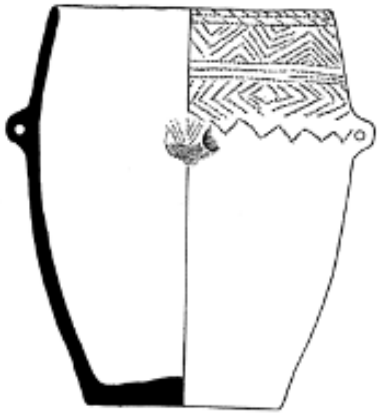
North Cornwall STW Pipeline

Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report



Historic Environment Projects

North Cornwall STW Pipeline

Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report

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This study was commissioned by Kate Stokes of South West Water and carried out by the projects team, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Within Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Andy Jones. The Watching Brief fieldwork was undertaken with help from Nigel Thomas, Charlie Johns, Jo Sturgess, Sean Taylor and Francis Shepherd. James Gossip supervised the excavation of the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age Roundhouse that was located at Trevalga, which is described in a separate archive report.

The project officer was Carl Thorpe. Post-excavation assistance was given by Anna Lawson-Jones and Francis Shepherd, and the lithic report was written by Anna Lawson-Jones.

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

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

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Cover illustration

Topsoil stripping in progress along the pipeline and haul road corridors within Field 29 revealing prehistoric walling (top) and a flint scraper and pottery artefacts (bottom).

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Abbreviations

HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum

1 Summary

In 2009, the Historic Environment Projects team (Cornwall Council) was commissioned by South West Water Ltd to undertake archaeological recording in mitigation of the impact of the construction of a 5.5 km long STW pipeline (Figs 1-4), running from Boscastle (SX 0951 9080) to Tintagel (SX 0531 8851).

Following an archaeological assessment and the results from a geophysical survey, a programme of archaeological recording was carried out along the route of the pipeline. The programme of archaeological recording included controlled soil strips in those areas where there was thought to be high potential for buried archaeology. This included fourteen stretches of the pipeline and the five compounds. A watching brief was also carried out along the remainder of the pipeline corridor (Figs 1-4).

The mitigation work identified a series of archaeological finds and features spanning the last 10,000 years, which included a Mesolithic flint working site at Gavercoombe Farm (Tintagel); approximately 31 prehistoric pits; a probable standing stone within a ditch at Trethevey; a possible standing stone at Bossiney; a Beaker cist or stone-lined pit close to California Quarry (Forrabury cliffs); a cist or stone-lined box at Trevalga; a prehistoric field system of probable Bronze Age date at Bossiney; a Late prehistoric/early medieval cist grave cemetery at Forrabury; an early medieval cist grave and other structures at Tintagel. In addition ditches, boundaries, and other features dating from the medieval, and post-medieval periods were also recorded. The excavation of a prehistoric roundhouse at Trevalga is covered by a separate report. A possible Bronze Age cairn north of Gavercoombe Farm (Tintagel) was also discovered, although this lay outside of the pipeline corridor and was not further investigated.

The archive report is the first stage in a programme of post excavation analyses which will lead to publication.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The Historic Environment Projects team were commissioned by South West Water Ltd to undertake archaeological recording in mitigation of the North Cornwall STW Pipeline Scheme. The pipeline was approximately 5.5 km long (Figs 1-4), and ran from Boscastle (SX 0951 9080) to Tintagel (SX 0531 8851). The programme of archaeological recording included the five working compounds (Fig 1-4).

The scheme has been the subject of an assessment (Parkes 2008). The assessment highlighted the potential for archaeological sites to exist within the area of the pipeline corridor and the compounds. A subsequent geophysical survey identified a number of areas that were likely to contain buried archaeological remains (Wessex Archaeology 2009). This report details the results of the following watching briefs, controlled topsoil stripping programme and targeted excavations.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Advice Officer, Cornwall Council), produced a brief for archaeological recording (18/12/08) along the route of the scheme that guided a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by HE (Jones 2009a and Jones 2009b).

2.2 Aims

The aims of the project were:

- To provide advice to South West Water to minimise the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.
- To ensure that the site works were carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Jones 2009a and b).
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and wider publication.

2.3 Methods

An archaeological watching brief and controlled soil stripping were undertaken during the removal of topsoil from the pipeline corridor. The fieldwork was carried out during 2009.

Controlled soil stripping

The results of the geophysical survey (Wessex 2009) and archaeological assessment (Parkes 2009) indicated that 17 of the areas should be subjected to controlled soil stripping with the possibility of further detailed excavation taking place where significant archaeological remains were uncovered. The soil strip in the targeted areas was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Areas for controlled soil stripping included:

1. Compounds at Trevalga, Bossiney and Gavercoombe Farm Tintagel.

2. Pipeline areas: fields 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 24, 27, and 37.

Watching Brief

The watching brief involved the monitoring of all soil stripping along the length of the pipeline. The areas targeted for a watching brief were as follows:

1. Compounds: Forrabury and Back Lane Bossiney.

2. The pipeline route where the archaeology had not previously been disturbed by existing services or road routes, and in areas where controlled soil stripping had not been recommended.

After soil stripping had been completed, identified archaeological features were hoed/trowelled clean and the archaeological deposits were then hand excavated. Pits and ditches were excavated in section, small postholes and stake holes were excavated in totality where required. Spoil heaps were inspected for finds.

Features were located on to an annotated site plan at a scale of 1:1500 and more detailed plans and sections were made of individual features at a scale of 1:20. Sample sections (describing soil depth, layers present etc) were also noted across each field.

Each field drawing was assigned its own unique GRE numbers 741 and 742 (see section 7). Plans of the Forrabury Compound, and the features in Field 39 were made using an EDM. All field drawings were then scanned and digitised and combined with the EDM field plans.

A photographic record was maintained throughout the project, using colour digital photography. Black and white archive photographs were taken at Forrabury Compound and in Field 6 for the recumbent stone – GBP numbers 2219 and 2220. Digital photographs followed a continuous numbering system starting with 1. Records were made for all archaeological features allocated a number. Cut numbers are presented within **[ ]** brackets, and fills within **( )** brackets. In some cases a single number was used, which combined both cut and fill descriptions.

Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers, or deposits within some cut features (ditches and pits, etc) were sampled for environmental evidence and dating material (see appendices 8.8 and 8.9).

All finds in significant stratified contexts were collected in sealable plastic bags that were labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

Treatment of finds

All finds in significant stratified contexts have been recorded and described (see appendices 8.1 and 8.2).

Archiving

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.

3 Location and setting

The pipeline ran for approximately 5.5km between Boscastle and Tintagel. For most of its route, it ran through fields to the north of the line of the B3263 which connects the two settlements (Fig 1).

The pipeline passed through enclosed pasture on a gently undulating coastal plateau between the cliff edge and the inland hills. Just to the west of Trethevey it was bisected by the deep wooded Rocky Valley. The underlying geology is Upper Devonian slates (Upper Delabole, Woolgarden, and Tresdorn), and Lower Carboniferous slates, lava and tuff of the Tintagel Group overlain in the valley bottoms by alluvium and head deposits (BGS 1973).

The predominant historic landscape type has been characterised as "Anciently Enclosed Land". "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. Smaller areas of "Coastal Rough Land" were also found within the pipeline corridor. This zone frequently contains upstanding prehistoric sites such as burial mounds and cairns

The three settlements (Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle) are of all medieval origin. At Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle "Urban Land" forms the historic landscape character. The settlement at Boscastle lies within a Conservation Area. The castles at Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM 15446, SAM 83 and SAM 913). In addition to the identified sites there was also the potential for the survival of unrecorded buried archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods to exist along the route.

Over 100 archaeological sites were identified by Parkes' assessment (2008) located in the vicinity of the STW pipeline, access track, compound and pumping station sites, most of which lay within the pipeline corridor.

4 Archaeological results

The results from the project are presented below by field as defined by the order in which they were stripped (rather than from east to west). Each of the fields crossed by the pipeline was given a number from 1 to 41. In addition, two un-numbered fields at Trevalga (located approximately half way along the route) contained the main site compound and pumping station, while an additional un-numbered field (located at the north-eastern end of the route) at Forrubury contained a further compound area (Figs 1-4).

The topsoil stripped pipeline corridor averaged 12m to 15m wide, though in areas it reached a width of 20m. In areas where the geophysical survey indicated the potential for a large amount of archaeology the corridor width was reduced to approximately 1.8m. The depth of the trench varied immensely from 0.35m to 2m, and was recorded via a series of numbered sections, the locations for which can be found within the site archive. The results from this recording are presented within each of the following field summaries.

4.1 Field 1 (Fig 3)

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of red, grey-brown clay loam, and 0.1m of yellow brown clay and shillet – the decayed natural bedrock.

A removed field boundary [500] of probable medieval or post-medieval date was identified running in a north west to south east direction at a point midway along the length of the field. This was marked by a linear spread of slate approximately 1.5m wide crossing the stripped area. However, the feature was very ephemeral having been

severely truncated by ploughing. The feature was identified by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009).

The course of a modern water pipeline was also recorded running roughly parallel to the road.

Trevalga STW Compound Field (Fig 3)

This field sloped steeply from south-east to north-west (towards the road). Only the northern half of the area examined by the geophysical survey was topsoil stripped, the southern half was left untouched and used as a soil storage area.

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.15m of yellow, grey-brown clay. Decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench. The thickness of topsoil varied from 0.2m at the top of slope, to 0.4m at its base.

Midway across the width of the field the slight remnants of removed field boundary [508] was identified running in a north-north-west to south-south-east direction. This was marked by a slight surviving ridge of natural bedrock (not reduced by ploughing due to the protection of the overlying boundary). Traces of this ephemeral boundary were identified by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009).

Shallow plough-marks were noted running the length of the field in a south-easterly to north-westerly direction (in line with removed boundary [508]). No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Trevalga Pumping Station Field (Fig 3)

This field also sloped steeply from the south-east to the north-west. Only the northern half of the area examined by geophysical survey was topsoil stripped. The southern half was left untouched and used as a soil storage area.

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.1m of grey-brown clay. The base was marked by decayed shillet bedrock.

At the south-eastern corner of the area stripped a large circular pit [57] was uncovered. This had a diameter of 2m. It had been filled with a light grey-brown clay loam containing numerous lime mortar fragments, brick and roofing slate. A couple of sherds of Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china) were seen (not retained) mixed with this fill indicating a 19th or early 20th century date for this feature so it was not investigated further.

Midway across the width of the field the slight remnants of a removed field boundary [59] was identified running in a north-west to south-east direction. This was marked by a raised area of natural, more resistant bedrock and traces of a slight ditch. The whole feature had been heavily truncated by ploughing and its line was very intermittent. This ephemeral boundary was identified by the geophysical survey and ran north towards the road (Wessex Archaeology 2009).

Slight plough-marks were also seen within this field running lengthwise in a south-easterly to north-westerly direction.

At the centre of the area stripped a circular ring of upright slates set on edge was uncovered. These slates proved to belong to the wall of a Late Bronze Age Roundhouse. This was the subject of a full excavation and the results are described in a separate report (Gossip 2011).

4.2 Field 2 (Fig 3)

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.25m of red, grey-brown clay loam, and 0.1m of yellow brown clay and shillet – the decayed natural bedrock.

The course of a modern water pipeline (not shown on Fig 3) was recorded running roughly parallel to the road. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.3 Field 3 (Fig 3)

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of red-brown clay and 0.05m of yellow brown clay and shillet – the decayed natural bedrock.

Two small pits were encountered midway within the field on the eastern edge of the corridor. Both were approximately circular. Pit [501] – recorded as 01 on the field plan, had a diameter of 0.3m and was up to 0.05m deep. It had a shallow flattened U shaped profile and was filled by a grey, black-brown charcoal-rich clay loam. No artefacts were recovered. Pit [503] – recorded as 02 on the field drawing, lay roughly 2m south of pit [501]. It had a diameter of 0.6m and was up to 0.23m deep. The sides of the cut were steep and the base was flat. There were two fills within the pit. The lowest consisted of yellow, grey-brown clay loam with charcoal flecks and burnt white vein quartz fragments. It produced a single flint flake – suggesting a possible prehistoric date for the pit. The upper fill was a dark grey-brown charcoal-rich clay loam and also contained a lot of burnt white vein quartz.

The continuation of the course of a modern water pipeline observed in Field 2 running roughly parallel to the road was also recorded in this field. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.4 Field 4 (Fig 3)

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.1m of yellow brown clay and shillet. Decayed natural lay at the base of the trench.

Apart from the continuation of the modern water pipeline already noted in previous fields no other archaeology was observed.

4.5 Field 5 (Fig 3)

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.1m of red-brown clay. Decayed natural lay at the base of the trench.

Midway along the length of the field, a linear feature [506] identified by the geophysical survey (Wessex 2009) running from roughly east to west across the corridor proved to be a land drain. This consisted of a cut 0.8m wide that had a stone-lined and capped drain set within it. The cut was only investigated down to the top of the capstone of the drain which lay some 0.2m below the stripped level the corridor.

An ephemeral stony bank [507] running north to south, about 1.5m wide and up to 0.2m high was noted to the east of land drain [506]. Appearing as an indistinct line on the geophysics, this is probably a heavily truncated field boundary. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.6 Field 6 (Figs 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8)

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.35m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of red-brown clay and 0.65m of red, grey-brown clay. At the base of the trench was the top of decayed natural bedrock. Topographically the field sloped from east to west, away from the road.

The geophysical survey had indicated the possible existence of a rectangular enclosure within the northern half of this field marked by three possible ditches occurring within the pipeline corridor. During the topsoil stripping of the area of the possible enclosure a large sub-oval stone was discovered. It was prone and was partly buried within the upper of the fills of one of the ditches. It had the appearance of a fallen (or deliberately slighted) standing stone or menhir so it was decided to investigate this area further with a small-scale excavation.

The excavation revealed two of the three ditches (the northern and the eastern), and confirmed that the large stone was most likely a buried standing stone (Figs 5 and 6).

The northernmost ditch [34] ran from west-north-west to the east-south-east (Fig 5). It was 3.5m wide and reached a depth of 0.6m. It had a shallow 'U' shaped profile with concave edges. Two fills were recorded. The upper deposit (35) consisted of mid to light brown coloured silty clay and contained occasional stones and slate fragments. Running along the length of the ditch was a deposit of slate slabs and smaller stones. This was 0.5m wide and had the appearance of being the lower courses of a slate wall (36). This had been constructed after the ditch had been partially infilled as the lower course of the stones was located above (37), an approximately 0.3m thick deposit of mid to light brown coloured silty clay that contained occasional stones and very few slate fragments. No dating evidence for the ditch or wall was obtained.

The southern ditch [30] ran in a north-north-east to south-south westerly direction. It was traced for a length of approximately 45m. It was 4.5m wide and reached a maximum depth of 1.7m. The ditch was partially sectioned. This revealed that the profile of the ditch cut was steep sided, with a flat bottom. The ditch had three fills. The uppermost fill was red, grey-brown silty clay with a few large stones marking tip lines, context (31). This overlay a grey-green brown clay up to 0.18m thick and yellow grey brown silt that reached a thickness of 0.11m. No artefactual dating evidence was obtained for this ditch.

Partially buried within the top fill of ditch [30] was large recumbent stone (32), (Figs 5 and 6). This was a large teardrop shaped quartzitic greenstone measuring 3.2m by 0.7m and 0.9m thick. The axis of the stone was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, running parallel with the edge of ditch [30] with the tapered end of the stone pointing north-north-east. This stone was not local to the immediate site, where the natural bedrock was decayed shillet and slate. The stone seems to have been deliberately shaped, especially the rounded thicker end (Figs 5, 6, 7, and 8).

To the southeast and protruding from the baulk was a large white quartz block (33). This was fully uncovered and revealed to be a massive block measuring 1.1m by 0.9m and a minimum of 0.7m thick (the base of the stone was not determined). There were also several other smaller stones seen within the section and around the base of this block. These stones could have been cairn material (Figs 6, 7, and 8).

The geophysical survey indicated the presence of a further ditch, running parallel and to the south of ditch [34]. It is shown running at a right angle, west from the southern end of ditch [30], forming the south-eastern corner of the angular ditched enclosure referred to above. However, it was not uncovered in the stripped corridor.

At the southern end of the corridor removed field boundary (510) was recorded. This was marked by a stony bank crossing the stripped area running from north-west to south-east. Two facing stones (large slate slabs set on edge) survived. The bank was approximately 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high (Fig 3).

The continuation of the course of a modern water pipeline noted previously in other fields was also recorded running roughly parallel to the road. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.7 Field 7 (Fig 3)

This field sloped steeply from the east to the west away from the road. The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.25m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.5m of red-brown clay and 0.05m of yellow, brown clay and shillet – the decayed natural bedrock. The thickness of this profile varied greatly from 0.55m thick at the top of the slope (in the east) to 1.05m at the base of the slope (in the west). No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.8 Field 8 (Fig 4)

This field lay at the eastern end of the pipeline at Forrabury. A large part of it was utilised as a playing field. It sloped gently towards the west away from the lane leading to Forrabury Church.

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of black-brown clay loam, 0.2m of dark brown clay loam, 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay and shillet – the decayed natural bedrock.

A slight ditch [126] was identified running in a north to south direction at a point midway along the length of the field. The feature was identified by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009). This ditch had a very shallow 'U' shaped profile. It was 1.2m wide and reached a depth of 0.14m. Cut into the shillet bedrock the feature was very ephemeral having been severely truncated by ploughing. The ditch had been infilled with a dark grey-brown clay loam. The feature was probably a removed field boundary; no dating evidence was obtained.

At the west end of the corridor within this field a series of shillet filled pits and hollows were revealed. These were partially excavated and proved to be either long abandoned burrows, or infilled tree root hollows. From the infill of these hollows a sherd of Cornish Medieval Coarseware dating from the 12th to 13th centuries was obtained.

4.9 Field 9 (Fig 4)

This field sloped gently to the sea which lay to the north. In addition to the pipeline corridor which ran roughly east to west at the northern end of the field an access road (3.5m wide) was constructed running north to south alongside the hedge separating this field from Field 8 that connected the corridor with Under Road, Forrabury. Due to the geophysical survey indicating the possible presence of several features along the course of the pipeline the width of the corridor was reduced to a width of 2m in order to lessen its impact on any archaeology.

The soil stripped profile recorded across the field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.08m of red-brown clay. Stony red, grey-brown clay and shillet – the decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Three small pits were recorded along the length of the access road. All appeared to be markedly truncated, probably as a result of ploughing.

Pit [101] was roughly circular in shape with a diameter of 0.42m. The pit had steep, almost vertical sides and was flat bottomed. It reached a depth of 0.12m. The pit had been cut into the natural shillet bedrock. The fill consisted of a very dark organic rich grey-brown clay loam with numerous charcoal fragments. There was also a lot of burnt bone visible. A burnt flint probable blank for a leaf shaped arrowhead of Neolithic date, and a water rounded quartz pebble were recovered from the fill. The projectile blank was set vertically in the fill, pointing downwards as if it had been thrust into the pit (Fig 14).

Pit [102] lay approximately 36m north of pit [101]. This was roughly oval in shape and measured 0.6m by 0.4m with the long axis orientated east to west. It had a rounded

'U' shaped profile and reached a depth of 0.1m. Cut into the shillet bedrock, the fill consisted of dark grey-black silty clay with fragments of decayed shillet. No artefacts were recovered.

Pit [103] was roughly 30m north of pit [102]. This was irregular in shape, measuring 0.32m by 0.3m and reached a depth of 0.05m. Cut into the bedrock the pit was steep sided, flat bottomed, and filled with a dark grey-brown clay loam with some shillet fragments. No artefacts were recovered.

Along the line of the pipeline corridor three slight ditches were recorded of which two were recorded in section.

Ditch [121] was oriented southwest to northeast. This ditch had a very shallow U shaped profile. It was 1.4m wide and reached a depth of 0.24m. Cut into the shillet bedrock the feature had been infilled with (122), a dark grey-brown clay loam.

Ditch [123] was also oriented in a southwest to northeast direction. This ditch was a very shallow U shaped profile. It was 1.5m wide and reached a depth of 0.3m. Cut into the shillet bedrock, the feature had been infilled with (123), a dark grey-brown clay loam.

Both of these ditches were connected by another length of ditch running roughly at right angles to them in a northwest to southeast direction. This ditch, [514] was not sectioned.

These three ditches formed an elongated Z pattern across the pipeline corridor. It is most probable that they are remnants of an earlier field system that bear no relationship to the pattern of the current field pattern. Unfortunately no dating evidence was obtained.

The hedge boundary 120 between Field 9 and Field 10 was sectioned. This proved to be a stone faced earthen bank 1.5m wide with ditches on either side.

4.10 Field 10 (Fig 4)

This field sloped gently towards Forrabury which lay to the east. The pipeline corridor was maintained at the reduced width of 2m.

The topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of grey, yellow-brown clay. Weathered shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

A linear feature (119) was recorded crossing the north-eastern end of the corridor in a roughly north to south direction. It was filled with red-brown clay, but proved to be a natural fold within the bedrock approximately 0.1m deep. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.11 Field 11 (Fig 4, 15 and 16)

This field was generally flat. The pipeline corridor was maintained at the reduced width of 2m. This was done to avoid several features that were identified by the geophysical survey. Most notably there were two large hollows and a linear feature recorded at the eastern end of the field. It was considered possible that the 'hollows' may have been Bronze Age roundhouses as these produce similar anomalies. In the event, topsoil stripping of the area revealed a band of solid, virtually un-weathered slate that outcropped close to the surface at a depth of 0.2m. This slate was an ideal source of stone for the local hedges, and these hollows represented quarry pits from which this stone was obtained.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of grey, yellow-brown clay. Weathered shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

At a point 47.5m from the hedge boundary at the western end of the pipeline corridor a large stone-lined pit [113] was recorded. As only a fraction of the pit projected from the southern baulk of the trench, this feature was only partially excavated as it was possible to leave the rest untouched and preserved *in situ.* The trench for the pipeline itself was directed 1m further north so that the exposed part could be left undamaged.

Pit [113] was possibly rectangular in shape and was cut through the shillet bedrock. Lying diagonally to the side of the corridor, the exposed area measured 0.8m by 0.8m. The long axis of the pit was orientated north to south (Fig 15), with the edge of the trench running diagonally across it.

The pit cut had vertical sides and a flat base. The western side of the pit was lined by a large slab of slate that disappeared into the baulk. The exposed length of the stone was 0.8m by 0.4m wide and 0.08m thick. This stone was set on its edge against the western side of the cut and rested on the base of the trench. There was no evidence for a stone-lining at the northern end of the pit; however, fragments of another slate set vertically were seen within the section on the eastern side, indicating that this side too had once been lined by a large slate slab. There was no evidence for a capstone. This pit had three fills. At the base was a layer of yellow-brown silty clay that contained flecks of charcoal, context (114). This was 0.06m thick. Overlying this was 0.16m of compacted dark brown clay loam containing a few shillet fragments, context (115). The remainder of the pit (0.24m) was infilled with a dark grey-brown clay loam which had numerous shillet fragments and some charcoal, context (116). This latter context produced 30 sherds of Beaker pottery including 7 basal angle sherds. The pottery had been decorated with impressed comb stamped decoration forming geometric and herringbone patterns. This material is of Early Bronze Age date (c.2000 1 1500 BC). The top of the pit lay only 0.2m below the current ground surface (Figs 15 and 16).

After investigation the emptied part of the pit was lined with terram and carefully infilled with material that was ensured to be as stone free as possible. Another piece of terram and a further 0.1m of soil was placed over it in order to protect the pit during the course of the actual process of laying the pipeline.

An ephemeral linear hollow [112] approximately 2m wide (the edges were ill-defined) crossed the corridor diagonally from north-east to south-west at the western end of this field. Infilled with a brown-grey silt and shillet fragments. The feature aligns with a gap (former gateway) in the hedge to the north, suggesting that this gulley may mark the passage of animals and vehicles. There was no apparent blocked gateway within the existing hedge separating fields 11 and 12.

4.12 Field 12 (Fig 4)

This field was generally flat. The pipeline corridor was maintained at the reduced width of 2m. The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of grey, yellow-brown clay. Weathered shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

A trench [110] was observed at the eastern end of the field running north-west to south-east across the corridor. It was 0.3m wide and infilled with brown silty-clay and shillet fragments. It had the appearance of a modern field drain and was not investigated further.

A linear spread of quartz and shillet in a grey sandy soil (111) measuring 0.7m wide ran alongside the existing north-eastern boundary hedge of Field 12. It was uncertain what this represented. It may be the site of a removed earlier boundary, or perhaps an infilled trench.

Apart from some modern service trenches (3 water pipes and an electric cable) no other features of archaeological interest were recorded.

4.13 Field 13 (Fig 3)

This field was not monitored. It lay at the bottom of a valley and the ground was marshy. The geophysical survey did not identify any features within this field (Wessex Archaeology 2009).

4.14 Field 14 (Fig 3)

This field lay to the north of Trevethy and sloped steeply to the northeast. The pipeline corridor was approximately 12m wide in this field.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of red, grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of grey, yellow-brown clay. Weathered shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench. The thickness of this soil profile varied immensely from 0.4m thick at the top of the slope in the southern part of the field to over 0.9m at the base of the slope in the north. A ploughed out field boundary [133] was recorded at the north-eastern end of the corridor. This was marked by a stone rubble infilled ditch roughly 1.5m wide running north-west to south-east across the corridor.

No dating material was recovered for this boundary. No other features of archaeological interest were recorded.

4.15 Field 15 (Fig 3)

This field lay to the west of Trevethy and sloped steeply to the south-west dropping down towards Rock valley. The pipeline corridor was approximately 12m wide in this field.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of red, grey-brown clay, and 0.05m of grey, yellow-brown clay. Weathered shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Two ploughed out field boundaries were recorded. Boundary [135] ran roughly west to east and was marked by two parallel shallow ditches 2m apart. Boundary [136] was marked by two carefully laid lines of flat slate blocks defining a zone of yellow brown clay, 1.8m wide running in a north to south direction. In line with this feature, an upright slate block some 1.5m high was seen abutting the current hedge boundary alongside the road which suggests this may mark the termination of hedge [136].

Both features appeared faintly on the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009). No dating material was recovered for these boundaries, and no other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.16 Field 16 (Fig 3 and 17)

This field lay to the east of Trevalga, and sloped gently to the north. The pipeline corridor was approximately 9m wide in this field.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.25m of grey-brown clay. Weathered shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

At a point 72m from the hedge boundary with Field 17, roughly midpoint within the field, 0.5m below the current ground level, a large stone-lined feature, pit [210] was uncovered. This lay on the northern side of the corridor, and although right up against the baulk it was fully exposed. Rectangular in shape this pit measured 1.44m by 0.8m and reached a maximum depth of 0.16m. The long axis of this pit was orientated in a south-west to north-east direction (Fig 17).

Cut into the natural decayed bedrock, the sides of the trench had been lined with vertically set slate slabs. The largest of these was 0.86m long and 0.06m thick with a maximum visible height of 0.16m. The slate slabs were set within a narrow construction

slot that cut through the bedrock at the base of the pit. The stone-lining was not excavated as it was decided to preserve the pit *in situ*. The upper excavated part of the pit contained a dark brown sticky clay loam that contained some charcoal and shillet fragments, context (212). No artefacts were recovered from fill (212). This pit feature is very similar to pit [113] in Field 11 and may be of Early Bronze Age date.

After excavation, the pit was lined with terram and carefully infilled with material that was as stone free as possible. Another piece of terram and a further 0.1m of soil was placed over it in order to protect the pit during the course of the actual process of laying the pipeline.

