

Trecerus Farm, Padstow, Cornwall Archaeological Recording



Trecerus Farm Padstow Cornwall

Archaeological Mitigation

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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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Drone photograph of the site, looking east.

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Abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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
SMS	Strip Map and Sample

1 Summary

Between January and May 2021 Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a programme of archaeological recording for Poltair Homes Ltd in order to satisfy a planning condition on land adjacent to Trecerus Farm, Padstow, Cornwall (NGR SW 90997 74861).

A total of 153 features were identified including ring-gullies, postholes, pits and linear and curvilinear ditches. Significant features identified included ten structures of which eight were roundhouses formed by ring-gullies, the ninth a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure and the tenth was a large ditched enclosure.

Initial identification of the artefacts recovered from the site indicates that the main period of occupation was during the Middle Iron Age (300–150 cal BC) with further activity during the Romano-British period (AD 43–410). The features form part of a wider area of prehistoric landscape of settlement and field systems previously identified by geophysical survey and from aerial photographs and are considered to be of high archaeological significance

The archaeological recording has led to the recovery of a significant artefactual assemblage and a number of features and finds which would benefit from further post-excavation assessment and analysis. The processing of environmental samples has yet to be undertaken but is likely to produce a significant assemblage of ecofacts.

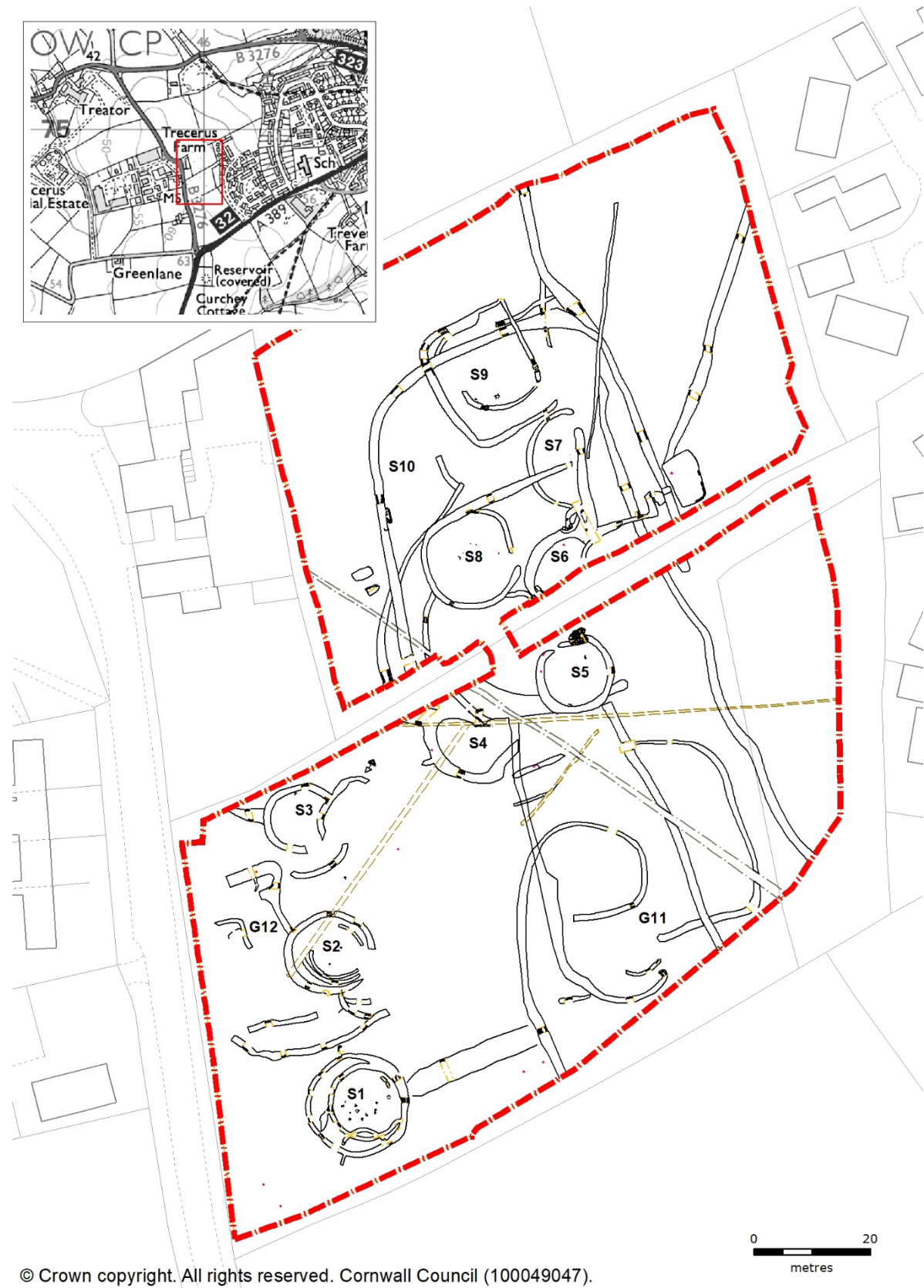
The results merit wider dissemination than a grey literature report and it is likely that the Local Planning Authority will recommend that the results should be presented as an article in a suitable journal such as *Cornish Archaeology*.

Treccus Farm, Padstow, Archaeological Mitigation final report



Fig 1 Location map.

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Fig 2 Site plan showing structure/group numbers.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

In December 2020, Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) were commissioned by Poltair Developments Ltd to carry out archaeological recording in advance of the construction of 55 houses in two adjacent fields immediately to the east of Trecerus Farm, Padstow, Cornwall (SW 90990 74855; Figs 1 and 2). This work was carried out to satisfy condition 4 of planning application PA19/08040.

The area under investigation had previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey (Cursus Archaeology 2019) and geophysical survey (GeoFlo 2020). The desk-based assessment concluded that the site is located within an area of significant archaeological activity, including findspots of prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, as well as a Bronze Age ring-ditch and possible contemporary trackway immediately south of the site (Fig 3). The walkover survey and LiDAR analysis also distinguished several topographical features within the site boundary which were subsequently identified as linear and curvilinear anomalies by the geophysical survey which were interpreted as relating to prehistoric settlement and/or funerary activity (*ibid*).

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that in 1996 geophysical survey in advance of a pipeline revealed traces of several ring-ditch like features and traces of large curvilinear enclosures in the field to the south. The survey was restricted to a narrow strip along the southern edge of the field (MCO45630).

The HER also notes that remains of five small circular enclosures, each with a diameter of roughly 12m, are visible on aerial photographs in a wider area of this same field. They are surrounded by other curvilinear features and the remains of a field system.

2.2 Location and setting

The site lies at approximately 55m O+D, on level ground a short distance south-west of Padstow. To the west is the B3276, Trecerus Farm and an industrial estate, to the east a large new housing development, to the north agricultural fields, and to the south a field and then the A389 (Fig 1).

The bedrock geology of the area is Trevoze Slate formation and Rosenhum formation (undifferentiated) grey slate and siltstone, formed in the Devonian Period. Superficial deposits are mainly Denbeigh 2 Association – well drained fine loam, with Powys Association – shallow well drained loam, south-east of the A389 (Resource Planning Team 1997).

2.3 Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the development area in order to inform our knowledge of certain periods.

The objectives were:

- To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits or remains during excavation works;
- To fully record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains present on the site (and notably those identified through the 2020 geophysical survey works), including standing structures of archaeological significance;
- To wash and catalogue all finds, which will then be sent for specialist assessment/analysis, the results of which will be integrated within the final report; and
- To include within the results a comment on the quality and significance of the remains found.

2.4 Methods

The work was carried out according to a Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Cursus Archaeology in May 2020 and reproduced here in Appendix 1.

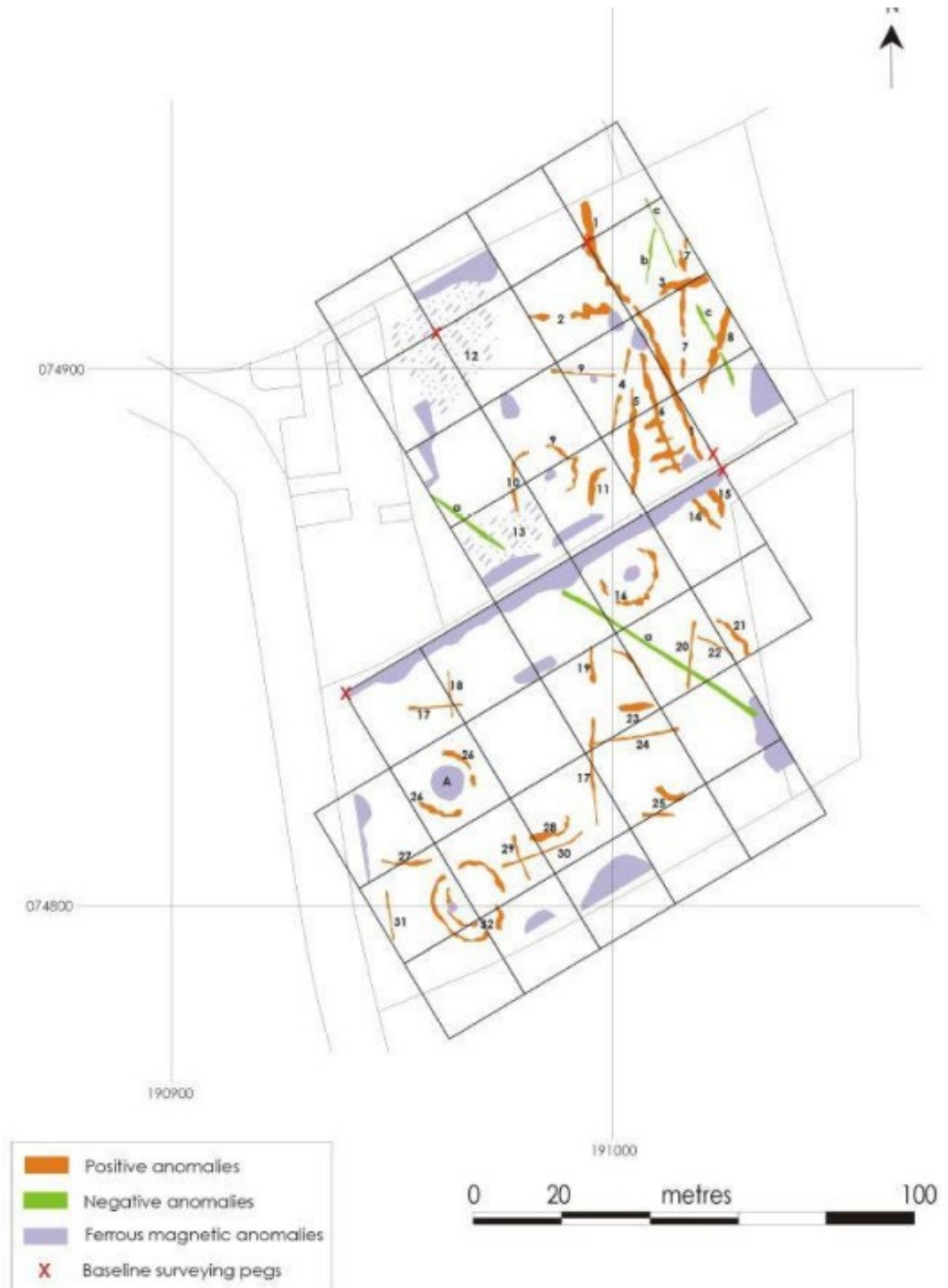


Fig 3 Geophysical survey (from Cursus Archaeology 2019).

3 Archaeological results

The results from the excavation are presented here by field. Context numbers were issued from a continuous sequence 1001–1346, which included 153 cut features such as ring-gullies, pits, postholes, and linear and curvilinear ditches.

Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [1016], deposits in round brackets, (1017), and structures and builds without brackets, for example, 1027.

Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2 and the finds are described in Appendix 3.

3.1 Field 1

The topsoil in field 1 was dark greyish-brown silty clay 0.2m–0.3m deep (1001). This overlay a subsoil layer of reddish-brown silty clay 0.2m–0.3m deep (1002) which in turn overlay the undulating surface of the natural blue-grey shale/slate (1004) into which archaeological features were cut. Between (1002) and (1004) in the north-eastern part of the site were colluvial deposits of yellowish-grey clay 0.1m–0.2m deep (1003).

Five ring-ditched structures were identified within this field (S1–S5), as well as a group of miscellaneous ditches and pits in the eastern part of the field (G11).

3.1.1 Structure 1

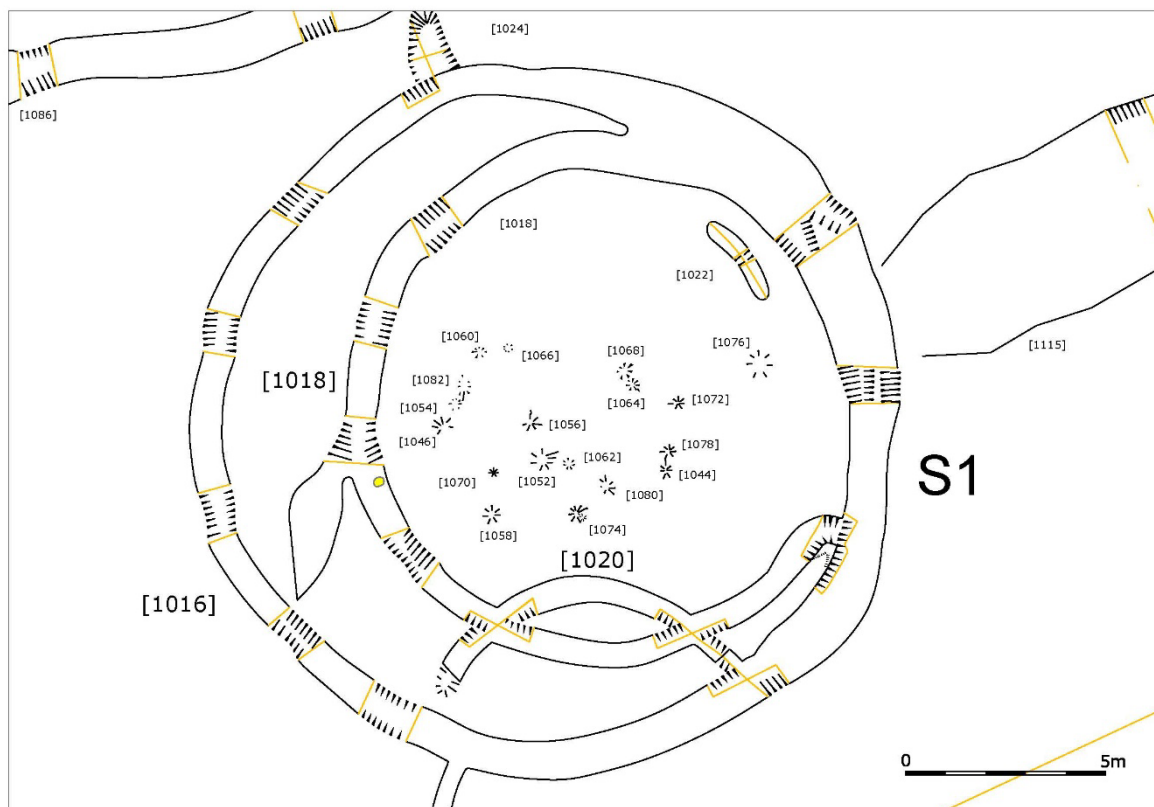


Fig 4 Plan of structure 1.

