



Bude Holiday Resort, Maer, Bude-Stratton, Cornwall
Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2017R026

Bude Holiday Resort, Maer, Bude-Stratton, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Walter Wonnacott of PW Planning and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Anna Lawson-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

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



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Cover illustration

Field 2, Bude Holiday Resort, looking northeast

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
WSI	Written Statement of Investigation

1 Summary

In compliance with a planning condition attached to planning application PA16/00035, Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Walter Wonnacott of PW Planning to undertake an archaeological watching brief for a proposed extension of Bude Holiday Resort at Maer, Bude-Stratton, to the northeast of Bude, Cornwall.

The condition followed a recommendation made by a heritage assessment of the proposed development site in December 2015 (Archaeology and Planning Solutions 2015), which identified the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to survive in the fields to the west of the medieval settlement of Maer.

A series of watching briefs in Fields 1 and 2 were carried out by CAU between March and May 2017 to monitor the excavation of new access roads and hard standings for caravans and service buildings. The watching briefs recorded a scatter of unstratified finds across both fields, ranging between late 18th century and early 20th century in date. Areas of burnt soil and charcoal scatters across both fields were also noted; most likely a combination of historic agricultural activity and campfires during more recent use of the fields as a campsite.

A historic building record was also made of a surviving section of historic walling from a building shown on the 1842 Poughill Tithe Map. The excavation of a caravan base to the northeast of this revealed further evidence of wall footings associated with this building.

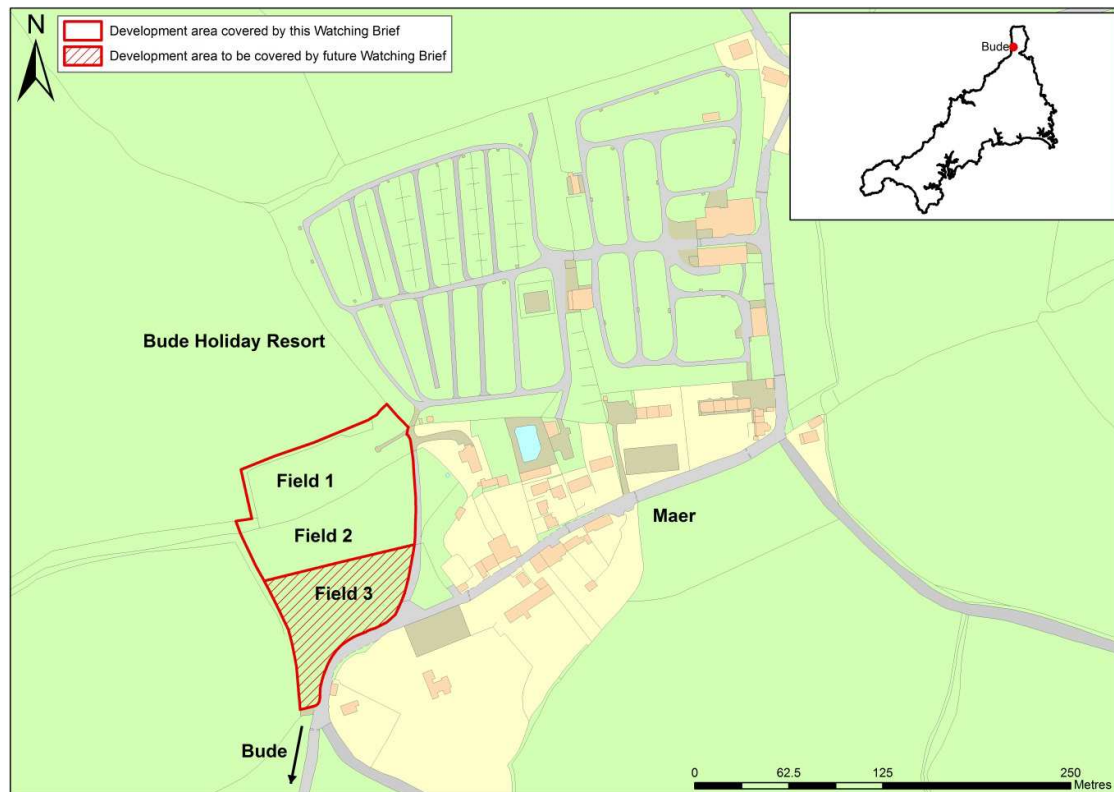


Figure 1 Location map and site extent.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Walter Wonnacott of PW Planning to carry out an archaeological watching brief for a proposed extension of Bude Holiday Resort at Maer, Bude-Stratton, to the northeast of Bude, Cornwall. The extension aimed to incorporate three small fields covering approximately 1.5 Ha and centred on SS 20613 107932, to the southwest of the current holiday resort and on the west side of the present-day settlement of Maer (Fig 1).

A heritage assessment carried out in December 2015 (Archaeology and Planning Solutions 2015) identified the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to survive within the fields to the west of Maer. An archaeological watching brief was therefore recommended and this was formalised by condition 9 of the Planning Consent awarded by Cornwall Council to the proposed development (planning application no. PA16/00035).

The archaeological watching brief was carried out by CAU between March to May 2017 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared for PW Planning by Archaeological and Planning Solutions (2016).

During the watching brief a consultation was requested with Phil Copleston, the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), concerning a section of extant stone wall associated with one of two historic buildings shown to have stood within the proposed development area on the Poughill 1842 Tithe Map (Fig 4). Following a site visit by Phil Copleston the directive to the client was for the wall to be retained *in situ*. An appropriate building record of the surviving section of wall was also undertaken (Fig 2).

