



St Michael's Mount, Cornwall
Archaeological watching brief during the 2016 trenching
works

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Report author	Anna Lawson-Jones
Checked by	Andy Jones
Approved by	Andy Jones

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

Tel: (01872) 323603

Email: enquiries@cau.org.uk Web: www.cau.org.uk

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Jim Parry on behalf of the National Trust and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The finds processing was undertaken by Steve Hebdidge with comments by Carl Thorpe.

The four area plans were produced by Francis Shepherd.

The Project Manager was Andy Jones.

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

Freedom of Information Act

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Cover illustration:

Looking south across St Michael's Mount harbour towards the western half of the village, showing Harbour View with the former St Aubyn's Arms Hotel on the left (photo taken December 2016).

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was asked by Jim Parry on behalf of the National Trust (22/9/16) to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during trenching works across St Michaels Mount village (SW 51528 30032). CAU was then commissioned by Cornish Heritage Builders & St Aubyn Estates to undertake the archaeological recording.

This report records the results of these works, which took place during October, November and December 2016.

The trenching ran from west to east and was divided in to four different areas. Each area had a different character and setting, and produced correspondingly different results.

Area A ran through the main western part of the village. It showed the clearest evidence for the early 20th century redevelopment of the village. Here demolished walls, lime making, cobbled surfaces, well-preserved pilchard oil vats, the coal yard deposits, bake house oven waste and a more recently removed building were recorded. Finds were frequent and varied ranging from a small canon ball and probable 15th century lead weight (found by metal detector), through butchered animal bones, ink jars, pottery, clay tobacco pipes and glass to a large pilchard press weight.

Area B ran through the village garden. Trenching uncovered the earliest identifiable built remains in the form of an early culvert system underlying all later building works. Here walls, cobble and bitumen floors and former cellars were found. Finds were equally frequent and varied, including occasional prehistoric flintwork and some late medieval pottery forms.

Area C ran along the main island track to and from the lych-gate north towards the Change House near the causeway. It produced clear evidence for repeated trackway build up and repairs, as well as an unexpected sunken building/cellar in front of the lych-gate, and the hint of buildings in front of the Stewards house. Finds were far less frequent and natural clay survived at a higher level.

Area D produced a further unexpected former building in front of the cemetery and beneath the track. A large pilchard press weight was found within its associated tumbled walls. At the eastern end, in front of the café a series of large sunken features were found, which were probably associated with the former laundry. Finds were minimal.

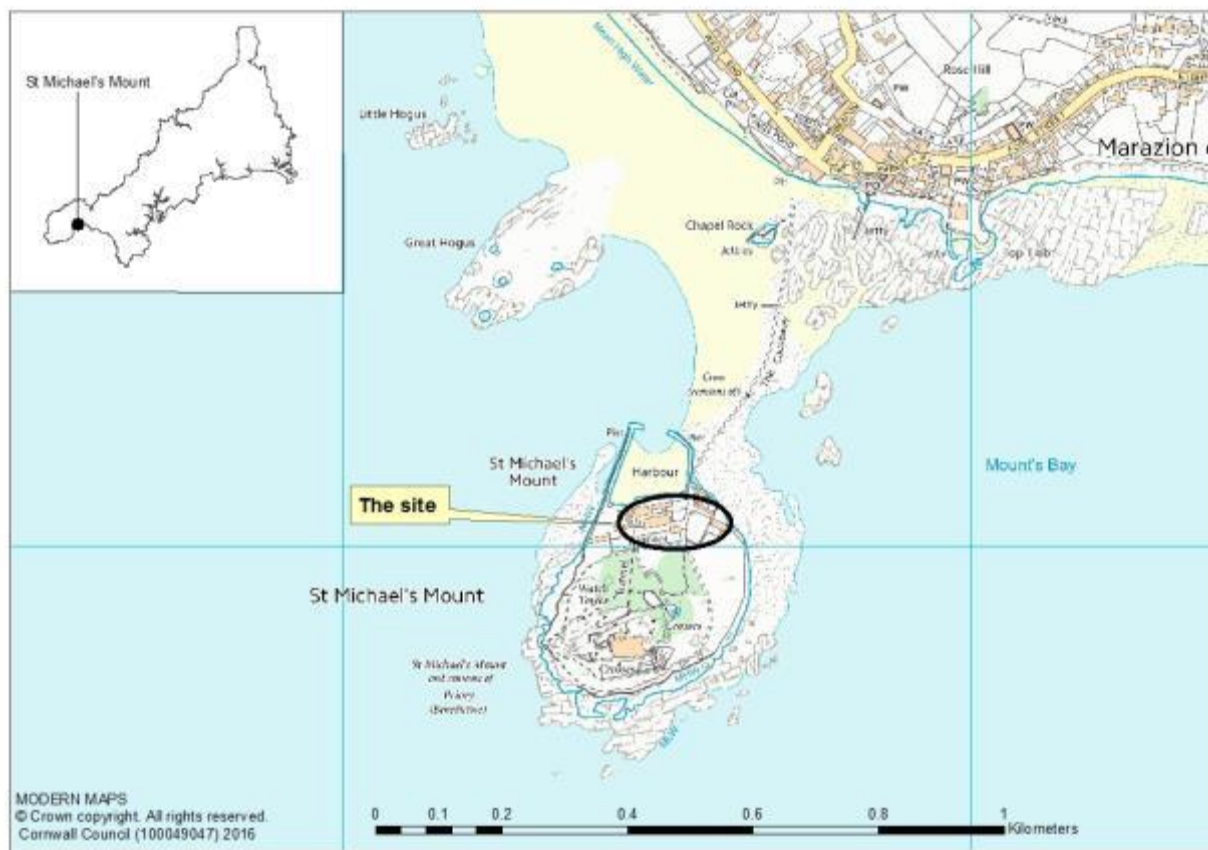


Fig 1 Map showing the site location.

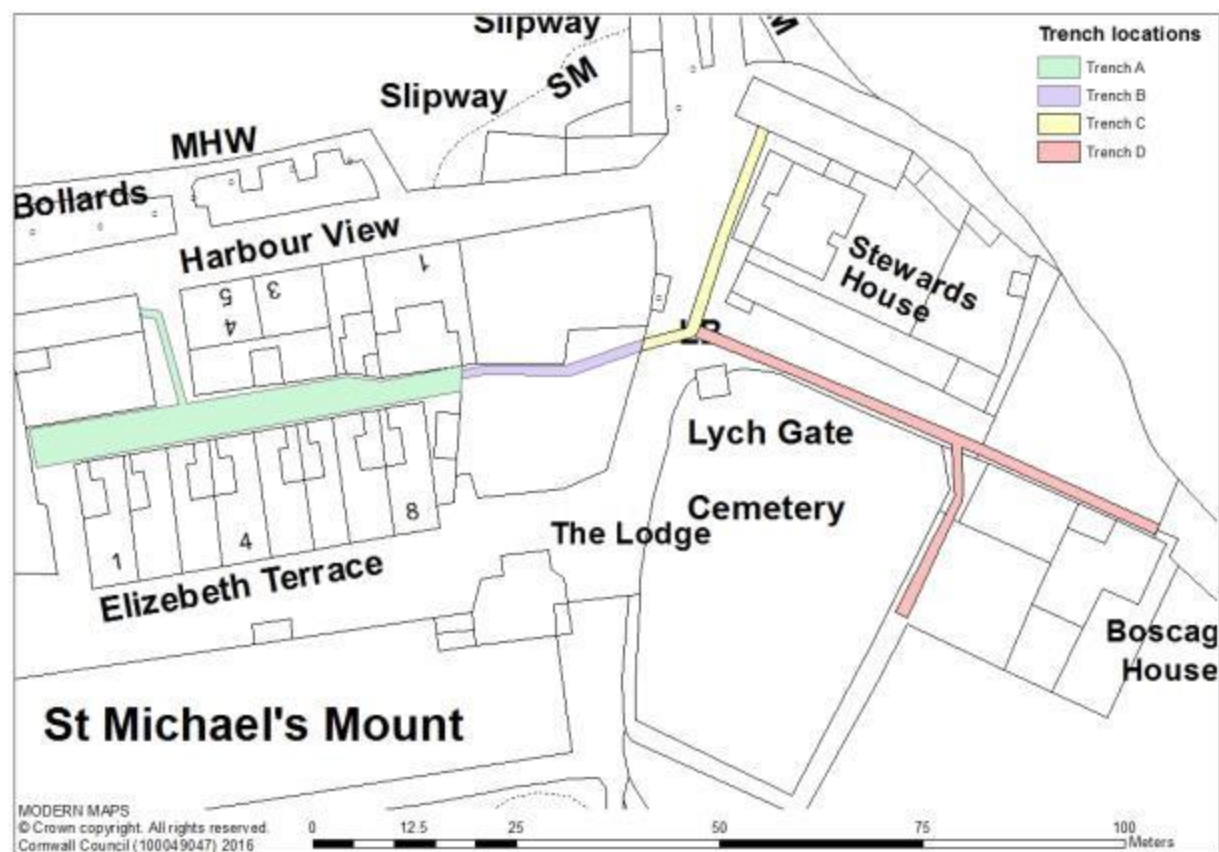


Fig 2 Map showing the site extent and main trench areas by colour.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was requested by Jim Parry (Archaeologist National Trust for Devon and Cornwall) on behalf of the National Trust (22/9/2016) to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (23/9/2016) for an archaeological watching brief during service trench works at St Michaels Mount (Fig 1) (Appendices 1 and 2).

CAU was then commissioned by Cornish Heritage Builders & St Aubyn Estates to undertake the archaeological recording.

The WSI and this report cover the archaeological watching brief required as part of the Planning Condition – **PA16/05881** (see Appendix 2 for details).

Trenching was undertaken over the course of the autumn and winter of 2016. It was centred at SW 51523 30054, and divided in to four separate areas A to D (see Fig 2).

The first phase of works involved the excavation of trenches with the archaeologist on site recording features. This included:

- replacement of faulty electrical sub main cable connection to village buildings
- modification of foul drainage to prevent/reduce the risk of effluent mixing with ground water
- provision of below ground ducts for telephone and data cables

The second phase did not involve the archaeologist on site at all times.

- the re-instatement of garden walls and cobbled surfaces

2.2 Aims

General aims

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- To record any archaeological features, layers or artefacts.
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of any archaeology.
- To publish the results and conserve the project archive.

Specific objectives

- To record and identify the nature of underlying archaeological deposits, which will mitigate the impact of the development, increasing our knowledge of the history, form and development of the village and inform future mitigation measures where appropriate.

Because of the length of the trenches, the degree of village disruption and the number of visitors to the mount this sign was put up. As the sign states, the installing of new services throughout the village was expected to result in the discovery of archaeological remains which would inevitably be of interest to both the visitors and the island's resident population.



2.3 Methods

The following is a summary of the WSI (see Appendix 2).

Fieldwork

- Pre-fieldwork preparation and liaison including an introduction and visit to the site with Gary Early (Building Manager for Cornish Heritage Builders).
- Archaeological watching brief/monitoring of all trenching work carried out by the contractors. The majority of the trench was mechanically excavated. An additional series of short hand-dug trenches extended from the mechanically dug trench in to the back yard of each house affected on Elizabeth Terrace, plus occasional others.
- Archaeological recording by the CAU archaeologist included: hand excavation, drawing of plans and sections, selective collection of artefacts, selected small soil samples for dating/environmental analysis, photographic recording with scales – colour digital and black and white as required, written record in the form of notes and context sheets.

Archiving (see Section 12)

- All finds were cleaned, identified, dated, recorded and stored according to CAU guidelines.
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc.) were ordered, catalogued and stored according to CAU guidelines.

Report

- The results from the watching brief have been drawn together and presented as this report.

3 Location and setting

3.1 The mount in general

St Michael's Mount is a 9ha island lying approximately 1km east of Penzance and about 0.25km south of the mainland village of Marazion (Figs 1 and 2). Prior to 2000 BC the Mount stood above the marshy tidal forest of what is now Mount's Bay (Herring 1993, 33).

Geologically the island is composed on Upper Devonian (undifferentiated), mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Topographically the Mount rises steeply from its rocky coast on the south, east, and west. Areas of exposed rock encircle much of the main house summit level, reaching 56m above sea level. The northern slope and coastline is less steep, descending to an area of more level ground where the village and harbour lie, averaging 2m to 8m above sea level.

The island comprises 6ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and approximately 3ha of other land adjacent to the harbour which includes the village and a small cemetery.

3.2 The trench route

Trenching ran west to east through the village, between 4m and 6m above sea level (Figs 2, 12, 23, 30 and 37).

Area A was 53m long and about 4m wide. It ran along the back lane between Elizabeth Terrace and Harbour View, starting at the back of the Engine House and stopping at the north-south garden wall (SW 51471 30046 to SW 51525 30055). An additional 1m wide northern arm ran down towards the harbour (SW 51490 30051 to SW 51485 30062).

Area B was 22.5m long and about 1m wide. It extended east from the garden wall to the western edge of the main track (SW 51525 30055 to SW 51547 30059). Trenching undertaken by CAU during the 1990s produced prehistoric flint and an early medieval human burial (Herring 2000).

Area C was 35.5m long and about 1m wide. It ran across the track from the garden to just in front of the lych-gate before turning north along the front of Stewards House to the front of the Change House (SW 51547 30059 to SW 51562 30085).

Area D was 61m long and about 1m wide. It ran from the lych-gate along the entire northern side of the cemetery wall and the Island Café (SW 51553 30060 to SW 51610 30036). An additional arm ran south along the western side of the cemetery (SW 51585 30046 to SW 51579 30025).

4 Designations

All buildings within the immediate area of the site are Listed Buildings (see Fig 11).

- The majority are Grade II, including: the Engine House (DCO12347), The Barge House (DCO 11524), western Harbour View (DCO 11523), eastern Harbour View (DCO 12052), Elizabeth Terrace (DCO 12342), the cemetery lych-gate and adjoining walls (DCO 12047), the Island Shop (DCO 12591), the Stewards House and front wall (DCO 12044), the Change House and associated walls (DCO 12042), and the Island Café (DCO 11519).
- The exception is the Grade II* harbour walls and bollards (DCO 11518), dating from the 15th century with 18th and 19th century rebuilds.

There are no Scheduled Monuments in the immediate area of trenching, although there are three Scheduled stone crosses further to the south and upslope.

In addition the site lies within:

- Registered Grade II St Michael's Mount Park and Garden (DCO 14955).

- St Michael's Mount Conservation Area (DCO 1772)
- Cornwall – south coast-western Area of Natural Beauty (AONB).

5 Historical background

The following text summarises the historical development of the island with references to the village where appropriate, by broad period.

Prehistoric - St Michael's Mount has been an obvious focal point for activity since the prehistoric period. Worked flint tools form the earliest artefactual evidence, attesting to use of the island for in excess of 5000 years. A lithic scatter of mixed date was found within the village garden (Area B), during trenching work in the 1990s (Herring 2000, 39). More have been found during these trenching works from the same area.

Later prehistoric activity dating to the Bronze and Iron Age has also been found. The most remarkable evidence for which was the discovery of a Bronze Age hoard of axes hidden within a rock crevice, which has been interpreted as a likely blacksmiths hoard (Jones and Quinnell, 2011, 223).

The Mount has been suggested to be the site of the later prehistoric causewayed trading island of Ictis (MCO4734) from which tin was exported to the Mediterranean in the 4th century BC (Herring 1993, 33-37). A Roman period bronze coin (MCO 1442) found on the island would be broadly contemporary with this. Late Bronze Age / Iron Age pottery found on the Mound was associated with a contemporary settlement.

Early Medieval - It is likely that secular occupation continued throughout the early medieval period, possibly associated with an early Christian centre (Herring 1993, 37).

In 1995 (Herring 2000, 33) trenching revealed two separate adult male burials dated to the 11th and 14th centuries. The earliest skeleton was found within the village garden (Area B), and was aligned east to west, implying a Christian burial. It was not associated with the later nearby cemetery, but may in fact be linked to pre-Norman activity and settlement on the Mount. Two pits of unknown date (also recorded in the 1990s), slightly to the south of the garden burial, predate the post-medieval period, and could be medieval or earlier.

Medieval - In the late 11th century the Mount was granted to the monastery of Mont St Michel in Normandy, and a church was built between 1135 and 1144. The Mount was subsequently fortified following seizure by Henry de la Pomeroy in 1193.

During the 13th century the island became a centre for pilgrimage. By the early 14th century the harbour had been established, and the Mount was garrisoned during the wars against France. Life in the village continued, with a gradual growth in the number of dwellings and permanent population. A near continuous range of medieval pottery types found during the 1990s trenching works (Herring 2000, 47-53), would support this. We know from a 1481 rental that the later medieval village contained 10 newly erected houses, including at least one fish cellar for salting and preserving fish (Fletcher 1951, 61). Added to the existent dwellings and cellars it is clear that a small but vibrant community existed here in the 15th century. Trenching works have added a small probable 15th century lead weight and a small cannon ball to the villages medieval finds assemblage (Fig 3). Both came from Area A.

In the late 15th century the Mount was besieged and in 1497 refortified. A painting dated to 1515 shows the mound, village and harbour in 1515 (Fig 4a). At the Dissolution in 1548 the Mount passed to the Crown.

Post-Medieval - In the mid-16th century John Leland wrote (1534-1543) of St Michael's Mount village and harbour. *'To the North North-West is a pere for Bootes and Shyppes.*

In the North North-Est ys a Garden with certen Howses with Shoppes for Fyscher-men'. (from Gibson 1967, 28).

In the early 17th century the property was let to various tenants before being sold in 1640 to Sir Francis Basset who fortified it for the Crown during the Civil War. The garrison capitulated in 1646 and Captain John St Aubyn purchased the Mount from Sir Francis Basset's son in 1659.

In the late 17th century Celia Fiennes wrote (1695) of the village *'It is but a little market town, which is about 2 miles from Panzantes, and you may walk or ride to it on the sands when the tide is out. It is a fine rock and very high – several little houses for fishermen in the sides of it just by the water. At the top is a pretty good house where the Governor lives sometimes...'* (from Gibson 1967, 128).

Since 1659 a long series of St Aubyn family members have inherited the Mount, bringing about a series of repairs and alterations right across the island. As with the medieval period, post-medieval pottery continues to reflect a range of contemporary activity (Herring with Thorpe 2000, 53-60) across the island. Further finds of pottery, including a ridge tile have been found during these works in Areas A and B.

An eastward expansion of the village during the late medieval and post-medieval period saw a slight shift in the trackway up to the Mount, (see Borlase's 1769 engraving – Fig 4b). Layers of cobbling which possibly predate Middle Street (see Fig 5) were found in Area B by Herring (2000, 129), while these trenching works have identified a distinctively well-made culvert system dating to the 18th century in Area B, plus potential 18th century or earlier structures below the main track in Areas C and D.

Early Modern – A series of historic maps have been consulted which cover the area of the village, dating from 1809, 1834, 1843 and 1876 (Figs 6 and 7). These reflect the earlier village, prior to its early 20th century redevelopment. By the mid to late 1800s the village consisted of some 53 houses with 300 inhabitants, three schools, a Wesleyan Chapel, a customs house and, at one time, three public houses (St Aubyn, 1978). During its redevelopment the western and southern parts of the village in particular saw very significant alteration.

Many early modern village finds, including glazed pottery, glass, clay pipes, roof slates and ridge tiles, metalwork and animal bones were recorded during the 1990s (Herring 2000, 133). These reflect the residue of pre-1900 domestic life. In addition Area B produced the footprints of 17th and 18th century dwellings and cellars. The three rows of buildings with intervening streets shown in the 1830's became two and many of the earlier 18th century cellars and lofts were demolished.

Herring neatly summarises these changes (1993a, 157).

The St Aubyns taking up permanent residence in the later 19th century coincided with radical alterations to the harbour and village. An important industrial port and fishing harbour, with warehouses on wharves and narrow streets of pilchard fishers' cellars and lofts, and their families' cottages, was transformed in a few decades into a tidy service harbour and village for the stately home above. A perimeter wall with arched gateway and neat gatehouse, all built in 1877, formally separated village from Mount and, with only a handful of exceptions, the largely 18th century buildings in the village were removed and replaced with relatively standardised estate accommodation.

Between 1873 and 1878 the main house was extended, and in 1887 Sir Edward's son Sir John was created Lord St Levan. In 1877 the Mount Cemetery attained its present form and granite walls were built around its circuit, including its gothic lych-gate. The cemetery contains Listed Grade II 18th, 19th and 20th century grave monuments. In the south-east part of the cemetery is the St Aubyn family plot and vault.

20th century – The Ordnance Survey 1908 (Fig 8) map is the first to show the newly constructed village. Buildings to the west and south have been removed and Elizabeth Terrace has been superimposed over former dwellings, courtyards and cellars (Area A). The succeeding 1935 map (Fig 9) shows alterations to the northern side of Area B (adjacent to the former St Aubyn's Arms public house (which closed in 1902). This closure most clearly reflects the changing character of village life and economy.

From 1908 the gardens were extended and replanted by the second Lord St Levan. The third Lord St Levan inherited in 1940, and the Mount was fortified against possible German invasion, von Ribbentrop, the Nazi Foreign Minister having chosen the Mount as his place of residence in the event of German victory. An RAF aerial photograph, dated to 1946 (Fig 10), although disappointingly grainy shows the cultivation of garden plots on the southern side of the village, overlying the former southern edge of the village, when it covered a larger area.

In the last 150 years the economy of the Mount and the village in particular has shifted from that of full-time settlement and occupation revolving around fishing and commercial use of the harbour to that of promoting tourism and island upkeep.

In 1954 Lord St Levan gave St Michael's Mount together with a substantial endowment to the National Trust. Part of the gardens was reserved from this gift, and a lease of part of the Castle was granted to the family. Today St Michael's Mount remains in divided ownership, while all year round visitor numbers continue to increase.



Fig 3 Top left – Butchered cattle bones from Areas A and B. Top right – 15th to 16th century Cornish coarseware jug handle from Area B and larger 18th Barnstaple Ware jug handle from Area A. Lower left – 3lb cannon ball, George III 1797 penny and a probable 15th century lead weight. The cannon ball and weight were found by metal detector. The photographs were taken and the pottery dated by Carl Thorpe.

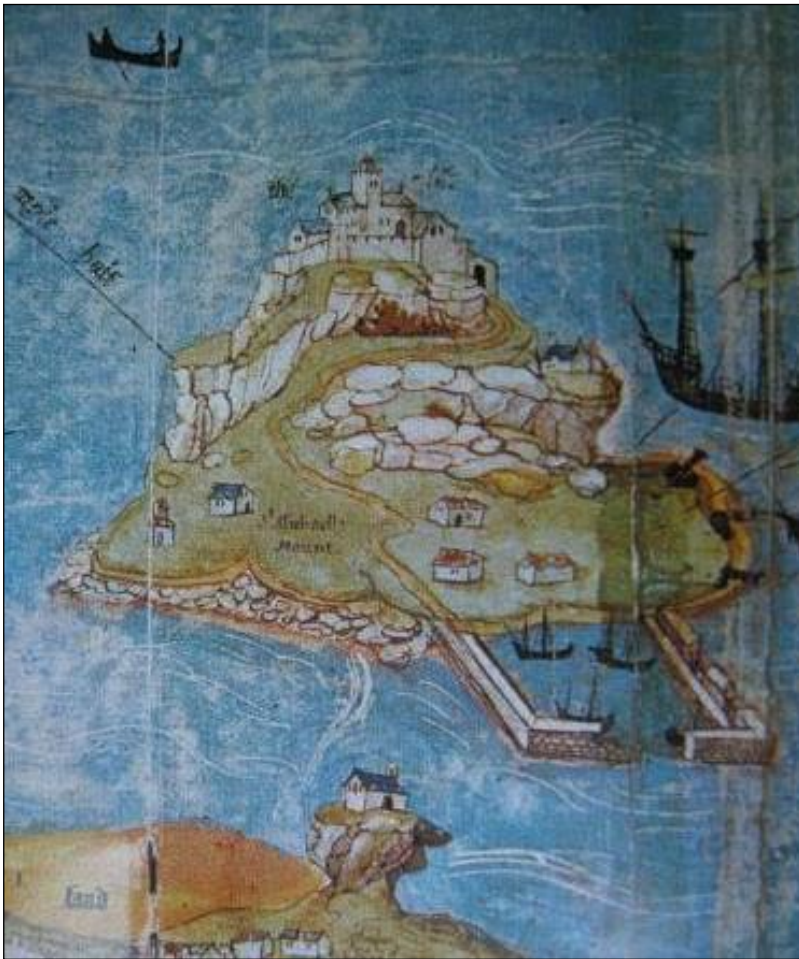


Fig 4a Painting of c1515 showing St Michael's Mount with the village and harbour in the foreground. (Taken from the project brief document at the back of this report).



Fig 4b Extract from Borlase's 1769 engraving of St Michael's Mount showing the village and newly refurbished harbour. Note the density of buildings in the village and the pocket of buildings on the left side of the drawing (taken from Herring 1993).

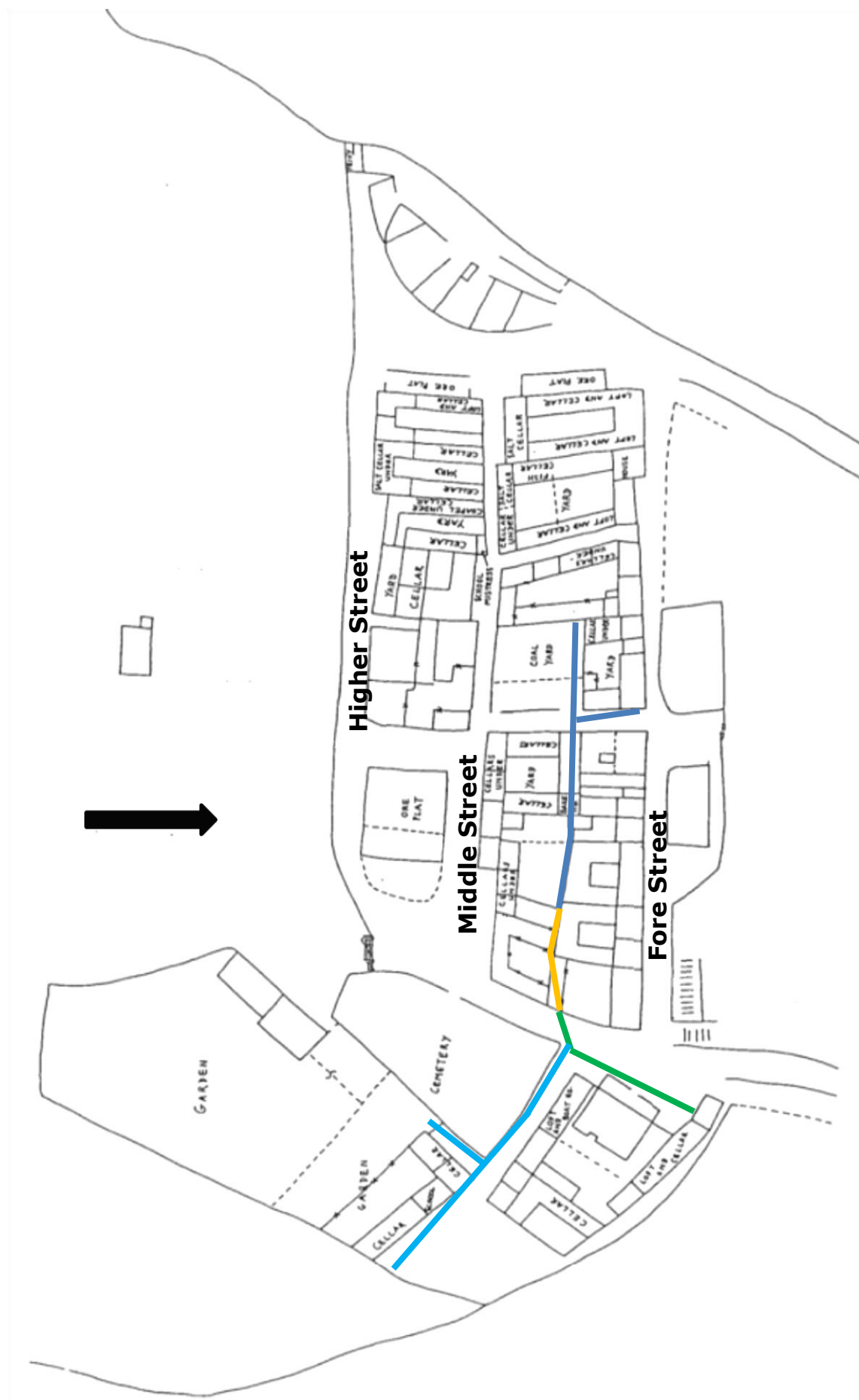


Fig 5 Simplified 1834 plan of village (taken from Herring 1993 and amended), held in the Manor Office, Marazion. The majority of the named buildings are fish cellars and lofts arranged around courtyards. The early street names have been added. Each of the four trench areas have been shown as coloured lines: mid blue Area A, orange Area B, green Area C and pale blue Area D.

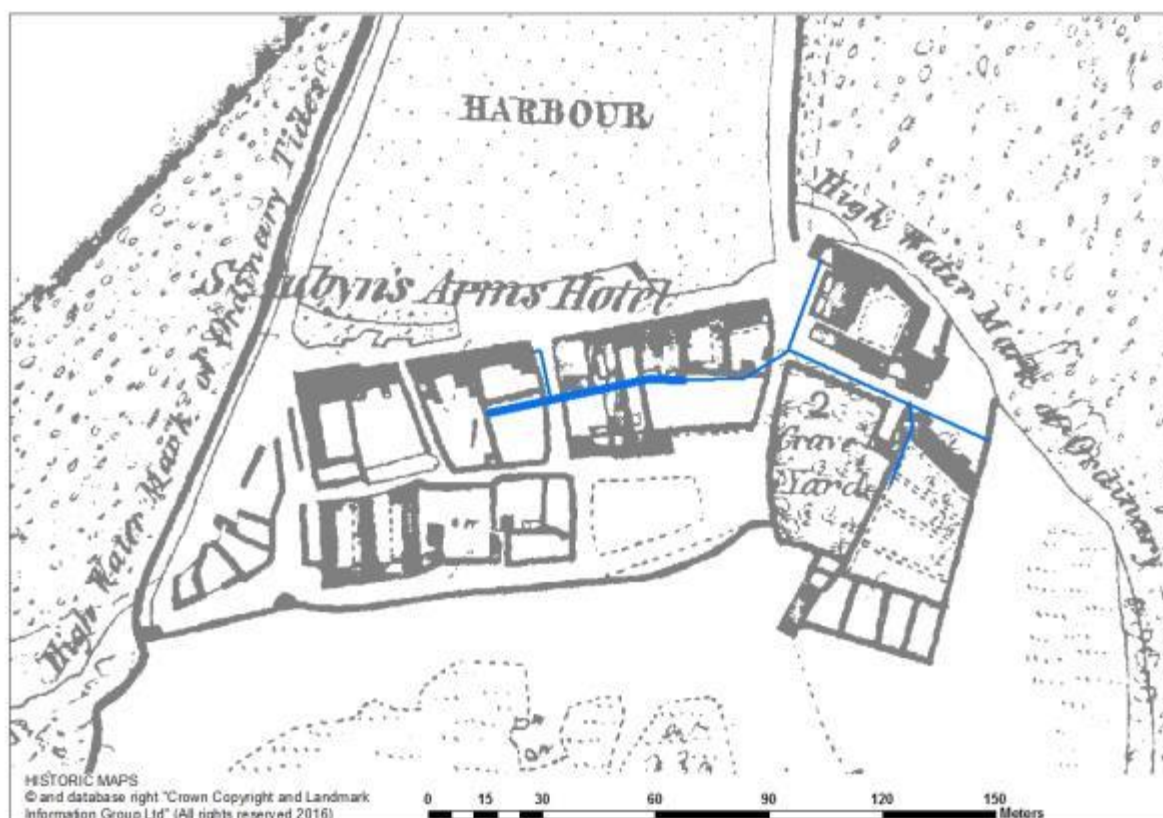
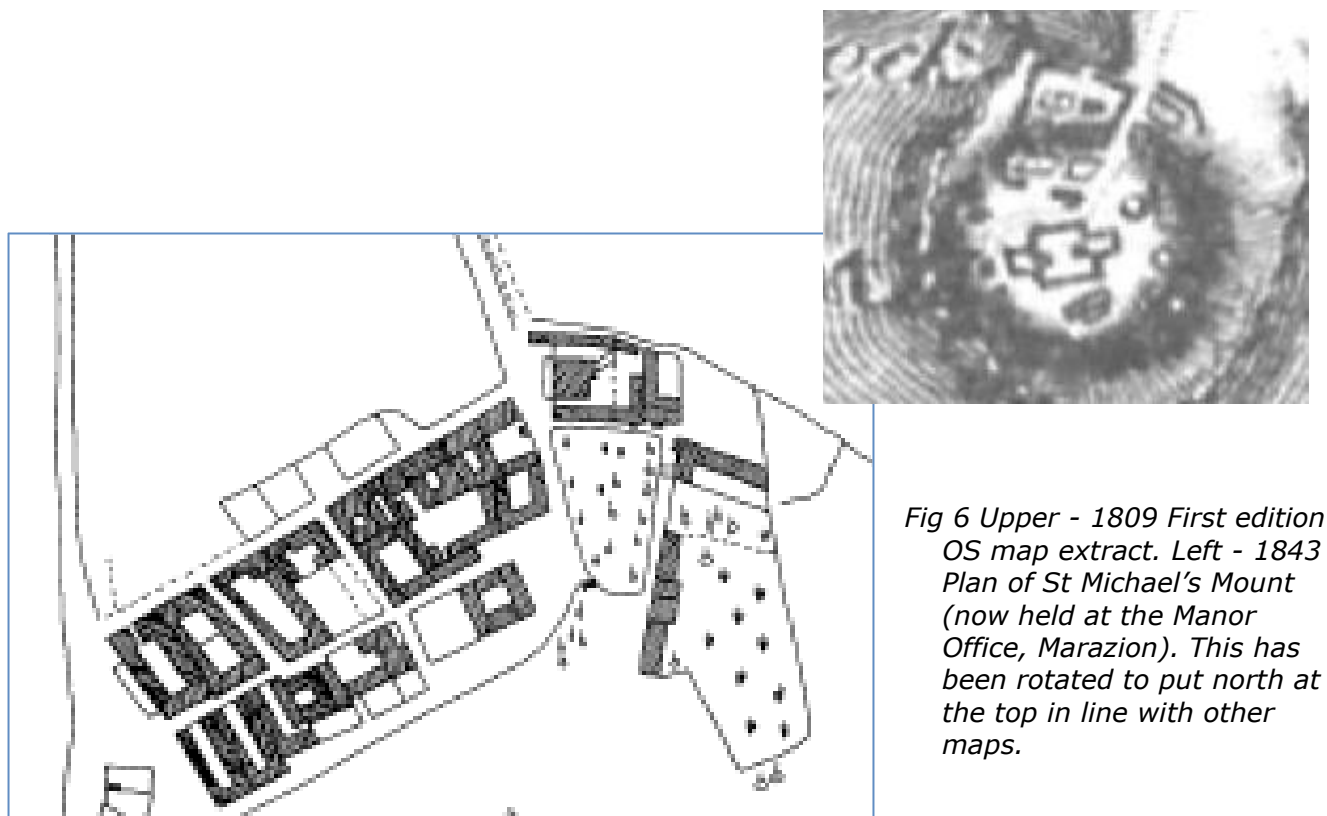


Fig 7 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map c1876, showing the village prior to its re-development. The approximate trench route and width is shown in blue.

