phosphate analysis of suitable deposits) in conjunction with scientific dating where appropriate will be required.

All archaeological excavation and recording will need to be followed by a programme of assessment, analysis, and publication similar to that outlined below.

6.3 Further analysis and publication

6.3.1 Analysis of site stratigraphy and comparative studies

Careful analysis of the written and drawn record will assist stratigraphic reconstruction of site processes. This will establish site chronology, helping to determine the processes of site activity and changing use over time. Comparisons will be possible with similar site types both locally and regionally.

6.3.2 Analysis of the artefacts

The study of form and material will form an important aspect of post-excavation analysis in conjunction with the radiocarbon dating of residues on pottery and will allow comparison with material excavated at other sites of similar date in Cornwall and beyond. It will also help to establish ideas of function, assisting the development of a site narrative and an accurate chronology.

6.3.3 Analysis of the palaeoenvironmental data

Analysis of plant macrofossil remains, charcoal, and molluscs will contribute to an understanding of the local environment and economy during the later prehistoric period.

6.3.4 Scientific dating programme

Material suitable for radiocarbon dating (for example, charcoal and residues on ceramics) is available. From this information it should be possible to confirm and define distinctive chronological phases of activity.

6.3.5 Publication

On completion of analysis a synthesis of the results of the excavations will be submitted for publication in the County Archaeological Journal, *Cornish Archaeology*.

Note

In the event the development of the site does not proceed the results from the evaluation will need to be subjected to analysis and publication.

7 References

7.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of St Columb Minor* (microfiche copy at HE)

7.2 Publications

Gossip, J, forthcoming. *Excavations at Higher Besore and Truro College, Threemilestone, Cornwall*, HE, Truro

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Lawson Jones, A, 2011. *Land at Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall, Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey*, Cornwall Council

Nowakowski, J and Johns, C, forthcoming. *Bypassing Indian Queens, Cornwall, - Archaeological Excavations 1992-1994. Prehistoric and Romano-British settlements and landscapes*, HE Projects

Taylor, S R, forthcoming. 'Excavations at Penlee House, Tregony', *Cornish Archaeol*

8 Project archive

The HE project number is **2011037**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE743).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites N-O\Newquay, Trevithick Manor Evaluation 2011037
4. GIS mapping stored in the directory L:\Historic Environment (Data)\HE_Projects\Sites_N\Newquay_Trevithick_Manor_Evaluation_2011037
5. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2187
6. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.M-P\Newquay Trevithick Manor Evaluation 2011037
7. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-101336

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Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project will be stored at the Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro. The site code is TREV 11.

Appendix 1: Context index

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
101	T1	D	Topsoil. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay up to 0.3m thick.		12
102	T1	D	Subsoil. A light reddish brown friable silty clay up to 0.25m thick.		12
103	T1	D	Natural. Light grey shillet, very disturbed at northern end of trench with medium-sized sub-angular hornfel blocks set within it. Neatly bedded at southern end. Cut by [104].	11	12
104	T1	C	Cut of ditch 1.7m wide and 0.8m deep. The ditch is steeper to the north and is flat-bottomed. The ditch contains five fills: (105), (106), (107), (108), and (109). Of these fills (106), a shillet-rich deposit suggesting weathered redeposited natural, and (107), a silty fill containing large blocks of hornfel, are suggestive of a wall and bank that have been pushed into the ditch from the south. Follows a north east-south west alignment.	11	12
105	T1	D	Tertiary fill of [104]. A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. The uppermost fill of [104].		12
106	T1	D	Tertiary fill of [104]. A light yellowish brown friable silty clay up to 0.15m thick with frequent shillet fragments. Of a similar nature to (305) and (405). Possibly representing bank material pushed into ditch.		12
107	T1	D	Tertiary fill of [104]. A dark yellowish brown friable silty clay up to 0.38m thick. Contained frequent hornfel blocks that are likely to represent a wall pushed into the ditch. <i> Finds</i> : slate spindle whorl with ground edges and acentric perforation. Iron Age/Romano-British.		12
108	T1	D	Secondary fill of [104]. A mid yellowish brown soft clay 0.25m thick.		12
109	T1	D	Primary fill of [104]. A light yellowish brown plastic clay 0.1m thick containing frequent shillet fragments. Deposited on southern side of ditch and in base.		12
201	T2	D	Topsoil. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay up to 0.44m thick.		23
202	T2	D	Subsoil. A light reddish brown friable silty clay up to 0.18m thick.		23

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
203	T2	D	Natural. Light grey shillet, neatly bedded. Cut by [207] and [208].	21, 22	23
204	T2	D	Fill of [207]. A dark reddish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick with occasional small hornfel stone.	21, 22	23
205	T2	D	Layer cut by [207]. A light reddish brown friable clay in the northern part of trench. Possible floor layer. Not excavated. Same as (206)	21, 22	23
206	T2	D	Layer cut by [207]. A light reddish brown friable clay in the northern part of trench. Possible floor layer. Not excavated. Same as (205).	21, 22	23
207	T2	C	Cut of ring-gully 0.3m wide and 0.14m deep. Forms an arc running across the northern part of the trench. Cuts (203), (205), (206), and (209). Contains a single fill, (204). May represent part of a ring-gully associated with an Iron Age structure.	21, 22	23
208	T2	C	Cut of ditch 1.28m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.42m. Contains at least two fills, (209) and (210). Steep-sided, slightly convex, side (to west). Cuts (203). The ditch follows a north-south alignment but appears to be turning sharply to the east at the northern edge of the trench. May be the same as [304] and [404].	21, 22	23
209	T2	D	Upper fill of [208]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.18m thick. Cut by [207].	21, 22	23
210	T2	D	Lower fill of [208]. A light yellowish brown friable silty clay at least 0.25m thick containing frequent shillet fragments. Not fully excavated.		23
301	T3	D	Topsoil. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay up to 0.5m thick.		32
302	T3	D	Subsoil. A light yellowish brown friable silty clay up to 0.27m thick.	31	32
303	T3	D	Natural. Light yellowish grey shillet, neatly bedded. Cut by [304].	31	32