Fields 1 and 2 were completed prior to the 2017 summer season commencing. Work on Field 3 is expected to commence once the season has drawn to a close (Fig 1).

2.2 Aims

The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to record the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered, as dictated by current best practice. The monitoring had the specific aim of establishing whether the site contains evidence for prehistoric features such as barrows, settlements and agricultural features. It also aimed to establish whether archaeological remains associated with buildings shown on the 1842 Poughill Tithe Map in Field 1 survive.

In general the aims of the monitoring were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition (stone, sand, gravel, organic materials, etc.), their archaeological formation (primary deposits, secondary deposits, etc.) and their overall relationship to each other);
- assess the presence and condition of any artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, bone, small finds, industrial residues, etc.); and
- assess the presence and condition of any ecofactual and environmental evidence (including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, charcoal, molluscs, soils, etc.).

2.3 Methods

As set out in the approved WSI for this work (Archaeology and Planning Solutions 2016) and in accordance with CAU's best methods of practice.

All work was undertaken according to the appropriate Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance*. Staff followed 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.

2.3.1 Fieldwork

The CAU Archaeologist was on site during the removal of the topsoil/subsoil over all areas of the site which were to be subjected to below-ground disturbance.

The archaeological investigation comprised the close archaeological monitoring of the topsoil/subsoil removal during groundworks. This included the mapping, investigation and recording of all significant archaeological deposits.

Any archaeological features or layers exposed were excavated by hand and recorded by written description, plan, section and photographic record as appropriate. The level of recording undertaken was appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

Following consultation with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) a record of an extant section of historic wall within the proposed development area was also undertaken. This comprised written description, scale drawings and a photographic record.

Recording - general

Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) were made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; plans were linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map; all drawings include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point and location. All features and finds were accurately located at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.

All archaeological contexts were described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.

A good photographic record of all archaeological remains was made, in both plan and section. The site photographs consist of colour digital images used selectively for illustrative purposes in this report.

Significant undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features were to be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains were encountered, advice was to be requested from the Historic England Science Adviser (South West) concerning an appropriate sampling strategy. No substantial remains were found during this phase of works

Treatment of finds

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD were to be collected by context and described. However, none were found. Post medieval or modern finds were collected and described prior to being disposed of at the cataloguing stage.
- Finds were collected in sealable plastic bags which were labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Any samples retrieved for subsequent palaeoenvironmental analysis were to be collected and stored according to advice from the Historic England Science Adviser (South West). No significant contexts were encountered and no samples were required.

2.3.2 Post-fieldwork

All project materials and data have been archived according to CAU standards.

The findings of the watching brief have been summarised in this report.

The site archive will initially be stored at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at the Cornwall Record Office.

3 Location and setting

The three fields comprising the proposed development site extend to around 1.5 Ha. The site borders the western edge of the medieval settlement of Maer, first documented as 'La Mere' in 1284. The name is English and means 'mere' or 'pool'. The name may derive from 'The Mere' depicted to the north of Poughill Church in Stratton Hundred on Norden's 1597 map of Cornwall (Fig 3); Maer Lake still survives to the south of Maer, with a series of drains to the north suggesting a once larger extent. The underlying geology of the area is Upper Carboniferous Bude Formation sandstone. The topography of the site forms a gentle east to west rising slope, between 15m and 25m OD, with far reaching open views to the south, east and west.

4 Designations

The site itself has no designation but two of the adjacent medieval farmhouses, Tremaer and Maer Farmhouse, are Grade II Listed buildings. The tithe barn to the southeast of Tremaer is a Grade II* Listed building.

5 Site history

The Historic Landscape Character of the site is Anciently Enclosed Land (farmland medieval). This is land whose field patterns, settlement and boundary origins were predominantly established during or by the medieval period and where post-medieval alteration is largely absent. The slightly curving boundaries of Fields 1, 2 and 3 indicate that they may have formed part of the medieval open field associated with Maer, suggesting they may have originally been farmed as unbounded strips shared out between the medieval tenant farmers. The 1842 Poughill Tithe Map (Fig 4) shows the early 19th century layout of Maer, which forms a small nucleus of dwellings potentially little changed from their medieval origins; a number of the surviving historic buildings within Maer date to the 14th century. Although the construction of Bude Holiday Resort has substantially altered the north side of Maer, the historic pattern of settlement, fields and plots remains highly legible, despite a degree of boundary removal since the early 19th century.

Known archaeological sites

There are no documented archaeological sites within the proposed development site. On the clifftops to the west of the site there is documented evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of flint scatters and isolated findspots. There are also a number of Bronze Age barrows in this vicinity. Two possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosed settlements (Rounds) are documented around 750m and 1km northeast of Maer and a Roman coin hoard is documented on the clifftops to the west. These indicate a broader area of settlement and activity during the Iron Age and Roman periods. The evidence for historic activity directly associated with Maer, however, is predominantly medieval in date:

MCO15607: Medieval settlement/post medieval settlement

The settlement of Maer is first recorded in 1284 when it is spelt "La Mere".

MCO46272: Medieval fortified house

A rare fortified house at Maer was destroyed in recent years.

MCO56014: Medieval/post medieval well

A well at Maer is built into a dry stone wall thought to be a boundary wall for an Augustinian priory that formerly stood at that site.

MCO56013: 14th century barn

A rare example of a late medieval barn. Approximately one third of the cruck type roof survives. Small cob-built rear wing.