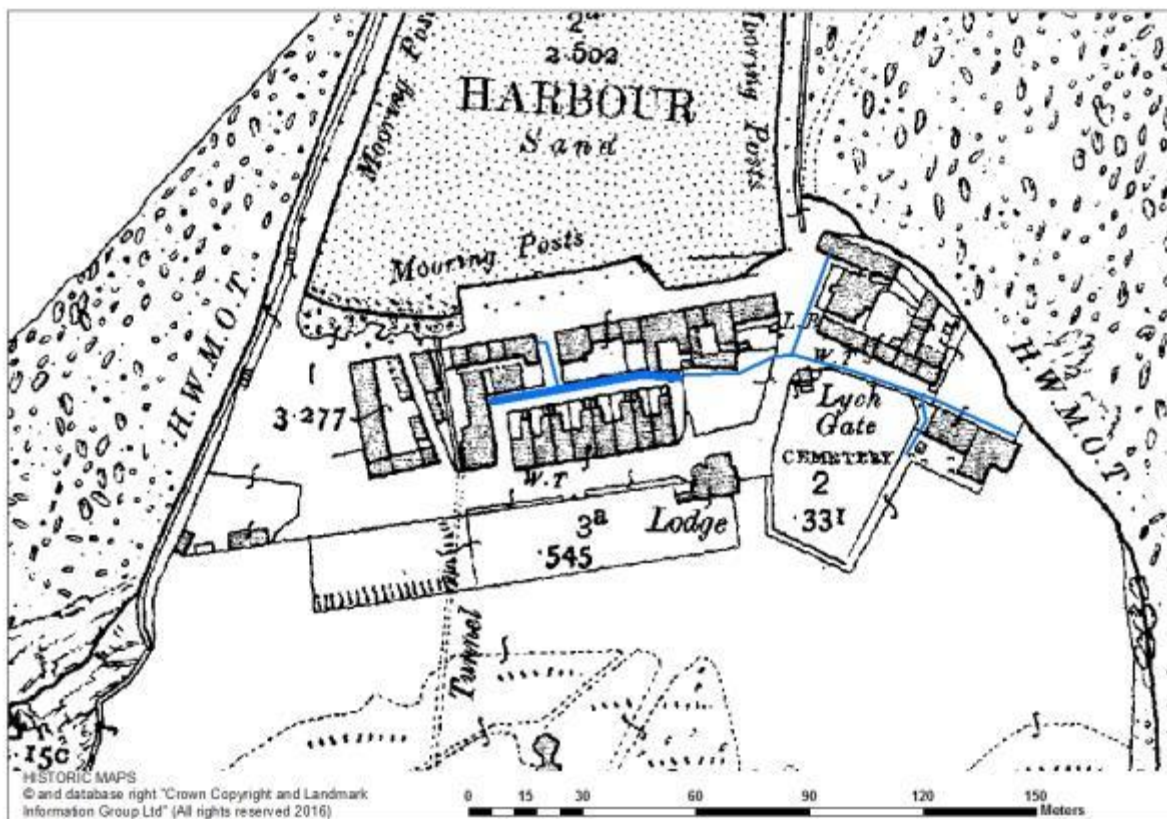


Fig 8 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map c1908, showing the village after redevelopment. The approximate trench route and width is shown in blue.

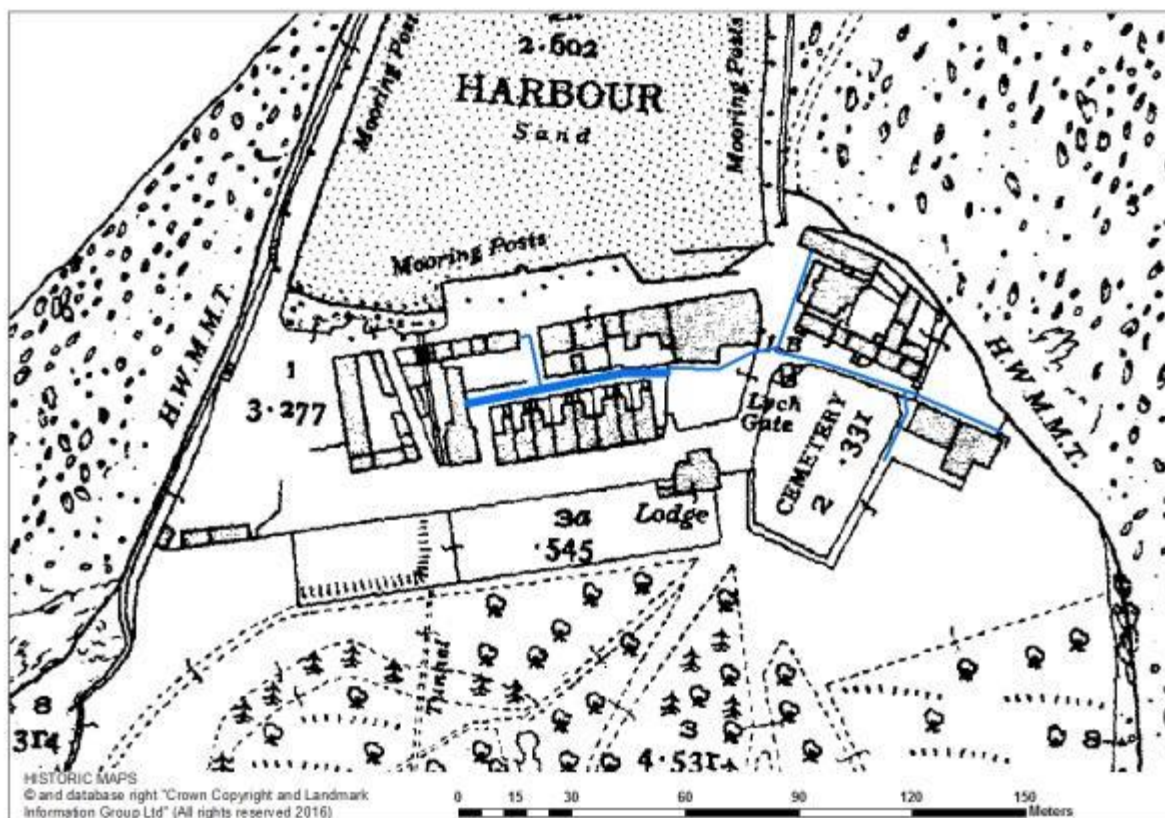


Fig 9 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1935, showing the village as it continued to alter. The approximate trench route and width is shown in blue.



Fig 10 Rather grainy just post WWII aerial photograph taken on July 12th 1946 showing St Michael's Mount village. Note the vegetable plots to the south of the village and the patchy / planted character of the garden Area B.

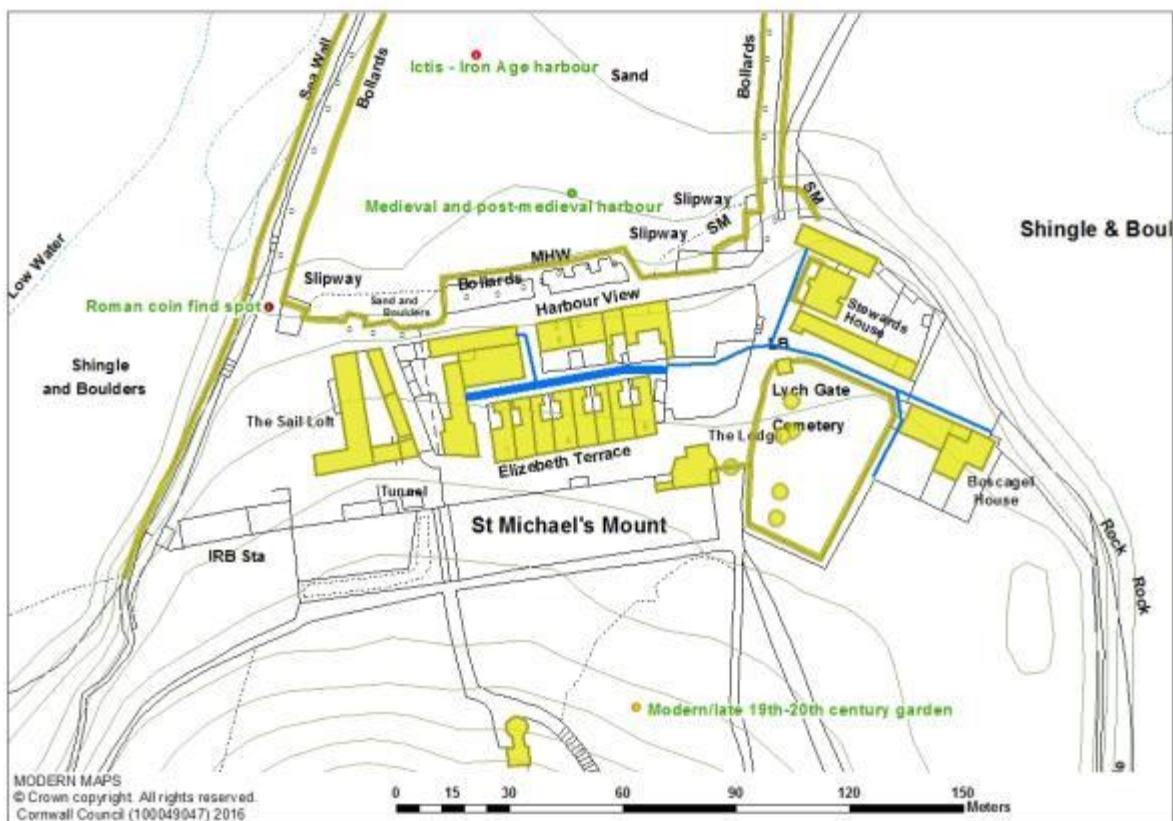


Fig 11 Current Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the trench route in blue, surrounding HER sites and all Listed Buildings. All Listed Buildings are Grade II, with the exception of the Grade II* harbour wall and bollards.

6 Archaeological results

Main features are highlighted in bold.

Three context numbers have been used for all areas (see section 12.1 for full descriptions):

- [20] - a distinctive red tile defined electrical cable line dating back to the early 20th century redevelopment of the village. It runs along the length of Areas A and B, and criss-crosses Areas C and D.
- [97] - all other service-related trenches and concrete manholes spanning in excess of a century, including clean water pipes and an early hydrant system, foul water pipes including an early 2m to 2.5m deep sewer line running along the whole southern length of Area A, and numerous other water, electrical and BT associated pipes and cables.
- [64] - Natural clay ranging in colour from west to east, from yellow, to orange to ginger to a soft red sandstone in Area D.

NOTE: Finds were selectively retained; occasionally by context, but usually by Area. There is a full list of finds at the back of this report (see Section 12.3).

6.1 Area A

The total length of trenching in this area was 53m. Main features shown on plan Figure 12 (see also Figs 13-22).

Area A averaged 4m wide and 0.8m to 1m deep. All services and manholes were left visible and *in situ*, allowing accurate location of existent services prior to selecting the new pipe and cable routes. Once selected the routes were slightly deepened and straightened, resulting in further archaeological contexts being recorded.

The southern side of Area A is defined by the single phased, early 20th century backyard walling of Elizabeth Terrace. It consists of granite block walling with fairly regularly spaced back gates leading in to concrete surfaced back yards. With the exception of no. 7 Elizabeth Terrace, all eight of the cottages had a 0.5m wide trench cut across their yards from the main trench running up to the side of their back doors. All the trenches were inspected but none produced anything other than a continuation of layers from the main trenched back lane. The northern side was defined by the recent Tractor House in the west and the back yard walls of Harbour Terrace in the east. These too had a series of narrow trenches excavated across their back yards. The west end was defined by the Engine House for the underground rail link to the main house, and the eastern end was defined by north-south garden wall 37.

6.1.1 Area A-W = western (south of former barn and Tractor House)

This section measured 19m long, averaging 4 wide and 0.8m to 1m deep.

Area A-W ran east from the Engine House along the whole of the southern side of a modern granite rubble wall and corrugated Tractor House, which is attached to the back of a late 19th early 20th century barn and barge house (currently used as an exhibition centre and National Trust offices). Prior to construction of the barn and barge house (Herring 1993, 155), a run of five cottages with associated fish cellars and lofts stood on the site (Figs 5, 6 and 7). The backs of these buildings extended in to Area A. From west to east the following contexts were recorded.

Wall 106 - Starting from approximately 1m east of the Engine House a 9m plus long east - west running wall 106 was recorded (see Figs 12, 13 and 14). It followed the southern edge of the Tractor House, to the immediate north of [20]. Wall 106 was at least a 0.3m wide, had minimal lime-mortar bonding and a maximum surviving height of 0.55m. Its truncated top was 0.3m to 0.45m below ground level. The wall was sealed by

demolition-related layers (2) and (3). Layer (6) filled a gentle depression above (3) and was overlain by levelling and back lane deposits (1). The wall had no associated internal floors or wall returns, and represents back walling associated with one of the former cottages. Wall 106 was recorded standing on natural clay (64), which was 0.65m to 0.75m below ground level at its western end. At the eastern end it overlay (4). The same wall alignment was subsequently found to extend further east as a much better built but equally truncated wall. A small miscellaneous pit [8]/(7) was found below the large cobble shown in Figure 13. The wall was left *in situ* by these works.

Lime production (5) - Compressed, 0.05m thick layer (5) extended beneath wall 106 and sandy clay loam (4), north towards the Tractor House and south across the disturbed northern part of the trench. It was a distinctive dark reddish black layer containing hundreds of packed and roasted sea shells (particularly cockles), and represents the remains of lime production (see Figs 12 and 13). The use of lime mortar for building has been referred to in various contexts across all areas. Layer (5) overlay natural clay (64), located 0.7m to 0.8m below ground level.

Coal yard deposit (95) - On the southern side of the trench between the back entrances to Elizabeth Terrace No. 1 and 2, distinct 0.22m maximum thick coal-dust-rich layer (95) was recorded. It marks the former location of a coal yard, marked on the 1834 village map (Fig 5). Above was upper mortar flecked (94), and clayey (96). Contexts, (94), (95) and (96) were all cut by services [97], above which were late back lane surfaces (1)/(98). Below coal-dust (95) was loamy gritty clay (102), overlying brown loamy sand (99). Further east were layers of disturbed, often compacted, domestic waste-rich (11), patchily shell-rich (12) and clayey (13). All contained thin drifts of blown sand. Subsequent trenching revealed coal yard layer (95) below 106, (Figs 12 and 14).

Cobbling (14) - Running west from the south eastern corner of the Tractor House was slightly amorphous 4.2m long east to west, cobbled surface (14) (Figs 12 and 17). Originally covering a larger area, the cobbles were cut by services [20] and [97]. They were set within a fine grained, compacted silty clay, and appeared to include an ephemeral east to west running shallow channel (not obviously caused by wheel rutting). The beach cobbles ranged from 0.1m-0.25m in size. Above was a thin, use-related 0.05m thick skim of compacted, fine grained iron-rich, reddish black silty clay (15). Above were 0.2-0.3m thick domestic waste and build up layers (3) and (1). Below the cobbles was dirty redeposited clay (16), overlying natural clay (64). Natural was 0.7m below ground level. Layer (16) merged with similarly clay-rich, but loamier and slightly darker layer (27) in the southern side of the trench where many water services were recorded.

The cobbles and channel may have been a former pilchard draining area, probably contemporary with the pilchard vats located in Area A-M, and the known salt cellars marked on the 1834 village plan (Fig 5).

Wall 107 - At the western end of the northern edge of the cobbles a short 1.9m long wall fragment 107 was recorded. Running parallel to the Tractor House, this walling defined the northern edge of the cobbles and was associated with former demolished cottages and yards (see wall 106 above). Wall 107 survived to a height, of 0.25m. No mortaring was visible and it was sealed by (3) and (1). The walling has been left *in situ* (see Fig 12 and 17)

6.1.2 Area A-M = middle (central portion of back lane)

This section measured 21m long, averaging 4m wide and 0.8m to 1m deep.

Area A-M extends from the south eastern corner of the Tractor House eastwards along the back lane towards the back of no. 2 Harbour View. The trench ran close to the southern side of Harbour View's back yard walling. The western cottages were heavily

altered and largely rebuilt in the early 20th century (and may include earlier elements), while the eastern ones are of probable 18th century origin, (Herring 1993, 154). Originally these cottages had associated yards and cellars.

Trenching revealed a continuation of intermixed pre and post 1900 redevelopment layers including layer (27) over natural, compacted surfacing layers (89/98), and service-related cuts and fills [20]/[97]. Midden (butchered bone and pottery) finds were less frequent than in Area A-W, while natural clay (64) became more noticeable. From west to east the following features were recorded.

Wall 38 - The northern side of Area A-M is defined by granite-built back wall 38. Unlike the southern Elizabeth Terrace back yard walling, this shows rebuilds, repairs and probable re-use of stone. As with the southern wall each Harbour Terrace property has a backyard and gate, through which trenches were cut linking the main Area A trench to their respective back doors.

Vat 18 - In the northern half of the western end of this area two largely intact and well preserved pilchard oil vats were found. Vat 18 was the smaller, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig 12 and 15). The top part of the vat was truncated and the northern edge was cut by [20]. It was a circular, vertical sided, flat bottomed wood container of barrel-like appearance. When the rotted wooden slatted sides (26) were removed a clear impression of two or three external rope bindings and iron bands could be seen as imprints pressed in to the natural clay. The rotted wood was 0.025m thick and a deep red brown colour. The internal wooden base showed a circular peripheral basal indent, into which the vertical side slats slotted.

The vat had clearly been made prior to insertion in to the ground. The wider edges of the cut had been rapidly packed with clean natural clay (64), rendering the vat completely waterproof and the cut invisible. Running up at 45° and southwards from the vat was a wooden inflow (0.14m tall and 0.1m wide, positioned 0.2m above the base of the vat). This was subsequently found to run towards larger vat 21 positioned to the immediate southwest of 18. Internally the vat contained 0.13m thick, dark reddish brown basal fill (19) which included general domestic waste bone, pottery, small stones and twisted iron work plus what may well have been the former top or lid of the vat. Above was 0.2m thick upper fill (17) which was a mid-grey brown to black sandy loam with small stone and slate fragments, charcoal, bone, shell, pot, clay pipe and a piece of broken iron work. This clearly represented infilling and levelling.

Vat 21 - Larger pilchard oil vat 21 was positioned approximately 0.6m southwest of vat 18, (Figs 12 and 16). It had a 0.72m diameter and a 0.85m depth. Constructed in an identical way to 18, this vat's wooden lining (25) was again very well preserved and once removed revealed the imprints of rope binding and iron bands. Internally it contained 0.28m thick basal fill (24) which was dark reddish black/brown in colour and contained residual domestic pottery and bone etc., plus the broken top or lid of the vat. Above was (23) a large granite weight (0.48m, 0.42m by 0.38m in size), with two iron fittings forming a hook or loop for a lifting-arm attachment. The stone was removed, photographed and kept aside for display in the adjacent garden (Area B). This stone formed part of the pressing mechanism used for extracting oil from the locally caught, near-by stacked pilchards. Above (23) was upper fill (22) which was a 0.55m thick dark blackish brown gritty loam including mixed domestic waste and debris. A wooden inflow ran up and west towards a much more recent concrete manhole which had certainly removed associated pilchard processing-related contexts.

NOTE: When vats 18 and 21 were in use large stacks of pilchards, interspersed with layers of salt would have stood nearby resting on cobbled surfaces. Channels in the cobbled flooring would have drained the resultant train oil in to vats or other containers. All of these elements would have been under a covering structure. Unfortunately both the structure and the contemporary floor surface had been removed, probably at the

same time as the vats were filled and their tops truncated. The 1834 village plan (Fig 5) shows cellars and yards in close proximity, with two salt cellars to the west.

Cobbling (28) - At the eastern end of Area A-M, 11m east of the vats, natural (64) was overlain by redeposited loamy clay (90) and loamy sand (93). To the immediate east was large irregular cobbling (28) (Figs 12, 18 and 19). Originally extending further, it formed a 3.35m long, 1.7m wide, 0.15m thick undulating surface, severely damaged by later services ([20] along the northern edge, and water/sewer pipes and manholes [97] along the southern edge). The eastern side followed a north to south alignment defining the edge of a former building, and which was subsequently shown to the north to be 1m wide rubble-filled (88) wall foundation trench. The wall foundation trench and cobbling were contemporary.

Cobbles (28) varied in size from 0.1m to 0.22m across, forming a slightly uneven surface, probably representing the outside yard shown on the 1834 village plan (Fig 5). They were set in compacted silty clay, and had overlying compacted patchy deposits (29) and (30), which directly related to the floors use. Voiding was noted along the north-western edge of the cobbling, which when removed was found to overly a linear sand filled area, possibly associated with yard re-instatement work following the approximate 100 year ago laying of [20]. Below the northern cobbling, and extending south across the trench was ginger-brown redeposited clay and sand (32), overlying natural (64).

Bake House deposits (85) - Cleaning back of the trench along the northern edge of the cobbling revealed a distinctive 5m long, 0.1m to 0.2m thick black layer (85). Layer (85) (Fig 12) was interpreted as the remains of probable oven/hearth waste associated with the Bake House, shown in the immediate vicinity on the 1834 village plan (Fig 5). It overlay clean redeposited clay (86) and small miscellaneous pit [91]/(92). The southern side of the trench showed natural clay (64) at 0.6m below today's ground level. Above was burnt oven or hearth waste, ash, and coal dust (101). This was similar to (85), but thicker and ashier. Overlying (101) was gritty clay with occasional stone and red brick post-demolition levelling layer (100).

6.1.3 Area A-E = eastern (eastern third of back lane)

This section measured 14m long, averaging 4m wide and 0.8m to 1m deep.

Area A-E extends east from the eastern edge of (28), to garden wall 37. The northern edge of this area is defined by the back wall of the former St Aubyn's Arms Hotel, the last of the village inns and which was closed in 1902. The current essentially 18th century dated building abutted the now demolished buildings to the immediate east. The 1834 village map (Fig 5) shows the hotel at this period to have had an associated rear courtyard lined with outhouses (Herring 1993, 153). From west to east the following features were identified.

Understorey (31) - On the eastern edge of cobbling (28), defined by wall trench fill (88), was a shallow building footprint (possible understorey/cellar space) filled with (31) (Figs 12 and 19). This footprint could represent the cellar shown on the 1834 village map, to the immediate south of the Bake House. The base was recorded as 0.4m below cobbling (28). The eastern edge could not be located because of its gradual merge with backfill layer (33). The southern edge of (31) had been cut away by services [97]. The northern edge extended beyond the edge of trenching. To the east of (31) was thick deposit (34) consisting of numerous bands of domestic waste and demolition material, related to the redevelopment of the village.

Wall 38 - Wall 38 (Fig 12) runs along the north edge of the trench. It extends east from the kink in its alignment to garden wall 37, and consists of largely uncut, mortared granite blocks, standing to a height of 3m above yard level on its northern elevation. On the southern elevation the lowest 1m is hidden below ground level, by a series of

demolition layers, including layers (34), (40) and underlying (42). The excavation out of structure 36 revealed most of the full southern elevation, as well as a former door and window (both now blocked).

Partially extant structure 36 – Structure 36 (formerly an outside, lean-to loo according to local resident memory) is shown on the 1908 historic mapping. It measured 2.5m east to west, 1.5m north to south and was filled with (35) to a 0.6m depth (Figs 12 and 20). The truncated eastern and western walls were of granite and red brick construction. These were internally plastered and painted. The western wall (shown on a scanned photograph supplied by one of the villagers) was originally red brick built with a lean-to slate roof. The southern wall had been largely removed by a later manhole and services [97]. Fill (35) of the structure included a range of late 20th century finds and clearly represented rapid, wholesale, recent infilling. Once removed the concrete floor was found to be approximately 0.5m higher than the adjacent back yard (north of wall 38). A blocked doorway predating the concrete floor was recorded in wall 38 (Fig 20). To the east of structure 36 was a further blocked window.

Floor (41) – Between structure 36 and garden wall 37, and abutting wall 38 was 2m long concrete floor (41), sealed 0.35m below ground level. Its southern edge had been cut away by services (Fig 12 and 21). This probably represents an unmapped shed base. Above (41) in wall 38 was the unrelated blocked window referred to above. Floor (41) overlay a 0.4m thick layer of mixed demolition and domestic debris (42), below which was dense slightly loamy clay (48) over natural clay (64). To the east of wall 37 (Area B-W), layer (48) overlay culvert 49.

6.1.4 Area A-N = northern arm (A-M to harbour side)

This section measured 14m long, 0.7m wide and approximately 0.8m to 1m deep.

Area A-N was 'L' shaped and ran from area A-M down towards the harbour. Its long north to south arm follows the access way shown on all mapping since 1834, following the eastern side of the modern Tractor House, before turning west to the former barn (now exhibition space).

The northern half of the area was laid with modern rectangular cobble blocks set in concrete (165) over sand (171). The cobbles slope down to link with the earlier harbour front paving. Beneath were disturbed probable redeposited landscaping clay layers (166) and (167) overlying natural clay (64), and culvert 104.

Culvert 104 – Culvert 104 ran north-north-east to south-south-west. It was constructed of horizontal and vertically set granite slabs and almost directly underlay (165) (Fig 12 and 22). The granite blocks are smaller than the more massive, deeper and earlier culverts found in Area B. It contained an upper 0.15m void and a lower 0.05m thick layer of dry silts (105). A loamy, shell-rich compacted clay layer (172), associated with the former nineteenth century cottages, was cut by the culvert, and overlay very shallow natural clay (64).

French drain 103 – In the southern part of the trench a linear east to west running, recent, stone-rubble filled French drain (103) was recorded (Fig 12), cutting down through levelling layers (166) and (167).

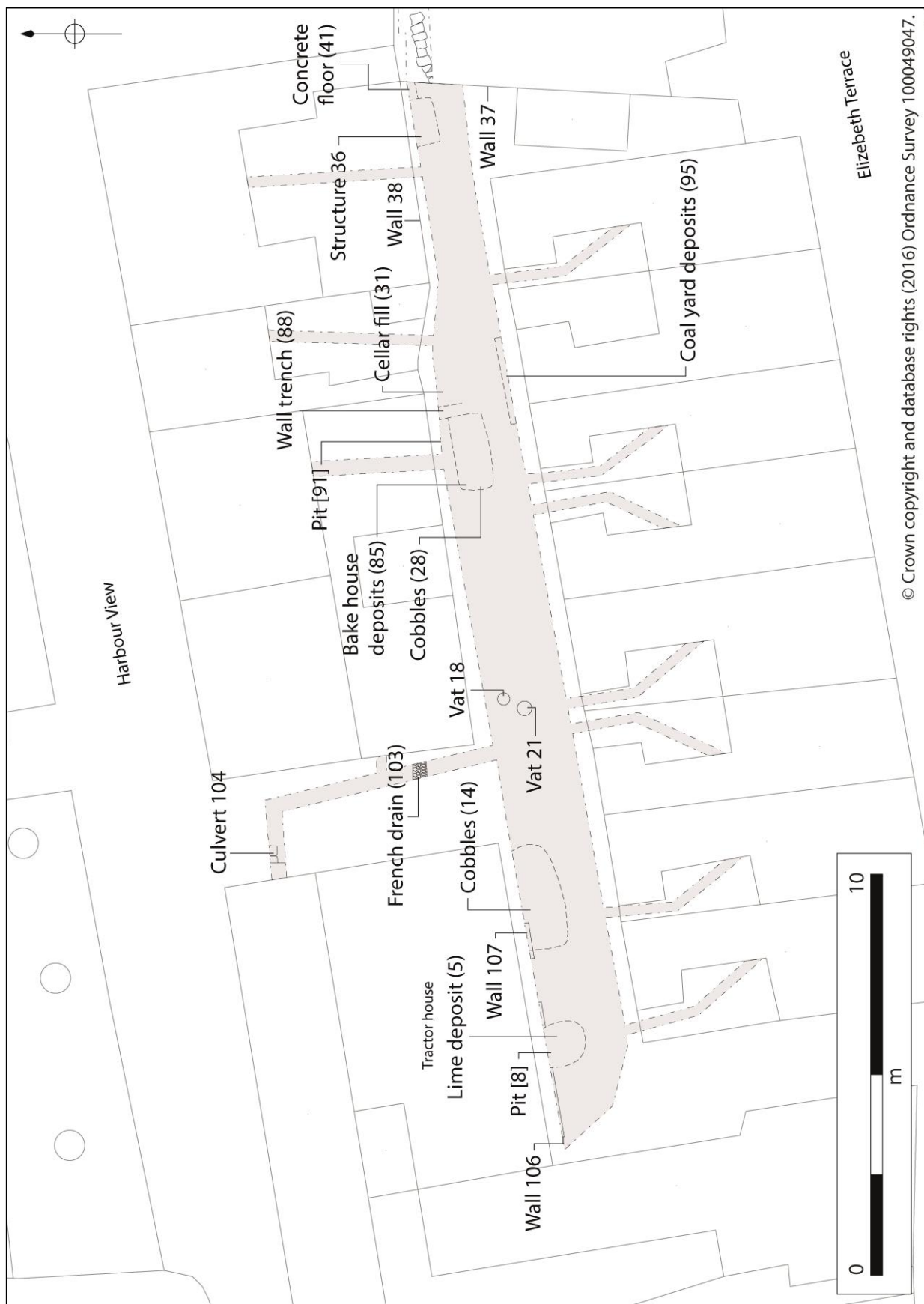


Fig 12 Plan showing the whole of Area A and all main features.

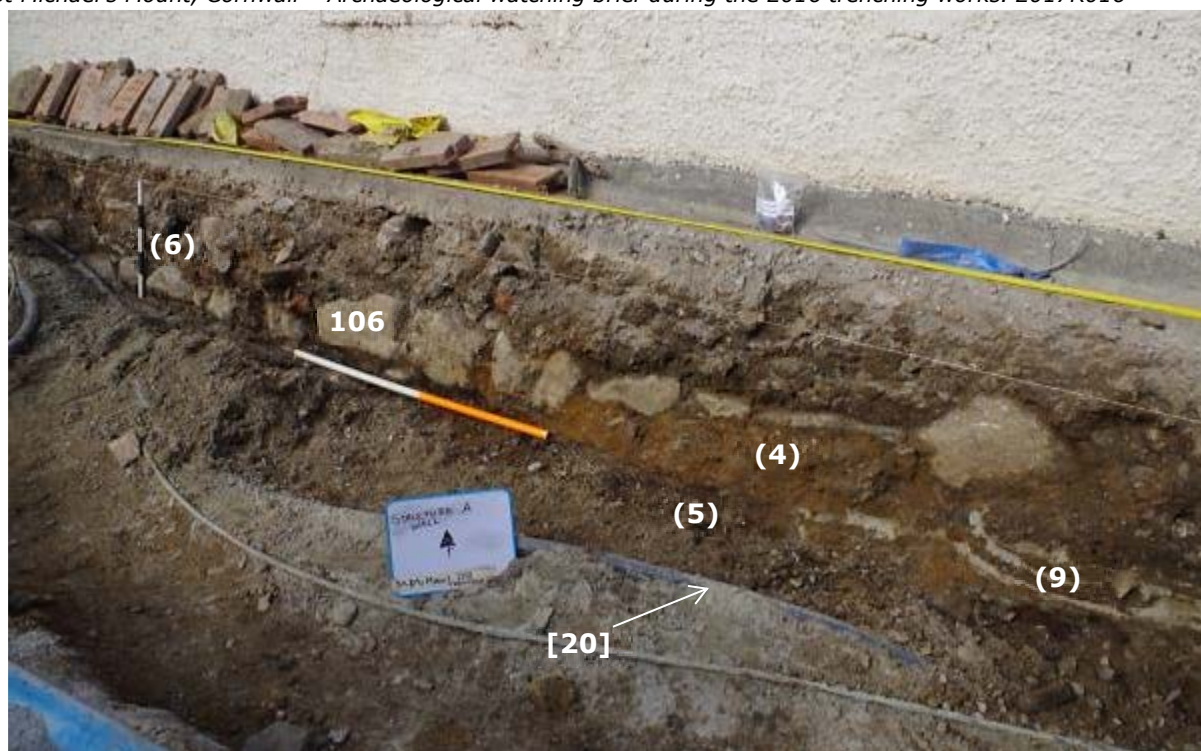


Fig 13 Looking north-west at wall 106. Note the large cobble on the right (also shown below), which probably marks the end of a sub-section of 106, and the tiles from [20] stacked against the Tractor House wall.