Structure 1 was a well-defined roundhouse of probable Iron Age date (Figs 4, 5 and 6). It was defined by an external penannular ring-gully, [1016], 17.5m in diameter, 0.76m wide, and 0.27m deep with straight sides and a flat base; the intermittently present primary fill (1041) was a brownish-grey silty clay; the upper fill present throughout (1017) was a brownish grey silty clay with flecks of charcoal. Finds from the latter included manganese concretions and quartzite, greenstone, and greywacke pebbles.

Within [1016], and apparently cut by it, was a smaller penannular ring-gully, [1018], external diameter 13.5m, 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep; filled with greyish brown silty clay

(1019). Finds from this deposit were restricted to a single flint core. A spur off this feature to the south-west was not given a separate number and is assumed to be contemporary.



Fig 5 Initial cleaning of structure 1 (looking south).



Fig 6 Structure 1 during excavation (looking south-west).

The southern arm of [1018] cut a curvilinear feature **[1020]**, which passed through both ring-ditches, exiting into [1016] to the south-east. This ditch had a sloping gradient on one side, vertical on the other, and was 9m long, 0.65m wide, and 0.19m deep; filled by (1021), a greyish-brown silty clay with slate fragments. Finds included a flint flake and a fragment of greywacke whetstone.

Within the interior of [1018] was a sub-ovoid arrangement of 13 postholes covering an area approximately 6m by 4.5m. From north clockwise: **[1068]**, rectangular in shape, measuring 0.55m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular profile, filled by (1069), greyish brown silty clay with quartz pebbles; **[1064]**, an irregular rectangular-

shaped feature, measuring 0.4m long by 0.34m wide by 0.07m deep, filled by (1065) greyish brown silty clay containing one large stone; **[1072]**, an oval feature, measuring 0.4m long by 0.25m wide by 0.12m deep; filled by (1073) brownish grey silty clay with slate; **[1078]**, a circular feature, 0.39m diameter and 0.15m deep, filled by (1079) brownish grey silty clay with slate; **[1044]**, an irregularly-shaped feature, 0.6m diameter and 0.09m deep, filled by (1045), mid brownish red friable silty clay; **[1080]**, oval, 0.56m long, 0.3m wide, and 0.24m deep with predominantly straight sides, filled by (1081), a mid-brownish grey soft silty clay; **[1074]**, sub-oval, 0.58m long, 0.25m wide, and 0.11m deep with straight sides and a flat base, filled by (1075), a mid-reddish brown friable silty clay; **[1058]**, a circular feature, 0.42m diameter and 0.12m deep, filled by (1059) greyish brown silty clay with charcoal, from which environmental samples were taken; **[1046]**, a circular feature 0.4m diameter and 0.1m deep, filled by (1051), a dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal; **[1054]**, was nearly circular in shape, 0.29m diameter and 0.11m deep, filled by (1055), a mid-greyish brown clay; **[1082]**, an oval-feature, 0.46m long by 0.3m wide by 0.15m deep, filled by (1083), a mid-brownish grey soft silty clay; **[1060]**, a circular feature with a flat bottom, 0.34m diameter and 0.09m deep, filled by (1061), a dark greyish-brown silty clay containing charcoal; **[1066]**, a sub-circular posthole 0.22m in diameter, and 0.15m deep with straight sides and a sloping base, filled by (1067), a mid-brownish grey friable silty clay.

Within this arrangement were four additional postholes or pits: **[1056]**, a sub-circular feature, 0.7m diameter and 0.16m deep, filled by (1057), a mid-reddish grey clay; **[1062]**, sub-oval pit 0.46m by 0.33m and 0.15m deep, filled by (1063) a mid-brownish grey silty clay; **[1052]**, a sub-circular feature, 0.52m diameter and 0.22m deep; filled by (1053), a mid-greyish brown silty clay; **[1070]**, a circular feature, 0.29m diameter and 0.08m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1071) a mid-greyish-brown compact silty clay.

To the east of the ovoid post-ring was an isolated posthole, **[1070]**, sub-circular, 0.29m diameter and 0.08m deep with vertical sides and a flat base, filled by (1071), a mid-greyish brown silty clay.

Also associated with Structure 1 were: **[1022]**, a short curvilinear feature with terminal sections at its north and south ends, measuring 1.6m long by 0.4m wide, and 0.6m deep, filled by (1023) greyish brown silty clay; and **[1024]**, a short linear feature north of [1016], a U-shaped ditch coming to a terminal to the north, 0.83m wide and 0.2m deep, filled by (1025), a mid-reddish brown silty clay. This feature was cut by **[1016]**.

Interpretation

The features appeared to form a roundhouse comprising an external ring-ditch, **[1016]**, within which was an ovoid posthole structure bounded by another ring-ditch, **[1018]**.

It is possible that **[1016]** and **[1018]** were contemporary and that **[1016]** represented an external barrier – for instance to keep animals away – while **[1018]** was an eaves-drip gully to keep surface water from getting into the base of what may have been wattle and daub walls of the roundhouse. The cutting of the fill of **[1018]** by [1016] may just signify that the external ditch, being more important, was the last to be cleaned out before abandonment. A third section of ditch, **[1020]**, may have drained the drip gully into the external ditch.

It is also possible that the ring-ditches are not contemporary and represent successive houses on the same site.

The post-ring is not continuous and there are apparent gaps to the north and south-west. These may represent doorways, that to the north into the inner ring, while that to the south-west may have led to an external entrance defined by the western end of **[1020]** and the unnumbered spur off **[1018]**. The posts may have supported a ring-beam or otherwise supported a roof structure.

The slightly curvilinear trench **[1022]** is similar in size in plan to one from a ring-ditched roundhouse at Carruan, St Minver (Taylor in prep), although that was much deeper and

contained a very organic-rich fill. This was interpreted as a latrine trench. If that was the case here it may indicate that there has been a good deal of truncation.

The only finds recorded from this structure were from the ditch fills and none of these were diagnostic. The finds were restricted to pebbles and a fragment of a greywacke whetstone, as well as a couple of presumably residual flints. The paucity of the finds assemblage is comparable to that from Carruan (Taylor, in prep).

3.1.2 Structure 2

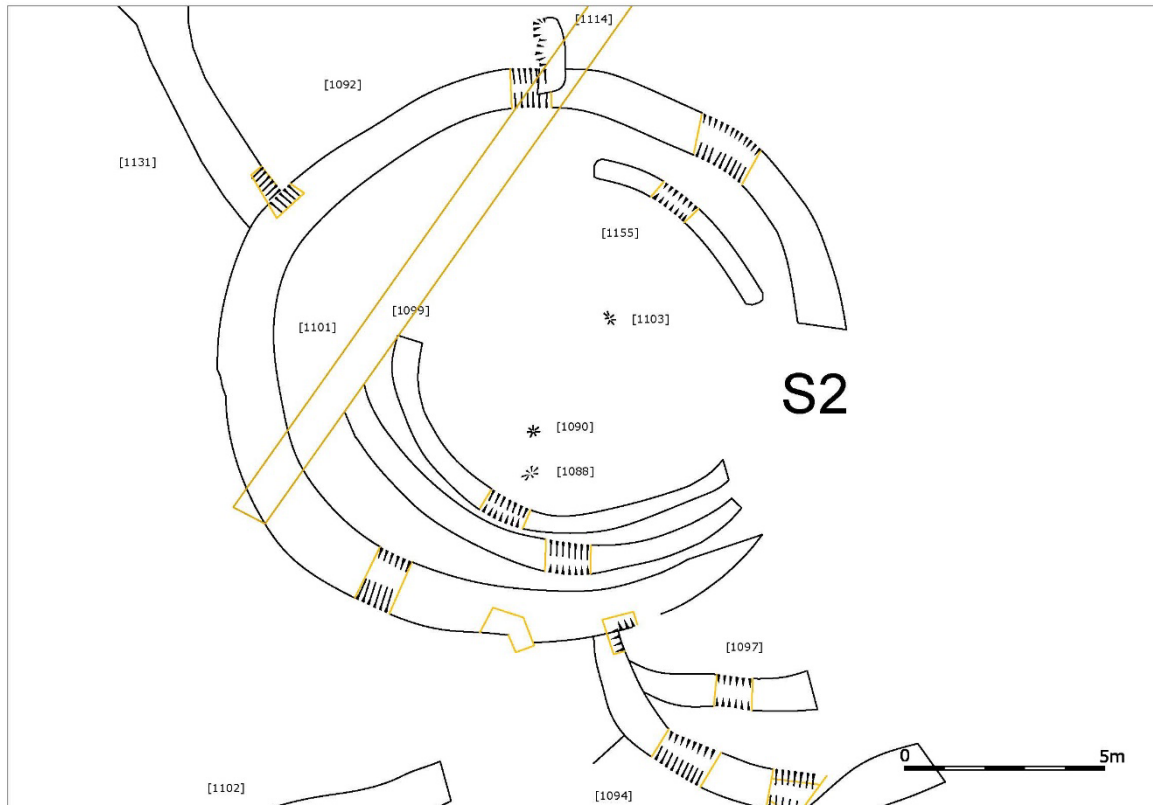


Fig 7 Plan of structure 2.

Structure 2 was a roundhouse defined by a ring-ditch **[1092]**, enclosing an area 15.5m in diameter externally, 13m internally, and open to the east-south-east (Fig 7). The ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.55m deep, with steep, straight sides and a flat base, which was filled by, in order of deposition, (1093), (1096), and (1012). The lowest fill (1093) was a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with slate and charcoal inclusions from which gabbroic pottery, water-worn granite, quartz, and quartzite pebbles, and a broken greywacke whetstone were recovered. Second fill (1096) was a mid-yellowish grey firm silty clay. Upper fill (1012) was a mid brownish grey friable silty clay.

Within this ring-ditch, to the south-west, were two concentric shorter sections of curvilinear ditch, **[1099]** and **[1101]**. A third section of ditch, **[1155]**, lay on the north-eastern side of the structure.

Ditch **[1101]** lay immediately inside **[1092]** and was 10m long, 0.62m wide and 0.19 deep, with a steeper edge to the south, sloping to the north, and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (1100)/(1012), a dark brown compact silty clay from which gabbroic pottery and a fragment of a possibly greenstone muller were recovered.

Ditch **[1099]** lay inside of **[1101]** and was 10m long, 0.21m deep, with a U-shaped profile, concave sides, and a flat/irregular base. It contained a single fill, (1098), a dark-greyish brown silty clay.

Ditch **[1155]** was 5.5m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.15m deep, steep-sided to the south-west, sloping to the north-east, with an irregular base. It contained a single fill, (1154), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay.

Within the area defined by these four ditches were only three small postholes: **[1088]**, **[1090]**, and **[1103]**. Posthole **[1088]** was a sub-oval feature 0.5m by 0.25m and 0.14m deep, with straight sides and a flat base, with a single fill, (1089), a mid-brownish grey soft silty clay. Posthole **[1090]** was a sub-oval feature 0.32m long, 0.26m wide, and 0.19m deep with concave sides and a sloping base, with a single fill, (1091), a mid-brownish grey soft silty clay. Pit **[1103]** was an oval feature 0.45m long, 0.22m wide, and 0.24m deep with concave sides and flat base, with a single fill (1104), a dark-greyish brown compact silty clay. Of these only **[1090]** contained any finds, described as bricks and mortar, and is therefore unlikely to be contemporary with the structure.

A number of sections of ditch led away from **[1092]**. These included a curvilinear feature **[1094]**, 7m long, 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep, with a U-shaped profile, concave sides, and a concave base, filled by a mid-brownish grey silty clay, (1095). This cut an earlier curvilinear ditch, **[1097]**, 4.5m long, 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, filled by (1013), a mid-greyish brown silty clay. Ditch **[1094]** was itself cut by a longer east-west section of curvilinear ditch, **[1086]**, 30m long, 1.04m wide, and 0.28m deep, with concave sides and a concave base, filled by, (1087), a mid-brownish grey silty clay.

A pit, **[1114]**, 1.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep, with stepped sides and a flat base contained a single fill, (1113), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay, which was cut by **[1092]**. This fill contained South West Decorated ware and undiagnostic gabbroic pottery, and flint and quartz pebbles.

Running 9.5m north from **[1092]**, and apparently cutting it, was ditch **[1131]**, with irregular sides and an irregular base, and a single fill, (1132), a mid-greyish brown grey sticky silty clay from which sherds of gabbroic pottery were recovered. This feature then curves round to the west as ditch **[1135]**, up to 9m long, 1.63m wide and 0.22m deep, with concave sides and irregular base, filled by (1134), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay. This pair of ditches appear to be followed by ditch **[1128]**, offset 6m to the west, 9m long, 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep, with an irregular profile, straight sides, and a sloping base, filled by (1127), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay.

A large pit, **[1130]**, lay against the western edge of **[1128]**. This was 2.4m long, 1.8m wide and 0.25m deep, and filled by (1129), a mid-greyish brown silty clay containing nine sherds of Iron Age South West Decorated pottery and a number of undiagnostic gabbroic potsherds. There was no visible relationship between the pit and the ditch since there were a number of upright stone blocks placed between them. A small linear feature, **[1133]**, ran 2.5m south from **[1135]** and was cut by it. It was 0.45m wide, and 0.24m deep with concave sides and irregular base and contained a single fill, (1136), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay.

To the west of **[1092]** and the north of **[1086]** was **[1102]**, an east-west orientated linear feature filled by (1014), a mid reddish brown friable silty clay which contained a sherd of medieval pottery.

Interpretation

The features appeared to form a roundhouse comprising an external ring-ditch, **[1092]**, within which were two concentric drip gullies. A gap in all of these features to the east-south-east suggests an entrance here, while the apparent gap in the internal gullies to the north-west may be the result of truncation by a modern drain. Of three internal postholes, one contained bricks and mortar and can be assumed to be modern. If the ring-ditch did contain a structure it does not appear to have been based on a post-built architecture. The ring-ditches may represent successive structures. The lack of finds may indicate relatively short-lived occupation although many recently excavated similar features have been found to be equally finds-poor (for example at Carruan; Taylor in prep)

The ditched features to the south and west appear to form an outer enclosure, with perhaps a funnelled entrance formed by **[1128]** and **[1131]/[1135]**. Some remodelling is evidenced by the cutting of **[1097]** by **[1094]**.

Dating evidence is largely restricted to the outer ring-ditch, **[1092]**, from which undiagnostic gabbroic pottery, pebbles, and a broken whetstone were recovered, and pits **[1114]** and **[1130]**, from which Middle Iron Age South West Decorated pottery were recovered, along with undiagnostic gabbroic pottery and pebbles. The stratigraphy suggests that at least one of these features is earlier than the ring-ditch.

The lack of postholes and the attachment of an outer enclosure with a funnelled entrance might suggest that this structure functioned as a stock enclosure/shelter rather than a domestic dwelling.