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
304	T3	C	Cut of ditch 1.36m wide and 0.8m deep. Steep-sided with a concave base. The ditch contains five fills: (305), (306), (307), (308), and (309). Of these fills (305), a yellowish deposit suggesting weathered redeposited natural, and (306), a silty fill containing large blocks of hornfel, are suggestive of a wall and bank that have been pushed into the ditch from the east (interior of the enclosure). Follows a north-south alignment.	31	32
305	T3	D	Tertiary fill of [304]. A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.31m wide and 0.23m thick with moderate small shillet fragments and occasional mottled charcoal. Possibly represent bank material pushed into ditch. Uppermost fill of [304]. Same as (405). <i> Finds: 2</i> conjoining sherds forming rim and shoulder of a jar. Possibly South West Decorated ware. Iron Age		32
306	T3	D	Tertiary fill of [304]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.64m wide and 0.43m thick containing frequent large sub-angular hornfel blocks that are likely to represent a wall pushed into the ditch. Same as (406).		32
307	T3	D	Secondary fill of [304]. A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.94m wide and 0.28m deep. <i> Finds: five</i> sherds of burnished gabbroic pottery. Iron Age.		32
308	T3	D	Secondary fill of [304]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.67m wide and 0.25m thick containing burnt stone and frequent mottled charcoal (sample 6). <i> Finds: eight</i> conjoining burnished gabbroic sherds forming the base and base angle of a jar. Contains internal residue suitable for C14 dating. Possibly South West Decorated ware. Iron Age.		32
309	T3	D	Primary fill of [304]. A dark reddish brown soft silty clay 0.3m wide and 0.06m thick.		32
401	T4	D	Topsoil. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay up to 0.42m thick.		42
402	T4	D	Subsoil. A light reddish brown friable silty clay up to 0.26m thick.		42

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
403	T4	D	Natural. Light grey shillet, neatly bedded. Cut by ditch [404], posthole [417], and stakehole [418] as well as two postholes and four stakeholes that were not excavated.	41	42
404	T4	C	Cut of ditch 1.55m wide and 0.95m deep. Steep-sided, stepped to west, with a concave base. The ditch contains four fills, (405), (406), (407), and (415), and a lens, (416), within (407). Fills (405), a yellowish shillet-rich deposit suggesting weathered redeposited natural, and (406), a silty fill containing large blocks of hornfel, are suggestive of a wall and bank that have been pushed into the ditch, probably from the west (interior), although this is less clear than with the ditch fills in [304]. Follows a north-south alignment.	41	42
405	T4	D	Tertiary fill of [404]. A light yellowish brown friable silty clay 1.55m wide and 0.26m thick containing frequent shillet fragments. Of a similar nature to (106) and (305). Possibly representing bank material pushed into ditch. <i>Finds</i> : two fragments of burnt stone.		42
406	T4	D	Tertiary fill of [404]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.9m wide and 0.2m thick with frequent large sub-angular hornfel blocks that are likely to represent a wall pushed into the ditch. The stone was concentrated at the top of the deposit and may have sunk into this fill from the layer above, (405). Same as (306).		42
407	T4	D	Secondary fill of [404]. A dark yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.85m wide and 0.35m thick. <i>Finds</i> : a quartzite cobble hammer stone fragment. Probably prehistoric.		42
408	T4	D	Posthole fill located in the south western corner of the trench and visible for a length of 0.34m and a width of 0.1m but probably circular. May form part of a post-ring with (410) and [417]. Not excavated.	41	
409	T4	D	Fill of [417]. A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.28m across and 0.2m thick with moderate small shillet fragments and occasional mottled charcoal (sample 5). The sieved sample contained a number of land molluscs.		43

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
410	T4	D	Posthole fill 0.3m by 0.18m towards the centre of the trench. May form part of a post-ring with (408) and [417]. Not excavated.	41	
411	T4	D	Stakehole fill, one of four forming an arc to the south of posthole fill (410). Not excavated.	41	
412	T4	D	Stakehole fill, one of four forming an arc to the south of posthole fill (410). Not excavated.	41	
413	T4	D	Stakehole fill, one of four forming an arc to the south of posthole fill (410). Not excavated.	41	
414	T4	D	Stakehole fill, one of four forming an arc to the south of posthole fill (410). Not excavated.	41	
415	T4	D	Primary fill of [404]. A dark yellowish brown plastic clay 0.33m wide and 0.14m thick containing frequent shillet fragments.		42
416	T4	D	Lens within ditch fill (407). A dark reddish black soft clay 0.24m wide and 0.05m thick. No charcoal was observed and therefore the darkness of the fill is likely to be a result of a high organic content. This material may be suitable for phosphate analysis if sampled during any future archaeological recording.		42
417	T4	C	Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.28m by 0.24m and 0.2m deep. Filled by (409). May form part of a post-ring with (408) and (410).	41	43
418	T4	C	Cut of stakehole 0.04m in diameter and 0.05m deep lying 0.08m to the west of posthole [417]. Filled by (419).	41	43
419	T4	D	Fill of [418]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay.	41	43
501	T5	D	Topsoil. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay up to 0.4m thick.		52
502	T5	D	Subsoil. A light reddish brown friable silty clay up to 0.14m thick. <i>Finds</i> : two small undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery. Probably Iron Age or Romano-British.		52
503	T5	D	Natural. Light grey uneven shillet with pockets of more weathered reddish brown shillet.	51	52
504	T5	C	Possible cut of feature. A very irregular and uneven hollow 2.9m across and up to 0.2m deep, probably of natural origin, filled by (505).	51	52
505	T5	D	Fill of [504]. A mid reddish brown friable clay filling [504].	51	52

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
601	T6	D	Topsoil. A mid brownish grey friable silty clay up to 0.5m thick. <i> Finds: a sherd of North Devon post-medieval glazed red earthenware. 17th to 18th centuries.</i>		62, 64
602	T6	D	Subsoil. A mid brownish grey friable silty clay up to 0.4m thick.		62, 64
603	T6	C	Cut of pit recorded as 0.6m wide, 0.45m long, and 0.55m deep. Filled by (604). The pit is cut by ditch [616] to the south and therefore its relationship with pit [613] could not be ascertained. It is possible that they are the same feature.	61, 63	62, 64
604	T6	D	Fill of [603]. A mid yellowish brown compact silty clay up to 0.55m deep. Cut by [616].	61, 63	62, 64
605	T6	C	Cut of ditch 1.1m wide and 0.27m deep, steep-sided to the north, shallow to the south. Filled by (606). Follows an east-west alignment. Cuts (614) and (615).	61, 63	62
606	T6	D	Fill of [605]. A light reddish brown friable silty clay 1.1m wide and 0.27m deep with frequent large hornfel blocks and occasional charcoal flecks. <i> Finds: six body sherds of gabbroic pottery, Iron Age or Romano-British, and a micro-granitic saddle quern, Bronze Age or Iron Age.</i>	61, 63	62
607	T6	B	Walling or drain within [613]. Sub-angular hornfel blocks 0.25m high and caught in the western edge of the trench for a distance of 1.2m. The blocks did not appear to be lying within a cut and displayed some evidence for rough coursing and may therefore be more likely to be a wall than a drain. The feature lay on top of the natural and was probably of dry stone construction since the material within it was the same as the overlying deposit, (614).	61, 63	62
608	T6	D	Fill of [616]. A dark reddish brown friable silty clay 0.62m wide and 0.48m thick.	61, 63	62
609	T6	D	Fill of [611]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.37m wide and 0.26m thick. Sealed by (602)	61, 63	62
610	T6	D	Fill of [612]. A light yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.28m wide and 0.13m thick. Sealed by (602)	61, 63	64

