



Camel Creek Adventure Park, St Issey, Cornwall Archaeological Evaluation



Camel Creek Adventure Park, St Issey, Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation

Client	RPS
Report Number	2020R068
Date	October 2020
Status	Final
Report author(s)	Fiona Fleming
Checked by	Andy Jones
Approved by	Andy Jones
Project number	147060
Site code	CCA20
Data location	\\CAU\Archive\Sites\C\Camel Creek Adventure Park Evaluation 147060\Report
Historic England / ADS OASIS online reference	cornwall2-404246
Planning reference	PA19/00934

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Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

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

Tel: (01872) 323603

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

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by RPS and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Fiona Fleming. The fieldwork team comprised Project Officers Carolyn Royall, Jo Sturgess and Cathy Parkes and Site Assistants Graham Britton, Eustace Long and Richard Mikulski.

Carl Thorpe completed the finds report, Connor Motley digitised the site drawings.

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.

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Abbreviations

BGS	British Geological Survey
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall
RPS	RPSGroup
SUMO	SUMO Geophysics Ltd

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation at Camel Creek Adventure Park, St Issey, Cornwall following a geophysical survey of the site (SUMO 2020). Associated planning application reference: PA19/00934.

A total of 38 evaluation trenches were planned, of which 35 were eventually excavated. A total of 65 features were identified, the majority of which were undated but which included ditches, pits, postholes, stakeholes and possible ring gullies of probable prehistoric date as well as additional field boundary ditches of possible medieval and/or post medieval date. Some possible features associated with post-medieval mining and quarrying were also identified.

Significant features identified include several areas of prehistoric activity indicating possible settlement or working areas, including possible roundhouse structures, along with potentially associated field systems and/or enclosures. Very little dating evidence was found to securely date features, although two pits containing probable Neolithic Grooved Ware were recorded in Trench 30, Area 3.

Recommendations for mitigation comprise identifying areas for targeted open area excavation or strip map and sample prior to any groundworks, the extent of these to be reviewed against the impact of the proposed development as well as the archaeological potential of the area.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by RPS to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at Camel Creek Adventure Park, St Issey, Cornwall associated with a planning application (PA19/00934) submitted to Cornwall Council for the siting of 198 holiday lodges along with the provision of new landscaping, access roads and associated infrastructure.

Subsequent to the submission of the planning application, a geophysical survey was undertaken over much of the application site (SUMO 2020). Following this, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by RPS (2020) to provide the methodologies for the evaluation (see Appendix 4).

2.2 Location and setting

Camel Creek Adventure Park is situated within rolling farmland on the south side of the Camel Estuary. It is located on the northwest facing slopes of a small river valley, which feeds into Little Petherick Creek to the north. The high ground of Trelow Downs lies just to the south. Centred on NGR SW 92134 69468, the site is located approximately 2.3 km south-south-west of St Issey and 7.2 km south-west of Wadebridge. The small village of Tredinnick is approximately 650 m to the northeast (Figs 1 and 2).

The site covers much of the southern part of the Adventure Park and incorporates an area of land which has an extant planning permission for the construction of holiday lodges (ref. E1/2008/00525). The site measures around 17.6 hectares and includes open pasture, ponds, woodland, existing park rides and an area of photovoltaic solar panels. As part of the proposed development, the existing park rides within the site would be dismantled and removed, but the photovoltaic solar panels would remain operational in their current location (RPS 2020).

The underlying bedrock within the whole of the site comprises sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Bedruthan Formation, laid down in the Devonian period. The British Geological Survey (BGS) records superficial Head deposits along the western edge of the site.

The Historic Landscape Character of the immediate area surrounding the site is Anciently Enclosed Land (Farmland: Medieval). This is ancient agricultural heartland which has been settled and farmed since prehistory but whose field and settlement patterns were formalised during the medieval period, although often preserving older boundary lines. Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) has a high potential for buried archaeology from medieval and earlier periods (Cornwall County Council 1996; Herring 1998).

2.3 Site History

* Monument numbers from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) are given, prefix MCO, in brackets.

Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site includes several Bronze Age barrows on Trelow Downs to the south, several of which are Scheduled Monuments. The barrow cemetery on Trelow Downs is one of several located on the high downland of Denzell Downs and St Breock Downs to either side. The remains of a possible prehistoric field system (MCO29907) also survive on the northern slopes of Trelow Downs and two prehistoric settlement enclosures, or 'rounds', are to be found within 0.7 km west of the site; at Bogee Farm (MCO21414) and within 1.4km to the north of the site, at Trenance (MCO8685). Both of these enclosures are also Scheduled Monuments. These types of enclosed settlements in Cornwall typically span the Late Iron Age into the Roman and sometimes post-Roman/early medieval periods.

Camel Creek Adventure Park contains the early medieval settlement of Trelow, which was first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt 'Trelewyth' (Gover 1948). The name is of Cornish origin and contains the place-name elements *tre* meaning 'estate, farmstead' and a personal name (Padel 1985). Some of the curvilinear fields to the south of Trelow,

and within the area of proposed development, are likely to also be at least early medieval in origin and part of the former settlement holding. Several early medieval and medieval settlements are located in close vicinity to the site, including Trevibban (MCO17915) to the northwest, which was the home of the Carew family, and Tredinnick (MCO17148), to the north.

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records a number of shafts and mining features within the proposed development area. These are thought to be associated with a former lead and silver mine known as Trelow Mine (MCO12651). This was active during the 1860s and 1870s and exploited several north to south coursing lodes containing lead ore and one east to west lode. In the 1860s an exploratory adit was driven eastwards from the valley of the Mellingey Stream (the western boundary of the site) and several shafts were then sunk. The exact location of the adit is not known but a number of shafts and small areas of mine waste are shown on OS maps from 1880 onwards. The OS 1st Edition map shows the location of an engine house (MCO57696) positioned close to a shaft and a finger dump in Area 5 (see Fig 14). The engine house is no longer present on an OS map of 1907, suggesting that the mine had ceased to be operational for some time by that date. The shafts have subsequently been capped and one lies within an area which is now a large pond within the adventure park (RPS 2020).

A programme of archaeological investigation has been undertaken immediately to the west of the site in connection with the consented Camel Creek Resort development (application ref. PA15/08900). The investigation included geophysical survey followed by trial trenching. Three pieces of worked flint were recovered from a linear feature identified within one of the trial trenches. These pieces were related to various stages of blade manufacture and indicate activity of potentially earlier Neolithic date. A fourth piece of worked flint was found in the topsoil of the same trench, but no further pieces were found in any other excavated archaeological feature or topsoil context. The linear features were considered to present elements of former field systems. A number of annular features were also examined. These were found to be probable settlement features of later prehistoric or Roman date rather than further examples of the Bronze Age round barrows known from within the vicinity of the site (RPS 2020).

A recent geophysical survey (SUMO 2020) of the Camel Creek Adventure Park site was carried out across six land parcels (Areas 1-6). Land in the southern part of Area 2 and the northern part of Area 3 was not surveyed due to storage of equipment and materials in these areas. Land within the rest of the site was not suitable for survey due to being:

- a. woodland which is to be retained; or
- b. occupied by existing rides or other operational elements of the adventure park and clearly subject to considerable modification as part of that use.

Anomalies suggesting the presence of features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified within much of the land subject to geophysical survey (see Fig 3). These include linear features and also penannular features similar to those identified in the geophysical survey of the land to the west (the Camel Creek Resort site) which were tentatively identified through trial trenching as settlement features of later prehistoric or Roman date; particularly identified in Areas 3 and 5. Some of the linear features (Areas 3 and 6) appear to correspond with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping of the area, probably associated with the development of the historic field pattern at Trelow Farm which is adjacent to the adventure park. The geophysical survey also recorded the location of modern services as well as land which appears to have been disturbed or covered with material that affected the survey (e.g., the corner of Area 4, the south-west edge of Area 5, the whole of Area 6).

3 Methodology

3.1 Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the evaluation was to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area in order to assess the potential location and nature of archaeological remains within the site.

Key objectives were:

- To identify the nature, character, extent and possible date of any archaeological sites and/or features within the site;
- To assess the survival, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological remains;
- To ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation; and
- To prepare an appropriate archaeological archive including the treatment and preservation of any artefacts.

The WSI for the project identified the following research aims, in accordance with the current South West Archaeological Research Framework (Grove and Croft 2012):

21 – Improve our understanding of the environmental aspects of farming.

29 – Improve understanding on non-villa Roman rural settlement.

40 – Improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory.

Additional research aims might include:

- Late prehistoric to early medieval landscape and settlement transition
- Post-medieval mining landscapes

3.2 Working methods

The evaluation was undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014a) following the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014b). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

A total of 38 trenches 30m by 1.8m were initially laid out to British National Grid coordinates using a Leica GPS device. Trenches were numbered 1-38 in a continuous sequence (see Fig 3). Prior to excavation trenches were scanned using a CAT scanner to identify buried services.

Owing to the location of overhead power cables, the E end of Trench 23 in Area 4 was repositioned to the SE, Trench 24 in Area 3 was shortened to 11.5m, Trench 26 in Area 3 was split into two shorter trenches 13m by 1.8m and 14.6 by 1.8m, the southern most of these two trenches also being swung to the SE. Trenches 35 and 36 in Area 3 were moved slightly SE and E respectively to avoid a modern fenceline, and Trench 35 was shortened to 14m in length.

Trench 27 in Area 3 was not excavated due to its proximity to the overhead cables. Trenches 37 and 38 were not excavated due to their being located within an area of disturbed ground and modern dump, which includes Asbestos.

The trenches were opened up using a mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket to remove all disturbed soil and ploughsoil horizons down to the level of any archaeological horizons or the natural geological surface, whichever was encountered first. The cleaning and recording of any identified archaeological features then proceeded by hand and was undertaken as outlined in the WSI and project design (Fleming 2020; RPS 2020).

Once the trenches had been excavated and recorded, they were backfilled using the mechanical excavator.

4 Archaeological results

The results from the evaluation are presented here by trench.

A total of 270 contexts were recorded of which 64 were cut features and one was a possible built structure.

Context numbers were issued from a continuous sequence for each trench. Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [1], deposits in round brackets, (2), and structures without brackets, 3. Full dimensions of features are given in the Contexts table in Appendix 1.

Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 1, finds are described in Appendix 2 and samples in Appendix 3.

The majority of the trenches were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (SUMO 2020). Additional trenches (T1 and T2) were positioned to test Area 6, which was identified as ground that was disturbed or covered with a material that affected the survey of that area. Two further trenches were positioned in the southwest corner of Area 5 (T3) and the southeast corner of Area 4 (T19) to investigate similar discrete areas of potentially disturbed ground.

The areas as numbered in the survey report are used here for correlation (Areas 3-6). Numbers given to anomalies in that report are also used here, without further reference.



Figure 3 Location of the original evaluation trenches superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.1 Area 6

*For features superimposed on geophysical survey in Trenches 1 and 2 see Fig 4

4.1.1 Trench 1

This trench was within an area of potentially disturbed ground. This was not apparent in the trench, which was excavated down to a natural horizon (103) of mottled yellowish grey stony silty clay at a depth of 0.45m and overlaid by subsoil (102) and topsoil (101). Several features were identified cutting the natural horizon.

From SW to NE:

[105]

A NW-SE aligned linear gully terminal with concave sides and base and containing a single greyish brown silty clay fill (104) with occasional quartz fragments and charcoal flecks was identified towards the SW end of the trench. A flint burin of possible Mesolithic date was recovered from the feature.

[107]

A shallow and poorly defined hollow measuring 0.3m by 0.48m and 0.04m deep with an irregular profile and base and containing a single greyish brown silty clay fill (106). The feature was tentatively identified as a possible truncated posthole. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

[111]

A circular pit 0.3m in diameter across the top with straight sides and a concave base and containing a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (110). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

[113]

A shallow NW-SE aligned linear gully with concave sides and a flat base and a single greyish brown silty clay fill (112) with occasional quartz fragments and charcoal flecks was identified just north of centre of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

[109]

A WNW-ESE aligned sub-linear gully containing a single greyish brown silty clay fill (108) and with an irregular profile and base was identified towards the NE end of the trench, truncated by a possible modern service trench on its NW side.

Interpretation

The linear features remain undated but broadly align with the historic field pattern on a WNW-ESE axis. A historic field boundary recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map (Fig 13) is suggested as crossing the SW end of T1 on this same alignment, although none of the features recorded in T1 appear to directly correspond with this.

Features [107] and [111] are interpreted as possible postholes, potentially indicating prehistoric activity at this location and the possibility of prehistoric structures, but this was not clearly identified.

4.1.2 Trench 2

This trench was also within an area of potentially disturbed ground towards the SE corner of Area 6. The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (202) of yellowish red silty clay at a depth of 0.3m and overlaid by topsoil (201). Two linear features were identified cutting the natural horizon.

[206]

A NW-SE aligned linear ditch with concave sides and base and containing a greyish brown silty clay fill (204) above a base fill (205) of stony silt was identified towards the SW end of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

[208]

A WNW-ESE linear ditch with concave sides and base and containing a single dark greyish brown silty clay fill (207) with large angular stones towards the base was identified towards the centre of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

Interpretation

Both features in Trench 2 broadly align with the historic field pattern and in character suggest possible ditches either side of a removed field boundary. A historic field boundary recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map (Fig 13) is suggested as crossing the NE end of T2 on this same alignment but does not obviously correlate with either of the ditched features.

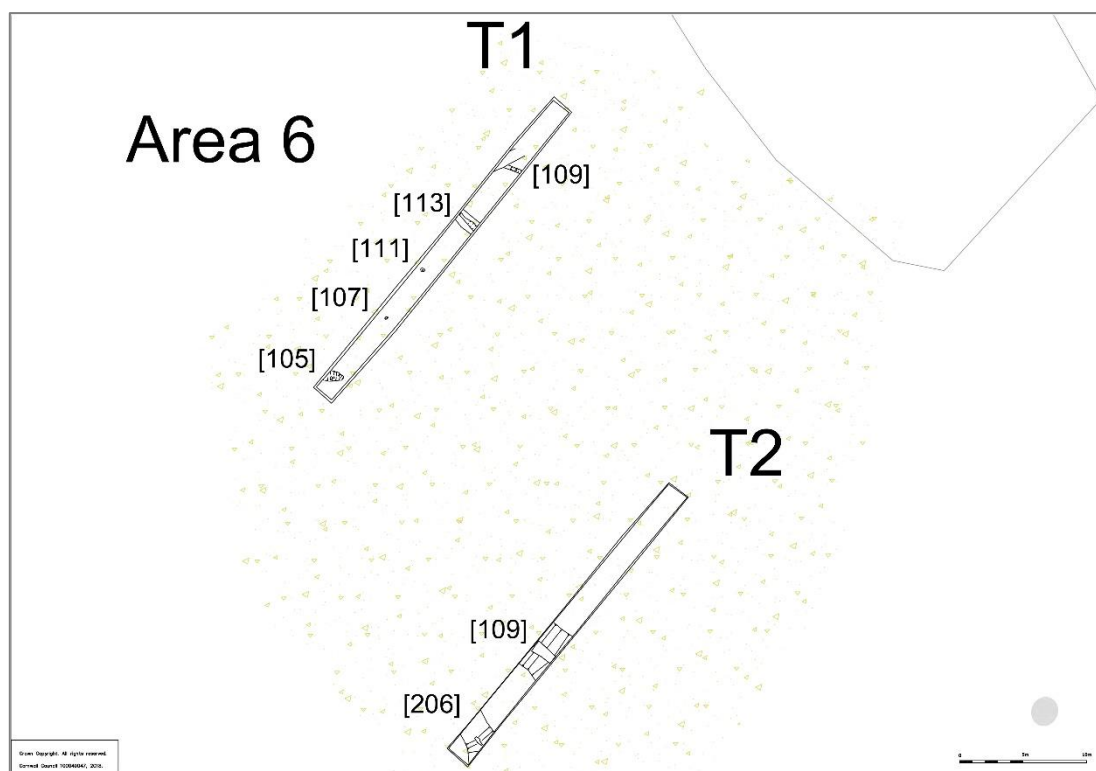


Figure 4 Features present in Trenches 1 and 2 in Area 6, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.2 Area 5

*For features superimposed on geophysical survey in Trenches 3-14 see Figs 5-7

4.2.1 Trench 3

This trench was located across an area of possible disturbed ground in the SW edge of Area 5 and positioned to investigate a substantial curvilinear anomaly (20).

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (303) of greyish yellow silty clay at a depth of 0.45m and overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (302) and topsoil (301).

[305]

Section drawing Fig 15; section photograph Fig 21.

The anomaly was revealed to represent a NNW-SSE aligned ditch, 3m wide with concave sides and an irregular base containing multiple silty clay fills (304) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313). No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

Interpretation

The alignment of the feature broadly corresponds with the historic field system but appears to be cut by the site of post-medieval mine workings. The form of the feature suggested an amalgamation of an earlier ditch and a secondary recut ditch or pit, potentially a ditch of prehistoric or medieval date incorporating a post-medieval mining feature, perhaps a prospecting pit.

4.2.2 Trench 4

This trench was positioned within an area of suggested plough marks. The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (403) of greyish yellow stony silty clay at a depth of 0.3m-0.4m and overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (402) and topsoil (401). No features corresponding to the anomalies, or additional features, were identified.

4.2.3 Trench 5

This trench was positioned to investigate an unnumbered NW-SE aligned linear anomaly that intersected/dissected a possible curvilinear anomaly (17) at its SE end.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (503) of brownish red silty clay at a depth of 0.5m and overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (502) and topsoil (501).

[504]

Section photograph Fig 13.

A roughly 0.7m wide linear deposit of loosely formed stones of varying size within a matrix of dark brown slightly plastic silty clay was identified towards the NE end of the trench. Some scattered large stones lay adjacent, possibly tumble, but otherwise the area was free of stone.

Interpretation

Although poorly defined the feature may be the base of an undated wall or structure, although a geological origin is also possible. The feature is located 30m SW of a post-medieval mine shaft and may represent a post-medieval mining related feature. The linear deposit does not appear to correspond with the linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, which was not present in the trench.

4.2.4 Trench 6

This trench was positioned to investigate a curvilinear anomaly (17) intersected/dissected by the linear anomaly [504] identified in T5.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (603) of greyish yellow stony silty clay and overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (602) and topsoil (601).

[607]

The curvilinear anomaly (17) was revealed to represent an E-W aligned section of a 0.9m wide curvilinear ditch with concave sides and base and containing a single brownish grey charcoal flecked silty clay fill (606), which was identified towards the S end of the trench. The northern side of the curvilinear anomaly was not uncovered in the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

[605]

A shallow sub-circular 0.6m in diameter pit with concave sides and base and containing a single greyish brown silty clay fill (604) was identified to the north of [607]. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature, but it is located within the interior of the curvilinear anomaly and may be related.

Interpretation

With no dating evidence available an interpretation is not certain, but this may be evidence for a prehistoric roundhouse at this location. The form is similar to a curvilinear anomaly (19) to the SE, which was potentially corroborated by features identified in Trench 13.

4.2.5 Trench 7

This trench was positioned to investigate a weak linear anomaly (16) on the N side of Area 5 and a discrete area of strong magnetic disturbance (28) speculated to be a possible mining related feature.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (703) of brownish red stony silty clay and overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (702) and topsoil (701). Neither of the linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey were uncovered in the trench.

A flint burin and a burnt flint blade, both of Mesolithic-Neolithic date, were recovered from subsoil (702).

[705]

A shallow circular 1.3m in diameter pit containing a single very stony silty clay fill (704) which included possible thermally cracked quartz fragments was identified towards the E end of the trench, just beyond the eastern edge of the area of possible magnetic disturbance (28). No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

Interpretation

A pit containing evidence of processing activity, undated.

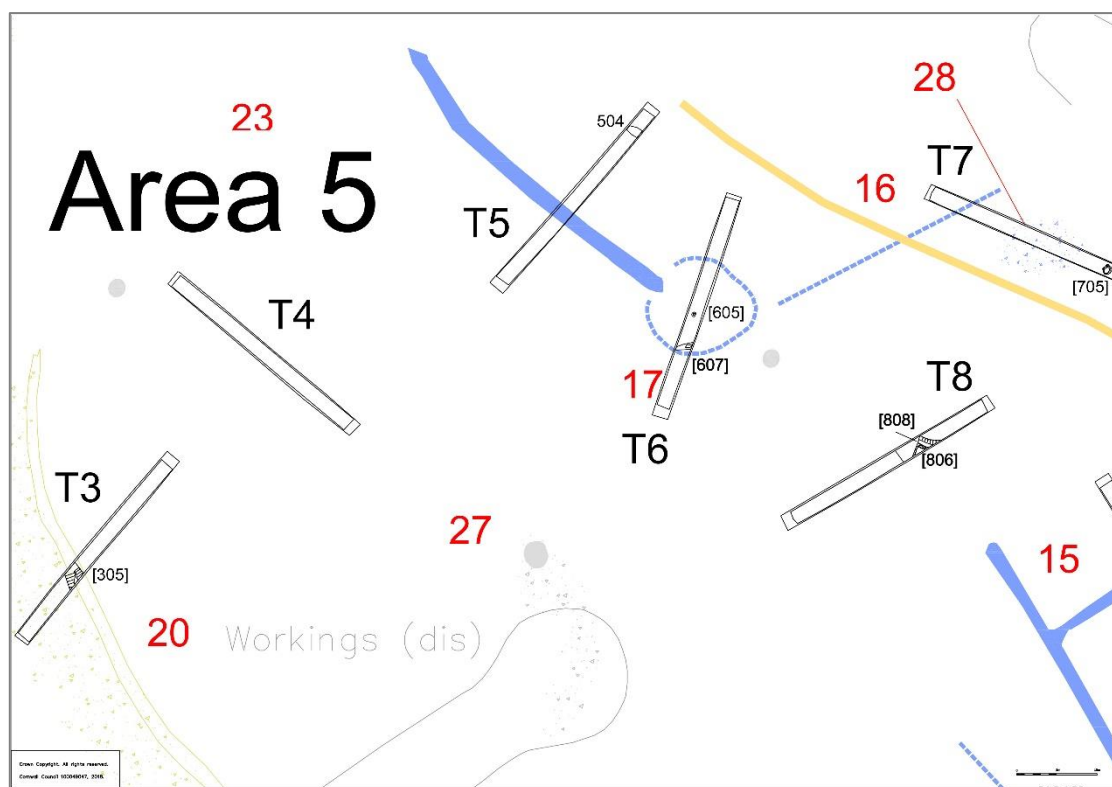


Figure 5 Features present in Trenches 3 to 8 in Area 5, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.2.6 Trench 8

This trench was positioned to investigate an area of possible ploughing, possibly representing medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (804) of reddish yellowish stony silty clay at a depth of 0.4m. Overlying the natural at 0.35m depth was a reddish brown soft stony silty clay (803), possibly colluvium, which was overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (802) and topsoil (801).

Three worked flints of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were recovered from the colluvium (803), including a Mesolithic flint blade/knife (Fig 38).

[808]

Section drawing Fig 15; section photograph Fig 22.

A shallow W-E aligned V-shaped linear ditch 0.9m wide and possibly containing two silty clay fills (809) (807) was identified just E of centre of the trench. The trench appeared to cut the colluvium (803). The E side of the ditch was concave and gently sloping.

[806]

Section drawing Fig 15; section photograph Fig 22.

A wide shallow pit with a layer of possible degraded iron pan at its base and a fill (805) of very stony silty clay was identified, which truncated the W side of ditch [808]. A linear slot on the E side of [806] was identified, potentially part of [806] but possibly part of an earlier feature; perhaps a relict W edge of [808]. The fill of the linear slot was a slightly stony silty clay (810), overlain by (805).

A flint blade of possible Mesolithic date was recovered from the fill (805) of pit [806].

Interpretation

The W-E alignment of ditch [808] is similar to many of the linear features identified in areas 5 and 6 and may represent a medieval/post-medieval field boundary ditch. The pit [806] cutting this ditch may be a post-medieval mining related feature, possibly a prospecting pit. Neither feature [806] or [808] were identified on the geophysical survey.

4.2.7 Trench 9

This trench was positioned to investigate an area of possible ploughing and to potentially pick up the SE end of linear anomaly (20), which bordered an area of possible disturbed ground adjacent to the post-medieval mine workings.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (903) of yellowish red slightly stony silty clay at a depth of 0.4m, which was overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (902) and topsoil (901).