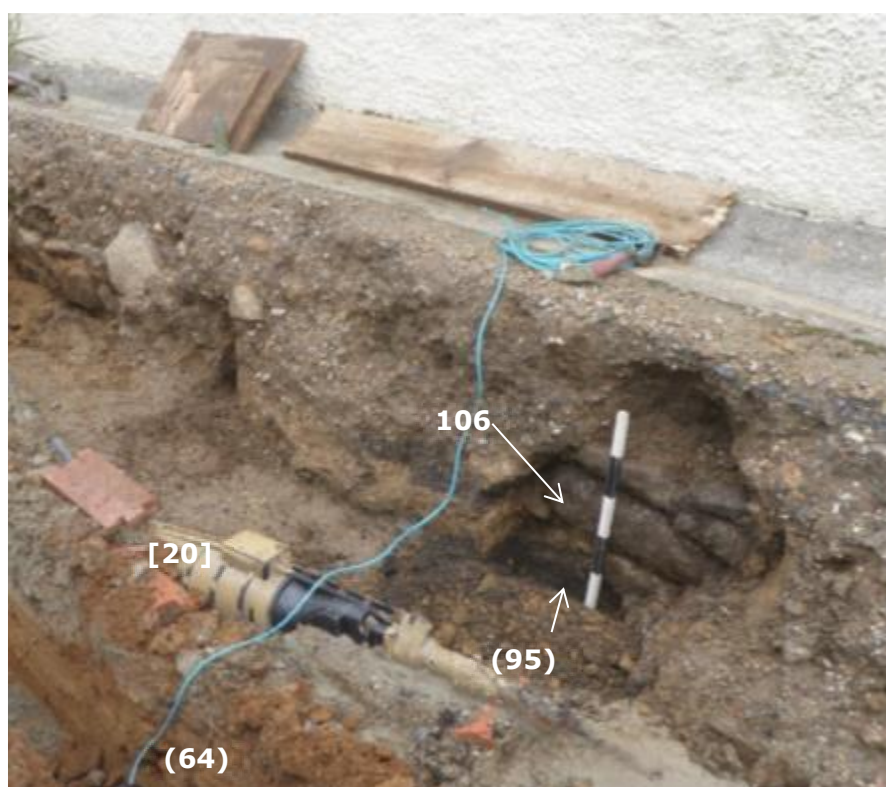


Fig 14 Well preserved eastern extension of wall 106 (found behind the previously recorded section). Note the newly excavated trench cutting natural clay (64) in the foreground, and the continuation of coal dust layer (95).



Fig 15 Pilchard oil vat [18]. The rope impressions are clearly visible, as is the inflow opening in the fully excavated right hand photo.



Fig 16 Pilchard oil vat [21] when fully excavated. Note the rope impressions and iron ring discolouration. The right photo shows the stone weight with iron attachments.



Fig 17 Looking north across cobbling (14), showing dark layer (15), the edge of walling 107 in section and running along the front of the walling is red tile defined cable trench [20].



Fig 18 Cobbling (28) from the south. Note the frequency of pipes and cables running above and cutting through the cobbles. The foreground has been cut away by sewers and manholes [97].

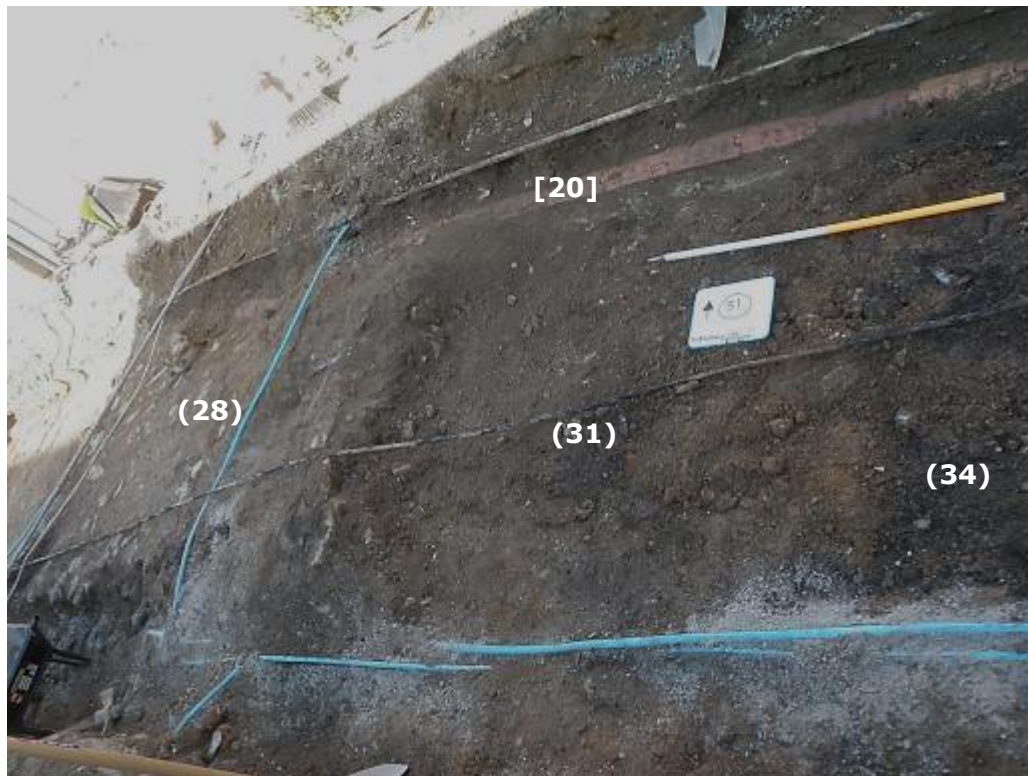


Fig 19 Looking north-west, showing cobbles (28) to the left, edge of probable shallow understorey (31) in the middle and layer (34) on the right.



Fig 20 Looking north across structure 36, former fill (35). Note the infilled doorway in wall 38, and the concrete manhole [97] cutting across the structure's southern side.

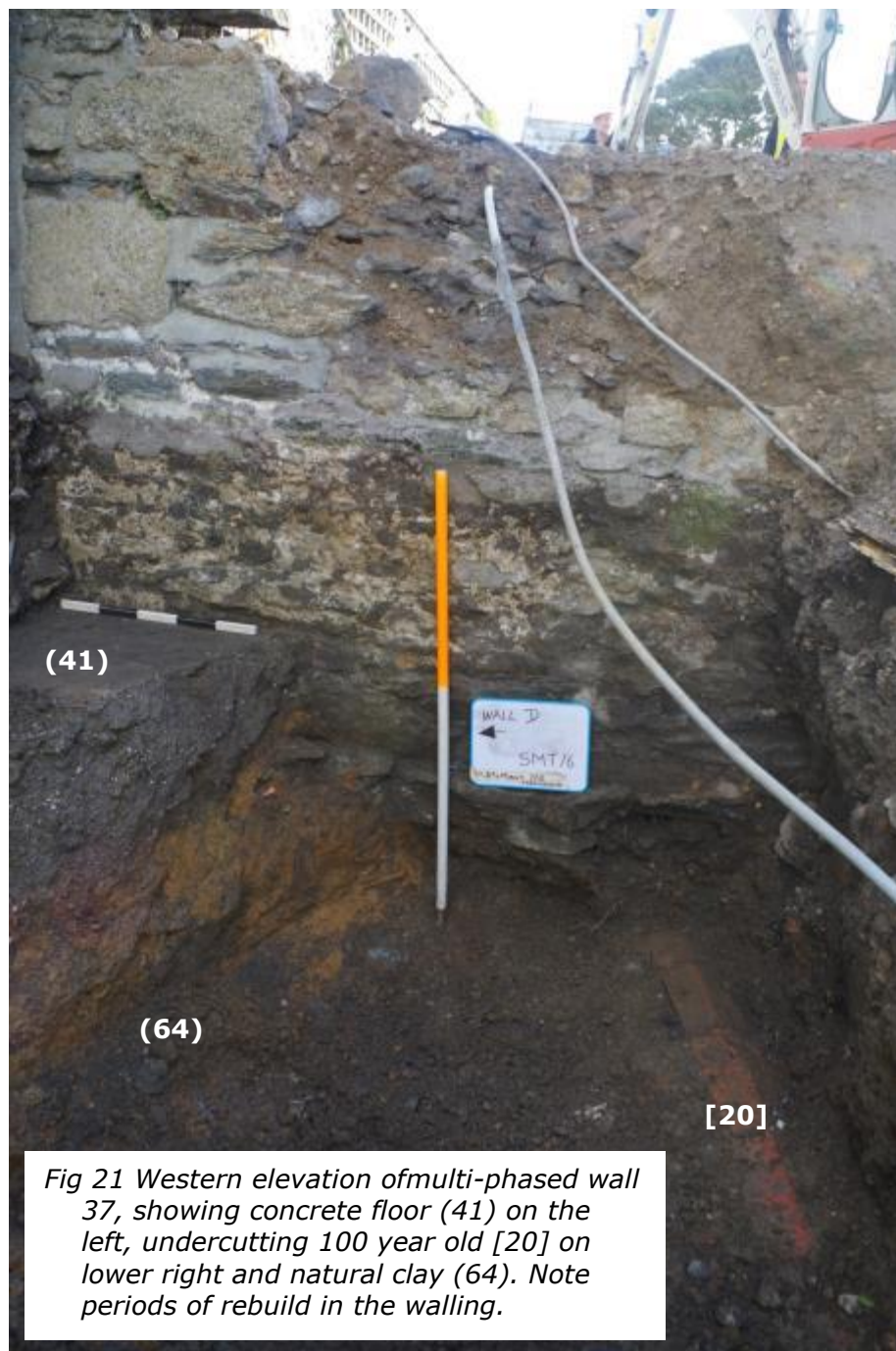


Fig 21 Western elevation of multi-phased wall 37, showing concrete floor (41) on the left, undercutting 100 year old [20] on lower right and natural clay (64). Note periods of rebuild in the walling.



Fig 22 Vertical slabs of culvert 104. Note the shallow depth and the recent overlying cobbles.

6.2 Area B

The total length of the trench in this section was 22.5m. The main features are shown on Figure 23 (see also Figs 24-29).

6.2.1 Area B-W – western (west half of garden)

This section measured 12m long, averaging 0.7m to 1.2m wide and 1m deep.

Area B ran east from wall 37, across the garden to the main track up to the castle. The trench runs along the back of the now largely demolished 18th century or earlier buildings (located on the eastern side of the former St Aubyn's Arms Hotel). The internal area of the demolished building is now grass covered; murals have been painted on the surviving western gable wall and former doors and windows can be seen in the southern (wall 39) and eastern walls. There is a marked difference in ground level between the higher southern garden side of the wall and the northern ground floor footprint. From west to east the following contexts were recorded.

Wall 37 – Wall 37 spanned an approximate 0.7m difference in ground level between its higher eastern and lower western sides (Figs 23 and 24). It is shown in its present straight form on the 1935 OS map (Fig 9), but prior to that had a more rounded alignment, part of which is followed by today's wall. The upper 1.5m of the wall was photographed, dismantled and the granite blocks retained for later reconstruction. The western elevation, when excavated down to base (approximately 1m below the back lane) did not reveal any significant features other than later, abutting concrete floor (41). However, the eastern side when excavated down 1.7m from current garden level revealed a put-log-hole 1.3m above the wall base. This relates to a probable cellar ceiling associated with the former courtyard and outhouses behind and east of the St Aubyn's Arms Hotel. The lower part of the wall was tunnelled under but left intact.

Wall 39 - Wall 39 (Figs 23 and 26) defined the northern side of the gardens. Much of this wall is shown on the 1834 village plan (Fig 5). Its course was closely mirrored, although at no point touched except at the 90° corner, by the trench. It was a tall, largely uncut granite block built wall, the southern basal c0.7m of which was hidden by former building and garden build up. The ground level on the northern side of wall 39 marks the original ground floor level. The northern 3.6m high elevation includes blocked and unblocked doors and windows, not visible on the 2.2m high southern side, which is partially shrouded by plants and trellises.

Culvert 49 - Culvert 49 followed a west-south-west by east-north-east course which appeared to be cut across by both wall 39 to the north and wall 37 to the west (Figs 23 and 24). A length of wall measuring 5m plus and 1.5m wide was exposed. It consisted of meticulously fitted, up to 1m long, 0.5m wide, 0.2m thick granite blocks. The top and bottom of the culvert consisted of tightly fitting horizontal slabs while the sides consisted of vertically set blocks with clay bonding. Internally an approximate 0.2m thick silt deposit (77) had built up, with a 0.1m thick overlying void. Prior to these works this short stretch of culvert was intact, with the top forming a near footpath-like level surface marked by occasional voids. The top of the culvert was at least 1.1m below the current lawn level. Running along the northern edge of the culvert was loose angular rubble deposit (50), which could itself have acted as a drain, but may have started life as a contemporary wall foundation trench. The north-western side of this deposit was not seen, while the south-eastern side lay directly against culvert 49.

Above culvert 49 was 0.4m thick, loamy clay with occasional small animal bone and shell suggestive of kitchen midden material (48). This extended west beyond wall 37 in to Area A-E. Above (48) was (44), a domestic waste-rich redeposited sandy/loamy clay, which was cut by services [20] and [97], and sealed much of the building activity in Area B. Above was 0.3m thick cultivated garden soil (43), which covered the whole of the garden Area B. It also sealed, as a redeposited layer, the 1990's sewer pipe which ran north to south between 6m and 8m east of wall 37.

Wall foundations (164) and bitumen floor (45) – Approximately 9.5m east of wall 37 a north to south running wall foundation trench was identified running across the trench. It had a 0.5m width and was filled with loose granite rubble and mortar flecked soil (164). Bitumen floor (45) (Figs 23 and 25) was located on the immediate eastern edge of this, suggesting contemporaneity. The very hard, granular-looking, 0.01m to 0.02m thick dark grey/black floor surface measured 3.2m long east to west and extended north and south beyond the trench. It represents the internal floor surface of a now demolished ground floor room, buried 0.8m below today's ground level under 0.45m thick (44), and garden soil (43).

Cobbling (46) - Cobbling (46) was recorded as extending eastwards (Fig 23) from immediately beneath bitumen floor (45). It consisted of small beach pebbles, set in a compacted silty clay matrix, arranged in a regular north-west to south-east pattern. Quite unlike the large more unevenly cobbled surfaces (14) and (28) this surface appeared to be entirely domestic in character and was almost certainly originally set within an internal or possibly a lean-to covered space. It had a 2m east to west length, but the sections suggest that it originally extended at least 1.5m further east. It continued north and south beyond the edges of the trench and had a 0.1m thickness. Below the cobbling was pale compacted lime mortar flecked layer (47), into which some of the overlying pebbles had been pressed, representing a preparatory floor layer.

NOTE: Wall foundations (164), bitumen floor (45) and internal cobbling (46) appear to relate not to the 1876 mapped village, but to the western arm of a north to south aligned structure shown on the 1834 village plan (Fig 5). Culvert 49 predates this, running along a completely different alignment. The culvert was checked by metal detector (Darren), but no diagnostically early finds were found.

6.2.2 Area B-E – eastern (east half of garden)

This section measured 10.5m long, averaging 0.7m to 1.2m wide and 1m deep.

This section ran west-south-west to east-north-east across the garden linking the right angle in wall 39 to the main island entrance track just in front and to the west of the lych-gate. From west to east the following features were identified.

Summarised upper layers and deposits - Cobbling 46 extended into the western side of Area B-E as a disturbed continuation of pebbles, intermingled with mixed later (75). Layer (75) was a 6.6m long, 0.35m thick silty clay loam, containing bone, shell, charcoal, stone and clay pipe. Further to the east this layer sealed bitumen flooring (56), but predated cobbles (58)/bitumen (69). To the west it post-dated culvert 51.

Long sections on either side of the trench show topsoil (43) overlying post-demolition layer (44). The north-facing section shows (48) and loose cobbles (46) merging or mixed with (75), overlying loose stony rubble deposit (52). Layer (52) overlay culvert 51 and compacted find-free (76) in the west, near wall 39 corner. The south facing section shows additional clay loam and kitchen waste (73) built up against the base of wall 39, in a possible wall foundation trench sealed by (44).

Culvert 51 – Culvert 51 (Figs 23 and 26) follows a west-north-west to east-south-east course and was cut across by wall 39, close to its right angled turn. The top of culvert 51 was 0.7m below ground level. Like culvert 49 to the west this culvert had a 1.2m width, a 0.2m deep silt deposit (78) and an internal 0.1m high void. It too was constructed from meticulously selected and fitted granite blocks with an up to 1m length, 0.5m width and 0.2m thickness. A partial clay bonding between many of the granite blocks was seen. Given the extreme similarity in appearance, quality, scale and build it is likely that these two culverts (49 and 51) are contemporary and designed to work in conjunction. All post 1870 mapped and/or recorded archaeological buildings overlie or cut through the underlying culverts.

Overlying culvert 51, but sealed by (173) and bitumen floor (56) was a 0.6m deep jumble of variably shaped and sized granite stones (72). This deposit was very hard to disentangle or interpret, in large part because of the proximity of other stone related features, including walls 62 and 54 and culvert 53.

Culvert 53 – Culvert 53 (Fig 23) was linear, vertical sided, flat based and west-north-west to east-south-east aligned. It measured 3.5m by 0.4m wide. Probing suggested a 0.4m maximum depth, combining sediment and an upper void. It was initially seen as a wall consisting of horizontal granite slabs running along the north-eastern edge of culvert 51, but clearance and subsequent probing revealed associated voiding. It was clearest in the north side of the trench, where it post-dated culvert 51. Both culverts (51 and 53) merged in the southern side of the trench, where layers were complicated by the presence of walling 62. Culvert 53 may represent a repair or replacement of 51.

Wall 54 – Wall 54 (Fig 23) was aligned east to west and measured 4m by 0.5m wide and survived to a height of 0.3m. It was well defined and consisted of neatly laid granite blocks at least 2 courses thick, with no associated voiding. It was broadly aligned east to west, veering slightly northwards, away from culverts 51 and 53. Its eastern end partially merged with wall 62. Wall 54's granite blocks included some deliberately shaped, often rounded-square blocks, which were quite unlike the more distinctly rectangular blocks seen in the culverts (of all dates). Shaped pieces in the base of wall 54, where it was not required or visible strongly suggests reuse and rebuilding, probably associated with changes between the 1834 and 1876 OS mapping. Associated with wall 54, on its northern side was contemporary cobbled surface (55).

Cobbling (55) – Cobbled surface (55) (Fig 23) measured 3m from east to west, was 0.15m thick and extended 0.75m in to the trench from the north and wall 39. The cobbles averaged 0.1m to 0.2m in size and formed what appeared to be a very flat surface, probably associated with an outside courtyard. Cobbles (55) appeared to link comfortably with culvert replacement 53, and walls 54 and 62.

In the northern section a 3m long, 0.22m thick deposit of mixed abandonment material and midden waste (57) was recorded above (55). This extended north, but did not extend across most of the trench. A small trench was hand excavated on the western side of paving 61, where natural (64) was found to be 1m below ground level. Overlying (64), was partially gleyed, 0.3m deep clay loam (81) filling an otherwise unseen or disturbed feature/depression in the top of natural clay. This was not further examined since it extended well below the required trench depth. Above was gravelly clay layer (80), which was interpreted as a possible preparation layer for cobbled surface (55).

Walls 62 – Walls 62 defined the eastern and western sides of what appears to have been a 1.6m wide internal corridor with bitumen floor (56) (Figs 23 and 27). These two short parallel-running walls form part of the long north to south aligned building complex shown on the 1834 village plan (Fig 5). Further south of the trenched area these buildings are known to have had associated cellars, as recorded by Herring in the 1990s as being of 17th and 18th century date. In the trenched area the complicated phasing and intercutting of layers and features points towards a relatively prolonged period of use, re-use and change, possibly spanning a couple of centuries and culminating with the St Aubyn's Arms Hotel and demolished building to its east. Each wall was 0.5m wide, the longest eastern one having a visible north to south 1.4m length. In plan they were clearly visible as dismantled, sometimes faced, granite built walls with a clay and lime mortar bonding. In section the wall base was found to be twice as wide (at 1m) as that seen in plan. Wall 62's foundations reflect probable 18th century buildings; while the narrower upper walling may reflect 19th century alterations (see Figs 5 and 6).

Paving 61 – Paving 61 (Fig 23) appeared contemporary with walls 62, and formed the northern end of bitumen floor (56). Prior to being seen, machining removed a messy single course of loose stones loosely linking the northern ends of walls 62, which was

later revealed to have been overlying compact 0.1m thick orange clay (79), which exactly sealed paving 61. It is possible that the loose stones extended north of the trench. The underlying paving consisted of three shaped and set granite slabs, which extended west-north-west beyond the northern edge of the trench (Fig 28). The paving measured 2.1m long by 0.55m wide. Each perfectly shaped slab was 0.1m thick and sat on a thin 0.05m thick preparatory layer of redeposited beach sand (71). Paving slabs 61 have been left *in situ*.

A narrow 0.6m wide trench was excavated by machine on the immediate eastern edge of paving 61, to record the depth of natural, which was found at 1.4m below ground level. Above was thin 0.08m thick soft organic loam (70), animal bone-rich cellar infill (67), demolition/levelling and midden material (68), (173), (58), (44) and garden soil (43).

Bitumen floor (56) – Bitumen floor (56) (Fig 23 and 27) was cut across diagonally by the trench, which revealed the northern end of what appeared to be a long, narrow 1.6m wide corridor, which extended south beyond the edge of the trench. Its eastern and western sides were defined by walling 62, while its northern end was marked by paving 61. The very distinctive, hard wearing surface was 0.02m to 0.03m thick. It was intact, hard, shiny and jet black, overlying part of the earlier wider base of wall 62. At its eastern edge it sealed a line of red bricks running along the western edge of eastern wall 62. This bitumen floor clearly predated the later use of bitumen and cobbles (58). Above (56) was (75) and (58).

Cobbled surface (58) and bitumen (69) – Cobbled surface (58) (Figs 23, 28 and 29) extended approximately 3.5m east to west and was 0.2m to 0.25m thick. It ran from 1m west of the end of Area B, up to and over the previously removed eastern wall 62, merging with (75) which sealed bitumen floor (56). The cobbles were 0.1m to 0.2m in size and neatly laid, placed partly in and partly on a very variable, dirty/gritty bitumen spread (69). The cobbling appeared to run up to eastern wall 62 in plan, but in section it could be seen to extend further west. The cobbling appeared to represent a probable disturbed external yard surface, predating 1876. The northern section showed (58)/(69) to lie on a prepared levelled mortar-rich surface (173).

Feature [84]/(59) – This feature had a different size and profile in the northern and southern sides of the trench, but was clearly seen in plan during machining to contain distinctive and continuous sand fill (59). It extended north and south of the trench and has an unknown function. The sand appeared to be deliberately deposited rather the result of wind blow. It predated cobbled surface (58)/bitumen spread (69), but post-dated cellar [82], which it ran across the top of.

Ground floor/cellar building [82]/(65) – Feature [82] (Fig 23 and 29) ran north to south across the eastern end of Area B-E. It measured 2m wide and was approximately 1m deep, and extended north and south beyond the trench. Its eastern side was clearly defined by wall 60 in the south-eastern corner of the trench, while discrepancies in the north-east corner (clayey deposit (67)) might suggest some subsequent realignment or rebuilding. The potential south-western corner of cellar [82] was defined by a short vertical beam slot [83]/(66) which extended below the bottom of the trench and was overlain by (68) and (74). The opposing north-western edge was defined by a 45° slope rather than a beam slot. This slope and the beam slot define the western edge of cellar fill (65), which was a granite and occasional redbrick rubble demolition or wall tumble deposit. It included butchered animal bone and occasional pottery.

The base of this structure was not seen and its western edge may originally have extended further west. Its alignment mirrors that of a north to south aligned building shown on the 1834 village plan (Fig 5).

Wall 60 – The western side of wall 60 was revealed down to base for a 2.2m north to south length. It forms the eastern side of cellar [82], and extends 1m below ground level. The wall consists of mortar bonded, faced and unshaped granite blocks. No

associated internal render, associated floor levels or put-log holes were revealed. Given the height of floors and walls located to the west, it is likely that this represents the eastern side of an eighteenth century cellar, which was later backfilled.

Former garden bedding (63) - Overlying cellar fill (65) was former garden bedding deposit (63). This was a 0.3m thick, dark blackish brown sandy loam. It represents the now buried remains of a 1m wide, north to south running former flower bed running along the western side of wall 60. It was sealed by today's lawn and topsoil (43).

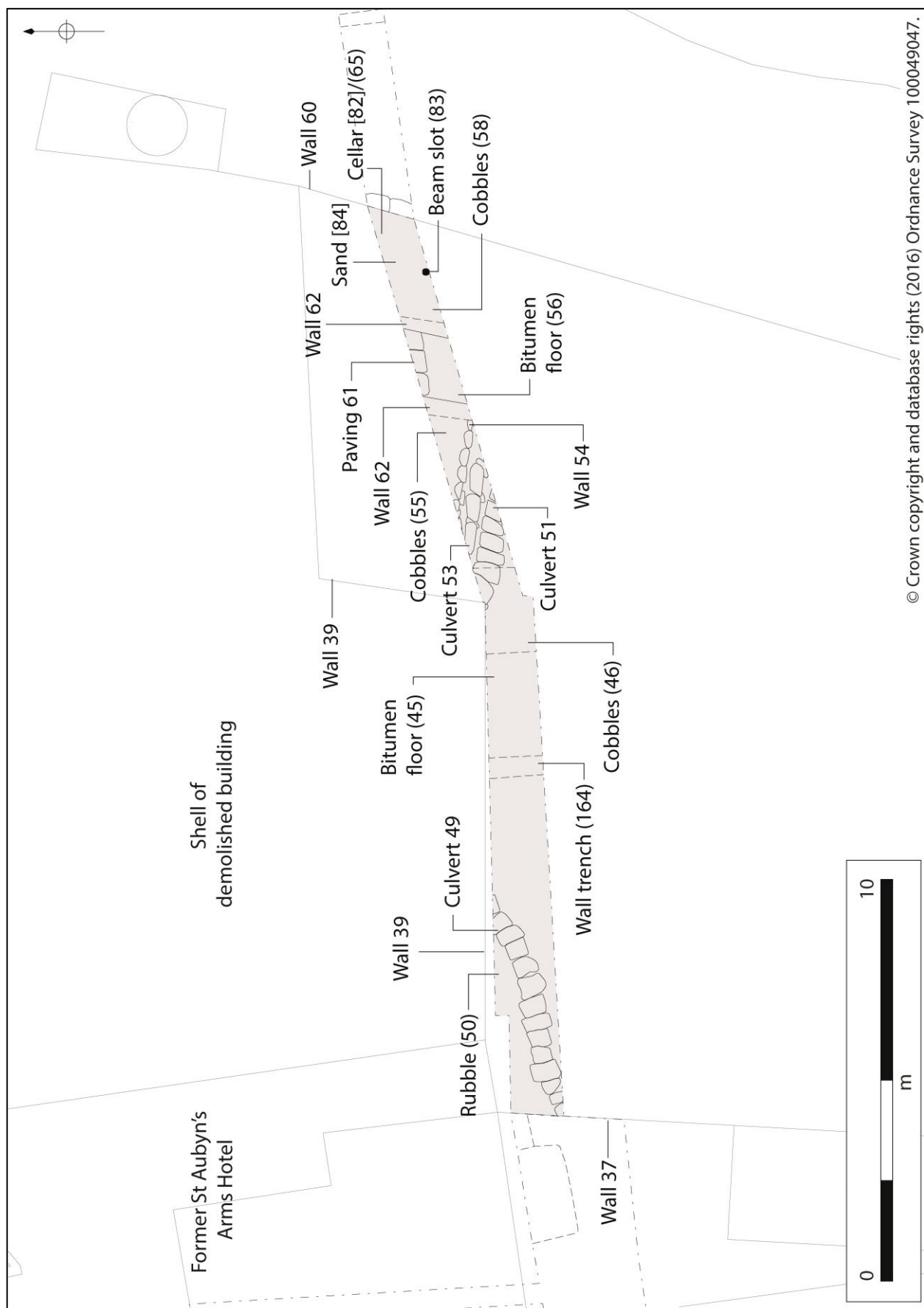


Fig 23 Plan showing the whole of Area B and all main features.



Fig 24 Eastern elevation of wall 37 showing the put-log hole, existent services [97] and [20] (with its tile cladding removed) and part of culvert 49.



Fig 25 looking west across bitumen floor (45). Note the service related sand [97] visible in the left section and another pipe in the right section. Wall (164) is just below the foreground.

Fig 26 Looking north at the junction between culvert 51 and the base of wall 39. Note the depth of overlying deposits (44) and topsoil (43). Further east the culvert is overlain by (72).



Fig 27 Looking east across bitumen floor (56), showing granite block walling (62) to its east and west. Paving 61 has not yet been revealed along its northern edge.



Fig 28 Looking east across paving 61 after the removal of floor (56), walls 62 and overlying clay (79). Beyond is cobbling (58) and bitumen spread (69).

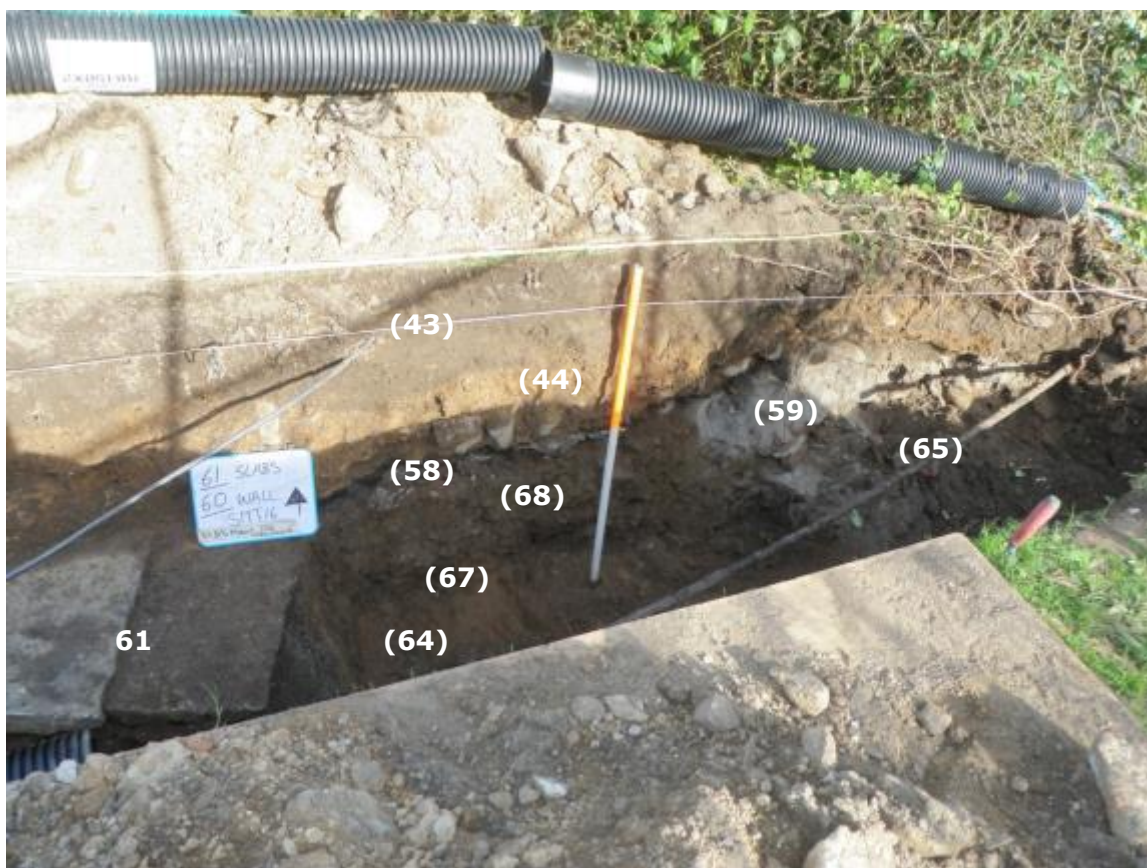


Fig 29 Showing eastern paving 61, and cobbling (58), bitumen 69) and sand filled [84]/(59) in section. Wall 60 is just beyond the extreme right.

6.3 Area C

Total length of the trench in this section was 35.5m. The main features are shown on Figure 30 (see also Figs 13-22).

6.3.1 Area C-W – western (garden to lych-gate)

The section measured 6.5m long, 1m wide and was 0.9m deep.