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
611	T6	C	Posthole on southern edge of [603] 0.37m across and 0.26m deep. Filled by (609). Cuts (614) and (615).	61, 63	62
612	T6	C	Posthole at northern end of T6 0.28m across and 0.13m deep. Filled by (610). Cuts natural (615).	61, 63	64
613	T6	C	Cut of pit or ditch terminal recorded as 2m long, 1m wide, and 0.31m deep. Filled by (614). Cuts (615). Uncertain relationship with [605].	63	62
614	T6	D	Fill of [613]. A mid yellowish brown compact silty clay up to 0.21m deep. Cut by [605], [611], and [616].	63	62
615	T6	D	Natural. Light yellowish grey clay interspersed with bands of light whitish grey shillet.	63	62
616	T6	C	Cut of ditch 0.62m wide and 0.48m deep, steep-sided with a flat base. Filled by (608). Follows an east-west alignment. Cuts (604), (614), and (615).	61, 63	62
701	T7	D	Topsoil. A dark brownish grey friable silty clay up to 0.5m thick.		72
702	T7	D	Subsoil. A mid brownish grey friable silty clay up to 0.4m thick.		72
703	T7	D	Natural. Light grey shillet, neatly bedded for the most part but with an area of broken and disturbed material near the centre of the trench.	71	
801	T8	D	Topsoil. A dark brownish grey friable silty clay up to 0.3m thick.		84, 85
802	T8	D	Subsoil. A mid brownish grey friable silty clay up to 0.22m thick. <i>Finds:</i> basal angle sherd of gabbroic pottery. Iron Age or Romano-British.		84, 85
803	T8	C	Cut of hollow feature 5.3m across and 0.12m deep to the south, 0.2m deep to the north (upslope). Filled by (805), (809), and (824). The cut is near vertical and the base is flat. Cuts (813). Possibly the cut for a sunken roundhouse of later prehistoric date.	81, 82	84, 85
804	T8	D	Forms a mound over hollow [803]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay up to 0.4m thick with frequent quartz grit and larger hornfel blocks over the area of pit [808]. Probably represents the decommissioning of the structure within [803]. <i>Finds:</i> a body/neck sherd of gabbroic pottery. Iron Age or Romano-British.	81	84, 85

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
805	T8	D	Tertiary fill of [803]. A dark reddish brown plastic silty clay up to 0.2m thick with frequent quartz grit and occasional small quartz pebbles. <i>Finds</i> : two water rounded white quartz pebbles. Possibly sling shot.		84, 85
806	T8	B	Stone kerb or wall at northern end of [803]. Hornfel, quartz, and slate rubble 0.3m wide and 0.28m high lying within cut [812]. Leans over downslope butting against layer (804) suggesting that it may be a kerb to a mound or a wall that has been pushed in.	81, 82	84
807	T8	D	Tertiary fill of [815]. A light reddish grey friable silty clay 0.35m thick with frequent hornfel, slate, and quartz rubble. <i>Finds</i> : a sherd of gabbroic pottery. Iron Age/Romano-British; an animal bone; eight cow tooth fragments; two vein quartz fragments, one with haematite (natural); three water rounded pebbles (slingshot?); a fragment (flake) of a quartzite beach cobble.	82	84
808	T8	C	Cut of large pit at northern end of [803] 1.4m wide and at least 0.9m deep. Filled by (814). Appeared to be terminating at the eastern edge of the trench. Not fully excavated. Cuts (809) and (813).	82, 83	84
809	T8	D	Burnt primary fill of [803]. A dark greyish black soft clay 0.08m thick with abundant mottled and roundwood charcoal (sample 2). Cut by [808].	82	84
810	T8	D	Fill of [823]. A dark yellowish black soft clay 0.09m thick with abundant mottled charcoal (sample 1).	82	
811	T8	D	Fill of [821]. A light reddish brown compact silty clay with occasional large fragments of charcoal visible on the surface. Not excavated.	82	
812	T8	C	Cut for 806 0.4m long, 0.3m wide, and 0.12m deep. Terminates approximately halfway across the trench. Follows the outside edge of cut [803].	82	84
813	T8	D	Natural. Light yellowish grey shillet, neatly bedded. Cut by [803], [808], [815], [821], and [823].	81, 82, 83	84, 85
814	T8	D	Fill of [808]. A dark reddish brown plastic clay 0.22m wide and 0.4m thick with abundant mottled charcoal, particularly towards the base of the deposit (sample 3). Cut by [815].		84

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Plan No	Section No
815	T8	C	Cut for flue (or pit lining) 817. Near vertical-sided. Filled by (807), (816), and (822). Excavated to a depth of 0.97m.	83	84
816	T8	D	Fill of [815]. A mid yellowish brown plastic clay at least 0.3m thick containing frequent charcoal around oxidised iron-rich clay (sample 4). Evidence for heating and stone lining 817 suggests that this may lie within a flue. Not fully excavated.	83	84
817	T8	B	Flue in pit [808]. Slate lining to cut [815] on its southern side at least 0.3m deep. Rubble on the northern side of cut [808] may represent a coarser, collapsed edge to this feature.	83	84
818	T8	B	Collapsed stone kerb or wall at southern end of [603]. Disarticulated hornfel blocks up to 0.28m high suggestive of a collapsed wall or kerb.	81, 82	85
819	T8	D	Deposit below 818. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick.		85
820	T8	D	Deposit below 818. A light reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick		85
821	T8	C	Cut of posthole or stone socket 0.55m by 0.3m to south of [803]. Not excavated.	83	
822	T8	D	Fill of [815]. A mid yellowish brown plastic clay 0.4m thick containing frequent large hornfel blocks and slate rubble, possibly part of a capping for flue 817.		84
823	T8	C	Cut of posthole adjacent to the south of pit [808], at least 0.3m long, 0.25m wide, and 0.09m deep. Angled steeply to the north, following the cleavage of the rock. Filled by (810).	83	
824	T8	D	Secondary fill of [803]. A dark reddish brown compact silty clay 0.25m thick, partially sealing pit fill (807).		84

Appendix 2: Graphics index

Drawing Number	Plan / Section	Site sub-division	Description	Context Nos
11	P	T1	Post ex plan of trench	103 104
12	S	T1	Trench section	101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109