MCO57957: 14th century house (Little Tremaer)

House with C14 origins which has been rebuilt and remodelled over the years. The building is now split into three properties, all covered by the Listed Building description.

MCO57958: 14th century house (Tremaer Cottage)

MCO57430: 14th century house

MCO57431 16th century house

House, formerly a farmhouse. C16 core with early C18, C19 and C20 alterations.

MCO5521: Medieval cross/post medieval cross

A doubtful granite cross head dug up in a cottage garden near Maer.

6 Archaeological results

6.1 The watching briefs

Field 1

Groundworks in Field 1 comprised the digging out by machine of new access roads and hard standings for a new service block and caravan bases. The access roads and the base for the new service block were dug to a depth of around 0.5m using a 2m wide toothless bucket. The hard standings were dug out to a depth of around 0.15m using a smaller machine and a 1m wide toothless bucket.

Excavation of the access roads revealed a variable depth of dark greyish brown silty loam topsoil across the site (see cover photograph); around 0.12m towards the top (west) end of Field 1 and around 0.25m towards the lower (east) end of Field 1. The subsoil below this was mid yellowish red silty clay, containing some small angular stones. Where the natural was seen this was mid greyish yellow silty clay, with a reddish hue in places, and containing many small angular stones. There was much evidence for leached and gleyed soil in places, forming compact grey smooth clay. There was also some evidence for mineralisation of manganese or iron, forming dense compacted areas of iron pan.

Across Field 1 the digging out for the access roads revealed charcoal scatters alongside two concentrated areas of possible burning (**Burnt Areas 1 and 2**). The burnt areas and charcoal were located above the upper horizon of the subsoil and within the base of the topsoil, often combined with a halo of burnt soil (Figs 9 and 10). Two small burnt pits to the south of **Burnt Area 1**, Field 1, were found to contain unidentified ironwork and part of a modern carbide battery. No other features or finds were recorded in association with **Burnt Areas 1 and 2** (Fig 15) and it is unclear what activity these relate to, although an agricultural origin seems most likely.

A series of parallel linear features were recorded along the length of the main east to west running access road (Fig 11). These were most clearly visible in the central section and were considered to be wheel ruts. The linears were located at a depth of around 0.35m, set around 0.2m into the subsoil. They were between 0.4m and 0.6m wide and set around 1.5m apart. The linear features were not excavated but finds from these features included several large sherds of glazed red earthenware and several smooth rounded beach pebbles. The rounded pebbles may have been brought in with sand for sweetening the heavy clay soil. Other finds from these linear features included slate, fragments of butchered animal bone and a sherd of red Barnstaple Ware thought to date to the late 18th century.

Additional scatters of unstratified finds were retrieved during the digging out for the access roads (see Fig 7). These were largely from the horizon between the subsoil and topsoil and included many fragments of butchered animal bone, glazed china and part of a Staffordshire stoneware ink well (see Appendix 1). There were also many medium to large size rounded cobble stones and fragments of notched slates, thought to derive

from a building in the vicinity (probably one of the two historic buildings shown on the 1842 Poughill Tithe Map). A fragment of an iron ox shoe was also recorded.

The finds were not securely stratified but broadly suggest late 18th to early 19th century activity in the vicinity of Field 1.

The excavation of the caravan bases did not extend below the topsoil in most cases. A caravan base dug on the north side of Field 1, and at its eastern edge, revealed demolition debris including some brick, slate and rounded cobble stones. These probably derive from the demolition of the historic building shown in this location on the 1842 Poughill Tithe Map, although no evidence of any surviving structure was seen.

The excavation of a caravan base on the south side of Field 1, and at its eastern edge, revealed a 12m long row of large angular and rounded stones, embedded in places with unidentified ironwork (Fig 13). The central section of stones appeared to have a burnt surface (Fig 14). No other features were recorded in association with this row of stones, which are considered likely to comprise the base of an exterior wall adjoining the two historic buildings shown on the 1842 Poughill Tithe Map (Fig 4) and OS 1st and 2nd Edition Maps (Figs 5 and 6). The stones extend in the direction of and perpendicular to the section of historic wall (**Structure 1**) that still survives above ground straddling the boundary between Fields 1 and 2 (see Fig 18). The wall base may extend to form part of the north elevation of **Structure 1**, although no further wall foundations were recorded so this is not certain.

Field 2

Groundworks in Field 2 also comprised the digging out by machine for new access roads and hard standings for caravan bases. The access roads were dug to a depth of around 0.5m using a 2m wide toothless bucket. The hard standings were dug out to a depth of around 0.15m using a smaller machine and a 1m toothless bucket.

Excavation of the access roads in Field 2 also revealed a variable depth of dark greyish brown silty loam topsoil between 0.25m and 0.35m deep. The subsoil towards the top of the field was mid brown silty clay above greyish yellow clay, which was compact and waterlogged in places. Further downfield the subsoil has a more reddish hue and contains several pockets of weathered bedrock and large stones.

Excavation of the access roads in Field 2 also revealed a scatter of unstratified finds, including glazed china, slate, pebbles and animal bone (see Fig 8). Several areas of compact burnt soil were also recorded alongside halos of charcoal spread. As with Field 1 these areas of burning were located within the base of the topsoil and onto the upper horizon of the subsoil and were associated with areas of compact burnt soil.

The only features recorded by the digging out for the access roads in Field 2 were sections of galvanised iron water pipe connecting to a brick inspection chamber and a land drain filled with large rounded cobbles (see Fig 8 and Figs 16 and 17). Removal of some of the cobbles revealed fresh water rising below. Issues are shown on Ordnance Survey mapping in fields to the east and west of Field 2 and the rising water may indicate an underlying natural spring in this area.