Area C-W ran from wall 60 to 3.5m due north of the lych-gate, cutting across the main island entrance track (Figs 30, 31 and 32). From this point Area C-N extended north and Area D-W extended east. Area C-N ran across an extended length of surface cobbling outside the front of the Island Shop, Stewards House and Change House. The Victorian Gothic lych-gate stands at the north-western corner of the cemetery and was built in 1889 (Herring 1993, 145). From west to east, and then south to north the following features were identified.

Stone slabs 108 - Stones 108 (Fig 30 and 33) ran north to south along the immediate eastern side of external eastern cellar wall 60. A 1.1m length was recorded. They formed part of a 0.4m wide, 0.2m thick single coursed line of horizontally set stones. The stones were neat and formed a narrow, flat paving-like surface, 0.2m below current track level. They were not bonded with the wall. The stones exactly sealed an underlying wall foundation trench filled by (120), a dark silty clay-loam with occasional upper red brick and angular granite. The trench was 0.4m wide at top, tapered down 0.7m to the base of the wall, cutting natural clay (64) on its eastern side.

To the immediate east of 108 were two services [97] cutting down through natural; a lower red ceramic water pipe in redeposited clay (121), and a later electrical wire in deposit (119). Fill (119) extended west across the top of stones 108, forming a shallow fill. To the east of (119) was track surfacing (112). This averaged 0.22m thick, extended along much of Areas C and D, and consisted of a whole range of thin compacted deposits including crushed slate and hard core, pebble and sand deposits, silty clay and lime mortar spreads, and occasional thin dark bitumen splats. Sealing (112) was the current gravelled silty clay track surface (113). Below (112) was natural clay (64).

Sunken building footprint [115]/[129]/[130] – This feature was located in front of the lych-gate and spans the junction between Area C-W as [115], Area C-N as [129] and Area D-W as [130] (Fig 30, 35 and 36). Originally all three were seen as separate features and recorded accordingly, however, post-excavation analysis has concluded that all three form a single sunken structure with a complicated pattern of abandonment, infilling, levelling and later compaction, bisected by previous services and this current three armed phase of trenching. The original numbering has been retained since it is reflected throughout the archive.

The south-western corner is formed by [115], the south eastern corner is recorded as [130] and the northern edge is seen in [129]. The structure as a whole would have measured 3.5m from east to west and 2.6m (or more – see below) from north to south. The eastern, western and northern edges are all shown in section as a sheer-sided 0.5m deep cut down in to natural clay. The southern edge possibly lay 0.1m in from the southern edge of the trench and was seen during machining, except where removed by previous services and manhole construction. The base throughout was seen as largely flat but unsurfaced. There was no stone tumble associated with the slight southern slope, which was initially seen as the southern edge of the structure. In fact, the slight slope may have been the result of disturbance, in which case the southern edge of the structure is south of the trench, and very close to the lych-gate.

Jumbles of pushed in and partially *in situ*, possibly part clay-bonded walling was recorded in the western, eastern and northern sides of the structure as (114), (126) and (124) respectively. In each case the stones were variable, selected but unshaped, often waterworn and rarely had adhering lime mortar. In all cases these stone deposits

predated later infilling. Interestingly the eastern wall stones (126) appeared to cut in to or abut fills (133) and (132). Basal (133) was compact lumpy redeposited clay, while (132) was dark loamy clay. Both clearly fill the structural cut located 0.7m east of stones (126), suggesting either alterations to an earlier building footprint or a remnant cellar fill?, rather than a foundation trench.

Contexts (117), (125) and (123) form the next main phase of infill. Predominantly mid-brown loamy clay with little variation this mix of contexts included occasional sharp slate fragments, which presumably reflect the original roofing, plus very small quantities of decayed bone, none of which appeared obviously butchered. On analysis this was found to be animal in origin, although its infrequency, pronounced decay and lack of butchery did initially trigger concerns with regard the immediately adjacent cemetery and human remains. The level of decay still suggests an earlier date than that of the butchered animal bones seen in Areas A and B. Against the western side of the structure was a small deposit of redeposited dirty sand (110), overlain by redeposited and compacted loamy clay and occasional slate (116), (recorded as (128) further to the west). Above (123) and (stones (124) in the northern part of the structure was shallow deposit (131). This also contained slate fragments, and abutted (109). Deposit (109) was very similar to (116), but post-dated it, forming the fill of a shallow depression in the top south-western part of the structure. It included a few more very decayed bones.

Above (109) and all other upper structure deposits was very distinct pebble-rich deposit (111). This possibly represents deliberate infilling and levelling associated with the earliest track at this location. The northern edge of the structure shows (111) as a heaped deposit, but this probably simply preserves the profile of truncation associated with early east to west traffic, subsequently overlain by (112). Layer (111) merged with thin skim (127) in the east. To the west of (111) were probable early track and hill-wash deposits (118) and (122). Sealing these were later track surfaces (112) and (113).

This sunken building lies beneath the middle of the main track up on to the island. The track is known to have followed the same basic course for centuries, although clearly this has shifted over time. None of the historic mapping or documentation consulted shows structures in this immediate vicinity. Unfortunately, no extant walls or floors were found, and finds of any description minimal. Track compaction, repairs and build up layers have pushed down in to the top of the infilling deposits and large scale service disturbance has further damaged it. Although initially seen as three separate features due to the 3-way divergence of the trenching this concentration of contexts has now been interpreted as an early, but undated structure. It appears to have been aligned east to west and is now sealed beneath up to 0.4m of compacted track build up. The building predates the 1834 village plan (Fig 5), the establishment of the main track and the expansion north of the cemetery (Herring 1993, 146). A pre 18th century date is likely.

6.3.2 Area C-N – northern (lych-gate to Change House)

This section measured 29m long, 0.9m wide and averaged 0.9m deep.

Area C-N ran northwards from 3.5m in front of the lych-gate to the Change House entrance. The Change House, formerly The Sugar Loaf Inn and probably constructed during the mid-eighteenth century, was subsequently used as a gentlemen's changing house for swimming, and is now used as the Island's control room. Trenching cut across current gravelled track surface (113) and the mixed earlier track surfaces (112). The northern half of the Area C track cut through variously phased cobbles fronting the Change House, Stewards House and Island Shop. The early nineteenth century Stewards House stands on or close to an earlier probable fish cellar and loft; while the shop was originally constructed as a bird and fish museum between 1820 and 1850 (St Aubyn 1978).

NOTE: The cobbles were lifted and then replaced so well during these trenching works that the course of the trench is almost invisible (see Figs 31 and 32). From south to north this trench revealed the following contexts.

At the southern end of this section of the trench was cut [129] (discussed above). Running north from the northern edge of [129] to close to the south-western corner of the Stewards House, natural clay (64) was recorded at 0.25m to 0.4m below ground level, topped by track make up layers (112) and finally (113). Due west of the south western corner of Stewards House, trenching revealed a very large granite block (Fig 30 and 34) sealed beneath an approximate 0.5m deep layer of track deposits (112) and the later cobbling. A near identically huge lone granite block was found due west of the south-western corner of Stewards House porch, plus two smaller blocks on its immediate southern edge. Again this was sealed by an approximate 0.5m depth of (112) and cobbling. Between the northernmost stone and the Change House natural clay (64) averaged 0.4m to 0.6m below the top of the cobbling.

It is possible that the granite blocks represent the cross walls of an apparently substantially built former 5m (north to south) long building, not shown on the post 1834 mapping. Unfortunately no associated surfaces or finds were recovered and subsequent trackway disturbance and layers removed any evidence for walling extending up from these granite blocks. It is possible that they represent very early structural remains (possibly associated with lone buildings depicted on Borlase's 18th century engraving (Fig 4b), which were either abandoned or dismantled prior to the route of the main track and causeway being established. Scouring caused by storm surges may have played a part in their removal. Surges can and do extend up to the lych-gate most winters. Given the then approximately 0.5m lower track surface (as recorded during these works), these regular inundations may have caused considerable problems. It is uncertain whether these were exacerbated by the construction of the harbour walls.

In addition to the main trench two short narrow trenches linked the main C-N trench to the shop and the Stewards House. The southern shop trench revealed cobbling set in to a thin compacted sandy matrix, and the northern one revealed a 0.3m deep deposit of very dark mixed loam or garden soil over a 0.1m thick clay loam over natural.

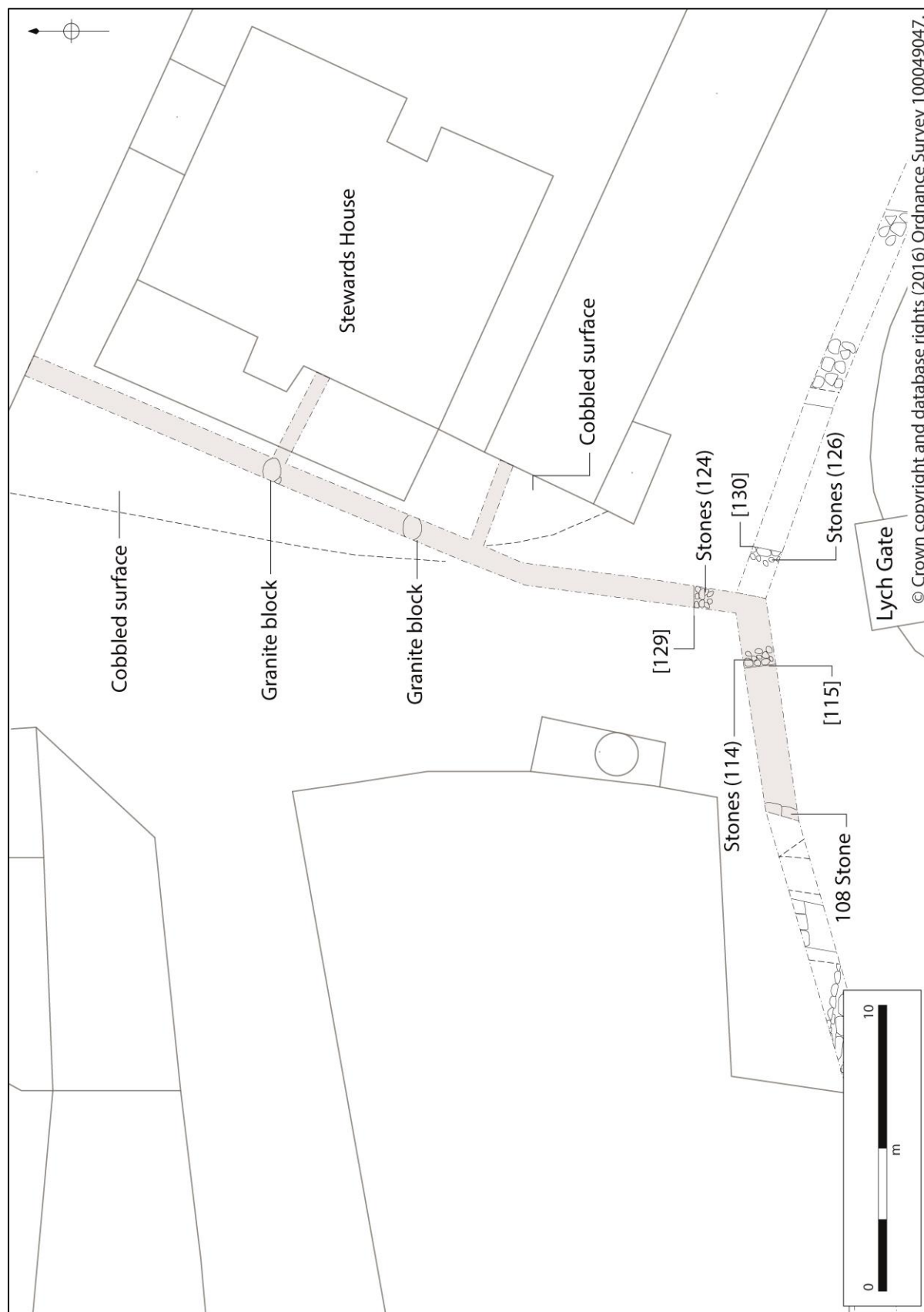


Fig 30 Plan showing the whole of Area C and all main features.



Fig 31 Looking south along the Area C-N showing the lifted cobbles awaiting reinstatement once works finished. Stewards House is to the left and the lych-gate can be seen at the top.



Fig 32 Looking north along the partially reinstated Area C-N trench, showing Stewards House and the Change House at its northern end.



Fig 33 Stones (108) and the top of wall 60. Note the proximity of services [97] on right and deep Area B-E on left of retained wall.



Fig 34 Looking north along trench Area C-N showing the two large buried stones to the west of Stewards House marking a possible former building beneath the current main track on to the island.

Fig 35 Looking north, showing stones (124) at the northern edge of structure [129]. Beyond the trenching continued north along Area C-N. In the foreground Area C-W extends towards the left and Area D-W goes off to the right.

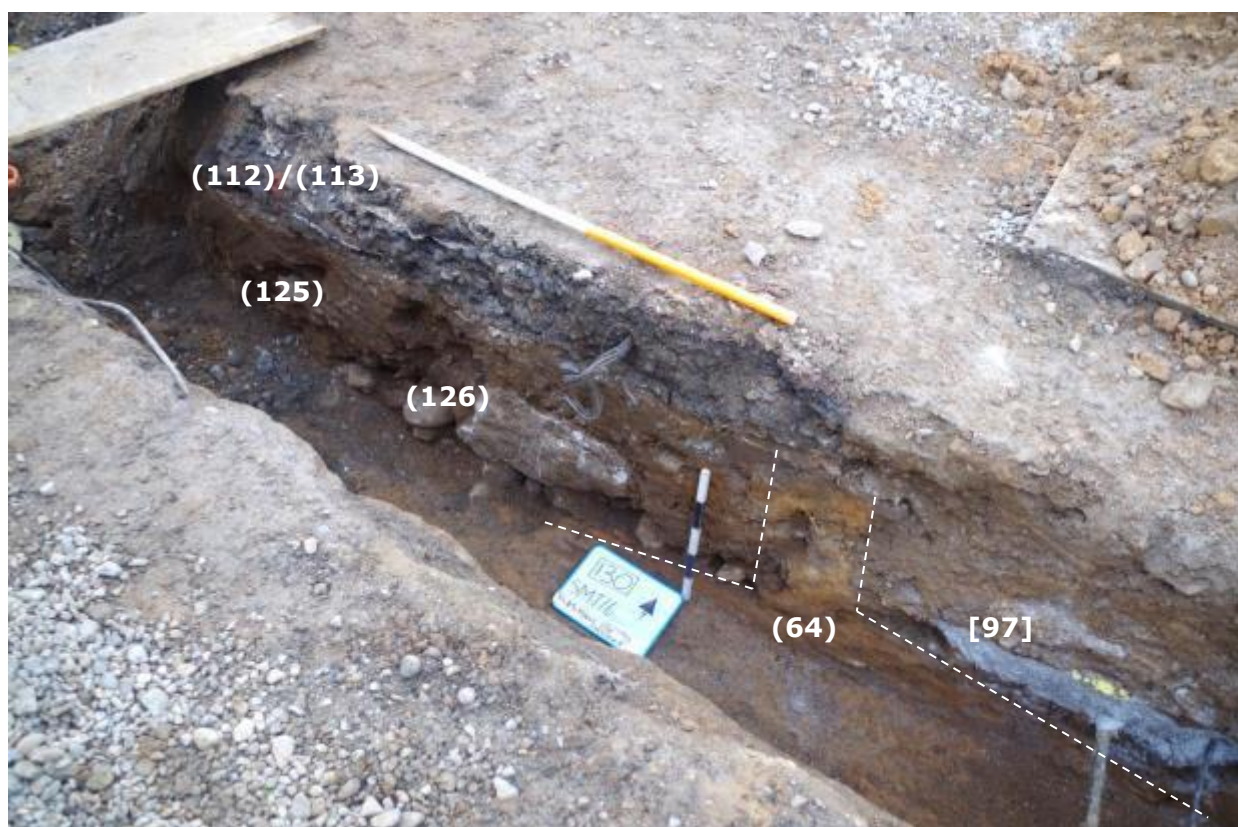
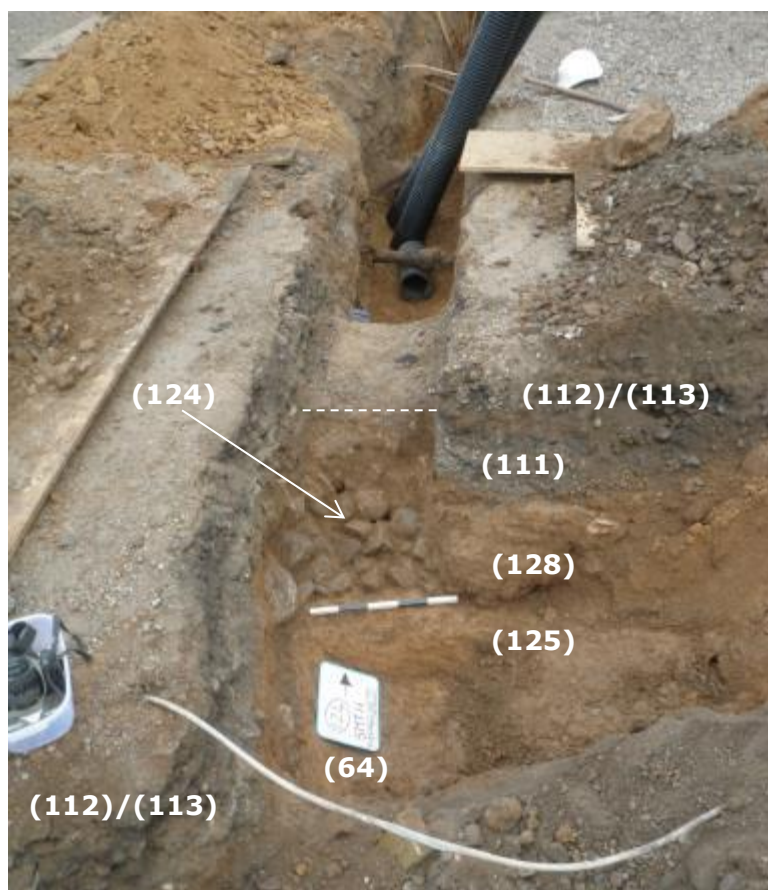


Fig 36 Looking north-west showing the eastern edge of structure [130] and stones (126) in section. In the right foreground modern disturbance [97] can be seen and in the left of the photograph the plank overlies partially back filled C-N.

6.4 Area D

The total length of the trench in this section was 61m. The main features in this area are shown on Figure 37 (see also Figs 38-43).

6.4.1 Area D-W – western (north side of cemetery)

This section measured 38m long, 1m wide and averaged 0.8m deep.

Area D-W ran from the front of the lych-gate along the whole of the northern side of the cemetery. The cemetery is of uncertain date. The earliest known gravestone dates to 1618, while the earliest clear depiction dates to an engraving of 1789 (Herring 1993, 146). Extrapolating back from the known piecemeal expansion and alterations of the cemetery it is possible that the formerly curved south-western corner had a medieval or earlier origin. It is known that between 1843 and 1876 the cemetery was extended 8m east, and that an 'L-shaped' range of buildings was removed from the north-eastern corner of the cemetery in about 1877, when the current cemetery wall was being built.

Sunken building footprint [139] - The western end of the trench contained the south-eastern corner of structure [130] (discussed above). Positioned some 4m to the east was [139]. This measured 7m from east to west, extended north and south of the trench and was 0.5m deep with a flat base. The western side was defined by a steep cut with upper western disturbance (137). The internal eastern edge of the cut was filled with a 0.7m wide deposit of often flat, angular slate and granite rubble (135), none of which was mortared. The intervening matrix was dry silt. To the immediate east again, and extending for 2.1m in the south facing section was stone deposit (134). Stones (134) (Fig 37) included a massive 'L-shaped' granite block sitting horizontally on the floor of the cut. This was an *in situ* basal stone supporting the former possibly part clay-bonded wall which had collapsed to the immediate east as a jumble of voided, mostly beach collected granite blocks and cobbles. Sealed beneath this wall tumble was a large pilchard weight (Fig 39) with an upper central indent and iron fitting. When it was removed from the trench its underside was found to have an iron ring and some linear scoring. The opposing eastern side of the building was defined by another mass of large, voided granite blocks (156). These too were the remains of a collapsed wall running along the eastern edge of vertically cut [139]. The southern section was less disturbed by stones (156), making the eastern edge of [139] very clear (Fig 40).

Between collapsed walling (134) and (156), from the bottom up, were deposits (142), (140), (143), (141) and (138). Layer (142) was 0.1m thick soft slightly organic silt overlying natural clay (64). This was an initial abandonment or possibly remnant floor level deposit, which probably included a long since rotted timber floor. Above was redeposited clay loam with occasional decayed bone (140). This formed a deliberate single phased deposit which overlay stone tumble (134) and (156), and varied in thickness from 0.18m to 0.4m against the stone tumble. The intervening depression was then filled with later dark loamy clay (143), slate fragments and occasional bone and pottery. Above was layer (141), a much later early track deposit. It consisted of hard/compacted silt, slate and crushed red brick, and overlay the top of (134). A gap in this layer corresponding with the central softer (non-stone filled) part of this structure may well reflect track erosion. Above was crushed, compacted slate track surface (138) and later track surfaces (112) and (113).

As with structure [115]/[129]/[130], this building footprint has not produced diagnostic finds, does not appear on the historic mapping, and may be of 18th century or earlier date. Its dimensions, profile, floor level, collapsed drystone/clay bonded? walling and pattern of subsequent demolition, infill and track establishment strongly links these two structures. Their relationship to the building footprint due west of the Stewards House is uncertain.

The remaining c23m of Area D-W did not produce any more cut features. The long north and south facing sections showed 0.3m to 0.45m thick variable track deposits (112) and

(113) running along the top of slightly variably coloured and textured yellow and ginger clay (64), which rapidly turned in to a deep red soft sandstone – as reflected in the cliffs at Marazion.

6.4.2 Area D-E – eastern (north side of café)

This section measured 23m long, 0.8m wide and averaged 0.8m deep.

Area D-E ran east along the front of the Island Café, following the gravelled path which separates the café from its grassed eating area. The Island Café was originally built (in two stages) as the castle and island laundry. The main eastern 'L-shaped' part was built in the 1870s, while a similar-looking western extension was then added in the late nineteenth century (Herring 1993, 148 and 172).

Path (144) - This whole section of trenching was sealed beneath modern gravel (157) overlying granite path (144). Path (144) (Fig 37) was 0.2m deep, extended south beyond the trench towards the café wall (located 0.5m to the south) and across the top of the trench to stones 148, which ran along its northern edge. It consisted of roughly squared granite blocks, forming a substantial, firm, flat surface which sealed a series of much deeper cuts and deposits along its length. At the far eastern end of the trench (144) overlies probable levelling (145), a hard, compacted gritty clay. Some of the granite blocks were retained for reuse (Fig 41).

Kerbing 148 - Neatly shaped and set granite blocks 148 were recorded running along the entire northern edge of the trench, 1.2m out from the northern café wall. Approximately half of them collapsed in to the open trench, but the rest remain *in situ* (Figs 37 and 41). The top of this setting was level and the stones themselves had slight chamfered beading along their upper southern edges. They were obviously designed to be seen and formed a low-lying, 0.04m higher, decorative edge to path (144). The base of the stones was uneven and set in to the top of the densely compacted, predominantly clay loam deposits seen in the trench. Both path (144) and stones 148 post-date the c1900 red tiled electrical service [20].

Feature [155] and later [159] - At the western end of the trench (Fig 37), 2m along from the north-western corner of the café was large cut feature [155]/(154). Fill (154) was a single phased clay loam, which was in excess of 0.5m deep and extended below the base of the trench. This had a service disturbed, but probable original sheer western edge which cut down in to natural sandstone (64). Fill (154) extended east for at least 5m, before being lost amidst a mass of disturbance associated with later services [97 and probable laundry related activity [159]/(153) in the east. Fill (153) included mixed rubble lenses, clay loam, charcoal, china, bone and clay pipe etc. The eastern edge of [159] was marked by 1m wide, north to south running [20]. The red tiles of [20], stood out sharply in section and could be seen to lie almost immediately beneath path (144).

Features [152] and [158] – The western side of [152] had been removed by [20]. The eastern side was 0.8m to its east, and cut down at a 45° angle. The base of the cut was not seen, but the feature appeared to form a north to south aligned French drain. It was filled with a dense deposit of small angular stones in loose slightly sandy silt (151). To the east, and cut by [152], was (149). Context (149) was the dark sandy clay loam fill of [158] (Fig 37). It was in excess of 0.4m deep and included stones and occasional bone, tile, slate, red brick and clay pipe stems. The upper western side of this fill, and all of later adjacent fill (153) was sealed by tar and crushed coal/coke path (150). The eastern side of cut [158] was steep and dropped below the 0.8m depth of trenching.

Interpretation of [152], [155], [158] and [159] is difficult. The author was told that known laundry associated tanks have been located to the north, beneath the café garden, which were constructed of red brick and cement. These features did not appear to have any intact redbrick or cement built edges. Despite this, and the obvious lack of additional water pipes or tanks, etc., it is likely that these features all relate to laundry

activity as opposed to the known adjacent, differently aligned cellars (which extend beneath the café).

Two dense clay loam and pebble deposits (146) and lower (147) were located at the extreme eastern end of the trench. These represent significant building up of ground levels beneath the café and its garden. To the east of this quite massive build up is the granite built wall which defines the eastern edge of the café garden and the western side of the markedly lower castle garden lawns.

6.4.3 Area D-S – southern arm (western side of café)

This section measured 23m long, 0.6m wide and 0.7m deep.

Area D-S ran along the lightly gravelled path separating the cemetery from the café (Figs 37, 42 and 43). It followed the western gable end of the Island Café and then continued in a straight line along the eastern edge of the cemetery up to the shed in the south-west corner of the garden. The northern end extended diagonally from the granite cobbles marking the café garden entrance area.

Upper soil (160) - Running across the length of Area D-S was compacted topsoil layer (160). This had a 0.15m to 0.2m depth and was very dark, slightly sticky clay loam. It was rooty and mixed, but stone and find free and possibly redeposited from elsewhere.

Lower garden soil (161) - Garden soil (161) underlay (160) (Fig 43) and was again 0.15m to 0.2m thick. It was a dark orangey brown clay loam with occasional small stones, but was not seen at either end of the trench. It extended for 13m north to south along the central part of the trench. It was at its clearest above stones 162 in the west facing section.

Stones 162 and charcoal (163) - This centrally positioned 5m long eastern 'spread' of stones was only visible in the west facing section. It had a 0.12m thickness and was sealed 0.3m below the current ground surface. The stones were not mortared together, and sat as a shallow spread or surface on the soft red sandstone/clay natural (64). Overlying the stones was charcoal deposit (163). This had a 0.05m thickness and consisted of near black silty ash and charcoal. It represents what appears to have been a bonfire-like episode, which was not sufficiently intense to have cracked the underlying stones or scorch the natural.

A large defaced coin was found in the immediate vicinity of this probable 19th century activity. On the basis of its size and weight it is likely to be either a 1797 minted penny or a George III two pence. The coin fits well with the known former buildings and cellars in this immediate area.

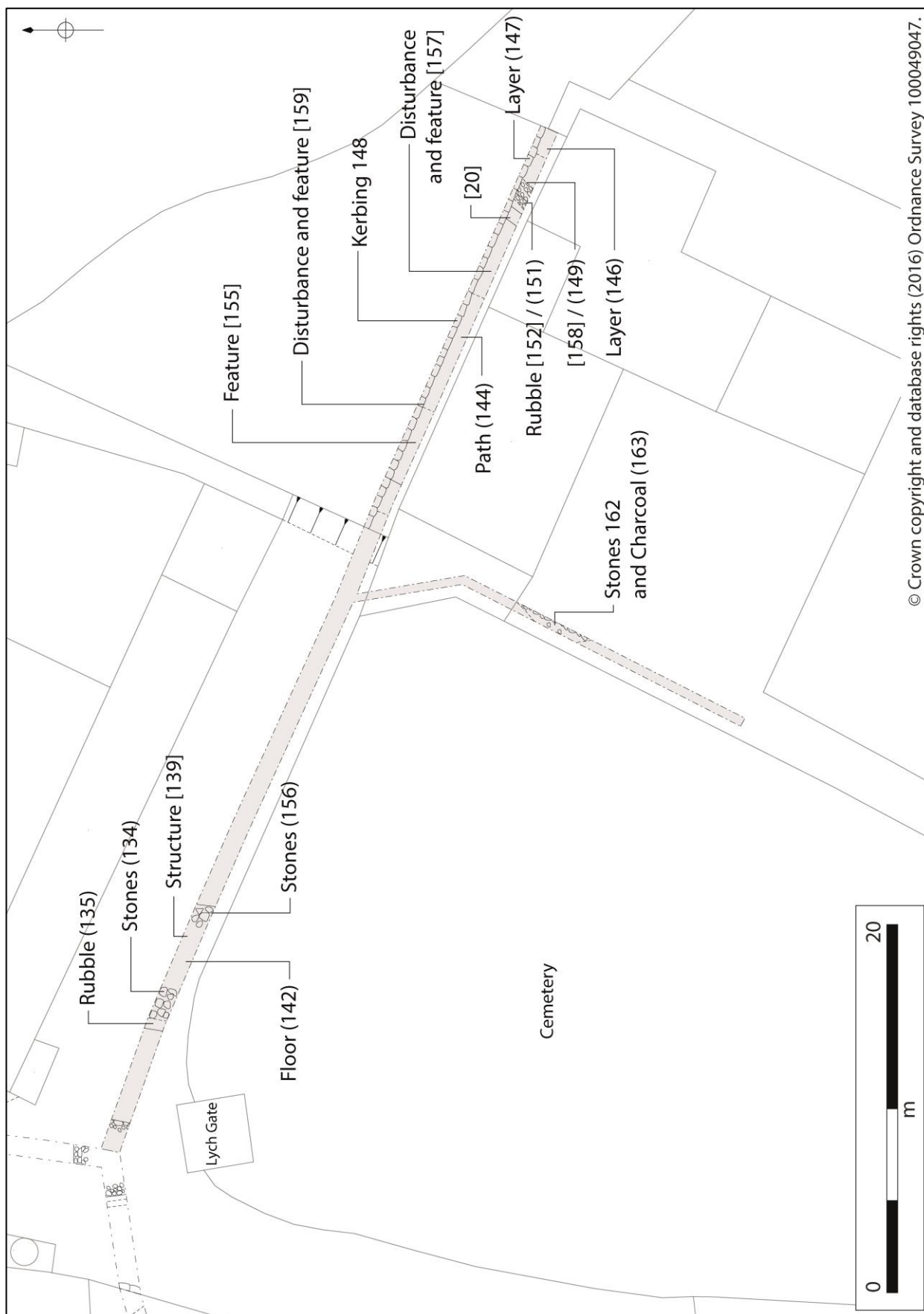


Fig 37 Plan showing the whole of Area D and all main features.



Fig 38 Showing west side of structure cut [139] and top of western wall tumble (134).



Fig 39 Pilchard press found under wall tumble (134) in structure [139]; note central iron attachment for lifting arm and linear scoring.



Fig 40 Looking east along Area D-W, showing the northern cemetery wall running along its southern edge. The dark fill underlying the track make up (112) and (113) marks the internal structure [139] area.



Fig 41 Looking east along trench Area D-E, showing gravel blocks of path (144) piled up against the Island Café and the partially fallen granite kerbing 148 on the right side of the trench. The dark contexts below are the fills of [152] and [158]. Note that natural (64) was not visible at any point along this area.



Fig 42 Looking south along the northern half of Area D-S from Area D-E/W. The walling on the right marks the eastern side of the cemetery.



Fig 43 Looking south along the southern half of Area D-S. Note the dark garden soils (160) and (161) and the edge of stones 162 in the foreground.

7 Discussion

No categorically medieval features were found and finds were predominantly post-medieval or later in date, which probably reflects mechanical excavation and spoil removal rather than a lack of early finds. Exceptions include the cannon ball and probable 15th century lead weight (both found by metal detector in Area A-M/A-E), and four flints, two of which are worked and prehistoric in date from Area B.

However, the project did reveal information concerning the post-medieval development of occupation on the Mount. The harbour from the early 15th century (with remodelling in 1724 and significant reconstruction in 1824) plus the expansion of the village during the mid/late 1800s resulted in marked changes in ground level, tidal ground water height and drainage. In order to cope with these changes a series of granite culverts were built behind the harbour, beneath what later became a thriving coastal settlement. Culvert openings can be seen built in to both the upper (19th century) and lower (18th century) harbour walls.

- Culvert 104 in Area A-N is likely to correspond with the 19th century phase of drainage, while culverts 49 and 51 in Area B-E are earlier, probably dating to the 18th century.

The culverts partially lie at a tangent to the known 1834 plan of the village and clearly predate walls 37 and 39. Their large rectangular granite blocks are reminiscent of those seen in the lower harbour wall, while their depth below ground level and sheer quality of construction contrasts with much of the immediately surrounding archaeology.

As the bustling village grew, an increasing number of houses with associated understoreys were built. By the mid to late 1800s there were at least 53 houses, many with associated cellars, yards and runs of walling, all of which affected ground levels through excavation and redeposition of spoil, and the bringing in of additional building materials; while runs of walling would have blocked the natural drainage pattern. In some cases ground levels were deliberately raised, for example in Area D-E, but in others it was less dramatic, with the gradual terracing of ground mimicking the former topography.