3.1.3 Structure 3

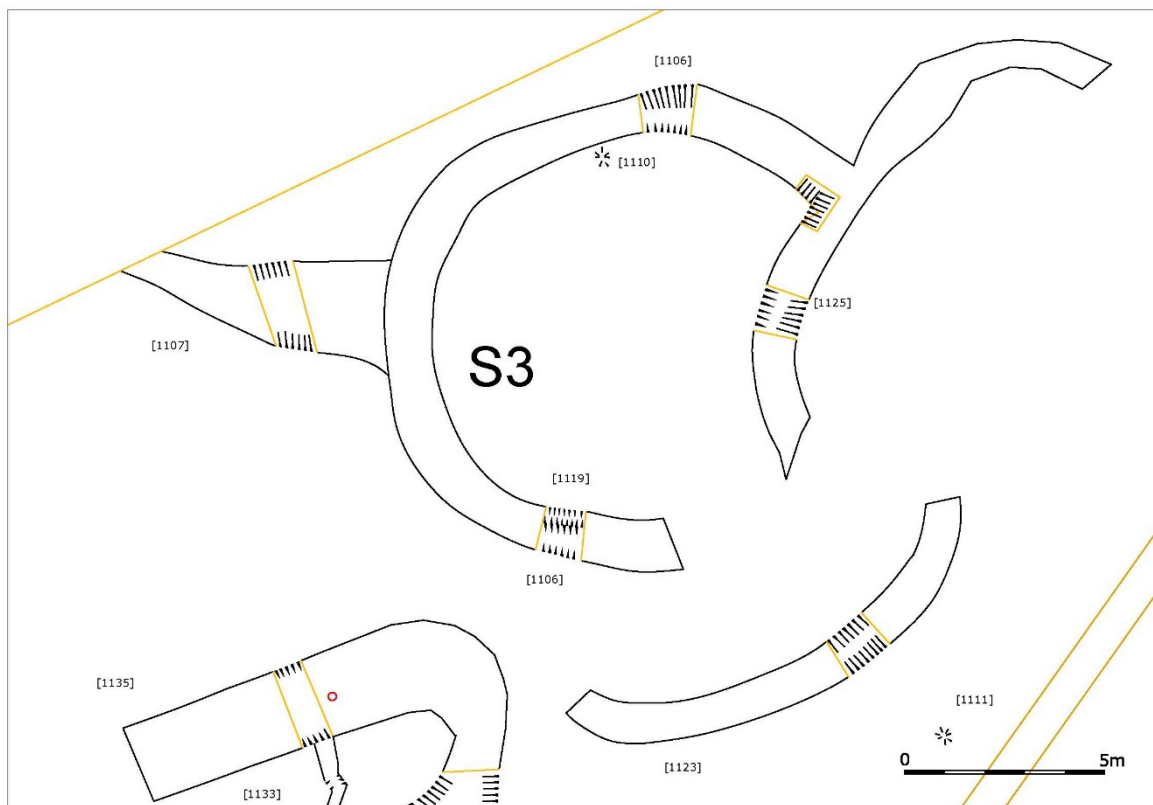


Fig 8 Plan of structure 3.

The northern and western sides of structure 3 were formed by **[1106]**, a curvilinear ditch 26m long, 1.05m wide and 0.23m deep with a concave profile, straight sides, and a sloping base, containing a single fill, (1105), a dark-reddish brown silty clay (Fig 8).

Running along the inside edge of **[1106]** was a section of concentric curvilinear ditch, **[1119]**, 0.43m wide and 0.11m deep with concave sides, and a flat base, containing a single fill, (1120), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay from which two sherds of gabbroic pottery were recovered. Ditch **[1106]** appeared to cut **[1119]**, which was only recorded in one section through the ditch.

Ditch **[1106]** was joined by another section of curvilinear ditch to the east, **[1125]**. This feature was 15m long, 0.98m wide and 0.4m deep with a stepped profile and flat base, containing a single fill, (1126), a mid-greenish grey soft silty clay from which greywacke and greenstone pebbles/cobbles were recovered. These two ditches appeared to be contemporary.

To the south was situated a disconnected section of ditch, **[1123]**. This ditch was 11m long, 0.98m wide and 0.19m deep with concave sides and irregular base, containing a single fill, (1124), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay.

Running north-east from [1106] into the baulk was **[1107]**, a section of ditch 7m long, 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep, with sloped sides and flat base. The intersection with [1106] was not investigated and no relationship was established. It contained a single fill, (1108), a mid grey plastic silty clay containing numerous pebbles/cobbles as well as gabbroic potsherds and a flint pebble.

There was only one internal feature within the structure, **[1110]**, a sub-oval posthole 0.52m by 0.32m and 0.15m deep with straight sides and a flat base; filled by (1109), a dark-blackish brown compact silty clay.

To the south-east of ditch **[1123]** was an isolated oval pit **[1111]**, 0.51m by 0.31m and 0.21m deep; filled by reddish brown compact silty clay, (1112), from which a quartzite cobble rubbing stone was recovered.

Interpretation

The three ditches **[1106]**, **[1123]**, and **[1125]**, may have formed a stock enclosure, given the lack of postholes and the placing of **[1123]** across the gap formed between the western terminal of **[1106]** and southern terminal of **[1125]** (**assuming the features are contemporary**).

The finds were largely undiagnostic and comprised gabbroic pottery, a quartzite rubbing stone, and cobbles/pebbles.

3.1.4 Structure 4

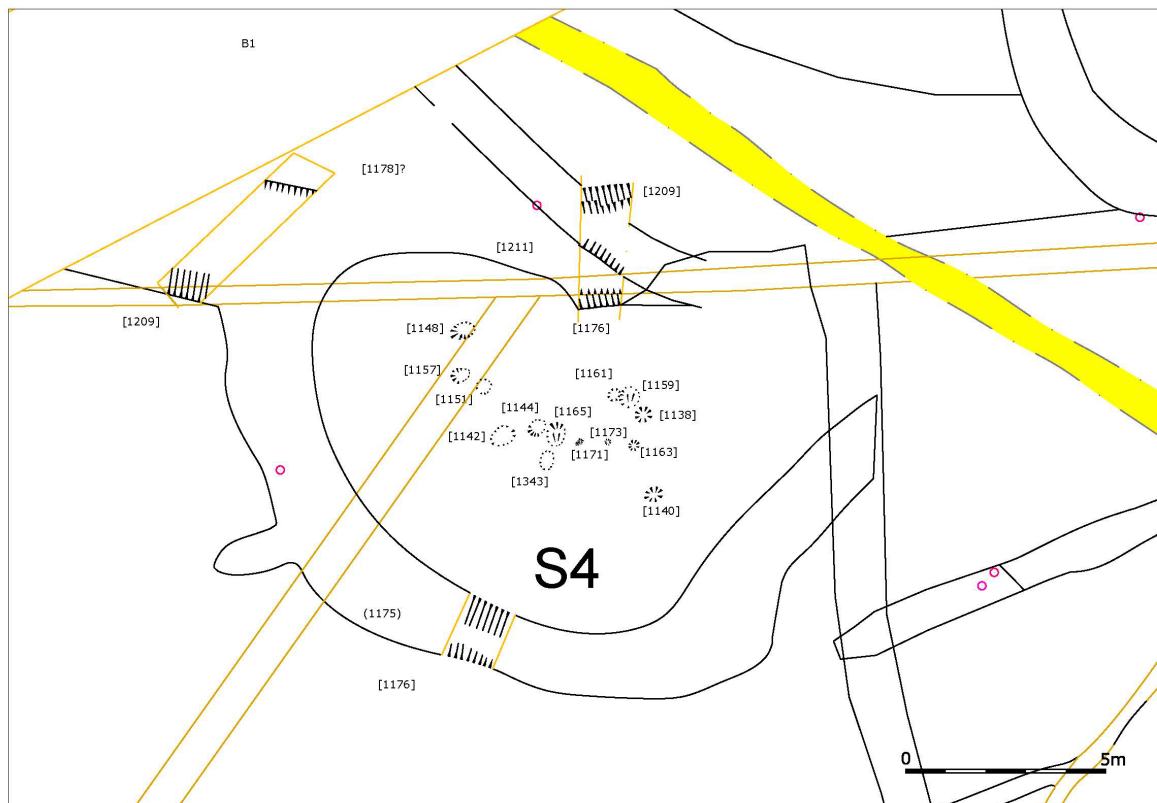


Fig 9 Plan of structure 4 (detail from Fig 4).

Structure 4 comprised the southern segment of a ring ditch, **[1176]**, 23m long, 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep, with concave sides and a flat base; filled by (1175), a greyish brown silty clay from which six sherds of undiagnostic granitic pottery were recovered (Fig 9). The ring-ditch was cut to the north by ditch **[1209]** and/or by ditch **[1178]**, although it

appeared to partially survive along the northern edge of the structure. It was also cut by a by north-east/south-west aligned linear ditch, [1211]. It appeared to be cut to the east by the north-south linear ditch, [1042].

The surviving space within the boundary of [1176] measured approximately 12.75m by 8m, within which were a number of pits and postholes. Most of these could conceivably form the southern half of an ovoid post-ring measuring 5.5m along its longest axis. From north-east clockwise: [1161] an oval posthole, 0.3m long, 0.26m wide, and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1160) greyish-brown silty clay – slate at edges may have been post-packing; [1159] an oval pit, 0.6m long, 0.55m wide, and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1158) compact greyish brown stony silty clay – one stone burnt; [1138] a circular posthole, 0.36m diameter and 0.2m deep, with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1137) compact dark reddish brown stony silty clay material with large pieces of slate which may have been post-packing; [1163] an oval posthole, 0.27m long, 0.22m wide, and 0.39m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1162) compact greyish brown stony silty clay; [1173] an oval stakehole, 0.28m long, 0.16m wide, and 0.18m deep, with a V-shaped profile, filled by (1172) compact greyish brown silty clay with shale and one small piece of pinkish quartz near surface; [1171] a rectilinear hollow/posthole, 0.17m long, 0.12m width, and 0.07m depth, with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1170) compact yellowish brown shaley sandy silty clay; [1165] an oval pit, 0.5m long, 0.35m wide, and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1164) stony greyish brown compact silty clay and rare flecks of charcoal; [1144] a sub-oval posthole 0.5m by 0.37m and 0.28m deep, with steep sides, stepped to south-west, and concave base, filled by (1143), a dark-reddish brown compact silty clay from which flint and quartzite pebbles were recovered; [1142] a circular posthole, 0.4m diameter and 0.3m deep, with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1141) greyish brown silty clay with frequent slate and occasional charcoal inclusions from which a water-rounded slate was recovered; [1151] a circular posthole. 0.37m diameter and 0.25m deep, with U-shaped profile, filled by (1150), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate and flecks of charcoal from which a quartzite pebble was recovered; [1157] a sub-oval posthole 0.5m long, 0.36m wide, and 0.2m deep, with stepped sides and irregular base, filled by (1156), a mid-greyish brown very compact silty clay; [1148] an oval posthole, 0.75m long, 0.45m wide, and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1149), a yellowish brown stony silty clay.

A pit, [1343], lay to the immediate south of posthole [1165]. The pit was sub-oval, 0.66m by 0.6m, 0.04m deep, with irregular sides and base and contained three fills, in order of deposition, (1344), a pale greyish white compact silty clay, (1174), a dark blackish grey soft silty clay 0.02m thick with abundant charcoal, and (1177), a mid-reddish brown compact silty clay containing 90% burnt (heat-oxidised) material. It was interpreted as a hearth pit due to the charcoal-rich fill of (1174) and the burnt upper fill.

Another feature, [1140], lay outside of the possible post-ring, to the south-east. It was a circular posthole, 0.5m diameter and 0.11m deep, with a concave profile, filled by (1139), a mid-reddish brown compact silty clay.

Interpretation

Although substantially truncated to the north and east this structure appears to be another ring-ditched structure containing a post-ring. If the post-ring has been truncated to the north it seems unlikely that hearth [1343] is contemporary since it lies outside of the putative ring and is also very close to several of the posts.

3.1.5 Structure 5

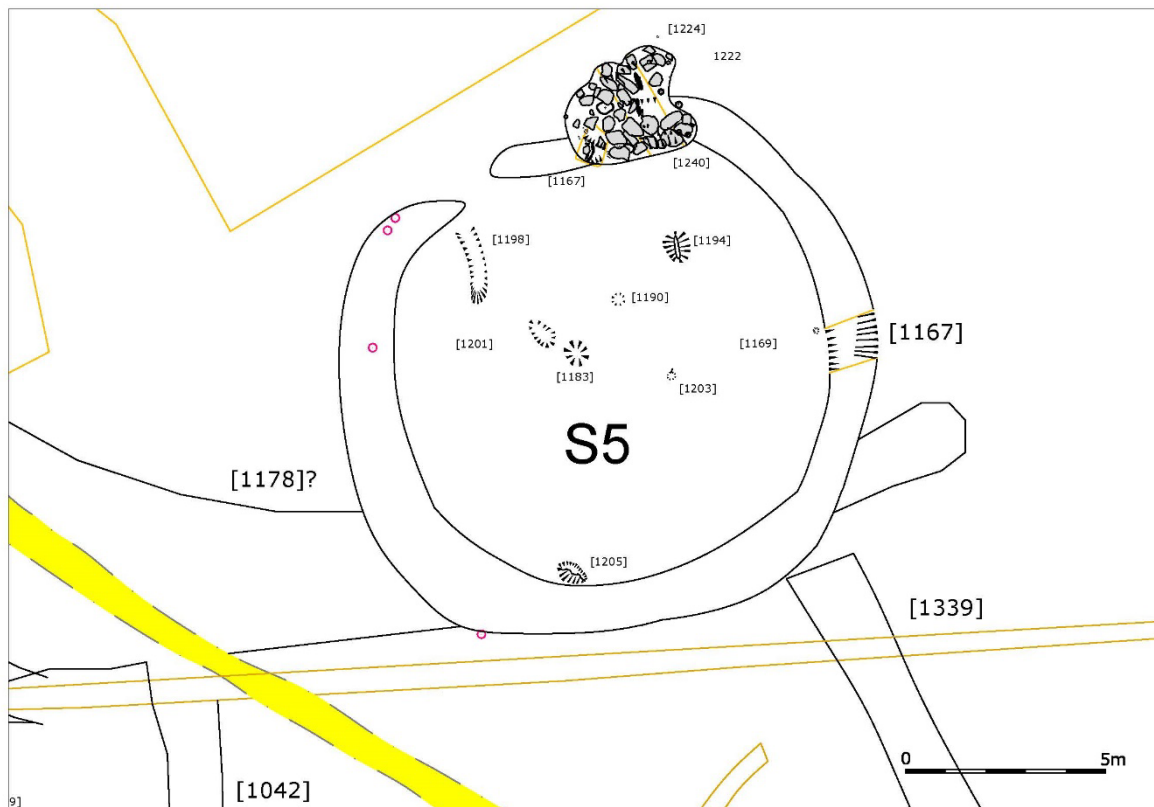


Fig 10 Plan of structure 5.

Structure 5 comprised a section of curvilinear ditch, **[1167]**, forming a ring-ditch 12m long around the eastern side of S5 (Fig 10). It was unclear whether it continued around the western side, although drone photos suggest that it did, and the plan reflects the tracing of this feature from the photos. The cut of the ditch was 0.85m wide and 0.2m-0.32m deep, steep-sided to the west, shallower to the east, and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (1166), from which a greywacke pebble was recovered. The ditch was truncated by pit cut **[1224]**.