The excavation of the first two caravan bases on the north side of Field 2 revealed demolition material (Fig 20) associated with the historic building (**Structure 1**) shown in this vicinity on the 1842 Poughill Tithe Map (Fig 4). The easternmost caravan base contained many small cobbles that looked at first to be part of a laid surface. The cobbles lay on top of the subsoil at very shallow depth, however, and were easily disturbed; they are more likely to be redeposited material, possibly from an external yard surface. Two coins were found amongst the cobbles; a Queen Victoria farthing (dated 1896) and a King George V halfpenny (dated 1921).

The second caravan base lay closer to the surviving section of historic walling (**Structure 1**) straddling the boundary hedge between Fields 1 and 2. At shallow depth below the turf were a large number of large angular stones and cobbles (Fig 19) and

other materials including brick, coal, ironwork and pottery, including some post medieval green-glazed earthenware (possibly Barnstaple Ware), which potentially dates anywhere from the late 18th to late 19th century (Appendix 1). One large piece of ironwork may have been a large door-latch. The material clearly derives from the demolition of the nearby historic building although no associated structures were recorded in this area.

Two other bases on the north side of Field 2 revealed patchy areas of modern hard-core and brick, possibly from a small structure in that area. A King George V florin dated 1931 was found in association with this material.

As with Field 1, the nature and date of the scattered finds in Field 2 broadly reflect activity in the area between the late 18th and early 20th century.

NB. There were no securely stratified finds and the material that was recorded was not retained. The detailed list of unstratified finds can be found at the back of this report (Appendix 1)

Historic Building Record

The surviving section of historic wall (**Structure 1**) from the building shown on the 1842 Poughill Tithe Map (Fig 4) was recorded and photographed (Figs 2 and 18). Around 4.2m of visible wall is upstanding, although the wall may extend slightly further into the hedge line where it is currently very overgrown. The wall is constructed of large angular rubble stone (Killas) with intermittent cobbles. The wall has seen much repair and replacement of loose stone and there was no clear evidence for any window or door openings.

The south end of the wall has been stabilised with modern concrete block and there is much wall tumble on both sides. The ground level on both sides of the wall is also raised and now forms part of the field boundary. An aerial photograph of 2000 shows an access road running to the west of the wall and there is still a slight dip in the hedge line here.

The main body of **Structure 1** appears to lie to the west, with the surviving upstanding section of wall being part of the gable end. It is likely that further remains of the building may survive beneath the field boundary to the west of the wall; as suggested by the wall foundations recorded in Field 1. The surviving above ground section of **Structure 1** is in fairly poor repair and topped by vegetation.

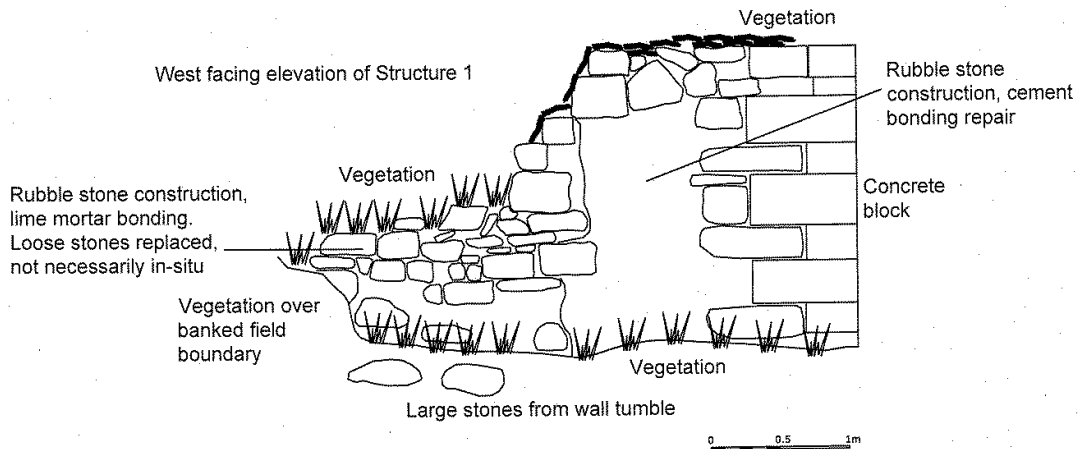


Figure 2 The west facing elevation of **Structure 1**.

7 Conclusion

The material evidence recorded during the groundworks in Fields 1 and 2 revealed no significant features except for the base of a historic stone wall, thought to be associated with the historic buildings shown on the 1842 Poughill Tithe Map (Fig 4). The scattered finds indicate domestic activity in this area during the 18th and 19th centuries and some lighter evidence of the use of these fields as a campsite from the early 20th century onwards.

The domestic finds and scattered construction materials are probably associated with the two historic buildings that once stood here. The southernmost of these still has some upstanding walling and there is evidence to suggest that below ground remains may still survive in Field 1 and below the boundary between Fields 1 and 2.

The evidence of scattered burnt areas across both fields may reflect agricultural activity; there is no certain date for this but the depth of these suggests a possible post medieval to early 19th century origin.