A removed hedge boundary [211] was recorded to the south-west of pit [210]. This consisted of two shallow parallel ditches each 1m wide, infilled with dark brown clay loam separated by 2m of natural yellow brown clay and decayed bedrock. It ran in a roughly north-north-west to south-south-east direction. The faces of the hedge bank were marked by vertically set slates. Although no dating material was recovered for this boundary, it is likely to be of later medieval or post-medieval date (Fig 3). No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.17 Field 17 (Fig 3)

This field sloped gently to the sea which lay to the north. The pipeline corridor ran roughly north east to south west at the southern end of the field alongside the road.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of grey-brown clay, and 0.02m of yellow-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Towards the east end of the corridor a single pit was revealed. Pit [204] was roughly oval in shape with a long axis of 1m and a shorter of 0.8m. The long axis was roughly orientated north-east to south-west. The pit was steep sided with an almost flat base and cut down through the natural bedrock. It reached a depth of 0.4m. The fill consisted of a very dark grey-brown clay loam with numerous charcoal fragments. There was also a lot of burnt shillet and angular white vein quartz blocks, some of the latter up to 0.3m long. No artefacts were recovered, so the dating of this pit is uncertain, although a prehistoric date would seem likely. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.18 Field 18 (Fig 3)

This field sloped gently to the sea which lay to the north. The pipeline corridor ran roughly northeast to southwest at the southern end of the field alongside the road.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of grey-brown clay, and 0.02m of yellow-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Two modern land drains features [197] and [199] within machine cut trenches were recorded crossing the corridor in a roughly north-west to south-east direction. These were not investigated further, but were faintly visible on the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009). No other archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.19 Field 19 (Fig 3)

This narrow field sloped gently to the sea which lay to the north. The pipeline corridor ran roughly north-east to south-west at the southern end of the field (alongside the road) and was approximately 12m wide.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.1m of grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.20 Field 20 (Fig 20)

This narrow field sloped gently to the sea which lay to the north. The pipeline corridor ran roughly northeast to southwest at the southern end of the field alongside the road and was approximately 12m wide.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.1m of grey-brown clay and 0.02m of yellow-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Towards the western end of the corridor two pits were recorded. Pit [191] was roughly oval in shape with a long axis of 1m and a shorter of 0.5m. The long axis was roughly north to south. The pit had a steep sided asymmetric 'V' shaped profile. It reached a depth of 0.26m. The pit had been cut into the natural shillet bedrock. The fill consisted of a very dark grey-brown clay loam with numerous charcoal fragments. No artefacts were recovered.

Pit [192] lay approximately 2m to the north of pit [191]. This pit was roughly sub-oval in shape with a long axis of 0.8m and a shorter of 0.5m. The long axis was roughly north to south. The pit had a rounded 'V' shaped profile. It reached a depth of 0.24m. The pit had been cut into the natural shillet bedrock. The fill consisted of a very dark grey-brown clay loam with charcoal fragments and burnt slate. No artefacts were recovered.

No artefactual dating evidence was recovered from these pits. They could possibly date to the prehistoric, Romano-British or early medieval periods.

4.21 Field 21 (Fig 3)

This wide field sloped gently to the sea which lay to the north. The pipeline corridor ran roughly north-east to south-west at the southern end of the field (alongside the road) and was approximately 12m wide.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of grey-brown clay and 0.05m of yellow-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Two pits were recorded in this field. Pit [185] was roughly oval in shape with a long axis of 0.9m and a shorter of 0.6m. The long axis was roughly north to south. The pit had an irregular stepped profile. The deeper section was more circular in shape and was flat bottomed. It reached a depth of 0.3m. The pit had been cut into the natural shillet bedrock. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing burnt blocks of white vein quartz up to 0.3m in size, and burnt shillet. The amount of charcoal increased in concentration towards the bottom of the pit. The shillet that formed the sides of the circular deeper part of the pit was red-brown in colour and showed signs of being heat affected. Six flints including a scraper, and retouched blade came from within the fill of the pit. All appeared to be very fresh in nature. The flints are Neolithic in date (see 8.3 below).

Pit [195] lay at the eastern end of the corridor approximately 4.5m from the hedge boundary. This pit was roughly oval in shape with a long axis of 0.6m and a shorter of 0.3m. The long axis was roughly north-west to south-east. The pit had a shallow flat bottomed 'U' shaped profile. It reached a depth of 0.1m. The pit had been cut into the natural shillet bedrock. Two fills were recorded; the lower fill consisted of dark grey-brown clay with numerous small burnt fragments of white quartz and shillet. A small retouched flint flake was recovered from this fill along with a water rounded pebble. This was overlain by a charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam deposit. This layer also contained a large number of carbonised grains. From this upper layer a small iron hobnail was recovered.

Mid point across the field was a stony spread (521) approximately 2m wide running parallel with the current field boundaries in a north-west, to south-east direction. This

had the appearance of a removed field boundary. This and the course of three modern water pipes were picked up faintly by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009).

4.22 Field 22 (Fig 2 and 18)

This large triangular shaped field lay to the north-east of Bossiney. An access road 10m wide was dug along side the hedge boundary close to the road in the southern part of the field. This was to give access to the main pipeline corridor which was 18m wide and ran roughly north-north-west to south-south-east across the field.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay and 0.05m of red, grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock was uncovered at the base of the trench.

Three pits were recorded in a grouping close to the eastern end of the road almost within the centre of the corridor. Two pits were adjacent to each other being only 0.1m apart.

Pit [249] was the larger and was sub oval in shape with a long axis of 0.64m and a shorter of 0.58m. The long axis was roughly north to south. The pit was shallow with gentle sloping sides and a flat bottom cut into the solid shillet bedrock. It reached a depth of 0.1m. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt white vein quartz fragments.

Pit [260] lay 0.1m to the north-west of pit [249]. This pit was roughly square in shape approximately 0.3m by 0.3m in size. The pit had vertical sides and was flat bottomed. It reached a depth of 0.06m. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt white vein quartz fragments.

A third pit [261] lay approximately 20m west of the pit [249]. This was sub oval in shape with a long axis of 0.8m and a shorter of 0.58m. The long axis was roughly northeast to southwest. The pit was shallow with gentle sloping sides forming an asymmetrical profile. It was also cut into the solid shillet bedrock reaching a maximum depth of 0.1m. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt blocks of white vein quartz fragments.

None of the pits described above produced any artefacts. No other features were recorded along the length of the access road.

Two pits were uncovered at the southern end of the pipeline corridor. These formed a small group 1.8m apart.

Pit [286] was circular in shape with a diameter of 0.6m. It was a shallow 'U' shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.12m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. There were no artefacts.

Pit [287] lay 1.8m to the north of pit [286] and was also circular in shape with a diameter of 0.6m. It was a shallow 'U' shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.2m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. The fill of the pit contained 6 sherds of Neolithic pottery (Quartz tempered fabric) and a retouched flint flake that is a possible tranchet arrowhead blank (Fig 18).

A modern water pipeline ran across the corridor some 30m north of pit [286]. This was picked up by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009), and a modern dog burial [246] was located in the south-western corner of the field. It was not excavated.

4.23 Field 23 (Fig 2)

This narrow long field lay to the north of Field 22. The topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.1m of grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.24 Field 24 (Fig 2)

This field was open ground and grazing on top of the cliffs above Willapark. The original course chosen for the pipeline corridor was moved further south to avoid a complex of features picked up by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009) and earthworks at SX 0666 8912 that were possibly part of a medieval settlement.

Solid shillet bedrock was very close to the surface here, the basic profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of grey-brown clay. The solid bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

At the eastern end of the pipeline corridor a large ditch [234] was recorded cutting diagonally across the corridor in a north-west to south-east direction. This ditch was 1.3m wide and infilled with silty red-brown clay. The edge of the ditch on its southern side was marked by a raised line of solid bedrock this having been protected from ploughing by being sealed beneath the boundary bank. The ditch was approximately 0.35m deep.

At a point midway along the corridor across this field another ditch was recorded, ditch [240]. This also ran diagonally across the pipeline corridor in a north-east to south-west direction. The ditch was 1.5m wide, and was infilled with red-brown silty clay. The edge of the ditch on its southern side was marked by a raised line of solid bedrock which had been protected from ploughing by being sealed beneath the boundary bank. The ditch was approximately 0.35m deep.

Although no dating evidence was obtained from the ditches of these features, Cornish Medieval Coarseware dating from the 12th to 13th centuries was recovered from nearby suggesting that the area had been enclosed by the medieval period and material from a nearby settlement had been dumped into the fields.

A quarry pit [527] was cut into the shillet bedrock, and was probably used for extracting hedging stone. No further archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.25 Field 25 (Fig 2)

Due to the pipeline being re-routed at the last moment to take a line further south through Field 24 this field was not affected by the project.

4.26 Field 26 (Fig 2)

Due to the pipeline being re-routed at the last moment to take a line further south through Field 24 this field was not affected by the project.

4.27 Field 27 (Fig 2 and 19)

This was a large long field to the north of Bossiney Caravan Park. The field sloped steeply to the north-west. Within this field a compound area was stripped at the south-eastern end. A 4m wide haul road was constructed to take construction traffic away from the centre of Bossiney. It ran across the field from the compound in a north-westerly direction to swing behind the village to the west.

The pipeline corridor entered the field at approximately SX 06630 89032 and was initially 10m wide narrowing to a width of 8m. At SX 06596 89055 the pipeline corridor and haul road merged together to run along side each other in a north-westerly direction across the field.

The average topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.25m of red, grey-brown clay. The solid bedrock lay at the base of the trench. This profile varied in thickness from 0.4m at the top of the hill within the compound to 0.98m at the foot of the slope by the stream at SX 206434 89128.

Within the area stripped for the compound, and along the haul way to a point circa SX 06537 89075 which was about two thirds of the length of the field, there were a parallel pair of shallow ditches [223] and [228] approximately 2m apart. These represented ditches that had run along either side of a removed field boundary. Dependant on the extent of truncation by ploughing, they varied in width between 0.5m and 1.5m. These shallow ditches were infilled with grey-brown silty clay reaching a maximum depth of 0.1m. The space between the ditches was marked by less weathered or solid shillet where the overlying bank had preserved it. The junction between the ditch and bank was in places marked by small vertical slates, which represented the last remnants of the lowest course of facing stones.

Boundary [223]/[228] formed part of a pattern of long rectangular shaped fields running north-west to south-east that probably continued the pattern of medieval strip fields seen around other parts of Bossiney. From the fill of one of the ditches [223] three sherds of Cornish Medieval Coarseware of 13th to 14th centuries date were recovered.

Subdivisions of these strip fields were represented by removed field boundaries [226] at SX 06619 09004 and [227] at SX 06581 890025. Though very ephemeral these consisted of paired ditches trending north-east to south-west.

At the very eastern end of the pipeline corridor where it entered Field 27 (SX 06630 89032) a ditched feature, structure 231, was uncovered. Though its eastern end was sealed beneath the existing field boundary hedge, it appeared to be rectangular in shape. The structure was 5.5m wide, and some 8m of the length of the building was observed. However, the full dimensions of the structure could not be determined. The long axis was orientated north-east to south-west.

Two slots were put across the ditch forming structure 231 to examine its nature. Slot 1 cut the western side while slot 2 was put through the northern. It was found within slot 1 that the western end of the structure was marked by a ditch (231/Slot 1) that was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with an asymmetrical 'U' shaped profile. This ditch was infilled with fine grey silty clay with angular vein quartz blocks up to 0.3m in length. This fill also contained charcoal and a prehistoric flint flake. Slot 2 revealed that the northern side of the structure was marked by a ditch (231/Slot 2) that was 1m wide, with a shallow 'U' shaped profile 0.18m deep filled with silty grey-brown clay which had flecks of charcoal, but no quartz fragments. The date and function of this structure is uncertain; it may be prehistoric, but more likely perhaps to relate to the nearby medieval settlement.

Prior to the project, the only feature visible within this field was cattle rubbing stone 531 at SX 06537 89075. The stone was a quartzitic slate slab set vertically with the ground, 1m wide, 0.12m thick and with a visible height 0f 1m. Its full height was not determined as the stone was left *in situ*. Its axis was orientated north-east to south-west. A hole of circa 0.08m diameter had been drilled through the western side perhaps for use as a gatepost (Fig 20).

The stone was situated within the body of a stone-built wall 236. As the stone was to be left *in situ* the area around the socket was not examined so it was not possible to determine from where the socket was cut (Figs 19 and 20). Wall 236 was approximately 1.5m wide with each wall face being marked by slates set diagonally on edge. This seemed to be the lowest course of wall edge facings that in this area are often made in a herringbone 'jack and Jill' pattern of slate. The core of the wall was formed of slate rubble and clay. As the socket area of the stone was not examined fully this could not be determined. The axis of the wall was orientated north-east, to south-

west and seemed related to the layout of the medieval strip field system. No dating material was found for the wall but it was most likely of medieval origin or a post-medieval fossilisation of a medieval boundary (Fig 19 and 20).

Immediately to the west of rubbing stone 531 within the pipeline corridor was a trackway composed of a compacted layer of crushed quartz and shillet within sandy grey-brown clay (243). This track was 1.5m wide and ran from north-west to south-east. This trackway was observed for a length of 14m. The north-western end was covered by the baulk while the south-eastern end was truncated by ploughing. It is possible that this may actually be hardcore deposited within an old gateway for which stone 531 formed a gatepost (Fig 19).

When wall 236 was removed from the area of the haul road and pipeline corridor it was found that there was a grouping of five pits (Fig 19). Three of the pits lay close to or directly underneath the removed wall, approximately 5m to the north-east of the rubbing stone. These were pits [235], [237] and [238].

Pit [235] was circular in shape with a diameter of 0.6m. It was a shallow 'U' shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.16m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. The fill consisted of very grey, red brown silty clay with charcoal and contained numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. Thirteen fragments of Neolithic pottery were found from at least two vessels (both gabbroic, and quartz tempered fabrics being represented) of which one of which was a carinated bowl. An utilised quartzite pebble and 11 fresh flints including a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead were also recovered from the pit (Figs 19, 21 and 22).

Pit [237] lay 1.2m to the southeast of pit [235]. It was sub oval in shape measuring 0.6m by 0.5m. It was a steep sided 'U' shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.2m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. There were two fills. The lower fill (0.1m thick) consisted of silty, yellow brown clay with some flecks of charcoal and shillet fragments. The upper layer was of grey-brown silty clay with charcoal and containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. Six prehistoric flint flakes in fresh condition were recovered from this upper fill (Fig 19).

Pit [238] lay 0.9m to the north-east of pit [237] (Fig 19). It was sub-oval in shape measuring 0.7m by 0.5m. It was a steep sided 'U' shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.12m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. The fill was a silty, yellow-brown clay with a few fragments of white vein quartz.

Two further pits lay to the south-west of the rubbing stone (Fig 19). These were pits [290] and [291]. Pit [290] lay approximately 9m southeast of stone 531. It was sub oval in shape measuring 0.5m by 0.3m. It had a steep sided 'U' shaped bowl profile and a depth of 0.12m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. The fill was grey-brown clay with a few fragments of white vein quartz. No artefacts were found.

Pit [291] lay approximately 5m east of pit [290]. It was sub oval in shape measuring 1.2m by 0.5m. It had a steep sided, flat bottomed profile reaching a depth of 0.1m. The fill was grey-brown clay with a few fragments of white vein quartz and charcoal flecks. A cobble hammerstone and a flint flake were recovered from the fill.

Two further pits were located near the north-western end of this field, pits [250] and [251] however they proved to be of modern origin containing modern 19th century ceramics (Fig 2). Pit [250] additionally produced a single residual flint.

4.28 Field 28 (Fig 2)

The average topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.25m of grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

At the north-western end of the corridor a removed hedge boundary 267 was recorded. This consisted of two shallow parallel ditches each 1m wide and infilled with dark brown

clay loam separated by 2m of natural yellow brown clay and decayed bedrock that ran in a roughly north-west to south-east direction. No other features of archaeological interest were observed, although four unstratified flints were collected, dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age period.

4.29 Field 29 (Fig 2, 23 and 24)

This relatively flat field lay to the north-west of Bossiney Caravan Park. Within this field the haul road and pipeline corridor ran alongside each other in a south-westerly direction. The haul road was 4m wide, and the pipeline was 8.5m wide with a 1.5m baulk separating the two.

The average topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.25m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.2m of grey-brown clay and 0.05m of green grey-brown clay. The solid bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

At the north eastern end of the corridor a complex of walls 298 were uncovered (Fig 23) at a depth of approximately 0.5m below the current ground surface. These formed an 'h' shape complex running in a south-westerly direction for a distance of approximately 25m. This complex was composed of three walls, the length of one of which that crossed into the haul road was able to be cleaned and investigated in more detail.

Wall 270 (Figs 23, 24 and 25) ran in a north-west to south-easterly direction and was constructed of carefully laid stone with up to five courses surviving to a height of 0.5m. The stones had a matrix of yellow grey-brown clay between them (271) that bonded the stones together. Bronze Age Trevisker pottery and a hammerstone were recovered from this material.

The wall was built directly on top of the natural grey clay (272) with no indication of a preserved old land surface, suggesting that the ground may have been stripped of soil before the wall was constructed (Fig 24). On either side of the wall overlying natural clay (272) was a layer (up to 0.08m thick) of grey-brown silty clay with small vein quartz fragments, a flint flake and flecks of charcoal, context (273).

On the north-eastern side of the wall (Fig 24) layer (272) was overlain by a 0.23m thick deposit of hard compacted pale grey-brown silty clay with shillet fragments, context (274), which produced Bronze Age Trevisker pottery and flint including a thumbnail scraper. Above (274) was deposit (275), which had built up against the walling to a thickness of 0.23m, reducing to 0.08m half a metre to the east. It consisted of grey-green, brown clay with a few shillet fragments, and was overlain by up to 0.14m of silty grey-brown clay with a few shillet fragments, context (276).

On the south-western side of the wall, layer (273) was overlain by up to 0.23m of pale grey-brown clay with numerous shillet and quartz fragments and other stony rubble, context (277). This almost had the appearance of a demolition or destruction layer, the stony rubble being derived and pulled off from the wall in this direction. This was overlain by up to 0.11m of brown silty clay with very few stony inclusions, context (278), which overlay the south-western side of the wall footings. Thinning towards the west, the top of this layer was marked by a fractured shillet tip line. This layer was in itself overlain by up to 0.3m of dark grey-green, brown clay with occasional shillet fragments, context (279). This pinched out at its north-eastern end level with the top of wall 270 (Fig 24).

The entire wall was overlain by 0.3m of grey-brown clay loam with few shillet inclusions, context (280), which was in turn overlain by 0.16m of grey-brown clay loam plough soil, context (281). Above this was 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil, context (282).

This complex of walling (270 and 298) seems to define small square or rectilinear fields (Fig 23) that bear no relation to the current field pattern which is of medieval origin. Only prehistoric artefacts, including Bronze Age pottery (Fig 25), and later

Neolithic/Bronze Age flints were found in association, which suggests a prehistoric potentially Bronze Age origin.

To the south-south-west a line of paired ditches approximately 2m apart running in a north-west to south-easterly direction marked another removed field boundary [285]. This feature is probably of medieval date (Fig 2).

4.30 Field 30 (Fig 2)

This field was utilised for a compound, haul road and pipeline corridor. The average topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.55m of grey-brown clay and 0.2m of grey, green-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Apart from a modern water pipe, no further archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.31 Field 31 (Figs 2, 26, 27, and 28)

This field lay to the north-west of Field 30 and was relatively flat. Within this field the haul road and pipeline corridor ran alongside each other in a north-westerly direction. The haul road was 4m wide, the pipeline 8.5m wide with a 1.5m baulk separating the two (Fig 26).

The average topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.25m of grey-brown clay and 0.05m of green grey-brown clay. The solid bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Some 35m to the west of the existing boundary (Figs 26, 27, and 28) within Field 30 a two-wall complex 313 was located. It was similar to possible prehistoric walling 298 found in Field 29. The longest 13.5m length of wall ran roughly north to south across both the corridor and haul road. It was approximately 0.75m wide and survived to at least three courses with a height of 0.3m. The short, east to west aligned section of wall 313 ran at right angles across the main wall (extending *circa* 4m east and 0.5m west from it), and had an approximate 5m length (Fig 26 and 27). This wall too was approximately 0.75m wide. Both walls had been constructed of carefully laid shillet blocks bonded together by yellow, grey-brown clay. In terms of stratigraphy the shorter east to west length of wall is later than the underlying, longer walling. No diagnostic finds were found to date either wall.

About 25m west of this walling was single ditch [314] running in a roughly north-east to south-westerly direction. Slightly curvilinear in plan (gently curving towards the south-west) this ditch was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a shallow 'U' shaped profile and was infilled with grey-brown clay loam and some shillet fragments. No dating evidence was found for this ditch (Fig 26).

Just two metres west of ditch [314] was a removed field boundary 539 consisting of a pair of shallow ditches separated by 1m of bedrock running north-east to south-west across the corridor. The eastern ditch was the wider with a width of 1.5m, while that on the western side was only 0.5m. The alignment of this boundary was consistent with the current field boundary pattern and so was most likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. The feature did not produce any dating material (Fig 26).

Within the haul road immediately west of removed boundary 539 was ditch [307], which ran south-east to north-west (Fig 26). The ditch seemed to terminate just before it reached the field boundary. The terminal was sectioned and emptied. It was found that the ditch was 1m wide, with a 'U' shaped profile reaching a depth of 0.44m. There were two fills. The lower fill was recorded as yellow silty clay. The upper fill was a grey-brown clay loam. Neither produced any finds suitable for dating.

Approximately 16m west of the field boundary, again within the haul road (Fig 26) was pit [304] and 5m further on another two pits [305] and [306]. Pit [304] was small and

near-circular in shape measuring 0.36m by 0.34m and 0.12m deep. It was steep sided, with a flat bottom. The fill was grey-brown clay with charcoal and burnt vein quartz fragments. No artefacts were recovered. Pit [305] was sub oval in shape measuring 0.7m by 0.62m and 0.18m deep. It was steep sided, with an uneven base. The fill was dark black-brown clay with a few fragments of burnt shillet and plenty of charcoal. There was no white vein quartz. No artefacts were recovered.

Pit [306] lay 2m to the east and north of pit [305]. It was sub rectangular in shape measuring 1.4m by 0.94m. The edge of the cut for the pit had vertical slates set on edge and a large portion of the pit was covered by large flat slate slabs which appeared to be capping stones. The fill of the pit was of red-brown sticky clay. The long axis was orientated north-east to south-west. As this feature lay within the haul road and was not threatened by destruction, it was decided to preserve it *in situ* and to not investigate it further. It was carefully covered in terram and a deep layer of sand before to road was laid over the top of it. No dating evidence was recovered for this feature (Fig 26).

Four metres south of pit [306] within the pipeline corridor but right up against the baulk was another pit [311]. Oval in shape it measured 0.8m by 0.6m with the long axis being north to south. It was filled with red, grey-brown clay with flecks of charcoal. This pit was not investigated further but left *in situ* as it would be unaffected by the digging of the pipeline. A similar pit [312] was uncovered some 5m to the south-west. Oval in shape, measuring 1m by 0.7m and orientated roughly north-west to south-east this feature again was not investigated further but left *in situ*.

At the western end of the corridor a further stretch of possible prehistoric walling 545 was recorded (Fig 26). It was similar walling 313 (this field) and walling 298 in Field 29. The walling which was very fragmentary was 1m wide and there was a matrix of yellow grey-brown clay between the stones. No dating material was recovered for this walling. It is possible that it represents part of an enclosing boundary associated with the pit features, but this was not verified on site.

Immediately to the east of the walling a larger pit was recorded. Pit [308] was cut out of the solid shillet bedrock. It was oval in shape, measuring 1.06m by 0.9m. In profile it was a steep sided 'U' shape, although the sides were ragged in places due to the solid nature of the bedrock into which it was cut. The pit reached a depth of 0.44m. There were two fills. The lower 0.22m thick context (310) was recorded as dark yellow, grey-brown clay loam containing large stony blocks up to 0.2m in length, charcoal, and animal bones including the jaw of a pig. A large flint core identified as a probable Neolithic multiplatform core with use as a chopper tool (see flint report) was also recovered from this layer. The upper layer, context (309) again some 0.22m thick was of dark black-brown organic and charcoal-rich clay loam with large numbers of sea shells including mussels, winkles and cockles. A worked bone point or needle came from this layer. This was the only pit to produce significant animal bone (Fig 26).

Finally at the very end of the corridor a highly truncated ditch [546] was uncovered. As it ran parallel with the current hedge boundary it is likely to be a ditch associated with the current boundary. It was up to 1m wide and infilled with grey-brown clay loam (Fig 26).

4.32 Field 32 (Fig 2)

This field which lies to the northwest of field 31 was not stripped and was not investigated.

4.33 Field 33 (Fig 2)

This wide field lay on the south-western side of Back Lane to the north-west of Bossiney. The field was virtually flat. The pipeline corridor ran roughly east-north-east to west-south-west across the northern top of the field and was approximately 12m wide.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.75m of grey-brown clay and 0.01m of yellow-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

A very straight ditch [318] running north to south some 0.5m wide and infilled with a chestnut, red-brown clay was recorded in the western third of the corridor running across the field. It had the appearance of a modern machine cut land drain and so was not investigated further.

A removed hedge boundary [319] was uncovered in the central eastern part of the field running diagonally across the pipeline corridor from north-east to south-west. It was marked by large shillet blocks (some of the hedge facing stones) and a zone of less weathered bedrock 1.5m wide running north-east to south-west and almost perpendicular to the hedge bounding Back Lane. There were very ephemeral traces of ditches on either side each approximately 0.5m wide, each infilled with a dark grey-brown clay loam. The boundary is likely to be of later medieval or post-medieval date.

Another small ditch [320] occurred close to the western end of the corridor. This was 1m wide and infilled with red-brown silty clay. It ran in a north-north-west to south-south-east direction. This was not investigated further as it was unfortunately tracked over by the machines.

4.34 Field 34 (Fig 2)

This wide field lay to the north-east of the Tintagel camping site and Caravan Park. The field was virtually flat. The pipeline corridor ran along the north-eastern side of the field curving slightly to the north. The corridor was approximately 12m wide.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.25m of grey-brown clay and 0.01m of yellow-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

A removed hedge boundary [323] was uncovered mid point along the corridor at a right angle to the current northern boundary hedge. It ran across the corridor from north-east to south-west, and was marked by two parallel ditches each 0.5m wide separated by a zone 1.5m wide of shillet bedrock. The fill of the ditches was grey-brown silty clay containing numerous quartz blocks. No dating evidence was obtained but the alignment matches the current field pattern.

Some 41m from the western end of this field rounded 'L' shaped ditch [322] was located. The north-west to south-east aligned part of the ditch had a terminal at its western end, close to the northern edge of the corridor. The eastern end curved very sharply round to the south-west and extended beyond the edge of the corridor. The ditch appeared to enclose an area to the west. The ditch was shallow with a gentle 'U' shaped profile, averaging 0.5m in width and a maximum depth of 0.14m. The fill was recorded as dark red-brown clay with shillet fragments, context (548). No dating evidence was obtained for this feature.

4.35 Field 35 (Figs 2, 29, and 30)

This field lay to the northwest of the Tintagel Camping Site and Caravan Park. The field sloped steeply to the southwest. The corridor was approximately 12m wide.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.1m of grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

At the north-eastern end of the corridor traces of stone walling 332 were noted lying below the plough soil (Fig 2). Constructed in a similar way to those seen in Field 29 and Field 31, these walls consisted of carefully laid shillet and quartz blocks with a matrix of yellow clay between them. Here the walls appeared to be between 0.5m and 1m thick and had been heavily truncated by ploughing, at best surviving to only a couple of

courses and 0.2m high. The main line of walling ran in a north-east to south-west direction surviving for a length of 20m with a side arm some 7m from the northern end that branched off perpendicular to the main stretch of walling in a north-west direction. Only 2m in length was seen before disappearing into the baulk, however its line was continued by a slight lynchet that could be seen heading towards the prominent rocky crag of intrusive igneous epidiorite at SX 05759 89145. A further length of walling 549 was recorded some 20m to the southwest. Identical in nature to the structure of walling 332 this was very heavily truncated by ploughing with only a length of some 4m being traced in a northeast to southwest direction. Beyond the baulk a slight lynchet could be seen running perpendicular to this section of walling again heading towards the rocky crag at SX 05759 89145. Differing from the current patterning of field walls, this walling is possibly of prehistoric origin. No finds were recorded from these features.

On the eastern flank of the prominent rocky crag, lying to the north of the pipeline corridor at SX 05786 89164, a low mound 327 was recorded. On closer inspection this appeared to be a possible cairn of Bronze Age date (Fig 29). The mound which was roughly circular in shape had a diameter of 18m, and reached a height of 0.5m above the surrounding ground level. Several large stones of coarse crystalline epidiorite taken from the nearby crag appear to form a rough kerb seen more especially on the southern side. At the centre of the mound is a sub rectangular depression measuring 1.6m by 0.7m, the long axis of which is orientated north-west to south-east. The sides of this depression appear to be lined with stone, forming a possible cist.

A flint scatter site (335) was recorded at the southern end of the corridor, at SX 05807 89032 lying on the valley floor alongside a stream. From an area measuring approximately 5m by 5m it produced 110 flints including cores, debitage, tools and microliths (Fig 30). The assemblage appears to form a Mesolithic flint working site (see Anna Lawson-Jones below).

4.36 Field 36 (Fig 2)

This field lay to the south-west of Field 35 and north-west of the Tintagel camping site and Caravan Park. The field sloped steeply to the northeast ending at a valley bottom with a stream. The corridor was approximately 12m wide.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Twenty metres southwest of the stream a small pit [334] was recorded. This was sub oval in shape with a long axis of 0.34m and a shorter of 0.3m. The long axis was roughly aligned north-west to south-east. The pit had a shallow 'U' shaped profile, and reached a depth of 0.04m. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt white vein quartz fragments. Three sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery were found in the vicinity of this pit, although not directly associated with it.