Within the arc of **[1167]** were a group of six features, clockwise from north: **[1194]**, an oval pit measuring 0.87m long by 0.65m wide by 0.12m deep with a concave profile, filled by (1193), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate fragments and charcoal flecks; **[1169]**, a small sub-circular posthole 0.16m in diameter and 0.17m deep with a concave profile, filled by (1168), a mid-yellowish grey compact silty clay from which a flint scraper was recovered; **[1203]** a circular posthole, 0.25m diameter and 0.1m deep, with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1202) yellowish/reddish brown friable silty clay containing a fragment of post medieval pottery; **[1183]**, a sub-oval pit 0.67m by 0.56m and 0.12m deep with a concave profile, filled by, in order of deposition, (1184), a light greenish brown friable sandy clay, and (1182), a light yellowish brown compact silty clay from which a quartz cobble and an iron knife blade (SF30) were recovered; **[1201]** an oval pit 0.61m long by 0.38m wide by 0.32m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by, in order of deposition, (1200), a yellowish brown compact slaty silty clay and (1199), a yellowish brown compact silty clay; and **[1190]**, a circular posthole 0.32m in diameter and 0.19m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1189), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay.

At the north-west of the area enclosed by the ring-ditch was a north-south linear gully, **[1198]**, measuring 2.3m long by 0.55m wide by 0.35m deep with a V-shaped profile, filled by (1197), a mid-reddish brown friable silty clay containing pebbles and a shaped slate.

At the southern edge of the enclosed area was oval pit **[1205]**, measuring 0.88m long, 0.6m wide, and 0.16m deep, with a V-shaped profile, filled by (1204), a mid-brown silty clay.

Cut into the north-eastern section of ring-ditch [1167] was a sub-rectangular pit, **[1224]**, measuring 3.25m long, 2.5m wide, and up to 0.28m deep with straight sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill (1223), a dark brown friable silty clay from which three small undiagnostic prehistoric gabbroic potsherds were recovered. Sealing this fill were one or two slate surfaces, given a single number, 1222. The slates varied in shape and size but were on average 0.4m across and 0.03m-0.04m thick. Some slates were upright, some slates were holed or had circular depressions in them. One slate was marked with a cross. It was unclear whether this was a floor or a collapsed roof, or perhaps both. A large number of finds were recovered from this deposit including sherds of a Trethurgy Type 1 jar and Type 20 bowl, undiagnostic gabbroic pottery, shaped and perforated slates (including the one with an incised cross), a rotary quern fragment, and a quartzite cobble. The assemblage is of Roman date, the diagnostic pottery spanning the 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

Interpretation

The ring-ditch encloses an area comparable in size to the previous four structures, albeit truncated to the north. However, the internal features are disparate and couldn't be linked stratigraphically, by form, or by finds, and it is by no means certain that any are contemporary with the ring-ditch.

The Roman pit **[1224]** cuts the ring-ditch and contained a wealth of dateable finds in the slate layer(s) that sealed it (Fig 19). It was difficult to say whether there were two layers or not, perhaps representing a floor and a collapsed roof. However, few perforated slates were present, suggesting that a roof was not involved, and similarly, few of the slates appeared to have substantial wear indicative of a floor. Perhaps most intriguingly was the presence of an incised cross on one of the slates, perhaps suggesting the presence of Christianity on the site. If so, it would be one of the earliest forms of evidence for the religion in Cornwall. The feature was similar in form to an early medieval structure identified at Lansallos (Taylor 2011) and it is possible that it represents an early Christian religious cell, or perhaps the more permanent or well-built part of a small chapel.

3.1.6 Group 11 (miscellaneous features)

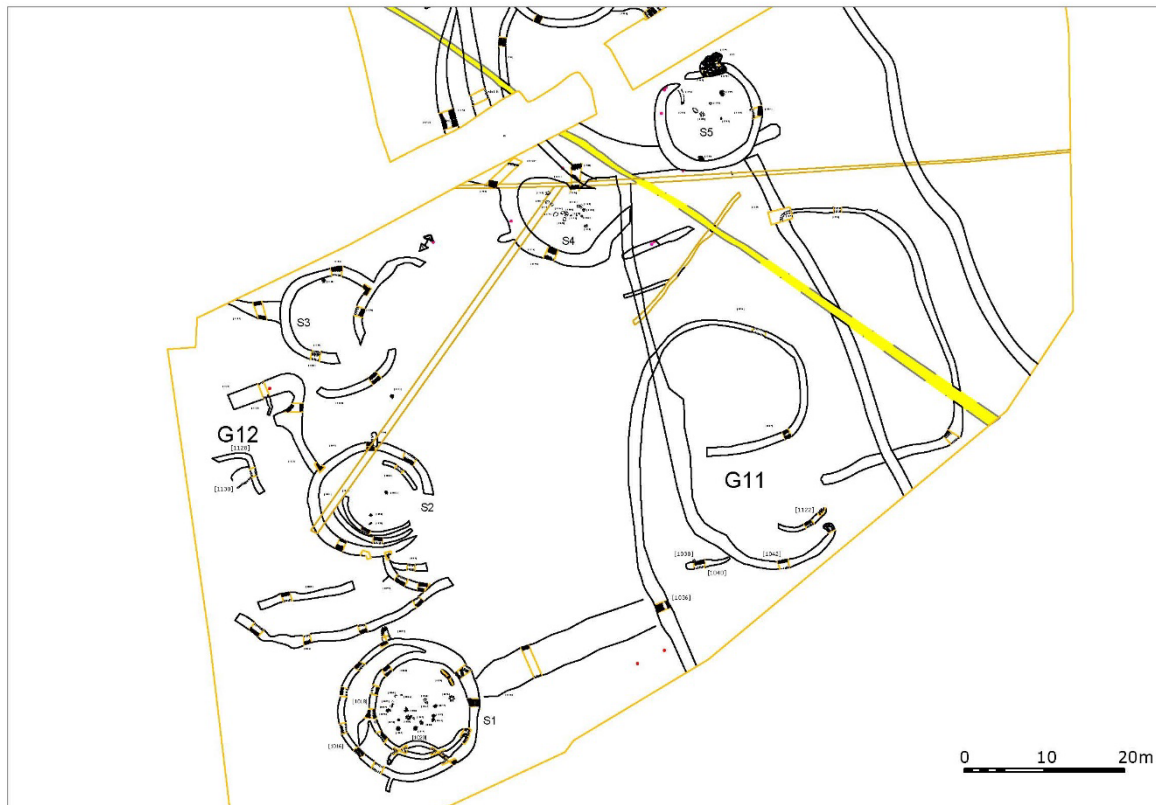


Fig 11 Linear and curvilinear features in field 1.

Along the southern edge of the field were several linear and curvilinear features that could not be related to a single phase or feature (Fig 11):

[1036]: a slightly curvilinear feature running north to south, 40m long, 1.78m wide and 0.64m deep with an irregular base and stepped sides. Contains three fills, in order of deposition, (1035), a mid-brownish yellow hard stony clay, 0.52m thick, (1034), Mid-multi-hued blue/grey loose silty clay 0.3m thick, (1033), a mid reddish brown friable silty clay up to 0.19m thick which may be colluvium deposited over (1034). May form part of a large enclosure with [1084]/[1335]. Uncertain relationship with **[1042]** which it crosses.

[1084]: a section of curvilinear ditch running from west through to north, 20m long, 1.86m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides to the south, stepped to the north, and a concave base. Contains a single fill, (1085), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay. Cut by a modern service. Runs roughly parallel to ditches **[1042]** and **[1122]** to the south. Forms part of a larger enclosure with [1335] to the north and possibly with [1036] to the south-west.

[1335]: a wide shallow curvilinear ditch, 17m long by 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep, with a U-shaped profile, concave sides, and concave base; filled by (1136), a mid-greyish yellow silty clay. **[1335]** and **[1085]** seem to represent the eastern and part of the northern and southern sides of a large enclosure with the western side possibly formed by **[1036]**.

[1038]: a shallow burnt pit, 0.37m in diameter and 0.06m deep, filled by (1037), a dark greyish black clay containing 50 per cent charcoal. The pit cut the northern edge of pit [1040] as well as colluvium (1003).

[1040]: a curvilinear feature running east-west from ditch **[1042]**, 5m long, 0.78m wide, and 0.28m deep; filled by (1041), a mid-yellowish brown silty clay. This feature was cut into by burnt pit **[1038]**.

[1042]: a curvilinear feature, approximately east-west aligned 18m long by 1.17m wide and 0.35m deep, filled by (1043), a mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Recorded elsewhere as **[1118]**/(1117) with two sherds of Iron Age South West Decorated ware being recovered from the latter.

[1115]: a shallow linear feature 23m long, 4.1m wide and 0.2m deep with straight sides and irregular base, filled by (1116), a mid-brownish grey friable silty clay. The feature lies between the outer ring-ditch of S1 and ditch **[1036]**. A possible interpretation might be that it is the remains of a trackway although no worn surface or flanking ditches were observed.

[1122]: a linear ditch 7m long, 0.2m wide and 0.08m deep, with an irregular profile and a north-east – south-west orientation; filled by (1121), a dark reddish-brown compact silty clay.

[1221] / **[1341]**: section of curvilinear ditch 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep, with straight sides to the east, slightly concave to the west, and flat base, filled by (1342), a mid-yellowish grey friable silty clay. Same as ditch **[1221]** but recorded as **[1341]** where it intersects with [1339], which truncates it.

[1339]: a slightly curvilinear ditch spanning the eastern end of field 1 for 56m NNW to SSE, 1.38m wide and 0.42m deep, with straight sides and flat base, filled by (1340), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay. The ditch truncates ditch **[1221]**/**[1341]** and appears to be a continuation of **[1250]** in F2.

Interpretation

It was difficult to interpret these features as few stratigraphical relationships could be established and features were fragmentary and poorly preserved in places. However, it does appear that some of the longer features may form a contemporary field system. Ditches **[1036]** and **[1084]**/**[1335]** may form a large enclosure whose eastern side lies roughly parallel to ditch **[1339]**, with a distance of 4.5m between the two that could plausibly represent a track leading to the settlement to the north and west. Ditch **[1339]** appears to continue north into field 2 as ditch **[1250]**, which might be contemporary with structure 9.

3.2 Field 2

The topsoil, subsoil and natural in field 2 were similar to that in field 1 and were assigned the same context numbers. The topsoil was a dark greyish-brown silty clay 0.2–0.3m deep (1001). This overlay a subsoil layer of reddish-brown silty clay 0.2-0.3m deep (1002) which in turn overlay the undulating surface of the natural blue-grey shale/slate (1004) into which archaeological features were cut. No colluvial layers were identified in this field.

3.2.1 Structure 6

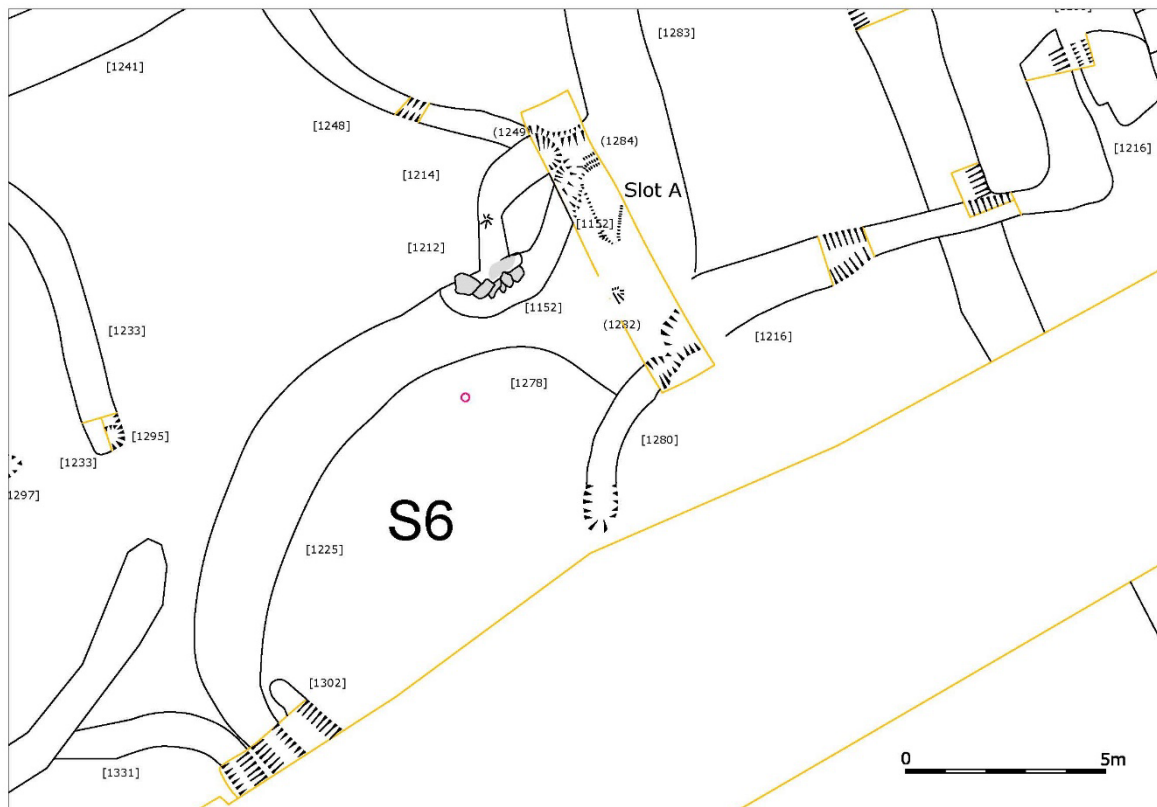


Fig 12 Structure 6.

Structure 6 was formed by a section of curvilinear ditch **[1225] / [1278]**, which was 20m long, 1.55m wide and 0.29m deep, with concave sides and a flat base, filled by (1226)/**[1279]**, a mid-greyish brown silty clay (Figs 12 and 13). The ditch appeared to terminate at the intersection with **[1280]** but no relationship between the two was established. It was, however, cut by ditch **[1331]**, which linked structures 6 and 8. The ring-ditch enclosed an area approximately 11.5m by 6m up against the southern baulk of F2.

Ditch **[1280]** defined the south-eastern edge of S6 and ran 9.5m north-east from the southern baulk of F2. The ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, with a steep, stepped side to the south-east and sloping to the north-west, with a concave base, filled by (1281), a mid-greyish yellow stony silty clay. It came to a terminal at the intersection with ditch **[1216]** but unfortunately the relationship between the two was not identified. Ditch section **[1283]** was a possible north-west continuation of **[1280]** with a profile that was variously irregular or U-shaped, filled by (1282) greyish brown compact stony silty clay. It was cut by **[1216]**.

Within the area enclosed by **[1225] / [1278]** was a north-south orientated oval pit or ditch terminal, **[1302]**, measuring more than 1.9m long by 1m wide by 0.26m deep with a concave profile, filled by (1301), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay which contained a rimsherd of Trethurgy Type 4 jar dating from the 2nd to 5th centuries AD, undiagnostic gabbroic potsherds, two quartzite and one greywacke whetstones, quartz pebbles, and notched slates of various sizes. The feature appeared to cut **[1225] / [1278]** but the intersection was obscured by a lining of stone against the edge of [1302].

A short section of ditch, **[1331]**, linked **[1225] / [1278]** with the ring-ditch of S8, [1233]. The ditch ran 5m north-west from the southern baulk of F2 to the ring-ditch. The ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.36m deep with a concave profile, filled by (1332), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay. The ditch cuts **[1225] / [1278]**.

