



St Michael's Mount, Cornwall
Archaeological watching brief and recording
Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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Client	Mr Jim Parry (National Trust)
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The finds processing was carried out by Steve Hebdidge with additional input by Sheila Harper and Newquay Nostalgia. The author is very grateful to Steve for all his hard work. Carl Thorpe (CAU) dated the pottery.

Trench plan figures 11, 22, 27, 38, 43 and 48 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

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:

The eastern end of Trench E showing wall 25 emerging from the northern section, outside the front door of No.8 Elizabeth Terrace.

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was asked by Jim Parry on behalf of the National Trust (5/9/17) to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during phase 2 trenching works across St Michael's Mount village (SW 51495 30036), see Figure 1. 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 between the end of September and the beginning of January 2018. They represent a continuation of works from the 2016 phase 1 trenching works. Trench areas are, as a result, named E to I (continuing from the 2016 trenches A to D).

As with the 2016 results, a large number of variously dated services were found throughout the works. These cut through all the archaeological features, resulting in unpredictable pockets of good survival, within swathes of more disturbed contexts.

The following text summarises the main results by trench. Figure 2 shows the location of all trenches including drainage trench J, while Figure 11 locates and names the five main archaeologically recorded trenches (E to I).

Trench E produced pilchard processing deposits, coal yard residue, a series of cobbled surfaces including internal floors, yards and former track surfaces, the upper fills of cellars and a well-preserved wall running along the north-eastern edge of the trench. Finds included a musket ball, a weight and a 15th century sherd of pottery. **Trenches E/N, E/N2 and E/S** contained a very similar range of features, including walls and floors.

Trench F produced evidence for a probable cellar, two wall terminals plus another wall which crossed the trench and a slate 'platform'. **Trench F/S** produced internal cobbling at its southern end, external yard/lane cobbling and pockets of shell midden.

Trench G – G/E produced two walls, cobbling and a cellar running along the southern edge of the garden wall. **Trench G/W** produced four walls, five different areas of cobbling, a clay floor, and other miscellaneous features, including an unexpected, unusually shaped well. It was not bottomed, and is at the moment un-dated.

Trench H produced a cellar at the western end, a wall and robber trench, two differently dated postholes, two or three geological layers including a raised beach, and three cultivated layers, one of which produced a medieval 13th to 14th century pot sherd.

Trench I – I/1 produced laundry related features and deposits, including a short stretch of stone flooring and a robbed wall. **Trench I/2** produced further miscellaneous laundry-related deposits and cut features.

Frequent made-ground in the form of landscaped rubble and redeposited clays were noted throughout all trenches. Many finds were collected, including pottery dating from the 13th to the 20th century, butchered animal bones and modified bones for use as tools or tool components, edible marine shells, slates, tiles and red brick, dislodged cobbling, cut and un-shaped building stone/granite blocks, occasional glass and metalwork (including a fired musket ball - found by metal detector). Much of this material represents domestic midden waste and demolition material.

In addition to the trenches recorded above, a shallow, narrow drainage **Trench J** was partly seen and a rapid record was made.



Fig 1 Site location map.

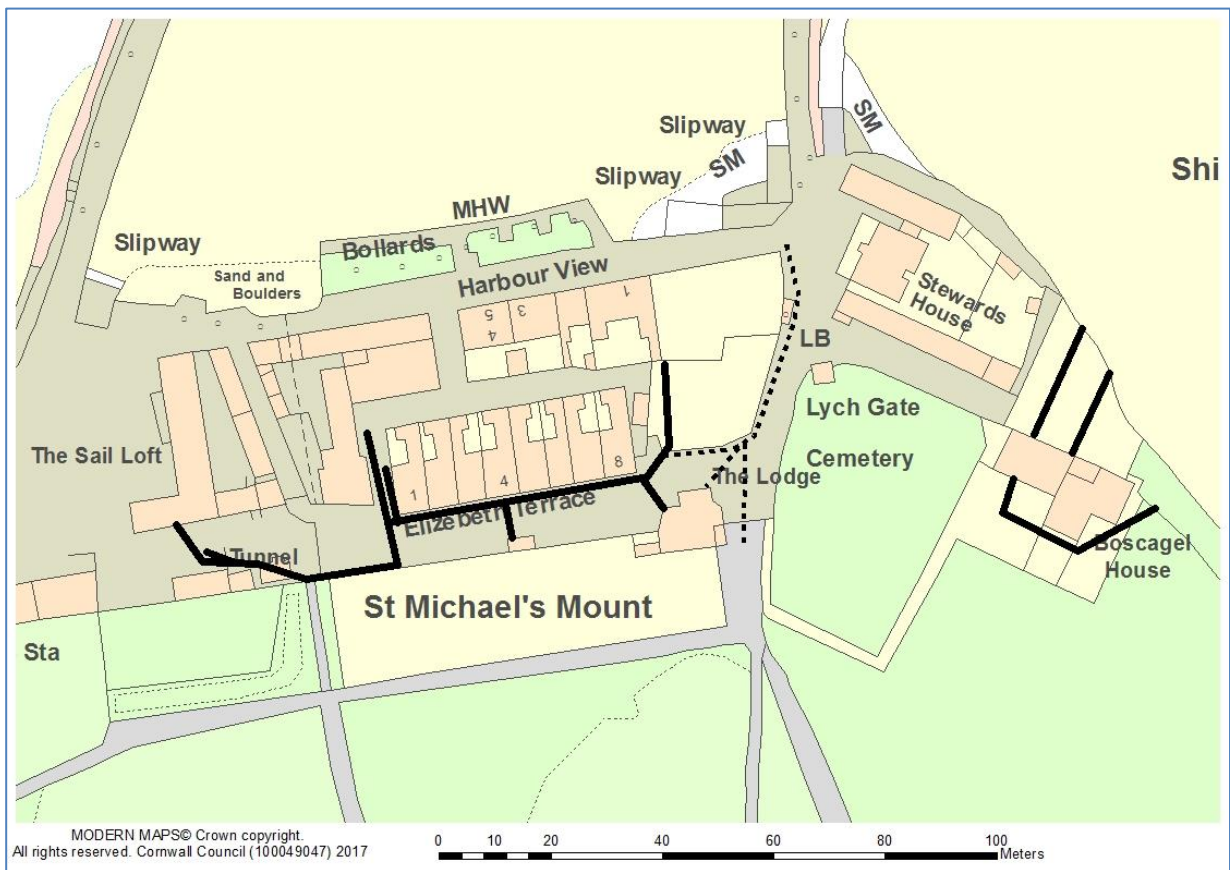


Fig 2 Trench locations. The solid black lined trenches (trenches E to I) were fully recorded, the dashed drain trench (trench J) was only seen in part.

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 to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (05/09/2017) (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during service trench works at St Michaels Mount (Figs 1, 2 and 11, and Appendix 1).

CAU was then commissioned by Garry Earley of Cornish Heritage Builders & St Aubyn Estates to undertake the archaeological recording following a site walkover (07/09/2017).

The WSI and this report cover the archaeological watching brief required as part of Planning Condition – PA16/05881.

Trenching was undertaken over the course of the autumn and winter of 2017. It was centred at SW 51495 30026, and divided in to trench areas E to I (see Figs 2 and 11).

The on-site works involved the mechanical (and part hand-dug) excavation of trenches with the archaeologist on site recording features. The trenches were to provide:

- 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 roof and overflow drainage.
- Provision of below ground ducts for telephone and data cables.

2.2 Aims

General aims

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- To record any archaeological features, layers or artefact scatters (with collection as required).
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of any archaeology.
- To publish the results as an archive report 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.

2.3 Methods

The following is a summary of the WSI (see Appendix 1).

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 – Trenches E to I. The trenches were mechanically excavated, plus an additional eight 1m long trenches were dug by hand, running from trench E to each front door of Elizabeth Terrace.

Archaeological recording included: some hand excavation (e.g., the well), clearance of individual features, drawing of plans and sections, selective collection of artefacts, digital colour photography with scales, and written records in the form of annotated plans, sections, notes and context sheets.

All finds were cleaned, identified, dated, recorded and stored according to CAU guidelines. Some limited discard took place following identification.

Fieldwork archive

All context sheets and field drawings have been collated according to CAU guidelines. Context details and listed drawing descriptions are presented in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 of this report.

All photographs have been down loaded, named and ordered according to CAU guidelines. These have been selectively presented in results section 6 of this report.

Report

The watching brief results are presented in this report, with reference to the full retained archive.

NOTE: The paper and finds archive will be handed over to the National Trust for long-term storage at completion of this project.

3 Location and setting

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 1993a, 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.

The trenches

The trenches represent a continuation of the 2016 phase 1 trenching works, and are as a result named E to I (continuing on from the 2016 trenches A to D). Most of the trenches had additional sub-trenches which ran north, south, east or west of the main lettered trenches (Fig 2).

Trench E ran east to west along the southern side of Elizabeth Terrace; trench F ran north to south through the garden area on the immediate east of Elizabeth Terrace; trench G ran east to west from the western end of Elizabeth Terrace to the Sail Loft kitchens (in front of the mural); trench H ran around the southern and eastern sides of the Island Café to the sea wall; and trench I ran between the northern side of the Island Café and the sea wall.

An additional shallow drainage trench was partially seen and recorded (trench J, which ran from the eastern side of F to the harbour). It was only partially seen, and was not a part of the original Phase 2 works plan (as supplied by the client – see Appendix 1). It does not as a result feature on the main trench plan (Fig 11).

4 Designations

All buildings within the immediate area of the site are Listed Buildings (see Fig 10).

The majority are Grade II, including: Elizabeth Terrace (DCO 12342), the National Trust shop and restaurant (DCO11525), the Engine House (DCO12347), the Lodge and adjoining gateway to St Michael's Mount (DCO12051 and DCO12593), the Cemetery Lych Gate and adjoining cemetery walls (DCO12047) plus various listed headstones, tombs and monuments, and the Dairy (DCO11526).

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) – Fig 10
Cornwall – south coast-western Area of Natural Beauty (AONB).

5 General historic background

The following text has been largely taken from the archive report summarising the phase 1 trenching works of 2016 (Lawson-Jones 2017). It summarises the historical development of the island with references to the village where appropriate, by broad period. Additional details have been added with regard to the 2016 phase 1 results (Lawson-Jones 2017).

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 in the 1990s (Herring 2000, 39), with more found in 2016. 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 as 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 1993a, 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 Mount 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 1993a, 37). In 1995 (Herring 2000, 33) trenching revealed two separate adult male burials dated to the 11th and 14th centuries. The earliest was found in the village garden 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 was found during the 1990s trenching works (Herring 2000, 47-53). 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. The 2016 trenching works added a small probable 15th century lead weight and a small cannon ball to the village medieval finds assemblage. In the late 15th century the Mount was besieged and in 1497 refortified. 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*'. (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...*' (Gibson 1967, 128).

Since 1659 a series of St Aubyn family members have inherited the Mount, instigating alterations across the island. As with the medieval period, post-medieval pottery continues to reflect a range of contemporary activity (Herring 2000, 53-60) across the island. Further finds of pottery, including a ridge tile of this date were found during the 2016 trenching works (Lawson-Jones 2016).

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 Fig 3). Layers of cobbling probably predating Middle Street (see Fig 4) were found in the garden area in front of The Lodge by Herring (2000, 129). The 2016 works identified a distinctively well-made culvert system dating to the 18th century in the same area, plus potential 18th century or earlier structures below the main track to the Island Cafe.

Early Modern – A series of historic maps have been consulted which cover the area of the village, dating from 1809, 1834 (updated with occupants names in 1859), 1843 and 1876 (Figs 4 to 7). These show the village, prior to early 20th century redevelopment. By the mid/late 1800s the village contained 53 houses and 300 inhabitants, three schools, a Wesleyan Chapel, a customs house and, at one time, three public houses (St Aubyn, 1978). During redevelopment the western and southern parts of the village saw 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). These reflect the residue of pre-1900 domestic life. The three rows of buildings with intervening streets shown on the 1834 map became two and many of the earlier (i.e. 18th century cellars and lofts) were demolished.

Herring neatly summarises these changes (1993b, 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 a 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. The succeeding 1935 map (Fig 9) shows alterations adjacent to the former St Aubyn's Arms (which closed in 1902). Its closure marks the changing character of the village.

From 1908 the main 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.

In the last 150 years the economy of the Mount and the village in particular has shifted from that of full-time 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 were 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 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. The roof lines suggest that the houses were built on noticeably sloping, probably terraced ground. (Taken from Herring 1993a).

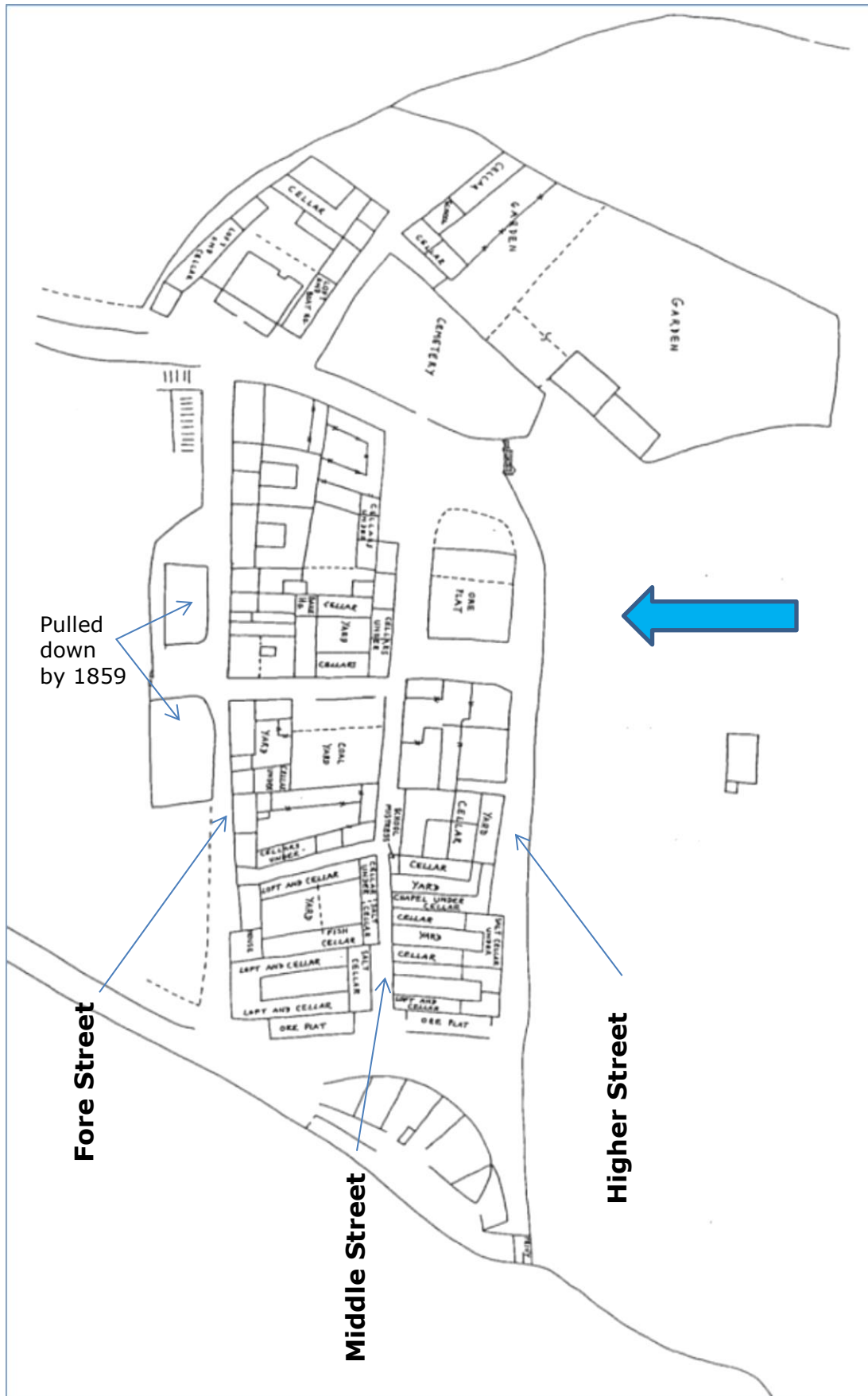


Fig 4 Simplified 1834 plan of village (taken from Herring 1993a and amended), held in the Manor Office, Marazion. The majority of the named buildings are fish cellars and lofts arranged around courtyards. The early street names have been added. This map was updated in 1859 by the addition of occupant names.

Fig 5 1809 First edition OS map extract, showing St Michael's Mount.

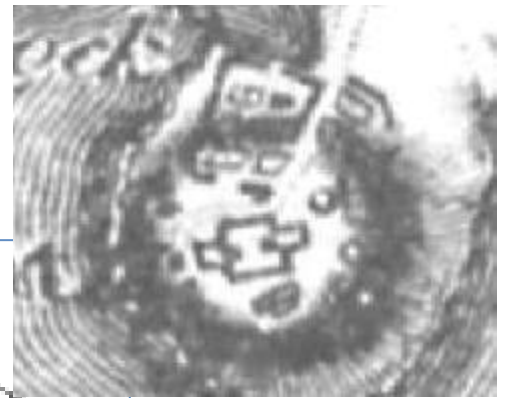
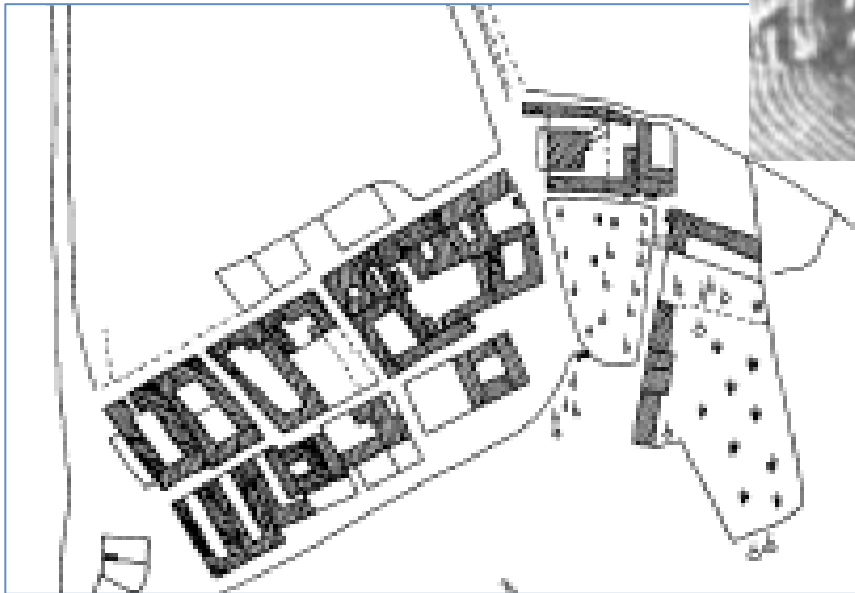


Fig 6 1843 Plan of St Michael's Mount (now held at the Manor Office, Marazion).

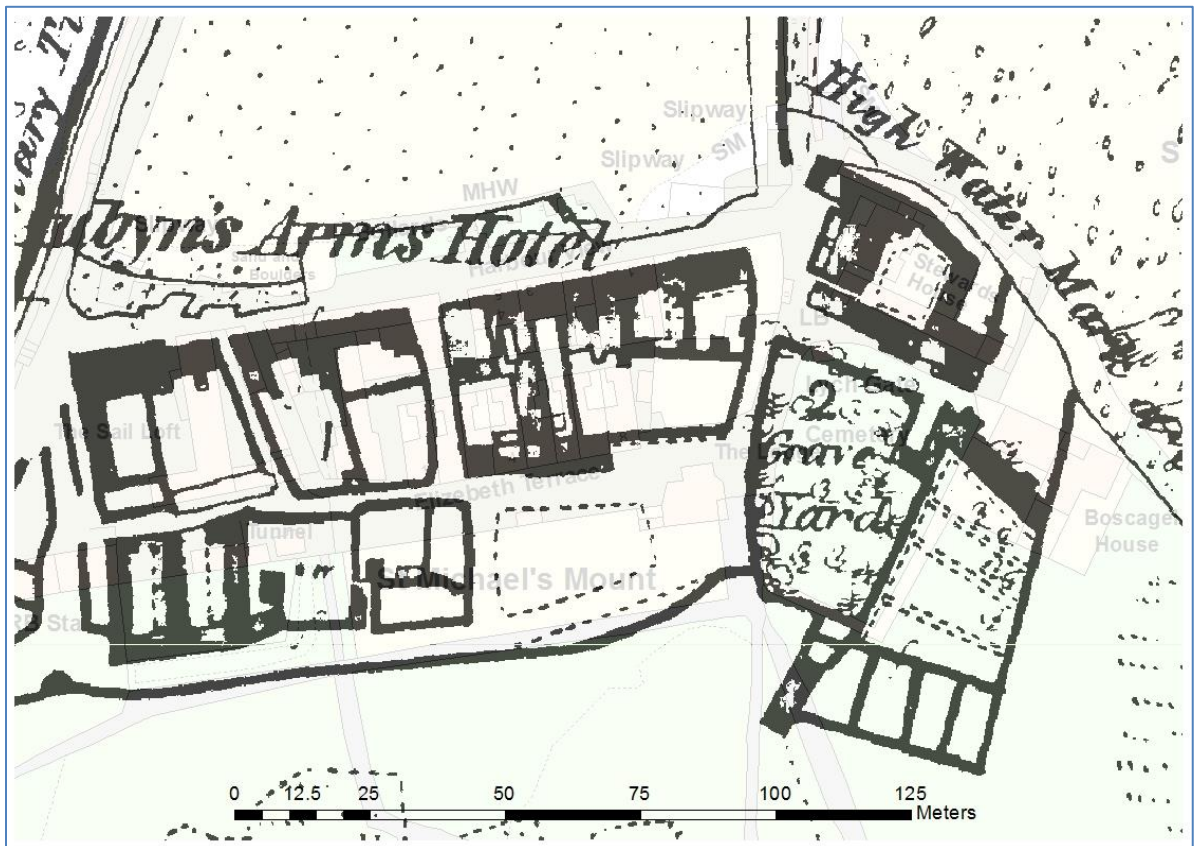


Fig 7 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map c1876, showing the village prior to its re-development. Note the discrepancies with the modern underlay.

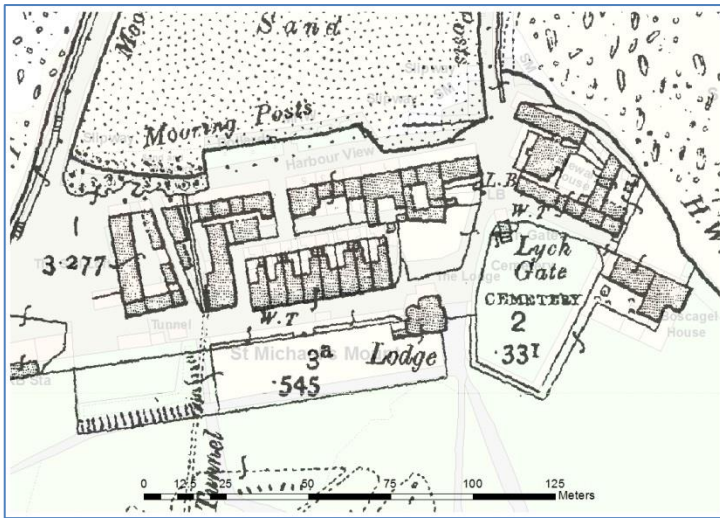


Fig 8 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map c1908, showing the village after redevelopment.

Fig 9 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1935, showing the village as it continued to alter.

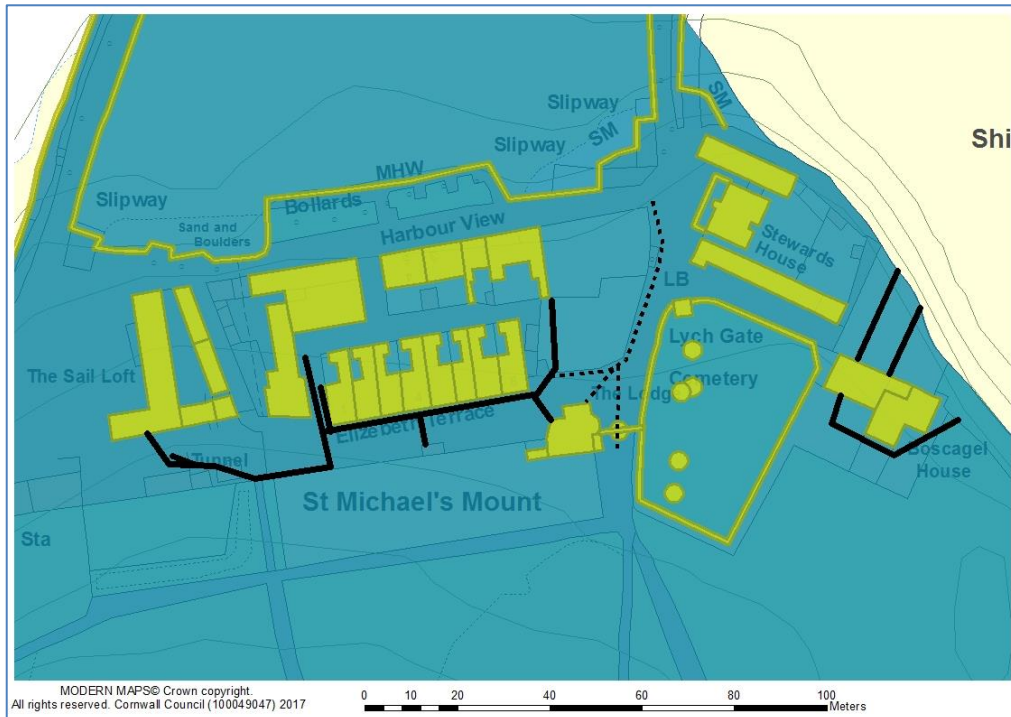
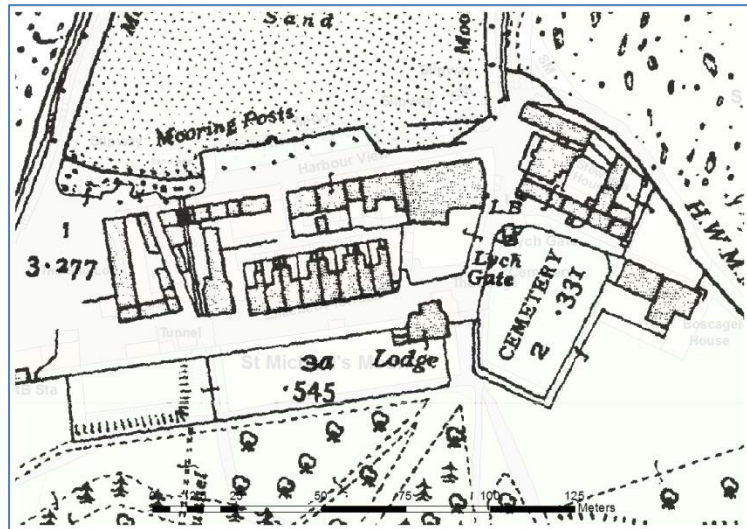


Fig 10 Current Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing trenches E-I in black, dashed drain trench J, Grade II Listed Buildings in yellow (with the exception of the Grade II* harbour wall and bollards), and St Michael's Mount Conservation Area in blue.