At the southern end of the corridor within this field the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009) had suggested the presence of disturbed ground and a couple of large hollows. These turned out to be quarry pits 337 for hedging stone, the presence of modern white china (not collected) within the fill indicating that these were most probably of 19th century origin.

4.37 Field 37 (Fig 2)

This rectangular field was stripped to become a compound and lay adjacent to Gavercombe Park road leading to King Arthur's castle north-west of Tintagel. This field was virtually flat.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

A single pit was encountered at the centre of the area stripped for the compound; Pit [343]. This was oval in shape measuring 1m by 0.8m. The long axis ran north-west to south-east. The pit was found to have a shallow 'U' shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.12m, and was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. There were no artefacts.

4.38 Field 38 (Fig 2)

This small field lay to the south of Atlantic Way, Tintagel. The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.3m of grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

Apart from the remnants of a modern outbuilding 358 no archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

4.39 Field 39 (Fig 2, 31, and 32)

This was a large triangular field that sloped very steeply to the south-west forming the eastern side of the Tintagel Castle valley. The pipeline corridor ran directly down the hill in a north-westerly direction to connect with a pumping station being constructed within the valley itself. The corridor was approximately 12m wide. An access road was also constructed to deliver material to the building site for the pumping station. This was done as a 'dog leg' following the northern and then western boundaries of the field. This access road was approximately 8m wide.

The basic topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.15m of red, grey-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

No archaeological features were recorded along the course of the pipeline corridor.

Just at the beginning of the access road, close to the southern baulk a stone-lined cist was uncovered [350]. This was a sub rectangular pit measuring 1.9m by 0.6m with the long axis orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. The pit was lined with vertical slate slabs set on edge (Figs 31 and 32) and there were at least two capstones still *in situ* at the west end. This cist is likely to be an early medieval grave, the near east-west orientation suggesting a Christian date. It lay at the edge of the access road and was not directly affected by the pipe trench, and so was not investigated beyond being planned and located. The cist was then covered in terram and reburied under 0.1m of clean sand to protect it.

To the north-west of the grave several other features were recorded. Structure 354 was a sub-rectangular feature measuring approximately 7m by 4m and orientated east to west. There were traces of walling on the north and eastern sides including a corner with clear facing stones on the east wall. The whole structure was heavily truncated so its function could not be determined. It appears more as a solid rectangular platform than an actual building. Again, this structure was not investigated further as it was possible to rebury the feature under terram and protect it from damage by a deep layer of sand. No dating evidence was obtained.

A further stone-built structure 355 was encountered to the west of structure 354. This structure measured approximately 4m long, and 2m wide, orientated north to south with clear facing stones visible on the west and east sides. Heavily truncated by ploughing, the full shape and form of this feature remained undetermined. As with structure 354 it was preserved *in situ* beneath a covering of terram and sand. No dating evidence was obtained from the structure itself.

A sherd of Bi amphora was recovered (though unfortunately unstratified) from this field in the vicinity of structure 355. The Bi amphora is an eastern Mediterranean import from Greece dating from the 5th to 7th centuries AD and indicates that activity was occurring within this field at this time. Though this material is known to occur in quantity in the vicinity of Tintagel Castle, and the Churchyard, this is the first time that this pottery has been recorded from the environs of Tintagel (Trevena) itself.

Finally at the west end of the upper leg of the access road was a ditch [356], and just to the north a modern trench [351]. Ditch [356] was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep but in places heavily truncated, and ran in a north-east to south-west direction for a distance of 6m before disappearing into the southern edge of the cutting. It had been infilled with red, grey-brown clay with a few shillet fragments. No dating evidence was obtained. Modern machine cut trench [351] contained two fills (352) and (353). The upper fill (352) produced a single residual flint.

4.40 Field 40 (Fig 2)

This was an irregular shaped area within Tintagel Castle Valley that was utilised for the pumping station.

The topsoil stripped profile consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.5m of red, grey-brown clay and 0.1m of red-brown clay. The decayed natural bedrock lay at the base of the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

4.41 Forrabury Compound (Figs 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13)

This rectangular field lay approximately 200m to the southwest of Forrabury Church adjacent to Green Lane, the main road leading through the heart of the hamlet. As the field was relatively flat, it was decided to use the northern half of the field as a site compound and storage area for the eastern side of the pipeline. No geophysical survey was carried out for this field.

Note: a separate set of numbers (1-30) have been allocated to the Forrabury compound features. These features were largely allocated 'grave' or 'pit' interpretations on the basis of surface appearance only.

The soil stripped profile across this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, 0.2m of yellow, grey-brown clay and 0.05m of grey, green-brown clay. The base was marked by decayed shillet bedrock. A separate context list exists for this field (appendices 8.7).

As the area (Fig 10) was being stripped numerous features were rapidly uncovered, the first being a cist grave, Grave 1. It quickly became obvious that a controlled strip of the area was required and a full recording program was initiated. As the area was going to be used as a site compound the majority of the features did not require full excavation, and could be preserved *in situ* beneath a protective covering of sand. The exceptions were graves 1 and 16, which were fully excavated. The controlled topsoil strip allowed for an EDM survey to be carried out, which located all features in plan. Each feature was then given an identifying number, starting with Grave 1 and extending up to Ditch 30. The surface shape, dimensions and visible fill was then recorded.

As noted above the first feature encountered was a small cist grave, Grave 1. Because it had been damaged by the machine in the course of its discovery it was one of the few features fully excavated. It is the most southerly of all the features identified.

Grave 1 was a near square cut measuring 0.6m by 0.5m. The long axis was orientated east to west. The cut was vertical sided with a flat base. No capstones survived, so it cannot be said if this cist had them originally or if it was left open. The pit had been floored with two slate slabs and the sides lined with slate slabs set on edge. The fill consisted of dark grey-brown clay loam. The form of the cist is similar to Iron Age examples which have been recored in Cornwall. At the eastern end of the cut, outside

the cist was buried a complete ceramic vessel which has similarities with some Cornish Iron Age vessels. However, it is possible that it is a 'Gwithian Style' Ware jar dating from the early medieval period between the late 5th to 7th centuries AD (Thorpe 2008). The vessel was filled with a grey-brown clay with few shillet fragments. It may have been deliberately 'killed' by having a hole knocked through its bottom, suggesting pagan activity. No human remains survived within Grave 1 or the pot. The size of the grave indicates that it was probably a child burial (Figs 9, 10, 11, and 12).

Grave 2 was a roughly oval area of slate slabs, measuring approximately 2.5m by 2m with the axis orientated east to west. These had the appearance of being *in situ* capstones over a cist. The west end was marked by a large white vein quartz block, while the slate cover stone that lay at the east end bore a small cup-mark on its surface (Figs 9 and 13). The fill was a dark grey-brown clay loam.

Graves 3, 4 and 6 lay grouped together centrally within the site. Each had the appearance of a small square shaped cist. Grave 3 measured 0.35m by 0.35m; Grave 4 was 0.45m by 0.45m, and Grave 6 was also 0.45m by 0.45m in size. These cists were constructed of vertical slates set on edge with a flat capstone placed on top. Grave 4 had a white quartz water-rounded pebble sitting on top of the capping stone (Figs 9 and 13). All contained a visible grey-brown clay loam.

Grave 5 was an oval cut measuring 2m by 1m, was orientated east to west and lay on the western side of the site. It was infilled with a grey-brown clay loam with some larger shillet blocks lying flat on its surface (Fig 9).

Grave 7 measured 1.5m by 0.5m and was orientated north to south, and was located running parallel to the western edge of the site. Sub rectangular in shape it was rock cut with a grey-brown clay loam fill with numerous shillet fragments.

Grave 8 was an oval shaped cut, 2.8m long and 1m wide. Rock cut, with a grey-brown clay loam infill with numerous shillet fragments. It was orientated roughly north to south and lay in the western central portion of the site.

Grave 9 was an oval shaped cut, 1.3m long and 0.9m wide. It was rock cut, with a grey-brown clay loam fill and numerous shillet fragments. It was orientated roughly west to east and lay in the western part of the site.

Grave 10 was an irregular shaped cut, perhaps two graves combined? It measured 2.3m by 1.5m and was filled with a grey-brown clay loam, and was located on the western side of the site.

Grave 11 was a sub rectangular shaped cut with rounded ends. This measured 1m by 0.3m. The long axis was orientated northeast to southwest. This area was filled with a grey-brown clay loam, and was centrally located within the area of the site.

Grave 12 was a small sub rectangular shaped cist. It measured 0.5m by 0.4m and orientated north to south. It had been constructed out of vertical slates set on edge with a flat capstone placed on top. Its visible fill was recorded as a grey-brown clay loam.

Grave 13 was a sub rectangular shaped cut (Fig 13) with rounded ends. It measured 2.8m by 1m. The long axis was orientated north-west to south-east, and was filled with a grey-brown clay loam, covered in slate slabs laid irregularly over the surface.

Grave 14 was a sub oval shaped cut. This measured 2.7m by 1.6m. The long axis was orientated north-east to south-west. It was filled with a grey-brown clay loam, with a few slate slabs protruding from the surface.

Grave 15 was an elongated oval shaped cut. It measured 3.5m by 1.2m, with the long axis orientated north-east to south-west. It was filled with a grey-brown clay loam, with numerous slate slabs covering the surface. One of these slate slabs at the south-western end had on its exposed surface a small 'cup' mark of circa 0.06m diameter that was 5mm deep.

Grave 16 was a small trapezoidal shaped cist, which was excavated. It measured 0.6m by 0.45m by circa 0.3m deep, and was orientated north to south. Its base had a single step, with the northern third having only an approximate 0.1m depth. The cist had been constructed out of vertical slates set on edge. On excavation it was shown to contain an upper and a lower fill. The upper fill consisted of dark greyish brown, friable silty clay with abundant shillet fragments from the surrounding loose or disturbed bedrock. It was recorded as 0.1m deep, with the upright slate slabs projecting a further 0.08m above. The lower fill was very similar to the upper fill, but without the shillet. It additionally contained a moderate amount of charcoal, plus three or four pieces of heavy' (possibly metal-rich) stone and a large oval pebble. The lower fill was sampled and contains charcoal suitable for scientific dating.

Grave 17 was a large sub oval area/cut, measuring 2.6m by 2m and was orientated north to south. Several large slate slabs lay on the surface, the central one having an irregular peck marked dimple on its surface. Its visible fill was grey-brown clay loam. This feature was located to the immediate south of Grave16 (Fig 17).

Grave 18 was a sub oval shaped cut. This measured 0.8m by 0.4m, with the long axis orientated north-east to south-west. This area was filled with grey-brown clay loam, and defined by horizontally placed slabs (Fig 13). It was located just to the north of Grave 19, in the north-western corner of the site.

Grave 19 was a sub rectangular shaped cut. This measured 1.8m by 0.5m, with the long axis orientated east to west. The area was filled with a grey-brown clay loam.

Grave 20 was a sub oval shaped cut, which measured 0.5m by 0.4m. The long axis was orientated north-west to south-east and the area was filled with a grey-brown clay loam. Features 20 and 21 were located in the north-western part of the site.

Grave or pit 21 was a large sub oval shaped cut and measured 3.2m by 2.1m. The long axis was orientated north to south and was filled with a grey-brown clay loam.

Pit 22 was a sub circular shaped cut, with a diameter of 0.8m. It was filled with a grey-brown charcoal rich clay loam. There was evidence of scorching and burnt clay, perhaps suggesting that this was a hearth pit or perhaps a posthole with the original post burnt out. Pits 22 and 23 are located close together (Fig 13) on the western edge of the site.

Pit 23 was a sub oval shaped cut. This measured 0.80m by 0.60m, with the long axis orientated east to west. It was filled with a grey-brown charcoal rich clay loam (Fig 13). As with pit 22 there was evidence for scorching and burnt clay.

Postholes 24 - a small grouping of three probable postholes (Fig 9) each with a diameter of approximately 0.25m. Each was filled with grey-brown clay with some visible charcoal. They are located on the western edge of the site.

Grave 25 was a sub rectangular cut, located to the south of postholes 24 on the western edge of the site. This measured 2.4m by 0.7m and was orientated east to west. Several large slate slabs lay on the surface and it was filled with grey-brown clay loam.

Grave 26 was a small sub rectangular shaped cist, which measured 0.6m by 0.5m and was orientated north to south. It had been constructed out of vertical slates set on edge with a flat capstone placed on top. The visible fill consisted of grey-brown clay loam. It was positioned in the southern central part of the site.

Grave 27 lay in the northern central part of the site. It was a sub oval shaped cut measuring 2.8m by 1.1m. The long axis was orientated north-east to south-west. It was filled with grey-brown clay loam with a slate slabs protruding from the surface.

Pit 28 was a sub oval shaped cut, located on the western side of site. It measured 1m by 0.6m, with the long axis orientated north-east to south-west. The visible upper fill was grey-brown clay loam. Both pits 28 and 29 are very closely positioned.

Pit 29 was a sub circular shaped cut, with a diameter of 1.2m. It was filled with a grey-brown clay loam and had a white vein quartz stone protruding from the surface of its fill.

Ditch 30 was recorded running across the middle of the site in a roughly south-south-west to east-north-easterly direction. The ditch was 1m wide, and its visible surface fill was recorded as grey-brown clay loam. No dating evidence was obtained for this ditch.

5 Discussion

The results from the project are summarised in this section, divided by period. It should be stressed that these results are provisional at this stage and further analyses will be required.

5.1 Mesolithic

The flint scatter within Field 35 near Gavercoombe Farm was the only flint scatter (335) recorded along the length of the pipeline and is the most obvious site that can be related to this period. The 110 flints including cores, debitage and other waste, tools and possible microliths (Fig 30) coming from an area measuring no more than 5m by 5m suggests that this was an actual working site, situated alongside a stream. A bevelled pebble for working leather or perhaps used as a hammerstone was also recovered. The flint report (Appendix 8.3) places this assemblage within the later Mesolithic.

5.2 Neolithic

Approximately 30 pits (selectively illustrated on Figs 14, 18, 21 and 22) were recorded along the length of the pipeline. Many were shallow and ephemeral bowl-shaped features, some potentially containing burnt soil or clay, with occasional burnt fragments of white vein quartz. These are un-dated, but could date to the Neolithic period. Four pits produced diagnostically Neolithic pottery (some with flint); these were Field 9 pit [101], Field 16 pit [210], Field 22 pit [287] and Field 27 pit [235], while a further four pits produced Neolithic flint-work; Field 3 pit [503]/[02], Field 21 pit [185], and Field 27 pits [235] (see above) and [237]. Soil samples taken from pits [101], [185], [210], [235] and [237] have all produced charcoal. It is hoped that radiocarbon dating will confirm a Neolithic date for these features, since similar-looking pits can also date to the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

Pits containing Early Neolithic pottery are becoming a fairly frequent site type in Cornwall (Cole and Jones 2002, Jones and Reed 2006). Pits at Tregarrick Farm, Roche produced calibrated radiocarbon dates ranging from (WK- 14918) of 3790-3630 cal BC to (WK-14917) of 3650 – 3370 cal BC (Cole and Jones 2002), and those at Portscatho have produced dates ranging from (WK-13258) of 3920- 3640 cal BC to (WK-13257) of 3700 – 3380 cal BC (Jones and Reed 2006). At Trenowah, near St Austell the fill of pit [40], one of a grouping of 13 pits, gave a date (WK-11935) of 3330-2910 cal BC (Johns 2008).

In addition, occasional pieces of worked flint of likely Neolithic date came from Fields 28, 31, 35 and 39. These were predominantly unstratified, residual pieces and none were markedly diagnostic.

5.3 Early Bronze Age

Only one feature recorded could definitely be assigned to this period. This was the stone-lined pit in Field 11, pit [113] (Fig 15) close to California Quarry, Forrabury cliffs that produced 30 sherds of Beaker pottery with comb-stamped decoration forming geometric and herringbone patterns across the surface of the vessel (Fig 16). This pit was not fully excavated so its function is unknown. Stone-lined pits are utilised throughout the Early Bronze Age, some being used for burials, some for cooking, and

others for more arcane purposes. Interestingly, the sherds were found scattered throughout upper fill (116) only, meaning that the lower part of the pit had already been partially filled by the time that the pottery was incorporated.

A similar stone-lined pit [210] was recorded in Field 16 at Trevalga (Fig 17). Unfortunately no artefacts were recovered however it is suggested that it is of similar date. It is hoped that the charcoal from the soil sample from this feature (Appendix 9) will provide a date.

Although lying outside of the pipeline corridor, on the eastern flank of the prominent rocky crag at SX 05786 89164 (Field 35), a low mound 327 was identified. The mound, approximately 0.5m high, was roughly circular in shape with a diameter of 18m. There appeared to be a rough kerb of large stones on the southern side with a central sub rectangular depression 1.6m by 0.7m, the long axis of which is orientated north-west to south-east. The sides of this depression appear to be lined with stone, forming a possible cist. It is possible that this site is a Bronze Age cairn (Fig 29).

5.4 Bronze Age

The buried field walls to the north west of Bossiney are all possibly of Bronze Age date. These were recorded in Field 29 [298], Field 31 [313], and Field 35 [332]. All of the walls are of a similar nature in that they are carefully constructed of slate slabs laid horizontally and bonded by yellow-grey clay. The walls are approximately 1m wide and appear to form a pattern of small rectilinear fields. These show no relationship to the current field system, which is of medieval origin, and which they clearly underlie. Although the dating for the field system is still tentative, wall [298] contained Trevisker Ware pottery, which is diagnostic of the Bronze Age. This was recovered from within its core, and no post Bronze Age pottery was found in association with the boundary or surface onto which it had been constructed. Flint found in the immediate vicinity has been broadly dated to the later Neolithic/Bronze Age period, including one thumbnail scraper of diagnostically Bronze Age date.

The size, width and careful nature of the build of the wall is similar to the Bronze Age boundaries or 'reaves' excavated at Holne Moor on Dartmoor (Fleming 1988). Prehistoric field systems are very rare in the lowlands of Cornwall, and this is a useful addition to the corpus of those found in Cornwall and bears a close comparison to those recorded at Gwithian (Nowakowski *et al* 2007).

5.5 Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age

A Roundhouse of this period was located and excavated from within the Trevalga pumping station field. This is described in a separate report (Gossip 2011). The cist grave cemetery at Forrabury may also date to the Iron Age but this will be discussed below.

5.6 Iron Age / early medieval

The Forrabury compound cemetery, located at the extreme eastern end of the pipeline corridor is a significant find. Although excavated to a very limited extent, the variety of recorded features indicate either an Iron Age or an early medieval cemetery of both pagan and Christian burials, making this complex of features an unusual site of potential national importance (Fig 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13). Graves/features include slate-lined, slate-based and slate capped forms or a combination of these elements, plus some that did not obviously have a built stone component. Where visible, most contained a grey-brown clay-loam fill, while their size, orientation and shape varied largely.

The date of the cemetery is uncertain. It is possible that it is of late prehistoric or Iron Age origin; however, unstratified sherds of possible 'Gwithian Style' pottery dating from the 5th to 7th centuries AD, suggest that it may have continued in use into the early

medieval period. It is of interest that ceramics close to the cemetery are medieval in date but not more recent than the late 13th, early 14th century AD.

Grave 1 was fully excavated, and recorded as a sub-rectangular, east to west aligned, slate lined and floored cut. It contained a single, find-free fill. Just beyond the eastern end of the cut, but clearly associated, was a near complete buried pot which could be of Iron Age date or a Gwithian Style Ware jar of probable 5th to 7th century AD date.

From Grave 15 fragments of burnt bone was recovered. If it is human bone, it suggests that the cemetery was associated with cremations. However, if it is animal then it might be suggestive of evidence for feasting of prehistoric or later date. Feasting was noted at the excavations of the Early medieval cemetery at Tintagel Churchyard (Nowakowski 1990, 1992). However, this grave also contained a slate slab with a small cup-mark visible on it, which may again suggest a prehistoric date.

Slate lined trapezoidal Grave 16 was fully excavated. Its single fill was sampled and has been found to contain charcoal, which may provide a radiocarbon determination.

At the opposite, western end of the pipeline at Tintagel a probable early medieval cist grave [350] and other structures from Field 39 were located. This was unexpected as it was believed that most early medieval activity was focussed around the headland and the church (Nowakowski and Thomas 1990; 1992; Barrowman, Batey, and Morris 2007) with burials especially concentrated around the church of St Materiana. This new discovery indicates that early burial activity extended over a much larger area than had been previously thought or that there was another centre of religious activity within the village. Although no dating evidence was obtained for the grave itself, its orientation suggests a Christian date. A sherd of Bi amphora of 5th to 7th century AD date indicates that activity at this period was occurring within or around Field 39. This is actually the first time that imported Mediterranean ware has been recorded from Tintagel (Trevena) village.

5.7 Prehistoric

Two possible standing stones were recorded. The first was the probable buried standing stone within Field 6 at Trethevey. This large stone 32 had been pushed over into the top of a substantial ditch [30]. Nearby were several other large stones and possible cairn material which possibly may have also been associated with prehistoric ceremonial activity in the area. Unfortunately no datable artefacts were recorded from this area of the excavation or from the fill of the ditch (Figs 5, 6, 7, and 8).

The cattle rubbing stone 531 within Field 27 at Bossiney may also be a possible standing stone (Figs 19, 20 and 21). Unfortunately the base of the stone, and hence its socket, was not investigated as the stone was left untouched and *in situ.* This made it impossible to see from what level it had been constructed, or to obtain any definitive dating evidence from its socket. The stone did seem to be incorporated within the fabric of wall 236 which allows the possibility that it may have pre-dated the wall's construction. Five pits were located in the vicinity of the stone, two of which (pits [235] and [237]) produced diagnostic Neolithic material. This could suggest that this stone (or its site) may be of early origin. However, at a height of 1.5m, this stone is much smaller than most Cornish prehistoric standing stones (Barnatt 1982) and its identification as one remains in question. There is a possibility that it may be later in date, perhaps even post-Roman, or early medieval. A stone of comparable size (although of granite and probably partly shaped) was recovered from excavations within Tintagel Churchyard (Nowakowski and Thomas 1990, 16-17; 1992, 6-7) which was the focus of a cluster of fifth-sixth century AD Christian graves.

5.8 Medieval

An examination of the Tintagel Tithe map (*circa* 1840) shows that the current landscape has changed noticeably since then, with many field boundaries having been removed to increase field size to aid modern farming practises. Most of those that have

gone originally formed a pattern of narrow strip fields of medieval origin that developed around centres of medieval settlement.

An examination of the distribution of medieval finds (mostly ceramics) shows that they occur in those fields closest to the medieval settlement. Forrabury Compound and Field 8 are within the known strip fields recognised around the medieval centre of Forrabury and its church, Field 21 adjacent to Welltown Manor, Field 3 associated with the hamlet of Trethevey, Fields 24 associated with a possible deserted medieval settlement north of Bossiney, Fields 27 and 29 within the strip fields associated with the borough of Bossiney and finally Fields 36 and 39 on the western side of the medieval borough of Tintagel (Trevena).

This distribution is typical of assemblages obtained from most Cornish fields close to medieval farming communities, the artefacts being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields.

Evidence of actual removed strip field boundaries was recorded in Fields 1, 5, Trevalga STW Compound, Trevalga Pumping Station Fields and Field 16 (Trevalga settlement); Field 6 and Field 15 (Trevethy); Field 8 and Field 9 (Forrabury); Field 24 associated with a possible deserted medieval settlement north of Bossiney; and finally Fields 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, and Field 34 associated with the borough of Bossiney.

The evidence indicated that there was an extensive pattern of strip fields in the area.

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7 Project archive

The HE project number is **2009049**

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 and information 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:

   Forrabury cist grave cemetery - GRE 741/1-10

   North Cornwall STW Pipeline (general) GRE 742/1-47
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory:

   R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites N-O\North Cornwall STW Pipeline 2009049
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers:

   GBP 2219 and 2220.
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory:

   R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.M-P\North Cornwall STW pipeline WB 2009049
6. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference:

   cornwall2- 110968
7. This report text is held in digital form as:

   G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites N\North Cornwall STW pipeline mitigation 2009049\Pipeline post ex and analyses\Archive report\3rd draft

The site code is: **FRB09**

All finds are stored in sturdy boxes and kept under stable conditions. Arrangements will 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.

8 Appendices

8.1 Pipeline route finds report.

Introduction

A total of 393 artefacts were recovered from along the route of the pipeline (excluding the Trevalga roundhouse and the Forrabury compound).

Flint comprises the largest number of finds (186 pieces) (see Anna Lawson-Jones below), with pottery forming the next largest category (144 sherds or 36.6%). There is also stone, bone, metalwork, glass, and clay pipe within the assemblage.

157 artefacts are unstratified, derived from the topsoil stripping of the pipeline corridor, and from the spoil heaps. The remaining artefacts were collected from sealed features or layers and were recorded by context. None were 'small found'.

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

Context No: Field 3 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	13g	1		
Modern	4g	2		
Stonework				
Flint	12g	1		

1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

1 sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

1 flint Core. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 3. Pit [503]/originally [02]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	3g	1		

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field F8. Area of possible pits (127)

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

1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 12th to 13th centuries.

Context No; Field F9. Pit [101]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	9g	1		
Pebble	50g	1		

1 water rounded pebble (white quartz).

1 flint arrowhead. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field F11. Pit [113] upper fill (116)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	81g	30		

30 sherds of Beaker pottery including 7 basal angle sherds. Impressed comb decoration forming geometric patterns and herringbone pattern. Early Bronze Age.

Context No: Field F16 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	21g	1		
Post-Medieval	15g	3		
Modern	12g	5		
Stonework				
Pebble	81g	1		

1 sherd Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture). Neck sherd with lug/handle attachment. Bronze Age?

3 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th to 18th centuries.

3 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

2 sherds Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

1 elongated slate pebble (broken) whetstone fragment. Bevelled pebble? Prehistoric ?

Context No: Field 16. Pit [210]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Neolithic	3g	3		
Charcoal	7g	1 sample		

3 small very abraded sherds Prehistoric pottery (local fabric). Neolithic?

10 fragments charcoal.

Context No: Field F17. Pit [204]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Charcoal	2g	1 sample		

1 charcoal sample.

Context No: Field 18 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	59g	4		
Modern	57g	5		
Stonework				
Pebble	355g	2		
Clay				
Other: Clay Pipe	8g	1		

4 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.

5 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

1 fragment clay pipe stem. Ø = 1.5mm. 1750 – 1800.

1 quartzite cobble.

1 flint pebble. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 21. U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	12g	4		
Post-Medieval	89g	4		
Modern	25g	5		
Stonework				
Flint	17g	1		
Pebble	112g	3		
Clay				
Other: Clay pipe	1g	2		
Glass				
Post-Medieval	6g	1		

4 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

4 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th to 18th centuries.

4 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

1 sherd Modern Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

2 fragments clay pipe stem. Ø = 1.5mm. 1750 – 1800.

3 water rounded pebbles (2 white quartz).

1 shard Post-Medieval green bottle glass. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 flint flake. Prehistoric

Context No: Field F21. Pit [185]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	25g	6		
Slate	42g	3		

3 slate fragments.

1 flint scraper. Prehistoric.

1 retouched flint blade. Prehistoric.

3 flint blades. Prehistoric.

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 21. Pit [195]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Metalwork				
Iron	3g	1		
Stonework				
Flint	1g	1		
Pebble	43g	2		

2 water rounded pebbles.

1 iron nail (hobnail). Date ?

1 retouched flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 22 Pit [287]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Neolithic	61g	6		
Stonework				
Flint	3g	1		

6 sherds Prehistoric pottery (Quartz tempered fabric). Neolithic.

1 retouched flint flake. Arrowhead Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 24 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	19g	5		
Post-Medieval	14g	4		
Modern	109g	9		

5 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 12th to 13th centuries.

5 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 16th to 18th centuries.

8 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

1 sherd Modern Glazed Red Earthenware.19th to 20th centuries.

Context No: Field 27 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	1.5g	2		
Pebble	276g	2		

1 flattened slate cobble pebble tool/whetstone. Prehistoric ?

1 elongated quartzite pebble tool/whetstone. Prehistoric ?

2 flint flakes. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 27. Hedge boundary [223]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	6g	3		
Post-Medieval	5g	1		

3 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

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

Context No: Field 27 Ditch [231] Slot 1.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	1g	1		
Charcoal	10g	1 sample		

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

1 charcoal sample.