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

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

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

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of Poughill (licensed digital copy at CRO)

8.2 Publications

Archaeology and Planning Solutions, 2015, *Bude Holiday Resort, Maer Lane, Bude, Cornwall, Heritage Assessment*

Archaeology and Planning Solutions, 2016, Bude Holiday Resort, Maer Lane, Cornwall, Written Scheme of Investigation

Ravenhill, W, 1972, *John Norden's Manuscript Maps of Cornwall*, University of Exeter

8.3 Websites

[http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/Online%20database%20of%20Sites%20and%20Monuments%20Records,%20and%20Listed%20Buildings)

9 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146672**

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: \\Sites\ Sites B\BUDE Holiday Resort 2016

Digital photographs: \\Historic Environment (Images)\ SITES.A-D\Sites B\Bude Holiday Park 2016 WB. 146672

Electronic drawings: \\Historic Environment (CAD)\ CAD Archive\Sites B\Bude Holiday Resort 2017 146672

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-285847



Figure 3 Extract from Norden's 1560s map of Stratton Hundred (Ravenhill 1972).



Figure 4 Poughill Tithe Map, c1840 (with Structure 1 walling shown in red).

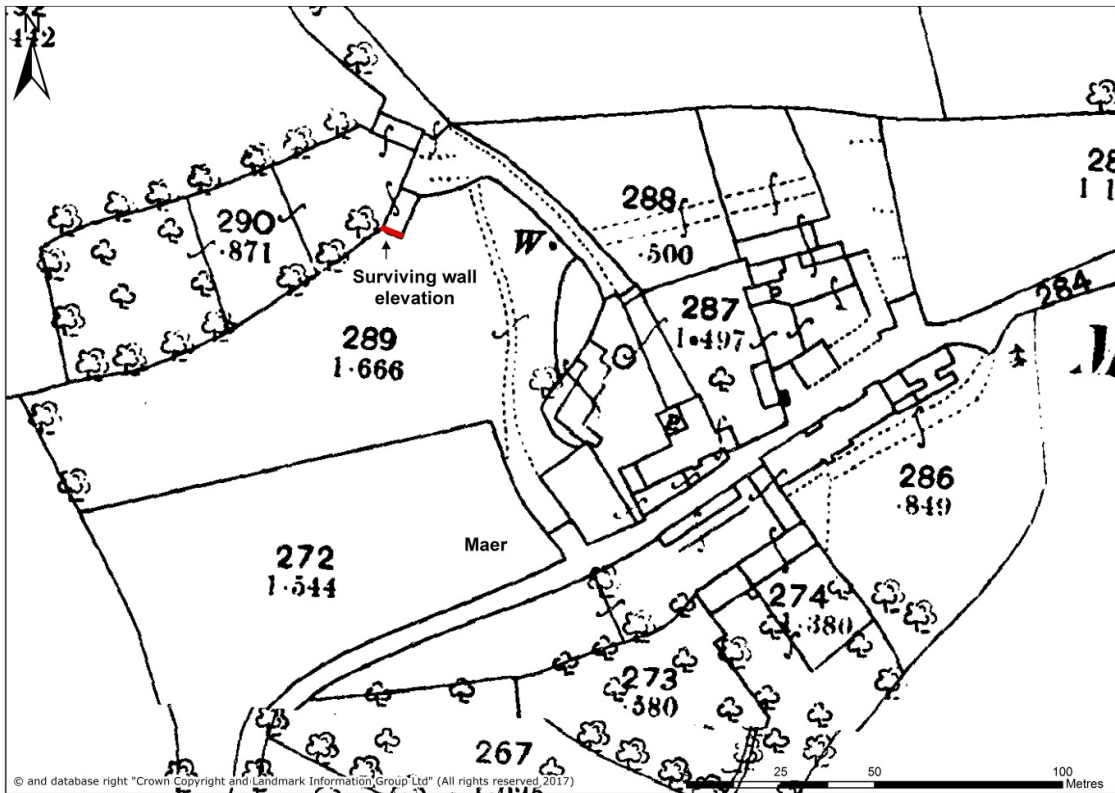


Figure 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880 (with Structure 1 walling shown in red).