6 Results

6.1 Archaeological results

The trenches were named alphabetically in the order in which they were dug, continuing on from the 2016 trenches (A to D). Main features are highlighted in bold and selectively shown on trench area maps – see Figure 11.

A full list of all specifically identified and numbered contexts can be found at the back of this report. Four context numbers have been referred to in a number of trenches:

- [3] – a distinctive red tile defined electrical cable in its own trench, which dates back to the initial electrification of the village in the early 1900s. This was also recorded in 2016 during the phase 1 trenching works (Lawson-Jones 2016) when it was numbered [20].
- (5) – natural; ranging in colour and type from yellowish to orange clay in the central and western parts of the village, and dark orange to mid/pale red soft sandstone in the easternmost part of the site.
- (11) – former, multi-phased cobbling beneath the current lane to the south of Elizabeth Terrace. This appears to have consisted of a combination of former back yard surfaces and subsequent cobble infilling to form a pre-1900 lane surface (see below).
- (21) – recent loose gravel surfacing of the lane running from the causeway and along the southern side of the village up to the Sail Loft.

Finds were selectively retained; sometimes by context, but usually in measured unstratified blocks of trench. A full list of all retained, washed and described finds can be found at the back of this report (Appendix 4).

NOTE: Numerous services of all types crossed the trenches at all depths. They included wires, cables, metal, ceramic and plastic pipes of various sizes and dates. Some had associated manholes/access points, junction boxes and off-shoots.



Fig 11 Plan showing all the following trenches and area plans.

6.2 Area E trenches

6.2.1 Trench E

See Figures 12 to 17 and 22.

Trench E was 44m long, and was dug from west to east along the front (southern side) of the eight Elizabeth Terrace houses. It produced 28 different contexts, had an approximate 1m width and depth and was located 1m in front of the houses. It followed the edge of former concrete footpath (15), which was partially defined by granite setts (14), and cut through gravelled lane (21) along its entire length. Features are discussed from west to east.

Cobbled surfaces (1) and (2), and drain [4]/fill (16) were located at the western end of trench E (Fig 12). The cobbling was recorded for a length of 7m. It lay beneath mixed levelling layer (9) and above gritty underlay (12). The cobbles were beach derived and sometimes large (up to 0.2m), forming a distinctly uneven lumpy, slightly concave surface. Linked with the cobbles and associated with their use was a thin, very dark, fine-grained almost oily silt interpreted initially as coal dust but subsequently as pilchard processing waste, while the oils extracted were for use in lamps, etc.

Note: Where vast pilchard processing floors were in operation, as at St Ives, the oil was predominantly exported, for example to Bristol for machine lubrication. The pressed and salted pilchards/sardines were largely exported to Catholic Spain and Italy. This lucrative Cornish industry was at its height between 1750 and 1880.

The large uneven cobbles of surface (1) were designed to raise the stacked and salted pilchards above the underlying channels between the cobbles. The oil was then funnelled across the slightly concave floor (beneath the present Elizabeth Terrace no. 1 and 2) towards the sunken vats behind them (found in 2016). The oil was then collected and graded. Similar cobbled features were recorded in 2016 on the northern side of the terrace, as were two sunken, timber lined vats (one with its press stone).

At the eastern end of the cobbling was north to south running granite cobble defined drain [4] with its silty fill (16). It clearly worked as an open surface drain when cobbled surface (1) was in use. When the silts were removed an underlying cobbled surface (2) was seen to extend 3m east from (1). Like (1) it was overlain by (12), but was set into compacted sticky clay layer (13), which contained occasional shell, bone and small stones. Cobbled surface (2) was very different from (1), consisting of patchy, small (up to 0.1m) cobbles and pebbles which were much more crushed and worn. These had initially been laid down to form a flat probable yard surface, which may have been in use for some time prior to the 1830s.

Cellar [6]/fill (7) were located to the immediate south of Elizabeth Terrace no. 4 and 5. This feature was recorded as a steep cut forming the western edge of a probably formerly walled cut which extended north beneath path (15) and Elizabeth Terrace no. 4 (see Fig 13). The top of the cut was 0.65m below ground level, while the sharp, clean cut edge extended down in excess of 0.3m. The base was not seen, and the eastern side was lost in a mess of service pipes and trenches. The southern edge was not so sharp as the western edge, and extended 0.4m in to the trench from the north. This feature was interpreted as a probable cellar associated with one of the former terrace houses demolished in approximately 1900. It was filled with dense, dark mixed redeposited partial demolition fill (7), which included roofing slates, some uncut stone, lime mortar lumps and occasional bone, pottery and shell. Fill (7) underlay dirty, mixed clay layer (10).

Cobbled surface (11) represents the pre-gravelled cobble surface of the lane. It was recorded along much of the length of the lane (for at least 30m, see Fig 16), although it was sometimes patchy due to past disturbance and all service-related trenching. It was variously overlain by coal dust (8) (which was most clearly seen around Elizabeth Terrace no. 6 (and 1); mixed levelling (9); granite setts (14) which defined the

southern edge of path (15); and current gravelling (21). It overlay dirty clay (10) and a thin series of construction/demolition-related layers (22) (which overlay (23)). Cobbling (11) was recorded as variable and may in fact have represented a series of remnant yard surfaces linked together by later infilling patches of cobbling to form the long cobbled lane which runs along the southern side of Elizabeth Terrace.

Pilchard processing/yard surface (17) was located on the southern side of Elizabeth Terrace no. 5 (Fig 14). It was recorded as one distinct area of very dark, compact, fine-grained silt over clay representing pilchard pressing/processing in the yard of the former terrace house underlying the present no. 5. It extended for approximately 6m east to west, and 0.35m south of path (15). The western end was found to overlie a second smaller spread of residual pilchard processing waste. Between these two layers was a very clearly visible thin, cream flecked layer of lime (possibly lime mortar), which may have been used to sweeten or cleanse the earlier layer. These two floors lay beneath layer (9) and above (10).

Stone floors (20) and (31). Floor (20) (see Fig 15), was located in front of Elizabeth Terrace no. 5, pre-dating surface (17) and layer (10). It was 0.9m deep and consisted of a compacted sticky silty clay loam with many flattened abraded stones and crushed charcoal smears and animal bone, suggesting a worn surface with associated contemporary debris. It overlay basal trench layer (26), which was redeposited dirty, silty clay and probably represents the base of a cellar given its depth. Alternating sandy clay layer (23) also overlay (26) elsewhere.

A further short patch of 0.9m deep probable floor was located further east in front of Elizabeth Terrace no. 8, and recorded as floor (31). It consisted of horizontally laid, uncut stone set on disturbed clay (33). Context (33) may have been a continuation of (26) from the west or the top of disturbed natural clay (5). Floor (31) ran up to wall 25. Its rough appearance and lack of bonding or tight fitting stones suggested an external yard or perhaps a cellar floor given its depth. Overlying (31) was a very thin dark skim of contemporary use-related silt with occasional crushed shell, etc.

Wall 25, and drain [29]/fill (30). Wall 25 (Fig 17 and front cover) ran for approximately 15m, 1m in front of Elizabeth Terrace no. 7 and 8. It was 0.65m high, up to 0.6m wide and consisted of granite blocks forming a neat, stable south facing wall just beneath the southern edge of path (15). This wall represents the base of the walling shown on the 1875 OS mapping. Its extreme base includes occasional boulder grounders. The western end of the wall slowly disappears into the trench section, while the eastern end forms an abrupt corner close to the south-eastern corner of the current Elizabeth Terrace no. 8. This wall would originally have turned north but had been removed.

One metre east of the door to Elizabeth Terrace no. 8 was 0.5m wide, north to south running, steep sided, concave based drain [29]. The top was 0.95m below current ground level. It is likely to pre-date wall 25 as it did not fit well with the carefully constructed overlying wall. It was not stone-lined and had caused a slight slumping of the wall 25 stonework. Drain [29] was filled with a dark, soft sticky silty clay and small rubble – much like a silted up French drain. Post-dating the upper dismantlement of wall 25 and the construction of the upstanding terrace is clean redeposited clay layer (28), which supports the eastern end of path (15).

6.2.2 Trench E/N

See Figures 18 to 19 and 22.

Trench E/N was located at the western end of trench E, running north along the western side of the access way west of Elizabeth Terrace. It measured 14m long and produced 8 new contexts. Features are discussed from south to north.

Walls 19 and 32 were located at the southern end of this short trench (Fig 19). Wall 19 (same as wall 60 in trench E/N2), ran east to west across the trench. It was 0.5m wide and had a surviving 0.5m height. It was composed of uncut granite blocks and

large cobble boulders at its base, which were clay and lime bonded. This wall is shown on the 1875 OS mapping, but no intact flooring was seen. To its immediate north and level with its base was 2m long beach sand deposit (18).

Above (18) was 0.5m thick layer (34) – a series of backfills and recent service disturbance, and (35) – a stony redeposited clay with occasional shell and bone which predated (34). Both contexts were seen intermittently along the 14m length of the trench, and were recorded to the north of wall 19 and east of wall 32.

Wall 32 ran north to south and was seen in the western face of the southern end of the trench. It was abutted by wall 19, and was quite loose, suggesting perhaps wall foundations for a pre-1875 mapped structure. It appeared to be set on underlying natural clay (5).

Floor (24) was 11m long and projected out from the eastern side of the trench forming a long thin triangle which was 0.6m wide at its widest in the north (Fig 18). The floor consisted of very flat, unshaped but smooth, abraded stones covered by thin, fine, dark soft silt. The western edge of the floor was very straight, suggestive of a former wall, although this had been removed. Its southern and eastern extents were not seen, although it did not extend into parallel running trench E/N2, which was only a metre or so to its east. It is interpreted as a former internal, probable corridor floor, the contemporary walls of which are now missing. It lay beneath layers (34) and (35).

Stony bank (27) ran beneath floor (24) from east to west, and had a 0.6m width and a surviving 0.4m height. It consisted of a mound of dark mixed clay and beach stone. Its date and function are unknown. Unfortunately, trench E/N2 did not extend far enough north to catch any eastern extension of this feature. On the northern edge of (27) was dark, compacted clay loam (36) with occasional stone, shell and bone inclusions. This intriguing banked feature pre-dates all other contexts recorded in this trench.

6.2.3 Trench E/S

See Figure 20 and 22.

Trench E/S ran north to south from halfway along main trench E, south to the Pump House (Fig 19). It was 4.8m long. No new contexts were recorded within this short trench. Cobbles (11) continued across the top of the northern part of the trench (described above) and a continuation of layers and deposits associated with landscaping using demolition material and redeposited natural intercut by numerous later pipes and cables was recorded beneath (11) up to the pump House.

6.2.4 Trench E/N2

See Figure 21 and 22.

Trench E/N2 ran north from the western end of trench E, just to the immediate west of Elizabeth Terrace. It measured 5.5m long, and produced 2 new contexts. Features are discussed from south to north.

Wall 60 was recorded at the southern end of this very short trench (Fig 21). It is the same as wall 19 recorded in trench E/N. At this point it was 0.7m below current ground level and had a 0.2m visible height. It appeared to be set on natural clay (5) and sandy context (18) continued from trench E/N along its northern basal edge. Nearby floor (61) was probably associated and contemporary with it.

Floor (61) was visible as a 0.6m wide, east to west running band of small, flat uncut stones with overlying thin, fine-grained, reddish black soft, almost oily silt (Fig 20). It lay 0.75m below current ground level and was approximately 0.3m north of wall 60 (with intervening sand (18)). Tiled electrical cable trench [3] ran above both the floor and the wall. To the north of floor 61 were loose, mixed stony ginger coloured, gritty deposits of uncertain date or origin. There were no associated finds.



Fig 12 Looking east at upper cobbling (1), lower cobbling (2) and electrical cable tiles [3], with granite path sets (14) on upper left of photograph.



Fig 13 Working shot, looking north showing probable former understorey cut [6] and fill (7) with overlying deposits.



Fig 14 Looking down towards the northeast showing probable pilchard processing floors (17), cut by [3] in the foreground.



Fig 15 Looking down vertically on to part of stone floor (20), with [3] in the southern foreground.



Fig 16 Looking north across shallow former cobbled lane surface (11).



Fig 17 Looking down to the northwest from the eastern end of trench E showing part of wall 25 and an open service hatch on the right.



Fig 18 Looking north along trench E/N showing intercutting services overlying floor (24), which can be seen projecting from beneath the extreme lower right section.

Fig 19 Looking south at the southern end of trench E/N showing wall 19 at the end and wall stones 32 on the right side of the trench section.





Fig 20 Working shot looking east along trench E showing trench E/S in the process of excavation.

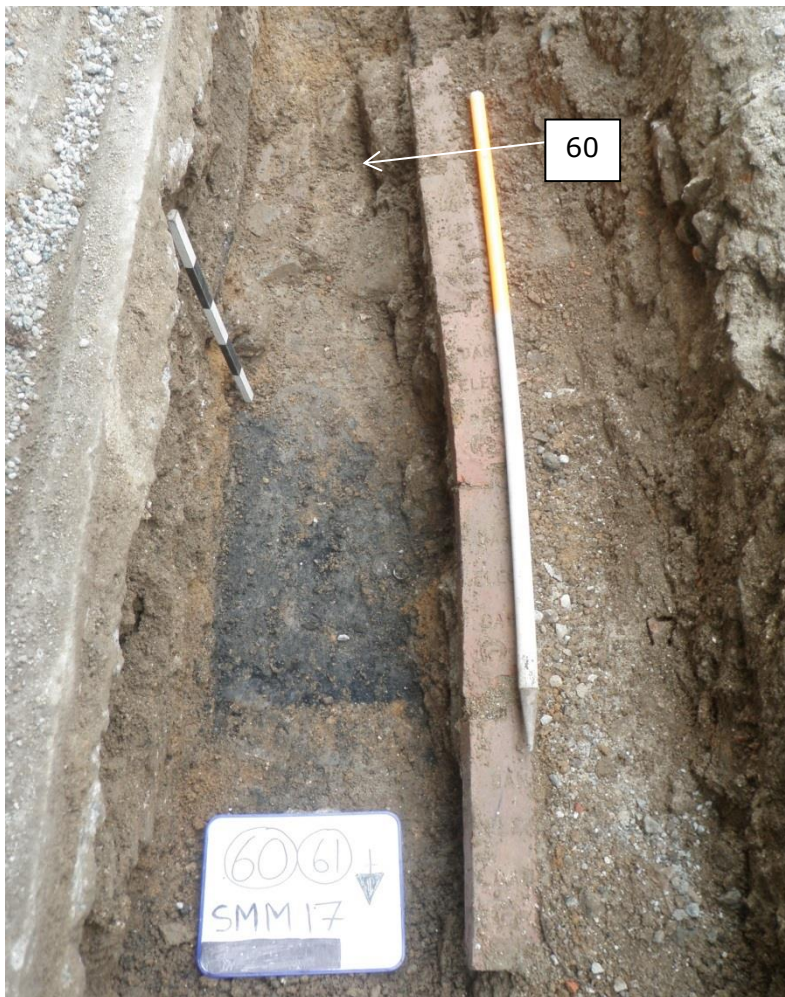


Fig 21 Looking south across E/N2 showing floor (61) with its dark surface silts towards wall 60 with overlying [3] on the right of the photograph.



Fig 22 Plan of all area E related trenches, plus main feature groups discussed in the text.

6.3 Area F trenches

6.3.1 Trench F

See Figures 23 to 26 and 27.

Trench F was attached to the eastern end of trench E and ran north across the grassed area to connect with the 2016 services (close to the garden wall). It was 21.5m long, and approximately 0.8m wide by 0.9m deep. It produced 13 new contexts. Features are discussed from north to south.

Layers (37) to (40) and cellar fill (41). Topsoil and turf layer (37) and underlying 0.15m thick loamy clay layer (38) ran along the entirety of the trench. They represent the latest contexts for the area. Beneath these, but built up around some of the wall features recorded in the trench lay compacted mid grey brown clay loam layer (39). This contained much building and domestic waste including stone, slate, brick, charcoal, shell, bone and pottery. Layer (40) was under (39), and consisted of redeposited orange brown clay. It did not contain any finds, was recorded at a depth of 0.7m, and like (39) was seen most clearly at the northern end of the trench.

Cellar fill (41) was recorded as 5m long and in excess of 0.18m thick in the north and 0.3m thick against wall 42, which marked its southern edge. It consisted of distinct stony silty clay with mixed charcoal, bone, slate and mortar lumps, and was sealed beneath context (40). The northern edge of (41) dropped down sharply, suggesting that it was the fill of a large cut feature, interpreted as being the remains of an cellar associated with wall 42.

Wall face 42 and associated stones (43) were located to the immediate south of (41) (Fig 23). The top of north facing wall face 42 was 0.7m below ground level. It extended down in excess of 0.3m, was 0.25m wide and aligned east to west. The wall consisted of granite blocks, bonded with a mix of clay and lime mortar. The top of the wall was very flat and smooth, suggesting that floor boards extended out across cellar (41). The southern side of wall face 42 was lined (or filled with clay), which was then faced with much rougher stones 43. These appear never to have been designed for view and represent the back of the wall below contemporary ground level. Butting against the southern side of 43 was build-up layer (46), which consisted of domestic waste and silty clay filling an approximate 1m wide space between it and wall 47 (to its south).

Wall terminals 44 and 47, and shell deposit (45). Wall terminals 44 and 47 projected in to the trench diagonally and were located to the south of the grassed area, beneath the gravelled lane, just east of the end of Elizabeth Terrace. Wall terminal 44 (Figs 24 and 25) was positioned south of 47, and emerged from the eastern trench edge. Its main length ran almost north to south and clearly continued south of the trench. Its terminal turned east but was only visible for a short distance, preventing the wall's width from being recorded. The top of the wall was 0.3m below ground level and had a very flat top, again suggesting floor board level. The wall itself consisted of shaped, but not cut, granite blocks with occasional beach boulders at the lowest level. A 0.45m height of walling survived, and this was mirrored by wall 47 which emerged from the western edge of trench. The gap between the two terminals was only 0.45m and would not have been used as a formal entrance way. It appeared that the two walls represent two separate buildings and that both were external and open to view. They clearly represent two of the buildings demolished in preparation for the 1900s construction of the current Elizabeth Terrace.

Abutting the western side of wall 44 was a tiny, well-defined deposit of shells (45) (Fig 24), which consisted of 80% mussel shells and beach sand. Beneath (45) was loose rubbly infill layer (48). This butted up against walls 44 and 47 and appeared to represent deliberate infilling between remaining wall bases following demolition from the ground level upwards.

Slate deposit (50) was 1.7m long from north to south and projected 0.3m in to the trench from the western side. The slate was flat topped and had a rounded, steep-sided angular plan. It extended west from the trench towards the eastern end of Elizabeth Terrace (less than 2m away), and appeared platform-like. This feature has an unknown function, but was set in to natural clay (5) on all three visible sides. Its base was not seen. It is possible that it represents the terminal end of a very wide wall?

6.3.2 Trench F/S

See Figure 26 and 27.

Trench F/S was attached to the eastern end of trench E and ran south across the lane to connect with the Lodge. It was 7m long and produced 9 new contexts. Features are discussed from north to south.

Cobbles (49) and overlying shell midden (51). Cobbles (49) were seen in plan for 4m and in the northern sections for a further 1.5m. They are almost certainly an extension of cobbles (11), which were recorded along much of trench E. The southern and northern ends had been lost through past service trenching, and the central section had also been severely disturbed. Cobbles (49) were recorded at a depth of 0.35m and were 0.15m thick. They overlay redeposited clay layer (53) for much of their length, and redeposited sand and stone deposit (55) in the south (just north of (54) – see below). Compacted dark, fine-grained silt was embedded in to the top of the cobbles, reflecting contemporary usage. Cobbles (49) represent part of an external former yard surface.

A distinct 1m wide area of burning reflects a past bonfire, with only two cobbles cracked by heat. Towards the southern end of cobbles (49) was a small (1.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.2m thick), overlying shell midden (51). This was densely packed with shells, some beach sand and a number of chunky pot sherds. This compacted; probably partially truncated midden represents the domestic residue or kitchen waste generated by the then occupiers. This, along with the bonfire nicely illustrates just two of a range of activities which would have taken place on a regular basis in the back yards of former village houses during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Cobbling (54) was located at the southern end of this trench (Fig 26). It was recorded as a small, neatly cobbled patch, possibly abutted by the northern walling of The Lodge, and overlying crushed slate/shillet layer (56), and lower rubbles/stone-shaping waste and occasional domestic waste including clay pipe, shell and bone (52). Above the cobbling was compacted clay loam (58), which extended out beneath the current gravelled track surface (21) and garden soil (57), which marks the present garden border against The Lodge.

Cobbling (54) ran diagonally east-south-east to west-north-west, with a very straight northern edge. They appeared to have been cut across by The Lodge, and was located 0.24m below ground level. The cobbles were markedly small and arranged lengthways, on their sides, in a diagonal north to south aligned pattern. Their small size and decorative appearance was strongly reminiscent of the internal cobbled floors seen beneath the current 17th century Stewards House floors. However, the position and relative height of (54) suggests a probable much later date. Cobbles (54) were probably designed to accentuate The Lodge's appearance at the main entrance in to the grounds of St Michael's Mount.



Fig 23 Looking south along trench F showing wall 42 in the foreground and stones/wall 43 beyond.



Fig 24 Looking down at wall stub 44 and showing part of adjacent shell midden (45).

*Fig 25 Looking south
across southern side of
stones/wall 43, wall 44
and shell midden (45).*



*Fig 26 Looking south
at the southern
end of trench F/S
showing cobbling
(54).*

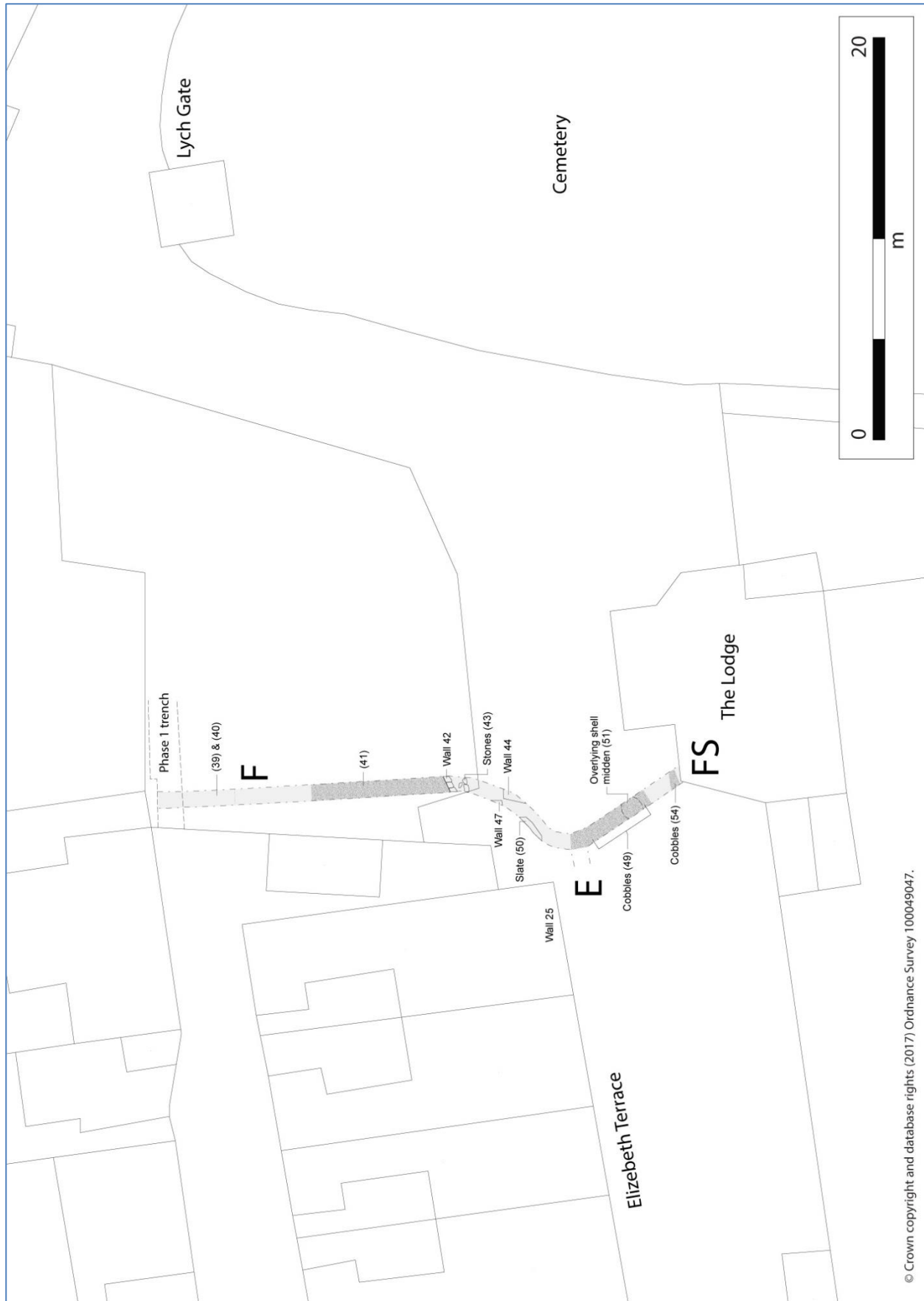


Fig 27 Plan of area F related trenches, plus main feature groups discussed in the text.