Context No: Field 27. Pit [235]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Neolithic	82g	13		
Stonework				
Flint	14g	10		
Pebble	153g	1		
Quartz	13g	1		
Charcoal	4g	1 sample		

2 co-joining sherds Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic? Fabric). Forming the rim of a Neolithic carinated vessel with simple incurving rim. Thin walled, well-made. Neolithic.

1 sherd Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic? Fabric). Same vessel as above. Thin-walled, well-made. Neolithic.

10 sherds Prehistoric pottery (some quartz tempered). Neolithic.

1 fragment of white vein quartz.

1 elongated quartzite pebble. Utilised? Prehistoric?

10 charcoal fragments.

1 retouched flint leaf-shaped arrowhead. Neolithic.

5 flint flakes. Prehistoric.

4 waste flint flakes. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field F27. Pit [237]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	5g	1		

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 27 pit [237]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	3g	5		

5 flint flakes. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 27. Pit [250]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	6g	1		
Modern	2g	1		
Metalwork				
Iron	49g	3		
Stonework				
Flint	8g	1		

1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

3 iron fragments.

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 27 Pit [291]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	6g	1		
Pebble	112g	1		

1 fragment of quartzite cobble. Prehistoric ?

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 28 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	7g	2		
Pebble	20g	1		

1 flint thumbnail scraper. Prehistoric.

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

1 water rounded pebble.

Context No: Field 28 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	269g	2		

1 large flint pebble/cobble. Prehistoric.

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 29 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	22g	3		
Medieval	10g	1		
Stonework				
Flint	134g	7		
Pebble	326g	5		

2 abraded sherd Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age.

1 rimsherd Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age.

1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware). 15th to 16th centuries.

1 broken quartzite whetstone fragment. Prehistoric ?

1 elongated quartzite pebble whetstone. Prehistoric ?

3 water rounded pebbles (2 white quartz).

2 flint cores. Prehistoric.

1 retouched flint flake. Prehistoric.

1 flint fabricator. Prehistoric.

3 flint flakes. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 29, associated with wall 270.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	112g	7		

5 flint flakes. Prehistoric.

1 struck flint pebble. Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a ground and polished flint axe or knife. Burnt. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 29. Vicinity of wall (270)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	131g	4		
Stonework				
Flint	21g	4		
Pebble	45g	1		

4 co-joining sherds Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture). Lug with Cord impressed decoration, Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

1 water rounded slate pebble. Utilised?

4 waste flint flakes. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 29. Wall 270/matrix (271)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	271g	1		

1 broken quartzite cobble utilised as a rubbing stone / whetstone with pecked areas for finger grips. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 29. (273)

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

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 29. (274)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	31g	3		
Stonework				
Flint	31g	3		

2 co-joining sherds Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age.

1 sherd Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture). Incised line decoration, Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

1 flint core. Prehistoric.

1 flint thumbnail scraper. Prehistoric.

1 flint blade. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 30 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	26g	1		
Pebble	402g	3		

1 water rounded vein quartz pebble utilised as a hammerstone. Prehistoric.

2 water rounded vein quartz pebbles.

1 large flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 31 Pit [304]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Bone				
Animal	1g	1 ?		

Burnt bone?

Context No: Field 31, Pit [308] upper fill (309)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Bone				
Worked object	2g	1		

1 worked bone point.

Context No: Field 31, Pit [308] lower fill (310)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	74g	1		
Bone				
Animal	172g	14		

1 flint core. Prehistoric.

14 animal bones including pig jaw.

Context No: Field 33 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	61g	1		
Pebble	264g	3		

3 water rounded white quartz pebbles.

1 flint core. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 34. U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	306g	1		

1 white quartz cobble hammerstone. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 35 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	32g	4		
Stonework				
Flint	22g	3		
Pebble	26g	1		

4 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 14th to 15th centuries.

1 rounded slate pebble. Edges have been ground smooth. Counter? Prehistoric ?

1 flint. Burnt? Prehistoric.

1 retouched flint flake. Prehistoric.

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field F35 (335)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	747g	113		
Pebble	24g	1		
Quartz	2g	1		

113 flints including cores, debitage, tools and microliths. Mesolithic?

1 broken bevelled pebble. Prehistoric.

1 quartz crystal.

Context No: Field 36 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	9g	3		
Medieval	2g	1		
Post-Medieval	29g	3		
Stonework				
Flint	329g	7		
Pebble	1066g	5		
Clay				
Other: Clay pipe	2g	1		

3 abraded sherds Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age?

1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 12th to 13th centuries.

3 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 fragment clay pipe stem. Ø = 1.5mm. 1750 – 1800.

1 elongated quartzite cobble utilised as a rubbing stone / whetstone with pecked areas for finger grips. Prehistoric.

4 water rounded pebbles (1 utilised?).

1 flint scraper. Prehistoric.

1 large retouched flint flake. Prehistoric.

1 waste flint flake. Prehistoric.

1 large chert flake. Prehistoric.

2 flint flakes. Prehistoric.

1 flint pebble hammerstone. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 39 U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	58g	10		
Metalwork				
Iron	227g	1		
Stonework				
Flint	60g	3		
Pebble	42g	2		
Quartz	6g	1		
Clay				
Tile: Brick	11g	1		
Other: Clay Pipe	3g	1		

6 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. 15th to 16th centuries.

9 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 sherd Post-Medieval Yellow Glazed Slip Decorated Earthenware (Bristol / Staffordshire Ware) 18th century.

1 fragment clay pipe stem. Ø = 1.5mm. 1750 – 1800.

1 fragment of Modern brick. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 Quartz crystal

2 water rounded pebbles .

1 iron object – chisel or punch. 19th to 20th centuries?

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

1 flint core. Prehistoric.

1 flint blade. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field F39 [351] upper fill (352)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	5g	1		

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: Field 39 [351] basal fill (353)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Early Medieval	16g	1		
Stonework				
Quartzite	49g	1		

1 sherd amphora. Bi Imported Mediterranean ware. Early medieval, 5th to 7th centuries.

1 quartzite disc, with ground edges, and a conical depression in the centre of one flat face. Unfinished spindle whorl?

Discussion

One hundred and eighty six flints were recovered during the course of the work. This material dated from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age (see Anna Lawson-Jones below) and came from F3 U/S and [503]/[02], F9 [101], F21 U/S, [185] and [195], F22 [287], F27 U/S, [231], [235], [237], [250] and [291], F28 U/S, F29 U/S, (270), (273) and (274), F30 U/S, F31 (310), F33 U/S, F35 U/S and scatter (335), F36 U/S, F39 U/S and (352).

The greatest concentration of flints, and most likely representing a flint working area, was the scatter of flints within Field F35 (335). Here 110 flints were recovered in a small area including cores, debitage/waste and tools. This was most likely a Mesolithic flint working site. Many flints could certainly be assigned to the Neolithic period including a leaf-shaped arrowhead that was also associated with pottery coming from Pit [235] within Field 27 (see Lawson-Jones below).

The oldest ceramics recovered were of the Neolithic period (22 sherds). This material came from F16 pit [210]; F22 pit [287] and F27 pit [235]. Various fabrics seemed to be present including gabbroic, quartz tempered gabbroic, and local fabrics. Where form could be determined the vessels seemed to be thin walled with incurving simple rounded rims. Some of the material was well-finished with a high burnish, and well-fired.

The Early Bronze Age was represented by 30 sherds of Beaker pottery recovered from a stone-lined pit within Field 11, pit [113]. This material, apparently of gabbroic admixture fabric had comb-stamped decoration forming geometric and herringbone patterns across the surface of the vessel.

Activity within the Middle Bronze Age was indicated by sherds (14 in total) in a gabbroic admixture fabric. This material came from F16 U/S, F29 U/S, F29 associated with the Bronze Age boundary wall in F29, wall (270), F29 (274) and F36 U/S. Where the material was diagnostic it could be seen that the pottery was of Trevisker type. It is likely that a lot of the stonework and flint recovered is also of this date.

Apart from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material recovered from the excavations at Trevalga Roundhouse (see separate report by Gossip 2011) it is interesting that no pottery of certain Iron Age/Romano-British date was recovered although it is possible that the ceramics tentatively identified as Forrabury Compound may be of Iron Age date.

Certain early medieval pottery is represented by a single sherd of Bi amphora imported from the Mediterranean and dating from the 5th to 7th centuries AD, found close by another cist grave at Tintagel within Field 39, in the basal fill of a modern trench [351]/ (353).

A scattering of sherds from the later medieval and post-medieval periods occurred in most fields. This is typical of assemblages obtained from most Cornish fields close to farming communities, the finds being derived from domestic midden material utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields.

8.2 Forrabury Compound finds report

Introduction

A total of 166 artefacts were recovered during this project along with bone.

Pottery comprises the largest number of finds (154 sherds or 92.77% of the collection). There is also stone and flint within the assemblage.

The site was not completely excavated. The task of this project was to locate features and graves without emptying them as they could be preserved *in situ* and left undisturbed when the site was re-instated. This means that the majority of the

artefacts came from the cleaning of the top of the structures and are unstratified. Only A single grouping of artefacts (43 sherds) coming from an almost complete pot that was found within the cut for Grave 1 is stratified.

Though unstratified, most artefacts were located near to features or graves, this is summarised in the tables below.

Context No: Unstratified

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	2g	2		
Iron Age/Early Medieval	9g	2		
Medieval	441g	67		
Post-Medieval	94g	9		
Modern	66g	7		
Stonework				
Flint	72g	5		
Pebble	76g	2		

2 very small undiagnostic abraded sherds Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age?

1 heavily abraded sherd prehistoric? pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Possibly early Medieval?

1 rimsherd from a jar. (Gabbroic fabric). Hard fired, well-finished exterior. Iron Age or "Gwithian Style" Ware? Early medieval, 6th to 7th centuries.

7 co-joining sherds forming the basal angle and base of a jar (flat base), Handmade Granitic fabric with large golden mica's. Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware). 12th to 13th centuries.

1 sherd Handmade Granitic fabric with large golden mica's. Spot green glaze. Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware). 12th to 13th centuries.

4 co-joining sherds forming the rim/shoulder of a cooking vessel/jar. Complex rim with lid seating. Granitic fabric with large golden mica's. Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

21 body sherds. Granitic fabric with large golden mica's. Includes 2 sherds with applied strip decoration and 1 basal angle with thumb print decoration. Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

8 co-joining sherds forming the rim/shoulder of a Cornish Medieval Coarseware jar or cooking vessel. Granitic fabric, handmade, wheel finished. 13th to 14th centuries.

2 co-joining rim sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware cooking vessel. Granitic fabric, handmade, wheel finished, some with applied strip (pie crust) decoration. 13th to 14th centuries.

18 body sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. Granitic fabric, handmade, wheel finished, some with applied strip (pie crust) decoration. 13th to 14th centuries.

4 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. Including 1 handle and 1 rim sherd. Granitic fabric. 14th to 15th centuries.

5 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th to 19th centuries.

4 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th to 18th centuries.

3 sherds Modern Glazed Red Earthenware. 19th to 20th centuries.

2 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

2 sherds Modern Brown Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

2 water rounded quartzite pebbles

1 flint flake. Black nodular flint. Prehistoric (Neolithic?).

3 flint flakes. Prehistoric

1 Miscellaneous retouched flint flake. Burin? Prehistoric

Context No: Unstratified. Associated with possible wall.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	15g	2		

2 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 12th to 13th centuries.

Context No: Grave 1. within cut.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age? Early Medieval?	328g	43		

43 co-joining sherds from a near complete jar. (Gabbroic fabric). Hard-fired, well-finished exterior. Rim with internal bevel. Flat bottomed. Apparently deliberately 'killed' with a hole knocked through the base. This vessel may be Iron Age in date or "Gwithian Style" Ware? Early medieval, 6th to 7th centuries.

Context No: Grave 2.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	13g	3		

3 body sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. Granitic fabric, handmade, wheel finished, with applied strip (pie crust) decoration. 12th to 13th centuries.

Context No: Grave 5.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	15g	5		

1 sherd, part of the shoulder of a jar, Devon Medieval Coarseware. Granitic fabric? Exterior has pale green glaze with applied strips (vertical) of paler (almost white) glaze. 13th to 14th centuries.

4 body sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (including 1 basal angle slightly sagging). Granitic fabric, handmade, wheel finished, some with applied strip (pie crust) decoration. 12th to 13th centuries.

Context No: Grave 15.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Bone				
Human?	2g	2		

2 burnt bone fragments. Human?

Context No: Grave 16.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	792g	1		

1 large quartzite cobble utilised as a rubbing stone. Edge roughened to provide finger grip. Prehistoric? early medieval?

Context No; Grave 17 Cleaning

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age? Early Medieval?	151g	7		
Medieval	20g	7		
Stonework				
Pebble	130g	4		

7 co-joining sherds forming the basal angle and base of a flat bottomed jar (Gabbroic fabric). Hard fired, well-finished exterior. It may be of Iron Age date or early medieval vessel "Gwithian Style" Ware. (Internal Residue).

7 body-sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (including one with incised curvilinear wave decoration, one with applied strip pie-crust decoration, and one rod handle). 13th to 14th centuries.

4 water rounded pebbles.

Discussion

Five flints were recovered during the course of the work and are possibly the earliest artefacts found. (Not seen by Lawson-Jones)

Two small, heavily abraded sherds in a Gabbroic admixture fabric may hint at activity in the area during the Middle Bronze Age as this fabric is typical of that period; however, due to the nature of the sherds this is very tentative.

A large number of the sherds recovered (52 in total, 31% of the total) were in a well-made Gabbroic fabric. Handmade, thin-walled, and hard-fired, with well-finished exteriors that in some cases have been burnished. A near complete vessel (consisting of 43 sherds) was found with the cut for Grave 1. This was a jar which had a rim diameter of 14cm, and stood just over 11cm high. The rim had an internal bevel. Flat bottomed, the pot appears to have been deliberately 'killed' with a hole knocked through the base. No exact parallel with this vessel is known although jars in a similar fabric are recorded at Tintagel. It is possible that the vessel is of Iron Age or early medieval date, and related to the "Gwithian Style" Ware jars of the late 5th to 7th centuries AD (Thorpe 2008). Radiocarbon dating should resolve its date.

A similar rim to the above jar was also collected as an unstratified find from the site, while close to Grave 17 part of the base of another jar was recovered. This base has internal residues which should be sufficient to obtain an accurate radiocarbon date for its last use.

Some burnt bone recovered from around Grave 15 suggests cremation (if human) or evidence for grave side feasting, an early medieval practice that was also noted at the excavations of the cemetery at Tintagel Churchyard (Nowakowski 1990, 1992).

It is of interest that ceramics associated with or close to other identifiable features are medieval in date but not more recent than the late 13th, early 14th century AD. This suggests that this field fell out of use at this time. A scattering of sherds from the later medieval and post-medieval periods from across the site are typical of assemblages obtained from most Cornish fields close to farming communities the finds being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields.

8.3 The Flint

By Anna Lawson-Jones

Thirteen fields along the length of the pipeline produced 186 pieces of worked flint, including diagnostically Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age material. Of these pieces,

110 came from scatter (335) in Field 35, while two fields in close proximity – Fields 27 and 29, produced just over 20 flints each. All remaining fields produced less than 10 pieces, five of them producing only a single piece each (see table below). This assemblage was recorded as either unstratified or as coming from pits (the majority of which appear to be specifically deposited, as opposed to residual). No other flint producing contexts were located. The flint from the pits, where diagnostic, is almost exclusively Neolithic, while the densest concentration of flint by far is largely later Mesolithic. Probable Bronze Age/Late Neolithic material has been identified from Field 29. In addition, a range of other less diagnostic Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age material has been identified from less focussed areas of prehistoric activity. As with many pipeline watching briefs, this pipeline has highlighted the 'all-over' use of the landscape throughout prehistory, and has identified pockets of denser activity, some of which is of mixed date illustrating the long-term attractiveness of some sites. Others are more clearly focussed and less broad in date, corresponding with specific episodes or activities, which on this pipeline would seem to most notably include the excavation of pits and the deposition of often selectively chosen flint.

In chronological order, from earliest to latest; Field 35 produced the largest collection of worked flint, found in association with old land surface exposure (335). A number of these are shown in Fig 30 of this report. Most of the diagnostic material is Later Mesolithic in type, and includes blades, bladelets, minimally worked microliths and points, while the character of the remaining assemblage, although not categorically datable, strongly suggests a largely contemporary date, with the potential for a limited, perhaps transitional Early Neolithic presence. The entire assemblage has been made on locally attained pebble flint, and 19 of the pieces show distinct evidence for burning – indicative of hearths or short-term fires. It is not clear from the assemblage whether the flints reflect a single episode or part of a series of visits, in keeping with a more mobile way of life. The apparently very small and focussed spread of the scatter would suggest a single episode of activity (or perhaps one of several small sites strung along the contour). The assemblage as a whole is not dissimilar to material associated with Callean Memmoan, located further to the west along the North Cornish coast near Gwithian, or the later Mesolithic pipeline scatter located along the North Lands End pipeline (Lawson-Jones forthcoming).

Fields 3, 9, 21, 22, 27 and 31 produced a number of pits, up to nine of which were found to contain Neolithic flint-work (see below). Neolithic pits of Later and Earlier Neolithic date containing selected, apparently orchestrated fills are a recognised trait. Other examples of Cornish Neolithic pits producing flint-work would include those found at Tremough (Lawson-Jones in Gossip and Jones 2007), Scarcewater (Lawson-Jones in Jones and Taylor 2010), and Roche (Lawson-Jones in Jones and Reed 2006).

- Field 3 – pit [503]/[02] produced an end retouched piece of possibly Early Neolithic date.
- Field 9 - pit [101] produced a leaf shaped probable arrowhead blank of likely later Neolithic date.
- Field 21 – pit [185] produced fresh nodular material plus a diagnostically Neolithic horseshoe scraper, while pit [195] produced a probable Mesolithic piece with later probable Neolithic reuse and retouched modification.
- Field 22 – pit [287] produced a possible tranchet arrowhead blank of Neolithic date.
- Field 27 – pits [235] and [237] both produced markedly similar looking early Neolithic nodular waste, plus a small leaf-shaped arrowhead. A further pit in this field - pit [250] produced a well-made, uniformly thick flake of Neolithic character, with light use as a cutting flake. See Fig 22 of this report.
- Field 31 – pit [308]/(310) produced a probable Neolithic multiplatform core with use as a chopper tool.

Other lone or non-pit related probable Neolithic material was found in Fields 29 (where much of it was re-used during the Bronze Age period), ?35, ?36 and 39.

Broadly later Neolithic/probable Bronze Age material was recorded as a sporadic, light presence along the length of the pipeline assemblage. More certain Bronze Age material came particularly from Field 29, where a number of earlier larger pieces (probably of Neolithic date) had been re-used and modified (sometimes extensively), with retouch clearly cutting across incipient patination, and in one case across a utilised or worn working edge. Bronze Age retouch, where identified tended to be neat, deep and markedly steep. Tools identified include a spurred piece, a crushed piece, a scraper on a core and a round/large thumbnail scraper etc. A higher proportion of pieces from this field were broken or snapped, but without the correspondingly 'bashed' appearance normally associated with plough damage, implying that the breaks were deliberate. This is suggestive of a distinct or specific technology associated with the working and re-working of flint during this period, at this site. Not all the flint found in Field 29 was of pre-Bronze Age introduction, some pieces appear to have been brought to the site for use during the Bronze Age.

The following table summarises the entire pipeline lithic assemblage.

Field No.	No. of pieces	Contexts	Date range	Comments / tools
3	2	1 x U/S 1 x pit [503]/[02]	Late Mesolithic / Neolithic	Single platform blade core and end retouched flake.
9	1	1 x pit [101]	Neolithic	Leaf shaped arrowhead blank?
21	8	1 x U/S 6 x pit [185] 1 x pit [195]	Neolithic	Contains nodular flint. Waste flakes and blade-like pieces, cutting flake, horseshoe scraper, tiny end scraper.
22	1	1 x pit [287]	Late Neolithic	Probable tranchet arrowhead blank.
27	22	2 x U/S 1 x [231] 11 x pit [235] 6 x pit [237] 1 x pit [250] 1 x pit [291]	Neolithic and Bronze Age	Contains nodular flint. Waste flakes, core rejuvenation piece, small leaf-shaped arrowhead, and used flakes.
28	4	4 x U/S	Late Neolithic / Bronze Age	Hammer stone, waste and an end and side scraper.
29	21	13 x U/S 3 x (274) 1 x (273) 4 x wall 270 matrix	Later Neolithic and Bronze Age	Waste flakes and blades, a point and a ?piercer, a triangular arrowhead, a spurred piece, an odd end scraper, a core scraper, a round/large thumbnail scraper and opposed platform core.
30	1	1 x U/S	-	Large waste flake
31	1	1 x [308]/(310)	Neolithic	Multi-platform core
33	1	1 x U/S	-	Waste/core?
35	113	3 x U/S 110 x (335)	Late Mesolithic / and limited Neolithic?	Many waste flakes, blades and snapped blades, various flake and blade cores, rejuvenation pieces, backed blades, point, microlith, worked triangular pieces, flake scrapers, cutting flakes, notched piece and possible broad awl.
36	7	7 x U/S	-	Scraper, used and un-used flakes, backed piece and a hammer stone.
39	4	3 x U/S	Late Mesolithic / Neolithic	Single platform core, backed blades and waste.

		1 x [351]/(352)		

8.3.1 Archive catalogue

Field No. / Context	Prim. Sec. Tert.	Nod. Peb.	Form	Date / Re-use	Burnt Broken Abraded	Comment
3-u/s	P	P	Single Platform blade core	L.Meso./E. Neo.	-	Pale mottled grey. Slight gloss patch. Limited platform preparation / crushing. Possible use as convex light-weight scraper?
3-Pit (02) / [503]	T	?	End retouched flake	Neo.	-	Mid mottled grey, soft hammered, thin, flat flake with slight ventral distal retouch, semi-pressure flake. Platform preparation.
9-pit (101)	S	P?	Large leaf shaped piece	Neo.	Burnt & broken	Smokey white and blue grey left edge Large - 50 x 27 x 8mm leaf shaped piece, with dorsal bilateral partially invasive retouch. Thermal break on right edge and possibly loss of extreme tip. Deliberate deposit in pit.
21-u/s	S	P	Waste flake	-	-	Mottled mid grey brown, thick flake. Faulted. From a multiplatform core. Abandoned distal platform evident.
21-pit (185)	S	N	Waste flake	Neo.	Burnt	Mottled very dark grey brown, with Beer Head thin brown cortex. Soft hammered, fine flake with no obvious wear. From a multiplatform core. Thermal blister at ventral distal end. Deliberate deposit in pit.
"	T	N?	Waste flake	Neo.	-	Mottled very dark grey brown. Irregular, very sharp possibly deliberately broken?? piece – has two clean round breaks on right edge with no sign of use. Fresh, with adhering flakes. From same multiplatform core as above? Deliberate deposit in pit.
"	T	?	Blade-like waste	Neo.	-	Mid mottled / flecked grey. Platform preparation. Mid, right ventral face shows slight damage – possibly related to use? Sharp and fresh. Deliberate deposit in pit.
"	T	?	Blade-like waste	Neo.	-	Mid mottled/flecked grey. Thin, soft hammered with narrowing/pointed distal end. Deliberate deposit in pit.
"	T	?	Cutting flake	Neo.	Burnt	Smoky grey, heat discoloured and slightly blistered flake from a multiplatform flake core. Slight fine retouch/possibly use wear along much of broadly convex distal edge. Deliberate deposit in pit.
"	T	?	Horse shoe? scraper	Neo.	Burnt	Smoky grey, heat discoloured and slightly blistered flake from a ?multiplatform flake core. Near horseshoe scraper with distal and bilateral steep scraper retouch extending down each side. Deliberate deposit in pit.
21-pit (195)	T	?	Tiny end scraper	Mesolithic blade / Neo re-use?	Patch of patination	Pale brown flint blade with parallel dorsal scars. Bulb missing. Bifacial patination, cut through by delicate steep retouch of sharply convex end. Deliberate narrowing at proximal end implies hafting. Deliberate deposit in pit.
22 – pit (287)	T	?	Tranchet arrow blank	Later Neo.	-	Mid mottled grey, soft hammered, thin, flat flake made on a multiplatform core. Pristine with adhering flakelette on right edge. Probable blank. Deliberate deposit in pit.
27-u/s (E of rubbing stone)	T	?	Waste flake	?	-	Mottled mid/pale grey. Soft hammered debitage. Possible bulbar preparation.

Field No. / Context	Prim. Sec. Tert.	Nod. Peb.	Form	Date / Re-use	Burnt Broken Abraded	Comment
27-u/s (W of rubbing stone)	T	?	Core rejuvenation piece	?	-	Mottled dark grey. Thick, sharp amorphous shaped piece.
27-(231) / slot 1	S	P	Waste flake	?	-	Pale grey/brown. Sharp. Un-used.
27-pit (235)	T	N?	**4 x** waste flakes	Neo.	-	Very dark grey brown, soft hammered, thin, fine flakes. Notably fresh. From same core as below? Deliberate deposit in pit.
"	S	N	**6 x** waste flakes	Neo.	2 x broken	Very dark grey brown, soft hammered, thin, fine flakes. Variable size and shape. Notably fresh. All from a lumpy nodule, from Beer Head – thin brown cortex. Deliberate deposit in pit.
"	T	N?	Small leaf shaped arrow head.	Neo.	-	Very dark grey brown, soft hammered, thin. Small, fine, all-over retouched leaf shaped arrowhead. Notably fresh. From same core as above? Undamaged. Deliberate deposit in pit.
NOTE: pits 235 and 237 contain almost identical material – possibly from the same core.						
27-pit (237)	S	N	**5 x** Waste flakes	Neo.	1 x broken	Very dark grey brown, soft hammered, thin, fine flakes. Variable size and shape. Notably fresh. From a lumpy Beer Head nodule – thin brown cortex. Deliberate deposit in pit.
"	T	N?	Waste flake	Neo.?	Broken	Very dark grey brown, soft hammered, thin, fine flakes. Notably fresh. Deliberate deposit in pit.
27-pit (250)	P	P	Waste / cutting flake	Neo.?	-	Mottled mid grey brown. Thick, chunky flake. Very slight distal damage possibly suggestive of use as a short term cutting flake.
27-pit (291)	P	P	Waste / used? flake	?	Broken	Distinctive pale creamy grey flake. Distal end missing, possibly lost through use – is a small ventral removal close to point of break. Platform preparation.
28-u/s	P	P	Hammer stone	?	-	Complete small fist-sized flint pebble with a small patch of hammer stone use/damage at marginally broader end
"	P	P	Waste flake	?	-	Uniform mid brown. Crushed/slightly shattered distal end suggests use of an anvil.
"	P	P	Waste blade	?	-	Slightly mottled dark grey. Near fully cortical.
"	T	?	End and side scraper	Late Neo. / B.A.	-	Near uniform mid/dark brown. Has a tang-like, slightly modified left lateral edge suitable for hafting. Neat, steep retouch, on dorsal face and ventral use wear/abrasion around convex working edge.
29–u/s	P	P	Split pebble	?	-	Pale cream with faulting/granular patches. Moderately large flint pebble, split diagonally with possible use of proximal end as a slice?? Patch of post-depositional gloss?
"	P	P	Waste flake	?	Patinated	Patchy white. Some peripheral post-depositional edge damage.
"	S	P	Broad point?	B.A. Re-use	Patch of patination	Mottled dark grey/brown. Near triangular shaped, thick flake piece with abrupt, bitty retouch along the two non-corticated edges. Made on a larger patinated piece.
"	T	?	Blade	Early Neo.?	Broken	Mottled pale brown. Thin proximal end missing. Possible very light slicing use-wear along left edge. Single parallel dorsal ridge.
"	T	?	Triangular arrow head?	Early Neo.?	Broken	Pale grey. Very thin and flat. Proximal end missing. Not quite symmetrical. No retouch. Suitable for use as is. Thin point complete so probably not used.
"	S	P	Flake	?	Burnt Broken	Chalky white burnt surface. Severely blistered and fractured. One surviving edge appears superficially to be polished.