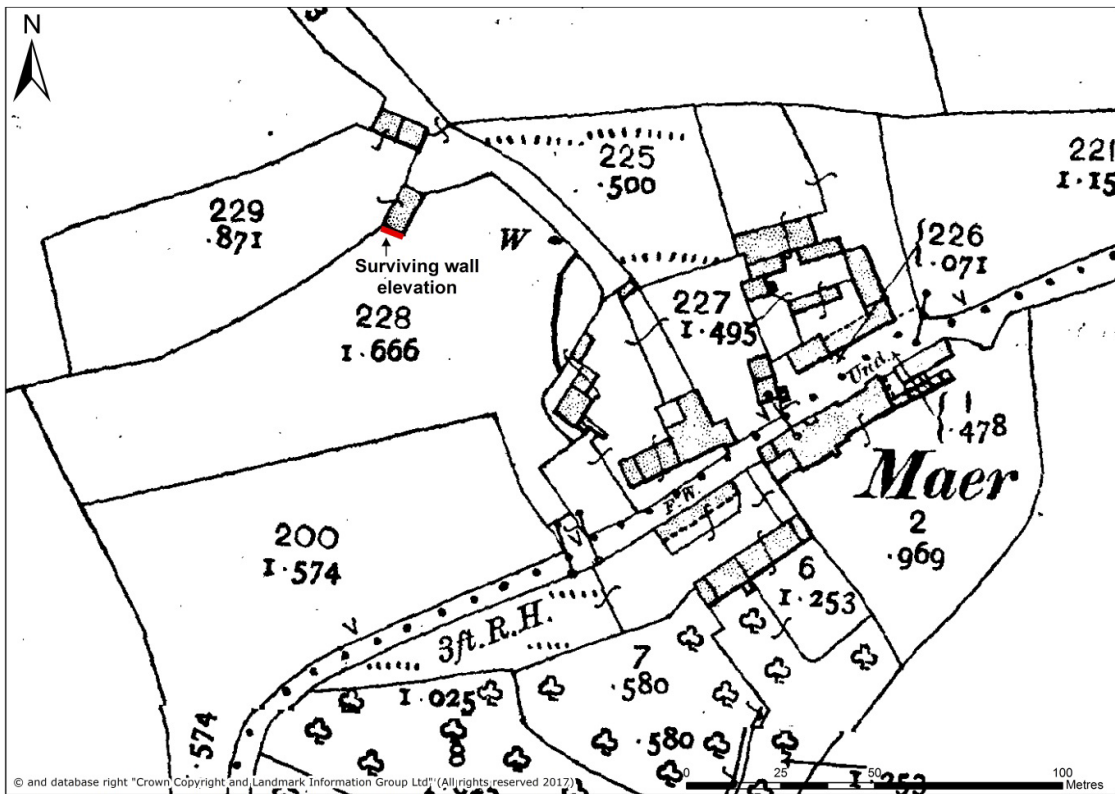


Figure 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907 (with Structure 1 walling shown in red).

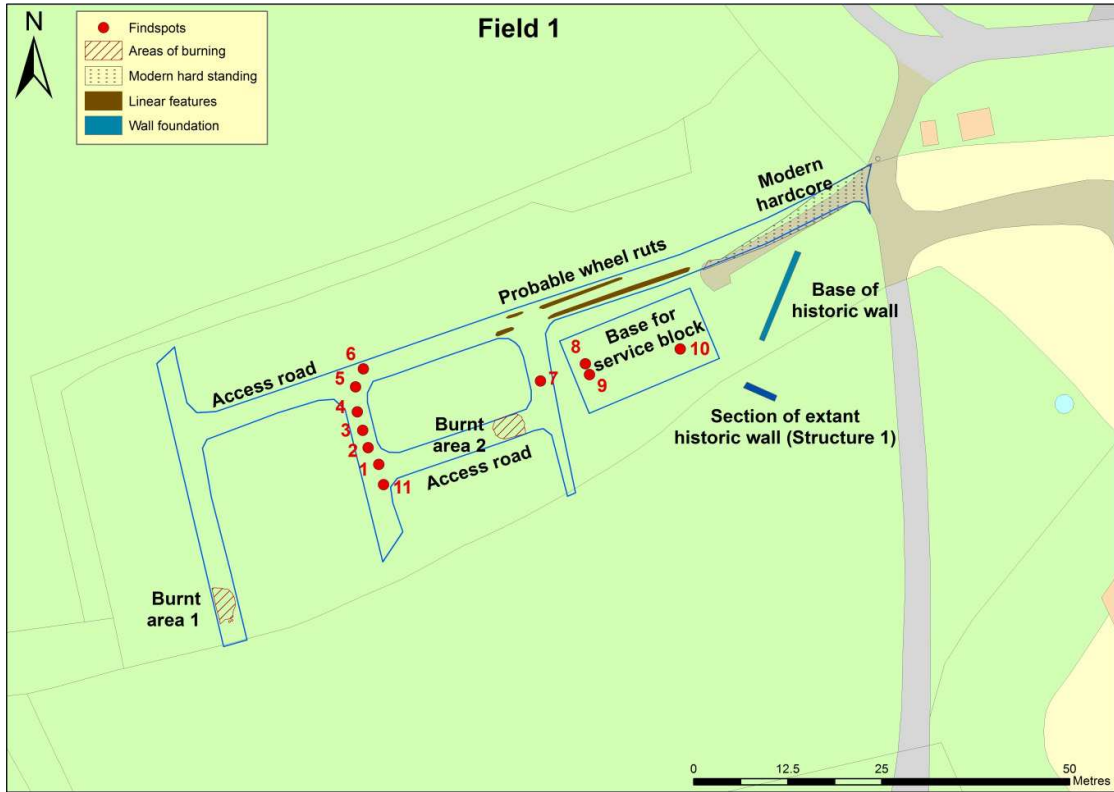


Figure 7 Recorded features and findspots, Field 1.