Drawing Number	Plan / Section	Site sub-division	Description	Context Nos
21	P	T2	Mid ex plan of trench	203 204 205 206 207 208 209
22	P	T2	Post ex plan of trench	203 204 205 206 207 208 209
23	S	T2	Trench section	201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210
24	S	T2	Section through ring-gully [207]	204 207
31	P	T3	Post ex plan of trench	302 303 304
32	S	T3	Partial trench section	301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309
41	P	T4	Post ex plan of trench	403 404 408 410 411 412 413 414 417 418
42	S	T4	Partial trench section	401 402 403 404 405 406 407 415 416
43	S	T4	Section through posthole [417] and stakehole [418]	403 409 417 418 419
51	P	T5	Post ex plan of trench	503 504
52	S	T5	Partial trench section	501 502 503 504 505
61	P	T6	Mid ex plan of trench	603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 616
62	S	T6	Trench section (S)	601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 611 613 614 615 616
63	P	T6	Post ex plan of trench	603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616
64	S	T6	Trench section (N)	
71	P	T7	Post ex plan of trench	703
72	S	T7	Trench section	701 702

Drawing Number	Plan / Section	Site sub-division	Description	Context Nos
81	P	T8	Mid ex plan of trench	803 804 806 812 818
82	P	T8	Mid ex plan of trench	803 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 818
83	P	T8	Post ex plan of trench	803 808 813 815 816 817 823
84	S	T8	Trench section (mid)	801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 822 824
85	S	T8	Trench section (S) and (N)	801 802 803 804 805 813 818 819 820

Appendix 3: Sample index

Context Number	Description	Plan Number	Section Number
810	Fill of shallow posthole [823] containing abundant charcoal and burnt grain.	82	
809	Primary fill of cut for hollow [803] containing abundant charcoal and burnt grain.	82	84
814	Fill of pit [808] containing abundant charcoal and burnt grain.		84
816	Fill of cut for possible flue [815] containing frequent charcoal and oxidised clay and burnt grain.		84
409	Fill of posthole [417]. Contains some charcoal and land molluscs.		43
308	Fill of ditch [304] containing frequent charcoal and prehistoric pottery.		32

Appendix 4: Finds report by C M Thorpe

A total of 41 artefacts were recovered during this project along with bone.

Pottery comprises the largest number of finds (27 sherds or 65.8% of the collection). There is also stone, and bone within the assemblage.

The total number of finds from each context are summarised in the tables below.

Context No: (107)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Slate	11g	1		

1 slate spindle whorl with ground edges. Acentric perforation. IA/RB.

Context No: (305)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
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Pottery				
Iron Age	25g	2		

2 conjoining sherds forming rim and shoulder of a jar. Prehistoric pottery (well made Gabbroic fabric). Upright slightly everted rim of a jar, slightly beaded. Has internal bevel for lid seating. Possibly South West Decorated ware. Iron Age.

Context No: (307)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	4g	5		

5 sherds prehistoric pottery (well made Gabbroic fabric). Burnished. Iron Age.

Context No: (308) cut [304]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	169g	8		

8 conjoining sherds forming the base and base angle of a jar. Prehistoric pottery (well made Gabbroic fabric). Burnished exterior. Possibly South West Decorated ware. Iron Age. (Internal residue)

Context No: (405)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Unknown	16g	2		

2 fragments of burnt stone.

Context No: (407)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	135g	1		

1 quartzite cobble hammer stone fragment. Prehistoric ?

Context No: (502)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	1g	2		

2 small undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery. IA/RB?

Context No: (601) Field 4, Topsoil

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	2g	1		

1 sherd North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th to 18th centuries.

Context No: (606) cut [605]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	59g	6		
Stonework				
Granite	4500g	1		

6 body sherds prehistoric pottery (Standard Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 micro-granitic saddle quern. Prehistoric, BA/IA?

Context No: (802)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	20g	1		

1 basal angle sherd prehistoric pottery (Standard Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No: (804)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	7g	1		

1 body/neck sherd prehistoric pottery (Standard Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No: (805)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Slate	10g	1		
Pebble	75g	2		

2 water rounded white quartz pebbles. Possibly sling shot?

Context No: (807)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	4g	1		
Stonework				
Pebble	192g	4		
Quartz	80g	2		
Bone				
Animal	12g	9		

1 sherd prehistoric pottery (Standard Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 animal bone.

8 cow tooth fragments.

2 vein quartz fragments, one with haematite. (Natural).

3 water rounded pebbles (slingshot?).

1 fragment (flake) of a quartzite beach cobble.

The earliest diagnostic artefacts are potsherds dating to the Iron Age period (15 sherds) that were recovered from contexts (305), (307), and (308). All were of 'Well-made' gabbroic fabric. The jar from Context (305) appears to be from a South West Decorated ware vessel dating from the 3rd to 1st centuries BC. The base from context (308) has internal residues which should be sufficient to obtain an accurate radiocarbon date.

The stonework recovered including the spindle whorl, saddle quern, and hammerstone, along with the possible sling stones, are also probably of this period.

Pottery (9 sherds) provisionally identified as being Romano-British (dating from the 1st to 5th centuries AD) was recovered from contexts (608), (802), (804), and (807). Identification is tentative as none are diagnostic, being based purely on fabric type which is 'Standard Gabbroic'. It is possible though that these could all actually be of earlier date and be assigned to the Iron Age.

All finds should be stored by category of artefact in sturdy boxes and be kept under stable conditions. The artefacts are temporarily stored at the HE archive store. On

completion of the project arrangements should be made for the return of artefacts to the landowner, or if they consent, for the final deposition of all objects within the Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro. Copies of all archive material and drawing will be kept at the HE premises.

Appendix 5: Project brief by Dan Ratcliffe

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Date: 22/03/2011

Address: Trevithick Manor, Newquay

Applicant: Bilsdale Properties

Agent:

Historic Environment Advisor: Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service Tel:01726 223463 E-mail. dratcliffe@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Matthew Stephenson / Graham Webb.

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (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

This brief has been written by the HEAA and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological evaluation at the proposed site, Land at Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall. A programme of archaeological research is underway at this site in order to provide evidence capable of informing design options and any future 'reserved matters' applications regarding the site which is anticipated to receive outline consent for mixed residential and commercial development shortly. Archaeological assessment and geophysical survey undertaken by and on behalf on Historic Environment Projects has demonstrated 51 sites of archaeological interest likely to range in significance between at least regional and local importance. These include areas of suspected prehistoric settlement enclosure and fields and anomalies which may represent Middle Bronze Age roundhouses. 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.

2 Site Location and Description

This approximately 12.5 ha site centred on SW 8263 6000, lies to the southern side of Newquay and comprises 7 fields lying between the medieval settlements of Trevithick and Trevilley. The site drops from 60m AOD in the north east to 25m AOD in the southwest. Geologically the land is characterised by Paleozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone overlain by well drained fine loamy soils.