Field No. / Context	Prim. Sec. Tert.	Nod. Peb.	Form	Date / Re-use	Burnt Broken Abraded	Comment
"	P	P	Waste flake	?	-	Mottled mid brown. Un-used.
"	S	P	?Un-modified piercer	?	-	Mottled pale grey. Triangular, sharply pointed piece. Possible backed or crushed right edge, thin sharp left edge with sharp distal point.
"	S	P	Waste?	?	Burnt	Mottled greys. Misshapen thick flake with most of original edges lost through burning damage.
"	S	P	Crushed lump	?	Crushed? / Burnt?	Mid brown large lump which appears completely crushed (uncertain if this is the result of burning). Opposing non-crushed surfaces look like a large, abandoned flake core, with very slight patination. All other edges look very fresh.
"	S	P	?Odd end scraper	B.A. Re-use	Broken Patinated	Mid brown. Identical colour to piece above. Patinated ventral face of slightly flared, narrow, near rectangular piece. Near vertical on three sides (partially the result of deliberate snapping) and a less steep (i.e., 45 degree) retouched slightly flared edge.
"	P	P	?scraper on a core	B.A.	-	Large pale creamy grey core piece. Probably designed to end up as a steep, deep edged side scraper. No additional modification. Possible abrasions from use wear along working edge.
"	T	?	Spurred piece?	Late Neo. / B.A.	Broken?	Very dark brownish grey. Thin, flat flake. Possibly broken/snapped off distal right half of edge. Steep, tiny dorsal retouch along whole left edge. Left proximal dorsal edge shows delicate, steep retouch up to the spur-like snapped? edge.
29-near (270)	P	P	Waste	?	-	Mottled pale creamy grey. Unused and thick.
"	S	P	Waste	?	Broken? Patinated	Mid brown with patchy white/blue patina. Unused.
"	T	?	Waste	?	-	Dark brown. Narrow, sharp, fresh piece of debitage.
"	S	P	?Used piece	?B.A.	-	Dark brown. Small and thick chip-like piece, with near vertical edges all around – the result of snapping? Not retouch. Possible use damage in the form of nick, with tiny wear just below.
29-S side of wall – (273)	P	P	Waste flake	?	-	Pale, mottled tan with grainy faulting. Long flake with step at distal end. Possibly soft hammered. Un-used.
29-N side of wall – (274)	P	P	Round /large thumb nail scraper	Mid/late Neo. / B.A.	-	Pale, mottled creamy grey brown. Very steep retouch on short convex scraper edge with less steep lateral retouch which extends across dorsal surface up to the half corticated edge.
"	S	P	Blade with cortical backing	?	-	Pale, mottled creamy grey brown. From same core as above – even faulting matches? Platform preparation, forming a pointed proximal end. Right dorsal edge corticated. A parallel dorsal ridge. No clear sign of use wear, but distal end does appear very slightly abraded – end scraper use??
"	S	P	Opposed platform core	Late Meso. / Early Neo.	Slight patination	Pale smoky bluish brown. Some platform crushing/preparation around one of the platforms. A blade producing core.
30-u/s	S	P	Large waste flake	?	Broken	Uniform, pale smoky grey. Hard hammered. Proximal end missing and some breakage on proximal left edge – appears accidental, but could be the result of use wear – would have made a good cutting tool.
31-pit [308]/ (310)	P	P	Multiplatform core tool	Neo.	-	Slightly mottled pale creamy grey. Original core reused as a chopper/steep scraper like piece. Some use wear damage on platform edge.
33-u/s	P	P	Split pebble /core	?	Patinated	Mottled and pale but largely patinated. Crushing along one platform indicates chopper-like use wear.
35-u/s	P	P	Waste flake	?	Patinated	White and blue. Thick flake with right ventral edge broken in antiquity. Bulb not visible/missing? Minimal recent edge damage.

Field No. / Context	Prim. Sec. Tert.	Nod. Peb.	Form	Date / Re-use	Burnt Broken Abraded	Comment
"	S	P	Cutting flake	Neo.?	Patinated	Pale blues and white, mottled. Corticated right dorsal backing. Left distal end damaged – use wear? Majority of left edge present with good straight cutting edge and tiny wear removals.
"	P	P/N?	Used flake	?	Broken	Near black. Cortex is thin and brown, but abraded. Proximal end of a long flake. Left dorsal edge shows removals – possibly retouch indicating probable knife use.
35-(335)	Spatula shaped elongate pebble. Narrower end missing. Small. Small broken crystal.					
35-(335)	P	P	**3 x** pebbles	?	-	Miscellaneously shaped and sized flint pebbles. One is too small for use , 2 are of raw material size.
"	P	P	**2 x** split pebbles	?	-	Two half pebbles. Not patinated (unlike much of the field assemblage).
"	P	P	**12 x** flakes	?	6 heavily patinated 2 x light patina	Varied shaped and sized primary/cortical flakes. None utilised. Two of the unpatinated ones likely to be from same core. The largest piece has been snapped in half, revealing pale brown flint.
"	3 x P 4 x S 7 x T	P	**14 x** Miscel. lumps	?	Burnt	Heavily burnt and fractured. Possibly includes one large 50° scraper, a small side scraper and a possible knife. Half the pieces are very small. Many have post burning / recent breaks.
"	T	?	Flake / point?	?	Patinated	Pale tan. Grainy, gritty texture – an odd type of chert? Possible use as a broad point.
"	S	P	**16 x** flakes	?	14 x patinated	1 x mottled grey brown, all others blue white. Many may well be early - late Mesolithic. Variably sized, some with ancient, two with recent breaks. None used.
"	7 x P 1 x T	P	**8 x** single platform blade cores	Late Meso. / Early Neo.	1 x recent break. 7 x patinated	All blue white. The broken one reveals uniform mid brown flint. Various sizes and shapes, 1 x long, 1 x flared, 4 show more than 4 parallel removals. Some platform modification noted.
"	P	P	Two platform flake/ blade core	Late Meso. / Early Neo.	Patinated	White. Flake and blade removals. Some stepped removals noted. Unexplained gloss on top of patina on one side, but no obvious use as a core tool or re-use.
"	T	?	**8 x** Snapped small blades	Late Meso. / Early Neo.	Broken / snapped Patinated	All white. One has recent damage. All were snapped in antiquity, and all suggest microlithic use and manufacture, though none have microlithic retouch.
"	S	P	**4 x** used flakes	?	2 x recent breaks. Patinated	3 x white, 1 x blue. Miscellaneously sized and shaped pieces, which all show patinated use wear – primarily knife-like usage.
"	T	?	**4 x** ?used flakes	Late Meso. / Neo.	Recent damage. Patinated	3 pale blue, 1 white. Good, fine, regular flakes with platform crushing and at least one parallel dorsal ridge/ scar. All have recent small edge breaks, but all appear to have patinated edge wear too.
"	S	P	**3 x** flake waste	?	Patinated1 x break	All white. Miscellaneous flake parts. 1 x possible core rejuvenation piece.
"	T	?	**12 x** flake waste	?	11 x patina. 3 x burnt. 8 x break	11 x white, 1 x incipient patina. Flakes, some blade-like scars, 5 broken in antiquity, 3 x recent breaks. Various size and shape. Some are debitage.
"	2 x T 2 x S	? P	**4 x** waste rejuvena-tion pieces	Late Meso. / Neo.	Patinated	2 x white, 2 x patchy brown and white. Various shape and size, most with angular, wider distal end. One appears to have been modified
"	3 x S 3 x T	P ?	**6 x** ?used blades	Late Meso. / Neo.	Patinated 3 x new breaks	All whitish blue, some with patchy brown. All with clear blade-like dorsal ridging. At least 3 show use wear along straight edges, and one has platform crushing. Soft hammered.

Field No. / Context	Prim. Sec. Tert.	Nod. Peb.	Form	Date / Re-use	Burnt Broken Abraded	Comment
"	S	P	**3 x** used triangular flakes (1? point)	Late Meso. / Neo.	Patinated 1 new break	White, one with brown. Triangular flakes, widest at bulbar end. All appear to have seen some use, one at the point and two on the edges.
"	S	P	Thick used flake / ? knife	?	Broken	Mottled brownish green. Thick distal half of a waste? Secondary flake. Distinctive and unpatinated. Edge wear suggests use as an un-retouched, cortex backed knife.
"	S	P	Point?	?	Burnt	Grey. Heavily burnt with fractured edges and point. Appears to have been a retouched probable point for hand held use.
"	S	P	**3 x** Knife flakes	Neo.	Patinated	White. Good sized flakes with cortex on point of finger pressure on one, and up length of others. Used as convex edged cutting flakes (one angular, one rounded, one straight – edge wear is patinated.
"	T	?	Microlith?	Late Meso.	Patinated	White. Small, slender bladelette with dorsal ridges and probable retouch on dorsal bulbar right edge, but with more recent breaks in same area making categorical microlith identification difficult. Soft hammered.
"	T	?	**2 x** Bladelettes	Late Meso.	Patinated	White. Tiny, thin, soft hammered bladelettes. No obvious use.
"	T	?	Microlith?	Late Meso.	Patinated	White. Bulbar end narrowed to form spatula-like shape via opposed notching, just below the bulb.
"	S	P	Notched ?flake	?	Patinated	White. Large, well formed flake with patinated broad probably retouched notch opposite a break forming a point-like tool, but which seems too weak for heavy duty use.
"	T	?	Used flake	? Reuse?	Patinated	Patchy white. Several parallel blade ridges and apparent more recent dorsal modification to help hand held use. Backed with opposing lateral wear?-possibly slight notch.
"	P	P	Scraper	?	Burnt.	Mottled brownish white. Cortical flake with minimal but steep convex retouch around part of edge.
"	T	?	Cutting flake	? Re-used?	Some patina	Pale mottled creamy brown. Triangular shaped flake, possibly from a much larger piece – thicker patina at distal end. Appears to be a cutting flake – edge wear on one straight edge and with thick opposing edge for hand held use
"	T	?	Used blade, broad awl?	Late Meso. / Neo. Re-used	Patinated	White. Blade scars. Bilateral patinated edge wear, particularly in narrower distal half – possibly seen use as a broad point since heaviest wear is opposing suggesting skewer-like awl use. Some of this wear is more recent and appears to be retouch. Soft hammered, some platform preparation.
"	S	P	Point	?	Patinated	White and pale brown. Distal dorsal end, especially left side is corticated, providing backing/grip for proximal use as a point. Proximal end is narrower, has platform prep, making it ideal as a point. Comfortable to hold. Minimal obvious use wear.
36-u/s	P	P	Waste flake	?	Patinated?	Very coarse mid/pale grainy appearance. Large split cobble piece. Possibly used as large, abrupt convex edged scraper.
"	P	P	Used flake?	?	-	Pale creamy grey. Proximal end of a thick flake. Distal end probably deliberately removed – has a negative scar at break. Two probable use wear removals on right edge.
"	P/S	P	Large backed flake	?	-	Mottled, faulted greenish brown large near secondary flake with slightly modified corticated right backed edge. Left dorsal edge with 45° flaked retouch forming a long, slightly convex, scraper-like cutting edge.
"	P	P	Cortical scraper	?	-	Slightly mottled mid grey/brown. Bulbous cortical flake with short nosed steeply retouched scraper edge at distal end.
"	P	P	Hammer stone	?	-	Mottled greys where visible in the two small areas of apparent hammerstone use /or testing?
"	T	?	Cutting flake	?	Patinated	Strongly mottled dark grey and pale smokey white. Small tear-shaped flake. No obvious use, but appears to have bulbar preparation.

Field No. / Context	Prim. Sec. Tert.	Nod. Peb.	Form	Date / Re-use	Burnt Broken Abraded	Comment
"	S/T	N?	Flake	Neo.	Broken	Very dark, slightly mottled grey with tiny thin brown granular cortex. Distal half snapped off. Formerly a good sized, uniformly thin, flat flake ideal for use as a cutting flake or a potential arrowhead blank. Tiny edge wear along dorsal left side suggests cutting use after the break.
39-u/s	P	P	Waste flake	?	-	Mottled pale grey cortical flake. Un-used.
"	p	P	Single platform core	Late Meso. / Early Neo.	-	Mottled mid/pale grey split pebble with series of bladelette removals. Platform crushing / preparation.
"	S	N	Backed blade / knife	Neo.	-	Very dark with large paler patch. A thin, curved short blade, with cortex and slight edge crushing as backing on right dorsal side. Left side has dorsal edge wear through use as a knife.
39-grave (351) (352)	P	P	Backed blade	Neo.?	Patinated Broken	Mid/pale smoky blue grey. Distal end missing since antiquity. Left and right ventral sides show re-use cutting through the patina. Cortex backing

8.4 Brief for Archaeological Recording

Date: 16th April 2009

Address: Various associated with the Boscastle/Bossiney/Tintagel Sewage Treatment Scheme

Applicant: South West Water, Kate Stokes, Peninsular House, Rydon Lane, Exeter EX2 7HR Tel. 01392443456 E-mail. kstokes@southwestwater.co.uk

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Philip Markham, Cornwall County Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. Tel. 01872 322546 E-mail. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Ellis Crompton-Brown, Cornwall Council, County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY E-mail. ecromptonbrown@cornwall.gov.uk

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) 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 HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the following sites:

- A pumping Station located at Castle Road, Tintagel
- A Pumping Station located at Tintagel Haven, Tintagel
- Sewage Treatment Works (and compound) at Trevalga
- A Pumping Station (and temporary compound and access road) located at Back Lane, Bossiney
- A Pumping Station located at Forrabury, Boscastle
- A Pumping Station (and temporary compound) located at New Road, Boscastle
- The Pipeline (approximately 10km long)

2 Planning Background

Planning application 08/00476/WAS was submitted on the 30th September 2008 and was for the sewage treatment works, associated landscaping, land re-profiling, construction compound and ancillary works on land south of Trevalga. Pumping Stations at Boscastle (New Road), Boscastle (Forrabury), Bossiney (Back Lane), Tintagel (Haven) and Tintagel (Castle Road). This application has been approved subject to 18 conditions. Condition 6 states:

Prior to the commencement of development (including any site preparation works), the applicant shall have submitted to and had approved in writing by the WPA a programme of archaeological recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation within the area of the approved sites to include details of the identification and recording of any sites and features of archaeological interest.

Reason: In the interests of archaeological investigation and recording.

Policies: Cornwall Structure Plan 2004 Policies 2, 4 and 13. Cornwall Waste Local Plan 2002 Policy C1.

3 Archaeological Background

The predominant historic landscape type has been characterised as "Anciently Enclosed Land". "Anciently Enclosed Land" is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. Smaller areas of "Coastal Rough Land" also lie within the assessment areas.

The three settlements (Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle) are of all medieval origin. At Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle "Urban Land" forms the historic landscape character. The assessment area at Boscastle lies within a Conservation Area. The castles at Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM 15446, SAM83 and SAM 913).

4 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains a geophysical survey will be undertaken. This would provide evidence for the potential targeting of archaeological recording. It is important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) is/are present during the ground works in order to identify and record any features of interest.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the sites
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the sites
- To record archaeological features and deposits
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works

As a minimum, a geophysical, 'archaeological magnetometer survey' will be undertaken along the route of the pipeline. This survey will produce a brief report containing the geophysical data and the data in interpreted form. This report will also include recommendations for the targeting of archaeological mitigation where appropriate.

As a minimum 'Controlled Soil Strips' will be conducted, or, where the geophysical survey indicates little or no archaeological evidence, a watching brief may be carried out:

- The Pumping Station located at Castle Road, Tintagel
- The Pumping Station (and temporary compound) located at New Road, Boscastle
- The route of the pipeline within the road corridor

As a minimum, 'Controlled Soil Strips' will be conducted at:

- The route of the pipeline as it goes through 'Anciently Enclosed Land'
- The Pumping Station located at Tintagel Haven, Tintagel
- The Sewage Treatment Works (and compound) at Trevalga
- The Pumping Station (and temporary compound and access road) located at Back Lane, Bossiney
- The Pumping Station located at Forrabury, Boscastle

5 General Methodology

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

5.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA).

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

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

5.5 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.

5.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

6 Archaeological Recording Methodology

6.1 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.

6.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.

6.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.

6.4 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.

6.5 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.

6.6 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.

6.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

7 Finds

7.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.

7.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

7.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

7.4 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.

7.5 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 HEPAO.

7.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.

7.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).

7.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).

7.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

8 Human Remains

8.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO 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.

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

8.3 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.

9 Results

9.1 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.

9.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

9.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

9.4 The report must contain:

- 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.

9.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

10 Archive Deposition

10.1 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 appropriate museum.

10.2 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.

10.3 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 HEPAO.

10.4 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.

10.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.

10.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

10.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

11 Monitoring

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

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

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

8.5 Updated Written Scheme of Investigation

(for Archaeological Mitigation along the North Cornwall Scheme)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

HES have been requested by Kate Stokes of South West Water to provide a project design for the North Cornwall (Boscastle/Bossiney/Tintagel) Sewage Treatment Scheme. This written scheme of investigation covers those elements of the scheme which require planning permission (STWs, Pumping Stations, compounds and access road), as well as for the permitted development (ie, the pipeline). This is in response to Condition 6 of the Notice of Conditional Permission for Development, dated 23 February 2009. The results from both elements of the project will be drawn together in a single report.

The entire scheme has been the subject of a number of detailed archaeological assessments carried out by HES, which have included walkover and desk-top studies (Taylor 2002; 2005a; 2005b; Parkes 2008; Val Baker 2003). The current proposals are assessed in Parkes 2008.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Advice Officer, Cornwall County Council) has produced a brief for the archaeological recording (18/12/08) of the structural elements and has commented upon this written scheme. His recommendations for recording have guided this project design.

Construction works

The components of the scheme will include:

- A Pumping Station located at Castle Road, Tintagel.
- A Pumping Station located at Tintagel Haven, Tintagel.
- Sewage Treatment Works at Trevalga.
- A Pumping Station located at Back Lane, Bossiney.
- A Pumping Station located at Forrabury, Boscastle.
- A Pumping Station located at New Road, Boscastle.
- The pipeline is approximately 10 km long.

1.2 Historical background

The predominant historic landscape type has been characterised as "Anciently Enclosed Land". "Anciently Enclosed Land" is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. Smaller areas of "Coastal Rough Land" also lie within the assessment areas.

The three settlements (Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle) are of all medieval origin. At Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle "Urban Land" forms the historic landscape character. The assessment area at Boscastle lies within a Conservation Area. The castles at Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM 15446, SAM83 and SAM 913).

<u>Identified archaeological sites</u>

Over 100 archaeological sites located in the vicinity of the study area have identified by the assessment (in Parkes 2008, *Boscastle, Bossiney, Tintagel Sewage Treatment*

Scheme, Cornwall. Trevalga Sewage Treatment Works; PS, STW, and pipeline, Archaeological Assessment) in the vicinity of the STW, access track, compound and Pumping Stations sites, but mostly found along the pipeline. They include:

- Assessment Site P105: Possible prehistoric chambered tomb.
- Assessment Site P107: Possible prehistoric enclosure site.
- Assessment Sites 7, P94, P95, P109, P125, P129: Mounds of possible prehistoric date
- Assessment Site 10: Early medieval pottery find-spot.
- Assessment Site 3, 6, 14, P96, P103, P110 and P134: Field systems of medieval origin.
- Assessment Site 4 and P104: Site of medieval cross.
- Assessment Site 9: Post medieval slate dressing floor.

Potential sites

There is potential for the survival of unrecorded buried archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To provide advice to South West Water to minimise the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.
- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

2.1 Key objectives are:

- To locate and identify prehistoric archaeological features within the pipeline corridor, the Sewage Treatment Works (STW), Pumping Stations (PS), compound and access route.
- To record medieval settlement activity in the area of the scheme. The scheme is located in an area which was extensively farmed and settled during the medieval period.

3. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological programme will follow five stages; fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; final publication.

Fieldwork

An archaeological watching brief and controlled stripping should be undertaken during the soil stripping.

Pre-works meeting

In advance of site works a meeting will be held between HES, the resident engineer and the contractor to discuss and agree:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.

Watching Brief

Watching briefs will be carried out at the following sites:

- A Pumping Station located at Castle Road, Tintagel.
- A Pumping Station (and temporary compound) located at New Road, Boscastle.
- The route of the pipeline within the road corridor (the need for monitoring to be reviewed according to level of preservation), for those areas not covered by controlled soil stripping (see below).

The watching brief will involve the monitoring of the soil striping process. If archaeological deposits of a regional or national importance are uncovered, then a contingency should be allowed within the construction programme to review options to ensure their preservation *in situ.* In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the archaeologist and the Historic Environment Advice Officer.

Controlled soil strips

In lieu of a geophysical survey, five of the areas should be subjected to controlled soil stripping with the possibility of further small-scale excavation:

- The route of the pipeline as it goes through 'Anciently Enclosed Land'
- A Pumping Station located at Tintagel Haven, Tintagel.
- Sewage Treatment Works (and temporary compound) at Trevalga.
- A Pumping Station (and temporary compound and access road) located at Back Lane, Bossiney.
- A Pumping Station located at Forrabury, Boscastle.

The soil strip in the targeted area should be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil will be stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (ie, top of the "natural"). Machines will not run over the stripped area until recorded by the archaeologist. All soil shall be stockpiled adjacent to the stripped area; so that displaced artefacts can be retrieved during spoil heap scanning.

If archaeological deposits of a regional or national importance are uncovered, then a contingency should be allowed within the construction programme to review options to ensure their preservation *in situ.* In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the archaeologist and the Historic Environment Advice Officer.

3.2.1 Fieldwork recording

Following the soil stripping the archaeologist will record any archaeological features which are to be affected by construction activities.

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; 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.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour slides used more selectively and for illustrative purposes.
- A location plan will be made linking the site with features that have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- The heights of all features will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.
- Phased plans and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 will be made of all excavated features.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- The spoil from the stripping will be adequately inspected for finds.
- 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.

3.2.2 Treatment of finds

The fieldwork may produce artefactual/ecofactual 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 will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Significant, sealed archaeological contexts (predating *c* 1500 AD) will be considered for sampling for environmental material and the strategy will be discussed with the project manager. All recovered samples will be evaluated at the assessment stage and some may be disposed of. Only flots will be retained for inclusion within the project archive.

POST FIELDWORK STAGES

(To be reviewed in light of results from the fieldwork)

3.3 Archiving

Following review with the HES Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records. Initial processing of palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken. This will involve flotation of bulk samples to recover plant macrofossils and other remains.

- All finds and samples, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HES guidelines).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HES guidelines).
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HES premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

3.4 Report production

The results from the survey will be presented in a concise archive report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the main archaeological copyright libraries.

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
- Introduction - background, objectives, methods
- Results - factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation
- Discussion - discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
- Archive - a brief summary and index to the project archive
- 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)

3.5 Assessment

On completion of the archive an assessment stage will be carried out. This will involve assessment of structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material, etc. The outline of the assessment report, and the work required to produce it will also be determined.

- Liaise with specialists (eg, environmental samples, radiocarbon dating and artefacts, etc) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Send off artefacts (ceramics, etc) to the appropriate specialist for further study.
- Send off residues from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Sort out and send off suitable material for radiocarbon dating.
- Produce an assessment report and updated project design for analyses and publication.

3.6 Academic/Final publication

In the event of significant remains being discovered there may be a further stage of analyses leading to formal publication. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated

project design agreed with the Historic Environment Advice Officer. The scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*) and would include:

- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.
- A synthesis of the results from the fieldwork together with those from specialist analyses will be incorporated into any final publication.

4. Project staff

A team of experienced archaeologists employed by HES will carry out the archaeological fieldwork under the supervision of a project officer.

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

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 member of staff who is a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or the equivalent standard, 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.

5. Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation must be agreed by the Local Planning Authority
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Service Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HES will liaise with the Historic Environment Service 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 Service Planning Advice Officer within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- The updated project design and timetable for the archiving, analysis and publication stages will be agreed with the Historic Environment Service Planning Advice Officer.

NOTES:

- HES will require 2 weeks notification before commencing the fieldwork project.
- The area of the archaeological investigation will be agreed in advance of the project with the client and the Historic Environment Service Planning Advice Officer, and this will be marked out on the ground by the client in advance of the archaeological fieldwork.
- Historic Environment Service staff will not be responsible for the direction of Plant other than to ensure the level of the soil stripping is adequate. Historic Environment Service staff will not operate any machinery.
- The Historic Environment Service will not be responsible for reinstating the ground after excavations or making it safe.

- It is intended that the programme for archiving, assessment, analysis and reporting is reviewed in the light of the fieldwork results.

6. 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.

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

7.1 Health and safety statement

The Historic Environment Service is within the Planning, Transportation and Estates Department of Cornwall County Council. The Service follows the County Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines the Unit uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers and also the Council for British Archaeology's Handbook No. 6 *Safety in Archaeological Field Work* (1989). All HE staff will have CSCS cards.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork HES will carry out a risk assessment. A Health and Safety plan will be produced if excavations are required

8. Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Planning, Transportation and Estates Department, Cornwall County Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

9. Insurance

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

10. Standards

The HES follows the Institute For Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Planning, Transportation and Estates, Cornwall County Council, the HES has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

11. 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.

12. References

Parkes, C, 2008, *Boscastle, Bossiney, Tintagel Sewage Treatment Scheme, Cornwall. Trevalga Sewage Treatment Works; PS, STW, and pipeline, Archaeological Assessment*, HES, Truro

Taylor, S, 2002. *Tintagel East, North Cornwall* HES, CCC: Truro

Taylor, S, 2005a. *Boscastle SWW, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment* HES, Truro

Taylor, S, 2005b. *Boscastle SWW, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment* HES, Truro

Val Baker, M, 2003. *Tintagel, Bossiney and Boscastle, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment* HES, Truro

Dr Andy Jones 19/3/09

8.6 Pipeline Context Index

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
500	F1	B/C	Removed field boundary marked by a spread of slate stone crossing the stripped area approximately 1.5m wide.	3
508	Trevalga compound	B/C	Removed field boundary marked by a stony bank crossing the stripped area approximately 1.5m wide and up to 0.2m high.	3
57	Trevalga pumping station	C/D	Circular pit [57] with a diameter of 2m. Fill of [57]. A light grey-brown clay loam containing numerous lime mortar fragments, brick and roofing slate. A couple of sherds of Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china) were seen (not retained). Feature not investigated further.	3
59	Trevalga pumping station	B/C	A removed field boundary. Marked by a raised area of natural, more resistant bedrock and traces of a slight ditch.	3
501	F3	C/D	Circular shaped pit with diameter of 0.3m and 0.05m deep. Originally called posthole [01] on archive drawings. Fill of pit [501]. Grey, black-brown charcoal-rich clay loam.	3
503	F3	C	Circular shaped pit. This had a diameter of 0.6m and was up to 0.23m deep. The sides of the cut were steep and the base was flat. Originally called posthole [02] on archive drawings. Upper fill of pit [503]. Dark grey-brown charcoal-rich clay loam that also contained a lot of burnt white vein quartz. Lower fill of pit [503]. Yellow, grey-brown clay loam with charcoal flecks, and burnt white vein quartz fragments.	3
506	F5	C	Land drain that consisted of a cut 0.8m wide that had a stone-lined and capped drain set within it.	3
507	F5	B/C	Removed field boundary marked by a stony bank crossing the stripped area approximately 1.5m wide and up to 0.2m high.	3
30	F6	C	The eastern ditch of possible enclosure. Ran in a north-east to south-west direction. It was traced for a length of approximately 70m. It was 4.5m wide and reached a maximum depth of 1.7m. The ditch was partially sectioned. Steep sided with flat bottom.	5, 6, 7, 8
31	F6	D	Upper fill of ditch [30]. Red, grey-brown silty clay with few stones. This sealed two lower fills: a grey-green brown clay, completely stone free. 0.18m thick; and yellow, grey-brown silt. Stone free. 0.11m thick.	5, 7, 8
32	F6	B	Standing stone. This was a large teardrop shaped quartzitic greenstone measuring 3.2m by 0.7m and 0.9m thick. The axis of the stone was orientated north-east to south-west with the narrow tip of the stone pointing towards the north-east.	5, 6, 7, 8
33	F6	B	A large white quartz block. This was fully uncovered and revealed to be a massive white vein quartz block measuring 1.1m by 0.9m and a minimum of 0.7m thick (the base of the stone was not determined).	5, 6, 7, 8
34	F6	C	The northern ditch of possible enclosure. Ran from north-west to south-east. It was 3.5m wide and reached a depth of 0.6m. It had a shallow U shaped profile with concave edges.	5
35	F6	D	Upper fill of [34]. Mid to light brown coloured silty clay that contained occasional stones and slate fragments.	5
36	F6	B	Running along the length of ditch [34] was a deposit of slate slabs and smaller stones. This was 0.5m wide and had the appearance of being the lower courses of a slate wall	5
37	F6	D	Lower fill of [34]. Mid to light brown coloured silty clay that contained occasional stones and very few slate fragments,	?
510	F6/F7	B/C	Removed field boundary marked by a stony bank crossing the stripped area. Two facing stones (large slate slabs set on edge) survived. Bank approximately 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high.	3
126	F8	C/D	North to south aligned slight ditch, located midway along field. 'U' shaped, 1.2m wide and 0.14m deep. Fill of [126]. Dark grey brown clay loam fill.	4