No features were identified in this trench, although an area of loose stone was uncovered at the SW end of the trench which may correspond with the area of disturbed ground. The linear anomaly (20) was not uncovered, although it is possible it may have underlain the area of loose stone, which was not excavated.

A broken flint blade of possible Mesolithic date was recovered from the subsoil (902).

4.2.8 Trench 10

This trench was located within an area of possible ploughing. The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1003) of yellowish brown stony silty clay at a depth of 0.4m, which was overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (1002) and topsoil (1001).

No features were identified in this trench.

4.2.9 Trench 11

This trench was located within an area of possible ploughing at the SE corner of Area 5. The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1103) of yellowish red silty clay at a depth of 0.4m, which was overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (1102) and topsoil (1101).

[1105]

An E-W aligned linear gully 0.9m wide with concave sides and a flat base and containing two fills of brownish grey (1106) and yellowish brown silty clay (1104) was identified at the SW end of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. Although not picked up on the geophysical survey, the raw data does indicate a weak E-W aligned linear anomaly running across the SE corner of Area 5 which may correspond with this feature.

(1107)

Towards the centre to NE end of the trench a 13m wide linear strip of disturbed ground comprised of a yellowish grey loose and very stony silty clay with frequent large angular stones and an inner band of Manganese stained rock or slag was identified. This stony layer corresponded with a wide shallow linear depression visible beyond the NW side of the trench and continuing NW towards the former engine house (MCO57696) associated with Trelow Mine. To the SE the feature aligned on a NW-SE running trackway which dog-legged to the W at the SE corner of the field.

Interpretation

Feature (1107) may represent the bed of a post-medieval trackway, possibly associated with the former Trelow Mine. The trackway is recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map (Fig 13). Gully [1105] remains undated but aligns along the direction of the possible ploughing and may represent a medieval/post-medieval agricultural feature, possibly a drainage ditch.

4.2.10 Trench 12

This trench was positioned to investigate a weak SW-NE aligned unnumbered linear anomaly towards the SE side of Area 5, along with a discrete sub-circular anomaly to the NW of this.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1203) of greyish yellow stony silty clay at a depth of 0.4m, which was overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (1202) and topsoil (1201).

The sub-circular anomaly was not present in this trench.

[1205]

The linear anomaly was revealed to represent a shallow 1m wide flat-bottomed SW-NE aligned ditch containing a single reddish brown silty clay fill (1204). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Interpretation

The SW-NE alignment of [1205] is similar to other linear features identified by the geophysical survey (15; 16) in the NE corner of Area 5 (and potentially including linear feature [808] in T8). These features may constitute part of a contemporary field system which potentially pre-dates the historic field pattern, which is likely to be predominantly medieval in origin. A prehistoric date for this earlier field system is possible.

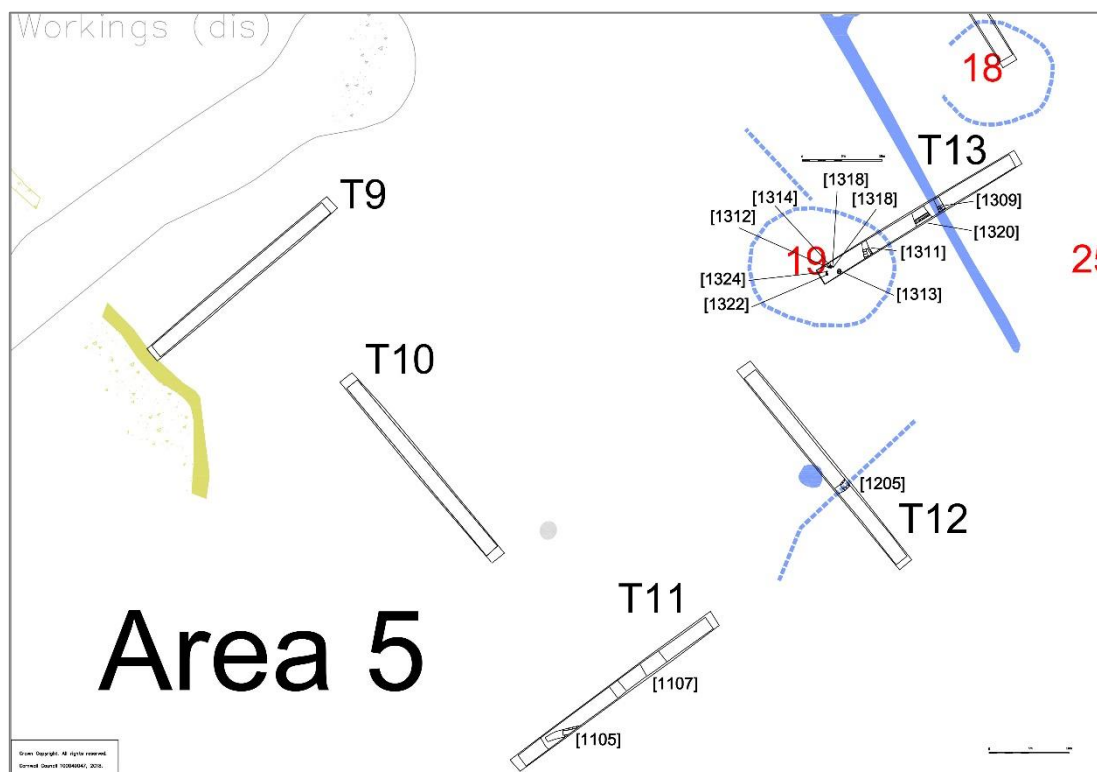


Figure 6 Features present in Trenches 9 to 13 in Area 5, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.2.11 Trench 13

This trench was positioned to investigate a curvilinear anomaly (19) and a NW-SE aligned linear anomaly (15) to the NE of this.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1303) of reddish yellow stony silty clay at a depth of 0.5m, which was overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (1302) and topsoil (1301).

The curvilinear anomaly was not precisely identified in this trench, although several features were identified to the SW of its suggested NE edge that may be associated with the interior of this feature:

[1311]

Section drawing Fig 16; photograph Fig 25.

A slightly curvilinear N-SSW aligning gully/ditch 0.1m wide and containing a single slightly stony yellowish brown silty clay fill (1310) was identified approximately 3m SW of the outer NE edge of the curvilinear anomaly and potentially within its interior. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

To the SW of ditch [1311] a number of pits of varying size were identified:

[1312]

Plan drawing Fig 20; Section drawing Fig 16; Photographs Figs 26 and 27.

A sub-circular pit/posthole 0.4m wide with steep straight sides and a flat base, containing a single dark reddish brown stony silty clay fill (1307) with charcoal flecks.

[1314]

Plan drawing Fig 20; Section drawing Fig 16; Photograph Fig 26.

A shallow 0.4m wide curvilinear gully into which posthole [1312] was set and containing the same reddish brown stony silty clay fill (1307).

A broken flint blade of Mesolithic date was recovered from the fill of gully [1314].

[1313]

Plan drawing Fig 20; Section drawing Fig 16; Photograph Fig 26.

A large circular pit/posthole 0.65m wide with straight sides and a flat base, containing a single reddish brown stony silty clay fill (1308) with two very large slate stones partially overlying the top edge of [1313].

[1316]

Plan drawing Fig 20; Section drawing Fig 16; Photograph Fig 27.

A small oval stakehole 0.1m wide containing a single dark reddish brown silty clay fill (1315) with charcoal flecks.

[1318]

Plan drawing Fig 20; Section drawing Fig 16; Photograph Fig 27.

A small oval stakehole 0.1m wide containing a single dark reddish brown silty clay fill (1317) with charcoal flecks.

[1322]

Section drawing Fig 16; Plan drawing Fig 20.

A shallow sub-circular pit/posthole containing a stony greyish brown silty clay fill (1321) with charcoal fragments. Some of the stones may be packing stones.

[1324]

Section drawing Fig 16; Plan drawing Fig 20.

A sub-circular pit/posthole with straight sides and a flat base and containing a stony greyish brown silty clay fill (1323) with charcoal fragments and possible Manganese.

(1306)

Plan drawing Fig 20.

A reddish/blackish brown silty clay deposit to the SW of ditch [1311], which may form an archaeological horizon, possibly a floor surface. Features [1312]-[1318] and [1322]-[1324] cut into this surface.

[1320]

Section drawing Fig 16; Plan drawing Fig 20.

An irregular NW-SE aligned shallow ditched feature containing a single reddish brown very stony silty clay fill (1319) was identified towards the centre of this trench.

[1309]

Section drawing Fig 16; photograph Fig 20.

A NW-SE aligned V-shaped linear ditch, [1309], containing a single yellowish brown very stony fill was identified just over 1.2m to the NE of ditch [1320]. Ditch [1309] corresponds with the linear anomaly (15) indicated by the geophysical survey.

[1305]

Section drawing Fig 16; photograph Fig 25.

The 'cut' of a pit or void left by a large (Elvan?) stone in the SE section of T13. Possibly a deliberate stone setting as it appears bedded into the natural (1303). Located immediately adjacent to the NE side of ditch [1309].

Interpretation

Features [1311]-[1318] and [1322]-[1324] are likely to represent features within the interior of a possible prehistoric roundhouse of as yet undetermined date.

Ditches [1309] and [1320] may be associated with a removed field boundary of as yet unidentified date, although the juxtaposition of linear anomalies (15) and curvilinear anomalies (18) and (19) on the geophysical survey suggest a possible relationship and indicate a potentially prehistoric origin.

4.2.12 Trench 14

This trench was positioned to investigate a SW-NE aligned linear anomaly, part of feature (15) identified by the geophysical survey. Also, a curvilinear anomaly (18) located to the SE of this.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1403) of yellowish grey stony silty clay at a depth of 0.4m, which was overlaid by subsoil/ploughsoil (1402) and topsoil (1401).

The curvilinear anomaly (18) was not present in this trench.

[1405]

The linear anomaly was revealed to represent a SW-NE aligned V-shaped ditch 1.1m wide with straight sides and a concave base containing a single yellowish brown very stony friable silty clay fill (1404). The ditch is similar in profile to ditch [1309] to which it runs perpendicular. The fill of both ditches is also similar/identical.

No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Interpretation

Ditches [1405] and [1309] (and possibly [1320]) are presumed to be contemporary and probably part of an older underlying field system on a slightly different alignment to the current field pattern and potentially prehistoric in origin.

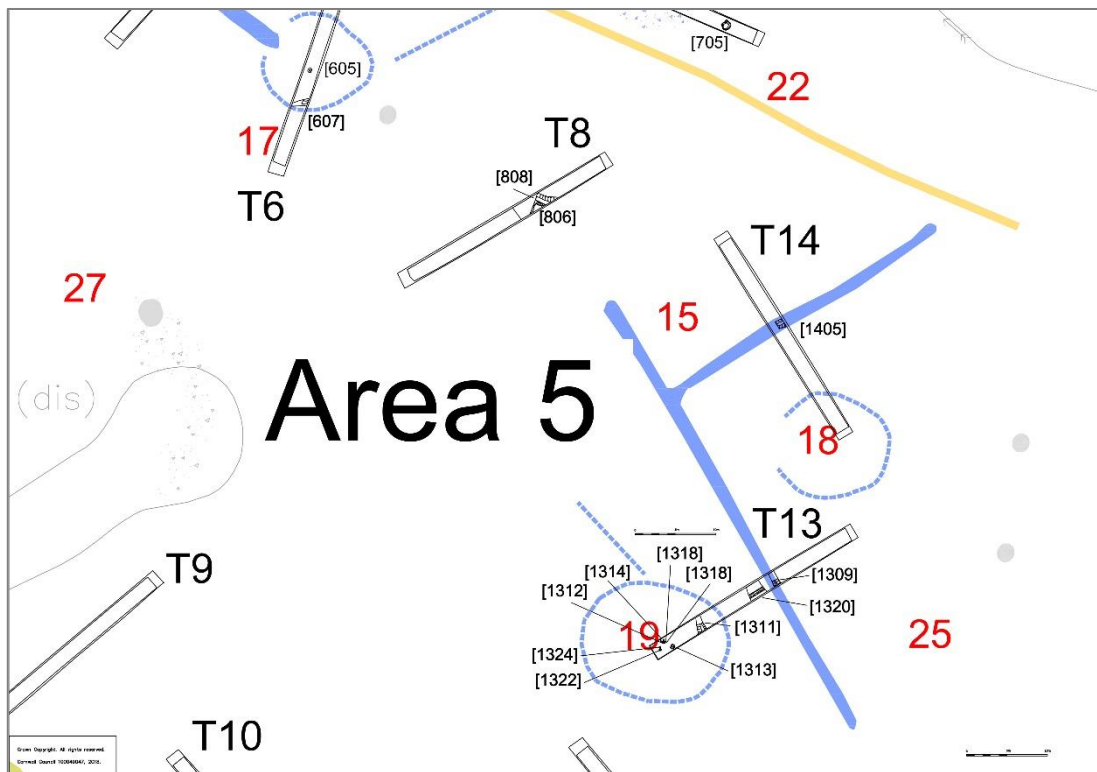


Figure 7 Features present in Trenches 8, 13 and 14 in Area 5, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.3 Area 4

**For features superimposed on geophysical survey in Trenches 15-23 see Figs 8 and 9*

4.3.1 Trench 15

This trench was positioned to investigate a group of discrete anomalous zones of potential archaeology (13) in the NW corner of Area 4.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1504) of yellowish brown stony silty clay at a depth of 0.5m at the NE end of the trench. The subsoil/ploughsoil (1502) was exposed to a depth of 0.2m-0.5m at both ends of the trench, overlain by topsoil (1401). An outcrop of slate stone (1503) was exposed in the centre of this trench at a depth of 0.3m, overlain by topsoil (1501).

[1505]

Plan drawing Fig 20; photograph Fig 28.

A small 1.3m wide quarry pit cut into the rock outcrop (1503) was identified at the centre of this trench, corresponding with the centremost of the anomalous zones identified by the geophysical survey. The quarry pit was between 0.3m and 0.45m deep and irregular in shape, revealing the planes of the natural bedrock. Two tool marks, [1506], were visible in the base of the pit. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

Interpretation

A post-medieval quarry pit.

4.3.2 Trench 16

This trench was positioned to investigate two linear anomalies, part of (10) on the geophysical survey and potentially archaeological in nature. The features are not well-defined owing to plough activity and/or ridge and furrow cultivation in this area.

The trench was initially excavated down through a colluvial deposit (1603) of reddish brown silty clay 0.45-0.6m deep overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (1602) and topsoil (1601). A natural horizon (1604) of yellowish grey stony silty clay was identified at around a depth of 0.6m, overlain by colluvium (1603) and containing a banding of stony/rocky substrate and additional stony pockets that were initially considered to be potentially anthropogenic in nature.

The two linear anomalies (10) were not clearly identified in this trench.

[1611]

Section drawing Fig 17; section photograph Fig 29.

A shallow depression 5m wide and 0.4m deep and containing multiple mixed, stony, clay/silty clay fills was identified broadly central in this trench. The fills of [1611] comprised a wide linear banding of large subangular stones (1605) on a broadly N-S alignment, bordered, and possibly slightly mixed with, a fill of weathered shillet stone in a yellowish brown silty clay matrix (1610) and overlain by a less stony yellowish brown silty clay (1609).

Interpretation

It is possible the features represent anthropogenic deposits, possibly the result of post-medieval mining activity in the area. The linear deposits of stone may represent the backfill of a former openwork or 'coffin', for example. Feature [1611] appears to be positioned between the two linear anomalies (10) identified by the geophysical survey, suggesting a possible association. If representing mining activity, these linears could possibly be in-filled openworks or 'coffins that' were created by following ore lodes up to the surface. The broadly N-S trending linear anomalies (10 and (11) identified on the geophysical survey are on a similar alignment to the mine shafts associated with Trelow Mine to the west, suggesting a possible relationship.

Alternatively, however, they could simply be part of the natural geological substratum in this area.

It is also possible that the two linear anomalies represented ephemeral features higher up in the sequence that were not clearly evident, or were excavated out, but nothing was visible in the section. A possible section, [1706] of the westernmost of the two linears was potentially identified in Trench 17, however, see below.

4.3.3 Trench 17

This trench was positioned to investigate the southern section of the linear anomaly (10) that was also investigated in Trench 16.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1703) of greyish yellow stony silty clay at a depth of 0.4m overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (1702) and topsoil (1701).

[1706]

The linear anomaly was revealed in this trench to be a very shallow and poorly defined NNE-SSW aligned gully 1m wide with concave sides and base containing a single reddish brown silty clay fill (1704).

[1707]

A small oval pit with straight sides and an irregular base and containing a single reddish brown stony silty clay fill (1705) was identified towards the W end of this trench.

No dating evidence was recovered from either feature in this trench.

Interpretation

Ditch/gully [1706] corresponds with the linear anomaly (10) and may represent an archaeological feature not positively identified in T16, possibly an agricultural feature such as a field boundary or drainage ditch. A geological origin is also possible, however.

4.3.4 Trench 18

This trench was positioned to investigate an anomalous zone (14) of potential archaeological or geological origin towards the SW corner of Area 4.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1815) of reddish yellow silty clay at a depth of 0.45m overlain by a 0.15m deep deposit of reddish brown silty clay colluvium (1803) below subsoil/ploughsoil (1802) and topsoil (1801).

[1806]

A shallow bean-shaped hollow/pit containing a single fill (1804) of yellowish brown slightly stony and charcoal flecked silty clay was identified towards the SE end of the trench.

[1807]

A shallow pit or the end of a possible ditch terminal was identified NE of [1806] and continuing below the N edge of the trench. The feature was 1.2m wide with concave sides and base and contained a single yellowish brown very stony and charcoal flecked silty clay fill (1805).

[1809]

A further shallow pit or possible ditch terminal was identified to the NW of [1807], 0.8m wide with concave base and sides and also containing a single yellowish brown very stony and charcoal flecked silty clay fill (1808), similar to (1805).

[1811] [1813] and [1814]

Photograph of [1813] and [1814] Fig 30.

Two small sub-circular/circular pits, probably postholes, were identified towards the NW end of this trench, approximately 6.5m apart and located close to the SW trench side. [1811] was 0.18m in diameter with straight sides and a flat base, fill (1810), whilst [1813] was 0.4m by 0.5m wide with concave sides and an irregular base, filled by (1812), into which a smaller pit or stakehole, [1814], was cut, also filled by (1812).

No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features in this trench.

Interpretation

The features revealed in this trench potentially correspond with what was identified as an anomalous zone. They suggest the zone may in fact represent archaeological activity in this area. The features suggest a probable prehistoric origin and potentially indicate the presence of a possible structure or working area at this location.

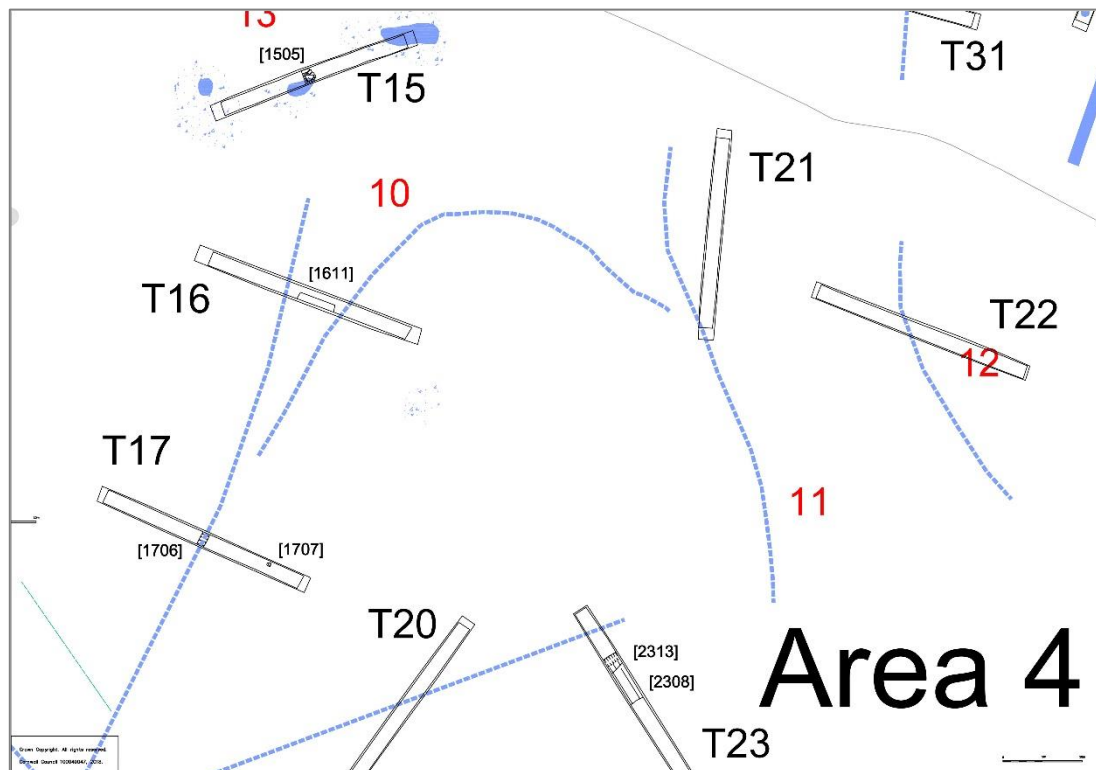


Figure 8 Features present in Trenches 15-17 and 20-23 in Area 4, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.3.5 Trench 19

This trench was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly (20) in the SE corner of Area 5, interpreted as a possible boundary feature or interface with alluvial or colluvial deposits.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (1903) of greyish yellow silty clay at a depth of 0.4m overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (1902) and topsoil (1901).

No features were identified in this trench but there was changes in the natural, between the greyish yellow stony silty clay and a greyish brown stony silty clay, with a clearly defined boundary between the two zones that closely corresponds with the linear anomaly (20) suggested by the geophysical survey.

4.3.6 Trench 20

This trench was positioned to investigate an unnumbered SW-NE aligned linear anomaly and was also positioned within an area of suggested ridge and furrow cultivation.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (2003) of reddish yellow stony silty clay at a depth of 0.4m overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (2002) and topsoil (2001).

The linear anomaly was not uncovered in this trench and no archaeological features were identified.

4.3.7 Trench 21

This trench was intended to investigate two linear anomalies (10) and (11) towards the N end of Area 4. Owing to the position of overhead power cables, the S end of the trench was repositioned to the SE to potentially overlay just linear anomaly (11).

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (2103) of greyish yellow silty clay at a depth of 0.4m overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (2102) and topsoil (2101).

The linear anomaly was not present in this trench, although a slight change in the natural and a banding of slates along the same alignment was uncovered, suggesting the anomaly may be geological in origin. No archaeological features were present.

4.3.8 Trench 22

This trench was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly (12) towards the NE corner of Area 4.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (2203) of greyish grey clean silty clay at a depth of 0.4m overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (2202) and topsoil (2201).

The linear anomaly was not present in this trench, although a slight change in the natural along the same alignment was uncovered, with an area of clean greyish compact clay broadly central in this trench bordered either side by a yellowish grey slightly stony silty clay. This suggests the anomaly may be geological in origin. No archaeological features were present.

4.3.9 Trench 23

This trench was positioned to investigate the NE end of an unnumbered SW-NE linear anomaly also investigated in T20. Owing to the position of overhead power cables, the E end of the trench was repositioned to the SE.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (2304) of greenish brown stony silty clay at a depth of 0.4m. Overlying the natural was a 0.1m deposit of reddish brown silty clay colluvium (2303) below subsoil/ploughsoil (2302) and topsoil (2301).

[2308]

Section drawing Fig 17; section photograph Fig 31.

A shallow linear depression was identified towards the northern half of this trench containing a loosely SW-NE linear deposit of large angular stones and quartz fragments (2305). The stony deposit lay within a wider banding of greyish brown very stony silty clay, (2307). The SW-NE alignment of [2308] broadly parallels the linear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey but appears located a few metres to the SE. Overlying (2305) and (2307) was a shallow deposit of greyish brown silty clay, (2306), sealed below the colluvium (2303).

[2313] and [2312]

Section drawing Fig 17; section photograph Fig 31.

A SW-NE aligned U-shaped linear ditch with straight sloping sides and a flat base and containing three stony silty clay fills (2310) (2311) and (2309) was identified cutting the SE side of the linear depression [2308]. Ditch [2313] may have been recut, [2312], on its SE side. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Interpretation

The feature [2308] may represent an outcrop of stony natural overlain by a former land surface, subsequently covered by colluvium. An anthropogenic origin cannot be ruled out, however, and it is possible that the features in T23 represent surface mining activity such as the remains of an in-filled former openwork or 'coffin' – the feature is not dissimilar to [1611] in T16 and may be associated.