6.4 Area G trenches

Trench G was divided into trench G/E and G/W. In total it was 47.5m long, and approximately 0.9m deep, deepening to 2m at its junction with The Sail Loft. The trench was re-routed slightly south due to the unexpected discovery of an unusual oval-shaped, and largely intact well.

6.4.1 Trench G/E

See Figures 28 to 30 and 38.

Trench G/E was attached to the western end of trench E and ran south across the lane and garden to the garden wall and then west, running under the north to south aligned wall (see plan). It was 16.5m long and produced 10 new contexts. Features are discussed from north to south and west.

Cobbles (11) continued across most of the north to south arm of this trench. They overlay all new contexts within the trench and underlay all gravels and silts associated with current lane surface (21).

Wall 62 and cobbled floor (70). This set of features mark the presence of a former ground floor room. The northern side is defined by basal wall foundations 62 (Fig 30), which ran east to west across the trench and had a 0.65m width and 0.4m surviving height. The top of the wall was 0.3m below ground level. It consisted of variably sized, cut and uncut granite blocks (at least one large one of which had been re-used) and a roughly shaped elvan block. The wall was overlain by (11). Clean redeposited clay/possible landscaping layer (65) was recorded on the northern side of the wall as lying on natural clay, and on the southern side of the wall on compacted clay (64). Layer (64) contained charcoal, bone, shell, clay pipe and slate. Above (65), and abutting the southern side of the wall was cobbled surface (70).

Cobbles (70) immediately underlay larger cobbles (11), and had an associated fine-grained dark, slimy / greasy surface covering context with occasional shells (probably associated with fish processing). The cobbles in plan were only 1.3m wide. The southern side of (70) had been removed by 0.4m wide services. On their southern side they had cut through a continuation of redeposited clay (65) topped by (11).

Probable cellar features [63], wall 59 and intervening demolition/infill contexts. This group of contexts probably represent the partial remains of a former understory associated with the known earlier buildings in this area. The northern side of the understory is defined by 0.45m wide, 0.3m deep east to west running cut [63]. It is located 2m to the north of the current garden wall (above wall 59), on the southern edge of lane surfacing (21). The steeply 'U' shaped cut represents a robbed out wall trench filled with loose clay loam and occasional slate, shell and pottery. The top of this cut was 0.6m below ground level, and sealed by cellar backfill layer (69).

Fill (69) consisted of lumpy redeposited clods of clay and clay loam with occasional stones, charcoal, shell, bone and clay pipe, and overlay natural clay (5) at the base of the trench. Above this layer was similar but paler layer (68), and above this two garden soils (lower, paler (67) and current, darker (66)).

Beneath the current garden wall and visible as distinctly different in build (and slightly in alignment) was 7m long basal wall foundation 59 (Fig 28). It was east to west aligned, 0.7m below ground level and extended north from the base of the current wall by up to 0.3m. The current garden wall probably includes much of wall 59's dismantled stonework. The eastern end extended beyond the trench and the western end suddenly petered out as it started to run in diagonally beneath the garden wall. Foundation 59 certainly predates the overlying garden wall, and relates to the run of buildings (with apparently intermittent cellars) known to have existed in this area.

6.4.2 Trench G/W

See Figures 31 to 37 and 38.

Trench G/W ran from the tunnelled western end of G/E, over the top of the island lift tunnel, through the former ticket office area, along part of the front of the mural and

then due north to The Sail Loft kitchen wall. It measured approximately 31m long (not including the 5.5m long stretch of trench abandoned because of well [87], and produced 40 new contexts. Features are discussed from west to east to north.

Wall 71, tunnel roof 72 and associated contexts (73), (74) and (75). Wall 71 was located at the east end of the trench. Like wall 59 in G/E, wall 71 ran on a very similar, but not identical, route to the extant north-south courtyard wall. Wall 71 marks the eastern side of the north-north-west to south-south-east aligned tunnel. A maximum 0.6m width was seen, while the base extended below the depth of the trench at this point. To its immediate west was the 1.4m wide domed concrete top of tunnel roof 72 (Fig 29). The top of the roof was just 0.36m below ground level, and sealed beneath redeposited, mixed probable tunnel excavation material (77). The trench rose up over the tunnel roof, rather than slicing through it.

On the immediate western side of 72 was heaped crushed brick and fired clay deposit (73). It was 1.6m wide and 0.5m below ground level, and appeared to represent the top of the tunnel's western support. To the west was 0.5m wide stone rubble and silt (74), below landscaping layer (76). To the west of (74) was a silt and sand matrix covered by compacted cobble and stone (75), which formed a rough external surface.

Cobbled floor (78), clay floor (82) and wall 79. Stony surface (75) overlay probable internal cobbled corridor flooring (78). It had an associated dark silty covering deposit and was 0.9m below ground level (at the base of the trench). This cobbling consisted of notably small pebbles/cobbles which were laid down in an irregular but neat pattern. Clay floor (82) was 2m long and only 0.06m thick. It was overlain by (81), and was very distinctive as pale tan coloured slightly sandy clay with a very flat, very smooth, almost polished surface. This clay floor exactly overlay 0.04m thick, compacted thin black layer (108). Both layers abutted or partially overlay wall 79 at their western edge. Clay floor (82) can never have supported long-term, or heavy-duty use and as such it represents an unexpected feature in what would otherwise appear to have been a row of quite basic, if reasonably comfortable 18th? or 19th century buildings.

Wall 79 was aligned north-south, was only 0.4m wide and 0.6m below ground level. It was very clear and partially overlain by demolished pale, decaying slate layer (81), which was in turn overlain by rubble (107). Its narrowness and rough stone facing suggested an internal plastered wall division, although the surviving plaster was minimal. Interestingly clay floor (82) and black (108) overlay the eastern top of this demolished wall, suggesting internal re-arrangement of possibly quite long-lived housing. An alternative interpretation might be that the 'wall' in fact supported a plaster and timber framework internal wall, which could account for the overlapping floor surface. It would also mean that the clay floor and western cobbling (80) (see below) were contemporary.

Cobbles (80) and wall 85. To the immediate west of wall 79 was the probably internal, 7m long stretch of cobbling (80) (Fig 31). It consisted of neat, tight fitting cobbles set on their long edges, covered with compacted, fine-grained dark silt reflecting the floor surface's final use. It was one of several contexts overlain by decayed slate layer (81). The western edge of (81) merged with mixed, weathered red brick and gravel demolition deposit (83). To the west of (83) was probable levelling layer (84). Both overlay cobbles (80). The western edge of cobbling (80) was marked by north to south running remnant wall 85.

Wall 85 was 0.7m wide and was a pale grey mortar-bonded granite block wall. Only a single basal course had survived demolition, the top of which was 0.3m below ground level. Approximately 1m to the south the wall was still standing to its full height (visible as a stub of walling with the southern side of door frame, projecting from the eastern side of the mural). I was told that the original northern extension of this wall had been removed during the 1980s.

Cobbles (86) and (88)/layer (90) were located to the west of wall 85. Cobbles (86) had a 5m recorded length and extended north and west over blocked up well 87. They

were disturbed along much of their length by services and reflected distinct subsidence around 87. It is possible that they represent a northern continuation of cobbles (88). They were overlain and intermixed with up to 0.3m deep, mixed silty layer (102), upper well fill (91) and overlying (103).

Cobbles (88) (Fig 35) in contrast were much better preserved, despite being only 0.3m below ground level. They could feasibly represent a continuation of variable lane cobbling (11), which was seen in trenches, E, F and G/E. They extended west from wall 85, for 6m along the front of the mural and then north for 1-2m before slumping downwards diagonally to a depth of 0.5m. They overlay patchy, earlier 2m long cobbling (89) (which had an associated dark overlying silt and lay on natural clay), and was overlain by (90) along all of its central and western length. Layer (90) was a very dark compact, fine-grained oily deposit interpreted as fish processing waste. This deposit continued beyond the end of (88) to overlay natural clay. Black, less oily patches may well reflect a re-use of the cobbled surface as a coal yard store (as suggested by the 1834 village plan).

Well 87 and all associated contexts. The well had an unusual oval plan (Fig 36) and was aligned just slightly north-north-east to south-south-west (Figs 32 to 34). Its internal, stone-lined dimension was 1.1m by 0.75m. The lowest excavated level was 3.2m below ground level. This includes the approximate 0.3m depth of overlying deposits. It was sealed in order; by cobbles (86), mixed gritty silt and mortar (102), un-numbered silty sand and gravel, dark loam and chicken run waste (103), and modern silty gravel courtyard surfacing, and was dug into natural clay (5).

The well was lined with stones (109). These were set vertically, on end into the surrounding clay and bonded with silty sandy clay. The stones were neatly arranged, and clearly selected and trimmed, but not cut. The stones were hard, blue-grey and locally derived, though few appeared to have been collected from the beach, since none had an abraded surface. They came from a very local source, possibly from the well excavation itself? No granite was noted in its build.

Two of the probable original four granite lintels (106) defined the eastern and the southern sides. These formalised and stabilised the upper edges of the well and were overlain very clearly on the shorter southern side by cobbles (86). The longer eastern granite was in excess of 1m long, 0.4m wide and 0.25m thick. On its upper northern surface a 2cm sized, circular drill hole was recorded. This would have supported a well-head attachment in the form of a bucket pulley or possibly associated superstructure. The northern and western granites were missing, almost certainly as a result of recent land drain works (the blue pipe for which is visible on the northern upper side of the well). Due to the removal of the western lintel, prepared underlying compacted silty clay (101) with horizontally placed killas slabs could be seen clearly. It provided a stable bedding context, on which the lintels were bedded.

Well 87 contained nine excavated infill deposits (Fig 37), the upper eight of which were clearly demolition related fills. The upper one was sealed by slumping cobbles (86) and mixed layer (102). From top to bottom the well fills were:

- (91) – 0.6m thick sand and pebbles, with occasional red brick, china, etc.
- (92) – 0.15m thick loamy gravel and sand, with occasional stone and bone.
- (93) – 0.1m thick pale, lumpy clay. No finds.
- (96) – 0.2m thick beach sand, mortar flecks and lumps, and pebbles.
- (94) – 0.15m thick dark, organic, slimy heaped deposit, with thick blue glass.
- (95) – 0.18m thick compact silty, loamy/sand with slate and stone.
- (97) – 0.18m thick compact silty clay with red brick, stone and a cut granite.
- (100) – 0.6m thick pale decaying/broken trimmed slates and adhering mortar.
- (104) – 0.1m plus thick grainy clay and silt. This was the lowest fill reached. The top of it was 3.2m below ground level.

The well was not bottomed and the reason for its abandonment and deliberate infilling is uncertain. It is possible that it became contaminated with salt leaching in through the clays or as a result of surrounding surface activities such as contamination from nearby pilchard processing, perhaps even the accidental death of someone falling in? It would seem unlikely to have run dry.

Cobbles (110) and wall 98 were located to the south of The Sail Loft. Small cobbled surface (110) abutted the southern side of wall 98. Both ran diagonally west-south-west to east-north-east, mirroring the slope down and end of cobbling (88) (which lay approximately 0.75m to the south). Cobbles (110) were recorded at 0.6m below ground level and had a 0.7m width.

The top of wall 98 was 0.6m below ground level and consisted of two or three courses of 0.4m high stonework. The stones had been disturbed slightly and truncated by up to eight overlying, criss-crossing services. The stonework was bonded with prepared clay and set in/on natural (5).

Trench [105]/(99) was located at the far north-western end of G/W, where the trench culminated with an approximately 2m deep excavation against the external wall of The Sail Loft kitchens. This was to allow for drilling in through the wall. Cut [105] was the relatively recently dug damp-course trench, which would have run along the external length of the wall and access steps, etc. It was difficult to see because it cut through and was refilled with natural clay (5). Included within its fill was a huge, shaped granite lintel, identical to that recorded on the eastern side of well 87. This had clearly been tipped in leaving a void beneath it. The top of the lintel was 1.3m below ground level.



Fig 28 Looking east along trench G/E showing wall 59 at the base of the trench beneath the current standing garden wall.

Fig 29 Looking down across the roof of the tunnel 72, showing wall 71 at the top of the photograph beneath the current wall. The green pipe running beneath the wall and over the tunnel roof has just been laid.





Fig 30 Looking north at wall 62.



*Fig 31 Looking east across
cobbling (80), with
diagonal top of wall 79 just
beyond.*



Fig 32 Looking down and south at well 87 in the early stages of excavation.



Fig 33 Looking down and east on well 87. The long eastern and shorter southern lintels (106) can clearly be seen, as can the internal stone-lining (109). Remnant cobbles (86) can be seen overlying the southern lintel.



Fig 34 Looking down and north on well 87 showing the land drain responsible for the probable removal of the northern and western lintels. See also redeposited clay and slate layer (101) on the left hand side of the photograph.



Fig 35 Looking west along trench G/W showing cobbling (88), underlying natural clay (5) and colourful overlying layers including (90).

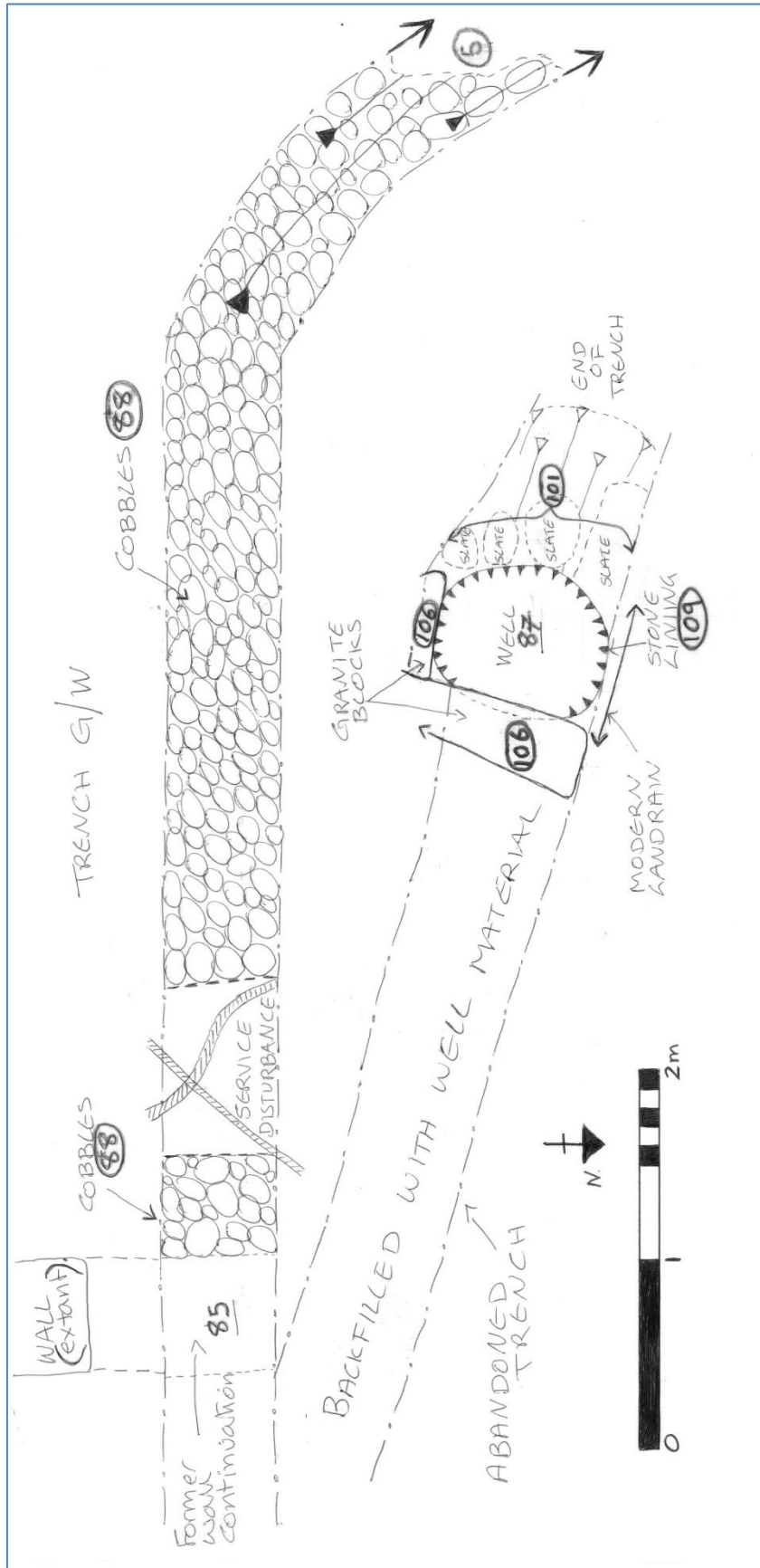


Fig 36 Plan showing well 87 and surrounding contexts, including the re-alignment of trench G/W.

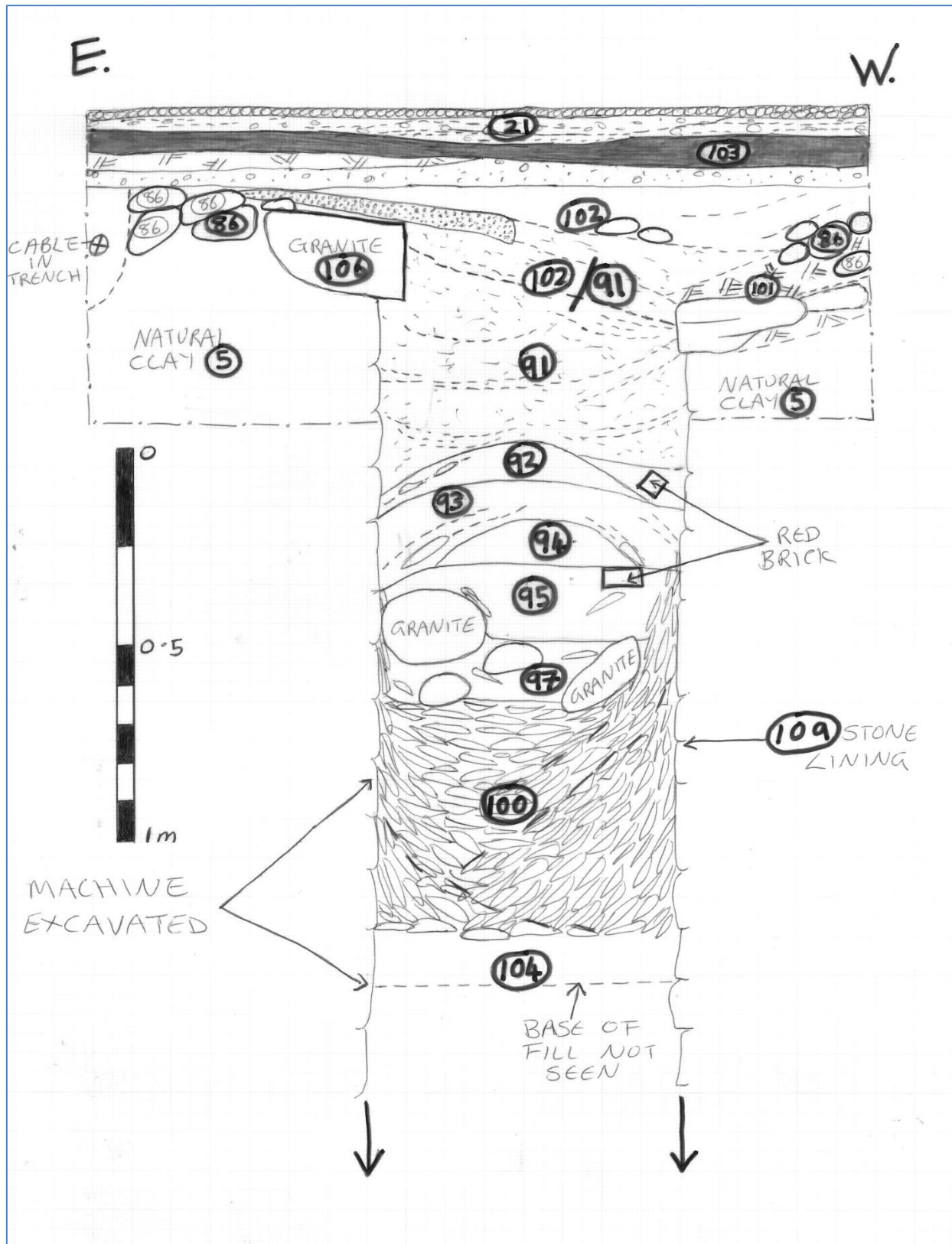


Fig 37 Looking south at a composite section through well 87, showing infill deposits and well profile and upper/sealing layers.

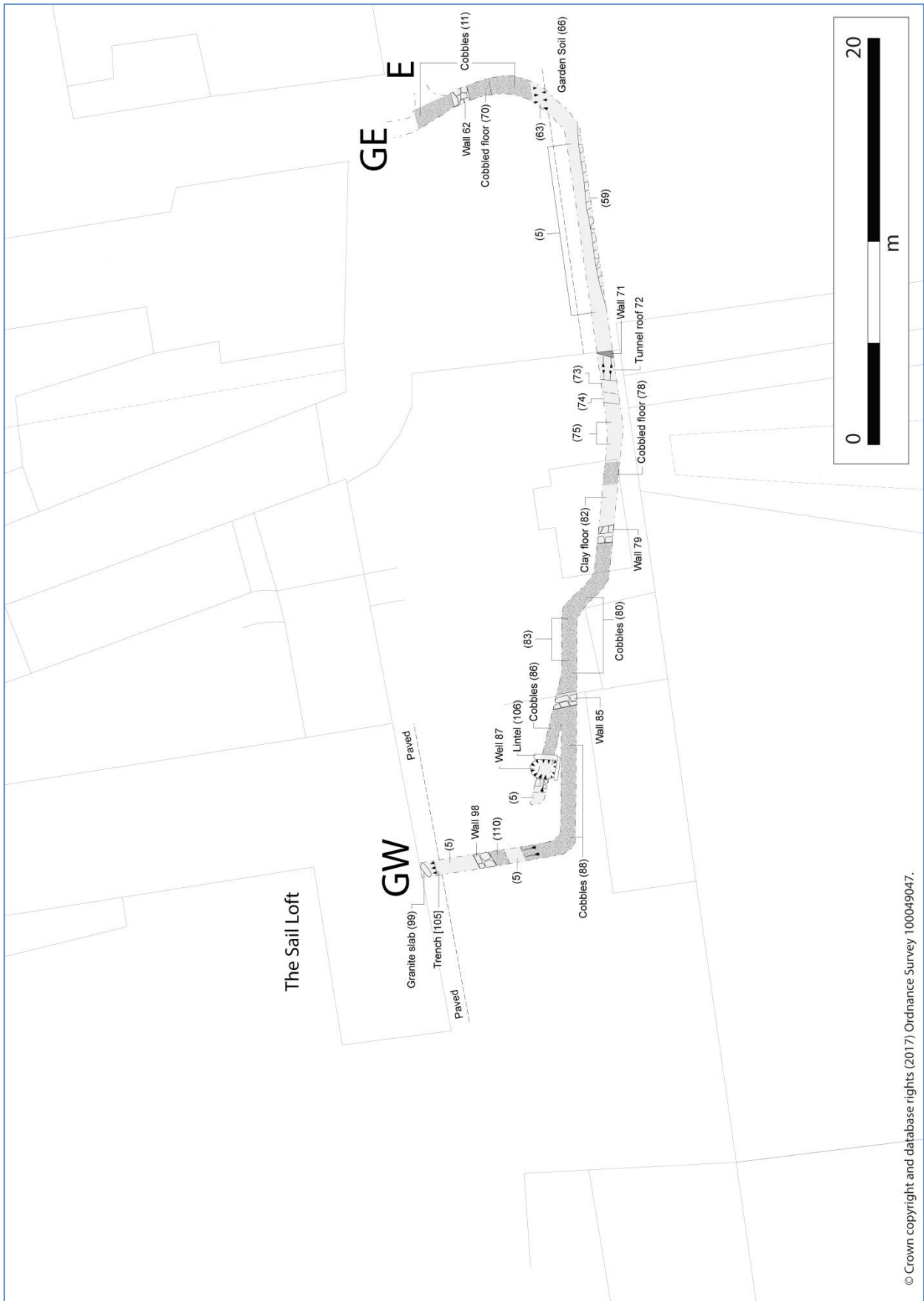


Fig 38 Plan of area G related trenches, plus main feature groups discussed in the text.

6.5 Area H trench

See Figures 39 to 42 and 43.

Trench H ran south from the back of The Island Café, then east through the garden and then northeast out to the sea wall. It measured approximately 36m long by 0.7m wide and a 0.8m deep. It produced 20 new contexts. Features are discussed from west to east.