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
127	F8	?C/D	Probable naturally formed tree root/animal disturbance or hollows. Fill of [127]. Contained shillet-rich fills. One produced a single 12th/13th century medieval sherd.	4
101	F9	C/D	Pit roughly circular in shape with a diameter of 0.42m. Steep sided almost vertical sides, flat bottomed. It reached a depth of 0.12m. The pit had been cut into the natural shillet bedrock. Fill of pit [101]. Very dark organic rich grey-brown clay loam with numerous charcoal fragments. There was also a lot of burnt bone visible. A burnt Neolithic flint projectile point (Blank for tranchet arrowhead?), and a water rounded quartz pebble.	4, 14
102	F9	C/D	Pit oval in shape. Measured 0.6m by 0.4m with the long axis orientated east to west. It had a rounded U shaped profile and reached a depth of 0.1m. Cut into the shillet bedrock. Fill of pit [102]. Dark grey-black silty clay with fragments of decayed shillet.	4
103	F9	C/D	Irregular shaped, measuring 0.32m by 0.3m and 0.05m deep. Cut into the bedrock the pit was steep sided, flat bottomed. Fill of pit [103]. Dark grey-brown clay loam with some shillet fragments	4
120	F9	B/C	Stone faced earthen bank 1.5m wide with flanking ditches. Facing done in 'jack and jill' herringbone pattern.	4
121	F9	C	Ditch with a very shallow U shaped profile. It was 1.4m wide and reached a depth of 0.24m. Cut into the shillet bedrock	4
122	F9	D	Fill of ditch [121]. Dark grey-brown clay loam.	-
123	F9	C	Ditch with very shallow U shaped profile. It was 1.5m wide and reached a depth of 0.3m.	4
124	F9	D	Fill of ditch [123]. Dark grey-brown clay loam	-
514	F9	C	Ditch connecting ditches [121] and 123], running north west to south east. 1.5m wide. Not investigated.	4
119	F10	D	Linear feature that proved to be a natural depression within the bedrock. Infilled with red-brown clay up to 0.10m deep.	4
112	F11	C/D	Ephemeral linear hollow approximately 2m wide (the edges were ill-defined) crossing the corridor diagonally from north east to south west. Fill of [112] brown-grey silt and shillet fragments. Old gateway?	4
113	F11	C	Pit/ Beaker cist. Lying diagonally to the side of the corridor, the exposed area measured 0.8m by 0.8m. The long axis of the pit was orientated north to south. The pit cut had vertical sides and a flat base. The western side of the pit was lined by a large slab of slate that disappeared into the baulk. Not fully investigated.	4, 15, 16
114	F11	D	Lowest fill of pit [113]. Yellow-brown silty clay that contained flecks of charcoal. 0.06m thick.	15
115	F11	D	Middle fill of pit [113]. 0.16m of compacted dark brown clay loam containing a few shillet fragments.	15
116	F11	D	Upper fill of pit [113]. Dark grey-brown clay loam which had numerous shillet fragments and some charcoal. This latter context produced 30 sherds of Beaker pottery including 7 basal angle sherds.	15
110	F12	C/D	A trench running north west to south east across the corridor. 0.30m wide. It had the appearance of a modern field drain and was not investigated further. Fill of [110]. Brown silty-clay and shillet fragments.	4
111	F12	D	A linear spread of quartz and shillet in a grey sandy soil. 0.70m wide. Ran alongside the existing north eastern boundary hedge of Field 12.	4
133	F14	B	A ploughed out field boundary. This was marked by a stone rubble filled trench roughly 1.5m wide running north west to south east across the corridor.	3
135	F15	B/C	Ploughed out field boundary ran roughly west to east and was marked by two parallel shallow ditches 2m apart.	3

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
136	F15	B/C	Marked by two carefully laid lines of flat slate blocks defining a zone of yellow brown clay, 1.8m wide running in a north to south direction.	3
210	F16	C/D	Large stone-lined pit. Rectangular in shape this pit measured 1.44m by 0.8m and reached a maximum depth of 0.16m. The long axis of this pit was orientated in a south west to north east direction. Lined with vertically set slate slabs. The largest of these was 0.86m long and 0.06m thick with a maximum height of 0.16m. The stone had been set within a narrow construction slot that cut through the bedrock at the base of the pit.	3, 17
212	F16	D	Excavated fill of pit [210]. Dark brown sticky clay loam that contained some charcoal and shillet fragments.	17
211	F16	B/C/D	Removed hedge boundary. This consisted of two shallow parallel ditches each 1m wide, which ran in a roughly north, north west to south, south east direction. The faces of the hedge bank were marked by vertical slates set on edge. Fill of ditches [211]. Dark brown clay loam (separated by 2m of natural yellow brown clay and decayed bedrock).	3
204	F17	C/D	Pit was roughly oval in shape with a long axis of 1m and a shorter of 0.8m. The long axis was roughly north east to south west. The pit was steep sided with an almost flat base. It reached a depth of 0.4m. Fill of pit [204]. Very dark grey-brown clay loam with numerous charcoal fragments. There was also a lot of burnt shillet and angular white vein quartz blocks, some of the latter up to 0.3m long.	3
197	F18	C	Modern land drain within machine cut trench. Crossing the corridor in a roughly north west to south east direction. Not investigated further.	3
199	F18	C	Modern land drain within machine cut trench. Crossing the corridor in a roughly north west to south east direction. Not investigated further.	3
191	F20	C/D	Pit was roughly oval in shape with a long axis of 1m and a shorter of 0.5m. The long axis was roughly north to south. The pit had steep sided asymmetric V shaped profile. It reached a depth of 0.26m. The fill of pit [191]. Very dark grey-brown clay loam with numerous charcoal fragments.	3
192	F20	C/D	This pit was roughly sub oval in shape with a long axis of 0.8m and a shorter of 0.5m. The log axis was roughly north to south. The pit had rounded V shaped profile. It reached a depth of 0.24m. The fill of pit [192]. Very dark grey-brown clay loam with charcoal fragments and burnt slate.	3
185	F21	C/D	Pit roughly oval in shape with a long axis of 0.9m and a shorter of 0.6m. The long axis was roughly north to south. The pit had an irregular stepped shaped profile. The deeper section was more circular in shape and was flat bottomed. It reached a depth of 0.3m. The shillet that formed the sides of the circular deeper part of the pit was red-brown in colour and showed signs of being heat affected. The fill of pit [185]. Very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing burnt blocks of white vein quartz up to 0.3m in size, and burnt shillet. The amount of charcoal increased in concentration towards the bottom of the pit. Six flints including a scraper, and retouched blade came from within the fill of the pit. All appeared to be very fresh in nature. The flints are Neolithic in date.	3
521	F21	D	Stony spread approximately 2m wide running parallel with the current field boundaries in a north west, to south east direction. This had the appearance of a removed field boundary.	3

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
195	F21	C/D	Pit was roughly oval in shape with a long axis of 0.6m and a shorter of 0.3m. The log axis was roughly north west to south east. The pit had a shallow flat bottom. It reached a depth of 0.1m. Upper fill of pit [195]. Charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam containing carbonised grain. From this layer a small iron hobnail was recovered. Lower fill of pit [195]. Dark grey-brown clay with numerous small burnt fragments of white quartz and shillet. A small retouched flint flake was recovered from this fill along with a water rounded pebble.	3
246	F22	C	Modern dog burial. Not investigated.	2
249	F22	C/D	Pit was sub oval in shape with a long axis of 0.64m and a shorter of 0.58m. The long axis was roughly north to south. The pit was shallow with gentle sloping sides and a flat bottom cut into the solid shillet bedrock. It reached a depth of 0.1m. Fill of pit [249]. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt white vein quartz fragments.	2
260	F22	C/D	This pit was roughly square in shape approximately 0.3m by 0.3m in size. The pit had vertical sides and was flat bottomed. It reached a depth of 0.06m. Fill of pit [260]. Very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt white vein quartz fragments.	2
261	F22	C/D	This pit was sub oval in shape with a long axis of 0.8m and a shorter of 0.58m. The long axis was roughly north east to south west. The pit was shallow with gentle sloping sides forming an asymmetrical V shaped profile. It was also cut into the solid shillet bedrock reaching a maximum depth of 0.1m. Fill of pit [261]. Very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt blocks of white vein quartz fragments.	2
286	F22	C/D	Pit circular in shape with a diameter of 0.6m. It was a shallow U shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.12m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. The fill of pit [286]. Very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. There were no artefacts.	2
287	F22	C/D	Pit circular in shape with a diameter of 0.6m. It was a shallow U shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.2m. Fill of pit [287]. Very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. The fill of the pit contained 6 sherds of Neolithic pottery (Quartz tempered fabric) and a retouched flint flake that is a possible tranchet arrowhead blank.	2, 18
234	F24	C/D	Removed field boundary marked by a large ditch cutting diagonally across the corridor in a north west to south east direction. This ditch was 1.3m wide. The edge of the ditch on its southern side was marked by a raised line of solid bedrock this having been protected from ploughing by being sealed beneath the boundary bank. The ditch was some 0.35m deep. Ditch filled with silty red-brown clay.	2
527	F24	C	Large quarry pit. Probably for hedging stone. Not investigated.	2
240	F24	C/D	Removed field boundary. Marked by ditch. This ran diagonally across the pipeline corridor in a north east to south west direction. 1.5m wide. The edge of the ditch on its southern side was marked by a raised line of solid bedrock this having been protected from ploughing by being sealed beneath the boundary bank. The ditch was some 0.35m deep. Ditch filled with red-brown silty clay.	2

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
223	F27	C/D	Removed hedge boundary ditch running parallel with ditch [228]. Varied in width between 0.5m and 1.5m. Ran roughly north west to south east along much of the length of the field. The remnant faces of the hedge bank were marked by small slates set on edge in a 'Jack and Jill' pattern. Ditch fill - grey-brown silty clay, 0.10m deep. A 2m wide strip of natural yellow brown clay and decayed bedrock ran between the ditches.	2
226	F27	C/D	Removed hedge boundary. This consisted of two shallow parallel ditches each approximately 1m wide. Ran in a roughly north east to south west direction. Very ephemeral feature, heavily truncated. Ditch filled with dark brown clay loam separated by 2m of natural yellow brown clay and decayed bedrock.	2
227	F27	C/D	Removed hedge boundary. This consisted of two shallow parallel ditches each approximately 1m wide, which ran in a roughly north east to south west direction. Very ephemeral feature and heavily truncated. Ditches filled with dark brown clay loam separated by 2m of natural yellow brown clay and decayed bedrock.	2
228	F27	C/D	Ditch forming part of a former boundary, along with parallel running ditch [223]. Varied in width between 0.5m and 1.5m. Ditch filled with grey-brown silty clay reached a maximum depth of 0.10m.	2
231	F27	C/D	Rectangular shaped ditched feature. The structure was 5.5m wide, and some 8m of the length of the building was observed. Unfortunately though the full dimensions of the structure could not be determined. The long axis was orientated north east to south west. **Slot 1.** Ditch marking western side of structure 231. This was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with an asymmetrical U shaped profile. Infilled with fine grey silty clay with angular vein quartz blocks up to 0.3m in length. This fill also contained charcoal and a prehistoric flint flake. **Slot 2.** Ditch forming northern side of structure 231. This was 1m wide, with a shallow U shaped profile 0.18m deep filled with silty grey-brown clay which had flecks of charcoal, but no quartz fragments.	2
235	F27	C/D	Pit circular in shape with a diameter of 0.6m. It was a shallow 'U' shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.16m. Fill of pit [235]. Very grey, red brown silty clay with charcoal and containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. Thirteen fragments of Neolithic pottery from at least two vessels (both gabbroic, and quartz tempered fabrics being represented) of which one of which was a carinated bowl. A utilised quartzite pebble, and 11 fresh flints including a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead.	19, 21, 22
236	F27	B	Field boundary wall constructed of slate blocks of which only a single course survived. It was 1.5m wide with each wall face being marked by slates set diagonally on edge. This seemed to be the lowest course of wall edge facings that in this area are often formed from a herringbone 'Jack and Jill' pattern. The core of the wall was formed of slate rubble and clay. Stone 531 was incorporated within the core of this wall suggesting that the stone may have existed prior to it. The axis of the wall was orientated north east, to south west.	19, 20

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
237	F27	C/D	Pit, sub oval in shape measuring 0.6m by 0.5m. It was a steep sided U shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.2m. Upper fill of pit [237]. Grey-brown silty clay with charcoal and containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. Six prehistoric flint flakes in fresh condition were recovered from this upper fill. Lower fill of pit [237]. The lower layer (0.1m thick) consisted of silty, yellow brown clay with some flecks of charcoal and shillet fragments.	19
238	F27	C/D	Pit sub-oval in shape measuring 0.7m by 0.5m. It was a steep sided U shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.12m. The fill of pit [238]. Yellow-brown clay with a few fragments of white vein quartz. No artefacts were found.	19
243	27	D	Track way? Composed of a compacted layer of crushed quartz and shillet within sandy grey-brown clay. This was 1.5m wide and ran from north west to south east and observed for a length of 10m but was truncated by ploughing at either end. It is possible that this may actually be hardcore deposited within an old gateway for which stone 531 formed a gatepost.	19
250	F27	C	Pit. Sub oval in shape with a long axis of 1.0m orientated north east to south west. Steep sided. Only partially investigated as found to contain modern ceramics.	2
252	F27	D	Fill of pit [250]. Grey-brown clay loam with quartz and shillet blocks. Contained Modern ceramics.	-
251	F27	C	Pit. Sub oval in shape with a long axis of 0.90m orientated north to south. Steep sided flat bottomed. 0.20m deep.	2
253	F27	D	Fill of pit [251]. Grey-brown clay loam with quartz and shillet blocks.	-
290	F27	C/D	Pit sub oval in shape measuring 0.5m by 0.3m. It was a steep sided U shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.12m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. Fill of pit [290]. Grey-brown clay with a few fragments of white vein quartz. No artefacts were found.	19
291	F27	C	Pit sub oval in shape measuring 1.2m by 0.5m. It was a steep sided, flat bottomed profile reaching a depth of 0.1m. Fill of pit [291]. Grey-brown clay with a few fragments of white vein quartz and charcoal flecks. A cobble hammerstone and a flint flake were recovered from the fill.	19
531	F27	B	Cattle rubbing stone at SX 06537 89075. The stone was a quartzitic slate slab set vertically with the ground, 1m wide, 0.12m thick and with a visible height 0f 1m. Its axis was orientated north east to south west. A hole of circa 0.08m diameter had been drilled through the western side perhaps for use as a gatepost. The full height was not determined as the stone was left *in situ*. The stone appears to have been incorporated with boundary wall 236.	19, 20, 21
267	F28	C/D	Removed hedge boundary. This consisted of two shallow parallel ditches each 1m wide. Ran in a roughly north west to south east direction. Ditches filled with dark brown clay loam separated by 2m of natural yellow brown clay and decayed bedrock.	2
270	F29	B	Wall which ran in a north west to south east direction constructed of carefully laid stone with up to five courses surviving to a height of 0.5m. (See (271) below).	2, 23, 24, 25
271	F29	D	Matrix of yellow grey-brown clay between them stones of wall 270 that bonded the stones together. Produced Bronze Age Trevisker pottery and a hammerstone.	24
272	F29	D	Natural grey clay (272) onto which wall 270 had been built.	24
273	F29	D	Grey-brown silty clay with small vein quartz fragments and flecks of charcoal (up to 0.08m thick). This layer also produced a flint flake. Appears to have possibly been a cultivation soil overlying the natural clay (272).	24

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
274	F29	D	Hard compacted pale grey-brown silty clay with shillet fragments, up to 0.23m thick. Produced Bronze Age Trevisker pottery and flint including a thumbnail scraper. East of wall 270.	24
275	F29	D	Grey-green, brown clay with a few shillet fragments, up to 0.23m thick that thinned to 0.08m thick towards the east. East of wall 270.	24
276	F29	D	Silty grey-brown clay with a few shillet fragments, up to 0.14m thick. East of wall 270.	24
277	F29	D	Pale grey-brown clay with numerous shillet and quartz fragments and other stony rubble, up to 0.23m thick. West of wall 270. Demolition/destruction layer?	24
278	F29	D	Brown silty clay with very few stony inclusions, up to 0.11m thick. Thinning towards the west, the top of this layer was marked by a fractured shillet tip line. West of wall 270.	24
279	F29	D	Dark grey-green, brown clay with occasional shillet fragments, up to 0.30m thick. This pinched out at it eastern end level with the top of wall 270. West of wall 270.	24
280	F29	D	0.30m of grey-brown clay loam with few shillet inclusions. Overlies wall 270.	24
281	F29	D	0.16m of grey-brown clam loam, the plough soil.	24
282	F29	D	0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil.	24
285	F29	B	Removed field hedge boundary. This consisted of two shallow parallel ditches each approximately 1m wide and infilled with dark brown clay loam separated by 2m of natural yellow brown clay and decayed bedrock, that ran in a roughly north west to south east.	2
298	F29	B	A complex of walls that was uncovered at a depth of approximately 0.5m below the current ground surface. These formed an 'h' shape complex running in a south westerly direction for a distance of approximately 25m.	2, 23, 24
304	F31	C/D	Pit was sub oval in shape measuring 0.36m by 0.34m and 0.12m deep. It was steep sided, with a flat bottom. The fill of pit [304]. Grey-brown clay loam with charcoal and burnt vein quartz fragments. No artefacts were recovered.	26
305	F31	C/D	Pit sub oval in shape measuring 0.7m by 0.62m and 0.18m deep. It was a steep sided, with an uneven base. Located 2m to the west of pit [306]. Fill of pit [305]. Dark black-brown clay with a few fragments of burnt shillet and plenty of charcoal. There was no white vein quartz. No artefacts were recovered.	26
306	F31	C/D	Pit sub rectangular in shape measuring 1.4m by 0.94m. Located 2m to the east of pit [305]. The edge of the cut for the pit had vertical slates set on edge and a large portion of the pit was covered by large flat slate slabs which appeared to be capping stones. Long axis orientated north east to south west. This feature had all the appearance of being a cist. As this feature not threatened it was left *in situ* and not investigated further. No dating evidence. The fill of pit [306]. Red-brown sticky clay.	26
307	F31	C/D	Slightly curvilinear ditch that ran from the south east to the north west. The ditch seemed to terminate just before it reached the field boundary. The terminal was sectioned and emptied. It was found that the ditch was 1m wide, with a U shaped profile reaching a depth of 0.44m. No dating evidence was obtained. Upper fill of ditch [307]. Grey-brown clay loam. Lower fill of ditch [307]. yellow silty clay	26
308	F31	C	Pit [308] was cut out of the solid shillet bedrock. It was oval in shape, measuring 1.06m by 0.9m. In profile it was a steep sided U shape, although the sides were ragged in places due to the solid nature of the bedrock into which it was hewn. The pit reached a depth of 0.44m.	26

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
309	F31	D	The upper fill of pit [308]. Dark black-brown organic and charcoal-rich clay loam, 0.22m thick with large numbers of sea shells including mussels, winkles and cockles. A worked bone point or needle came from this layer.	-
310	F31	D	The lower fill of pit [308]. Dark yellow, grey-brown clay loam 0.22m thick containing large stony blocks up to 0.2m in length, charcoal, and animal bones including the jaw of a pig. A large flint core was also recovered from this layer.	-
311	F31	C/D	Pit oval in shape it measured 0.8m by 0.6m with the long axis being north to south. This pit was not investigated further but left *in situ* as it would be unaffected by the digging of the pipeline. Fill of pit [311]. Red, grey-brown clay with flecks of charcoal.	26
312	F31	C	A pit, oval in shape, measuring 1m by 0.7m and orientated roughly north west to south east. This feature was not investigated further but left *in situ*.	26
313	F31	B	A simple two-wall complex was uncovered at a depth of approximately 0.5m below the current ground surface. This walling was of a similar nature to the possible prehistoric walling 298 found within Field 29. The main 13.5m length ran roughly north to south and was *c*0.75m wide, surviving to at least three courses and 0.3m high. The shorter wall ran at right angles across the main wall and was *circa* 5m long. This wall too was 0.75m wide. Both walls had been constructed of carefully laid shillet blocks bonded together by yellow, grey-brown clay. No dating evidence was recovered from this piece of walling. Prehistoric?	26, 27, 28
545	F31	B	Walling which was very fragmentary was 1m wide and there was a matrix of yellow grey-brown clay between the stones. No dating material was recovered for this walling. Similar in nature to walling 313. Prehistoric?	26
314	F31	C/D	Single ditch running roughly in a north east to south west direction. Slightly curvilinear in pattern (curving towards the west) this ditch was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a shallow U shaped profile. Fill of [314].Grey-brown clay loam and some shillet fragments.	26
539	F31	B	Removed field boundary consisting of a pair of shallow ditches separated by 1m of bedrock running north east to south west across the corridor. The eastern ditch was the wider with a width of 1.5m, while that on the western side was only 0.5m.	26
546	F31	C	Highly truncated ditch that ran parallel with the current hedge boundary. It is likely to be a ditch associated with this boundary. It was up to 1m wide and infilled with grey-brown clay loam.	26
318	F33	C/D	A very straight ditch running north to south some 0.5m wide. It had the appearance of a modern machine cut land drain so not investigated further. Ditch filled with a chestnut, red-brown clay.	2
319	F33	B/C/D	A removed hedge boundary running diagonally across the pipeline corridor. It was marked by large shillet blocks (some of the hedge facing stones) and a zone of less weathered bedrock 1.5m wide running north east to south west, perpendicular to the hedge bounding Back Lane. There were very ephemeral traces of ditches on either side each approximately 0.5m wide. It is likely to be of later medieval or post-medieval date. Ditches filled with a dark grey-brown clay loam.	2
320	F33	C/D	Another small ditch close to the western end of the corridor. This was 1m wide. It ran in a north, north west to south, south east direction. This was not investigated further as it was unfortunately tracked over by the machines. Ditch filled with red-brown silty clay.	2

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
322	F34	C/D	Curvilinear 'L' shaped ditch straddling the corridor. The upright arm of the 'L' ran north east to south west, while the other arm ran in a north west to south east direction. This was a shallow ditch with a gentle 'U' shaped profile. Averaging 0.5m in width it reached a maximum depth of 0.14m. Continued beyond the baulks on either side of the corridor. Fill of ditch [322]. Dark red-brown clay with shillet fragments. No dating evidence was obtained.	2
323	F34	B	A removed hedge boundary mid point along the corridor at a right angle to the current northern boundary hedge. It ran across the corridor from north east to south west. This was marked by two parallel ditches each 0.5m wide separated by a zone 1.5m of shillet bedrock. No dating evidence was obtained but the alignment matches the current pattern of fields. The fill of the ditches was grey-brown silty clay containing numerous quartz blocks.	2
327	F35 (located beyond the pipeline corridor).	B	Possible cairn. SX 05786 89164. A low mound roughly circular in shape with diameter of 18m, and 0.50m high. Several large stones of coarse crystalline epidiorite taken from the nearby crag appear to form a rough kerb seen more especially on the southern side. At the centre of the mound is a sub rectangular depression 1.6m x 0.70m, the long axis of which is orientated north west to south east. The sides of this depression appear to be lined with stone, forming a possible chamber.	2, 29
332	F35	B	A complex of walls that was uncovered at a depth of approximately 0.35m below the current ground surface. Walls consisted of carefully laid shillet and quartz blocks with a matrix of yellow clay between them. Here the walls appeared to be between 0.5m and 1m thick and had been heavily truncated by ploughing, at best surviving to only a couple of courses and 0.2m high. The main line of walling ran in a north east to south west direction surviving for a length of 20m with a side arm some 7m from the northern end that branched off perpendicular to the main stretch of walling in a north west direction. A length of only 2m was traced before disappearing into the baulk however its line was continued by a slight lynchet.	2
549	F35	B	Length of walling identical in nature to the structure of walling 332. Again heavily truncated by ploughing with only a length of some 4m being traced in a north east to south west direction. Wall consisted of carefully laid shillet and quartz blocks with a matrix of yellow clay between them. Here the walls appeared to be between 0.5m and 1m thick. Beyond the baulk a slight lynchet could be seen running perpendicular to this section of walling again heading towards the rocky crag at SX 05759 89145	2
335	F35	Flint scatter	A flint scatter site at SX 05807 89032 lying on the valley floor alongside a stream. From an area measuring approximately 5m by 5m produced 110 flints including cores, debitage, tools and microliths. This is a Mesolithic flint working site.	2, 30
334	F36	C/D	Small pit sub oval in shape with a long axis of 0.34m and a shorter of 0.3m. The long axis was roughly north west to south east. The pit was a shallow U shaped profile. It reached a depth of 0.04m. Fill of pit [334]. Very dark charcoal-rich black-brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt white vein quartz fragments.	2
337	F36	C	Quarry pits for hedging stone, the presence of modern white china (not collected) within the fill indicating that these were most probably of 19th century origin. Not investigated further.	2
343	F37	C	Pit oval in shape measuring 1m by 0.8m. The long axis was north west to south east. It was a shallow U shaped bowl profile reaching a depth of 0.12m. It was cut into the decayed shillet bedrock. Fill of pit [343]. The fill consisted of a very dark charcoal-rich brown clay loam, containing numerous burnt fragments of white vein quartz. There were no artefacts.	2
358	F38	B	Remnants of Modern building/shed. Covered in asbestos sheeting. Not investigated further.	2

Context no.	Field no.	Cut/ Build / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
350	F39	B/C	Cist grave. This was a sub rectangular pit measuring 1.9m by 0.6m with the long axis orientated approximately east north east to west south west. The pit was lined with vertical slate slabs set on edge and there were at least two capstones still *in situ* at the west end. This had all the appearance of an early medieval cist grave, and the near east to west orientation suggested that this may have been a Christian burial. No dating evidence was obtained for this grave.	2, 31, 32
351	F39	C	Modern machine cut trial pit. Sub rectangular in shape.	2
352	F39	D	Loose grey brown crushed shillet and clay upper fill of trial pit [351]. Produced a single flint.	-
353	F39	D	Red-brown clay and decayed shillet. Natural bedrock. Lower fill of trial pit [351].	-
354	F39	B	Sub-rectangular feature measuring approximately 7m by 4m and orientated east to west. There were traces of walling on the north and eastern sides including a corner with clear facing stones on the east wall. The whole structure was heavily truncated. It appears more as a solid rectangular platform than an actual building. No dating evidence was obtained.	2
355	F39	B	Stone-built structure. This measured approximately 4m long, and 2m wide, orientated north to south with clear facing stones visible on the west and east sides. Heavily truncated by ploughing, the full shape and form of this feature remained undetermined. No dating evidence was obtained from the structure itself.	2
356	F39	C	Ditch that was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep but in places heavily truncated that ran in a north east to south west direction for a distance of 6m before disappearing into the southern edge of the cutting. Fill of Ditch [356]. Red, grey-brown clay with a few shillet fragments. No dating evidence was obtained.	2

8.7 Forrabury Compound Context Index

The location of Forrabury compound is shown on figures 1 and 4, while all individual features are shown on measured plan figure 9. The grave numbers do not link in with the main pipeline context numbers.