Ditch [2313] may be a field boundary or drainage feature, date unknown. It broadly aligns with the current field pattern suggesting a medieval/post-medieval date, but an older origin is possible.

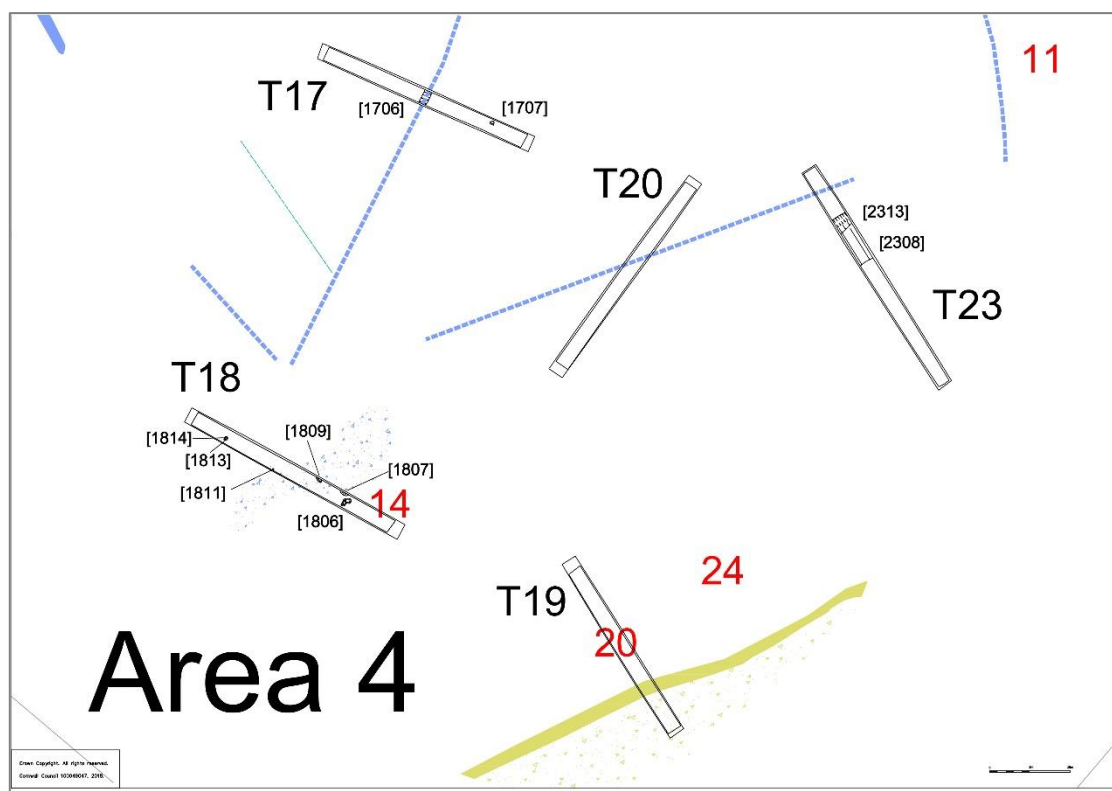


Figure 9 Features present in Trenches 17-20 and 23 in Area 4, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.4 Area 3

*For features superimposed on geophysical survey in Trenches 24-36 see Figs 10-12

4.4.1 Trench 24

This trench was positioned to investigate an unnumbered curvilinear anomaly at the S end of Area 3. Owing to the position of overhead power cables, the trench was shortened and swung to the NW.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (2403) of yellowish brown stony silty clay at a depth of 0.5m (variable) overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (2402) and topsoil (2401).

The SE end of the trench was seen to contain an area of deeper soils that may correspond with the curvilinear anomaly, although no obvious archaeological features were identified.

4.4.2 Trench 25

This trench was positioned to investigate an unnumbered N-S linear anomaly in the SW corner of Area 3.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (2503) of greyish yellow stony silty clay at a depth of 0.35m overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (2502) and topsoil (2501).

The linear anomaly potentially corresponds with an uncovered change in the natural in this trench, between greyish yellow silty clay and shillet at the S end of the trench and a more mottled reddish brown silty clay towards the N end.

[2505]

A shallow oval pit 0.8m by 0.6m with concave sides and a flat base containing a single yellowish brown charcoal flecked silty clay fill (2504) was identified towards the S end of this trench, cut into the shillet. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Interpretation

Undated pit that is situated within an area of significant prehistoric activity (see for example Trenches 28, 30 and 32), which may suggest a possible prehistoric origin.

4.4.3 Trench 26

This trench was positioned to investigate two linear E-W and SE-NW anomalies, part of a series of linear anomalies considered to represent a possible linear field system or enclosures (4)-(7).

Owing to the position of overhead power cables the trench was divided in two, with the N end moved further to the NE and the S end being swung to the SE. This resulted in shorter lengths of trench overall.

The trench sections were excavated down to a natural horizon (2604) of greyish grey stony silty clay and shillet at a depth of 0.7m overlain by a 0.15m deep deposit of greyish brown slightly stony silty clay colluvium (2603) below subsoil/ploughsoil (2602) and topsoil (2601).

The repositioned trench sections potentially missed the targeted anomalies as no archaeological features were identified.

4.4.4 Trench 27

This trench was positioned to investigate a SW-NE linear anomaly (4) but was not excavated owing to the position of the overhead power cables.

4.4.5 Trench 28

This trench was positioned to investigate three linear anomalies, part of (4) and (5), considered to represent part of a possible linear field system.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (2813) of reddish yellow stony silty clay and shillet overlain by a deposit of reddish brown slightly stony silty clay colluvium (2803) below subsoil/ploughsoil (2802) and topsoil (2801).

[2805]

Section photograph Fig 32.

A NE-SW aligned U-shaped linear ditch 1.5m wide with straight/concave sides and a flat base and containing four variably stony silty clay fills (2810) (2809) (2808) and (2804) was identified towards the S end of this trench. The ditch corresponds with linear anomaly (4) on the geophysical survey. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

[2807]

Section photograph Fig 33. Plan photograph Fig 34.

An E-W aligned V-shaped ditch terminal 1.5m wide with straight sides and a flat base and containing two quite stony charcoal flecked silty fills (2812) (2806) was identified to the N of [2805]. The ditch terminal corresponded with the central of the three linear anomalies on the geophysical survey. Abraded prehistoric pot sherds and a water rounded stone were recovered from the upper fill, (2806), of this feature.

The northernmost linear was not identified in this trench.

Deposit/layer (2811)

A deposit of 0.1m deep reddish yellowish brown quite stony charcoal flecked silty clay, overlying the natural (2813) and sealed by colluvium (2803). This deposit is cut on its S side by ditch terminal [2807].

A Mesolithic flint blade was recovered from (2811).

Interpretation

Deposit (2811) may represent an archaeological horizon, possibly a prehistoric land/floor surface. A similar deposit, (3207), was identified in Trench 32. Ditches [2805] and [2807] are considered to represent possibly prehistoric field or enclosure boundaries.

4.4.6 Trench 29

This trench was positioned to investigate three linear anomalies (6) that potentially represent part of a linear field system and the N side of a rectilinear enclosure.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (2904) of greyish yellow stony silty clay and shillet overlain by a deep deposit of yellowish brown silty clay colluvium (2903)

towards the N end of the trench below subsoil/ploughsoil (2902) and topsoil (2901). No colluvium was present towards the S end of the trench.

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. As a caveat, the deep layer of colluvium at the N end of this trench may not have been completely excavated. Deeper investigation of several other trenches in Area 3 (T30, for example), revealed features of prehistoric date below the colluvium. It is therefore possible that the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey survive at depth below this layer.

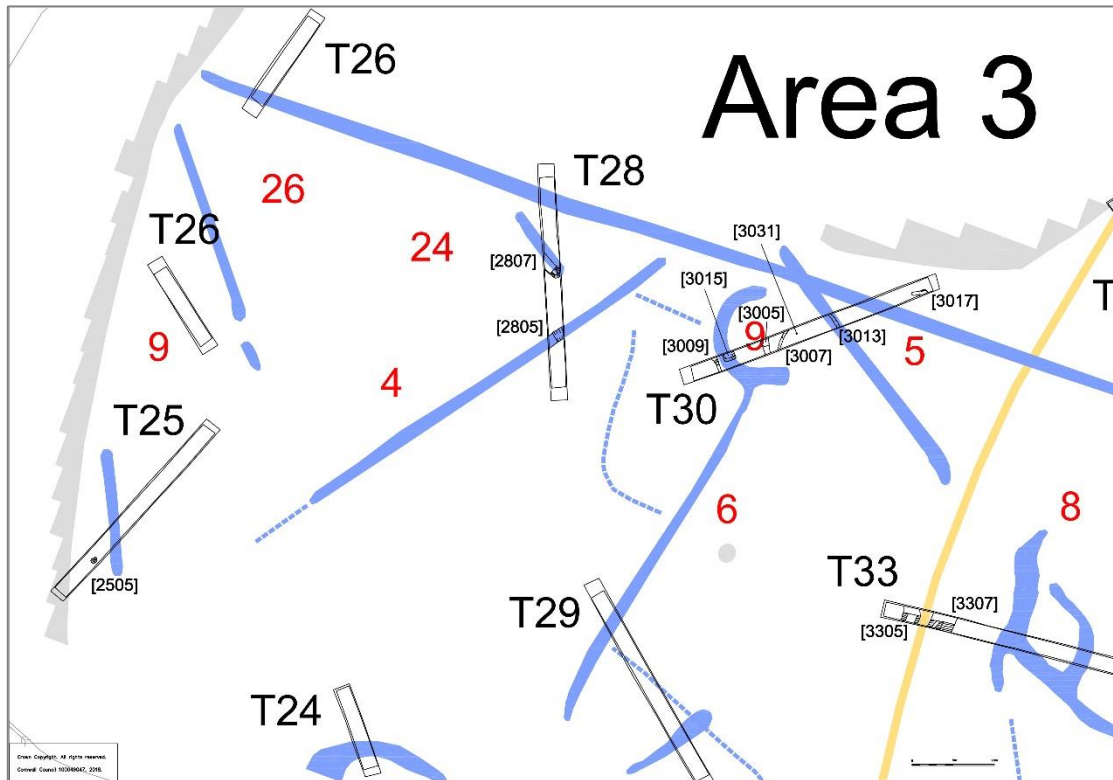


Figure 10 Features present in Trenches 24-30 and 33 in Area 3, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.4.7 Trench 30

This trench was positioned to investigate two linear anomalies (5) at the N end of Area 3 and a curvilinear anomaly (9) to the SW of these.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (3023) of yellowish grey stony silty clay and shillet at 0.55m depth, overlain by a 0.1m deep deposit of reddish brown silty clay colluvium (3003) below subsoil/ploughsoil (3002) and topsoil (3001).

A prehistoric waste flake, abraded pot sherds of possible Neolithic Grooved Ware, a small medieval (12th to 13th century) bodysherd and a fragment of post-medieval clay pipe were recovered from the colluvium (3003), all unstratified.

From SW to NE:

[3009]

Section drawing Fig 18; Plan drawing Fig 19; section photograph Fig 35.

A shallow 0.6m wide gully with concave sides and base and poor edge definition and containing a single fill (3008) of reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal was identified at the SW end of this trench.

Abraded prehistoric pot sherds, a Mesolithic flint blade and a Mesolithic microlith were recovered from the fill of this feature.

[3015]

Section drawing Fig 18; Plan drawing Fig 19; section photograph Fig 35.

An irregular SE-NE aligned sub-linear/curvilinear us-shaped gully, with a single fill (3014) of yellowish brown stony silty clay was identified to the NE of [3009]. Gully [3015] corresponds with the SW edge of the curvilinear anomaly (9).

[3011]

Section drawing Fig 18; section photograph Fig 35.

A small sub-linear pit or possible posthole containing a single fill (3010) of reddish brown silty clay, was identified cut into the NE side of [3015].

A Mesolithic flint blade core was recovered from the fill of posthole [3011].

[3005]

Section drawing Fig 18; Plan drawing Fig 35.

A shallow 0.7m wide oval hollow or pit with concave sides and an irregular base and containing a single fill (3004) of mottled yellowish brown stony silty clay was identified to the NE of gully [3015].

Abraded prehistoric pottery sherds, which include possible Neolithic Grooved Ware, were recovered from this feature, which lies within the interior of the curvilinear anomaly (9) (see Fig 31).

[3007]

Section drawing Fig 18; Plan drawing Fig 19.

A very shallow SSW-NNE aligned U-shaped linear gully with straight sides and a concave base and containing a single reddish brown stony silty clay fill (3006) was identified to the NE of pit [3005]. The feature lies within the interior of curvilinear anomaly (9) but also aligns on the linear anomaly (6) to the south. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

[3031]

Plan drawing Fig 19.

A circular posthole with straight sides and a flat base and containing a single greyish brown charcoal flecked fill (3030) was identified to the NE of gully [3015]. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

[3013]

Section drawing Fig 18; Plan drawing Fig 19.

A NW-SE aligned sub-linear gully with concave sides and base and containing a single fill (3012) of reddish brown stony and charcoal flecked silty clay was identified towards the NE end of this trench. The feature corresponds with NW-SE aligned linear anomaly (5).

A notched stone and an elongated slate were recovered from this feature, potentially utilised and possibly representing prehistoric activity.

[3017]

Section drawing Fig 18; Plan drawing Fig 19.

A sub-oval pit with concave sides and base and a possible linear extension on its W side was identified at the NE end of this trench. The pit contained three stony silty clay fills (3019) (3016) and (3018), the basal fill of which, (3019), indicated possible heat alteration or burning. The middle fill, (3016), contained charcoal flecks and a large abraded bodysherd of Neolithic Grooved Ware (Fig 32).

Banked deposit (3020)

Section drawing Fig 18; section photograph Fig 36.

A linear banked deposit of yellowish grey stony silty clay with an irregular raised profile was identified immediately SW of pit [3017] and partially overlying its SW side. Deposit (3020) was abutted/mixed with a low banked deposit of reddish brown slightly stony silty clay (3021) on its SW side.

Interpretation

Trench 30 proved to contain a series of features whose chronology and relationship was complex and difficult to entirely clarify through a single trench. The trench was excavated

further to remove further colluvium, under which many of the more obviously prehistoric features were then identified. Summarily the features appear to represent a possible later prehistoric roundhouse and a field system of potentially contemporary date. A long sequence of activity is indicated, with the earliest features dating to the Late Neolithic period and followed by a roundhouse and fields of potential later prehistoric or Roman date. The colluvium in this part of the site is very deep in places and the prehistoric features identified here predominantly lie below this.

Feature (3020) may be a bank of redeposited natural and potentially corresponds with the NW-SE aligned linear anomaly (5). Deposit (3021) may be a mix of slump/tumble from (3020) mixed with colluvium. These features may represent one of the linear anomalies (5) on the geophysical survey and may represent a degraded field boundary bank. The form and alignment of this boundary bank may indicate a later feature, possibly medieval or post-medieval in date, and potentially overlying part of an older prehistoric field system.

4.4.8 Trench 31

This trench was positioned to investigate the S end of two unnumbered N-S aligned linear anomalies, the westernmost and stronger of which corresponded with a historic field boundary recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map (Fig 13).

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (3103) of yellowish red stony silty clay, overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (3102) and topsoil (3101).

The weaker linear anomaly was not identified in this trench.

[3105]

The westernmost linear anomaly was revealed to represent a N-S aligned V-shaped linear ditch 1.7m wide with straight sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill (3104) of greyish brown stony clay silt with occasional charcoal. No dating was recovered from this feature.

[3107]

A shallow 0.5m in diameter pit with straight sides and concave base was identified to the E of ditch [3105]. The pit contained a single loose brown clay silty fill (3106) with frequent subangular burnt stones and frequent charcoal. Burning *in-situ* appeared to have occurred.

Interpretation

Ditch [3105] represents a historic field boundary ditch bordering a removed Cornish hedge. The slightly curving nature of this historic field boundary, as recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map (Fig 13) and shown by the geophysical survey, suggests it may fossilise a former medieval strip field boundary which probably formed part of the medieval open field at Trelow. Ditch [3105] continues N as ditches [3307] and [3505].

Pit [3107] remains undated but may be archaeological in origin.

4.4.9 Trench 32

This trench was positioned to investigate an unnumbered sub-rectilinear anomaly, part of a group of disjointed anomalies (8) on the E side of Area 3.

The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (3204) of reddish yellowish brown stony silty clay and shillet at 0.75m depth, overlain by a 0.25m-0.3m deep yellowish brown slightly stony and charcoal flecked silty clay colluvium (3203) below subsoil/ploughsoil (3202) and topsoil (3201).

[3209]

An E-W aligned 0.6m wide linear ditch with concave sides and base was identified just N of centre of this trench. The ditch contained a single fill (3206) of yellowish brown charcoal flecked silty clay. Ditch [3209] corresponds with an E-W aligned 'arm' of the sub-rectilinear anomaly, possibly representing a junction/terminal of this feature as the feature did not obviously continue eastwards.

A prehistoric pottery bodysherd of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date was recovered from the fill (3206) of ditch [3209].

[3208]

A very shallow circular 0.2m in diameter pit with concave sides and base and containing a single reddish brown silty clay fill (3205) with charcoal inclusions was identified immediately adjacent to the S side of ditch [3209].

Layer/deposit (3207)

A deposit of yellowish brown stony charcoal flecked silty clay was identified abutting the N side of ditch [3209], and possibly cut by it.

A Neolithic flint blade, a prehistoric bodysherd of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age date, and a notched stone were recovered from deposit (3207).

Interpretation

Ditch [3209] may represent part of a prehistoric field or enclosure boundary, possibly a junction or terminal of this feature. Pit [3208] is also potentially of prehistoric date.

Deposit (3207) appeared to form a distinct layer and may represent an archaeological horizon/ prehistoric land surface. It is very similar to (2811) in Trench 28.

4.4.10 Trench 33

This trench was positioned to investigate the central section of the unnumbered linear anomaly corresponding with the historic field boundary recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map (Fig 13) as well as an amorphous sub-rectilinear anomaly (8) to the E of this. The trench was excavated down to a natural horizon (3303) of reddish yellowish grey stony silty clay and shillet overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (3302) and topsoil (3301).

The amorphous anomaly (8) was not identified in this trench, although changes in the natural were uncovered in its rough location, comprising bandings of slates and clays.

[3305] and [3307]

Section photograph Fig 37.

The linear anomaly was revealed to be represented by two parallel N-S aligned linear ditches. The ditches were situated approximately 1.3m apart and each contained a single fill (3304) and (3306) of brownish grey stony silty clay.

Two bodysherds of medieval (12th-14th century) South Western ware and a perforated cockle shell were recovered from the fill of ditch [3307].

Interpretation

Ditches [3305] and [3307] are presumed to represent the ditches either side of a removed Cornish hedge boundary. The slightly curving nature of this field boundary, as recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map and shown by the geophysical survey, suggests it may fossilise a former medieval strip field boundary which probably formed part of the medieval open field at Trelow. Ditch [3307] continues N as ditches [3505] and [3105].

4.4.11 Trench 34

This trench was positioned to investigate three linear anomalies, two perpendicular (NW-SE and SSW-NNE) anomalies forming part of group (5) and a weaker curvilinear anomaly, part of (7).

The trench was excavated down to the surface of a natural shillet/killas stone outcrop (3403) at 0.55m depth overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (3402) and topsoil (3401).

[3405]

A shallow linear NNW-SSE aligned V-shaped ditch containing a single fill (3404) of quite stony yellowish brown silty clay was identified towards the SW end of this trench. The ditch does not correspond with any of the features shown on the geophysical survey and no dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

[3406] and [3407]

Two possible linear features were identified to the NE of ditch [3405]. The linear features appeared to align broadly NW-SE and potentially correspond with the linear anomalies on the geophysical survey but were not excavated due to time constraints.

Interpretation

The features in this trench correspond with linear anomalies (7) on the geophysical survey and may represent field and enclosure boundaries of potentially medieval or post-medieval date, although an older origin for [3405] is possible as it is on a different alignment to the current field pattern.

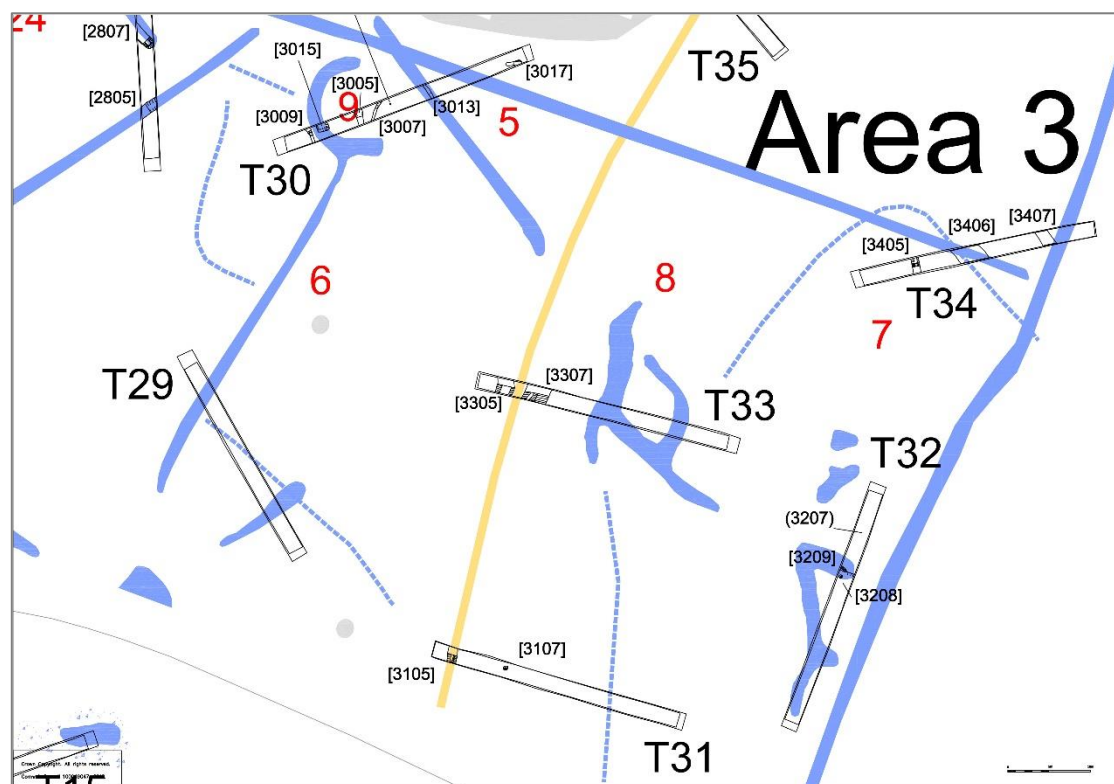


Figure 11 Features present in Trenches 29-34 in Area 3, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

4.4.12 Trench 35

This trench was positioned to investigate the N end of the N-S aligned linear anomaly corresponding with a historic field boundary recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map (Fig 13).

The trench was slightly shortened at its NE end to avoid a modern fenceline and was excavated down to a natural horizon of yellowish grey silty clay and shillet (3503) at 0.35m depth overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (3502) and topsoil (3501).

[3505]

The linear anomaly was revealed to represent a shallow N-S aligned U-shaped ditch 1.3m wide and cut into the natural shillet. The ditch contained a single fill (3504) of reddish brown slightly stony and charcoal flecked silty clay.

Interpretation

Ditch [3505] appears to represent the E side of a removed Cornish hedge boundary. The slightly curving nature of this historic field boundary, as recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map (Fig 13) and shown by the geophysical survey (Fig 12), suggests it may fossilise a former medieval strip field boundary which probably formed part of the medieval open field at Trelow. It continues S as ditches [3307] and [3105].

4.4.13 Trench 36

This trench was positioned to investigate two SW-NE aligned sub-linear anomalies, part of (8) on the geophysical survey.

The trench was shortened on its W side to avoid a modern fence line and was excavated down to a natural horizon of yellowish grey silty clay and shillet (3603) at 0.35m depth overlain by subsoil/ploughsoil (3602) and topsoil (3601).

[3606]

A NW-SE aligned irregular linear ditch/gully was identified towards the W end of the trench and this contained a single fill (3604) of angular shillet.

[3607]

A shallow and irregular N-S aligned linear gully that petered out to nothing towards its N end was identified towards the SE end of this trench. The single fill (3605) of this feature was clean silty clay.