3 Planning Background

HES Advice expects applicants to provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. In this case we would recommend that the heritage assets identified by the existing assessment work require field evaluation to adequately identify their significance. PPS5 states that the results of such evaluations should be provided as part of the supporting documentation of a planning application required for its validation, with the extent to which the results have informed the design concept set out within the 'Design and Access Statement'. Further advice is available from the HEAA if required.

4 Archaeological Background

The settlement of Trevithick is first recorded in 1423 when it subdivided into 'Trevythykwartha' and 'Trevythykwoles' (Higher and Lower Trevithick). The name is Cornish and contains the element *tre*, meaning 'estate or farmstead'. This implies that the settlement is of early medieval origin.

The proposed development area is situated within land that has been classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Countryside Commission 1996). 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. The results from the geophysical survey suggests that the eastern part of the area (Area 7) contains a later prehistoric settlement enclosure and field system, whilst the southern part of the development area (Area 4) contains large circular anomalies which are similar to those produced by Middle Bronze Age roundhouses (Jones 1998-9). Similar anomalies were also identified in Areas 2 and 5.

Identified archaeological sites

The project area is situated in an area with significant archaeological potential, which contains evidence of medieval and later activity. The sites, which have been identified on the Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) in the vicinity, include:

- An enclosure and associated field system of probable later prehistoric date was identified by the geophysical survey in the eastern part of the proposed development area (Area 7).

- Large pit-type anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey which may be Middle Bronze Age roundhouses (in Area 4; Area 2; Area 5).
- The development area lies between the medieval settlements of Trevithick (MCO17952), and Trevilley (MCO15575). Associated settlement remains may extend into the project area

Potential sites

There is potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

5 Requirement for Work

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.

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.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES(Advice)

- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 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.
- 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 6: Written scheme of investigation by Dr A Jones

Written Scheme of Investigation for evaluation trenching at Trevithick Manor, Newquay

Introduction

Background

HE Projects have been requested by Mr Peter Handley of Bilsdale Properties Ltd, to provide a project design and an estimate for evaluation trenching at a proposed redevelopment of land at Trevithick Manor, Newquay. Trevithick Manor, Newquay (Planning Application Number: 09/00095). The development area covers approximately 12.5 HA. A geophysical survey (GSB 2011) and archaeological assessment undertaken by HE Projects (Lawson-Jones 2011) uncovered a large number of potential archaeological sites, including a later prehistoric enclosure and field system and anomalies which may represent Middle Bronze Age roundhouses.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has produced a brief for the evaluation of the anomalies which have the potential to be significant archaeological features (brief dated 22/3/11). He has been consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording, and will monitor the progress of the project.

This project design is for the first evaluative stage of potential archaeological features which are identified in Areas 4 and 7. Depending upon the results from the evaluative fieldwork, further stages of archaeological recording may be needed to mitigate the impact of development. This might include one or more of the following elements:

- **Preservation of archaeological features *in situ***
- **Controlled soil stripping of the remainder of the development**
- **Excavation of significant features**
- **Collation of archive and production of archive report**
- **Assessment, analysis (and archive deposition)**
- **Final publication (in an academic journal)**

Historical background

The settlement of Trevithick is first recorded in 1423 when it was subdivided into 'Trevythykwartha' and 'Trevythykwoles' (Higher and Lower Trevithick). The name is Cornish and contains the element *tre*, meaning 'estate or farmstead'. This implies that the settlement is of early medieval origin.

The proposed development area is situated within land that has been classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Countryside Commission 1996). 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. The results from the geophysical survey suggests that the eastern part of the area (Area 7) contains a later prehistoric settlement enclosure and field system, whilst the southern part of the development area (Area 4) contains large circular anomalies which are similar to those produced by Middle Bronze Age roundhouses (Jones 1998-9). Similar anomalies were also identified in Areas 2 and 5.

Identified archaeological sites

The project area is situated in an area with significant archaeological potential, which contains evidence of medieval and later activity. The sites, including those, which have been identified on the Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) in the vicinity, include:

- An enclosure and associated field system of probable later prehistoric date was identified by the geophysical survey in the eastern part of the proposed development area (Area 7).
- Large pit-type anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey which may be Middle Bronze Age roundhouses (in Area 4; Area 2; Area 5).
- The development area lies between the medieval settlements of Trevithick (MCO17952), and Trevilley (MCO15575). Associated settlement remains may extend into the project area

Potential sites

There is potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

Aims and objectives

The purpose of the evaluation is:

- To identify and describe and evaluate the archaeological resource.
- To assess the significance and preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, via evaluation trenching.
- To set out proposals for mitigation (in particular, archaeological recording).

The development area has the potential to contain important buried archaeological sites. The archaeological evaluation of this area therefore provides an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this resource by evaluating sites and features affected by it.

Key objectives are:

- To establish if areas of archaeological deposits survive within the development boundary which will require further stages of archaeological recording
- To locate prehistoric and medieval settlement activity within the area of the proposed development.

Methodology

Evaluation trenching will be carried out, in order to adequately assess the archaeological potential of the area of the development.

The evaluation will consist of four stages: evaluation trenching, archiving, analysis, report.

Evaluation trenching (see attached figure)

In order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the development area, eight 1m wide by 10m long trenches will be excavated across the site.

Area 7 (area of later prehistoric settlement enclosure)

- Trench 1 (10m long) will be aligned north-south. This trench is designed to evaluate character and preservation of a ditch of probable prehistoric date.
- Trench 2 (10m long) will be aligned east-west. This trench is designed to evaluate character and preservation of a ring-ditch which may be associated with a structure of prehistoric date.
- Trenches 3 and 4 (10m long) will be aligned east-west and located over the enclosure ditch which has been identified by the geophysical survey. These trenches are designed to evaluate the survival of archaeological features and layers in this part of the development area and establish their character. Trench 4 will also evaluate a possible internal structure identified by the geophysical survey.
- Trench 5 (10m long) will be aligned east-west. This trench is designed to evaluate character and preservation of a large pit-type anomaly which may be associated with a structure of prehistoric date.

Area 4 (area of large pit-type anomalies)

- Trenches 6 (aligned east-west), 7 and 8 (10m long) will be aligned north-south and located in the southern part of the development area. These trenches are designed to investigate the large pit-type anomalies to establish whether they are roundhouses and to evaluate the preservation and date of archaeological features and layers in this part of the development area.

In advance of the evaluation trenching HE Projects will discuss with the client:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety arrangements.
- Treatment of artefacts.