Feature type	Cut / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
Grave 1	C/D	Sub rectangular cut measuring 0.6m by 0.5m. The long axis was orientated east to west. The cut was vertical sided with a flat base. The pit had been floored with two slate slabs and the sides lines with slate slabs set on edge. There were no capstones. Fill of Grave 1. Dark grey-brown clay loam. At the eastern end of the cut, outside of the cist was buried a complete ceramic vessel that may be or Iron Age or early medieval date. No human remains survived but the size of the grave indicates that it was a child's burial.	9, 10, 11
Grave 1 vessel fill	D	Fill of ceramic vessel at foot of Grave 1. Grey-brown clay with few shillet fragments.	9, 10, 11, 12
Grave 2	C/D	Roughly oval area of slate slabs measuring approximately 2.5m by 2m with the axis orientated east to west. These had the appearance of being *in situ* capstones over a cist. The west end was marked by a large white vein quartz block, while the slate cover stone that lay at the east end bore a small cup-mark on its surface. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 2. Dark grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 3	C/D	Small square shaped cist, measured 0.3m by 0.3m. Constructed out of vertical slates set on edge with a flat capstone placed on top. Grouped together with Graves 4 and 6. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 3. Dark black, grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 4	C/D	Small square shaped cist, measured 0.45m by 0.45m. Constructed out of vertical slates set on edge with a flat capstone placed on top. Had white quartz water rounded pebble sitting on top of the capping stone. Grouped together with Graves 3 and 6. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 4. Dark black, grey-brown clay loam.	9, 13
Grave 5	C/D	An oval cut measuring 2m by 1m orientated east to west. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 5. Grey-brown clay loam with some larger shillet blocks lying flat on its surface.	9
Grave 6	C/D	Small square shaped cist, measured 0.45m by 0.45m. Constructed out of vertical slates set on edge with a flat capstone placed on top. Grouped together with Graves 3 and 4. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 6. Dark black, grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 7	C/D	Sub rectangular cut, 1.5m x 0.5m orientated north – south. Cut into bedrock. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 7. Grey-brown clay loam with numerous shillet fragments.	9
Grave 8	C/D	Oval shaped cut, 2m x 1m, orientated north – south. Cut into bedrock. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 8. Grey brown clay loam with numerous shillet fragments.	9
Grave 9	C/D	Oval shaped cut 1.3m long, 0.9m wide. Orientated east -west. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 9. Grey-brown clay loam with numerous shillet fragments.	9
Grave 10	C/D	Irregular shaped cut, perhaps two combined. 2.3m x 1.5m. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 10. Grey-brown clay loam.	9

Feature type	Cut / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
Grave 11	C/D	Sub rectangular shaped cut with rounded ends. This measured 1m by 0.3m. The long axis was orientated northeast to southwest. Rock cut grave. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 11. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 12	C/D	Small sub rectangular shaped cist. This measured 0.5m by 0.4m orientated north to south. Constructed out of vertical slates set on edge with a flat capstone placed on top. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 12. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 13	C/D	Sub rectangular shaped cut with rounded ends. This measured 2.8m by 1m. The long axis was orientated northwest to southeast. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 13. Grey-brown clay loam, covered in slate slabs laid irregularly over the surface.	9, 13
Grave 14	C/D	Sub oval shaped cut. This measured 2.7m by 1.6m. The long axis was orientated northeast to southwest. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 14. Grey-brown clay loam, with a few slate slabs protruding from the surface.	9
Grave 15	C/D	Elongated oval shaped cut. This measured 3.5m by 1.2m. The long axis was orientated northeast to southwest. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 15 Grey-brown clay loam, with numerous slate slabs covering the surface. One of these slate slabs at the south-western end had on its exposed surface a small 'cup' mark of circa 0.06m diameter that was 5mm deep.	9
Grave 16	C/D	Small trapezoidal shaped cist. This measured 0.60m by 0.45m orientated north to south. Constructed out of vertical slates set on edge. Not fully excavated. Fill of Grave 16. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 17	C/D	Large sub oval area/cut. This measured 2.6m x 2m and was orientated north to south. Several large slate slabs lay on the surface, the central one having an irregular peck marked dimple on its surface. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 17. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 18	C/D	Sub oval shaped cut. This measured 0.8m by 0.4m. The long axis was orientated northeast to southwest. Defined by an oval shape of horizontal slate slabs. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 18. Grey-brown clay loam.	9, 13
Grave 19	C/D	Sub rectangular shaped cut. This measured 1.8m by 0.5m. The long axis was orientated east to west. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 19. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 20	C/D	Sub oval shaped cut. This measured 0.5m by 0.4m. The long axis was orientated northwest to southeast. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 20. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave /pit 21	C/D	Grave or pit was a large sub oval shaped cut. This measured 3.2m by 2.1m. The long axis was orientated north to south. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave/pit 21. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave /pit 22	C/D	Pit sub circular shaped cut had a diameter of 0.8m. There was evidence of scorching and burnt clay, perhaps suggesting this was a hearth pit or posthole in which the post had been burnt. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave/pit 22. Grey-brown charcoal rich clay loam.	9, 13
Grave /pit 23	C/D	Pit was a sub oval shaped cut. This measured 0.8m by 0.60m. The long axis was orientated east to west. There was evidence of scorching and burnt clay, perhaps suggesting this was a hearth pit or infilled posthole in which the post had been burnt. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave/pit 23. Grey-brown charcoal rich clay loam.	9, 13
Postholes 24	C/D	An 'L' shaped grouping of three probable postholes. Each with a diameter of approximately 0.25m. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of postholes 24. Grey-brown clay with some charcoal.	9

Feature type	Cut / Deposit	Description	Figure no.
Grave 25	C/D	Sub rectangular cut. This measured 2.4m x 0.7m and was orientated east to west. Several large slate slabs lay on the surface. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 25. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 26	C/D	Small sub rectangular shaped cist. This measured 0.60m by 0.5m orientated north to south. Constructed out of vertical slates set on edge with a flat capstone placed on top. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 26. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave 27	C/D	Sub oval shaped cut. This measured 2.8m by 1.1m. The long axis was orientated northeast to southwest. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave 27. Grey-brown clay loam, with a few slate slabs protruding from the surface.	9
Grave /pit 28	C/D	Sub oval shaped cut. This measured 1m by 0.6m. The long axis was orientated northeast to southwest. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave/pit 28. Grey-brown clay loam.	9
Grave /pit 29	C/D	Sub circular shaped cut. Diameter of 1.20m. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of Grave/pit 29. Grey-brown clay loam. There was white vein quartz protruding from surface of fill.	9
Ditch 30	C/D	Ditch, running in a roughly south, southwest to east, northeast direction. 1.0m wide. Not investigated further, left *in situ.* Fill of ditch 30. Grey-brown clay loam. No dating evidence was obtained for this ditch.	9

8.8 Soil samples

8.8.1 Results of wet sieving for general pipeline

Field no.	Context no.	Wet sieving results
Field 9	Pit [101]	**Retained residue** containing shillet/slate and occasional quartz crystal pieces, plus many small cremated bone fragments (up to 2cm in size). Flot and charcoal.
Field 16	Pit [210] – fill (212)	Flot.
Field 17	Pit [204] – middle part of fill	Flot and charcoal.
Field 17	Pit [204] – upper part of fill	Flot.
Field 17	Pit [204]	Flot and charcoal.
Field 21	Pit [185] – upper fill?	Flot and charcoal with occasional seed.
Field 21	Pit [185] - lower fill	Flot and charcoal.
Field 27	Linear feature [231] defining possible enclosure / structure – Slot 1	Flot and small snail shells.
Field 27	Linear feature [231] defining possible enclosure / structure – Slot 2	Flot and small snail shells.
Field 27	Pit [235]	Flot and charcoal.
Field 27	Pit [237] – lower fill	Flot and charcoal with seed.
Field 27	Pit [238]	Flot and seed.
Field 31	Pit [308] – upper fill (309)	**Retained residue** containing shillet/slate and occasional quartz crystal pieces, plus many marine shells (shell midden material). In addition it contained pottery, bone and a little charcoal.

8.8.2 Spot sample and results of wet sieving for Forrabury cemetery

Field no.	Context no.	Sample type / treatment	Field comments / description
Forrabury cemetery	Grave 15 - fill	Spot sample – full small finds bag	**Retained sample**. Labelled in field as including charcoal and burnt bone.
Forrabury cemetery	Grave 16 – lower fill	Wet sieved	Flot and charcoal.

Figure 1. Location map showing pipeline route, main compound and pumping station, site of Trevalga roundhouse excavation and Forrabury cist cemetery.

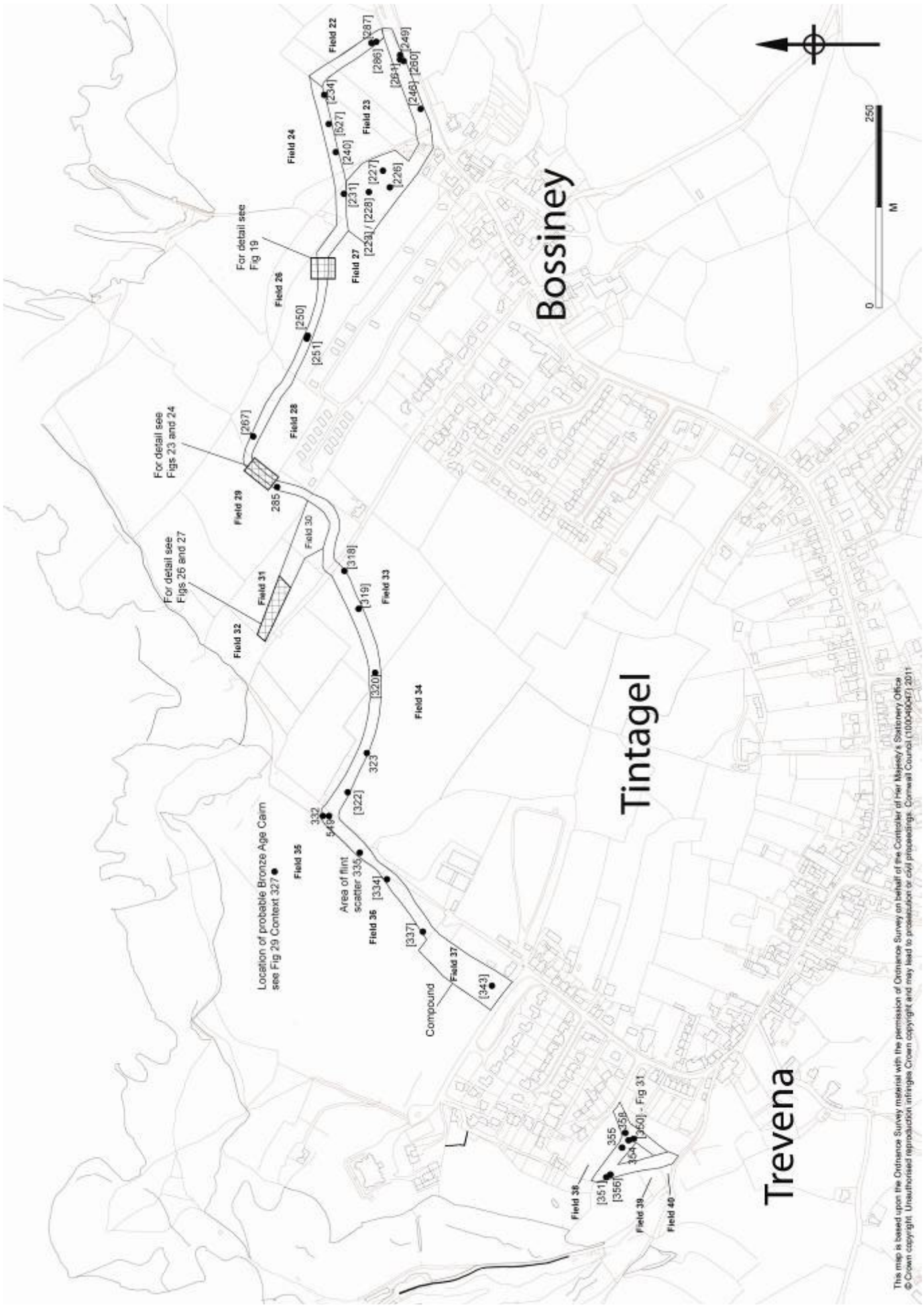

Figure 2. Location map showing the western third of the pipeline with all features and related figure numbers shown.

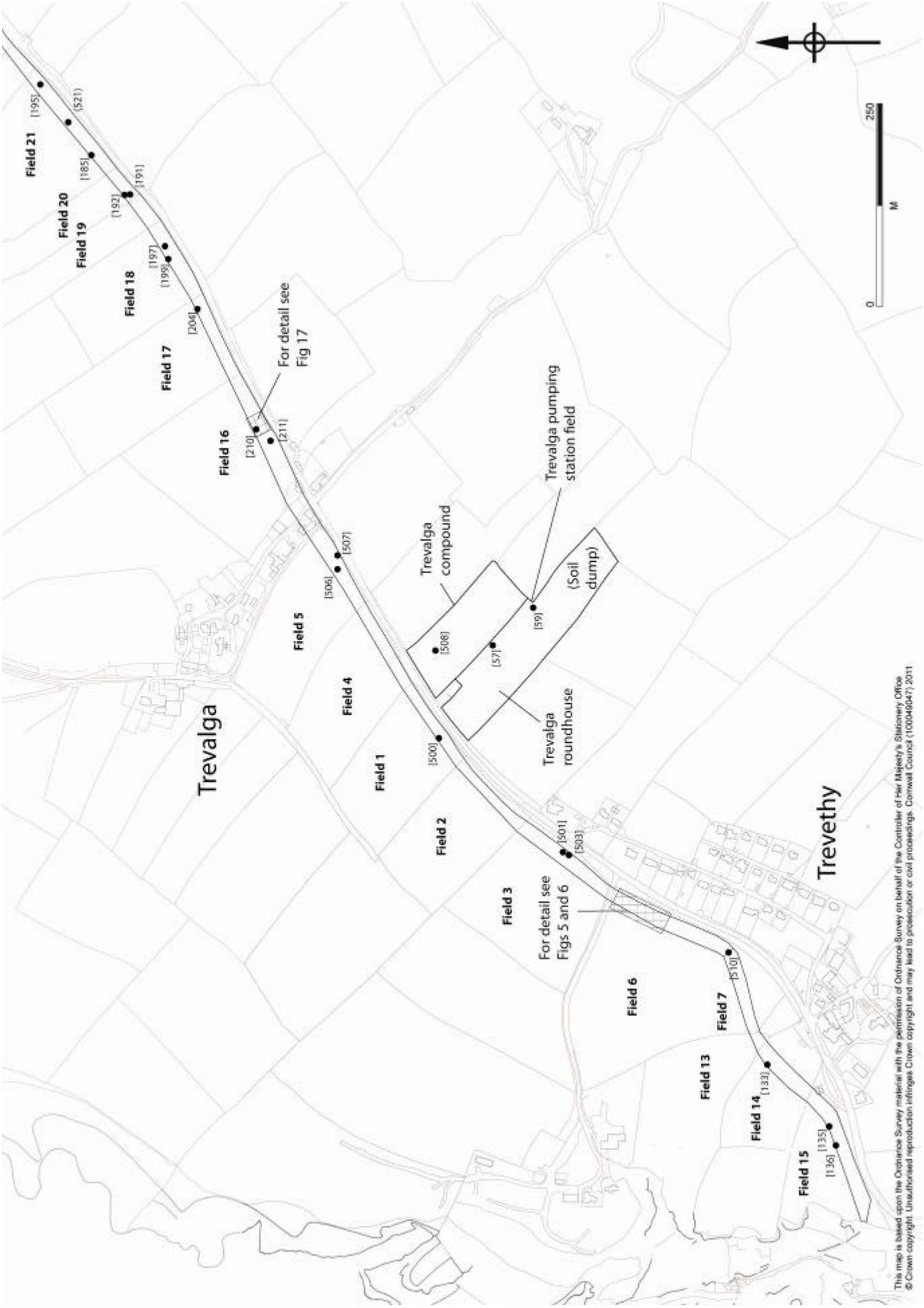

Figure 3. Location map showing the central third of the pipeline with all features and related figure numbers shown.

Figure 4. Location map showing the eastern third of the pipeline with all features and related figure numbers shown.

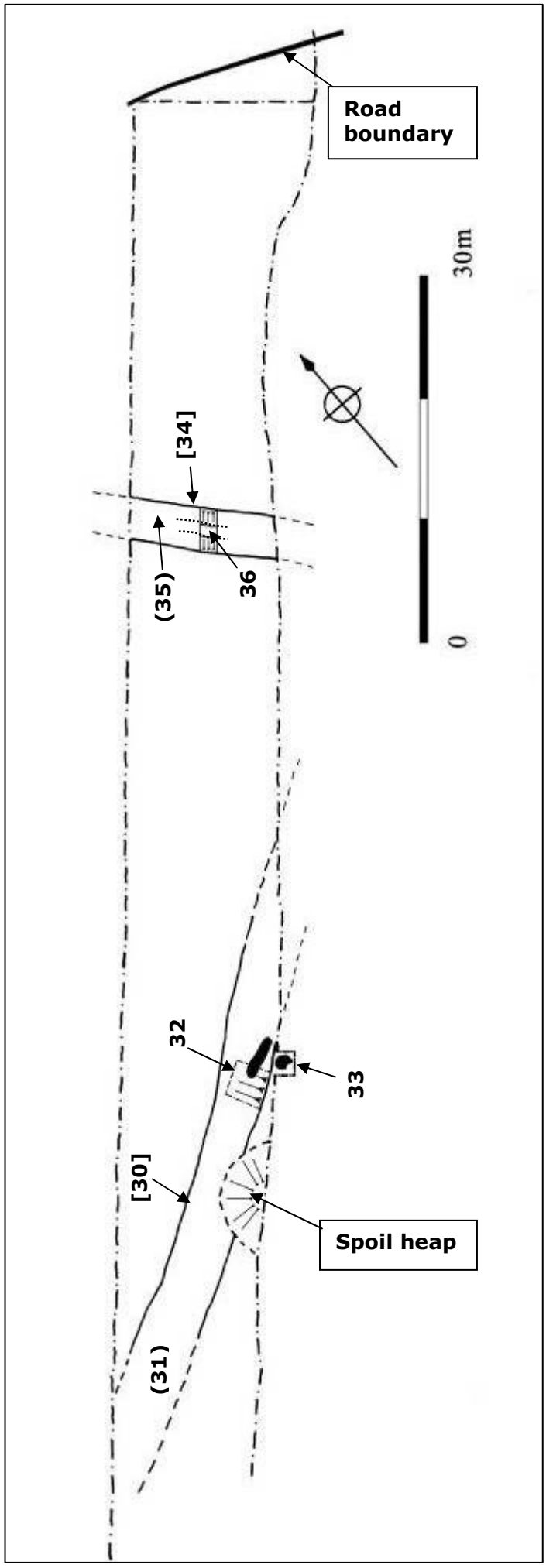

Figure 5. Field 6. Showing ditches [30] and [34] and buried standing stone 32.

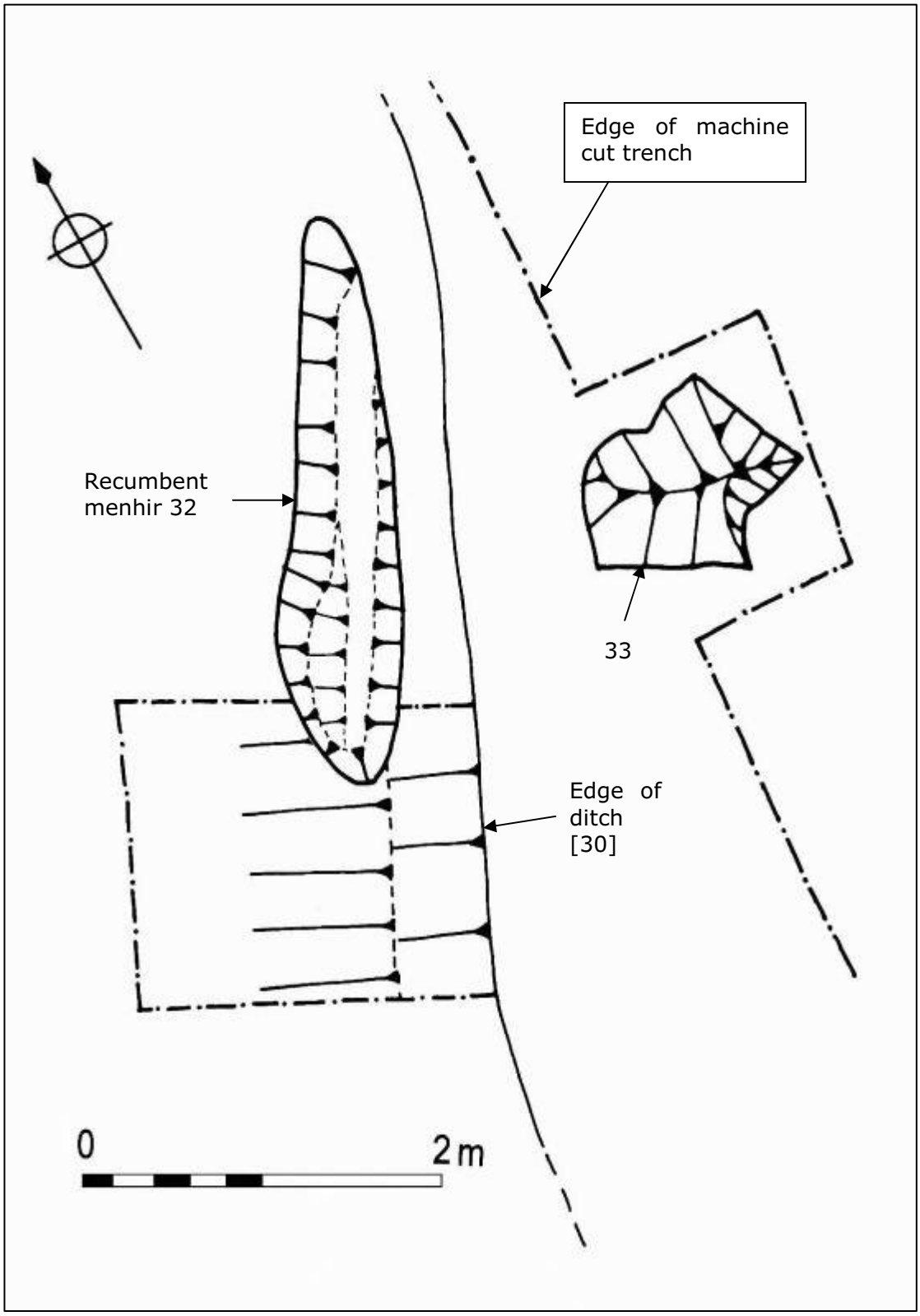

Figure 6. Field 6. Detailed plan of buried menhir 32, quartz block 33 and ditch [30].

Figure 7. Field 6, showing buried menhir 32 and quartz block 33, with slot excavated through edge of ditch [30], fill (31). View looking to the south-east.

Figure 8. Field 6. Buried menhir 32 in upper part of infilled ditch [30], showing fill (31). Note large quartz block 33 beyond. View looking north-east.

Figure 9. Site plan of Forrabury compound showing all identified features.

Figure 10. Forrabury compound. Grave 1 as first uncovered. View looking north.

Figure 11. Grave 1, looking west after excavation. Note near complete pottery vessel at east end of cist.

Figure 12. Forrabury Compound. Fully excavated and reconstructed ceramic vessel from eastern edge of Grave 1.

Figure 13. Forrabury Compound. Showing variety of grave types (clockwise from top left are shown slate defined Grave 18, excavated Grave 4, Pits/Graves 23 (in the foreground) and 22, and slate capped Grave 13).

Figure 14. Field 9. Pit [101] excavated, and Neolithic probable leaf shaped arrowhead blank recovered from the fill.

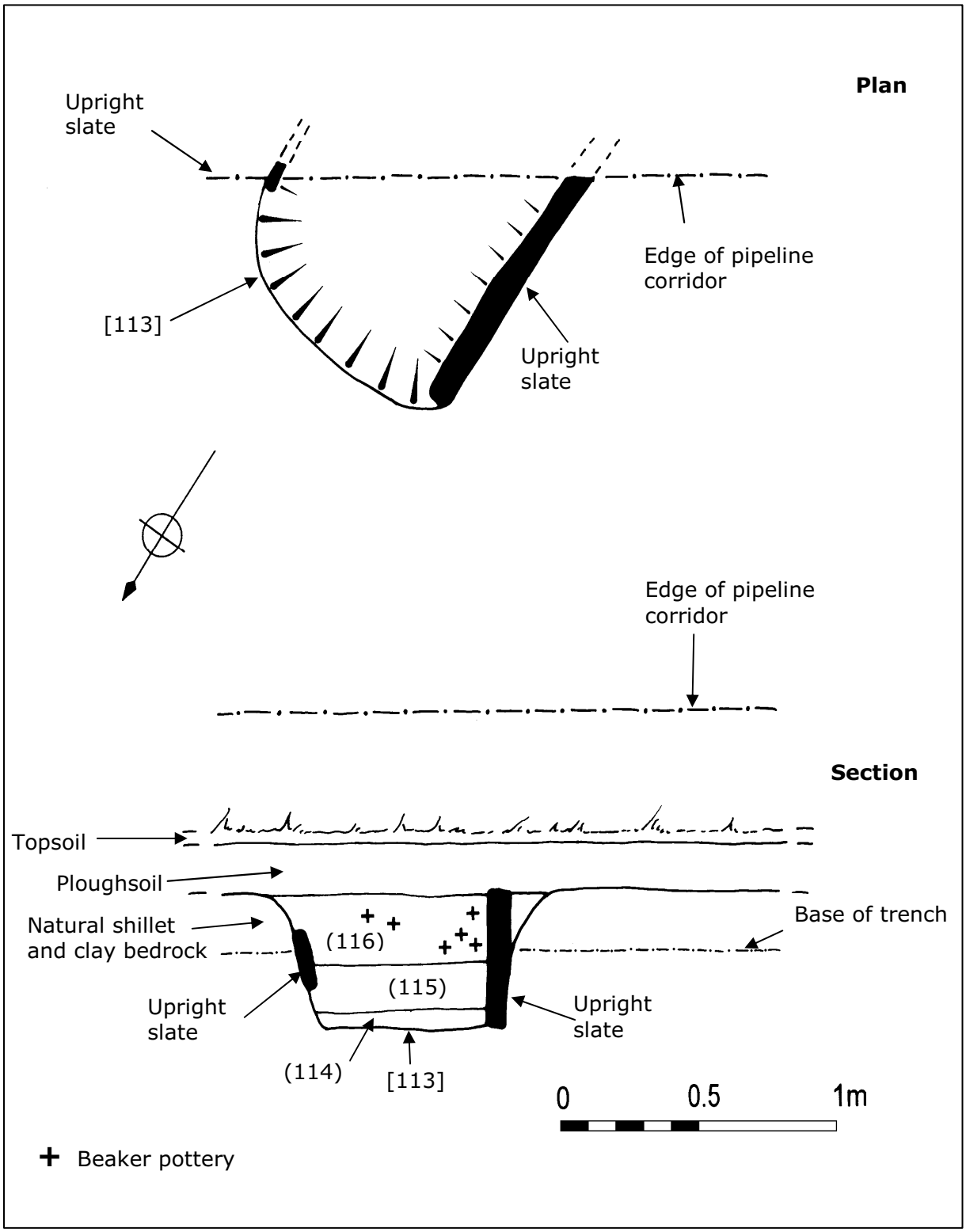

Figure 15. Field 11.Plan of pit/Beaker cist [113] (top), and section (bottom) showing slate lining, pit fills and topsoil cover.

Figure 16. Field 11. View of partly excavated pit [113] looking south (top), and Beaker pottery found in upper fill (116).

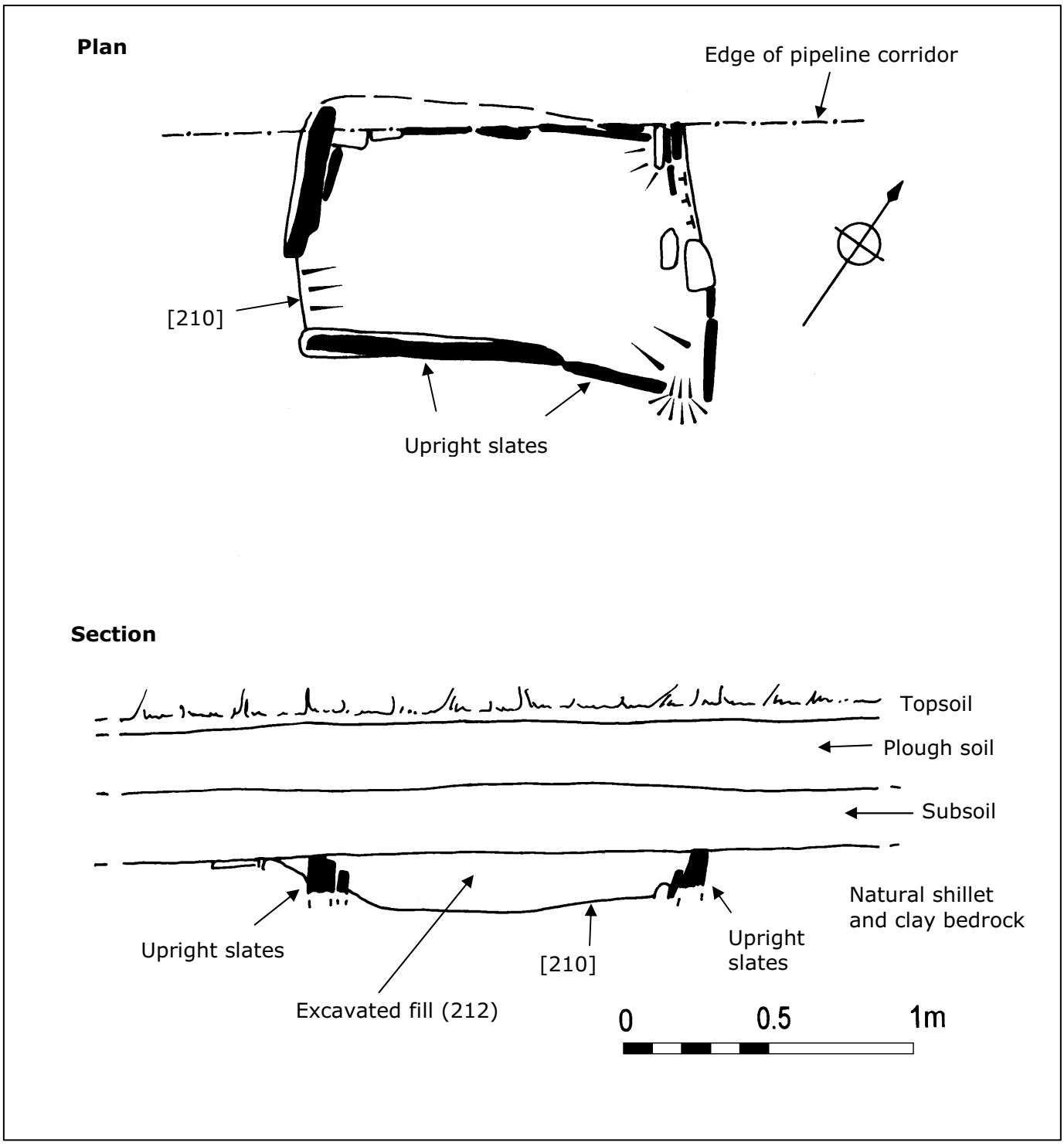

Figure 17. Field 16. Plan of stone lined Pit [210] (top) and section through upper portion showing excavated fill (212) and topsoil cover.