- In Area A natural (64) was consistently seen to be approximately 0.5m higher in the southern half of the trench, (despite the presence of a highly disruptive deep sewer line). The northern half of the trench, in contrast, presented a run of excavated features, including levelled yards and cellars, all with infill deposits. The overlying back lane sealed successive layers of mixed midden, rubble and demolition material. The differences in ground levels across Area A and B and from north to south was most clearly seen with walls 37, 38, 39 and 60, all of which extended down at least 1m in to the ground on one or both sides.
- In Area B the garden sealed at least two successive phases of earlier building footprints over earlier culverts. Here preservation was better due to a lack of later redevelopment. Historic mapping shows that this area had not been rebuilt since its mid-19th century clearance between 1843 and 1876. Remnant walls and floors in particular, reflect some of the variety seen in these 18th century buildings in terms of character and use. They are now sealed by up to 1m deep midden and rubble, topped by garden soils.
- In Area C and D-W two early sunken building footprints were recorded [115]/[129]/[130] and [139], plus a further potential structure in front of Stewards House. These were not previously known about, do not appear on the historic mapping and all predate the current main track up to the mount. It is considered likely that these are 18th century or earlier.
- Area D-W largely mirrored the original ground profile since it was overlain by a relatively even expanse of repeated track make-up varying in depth from 0.3m to 0.5m. At the far eastern end, in Area D-E ground level has been so massively

increased, with deep backfilled cellars and later laundry associated features that natural was not seen at all.

The results from the trenching project were therefore significant and demonstrated that, in spite of the known density of past trenching and manhole construction across all areas, and despite the route of the main track having existed for several hundred years, new information could be recorded; particularly with regard the structures beneath the trackway.

8 Recommendations

On the basis of the above, it is recommended that:

- Any further trenching works in the village area should be archaeologically monitored, including within Area A if it extends below 0.75m deep, since natural was frequently not seen along the northern edge and pockets of intact archaeology do exist between the frequent service trenches.
- Any trenching in Area B below 0.5m deep is now known to potentially risk disturbance to at least two main phases of building. Discrepancies in the accuracy of the historic maps, particularly with reference to the 1876 OS map means that it is very difficult to categorically link field work to mapped features. As a result any remains are of potential interest.
- Any trenching works within the area of the main tracks (Areas C and D) should be archaeologically monitored if it extends below a 0.3m depth, since remains were found, without warning, below historic track layers (averaging 0.4m deep).

Note: It is acknowledged that geophysical survey is unlikely to be a useful tool within the immediate village area because of the density of demolition and rubble build up, and the depth and compaction of repeated track layers.

It is in addition recommended that:

- A programme of scanning locally held collections of old photographs would be potentially valuable, but it is as yet unquantified resource.

As an example of the usefulness of this, while out on site the archaeologist was given a scanned copy of the now demolished structure 36 in Area A-E. Without this photograph it would not have been possible to describe its former appearance and build.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

- 1834 Plan of St Michael's Mount village (held at Manor Office, Marazion).
1843 Plan of St Michael's Map (held at Manor Office, Marazion).
Ordnance Survey, c1809. First Edition 1" to 1 mile (licensed digital copy at CAU)
Ordnance Survey, 1876. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)
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9.2 Publications

- Borlase, W., 1769. *Antiquities Historical and Monumental of the County of Cornwall*. Bowyer and Nichols, London.
- Fiennes, C., 1695. *Through England on a side saddle*. Gibson, A., 1967. *Early tours in Devon and Cornwall* (ed by R. Pearse Chope). David and Charles: Newton Abbot.
- Fletcher, Canon J.R., 1951. *Short history of St Michael's Mount, Cornwall* (ed. DJ Stephan). St Michael's Mount.
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- Herring, P.C., 1993. *St Michael's Mount - An Archaeological evaluation of St Michael's Mount*. A report to the National Trust. CAU Truro.
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- Jones, A.M. and Quinnell, H., 2011. The Neolithic and Bronze Age in Cornwall, c40000 cal BC to c1000 cal BC: an overview of recent developments. *Cornish Archaeology* **50**, 197-229
- Leland, J., 1534-43. *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*. In Gibson, A., 1967. *Early tours in Devon and Cornwall* (ed by R. Pearse Chope). David and Charles: Newton Abbot.
- St.Aubyn, J., 1978. *St Michael's Mount: Illustrated history and guide*. Beric Tempest and Co., St Ives.

9.3 Websites

- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

10 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146624**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Electronic data is stored in the following locations:

- Project admin: G:TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites S\St MICHAEL'S MOUNT 2016 trenching 146624
- Electronic drawings: R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites S\St Michael's Mount 2016 trenching 146624
- Scanned field work drawings: G:TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites S\St MICHAEL'S MOUNT 2016 trenching 146624\SCANNED field drawings
- Site drawings: **GRE 873/1-46**
- Black and white images: **GBP 2398**
- Digital photographs: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\Sites S\St Michael's Mt 2016 TRENCHING WB-146624

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: **cornwall2-276934**

The project report number is **2017R016**

11 The National Trust Archive Index and Deposition Form

1. Title of Project
St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT Archaeological watching brief during the 2016 village trenching works.
2. Project Short Description
<p>Archaeological watching brief following trenching work as it progressed from west to east through St Michael's Mount village during October to December 2016. Area A – looked at the back lane behind Elizabeth Terrace. Area B - looked at the garden area behind the former St Aubyn's Arms Hotel. Area C – ran from the garden to the lych-gate and then north to the Change House. Area D – extended from the lych-gate east along the entire front of the Island Café. Additional minor arms of trenching were also recorded.</p> <p>All areas produced archaeological remains including former building and cellar footprints, walls, internal floors and external yards (including cobbled and bitumen floors), early culverts and later French drains, two well preserved pilchard vats etc. Finds were copious and varied; spanning kitchen midden-like material - butchered animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and pottery, etc), plus demolition material (rebuilding / reuse). Metal detector finds include a small rectangular weight and a small cannon ball. Two large stone weights or press stones were retained on site for the public to see.</p> <p>Originally extant walls and surface cobbles were replaced. Wall footings when encountered were tunnelled under wherever possible. Frequent past services (trenches and manholes) were noted throughout – some of these dating back to the early 20th century redevelopment of the village.</p>
3. Project
WATCHING BRIEF
4. Location
<p>NT Property, NT Region ... St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT</p> <p>NGR ... SW 51523 30054</p> <p>County ... CORNWALL</p> <p>District ... PENWITH</p>
5. Creators
<p>Name of Originating Organisation ... CORNWALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT</p> <p>Address of Originating Organisation ... FAL BUILDING, COUNTY HALL, TREYEW ROAD, TRURO, CORNWALL TR1 3AY</p> <p>Project Manager ... ANDY JONES</p>
6. Dates
<p>Project Start ... WSI request date - 22/9/2016</p> <p>Project End ... Report deposition date – April 2017</p> <p>Archive Deposition Date ... <u>expected 2017</u></p>

7. Archive Contents					
Item	Description	Format	Media	Scale	Copyright and Source
Context sheets	173 x hand written context sheets recorded in the field	Paper		A4	
Field drawings	46 x different field drawings inc. plans and sections at 1:10 and 1:20.	Permatrace	Scanned	A3	
Black & white photography	1 x developed film	Contact print and film	CD	-	
Digital colour photography	182 x colour photographs		CD	-	
Artefacts	580 x miscellaneous	5 x archive finds boxes		-	
Report	Archive report on results of watching brief	Bound copy		A4	
FINDS	All dates and types – to be selectively discarded by NT	4 large cardboard finds boxes			
8. For Cirencester Use Only					
Archive Process Date	Date Accessioned into Wansdyke	EVUID	Archive ID		

12 Project recording form



NT Region: Penwith, Cornwall **NGR:** SW 51523 30054

NT Property: St Michael's Mount

Project Name: St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT: Archaeological watching brief during the 2016 village trenching works.

Activity Type: Watching Brief

Date Started: WSI request - 22/9/2016, watching brief on site 10/10/2016

Originator: Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Reason for Project: Explorative trenching and laying of new services through St Michael's Mount village, and associated trenching to connect with extant (internal) building services.

Description: Archaeological watching brief following trenching work as it progressed from west to east through St Michael's Mount village during October to December 2016. Area A – looked at the back lane behind Elizabeth Terrace. Area B - looked at the garden area behind the former St Aubyn's Arms Hotel. Area C – ran from the garden to the lych-gate and then north to the Change House. Area D – extended from the lych-gate east along the entire front of the Island Café. Additional minor arms of trenching were also recorded.

All areas produced archaeological remains including former building and cellar footprints, walls, internal floors and external yards (including cobbled and bitumen floors), early culverts and later French drains, two well preserved pilchard vats, etc. Finds were copious and varied; spanning kitchen midden-like material - butchered animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and pottery, etc), plus demolition material (rebuilding / reuse). Metal detector finds include a small rectangular weight and a small cannon ball. Two large stone weights or press stones were retained on site for the public to see.

Originally extant walls and surface cobbles were replaced. Wall footings when encountered were tunnelled under wherever possible. Frequent past services (trenches and manholes) were noted throughout – some of these dating back to the early 20th century redevelopment of the village.

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Inputted onto NTSMR: ~	NTSMR	Site	Activity	ID	No:
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Date Finished: April 2017

Location of Archive Deposit:

Currently held at CAU office.

Contents of Archive:

46 original field drawings (also scanned), 173 hand written paper context record sheets, two sets of digital colour photographs, plus a single developed black and white film.

Finds/ArchiveArrangements:

4 boxes of field-selected finds of all dates and types. To be selectively discarded by NT

Report Title: St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT: Archaeological watching brief during trenching works through the village in 2016.

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Distributed to:

Heelis (2 copies) ~ Digital Copy to Heelis ~ Regional Office ~

Property Manager ~ NMR ~ Property Staff ~

Other:

.....
.....
.....

13 Site inventory

13.1 Context list

Site Areas A, B, C and D are followed by an abbreviated locational description N, S, E, W (compass directions) or M (for middle part of trench).

All measurements relate to trench recorded dimensions only, i.e., length visible in plan or section, width of trench at base unless otherwise stated. The vast majority of contexts extended beyond the trench edges.

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
1	A-W	Back lane upper layer - see (87), (89) and (98)	19m+ long, 4m wide, 0.3m thick. Mid brownish grey, compact but friable clay loam, with stone and bone. Recent layer consisting of mixed topsoil, demolition and domestic debris topped by gravel.
2	A-W	Layer	2m long, 2m wide, 0.2m thick. Mid grey brown compact, dense gritty clay loam with occasional pebbles and bones plus shell. No pottery. Possible remnant kitchen midden. Under (3) and (1), over 106.
3	A-W	Layer	6m+ long, 2m wide, 0.25m thick. Dark grey brown compact, but friable silty clay loam. Mixed, with pebbles and roof slate fragments, occasional charcoal, bone, shell, pottery & iron. Under (6) and (1), over (2).
4	A-W	Layer	4m long, 2m wide, 0.23m thick. Mid greyish red/brown, compact but friable sandy clay loam. Contained moderate stones, occasional charcoal, bone, shell, pottery. Mixed. Under 106, over (5).
5	A-W	Layer – lime making	5m long, 2m wide, 0.05m thick. Dark reddish (iron pan?) black, friable, silty coal dust/charcoal-like compressed layer. Contained very many/almost packed sea shells (esp. cockles) and occasional small sandy patches. The remains of lime production by shell roasting. Under (4) and 106, over (64).
6	A-W	Layer	3m long, 2m wide, 0.3m thick. Mid reddish brown, friable gritty loamy clay. Occasional varied stone and red brick, charcoal, bone, pottery. Late, rapidly deposited dump of fill, possibly in a depression. Under (1), over (3).
7	A-W	Fill of [8]	0.37m long/wide, 0.18m thick. Fill of pit [8]. Uncertain source, no finds. Under (10), over [8].
8	A-W	Pit cut	0.37m long/wide, 0.18m deep. Filled with (7). Uncertain use/function or plan. Does not extend south to opposite side of trench. Predates wall 106. Flat base, stepped west edge and sheer east edge. Under (7) and (10), over (9) and (5).
9	A-W	Layer	1.25m long, 2m wide, 0.22m thick. Mid yellowish orange compact sandy clay. Probable redeposited natural clay with blown sand. Under (10), over (13).
10	A-W	Layer	1.2m long, c1m wide, 0.15m thick. Mid grey brown, compact clay loam. Occasional mixed stone and slate, charcoal, shells, bones, pottery. Mixed, weathered midden and demolition/building debris with bands of blown sand. Underlies east boulder of wall 106 and (3), overlies (7) and (9).
11	A-W	Layer	0.5m long, unknown width, 0.15m thick. Mid grey brown, friable sandy loam. Occasional small stone, bone, pottery. Possible remnant midden, sand blow and yard sweepings? Under (10) and (3), over (13).
12	A-W	Layer	0.85m long, unknown width, 0.08m thick. Dark grey brown, compact shelly loam. Occasional small stones, charcoal, crushed and whole marine shells. Lies on/close to (64), under (13).
13	A-W	Layer	1.3m long, 1.5m wide, 0.14m thick. Mid reddish orange, dense/compact, gritty, sandy clay. Occasional small stone and windblown sand. Under (11), over (12).
14	A-W	Layer –cobble surface	4.2m long, 1.7m wide, 0.12m thick. Mid greyish brown, compacted silty clay around layer of cobble flooring. Lumpy large (10-25cm),

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			undulating beach cobble surface, possibly used for draining pilchards? Not a domestic floor/yard space. Cut about by all subsequent services, including early electric [20]. Associated with wall 107 on immediate north edge. Under (15), over (16).
15	A-W	Layer	4.2m long, 1.7m wide, 0.05m thick. Dark brownish black, compact silty/clayey coal dust with iron pan (red staining). Some crushed shells. Directly overlay cobble surface (14). Under (3).
16	A-W	Layer – SEE CONTEXT (27).	Variable dimensions, c 20m+ long, 2m+ wide, up to 0.35m thick. Mid brownish orange, compact slightly sandy, loamy, silty clay. Represents redeposited dirty natural clay (64), which has built up parts of Area A. Possibly includes cellar up caste. Clearest along south side of western half of Area A. Cut by services, over (64).
17	A-M	Upper fill of [18]	0.6m diameter, 0.2m thick. Upper fill of vat [18]. Mid grey brown to black, friable sandy loam. Mixed midden including much very small stone/slate fragments, charcoal, bone, shell, pottery, clay pipe, piece of broken iron. Clearance related backfill deposit. Upper northern part clipped by [20].
18	A-M	Pilchard oil vat (smaller)	0.6m diameter, 0.35m deep. Circular, vertical sided, flat bottomed, wood lined/constructed vat, sunk in to natural clay – rendering it watertight. A timber-lined, 14cm tall, 10cm wide inflow ran up towards the south at a 45° angle. Cut from an approximate 0.2m depth from the top of the recorded vat. This was subsequently found to run towards larger, deeper vat [21], although it did not directly contact it – suggesting an external channel. Cuts (64)/ redeposited (64).
19	A-M	Lower fill of [18]	0.6m diameter, 0.13m thick. Lower fill of vat [18]. Dark reddish brown. Occasional small stone, bone, pot, twisted iron fragment and lump of rotted wood – former lid? Post-use, clearance related mixed backfill.
20	A-B-C-D	Red tiled services - see [97]	Linear, east to west running electrical cable trench with stamped red clay tiles running across top. Frequently seen running along trenching works – all areas. c100 year old and related to original electrification of then new village staff houses. Cuts all contexts encountered.
21	A-M	Pilchard oil vat	0.72m diameter and 0.85m deep. Circular, vertical sided, flat bottomed, wood lined/constructed vat, sunk in to natural clay – rendering it completely watertight. A timber-lined, 14cm tall, 10cm wide inflow ran up towards the west at a 45° angle. Cut from an approximate 0.25m depth from the top of the recorded vat. This ran towards a more recent manhole/service entrance, which probably removed vat associated superstructure. Cut (64)/redeposited (64).
22	A-M	Upper fill of [21]	0.72 diameter, 0.55m thick. Mid blackish brown, friable gritty loam. Moderate variable stones, occasional charcoal, bones, pottery, ironwork and tile. Mixed, post-use, midden and demolition waste clearance, covering/surrounding (23).
23	A-M	Weight from [21]	0.48m x 0.42m x 0.38m large granite cobble weight. Two iron fittings associated with hook/hoop for probable lifting arm attachment. Used as a pilchard press. Approximate central position within the vat, between the upper and lower fills. Retained (temporary storage in the garden/Area B).
24	A-M	Lower fill of [21]	0.72m diameter, 0.28m thick. Dark reddish black/brown, friable gritty silty loam. Included much rotted wood- possible lid?, and some rusted ironwork, bone, occasional pottery and charcoal. Some red iron staining. Midden waste infill.
25	A-M	Wood lining of vat [21]	0.025m thick wood lining of pilchard oil vat [21]. The wood itself was intact but completely soft and rotted. Dark brownish red in colour. Broad, flat iron rings and rope could be seen running around the external edge of the wood. Internal peripheral, basal indent where wooden upright wood slotted. This is very clearly visible in the photographs.
26	A-M	Wood lining of vat [18]	0.025m thick wood lining of pilchard oil vat [18]. The wood itself was intact but completely soft and rotted. Dark brownish red in colour. Broad, flat iron rings and rope impressions could be seen running

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			around the external edge of the wood. Internal peripheral, basal indent where wooden upright wood slotted. This is very clearly visible in the photographs.
27	A-W/M	Layer – SEE CONTEXT (16).	Patchy 30m long, 2m wide, 0.3m thick. Pale/mid greyish brown, compact loamy clay with occasional stone. Located in patches along the western end and across much of the central portion of Area A. Overlies natural (64) on southern side of trench. Dense, loamy and sticky. Almost no finds at all. Similar uniformity, expanse to (16) but more loamy. Difficult to equate with historic mapping. Above (64), below u/s mixed layers, demolition and modern disturbance/trenching, surfacing etc. Cultivated?
28	A-M/E	Layer –cobble surface	3.35m long, 1.7m wide, 0.15m thick. Mid greyish brown, compacted, silty clay matrix around variably sized and placed cobbles. Undulating and possibly not designed for domestic space, since quite uneven. Possibly associated with pilchard storage and drainage. Severely cut about by later service trenches (including [20]). Patches of impressed (29) and (30) may indicate cobbled surface's use. Voids noted along northwest edge possibly associated with [20], but when the cobbles were lifted the voids were found to correspond to redeposited sand in a possibly linear depression underlying/draining? the cobbling. Under (29) and (30), over (32).
29	A-M/E	Patchy spreads	Patchy 3.35m long, 1.2m wide, 0.05m thick. Mid reddish brown, very compacted, silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, crushed shell/bone smears and mortar/lime. Directly overlies cobbling (28), and is probably the result of the floor's use. Sealed by later mixed demolition deposits and [20].
30	A-E	Patchy spreads	Patchy 3.35m long, 1.2m wide, 0.05m thick. Dark brownish black, hard, smooth, almost greasy deposit of uncertain origin. Possibly burnt pilchard oil residue? Similarly thin, hard compacted patches to (29), but darker. Runs across south side of exposed cobbled surface (28), under later demolition/debris and [20].
31	A-E	Layer	2.7m long, 2m+ wide, 0.4m thick. Mid/dark greyish red-brown, friable, gritty clay loam. Varied stone, occasional charcoal, shell, bone, pot, ironwork, glass, and red brick. A thick, mixed deposit containing kitchen midden and demolition/building material. Appeared to fill a poorly defined sunken area to east of cobbling (28) – former cellar/building footprint. Partly defined by wall trench (88). (34) to immediate east.
32	A-E	Layer	3m+ long, 2.4m, 0.3m thick. Mid ginger brown, compact sandy clay. A thick, uniform, find-free layer of redeposited (64) and sand, incorporating northern sand under (28). A thick preparatory layer for upper cobbling (28). Over (64).
33	A-E	Layer	1.5m long, 1.5m wide, 0.3m thick. Mid greyish brown, friable, gritty clay loam. Moderate mixed stone, charcoal, bone, pottery, ironwork, window glass fragment, and red brick. Redeposited midden and rubble demolition. Backfill adjoining (31) to the west and (34) to the east – no foundations or walling separating these backfill deposits.
34	A-E	Layer	4m long, 2m wide, 1m+ thick. Single context number issued to cover a number of mixed demolition and rubble/remnant midden layers overlying/making up much of the eastern part of Area A. Associated with wholesale late 19 th century levelling. Sunken room 36 marks approximate eastern extent.
35	A-E	Fill of [36]	2.5m long, 1.5m wide. Dark greyish brown, friable, stony, silty loam. The mixed fill of former outdoor, lean-to toilet. Fill incorporates a whole range of late 19 th , 20 th century rubbish.
36	A-E	Former toilet /sunken room	2.5m Long, 1.5m+ wide and 0.6m deep. Former outdoor, lean-to toilet. Sunken floor level, but is higher than the original low-lying back yard of adjacent (northern) Harbour View property. Located close to Area B garden, and attached to the southern face of northern wall 38. Rectangular, east to west aligned, and defined by remnant brick and stone walls on all sides. Internal plaster and concrete floor. A manhole had removed much of south side. Infilled original 0.8m wide door entrance seen in wall 38. NOTE – one of the

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			locals provided a picture of the building prior to demolition. Sealed by (1)/(40).
37	B-W	Western garden wall	2m+ long, 0.3m wide and extends 1.7m below current garden ground level. Mortared granite construction. Upper c1.5m height of walling removed prior to fieldwork. Lower east facing elevation contained a central put-log hole, suggesting a potential low (c1m internal height) cellar on its eastern side (prior to the formation of the lawn and garden). Approximately 0.7m difference in height between the higher east and lower west side of the wall. Cuts across early culvert 49? Tunnelled under during trenching – so left <i>in situ</i> .
38	A-E	North (east) Area A wall	Largely uncut granite and mortar built garden wall not affected by trenching. Defined northern side of eastern Area A. Follows a near linear west to east course, with minor kinks. Has a 3m height above ground level. North facing elevation forms Harbour View back garden walls. Can clearly be seen to incorporate former, now blocked door in room 36, and a blocked window to its east (near garden Area B/wall 37). North elevation shows probable full height, southern elevation has a c1m hidden depth below Area A back lane.
39	B	Northern Area B wall	Largely uncut granite and mortar built garden wall not affected by trenching, representing back wall of former 18 th century building to north. Defined northern side of garden Area B, following a dog-legged course. South facing elevation largely shrouded with plants and trellis work, but northern elevation can clearly be seen to incorporate former, now blocked openings, plus lower original floor level. Wall 39 is 3.6m high on north side and 2.2m high on south. Wall 39 runs over culvert 51.
40	A-E	Top layer	c10m long, 1m+ wide, 0.5m thick. Dark grey brown, loose, silty, sandy loam. Moderate mixed stone, occasional small charcoal, bone, shell, pottery, clay pie and red brick. A mixed, slightly rubbly build-up with remnant midden material, occasional old cobbles. Red bricks had no frog indents. Mottled, varied sand, mortar, and clay pockets. Seals (41).
41	A-E	Concrete floor	2m long, 0.5m+ wide and 0.1m thick. Southern side cut through during trenching works. Lay 0.5m below Area A ground surface. Possibly in use before the now blocked wall 38 window was in use. Concrete floor clearly post-dates original window construction and use. Under (40), over (42).
42	A-E/B-W	Layer	2m long, 0.5m+ wide, 0.4m thick. Dark grey brown friable silty loam. Occasional mixed stone, bone, shell, pottery and clay pipe. Redeposited loam and midden (plus occasional demolition) layer beneath floor (41). Spreads beyond the dimensions given above, but at its clearest in eastern part of Area A-E.
43	B	Garden topsoil	0.3m thick cultivated/planted garden soil deposit covering whole of Area B. Dark greyish brown, soft, well mixed, silty sandy loam with occasional midden bone, pottery and clay pipe, plus occasional roof slate fragments. Over (44).
44	B	Layer	0.1-0.4m thick redeposited layer, covering whole of Area B and below garden soil (43). Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy/loamy clay. Occasional small stones, bone, shell and pottery. Visible in both sides of trench. Cut/formed by frequent intercutting services including [20]. Over (48), (57), etc.
45	B-W	Bitumen floor surface	3.2m long, 1.2m wide, 0.01-0.02m thick. Thin, black, hard, shiny, bitumen floor surface. Appears to partially merge with overlies cobbled surface (46) to its immediate east. Represents an internal floor surface, overlain by (44). To the immediate west lay a 0.5m wide, north to south aligned wall foundation or robbed wall trench filled with rubble (164).
46	B-W	Layer - cobble floor surface	2m long, 1.2m wide, 0.1-0.2m thick. Mid grey compacted silty clay matrix between a pebble/small cobble floor. Pebbles are arranged in a broadly north-west to south-easterly aligned pattern, and are up to 0.1m in length. Unlike the much larger cobble stone floors (14) and (28), this surface does appear to be a domestic floor surface.
47	B-W	Layer	3.2m long, 1.2m wide, 0.1?m thick. Mid greyish/grey and cream,

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			friable, mortar-rich layer. Probable floor construction/ preparation layer in which pebbles (46) were set. Layer consists of approximately 40% mortar/plaster/lime layer with much crushed shell, stone and occasional charcoal. Under (46).
48	A-E/B-W	Layer	4m long, 1.2m wide, 0.25m TO 0.4m thick. Mid brownish orange, compact but plastic, loamy clay. Occasional small bone and shell. A dense, dirty, redeposited layer. Not bottomed. Probably overlay natural clay (64) in west and overlay culvert slabs 49 to east.
49	B-W	Culvert	Linear, east-north-east to west-south-west running, 5m+ long, 1-1.2m wide granite slab built culvert with internal 0.3m height - silt (77) fill with void above. Sides, top and base lined with very tightly interconnected granite stones. Intact before trenching. Top of culvert was 1.1m below current ground level. Slabs up to 1m long, 0.5m wide, 0.2m thick. Wall 37 (and probably 39) appeared to have cut across the culvert. Under (48), over (64).
50	B-W	Layer / fill	2.5m long, 0.6m wide, 0.25m+ thick. Light grey, loose angular stones. Deposit of broken stone debris – possibly the result of stone working/building. Acted like a French drain. It ran along the northern side of culvert 49. Over (64), under (48).
51	B-E	Culvert	Linear, west-north-west to east-south-east running, 4m+ long, 1 to 1.2m wide and granite slab built culvert with internal c0.3m height - silt (78) fill with linear 10cm void above. Sides, top and base lined with very tightly interconnected granite stones. Intact before trenching. Top approximately 0.7m below current ground surface. Entire width seen on southern side of trench after removal of (75). Slabs up to 1m long and 0.2m thick. Cut for culvert not seen. Clearly predates wall 39. Under (52).
52	B-E	Layer	2m long, 1.2 wide, 0.15m thick. Mid grey brown, friable, loose, voided silt and angular stone rubble. Partially overlay culvert 51. Possible French drain-like function, possibly partially wall 39 and nearby structure construction debris. Under (73), over (76).
53	B-E	Culvert	Linear, vertical sided, flat based, west-north-west to east-south-east running, 3.5m+ long, and 0.4m wide granite slab built culvert (initially seen as a wall). Seen very clearly in plan as horizontal stone slabs running along the northern side of culvert 51. Culverts 51 and 53 possibly converging in disrupted, unclear southern section/side of trench. Culvert 53 probably post-dates 51. Probing suggested an approximate 0.4m thickness (combined void and silt fill). Uncertain relationship to wall 62. Under (75).
54	B-E	Wall	East to west aligned, 4m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m high wall. Well defined, neatly laid granite stone wall, veering slightly away from the culvert 51/53 alignment. Unlike the culverts, some of its stones are shaped. Predates and abutted by wall 62. Cobbled surface (55) was probable related flooring. Over (79), under (44).
55	B-E	Layer –cobble floor surface	3m long, 1.2m wide and c0.15m thick. Layer consisting of 10-20cm sized large cobbles with intervening compacted clay silt. Appeared broadly contemporary with wall 54. May represent an external yard surface associated with St Aubyn's Arms Hotel complex to north. Under (57), over (80).
56	B-E	Bitumen floor surface	1.8m (east to west) long, 1.4m wide, 0.02-0.03m thick. Black, thin, hard, shiny bitumen floor surface of a small, probably rectangular room. Trench cut diagonally across the floor, which extended south beyond the trench. The bitumen covered a couple of red brick fragments on eastern edge against wall 62 foundations. In plan the floor looked like an internal floor with eastern and western walls 62, and northern paving 61, and adjacent external cobbled floor (58). (55) and (56) looked contemporary, BUT the section shows wall 62 to have subsequently been removed, with cobbles extending loosely across part of the bitumen floor. Presumably this relates to alterations to the Hotel over time, with the removal of walls and laying/extending of floors over the earlier building footprint. Over (173), under (75).
57	B-E	Layer	3m long, c1m wide, 0.22m thick. Mid grey brown, friable clay loam.