Cellar [111]/(112) projected south from the southern side of the Island Café (Figs 39 and 40). It was defined on its southern side by a vertical cut which ran east to west (parallel to the current southern Café wall), and cut down through patchy sandy, loamy clay (114) and natural ginger sand (5). Cut [111] was seen for an approximate 2m length and had a 0.4m depth (extending below the bottom of the trench). Stone remnants strongly suggested the former presence of a wall running along the internal edge of the cut. This would have formed the inner edge of the cellar. Mixed sandy loam fill (112) contained occasional small slate, pebbles, bone, clay pipe and red brick. The top of the cellar cut and fill were 0.3m below ground level. Both were overlain by dark loamy topsoil (113), which was 0.3m thick and topped by recent gravel.

Modern posthole cut and fill [115] was recorded 3m east of [111]. It had a 0.4m diameter and a 0.6m depth (although only the lower 0.3m was clearly visible against (5)). It contained an identical fill to upper garden soil (113), and included roots and modern plastic.

Wall 116 and robber trench [117]/(118) were located 1m east of [115]. Basal wall 116 consisted of a single course of selected/un-cut granite blocks, which ran north to south and had a 0.4m width and 0.15m height. No evidence for wall bonding was seen. The top of the wall was 0.6m below ground level and marked the base of robber trench [117] (Fig 37).

Robber trench [117] was 0.6m wide, 0.35m deep and sealed by (113). It had a steep 'U' shaped profile and was exactly aligned along the top of the removed upper wall courses. Fill (118) was dark and garden soil-like with recent string inclusions, but it was clearly not the same as looser, darker (113). This feature has been interpreted as recent.

Posthole [119]/(120) was clearly markedly earlier than either [115] or [117]. Cut [119] (Fig 41) had a 0.4m maximum upper diameter and a 0.58m depth. Its edges were steep, widening slightly on the western side, and the base was slightly concave. The pale, banded well-drained loam and silty sand fill was very distinct from the surrounding natural ginger sand. Included within the upper part of the fill was a cut granite block which may reflect posthole packing. The fill consisted of five different bands or tip lines showing that the post had been physically removed and not allowed to decay in-situ. All of the fills were very pale, suggesting that this may be the earliest cut feature in this trench. It was very clearly sealed by (113).

Natural stony layers (121)/(130). Layer (121) extended for an approximate 10m length from east of [119]. It has been interpreted as a geological layer. It consisted of slightly silty sand with much abraded stone including cobble-like stone and granite blocks (not dissimilar to that seen on the beach today). Layer (121) was overlain by clean thick natural ginger sand (5). The eastern end of (121) was marked by a 1.5m wide, 0.3m high pocket of raised beach, which extended up from the base of the trench. The trench re-aligned itself towards the northeast from this point. The southern end of layer (131) merged with the raised beach, but extended as a visible layer for 10m towards the northeast. Layer (131) was recorded as a stony layer, which ran along the base of the trench. It consisted again of silty sand, but was harder and contained larger stones, up to 0.45m size, than (121). Vague stone alignments were interpreted as geological banding.

Cultivated soils (129), (128) and (126). Overlying (131) was 0.15m thick silty loam (129) with occasional stone and charcoal. It was a mixed but compacted soil that had been ploughed or heavily cultivated. Above was 0.2m thick silty loam and occasional pebble layer (128). This layer was interpreted as a lightly cultivated garden soil, improved by the probable addition of kitchen midden waste (as suggested by the decayed animal bone and very occasional domestic pottery content), and pebbles reflecting the use of sea weed for manuring. Topsoil/turf layer (122) was 0.15m thick and overlay (128).

Layer (129) merged with (126) at its northern edge, while (128) overlay (126) for an approximate 1m length. Layer (126) consisted of grey brown compacted clay loam, was 6.5m long and up to 0.45m thick. It was recorded along the base of much of the northern half of the trench. A small keyhole slot dug through the base of trench (1.5m south of the sea wall), found that (126) extended down another 0.1m and that it overlay gritty clay (interpreted as a probable former beach level). (126) contained occasional small pieces of slate, stone, charcoal, pebbles and pottery, including a piece of Medieval 13th/14th century unglazed pottery. This layer was uniformly mixed and appeared both improved and cultivated. It ran across the top of natural gently down towards the sea, and appeared to fill a shallow depression suggesting that cultivation had eaten down into the underlying natural. The layer did gradually become less compacted and more loamy and dark in its uppermost 0.2m. The change was very gradual and referred to as a merge zone rather than a change of context. It was overlain by topsoil/turf layer (122).

Sea wall context (127) and related landscaping layers. At the far northern end of the trench was the sea wall (Fig 42). This consisted of a 45° sloped granite and concrete wall. Running along its immediate southern edge was 0.5m high, 1m wide (127), which consisted of a stagnant organic loam infilling, which abuts the northern end of (126). To the immediate north of (127), a series of layers were recorded filling a shallow dip in the top of (126). The lowest was sticky brown, 0.3m thick clay layer (125). It contained occasional bone, and was sealed by 0.08m thick windblown sand deposit (124). Above was probable recent landscaping layer (123), which had a 0.2m thickness and contained domestic midden and possible demolition-related waste in a soft silty sandy loam. Turf layer (122) overlay (123) and (127).



Fig 39 Looking west across the southern garden area behind The Island Café.



Fig 40 Looking down and west at the southern edge of understorey [111] cutting through natural (5). Fill (112) is to its north.



Fig 41 Looking down and south at posthole [119]/(120) (left) and basal wall stone 116 with upper robber trench [117]/(118).

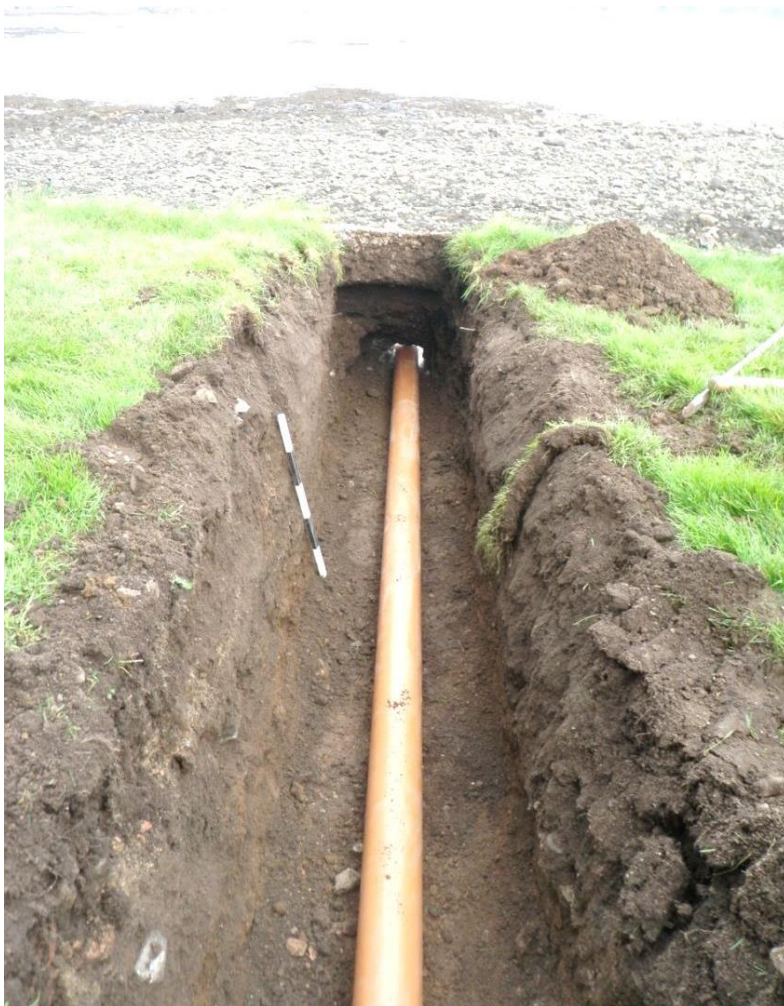


Fig 42 Looking north along the northern end of trench H, showing lower layer (126), etc and breached sea wall with new pipe feeding through it.

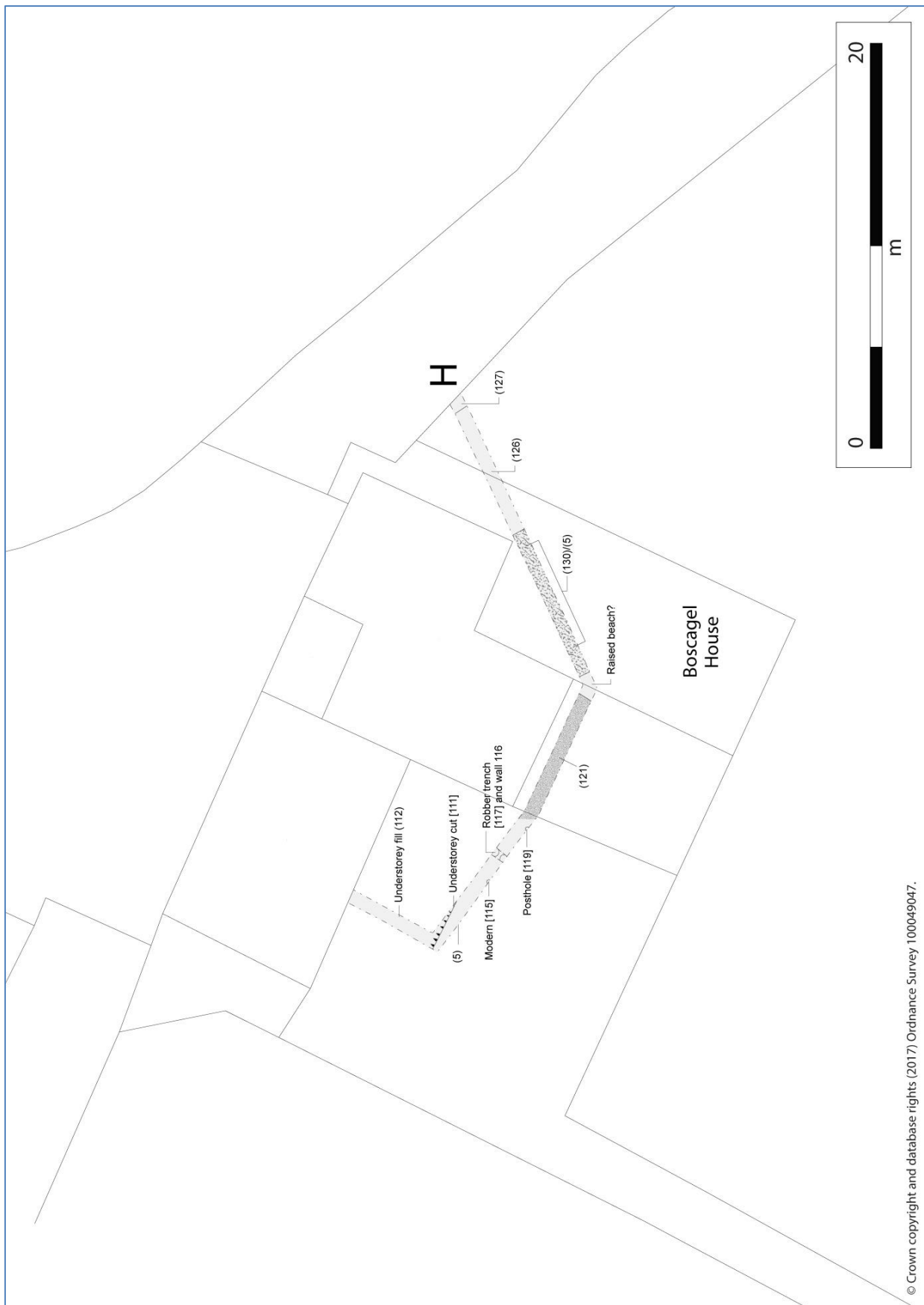


Fig 43 Plan of area H trench, plus main feature groups discussed in the text.

6.6 Area I trenches

See Figures 44 to 48.

Trenches I/1 and I/2 ran from the front of The Island Café northwards to the sea wall (Fig 44). The easternmost trench is discussed first from south to north, followed by the slightly longer western one.

6.6.1 Trench I/1

Trench I/1 measured 12.5m long, was 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep. It contained 15 contexts (five of which were also recorded in trench I/2).

Late stone path (131), granite sets (132) and adjacent build-up layers. Located at the southern end of trenches I/1 and I/2, against the northern side of The Island Café was uncut but carefully lain stone path (131), with granite sets (132) marking its northern edge. Both contexts were seen during the recent 2016 east to west trenching. Both (131) and (132) were below modern gravelled path surface (135) and above mixed build-up layer (133).

Layer (133) was a compacted, 0.25m plus thick, sandy clay loam, containing occasional pebbles and cobbles, charcoal lumps, bone and china. North of path (131) layer (133) was overlain by distinctive, 0.2m thick landscaping layer (134), which in turn was beneath turf and plastic webbing layer (136).

Laundry-related floor (138), removed wall 142, fill (140) and associated deposits. Beneath the junction between gravelled path (135) and turf (136) was the southern edge of probable 19th century internal stone floor (138) (Fig 45). Floor (138) consisted of 2.7m long, 0.65m deep, very flat, uncut stones set in a distinctive blue-grey lime-rich decayed slate bonding matrix. The southern, step-like 0.5m length was 2cm higher, set with pale yellow bonding and had a very straight southern edge (exactly mirroring the upper path edge). The remaining 2.2m length sloped gradually down towards the north where it abutted removed former wall alignment 142.

Former wall 142 had a 1m width and a 0.45m depth. It was filled with 70% red brick and stone rubble. The fill was relatively loose, slightly voided and very clear as an east to west running mound-like context. The top of 142 rose up in the section to the base of turf layer (136). Former wall 142 defined the northern edge of internal floor space (138). Both the floor and the wall stood on dark reddish brown layer (139) (recorded at the base of the trench), which was defined in the north by dark, soft, organic stone-free deposit (140).

(140) appeared to represent the 1.3m plus wide, 0.2m plus thick fill of a former timber-lined vat or reservoir-like feature which was sunk into the ground. Overlying the northern extension of (140) was 1.5m long, 0.3m thick clean pale grey sand (141). This was probably a windblown deposit, the southern edge of which was defined by an abrupt 0.3m high vertical edge above (140).

Overlying floor (138) and former wall 142 was substantial infill/landscaping deposit (137). This was 4.2m long and averaged 0.5m thick. It consisted of compacted sandy loam with stones, cobbles, charcoal and occasional bone, pot and shell, and underlay turf layer (136). To the north of 142 was 0.6m thick, mixed, multi-phased bulk deposit (154). This deposit was recorded in both trenches I/1 and I/2.

Sea wall associated context (143) was recorded at the northern end of this trench. It was 2m long and was in excess of 0.4m high (the base was not seen). Its northern edge was overlain by the stone and concrete sea wall, and the southern side was abutted by (154) (probably a continuation of slightly earlier (137)). The deposit consisted of a distinct stony heap of loose beach stone in sandy clay. It had been deliberately created as a precursor to the sea wall. Above (143) was a modern path running along the inner (southern) edge of the sea wall.

6.6.2 Trench I/2

Trench I/2 was 18m long, by 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep (see Fig 46). It contained 9 new contexts, plus contexts (131), (133), (135), (136) and (154), which were also recorded in trench I/1.

Stone heap (145), stone slope (144) and cut [153] were located at the southern end of the trench. Heaped sandy clay and 60% stone deposit (145) was up to 0.4m high, rose up to the turf layer in section and was 0.8m long. It was a single, late-phased deposit with a flat stony, crushed and compacted, lime-rich surface. Its junction with probably associated northern context (144) was disturbed by a former service line.

Context (144) was a 0.6m long, 45° sloped stony surface, possibly representing a continuation of southern stone heap (145). It marked the southern edge of stony, compacted clay loam and charcoal fill (146), which partially overlay it.

Fill (146) has an unknown depth and was defined on its southern side by steep cut [153], which ran north-north-west to south-south-east across the trench, cutting through pale, distinctive 0.6m wide compacted gritty clay (147). Cut [153] marked the northern side of a laundry feature, and its fill (146) was overlain by general infill layer (154).

Cobble heap (148) was located approximately centrally within the trench. To its south was a series of redeposited infill/demolition deposits (149). These were recorded along the base of the trench, although they did extend up in to the main body of the trench. They were recorded as a series of similar, mixed, associated bands for a 4m length. These represent post-laundry associated deposits. The northern edge of (149) was marked by mounded stony deposit (148). This had a 1.3m length and consisted of 50% beach cobbles and boulders. It was 0.4m thick, overlay (152) and was below (136). Layer (152) was a compacted, near stone-free clay, which was additionally overlain by silty, gritty stony loam (150).

Sea wall associated context (151) was located at the extreme northern end of trench I/2 (Figs 46 and 47). To its south, seen on the base of the trench was an un-numbered limey/mortar-like deposit overlying pale sandy clay. Context (151) consisted of 1.6m long, 0.5m thick mounded beach sand, pebbles and shells in loose sandy clay. This deposit equates with sea wall associated deposit (143) in trench I/1.



Fig 44 Looking southwest across the front lawn of The Island Café showing trench I/2 in the foreground and I/1 beyond.



Fig 45 Looking south across trench I/1 showing the surface of floor (138). Note as yet unexcavated service pipe at southern end, just beyond the paler raised end of the floor



Fig 46 Looking north along the northern end of trench I/2 showing trenching running up to the path and sea wall.



Fig 47 Looking east at stone and beach rubble deposit (143). Which supports the path and seas wall at the northern end of trench I/1. Note the protective plastic webbing and turf layer (136).

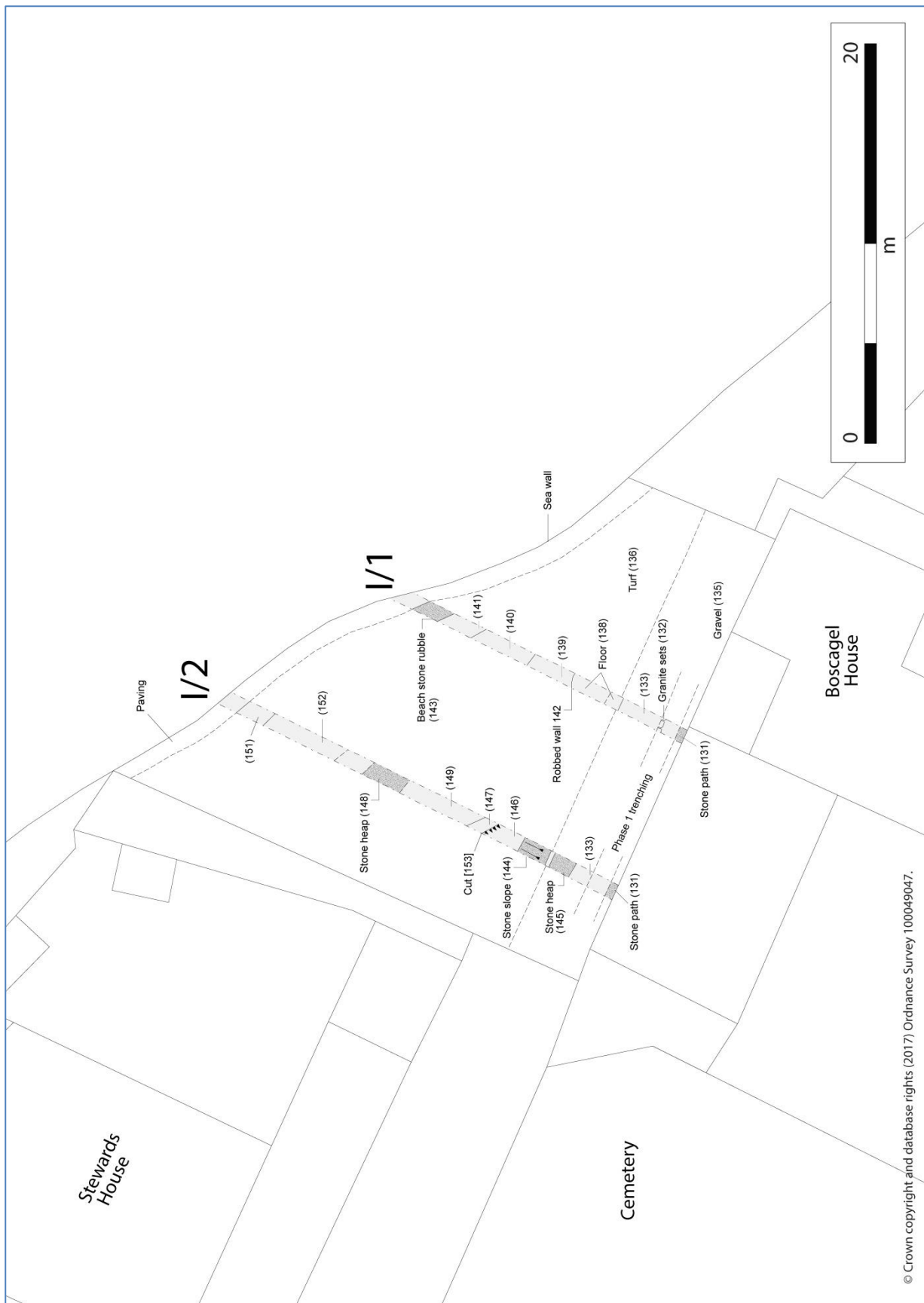


Fig 48 Plan of both area I related trenches (I/1 and I/2), plus main feature groups discussed in the text.

6.7 Area J trench

See Figures 49 to 51.

Trench J ran from trench F around the southern and eastern sides of the garden down to the harbour, with southern off-shoots to The Lodge and through the main gate in to the gardens. This shallow trench was designed to collect rain water from the roofs, etc. and funnel it out into the harbour. This trench was not fully seen or recorded, and did not feature on the original Phase 2 plan of works, although it did link in to the main trench works and was excavated as a continuation of on-site works. The trenching was 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep. All upper contexts were sealed by gravelled surface (21).

The westernmost 25m of trench J ran east from the junction between trenches E, F and F/S. It produced 6 different contexts. The first 4m length contained 0.45m thick (159). Slate culvert [155] (Fig 49) was 16m long and 'V' shaped. It consisted of 45° sloped slates with a horizontal slate and stone capping, and contained silty rubble (163). To the east of the culvert was 1m long rubble-rich deposit (157), and then 4.5m long plus rubble and boulder deposit (158). This may represent collapse from wall 156, which appeared to have run north to south through the western end of (158) (its eastern end extended in to an area not seen by the archaeologist). Wall 156 included selected and shaped granite, including one cut piece. It was disturbed, with one course seen *in situ*. The base was not seen.

A further 14m length of wall 156 (Fig 50) was partly seen (following partial backfilling), running south to the main gate (attached to The Lodge). On the basis of what was seen and information gleaned from the digger driver the following three contexts were identified. At the northern and southern ends of this arm of the trench was stony layer (160). This, like many of the rubble layers, represents landscaping beneath the trackway. It extended below the base of the shallow trench and was overlain by (21). Located running east to west through the centre of this deposit was wall 61 and associated (162). The wall consisted of two large granite boulders, placed side by side and aligned east to west, giving an approximate 1.3m width. Overlying these were a series of slightly disturbed and tumbled remnant upper courses of uncut granite and boulders. On both sides of the wall was a dark, probably organic loamy deposit with a noticeable number of limpet shells. This deposit represents a former midden deposit which had built up against wall 61 when it was still extant.

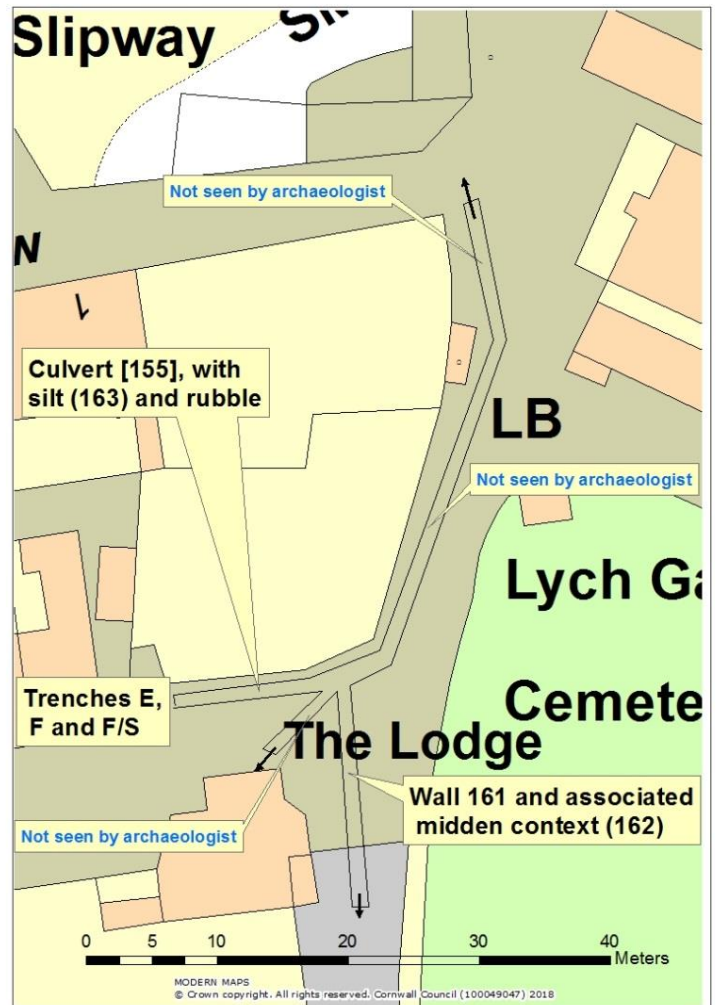


Fig 49 Looking east across the stone slab roof of culvert 155 (left) and along the emptied culvert (note fill (163) at the far end of the 0.5m scale).