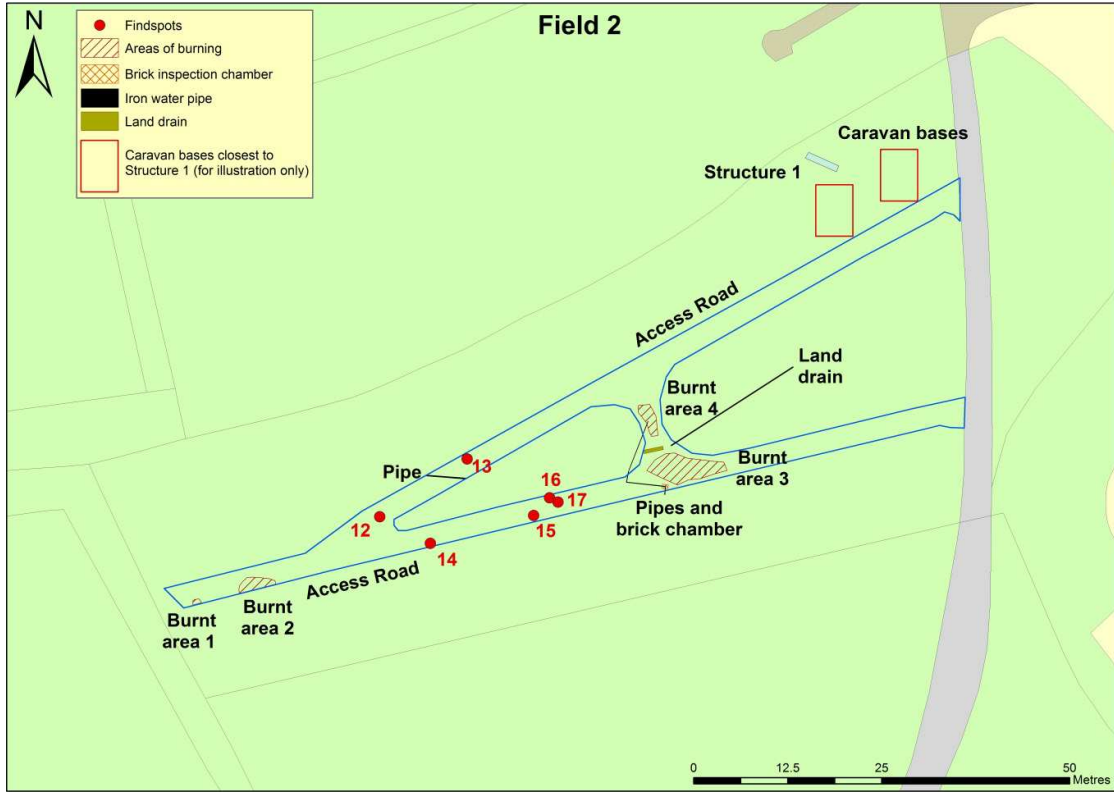


Figure 8 Recorded features and findspots, Field 2.



Figure 9 Burnt Area 1, Field 1, looking north.



Figure 10 Burnt Area 1, Field 1, seen in section, looking west.



Figure 11 Linear wheel ruts, Field 1, looking west.



Figure 12 20th century campfire, Field 1, looking west.



Figure 13 Base of historic wall, Field 2, looking southwest.



Figure 14 Burnt deposit overlying wall base, Field 1.



Figure 15 Burnt Area 2, Field 2, seen in section, looking south.



Figure 16 Iron water pipe, Field 2, looking north.



Figure 17 Land drain with cobbles, Field 2, Looking west.



Figure 18 West facing elevation of Structure 1, Field 2, looking east.



Figure 19 Cobble spread within caravan base to southeast of Structure 1, looking north.



Figure 20 Demolition layer within caravan base to south of Structure 1, looking north.

Appendix 1: Finds report

Field	Area	Findspot No	Material	Number	Description	Weight (grams)
Field 1	Access Road	1	Stone	3	Cobbles	443.7gms
Field 1	Access Road	1	Stone	1	Reddish iron stained stone	56.5gms
Field 1	Access Road	1	Fe object	1	Half of an ox shoe or cues (sat on top of a concentration of co stones)	61.6gms
Field 1	Access Road	2	Pottery	1	Pot base glazed interior not glazed exterior estimated base size 193.6mm or 6in diameter. Modern	197.1
Field 1	Access Road	2	Stone	2	Broken holed roof slate	676.8gms
Field 1	Access Road	3	Bone	1	Butchered animal long bone	4.9gms
Field 1	Access Road	3	Bone	1	Animal bone	14.3gms
Field 1	Access Road	4	Pottery	1	White china. Modern	4.4gms
Field 1	Access Road	4	Pottery	1	White with blue circular flower pattern on edge & one brown star below. Modern?	
Field 1	Access Road	4	Pottery	1	Sherd of thick pot with white glaze on both sides possible dot pattern interior. Post Med/Modern?	22.1gms
Field 1	Access Road	4	Bone	4	Butchered animal bone	40.4gms
Field 1	Access Road	4	Pebble	1	Possible wear on end of base & one side	178.0gms
Field 1	Access Road	5	Bone	5	Animal bone	35.1gms
Field 1	Access Road	6	Stoneware	2	Pieces fit together grey interior /light brown/red exterior estimated diameter 68mm or 2.25in probable ink bottle	110.1
Field 1	Access Road	7	Pottery	1	Degraded	6.1gms
Field 1	Access Road	7	Bone	1	Large piece of cattle/ox bone	178.2gms
Field 1)	Access Road	7	Bone	9	Animal bones	40.5gms

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Field 1	Base of service block	8	Pottery	1	Fragments of tile, yellow with brown lines. Modern?	85.7gms
Field 1	Base of service block	8	Pottery	1	Glazed interior unglazed exterior. Modern	17.8gms
Field 1	Base of service block	8	Bone	3	Animal bone	14.9gms
Field 1	Base of service block	8	Laminate	2	Pieces of Laminated edging strip for wood	0.5gms
Field 1	Base of service block	8	Metal	2	Could be sleeving from around electric cables with the outer covering missing?	49.7gms
Field 1	Base of service block	9	Pottery	1	Brown glazed interior unglazed exterior	9.0gms
Field 1	Base of service block	9	Bone	9	Butchered animal rib bone 5 large 4 tiny	16.5gms
Field 1	Base of service block	10	Fe object	2	Two pieces of a bucket handle	96.0gms
Field 1	Base of service block	10	Lime mortar	1	Small piece Lime mortar?	2.5gms
Field 1	Base of service block	10	Stone	1	Small water worn pebble	4.7gms
Field 1	Base of service block	10	Plastic	1	Small yellow piece	0.4gms
Field 1	Access Road	11	Pottery	1	Yellow glazed both sides modern	58.2gms
Field 1	Access Road	11	Stone	1	Slate	212.9gms
Field 1	Access Road	11	Stone	1	Possible broken whetstone	213.3gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 1		Pottery	3	Body with base rim fit together, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior estimated diameter 152.4mm or 6in	514.3gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 1		Pottery	1	Base fit to above 3 pieces. All brown glazed pottery. Post Med? Probably modern	65.2gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 1		Pottery	12	Pieces of same pot as above	80.6gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 1		Pottery	2	Brown glazed interior same pottery as	57gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 3		Wood	1	Circular wooden piece coming to a tapered end 23.7 x 154mm or 1 x 6ins dibber or hoe handle?	47.9gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 3		Bone	1	Large cattle or ox bone	74.9gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 3		Bone	1	Small butchered animal bone	3.7gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 3		Stone	1	Stone with lime on top	354.7gms