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			Mixed demolition/abandonment layer found in and around 53 and 54. Contained midden, broken stone and plaster. Clearest in northern section and extending north of trench. Not clear in southern section. Under (44), over (55).
58	B-E	Layer –cobble floor surface	3.5m long, 1.1m wide, 0.2-0.25m thick. Cobbled external yard surface. 10-20cm size, neatly laid cobbles. Located to east of bitumen floor (56) and eastern wall 62. Much clearer in plan than in section, partly due to services (including [20]) cutting through. Removal of wall 62 led to past cobble floor disturbance, causing some cobbles to overlie (56). Under (44), over (59) and (173).
59	B-E	Sand fill of [84]	1.2m-3m long, 1.2 m wide, 0.3m thick. Very pale off-white beach sand. Very loose and cause of trench instability on either side. Fill of north to south running cut running up western side of the main access track on to the island. Deposited, not windblown. Under (58), over [84].
60	B-E	Main track / cellar wall between Area B and C	2.2m long, 0.3m wide and 1.1m high (1m of it below ground level). Runs up the immediate western edge of the main access track. Marks eastern edge of a former cellared building located to the immediate south of 18 th century extant shell of building. Shallow recently made concrete and pebble drain on immediate east side. Wall constructed of faced and unfaced granite stones and mortar. Possible western associated floor deposit (70).
61	B-E	Paving slabs	2.1m long, wide 0.55m wide and 0.1m thick. Finely cut and laid paving slabs defining northern edge of bitumen floor (56). Originally identified as a wall due to a run of overlying stone blocks (54) set in clay (79), but clearance revealed a well laid paving. Extended north beyond trench. Under (79), over (71).
62	B-E	Walls to east and west of (56)	1.4m+ long, 0.5m wide and 0.5m thick. Clearly visible, largely dismantled, occasional faced granite with clay/lime mortar (?) bonding. Base was approximately 1m wide and more like the base of a formerly wider wall. Upper most surviving wall defined east and west edges of bitumen floor (56). Floor (56) post-dates wall origins. Southern extent not seen. Wall 62 on western side was best preserved and appeared to merge with wall 54 – suggesting contemporaneity. Under (173)?
63	B-E	Layer – garden soil	2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.3m thick. Dark blackish brown, friable sandy loam with occasional small stones, shell and pottery. Very well mixed, slightly compacted. Former garden soil running along western side of main track and wall 60. Predates later, overlying garden soil (43). Probably slightly overlay (59).
64	A-B-C-D	NATURAL	Dense natural stone free clay. Colour varied from west to east across the trenching works from yellow to orange in Area A, to orange in Area B and C, to ginger in Area D-W, to soft red sandstone in eastern Area D-W. Frequently cut or terraced by buildings, but some lengths were simply overlain by for example main track deposits. Had been similarly close to surface in southern aide of Area A, but was so frequently and deeply cut by services and manholes that little remained.
65	B-E	Rubble fill of [82]	2m+ long, 1.9m wide and 0.8m thick. Stone rubble with occasional silty clay and occasional bone and red brick. Fill of a large linear, north to south trench/drain cut running along west side of main track and wall 60. Under (59), over (67).
66	B-E	Fill of [83]	0.3m long and 0.3m thick. Mid orange brown, compact loamy clay. No finds. Seen in southern trench section only. Under (68), over [83].
67	B-E	Layer	3m long, 1.2m wide and 0.75m thick. Dark grey brown compact but friable, clayey silt. Occasional small stone, charcoal and quite a lot of large butchered animal bone. Cut by [82]. Built up against 60 – a primary cellar fill? Under (68), over natural (70) and (64). Probable cellar fill, defined by wall 60 in east.
68	B-E	Layer	2.2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.2-0.4m thick. Dark grey brown, friable clay loam (occasional blown sand), with variable stone, occasional charcoal, bone, pottery and clay pipe. A mixed, patchy, possible

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			demolition/hard core layer associated with planned rebuilding, midden material. Over (67), under (173). Probable upper cellar fill – as defined by wall 60 in the east.
69	B-E	Layer	2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.05m thick. Patchy, splat-like, black bitumen spread, found on, around, under cobbles (58). Possibly a spillage associated with floor (56).
70	B-E	Possible organic cellar floor deposit	1.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.08m thick. Dark greyish brown, soft organic loam. A thin layer, spread of very soft, probable organic, compressed material, sealed below 1.4m of redeposited layers. Probable floor of former cellar running west from cellar wall 60, towards 72. Under (67), over (64).
71	B-E	Layer	2.1m long, 0.55m wide and 0.05m thick. Pale grey friable sand. Clearly visible spread of redeposited beach sand lying beneath paving slabs 61. Used as levelling.
72	B-E	Collapsed build under (56)	1.5m long, 1.2m wide and 0.6m thick. Jumble of construction stones with intervening mid grey brown, friable silty clay loam. Very hard to disentangle/interpret. Many of the stones had a 0.25m size, some were shaped. Underlay (173) and bitumen floor (56). Appeared to be flattened or disturbed culvert 53 and possible partial dismantled wall 54 (and wall 62 stones?). Some this context's stones appeared to be <i>in situ</i> ! Known about and/or used in subsequent bitumen floored building. Might just possibly form western side of cellar defined in east by wall 60.
73	B-E	Layer	1.2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.35m thick. Mid grey brown, compact but friable clay loam with moderate stones, occasional bone and shell, pottery and clay pipes. A redeposited clay loam and midden mix, possibly built up against wall 39. Cut by culvert 53. Under (44).
74	B-E	Layer	1m long, 1.2m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid grey brown friable silty, sandy loam with occasional small stones. Remnant redeposited layer cut by [81] and [84].
75	B-E	Layer	6.6m long, 1.2m wide and 0.2-0.38m thick. Mid brownish grey, compact but friable silty clay loam. Occasional stone, charcoal, bone, shell, pottery and clay pipe. A mixed late fill overlying bitumen floor (56). Consists of a series of thin build-up layers including midden material. Under (44).
76	B	Layer	1.2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid grey brown, compact clay loam. Occasional small stones. Mixed redeposited layer with fewer stones than overlying contexts. Full length and depth not seen. Partially drawn. Under (52).
77	B-W	Silt fill of culvert 49	4m+ long, 1-1.2m wide and 0.15m thick. Dark reddish brown, soft loamy silt. Remnant silty fill of culvert [49]. A c0.15m high void ran above it along the length of the visible culvert. Possibly still slightly working? Stone slab top, bottom and sides. Silt was scanned by metal detector. No finds.
78	B-E	Silt fill of culvert 51	5m+ long, 1m wide and 0.15m thick. Dark reddish brown, soft loamy silt. Remnant silty fill of culvert [49]. A c0.15m high void ran above it along the length of the visible culvert. Possibly still slightly working? Stone slab top, bottom and sides. Silt was scanned by metal detector. No finds.
79	B-E	Layer	2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.1m thick. Mid orange compact clay. Clearly defined layer sealing paving 61 and slightly extending over bitumen floor (56) to south. Overlying rubbly wall 54 possibly pressed in to it. Over paving 61.
80	B-E	Layer	1m+ long, 1.2m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid grey, friable, gravelly clay. Layer recorded in a 1m long, trench wide sondage - dug to locate depth of natural (64). This appeared to be a dirty, possibly preparatory layer situated beneath cobbles (55), and over (81).
81	B-E	Layer	1.2m long, 1m wide and 0.06-0.3m thick. Mid grey brown, compact clay loam. Slightly gleyed and gritty. Possibly associated with culvert 53? Revealed in a cross trench sondage dug to locate level of natural (64). Under (80), over (64).
82	B-E	Drain/trench	2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.6m+ deep. Linear, north to south running,

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			concave profiled cut on the immediate western edge of the main track. Filled with (65). Unstable fills collapsed quite quickly in to the trench. Uncertain function – possibly a drain? Cuts through former cellar infilling (67) and (68). Under [84].
83	B-E	Slot cut?	0.3 long (east to west) and 0.3m+ deep. Uncertain extent and plan. Base not seen. Vertical sides, clear edge definition. Filled with (66). Under (68).
84	B-E	Gully? cut	1.2m-3m long, 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. Linear, north to south aligned with variably steep, concave edges and base. Clearly defined sand (59) fill. Post-dates [82], but predates overlying garden bedding (63). Over (65).
85	A-M	Bake House burnt waste	c5m+long, c4m wide and 0.1m-0.2m thick. Dark greyish black, compact but friable, coal dust-like and silt layer. Occasional mortar fragments. Very clearly visible. Cut through by many later services. Thickest along northern trench edge, but still visible as thinner, patchy black spread in the south side of trench. Overlay (86).
86	A-E	Layer	c5m long, c4m wide and 0.3m-0.35m thick. Mid to dark, reddish orange, compact slightly gritty clay. Very occasional stone, but generally clean. Possibly redeposited. Uncertain origin. Cut by services. Clearly distinguishable from natural (64). Under (85).
87	A-M, A-E	Layer – equivalent to lower (1)	Mid to dark grey to grey brown, friable, gritty and silty clay loam and stones. Contained midden/demolition material - bone, shell, pottery, clay pipe and brick. Seen in north side of trench. Extended into/across trench from service pipe fills. Under (89).
88	A-E	Demolition deposit / fill?	1m long (east to west), uncertain width, and 0.75m thick. A mid brownish grey, loose, gritty silty loam with very frequent stone and red brick rubble filled feature of uncertain plan – seen in northern section only. Voided, unstable and collapsing from section. Uncertain function – didn't look like a service trench fill, a French drain or a backfilled wall foundation trench. Under (87).
89	A-E	Layer equivalent to upper (1) and (98)	7m+ long, 4m+ wide and 0.2m thick. Mid brownish grey, compact, hard but friable, loamy silty gravel. Forms upper back lane (east) surface. Includes underlying shallow dirty silt and windblown sand lenses, plus occasional plaster/concrete splats. Over (87) and [97].
90	A-E	Layer	1.8m+ long, uncertain width and 0.6m thick. Mid brownish orange, dense, gritty clay. A thick, dense redeposited layer. Clean and no finds recorded. Cut by services. Uncertain origin. A very similar, quite frequently seen context recorded along northern and southern length of Area A for short length before being cut by services etc. Over (64).
91	A-E	Slot? cut	0.4m long, uncertain width and 0.25m deep. Uncertain plan, 45° sides, flattish base, north to south alignment? Filled with (92). Small, clearly defined cut on eastern side, western side removed by services. Did not extend across full width of trench. Cut (86).
92	A-E	Fill of [91]	0.4m long, uncertain width and 0.25m thick. Dark grey and black, friable silty grit and coal dust. Contained red brick and occasional mortar/plaster fragments. Under (85), over [91].
93	A-E	Layer	2m long, unknown width and 0.15m thick. Pale greyish tan, friable sand. Dirty, weathered possibly windblown sand layer with loam/silt content. Overlay (90).
94	A-W	Layer	1m long, unknown width and 0.37m thick. Mid brownish grey, dense sandy loam with occasional mortar flecks. Services [97] have removed east and west sides in northern section. Landscaping layer/redeposited soil for garden? Overlay (95), under (96).
95	A-W	Coal yard layer	0.65m long, variable width and up to 0.22m thick. Dark grey black, friable coal dust layer. This layer repeatedly occurs as short, service trench cut lengths in both the northern and the southern sides of Area A. Sealed by mixed midden/demolition-related layers. Over (102) and (99), under (94).
96	A-W	Layer	0.58m long, uncertain width and 0.55m thick. Mid brownish orange, compact gritty clay. Occasional stone and bone. Redeposited layer

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			following demolition phase. Over (94), under [97].
97	A-B-C-D	Service trenches	Variable dimensions. Span approximately 1900 to near present day. Filled with mid to dark grey to grey brown, friable, gritty and silty clay loam and stones. Contained midden/demolition material - bone, shell, pottery, clay pipe and brick. Fill was mixed, variable and seen in south side of trench. Extended into/across trench. Cut all contexts. Earliest, deepest services include sewers along southern length of Area A (up to 2.5m) below back lane surface. They are so deep because of the depth of housing to the north. Gary Early says they were put in prior to or around the time of the village's redevelopment i.e. are contemporary with [20]. Under (1), (89), and (98) etc.
98	A-M	Layer equivalent to upper (1) and (89)	7m+ long, 4m+ wide and 0.2m thick. Mid brownish grey, compact, hard but friable, loamy silty gravel. Forms upper back lane (east) surface. Includes underlying shallow dirty silt and windblown sand lenses, plus occasional plaster/concrete splats. Over (87) and [97].
99	A-W	Layer	0.45m long, unknown width and 0.05m thick. Mid brownish grey, friable loamy sand with occasional small stones. Base not seen, under (95).
100	A-E	Layer	5m+ long, 4m+ wide and 0.17m thick. Mid orangey grey, compact gritty clay with occasional stone and red brick fragments. Possible landscaped demolition layer recorded along southern side of Area A east. Under (98), over (101).
101	A-E	Layer of burnt deposits	5m long, 3m wide, 0.3m thick. Dark greyish black, friable layer composed of silt with coal dust, coke/burnt coal, charcoal, small burnt slate and cobbles. A uniformly dark, distinct layer of what could be hearth/boiler clearance material/ disturbed cobbles. Recorded in a long southern section as overlying slightly undulating natural (64). Cut by services throughout. Under (100), over (64).
102	A-W	Layer	0.3m long, unknown width and 0.08m thick. Mid brownish orange, compact, loamy gritty clay. Only a very small part of what was obviously a larger deposit/layer seen. Above (99), below (95) and cut by services [97].
103	A-N	Recent French drain	0.4m wide (north to south) and 0.55m deep, east to west running stone filled drain. Vertical sides, flat base, very clear. Underlay recent granite block cobbled surface of entrance in to Area A back lane on immediate eastern side of Tractor House. Under (165).
104	A-N	Culvert	1.2m+ long, 0.9m wide and c0.4m maximum thick. Linear, vertical sided, flat topped and based north-north-east to south-south-west aligned stone built culvert. Much nearer surface and built with smaller granite slabs than the earlier Area B culverts. Overlain by modern granite block cobbled surface (165), east of Tractor House. Contained 0.15m upper void and 0.05m thick silt (105). Extended at least 1m north and south. Not obviously working.
105	A-N	Fill of [104]	1.2m long, 0.65m wide and 0.05m thick. Dark reddish brown, soft, damp, slightly organic? silt deposit within culvert [104].
106	A-W	Wall	c9m long, c0.3m wide and up to 0.55m high, east to west aligned, minimal lime mortar bonded wall, running along extreme northern edge of west end of Area A. Wall composed of some shaped/possibly cut and other unshaped blocks, some clearly water rounded, of all different shapes and sizes. Trench looked at southern external side of wall only. No directly associated external surfaces or floors. The internal side of the building extends beneath Tractor House. NOTE: Originally wall was termed Structure A. It was subsequently found to extend further east, where it was a much more substantial granite block faced wall.
107	A-W	Wall	1.9m+ long, c0.3m wide and 0.25m high. East to west aligned and un-mortared, Largely naturally shaped, water rounded blocks. Internal northern side not seen. External southern side seen in trench. Wall defines northern side of cobbles (14). Wall marks probable northern side of a pilchard processing yard. Top of wall missing. Note: Originally wall was termed Structure B.

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
108	C-W	Paving	1.1m long north to south, 0.4m wide in section east to west and 0.11m thick. Two of an apparent line of granite slabs forming part of a narrow, (possibly decorative?) walkway-like surface against the eastern side of wall 60 and the main castle track. Would have formed a visible eastern edge to the garden. It was neat, flat, linear and north to south aligned. Sealed 0.25m below current ground surface. Not a culvert. Under (119), over (120).
109	C-W	Upper fill of [115]	0.85m long, 0.75m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid brown, compact loamy clay with occasional small sharp pieces of broken slate and occasional bone. The bone was not obviously butchered animal, was more decayed than previously found bone, and was located immediately in front of the cemetery/lych-gate. Under (111), over (110). Merged with (131) upper fill of adjacent [129]. Note: the bone was sampled and sent to a specialist for rapid confirmation that it was not human.
110	C-W	Fill of [115]	0.65m long, 0.75m wide and 0.16m thick. Light greyish red/brown, friable silty sand. Did not appear obviously sand blown. Filled upper western side of cut [115], beneath (109), over (117).
111	C-W, C-S, D-W	Early track repair	1.05m long, 0.75m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid brownish grey, friable clay loam with very frequent small beach pebbles. Very distinctive, probable early track repair filling of depression above cut [115]/[129]/[130]. Western side blended with less pebbly (122). Under (112).
112	C, D	Former track surfacing	42.5m long. Extended along length of Areas C and D, 0.18m to 0.22m thick. Interpreted as a series of former track surfaces. Dark grey brown, compacted silty clay and stone. Included patches of hard core, pebble spreads, compacted silty clay and gravel-like crushed stone/slate, thin skims of bitumen-like material, windblown sand and hill/track wash. A variably coloured and textured, crushed, compacted layer, overlying pebbles (111) and underlying current surfacing (113).
113	C, D	Current track surfacing	42.5m long. Extended along length of Areas C and D, and 0.1m thick. Mid brownish grey, friable, compacted clay silt and gravel. Over (112).
114	C-W	Collapsed wall in [115]	1m+ long, 0.75m wide and 0.3m+ thick. Clearly defined deposit of stones with an arranged-looking north to south alignment. Consists of large up to 0.5m long granite blocks. All appeared waterworn. Eastern side not seen clearly since a water pipe cut through at this point requiring manhole construction. The trench also subdivided in to Area D at this point. Were frequent voids between the stones suggesting rapid deposition? Associated with (126)/[130] and possibly (124)/[129]. Pushed in/demolished wall marking west side of south western corner of probable building footprint. Under (117), over (64)/[115].
115	C-W	South-west corner of ?early structure – see [129] / [130]	0.8m+ long, 0.75m wide and 0.55m deep. Extended beyond trench to north, eastern side disturbed and lost. Uncertain plan, steep straight western edge and near flat base. Southern edge was close to the southern edge of trench where a slope down towards the north was seen during machining. Initially seen as a disturbed feature, but subsequently seen to be the south-west corner of a larger building footprint. Predates track. Not shown on historic mapping. Contains fills (109), (110), (114), (116) and (117). Under (111)/(122).
116	C-W	Fill in [115]	0.65m long, 0.75m wide and 0.15m thick. Mid red brown, compact loamy clay with occasional slate fragments and charcoal flecks. Overlay stones (114) in [115]. Under (111)/(122).
117	C-W	Fill of [115]	0.6m long, 0.75m wide and 0.25m thick. Mid grey reddish brown, compact loamy clay with occasional small slate pieces and charcoal flecks. Located above and within stones (114), under (110).
118	C-W	Early precursor to track surface?	Extended approximately 7m across the main north to south track, 0.75m+ wide and 0.08m thick. Mid grey brown, friable but compact, gritty clay loam. Possibly cut by western upper edge of [115]. Possibly an early external surface contemporary with the use of [115]?

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
119	C-W	Service fill/layer	1m long, 1m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid grey brown, friable clay loam. Mixed and fairly recently deposited over water pipe trench fill (121) and decorative path 108. Overlain by current (113) track surface. Over (108).
120	C-W	Wall 60 foundation trench fill	0.35m long, 1m wide and 0.75m deep. Dark grey reddish brown, friable silty clay loam with occasional small stones and red brick fragments. Appears to be the construction trench associated with the eastern side of wall 60. Sealed by granite slabs 108. Steep, sloped, straight eastern edge, tapering to the base of wall 60.
121	C-W	A water pipe fill of [97]	0.7m long, 1m wide and 0.6m thick. Dark grey brown, compacted silty clay with occasional small stone, charcoal flecks and red brick fragments. Linear steep sided concave water pipe trench fill. Above (64), a fill of [97], and below (119).
122	C-W	Earliest track surface	1.5m+long, 0.75m+ wide and 0.15m to 0.28m thick, flanking either side of pebbles (111). Mid grey brown, friable, silty clay loam. Merges with (118) and (111), but appears to form part of an early trackway surface. Banded with different thin surfaces including windblown sand and silty hill wash. Partially overlies settling fills of [115]/[129]/[130].
123	C-N	Fill of [129]	0.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid grey reddish brown, slightly silty clay loam with mottled pale brown clay patches and occasional small charcoal flecks and very decayed bone. Has merged with northern side of stones (124) which lay at the base of cut [129]. Over (64), (124), under (131). Bone was very decayed and soft, not obviously butchered. Note: the bone was sampled and sent to a specialist for rapid confirmation that it was not human.
124	C-N	Collapsed wall in [129]	1m long north to south, 0.8m wide and 0.38m thick. Mounded heap of water worn granite cobble stones and occasional blocks on northern basal side of cut [129]. Voids suggesting rapid deposition. Possibly a pushed in wall with cobbled flooring? Pushed in from northern side/end of former structure [115]/[129]/[130]. Associated with (114) and (126). Under (123) and (124) and over (64)/[129].
125	D-W	Fill of [130]	1.8m east to west long, 0.65m wide and 0.35m thick. Mid reddish brown, soft silty clay loam fill. Mottled paler clay lumps within the fill, plus a small 10cm void near to (124). Overlay (126)/[130] and underlay (128). The bone appeared very soft and decayed and showed no obvious signs of butchering. Note: the bone was sampled and sent to a specialist for rapid confirmation that it was not human.
126	D-W	Stone fill of [130]	0.8m long, 0.65m wide and 0.5m thick. Loose stone deposit, which includes several very large waterworn granite blocks plus smaller granite and killas cobbles. Wall tumble from eastern side of former structure [115]/[129], [130]. No mortar or obvious sign of <i>in situ</i> build. Occasional very small voids. Extended north and south of trench. No directly associated finds. Stone not cut or shaped. Sealed beneath all trackway surfaces. Stones appeared to sit on natural (64). Over (64)/[130], under (127).
127	D-W	Spread above [130]	2.4m long, 0.75m wide and 0.05m thick. Mid grey brown compact loamy silt – probably the result of weathering/silt build-up. A thin spread at the base of track surfacing (112). Predates track and appeared to have pooled above back filled [130]. Over (126) and (128), under (112).
128	D-W	Deposit in/on [130]	1.2m+ long, 0.9m wide and 0.16m thick. Mid ginger grey-brown, compact loamy clay. A layer which overlies the non-stony fill of [130], but which is unclear at the top of cut [130] at western end. A late fill of [130], which predates (111) and (127), and lies over (125).
129	C-N	North side of ?early structure – see [115]/[130]	1.6m long, 0.8m wide and 0.37m deep. Uncertain square or rectangular, slightly undulating flat base and one clearly seen northern edge which ran east to west, was steep and cut in to natural (64). Stones (124) lying against the internal northern edge. Represents part of the northern side of the [115]/[129]/[130] former building footprint. Initially seen as a separate feature. Contains fills

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			(123), (124) and (131).
130	D-W	South-east corner of ?early structure – see [115] / [129]	1.8m long, 0.65m wide and 0.5m deep. Uncertain square or rectangular plan. A single steep, quite clearly defined eastern edge runs down to a near flat base. Cuts natural (64). Western and northern edges subsequently recognised to be [115] and [129]. Southern edge appeared to be virtually on the southern edge of the trench. As with [115] and [129] this cut contained a clearly defined stone deposit against its steeply cut edge, and a near flat base. This cut has been interpreted as the south-eastern edge of a former structure. Contains fills ((125), (126), (128), (132) and (133).
131	C-N	Upper fill of [129]	1.4m long, 0.8m wide and 0.12m thick. Mid reddish grey-brown, compact clay loam. Contained small angular slate/stone. Forms the upper fill of [129], overlying (123) and stones (124). Merged with (109) (upper fill of [115]), where the trench was subdividing in front of the lych gate. Under (111).
132	D-W	An upper fill of [130]	0.8m long, 0.65m wide and 0.3m thick. Dark orange brown, compact loamy clay. Occasional small sharp slate (roofing slates?) and tiny charcoal fragments. A dense, uniform deposit, filling upper eastern end of [130]. Possibly the fill of a former foundation trench? Under (127) and above (133).
133	D-W	A lower fill of [130]	0.8m long, 0.65m wide and 0.48m thick. Mid brownish orange compact clay. Appeared to be rapidly redeposited natural clay. Lumpy colouration/texture due to differential clay density. Intermixing of softer and harder natural clay (64). No finds, windblown sand or other inclusions. Positioned at base of eastern part of [130]. Possible base of a foundation trench, or evidence for instability, collapse and repairs of structure [130]. Over (64)/[130], under (132).
134	D-W	Wall (and weight) in [139]	2.1m long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m thick. One very large and other slightly smaller, occasionally water rounded granite blocks and cobbles, including a pilchard press weight with criss-cross-like scoring near the remnant iron hook/ ring. Stone retained for display. These stones were clearly partly <i>in situ</i> but not mortared. Followed a north to south alignment. There were clear voids between many of the stones. Associated with French drain-like (135) on its immediate west. Overlain by (136) and (138).
135	D-W	Rubble fill of [139]	1m long, 0.7m wide and 0.45m thick. A dense killas, slate and granite rubble deposit (many were flattish rather than cobbles) with a mid-grey brown friable dry silt intervening matrix. Very slightly underlies (134) on eastern side and fills/abuts immediate western cut edge [139]. This rubble context could have acted as a French drain, or may simply have been a fill consisting of flat stones. None were mortared. Under (136), over (64)/[139].
136	D-W	Upper fill of [139]	2.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m thick. Pale greyish tan, soft, friable (slightly loamy) silt. Very dry, almost ash-like consistency, but no charcoal or burning evident. Dry probably due to drainage properties of underlying (134) and (135). Under (138).
137	D-W	Disturbance / fill of [139]	0.3m long, uncertain width and 0.3m thick. Dark grey brown, compact slightly loamy clay. Small area of disturbance on upper western edge of cut [139]. Above (64), under (138) and (112).
138	D-W	Spread overlying [139] fills	3m+ long, 0.7m wide and 0.08m thick. Dark blackish grey, friable but heavily compacted, silty crushed slate. Overlay all fills of [139]. Early trackway surfacing or repairs associated with settling of [139] deposits and associated track rutting. Very distinct. No associated finds. Over (134), (136), (141) and (143). Under (112).
139	D-W	Cellar footprint.	7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep. Aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. Western and eastern edges show a very clearly defined short, steep cut. The base was flat. It contained three stone-rich fills (134), (135) and (156), which together formed the western and eastern side walls. Not shown on historic mapping. Apparent rapid backfill and levelling. Eastern edge not clearly seen, due to slight collapse/disturbance but defined by stones (156). Contained fills (134), (135), (136), (137), (140), (142), (143) and (156). Over

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			(64) and under (112).
140	D-W & M	Fill of [139]	c3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.18-0.4m thick. Dark grey brown soft clay loam with occasional slate and bone. Main fill between wall stones (134) in the west and (156) in the east. Appears to have settled forming a concave upper profile which was subsequently filled by (143). Overlies (64).
141	D-W & M	Early track build-up?	Intermittent 3.7m length, 0.7m wide and 0.15m thick. Dark brownish grey, hard but friable silt and slate with occasional charcoal and clay pipe fragments. Occasional possible red brick fragments and smears. Uncertain origin/function. Appears as two distinct patches with a definite intervening depression. Possibly worn away in centre by subsidence/settling and later track compaction/erosion? Over (143), under (138).
142	D-W & M	A lower fill of [139]?	2.3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.06m+ thick. Only the top of this context seen. Mid ginger brown, soft, loose, silty with occasional voids and stones. Appeared ashy in consistency, but no charcoal or burning seen. Possibly an organic origin; and like overlying (140), was defined by stones (134) and (156) to east and west. Over (64)/[139].
143	D-W & M	An upper fill of [139]	2.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2-0.3m thick. Mid/dark brown, firm loamy clay with occasional slate, bone, pottery – mixed material including midden. A uniformly mixed, mottled layer running between stones (134) and (156). Filled a gentle concave depression formed by the settling of (140) below. Sealed by (138).
144	D-E	Granite block path	0.7m wide and 0.2m thick. Ran along the length of the café. Consisted of roughly squared granite blocks. In very good condition. Hidden by upper thin silty gravel (157). Not concreted. Ran across full width of trench until met by kerb 148 on northern side. NOTE: stones retained for use elsewhere.
145	D-E	Levelling for path	4.4m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m thick. Mid brownish red-orange, firm, silty gritty clay with occasional small stone and red brick. A distinct layer of levelling prior to construction/settling of path (144). Minor layering suggestive of weathering. Under (144).
146	D-E	Landscaping layer	1.8m+long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m thick. Very dark brown, sticky, compact clay loam with occasional small beach cobbles (up to 10cm size). An unexpectedly deep deposit of what appears to be very well mixed, find free, clayey garden soil of uncertain origin. Cut by [158]. A build-up layer? Under 9145), over (147).
147	D-E	Layer	1.2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.16m thick. Mid brown, compact, dense clay loam, with smallish water rounded, often flat granite stones. A uniform undisturbed layer, except where cut by [158]. Underlies (146). Base not seen. Redeposited build up layer?
148	D-E	Granite path kerbing	0.1m wide and 0.2-0.35m deep. Ran along the length of the café. A vert neat run of largely shaped granite slabs and paving stones forming a vertical edge, used as the northern edge of the trench where possible. Approximately half of the stones were left <i>in situ</i> ; others fell in to the trench, some retained. Did not form a wall and did not extend above ground level. Obviously designed to be visible, since slight beading/softening could be seen along upper southern face. Defined northern edge of path (144).
149	D-E	Fill of [158]	1.9m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m+ thick. Dark reddish brown, compact, silty-sandy clay loam, with stones, occasional bone, tile, slate, red brick and clay pipe. Fill of cut [158]. Appears to be backfill of a deep cut feature. Base of fill not seen. Under (150).
150	D-E	Bitumen path surface?	c2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.06-0.08m thick. Dark grey to black, hard, compact, thin, spread of bitumen?, coal/coke and crushed slate. Appeared to form a distinct, dark band of surfacing, possibly cut by setting of kerbing (148). Undulates due to underlying contexts settling and/or sinking. Possible former path or floor surface associated with the Laundry. Over (149).
151	D-E	Fill of [152]	0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m+ thick. Mid/pale greyish tan, friable gritty silty/sand matrix and granite stone rubble. None obviously mortared. Loose fill of deep, narrow [152]. Possibly French drain

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
			related. Did not appear to be building demolition material, or a wall trench. Base not seen. Under (150).
152	D-E	French drain?	0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m+ deep. Appeared to be linear and east to west aligned feature. Base not seen. A single stony fill – possibly a former laundry associated French drain?? East edge survives as a cut through (149). Western edge removed by later red tiled electrical trench [20]. Filled by (151).
153	D-E	Fill of [159]	2.6m+ long, 0.7m wide and 0.6m thick. Mid/dark, reddish-grey grown, loose, friable silty clay loam and rubble. Mixed, disturbance caused by frequent service trenches running through a 4m+ length of the trench. Included, some mixed stone, occasional charcoal, bone, clay pipe, china. Under (144).
154	D-E	Fill of [155]	2m+ long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m+ thick. Dark brown, compact clay loam with occasional stones. Single phased, find free, redeposited fill of [155].
155	D-E	Former cellar or Laundry related cut	2m+ long, 0.7m wide and 0.7m+ deep. Unknown plan, full extent or depth. One of several deeply cut, rapidly filled features – possible laundry associated tanks running along/beneath the northern front of the current café/former laundry. Steep eastern edge, but severely disturbed by north-south and east-west running services. No associated domestic midden or building demolition-related material. Located close to north-western corner of the café, beneath the cobbled café garden entrance.
156	D-W	Wall stones in [139]	1.6m long, 0.7m wide and 0.6m thick. A deposit of large, formerly built blocks of largely water rounded granite aligned north to south and extended across the trench in both directions. No mortar and no associated finds. Occasional voids between stones. This stone alignment was, <u>possibly fortuitously</u> , in line with a change in roof/building height to the immediate north. Under (141), over (64)/[139].
157	D-E	Modern gravel	0.7m wide and 0.05m thick. Ran along the length of the café. Loose, modern, pale grey, silty gravelled path surface. Over granite block path (144).
158	D-E	Former cellar or Laundry related cut	1.8m+ long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m+ deep. One clearly defined north to south running, eastern edge of what may be either a former cellar extending beyond the former mapped buildings, or a laundry associated feature. Base not reached. Western end removed by later services. Filled with single phased deposit (149). Under (145).
159	D-E	Services cut – same as [97]	2.6m+ long, 0.7m wide and 0.6m+ deep. Eastern edge of recent service related disturbance. Post-dates 100 year old, red tiled electrical services. Filled with multi-phased (153), recent service trench backfills post-dating 1900. Under (144).
160	D-S	Upper garden soil	c20m long, 0.55m wide and 0.15-0.2m thick. Very dark brown, slightly plastic clay loam. Mixed, upper garden soil. Rooty. No finds. Under thin loose gravel path, over (161).
161	D-S	Lower garden soil	c13m long, 0.55m wide and 0.15-0.2m thick. Mid dark slightly orangey brown, compact but slightly plastic clay loam with occasional small stones. Possible former cemetery ground level. Seen along most of the western side of the trench, but most clearly in the eastern side above stones (162), under (161).
162	D-S	Stone line?	c5m long, 0.12m thick. Did not extend in to western side of trench. A loose line of unshaped, un-mortared, small granite stones, up to c0.2m size. Single course and not closely packed. Possibly a short-lived spontaneously laid garden surface. Possibly associated with the small structure shown on the 1906 OS map. A large penny found in the trench may be associated, as is charcoal spread (163). Under (161) and (163), over (64).
163	D-S	Charcoal deposit	1.2m maximum long and 0.05m thick. Did not extend across the trench. Dark greyish black, friable silty-ash and charcoal deposit overlying stones (162). A thin spread of burning which did not obviously burn/fracture the stones. Contemporary with use of underlying stone surface (162). Under (161).

Context No.	Site Area	Type	Description
164	B-W	Rubble wall footings	0.7+m long, 0.5m wide. Linear, dense loose rubble wall foundations running north to south across the trench on the immediate west side of floor (45). Loose, pale brown lime-rich? Soil. Overlain by (44).
165	A-N	Modern cobbles	0.1m thick rectangular cobbles forming modern vehicular surface at east end of Tractor House. Slopes down towards the harbour area. Stones set in 0.05m thick concrete skim. Over (103), (166).
166	A-N	Levelling layer	0.2m thick, mid orange brown sandy clay. Redeposited and clean of finds. Levelling. Pre (165), over (167).
167	A-N	Levelling layer	0.35m thick, mid greyish brown/red redeposited, mixed, dirty loamy sand with clay. Overlies water pipes and represents mechanical landscaping/infilling of previously trenched area. Consists of mixed disturbed ground. Under (166).
168	D-W	Upper service fill	0.35m thick, upper fill of service trench [170]. Mixed, mid grey brown and recently redeposited gritty silty loam. Under (113).
169	D-W	Lower service fill	0.25m thick, lower fill of service trench [170]. Pale grey, modern sand service trench fill. Under (168).
170	D-W	Recent service cut	0.6m deep, part recorded service line running across the trench. Under (113) and over (64).
171	A-N	Layer	0.1m thick, loamy beach sand deposit underlying recent cobbled surface (165). Pale greyish brown. No finds. Over (166).
172	A-N	Layer	0.08m thick band of compressed loamy shell-rich clay near culvert 104 and Tractor House. Dark blackish brown. Pre dates later redeposited clays (167) and relates to earlier use of area.
173	B-E	Layer	1.1m long, 0.15m thick. Mixed, mottled dark grey lime-mortar-rich floor preparation layer underlying (58).

13.2 Graphics list (all fieldwork drawings)

Site Areas A, B, C and D are followed by an abbreviated locational description N, S, E, W (compass directions) or M (for middle part of trench).

All measurements relate to trench recorded dimensions only. The vast majority of contexts extended beyond the trench edge.

Drawing no.	Section Plan /	Site area	Contexts shown
1	S – south facing	A/W	(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), [8], (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (64) and 106.
2	P	A/W	(14), (20) and 107.
3	P	A/M	[18], (20), (26) and (64).
4	S – cross section	A/M	[18], (17), (19), (20), (26) and (64).
5	P	A/M	[21], (25) and (64).
6	S – south facing	A/E	(1), (6), (14), (15) and (16).
7	S – cross section	A/M	[21], (22), (23), (24), (25) and (64).
8	P	A/M-E	(20), (28), (29), (30), (31) and (97).
9	S – south facing	A/M-E	(20), (28), (29), (30) and (32).
10	P	B/W	(20), 39, (45), (46), 51, (64) and (164).
11	P	A/E-B/W	36, 38, 39, (41), (45), (46), (64) and (164).
12	S – east facing	A/E	37, 38, (40), (41), (42), (45), (46), (48) and (64).
13	S – north facing	B/W-M	(43), (44), (45), (46) and (47).
14	P	B/W	37, 49 and (50).
15	P	B/W-M	(20), 51, (52), 53, 54, (56), (58), 60, 61, 62, (63), (64), (65) and (78).
16	S- measured sketch-north facing	B-E	(43), (44), 56, (58), (59), 60, (63), (67), (68) and ?(72). Pre collapse section drawing.
17	S- measured sketch-south facing	B/E	(43), (44), 54, (55), (58), (59), 60, 61, (63), (65), (67), (71) and (79). Pre collapse section drawing.
18	S – south facing	B/M-E	39, (43), (44), 51, (52), 54, (55), (58), (59), 60, 61, (62), (64), (65), (67), (68), (70), (71), (73), (75), (80), (81), [82], [84] and (173).
19	S – north facing	B/M-E	(43), (44), (46), (48), 51, (52), 53, (56), (58), (59), 60, 62, (63), (65), (66), (67), (68), (69), (72), (74), (75), (76), [81], [82], [83] and (173).
20	S – south facing	B/E	(43), (44), (48), 49 and (77).
21	S – west facing	B/E	(43), (44), (48), 49 and (77).
22	S – south facing	A/M-E	(28), (64), (85), (86), (87), (88), (89), (90), [91], (92).
23	S – south facing	A/E	(64), (87), (89), (90) and (93).
24	P	A & B	Summary plan of areas A and B.
25	P	A	Summary plan of area A.
26	P	B	Summary plan of area B.
27	S – north facing	A/W	(94), (95), (96), (97), (98), (99) and (102).