Fig 50 Looking south up largely backfilled trench J as it runs through the main gateway in to the gardens. Note the occasional cobbles in the back fill and the line of larger boulders beneath the arm of the digger, which come from wall 161.

Fig 51 Plan showing approximate drain trench J location (note the three arrows denoting further extension of trench), and the main contexts identified.



7 Illustrated overview of the finds

Finds were selectively collected throughout the works. The full list of 852 artefacts can be found at the back of this report in Appendix 4.

The material was processed by Steve Hebdidge and the pottery was dated by Carl Thorpe (CAU).

The following is a rapid overview of the material collected, along with a series of selective photographs designed to illustrate something of the range of material found during machine digging.

Flint – very few pieces of flint were recovered. Some were clearly worked and prehistoric in date, broadly spanning the Neolithic to Bronze Age period. Many were slightly abraded due to wear and tear caused by disturbance and exposure during village remodelling since the medieval period. Other pieces were naturally waterworn beach flint, brought on to the island for use as gravel in surfacing.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery (see Fig 52) – a notable range of post-medieval pottery was identified, including a number of 17th and 18th century pieces. These tended quite often to be bright and cheerful hand-painted golden honey to mellow yellow in colour, with swirling or repeated darker designs featuring strongly. Rims tend to be simple and the vessels sturdy and strongly functional but often decorative. They were associated with domestic village life. Pieces include Cornish and south-western wares as well as imported forms, including a range of stone wares. Vessel forms range from large jars to jugs, bowls, plates, and even a few distinctive German earthenware stein or beer mug sherds. Medieval sherds, by contrast, were limited in number and small in size. The earliest piece was potentially 13th century in date. It reflects domestic life at a point when the village was very different and more widely dispersed than that of today.

Early modern and modern pottery and china – 18th/20th pottery and china was noted as a component of many of the contexts recorded during these works. However, it did not occur in huge quantities, and numerically there was more animal bone. The vast majority represented kitchen midden disposal, and reflects domestic village life. Finer bone china or gold decorated wares, etc. (associated with the main house), were not identified within the assemblage.

Glassware – very little glass was seen during site works, and the majority of what was collected was 19th/20th century in date, including large amounts of blue glass from upper well 87 fill (94).

Miscellaneous metalwork (see Fig 53) – metal, predominantly iron, was rarely seen and when it was it tended to be restricted to a relatively limited number of late contexts. Much of it was visually scanned and left on site. Nails of various sizes were a notable but relatively infrequent component in later contexts including locally made hand-forged square headed nails and later round headed examples. Other metalwork was of more interest, having been less affected by rusting. These pieces tended to be small and complete, for example musket ball, buttons, buckles and fittings.

Animal/meat bones (see Fig 54) – domesticated livestock was represented by cattle, sheep, pig and rabbit bones. In addition, occasional bird bones suggesting chicken or larger ducks and geese, etc were found. Some bones reflect island maintained livestock, while others represent meat stuffs bought over from the mainland. The vast majority show butchery marks in the form of sawing and chopping, with some showing fracturing suggestive of bone marrow removal. Much of it is well-preserved and mixed in with general demolition and landscaping layers. Most of the bone will have been disposed of in kitchen middens dating from at least the 17th century to the early 20th century. Earlier bone is likely to have been present, but would rarely have survived sufficiently well to have attracted attention during machining. A very similar range of material was recovered during the trenching works in 2016.

Worked animal bone (see Fig 55) – a range of worked bone was identified, which showed marks and modification beyond that of general butchering cuts. The bone

comprised a combination of modified pieces, ranging from general tool/knife handles to less easily recognisable items. These items included pieces with deliberate tapering and shaping of split long bones, to a range of drilled or pierced bones. Drilled bone tools included net/string winders, needles, toggles and hair slides, etc., which could date to at least the post-medieval period.

Coastal resources (see Fig 56) – the coastal location of the site allowed for maritime resources to be used on a regular basis. A range of shells including winkles, limpets and oysters, plus less commonly crab claws, fish vertebrae and a surprisingly large eel's lower jaw bone were collected during the works. The majority would originally have been deposited as kitchen midden waste. In addition, some small notably concentrated pockets of crushed shells associated with small-scale lime production for use in white washing walls, or possibly sterilizing of pilchard processing surfaces? were identified. Seals and gulls may well have been included within the list of maritime resources (although none have been identified). The collection of seaweed for improving or fertilising cultivated soils was identified – see trenches I/1 and I/2. Sea weed (along with samphire, etc.) could also have provided an easy to obtain and reliable food source.

Building materials (see Fig 57) – were varied and largely local/Cornish in origin. Various different handmade orange and red bricks were found throughout the works, only the earlier looking ones were selectively collected. In addition, handmade roofing tiles and floor tiles were recovered. Roofing slates were recorded in vast numbers in a limited number of deposits. One of the densest was recorded as upper well 87 fill (100). These were predominantly small and neatly trimmed often with just a single nail-hole and smears of pale locally produced lime/shell-based mortar on their undersides. Building stone was recorded, ranging from large boulders seen along the base of a number of walls (and occasionally as lone finds); selected beach and other probably locally quarried stone including various granites; and cut/shaped granite blocks. Cobbles and occasionally smaller pebbles were identified as indoor floor and outdoor yard surface and track/path surface components. Various mortars were recorded, ranging in colour from near white to pale yellow with occasional tiny crushed shell fragments.

NOTE: very similar interior pebble floors have recently been uncovered in nearby Stewards House.



Fig 52 Selected 17th and 18th century pottery. Clockwise from top left: Bristol/Staffordshire ware- C18th rim sherd (E); Bristol stoneware- late C17th top of Bellarmine-like vessel (E); Bristol/Somerset ware- C18th rim sherd (E); Westerwald ware (stein fragment) of C17th-C19th (E); Bristol stoneware handle segment- C18th (E/N); Barnstaple ware with sgraffito decoration- C18th (E).



Fig 53 Miscellaneous metalwork. Clockwise from top left: Civil war musket ball flattened through impact- C17th (E); button with back attachment loop and anchor decoration, undated part of a seaman's uniform (E); Buckle of 1720-1790 style, found in deposit (95) near wall 25 (E); broken fine metal strap-like piece, undated from well 87 fill (95) (G); deliberately bent and hammered nail (E/N).



Fig 54 Domestic animals – a meaty menu. Clockwise from top left: miscellaneous butchered cattle bone (G), well 87 (92); two loose cattle teeth (E); articulated pigs trotter (E); part of lower rabbit jaw (E/N); part of lower sheep jaw (E); broad, cut cattle rib bone (F) (38)/(39); sawn/worked cattle shoulder blade (F).



Fig 55 Domestic animal – worked bone implements. From the top down, left to right: cattle long bone with five drilled holes (cocktail sticks denote angle of each) (E), near shell midden (45); sawn cattle long bone (J); broken bird/ chicken? bone with two drilled holes (F) (41); worked bone tool/knife? handle (E); a 'less finished' bone handle?/simple tool with drill-hole (F) (48); bone handle with break where drilled.



Fig 56 Maritime resources – a seafood menu. Clockwise from top left: one side of large eel lower jaw bone (F); hand full of limpet shells from (F) midden (45); oyster shell (F) (48); miscellaneous crab claws (F/S); a single miscellaneous fish vertebrae (E).



Fig 57 Selected building materials. Clockwise from top left: severely weathered, probable locally handmade orange brick (E/N) near wall 18; part of small handmade red brick (E); two different Cornish fabric C17th-C18th ridge tile parts (I) (137)/(142); small, undated red floor tile fragment (F/S); part of a roofing slate with nail hole.

8 Concluding comments

Historic maps of the village and the results of the watching brief have shown that it is impossible to know or predict where remains might exist, although archaeological deposits were encountered in all areas. For example, this year's trench F was linked to the 2016 trench B and yet a completely different range of features and deposits were found.

There were no prehistoric or medieval features identified during trenching, although occasional prehistoric worked flints and medieval sherds were collected as unstratified finds or residual inclusions within later disturbed contexts.

Features and layers were predominantly mid to late post-medieval and later in date. The recovered artefacts mirrored this, with late 16th, 17th and earlier 18th century pottery being particularly well represented. The limited number of domestic medieval wares reflects a combination of long term disturbance and resultant degeneration, a lack of conspicuousness due to their muted, earthy colour, and their method of retrieval via mechanical excavation and rapid removal of spoil from site.

As the village grew, an increasing number of houses with associated yards and cellars were built. By the mid to late 1800s there were at least 53 houses, all of which combined to raise surrounding ground levels through the excavation and redeposition of soil and the acquisition of building materials from both the beach and the mainland via the causeway. The following summarised trench contexts illustrate the range of features and deposits encountered during trenching, and helps set the context for the finds assemblage.

Trenches E, E/N, E/S and E/N2 produced 38 different contexts, of which eight were floors (three variously cobbled, four flat stones and one compacted clay and silt). In addition there were four walls, a cellar, two small drains and a stony bank. All other contexts were components of the above, or demolition and landscaping layers which included domestic refuse and kitchen midden material. Two residual late medieval sherds were found.

Trenches F and F/S produced 22 different contexts which included two cobbled floors, three walls, two small shell middens, an cellar fill and a slate platform-like deposit. All other contexts represented demolition, infill and landscaping deposits, including a garden soil. Midden waste was noted throughout.

Trenches G/E and G/W produced 50 different contexts, of which nine were floors (seven were cobbled, one was burnished clay and one was a compacted black surface), seven walls, one tunnel roof (plus two or three related contexts), a cellar and a recent trench. In addition, the upper portion of an unusual oval well was discovered. This contained nine different fills (most associated with demolition), plus three well-related contexts (the lintel-like granite well surrounds, the underlying deposited sandy clay bedding and the stone well lining). All other contexts relate to demolition, landscaping/terracing and domestic waste disposal.

Trench H produced 20 different contexts, of which two were geologically formed, two were differently dated postholes, one was an cellar, one was a wall with associated robber trench, one was the sea wall and three were former cultivated soils (one of which produced the earliest piece of identifiably medieval 13th/early 14th century pottery). There were no dense demolition deposits (unlike the other trenches) and there were notably fewer finds.

Trenches I/1 and I/2 produced 24 different contexts, the majority of which were associated with the former laundry. Few were easily identifiable. They included a stone floor, a removed wall, a cobble heap, a stony heap with stone faced slope, a

miscellaneous cut, a late stone slab path with granite setts (against the café), and the sea wall. This trench again produced a notably small number of finds.

Drainage trench J was approximately half the depth of the other service trenches excavated, but despite this the tops of definite features were seen in the two short lengths looked at. Contexts included a 'V' shaped culvert with horizontal stone slab roof and a granite boulder and stone wall base with an associated dark, soil/midden context.

This watching brief has built upon the information recorded during the 2016 trenching programme. It clearly indicates that all parts of the village have seen very substantial alteration, landscaping and build-up of ground levels. In 2016 a number of beautifully constructed granite culverts of variable date were uncovered, along with a range of other context types including a bitumen floor and wooden pilchard vats. This year a notable number of floor surfaces have been identified, including internal floors, external cobbled yards, pilchard processing floors and track surfaces, plus a small number of (non-cobble) stone floors and part of beautiful burnished clay floor. The floors and surfaces span the post medieval period through to the late 19th century, and sealed and protected underlying deposits. They were sometimes associated with walling. One of the features preserved beneath cobbled track surfacing was the well, the upper contexts of which were surprisingly shallow and very well preserved – despite significant ongoing village alteration and activity.

The results of the watching brief are important. They have confirmed and added to the 2016 results and the results of previous works in the 1990s, and will help to inform decisions made in the future with regard to planning village, and wider island works. The unexpected discovery of the well highlights the potential range, scale and significance of historic and archaeological features to survive in unpredictable pockets of ground. Even the shallow drainage trench produced new evidence! It is quite clear that the village, and the Mount as a whole, has more to reveal from all periods, and more importantly at all depths.

9 Recommendations

General recommendations

On the basis of the above, and in keeping with the 2016 trenching brief and report recommendations, it is advised that:

Any further trenching works of 0.4m depth or more within the village or the surrounding area (given the known historic shift, expansion and contraction of settlement) should be carried out in conjunction with an archaeological watching brief.

Suggestions for the well

The uncovering of the well during trenching revealed an historically interesting feature which could provide further opportunities for investigation, display and enhancement of the village. Provisionally the well has been given a temporary cover. This is deemed a short-term arrangement only, and has been put in place while a safer and more sensitive solution is developed.

The following suggestions for further work are therefore offered:

- The well could be fully excavated to ascertain its character, its depth and date of construction. A descriptive record of all different context depths and content could be made, to ascertain for how long the well was open (and indirectly the character of contemporary surrounding activity).
- Any suitable basal deposits could be sampled to recover environmental information and establish a construction date.
- The two missing upper granite settings (northern and eastern side) could be replaced with similarly shaped/sized granite.
- An information board could be produced, setting the well in context (once its character and date has been established). This would add interest to the outside eating area.
- In terms of reinstatement, it is suggested that an agreed method statement and design is developed. This might include:
 - A safety grate or Perspex cover at ground level.
 - A surrounding wall with a metal safety grid.

Given the active promotion of historic remains on the island by both the St Aubyn estate and the National Trust, the scale of public interest in archaeology shown by the majority of visitors to the island during the watching brief, and the great interest shown during the well's discovery by inhabitants, island/estate staff and numerous visitors, this is an opportunity to promote the Mounts heritage.

10 References

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)

Ordnance Survey, 1908. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap

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* (R. Pearse Chope, ed). David and Charles: Newton Abbot.

Fletcher, Canon J.R., 1951. *Short history of St Michael's Mount, Cornwall* (DJ Stephan, ed). St Michael's Mount.

Gibson, A., 1967. *Early tours in Devon and Cornwall* (R. Pearse Chope, ed). David and Charles: Newton Abbot.

Herring, P.C., 1993a. *St Michael's Mount - An Archaeological evaluation of St Michael's Mount*. A report to the National Trust. CAU: Truro.

Herring, P.C., 1993b. St. Michael's Mount - Recent and future work. *Cornish Archaeology* **32**, 153-159.

Herring, P.C., 2000. *St Michael's Mount – Archaeological works, 1995-98*. CAU: Truro.

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

Lawson-Jones, A., 2017. *St Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Archaeological watching brief during the 2016 trenching works*. CAU: Truro 2017R016

Leland, J., 1534-43. *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*. In Gibson, A., 1967. *Early tours in Devon and Cornwall* (R. Pearse Chope, ed). David and Charles: Newton Abbot.

St.Aubyn, J., 1978. *St Michael's Mount: Illustrated history and guide*. Beric Tempest and Co.: St Ives.

Websites

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

11 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146720**

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:

X:\Live Projects\ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT 2017 trenching 146720

Digital photographs:

X:\Live Projects\ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT 2017 trenching 146720\SMM 2017_PHOTOS

Scanned field drawings:

X:\Live Projects\ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT 2017 trenching 146720\Original fieldwork dwg scans

Electronic drawings:

X:\Live Projects\ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT 2017 trenching 146720\Illustrator Images

X:\Live Projects\ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT 2017 trenching 146720\SMM 2017_GIS

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference:

cornwall2-310336

The National Trust Archive Index and Deposition Form

1. Title of Project
St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT Archaeological watching brief and recording (2017)
2. Project Short Description
<p>Archaeological watching brief following trenching work as they progressed from along southern side of St Michael's Mount village during September to January 2017. Trench E – ran E-W along the southern side of Elizabeth Terrace (plus three short attached trenches running N and S). Trench F – ran N-S across the lawn area east of Elizabeth Terrace. Trench G – ran E-W from the west side of Elizabeth Terrace to the Sail Loft Kitchen wall. Trench H – ran around the southern side of the Island Café and then north to the sea wall. Trenches I – ran S-N from the northern side of the Island Café to the sea wall.</p> <p>All areas produced archaeological remains including walls and cellar footprints, internal floors and external yards (including cobbled, stone and burnished clay), kitchen midden, pilchard processing waste and demolition debris. Possible medieval/early post-medieval cultivated soils were located to the east of The Island Café, one of which produced a 13th century sherd. Trench G produced an unexpected and unusual oval well. Finds were copious and varied; spanning butchered animal bones and bone tools, clay tobacco pipes, a whole range of pottery (including a nice selection of 16th to 18th century domestic wares), and demolition material (of all sorts). Metal detector finds included a used musket ball.</p> <p>Frequent past services (trenches and manholes) were noted throughout.</p>
3. Project
WATCHING BRIEF
4. Location
<p>NT Property, NT Region ... St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT</p> <p>NGR ... SW 51495 30036</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 ... ANNA LAWSON-JONES</p>
6. Dates
<p>Project Start ... WSI request date - 05/9/2017</p> <p>Project End ... Report deposition date – April 2018</p> <p>Archive Deposition Date ... <u>expected 2018</u></p>
7. Archive Contents

Item	Description	Format	Media	Scale	Copyright and Source
Context sheets	163 x hand written context /fieldwork sheets (plus context list x 3 sheets	Paper		A4	
Field drawings	71 x different field drawings inc. plans and sections at 1:10 and 1:20.	Permatrace	Scanned	A3	
Black & white photography	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	
Digital colour photography	123 x colour photographs	-	CD	-	
Artefacts	852 x miscellaneous	3 x archive finds boxes		-	
Report	Archive report on results of watching brief	Bound copy		A4	
8. For Cirencester Use Only					
Archive	Process	Date	Date Accessioned into Wansydyke	EVUID	Archive ID
.....		
				
				



THE NATIONAL TRUST
Project Recording Form

NT Region: Penwith, Cornwall

NGR: SW 51495 30036

NT Property: St Michael's Mount

Project Name: St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT: Archaeological watching brief and recording 2017

Activity Type: Watching Brief

Date Started: WSI request - 05/9/2017, watching brief on site 28/9/2017

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) buildings and services.

Description: Archaeological watching brief following trenching work as they progressed from along southern side of St Michael's Mount village during September to January 2017. Trench E – ran E-W along the southern side of Elizabeth Terrace (plus three short attached trenches running N and S). Trench F – ran N-S across the lawn area east of Elizabeth Terrace. Trench G – ran E-W from the

west side of Elizabeth Terrace to the Sail Loft Kitchen wall. Trench H – ran around the southern side of the Island Café and then north to the sea wall. Trenches I – ran S-N from the northern side of the Island Café to the sea wall.

All areas produced archaeological remains including walls and cellar footprints, internal floors and external yards (including cobbled, stone and burnished clay), kitchen midden, pilchard processing waste and demolition debris. Possible medieval/early post-medieval cultivated soils were located to the east of The Island Café, one of which produced a 13th century sherd. Trench G produced an unexpected and unusual oval well. Finds were copious and varied; spanning butchered animal bones and bone tools, clay tobacco pipes, a whole range of pottery (including a nice selection of 16th to 18th century domestic wares), and demolition material (of all sorts). Metal detector finds included a used musket ball.

Frequent past services (trenches and manholes) were noted throughout.

Inputed onto NTSMR: -

NTSMR Site Activity ID No: -

Date Finished: -

Location of Archive Deposit:

Currently held at CAU office, Truro.

Contents of Archive:

71 original field drawings (also scanned), 163 hand written paper context record sheets, digital colour photographs.

Finds/Archive Arrangements:

3 boxes of field-selected finds (1 x bone, 1 x pottery, 1 x miscellaneous) of all dates and types.

To be selectively discarded by NT.

Report Title: St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT: Archaeological watching brief and recording 2017

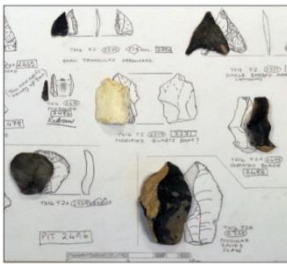
Distributed to:

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

Property Manager ~ NMR ~ Property Staff ~

Other:

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation



St Michael's Mount village, **Written Scheme of Investigation** for an **archaeological** watching brief



St Michael's Mount village, Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief

Client: Cornish Heritage Builders (on behalf Jim Parry from the National Trust)

Client contact: Garry Earley

Client tel: 01736 710740

Client email: garry.earley@cornishheritagebuilders.co.uk

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was asked to undertake a project site visit on 06/09/2017 in advance of the production of this WSI and the archaeological recording. The project will involve trenching along the southern side of the village during the replacement of old services and the insertion of new ones. Trenching is expected to commence on 25/09/2017, and will be centred at SW 51495 30026.

The Scheme is not currently subject (email dated 07/09/2017) to a Planning Condition (but does follow on from last year's phase 1 works which were guided by PA16/05881).

Condition 5 of which stated:

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 has been submitted to Jim Parry (National Trust Archaeologist) for comment.

Site history

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).

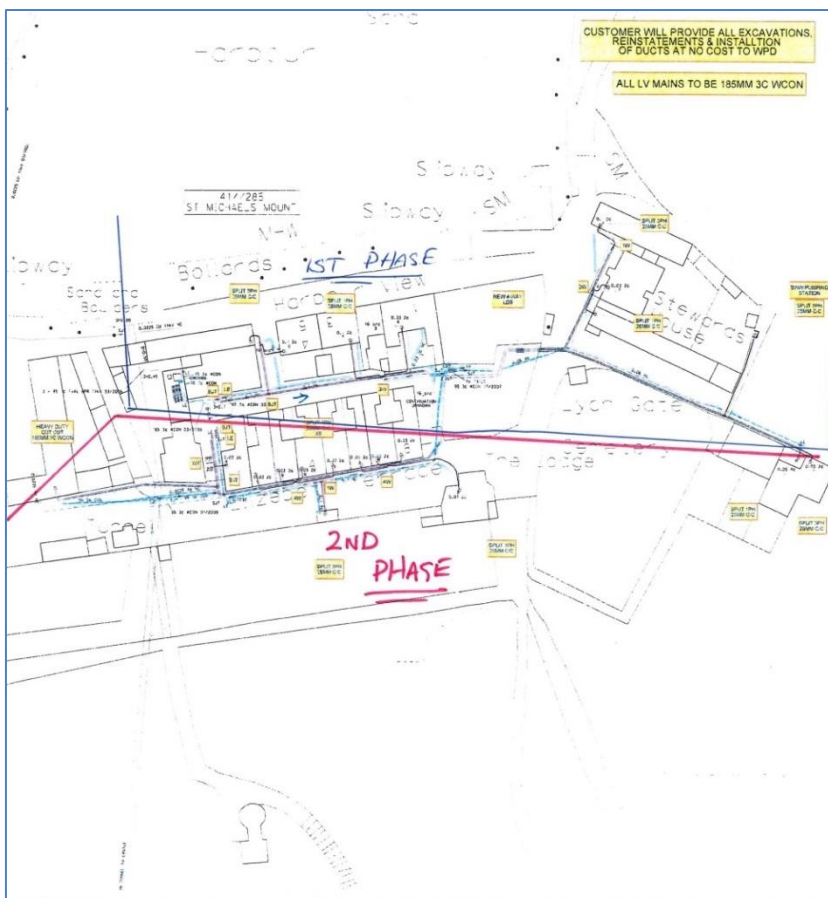
After the Conquest a Benedictine Priory was set up, as a cell to the Norman abbey of Mont Saint-Michel. Several of the buildings on the summit appear to originate during this period. The Priory was dissolved in 1425 and the land given to a convent of Brigittine nuns. Fortifications were added to the 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 village and harbour area post-date this and date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Trenching works through the village in 2016 (Lawson-Jones 2017) recorded a dense concentration of buildings including floors and walls, pilchard presses, early culverts and a range of domestic artefacts including butchered bones, pottery and metalwork. The proposed trenching works have the potential to uncover similar remains.

Project extent

The project area extends along the southern side of the village across the front of Elizabeth Terrace and links up with the 2016 phase 1 works. It includes a number of branches extending from The Lodge, plus each house, converging to form a single trench which will extend along the southern side of the Sail Loft.



Map showing extent of phase 2 works (as supplied by the client on 07/09/2017).

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the southern side of today's village.

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.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. 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.

Fieldwork: survey

Archaeological recording will include architectural features and details of sub-surface elements.

Measured information and detail, as appropriate, will be added to copies of existing contractors drawings (to be supplied to CAU by the client).

Fieldwork: description

Analysis of the fabric will be undertaken on site (recorded as notes) to allow a description to be written up at the archive stage.

Fieldwork: photographic recording

Photographic recording will include colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher).

CAU follows English Heritage guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2015).

The photo record will comprise:

General views.

Examples of structural and architectural detail.

Methodology for the archive standard photography is set out as follows:

Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.

If necessary a tripod will be used to take advantage of natural light and slower exposures.

Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash.

A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

Creation of site archive

To include:

A detailed site description.

Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).

Black and white negative film (if required) will be catalogued and deposited with the site archive.

Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be either converted from colour to black and white negative film and added to the site archive, or deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

Preparation of finished drawings.

Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.

Archive report

A written report will include:

Summary

Project background

Aims and objectives

Methodology

Location and setting

Designations

Site history

Archaeological results

Chronology/dating evidence

Significance

Impacts

Mitigation measures

Conclusions

References

Project archive index

A digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER.

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

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

The archiving will comprise the following:

All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.

A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).

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

Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

DOCX Word processed documents

XLSX Spreadsheets

PDF Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics

JPG Site graphics and scanned information

DNG or TIF Digital photographs

DWG AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys

MXD ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data

AI Adobe Illustrator graphics

Timetable

The study is anticipated to start during the week of 25/09/2017. CAU will require at least one weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), and/or Jim Parry – National Trust Archaeologist. Where the SDOHE / Jim Parry is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

The SDOHE / Jim Parry (National Trust) will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

Notification of the start of work shall be given in writing to the SDOHE / Jim Parry at least one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE / Jim Parry, in writing, prior to them being carried out.