In the north-eastern corner of [1225] / [1278] the ring-ditch cut a small ditch or gully, [1152]. This feature was 5m long, 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep, with a concave profile, filled by (1153), a mid-brownish grey firm silty clay. The southern edge of the fill was marked by an arc of large stones. It was also cut by [1214], a curvilinear trench 3.85m long, 0.42m wide, and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1215), a mid-reddish brown firm silty clay. The trench runs north from [1152] before turning to the north-east and terminating at the confluence of ditches [1248] and [1283]. The southern end of the feature was covered by large flat slates.

Gully [1152] truncated an earlier rectangular pit, [1212], 0.7m long and 0.5m wide, with concave-sides to the west, steep to the north, east, and south, and a flat base, filled by (1215), a mid-reddish brown firm silty clay.

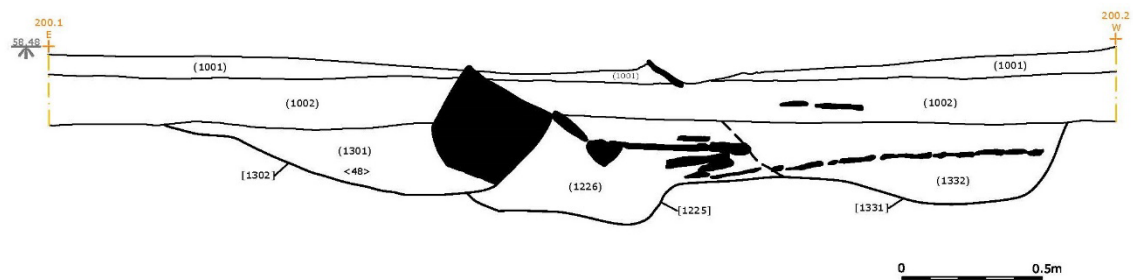


Fig 13 Section through features [1302], [1225] and [1331].

Interpretation

The full extent of this feature was not revealed and much of it lies beneath B1. A lack of postholes, or indeed any features, within the ring-ditch might suggest that it is actually a stock enclosure or other working area perhaps of a similar nature to structure 3.

3.2.2 Structure 7

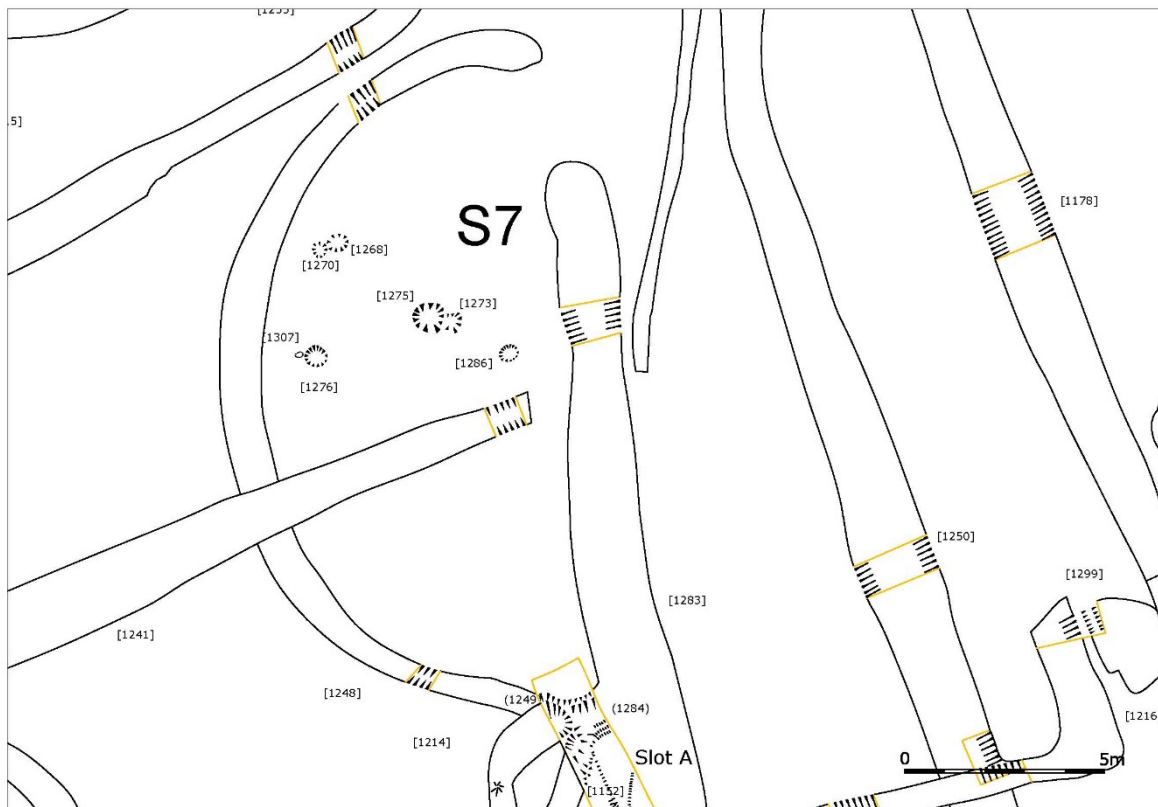


Fig 14 Structure 7.

Structure 7 was formed by curvilinear ditch **[1248]** (Fig 14). It measured 26m in length, 1.02m wide and 0.27m deep with an irregular profile, concave sides, and flat base; filled by (1249) a dark reddish-brown friable stony silty clay from which a flint pebble was recovered. It has an uncertain relationship with **[1283]**, which may form the eastern boundary of the feature, creating an entrance to the north-east. This ditch was 18.75m long, 1.34m wide and 0.27m deep with stepped sides and sloping base, running along the eastern side of structure 7, south to the north-east corner of structure 6. It contained a single fill, (1282). There was an unclear relationship with **[1225]** and **[1248]** with which it merged. Ditch **[1248]** crosses, and has an uncertain relationship with, ditch **[1241]**, although it seems more likely that it is cut by **[1241]** since this feature cut the ring ditch of structure 8 (see below).

Within the area enclosed by [1248] was a group of seven postholes and pits. Clockwise from north these were: **[1275]**, a circular pit 0.33m in diameter and 0.11 deep, with vertical sides to the south, sloping to the north, and a concave base; filled by (1274), a light-reddish brown friable silty clay; this was cut by pit **[1273]**, a sub-oval pit 1.6m long, 0.7m wide, and 0.24m deep with concave sides and a sloping base, filled by (1272), a dark-reddish brown compact silty clay; **[1286]**, a sub-circular posthole 0.38m across and 0.18m deep, with a U-shaped profile and a flat base, filled by (1287), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay; **[1276]**, a sub-circular pit 0.63m across, 0.25m deep, with concave sides and a flat base, filled by (1277), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay; **[1307]**, a sub-oval posthole 0.21m by 0.15m and 0.22m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base, filled by (1308), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay; **[1270]**, a sub-circular posthole 0.3m diameter, 0.15m deep with a U-shaped profile and flat base, filled by (1271), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay cut by **[1268]**, a sub-oval posthole 0.53m by 0.45m and 0.29m deep, with a U-shaped profile and a sloping base, filled by mid-greyish brown compact silty clay. None of these features contained finds.

There was no evidence of the group continuing on the eastern side of [1283].

Interpretation

The partial ring-ditch [1248] seemed to be the gully around the eastern side of a roundhouse. However, the lack of a complete ring may suggest that it is a more functional structure that was built against a boundary marked by [1283]. Intercutting pits [1273] and [1275] (and possibly [1268] and [1270]) may form a bipartite keyhole oven, although there was no sign of heat oxidisation of the surrounding rock or burnt fills and the cutting of one by the other also strongly suggests that they are not contemporary. There was a complete lack of finds from these features apart from a flint pebble from the ring-ditch.

3.2.3 Structure 8

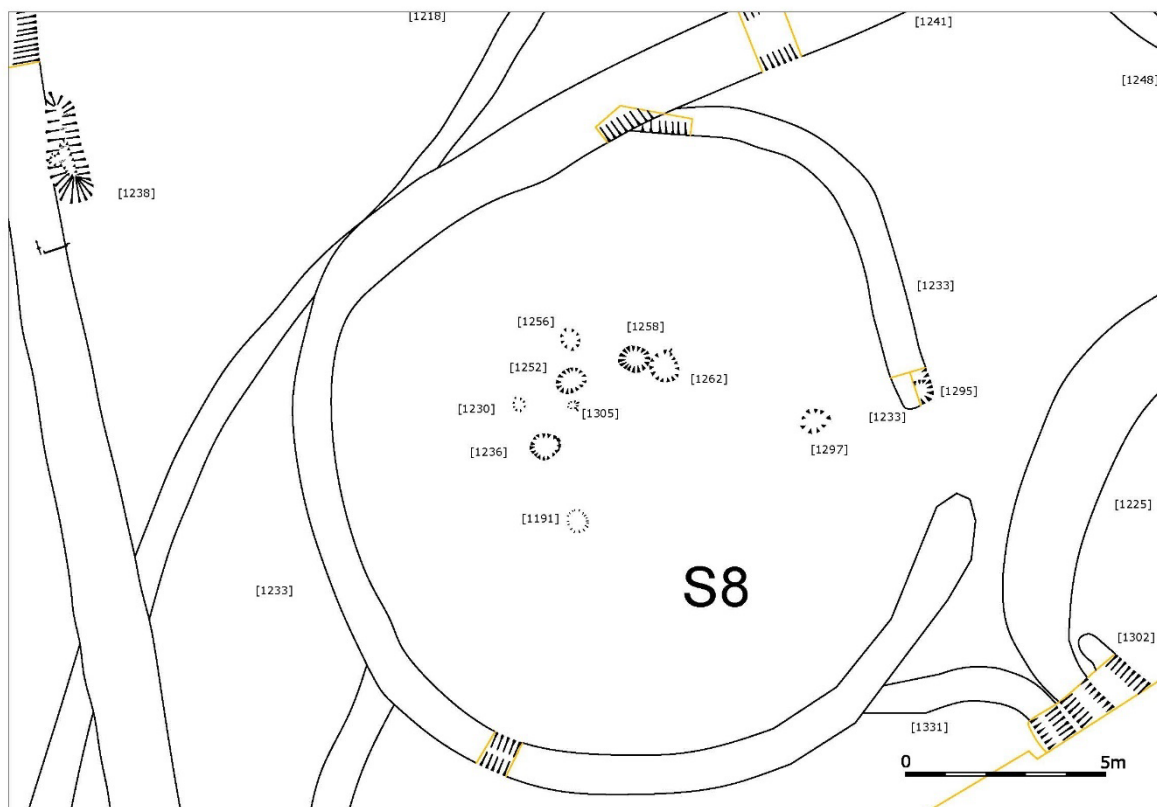


Fig 15 Structure 8.

Structure 8 was formed by ring ditch [1233], 48m long, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep, with an irregular profile, open-ended to the south-east, filled by (1232) reddish-brown compact silty clay which contained a greenstone cobble hammerstone. The ditch encloses a sub-circular area 15m by 14m with a 2.5m-wide gap at the south-eastern corner (Fig 15). A linear ditch, [1241], cut the northern section of the ring-ditch. This feature was 30m long, 1.74m wide and 0.32m deep with straight edges and an irregular base, filled by (1242), a mid-brownish grey friable silty clay.

The ring-ditch enclosed a central arrangement of pits/postholes, clockwise from north: [1258] a circular posthole 0.63m diameter, 0.31m deep, with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1259), a mid-reddish-brown compact silty clay; [1262] a circular posthole 0.66m in diameter and 0.42m deep, with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1263), a mid-greyish-brown compact silty clay with occasional charcoal and a sherd of medieval pottery; [1297], a sub-oval pit. 0.73m long, 0.61m wide, and 0.12m deep, with concave sides and flat base, filled by (1298), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay from which undiagnostic gabbroic pottery was recovered; [1191] a circular posthole 0.53m diameter and 0.41m deep,

filled by (1192), a reddish brown compact silty clay and (1229), a dark bluish grey compact clay which partially lined the sides; **[1236]** an oval posthole. 0.93m long, 0.46m wide, and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1237), a reddish brown compact silty clay from which fired clay and a quartzite pebble were retrieved; **[1230]** a posthole 0.94m wide and 0.11m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1231), a reddish brown stony silty clay; **[1305]**, a small shallow sub-circular posthole or pit, 0.28m in diameter and 0.05m deep, with steep sides to the west, shallow to the east, and a concave base, filled by (1306), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay; **[1252]** a circular posthole, 0.68m in diameter and 0.44m deep, with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1253), a mid-reddish brown compact silty clay; **[1256]** a circular posthole 0.46m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with a U-shaped profile, filled by (1257), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay from which greenstone fragments were recovered.

Within the terminal of [1233], cutting its fill, was a sub-oval pit, **[1295]**, 0.6m long, 0.52m wide and 0.4m deep, with concave sides and base, filled by (1296), a mid-reddish brown compact silty clay.

Two parallel ditches appeared to be connected with structure 8 but may not be contemporary with it. Ditches **[1211]** and **[1218]** arc from the southern baulk of F2 north-eastwards towards structure 8. Ditch **[1211]**, 0.9m wide and 0.44m deep, with concave sides and flat base, filled by (1210), a light-greyish brown friable silty clay, runs for 11m before terminating at the ring-ditch, although no relationship was recorded. This ditch appears to continue into field 1 along the northern edge of structure 4 (see above). Ditch **[1218]**, 1.3m wide and 0.19m deep with a concave profile, filled by (1219), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay, runs for 28m to the ring-ditch before appearing to continue beyond it with an additional (unnumbered) spur then protruding to the north-west. It crosses ditch **[1178]** but no relationship was established with it.

Interpretation

The ring-ditch clearly enclosed a concentration of pits and postholes, which may have formed an arc on the north-western side of the area enclosed. At least two features, **[1262]** and **[1295]**, post-date the ring-ditch, the former by virtue of a medieval potsherd, and the latter stratigraphically.

There was a 6m gap between the parallel ditches, consistent with it having been a trackway.