28	S – north facing	A/E	(64), (97), (98), (100) and (101).
29	S – south facing	A/W	(1), (12), (64) and 106.
30	S – west facing	A/N	(64), 97, (103), (165), (166) and (167).
31	P	A/N	104, (165) and (167).
32	P	C/W	60, 108 and (121).
33	S – south facing	C/W	60, (64), 108, (113), (119), (120) and (121).
34	S – south facing	C/S	(64), (109), (110), (111), (112), (113), (114), [115], (116), (118) and (122).
35	P	C	Summary plan of area C.
36	S – east facing	C/S	(64), (109)/[115] associated, (111), (112), (113), (123), (124), [129] and (131).
37	S – south facing	D/W	(64), (111), (112), (113), (125), (126), (127), (128), [130], (131), (132), (133), (168), (169) and [170].
38	P	D	Summary plan of area D.
39	S – south facing	D/W	(64), (112), (113), (134), (135), (136), (137), (138), [139], (140), (141), (142), (143) and (156).
40	P	D/W	(64), (134), (135), [139], (140), (142) and (156).
41	P	D/E	(20), (146), (147), (148), (149), (151), (153) and [158].
42	S – north facing	D/E	(20), (144), (145), (146), (147), (149), (150), (151), [152], (153), (157), [158] and [159].
43	P-sketch plus section	D/S	(64), (160) and (161).
44	S – east facing	D/S	(64) and (160).
45	S – west facing	D/S	(64), (160), (161), (162) and (163).
46	S – south facing	A/N	(64), (165), (166), (167), (171) and (172).

13.3 Finds totals

(Prepared by Steve Hebdidge)

Pottery x 183 pieces - 31.5% of total finds

Med/Post Med 1 x North Devon Courseware?

15-16th C 1 x Late Medieval Courseware

17th C 1 x Spanish Olive Jar

17-18th C 23 (20 x Normandy ware, 1 x handle of Frechen Ware, 2 x Westerweld Ware - steiner)

18th C 5 (1 x North Devon Barnstable ware handle, 1 x Bristol/Somerset, 3 x Bristol/Staffordshire)

Modern 152 (19 x stoneware pieces)

Marine x 69 - 11.8% of total finds

Shells 65 x mainly limpet (1 x land snail)

Fish bones 2

Bird beak 1 x upper bill Sea Bird

Glass x 22 - 3.7% of total finds

Modern 21 (1 x whole modern jar, 1 x WW1 preserve lid)

Lead crystal 1 piece

Stone x 24 - 4.1% of total finds

Pebbles 4 plus 1 broken cobblestone

Slate 6 (1 x possible slate tool - Limpet Scoop)

Flint/Chert 4 some worked

Lime Mortar 2

*Stones not to be kept 4, plus 3 Hematite red deposits

Clay x 60 - 10.3% of total finds

Clay pipe stems 40

Pipe bowl pieces 5

Floor Tile 8

Ridge tile 4 (1 x 16thC)

Brick pieces 3

Organic x 7 - 0.75% of total finds

Coal 2

Carbonized Wood 2

Half seedpod 1

Half round object 1 x unknown

Hobnail shoe heel 1

Metal x 26 - 4.4% of total finds

Iron Objects 15 (1 x cannon ball)

Lead objects 2 x weights

Brass 3 (1 x 1880's date)

Metallic button 2

Coins 2 (1 x 1797 penny)

Man-made x 1

Bakelite 1

Animal Bones x 190 - 32.8% of total finds

Cattle 146 = 76.8% of total bone

Pig 25 = 13.2% of total bone

Sheep	12 = sheep and rabbit = 10% of total bone
Rabbit/Sheep? 7	(see above)
Cattle teeth	3
Animal Products	x 2 – 0.2% of total finds
Bone Button	1
Antler	1

TOTAL finds 580

14 Finds descriptions

(Prepared by Steve Hebdidge)

Area A/W (1)

- 1 sherd with handle attached North Devon Barnstable Ware – 18th C
- 2 pieces of white glazed & with blue/green decorated pottery - modern
- 2 pieces glass - modern
- 1 half of long seedpod
- 2 pieces of a teacup with ring base to body red transfer - modern
- 2 pieces that fit together of blue decorated pottery - modern
- 2 pieces of pottery blue mainly geometric pattern - modern
- 1 piece of red glazed pottery - modern
- 1 piece of pottery 2 parallel black lines on white - modern
- 1 Iron hook (possible pressing Stone hook)
- 1 Animal bone cattle bone of the foot

Area A/W (3)

- 1 animal bone shoulder blade cattle?
- 1 piece of Brown/red glazed pottery possible modern teapot?
- 1 stoneware base & wall - modern
- 1 glazed brown round lid with knob storage jar - modern
- 1 clay pipe stem

Area A/W (4)/(10)

- 3 small stoneware ink jars 78-79mm tall by 33.5-36 mm diameter

Area A/W (5)

- 2 pieces of crab claw

Area A/Mid W (5)

- 14 limpets were limpets & other shells all used in lime production
- 1 broken cobblestone
- 1 animal toe bone cattle
- 1 clay pipe stem
- 2 pieces of blue pattern plate which fit together with wavy rim - modern
- 2 pieces embossed pottery - modern
- 1 blue & white pottery plate - modern

- 1 piece of side plate with black transfer of seated man - modern
- 1 piece cream/yellow ware - modern

Area A/Mid-E (3)/(10)

- 3 animal Bones 1 Cattle + 2 Sheep?
- 2 thick green glass dimpled bottoms for wine or beer – post-medieval / modern
- 1 broken neck of light green bottle may be Codd's bottle ?
- 1 piece of glazed pottery - modern
- 2 iron Objects

Area A/Mid [18]/(19)

- 10 animal Bones includes 2 Pig Bones (lower joint & toe) + 8 Cattle Bones
- 5 limpet shell & 1 lower crab claw
- 1 piece of yellow glazed pottery - modern
- 1 piece concreted metal object

Area A/Mid [18]/(17)

- 4 pieces of reddish/brown glazed storage jar with fluted pattern
- 1 piece of darker glazed pottery same pattern as above - modern
- 1 piece of pottery part glazed inside - modern
- 1 large piece of Pottery rim glazed inside – post-medieval / modern
- 1 stoneware white jar - modern
- 1 iron object

Area A/Mid [18]/(17)

- 2 Rabbit/Sheep? Bones.
- (smaller bone is decorated with a row of holes on each side. One side has lines from the holes).

Area A/Mid [21]/(22)/(24)

- 7 animal Bones (4 rabbit/Sheep? + 3 cattle)
- 2 limpets 1 Fish bone & 1 flat periwinkle shell
- 1 piece of decorated Bakelite
- 2 pieces pottery - modern
- 1 piece of stoneware ink jar
- 10 pieces white glazed pottery - modern
- 3 pieces blue decorated pottery -modern
- 1 White jar with makers mark on base - modern
- 1 piece of cream pottery with blue line pattern - modern
- 7 clay pipe stems
- 3 iron objects
- 1 water worn quartz pebble

Area A/Mid u/s

- 4 clay pipe stems
- 3 animal bones cattle
- 1 possible fish or bird bone
- 1 limpet
- 1 iron object

- 1 piece of plate with words "There are ..." & embossed rose around rim
- 1 piece of ridge tile - 16th century
- 1 piece of floor tile
- 1 piece of pottery handle - modern

Area A/Mid in S ½ of trench

- 2 pieces of cattle rib bone fit together

Area A/Mid W (6)

- 19 limpet shells
- 1 small quartz pebble

Area A Mid W (4)

- 1 possible bird beak
- 1 possible antler piece
- 1 piece of pottery black glaze on both sides - modern
- 1 piece of pottery speckled brown glaze interior – modern
- 1 rim sherd red glaze interior - modern
- 1 sherd light brown glaze exterior - modern
- 1 piece of red pottery appears to be patterned interior - modern

Area A/E u/s = (in 6 large bags 1.Glass 2.Bone, pipe stem, unknown 3.Fe objects
4. Stoneware 5.modern pot 6.Normandy ware)

- 18 animal bones (6 sheep? 12 cattle)
- 1 garden snail shell

Area A/E cont.

- 7 clay pipe stems (1 black)
- 2 pieces of same clay pipe bowl thin & brittle wall with pedestal spur - 1770-1820 ?
- 1 metal door handle & latch + 2 Fe objects
- 1 piece of bottle glass - modern
- 1 fluted glass jar handle - modern
- 3 pieces of pottery (2 glazed rim pieces) - modern
- 2 pieces of stoneware (1 ginger beer bottle, 1 mottled glaze interior)
- ½ oval ball unknown material cracked surfaces
- 19 pieces of pottery (2 rims with fitting handle attachment). Normandy Stoneware - C17th-C18th
- 3 pieces of stoneware - modern
- 2 pieces of pottery dark brown/black glaze1 with handle - modern
- 1 piece of white cup with base - modern
- 5 pieces of colander yellow pottery - modern
- 2 pieces of rim pottery yellow - modern
- 2 pieces of white china bowl fits together - modern
- 1 piece of pottery pink, gold & white side plate - modern
- 1 piece of unglazed pottery - modern
- 1 piece pottery white outside blue decoration interior - modern
- 2 pieces of pottery Davenport trade mark on base - modern
- 1 clear glass Jar - modern
- 1 lead crystal base of a wine glass

- 1 stoneware ink jar same size as 3 from A/W end 4/10 - modern
- 1 piece of oval base of porcelain possible for face cream - modern
- 2 halves of larger oval lid porcelain blue transfer pattern - modern
- 1 piece of green glass dome shaped (wine bottle base)
- 1 piece of picture glass - modern
- 1 glass preserve jar lid WW1 Aire & Calder
- 1 heel of a hobnail shoe - modern

Area A/E - E of [21]

- 1 lead weight - weighs 11/4 oz - thought to be C15th
- 1 brass furniture corner plate

Area A/E Eastern most trench to house

- 1 slate disc 146.8 mm dia. (approx. 5¾ins)
- 1 animal bone could be sheep?

Area A/E and B/W = Darren's u/s spoil heap finds

- 1 metal circular disc with platted rope design on edge jewelry piece - modern
- 1 brass button
- 1 encrusted metal disc
- 1 small circular metal piece with 2 flat surfaces may be weight 0.33 oz
- 1 brass fitting stamped 'F W Lindquist' (inventor of first wickless kerosene lamp – 1880s).

Area A - Metal Detecting spoil heap

- 1 cannon ball – 3lb

Area A/B u/s

- 2 small pieces roof slate
- 1 large slate with 7 square holes & 1 round hole
- 6 limpets
- 2 pieces of coal?
- 1 iron object
- 3 clay pipe stem
- 1 piece of window glass - modern
- 2/3rd of glass rim of preserve jar - modern
- 1 green flat bottomed glass jar - modern
- 1 cattle bone
- 1 bone button
- 1 piece of chert
- 1 broken beach pebble
- 3 pieces of floor tile
- 1 piece of red glazed pottery grey exterior glaze - modern
- 1 piece of stoneware - modern
- 1 piece unglazed pottery - modern
- 1 small piece interior brown glaze pottery - modern
- 1 piece of glaze pottery banded cream, black & red - modern
- 1 large piece of interior glazed pottery - modern
- 4 pieces of modern blue pattern pottery (2 cups, 2 plates) - modern

1 piece of pottery possibly drain - modern

Area A u/s

- 1 notched slate
- 1 animal rib bone sheep? / pig
- 2 pieces glass bottle 1 clear & 1 green - modern
- 2 limpet shells
- 1 piece of pottery decorated rim with glazed interior - modern
- 1 piece of pottery green cabbage decorated jug handle - modern
- 1 piece pottery tan band with blue pattern on white - modern
- 1 tiny piece of rim - modern

Area B u/s

- 1 large pottery base & body sherd, possibly Normandy toneware - 17th-18thC
- 2 pieces of glazed pottery - modern
- 1 large piece of glazed tile (hearth tile?)
- 1 metal ring - modern
- 1 red glaze edging tile stamped CAN England - modern
- 1 piece floor tile
- 2 piece grey stoneware pot - modern
- 1 piece brown stoneware pot shoulder piece - modern
- 4 glazed pottery pieces - modern
- 1 piece of yellow colander fits pieces in A/E - modern
- 1 piece of red glazed pottery possible - modern
- 1 small piece air brick - modern
- 1 piece of ridge tile
- 1 piece of pottery blue pattern & wavy rim fit pieces A/Mid W 5 - modern
- 1 Queen Scallop
- 1 cattle long bone sawn through to make a ring see A/E = 2 similar pieces approx. 10.4 mm thick

Area B/W-M (44)

- 5 cattle bones
- 1 Oyster shell and 1 limpet
- 2 pieces of pot - modern
- 1 water worn quartz pebble

Area B/Mid E near/on (56)

- 3 cattle bones
- 5 limpet shells
- 3 clay pipe stems

Area B/Mid E near/on (56) cont.

- 1 piece of rim with part of handle Late Medieval Courseware - 15th C-16th C
- 1 piece pottery yellow - modern
- 1 piece pottery with zigzag pattern Bristol/Staffordshire pottery - 18th C
- 2 cream/yellow pieces pottery (1 rim)

Area B/Mid E near/on (56) cont.

- 4 pieces of glazed pottery & 1 unglazed pottery all - modern
- 1 piece of bottle glass - modern
- 1 piece of beach pebble flint with cortex 28mm x 20mm x 11mm

Area B/M-W (44)

- 2 cattle bones
- 1 piece pottery modern
- 1 piece of Bristol/Staffordshire ware - 18th C

Area B/far E u/s

- 1 great scallop shell & 5 Queen Scallop shells
- 2 pieces of stoneware larger ink jar - modern
- 8 pieces of pottery hand painted yellow on red glaze - modern
- 1 piece of lip of milk/cream jug - Victorian?
- 2 pieces of white stoneware - modern
- 1 piece of pottery, swirl pattern - modern
- 1 piece of pottery white with blue line - modern
- 6 pieces of pottery - modern
- 1 ridge tile
- 1 large pottery base and body sherd - modern
- 1 large fragment of Spanish Olive Jar - 16th C-18th C (most common 17th C).
- 1 piece of yellow rim with brown dots Bristol/Somerset - 18th C
- 4 pieces of pottery red glaze - modern
- 10 cattle bones
- 1 circular piece of solid clear glass with two dimples & scar on rim where glass was attached.

Area B/W u/s

- 12 animal bones (includes tail bone) cattle & 17 fragments
- 2 pig bones?
- 1 Sheep ? /Rabbit Bone
- 1 piece of carbonized wood
- 1 piece of Bristol/Staffordshire Ware - 18th C
- 1 piece of handle mottled brown glaze Frechen Ware - 17th C-18th C
- 1 rim of red unglazed pottery - modern
- 1 piece of reddish/brown glazed interior pottery - modern
- 5 glazed pottery pieces (1 piece only glazed on inside) - modern

Area B/M (45)

- 1 piece of carbonized wood ?

Area B u/s

- 1 black flint broken beach pebble - prehistoric
- 1 grey flint possible used as a scraper - prehistoric

Area C/S u/s

- 2 possible pig jaw bone + 2 fragments bones
- 1 rib bone - rabbit/sheep?
- 1 piece of glass - modern

- 1 piece of thick green glass bottle - possible C18th
- 2 clay pipe stems
- 1 small piece pottery - modern

Area C/S u/s

- 2 clay pipe stems
- 1 pig front knee bone

Trench C-N end

- 1 clay pipe stem
- 1 cattle bone
- 2 pieces of chert / flint - one at least is prehistoric

Area C/M u/s

- 1 long bone possibly pig
- 1 half Oyster Shell

Area C/M-N (136)

- 9 animal bone fragments - possible pig long bone
- 1 clay pipe stem
- 1 piece of white pottery rim with blue diagonal lines in fluted rim - modern

Area D u/s

- 4 animal bone fragments probably cattle
- 3 clay pipe stems - 1 stem stamped TRI
- 1 cream/whitish pottery - modern
- 1 x 5p coin - modern

Area D/W (112)/(127)

- 16 animal bone probably cattle
- 3 cattle bones

Area D/W (112)/(127)

- 2 pieces of lime mortar
- 1 clay pipe stem
- 1 piece modern glass - modern
- 1 piece of glazed interior greenish brown/exterior black pottery - modern
- 1 piece of pottery green decorated glaze interior unglazed exterior - modern

Area D/M-W u/s

- 4 animal bones = 2 long bones poss pig 1 showing saw mark on end the other broken length wise, cattle foot bone and long bone.
- 1 clay pipe stem
- 1 terracotta ridge tile
- 1 rim of red glazed pottery with cream & black decoration with raised diagonal ridges on rim - modern
- 1 slate curved stone fits in hand with damage/ware on lower end possible limpet scoop
- 1 metal blazer type button with ring attached possibly from tunic

Area D/M (112)/(138)

- 2 pieces of the same clay pipe bowl + 1 piece stem possibly - c1690-1720
- long parallel bowl with large pedestal spur + 1 other clay pipe stem
- 3 cattle neck bones - 1 rib bone & 1 long bone butchered vertically and poss cattle shoulder blade.
- 1 pig long bone not butchered + half a pig's right knee cap
- 1 pieces of right jaw bone possibly pig
- 17 fragments of bone very friable possibly cattle
- 2 cattle teeth and fragments jaw teeth sockets
- 1 base of thick green glass beer bottle - possible C18th

Area D/W (140)

- 2 rim pieces that fit, unglazed, rough surface North Devon Courseware - Medieval/Post Medieval?
- 2 pieces of cattle bone

Area D-S u/s

- 1 encrusted coin dia. 3.5cm. George III two pence or penny - issued 1797

Area D/W (143)

- 2 pieces of cattle long bones
- 5 very small fragments of friable bone
- 1 clay pipe bowl with stem West Country type with flared heel - possibly 1660-80
- 2 fitting stoneware drinking vessel sherds. Grey glaze, ridged exterior, 2 parallel blue lines Westerweld ware - C17th -C18th

Area D/E u/s

- 2 clay pipe stems
- 1 large chamber pot sherd with part of base rim. White with blue coloured flower design - modern

Area D/W (112)

- 10 fragments of cattle bones
- 2 cattle rib bones
- 2 cattle neck bones
- 3 possible rib cattle bones
- 1 sheep long bone?
- 1 cattle tooth
- 11/12 limpet shells
- 1 floor tile

14.1 Digital photograph list

14.1.1 Digital Olympus camera

- 1-SMT16-looking E along area A.JPG
- 2-SMT16-looking W along area A.JPG
- 3-SMT16-wall 106 from ESE.JPG
- 4-SMT16-wall 106 from SE.JPG
- 5-SMT16-Wall 106.JPG
- 6-SMT16-wall 106-E end.JPG
- 7-SMT16-wall 106-W end.JPG
- 8-SMT16-Cobbling (14) from SE.JPG
- 9-SMT16-cobbling (14) from SW.JPG
- 10-SMT16-Cobbling (14) looking east.JPG
- 11-SMT16-looking W along Area A.JPG
- 12-SMT16-Pilchard vat [18].JPG
- 13-SMT16-Pilchard vat [18] with inlet.JPG
- 14-SMT16-Pilchard vat [18] fully ex.JPG
- 15-SMT16-working shot [21].JPG
- 16-SMT16-Pilchard vat [21].JPG
- 17-SMT16 -Pilchard vat [21].JPG
- 18-SMT16 - press weight (23).JPG
- 19-SMT16-press weight (23).JPG
- 20-SMT16-cobbling (28).JPG
- 21-SMT16-demolition fill (31).JPG
- 22-SMT16-cobbling (28).JPG
- 23-SMT16-pilchard vat [21] inlet.JPG
- 24-SMT16-mini trenches in to terrace.JPG
- 25-SMT16-looking W along Area A.JPG
- 26-SMT16-looking E along Area A.JPG
- 27-SMT16-looking along mini trench to terrace.JPG
- 28-SMT16-looking along a mini trench.JPG
- 29-SMT16-looking S from room C36.JPG
- 30-Pilchard vat [21] showing inlet.JPG
- 31-SMT16-looking NE at room C35.JPG
- 32-SMT16-looking W at wall 37.JPG
- 33-SMT16-looking E along Area B from wall 37.JPG
- 34-SMT16-Bitumen floor (45) looking W .JPG
- 35-SMT16-looking E along bitumen floor (45).JPG
- 36-SMT16-wall 37 from the E.JPG
- 37-SMT16-culvert 49 and wall 37.JPG
- 38-SMT16-wall 37 from the E - putlog hole.JPG
- 39-SMT16-bricks and stones from above culvert 51 in Area B.JPG
- 40-SMT16-looking W along Area B.JPG
- 41-SMT16-looking W along Area B.JPG
- 42-SMT16-culvert 49.JPG
- 43-SMT16-Culvert 49.JPG
- 44-SMT16-Looking E along Area B.JPG
- 45-SMT16-Area B metal detecting.JPG

46-SMT16-Culvert 51.JPG
47-SMT16-E half of Area B.JPG
48-SMT16-Culvert 51 etc.JPG
49-SMT16-53 and 54.JPG
50-SMT16-Bitumen floor (56).JPG
51-SMT16-Bitumen floor (56).JPG
52-SMT16-Cobbling (58).JPG
53-SMT16-cobbling (58) and paving 61.JPG
54-SMT16-looking E along E half of Area B.JPG
55-SMT16-E half Area B from W.JPG
56-SMT16-culvert 51 and wall 39.JPG
57-SMT16-wall 60 from W.JPG
58-SMT16-paving slabs 61 and wall 60-sand(59).JPG
59-SMT16-natural under 61.JPG
60-SMT16-natural near wall 60 Area B.JPG
61-SMT16-[20]-100yr old elec tiles.JPG
62-SMT16-looking E across Area B.JPG
63-SMT16-looking W across Area B.JPG
64-SMT16-Area B from the top of the spoilheap.JPG
65-SMT16-the cemetery from the top of the W spoilheap.JPG
66-SMT16-layer (85) near Harbour View No.2 back gate.JPG
67-SMT16-layer (85).JPG
68-SMT16-Area A looking W at most of the team.JPG
69-Area A (95) at base .JPG
70-Area A (95) at base.JPG
71-Area A S side of trench showing [97] services.JPG
72-Wall 39 from north.JPG
73-Wall 39 from north.JPG
74-Wall 39 from north.JPG
75-Archaeologist sign.JPG
76-cross section through wall 37, wall 38 to left, wall 39 to right.JPG
77-Wall 37 cross section looking south.JPG
78 small back yard trenches at back of Elizabeth Terrace.JPG
79-Wall 106 and [20] looking north-west.JPG
80-Wall 106 looking north-west.JPG
81-Wall 106 - east extension.JPG
82 - remnant lime production layer (5).JPG
83 Looking S at St Michael's Mount.JPG
84-Area A-N-drain trench103.JPG
85-top of culvert 104 in foreground.JPG
86-internal culvert 104.JPG
87-culvert 104 looking south.JPG
88-Area A-N looking north.JPG
89-stones 108 in Area C-N.JPG
90-context (109) with bone in section.JPG
91-top of stones (114).JPG
92-looking S across top of [115].JPG

93-stones (123).JPG
94-looking N across stones 124 and Area C-N.JPG
95-Area C-N trench to Island Shop.JPG
96-Area C-N trench across Stewards House front lawn.JPG
97-looking S up Area C-N.JPG
98-structure [130] showing (125)&(126) looking N.JPG
99-structure [139] wall tumble (134).JPG
100-structure [139] wall tumble (134).JPG
101-Area C-N granite blocks in front of Stewards House.JPG
102-(140) fill of [139] structure.JPG
103-N end of Area C-N at Change House.JPG
104-pilchard press weight from (134) structure [139].JPG
105-Looking SE at [139].JPG
106-Looking SE at [139].JPG
107-Looking E along Area D-W.JPG
108-looking W along Area D-E.JPG
109-looking W along Area D-E.JPG
110-looking W along Area D-E showing cafe.JPG
111-Looking E along D-E from D-W.JPG
112-looking N along Area D-S.JPG
113-looking S along Area D-S.JPG
114-Far S end of Area D-S.JPG
115-Mid section of Area D-S showing service-poss.wall.JPG
116-looking N along Area C-N showing cobble reinstatement.JPG

14.1.2 Digital Pentax SLR & GPS

1-SMT16 wall 106.JPG
2-SMT16-Cobbling (14) from S.JPG
3-SMT16-Cobbling (14) from SE.JPG
4-SMT16-Cobbling (14) from W.JPG
5-SMT16-Cobbling 14 from SW.JPG
6-SMT16-Wall 106 from S .JPG
7-SMT16-Wall 106 from SE.JPG
8-SMT16-Wall 106.JPG
9-SMT16 [21] fully ex.JPG
10-SMT16-[18] fully ex.JPG
11-SMT16-[18] section.JPG
12-SMT16-[18].JPG
13-SMT16-[21].JPG
14-SMT16-cobbling (28).JPG
15-SMT16-cobbling (28).JPG
16-SMT16-cobbling (28) & working.JPG
17-SMT16-Working shot.JPG
18-SMT16-showing density of services.JPG
19-SMT16-looking E up Area A.JPG
20-SMT16-looking west down Area A.JPG
21-SMT16- pilchard vat [21] with inlet.JPG

22-SMT16-services galore!.JPG
23-SMT16-room C36, removed fill (35).JPG
24-SMT16-room C36 door-window in wall 38.JPG
25-SMT16-wall 37 from W.JPG
26-SMT16-wall 37 from W.JPG
27-SMT16-wall 37 from E.JPG
28-SMT16-wall 37 from E.JPG
29-SMT16-cobbles (48).JPG
30-SMT16-cobbles (48).JPG
31-SMT16-cobbles (48) & working.JPG
32-SMT16-culvert 49.JPG
33-SMT16-culvert 49.JPG
34-SMT16-culvert 49.JPG
35-SMT16-culvert 51.JPG
36-SMT16-culvert 51.JPG
37-SMT16-culvert 51.JPG
38-SMT16-culverts & wall 51, 53 & 54 from W.JPG
39-SMT16-culvert & wall 53, 54.JPG
40-SMT16-culvert and cobbles (55).JPG
41-SMT16-bitumen floor (56) and walls 62.JPG
42-SMT16-bitumen floor (56) and walls 62.JPG
43-SMT16-paving 61 and cobbles (58).JPG
44-SMT16-cobbles (58) and paving 61.JPG
45-SMT16-cobbles (58) & massive dislodged culvert stone.JPG
46-SMT16-culvert 51 and wall 39.JPG
47-SMT16-culvert 51 and wall 39.JPG
48-SMT16-natural below paving 61.JPG
49-SMT16-natural under cobbles (58).JPG
50-SMT16-(85) looking N at No 2 Harbour View.JPG
51-SMT16-working shot looking W up Area A.JPG
52-SMT16-(108) stones.JPG
53-SMT16-(109) bone.JPG
54-SMT16-(123) bone.JPG
55-SMT16-(124) stones.JPG
56-SMT16-(125) and (126).JPG
57-SMT16-[130].JPG
58-SMT16-[130].JPG
59-SMT16-(134) stones.JPG
60-SMT16-(134) stones and press.JPG
61-SMT16-(140).JPG
62-SMT16-Wall 148.JPG
63-SMT16-Wall 148.JPG
64-SMT16-Area D-S. Looking N.JPG
65-SMT16-Area D-S. Looking S.JPG
66-SMT16-Area D-S. Looking S from N end.JPG

14.1.3 Black and white photographs

Film no 4891

Photo Number	Site sub-division	Description	Looking
1	-		
2	-		
3	A-W	Wall 106 (formally wall A) in S facing trench section. (W half)	N
4	A-W	Wall 106 (formally wall A) in S facing trench section. (E half)	N
5	A-W	Cobbles (14) and wall 107 (formally wall B).	NW
6	A-W	Cobbles (14) and wall 107 (formally wall B).	NW
7	A-W	Wall 106 in section and services [20] / [97] in plan in front	W
8	A-M	Pilchard vat [18]	E / vertical
9	A-M	Pilchard vat [18]	E / vertical
10	A-M	Pilchard vat [18]	E / vertical
11	A-M	Pilchard vat [21]	W / vertical
12	A-M	Cobbling [28]	N
13	A-M	Cobbling [28]	N
14	A-M	Cobbling [28]	E
15	A-E	Structure 36 showing extant wall 38 with blocked door	N
16	A-E	Structure 36 showing extant wall 38 with blocked door	N
17	A-E	Wall 37 and concrete floor (41).	E
18	A-E	Wall 37 and concrete floor (41).	E
19	B-W	Wall 37 during excavation down to base	W
20	B-W	Excavation down to red tiled elec. service [20]	W
21	B-W	Culvert 49 running W towards wall 37 – note putlog hole in wall	W
22	B-W	Culvert 49	W
23	B-W	Culvert 49	W
24	B-W	Culvert 49	E
25	W-E	Plan view across walls 62/54, paving 61, flooring (56) and culverts 51/53	W
26	B-E	Culvert 51	E
27	B-E	Culvert 51	E
28	B-E	Culvert 51	E
29	B-E	Walls 62, paving 61, bitumen floor etc	E
30	B-E	Walls 62, paving 61, bitumen floor etc	E
31	-		
32	B-E	Walls 62, paving 61, bitumen floor etc	E

Appendix 1: Planning brief

NATIONAL TRUST *for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty*

Service Connections, St Michaels Mount Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Work

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A planning application has been put forward by the National Trust to connect a series of service runs recently installed across the harbour front on St Michaels Mount with the existing service systems. In accordance with National Trust archaeological practice and in anticipation that there will be a requirement from the local authority planning advisors (in the form of a planning condition) to mitigate the impact on the potential archaeological resource (in accordance PPS 5) there is a need to undertake a programme of archaeological work.

The proposed development works includes;

- connecting new service runs which are to be installed as part of a larger project (commenced in 2010) to existing;
- re-instatement of garden walls and installation of cobbled surfaces;

As part of a wider scheme of work relating to the improvement of services undertaken in 2010 across the harbour front on St Michaels Mount, archaeological mitigation was undertaken which included detailed survey and a comprehensive watching brief/excavation programme. The current proposed development comprises a continuation of this scheme and as a consequence we propose a programme of archaeological work is undertaken to minimise and mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.

The project has been developed in consultation with amongst others, the NT archaeological advisor to aid in minimizing impacts upon the archaeological resource. In order to fully mitigate unavoidable and unknown impacts of the development and guide informed reinstatement, the programme of archaeological work will include survey of the existing structures and an archaeological watching brief during elements of the proposed groundworks work.

- 1.3 This brief has been prepared by the National Trust archaeologist in order to ensure that a suitable record of the archaeological resource is made both prior to and during any groundworks in accordance with National Trust archaeological guidelines (including *The National Trust Historic Building Survey Guidelines*) and national guidelines including English Heritage guidelines: *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice 2006*¹ and the Institute for Field Archaeologists² *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological*

¹ http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_1.pdf

² Henceforth IFA

*watching brief*³ and the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures⁴.

2.0 SURVEY AND WATCHING BRIEF AREA

- 2.1 The structures to be surveyed comprise the lane separating Harbour View and Elizabeth Terrace the garden area to the east, the cobbled area south of the Change House and the gravel pathway leading east to Boscage (all as defined on the site plan) The watching brief will cover all works associated with the excavation below existing ground level.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The following background information is a summary of the information derived from that held within the National Trust HBSMR, further detail of which can be reviewed in Appendix 2:

- 3.1 Prehistoric activity on St Michaels Mount has long been indicated from scattered finds and earthwork features suggestive of trade and settlement. It is also the alleged site of the Iron Age trading centre of Ictis, as described by Diodorus Siculus, and has been speculated as being located immediately to the south of the modern harbour area. Though both Iron Age and Bronze Age material have been recovered no structural or stratified evidence has ever been recorded.
- 3.2 There are suggestions of the existence of a harbour at the Mount in the early 14th century. About a century later a stone causeway and a safe harbour were built under the supervision of the Arch Priest of the Mount, William Morton. But this was clearly not sufficient because in 1427 he appealed to the King himself for help in building a "certain road or jetty", one that could give haven to 200 ships of any tonnage. The Medieval harbour is shown in the 1515 drawing of Mount's Bay where it is depicted as having straight piers to east and west and a central opening on its north side, ie not like its present arrangement (Figure 2).
- 3.3 During the Civil War Military governors were required to maintain the harbour which comprised varying levels of construction work including the Quay's parapets being raised with earth and a large and a small redoubt built on the quay. Decay seems to have set in rapidly after the war, Borlase, describing the quay as it was in the early 18th century, states that it had been "dismantled by time and storm.... there was no trade or shipping".
- 3.4 This was soon rectified as the 3rd Baronet St Aubyn "prudently restored and almost new built the pier, at a considerable expense indeed" between 1726 and 1727 (Figure 3). The new harbour had an entrance 12m wide and the stone walls had paved terraces with a "proper parapet". The north and east sides, including the entrance were 147m long and the shore (S) was 136m long. In all "50 sail of moderately sized vessels can lodge conveniently". These are almost exactly the present dimensions of the harbour except that the entrance was then considerably narrower (it is now 39m wide). The village appears also to have been largely re-developed at this time.
- 3.5 To the east of the Causeway entrance of the village is a stretch of c.125m relatively early sea-defences (at least 17th century), designed principally to prevent erosion and thus safeguard the eastern part of the village (Plate 1). The old defence is of vertical stonework (long axes of stones' faces running vertically) and while it survives to c.4m high in some place,

³ <http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/watch2.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/build2.pdf>

over most of its length this has been repaired or heightened with less attractive rubble walling or laid stonework. Sea defences have subsequently been extended right the way round the island which can now feel fairly secure from the erosion of the sea. At the extreme SE end of the older defences the modern line comes c0.8m inland from it leaving a short stub of old foundation stones (c6.5m long) exposed on the rocky foreshore.