If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE / Jim Parry to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

Approval of the WSI

Completion of fieldwork

Completion of archive report

Deposition of the archive

References

- Herring, P.C., 2000. *St Michael's Mount – Archaeological works, 1995-98*. CAU, Truro.
- Historic England 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. Historic England, Swindon
- Historic England 2007. *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A guide to good recording practice*. Historic England, Swindon
- Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*. Historic England, Swindon
- Lawson-Jones, A., 2017. *St Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Archaeological watching brief during the 2016 trenching works*. CAU, Truro.

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:

- 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
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- 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.

Project staff

The project will be managed by Andy Jones who will:

Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.

Monitor progress and results for each stage.

Edit the project report.

Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. The project team is expected to include:

Anna Lawson Jones BA ACIfA

Archaeologist at CAU with a wide range of archaeological experience including archaeological assessment, excavation and supervision, evaluation, watching briefs and occasional building recording for sites of all dates.

She in addition undertakes fieldwork training of volunteers (Restormel and North Cliffs projects), research and report production. Experience in post-excavation work includes finds processing, cataloguing and archiving for deposition.

Anna is the Lithic specialist for CAU and undertakes flint assessment, drawing, analysis, tuition and publication. Published Lithic reports for site assemblages include those from Tremough, Stannon Down, Scarcewater, Trevelgue Head, Constantine Island, North Land's End, Bosiliack, Clodgy Moor, and forthcoming sites at Truro Eastern District Centre and North Cliffs near Gwithian.

Anna is an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, a Member of the LITHICS Society, a Member of Cadw, a Friend of the Royal Cornwall Museum, and holder of a CSCS card.

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 held in the Cornwall HER and also 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 to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

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.

Health and safety statement

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a Risk Assessment.

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.

*Anna Lawson-Jones
Archaeology Projects Officer
September 2017*

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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Appendix 2: Table of contexts

Site Areas E, F and G are followed by an abbreviated locational description N, S, E, W (compass directions), or a 2 in the case of a second E/N and a second Trench I.

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	E	Upper cobbled surface of coal yard, over former pilchard processing yard	7m long, 1m wide and 0.1-0.2m max thick. Under (9) and over (12). Variably well preserved cobbled surface consisting of large cobbles of up to 0.2m size, which appeared deliberately 'lumpy' and gently concave in profile. Probably represents a former pilchard pressing surface, designed to funnel oil away in to vats (much like those identified during the Phase 1 works in 2016). Thin, black slimy, silty overlying matrix, which may represent a combination of pilchard oil and coal dust. The location of this cobbling equates with the Coal Yard shown on 1834 mapping. Cut by all services including [3]. Extended north below path (14)/(15) and Elizabeth Terrace. On its eastern edge a formal drain [4] was located, which cut down on to an earlier (very different cobbled surface (2)).
2	E	Lower cobbled probable yard surface	3m long, 1m wide and 0.15m max thick. Under (12), above (13). Extended east from lowest, central part of (1). Exposed at east end by [4]. Patchy, small, shingle-like cobbling which appeared more crushed and worn than (1), but was originally more neatly laid. Cobbles were smaller than (1), averaging 0.1m in size. Former yard surface associated with 1834 village plan.
3	E	Tiled electrical cabling	Runs along the length of the trenches. Cut approximately c0.8m wide and c0.5m deep. Very distinctive due to stamped red clay tiles which run along its length, just above the live but decayed-looking metal cable. Cable trench filled with mixed loose rubble-rich matrix. At least 100 years old and relates to original electrification of the village. Same feature recorded during Phase 1 works.
4	E	Drain	1m length N-S, 0.25m wide E-S and 0.18m deep. Filled with (16). A N-S aligned drain running along the eastern side of track surface (1), with arranged cobbles along edge and a flat base. Formerly an open, surface drain. When silt fill removed cobbling (2) was revealed which extended E.
5	E	Natural clay	Dense, orange, near stone free clay. Seen sporadically throughout the trenches.
6	E	Cut for cellar or cellar	3.5m long, 0.4m wide, more than 0.3m deep. Cut through natural clay (5) etc. Cut for probable cellar or cellar of a former building which extended N beneath path 15 and Elizabeth Terrace no. 4, and east in to service disturbance. Base not seen and any walling had either been removed or collapsed. Cut could be seen running E-W along the northern edge of trench E. Its upper western edge was recorded as a sharp, clean, near vertical edge in excess of 0.3m deep. Top of cut 0.6m below current ground surface.
7	E	Upper fill of [6]	3.5m long, 0.4m wide, more than 0.3m deep. Underlies (10). Upper fill of a probable cellar or cellar which extended N of the trench, beneath path 15 and Elizabeth Terrace. Redeposited mid grey brown, dense, heavy, dirty gritty clay with occasional broken slates (particularly

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
			adhering vertically to the edge of the cut), mortar lumps and flecks, occasional pot, bone and shell (all residual). Eastern extent unknown.
8	E	Layer of coal dust	3m long, 1m wide, 0.02-0.08m thick. Underlies (9) and above (10) etc. A variably thin layer of distinctive dark black/grey coal dust and silt. Very slimy textured, fine grained. In the vicinity of, but well above [6].
9	E	Mixed levelling layer	40m long, 1m wide, 0.1-0.3m thick. Underlies (14) and (15). A variably dark, greyish brown, loose/friable gritty, sandy loam, with much demolition waste including slate fragments, crushed stone, occasional cobbles, lime mortar flecks and lumps, red brick pieces, residual bone, pot etc.
10	E	Redeposited dirty clay layer	4m long, 1m wide up to 0.3m thick. Mid orange brown, compact but plastic loamy clay with occasional small stones. Overlain by (8), (11), (17). Dense redeposited layer with silty/sandy lenses. Occasional bone. Quite similar to (7).
11	E	Cobbled former track surface	30m long, 1m wide and approximately 0.2m thick. Variably overlain by (8), (9), (14) and (21). Overlies (10) and (22). 0.15-0.20m sized cobbles forming the original track surface in a dark, grey brown, compact silty matrix. Cut by trench [3] and all other services. Appeared and disappeared along the length of the trench, sometimes looking like the original track surface associated with Elizabeth Terrace and sometimes looking like former yard surfaces. A slight step up was sometimes noted 0.2m S of the N edge of the trench. Post-dates cobbling (1) and (2).
12	E	Cobble preparation? layer	2.5m long, 1m wide and 0.15m max thick. A mid grey brown, compact, gritty silty clay loam which underlies cobbles (1) and overlies cobbles (2). Possibly a preparation layer for cobbling? BUT mixed and may represent post use layer above cobbled surface (2). Occasional bone, pot, small stones and charcoal flecks.
13	E	Layer	2.5m long, 1m wide and 0.05-0.15m thick. Dark yellowish grey/brown compact and sticky silty clay which in part overlay natural clay (5). Very distinct from layer (12). Cobbles (2) were set in to it. Occasional shell and bone and small stones.
14	E	Granite sets	Approx. 22m long, 1m wide and up to 0.25m thick. A length of granite sets running along the S edge of path (15). Clearest and best preserved at W third of Elizabeth Terrace. Stone is cut and may have been used from elsewhere. Defines edge of path and track, and also extends up to door of No.1. Cobbles (11) are contemporary with and extend up to (14).
15	E	Concrete path way	Approx. 40m long, 1.2m wide and up to 0.2m thick. Modern concrete path surface overlying (14). Runs between S side of Elizabeth Terrace and track.
16	E	Fill of drain [4]	1m long, 0.2m wide, 0.18m deep. Mid grey brown, soft and friable silt fill of drain [4] (part of former cobbled surface (1)). Cobbled surface (2) exposed at its base. Ran N-S across trench.
17	E	Black pilchard processing yard surfaces	Approx. 6m long, 0.8m wide and up to 0.1m thick. 0.35m below path. Dark brownish black, compact but friable silt-rich layers. Two very distinct, clean, near black patches of probable pilchard processing yard surfaces. Only seen in plan. Under (9) and over (10). Recorded as a double layer at W with mortar-rich intervening deposit. It was very fine textured and slightly slimy/oily to touch. Located between path and walling to N and cut [3] to S.
18	E/N	Sand to north	2m+ long, 1m wide and more than 0.1m deep. Mid

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
		side of wall 19	brownish grey, friable beach sandy grit and silt layer. Beneath later mixed back fill layers (34). Lay to immediate N of wall 19/60, near floor (61). Some iron panning noted.
19/60	E/N	Wall	1m+ long, 0.5m wide, 0.5m+deep. A short E-W aligned wall (same as wall 60 to the near E). Seemed loosely associated with wall 32 on its W side, but different in character. Composed of unshaped granite blocks and large cobble/boulders 0.3m, in size. Bonded with a clayey lime mortar. No clearly associated floor. Shown on 1875 OS map.
20	E	Stony surface – possible floor?	Approx. 2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.1-0.15m thick. Dark reddish brown, sticky, silty clay loam, containing 60% flattened abraded stones and occasional charcoal and fragmented bone. 0.9m below ground level. Probable former understory flooring. Predates yard surfacing (17), beneath (10) and over loamy clay (26).
21	E	Current gravelled track surface	1.2m wide and 0.1m deep. Light brownish grey, friable. Compacted modern loose gravels and silts forming current track layers, overlying previous cobbles (11), etc.
22	E	Redeposited bands under (21)	10m+ long, 1.2m wide, 0.2-0.25m thick. Mid reddish grey/brown, compact, mixed layers of red brick, redeposited loamy clays etc. Contained variable stone, brick, occasional shell, bone, china. Underlay (9) and cobbled track (11). Over (23) and [3], so just over 100 years old. Represents a series of demolition/landscaping layers and lenses.
23	E	Mixed sand and clayey layers	10m+ long, 1.2m wide and 0.1m-0.12m thick. Mid to dark reddish grey, friable but occasionally sticky mix of upper sandy and lower silty clay layers. Cut by [3], but smeared across top of [3] too, so these layers must be broadly contemporary with [3] and Elizabeth Terrace. Overlies (26).
24	E/N	Stone floor surface	11m long, 0.6m wide and 0.15m thick. 90% flat unshaped, smooth stones in/under a thin compact fine grained very dark blackish brown, soft silty coal dust/sooty matrix. Clearly defined with an original straight (broadly N-S running) W edge not defined by walling. Bank (27) below, layer (34)/(35) above.
25	E	Wall	Approx. 15m long, 0.6m wide and 0.65m deep granite wall running E-W just below S edge of path 15. Probably the same walling shown on the 1875 mapping. W edge slowly runs into section. E end is abrupt and intact, approximately in line with the SE corner of Elizabeth Terrace No. 8. Composed of shaped / roughly faced granite blocks and occasional boulders at base. Wall is stable and neat. Runs along N edge of E half of Area E.
26	E	Redeposited clay layer	7m+ long, 1.2m wide. Mid to dark reddish grey brown, compact silty, dirty-looking clay. Merges with (10). Contained occasional stone and charcoal, bone, shell, pot and slate. Occasional flat stony areas may suggest floor surface just below the trench similar to floors (20) and (31). Probable single phased 1875 mapped cellar backfill.
27	E/N	Stony bank	0.8m E-W, 0.6m N-S, 0.4m+ high. Dark grey brown compact dirty clay and beach stone faced bank running E-W and under floor (24). Predates 1875 mapping. Uncertain function. Trench E/N2 did not extend far enough N to cross any potential extension of (27) E of Trench E/N. Base not seen, clay deposit (36) on its immediate N edge.

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
28	E	Clay levelling layer	4m+ long, 0.2m+ wide and up to 0.1m thick. Mid orange compact clean clay deposit underlying concrete path (15) and late loam (9). Postdates wall 25, layer (10) and track (21). Levelling associated with Elizabeth Terrace frontage and path creation.
29	E	Probable drain	0.9m long, 0.5m wide 0.3m deep. Linear N-S running probable drain running beneath wall 25, at a 0.95m depth below ground level. Probably earlier (just?) than 25. Steeply sloping sides and concave base. Clearly defined. Filled with (30). Cuts layer (33) on either side and extends S beneath [3].
30	E	Fill of ?drain [29]	0.9m long, 0.5m wide 0.3m deep. Dark grey brown soft and sticky silty clay with 65% stone rubble, suggestive of a French drain.
31	E	Probable floor	0.8m long, 0.8m wide and 0.2m+ thick. Probable floor level of uncut horizontally placed stones lying on (33). The surface appeared to run up to but not beneath wall 25 suggesting contemporaneity. Its rough appearance may suggest an external yard surface. The stones were not closely set or bonded, but were sealed by a thin skim of dark grey brown compact silty clay with occasional shell.
32	E/N	Wall	1.5m+ long, 0.6m? wide (seen via dislodged stone), 0.5m+ high wall. N-S aligned. Mostly uncut granite and other hard stone construction with lime mortar bonding where present. Wall is quite gappy. Full width not known. May represent footings of robbed wall pre-dating 1875 mapping. Wall 19 abuts it at its S end. Uncertain date – appeared early. Layer (18) on its E side. Probably above natural (5). Broad alignment followed by later 1875 mapped extant walling.
33	E	Layer at base of trench	3.5m long, 0.9m wide. Mid to dark grey brown compact silty clay with occasional charcoal, shell and bone. Possible top of disturbed natural with flooring (31) set in to its upper surface (or a redeposited layer below wall 25 associated flooring (31)). It was not excavated below the trench depth of 0.9m.
34	E/N	Multi-phased backfill and disturbance	14m long, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. A mixed, multi-phased mess of backfill, disturbance and service trench fills running throughout most of trench E/N due to density of services and structural changes. Predominantly dark brownish, compact, loamy clay. Recorded along E side of trench.
35	E/N	Backfill layer	14m long, 0.9m wide, 0.5m deep. Mid ginger brown compact stony clay, which survives along trench E/N except where removed by later (34) disturbance and backfill. Occasional stone, shell and bone. Overlies floor (24), layer (36), and predates (34).
36	E/N	Layer at base of trench	1m+ long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m+ deep. Mid brownish grey brown, compact silty/loamy clay. Occasional stone, shell and bone. Located on N side of stony bank (27). Uncertain origin, but is earlier than all other features in this part of the trench.
37	F	Garden soil and lawn matrix	21m long, 0.9m wide and 0.25m thick. Dark blackish brown, soft loam. Occasional very small stones, shell and pot. Overlies (38).
38	F	Landscaping layer	21m long, 0.9m wide and 0.15m thick. Mid brownish compact loamy clay with occasional small stone. Redeposited, clearly defined layer underlying garden/turf line. Landscaping / levelling following demolition of 1875 buildings. Under (37).

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
39	F	Landscaping layer	21m long, 0.9m wide and 0.34m thick. Mid grey brown compact clay loam. Chunky redeposited layer with much domestic waste - stone, slate, charcoal, shell, bone, pot, brick etc. Under (38).
40	F	Clay layer	21m long, 0.9m wide and 0.18m thick. Mid orange brown compact clay with no stones or finds. Probably redeposited near natural layer seen at 0.7m-0.75m below ground level. Under (39).
41	F	Cellar fill?	5m long, 0.9m wide and 0.18m+ thick. Mid grey brown compact silty clay with much stone, occasional charcoal, bone, slate and mortar lumps. Under (40). A distinct very stony layer to immediate N of wall 42. Probably an understory infill or landscaping layer.
42	F	Wall – N face	0.9mlong, 0.25m wide N stone face and 0.3m+high. E-W aligned wall face. Clearly defined. Granite built with clay and lime plaster bonding. Well built, stable, undisturbed, 0.7m below ground level. Good N face with flat top? (possibly denoting floor board level). Base not seen. S side of wall has a clay core and less neat stone face (43).
43	F	Wall – S side	0.9m long, 0.35m wide, 0.3m high, rough stone wall face (with N clay wall core and 42 forming its N face). 80% uncut stone/granite. Butts against probable levelling/landscaping (46) to immediate S. No mortar bonding. Represents outer basal edge of cellar wall.
44	F	Wall terminal or corner	1.3m long, 0.4m wide, 0.45m+ high. Diagonal wall terminal projecting in to trench F. Longest seen edge ran NNW-SSE. Full wall width not seen. 0.3m below ground level approximately. Associated with opposing wall terminal 47, leaving just a 0.45m very narrow gap between the two walls? Like wall 42/43 it had a flat top? Composed of selected/shaped but uncut granite with occasional large beach boulders at the base.
45	F	Tiny shell midden	0.8m diameter, 0.2m thick. Mid brownish grey, loose, sand and 80% mussel shells. Abuts W side of wall 44.
46	F	External build-up deposit?	1m+ long, 0.9m wide 0.4m+ thick. Mid grey brown compact silty clay with stone and occasional shell, bone and pot. Butts against/between walls 43 and 44. Redeposited infill?
47	F	Wall terminal or corner	0.4m long N-S corner of wall which projected 0.1m E in to the trench. Associated with wall terminal 44. Seen as triangular in plan with a flat top and approximately 0.3m below ground level. Mortar bonded with huge granite boulder At base.
48	F	Layer	1.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.4m+ thick. Mid brown, loose, 80% rubble in a silty loam. Occasional shell. Underlies midden (45). And abuts walls 44 and 47. Cut by [3] to the S. Appears to represent a single deliberate phase of infilling.
49	F/S	Cobbled surface	4m long, 0.8m wide and up to 0.15m thick. Cobbles with a dark brownish grey compact silt matrix around and underneath. Cobbles are 0.08m-0.15m in size, and 0.35m below ground level. Probable former external yard surface with a burnt patch/spread across its middle and extending beyond the trench edges. S is overlain by a large dense shell midden (51) containing occasional chunky pot, crushed shell and bone.
50	F	Slate construction	1.7m long, 0.3m wide and 0.15-0.2m thick. Mid bluish grey, friable decayed slate. No bonding matrix. Flat topped, with rounded angular corners and a straight end and sides. Only partly seen. It extended W towards current walling. E end seen in trench. Uncertain origin and

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
			function. No associated finds. Base not seen, but set in and surrounded on E, N, S by natural (5). Overlain by (26).
51	F/S	Shell midden	1.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid to light brownish grey limpet/mussel shell midden with occasional pottery. Very distinct. Overlay S end of cobbled yard surface (49). Cut by [3].
52	F/S	Construction layer	Approx. 5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.18m thick. Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with moderate angular rubble/stone shaping waste, occasional shell, bone and clay pipe. Overlay natural clay (5). Close to the Lodge.
53	F/S	Redeposited clay	Approx. 5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.12m-0.45m thick. Mid orange compact plastic clay. Distinct, clean stone free clay layer/landscaping. Overlain by cobbled surface (49).
54	F/S	Cobbled surface	0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.1m-0.12m thick. Mid grey friable matrix with densely packed, neatly/ decoratively laid small cobbles aligned WNW-ESE. Internal floor surface, 0.24m below current ground level. Cut by outermost Lodge foundations and very similar to those seen underlying all recent flooring in the 17 th century Stewards House.
55	F/S	Sand and stone layer	2m long, 0.8m wide, 0.12m+ thick. A light grey friable sand and silty grit layer at the base of the trench 1.5m N of the Gate House, 0.7m below ground level. Clearly defined. Beach sand with occasional larger stones. Uncertain origin or date.
56	F/S	Crushed slate layer	1.2m long, 0.8m wide and 0.11m thick. Dark greyish brown black. Compact crushed stone, silt and iron panning. Friable, brittle layer full of sharp angular crushed slate – 60%, plus scattered pale mortar. Cobbles (54) lie immediately on top and have been pushed crushed in to this matrix. A floor preparation layer associated with internal flooring.
57	F/S	Garden soil	2m long, 0.8m wide and 0.18m thick. Dark blackish brown soft silt-rich loam with occasional shell and small slate. A good mixed improved garden soil – Gate House garden.
58	F/S	Layer	2m long, 0.8m wide and 0.12m thick. Dark brown compact clay loam with occasional small stone. Underlies garden soil (57). Extends beneath stone curbing and probably merges under trackway (21) gravel. Seals underlying cobbled surface (54).
59	G/E	Wall foundations	7m long, 0.3m wide and unknown depth. Top at 0.7m below ground level, Runs E to W beneath and slightly diagonally to current garden wall. Consists of a mass of voided stony rubble and decaying mortar/possibly concrete. Fill of a trench or robbed out wall foundation trench. Possibly associated with late 19 th century demolished run of cellars?
60/19	E/N2	Wall	0.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.2+m high. 90% stone. Probable E extension of wall 19 in Trench E/N. Aligned E to W, with 0.2-0.3m wide continuation of sandy (18) on its N edge. Reasonably well preserved basal part of truncated wall. With probable associated floor level (61). Top of wall 0.7m below ground level. Probably set on natural clay (5). Disturbance/services above.
61	E/N2	Stone floor	0.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.15m thick stone floor. 70% uncut small pieces of stone. Distinct with straight original? N and S edges, extending E-W of trench. Similar to (24) but smaller stones. Stones set in a dark reddish black very fine soft silty layer that almost appeared oily.

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
			Probably associated/ contemporary with wall 60.
62	G/E	Wall	0.5m long, 0.65m wide, 0.4m deep. Incorporates a mix of large and small, cut and un-cut granite, plus a very large cut faced granite block and a large reused, roughly shaped elvan piece. Aligned E to W and 0.3m below ground level. Under cobbled track surface (11) and possibly abutted by internal smaller cobbled surface (70). The stonework had seen some disturbance by adjacent services.
63	G/E	Robbed cellar wall trench	0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Mid greyish brown loose silty clay loam and stone with occasional slate, shell and pot. A 'U' shaped robbed out wall foundation trench probably marking the N edge of a former understorey. 0.6m below ground level. Line is currently marked by the S edge of the garden running along the garden wall. To its N is higher clay (5)/(65), to the S a series of infill/levelling layers. Services run along its alignment at a higher level. Sealed by (69).
64	G/E	Layer	1.4m long, 0.5m wide and 0.15m thick. Mid brownish grey compact clay silt and 5% stones. Occasional charcoal, bone, shell, clay pipe, slate. Dense and distinct. Wall 62 slightly overlay this layer. Uncertain origin. Overlay (5).
65	G/E	Redeposited clay layer	2.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2-0.4m deep. Light to mid-yellowish orange compact clay/silty clay. Distinctive, thick, clean redeposited natural clay/ landscaping.
66	G/E	Garden soil	15m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m thick garden soil layer. Dark blackish brown mixed soft loam with occasional small stone, bone, pot and clay pipe. 50+m long garden running along N side of garden wall and defined from track (21) by large stones.
67	G/E	Lower garden soil	15m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid grey brown soft silty loam with occasional small stone, shell, bone and slate. A paler, less organic soil beneath garden soil (66).
68	G/E	Landscaping/cellar backfill	15m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid yellowish grey brown, silty clay and stones with 5% small stones, occasional charcoal, shell and slate. A lumpy, mixed landscaping/re-use and demolition layer underlying garden soils (67) and (68). Probable upper former cellar backfill deposit.
69	G/E	Cellar backfill	15m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid to dark blackish brown and yellow, lumpy silty loam and clay. 10% stone, occasional charcoal, shell, bone and clay pipe. Mixed, variable, mottled layer incorporating redeposited dirty natural/demolition waste. Lowest cellar backfill over clay (5).
70	G/E	Cobbled surface	1.3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.1m thick cobbled surface. Pebbles surrounded/topped by thin dark reddish black, compact slimy silt with small occasional shells. The thin surrounding matrix may be associated with fish processing. Directly underlies much larger trackway cobbling (11). Cobbles (70) probably represent a covered yard surface associated with wall 62.
71	G/W	Wall (E side of tunnel)	0.6m long, 0.7m wide, uncertain height – top only was seen. NE to SW orientation along the E side of the tunnel roof. Consisted of un-cut granite stones / rubble with concrete bonding. Overlain by later (extant) N-S running wall and possibly the garden wall to the immediate S of the trench.
72	G/W	Tunnel roof	1.4m long, 0.7m wide with a 0.3m visible height. Runs NE to SW and clearly defined. Upper domed surface of the

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
			tunnel (0.36m below current ground level). Concrete construction with wall 71 on E side and build-up (73) on its W. Below redeposited (77).
73	G/W	Tunnel trench fill (W side)	1.6m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m+ deep. Mid orange/red brown compact and sandy. NE to SW aligned and clearly defined raised/heap deposit of crushed brick and fired clay running parallel to W side the tunnel. Slopes down towards the W. Top is 0.5m below current surface. Represents part of tunnel's W support.
74	G/W	Tunnel trench fill or construction waste	0.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m+ deep. Dark red brown, friable silt and stone. Mixed deposit of cobble-like material and stone rubble. May well be tunnel construction waste. Below (76) and possibly overlying (73).
75	G/W	Stony surface	2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.1m thick. Mid/dark grey brown, friable sand and silt matrix on which lay compacted cobbles and stones. Matrix flecked with mortar and charcoal. Overlies cobbles (78) to the W, where it is overlain by clay floor (82). May be an external yard surface or preparatory floor layer.
76	G/W	Landscaping layer	2.5m length (seen), 0.7m wide and 0.25m max thick. Dark brownish grey, compact sandy clay loam with crushed stone fragments. Probable landscaping or levelling off of the area after demolition of the former buildings in the area (as shown on the 1834 map). Overlies neat internal cobbling (78) in W.
77	G/W	Tunnel excavation material	2.2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.35m thick. Mid red orange, compact sandy clay. Clean, single phased, redeposited clay. Probably the clay excavated during tunnel construction, which was subsequently used as landscaping. Over (76) and below concrete.
78	G/W	Cobbled floor / corridor	1.2m long, 0.7m wide, 0.1m thick. Linear, straight edged, probable N-S aligned narrow band of cobbling within a very dark fine grained matrix. Clearly defined. 0.9m below ground level. Overlain by (75), making identification of E edge of (78) difficult. Cobbling consisted of particularly small (5-10cm size), irregularly arranged pebbles suggesting an internal, possible corridor floor. Very similar to the cobbling seen beneath Stewards House.
79	G/W	Internal wall or earlier building footprint?	0.7m long, 0.4m wide and 0.2m+ high. Linear wall with N-S orientation and clearly defined. Overlain by (81). Interpreted as a roughly faced, narrow internal house wall with neat cobbling (80) on W side. Clay floor (82) on E partially overlay the wall – possibly suggesting internal house alterations or wall from an earlier structure. Lime mortar-like bonding between stones. 0.6m below ground level.
80	G/W	Cobbled floor	0.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.15m thick. Cobbled surface in a dark blackish grey, hard compacted silt. Distinctively arranged cobbles set on edge to form a tight fitting, neat, flat, possible internal floor surface with dense dark silt/floor build-up around / over the cobbles. Wall 79 marked its contemporary? E edge. Overlain by (81).
81	G/W	Demolished slate layer	0.7m long, 0.7m wide, 0.35m thick. Pale grey, decayed/ crushed/ friable slate with occasional mortar and silt layer. Dense probable demolition layer of decaying horizontal slates. A very distinct layer overlying clay floor (82) and internal wall 79 and cobbled floor (80). Post 1875/pre 1907 building and demolition programme of village remodelling.
82	G/W	Clay floor	2m long, 0.7m wide, 0.06m thick. Pale cream/tan