Recording – general

- **Excavation of archaeological features will be restricted to the minimum necessary to assess their likely potential.**
- The positions of the trenches will be marked onto a scaled base map (linked to the National Grid). Prior to the start of the evaluation, the positions of the trenches will be marked out on the ground (via offsets and tapes).
- The trenches will be excavated down to the level of the archaeology or the top of the natural subsoil by mechanical excavator/swing shovel, which has been fitted with a toothless bucket, and then hand cleaned.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.

- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags, which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with digital photography used more selectively and for illustrative purposes.
- If human remains are discovered on the site they will be treated with respect and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds predating 1800 AD will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

Archiving

An ordered and cross-referenced site archive will be produced. Site plans, photographs and other records will be completed and indexed, and any artefacts retrieved will be washed and marked (where appropriate) and catalogued. A contingency is allowed for conservation work on finds.

Analysis

This will involve analysis of significant structural and stratigraphic data and artefacts, etc, which may be recovered from the site. A contingency is included in this estimate to allow for specialists' analyses.

Report

The results from the evaluation trenching will be presented in a concise report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- Deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary - Concise non-technical summary.
- Introduction - Background, objectives, aims and methods.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the

- project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation and potential for further analysis.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis.
Recommendations for further archaeological recording.
Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- References - Sources referred to in text.
- Appendix - A copy of the project brief.
- A copy of the WSI
- Illustrations - General location plan.
- Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
- Selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate).
- Finds drawings (if appropriate).
- Photographs (if appropriate).

Deposition

- A copy of the report will be submitted to the Senior Archaeologist Planning Advice, and the main local record centres.

Dissemination

- Where no further archaeological recording takes place provision should be made in agreement with the Senior Archaeologist Planning Advice for the deposition of the project archive/finds in an accredited museum and for publication within an academic journal, for example *Cornish Archaeology*. An outline cost for final publication is included within the attached estimate.
- A summary of the results/Events Record will be presented to Principal Archaeologist (HER).
- An OASIS record will be made for the project.

Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE Projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by HE.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.
- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

Health and safety during the fieldwork

Health and safety statement

Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork HE will carry out a risk assessment

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public Liability and Employers Liability Insurance.

Standards

HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

References

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall landscape assessment 1994*, Report prepared by CAU and Landscape Design Associates, Cornwall County Council, Truro

GSB Prospection, 2011. *Geophysical Survey Report 2011/05, Trevithick Manor, Cornwall*, GSB Prospection, Bradford

Jones, A.M., 1998-9. The excavation of a Later Bronze Age structure at Callestick, *Cornish Archaeology*, **37**, 45-94

Lawson-Jones, A, 2011. *Land at Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall - Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey*, HE, Truro

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator. The cost is not included in the attached estimate.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare facilities will be made available.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