3.2.4 Structure 9

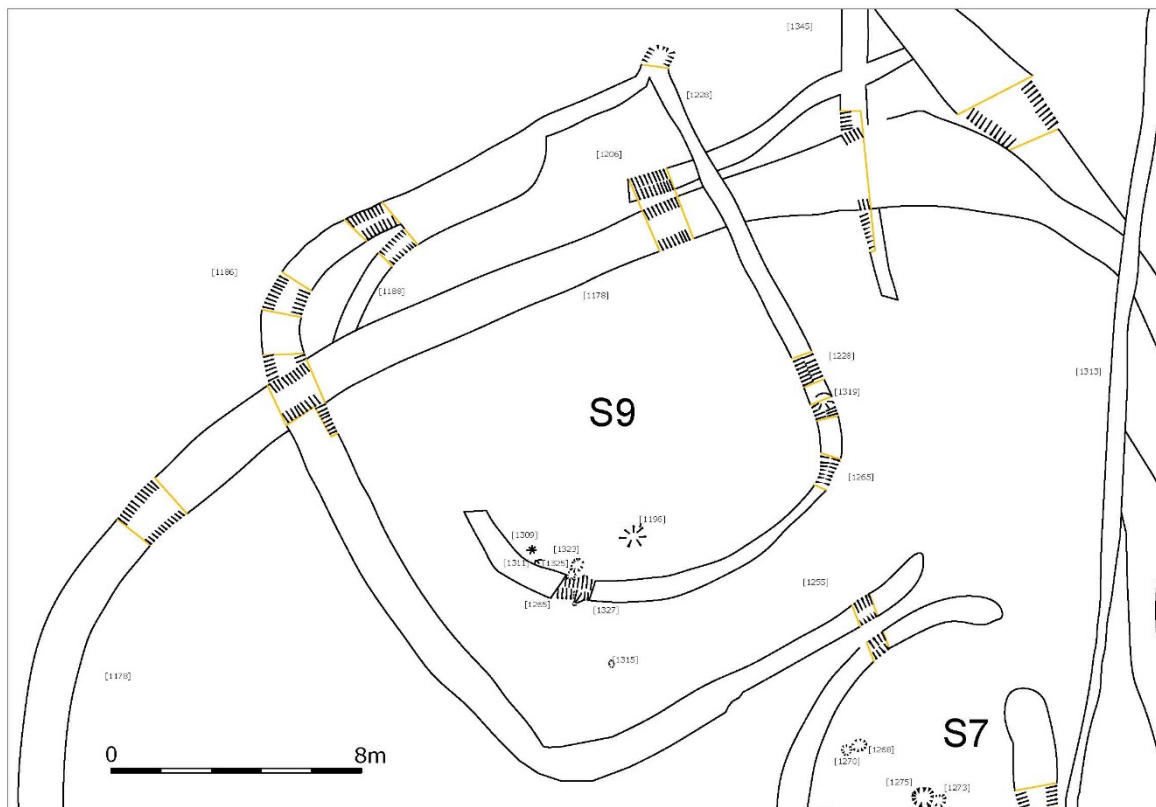


Fig 16 Structure 9.

Structure 9 took the form of a rectilinear ditched enclosure with a ditch that returned on itself forming a funnelled entrance to the south-east (Fig 16). The outer southern arm was formed by the same ditch but numbered **[1255]**, 1.08m wide and 0.23m deep with slightly convex sides, steeper to the south, and flattish base, from whose fill, (1254), quartzite pebbles and notched slates were recovered. The northern and western sides were formed by **[1186]** a ditch 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile; filled by (1185), a mid-grey compact stony silty clay from which sherds of Iron Age South West Decorated ware were recovered. The corners of the enclosure were rounded apart from in the north-east corner where an abrupt right angle was formed. The ditch leading SSE from this point was numbered **[1228]** and then **[1265]** as it returned to the south-west inside [1255], forming an entrance 3.6m wide that narrowed to 2.8m at the terminal of [1265]. These two sections of ditch were narrower (0.53m-0.65m) and shallower (0.12m-0.22m) than the outer ditch. Bronze Age Trevisker ware was recovered from the fill of [1265].

The eastern and western arms of the enclosure crossed enclosure ditch [1178], cutting it. A short length of ditch, **[1188]** linked ditches [1178] and [1186] in the north-west corner and another length of ditch, **[1206]**, crossed the eastern arm in the north-eastern corner: unfortunately no stratigraphic relationships were identified.

There were few features internal to the enclosure, with one posthole, **[1315]**, in the centre of the entrance, and a group of five around the inner section **[1265]**. The central posthole was 0.3m by 0.2m and 0.14m deep, with a concave profile, filled by (1316), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay. The group of five were, from north: **[1309]** a sub-circular posthole 0.34m by 0.27m and 0.12m deep, with a concave profile, filled by (1310), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay; **[1311]**, a sub-circular posthole. 0.23m across and 0.05m deep, with shallow steep sides and a concave profile, filled by (1312), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay; **[1323]**, a sub-oval pit 0.53m by 0.42m and 0.23m deep, with concave sides and flat base, filled by (1326), a mid-reddish brown compact

silty clay, cut by **[1323]**, a sub-oval pit 0.53m by 0.42m and 0.23m deep, with concave sides and flat base, filled by (1324), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay from which sherds of undiagnostic gabbroic pottery were recovered; **[1327]**, a circular pit. 0.78m diameter and 0.45m deep, with steep side to east, convex to west and concave base, filled by, in order of deposition, (1322), a light-greyish yellow compact silty clay and (1328), a mid-greyish brown compact silty clay.

Another feature, **[1319]**, cut the eastern section of ditch, [1228]. It was a sub-oval pit 0.75m by 0.6m and 0.1m deep with steep sides and irregular base, filled by (1320), a mid-reddish brown compact silty clay.

At the north-east corner of the enclosure another pit, **[1290]**, was cut by ditch [1228]. The pit was sub-rectangular and at least 1.04m by 0.76m and 0.15m deep with a concave profile, filled by (1291) and (1292), east and west of the section cut by [1228] respectively.

Interpretation

This enclosure post-dated the larger enclosure, structure 10. It appeared to be a stock enclosure with a funnelled entrance and no internal features.

The group of postholes and pits towards the south-west are unlikely to be contemporary with the enclosure since some lay within, or adjacent to, the ditch itself. Unfortunately no stratigraphic relationships with the enclosure ditch were identified.

3.2.5 Structure 10

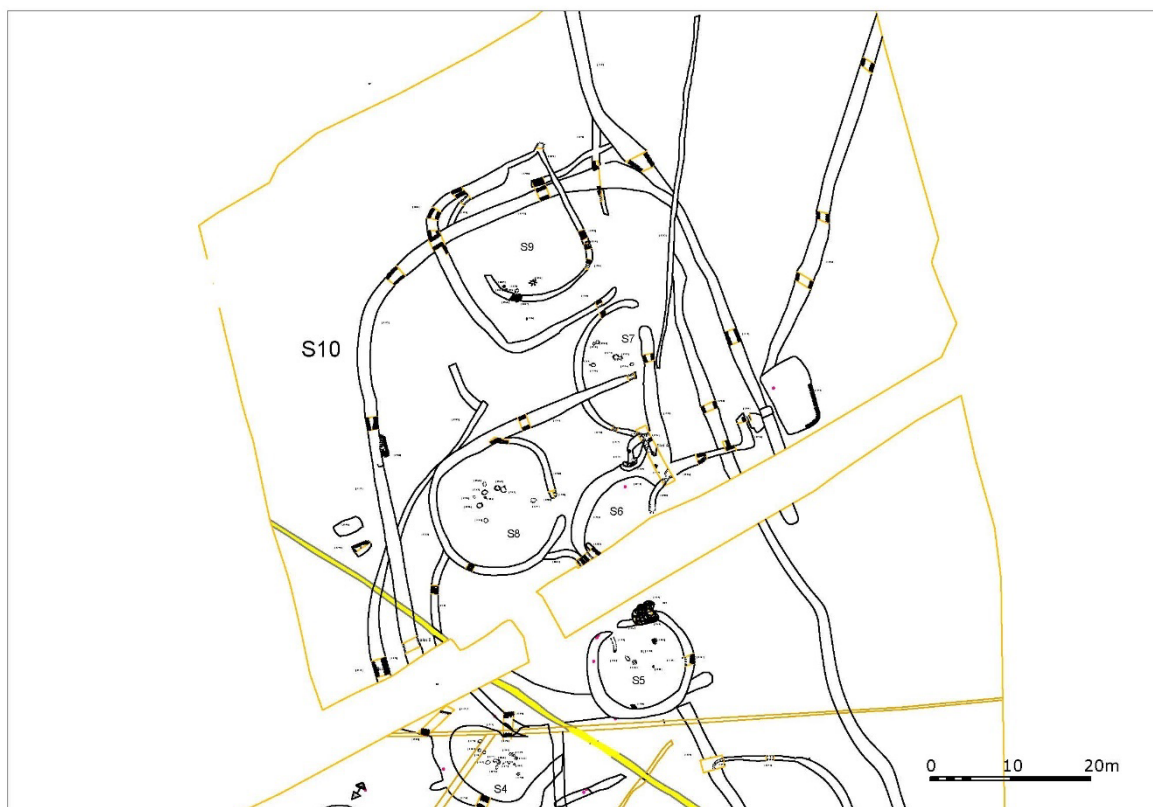


Fig 17 Structure 10.

Structure 10 was a rectilinear enclosure formed by a substantial ditch **[1178]**, 0.87m-1.97m wide and 0.39m-0.56m deep, with a concave profile in most of the six slots excavated through it; filled by (1179) in most of the slots, a brown/reddish-brown/greyish-brown stony silty clay which contained greywacke and greenstone pebbles. In one of the slots a sequence of three fills was identified, in order of deposition, (1181), a mid-yellowish brown friable silty clay, (1182), a mid-reddish brown friable silty

clay, and (1179) (Fig 17). Enclosure ditch **[1186]** (see structure 9) cut (1179). The enclosure formed measured 45m north-south from B1 and 36m wide but appeared to extend into field 1 where a terminal to the eastern arm was just visible.

A ditch running south from B2, **[1318]**, appears to merge with [1178] and is probably broadly contemporary with it although it is recorded as being cut by it. The ditch was 2.2m wide and 0.75m deep, convex side to the east, stepped to the west, and a flat base. It contained two fills, in order of deposition, (1321), a light-greyish brown compact silty clay 0.2m thick, and (1317), a dark-reddish brown friable silty clay 0.45m thick from which a Trethurgy Type 12 jar, butchered animal bone, and flint pebble.

The eastern arm ran parallel to ditch **[1250]**, 4m to the west, and this may have formed an entrance into the enclosure from the south-east. This ditch ran 26m NNW from B1 and was 2.32m wide and 0.59m deep, with an irregular profile, stepped sides to the west, straight to the east, and concave base. It was filled by (1251), a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay that was cut by ditch [1216] (see above).

A sub-oval pit, **[1238]**, was cut into the inside edge of the western arm of the enclosure. This pit was aligned north-south along the ditch, and was 2.55m long, 0.8 wide, and 0.2m deep with concave sides and predominantly flat base. It contained two fills, in order of deposition, (1266), a light-greyish yellow compact clay 0.06m thick confined to a deeper hollow at the southern end and (1239), a mid-reddish brown compact silty clay 0.17m thick. There were two large quartz blocks on the surface at the southern end of this fill and one at the northern end.

Two other similar-sized pits were located just outside of the western side of the enclosure. Pits **[1245]** and the unexcavated (1246) were 2.27m by 1.45m and 0.2m deep and 3.47m by 1.85m respectively and both followed a ENE-WSW alignment. Pit **[1245]** had concave sides with an irregular base that deepens to the north-east and was filled by (1244), a mid-yellowish brown compact silty clay.

Interpretation

This large enclosure enclosed many of the ring-ditched structures, 6, 7 and 8, and perhaps also 4 and 5. It predated structure 9 but other than that stratigraphic relationships were few.

The pit cut into its western arm seems likely to be a grave based on the dimensions. It may be that the two similar features outside of the enclosure to the west are also graves. However, no artefacts or remains were encountered.

3.3 Cornish hedge

A Cornish hedge, which was cut through in two places to provide access from field 1 into field 2, was recorded in section (B1 and B2). B1 – 1005 – comprised contexts (1006), (1007), (1008), (1009), (1010) and (1011) were recorded in the first section and contexts. B2 – 1027 - comprised contexts (1028), (1029), (1030) (1031) and (1032).

4 Finds summary report

By *C M Thorpe*

A total of 535 items were recovered during this project. Stone comprises the largest number of finds (189 pieces or 35.3% of the collection). Pottery forms the next largest category (182 sheds or 34%) with bone, brick, clay, clay pipe, flint, glass, industrial material, land snail, and metalwork represented within the assemblage. Currently all the artefacts are being temporarily stored in the CAU office at Pydar House, Truro, Cornwall.

The site consisted of two fields which were stripped of topsoil and subsoil down to layers that revealed archaeological features. These features were then investigated archaeologically. The southern field was given the designation F1, while the northern was designated F2.

The majority of the artefacts came from the subsoil (1002) and are best considered unstratified, being collected during the stripping of the field or the cleaning of the archaeological features. Significant artefacts were recorded as small finds. Small finds are listed in Appendix 3.

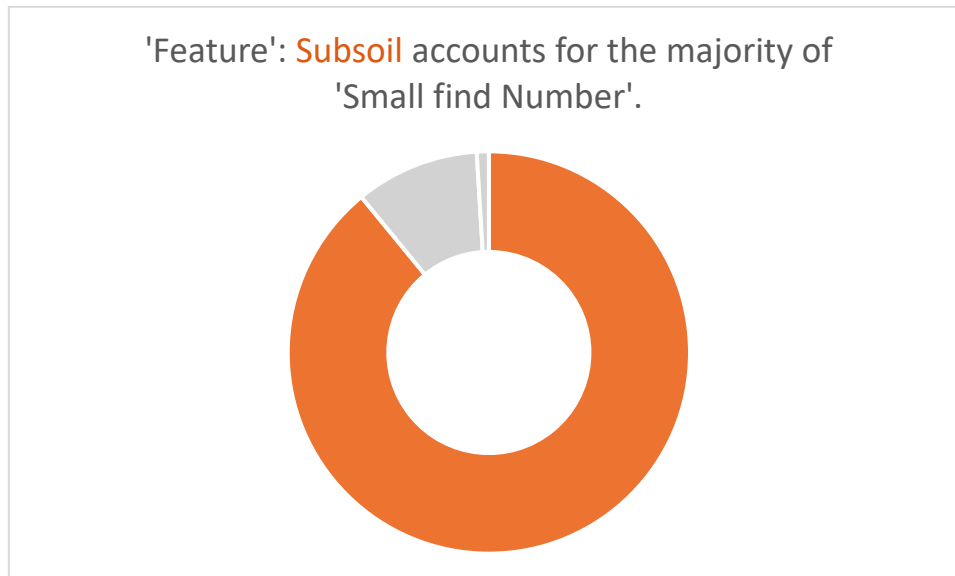


Fig 18 The majority of small finds came from the subsoil (1002).

66 of the stones collected have been identified as being natural and not utilised as artefacts (or have been mis-identified as such). Though unworked, they may have formed posthole packing, or support or to aid in the drainage within a feature. The majority have been recommended to be discarded. Many of the water-rounded pebbles recovered may be prehistoric sling stones but are more likely to be holdfasts for seaweed that was spread on the fields to improve fertility in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The earliest identifiable artefacts are flints. Eighteen were recovered during the course of the work coming from F1 U/S, F1 U/S Ring 2, F1 (1002), (1003) SF6, (1015) Ring 3, (1019), (1021) East terminal, (1114), (1143), (1168), (1249), (1318), and (2002) SF16 and SF25.

A flint blade core from (1019) could possibly be Mesolithic in date (10000–4000 BC), while a struck flint pebble core fabricator from F1 U/S and a thumbnail scraper from (1168) are most likely Neolithic (4000–2500 BC). The remainder of the flints, though none are truly diagnostic, are probably Neolithic or just possibly Bronze Age.

The earliest identifiable pottery recovered during this project was found within F1 U/S and F2 (1264) — three prehistoric sherds in a coarse gabbro admixture fabric. Two sherds have an exterior surface decorated with incised line decoration, while the other has an exterior surface decorated with impressed cord decoration in a chevron pattern. All are Early to Middle Bronze Age (2000–1100 cal BC) Trevisker ware.