No dating evidence was recovered from either feature.

Interpretation

It was not certain how far either feature was natural or anthropogenic in origin. The features were broadly in the location of the linear anomalies (8) recorded on the geophysical survey but they did not obviously share the same precise alignment.

4.4.14 Trench 37

This trench was located within an area of disturbed ground and modern landfill and was not excavated.

4.4.15 Trench 38

This trench was located within an area of disturbed ground and modern landfill and was not excavated.

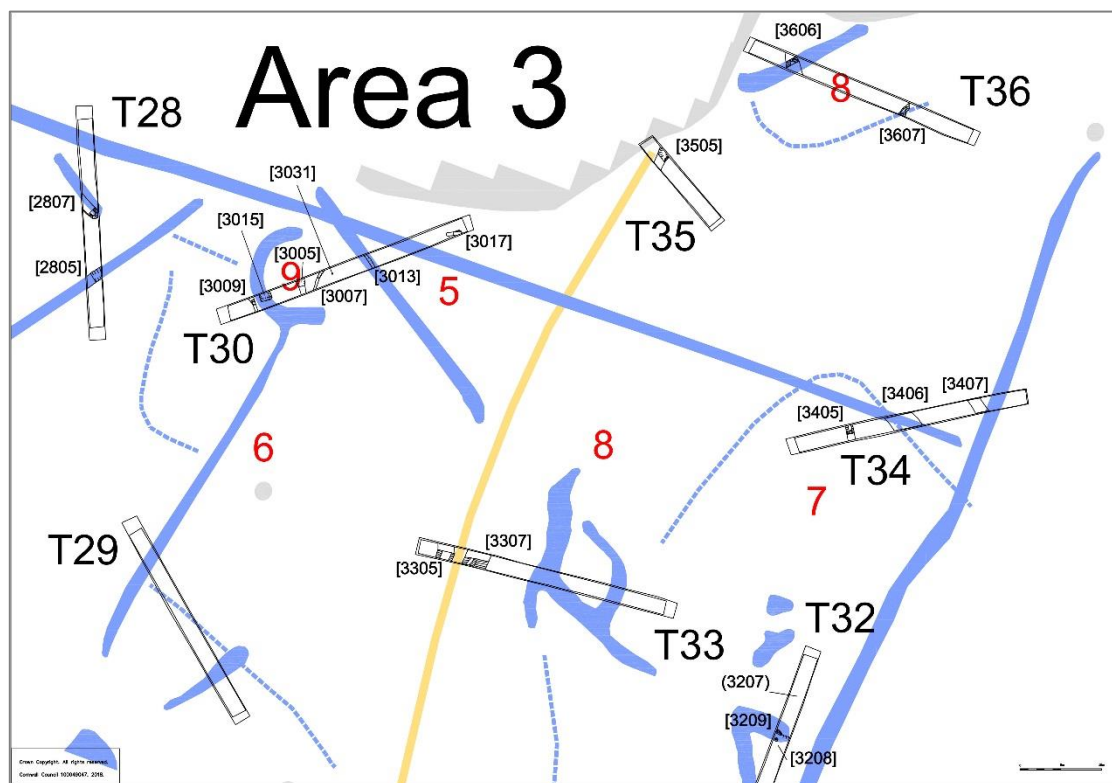


Figure 12 Features present in Trenches 28-30 and 32-36 in Area 3, superimposed on results from geophysical survey (SUMO 2020).

5 Discussion

The results from the evaluation are presented here by period, where known, followed by an assessment of significance.

5.1 Mesolithic (c10,000-4000 cal BC)

A total of 13 potentially Mesolithic flint tools were identified. These predominantly came from topsoil or subsoil/colluvial layers across Areas 3-6 apart from a flint blade recovered from pit [806] in Trench 8, a broken flint blade from gully [1314] in Trench 13, a microlith point and flint flake blade from gully [3009] in Trench 30 and a flint blade core from a possible posthole [3011], also in Trench 30. Mesolithic flint scatters are not unusual for inland sites in Cornwall and the size of the scatter at Camel Creek is probably relatively typical of most known inland sites; such as the Butterstor area of Bodmin Moor, for example (Herring and Lewis 1992). Larger scatters are occasionally recorded inland – as at the more recent A30 Temple to Carblake Road Scheme (Jones and Lawson-Jones 2018), for example, but larger scatters are more commonly recorded in coastal areas; such as Trevoze Head, for example (Johnson and David 1982). The flints typically suggest a transitory human presence in this area during the Mesolithic period, the nature of the flint tools reflecting probable hunting and processing activity. The finds are significant in that the opportunity to record Mesolithic scatters in Cornwall is rare and each new site contributes valuable understanding to the location and distribution of Mesolithic activity and how this might relate to the geography of the Southwest peninsula at this time.

5.2 Neolithic (c4000-2500 cal BC)

A total of 4 flints provisionally assigned to the Neolithic period were identified. These were unstratified finds from across the site and broadly indicative of a Neolithic presence in the area.

More significant were heavily abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery from Trenches 28, 30 and 32, that are likely to be Late Neolithic Grooved Ware. Although some of the pottery was unstratified, small fragments were from sealed contexts; gully [3009] in Trench 30 and ditch terminal [3209] in Trench 32. More clearly diagnostic sherds of Neolithic Grooved Ware were recovered from sealed contexts within pits [3005] and [3017], also in Trench 30. There is good evidence for the curation of Grooved Ware sherds in pits from other sites in Cornwall; such as Trevorva Cott, Probus, for example (Nowakowski, 2005). Additionally, within Trenches 28, 30 and 32 were several rounded stones and notched slates, predominantly from sealed contexts, that may represent prehistoric, potentially Neolithic activity.

The concentration of finds and features of potentially Neolithic date from Trenches 28, 30 and 32 are likely to represent a focus of human activity within Area 3 during this period and the dating of some of the earliest features in this part of the site. The number of sites in Cornwall identified as having Grooved Ware pottery is still relatively small, currently just 14 (prior to Camel Creek), but has increased as a result of contract archaeology in recent decades. Two recent sites of significance are those from Tremough, Falmouth, and Tregurra Valley, Truro (Gossip and Jones 2007; Taylor, forthcoming). The emergence of this Late Neolithic pottery style in Cornwall has been significant in identifying that southern British styles in Cornwall and the far south west were very much in the mainstream of ceramic decoration and symbolism during this period (Jones and Quinnell 2011; Taylor, forthcoming).

5.3 Bronze Age (c2000-800 cal BC)

Some of the pottery and flints recovered from across the site are less diagnostic but are likely to be of predominantly Neolithic to Bronze Age date. None of the features uncovered during the evaluation could be positively identified to this period, however.

5.4 Iron Age (c800 cal BC-AD 43) to Roman (AD 43-410)

None of the features identified as part of the evaluation could be absolutely attributed a Iron Age to Roman date but it is possible that Trenches 13, 18, 28, 30 and 32, in

particular, contain evidence of human activity of broadly later prehistoric date, most likely to be Iron Age or Romano-British in origin. The evidence broadly comprises sections of possible ring gullies, floor horizons, postholes and stakeholes that may represent roundhouse settlement along this part of the stream valley at Camel Creek. Other linear boundaries are likely to represent linear field systems and/or enclosures of broadly contemporary date, with an indication of a phasing of activity that suggests a longevity of prehistoric settlement and agriculture at this location. Particular foci around Trench 13 in Area 5, Trench 18 in Area 4 and Trenches 28, 30 and 32 in Area 3 are suggested, but none of the excavated features were conclusive and these areas would merit further investigation to truly understand and clarify the nature and chronology of the activity in these areas of the site.

In Area 3 in particular there was deep colluvium which appeared to overlie the majority of obviously later prehistoric features. Correlation between the features excavated in Area 3 and those identified by the geophysical survey was generally very good but additional features were also identified. There is therefore significant potential for the survival of the prehistoric landscape at depth in this area of the site.

It is possible that some of the linear field and enclosure boundaries identified in Area 3 and the NE part of Area 5 may reflect a time-depth of use that originated during the Iron Age to Roman period, but this has not yet been demonstrated.

The substantial ditch [305] identified in Trench 3 may represent a boundary feature, the form of which could suggest a date range anywhere between the prehistoric and early medieval periods. The latter end of this date range seems more probable but has also yet to be demonstrated.

5.5 Medieval (AD 410-1540)

One of the linear ditches, [3307], in Trench 33 produced two sherds of South-western micaceous ware; one of 12th-13th century AD date and one of possible 13th-14th century AD date. The linear boundary associated with ditch [3307], and its parallel [3305], as indicated in Trench 33, is shown clearly on the geophysical survey (SUMO 2020). A historic field boundary is recorded at this precise location on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map and its form, as suggested by the ditches in Trenches 31, 33 and 35, is typically characteristic of a double-ditched Cornish hedge boundary. The curvilinear nature of the boundary, and its alignment within a historic field pattern of characteristically medieval origin, suggests a medieval date for this feature (Fig 13). The hedge boundary potentially fossilises a division within the medieval open field associated with Trelow medieval settlement. Settlements with the Cornish 'Tre' place-name element were probably established somewhere between the 7th and 10th centuries AD (Padel 1985), and the open field established around the settlement may also originate from this period. The boundary's absence from the OS 1st Edition map of c1880 illustrates its removal somewhere between 1841 and 1880 (Fig 14).

5.6 Post-medieval (1540-1901)

A sherd of post-medieval North Devon glazed red earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) was recovered from the tertiary fill (203) of ditch [206] in Trench 2. The find is probably residual.

A fragment of 17th century clay pipe was recovered from the colluvium (3003) in Trench 30, also residual.

The majority of linear ditches recorded during the evaluation remain undated but a number of these could potentially be post-medieval in date, possibly representing drainage ditches or minor field boundary divisions. Ditches [206][208][1105][1205][1320][1706][2313][3405][3606] and [3607] may fall into this category, although an older origin for these cannot be entirely ruled out.

The banked deposit (3020) in Trench 30 may represent the internal bank of a post-medieval field boundary, possibly a very degraded Cornish hedge. The geophysical anomaly (part of (5)) suggests a very strong linear boundary that extends across the

whole of the current field. Nothing is recorded on any of the available historic maps so whatever its date, the boundary was lost to the record by the mid-19th Century.

There are a small number of features recorded during the evaluation that may represent post-medieval industry at this location, both on the smaller and larger scale. The small quarry pit [1505], with the tool marks [1506] cutting its base is likely to be post-medieval in date. The possible wall foundation 504 in Trench 5 is located close to one of the post-medieval mine shafts (MCO56795) associated with the post-medieval Trelow Mine and may be associated with mining activity at this location; although it is also possible this is a natural geological deposit. The possible trackway bed (1107) in Trench 11 may be part of a post-medieval trackway associated with the post-medieval engine house complex (MCO57696) in Area 5, also part of the former Trelow Mine (see Fig 14).

It is possible that the feature [305] in T3 represents an older ditch incorporating a later, post-medieval, prospecting pit.

The deep stony linear deposits identified in Trenches 16 and 23 in Area 4, [1611] and [2308] may represent natural geological features, although they could potentially be associated with post-medieval mining activity in this area; possibly in-filled former openworks or 'coffins'. Feature [1611], in particular is on a broadly N-S alignment, which is similar to the line of post-medieval shafts associated with Trelow Mine to the west, suggesting a possible association.

5.7 Modern (AD 1901–present)

No modern features were identified.

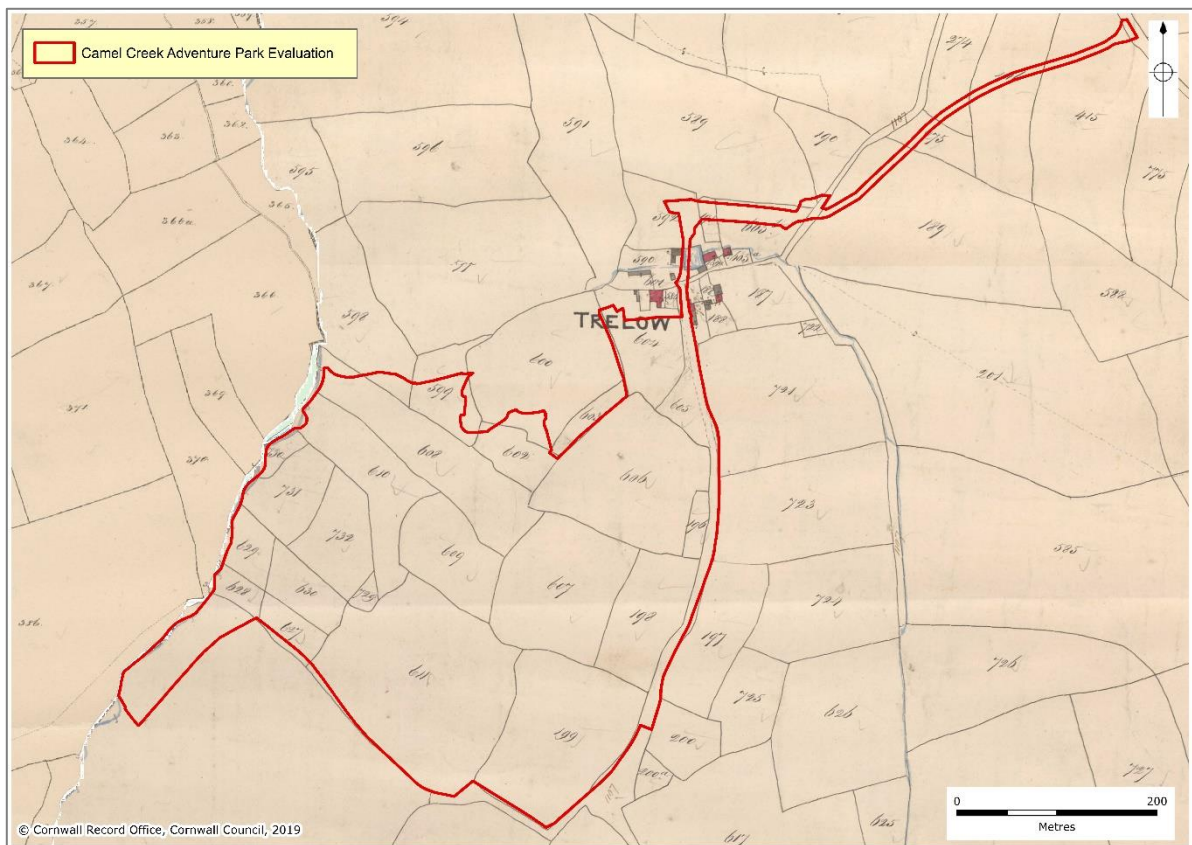


Figure 13 c1840s St Issey and Little Petherick Tithe maps

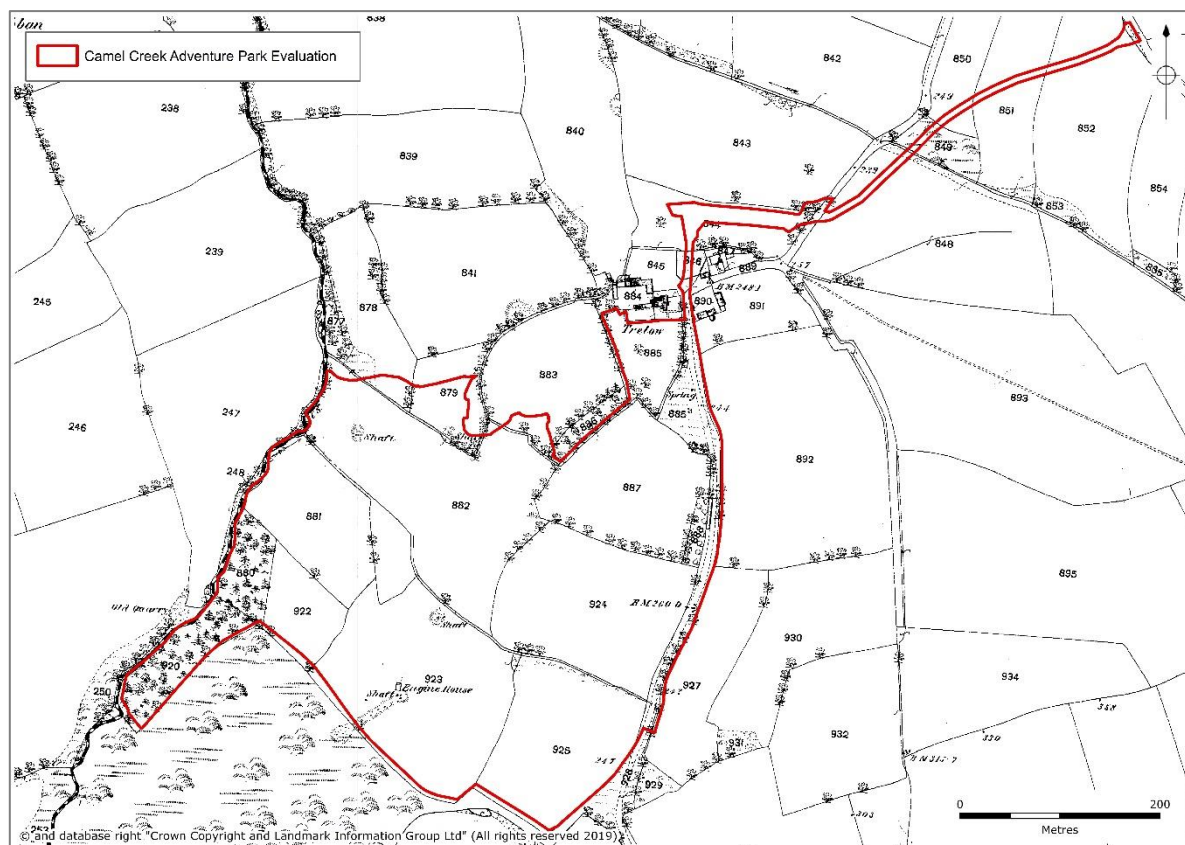


Figure 14 c1880s OS 1st Edition map

6 Conclusions

The results from the evaluation at Camel Creek Adventure Park have demonstrated a background of human activity across the site during the Mesolithic to Late Neolithic periods, with a more concentrated area of potential settlement-related activity of potentially Neolithic to Bronze Age date in Areas 5 and 3. This includes potential structures, working areas and agricultural field/enclosure boundaries.

The evidence for medieval activity appears restricted to field boundaries potentially associated with the medieval open field at Trelow and possibly dating back to the settlement's origins during the 7th to 10th centuries AD. Post-medieval activity in the area appears mainly characterised by agricultural features such as field boundaries and possible drainage ditches, with some evidence for small-scale industry. Some less easily interpreted features, such as the loosely formed linear deposits of stone recorded in Area 4, may be associated with post-medieval mining activity but could alternatively be geological in origin.

The results of the fieldwork and the assessment of significance allow for some proposals to be made for further work. These are for guidance only and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will guide the required work. All stages of proposed further work will need to be supported by WSIs approved by the LPA.

6.1 Mitigation in advance of groundworks

6.1.1 Strip map and sample

At least two possible concentrations of prehistoric settlement-related activity have been identified; in Area 5 and Area 3 (in the region of Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 12, 13, 14) - and possibly Area 6, where the evidence was less conclusive. A programme of strip map sample would help to identify the scale of this activity and better characterise and potentially date it. This would involve the stripping of targeted open areas under

archaeological supervision, the mapping of the features revealed, and the excavation of a sample of identified features. The extent of any area subject to this type of mitigation would need to be reviewed against the impact of the proposed development as well as the archaeological potential of the area.

6.2 Collation of archive and production of post-excavation assessment and updated WSI

It is recommended that the archive produced by the evaluation should be collated with all material produced by the mitigation before moving on to post-excavation work.

6.3 Analysis and publication

The results from the mitigation are likely to merit publication, either as a standalone monograph or an article in the county archaeological journal, *Cornish Archaeology*.

6.4 Outreach

Given that the area for proposed development will be aimed at enhancing visitor enjoyment from within Cornwall and beyond, there is an opportunity to promote awareness of the historic and archaeological significance of the site. This could be achieved locally through display and exhibition space at the Camel Creek Resort. Consideration could be given to other forms of outreach through publication, social media channels or local television.

7 References

7.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)

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Ordnance Survey, 1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

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Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

7.2 Publications

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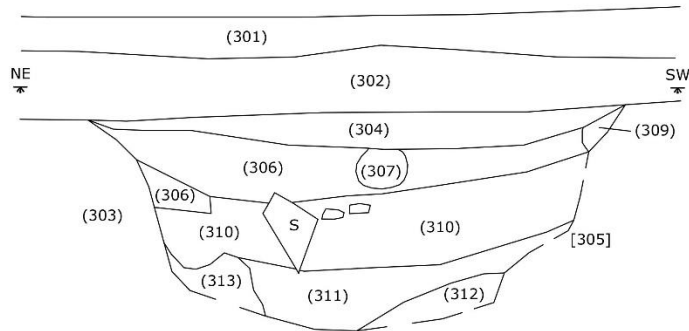
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7.3 Websites

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

Trench 3 Northwest facing section of ditch/pit [305]
1:10



Trench 8
Northeast-facing section of [805] and [806]
1:10

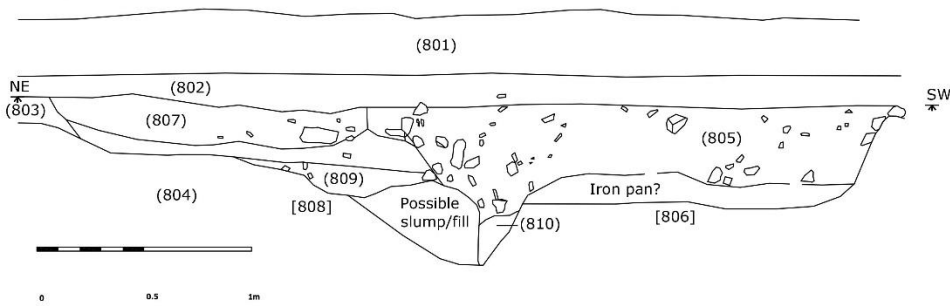


Figure 15 Selected sections Trenches 3 and 8

Trench 13 Sections

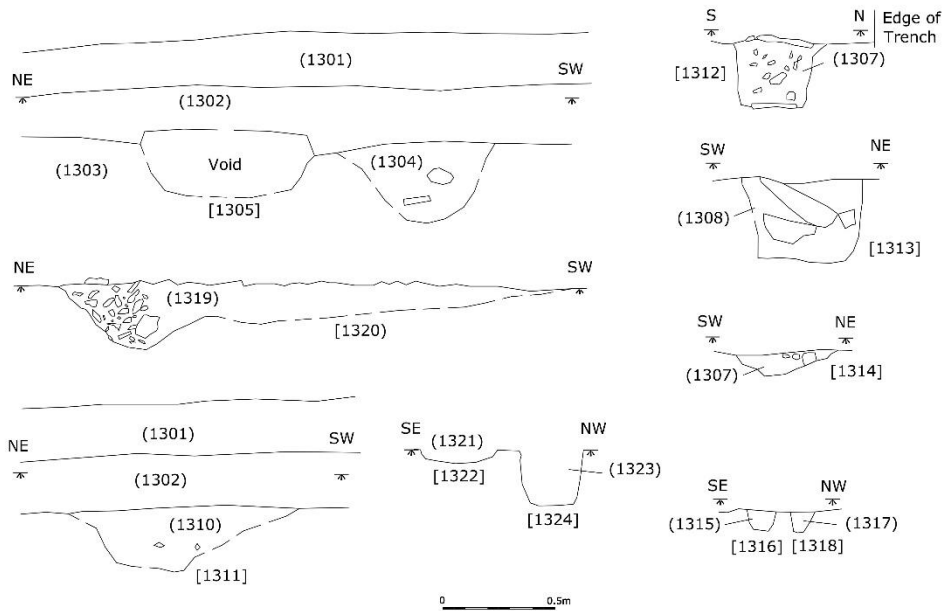
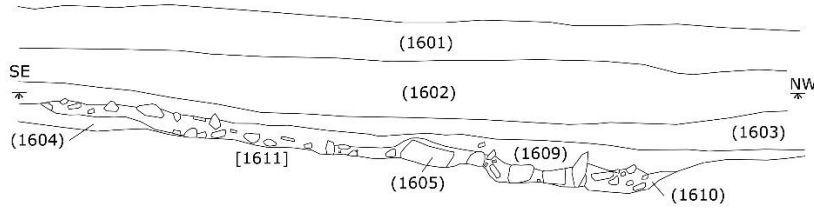