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
			coloured compact, slightly sandy clay floor level. Very flat, near polished surface overlying an associated thin clearly defined black layer (108). Floor was clearly visible in both N and S trench section. Clearly an internal surface which apparently post-dated wall 79.
83	G/W	Mixed demolition layer	2m long, 0.7m wide, 0.3m thick. Mid red brown compacted silty sand and gravel layer containing red brick (crushed and weathered) with broken used roof slates. A compacted, mixed demolition and levelling layer which merged with slates (81) on E.
84	G/W	Layer	3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid grey brown compact silty layer of mixed, loose but crushed/ compacted rubble demolition layer. Probable levelling, similar to overlying layer (107).
85	G/W	Partially extant wall stub	0.6m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m high. Pale grey, mortar bonded granite wall. Linear, N-S orientated, clear single surviving basal course of wall, 0.3m below ground level. Represents former extension N of partially extant wall – door frame partially visible. Upper part removed 1980s.
86	G/W	Cobbling	<i>Circa</i> 5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m thick. Dark reddish brown compact silt deposit between cobbles. Occasional charcoal. Under (102), over 87. Probable external cobbled floor surface set in part on natural clay. Very piecemeal/disturbed. Possibly related to cobbling (88) (but much more disturbed). Ran W from wall stub 85 up to and over well 87 (cobbles could be seen to partially follow well subsidence).
87	G/W	Unusual oval village well	Internally 1.1m NNE-SSW by 0.75m NNW-SSE, and in excess of 3.2m deep. An oval well dug in to clay natural and stone faced. Two of probable 4 granite lintel-like slabs (106) survived. Largest on upper E edges, and a smaller one on the s upper edge. N upper edge damaged by E-W running recent land drain, which accounts for the loss of the N and W lintels. Upper fills are predominantly demolition related. Sealed beneath (101) and (102). Unknown depth or date of origin. Unknown reason for abandonment – foul water perhaps associated with surrounding activities?, dried up?, salt contaminated?
88	G/W	Cobbling	7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.15m thick. A good, well preserved stretch of internal? cobbling in dark reddish brown compacted silt, overlain by (90). Ran W from wall stub 85, and then S and W of well 87. Cut by services. Overlies patchy cobbled surface (89). At its extreme NW recorded edge it sloped downwards. Uncertain whether this was as a result of slumping. Probably later than nearby, deeper cobbling (110).
89	G/W	Cobbling?	?2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.15m thick. A patchy layer of probable cobbled surface. Cobbles in a dark brown compacted fine silty clay over natural clay (5).
90	G/W	Layer	7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.1m thick. Dark blackish brown compact oily silt – probably remnant fish oil/processing. Possible coal dust too from the near-by coal yard? part of floor (88).
91	G/W	Top well fill	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.6m thick. Mid brownish grey friable silty sand with small pebbles, charcoal flecks, occasional bone fragments and red brick pieces. Loose and soft. Late domestic china included. Overlain by (102).
92	G/W	Second well fill down	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.15m thick. Dark brownish grey, friable but compact, loamy gravel and sand with occasional stone, charcoal flecks and bone. Heavier and loamier than upper fill (91).

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
93	G/W	Third well fill down	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.1m thick. Mid yellowish orange brown compact clay. Redeposited, lumpy and coarse grained. A thin and very distinct fill with no finds.
94	G/W	Fifth well fill down	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.15m thick. Dark brownish black plastic organic deposit with blue glass bottle fragments. Distinctive, soft and slimy domed heap.
95	G/W	Sixth well fill down	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.18m thick. Dark grey brown compact silty loamy sand with occasional small stone and slate, small charcoal flecks and one red brick fragment. Finds included lumpy discarded rusty ironwork, brown glass and shiny pebbles?
96	G/W	Fourth well fill down	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.2m thick. Dark grey friable sand and mortar with many small pebbles. Redeposited dirty beach sand. Contains many small mortar flecks and lumps.
97	G/W	Seventh well fill down	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.18m thick. Dark grey brown compact silty clay with occasional stone including a large piece of cut granite and occasional red brick. Mixed.
98	G/W	Wall foundations	0.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m high. Aligned SW to NE. Quite well defined basal 2 or 3 courses of a granite wall bonded with clay. Upper courses removed by later service trenches. 0.6m below current ground level. Lies on natural clay (5). Cobbles (110) about the S edge.
99	G/W	Trench [105] fill and stone	1.2m long, 1.0m wide and c2m deep. Mid brownish orange, plastic clay containing one very large granite lintel (much like the one recorded on the E side of well 87). Redeposited natural clay fill of recent damp coursing trench [105] associated with the S edge of the Sail Loft kitchen wall.
100	G/W	Eighth well fill down	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.6m thick. Mid/pale grey friable slate mass of broken and unbroken used horizontally lying roof slates, many with adhering mortar. All are trimmed and have nail holes. During settling some became wedged vertically against the sides of the well (initially giving the impression of an inner slate well lining). Largely excavated by machine.
101	G/W	Upper well surrounding matrix	Approximately 2m by 2m and 0.3m deep. Pale orange tan coloured, compacted but friable silty clay which formed a deposited upper stabilising edge for the well. It included slate slabs and supported the large granite lintel stones arranged around the top of the well (106).
102	G/W	Post-well infill layering	Approximately 2m by 0.7m wide and up to 0.3m deep on its W side. Mid greyish yellow compact and gritty deposit containing occasional small slates, charcoal flecks and crushed brick. This context represents a whole series of fine wind and water laid gritty, silty bands, intermingled with slumping remnant cobbles (86), top well fill (91) and overlying (103) and silver sand.
103	G/W	Layer	0.4m long, 0.7m wide and 0.05-0.1m deep. Dark blackish brown soft loamy remnant garden soil and former chicken-run surfacing (contained by wall 85). Visible as a thin and distinct layer underlying the gravel surfacing between the mural and the Sail Loft kitchens.
104	G/W	Ninth well fill down	1.1m by 0.75m and 0.1m+ thick. Mid ginger brown plastic, grainy clay and silt with occasional slate fragments (possibly from overlying slate layer (100)). Top of this deposit exposed during machining. Its top was recorded at a 3.2m depth below ground level. Full depth unknown.

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
105	G/W	Sail Loft wall damp-coursing trench	1.2m long, 1m wide and 2m deep. E to W aligned recent trench running against the S side of the Sail Loft kitchen wall. Very difficult to see as fill consisted of redeposited natural and a large stone.
106	G/W	Granite lintel setts /supports around well 87	1m+ long, 0.4m wide and 0.25m+ thick. Dimensions of the shaped larger of two granite lintels positioned at the top of the well. This one ran approximately N-S on the E side of the well mouth. It lay horizontally and had a small 2cm circular drill hole for an attachment – probably a pulley system or associated superstructure. A second smaller granite slab lay on the S side of the well - not fully seen. Any N or W granite stones were removed during the 1980s during land drain works. Set in (101).
107	G/W	Rubble layer	7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid grey brown loose sandy clay loam and rubble. Layer overlying slate (81) above clay floor (82).
108	G/W	Floor layer under (82)	2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.04m thick. Dark brownish black compact silty layer with occasional charcoal. Looked like a thin floor surface immediately underlying clay floor (82). Very clearly defined.
109	G/W	Stone facing of well 87	1.1m long, 0.75m wide, 3.2m+ deep (internal) dimensions of stone facing for well 87. Stones were set vertically and on end in to the surrounding natural clay and bonded with silty sandy clay. Neatly arranged stones which may have been trimmed but were not cut. No granite noted. Stone was locally derived, hard and grey/blue-grey in colour with a grainy appearance.
110	G/W	Cobbling	0.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.15m thick. Positioned on immediate S side of associated wall 98. Seen at 0.65m below ground level. Uncertain relationship to cobbling (88) which sloped down towards it, but did not join. (110) may well be earlier in date than (88).
111	H	Cellar / cellar cut	5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m+ deep. Rectangular, vertical cut edge, base not seen. The edge recorded was aligned E to W and represented the S side of a cellar which ran towards/under extant N side of Island Café. Cut must have been faced/supported originally, but this had been removed before backfilling with (112).
112	H	Fill of [111]	5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m+ deep. Dark grey brown plastic sandy loam with occasional small slate, pebbles, bone, clay pipe and brick. Uniformly mixed appearance.
113	H	Topsoil / garden layer	Approximately 20m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m thick. Dark brown plastic loam with occasional stone and charcoal pieces. A well-mixed recent garden soil underlying current gravelled surface and overlying (112).
114	H	Layer	10m long, 0.7m wide and 0.1m thick. Pale ginger grey, soft sandy loamy clay with occasional small stones. A mixed pre-garden soil overlying (126) / (5) which appeared medieval or earlier?
115	H	Posthole cut/fill	0.4m diameter and 0.3m deep posthole. Circular, sheer sided and flat bottomed. Filled with a dark brown plastic loam with roots. A distinct topsoil filled modern posthole cut through (113) in to natural ginger sand (5).
116	H	Wall foundations	0.7m long, 0.4m wide and 0.15m high. Aligned N-S, clearly visible and linear single course of un-cut but selected granite blocks arranged end to end. Upper courses removed by [117]. Set in natural (5) and no clear evidence of bonding material.
117	H	Wall robber trench?	0.7m long, 0.6m wide, 0.35m deep 'U' shaped, steep sided cut running exactly along the top of wall 116. Filled with (118) and sealed by (113). Wall robber trench.

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
118	H	Fill of [117]	0.7m long, 0.6m wide, 0.35m deep. Fill of robber trench [117]. Dark brown plastic loam with a garden-soil-like appearance. A piece of plastic string at the top.
119	H	Posthole cut	0.4m diameter and 0.58m deep, steep and step sided, concave and tapered base. Very distinct against (5), sealed by (113). Filled with (120).
120	H	Fill of [119]	0.4m diameter and 0.58m deep. Fill of [119]. Mid/pale yellowish red/tan, friable, well drained loam and silty sand banded layers. One large granite stone in the top part of the fill plus other smaller stones further down – possibly remnant packing? Appeared much earlier than (113).
121	H	Stony layer	Approximately 10m long, 0.7m wide and 0.35m thick. Mid grey ginger, friable silty sand with much abraded stone. A long, clean looking layer of dirty natural sand and abraded cobbles and sorted/selected naturally flat faced granite block. Fitted very tightly together in some patches but looser in other parts.
122	H	Turf layer	9m long, 0.7m wide and 0.15m thick. Dark brown soft rooty slightly sandy loam. Topsoil/turf layer supporting the mowed lawn which runs down to the encircling sea wall. It has half the depth of the garden soil recorded in the S and E part of the trench and does not contain any modern material.
123	H	Landscaping layer	3.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid to dark reddish brown soft and mixed silty sandy loam with occasional slate, pebbles, small stone, charcoal, mortar, bone and red brick pieces. A mixed demolition/landscaping deposit close to the N sea wall.
124	H	Windblown sand deposit	2.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.08m thick. Pale yellow friable silty sand. Very clean windblown sand underlying (123).
125	H	Clay layer	4m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m thick. Mid brown sticky clay loam. A clean, stone free, uniform layer beneath (124). Occasional bone. Located close to N sea wall.
126	H	Layer – Medieval?	6.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.45m thick. Mid grey brown compact clay loam with occasional small slate, pebbles, stone and charcoal, plus a piece of medieval pottery. Uniformly mixed. Underlies (125) and overlies natural (5). Runs across the top of natural down towards the sea. Cut by the sea wall at the N end of the trench. Appeared to fill a shallow cut or depression, the S sloped edge of which lay at least 6.5m to the S of the sea wall.
127	H	Sea wall infill	0.9m long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m high. Recent, dark brown very soft organic loam. This deposit backs the S side of the sea wall and represents an infill deposit.
128	H	Possible cultivated layer	10m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m thick. Mid orange brown compact silty loam with beach pebbles and decayed bone. Underlies topsoil (122) and overlies (129). Slightly mottled undisturbed layer. Possibly fleetingly cultivated.
129	H	Probable cultivated layer	10m long, 0.7m wide and 0.15m thick. Mid brown compact silty loam with occasional stone and charcoal. An undisturbed layer overlying (130). Probably cultivated. Distinctly different from upper (128), lower (130).
130	H	Stony layer	10m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m-0.35m thick. Mid grey ginger/brown, hard but friable silty sand. Base not seen and uncertain origin. Possibly natural, although the stones did appear selected and large (up to 0.45m size) and occasionally wall-like. Where the trench changed angle it appeared to merge with a raised beach deposit.
131	I/1 & I/2	Stone path	0.5m by 0.5m by 0.1-0.15m thick. A relatively recent stone path running against the N edge of the Island Café building, beneath (135), above (133). Aligned E-W.

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
			Northern half recorded and largely removed during 2016 phase 1 works. Cut by services. Consists of uncut, selected stones laid vertically on edge in a N-S arrangement. N edge originally defined by (132) (largely removed in 2016).
132	I/1	Stone setts	0.5m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m thick. Cut granite blocks, closely set, defining the S edge of path (131) and underlying current gravel (135). Also recorded in 2016.
133	I/1 & I/2	Mixed build-up layer	1.7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.25m+ thick. Dark ginger brown compact sandy clay loam with occasional cobbles/pebbles, charcoal lumps, bone fragments and china. A mixed bulk deposit underlying (134) (and (131)/(132)).
134	I/1	Landscaping layer	1.7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m thick. Dark grey brown friable gravelly loam with occasional pebbles and charcoal lumps. A distinct deposit underlying (133) and probably landscaping related.
135	I/1	Modern gravel	3.3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.1m thick. Pale greyish tan friable silt and gravel. Modern gravelled path running across the N front of the Island Café.
136	I/1	Turf/lawn area	7.7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.1m thick. Dark brown sticky loam. This topsoil/turf layer incorporating a green plastic webbed surface designed to minimise visitor erosion. Ground is very compacted, damp and poorly drained.
137	I/1	Bulk layer	4.2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.5m thick. Dark grey brown compact sandy loam with occasional stones and cobbles, charcoal, bone and shell and pot. A mixed bulk deposit underlying the whole grassed area (136). Post-dated removal of wall 142. Overlies floor (138) etc.
138	I/1	Stone floor	2.7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.15m thick. Visible as a rectangular, straight side E-W aligned floor defined by robbed/removed wall 142 on its N edge. Its S edge follows the same alignment as the junction between path (131) and grass (136) – although the floor is lower. Probably 19 th century. Distinctive blue/grey lime and sand/decayed slate bonded, un-cut beach stone very flat floor. The floor sloped slightly down from S to N. Its S 0.5m part was marginally higher by 2cm and had a clearly different creamy coloured bonding for the stones.
139	I/1	Layer	1m long, 0.5m wide and uncertain depth as recorded at the 0.6m deep base of the trench. Dark reddish brown, lumpy gritty sandy/silty loam. Contained occasional stone, charcoal, shell and china. Underlay former wall (142) and possibly floor (138).
140	I/1	Loam layer	1-1.3m long, 0.5m wide and uncertain depth. Dark orange brown soft loam. A distinct layer of probably organic stone-free material. Uncertain relationship to (139), which is defined by a straight line.
141	I/1	Sand layer	1.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m thick. Pale grey friable sand with occasional small shell and pebbles – probably windblown. Very distinctive and clean with an abrupt, sheer/stepped S end suggesting either a cut, or that it had built up against something? N side abuts (143).
142	I/1	Mixed fill of former wall	1m long, 0.5m wide and 0.45m deep mottled reddish brown/yellow lumpy deposit in the cavity of the former wall. Consisted of grit/sand, silt/loam, mortar/ash, in a 70% red brick and uncut stone rubble. Aligned E-W, linear and very clear. Marked the N edge of floor (138).
143	I/1	Sea wall associated contexts	Approximately 2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m high mounded heap of pale grey tan coloured loose beach stones in sandy clay. Represents redeposited heap/bank

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
			of beach material, topped/abutted by concrete and faced with granite and concrete E-W running sea wall. The concrete infill is topped by a path mirroring the S side of the sea wall. The S side of the beach material dump is abutted by (154) – also recorded in I/2.
144	I/2	Rough stone faced slope	0.6m long, 0.5m wide and 45° angled slope. Mid grey brown compact loamy clay and stone. A roughly stone faced E-W aligned bank-like feature, or possibly the N edge of a late cut? Associated with (145).
145	I/2	Flat stone topped deposit	0.8m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m-0.4m thick. Mid grey brown compact sandy clay with 60% stone/cobble content. A single phased build-up? Deposit with a flat stony, compacted top/possible surface covered with crushed mortar. Probably a temporary ground surface? Uncertain relationship to (144) – partly due to an intervening service trench.
146	I/2	Stony layer?/fill of [153]	2.2m long, 0.5m wide and of unknown depth. Mid brownish orange compact gritty clay loam with 20% stone and occasional charcoal. A dense stony deposit seen at the base of the trench. Possibly overlain by (144). Possible fill of a laundry-associated reservoir/cellar?
147	I/2	Layer	0.6m long, 0.5m wide and 0.08m thick. Pale/mid creamy orange, compact very gritty clay. Distinctive band running ESE-WNW across trench. S side cut by [153]. Overlies undated shell-rich loamy midden. Uncertain late date.
148	I/2	Mounded stony deposit	1.3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m thick. Dark grey brown friable gritty sand, 50% cobbles and boulders 0.1-0.25m size. E-W orientated. Overlay (152), topped by (136).
149	I/2	Multi-contexts	4m long, 0.5m wide and un-known depth. From S to N this number includes four approximately 1m wide contexts: mixed charcoal-rich sandy loam; a dark grey loamy sand and shells; a crushed red brick in dark brown sandy loam; mid brown gritty sand with a tongue of slimy dark grey silty loam and charcoal extending in from the W. Uncertain dates.
150	I/2	Layer	2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m thick. Mid grey brown compact silty gritty, stony loam. A beach-stone-rich (0.1-0.15m size), underlying turf (136).
151	I/2 & I/1	Mounded beach material	1.6m+, 0.5m wide and 0.5m thick. A mounded heap of beach sand and pebbles/shells in a loose mid grey orange compact sandy clay. Equates with (143) in trench I/1. Interpreted sea wall support and build-up.
152	I/2	Layer	2.5m long, 0.5m wide and unknown depth. Mid brown compact sandy near stone-free clay. Seen at base of trench and under (150).
153	I/2	Edge of a cut	Approximately 2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m+ high. A linear, steep sided, E-W aligned cut containing (146) to S and cutting (147) on N. Corresponding edge not seen. The edge of a cellar or laundry associated reservoir?
154	I/2 & I/1	Late bulk layer	Approximately 7m long, 0.5m wide and up to 0.6m thick. Dark grey brown compact sandy loam with occasional stone and cobbles, charcoal, mortar, red brick, bone, shell and occasional pot. A mixed, probable multi-phased but late bulk deposit overlying many of the contexts recorded in trench I/2. Equivalent to (137) in trench I/1.
155	J	'V' shaped culvert	16m + long, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep 'V' shaped culvert topped by horizontal stone slabs. Consists of 45° arranged 0.08m thick, un-mortared slate slabs. Ran E-W. Filled with (163).
156	J	Wall	1m wide, 0.5m across trench and approximately 0.3m + high. Sealed by (157) and gravel (21). A N-S aligned wall

Context no.	Site Area	Type	Description
			consisting of disturbed, selected, predominantly granite blocks, one of which appeared to have been shaped. Basal stones still in position. No associated finds. Abutted or cut layer (158). Base not seen and plan not known.
157	J	Landscaping layer	Approximately 5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m thick. Underlay (21) gravel. Loose, 40% rubble content in a light yellow grey/brown gritty silty loam matrix. To the west of wall 156, which it may have overlain.
158	J	Landscaping layer	Approximately 3m long and 0.5m wide and 0.25m visible depth. Sealed by spread of (157) (which appeared to run across wall 156 from the west) and lane gravel (21). Mid brownish grey, friable silty and gritty rubble-rich landscaping layer. 60% rubble. Appeared to abut wall 156 (uncertain whether wall or (158) was earliest).
159	J	Landscaping layer	Approximately 4m long, 0.5m wide and 0.45m thick. Pale grey friable silty, sandy rubble consisting of 30% small angular rubble and occasional bone. Quite loose, and recorded at west end of trench J, close to eastern Elizabeth Terrace. Possibly waste from construction of Elizabeth Terrace. Appeared to be cut by culvert 155.
160	J	Landscaping layer	Approximately 14m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m thick. Central 2m-3m long stretch was filled by wall 161 and midden/deposit (162). This was only partly seen, but was recorded as mid grey brown friable silty loamy rubble. Approximately 50% stone, plus occasional charcoal and bone. Located NE of The Lodge.
161	J	Probable wall	1.3m wide and extended across 0.5m wide trench. Approximately 0.35m surviving height. Composed of two huge granite boulders placed side by side, with other smaller more angular stones in the vicinity, including some above the two boulders. Not seen by archaeologist, but it was described by the digger driver. Associated with midden-rich deposit (162).
162	J	Midden material	Approximately 2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. A dark, organic shell-rich kitchen midden deposit which was described as being in close association with wall 161. It was described by the digger driver as surrounding the dismantled wall 161, but was not seen. Shells mostly consisted of limpets, with occasional pottery (not seen or collected).
163	J	Fill of culvert 155	Approximately 16m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m thick. Mid grey brown friable silty internal culvert deposit with occasional rubble. Quite loose and well drained. Merged with (157) at broken eastern end of culvert and (159) at western end.