The Middle Iron Age (c 350–100 BC) is represented by some 68 sherds coming from contexts U/S, (1113), (1117), (1120), (1129) and (1179 / 1187). These are all in a fine well-made gabbroic fabric with burnished surfaces. Diagnostic rimsherds were recovered from U/S — a rounded, slightly everted beaded rim with a slight internal groove; (1113) — three rimsherds (from two vessels) being slightly everted beaded rims; (1117) — two rimsherds in form being upright beaded rims; (1129) — nine rimsherds (two vessels?) upright beaded rims; and (1179 / 1187) — four rimsherds being upright beaded rims. All of these vessels appear to be from plain South West Decorated ware jars.

Romano-British activity within the two fields was confirmed by the recovery of 16 sherds. These were all in a gabbroic fabric and came from the following contexts (1223), (1298), (1301), (1317), and (1324).

Diagnostic Romano-British material came from:

(1223), the fill of pit [1224] – two rimsherds of a Trethurgy Type 1 jar dating from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD and the rim of a Trethurgy Type 20 jar/bowl with rolled rim and vertical pierced lug dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD;

(1317) the rim of a Trethurgy Type 20 bowl dating from the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD; and (1301) the rim of a Trethurgy Type 4 slack-profiled jar of 2nd to 5th centuries AD date.

A copper alloy fibula brooch with simple linear decoration on the back is also of Romano-British date was recovered from context (1217).

A further 30 sherds of pottery in a gabbroic fabric could be either Iron Age or Romano-British in date; they were so undiagnostic that further refinement of age could not be made. These came from contexts F2 (1002), (1011), (1015), (1093), (1113), (1132), (1175), (1223), (1224) and (2002).

There is a scattering of sherds (10) from the medieval period (12th to 15th centuries) of South-western micaceous ware across both fields that comprise the site, the majority being recovered from subsoil deposits or within the ploughsoil, material no doubt derived from Treccer Farm which is of medieval origin. The pattern continues into the post-medieval periods (16th to 18th centuries) with some 46 sherds mostly of North Devon Barnstaple ware. This is typical of assemblages obtained from fields close to farming communities the finds being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the two fields. There are no foreign imports suggesting that this was an agrarian society with not much wealth.

The modern material recovered shows that during the 19th and 20th centuries midden material was continued to be spread over the two fields under investigation. What is of note is the replacement of local Cornish wares and south western wares with cheaper mass-produced industrial wares produced in the potteries of the Midlands in such counties as Staffordshire.

5 Discussion

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

5.1 Mesolithic (c10,000-4000 cal BC) and Neolithic (c4000-2400 cal BC)

A flint blade core from (1019) could possibly be Mesolithic in date, while an unstratified struck flint pebble core fabricator from field one and a flint thumbnail scraper from context (1168) are probably Neolithic. These flints are residual but indicative of some human activity on the site during these periods.

5.2 Bronze Age (c2000-800 cal BC)

The earliest identifiable pottery recovered during this project was found within Field 1; three prehistoric sherds in a coarse gabbro admixture fabric, two were unstratified and the third was from context (1264), the fill of curvilinear ditch [1265]. Two sherds have an exterior surface decorated with incised line decoration, while the other has an exterior surface decorated with impressed cord decoration in a chevron pattern. All are Early to Middle Bronze Age (2000–1100 cal BC) Trevisker ware.

It is possible that these decorated Bronze Age potsherds were curated, rather like family heirlooms, and then specially deposited in Iron Age features, the two unstratified sherds having been ploughed out or eroded from their original context.

It had previously been considered that the ring ditches might represent a Bronze Age barrow cemetery but the investigations demonstrated that they were ring-gullies for structures associated with Iron Age and Romano-British settlement

5.3 Iron Age (c800 cal BC-AD 43)

The features recorded on the site are part of a more extensive prehistoric landscape evidenced by the ring-ditches, curvilinear features and field system recorded by the HER in the field to the south (MCO45630).

The 68 sherds of South West Decorated pottery recovered from the site seem to indicate that the main period of occupation was during the Middle Iron Age (c 350–100 BC). No Later Iron Age pottery was recovered from the site and this may indicate that the site was abandoned during this time (100 BC – AD 43).

Securely dated Middle Iron Age features from the site are: pit [1114], fill (1113), which contained three rimsherds of South West Decorated ware from two vessels; curvilinear ditch [1118], fill (1117), which contained two rimsherds of South West Decorated ware; curvilinear ditch [1128], fill (1129), contained nine rimsherds of South West Decorated ware; component of Structure 10 linear ditch [1186], fill (1185) four rimsherds of South West Decorated ware; and possibly rectangular ditch [1119], fill (1120), component of Structure 3, which contained Iron Age gabbroic pottery.

5.3.1 Ring-gully structures

The penannular ring-gullies on the site seem to be represent eight structures, roundhouses or stock enclosures of Iron Age or Romano-British date. Ring-gullies are an architectural form which emerged in Middle Iron Age Cornwall replacing the earlier hollow-set form (Jones 2021b, 334). At the same time there is also an apparent rise in the numbers of both enclosed and what are often termed 'open settlements' (*ibid*). This trend continues throughout the Late Iron Age and into the Roman period, with building plans tending to become more oval during the Roman period and eventually superseding the circular form (*ibid*). At least two of the structures (1 and 2) show possible signs of having been rebuilt.

The function of gullies around later prehistoric and Roman buildings seem to have been varied. Some may have held walls; some may have been a barrier to keep animals away but many seem to have been 'eaves-drip' gullies to keep surface water from getting into the base of what were presumably wattle and daub walls of the roundhouses. Some gullies appear to have been left open and silted up through natural processes but others were infilled, sometimes with deposits of a ritualised character (Jones 2021b, 334).

Many of these ring-gullies define and enclose the perimeter of the building and they are often deeply cut to emphasise and define the edge of the building space and separate it from the open ground beyond so that they represent an act of enclosure in their own right. The fact that this defining of buildings occurs just at the time that there is a proliferation of enclosures and increasing evidence for land division in the form of ditched boundaries in lowland Cornwall is unlikely to be coincidental (Jones 2021a, 34).

The site appears to have been truncated – there were no floor deposits identified – but this alone seems unlikely to account for the lack of artefacts. These are common in some comparable settlements (for example Lellizick, Wessex Archaeology 2008) but equally rare in others (for example Carruan, Taylor, in prep). The lack of artefacts may relate to the function of the features/structures rather than the period.

Until fairly recently unenclosed Iron Age settlements in Cornwall were elusive with the predominant and most identifiable habitation type being small univallate enclosures, known as 'rounds'; although excavations at Carn Euny revealed unenclosed roundhouses of Iron Age date predating the courtyard house settlement (Christie 1978).

During the 21st century development-led investigations have revealed unenclosed roundhouses with ring-gullies at a number of sites: Higher Besore, Threemilestone (Gossip 2021); Camelford (Jones and Taylor 2015); Penmayne, Rock (Gossip *et al* 2012); Carruan, St Minver (Taylor 2020; in prep), and Lellizick, Padstow (Wessex Archaeology 2008). A recent reappraisal of aerial photographs carried out by the National Mapping Programme has identified a number of unenclosed roundhouse settlements of probable Iron Age date (Young 2012).

5.3.2 Ditched enclosures

In field 1 there are a number of linear and curvilinear ditches which appear to represent elements of a prehistoric field system, in general these are to the east of the main group of ring-gully structures.

In field 2 there is a substantial curvilinear ditch, structure 10, which appears to represent the northern part of a substantial sub-rectangular enclosure, enclosing an area of some 0.21 hectares, and perhaps extending southwards into field 1.

As found elsewhere in Britain, at some time during the Middle Iron Age there is a change in settlement organisation, as well as open settlements more enclosures of various forms were being constructed (Jones 2021b, 334-5). As well as hillforts and subsequently rounds these include large enclosures some of which presumably have an agricultural or pastoral function; at Trenowah, St Austell excavations in advance of the North-East Distributor Road revealed three large interlinked enclosures dating to the Middle Iron Age which were interpreted as livestock enclosures (Johns 2008). Others have a specialised function such a Roman-period enclosure at Porthleven which was interpreted as being associated with industrial activity such as metalworking (Jones 2021a, 327). Many of the ditches forming the enclosures appear designed to funnel livestock, in particular in structure 3, the north-east corner of structure 7, structure 9 and the gap between ditches [1178] and [1250] on the eastern side of structure 10.

5.4 Roman (AD 43-410)

The 16 sherds of Romano-British pottery and the copper alloy fibula brooch, from [1216] indicate that occupation of the site resumed during the Romano-British period.

Securely dated Romano-British features from the site are:

Pit [1224], fill (1223), which contained two rimsherds of a Trethurgy Type 1 jar dating from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD and the rim of a Trethurgy Type 20 jar/bowl with rolled rim and vertical pierced lug dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD as well as a fragment of a quernstone;



Fig 19 Pit [1224].

Linear ditch [1318], fill (1317), contained the rim of a Trethurgy Type 20 bowl dating from the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD;

Oval pit [1300] part of structure 6, fill (1301), contained the rim of a Trethurgy Type 4 slack-profiled jar dating from the 2nd to 5th centuries AD; and

[1216] a linear ditch, fill (1217), contained a copper alloy fibula brooch with of Romano-British date (**SF32**).

A comparable site to Treccerus Farm might be the unenclosed settlement of Iron Age to Romano-British date at Lellizzick, near Padstow, identified by the Time Team in 2007 (GSB Prospection Ltd 2007; Wessex Archaeology 2008).

5.5 Medieval (AD 410-1540)

Ten medieval potsherds dating from the 12th to 15th were mostly from the ploughsoil or subsoil, probably derived from Treccerus Farm which is likely to be of medieval origin. The name is Cornish and contains the element **tre** meaning 'estate, farmstead' plus an unknown element (Padel 1985, 223). The place-name element **tre** implies a settlement of early medieval origin.

5.6 Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900)

The historic landscape character of the site is mapped as 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land', that is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. Generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county. However, the 1996 historic landscape character assessment (Cornwall County Council 1996) was quite broad-brush and the excavation results suggest that these field might be Anciently Enclosed Land, which is the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure and is either medieval or prehistoric in origin.

The pottery pattern continues into the post-medieval periods (16th to 18th centuries) with some 46 sherds mostly of North Devon Barnstaple ware. This is typical of assemblages obtained from fields close to farming communities the finds being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the two fields. There are no foreign imports suggesting that this was an agrarian society with not much wealth.

5.7 Assessment of Significance

The results of the archaeological recording on land east of Treccerus Farm, Padstow are considered to be of high significance because the data has the potential to contribute to the following research aims in the South West Archaeological Research Framework:

Research Aim 10: Address our lack of understanding of key transitional periods.

When and under what conditions did field systems and traditions of roundhouse settlement begin?

Research Aim 14: Widen our understanding of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material culture.

Research Aim 29: Improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement (Webster 2007).

6 Conclusions

The results of the fieldwork and the assessment of significance allow for some recommendations to be made for further work. These recommendations 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 Collation of archive and production of post-excavation assessment and updated WSI

The archive has been collated. Outstanding tasks include the processing of environmental samples.

6.2 Assessment and analysis

The archaeological recording at Trecerus Farm has led to the recovery of a small but significant artefactual assemblage and a number of features which would benefit from further analysis.

6.2.1 Stratigraphic data

The primary contextual data should be revisited to determine to confirm the stratigraphic relationship of key features in the light of dating from the specialist analyses of artefacts. Comparative study of the stratigraphic data with similar sites such as Carruan (Taylor in prep), Higher Besore (Gossip 2021), Lelizzick (Wessex Archaeology 2008), Penmayne (Gossip *et al* 2012), Porthleven (Jones 2021a) and Camelford (Jones and Taylor 2015).

6.2.2 Artefacts

Three categories of artefact were recovered from the site that will require further study: the Romano-British copper alloy brooch, pottery and worked flint.

Brooch

Further study and line drawing of the Romano-British copper alloy **SF32** including XRF analysis for source/composition of the metal. Roman-period brooches can be very closely dated through typology s this will help with dating of the site.

Pottery

The pottery would benefit from examination by a specialist, to confirm the provisional dating. This, in turn, would help date the phasing of structures on the site.

6.2.3 Environmental samples

The samples should be processed by CAU using standard methods with flot retained on 250µm, and residue on a 0.5mm mesh. Each sample flot should be assessed by a specialist for charcoal and charred plant remains with the aims of determining the presence, quantity, quality and diversity of palaeoenvironmental remains to aid in the potential for understanding and interpreting the features, the activity and economy of the site, and to indicate the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental significance of the assessed flots.

If suitable, charcoal and plant macrofossils should be sent to specialists for analysis and to determine the potential for radiocarbon determinations to clarify the provisional dating of the site.

6.3 Publication

The results merit wider dissemination than a grey literature report and it is recommended that the results of the further analyses are combined with a summary for an article in a suitable periodical for instance *Cornish Archaeology*; the annual journal of the Cornwall Archaeological Society.

6.4 Outreach

A popular booklet and/or an interpretation board on the site might be considered appropriate. Referencing the settlement in the choice of street names has been used before on other sites.

7 References

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7.3 Websites

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

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE (SMS) EXCAVATION AT LAND
ADJACENT TO TRECERUS FARM, PADSTOW, CORNWALL**

SW 90997 74861

July 2020

Cornwall Council Planning Application number: PA19/08040

**Author:
Jude Alexander Children**



July 2020

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July 2020

Introduction

Cursus Archaeology has been instructed by Poltair Developments Ltd. to carry out an archaeological Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation in relation to the proposed construction of 55 houses (application number: PA19/08040) within what exists currently as two adjacent fields measuring c. 1.6 hectares, separated by a stone wall, to the immediate East of Trecerus Farm, Padstow, Cornwall (Figure 1). In addition, a structural building recording of traditional Cornish stone walls extant on the site in question will be undertaken, as well as a programme of selective palaeo-environmental sampling beneath any traditional Cornish hedges due to be removed or breached.

The archaeological advisor for the Cornwall Council has determined that a programme of site investigation and recording (comprising an archaeological SMS excavation) is required to identify the potential for the existence of archaeological remains, and to safeguard the evidential value of potential heritage assets. This is in line with condition 4 of the Grant of Conditional Planning Permission for Cornwall Council Planning Application number: PA19/08040. Namely:

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

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

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

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

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

Reason: A pre-commencement condition is required in this case to ensure that the development is undertaken in a manner, from the outset that safeguards the evidential value of heritage assets in accordance with policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030.

As such, this document comprises the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailed within Condition 4.

The archaeological potential for the site has been established through a desk-based assessment (Cursus Archaeology 2019) and subsequent geophysical survey (GeoFlo 2020; Figures 2 and 3). The desk-based assessment identified that the site is located within an area of a significant amount of archaeological activity, including findspots of prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains, as well as the existence of a Bronze Age ring-ditch and possible contemporary trackway to the immediate south of the site. The walkover survey and LiDAR analysis for the assessment also identified several topographical features within the site boundary. These topographical features were subsequently visible as linear and curvilinear anomalies within the geophysical survey data. It is considered that these anomalies likely relate to prehistoric settlement and/or funerary activity.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared for submission to the Cornwall Council



Historic Environment Team for approval, prior to commencement of archaeological works.