Figure 16 Selected sections Trench 13

Trench 16
 Northeast facing section of [1611] and [1605]
 1:20



Trench 23
 West facing section of [2308] and [2313]
 1:20

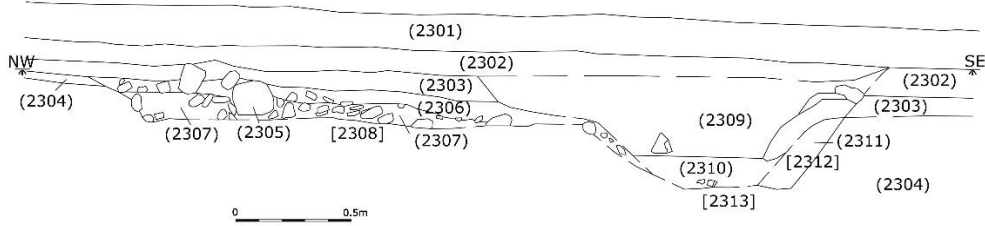


Figure 17 Selected sections Trenches 16 and 23

Trench 30 Sections
 1:10

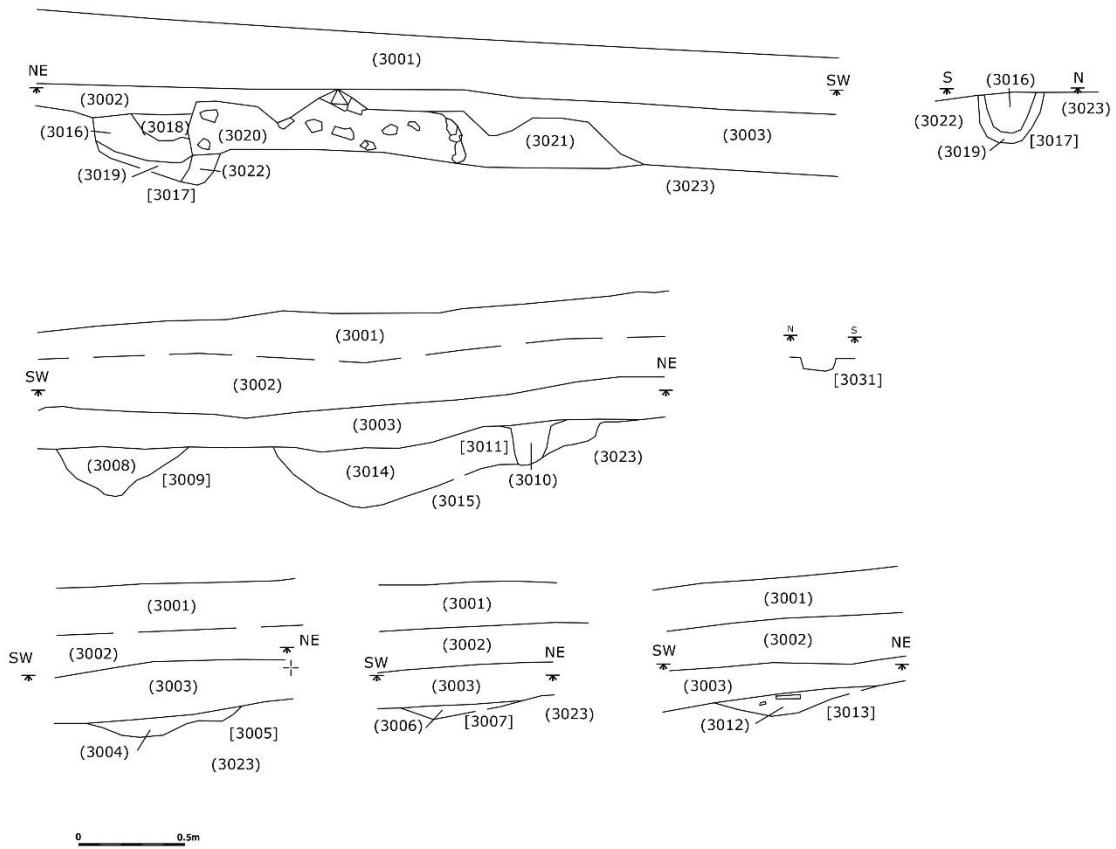


Figure 18 Selected sections Trench 30

Plan of T30 1:20
NE end

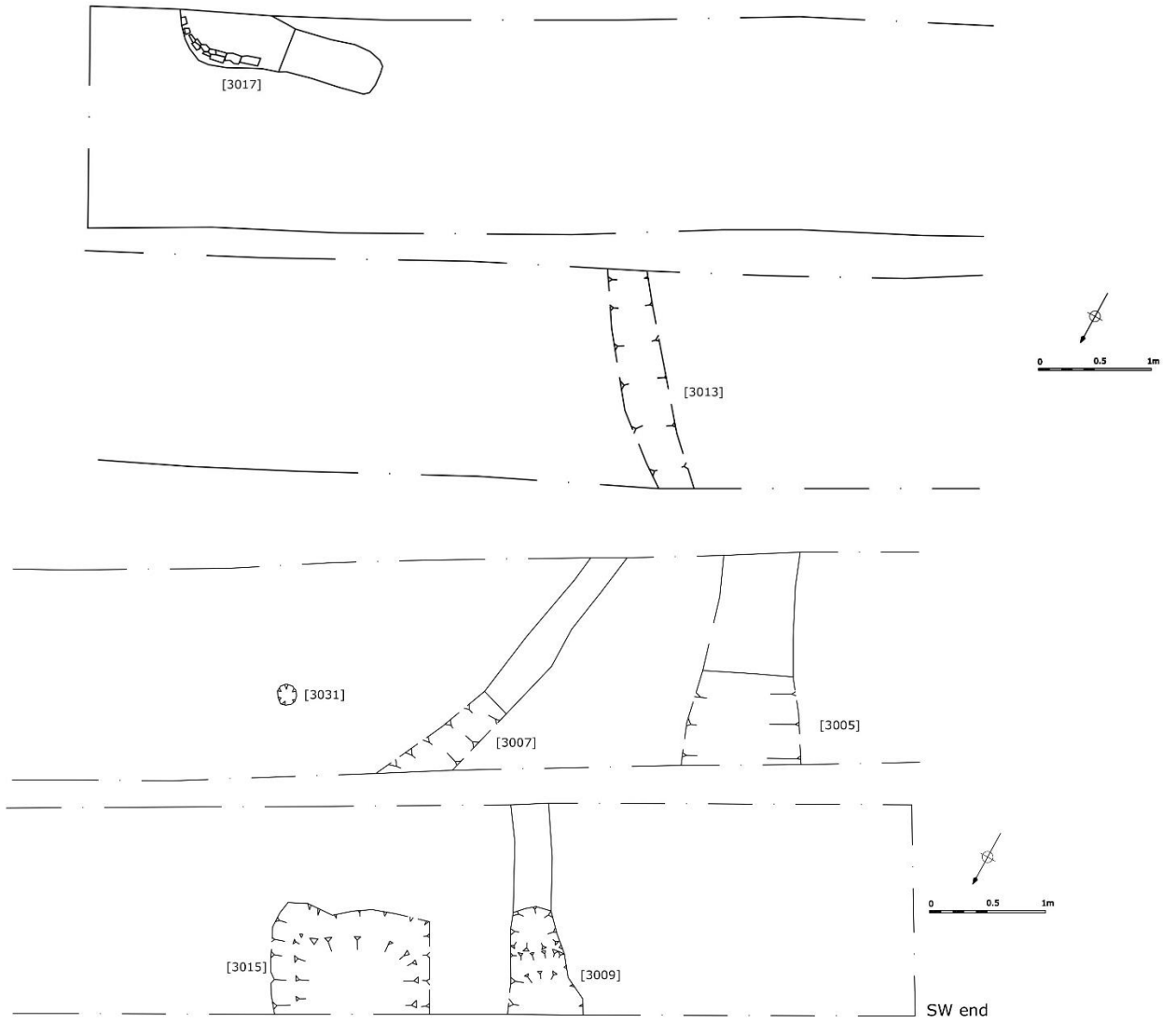


Figure 19 Plan of Trench 30

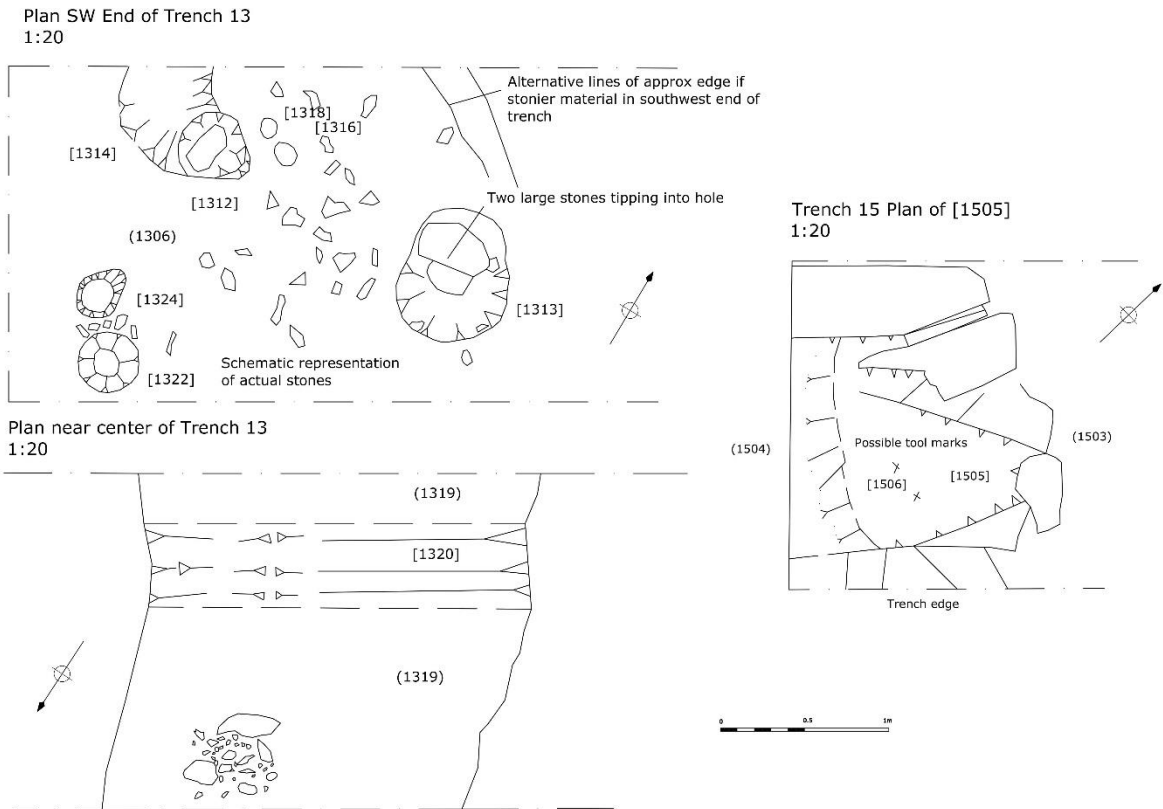


Figure 20 Selected plans Trenches 15 and 18



Figure 21 Northwest facing section of ditch [305]



Figure 22 Northwest facing section of wall/bank 504



Figure 23 Northwest facing section of ditch [808] and pit [806]



Figure 24 Northwest facing section of ditch [1309] and void/stone setting [1305]



Figure 25 Northwest facing section of gully [1311]



Figure 26 Postholes [1312] and [1313] and gully [1314] looking southwest



Figure 27 Posthole [1312] and stakeholes [1316] and [1318] looking northeast



Figure 28 Quarry pit [1505] looking southwest



Figure 29 North facing section of feature [1611]



Figure 30 Possible posthole [1813] with stakehole [1814] inset



Figure 31 Southwest facing section of feature [2308] and ditch [2313]



Figure 32 West facing section of ditch [2805]



Figure 33 Ditch terminal [2807] looking SE



Figure 34 Ditch [2807] looking northwest



Figure 35 South facing section of gully [3009], ditch [3015] and posthole [3011]



Figure 36 Northwest facing section of pit [3017] and bank/layer (3020 (3021))



Figure 37 North facing section of historic field boundary ditches [3305] and [3307]



Figure 38 Mesolithic microlith point from the fill (3008) of gully [3009]



Figure 39 Mesolithic flint blade/knife from deposit (803)



Figure 40 Possible Neolithic Grooved Ware potsherd from fill (3004) of pit [3005]



Figure 41 Neolithic Grooved Ware bodysherd from fill (3016) of pit [3017]

Appendix 1: Table of contexts

* Cut and build features are in bold

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T1	101		D	A mid greyish brown loose clayey silt 0.2m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (102).		Topsoil.
T1	102		D	A mid brownish grey plastic silty clay up to 0.25m thick. Lies above (103) and below (101).		Subsoil.
T1	103		D	A light reddish yellow/grey mottled plastic silty clay containing frequent stones. Lies below (102).		Natural.
T1	104	105	D	A mid brownish grey compact silty clay with occasional quartz fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of gully [105].	Flint: Mesolithic(?) flint burin	Gully fill. Same as (102).
T1	105	105	C	Cut of NW-SE aligned linear gully terminal 0.9m wide, up to 0.2m deep with concave sides and concave base. Moderate edge definition, cutting natural. Filled by (104).		Gully terminal.
T1	106	107	D	A mid greyish brown soft friable silty clay containing occasional very small gritty stones. Fill of hollow [107]		Fill of hollow [107]

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T1	107	107	C	Cut of shallow poorly defined sub-rectangular 0.3m by 0.48m hollow with irregular profile and bumpy irregular base, approximately 0.04m deep with sloping on its N side. Filled by (106).		Possible truncated posthole.
T1	108	109	D	A mid greyish brown soft plastic friable silty clay containing occasional very small stones and occasional small charcoal flecks. Fill of curvilinear gully [109].		Fill of curvilinear gully [109].
T1	109	109	C	Cut of sub-linear gully aligning WNW-ESE and curving further to SE. 0.28m wide and 0.45m long with irregular profile and irregular base, truncated on NW side by possible modern service trench. Filled by (108).		Undated gully/ditch.
T1	110	111	D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay containing occasional small stones. Fill of posthole [111].		Fill of posthole [111].
T1	111	111	C	Cut of circular U-shaped pit 0.3m wide at top, 0.08m wide at base, with straight sides and concave base. Filled by (110).		Possible posthole.
T1	112	113	D	A mid greyish brown compact silty clay containing occasional quartz stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of gully [113].		Fill of gully [113].

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T1	113	113	C	Cut of shallow NW-SE aligned linear gully 0.4m wide and 0.03m deep with concave profile and flat base. Good edge definition. Filled by (112).		Linear gully.
T2	201		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m-0.3m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (202).		Topsoil.
T2	202		D	A light yellowish red friable silty clay horizon at 0.3m depth. Lies below (201).		Natural.
T2	203	206	D	A mid greyish brown friable sandy silty clay containing frequent stone. Lies below (201). Tertiary fill of ditch [206].	Pottery: Post-medieval North Devon glazed red earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	Tertiary ditch fill.
T2	204	206	D	A mid brownish grey friable silty clay containing very occasional stone. Secondary fill of ditch [206]. Lies below (203).		Secondary ditch fill.
T2	205	206	D	A mid brownish grey friable stony silt containing frequent stone. Primary fill of ditch [206]. Lies below (204).		Possibly a deliberately placed stone drainage layer at base of ditch.
T2	206	206	C	Cut of NW-SE aligned linear ditch 2.1m wide with concave profile and concave base. Good edge definition. Filled by (203) (204) (205).		Linear ditch of uncertain date, possibly medieval/early post-medieval but not directly relatable to historic field pattern, potentially pre-dates boundaries on St Issey Tithe map.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T2	207	208	D	A dark greyish brown friable silty clay with regular medium angular stone. Fill of ditch [208].		Ditch fill.
T2	208	208	C	Cut of linear WNW-ESE aligned ditch 1. Very shallow, around 0.2m deep and 3m-4m wide with concave profile and concave base. Some stones along base, possibly water deposited. Filled by (207).		Possibly a late medieval/post-medieval field boundary ditch. Aligns with a historic field boundary recorded on the 1841 St Issey Tithe map although does not directly correspond with this feature.
T2	209		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick visible at the mid to NE end of the trench only.		Subsoil/colluvium?
T3	301		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (302).		Topsoil.
T3	302		D	A mid brownish grey friable silty clay up to 0.25m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (303) and below (301).		Subsoil.
T3	303		D	A light greyish yellow plastic silty clay. Lies below (302).		Natural.
T3	304	305	D	A mid brownish grey friable silty clay containing frequent small angular stone. Upper fill of ditched feature [305], sealed by subsoil (302).		Upper ditch fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T3	305	305	C	Cut of NW-SE aligned linear ditched feature, 3m wide and oval in plan (pre-ex) at S side of T3, narrowing to a linear platform on N side of T3. The W side of the feature is steep to moderately sloping at around 125 degrees, the E side wider and deeply sloping at around 75 degrees. The base of the feature potentially continued down but was not investigated below 1.1m depth. Generally U-shaped profile with concave sides and irregular base, possibly defining two originally distinct features or phases of activity. Good edge definition, cutting natural. Filled by (304) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313).		An undated ditch or ditches (appears to be an amalgamation of a ditch and secondary re-cut feature). Potentially a ditch of possible prehistoric date incorporating a later feature, possibly a post-medieval mining feature, perhaps a prospecting pit. Corresponds with wide curving linear feature on geophysical survey.
T3	306	305	D	A mid blueish grey friable silty clay containing frequent small regular stone and rare charcoal flecks. Secondary fill of ditch [305]. Lies below (306) and above (310).		Secondary ditch fill.
T3	307	305	D	A dark yellowish brown friable silty clay. Contained within (306). Describes a sub-circular area of discrete fill visible in both trench sections.		Fill of possible animal burrow.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T3	308	305	D	A lens of mid yellowish grey friable/plastic silty clay on W side of cut [305] within upper level of (310).		Possible edge slump or redeposited natural.
T3	309	305	D	A lens of light yellowish blue friable/plastic clay on upper E side of cut [305] and within upper level of (306).		Possible edge slump or redeposited natural.
T3	310	305	D	A mid blueish grey friable/plastic silty clay containing moderate irregular and variable stone, including one large stone 0.25m by 0.45m in upper level of fill, slightly W of centre. Lies below (306) and above (311) (312) and (313).		Secondary ditch fill. Gleyed nature may be due to waterlogging.
T3	311	305	D	A light yellowish blue friable gritty silty clay forming the primary fill of the (re-cut?) ditch. Lies below (306) and partially overlies (312) and (313).		Primary ditch fill.
T3	312	305	D	A mid bluish grey friable silty clay. Lies below (311) at base of E side of ditch [305].		Primary ditch fill, possibly of a re-cut section of ditch [305] or possibly a section of interconnecting ditch.
T3	313	305	D	A light yellowish blue compact silty clay. Lies below (310) and partially below and abutting (311).		Primary ditch fill or base of an earlier ditch re-cut on its E side.
T4	401		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick. Lies above (402).		Topsoil.
T4	402		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.10m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (403) and below (401).		Subsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T4	403		D	A light greyish yellow plastic silty clay containing frequent stone. Lies below (402).		Natural.
T5	501		D	A dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick. Lies above (502).		Topsoil.
T5	502		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (503) and below (501).		Subsoil.
T5	503		D	A light brownish red friable silty clay. Lies below (502).		Natural.
T5	504		B?	Linear deposit of loosely formed stones of varying size within a matrix of dark brown slightly plastic silty clay; broadly 0.7m wide, no apparent bonding. Some scattered large stones adjacent, possible tumble. Within an area otherwise free of stone and with a clear, although poorly defined, form.		Possible wall foundation. Close to recorded mining features (shaft 30m to NE). Could be agricultural or mining related of post-medieval origin, although may be natural feature. Does not appear to correspond with linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.
T6	601		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay. Lies above (602).		Topsoil.
T6	602		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay containing occasional stone. Lies above (603) and below (601).		Subsoil.
T6	603		D	A light greyish/reddish yellow friable silty clay containing frequent stone. Lies below (602).		Subsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T6	604	605	D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay. Fill of shallow pit [605].		Fill of shallow pit [605].
T6	605	605	C	Cut of shallow sub-circular pit 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with concave sides and concave base. Moderate edge definition, cutting natural (603). Filled by (604).		Undated pit. Located at near centre of curvilinear anomaly on geophysical survey.
T6	606	607	D	A light brownish grey friable silty clay containing occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal. Fill of ditch [607], sealed by (602).		Ditch fill.
T6	607	607	C	Cut of E-W linear ditch 0.9m wide and 0.15m-0.2m deep with straight/convex sides and concave base. Moderate edge definition, cutting natural (603). Filled by (606).		Undated ditch. Corresponds with S side of possible curvilinear anomaly (17) on geophysical survey.
T7	701		D	A dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick. Lies above (702).		Topsoil.
T7	702		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m-0.4m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (703) and below (701).	Flint: Neolithic (?) burnt blade; Mesolithic/ Neolithic flint burin	Subsoil.
T7	703		D	A light brownish red friable silty clay with moderate stone. Lies below (702).		Natural.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T7	704	705	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing frequent angular (shillet) stone (0.05m-0.12m) and with occasional flecks of charcoal at base of deposit. The very stony fill appears to include possible thermally cracked quartz. Fill of pit [705].		Fill of pit [705].
T7	705	705	C	Cut of sub circular pit with concave/convex sides and flat base. Maximum depth 0.2m. Filled by (704).		Undated pit.
T8	801		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick containing very occasional stone. Lies above (802).		Topsoil.
T8	802		D	A mid to dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick containing occasional stone and charcoal. Lies above (803) and below (801).	Flint: Mesolithic (?) flint blade (broken)	Subsoil.
T8	803		D	A mid reddish brown slightly plastic silty clay 0.15m thick and containing moderate stone. Lies below (802).	Flint: Mesolithic Flint blade/knife; Mesolithic (?) flint pebble blade core; Prehistoric flint primary flake	Colluvium?
T8	804		D	A mid to light reddish yellow loose/compact silty clay containing frequent slate stone (shillet?). Lies below (802)		Natural

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T8	805	806	D	Stony fill of pit [806] within matrix of mid-light grey friable silty clay.	Flint: Mesolithic (?) flint blade	Pit fill.
T8	806	806	C	Cut of possible wide shallow pit. Upper section of cut on E side slopes at 45 degrees, with lower section near vertical to base of a linear slot/gully. The W edge of the pit was not clearly identified but the base of the pit on its W side appeared raised and possibly formed of degraded iron pan (and perhaps redeposited natural). The feature cuts natural (804) and also the W side of ditch [808]. Filled by (805) and (810).		Possible pit cutting the W side of ditch [808]. The linear slot along its W side may be part of the pit but could alternatively be a relict section of the W side of ditch [805]. Possibly an earlier boundary ditch [808] cut by a later mining feature [805], possibly a prospecting pit.
T8	807	808	D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay with moderate small angular stone and occasional large stone. Possible upper fill of [808] or possibly part of a soil horizon that formed above it. Lies below (803).		Possibly part of a former soil surface/upper ditch fill? Cut by [805].