Figure 18. Field 22. Pit [287] on discovery, and after excavation, looking east with finds from the fill including Neolithic pottery and a possible flint arrowhead blank.

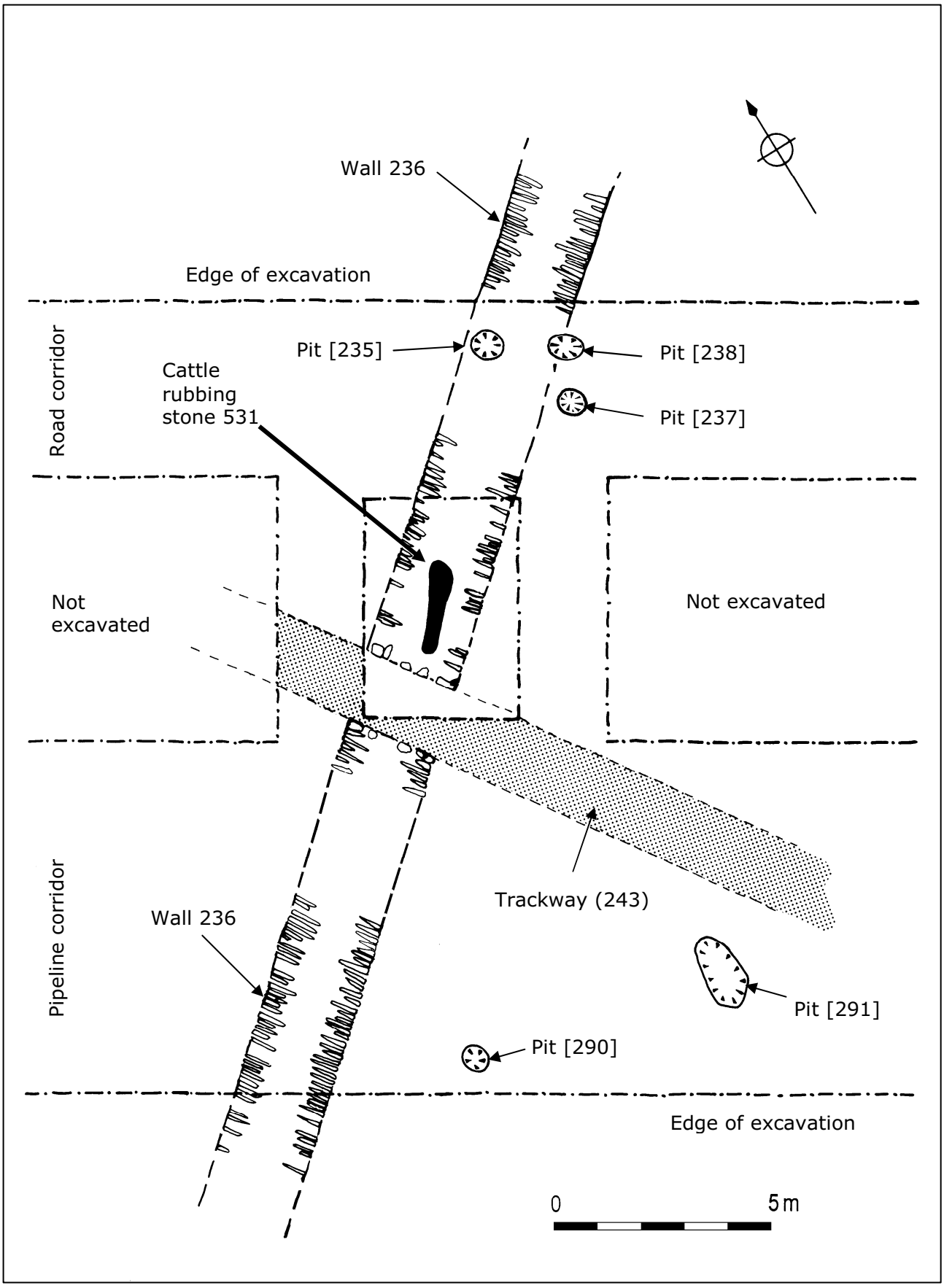

Figure 19. Field 27. General plan of features in area of Cattle rubbing stone 531, including wall 236, later track (243), and pits [235], [237], [238], [290] and [291].

Figure 20. Field 27, showing stone 531 and wall 236, looking northeast.

Figure 21. Field 27, after removal of wall 236, showing pit [235], looking northeast.

Figure 22. Field 27, Neolithic artefacts from pit [235], including (from top left clockwise) an elongate pebble and quartz piece, nodular (imported) flint, a fine leaf shaped arrowhead and two adjoining sherds.

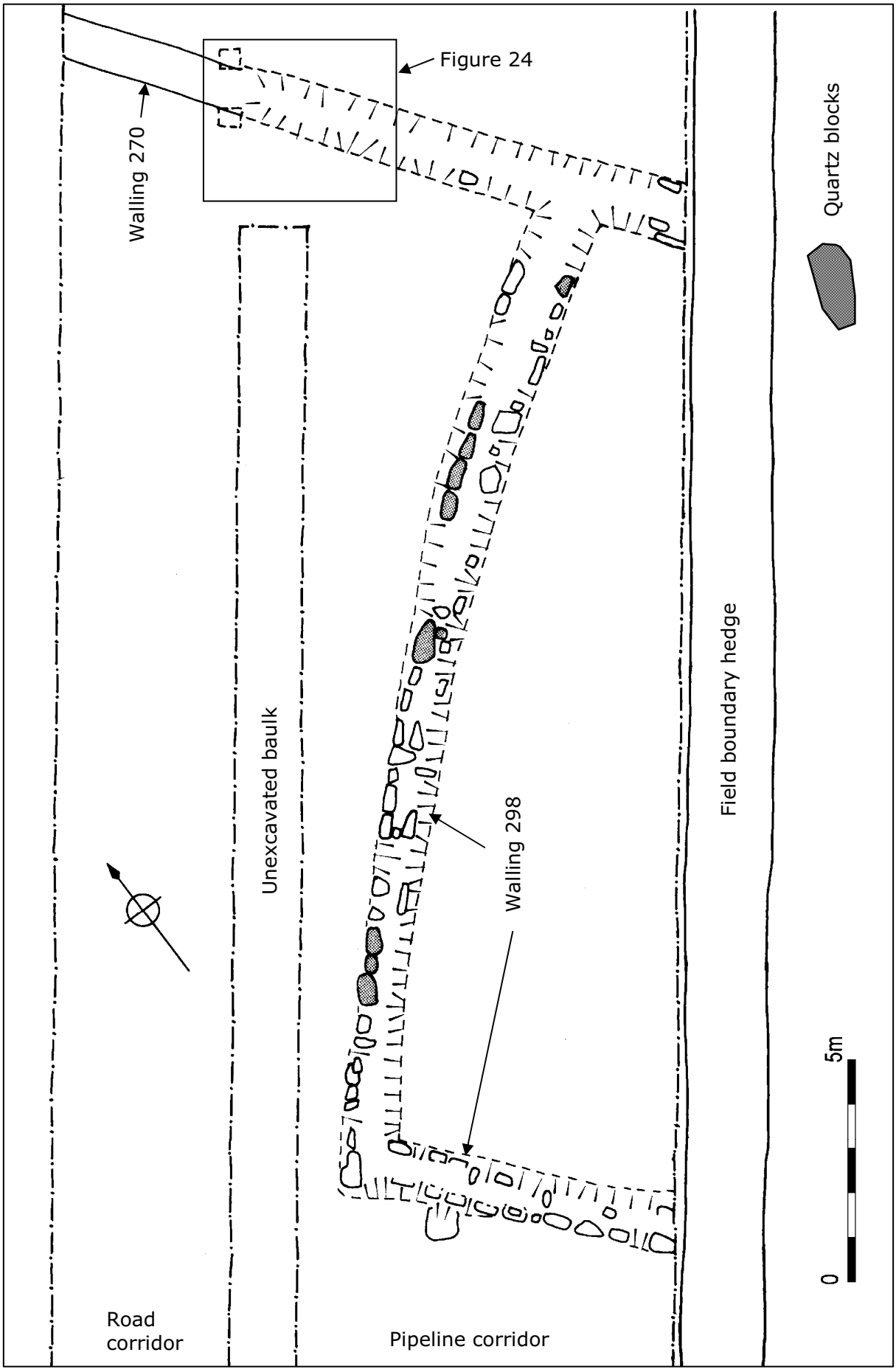

Figure 23. Field 29. Possible Bronze Age wall complex 298 and 270.

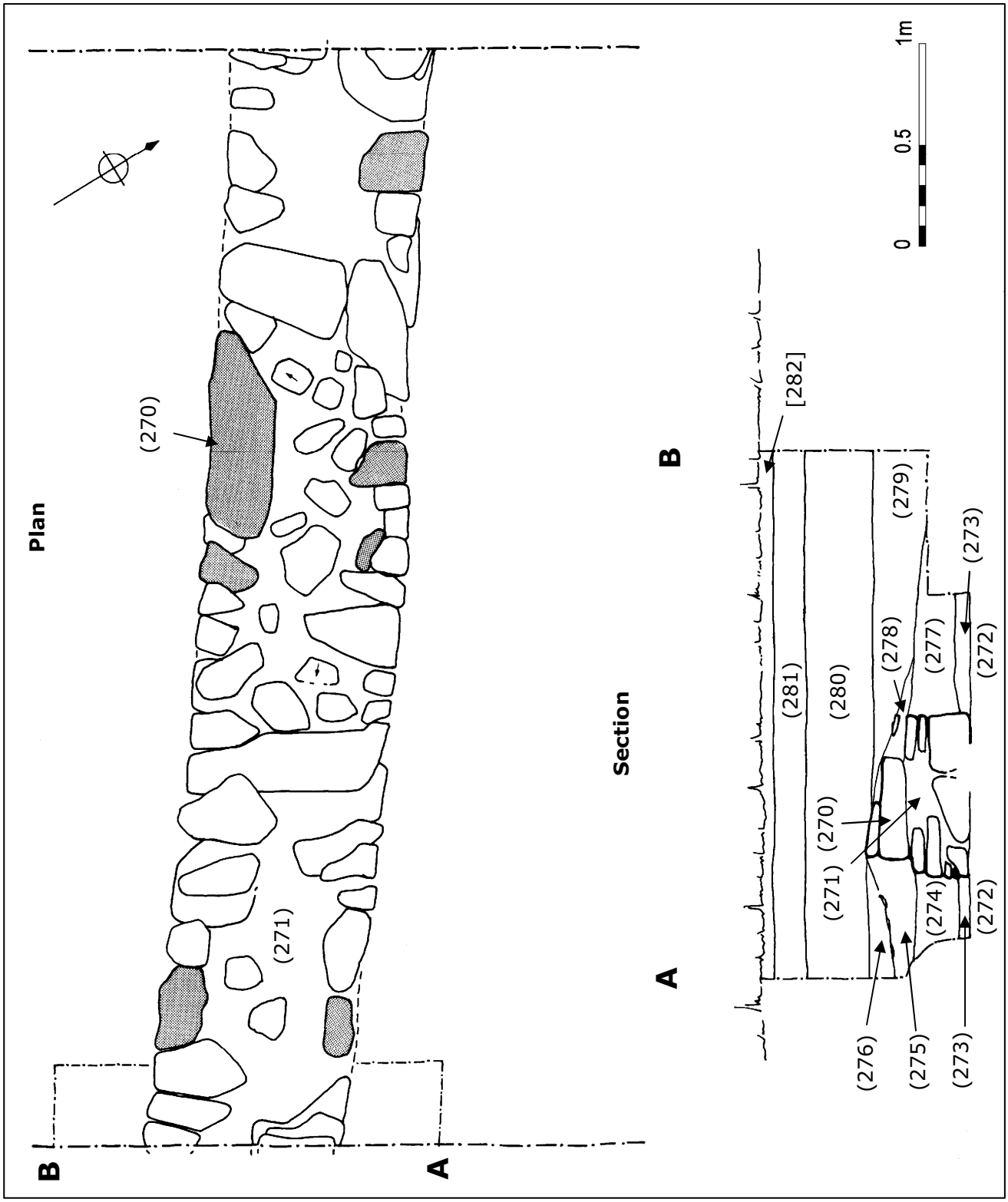

Figure 24. Field 29. Plan of possible Bronze Age wall 270, with wall section.

Figure 25. Field 29. Walling 270 and a Middle Bronze Age Trevisker ware perforated lug from the core of the wall.

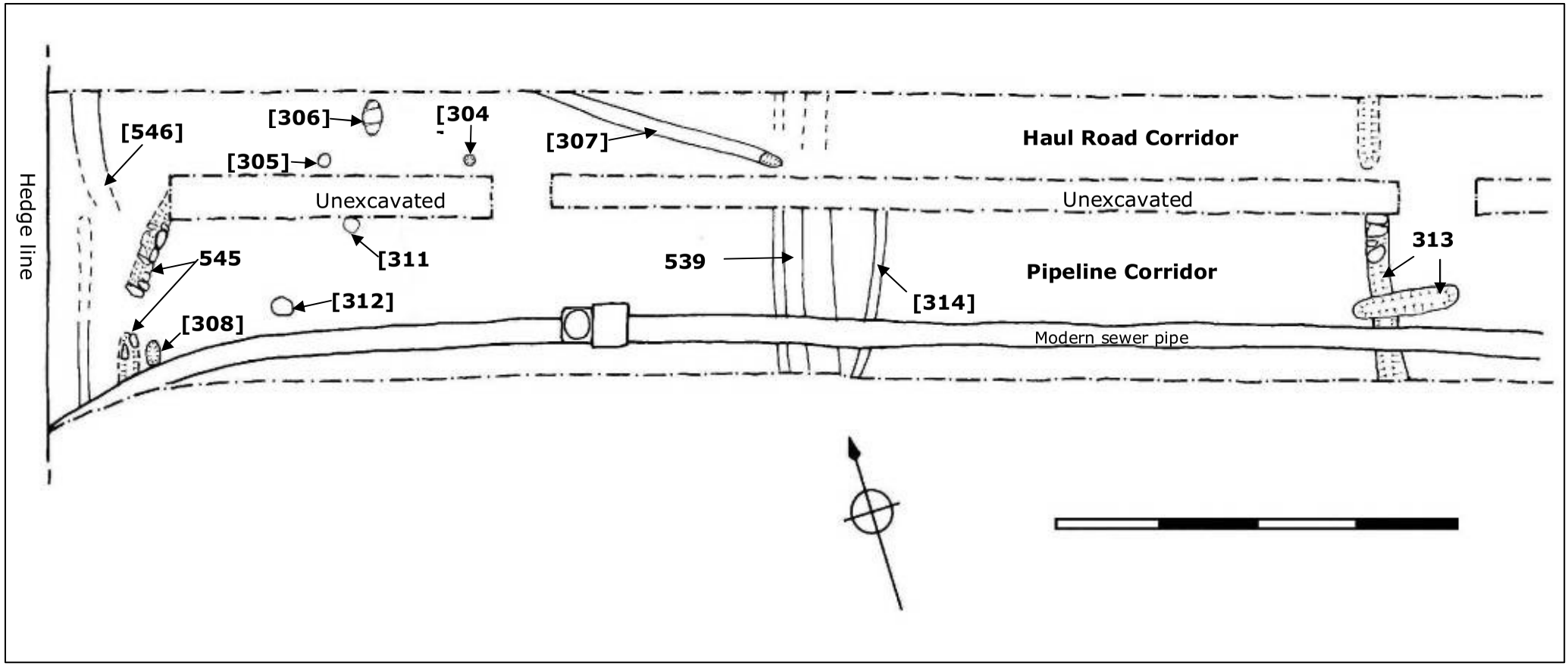

Figure 26 Field 31. General plan of features, showing pits, walls and ditches of various

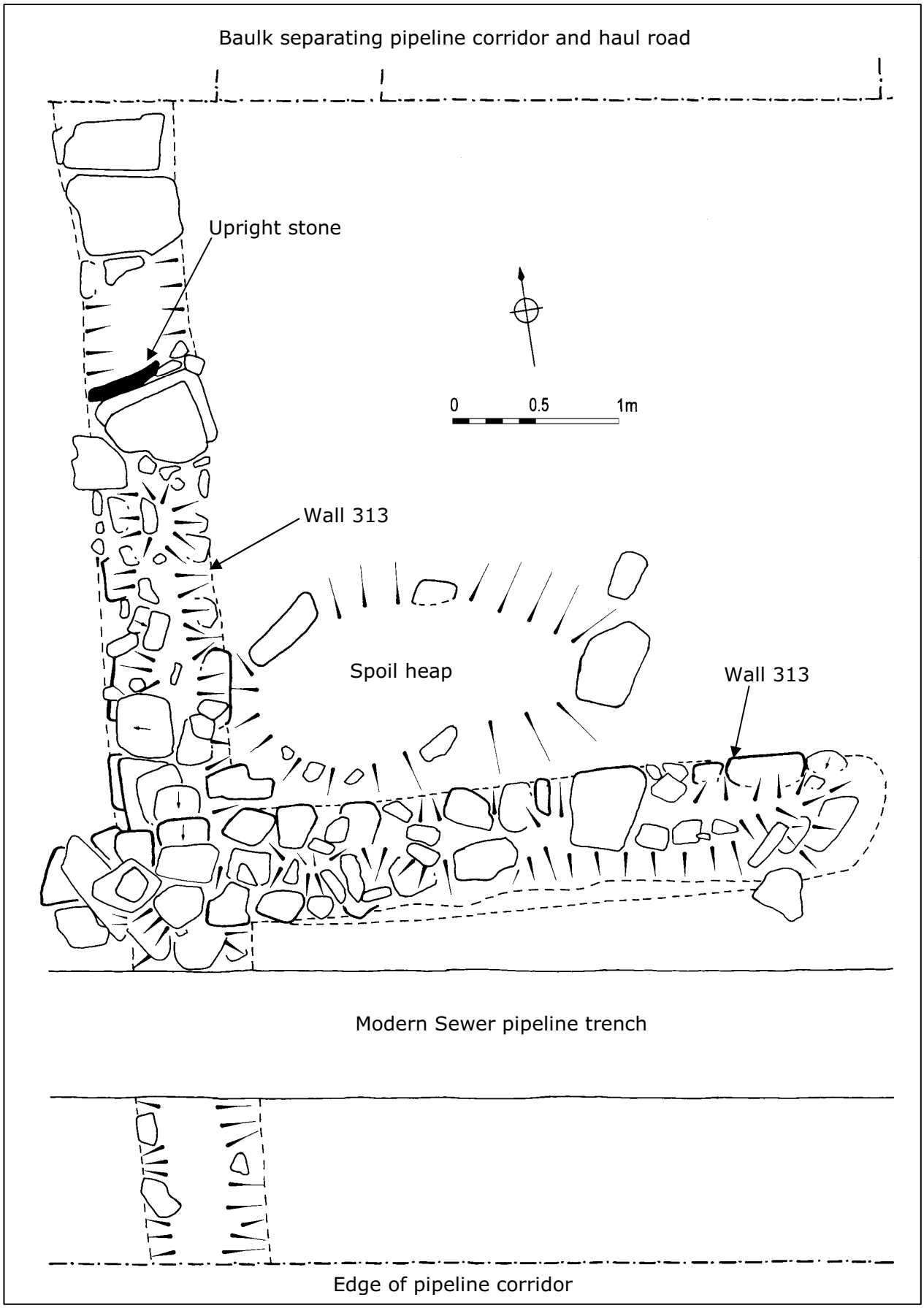

Figure 27. Field 31. Possible Bronze Age walling complex 313.

Figure 28. Field 31, walling complex 313 during clearance.

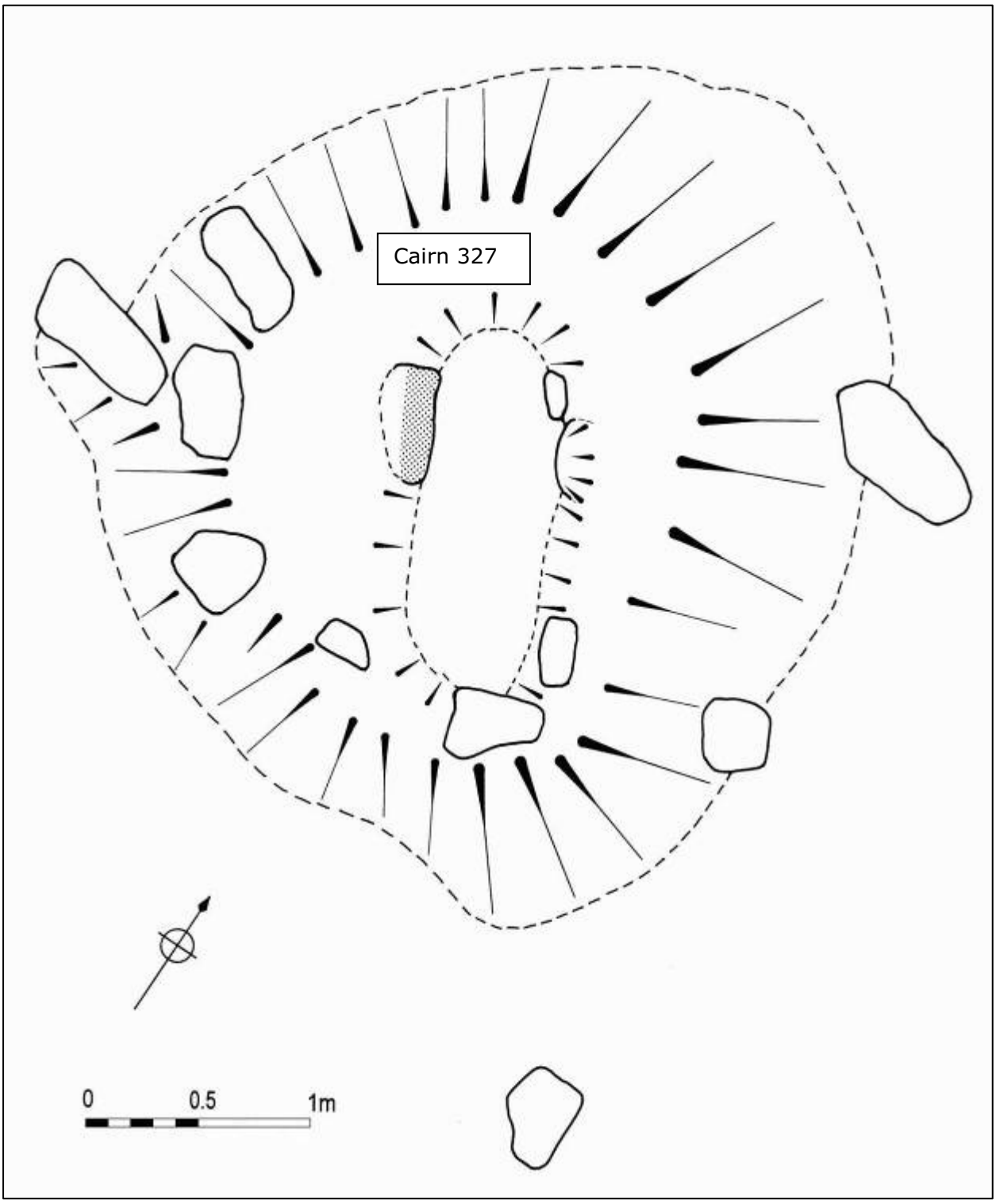

Figure 29. Field 35, Feature 327. Probable Bronze Age cairn, located just to the north of the pipeline corridor (see Fig 2). Quartz block is shaded.

Figure 30. Field 35. Mesolithic flint cores and blades from flint scatter 335.

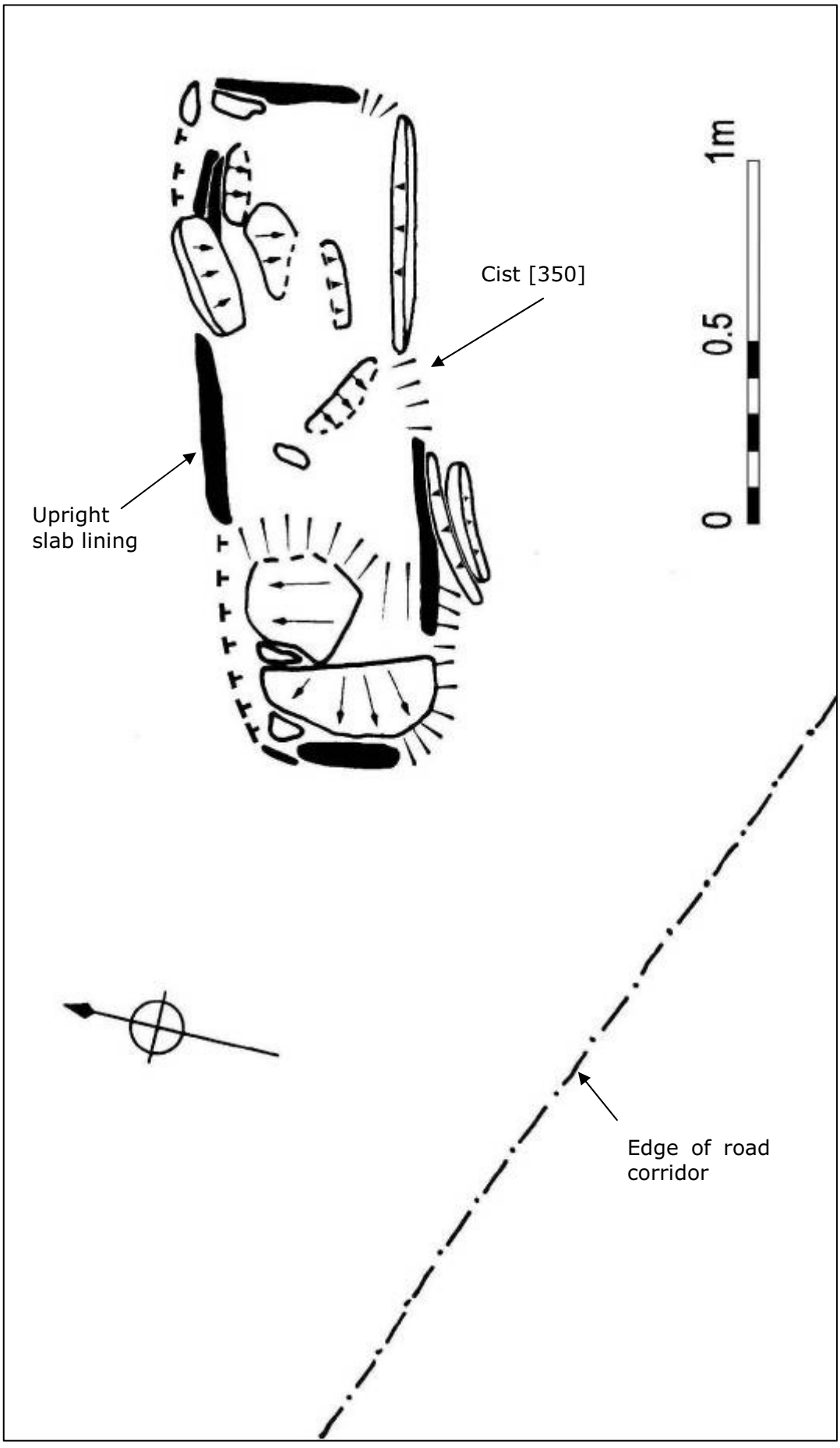

Figure 31. Field 39. Tintagel Village. Probable early medieval cist [350].

Figure 32. Field 39. Tintagel Village. Views of cist grave [350].