Bude Holiday Resort, Maer, Bude-Stratton, Cornwall, Archaeological Watching Brief

Field 1	Access Road, Linear 3		Stone	2	Pebbles	115.2gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 3		Pottery	1	Rim sherd unglazed interior remains of yellow glaze on exterior. Post med/ Modern?	57.3gms
Field 1	Access Road, Linear 3		Stone	1	Slate	161.7gms
Field 1	Access Road, Pit to S of Burnt Area 1		Metal	2	Corroded circular batteries. Approx. 26 x 76mm or 1 X 3ins (recorded & discarded)	56.6gms
						21.4gms
Field 2	Cobbled layer caravan base to SE of Structure 1		Fe Object	6	3 x nails 1 x screw? 1 x twisted Fe object 1 x poss. Bolt	93.5gms
Field 2	Cobbled layer caravan base to SE of Structure 1		Stone	1	Iron rich quartz & slate	20.2gms
Field 2	Cobbled layer caravan base to SE of Structure 1		Rubber?	1	Crazed surface of white material. Rubber seal?	9.5gms
Field 2	Cobbled layer caravan base to SE of Structure 1		Ceramic	6	Pieces of tile with cream with 2 parallel lines, reverse H & R John Lillwhite Ltd England.	25.0gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Pottery	1	Base green glaze interior. Post med/modern <i>circa</i> 18th century Barnstaple ware?	74.1gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Pottery	1	Sherd green glaze interior none exterior same pot as above. Post med/modern <i>circa</i> 18th century Barnstaple Ware?	13.3gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Pottery	1	Rim of pot	21.2gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Brick	2	Red brick	81.6gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Stone	1	Broken notched roofing slate	160.1gmsd
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Stone	3	Black conglomerate stone	56.7gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Stone	1	Natural stone with thin quartz veins	140.7gms

Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Stone	1	Agate beach pebble	150.4gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Glass	1	Brown glass	6.2gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Stone	1	Small quartz stone	3.4gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Bone	2	Animal bone	27.6gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Fe object	3	Small Fe objects = Fe rod with eye ring	16.8gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		stone	1	Yellow/brown Fe rich stone	15.8gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		stone	1	Red Fe rich stone	31.2gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Coal	1	Fragment of coal	10.1gms
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Fe object	1	Large Fe object, possible door latch or part of Farming Equipment/?	1053.4gms
Field 2	Access Road	12	Pottery	1	Base & side wall of .cup. Salmon pink radiating pattern	9.6gms
Field 2	Access Road	12	Pottery	1	Grey stoneware	31.0gms
Field 2	Access Road	12	Stone	1	Slate with notched roof tile	132.2gms
Field 2	Access Road	12	Stone	1	Slate small	47.3gms
Field 2	Access Road	12	Daub/Lime	1	Daub/lime	23.5gms
Field 2		12	Stone	1	Flat round stone showing pecking on edges	49.4gms
Field 2	Access Road	13	bone	1	Animal bone	1.1gms

Field 2	Access Road	14	Wood	1	Wooden tent peg or broken wooden garden implement handle?	54.9gms
Field 2	Access Road	14	Pottery	1	Sherd of white china 2 parallel line pattern exterior Bowl?	18.8gms
Field 2	Access Road	14	Pottery	1	Yellowish sherd of china	2.3gms
Field 2	Access Road	14	Pottery	2	Brown glazed interior pot Post med /modern	22.9gms
Field 2	Access Road	14	Fe Object	1	Fe object	66.5gms
Field 2	Access Road	15	Stone	1	Red brick	48.6gms
Field 2	Access Road	15	Stone	2	Red Floor tile pieces?	30.8gms
Field 2	Access Road	16	Pottery	1	Blue pattern on rim of white china	2.9gms
Field 2	Access Road	16	Pottery	2	1 rim & other piece fits together of Brown Glazed Interior rim unglazed. Post med /modern	155.6gms
Field 2	Access Road	16	Pottery	1	Sherd of cream china	2.1gms
Field 2		17	Stone	1	Piece of air brick?	28.2gms
Field 2	Cobbled layer caravan base to SE of Structure 1		Coin	1	1p copper plated steel 1992-1997	
Field 2	Cobbled layer caravan base to SE of Structure 1		Coin	1	1/2d George V 1920	
Field 2	Cobbled layer caravan base to SE of Structure 1		Coin	1	1/4d farthing Victoria 1896 Bright finish reverse Britannia	
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Coin	1	2p Plume 1985-92 bronze not copper plated steel	
Field 2	Demolition rubble, caravan base to S of Structure 1		Coin	1	Florin 2/- = 10p 1931 George V	

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