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T8	808	808	C	Cut of an E-W aligned linear ditch just E of centre of T8. Shallow V-shaped profile. 0.9m wide, although only E side is present and is concave, with a long gentle sloping profile westward for a further 0.9m to edge of colluvium (803), which it potentially cuts. W side truncated by [805]. Cuts natural (804). Filled by (809) and possibly (807).		Undated field boundary, possibly of prehistoric to medieval date, potentially cut by a later, post-medieval, mining feature.
T8	809	808	D	A mid-dark greyish red friable silty clay containing occasional stone. Primary fill of [808].		Ditch fill.
T8	810	806	D	A mid greyish brown slightly plastic silty clay containing moderate stone. Fills base of linear slot along E side of pit [806]. Lies below and is mixed with (805).		Basal fill of pit/ditch.
T9	901		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (902).		Topsoil.
T9	902		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (903) and below (902).	Flint: Mesolithic (?) flint blade (broken)	Subsoil.
T9	903		D	A mid yellowish red friable silty clay containing occasional stone. Lies below (903).		Natural.
T10	1001		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1002).		Topsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T10	1002		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1003) and below (1001).		Subsoil.
T10	1003		D	A light yellowish brown friable silty clay with frequent small stone. Lies below (1002).		Natural.
T11	1101		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1102).		Topsoil.
T11	1102		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1103) and below (1101).		Subsoil.
T11	1103		D	A mid yellowish red friable silty clay. Lies below (1102).		Natural.
T11	1104	1105	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay. Secondary fill of ditch [1105]		Ditch fill.
T11	1105	1105	C	The cut of a linear gully running obliquely across the SW end of T11. 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile with concave sides and a flat base. Good edge definition. Filled by (1104) (1106).		Possible drainage gully, perhaps agricultural. Potentially corresponds with a weak, broken, E-W aligned linear anomaly on the raw geophysical survey data.
T11	1106	1105	D	A mid brownish grey friable silty clay. Primary fill of [1105].		Ditch fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T11	1107		L	A light yellowish grey loose/friable silty clay containing frequent medium to large subangular stones and with an inner band of black mineralised material, possibly Manganese stained rock or slag. Forms a wide linear strip of disturbed ground, visible beyond T11 as a shallow linear depression heading NE towards former engine house.		Possible track bed. Post-medieval, probably mining related. Aligns to the SE with the end of a trackway shown on the 1840 St Issey Tithe Map.
T12	1201		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1202).		Topsoil.
T12	1202		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (1203) and below (1201).		Subsoil.
T12	1203		D	A light greyish yellow friable silty clay containing frequent angular stone. Lies below (1202).		Natural.
T12	1204	1205	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay. Fill of ditch [1205].		Ditch fill.
T12	1205	1205	C	The cut of a shallow flat-bottomed ditch running perpendicular to T12. The ditch is 1m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile and straight sides. Filled by (1204)		Undated ditch. Possibly a drainage ditch. Does not align with historic field pattern so may pre-date. Corresponds with a dashed linear feature on geophysical survey.
T13	1301		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1302).		Topsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T13	1302		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick and containing occasional stone and charcoal. Lies below (1301) and above (1303).		Subsoil.
T13	1303		D	A mid to light reddish yellow friable silty clay containing frequent stone.		Natural.
T13	1304	1309	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing frequent large stone. Fill of ditch [1309]. Similar to fill (1404).		Ditch fill
T13	1305		C	The 'cut' of a pit or void left by a large (Elvan?) stone in the SE section of T13. Possibly a deliberate stone setting as appears bedded into the natural. Located immediately adjacent to NE side of ditch [1309].		Deliberate stone setting?
T13	1306		D	A mid reddish/blackish brown friable silty clay containing frequent stone and charcoal. Forms an area of archaeological disturbance at SW end of T13, abutted/cut by possible postholes [1312] and [1313].		Potentially an interior floor surface of possible roundhouse.
T13	1307	1312; 1314	D	A mid/dark reddish brown friable silty clay containing frequent small subangular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill of [1312] and [1314]. Sealed by (1302).	Flint: Mesolithic flint blade (broken)	Posthole fill and fill of posthole [1312] and gully [1314].

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T13	1308	1313	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing 2 very large slate stones at upper level and partially overlying the edge of cut [1313]. Fill of posthole [1313].	Charcoal	Posthole fill.
T13	1309	1309	C	The cut of a linear ditch running perpendicular and midway across T13 on a SE-NW axis. V-shaped profile with straight sides and concave base 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep. Extends at 90 degrees towards ditch [1405] and is possibly contemporary. Filled by (1304) and cuts natural (1303).		Linear field boundary, on different alignment to, and possibly pre-dating, the historic field pattern. May parallel [1320] (either side of a removed boundary?) and potentially contemporary with [1405]. Both features (15) are visible on geophysical survey.
T13	1310	1311	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing occasional small angular stone. Fill of ditch [1311]. Sealed by (1302).		Ditch fill.
T13	1311	1311	C	Cut of a possible curvilinear ditch 3m long, 0.1m wide and 0.3m deep with irregular sides and irregular base, possibly due to animal burrowing/root action. Moderate edge definition, cutting natural (1303). Filled by (1310).		Possible ring gully; is close to but does not absolutely correspond with a curvilinear anomaly (19) on the geophysical survey, possibly associated with a prehistoric roundhouse.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T13	1312	1312; 1314	C	Cut of sub-circular pit approximately 0.4m wide and 0.28m deep with steep straight sides and a flat base. Good edge definition, cutting area of archaeological disturbance (1306) and set within cut of possible linear gully [1314]. Both [1312] and [1314] filled by (1307). A large flat broadly rectangular rubble stone 0.27m by 0.14m appeared deliberately placed at base of [1312], possibly a post pad. Filled by (1307).		Posthole inside a possible prehistoric roundhouse. Cuts into a possible floor surface (1306) and may be located within a shallow linear gully [1314].
T13	1313	1313	C	Cut of a large circular pit 0.65m wide by 0.3m deep with straight sides and flat base. Cuts natural (1303) and possible floor surface (1306). Located to SW (and inside?) of possible ring gully [1311]. Filled by (1308), which contained two large flat stones at upper level, partially overlying its upper edge.		Posthole inside a possible prehistoric roundhouse. Cuts into a possible floor surface (1306).
T13	1314	1314	C	Cut of a shallow curvilinear gully approximately 0.43m wide (variable) and 0.12m deep. Contains posthole [1312] at its W end and may finish just beyond this. Continues beyond SE section of T13. Filled by (1307).		Shallow gully within prehistoric roundhouse, purpose uncertain.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T13	1315	1315	D	A dark reddish brown friable soft silty clay containing occasional small stones and frequent flecks of charcoal. Fill of stakehole [1316]. Sealed by (1306). Same as (1317).		Stakehole fill.
T13	1316	1316	C	Cut of small oval pit 0.11m wide and 0.09m deep. Located adjacent to and SE of another similar pit [1318]. Cuts (1306) and is filled by (1315).		Stakehole within floor of possible prehistoric roundhouse.
T13	1317	1318	D	A dark reddish brown friable soft silty clay containing occasional small stones and frequent flecks of charcoal. Fill of stakehole [1318]. Sealed by (1306). Same as (1315).		Stakehole fill.
T13	1318	1318	C	Cut of small oval pit 0.12m wide and 0.11m deep. Located adjacent to and NW of another similar pit [1316]. Cuts (1306) and is filled by (1317).		Stakehole within floor of possible prehistoric roundhouse.
T13	1319	1320	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay with very frequent stone, from small fragments up to 0.2m and including quartz. May be partly or wholly redeposited natural/subsoil. Fill of [1320].		Ditch fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T13	1320	1320	C	Cut of an irregular linear ditched feature, deeper at one side and with a long sloping opposite side, both sides being very shallow at up to 0.28m deep. Cuts natural (1303) and filled by (1319).		Possible field boundary ditch? Perhaps paralleling ditch [309] either side of a removed boundary. Possibly associated with NW-SE linear anomaly on geophysical survey.
T13	1321	1322	D	A mid to dark greyish brown friable silty clay containing frequent subangular stone and flecks and fragments of charcoal. Fill of posthole [1322]. Some of the stones may be packing stones.		Posthole fill.
T13	1322	1322	C	Cut of shallow sub-circular posthole with concave sides and flat base. Moderate edge definition. Cuts possible floor surface (1306) and natural (1303) and is filled by (1321).		Posthole within interior of possible prehistoric roundhouse.
T13	1323	1324	D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay containing moderate subangular stone and charcoal and with presence of Manganese. Fill of posthole [1324].		Posthole fill.
T13	1324	1324	C	Cut of sub-circular posthole with straight sides and flat base. Good edge definition. Cuts possible floor surface (1306) and natural (1303) and is filled by (1321).		Posthole within interior of possible prehistoric roundhouse.
T14	1401		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1402).		Topsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T14	1402		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1403) and below (1401).		Subsoil.
T14	1403		D	A light yellowish grey compact clay containing frequent small stones. Lies below (1403).		Natural.
T14	1404		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay with frequent medium angular stones and flecks of charcoal. Fill of ditch [1405]. Similar to (1304). Sealed by (1402).		Ditch fill.
T14	1405		C	The cut of a linear NE-SW aligned ditch 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep with V-shaped profile, straight sides and concave base. Similar in profile to ditch [1309] and perpendicular to it. Potentially contemporary with [1309]. Cuts natural (1403) and filled by (1404).		Undated field boundary, probably contemporary with [1309]. The geophysical survey shows both features and suggest these are part of the same field system. On a different alignment to the historic field pattern and potentially pre-dating it.
T15	1501		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick with frequent stone. Lies above (1502).		Topsoil.
T15	1502		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick with frequent stone. Lies above (1504) at NE end of trench and below (1501).		Subsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T15	1503		D	An outcrop comprised of 95% shillet/Elvan stone in a light greyish brown compact/friable silty clay matrix in centre of trench. Lies below (1501).		Shillet/Elvan outcrop
T15	1504		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing frequent stone. Visible at NE end of T15 where it lies below (1502).		Natural.
T15	1505	1505	C	Cut of a quarry pit approximating 1.3m wide and 0.3m-0.45m deep with an irregular plan form and stepped profile. Cut into the stone outcrop (1503). At least two tool marks [1506] are visible in the base of the pit. Filled by (1507).		Post-medieval quarry pit. Relatively small-scale industrial character. Corresponds with an irregular anomaly on the geophysical survey.
T15	1506	1505; 1506	D	The cut of tool marks in the base of quarry pit [1505].		Tool marks in post-medieval quarry pit.
T16	1601		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.4m thick. Lies above (1602).		Topsoil.
T16	1602		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.4m thick. Lies above (1603) and below (1601).		Subsoil.
T16	1603		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick. Lies below (1602).		Colluvium.
T16	1604		D	A mid greyish grey friable silty clay containing 95% shillet stone.		Natural.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T16	1605	1611	L	A broadly linear deposit of subangular stones on a roughly N-S alignment. Lies within a wide shallow depression/cut [1611] and is overlain by (1609).		Possibly a natural forming deposit - similarities with possible bedrock strata in T 23 (2305) (2306) (2307) and on similar alignment. May be geological in origin but possibly anthropogenic and mining related.
T16	1606	1611		Discounted as natural feature.		Natural feature?
T16	1607	1611		Discounted as natural feature.		Natural feature.
T16	1608	1611		Discounted as natural feature.		Natural feature.
T16	1609	1611	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing moderate large subangular stone. Lies above (1605) and (1610). Lies below colluvial deposit (1603).		Possibly a naturally formed subsoil layer below the colluvium, perhaps showing signs of waterlogging.
T16	1610	1611	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing abutting and mixed with (1605) and (1610). Lies below (1609) and contains 75% loose mixed shillet stone. Part of the mixed fill of a wide shallow depression/cut [1611] and below colluvial deposit (1603).		Possible loose or redeposited natural, although similarities with possible bedrock strata in T 23 (2305) (2306) (2307) and on similar alignment. May be geological in origin but possibly anthropogenic and mining related.
T16	1611	1611	C	Cut of a wide shallow depression 5m wide and 0.4m deep. Filled by (1605) (1609) (1610).		Possibly a natural feature of geological origin. Similarities with cut/setting of possible bedrock strata in T 23 [2308] and on similar alignment. May be geological in origin but possibly anthropogenic and mining related.

Area	Context Number	(which Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T17	1701		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1702).		Topsoil.
T17	1702		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (1703) and below (1701).		Subsoil.
T17	1703		D	A light greyish yellow compact silty clay containing frequent stone. Lies below (1702).		Natural
T17	1704	1706	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing occasional stone. Sealed by (1702). Fill of gully [1706].		Gully fill.
T17	1705	1707	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing frequent stone. Sealed by (1702). Fill of pit [1707].		Pit fill.
T17	1706	1706	C	Cut of a shallow NE-SW aligned gully 1m wide and 0.1m deep. Filled by (1704).		Undated field boundary/drainage gully. Corresponds with dashed linear feature on geophysical survey.
T17	1707	1707	C	Cut of small oval pit 0.45m by 0.7 m and 0.15m deep with straight sides and irregular base. Good edge definition, cutting natural (1703). Filled by (1705).		Undated pit.
T18	1801		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick. Lies above (1802).		Topsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T18	1802		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick. Lies above (1803) and below (1801).		Subsoil.
T18	1803		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick and containing charcoal. Lies below (1802).		Colluvium.
T18	1804	1806	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty containing occasional stone and flecks of charcoal. Fill of hollow/pit [1806]. Sealed by (1803).		Pit fill.
T18	1805	1807	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty containing frequent large stone (particularly at base) and flecks of charcoal. Fill of shallow gully [1807]. Sealed by (1803).		Gully fill.
T18	1806	1806	C	Cut of shallow bean-shaped hollow/pit 0.13m long by 0.6m wide and 0.1-0.15m deep. Cuts natural (1815) and filled by (1804)		Undated hollow/pit. Within anomalous zone of potential archaeological activity on geophysical survey. Potentially prehistoric in date.
T18	1807	1807	C	Cut of shallow pit or possible ditch terminal clipped by NE edge of T18. 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep, length not identified. Concave sides and base with good edge definition. Cuts natural (1815) and filled by (1805).		Undated pit/ditch terminal. Within anomalous zone of potential archaeological activity on geophysical survey. Potentially prehistoric in date.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T18	1808	1809	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty containing frequent angular stone up to 0.2m in size and flecks of charcoal. Fill of shallow stone-filled pit or gully [1809]. Sealed by (1803).		Gully/pit fill.
T18	1809	1809	C	Cut of shallow sub-linear pit or possible ditch terminal clipped by NE edge of T18. 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep, length not identified but possible N-S alignment. Concave sides and base with moderate edge definition. Cuts natural (1815) and filled by (1808).		Undated pit/ditch terminal. Stones at base possibly tumble. Within anomalous zone of potential archaeological activity on geophysical survey. Potentially prehistoric in date.
T18	1810	1811	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty containing occasional stone and flecks of charcoal. Fill of posthole [1811]. Sealed by (1803).		Posthole fill.
T18	1811	1811	C	Cut of circular posthole 0.18m in diameter and 0.18m deep with straight sides and flat base. Good edge definition. Cuts natural (1815) and filled by (1810).		Undated post hole. Within area of (1815) that has undulating horizon with (1803) with shallow amorphous pockets of charcoal flecked soil and occasional large quartz stones set into (1815). Within anomalous zone of potential archaeological activity on geophysical survey. Potentially prehistoric in date.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T18	1812	1813; 1814	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing flecks of charcoal. Fill of pit [1813] and possible stakehole [1814].		Pit/stakehole fill.
T18	1813	1813	C	Cut of a shallow sub-circular pit 0.5m by 0.4m and 0.1m deep with possible stakehole [1814] towards NW edge. Concave sides and base with moderate edge definition. Cuts natural (1815) and filled by (1812).		Undated pit. Within area of (1815) that has undulating horizon with (1803) with shallow amorphous pockets if charcoal flecked soil and occasional large quartz stones set into (1815). Within anomalous zone of potential archaeological activity on geophysical survey. Potentially prehistoric in date.
T18	1814	1813; 1814	C	Cut of an oval V-shaped possible stakehole 0.13m by 0.09m and 0.05m deep with good edge definition. Located towards NW edge of pit [1813]. Cuts [1813] and filled by (1812).		Undated stakehole. Within area of (1815) that has undulating horizon with (1803) with shallow amorphous pockets if charcoal flecked soil and occasional large quartz stones set into (1815). Within anomalous zone of potential archaeological activity on geophysical survey. Potentially prehistoric in date.
T19	1901		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (1902).		Topsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T19	1902		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies below (1901) and above (1903).		Subsoil.
T19	1903		D	A light greyish yellow compact silty clay containing frequent stone. Lies below (1902).		Natural.
T20	2001		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (2002).		Topsoil.
T20	2002		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (2003) and below (2001).		Subsoil.
T20	2003		D	A mid-light reddish greyish yellow compact/friable clay/silty clay containing frequent stone. Lies below (2002).		Natural.
T21	2101		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (2102).		Topsoil.
T21	2102		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (2103) and below (2101).		Subsoil.
T21	2103		D	A light greyish yellow friable silty clay containing moderate stone. Lies below (2102).		Natural.
T22	2201		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (2202).		Topsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T22	2202		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (2203) and below (2201).	Flints	Subsoil.
T22	2203		D	A mid-light greyish grey compact plastic silty clay containing very occasional stone. Lies below (2202).		Natural.
T23	2301		D	A mid brown friable silty clay 0.17m deep and containing occasional shillet stone. Lies above (2302).		Topsoil.
T23	2302		D	A mid slightly reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1m deep and containing occasional shillet stone. Lies below (2302) and above (2303).		Subsoil.
T23	2303		D	A light reddish brown slightly plastic silty clay 0.1m deep and containing occasional stone. Lies below (2302) and above (2304).		Colluvium.
T23	2304		D	A light greenish brown slightly plastic silty clay containing frequent shillet stone.		Natural.
T23	2305		L	A linear deposit of scattered stone up to 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep aligned NNE-SSW towards northern end of T23. Consists of large blocks of shillet and quartz. Poorly defined edges. Lies within and on top of an area of degraded shillet (2307).		Potentially geological, probably part of an outcrop of natural bedrock incorporating (2305) and (2307) but may be anthropogenic (mining related activity?).

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T23	2306		L	A dark greyish brown plastic silty clay. Lies above (2305) and (2307) and below (2303). Slight slumping down W side of [2313] and abutted by secondary fill (2309).	Flint: Prehistoric waste flake	Possible former land surface above (2305) and (2307). Appears anthropogenic in character although no dating.
T23	2307		D	A mid greyish brown friable/slightly plastic silty clay containing frequent small shillet stones/gravel. Fill of (2308).		Potentially geological, possibly part of an outcrop of natural bedrock incorporating (2305) and (2307) but may be anthropogenic (mining related activity?).
T23	2308		C	Cut of a poorly defined sub-linear feature. S side concave and flat base - cut on N side by ditch [2313]. Broadly NE-SW aligned. Filled by (2307) (2305) and (2306).		Undated feature. Probably a natural forming geological feature although may be anthropogenic, perhaps mining related (a prospective pit?).
T23	2309	2313	D	A mid reddish brown quite plastic silty gritty clay containing frequent large and occasional small stones and occasional charcoal near upper surface, which may also be slightly mixed with (2302). Secondary fill of ditch [2313]. May be the same as (2303).		Secondary ditch fill.
T23	2310	2313	D	A mid reddish brown plastic silty clay containing occasional stone. Base fill of [2313] abutting (2311). May be a mix of (2309) and (2311).		Base/primary ditch fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T24	2311	2313	D	A mid slightly brownish grey friable/slightly plastic gritty silty clay containing frequent shillet stone. Partially fills base and SE side of [2313].		Redeposited natural slumped into SE side of [2313]. Possible edge slump due to ditch disuse/abandonment prior to formation of fills (2310) and (2309).
T23	2312	2313	C	A possible recut of the SE side of ditch [2313].		Possible recut side of ditch.
T23	2313	2313	C	Cut of a linear NE-SW aligned U-shaped ditch with straight angled sides and flat base. 1.78m wide and 0.48m deep. Filled by (2310) (2309) and (2311).		Undated ditch. Possible field or enclosure boundary; not aligned with historic field pattern.
T24	2401		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (2402).		Topsoil.
T24	2402		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay up to 0.3m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (2403) and below (2401).		Subsoil.
T24	2403		D	A light yellowish brown friable silty clay. Lies below (2402).		Natural.
T25	2501		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (2502).		Topsoil.
T25	2502		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick containing occasional stone and flecks of charcoal. Lies above (2503) and below (2501).		Subsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T25	2503		D	A light greyish yellow compact clay/silty containing frequent shillet stone. More mottled reddish brown towards North eastern end of T25. Lies below (2502).		Natural.
T25	2504	2505	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing occasional stone and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill of pit [2505].		Pit fill.
T25	2505	2505	C	Cut of shallow oval pit 0.8m by 0.6m and 0.15m deep with concave sides and flat base. Moderate edge definition, cutting natural (2503). Filled by (2504).		Undated pit.
T26	2601		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.35m thick and containing very occasional stone. Lies above (2602).		Topsoil.
T26	2602		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay up to 0.15m thick and containing very occasional stone. Lies above (2603) and below (2601).		Subsoil.
T26	2603		D	A mid yellowish greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick and containing moderate stone. Lies below (2602) and above (2604).		Colluvium.
T26	2604		D	A mid greyish grey plastic silty clay containing moderate shillet stone. Lies below (2603).		Natural.
T27				Not opened due to proximity of overhead power cables.		

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T28	2801		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (2802).		Topsoil.
T28	2802		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (2803) and below (2801).		Subsoil.
T28	2803		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.25m-0.35m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies below (2802) and above (2813).		Colluvium.
T28	2804	2805	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay. Upper fill of ditch [2805].		Ditch fill.
T28	2805	2805	C	Cut of a NE-SW aligned U-shaped linear ditch 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep with Straight/concave sides and flat base. Good edge definition. Cuts natural (2813). Filled by (2810) (2809) (2808) and (2804).		Undated ditch. Corresponds with linear feature on geophysical survey. Good probability of prehistoric origin.
T28	2806	2807	D	A light-mid yellowish grey plastic silty clay containing frequent stone and occasional charcoal. Upper fill of ditch terminal [2807]. Lies above (2812) and sealed by (2802). Contains two broken slates placed midway down fill, one possibly a notched slate.	Pot: Prehistoric pot sherds, heavily abraded Stone: Water rounded stone Charcoal	Ditch terminal fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T28	2807	2807	C	Cut of a linear E-W aligned V-shaped ditch terminal 1.10m wide and 0.85m deep with straight sides and flat base. Cuts natural (2813) and layer (2811). Filled by (2812) and (2806).		Prehistoric ditch terminal.
T28	2808	2805		A mid slightly yellowish greyish brown friable silty clay containing frequent small and moderate larger stone, all indicating SSE-NNW tip line. Secondary fill of ditch [2805]. Lies below (2804) and above (2809).		Secondary ditch fill.
T28	2809	2805	D	A mid slightly greyish reddish brown friable silty clay containing occasional stone. Secondary fill of ditch [2805]. Lies below (2808) and above (2810).		Secondary ditch fill.
T28	2810	2805	D	A light yellowish greyish brown friable/plastic silty clay containing occasional small shillet stone. Primary fill of ditch [2805]. SSE-NNW tip line only partly covering base of ditch. Lies below (2809).		Primary ditch fill.
T28	2811		L	A mid reddish yellowish brown friable silty clay containing moderate stone and occasional flecks of charcoal. Forms a 0.1m thick layer/spread immediately adjacent to N of ditch [2807] which cuts it. Lies below (2803) and above (2813).	Flint: Mesolithic flint blade	Possible prehistoric land surface/archaeological horizon. Similar to (3207).

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T28	2812	2807	D	A mid reddish brown friable silt containing occasional stone and occasional charcoal. Basal fill of ditch [2807]. Lies below (2806).		Primary ditch fill.
T28	2813		D	A light reddish yellow/grey compact clay/silty clay containing frequent angular slate/shillet stone and occasional medium sized blocks of Elvan/quartzite stone.		Natural.
T29	2901		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (2902).		Topsoil.
T29	2902		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stones. Lies above (2903) and below (2901).		Subsoil.
T29	2903		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing occasional stone. Lies below (2902) across N end of T29.		Colluvium.
T29	2904		D	A light greyish yellow compact/friable silty clay containing frequent <0.01m angular and flat slate stones. Lies below (2093) at N end of T29 and below (2902) at S end of T29.		Natural.
T30	3001		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (3002).		Topsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T30	3002		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (3003) and below (3001).		Subsoil.
T30	3003		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick and containing occasional stone and charcoal. Lies below (3002).	Flint: Prehistoric waste flint flake; Pot: Abraded prehistoric pot sherds, possibly Neolithic Grooved Ware; Small medieval bodysherd (12th-13th Century); Post-medieval clay pipe fragment, (17th Century)	Colluvium.
T30	3004	3005	D	A mid mottled yellowish brown friable silty clay containing frequent stone. Fill of pit [3005]. Sealed by (3003).	Pot: Abraded prehistoric bodysherds, possibly Neolithic Grooved Ware	Pit fill. Abraded nature of pottery may indicate redeposition.
T30	3005	3005	C	Cut of a shallow oval hollow/pit 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep with concave sides and irregular base. Poor edge definition. Filled by (3004).		Possible Neolithic pit, although may be a naturally formed hollow in natural.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T30	3006	3007	D	A mid reddish brown friable sandy silty clay containing frequent small stone. Single fill of linear gully [3007].		Gully fill.
T30	3007	3007	C	Cut of very shallow linear U-shaped SSW-NNE aligned gully 0.6m wide and up to 0.05m deep with straight sides and a concave base. Moderate edge definition. Cuts natural (3023) and is filled by (3006).		Possible gully. Potentially prehistoric in origin. May be extension of SSW-NNE aligned linear anomaly (6) on geophysical survey (which would then potentially overlie/post-date curvilinear (9)).
T30	3008	3009	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing occasional small stones and occasional charcoal. Fill of possible gully [3009].	Flint: Mesolithic microlith point; Mesolithic (?) primary flint flake blade; Pot: Abraded prehistoric pot sherds	Gully fill.
T30	3009	3009	C	Cut of a shallow irregular U-shaped SE-NW aligned gully 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with concave sides and irregular/concave base. Poor edge definition. Cuts natural (3023) and is filled by (3008).		Possible gully. Potentially prehistoric in origin. May be associated with curvilinear (9) on geophysical survey, alongside [3015].