22/3/11

Dr Andy Jones

Historic Environment Projects

Cornwall Council

Kennall Building

Old County Hall

Station Road

Truro

TR1 3AY

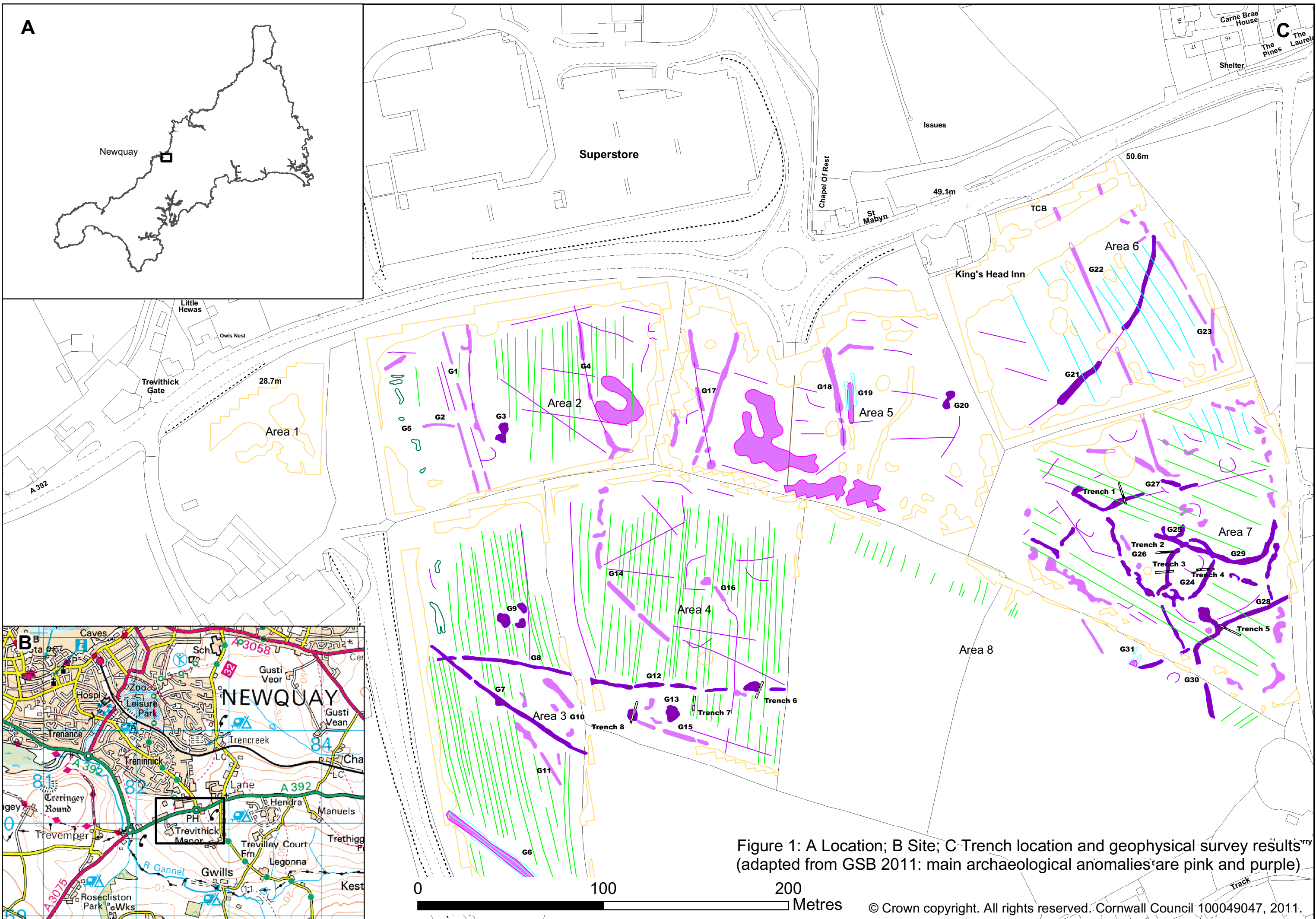
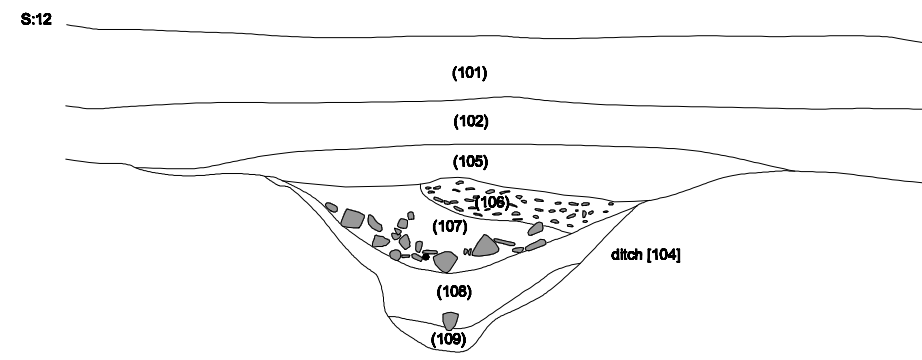
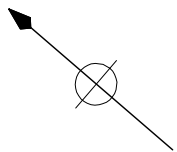
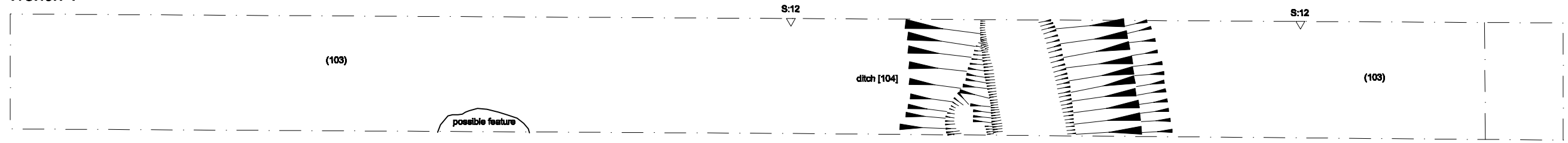
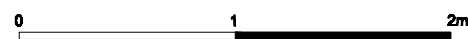
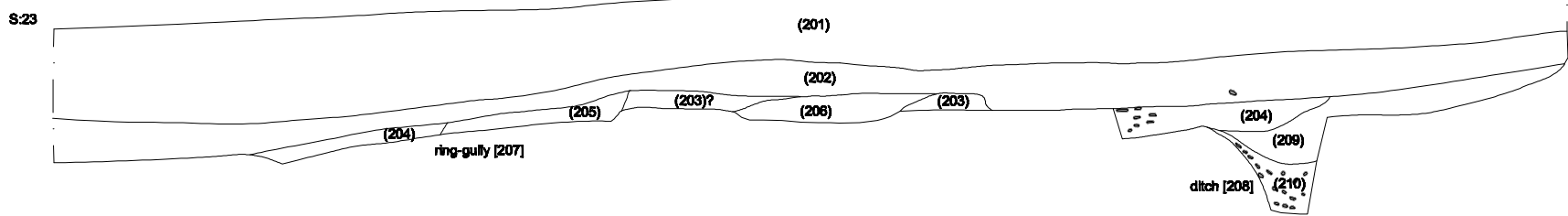
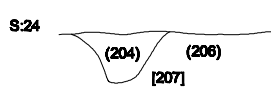
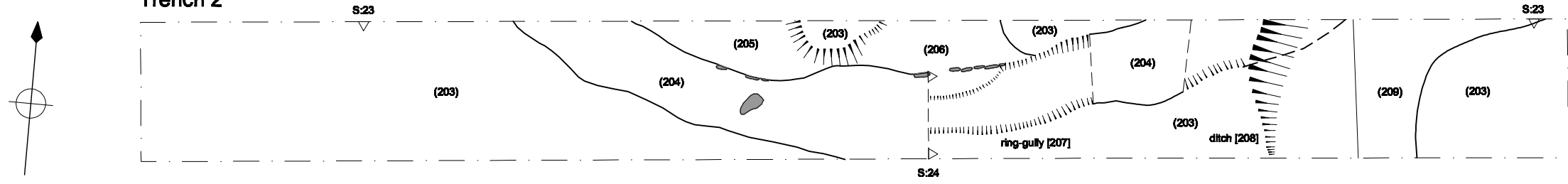


Figure 1: A Location; B Site; C Trench location and geophysical survey results (adapted from GSB 2011: main archaeological anomalies are pink and purple)

Trench 1



Trench 2





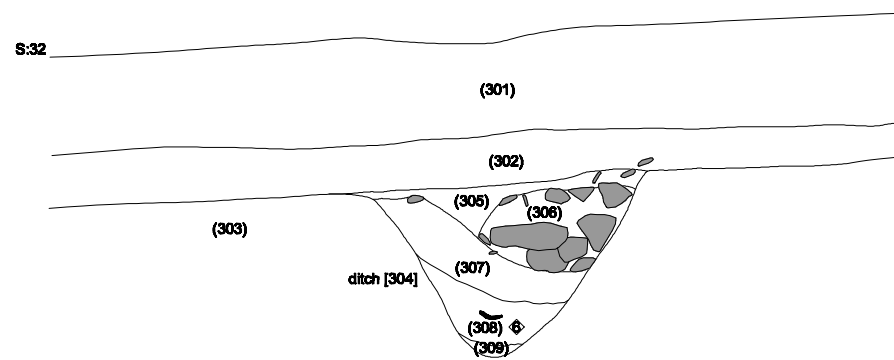
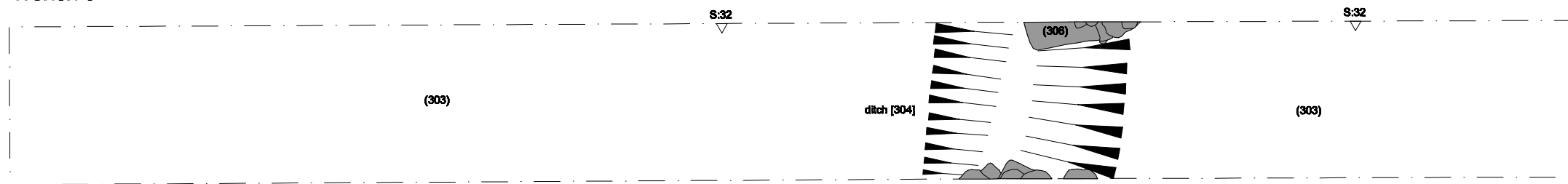
-  stone
-  spindle whorl