Appendix 3: Graphics list (all fieldwork drawings)

Site Areas E, F, G and H are followed by an abbreviated locational description N, S, E, W (compass directions), or a 2 in the case of a second E/N and I/2

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

Drawing no.	Fieldwork Plans	Fieldwork Sections	Site area	Contexts shown
1	P		E	Showing all trench areas E, F, G, H and I
2	P		E	(1), [3], (5), (12), (14), (15)
3		S	E	(1), (2)
4	P		E	(1), [3], (5), [6], (16), (17)
5		S	E	(5), (9), (14)
6		S	E	(1), (5), (9), (12), (14), (15)
7		S	E	(1), (2), (5), (12), (13), (14), (15)
8		S	E	[6], (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (15)
9		S	E	(5), [6], (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (15)
10	P		E/N	(19), (24), (27), (32)
11		S	E	[6], (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (15)
12		S	E	[3], (9), (11), (15), (21), (22), (23)
13		S	E	(5), (9), (10), (15), (25), (26), (28)
14	P		E	[3], (5), [6], (7), (11), (17), (25), (26)
15	P		E	(5), (11), [29], (30), (31), (33)
16		S	E	(7), (8), (9), (10), (15), (20), (26)
17	P		F	[3], (5), (41), (42), (43), (44), (45), (46), (47), (48)
18		S	F	(37), (38), (39), (40), (41)
19		S	F	(5), (21), (22), (26), (28), (50)
20		S	F/S	(5), (11), (21), (49), (51), (52), (53)
21		S	F/S	(53), (54), (55), (56), (57), (58)
22	P		F/S	[3], (49), (54)
23	P		E, F, F/S	[3], (5), (11), (25), (49), (50)
24	P		E/S	(1) plus many service trenches
25	P		E/N, E/N2	[3], (19), (60), (61)
26	P		E/N, E/W	(19)
27	P		E/W	(59)
28	P		E/W	(5), (11), (59), (62), (63), (64), (65), (70)
29		S	E/W	(5), (66), (67), (68), (69)
30		S	E/W	(5), (11), (21), (62), (64), (65), (70)
31		S	E/W	(5), (11), (21), (62), (64), (65), (70)
32	P		GE	(71), (72), (73), (74), (75), (78)
33		S	GE	(73), (74), (75), (76), (77)
34	P		GE	(75), (78), (79), (80), (81), (82)
35	P		G	(5), (80), (81), (82), (83), (84), (85), (86)
36	P		G	(85), (86), 87

Drawing no.	Fieldwork Plans	Fieldwork Sections	Site area	Contexts shown
37	P		G	(5), 87, (88)
38	P		GW	(5), (88), (98), (99), (110)
39		S	GW	(5), (86), 87, (100), (104), (109)
40		S	GW	(5), (86), 87, (100), (109)
41	P		GW	87
42	P		GW	(86), 87
43		S	GE	(5), (88), (89)
44		S	GW	(78), (79), (80), (81), (82), (107), (108)
45		S	GW	(5), (86), 87, (91), (92), (93), (94), (95), (96), (100), (101), (102), (103)
46		S	GW	(5), (86), 87, (101), (102), (103)
47	P		H	[111], (112)
48	P		H	[111], (112), [115], 116, [117], (118)
49		S	H	(5), [111], (112), (113), (114)
50		S	H	(5), (113), 116, [117], (118)
51	P		H	(5)/(121), [119], (120)
52	P		H	(129), (130)
53		S	H	(5), (113), [119], (120)
54	P		H	(126), (127)
55		S	H	(122), (123), (124), (125), (126), (127)
56	P		H	(5)/(130), (126)
57		S	H	(122), (128), (129), (130)
58	P		I/1	(131), (132), (133), (138), (139)
59	P		I/1	(139), (140), (141), (143)
60		S	I/1	(136), (137), (138)
61		S	I/1	(133), (134), (135)
62		S	I/1	(136), (137), (138), (139), (140), (142)
63		S	I/1	(136), (141), (142), (154)
64		S	I/1	(136), (140), (141), (154)
65	P		I/2	(131), (133), (144), (145), (146), (147), [153]
66	P		I/2	(147), (148), (149), (152)
67	P		I/2	(151), (152)
68		S	I/2	(136), (137)/(154), (148)
69	P		J	[155], 156, (157), (158), (159), (163)
70		S	J	[155],/(163), (21)
71	P		J	[155], 156, (157), (158), (159), (160), 161, (162), (163)

Appendix 4: Finds List

Trench/Context	Material	No.	Description	Period
E U/S	Clay	1	Clay pipe bowl with stem no spur stamped last 4 letters DUEL	C19th
E U/S	Clay	3	Clay pipe stems 1788 x 1 1850 x 2	1788-1850
E U/S	Pottery	4	White porcelain pieces	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	1	Off white piece	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	1	Base of plate white with blue grape design	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	1	Base of plate white with various blue flower design	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	1	Cup handle white with dark blue flower design	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	1	Small piece white with blue pattern	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	2	Sandy brown with blue line and flowers on white background	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	1	Sandy brown glaze	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	1	Cold cream jar lid? White with the word 'Search' & poss. a tree with a snake	Victorian or later
E U/S	Pottery	2	1 base & 1 sherd green glaze both sides	Victorian or later
E U/S	Bone	5	Animal bones butchered	
E U/S	Tooth	1	Cattle tooth	
E U/S	Marine	1	Limpet shell	
E U/S (E end)	Clay	12	Various sizes of clay pipe stems 1650 x 1 1663 x 2 1725 x 8 1788 x 1	1650-1788
E U/S (E end)	Bone	2	Cattle 1 vertebra 1 long bone both butchered	
E U/S (Mid)	Metal	1	Button with anchor on it copper/brass (bag of its own)	
E U/S (Mid)	Metal	1	Fired musket ball with impact damage from Civil War (own bag)	C17th
E outside No.6	Clay	1	Clay pipe bowl broken base	C18th
E pressed into 25 outside No.8	Metal	1	Buckle 1720's-1790's (own bag)	1720's-1790's
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	1 Sherd Possible Stien Westerwald Ware (own bag)	C17th/C18th
E 0m-22m	Pottery	3	1 Base, 1 with handle scar, 1 body piece Cream with orange/yellow band	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Sherd glazed Yellow with orange band	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Yellow sherd	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	7	Bristol/Staffordshire ware (own bag)	C18th
E 0m-22m	Bone	9	Animal bone possible all cattle butchered(includes 2 vertebrae)	
E 0m-22m	Clay	6	Various sized clay pipe stems 1638 x 1 1663 x 4 1763 x 1	1638-1763
E 0m-22m	Pottery	3	Rim yellow glaze brown patterns on interior Barnstaple Ware With Sgraffito decoration (own bag)	C17th
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Yellow glaze with 2 brown parallel line & dash pattern Barnstaple Ware / Sgraffito decoration (own bag)	C17th
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Glazed dark red interior	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Blue geometric pattern around rim of plate	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Lime	2	Pieces of burnt lime	
E 0m-22m	Marine	8	1 European Oyster, 4 whole/3 broken limpets, small burnt lime ball	
E 0m-22m	Bone	3	Pig bone 1 trotter 2 butchered femur pieces	
E 0m-22m	Bone	7	Butchered scapular piece rib & 5 small pieces cattle	
E 0m-22m	Teeth	2	Cattle teeth	
E 0m-22m	Pottery	5	Yellow Ware	C19th
E 0m-22m	Pottery	2	Modern stoneware	C19th/C20th
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Small piece of stoneware with brown design	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	3	Black & white transfer of Italian buildings & staircases?	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Black transfer flowers & Interior band with hearts and flower	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	2	Donyatt Ware	C17th/C18th

Trench/Context	Material	No.	Description	Period
E 0m-22m	Pottery	4	Blue transfer design on interior	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Rim blue transfer on both sides	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	4	Blurred blue design	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Rim blue and pink	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Base and side of cup? blue on white design	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Sherd Pink leaf design	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Base of mug? blue band on white Modern Cornish ware	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	7	White glazed 3 bases 4 body sherds	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	Impressed basket design in off white glaze	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	White cup handle	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Pottery	1	White glaze with brown stripe	Victorian or later
E 0m-22m	Clay	12	Cay pipe stems 1600 x 2 1663 x 2 1725 x 4 1788 x 4	1600-1788
E 0m-22m	Marine	11	Limpet shells 7 whole, 5 broken	
E 0m-22m	Bone	19	Butchered animal bones mainly cattle, 1 bird bone, some butchered/sawn bone	
E 0m-22m	Tooth	1	Cattle tooth small animal	
E 0m-22m	Marine	1	Fish vertebrae (own bag)	
E 0m-22m	Fe object	3	Iron object - discarded	
E 0m-22m	Metal	1	A rectangular tapered, magnetic bar, chamfered end. Snapped modern steel chisel	
E 0m-22m	Fe object	1	Round flattish large corroded nut with slate/stones concreted to it? Kept	
E 15m-25m	Lead	1	Cylindrical lead 81mm high x 3.7mm dia. with central iron plug for hook/eye for a structural drilled hole?	
E 22m-27m	Pottery	3	Yellowish glaze with circular brown pattern and groove Barnstaple Ware with Sgraffito (own bag)	C17th
E 22m-27m	Pottery	1	Mustard glazed pottery Yellow Ware C19th (own bag)	C19th
E 22m-27m	Pottery	1	Light & dark blue pattern exterior / interior light biscuit glaze	Victorian or Later
E 22m-27m	Pottery	1	Rim red glaze with single yellow wavy line Donyatt Ware (own bag)	C17th/C18th
E 22m-27m	Pottery	1	Brown glazed inner surface Barnstaple Ware C18th (own bag)	C18th
E 22m-27m	Pottery	9	3 blue designs & 6 plain white designs Modern white glazed earthenware Cream ware	Late C18th/early C19th
E 22m-27m	Pottery	2	Yellow glaze with fine brown parallel line design Bristol/Staffordshire Ware (own bag)	C18th
E 22m-27m	Pottery	4	White glazed	Victorian or Later
E 22m-27m	Pottery	1	Lip white glaze	Victorian or Later
E 22m-27m	Pottery	2	Rim pieces fit together dull yellow glazed and brown geometric pattern Donyatt Ware (own bag)	C17th/C18th
E 22m-27m	Pottery	1	Base with ring lip white Stoneware	Victorian or Later
E 22m-27m	Pottery	3	Large thin pieces of rim fit together Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware	C16th/C17th
E 22m-27m	Pottery	1	Rim possible glazed interior Cornish Late Medieval Ware Lostwithiel Ware cream making dish (own bag)	Victorian or later
E 22m-27m	Flint/Chert	1	Possibly worked	Prehistoric -
E 22m-27m	Clay	1	1 part of clay pipe bowl with spur	C18th
E 22m-27m	Clay	24	Clay pipe stems (1 with scar of attachment to bowl) 1600 x 4 1663 x 5 1725 x 14 1813 x 1	1600-1813
E 22m-27m	Marine	6	5 limpet shells (3 whole 2 broken) + part of European oyster Shell	
E 22m-27m	Bone	6	Pig 2 trotters and 4 knuckle bones (1trotter/2 knuckle bones articulated)	
E 22m-27m	Bone	74	Butchered 24 pig bones mainly long bones + 30 cattle bones + 21 mixed fragments of bones	
E 22m-27m	Bone	1	1 cattle long bone with a small hole through from one side to other a tool? (own bag)	
E 22m-27m	Fe Object	1	Nail - discarded	
E 24m-27m	Pottery	1	Cream ware Late (own bag)	C18th/C19th

Trench/Context	Material	No.	Description	Period
E 24m-27m	Pottery	2	Bristol/Staffordshire Ware (own bag)	C18th
E 24m-27m	Pottery	1	Bristol/Somerset Ware (own bag)	C18th
E 24m-27m	Pottery	1	Dark unglazed exterior, green glaze band? on interior. Cornish Late Med. Courseware (own bag)	C15th
E 24m-27m	Pottery	2	Glazed Red Earthenware C18th (own bag)	C18th
E 24m-27m	Bone	9	Butchered animal bones 1 long bone showing knife marks	
E 24m-27m	Bone	1	Chicken/rabbit bone	
E 24m-27m	Clay	4	Clay pipe stems 1 with spur 1662 x 1 1725 x 1 1788 x 1 1888 x 1	1663-1888
E 27m-38m	Pottery	2	Rim & Base Stien Westerwald Ware (own bag)	C17th/C18th
E 27m-38m	Pottery	5	Thin pieces light & dark blue flower design Stien Westerwald Ware (own bag + 2)	C17th/C18th
E 27m-38m	Pottery	1	Thicker piece light & dark blue with dark blue band design stoneware	Victorian or later
E 27m-38m	Pottery	3	Yellow glaze, dark brown design Bristol/Somerset Ware (own bag)	Victorian or later
E 27m-38m	Pottery	1	Duck egg blue rim piece London/Bristol 'Delftware' (own bag)	C18th
E 27m-38m	Pottery	1	Rim sherd Barnstaple Ware (own bag)	C17th/C19th
E 27m-38m	Pottery	1	Olive green glazed interior exterior unglazed black	Victorian or later
E 27m-38m	Pottery	1	Tiny piece green decorated	Victorian or later
E 27m-38m	Stone	1	Part of Red Brick handmade	pre C19th
E 27m-38m	Man made	3	Bitumen flooring - discarded	
E 27m-38m	Mortar?	1	Large lump of shelly sand and possible some mortar - discarded	
E 27m-38m	Clay	20	Clay pipe stems 1600's x 9 1700's x 10 1813 x 1	1600-1813
E 27m-38m	Flint	2	Dark black with cortex 1 abraded core & 1 possibly work piece	Prehistoric
E 27m-38m	Stone	1	Water worn broken pebble	
E 27m-38m	Marine	2	Broken pieces of limpet	
E 27m-38m	Glass	1	Green bottle glass - discarded	
E 27m-38m	Bone	45	10 Frags bone + butchered 33 pig, cattle & sheep bones + 2 sheep teeth	
E 27m-38m	Bone	1	Butchered long bone has small drilled hole on one surface & crush mark on reversed tool? (own bag)	
E 38m-42m	Pottery	1	White Porcelain sherd	Victorian or later
E 38m-42m	Pottery	1	Dark & light blue design on both sides	Victorian or later
E 38m-42m	Pottery	1	yellow/cream interior with thin brown wavy pattern Bristol/Staffordshire Ware (own bag)	C18th
E 38m-42m	Pottery	1	Handle	Victorian or later
E 38m-42m	Clay	5	Various sizes clay pipe stems 1688 x 1 1725 x 1 1788 x 1 1850 x 2	1688-1850
E 38m-42m	Marine	3	2 whole 1 broken common limpets from exposed & sheltered shoreline	
E 38m-42m	Bone	5	Pig 2 x jaw 1 with teeth 2 x shoulder bone 1 x clavicle all butchered	
E 38m-42m	Teeth	2	Cattle 2 teeth 1 with piece of jaw bone	
E 38m-42m	Bone	3	3 long animal bones all butchered	
E 38m-42m	Tooth	1	Sheep tooth	
E 38m-42m	Bone	3	Sheep tooth with two pieces of jaw, 1 long bone all butchered	
E 38m-42m	Bone	2	Rabbit? 2 rib bones butchered	
E 38m-42m	Bone	1	Half a bone handle with remains of metal stain (own bag)	
E 45 midden	Pottery	3	Large sherds of possible same vessel Bristol/Somerset Ware (own bag)	Late C18th/C19th
E 45 midden	Pottery	1	Jackfield Ware (own bag)	C18th/C19th
E 45 midden	Pottery	3	Base and 2 side pieces of different pots Post Med glazed Red earthenware	C17th/C18th
E 45 midden	Pottery	2	Yellow ware	C19th/C20th
E 45 midden	Pottery	1	Ginger interior Post Med Glazed red earthenware (PMGRE) (own bag)	C17th/C18th
E 45 midden	Pottery	2	Blue Design on white glaze Cream ware	C18th/C19th

Trench/Context	Material	No.	Description	Period
E 45 midden	Pottery	1	Base rim of plate with red flower and green leaved design English Porcelain Late (own bag)	Late C18th/C19th
E 45 midden	Glass	1	Clear whole rim of preserve jam modern - discarded	Modern
E 45 midden	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem 1600 x 1	1600
E 45 midden	Marine	40	Limpet shells	
E 45 midden	Marine	2	Edible periwinkle shells	
E 45 midden	Tooth	1	Cattle tooth small animal	
E 45 midden	Bone	1	Long bone 5 small holes drilled both sides, 2 interconnecting (own bag)	
E 45 midden	Bone	6	Butchered bone & fragments	
E/N U/S	Bone	1	Left lower jaw of rabbit with teeth	
E/N U/S	Pottery	2	1 white stoneware, the other cream with stamp	Victorian or later
E/N U/S	Pottery	2	Blue busy patterns	Victorian or later
E/N U/S	Pottery	1	Rim of tea cup white glaze green transfer either side	Victorian or later
E/N U/S	Pottery	1	Bright green piece	Victorian or later
E/N U/S	Pottery	1	Base dark red glaze	Victorian or later
E/N U/S	Bone	4	Fragments of animal bone	
E/N U/S	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem with part of spur 1850 x 1	1850
E/N U/S (S end)	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem 1600 x 1	1600
E/N U/S (S end)	Pottery	1	Reddish/brown handle? Bristol Ware Stoneware (own bag)	C18th
E/N U/S (S end)	Fe Object	1	Iron nail in daub - discarded	
E/N U/S (N end) above 24	Pottery	1	Grey Stoneware	Victorian or later
E/N U/S (N end) above 24	Pottery	1	Ginger glaze interior	Victorian or later
E/N U/S (N end) above 24	Pottery	2	Base ginger glaze	Victorian or later
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Pottery	1	White with handle scar & blue embossed pattern	Victorian or later
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Pottery	1	White stoneware base, wall & lip	Victorian or later
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Pottery	1	Lip glazed interior plant pot?	Victorian or later
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Pottery	1	Thin walled piece glazed interior	Victorian or later
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Pottery	1	Red body shows poor glaze exterior	Victorian or later
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Pottery	2	Mustard glazed pottery Yellow Ware	Victorian or later – C19th
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Pottery	1	Cup lip and handle scar Geometric blue pattern on white background	Victorian or later
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Pottery	1	Mustard glazed with white banding outlined with thin blue lines	Victorian or later
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Bone	3	Small pieces possible rabbit	
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Clay	1	Pipe stem 1663 x 1	1663
E/N 18 wall/cobble surface	Clay	1	Broken red brick handmade	pre C19th
E/S U/S	Pottery	1	1 plate/dish rim, yellowish glaze, circular brown pattern/groove Barnstaple Ware, Sgraffito (own bag)	C17th
E/S U/S	Clay	2	Clay pipe stems 1with spur attached 1663 x 2	1663
E/S U/S	Bone	1	1 animal bone butchered	
E/W U/S	Pottery	1	Neck/handle scar Bristol Ware Stoneware (own bag)	Late C17th
E/W U/S	Pottery	1	Unglazed pot	Victorian or later
E/W U/S	Pottery	1	Blue flower pattern	
E/W U/S	Pottery	1	White stoneware ginger beer bottle	

Trench/Context	Material	No.	Description	Period
E/W U/S	Glass	1	Moulded rim of glass vase - discarded	Victorian or later
E/W U/S	Pottery	1	Drainpipe	C19th
E/W U/S	Pottery	1	Interior lip white glaze with bluish green glaze in ridge	Victorian or later
E/W U/S	Bone	4	Butchered animal bones	
E/W U/S	Bone	1	Bird bone (chicken?)	
E/W U/S	Clay	5	Clay pipe stems 1563 x 2 (very early?) 1638 x 1 1663 x 1 1788 x 1	1563-1788
E/W U/S	Metal	1	Square Tapered nail with hammered over end for attaching metal tool to wooden or bone handle (own bag)	
E/W U/S	Plastic	1	White thin piece - discarded	
E/W U/S	Marine	1	Limpet shell	
E/W U/S	Marine	1	Part claw of crab	
E/W U/S	Glass	2	Green bottle glass - discarded	
F U/S	Pottery	2	Reddish Glaze with unglazed bands exterior	Victorian or later
F U/S	Pottery	4	Glazed black interior storage pot? Jackfield Ware	C18th/C19th
F U/S	Pottery	2	Bases & rimsherds cream interior brown exterior except stripe around base same pot?	Victorian or later
F U/S	Pottery	1	White Porcelain with thin parallel brown bands exterior	Victorian or later
F U/S	Marine	8	Common Limpets from exposed & sheltered shoreline	
F U/S	Pottery	1	Rim of large white glazed pot	
F U/S	Pottery	1	Small piece of blue transfer on both sides	
F U/S	Pottery	1	Base rim & side wall blue transfer on exterior	
F U/S	Pottery	1	White glaze	
F U/S	Pottery	1	Small thick piece of Jackfield Ware	C18th?19th
F U/S	Glass	1	Thick large piece of base and side wall dark colour Onion Bottle	C18th?
F U/S	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem 1888 x 1	
F U/S	Marine	1	Limpet shell	
F U/S	Bone	2	Butchered animal bone	
F U/S	Bone	1	Sawn bone both sides of animal bone	
F U/S	Tooth	1	Tusk of pig (own bag)	
F U/S	Bone	1	Chicken bone	
F U/S	Marine	3	Pieces that fit together appears to be Lower jaw of a large eel (own bag)	
F U/S	Stone	1	Small white quartz pebble - discarded	
F 38/39	Pottery	1	Thin ginger/brown interior glaze	
F 38/39	Pottery	1	Large base rim with white glaze & blue bird & flower design	
F 38/39	Pottery	1	Rim of plate White glaze with blue fern design	
F 38/39	Pottery	1	Rim of plate White glaze with blue design	
F 38/39	Pottery	1	Thick white glazed curved piece	
F 38/39	Pottery	1	Degraded piece with ginger glaze	
F 38/39	Mineral	1	Pieces of shale?	
F 38/39	Bone	5	Butchered animal bone - the 2 thin pieces fit, newer break?	
F 38/39	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem 1600 x 1	1600
F 41	Pottery	1	Rim dark brown Jackfield Ware	C18th/C19th
F 41	Pottery	1	Interior glazed light brown Post Med GRE ? (own bag)	GRE??C18th/C19th
F 41	Pottery	1	Small piece of interior glazed light brown Post Med GRE ? (own bag)	GRE??C18th/C19th
F 41	Marine	1	Small limpet shell	
F 41	Bone	3	Butchered animal bone	

Trench/Context	Material	No.	Description	Period
F 41	Bone	1	Bird bone with two small holes drilled in head of bone may be tool?	
F 48	Bone	19	Butchered animal bones & fragments	
F 48	Bone	2	Possible Fish Jaw bones (bag of its own)	
F 48	Clay	6	Clay pipe stems 1663 x 2 1688 x 3 1788 x 1	1663-1788
F 48	Marine	3	2 whole 1 broken limpet	
F 48	Marine	1	Bottom valve of oyster	
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	Handle	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	Red Interior glaze	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	Olive Interior glaze	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	Ginger coloured Interior glaze	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Pottery	2	Blue patterned exterior and white interior glazed china	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Pottery	2	White glazed on both sides	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Clay	1	Red floor tile	
F/S U/S	Bone	2	Animal bones 1 rib and 1 long bone butchered	
F/S U/S	Bone	1	Friable head of bone - not washed	
F/S U/S	Marine	10	Limpet shells	
F/S U/S	Clay	2	Clay pipe stem circa 1538 x 1 circa 1788 x 1	1538-1788
F/S U/S	Cu object	1	Copper nail	
F/S U/S	Stone	3	3 pea sized white quartz pebbles - discarded	
F/S U/S	Pottery	2	Thin Green glazed, external chevrons & geometric design. Refined earthenware (own bag)	C18th/C19th
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	White base with rim of plate design thin purple rectangles	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	Chinese Porcelain	C18th
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	Small blue geometric & fern flower design both sides	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Pottery	2	Cream ware	C18th/C19th
F/S U/S	Pottery	2	Bristol/Somerset Ware	C18th
F/S U/S	Pottery	3	White Stoneware	C19th/C20th
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	Bristol Ware Stoneware (own bag)	C18th
F/S U/S	Pottery	1	Base & body sherd Cornish Post-Medieval Coarse ware (own bag)	C17th?
F/S U/S	Pottery	8	Glazed interiors various Victorian or later	Victorian or later
F/S U/S	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem 1756 x 1	1756
F/S U/S	Bone	8	Animal bone & fragments	
F/S U/S	Marine	3	Parts of crab claws	
F/S U/S	Marine	1	Limpet shell	
F/S U/S	Marine	1	Broken scallop shell top valve	
F/S U/S	Fe objects	3	3 encrusted pieces - discarded	
F/S U/S (S end)	Pottery	1	Large pot rim with part of handle glazed on both sides a reddish/black colour Jackfield Ware (own bag)	F/S (S end)
F/S U/S (S end)	Fe Object	1	Encrusted nail? - discarded	F/S (S end)
G U/S	Pottery	1	Cream/yellow stoneware	Victorian or later
G U/S	Pottery	1	White base stoneware	Victorian or later
G U/S	Pottery	1	Large land drain?	Victorian or later
G U/S	Clay	2	Cay pipe stems 1850 x 1 1888 x 1	1850-1888
G U/S	Pottery	1	Yellow with white/blue flowers/brown inlaid pattern Barnstaple Ware Sgraffito decoration. (own bag)	C17th to early C18th
G U/S	Bone	2	Pig bones	
G U/S	Bone	1	Pig bone handle? Sawn end & interior modified. Other end broken	

Trench/Context	Material	No.	Description	Period
			possible hole for string? (own bag)	
G U/S	Clay	2	Clay pie stems 1 with mouth lip 1725 x 1	1725
G U/S	Glass	1	Clear glass thin picture glass rather than window - discarded	Victorian or later
G Well 87 Fill 91	Pottery	1	Olive glazed interior	Victorian or later
G Well 87 Fill 91	Pottery	2	Grey Stoneware	Victorian or later
G Well 87 Fill 91	Pottery	1	White glaze with parallel dark brown stripe exterior	Victorian or later
G Well 87 Fill 91	Fe Object?	1	1 ball shaped object unidentified material /red iron oxide staining. Kept	
G Well 87 Fill 91	Fe Object	1	Encrusted bill hook shaped object - discarded	
G Well 87 Fill 92	Pottery	1	Small base rim white china	Victorian or later
G Well 87 Fill 92	Bone	7	Sawn animal vertebrae & long bone sawn	
G Well 87 Fill 92	Plastic	1	Piece of blue plastic washer? - discarded	
G Well 87 Fill 92	Fe Objects	4	Iron encrusted objects - discarded	
G Well 87 Fill 94	Glass	9	Pieces of blue wine bottle - discarded	
G Well 87 Fill 94	Bone	3	Bird bones?	
G Well 87 Fill 95	Pottery	1	White stoneware jar	Victorian or later
G Well 87 Fill 95	Pottery	1	Rim of flower pot	Victorian or later
G Well 87 Fill 95	Bone	1	Animal bone	
G Well 87 Fill 95	Fe object	1	Encrusted iron nail - discarded	
G Well 87 Fill 95	Metal	2	Small metal objects with curved ends (own bag)	
H 112	Bone	5	4 butchered bones & 1 bird bone	
H 112	Marine	1	Limpet	
H (E end) 126	Pottery	1	Cornish ware, large vessel, no residue. Storage Jar/Cistern (own bag)	13th-C14th
H (E end) 126	Mortar	1	Mortar - discarded	
H 128	Bone	3	Butchered animal bones	
I 137	Pottery	2	White glazed with floral blue pattern pieces fit together	Victorian or later
I 137	Pottery	1	White glazed with floral green & brown pattern	Victorian or later
I 137	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem 1788 x 1	1788
I 137	Marine	1	Limpet shell	
I 137	Bone	2	Animal bones 1 butchered sheep? shoulder blade + rabbit bone	
I 137/142	Pottery	2	Glazed interior 1 x incised dark line pattern Barnstaple Ware (own bag)	C18th
I 137/142	Bone	16	Butchered animal bone and fragments (left lower jaw, 2 teeth of calf/young cow)	
I 137/142	Marine	4	Limpet shells	
I 137/142	Clay	2	Ridge tile Cornish fabric (own bag)	C17th to C18th
I 137/142	Clay	1	Ridge tile red fabric Bridgewater Terracotta (own bag)	C18th/C19th
I 137/142	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem 1663 x 1	1663
I 143/142 junction	Pottery	1	Glazed 1 side Donyatt Ware ?? (own bag)	C18th?
I/2 U/S	Flint	1	Borer tool worked on two edges	Prehistoric
I/2 U/S	Marine	2	Limpet shells	
J Drain trench (NW end)	Bone	1	Sawn long bone both ends at an angle length 60.5mm x approx. 47mm dia.	

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