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T30	3010	3011	D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing occasional stone and occasional charcoal. Single fill of possible posthole/pit [3011].	Flint; Mesolithic (?) flint blade core	Posthole/pit fill.
T30	3011	3011; 3015	C	Cut of a sub-linear gully/pit 0.15m wide and up to 0.2m deep with irregular sides and base. Located on NE side of [3015]. Cuts natural (3023) and is filled by (3010).		Possible pit/posthole. Located on NE side of curvilinear (9) on geophysical survey. Potentially prehistoric in date.
T30	3012	3013	C	A mid reddish brown friable sandy silty clay containing frequent small stone and occasional flecks of charcoal. Single fill of possible gully [3013]. Sealed by (3003).	Stone; Prehistoric (?) notched stone, possible post support; Elongated slate, potentially utilised (prehistoric?)	Gully fill.
T30	3013	3013	C	Cut of a curvilinear SE-NW aligned gully 0.8m wide and up to 0.1m deep with irregular/concave sides and base. Cuts natural (3023) and is filled by (3012).		Possible prehistoric enclosure boundary. Potentially corresponds with linear (5) on geophysical survey.
T30	3014	3015	D	A light yellowish brown friable silty clay containing frequent small <0.05m stone. Fill of possible gully [3015].		Gully fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T30	3015	3015	C	Cut of an irregular sub-linear SE-NE aligned gully 1.18m wide and 0.75m deep with irregular sides and base and an elongated U-shaped profile with shallow (60 degree) sloping side to NE and steeper (75 degree) side to SW. Poor edge definition. Cuts natural (3023) and is filled by (3014). Possible pit/posthole [3011] cut into NE side.		Section of possible prehistoric ring ditch. Corresponds with possible ring ditch on geophysical survey. May be associated with [3009] and [3011].
T30	3016	3017	D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay containing a large irregular 0.1-0.25m sized stone and occasional flecks of charcoal. Secondary fill of pit/gully [3017].	Pot: Large abraded prehistoric bodysherd, probably Neolithic Grooved Ware	Secondary pit fill.
T30	3017	3017	C	Cut of a sub-oval E-W aligned pit 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep with concave sides and base and a linear extension from W side approximately 0.8m long by 0.27m wide. Cuts natural (3023), which on E side may display signs of heat (3022). Filled by (3019) (3016) and (3018).		Neolithic (?) pit/burnt pit.
T30	3018	3017	D	A light yellowish red friable silty clay containing moderate stone. Lies partially above (3016). Upper fill of [3017].		Upper fill of burnt pit [3015]. Possibly deliberate cap of pit (redeposited natural?) or slump from (3020)?

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T30	3019	3017	D	A light reddish brown friable silty clay containing frequent stone. Suggestion of heat/burning. Base fill/lining of pit [3017].		Basal pit fill.
T30	3020		L	A light yellowish grey loose/compact silty clay with frequent (95%) shillet stone. Raised irregular profile 0.15m-0.35m thick. Sits above natural (3023) and overlies (3022). Possibly slightly overlies S edge of [3015].		Uncertain feature, possibly naturally forming outcrop of natural or anthropogenically introduced bank/mound of redeposited natural. May be associated with linear anomaly (5) on geophysical survey. Possible field boundary bank.
T30	3021		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay containing very occasional stone. Cut by curvilinear [3013]. Lies above (3023) and below (3002). Abuts SW side of layer (3022)		Possible collapsed bank material from (3020) mixed with colluvium (3003).
T30	3022		D	A lens of light greyish yellow compact silty clay containing frequent (95%) stone. Located adjacent to E side of [3015].		Natural. Same as (3023). Possible heat alteration.
T30	3023		D	A light yellowish grey compact clay/silty clay with frequent shillet stone. Lies below (3003).		Natural.
T30	3024-3029			Not used – T30 revisited.		
T30	3030		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional small stone and frequent charcoal. Fill of posthole [3031].		Posthole fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T30	3031		C	Cut of a circular posthole 0.16m in diameter and 0.06m deep with near vertical straight sides and flat base. Filled by (3030).		Prehistoric posthole. Located close to potential NE side of possible prehistoric roundhouse, as indicated by geophysical survey.
T31	3101		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m-0.3m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (3102).		Topsoil.
T31	3102		D	A mid yellowish reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1-0.15m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (3103) and below (3101).		Subsoil.
T31	3103		D	A light yellowish reddish brown friable clayey silt 0.2m+ thick containing occasional stones. Lies below (3102).		Natural.
T31	3104	3105	D	A mid greyish brown friable compact clayey silt containing frequent stone and occasional charcoal. Fill of ditch [3105]. Sealed by (3102).		Ditch fill.
T31	3105	3105	C	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned 1.7m wide and 0.48m deep V-shaped ditch with straight sides and concave base. Filled by (3104).		Medieval field boundary recorded on Tithe map and visible on geophysical survey.
T31	3106	3107	D	A mid brownish loose soft clayey silt containing frequent large subangular burnt stones and moderate charcoal. Appears to have been burnt <i>in-situ</i> . Fill of pit [3107].		Pit fill.

Area	Context Number	(which Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T31	3107	3107	C	Cut of a shallow 0.5m in diameter and 0.1m deep pit with straight sides and concave/irregular base. Filled by (3106).		Undated pit.
T32	3201		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Lies above (3202).		Topsoil.
T32	3202		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick. Lies above (3203) and below (3201).		Subsoil.
T32	3203		D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.25-0.3m thick and containing occasional stone and some charcoal. Lies below (3202) and above (3204).		Colluvium?
T32	3204		D	A mid-light reddish yellowish brown loose/friable silty clay containing frequent subangular shillet stones.		Natural.
T32	3205	3208	D	A mid reddish yellowish brown friable silty clay containing charcoal. Fill of possible pit [3208]. Similar to (3206).		Possible pit fill.
T32	3206	3209	D	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing occasional <0.05m subangular stones and moderate flecks of charcoal. Primary fill of ditch terminal [3209]. Sealed by (3203). Similar to (3205).	Pot: Prehistoric bodysherd, Neolithic/Bronze Age?	Prehistoric ditch terminal fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T32	3207		L	A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay containing stone and charcoal flecks. Abuts, or is cut by, ditch terminal [3209].	Flint: Neolithic flint blade (broken); Prehistoric bodysherd, Neolithic/Bronze Age?; Stone: Notched slate? u/d	Possible prehistoric land surface/archaeological horizon. Similar to (2811).
T32	3208		C	Cut of a very shallow circular 0.2m in diameter hollow/pit with concave sides and base. Good edge definition. Located immediately adjacent to S side of ditch terminal [3209]. Cuts natural (3204) and is filled by (3205).		Possible truncated prehistoric pit.
T32	3209		C	Cut of NW-SE aligned linear 0.6m wide by 0.15m deep ditch with concave sides and base. Continues into W side of T32. Abuts or cuts layer (3207). Cuts natural (3204) and is filled by 3206).		Prehistoric ditch. Corresponds with sub-linear feature on geophysical survey. Possible junction/terminal of an enclosure boundary.
T33	3301		D	A mid greyish brown friable clayey silt 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (3302).		Topsoil.
T33	3302		D	A mid reddish yellowish brown friable clayey silt 0.15m thick. Lies below (3302) and above (3303).		Subsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T33	3303		D	A mid reddish yellowish grey/blue friable clayey silt containing frequent shillet stone. Lies below (3302).		Natural.
T33	3304	3305	D	A mid brownish grey friable clayey silt containing frequent stones. Fill of ditch [3305], sealed by (3302).		Ditch fill.
T33	3305	3305	C	Cut of N-S aligned linear concave ditch 2m wide and up to 0.25m deep with concave sides, steeper on its SE side, and flat base. Good edge definition. Runs parallel to [3307]. Cuts natural (3303) and is filled by 3304).		Medieval field boundary recorded on Tithe map and visible on geophysical survey. Double-ditched alongside [3307], either side of a removed hedge.
T33	3306	3307	D	A mid brownish grey friable clayey silt containing frequent stones. Fill of [3307], sealed by (3302).	Pot: Medieval bodysherd of South Western ware (12th to 13th Century); Medieval basal angle bodysherd of South Western ware (13th to 14th Century?) Shell: Perforated cockle shell u/d	Ditch fill.

Area	Context Number	(which) Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T33	3307	3307	C	Cut of N-S aligned linear concave ditch 3m wide and up to 0.42m deep with straight sides, steeper on its NW side with a longer gentle shallow slope between 2m and 3.3m on its SE side, and flat base. Good edge definition. Runs parallel to [3305]. Cuts natural (3303) and is filled by 3306).		Medieval field boundary recorded on Tithe map and visible on geophysical survey. Double-ditched alongside [3307], either side of a removed hedge. Continues S as [3105].
T34	3401		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick. Lies above (3402).		Topsoil.
T34	3402		D	A mid reddish yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick. Lies below (3402) and above (3403).		Subsoil.
T34	3403		D	A mid reddish yellowish grey friable silty clay containing frequent shillet stone. Lies below (3402).		Natural.
T34	3404	3405	D	A mid pinkish yellowish brown friable silty clay containing moderate (20%) small shillet stones. Fill of ditch [3405], sealed by (3402).		Ditch fill.
T34	3405	3405	C	Cut of a NNW-SSE aligned V-shaped linear ditch 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep with straight sides and flat base. Moderate edge definition, cutting natural (3403). Filled with (3404).		Undated ditch.
T34	3406	3406	C	Amorphous SE-NW aligned feature, not excavated due to time constraints but possible linear.		Corresponds with junction of two linear features recorded on geophysical survey.

Area	Context Number	(which Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T34	3407	3407	C	Amorphous SE-NW aligned feature, not excavated due to time constraints but possible linear.		Corresponds with linear feature recorded on geophysical survey.
T35	3501		D	A mid greyish brown loose silty clay 0.2m thick containing occasional stone. Lies above (3502).		Topsoil.
T35	3502		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick containing occasional shillet stone. Lies above (3503) and below (3501).		Subsoil.
T35	3503		D	A light yellowish grey loose clay/silty clay containing frequent (95%) slate/shillet stones. Lies below (3502).		Natural.
T35	3504	3505	D	A mid reddish grey/brown friable silty clay containing occasional small angular shillet stones and few flecks of charcoal. Fill of ditch [3505].		Ditch fill.
T35	3505	3505	C	Cut of a N-S aligned shallow U-shaped linear ditch 1.3m wide and 0.2-0.25m deep with irregular sides and base due to being cut into hard flaking slatey natural (3503). Filled by (3404).		Medieval field boundary recorded on Tithe map and visible on geophysical survey. Continues S as [3307] and [3105].
T36	3601		D	A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick and containing occasional stone. Lies above (3602).		Topsoil.

Area	Context Number	(which Cut (is it in)	Deposit/ Cut/ Build	Description	Finds	Interpretation
T36	3602		D	A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick and containing moderate angular slate/shillet stones. Lies above (3603) and below (3601).		Subsoil.
T36	3603		D	A light yellowish greyish brown friable silty clay containing frequent (80%) shillet stones. Lies below (3602).		Natural.
T36	3604	3606	D	Angular shillet fill of ditch [3606].		Ditch fill
T36	3605	3607	D	Clean silty clay fill of gully [3607]		Gully fill.
T36	3606	3606	C	Cut of NW-SE aligned irregular linear ditch 1.6m wide and 0.4m (variable) deep with irregular sides and flat base. Moderate edge definition, cutting natural (3604). Filled by (3604).		Undated ditch. Broadly corresponds with location of linear features on geophysical survey but not on same alignment. Correlation unclear.
T36	3607	3607	C	Cut of N-S aligned irregular linear gully 0.45m wide at S end and petering out to nothing towards N side. Up to 0.25m deep with variable base. Cuts natural and is filled by (3605).		Undated ditch. Corresponds with linear feature on geophysical survey that ends just beyond N side of T36.

Appendix 2: Report and Table of Finds by C M Thorpe

A total of 50 artefacts were recovered during this project along with two charcoal samples. Pottery comprises the largest number of finds (54 sherds or 48% of the collection). Flint forms the next largest category (20 pieces or 40%) with stone, clay pipe, and marine shell represented within the assemblage. Currently all the artefacts are being temporarily stored in the CAU finds store, Fal Building, County Hall, Truro, Cornwall.

The finds came from various contexts within each trench and are summarised in the table below.

The earliest identifiable artefacts are flints. Twenty were recovered during the course of the work coming from Trench 1 (104), Trench 7 (702), Trench 8 (802), (803), (805), Trench 9 (902), Trench 13 (1307), Trench 22 (U/st), Trench 23 (2306), Trench 28 (U/st), and (2811), Trench 30 (3000), (3008), (3010) and Trench 32 (3207).

A beautifully worked microlith point SF9 from (3008), a possible knife SF7 (803), and two blades (1307) and (2011) are most certainly Mesolithic in date (8000-4000 BC) while two blade cores SF6 (803) and SF10 (3010), two burins (104) and (702), and four other small blades SF8 (802), (805), (902), and SF11 (3008) are likely to date to this period. The remainder of the flints, though none are truly diagnostic are most likely Neolithic (4000-2500 BC).

The earliest identifiable pottery recovered during this project was found within Trench 30 from contexts (U/st), (3004), and (3016). Here 10 prehistoric sherds in a coarse gabbro admixture fabric occur. One sherd has coarse incised line and impressed fingernail decoration while several others have incised line or impressed fingernail patterns. The thickness of the pottery and style of decoration suggest that this is Late Neolithic (circa 3000-2500 BC) Grooved Ware.

The remainder of the prehistoric ceramics (regrettably undiagnostic), all in a similar fabric come from contexts (2806), Trench 30 (U/st), and (3008), and Trench 32 SF4 (3206/7) and SF1 (3207) and are possibly Grooved Ware but could potentially be Bronze Age (c 2500-1000 BC).

There are no Iron Age or Romano-British artefacts within the evaluation trenches.

Four small sherds of undiagnostic South-western micaceous ware coming from Trench 30 (U/st) and Trench 33 (3306) hint at some medieval activity (12th to 14th centuries AD) within the area examined. Continuing activity into the post-medieval (17th to 18th centuries AD) period is evidenced by a sherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) from Trench 2 (203). This material is sparse, and the small abraded nature of the sherds suggest these are derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields.

Trench	Context Number	Small Find	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period	Further work: analysis / drawing etc?
1	104			Flint	1	6	Flint burin?	Mesolithic?	Prehistoric	
2	203			Pottery	1	7	Undiagnostic bodysherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	17th to 18th centuries AD	Post-medieval	
7	702			Flint	1	7	Burnt flint blade with evidence of edge use	Neolithic?	Prehistoric	
7	702			Flint	1	4	Flint burin	Mesolithic / Neolithic?	Prehistoric	
8	802	8		Flint	1	1	Butt end of a small flint blade. Some edge use	Mesolithic?	Prehistoric	
8	803	7		Flint	1	2	Flint blade (broken) with retouch along one edge. Knife?	Mesolithic	Prehistoric	Draw?
8	803	6		Flint	1	70	Flint pebble blade core	Mesolithic?	Prehistoric	
8	803	6		Flint	1	31	Flint primary flake	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	
8	805			Flint	1	2	Flint blade	Mesolithic?	Prehistoric	
9	902			Flint	1	3	Butt end of a flint blade (broken).	Mesolithic?	Prehistoric	
13	1307		[1314]	Flint	1	1	The butt end of a flint blade (Snapped). Slight evidence of retouch.	Mesolithic	Prehistoric	
13	1308			Charcoal	Sample	17	Charcoal sample	?	?	
22	U/st			Flint	1	6	Miscellaneous retouched flint.	Mesolithic / Neolithic?	Prehistoric	
22	U/st			Flint	1	8	Waste flint flake. Nodular flint suggests more likely to be Neolithic.	Neolithic?	Prehistoric	
23	2306			Flint	1	1	Waste flint flake. Debitage	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	
28	U/st			Flint	1	5	Broken flint blade with retouch on one edge.	Neolithic	Prehistoric	

Trench	Context Number	Small Find	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period	Further work: analysis / drawing etc?
28	2806			Pottery	2	3	Small heavily abraded sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	
28	2806			Stone	1	21	Natural water rounded stone	Natural	Natural	
28	2806			Charcoal	1	3	Charcoal sample	?	?	
28	2811			Flint	1	1	Small flint blade with edge wear.	Mesolithic	Prehistoric	
30	U/st			Pottery	4	1	Very small heavily abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery. One sherd has impressed fingernail? Decoration on surface. Grooved ware?	Neolithic circa 2900 2200 BC	Prehistoric	Draw? Perhaps too small?
30	U/st			Pottery	1	1	Very small abraded undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	
30	U/st			Pottery	1	1	Small abraded undiagnostic bodysherd of South-western micaceous ware	12th to 13th centuries AD	Medieval	
30	U/st			Claypipe	1	4	Claypipe stem fragment with a diameter of $\varnothing = 3.1$ mm	17th century	Post-medieval	
30	3000	12		Flint	1	2	Waste flint flake	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	
30	3004			Pottery	5	16	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery. Coarse Gabbroic Admixture fabric. Abraded. One sherd has traces of impressed fingernail decoration. Appears to be Grooved ware?	Neolithic circa 2900 2200 BC	Prehistoric	Draw? Maybe too small to illustrate.
30	3008			Pottery	3	1	Small heavily abraded undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	
30	3008	9		Flint	1	1	Microlith point with retouch on two faces.	Mesolithic	Prehistoric	Draw / photograph
30	3008	11		Flint	1	2	Primary flint flake blade. Utilised?	Mesolithic?	Prehistoric	

Trench	Context Number	Small Find	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period	Further work: analysis / drawing etc?
30	3010	10		Flint	1	39	Flint blade core	Mesolithic?	Prehistoric	
30	3012			Stone	1	124	Notched stone. Stone has a U shaped notch on one edge 26mm wide and 11mm deep. No evidence for wear, so possibly a post support.	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?	
30	3012			Stone	1	11	Elongated piece of slate. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?	
30	3016			Pottery	1	62	Bodysherd of prehistoric pottery. Appears to be a coarse Gabbroic Admixture fabric. Edges abraded. Sherd has deep incised line decoration both horizontal and diagonal. Traces of impressed fingernail in the triangle gap between the lines? Appears to be Grooved ware?	Neolithic circa 2900 2200 BC	Prehistoric	Draw
32	3206/7	4		Pottery	1	18	Bodysherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. Gabbroic Admixture fabric.	Neolithic / Bronze Age?	Prehistoric	
32	3207	1		Pottery	1	14	Bodysherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. Gabbroic Admixture fabric.	Neolithic / Bronze Age?	Prehistoric	
32	3207	2		Flint	1	6	Broken flint blade, utilised with one edge showing use polish.	Neolithic?	Prehistoric	
32	3207	5		Stone	1	4	Small rectangular shaped notched slate. Notch on one side 4.9mm wide, 3mm deep. No evidence of wear.	?	?	
33	3306			Pottery	1	5	Undiagnostic bodysherd of South-western micaceous ware	12th to 13th centuries AD	Medieval	

Trench	Context Number	Small Find	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period	Further work: analysis / drawing etc?
33	3306			Pottery	2	8	Sherds (1 basal angle) of South-western micaceous ware	13th to 14th centuries AD	Medieval	
33	3306			Marine shell	1	1	Perforated cockle shell. Perforation may be natural done by a whelk.	?	?	

Appendix 3: Table of Samples

Sample Number	Context Number	Quantity (Bags/Litres)	Description
1	606	20L	Enviro/dating from ditch [607]
2	704	20L	Enviro/dating from pit [705]
3	1307	20L	Enviro/dating from posthole [1312]
4	1308	10L	Enviro/dating from posthole [1313]
5	1315/1317	6L	Enviro/dating from stakeholes [1316] [1318]
6	1804	18L	Enviro/dating from pit [1806]
7	3206	40L	Enviro/dating from ditch terminal [3209]
8			Discarded
9			Discarded
10	3106	10L	Enviro/dating from pit [3107]
11	3016	10L	Enviro/dating from pit [3017]

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

CAMEL CREEK ADVENTURE PARK ACCOMMODATION, ST ISSEY, CORNWALL

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

JAC25350
Camel Creek Adventure Park
Accommodation, St Issey,
Cornwall
WSI for an Archaeological
Evaluation
Draft
16th June 2020

Document Status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
Draft	For Comment	Mick Rawlings	Guy Bailey	Mick Rawlings	16/06/2020

Approval for issue

Mick Rawlings  2020-06-16

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Prepared by: Prepared for:

RPS Consulting Services Ltd **Camel Creek Ltd**
 Mick Rawlings
Technical Director

20 Western Avenue, Milton Park
 Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 4SH

T 01235 821 888
 E RawlingsM@rpsgroup.com

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A planning application has been submitted to Cornwall Council with regard to a proposed development at the Camel Creek Adventure Park, near St Issey in Cornwall (application ref. PA19/00934). The application is for the siting of 198 holiday lodges along with the provision of new landscaping, access roads and associated infrastructure.
- 1.2 The application was supported by an Environmental Statement (ES) which included a chapter (no. 12) which assessed the likely impacts and effects of the proposed development on all aspects of the historic environment (RPS 2019).
- 1.3 Subsequent to the submission of the planning application, an archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken over much of the application site (SUMO 2020). The results of the geophysical survey are described below (see Archaeological Background).
- 1.4 It is now proposed that a programme of further archaeological evaluation should be undertaken within the application site in order to provide additional information regarding the nature, extent and date of any features or deposits of potential archaeological interest. This further evaluation will be in the form of trial trenches excavated and recorded by a competent archaeological contractor.
- 1.5 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by the Heritage team at RPS Planning and Environment on behalf of Camel Creek Ltd. It describes the methodologies that will be employed in the undertaking of the programme of further archaeological evaluation within the application site and has been prepared in accordance with the appropriate standards and guidance (ClfA 2014a). The WSI will be submitted to Cornwall Council and will be approved in writing prior to the commencement of any archaeological evaluation work at the application site.

The application site

- 1.6 The application site (hereafter the site) is located within the existing Camel Creek Adventure Park site in Cornwall, approximately 2.3 km south-south-west of St Issey and 7.2 km south-west of Wadebridge (**Figure 1**). The small village of Tredinnick is approximately 650 m to the north-east.
- 1.7 The site covers much of the southern part of the Adventure Park and incorporates an area of land which has an extant planning permission for the construction of holiday lodges (ref. E1/2008/00525). The site measures c. 17.6 hectares and includes open pasture, ponds, woodland, existing park rides and an area of photovoltaic solar panels. As part of the proposed development the existing park rides within the site (two water slides and a water flume ride) would be dismantled and removed, but the photovoltaic solar panels would remain operational in their current location.
- 1.8 The underlying bedrock within the whole of the site comprises sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Bedruthan Formation, laid down in the Devonian period. The British Geological Survey (BGS) has recorded superficial Head deposits along the western edge of the site.