It is not possible to date these early defences accurately. They were certainly there when Sir Ralph Hopton ordered "the parapet of the quay and all the Northern Wall raised with earth" as part of his strengthening of the islands defences (see Coate 1833, 188) and they appear in some, but not all early prints. William Borlase is characteristically accurate in his engraving of 1754 which shows walling along the stretch where old work still survives today.

- 3.6 The central 55m of the south side of the harbour contains the wharf. 18th century up-and-down work survives over most of its length except for repairs along its top, at both ends, and where a flight of steps has been inserted at its centre. Another flight of steps at the east end is still used. To the east of the south quay neat revetment walling retains the village's cobbled harbourside street and forms the rear wall of a cobbled slip, with granite edging stones, running down east to west. Another earlier slip runs down south to north alongside the southern few meters of the east pier. To the south quay's west the village street is retained by a much more irregular revetment wall which has a splayed cobbled slip running down from south to north at its west end.
- 3.7 The control room located to the east of the Causway's entrance to St Michael's Mount was once 'The Sugar Loaf Inn' (shown on 1805 water colour by George Cumberland in the Castle), subsequently adapted to a changing house for gentlemen swimming in the harbour. The building is a later development to the longer fish cellar and loft to its east, the butt joint being clearly visible on the external north wall. The southern facade of the building includes a projecting shop/pub window with scantle-slate hood over both it and the doorway. The roof was raised c0.3m in the late 19th century and replaced by a continuous roof linking the change-house with the adjacent fish cellar and loft. Small single storey gardeners shed addition. The listing document suggests a possible early 18th century date but this is unlikely. The fish cellar itself may be that shown on the 1734 drawing by the Buck Brothers but a small square detached structure is shown by them on the site of the change room. The building may, however be shown on th 1786 J.Newton engraving held by RIC; a change in roof-line between it and the probable fish cellar and loft is clearly shown. A mid-18th century date is therefore more likely.
- 3.8 No more major works were undertaken until 1823 when the harbour was refurbished and, according to some reports, "enlarged" (eg 'a Physician' 1824, 49) although the 1823 harbour is the same size as the 18th century one; any enlargements must have been vertical, the walls being heightened (and possibly widened). The harbour declined in importance through the 19th century as Penzance improved its piers and quays and the railway made its terminus there. The harbour today is remarkably similar in size and form to that described in 1762 by William Borlase (see above); it differs only in detail.
- 3.9 During the latter half of the 20th century, the junction point of the Causeway and St Michael's Mount extending up through the area in front of the Count House has been the site of significant disturbance though the installation and repairs of numerous services that run through this area along with maintenance repairs to the cobbled surface due to the relatively heavy traffic and storm surges it is exposed to.
- 3.10 Recent investigations along the top of the sea defences have identified that the structure has been impacted by the installation of sewage pipes in the 20th century, the construction trenches backfilled with beach stone (Plate 2).

- 3.11 The whole harbour and the Change House, Elizabeth Terrace Harbour View and Boscage are Grade II listed buildings, the descriptions of which are detailed in Appendix 1.

4.0 SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Objectives

- 4.1.1 The survey should record the existing gravel and cobbled surface. It should enable the enhancement of our understanding of any former buildings or other built elements now demolished.
- 4.1.2 The watching brief work should record and identify the nature of underlying archaeological deposits. This would mitigate the impact of the development, increasing our knowledge of the history, form and development of the Village and inform future mitigation measures where appropriate.

4.2 Scope of the Work

A photographic survey of the cobbled surface will provide a basis from which reinstatement can occur. The watching brief will identify and record the nature of underlying deposits that will be impacted by development. Any remains of potential interest identified by both the survey and watching brief work should be considered, whatever their date. This will inform both the nature of the subsequent construction work, reinstatement work and also any future repairs and any conservation measures that might be needed to safeguard the historic fabric. It will also provide a baseline digital record against which any future changes to the harbour or alteration to the management of the structure may be measured and recorded.

4.3 Methodology

- 4.3.1 The survey will be undertaken in accordance with *The National Trust Historic Building Survey Guidelines* and English Heritage guidelines: *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice 2006*⁵ and the Institute for Field Archaeologists⁶ *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*⁷.

Note; the survey is to be based on an existing topographical survey and take account of additional plan layers identifying the approximate location of known below ground services (see attachments).

- 4.3.2 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research*.
- 4.3.3 The professional archaeologist or archaeological organisation contracted should prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological survey and watching brief at St Michael's Mount (in accordance with IFA guidelines). The WSI should be submitted to and agreed in writing by the National Trust Archaeologist (Jim Parry), the Local Authority Conservation

⁵ http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_1.pdf

⁶ Henceforth IFA

⁷ <http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/iContent/inPages/docs/codes/build2.pdf>

Officer and Archaeological Planning Advisor and Historic England before any of the work is carried out.

- 4.3.4 The professional archaeologist/archaeological organisation is advised to visit the site before completing their quote as there may be implications for accurately costing the project and health and safety issues.

Watching Brief

- 4.3.5 The watching brief will consist of monitoring all groundworks (and investigation and recording where necessary), post-excavation analysis and production of a report on the results of this work along with that of the survey and the compilation of an ordered archive that will be deposited in the appropriate repository:
- 4.3.6 Sufficient documentary research will be undertaken to place the results of the work in their historic context.
- 4.3.7 The archaeological work will be undertaken in all areas where groundworks are being undertaken. This will initially comprise monitoring the initial ground excavation works, identifying and recording features as and when exposed, further excavation and recording of features that cannot be preserved *in-situ*, monitoring deeper excavations and service runs.
- 4.3.8 Where visible all archaeological contexts will be recorded using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* recording sheets.
- 4.3.9 Written, drawn and photographic records (b&w and colour digital) of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Plans (other than excavation location plans) will be at a minimum scale of 1:20; section drawings will be at a minimum scale of 1:10; photographic records will be at a minimum 35mm format. Digital photography should be at a minimum resolution of 8mp (preferably 10mp+) with all final images saved as TIFF. or RAW. Files.
- 4.3.10 Drawn records will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.
- 4.3.11 The WSI will include a recovery policy for archaeological material from the work and a policy statement regarding the post-excavation processing, cataloguing, analysis and reporting of the artefacts and samples recovered during the watching brief.

Built Fabric Survey

- 4.3.12 The recording will comprise the survey of the cobbled grassed and graveled surfaces. It is envisaged that the work will comprise a rectified photographic survey subsequently drawn up in CAD, resulting in the production of detailed plans of the site reproduced in a report and held in a digital format (CAD).
- 4.3.13 An initial draft of this survey will need to be produced prior to any groundworks commencing in order to inform the process of any stone/cobble removal and its reinstatement.
- 4.3.14 The survey will examine and check the validity of any existing analysis and add further detail as needed.
- 4.3.15 Refer to the drawing conventions in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (See Introduction above).

4.3.16 Photographic Record:

- A fully indexed photographic record is required to support drawings and descriptions. This will include digital photography (8mp minimum) and 35mm monochrome photography. Resolution of reproduced digital photography will need to be specified and should be no less than 300 dpi. Publication quality photographs will be 600 dpi.
- A record should be made of the location and direction of photographs taken,

5.0 Report Contents

5.1 The report should be in a form and language that is accessible to the non-specialist.

The report will include at a minimum:

5.2 *Contents List*

5.3 *Summary* (no more than one page, which accurately reflects the method, results and conclusions of the report)

5.4 *Introduction Section* (including project background, objectives and scope, methodology, layout of report, site description, topography, geology, present day state, ownership, designations.

5.5 *Archaeological and Historical Background* (a brief summary of the background to the structure, locating them within their wider historical setting. Refer to historic maps, illustrations and documents/archaeological reports where appropriate. All relevant maps and plans referred to in the text should be included within the report.

5.6 *Survey Results*

5.7 *Watching brief results.*

5.8 *Management Recommendations* (to include recommendations for future management (including immediate repair considerations), access, interpretation and presentation, potential future archaeological work including monitoring).

5.9 *Acknowledgements.*

5.10 *Bibliography* (including sources and references).

5.11 *Archive* (contents and location, an archive recording form and archaeological project record form will be completed (see Appendix 3)).

5.12 *Illustrations* (to include a site location map, relevant watching brief location plans and sections, appropriate plans and elevations, and site photographs where appropriate. All drawings and photographs should be fully cross referenced to the text.

6.0 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 6.1 A draft of the report will be supplied to the Cornwall Council Conservation Officer, Archaeological Planning Advisor and the NT Archaeologist for discussion before completion
- 6.2 10 bound copies of the final report will be provided to the NT for distribution to the properties and archive repositories. A copy of the report will be provided to the NT Archaeologist in an agreed digital format.

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1 The archaeological contractor will discuss the project and confirm details of the brief with the NT archaeologist prior to the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation. Any problems or queries will be directed to either the NT Archaeologist or the property staff (as detailed below). The archaeological contractor should keep the NT Archaeologist regularly informed of the project's progress, including during report preparation. Monitoring will also be conducted by Historic Environment Advice as appropriate. The contractor will discuss the results of the survey with the NT Archaeologist and property staff, with a draft report (circulated in advance), before the final completion of the report.

8.0 ARCHIVE AND COPYRIGHT

- 8.1 The full supporting archive of material including plans, documentation, digital illustrations, photographs (and negatives) and any finds should be systematically and appropriately organised and catalogued and will be returned to the NT and retained by the NT as part of the property archive⁸.
- 8.2 The final report will be Copyright © The National Trust

9.0 PROJECT TIMETABLE

- 9.1 A costed project programme and proposal is required. If VAT is payable, this too should be included in the bid.
- 9.2 A breakdown of the time allocation for producing a WSI, conducting the survey and watching brief (and illustration work on elements of the survey results prior to the groundworks element) should be included in the costed proposal. Background and experience of the staff who would undertake the survey should also be presented
- 9.3 The archaeological contractor will produce a WSI detailing the proposed survey and watching brief work, methodology, staffing etc in accordance with this brief and IFA guidelines. This should also include a review meeting with the NT Archaeologist and other staff, for discussion before the final compilation of the report.
- 9.4 **The National Trust will require draft illustration and evaluation results by (TBA) , a draft report by (TBA) and the final report by (TBA).**

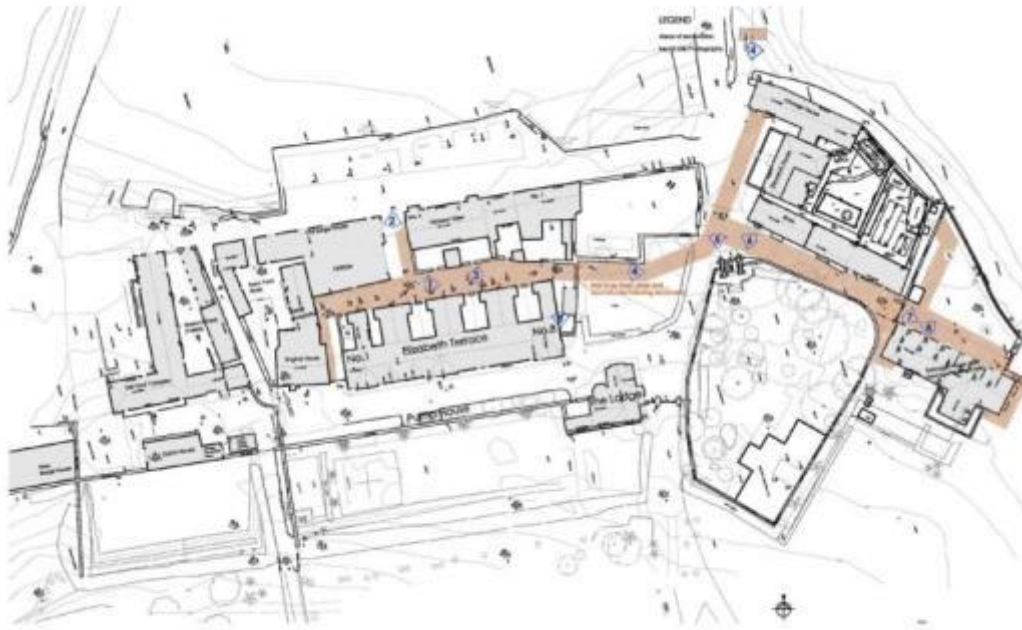
⁸ Archive guidelines can be found at:

<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/draftArchives2008.pdf>

- 9.5 Any proposed variations in the project design should be discussed with the NT Archaeologist and/or the Property Manager and agreed changes submitted in writing to the National Trust before such changes are implemented.
- 9.6 The NT reserves the right to withhold payment until all agreed reporting has been completed and meets with the approval of the NT Archaeologist and/or Property Manager.
- 9.7 Any publicity for the project will be under the direction of the Property Manager

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY AND INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 10.1 The National Trust requires all working on NT properties to observe health and safety requirements as set out in 'General Requirements for Work' a National Trust internal document. The contracted archaeologist is responsible for the health, safety and insurance of all their staff employed on the project. The NT requires evidence that the contractor has public liability insurance to a minimum of £2 million.



Proposed service routes images as existing



View 1 looking west



View 2 looking north



View 3 looking east



View 4 looking west



View 5 looking north



View 6 looking east



View 7 looking west



View 8 looking east



9 Existing setts as surface gulley

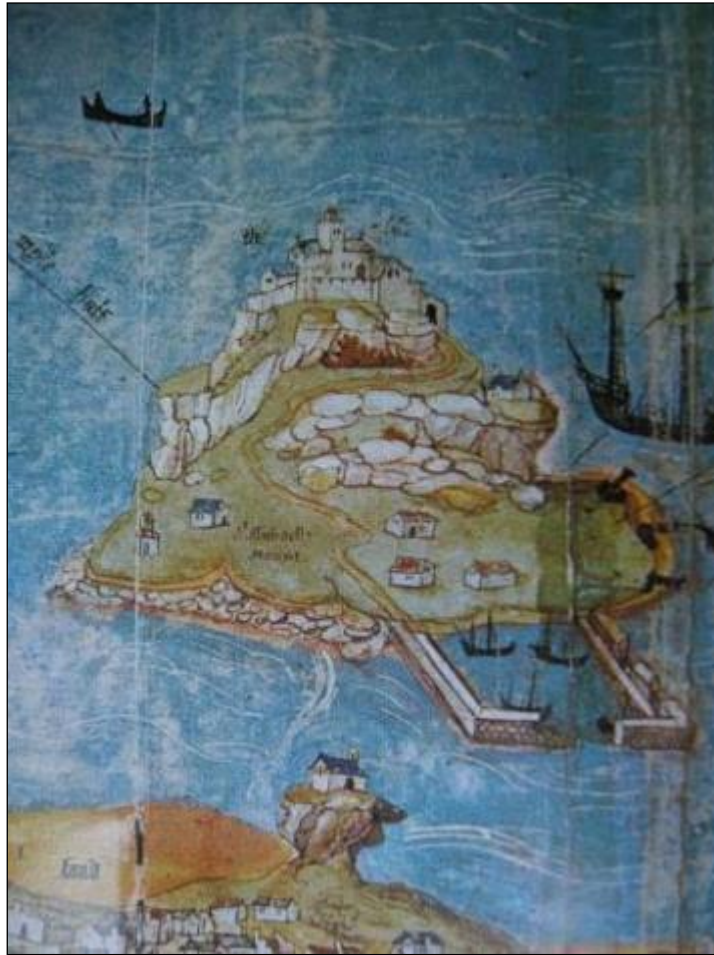


Figure 2: 16th century painting of St Michaels Mount showing one of the earliest depictions of the harbour



Figure 3: Mid 18th century illustration showing the change in design of the harbour



National Trust HBSMR: Full Monument Report (incl Management Recs)

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
91608 - MNA104493	St Michaels Mount Village, St Michael's Mount	Building

Monument Types and Dates

VILLAGE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Summary

The site and buildings of the village on the N side of the Mount.

Description

As the Mount's economy has changed in the last 150 years from one based on fishing and the use of the harbour (91597) as a small but successful commercial port to one based almost entirely on providing tourists with civilised and peaceful days, so the nature of the little village between harbour and the Mount has also been drastically altered. No-one today has any sympathy for James Boswell's recommendation, in 1792, that Sir John St Aubyn "remove the town" as it was "a disgusting nuisance to have a parcel of low, dirty people collected there" (quoted in Mason 1990, 11) and many would regard the replacement of nearly all the 18th century cottages, fish cellars and lofts with neat but standardised late 19th and early 20th century dwellings and service buildings as regrettable. With the continually growing interest in the material and architectural remains of now lost working lives, the National Trust and the St Levan estate must also rue the loss of so much so recently. Photographs of the last four decades of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th document show the gradual transformation. The map (now at the Manor Office, Marazion) shows 47 numbered holdings in the village and has as a margin note:

'The Leases Nos 3 and 15 are the only Leases not now in hand on the Mount. Coloured Red. Jan'y 19th 1859'.

Clearly the estate had been systematically calling in the leases in preparation for a strategic change in the Mount's economy based on important local and regional developments, notably the extension of Penzance harbour in the 1850's and the connection of the town with London by the opening of Brunel's Tamar Bridge in 1859, together with a rapidly growing tourist trade on the Mount itself which was likely to be greatly increased with the same connection. These left the proprietor, James St Aubyn, with the unpleasant choice of either standing back and watching the traditional community decline into poverty, the village decay into ruins and the estates income diminish or to step in and impose a realistic new tourism-based economy on the settlement and provide the buildings to suit. While there was an inevitability that the economy would change, it does seem, in retrospect, that the wholesale removal of streets of buildings was not so necessary.

The buildings were largely early and mid- 18th century, the product of an earlier proprietorial decision in the 1720s by the third baronet to refurbish the harbour's crumbling piers, re-vitalise the fishing and importing-exporting industries and repopulate the village which by the early 18th century had been all but abandoned, the only occupant at the beginning of the 18th century being "a widow-woman named Orchard", and the only buildings, "but one house and a fishing cellar or two in ruins" (William Borlase, 1762; in Pool 1975, 42).

Of the 18th century buildings the only substantial survivors are the St Aubyns' Arms (now a dwelling-91624), the cottage to its west (91625) and the change-house/Sugar Loaf Inn with its adjoining cellar and loft (91621 and 91622). Fragments of 18th century buildings (91615) and art of a possibly 16th century uhouse (91616) survive to the rear of the public conveniences (91617) which, with the reduced loft (91618) to its west, may also contain some 18th century stonework. On the main harbour- front street a pair of cottages (91626), the barge-house (91627), and the frontage of the sail loft and yard (91628) are all late 19th and early 20th century buildings on the sites of 18th century houses and cellars, while to the east of the St Aubyns Arms there are more fragments of 18th century cellars (91623). The grand stewards house (91620) is a fine early 19th century residence and the adjoining boat house (later a museum now the shop-91619) is probably roughly contemporary.

The two maps, of 1834 and 1843, held at the Manor Office, Marazion, are extremely valuable records of the old village. They show three streets all parallel with the harbour's wharf (not named on the maps but recorded in the 1851 census returns as Fore, Middle and Higher Streets - see Mason 1990, 26-7) with a number of connecting lanes. Most of the buildings are arranged into quadrilateral courtyards and the 1834 map, which labels many of them, confirms that most are either cottages or fish cellars with lofts over. More buildings stood to the east of the causeway entrance and along the east side of the cemetery (91611) which was narrower than it is now. A walled garden (91595) extended the complex further to the south-east than the present village and the main southern perimeter wall was c.20m further to the south than the present village running roughly along the uphill edge of the present herb gardens and old tennis courts (91633). This perimeter wall was probably built in the 18th century to prevent the village spreading onto the Mount itself, the St Aubyn family having a summer residence at the castle (91527) and the grounds being increasingly decoratively landscaped. A double gate is shown on the 1834 map where this perimeter wall joined the cemetery. The villagers had to pass through this to get to the principal water supply (91646).

Our sources for the pre-18th century village are not as detailed but later medieval and early post-medieval drawings suggest a much looser scatter of buildings, not organised into proper streets and not confined by a perimeter wall (see, for examples, the 1515 drawing of Mount's Bay, Norderns drawing, in particular, suggests that the dwellings may have spread

uphill onto the Mount's lower slopes and the remarkable 1663 drawing by the Dutchman, Schellinks shows the settlement extending, with a second core, some way to the east of the present village (Schellinks' drawing is reproduced on the cover of Whetter 1991).

The building platforms and earthworks to the north of the dairy well (91609) and to the south-east of the laundry (91610) may relate to these extensions.

There was, of course, a village in the medieval period, the 1481 rental details occupants and includes a reference to a house built by John Harpcote as a fish cellar and notice of another "9 houses lately erected on the said Island" (see Fletcher 1951, 61). The se new houses will have been additional to the core village. There seems no reason to suppose that a lay community had not existed here at the sheltered landing-place at least as long as a Christian community had been established at the summit. Indeed it must be considered likely, if not probable, that fishing and trading communities would also have taken advantage of the Mount's position and safe harbour in the early medieval, Roman and prehistoric periods. We should at least regard this as a possibility when undertaking more detailed investigations of the earthworks noted above and the scarps in the cemetery (91611) and when undertaking geophysical survey or trial excavations of the open spaces within or around the village.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SW 5150 3005 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SW53SW

Administrative Areas

NT Region	Devon and Cornwall
NT Property	St Michael's Mount; Devon and Cornwall
Civil Parish	St Michael's Mount; Penwith; Cornwall

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Registered Park or Garden (II) - 1645	ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT	Active	DNA411187
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Active
Listed Building (II)	Active
Site of Special Scientific Interest (Geological & Biologi)	Active
National Trust Status (Inalienable)	Active
National Trust SMR - 91608	Active

Ratings and Scorings

National Trust Grade	Undefined
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Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse	Built over
Landuse	Coastal - inter-tidal
Landuse	Heathland
Landuse	Throughfare

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ENA310	CAU Survey of St Michael's Mount (Event - Survey)
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Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation



Written Scheme of Investigation:

Archaeological Watching brief at St Michael's Mount, Cornwall

For the National Trust



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Written Scheme of Investigation:

Archaeological Watching brief at St Michael's Mount 2016

For the National Trust

Authors	Andy Jones
Derivation	Brief supplied by Jim Parry
Origination date	22/09/2016
Revisers	
Date of last revision	23/09/16
Version	Rev 00
Status	Final
Summary of changes	
Circulation	
Required action	
File location	G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites S\St Michaels Mount Trenching 2016
Approval	

Cover photograph: St Michael's Mount

Introduction

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) is pleased to have been invited by Jim Parry on behalf of the National Trust (22/9/16) to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during service trenching works at St Michael's Mount (SW 5152830032). The trenching is expected to commence in the week commencing the 3rd of October and will be undertaken in two stages over the course of the Autumn/Winter 2016 (Fig 1).

The proposed development works includes;

- Connecting new service runs which are to be installed as part of a larger project (commenced in 2010) to existing services.
- The re-instatement of garden walls and installation of cobbled surfaces.

The Scheme is subject to a Planning Condition (PA16/05881). Condition 5 states:

A) No demolition/development shall commence until a programme of archaeological work, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The Scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording,*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment,*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording,*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation,*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, and*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).

C) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

This WSI covers the watching brief required as part of the Planning Condition.

CAU have undertaken numerous archaeological investigations on St Michael's Mount, including the archaeological watching brief along the sewer pipeline, which led to the discovery of an early medieval burial and other prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval artefacts and features (Herring 2000). The area of the early medieval burial is intersected by the current service trenching.

Historical background

Historical background

St Michael's Mount has been occupied for many centuries, possibly commencing in the prehistoric period as an entrepôt centre for tin produced in west Cornwall. Prehistoric houses and artefacts including ingots have been recovered from the Mount. At the time of the Domesday Book, St Michael's Church is mentioned at the adjacent Manor of Truthwall, suggesting that there may have been an early medieval monastery on the Mount and an early medieval burial was recorded in 1995 (Herring 2000). After the Conquest a Benedictine Priory was set up, as a cell to the Norman abbey of Mont Saint-Michel. Several of the buildings on the summit appear to originate during this period. The Priory was dissolved in 1425 and the land given to a convent of Brigittine nuns. Fortifications were added to the northern slopes around 1500. After the 1540

reformation, the mount passed through several owners before becoming the property of the St Aubyn family. In 1727 the St Aubyn family extended the pier and improved the harbour. Pevsner records that the present jetty and pier on the north side of St Michael's Mount were built in 1824 to replace earlier structures and were capable of accommodating vessels of up to 500 tons. Most of the houses in the harbour area post-date this and date to the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Scope and aims of the archaeological recording

The purpose of the archaeological project will be:

General aims

- To record archaeological features, layers and finds uncovered during the site works.
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of the archaeological resource.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the use of the site.
- The dissemination and publication of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the project archive in appropriate conditions.

Specific objectives

The key objective of the watching brief project will be:

To record and identify the nature of underlying archaeological deposits, which will mitigate the impact of the development, increasing our knowledge of the history, form and development of the village and inform future mitigation measures where appropriate.

Method statement

All recording work will be undertaken according to the appropriate Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance*. Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

The archaeological programme will follow three stages: fieldwork; archiving and report.

Fieldwork

Pre-fieldwork

In advance of the fieldwork CAU, will discuss and agree with the National Trust:

- Working methods and programme.
- Arrangements for the deposition of the archive and human remains.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.

Watching Brief

- An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during the trenching works. These should be carried out under archaeological supervision. Where a machine is used, it should be fitted with a toothless bucket. The excavated areas will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed in the trench will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate by a CAU archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of

recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the National Trust Archaeologist, the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and CAU. **In the event that remains or burials are uncovered cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required.** In the event that human remains are uncovered archaeological excavation will not be limited to the remains uncovered within the trench, and the area will be opened up to allow for total excavation.

A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains and burials which are uncovered during the stripping. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the National Trust Archaeologist and CAU.

Where necessary the detailed archaeological recording may include:

- Excavation of archaeological features exposed in the excavated areas and plotting them onto a base map.
- Production of plans and section drawings of the excavated features and recording of features using a continuous numbering system.
- Retrieval of artefacts.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the National Trust Archaeologist and the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment).

Recording - general

- The position of the standing sections will be marked onto a scaled base map (linked to the National Grid). Prior to the start of the archaeological recording survey points will be established so that the position of the standing sections can be accurately plotted.
- All features shall be hand-dug and recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. 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 (electronic) 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. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: colour digital images will be taken with black and white photographs being taken for archive purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow. Photographs will be taken to illustrate the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include colour digital working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale.
- Drawings and photographs will be recorded in a register giving details of feature number and location.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc.) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Advice may be needed from the Historic England Science Advisor (South West).

- All spoil from the trenching will be adequately inspected for finds.
- If human remains are discovered on the site they will be treated with respect. Human remains must initially be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The National Trust Archaeologist and the Public Health, Cornwall Council will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- Where any artefacts identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the *Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision)*. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts (e.g., settlement features) should be collected by context and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed with the National Trust Archaeologist 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.

Archiving

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive and deposited with the National Trust. CAU will retain a copy of information which is stored in the Project Information File.

This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records.

- All finds, etc., will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc.) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).

An ordered and cross-referenced site archive will be produced. Site plans, photographs and other records will be completed and indexed. Any retrieved artefacts will be washed, marked and catalogued.

Archive report

The results from the elements of the project will be drawn together and presented in a concise report.

A draft of the report will be supplied to the National Trust Archaeologist, the Cornwall Council Conservation Officer and the Archaeological Planning Advisor for discussion before completion for comment before it is completed.

Ten bound copies of the final report will be provided to the NT for distribution to the properties and archive repositories. The report will be presented in a bound A4 printed document; larger pages will be folded into the document. A top copy of the report will be presented unbound for ease of copying.

A copy of the report will be provided to the National Trust Archaeologist in an agreed digital format.

Copies of the report will also be distributed to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly HER and the main archaeological record centres.

The report production 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 with the National Trust.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary
 - Concise non-technical summary.
- Introduction
 - Background, objectives, aims and project methodology.
- Results
 - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project with separate sections as necessary for discussion and interpretation.
- Discussion
 - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis.
 - A consideration of evidence within its wider context.
 - Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
 - Management Recommendations (to include recommendations for future management (including immediate repair considerations), access, interpretation and presentation, potential future archaeological work including monitoring).
- Summary table
 - A summary table and showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation.
- Archive
 - A summary and index to the project archive.
- Appendices
 - List of contexts
 - List of graphic records
 - List of photographs
 - List of finds and soil samples
 - An NT archive recording form and archaeological project record form will be completed (see NT Brief Appendix 3).
- Illustrations
 - General location plan.
 - Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
 - Selected plans and section drawings of the long sections, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. Plans must show the orientation of standing section in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on the site plan. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy.
 - Finds drawings (if appropriate).
 - Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the

text. All photographs should contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption.

An online OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form shall be completed in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report will also include the OASIS ID number.

A National Trust Project Recording Form will be completed at the end of the project.

Analysis

The structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be reviewed with National Trust Archaeologist to establish whether further analyses and reporting is appropriate and what its scope should be. The outline of the final report, and the work required to produce it will be determined.

In the event of significant remains being recovered (e.g., prehistoric artefacts) it may be appropriate to:

- Liaise with specialists (e.g., artefacts) to arrange for analyses of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Consult with the National Trust Archaeologist over the requirements for analysis and reporting.

Updated project design and final publication

In the event of significant remains being recorded, the scope and final form of the report will be reviewed and agreed with the National Trust; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (for example, *Cornish Archaeology*).

Monitoring

CAU will discuss the project and confirm details of the brief with the National Trust Archaeologist prior to the production of the Written Scheme of Investigation. Any problems or queries will be directed to either the National Trust Archaeologist or the property staff (see project brief). CAU will keep the NT Archaeologist regularly informed of the project's progress, including during report preparation. Monitoring will also be conducted by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council as appropriate. CAU will discuss the results of the survey with the National Trust and property staff, with a draft report (circulated in advance), before the final completion of the report.

Health and safety

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. Safety at Work, Etc., Act 1974, and any other Acts, Regulations or Orders pertaining to the health and safety of employees. All personnel will conduct themselves in an appropriate manner in accordance with relevant CIfA guidelines (<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>).

A full risk assessment will be produced in advance of the fieldwork.

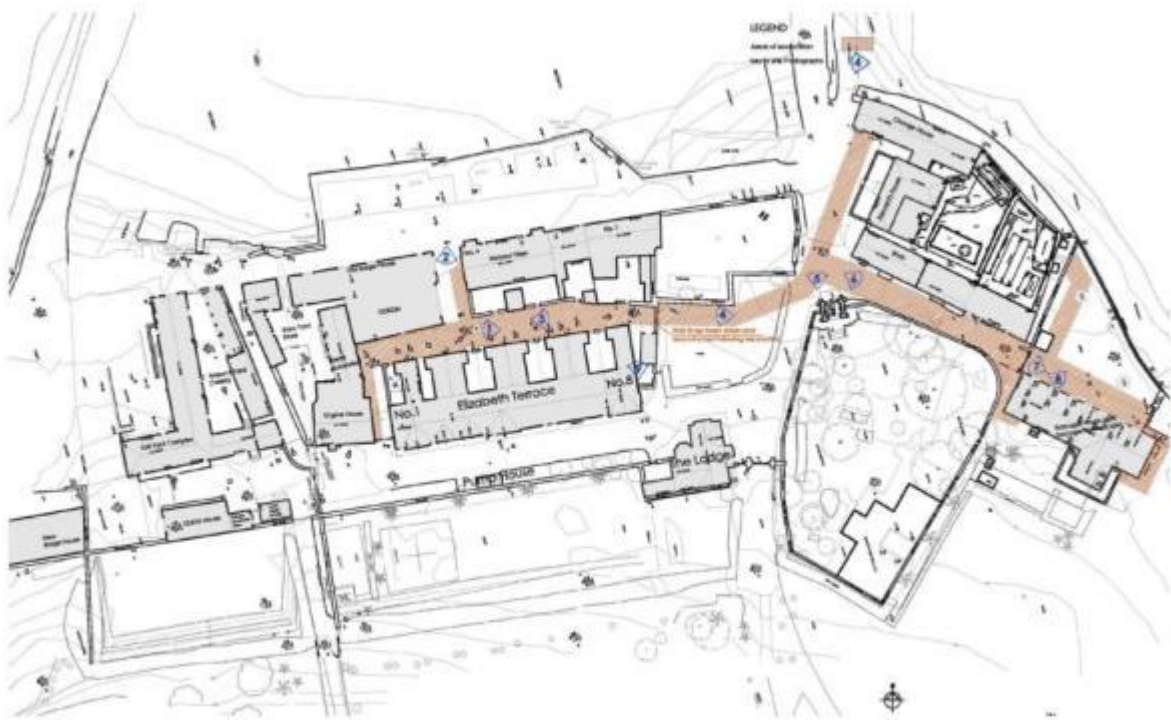


Figure 1: Location Map showing area of trenching (shaded pink).

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Community Excavations and fieldwork projects
- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations



Standards

CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved jointly to the Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council and the National Trust. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required. The final report will be Copyright © The National Trust and Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

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.

CAU will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

Project staff

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, in conjunction with the National Trust archaeologist, local volunteers, qualified specialists, sub-contractors where appropriate.

The project will be managed by Andy Jones, a member of staff who is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA), he will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officer, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage and edit the project report.

The fieldwork project will be undertaken by a CAU archaeologist who is an experienced field archaeologist, and who has undertaken comparable fieldwork Cornwall.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, Cornwall,
TR1 3AY

(01872) 323603
enquiries@cau.org.uk
www.cau.org.uk