Figure 2: Trenches 1 and 2 plans and sections

Trench 3



Trench 4

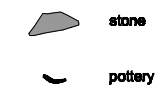
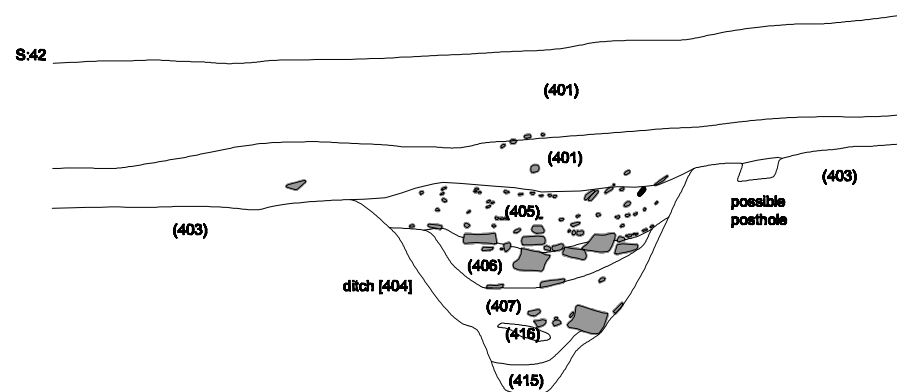
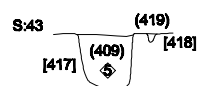


Figure 3: Trenches 3 and 4 plans and sections

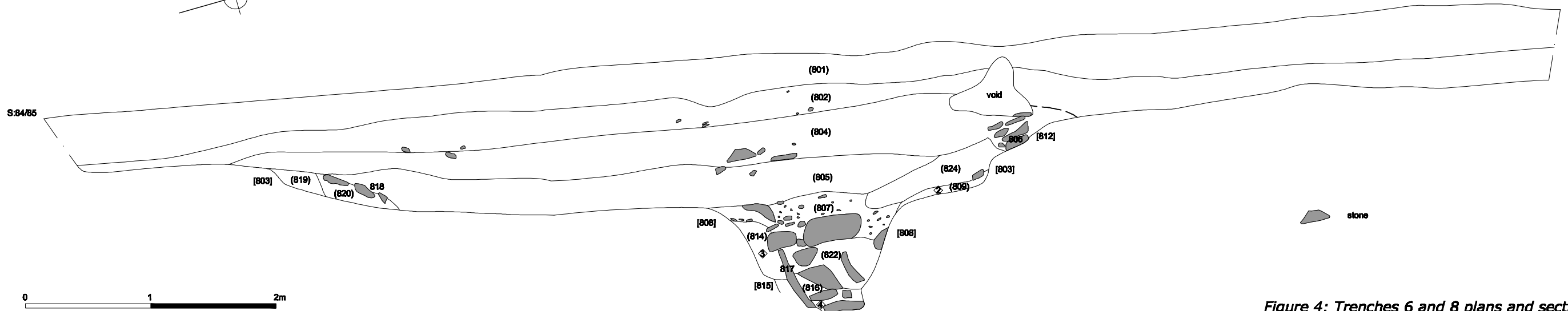
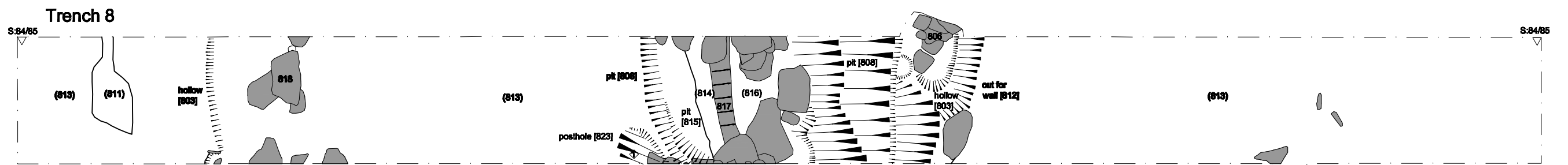
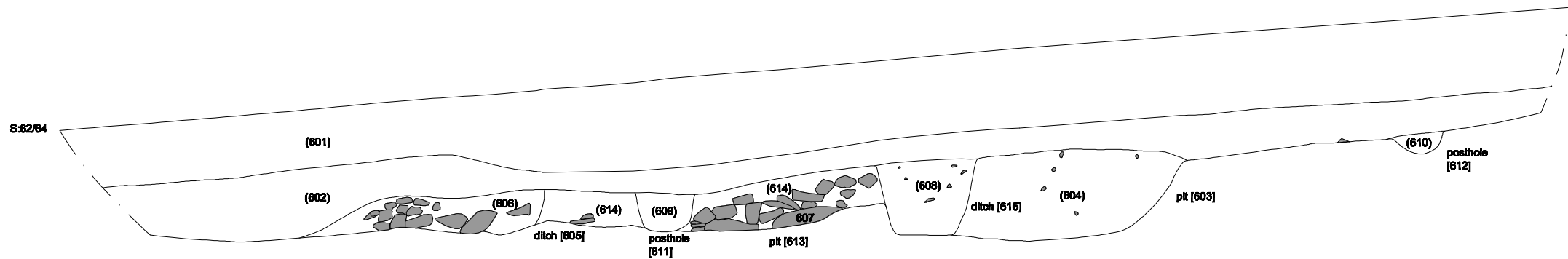
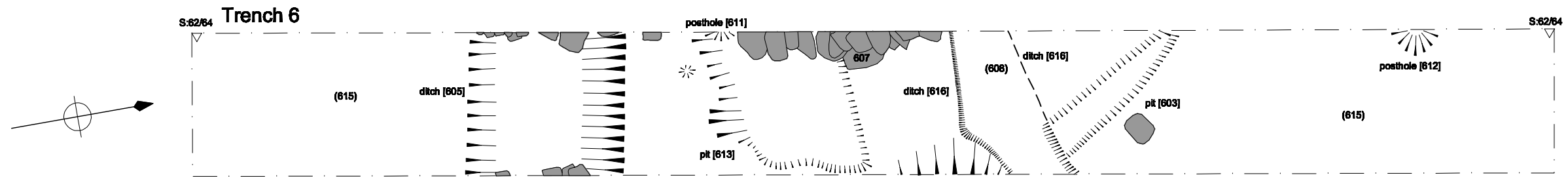


Figure 4: Trenches 6 and 8 plans and sections



Fig 5 Trench 1, section through ditch [104]



Fig 6 Trench 2 pre-excitation showing ditch [208] (foreground) and ring-gully [207] (centre)



Fig 7 Trench 3, section through ditch [304]



Fig 8 Trench 4, section through ditch [404]



Fig 9 Trench 6, wall 607 in section



Fig 10 Trench 8, pit [808] pre-excitation