Archaeological Background

- 1.9 A detailed review of the known archaeological resource within the site and the immediate vicinity is presented within Chapter 12 and Appendix 12.2 of the ES which accompanied the planning application (RPS 2019).
- 1.10 At the time that the ES was prepared, the only archaeological remains known to be present within the site were associated with a former lead and silver mine known as Trelow Mine. This was active during the 1860s and 1870s and exploited several north to south coursing lodes containing lead ore and one east to west lode. In the 1860s an exploratory adit was driven eastwards from the valley of the Mellingey Stream (the western boundary of the site) and several shafts were then sunk. The exact location of the adit is not known but a number of shafts and small areas of mine waste are shown on OS maps from 1880 onwards, along with the location of an Engine House that would have been positioned over a shaft. The Engine House is no longer present on an OS map of 1907, suggesting that the mine had ceased to be operational for some time by that date. The shafts have subsequently been capped and one lies within an area which is now a large pond within the adventure park.
- 1.11 Approximately 1.4 km to the north of the site and to the west of Trenance is a Scheduled Monument which comprises an embanked settlement enclosure. In Cornwall these enclosures are known as 'rounds' and date to the period spanning the later Iron Age through to the early post-Roman period. A second Scheduled enclosure is located to the south-east of Bogee Farm, approximately 660 m west of the site. This is a multiple enclosure fort with a sub-rectangular outer enclosure and a roughly square inner enclosure within the north-western part of the outer one. This multiple enclosure fort is likely to be of later Iron Age or possibly Roman date.
- 1.12 The Scheduled multiple enclosure fort also includes a round barrow located just to the south of the fort. Further to the south is a group of four more round barrows to the north-west of Higher Trevibban Farm, including one on the west side of the B3274 road. Other groups of round barrows are located to the south of Higher Trevibban Farm and north-east of Pennatillie, and on Trelow Downs to the south of the site. All of these round barrows are likely to represent funerary monuments (burial mounds) of Bronze Age or potentially Later Neolithic date.
- 1.13 A programme of archaeological investigation has been undertaken immediately to the west of the site in connection with the consented Camel Creek Resort development (application ref. PA15/08900). The investigation included geophysical survey followed by trial trenching. Three pieces of worked flint were recovered from a linear feature identified within one of the trial trenches. These pieces were related to various stages of blade manufacture and indicate activity of potentially earlier Neolithic date. A fourth piece of worked flint was found in the topsoil of the same trench, but no further pieces were found in any other excavated archaeological feature or topsoil context. The linear features were considered to present elements of former field systems. A number of annular features were also examined. These were found to be probable settlement features of later prehistoric or Roman date rather than further examples of the Bronze Age round barrows known from within the vicinity of the site.
- 1.14 A geophysical survey covering much of the site was carried out in 2019 by SUMO Services Ltd, instructed by RPS Planning and Environment on behalf of Camel Creek Ltd. A WSI for the geophysical survey was approved in writing by Cornwall Council prior to commencement.

- 1.15 The land parcels subject to geophysical survey were identified as Areas 1-6 (**Figure 2**). Land in the southern part of Area 2 and the northern part of Area 3 was not surveyed due to storage of equipment and materials in these areas. Land within the rest of the site was not suitable for survey due to being:
- a. woodland which is to be retained; or
 - b. occupied by existing rides or other operational elements of the adventure park and clearly subject to considerable modification as part of that use.
- 1.16 Anomalies suggesting the presence of features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified within much of the land subject to geophysical survey (**Figure 2**). These include linear features and also penannular features similar to those identified in the geophysical survey of the land to the west (the Camel Creek Resort site) which were tentatively identified through trial trenching as settlement features of later prehistoric or Roman date. A couple of the linear features correspond with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping of the area, and anomalies recorded in Area 1 may be associated with the historic Trelow Farm which is adjacent to the adventure park. The geophysical survey also recorded the location of modern services as well as land which appears to have been disturbed or covered with material that affected the survey (*cf.* south-east corner of Area 4, south-west edge of Area 5, whole of Area 6).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation is to provide further information regarding the potential location and nature of archaeological remains within the site.

2.2 The following specific objectives have been identified:

- To identify the nature, character, extent and possible date of any archaeological sites and/or features within the site;
- To assess the survival, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological remains;
- To ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation; and
- To prepare an appropriate archaeological archive including the treatment and preservation of any artefacts.

2.3 With regard to the current archaeological research framework (Webster 2007), the following Research Aims may be the most applicable, although others may also apply:

21 – Improve our understanding of the environmental aspects of farming.

29 – Improve understanding on non-villa Roman rural settlement.

40 – Improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory.

3 METHODOLOGY

Introduction

- 3.1 The programme of further archaeological evaluation at the site will comprise the excavation and recording of trial trenches at selected locations. The proposed locations of the trial trenches are indicated on **Figure 3**. The trench locations have been identified with regard to the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey, but also target areas recorded as 'blank' by that survey and areas where survey was not possible or where the results indicated disturbance or placement of materials.
- 3.2 It should be noted that no trial trenches are proposed within Areas 1 and 2. These areas benefit from an existing planning permission for the construction of holiday lodges (ref. E1/2008/00525) which does not include any condition requiring archaeological investigation. The planning case officer at Cornwall Council has therefore agreed that it would not be reasonable to request archaeological investigation in these areas in connection with the current application.
- 3.3 The programme of further archaeological evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided in the ClfA document '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (ClfA 2014a) and other appropriate ClfA guidance documents (ClfA 2104b, 2014c), and with the ClfA *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014d).
- 3.4 The programme of archaeological work will be undertaken by a specialist archaeological contractor that will be a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). The archaeologist in charge of the fieldwork will be a full Member or an Associate member of the ClfA.
- 3.5 Prior to the commencement of any works on site, the archaeological contractor will produce a Project Design. This will be agreed with the nominated RPS Archaeological Project Manager and will then be submitted to, and agreed by, the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council.
- 3.6 The Project Design will respond to this WSI. In particular it will specify:
- The project's objectives;
 - A plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches;
 - The procedures for project management;
 - The expertise of the project team. The composition and experience of the project team will be described, including specialists that will be used for finds and environmental work. CVs will be supplied outlining the relevant qualifications and experience of key personnel, including specific reference to knowledge of particular periods and local/regional traditions;
 - Reporting and archiving arrangements;
 - An outline of the proposed timetable and staff resources (non-binding); and
 - Contingency arrangements.

- 3.7 All relevant and applicable health and safety legislation, regulations and approved codes of practice will be respected. Prior to the commencement of any works on site the contractor will submit a detailed Health and Safety Risk Assessment to the nominated RPS Archaeological Project Manager. There are no known buried services within the proposed locations of any of the trial trenches; however the area of each trench will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to the commencement of any work.
- 3.8 Reasonable access to the proposal site will be made available to the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council who may wish to be satisfied that the programme of archaeological work is being conducted in accordance with the methodologies described in this WSI. Access for the works will be arranged through the RPS Heritage team.

Fieldwork

- 3.9 A total of 38 (thirty-eight) trenches are proposed, each one measuring 30 m in length and 1.8 m in width. Some localised adjustments of trench locations and dimensions may be required due to circumstances on site.
- 3.10 Within each trench, the topsoil and any overburden will be removed using mechanical plant equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The plant will operate under the constant supervision of appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologists.
- 3.11 Overburden and made ground will be removed in level spits of no more than 100 mm down to the level of archaeological remains or to natural subsoils/bedrock, whichever is encountered first. If archaeological remains are encountered, all subsequent examination and excavation will be by hand. Some further use of the mechanical excavator may be permitted on homogenous low-grade archaeological deposits, but this will only be undertaken with the consent of the nominated RPS Archaeology Project Manager and the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council.
- 3.12 Spoil from the trenches will be stored at a safe distance from the trench, at least 1.0 m from the edge of the trench. Any trenches left open overnight will be enclosed within fencing comprising Netlon hung on road pins or similar. Deeper trenches may need to be fenced using 2 m high Heras-type anti-climb fencing.
- 3.13 Where archaeological features and deposits are encountered, these will be cleaned and planned using appropriate electronic survey equipment.
- 3.14 Archaeological layers, features, deposits and structures requiring clarification will be excavated by hand. Excavation of areas of complex archaeological remains will be circumspect, being sufficient to meet the principal aims of the evaluation but not cause any damage to material that might be better excavated under different circumstances, i.e. a detailed excavation. As a general principle, small discrete features such as post-holes will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned, long linear features will be sample excavated along their length with sections distributed along the exposed length of the feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. One long section of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

- 3.15 A context-based recording system acceptable to the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council will be used to record all archaeological deposits, features etc. Pro-forma sheets will be used to record all relevant information. In the case of any trench containing no archaeological deposits or features, a single trench record sheet can be used to record basic information including size, orientation, depth of deposits etc. A 1.0 m wide representative section will be drawn that will indicate the existing ground level, overburden and other deposits, and underlying natural subsoil or basal geology.
- 3.16 A trench location plan will be produced that show the position of all excavated trenches; this will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid to a minimum accuracy of $\pm 1.0\text{m}$. Feature plans and sections will be drawn at appropriate scales; all site drawings will include relevant information including site name, number and/or code, scale, drawing number, orientation, date and name of compiler. Drawings will also show absolute heights derived from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).
- 3.17 In the event of the discovery of human remains, these will be left in situ and not further examined. The nominated RPS Archaeology Project Manager and the client will be informed immediately, also the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council. A recognised specialist should visit the site to provide further advice.
- 3.18 If removal of human remains is necessary, a license will be obtained from the appropriate authorities (currently the Ministry of Justice) by the contractor and all conditions attached to that license will be complied with. All excavation and post-excavation work regarding human remains will be undertaken in line with the appropriate standards (McKinley and Roberts 1993, Historic England 2017).
- 3.19 The photographic record of the archaeological evaluation will be in digital format, resulting in high resolution TIFF (uncompressed) images. Photographs will illustrate both the detail and context of the principal archaeological features discovered. 35mm format colour transparencies and monochrome images may also be created. All photographic records will include information detailing: site name and number/code, date, context, scale and orientation. The monochrome negatives and contact prints will be filed in appropriate media, and the transparencies will be mounted in appropriate hard cases. All photographs will be cross-referenced onto the context and trench records.
- 3.20 Environmental sampling will be targeted upon potentially significant archaeological deposits or features, and will predominantly examine sealed and well-dated contexts. Sample size will take into account the frequency with which material appropriate for sampling will occur, but bulk samples will normally be a minimum of 30 litres. Sampling strategy (on- and off-site) will principally derive from the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and will be broadly consistent with guidance expressed in *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).
- 3.21 If archaeological deposits are found to have significant potential for the presence of palaeoenvironmental material, advice will also be taken from the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council and, if necessary, the

- appropriate Historic England Science Advisor on the need to extract, process and further examine environmental samples. Bulk sampling may also be used to collect charcoal for C14 dating where appropriate.
- 3.22 Conservation advice may be necessary on site prior to lifting of and initial treatment of fragile objects. All finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed according to the appropriate guidance documents (IFA 1992, UKIC 1983, Watkinson and Neal 2001). Iron finds may require X-rays prior to conservation and similarly residues on pottery may require study ahead of any conservation, which may be appropriate.
- 3.23 In the event of the discovery of waterlogged wood and other organic material, this material will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant guidance documents (English Heritage 2010, 2012).
- 3.24 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technical residues (or a sample of them) will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammerscale and spherical droplets). Collection and treatment will be in accordance with the relevant guidance (Historic England 2015). X-radiography of a sample of industrial debris will be carried out during the post-fieldwork stage of the work.
- 3.25 In the event of the discovery of an artefact that may fall within the remit of the Treasure Act 1996, the nominated RPS Archaeology Project Manager, the client, the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council and the Coroner will be informed immediately. All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place. The definition of treasure is provided in the Code of Practice of the above act and primarily refers to items of gold or silver.

Reporting

- 3.26 Following completion of the on-site works, the archaeological contractor will produce a report which will include, as a minimum:
- A front sheet (setting out the project/site name, National Grid References to minimum eight figures, description of task(s) undertaken, date and duration of the fieldwork, site code/number);
 - A non-technical summary of the work including the results;
 - Identity of the organisation and individuals carrying out the work (in particular the names of the project director, site supervisor and any specialists);
 - A general introduction to the project including site description;
 - Aims and objectives;
 - Methodologies employed to undertake the works;
 - Descriptive text presenting the results of the work including finds and environmental data where appropriate;

- Quantifications of the finds recovered and environmental samples taken;
- Interpretation and discussion of the results;
- Assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains identified by the archaeological evaluation;
- Assessment of the potential of any data for further analysis;
- Proposals for publication of the further analysis in an appropriate format;
- Details of the scale, nature and location of the archive and the intended place of deposition;
- Report bibliography; and
- Sufficient illustrations to support the text including figures to show the location of the scheme in a regional and local context, locations of all works undertaken, detailed plans and sections as appropriate.

- 3.27 A draft report will be produced within three weeks of the completion of all fieldwork. Following agreement of the draft report with the nominated RPS Archaeological Project Manager and the client, a digital copy (either in pdf or .doc format) will be supplied to the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council for verification and assessment. When the report has been agreed a digital final copy will be provided to Cornwall Council. A digital copy in PDF format will be provided to the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).
- 3.28 Copies of the report will be provided to the Historic England Archive within 12 months of the completion of the fieldwork, unless a revised timescale is agreed in writing with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council.
- 3.29 In the event that further archaeological work is undertaken with regard to the proposed development (including the processing and assessment of material recovered during this stage of assessment), any final report will describe in sufficient detail the results of all stages of archaeological investigation.
- 3.30 If publication of the results is considered to be appropriate, this would be subject to further discussion with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council regarding the appropriate publication vehicle and the nature/extent of the report.
- 3.31 The information regarding the results of the programme of archaeological evaluation will be entered onto the relevant Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form and submitted to the OASIS database by the archaeological contractor. Electronic copies of any reports generated will be attached to the form.
- 3.32 The involvement of the client and the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by the programme of archaeological work associated with the development.

- 3.33 Any variation or modification to the survey methodology (including the reporting) will be fully discussed in advance and agreed by the archaeological contractor, the developer's archaeological consultant, the developer's representative and the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council.
- 3.34 Copyright of all reports prepared by the archaeological contractor will be retained by the archaeological contractor under the terms of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988) with all rights reserved, excepting that the archaeological contractor provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the reports in all matters relating to the development and to the local planning authority with regard to the provision of planning advice and public awareness of the historic environment.

Archive

- 3.35 The project archive consists of the records relating to the programme of archaeological work, including written records, photographs, drawings and artefacts. The archaeological contractor will ensure that the archive is fully catalogued, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for consistency.
- 3.36 The artefacts will be prepared in accordance with procedures outlined in relevant standards and guidance documents (cf. ClfA 2014b; MGC 1992; UKIC 1984) and any procedures adopted by the recipient museum. The archaeological contractor will ensure that the archive is deposited with the recipient museum and that a storage grant is provided in line with the requirements of the recipient museum.
- 3.37 The retained artefacts remain the property of the landowner with the exception of human remains and any artefacts that fall within the remit of the *Treasure Act* 1996. Subject to obtaining written consent from the landowner, the artefacts will be deposited along with the rest of the archive. Arrangements for the finds to be viewed by the landowner will be made on request.
- 3.38 No recovered finds will be discarded without the written consent of the recipient body. Selection and retention policy will be guided by the relevant standards and guidance documents (cf. ClfA 2014c, SMA 1993).
- 3.39 The archaeological contractor will ensure that the archive is copied on microfiche to the standard required by the Historic England Archive and one copy will be deposited with the Historic England Archive.
- 3.40 GIS files will be submitted to the Cornwall HER in an appropriate format (such as ESRI, shapefile or MapInfo Tab). The files will include the area of excavation and will accurately depict archaeological features (where present). These will be accurately tied to the British National Grid using the OSGB36 projected coordinate system.

General

- 3.41 A programme of monitoring of the archaeological evaluation fieldwork shall be agreed in advance between the contractor, the nominated RPS Archaeological Project Manager and the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council. The timing and frequency of each monitoring visit will be agreed in advance with all

parties. No trenches will be backfilled until they have been signed off by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environmental Planning – Archaeology) at Cornwall Council (or his representative).

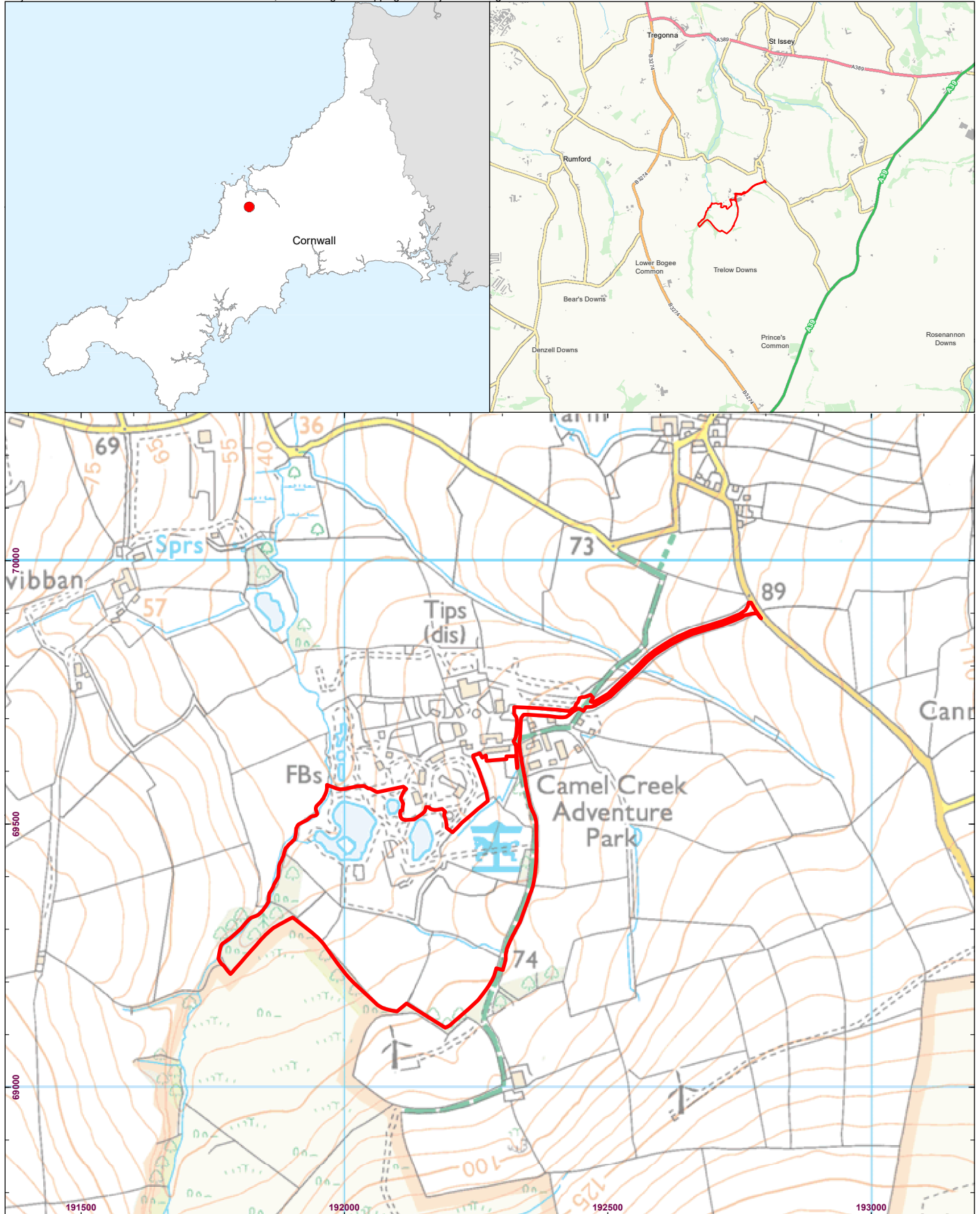
- 3.42 The programme of archaeological evaluation will be monitored on behalf of the client by Mick Rawlings MCIfA FSA (RPS), who is the primary contact for all archaeological works at the proposed development site (i.e. the nominated RPS Archaeological Project Manager).
- 3.43 Enquiries or releases through the media on archaeological finds and material found during the evaluation will, in the first instance, be directed through the client. Whilst RPS support media coverage on archaeological finds and will be happy to co-ordinate such coverage, it is recommended that relevant information is released after completion of all stages of archaeological fieldwork in order to ensure that the integrity of the resource is maintained.

4 REFERENCES AND DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

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Figures



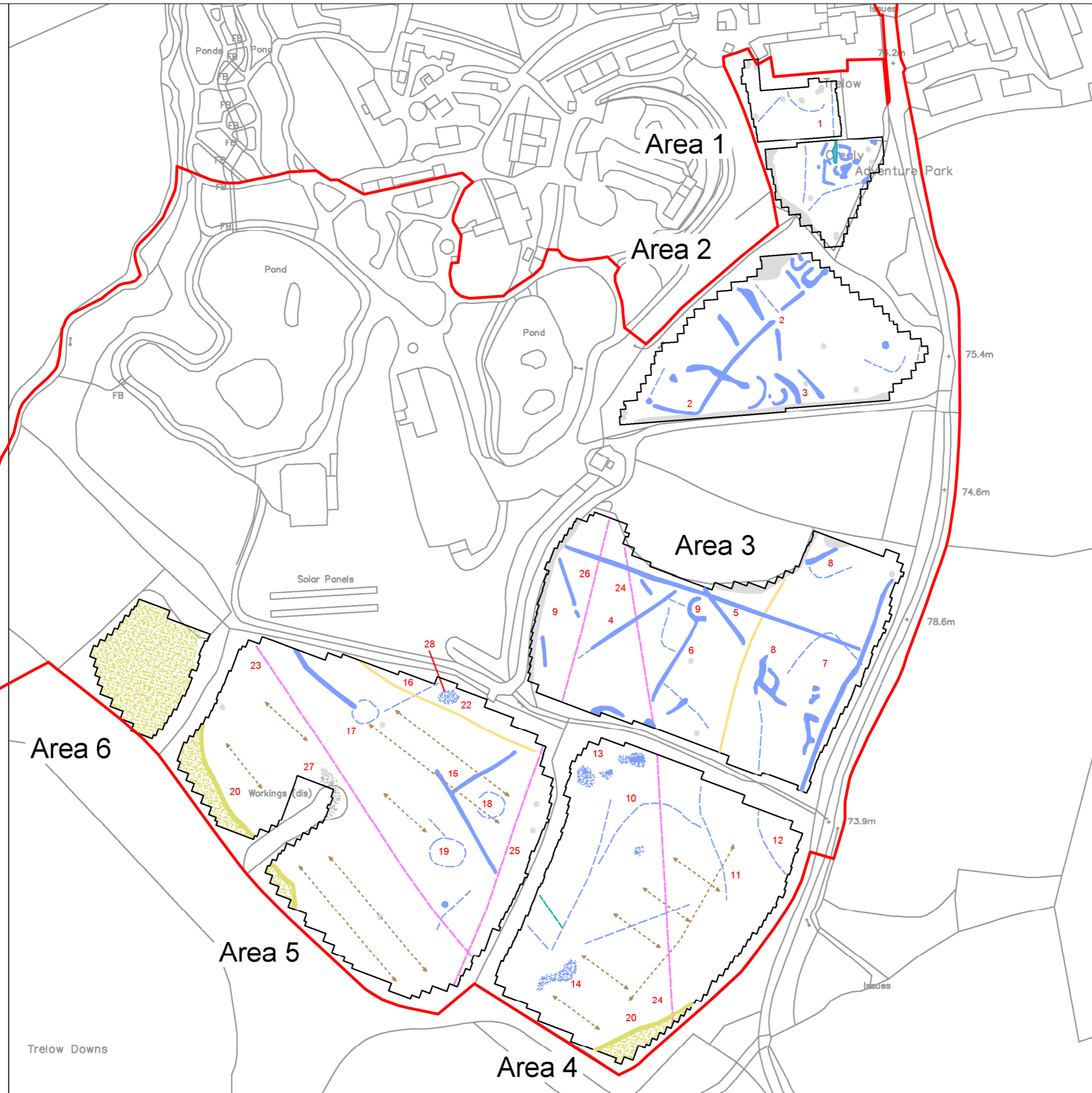
 Site Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

	Site Boundary
	Possible Archaeology (Discrete / Trend)
	Ploughing
	Former Field Boundary (Conjectural)
	Natural (Discrete / Zone)
	Service Pipe / Cable Route
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

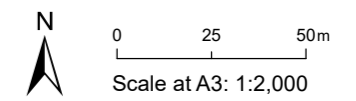


Figure 2
Geophysical survey results



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Trench Location

	Possible Archaeology (Discrete / Trend)
	Ploughing
	Former Field Boundary (Conjectural)
	Natural (Discrete / Zone)
	Service Pipe / Cable Route
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

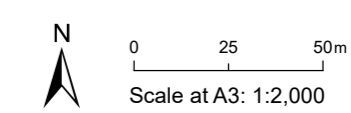


Figure 3
Proposed trial trench locations in relation to geophysical survey results

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Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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



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