July 2020

Treccer Farm, Padstow, Archaeological Mitigation final report



Legend

- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ Archaeological Excavation Areas

FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AREAS

CURSUS ARCHAEOLOGY

Curvus Archaeology is a registered archaeological contractor (No. 10256) and is a member of the Australian Archaeological Association (No. 10256). Curvus Archaeology is a registered archaeological contractor (No. 10256) and is a member of the Australian Archaeological Association (No. 10256). Curvus Archaeology is a registered archaeological contractor (No. 10256) and is a member of the Australian Archaeological Association (No. 10256).



July 2020



Figure 2. Greyscale plot of magnetometer data from site geophysical survey (GeoFlo 2020)



Figure 3. Interpretation plot of magnetometer data from site geophysical survey (GeoFlo 2020)



July 2020

Site Description

The site lies at approximately 55m AOD, on level ground, on the east side of the B3276, a short distance (approximately 0.75km) south-west of Padstow. Agricultural fields surround the site to its north, north-east, north-west and south sides. A large housing development is currently underway in to the immediate east of the site, and an industrial estate exists to the western side of the road.

The bedrock geology of the area is Trevoze Slate formation and Rosenhum formation (undifferentiated) grey slate and siltstone, formed in the Devonian Period (BGS viewer). No superficial deposits are recorded.

The soils are locally characterised as freely draining, slightly acid and loamy (Landis Soilscales Viewer).

Historic and Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment (Cursus Archaeology 2019) has previously been prepared for the site. The following comprises a summary of its findings.

Padstow was known as Lanwenehoc in Domesday, in ownership by the Church of St Michael, not paying geld, with 1 hide, land for 4 ploughs with 8 villans and 4 bordars which have 2, and there was 24 acres of pasture land (Williams, Martin 343).

The site is potentially anciently enclosed land, and may have been settled from the Bronze age, as it is immediately adjacent to a known prehistoric field system and barrow cemetery in the field to the south of the site in question (MCO45630), as well as subcircular univallate ring ditch enclosure, 10m in diameter, visible as a crop mark on air photographs Tremorvah (MCO3716), and Tremorvah (MCO29924); A fragment of trackway or road, 110m long, visible on Aerial photographs, consisting of a double-ditched linear feature 10m apart, but of uncertain date, however it is suggested that because the feature runs parallel to the present road from Windmill (SW875E) and heads south-east towards the settlement of Tremorvah, it could be of Medieval origin.

The site of the demolished Trecerus Medieval Chapel (MCO10224) existed approximately 200m to the south; Henderson recorded that a St Michael's chapel was included in the 1415 license, and it existed at the crossroads at Trecerus. The evidence stated that a tenement of two fields were known as 'Chapel Ground' and a third, which was part of the glebe, referred to 'St Michael's Park'.

Nearby finds are predominantly from the adjacent field to the south, and include a Mesolithic flint scraper, a Medieval cast lead standing weight, and an Edward IV silver penny near to the crossroads to the south.

Tithe mapping of 1840 shows there are three fields at the site in question, rather than the current two; the northern field was split into two fields, and Trecerus farm is not visible, which means it was built soon after 1840 (as it is visible on the 1st Edition OS mapping of 1842), however all other



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land boundaries at the site remain almost the same. In the apportionment, the landowners in the northern fields 551 and 552 are shown to be Edward Oke and Thomas Withiel, occupied by Samuel Kedall, called Higher Pearces Ground, and is arable land. The southern field 553 called Pearces Ground, which was also arable, had the same landowners, and was occupied by Thomas Withiel. The Parsonage is shown over the next field to the north.

The 1842 1st Edition OS shows a small outbuilding in the north-west corner of the northern field, which is no longer extant. Both the 2nd Edition OS and the 1905 OS maps also show this building; however, the maps reveal that the fields in question are more or less unchanged from this time and include possibly the same boundary walls as observed around some of the perimeter and east-west separating the two fields today. The maps also show very small buildings or features in the north-east and south-east corners of the southern field, which are no longer extant. The maps also demonstrate a large mound measuring 200m within the field to the immediate south of the site.

The LIDAR image shows some interesting features, although quite faint, it does suggest a potential large cursus centrally within the northern field, and a north-east – south-west orientated linear running across the southern field approximately centrally.

A walkover survey was also conducted as part of the assessment. The site has been ploughed intensively, although a total of ten potential buried archaeological features were observed and their locations recorded (see DBA). The recorded topographical features included two linear features and a curvilinear, a mound and bank existing to the north of the site within the field partition to the north of the central east-west stone wall, and a total of six circular features ranging from 2-5m in diameter which were observed as marks in the grass cover, which was thick centrally within the features, and thin at the outer edge.

Geophysical Survey 2020

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the site was carried out in February 2020 by GeoFlo – Southwest Geophysical and Flotation Services (Figures 2 and 3). The survey identified a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies on differing alignments suggestive of at least two different phases of activity. It was considered conceivable that the curvilinear anomalies demonstrate the continuation of the ring-ditch like features detected in a previous 1996 survey and recorded by the Cornwall & Scilly HER (MCO45630).

There did not appear to be any direct association between the curvilinear anomalies and a north – south linear trend suggesting differing activity phases.



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Methodology

Aims

- To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits or remains during excavation works;
- To fully record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains present on the site (and notably those identified through the 2020 geophysical survey works), including standing structures of archaeological significance;
- To wash and catalogue all finds, which will then be sent for specialist assessment/analysis, the results of which will be integrated within the final report; and
- To include within the results a comment on the quality and significance of the remains found.

Archaeological excavation

The excavation will be conducted according to the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological excavation (2014a)*.

Buried soils underlying traditional Cornish hedgerows will be selectively sampled.

All archaeological works will be carried out by Cursus Archaeology in accordance with this WSI (and any further instruction from the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team).

Cursus Archaeology shall ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken in an organised, efficient and professional manner.

Cursus Archaeology shall have full regard for the safety of all personnel at the Site, including measures to ensure the safety of all (see Health and Safety section below for further details).

The total area for archaeological excavation comprises c. 1.6ha, divided into four areas (numbered 1-4) which will inform a phased approach to site stripping and subsequent excavation where required (Figure 1). Machine excavation (under archaeological supervision) will start in Area 1, the south-western section of the site.

The initial stage of excavation will be undertaken using an appropriate 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, with works being monitored by the Cursus Archaeology team. A toothed bucket or breaker may only be used temporarily if concrete, tarmac or other hard standing is encountered, with a toothless bucket being used at all other times. Mechanical excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision in transects across the full width of the developable area of the site. Machine excavation will be carried out using a flat bladed bucket within the mitigation areas agreed by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team (shown on Figure 1). Upon removal of the topsoil, the underlying subsoil shall be removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. Particular attention should be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon with the machine. Topsoil overburden and subsoil will be stockpiled separately. The

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mechanical excavator will not traverse any stripped areas.

If archaeological deposits are identified during the groundworks Cursus Archaeology will be given sufficient time to clean, record and sample excavate the remains as appropriate. The machined surface will be hand cleaned if necessary, and inspected for archaeological features, and all identified features should be marked on the ground to ensure that these are not "lost" during the mapping stage of works. Pre-excavation drawing (in plan form) will be undertaken to record all identified archaeological features. The pre-excavation plan will form the basis for discussion on site to inform the strategy for detailed excavation of the archaeological remains.

If extensive or significant archaeological deposits and/or features are identified, additional archaeologists may be deployed, subject to agreement from the client. If complex archaeological deposits, groups of features or structures are uncovered, stripping will continue to define their full extent within the footprint of the site before their excavation. Following this, a site visit attended by Cursus Archaeology, the client and the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team will be convened to agree an appropriate mitigation strategy. Following agreement of an appropriate mitigation strategy and implementation of this mitigation, phased stripping of the site will continue as outlined above.

Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded stratigraphically in accordance with a recording system approved by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Machine-assisted excavation may be permissible by Cursus Archaeology if large deposits are encountered but only after consultation and agreement with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team.

Areas affected by the groundworks (even if they reveal no archaeological features) will be recorded on a suitable base map/ development plan and the stratigraphy and depth of excavation will be recorded. Details on recording procedures where significant archaeology is discovered are detailed in the section below.

If archaeological features are discovered, large discrete pits will be half-sectioned, and post-holes and smaller pits will be 100% excavated, and linears 20%; i.e. 1 metre slots every 4 metres.

There may be cases when individual features do not merit these sampling levels. Any sampling variation would need to be approved by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team following onsite discussion.

All features will be hand-excavated by the Cursus Archaeology team, using trowel, mattock and shovel, as well as other tools, as required. The site will be cleaned by hand using a hoe, following machine excavation, and prior to photography.

A 12-megapixel professional-grade full-frame digital single-lens reflex digital SLR camera will be used for all photography, in appropriate lighting conditions, and using two (horizontal and vertical) ranging rods, and including a north (N) arrow in-frame.

A Temporary Benchmark (TBM) will be established for the site, and an appropriate number of levels taken per feature according to their size and complexity, including at the top and base of cuts. Levels will also be taken on deposits at excavation depth across the excavated area.

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The procedure for finds recovery, sampling deposits and recording is outlined below. A site register will be implemented, to include photo log, and environmental, drawing and context registers. A baseline for surveying and scale drawings will be established on site.

All archaeological work within the area specified will be carried out in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England, including *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation* (CIFA 2014a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015). The terms of the CIFA Code of conduct (2014b) will be observed by Cursus Archaeology at all times during the course of project.

Recording

Written, graphic and photographic records will be made. The site record shall comprise the following components:

- Context sheet records for each stratigraphic unit
- Plans of any area excavated showing the extent of the area as related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid (1:2500 plan). Site plans will be produced at a scale of 1:50 with plans of stratigraphic units at 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate.
- Section drawings (at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate) will be produced on polyester drafting film and recorded in a register. Drawings will be related to a temporary benchmark (TBM) value.
- A high-resolution digital photographic record of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features/structures. Photographs will contain a scale and a photographic record will be made detailing subject and direction of view.
- All site records will be cross-referenced
- A site diary recording monitoring meetings, visits and staff present on site.

Historic building recording will be undertaken at level 1 as set out in *Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practise (2016)*, and will be conducted according to the CIFA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014/2019)*.

Finds recovery

Retained artefacts and other finds will be identified by stratigraphic unit, catalogued, bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to removal from site. All artefacts and environmental samples will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and a sampling strategy will be developed as appropriate:

- All stratified finds will be collected by context, or where appropriate, individually recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.
- All finds and samples will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed, stored, marked, assessed, analysed and conserved in a manner appropriate to their composition and in line with appropriate guidance.
- arrangements to assess and study any artefacts, assemblages and environment samples.

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- Any artefacts recovered will be deposited with an appropriate museum, subject to the permission of the owner. Finds classified as treasure will only be deposited once the repository has acquired it at 50% of the market share from the client, according to the Treasure Act 1996.



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Special circumstances

Appropriate procedures under relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of human remains or of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996, which will allow for the client to be rewarded at 50% of the market value, by the repository. Reference is also made to Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 and to the UK Government 'Statement on the exhumation of human remains for archaeological purposes' (MoJ 2011), which observes that 'there is room to apply the provisions with more flexibility'. HM Coroner will be contacted at the earliest opportunity should human remains be encountered, and additionally under the aforementioned Treasure Act.

Palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic sampling

Environmental processing will be undertaken by a suitably experienced environmental specialist.

Sampling will be undertaken in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition) (Campbell, Moffett & Straker 2011). A sampling strategy will be agreed between ourselves (Cursus Archaeology), the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team, and the client based on the aims and objectives of the project, as well as regional and national research objectives.

Dry deposits will be sampled at the discretion of the supervising archaeologist; contexts that contain modern and/or disturbed material, as well as predominantly stony deposits will be in most circumstances excluded from sampling. Generally, 20-30L will be taken per fill or deposit, and basal deposits may also be sampled. Deposits may be considered for additional and/or specialist sampling, where there is potential for faunal recovery of small mammal and/or fish bones, fragile insect or mollusc remains and/or phytolith sub-sampling.

Waterlogged deposits, which will be sampled in volumes of at least 20L for plant and vertebrate remains, and at least 30L for large deposits if significant archaeological remains exist, as well as for discrete pits, linears, and layers, which may be considered for 100% sampling at the discretion of the supervising archaeologist, and 100% of smaller features, i.e. pits and post holes will be sampled. These will be sealed and labelled, with refrigeration considered for processed waterlogged samples. An appropriately sized subsample will be analysed by a nominated specialist at their discretion.

If human remains are discovered, following the lifting of bones (although every provision for the mitigation of this will be made to leave them in situ, and to be taken under further advisement (where warranted) by Ministry of Justice, Historic England and the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team), soil samples will be taken from the base of the grave cut at the head area, the torso, and the leg/foot region, which shall be wet sieved. Osteologist Kate Griffiths BSC MA will be consulted on site and will carry out specialist analysis and reporting.

Where scatter sampling is undertaken (i.e. taking 3 x 10L from different locations within a context), these will be given separate sample numbers to enable spatial reconstruction and to avoid bias. In circumstances where spatial reconstruction is specifically required, 10-30L will be taken from each

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position.

Archaeological, archaeobotanical, archaeosteological and archaeometallurgical material from flots and retents will be retained within the site archive.

Other environmental sampling

Coring and monoliths for pollen, foraminifera, testate amoeba, diatoms etc., will be undertaken under the advice and guidance of the nominated specialist.

Residue analysis on materials such as ceramics will be advised by the nominated specialist.

Further specialist investigation of environmental materials will be dependent on national research strategies and will be subject to consideration as part of the post-excavation analysis stage of the project.

Archive

Fieldwork records will be audited for consistency and accuracy. The site archive will contain all data collected, including records, ecofacts, artefacts and other specialist materials and will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Lee 2015).

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIFA 2014c), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UK Institute for Conservation 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1992) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2nd edition) (Brown 2011).

Retained finds will be cleaned and labelled. Storage will be consistent with *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIFA 2014c) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001).

Assemblages of retained archaeological materials will be subject to assessment consistent with typological or chronological criteria. Where conservation is required, such specialist work will be undertaken by an approved conservator. Consideration will be given to further processing of materials identified at assessment as appropriate for full analysis.

Arrangements will be made to deposit the project archive at an appropriate approved repository within Cornwall following the completion of works, as advised by Cornwall Council. The project archive will be safely stored at the premises of Cursus Archaeology until this time.

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Copies of the Project report will be distributed to agreed parties, and a copy deposited with Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Record (HER).

The written, drawn and photographic records will be of sufficient quality to facilitate publication in an appropriate specialist journal.

Before the start of construction groundworks, an OASIS entry will be made for this project, and the ID confirmed with The Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team. Subsequently, the results will be uploaded to it following project completion.

Reporting

A formal report on the results of the excavation will be prepared within 4 weeks of completion of the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis and report.

The report will conform to section 3.5 of *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation* (CIFA 2014a) and will include:

- a non-technical summary (abstract);
- introductory statements and site background;
- aims and methods adopted during the fieldwork (as detailed in this WSI);
- a description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological features recorded during the excavation works;
- maps, plans, sections, drawings, photographs and any other illustrative material considered appropriate for clarification;
- a catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports;
- a discussion and summary of the results;
- statement of potential with recommendations;
- a statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional and national context according to the Research Framework;
- publication proposals if warranted;
- a complete stratigraphic matrix; and
- a quantification of the project archive.

If warranted, the report shall be accompanied by a Project Design in accordance with MoRPHE and other relevant national guidelines. The Project Design shall summarise and consider all preceding phases of work and set out the further analytical and reporting works, if any, that are required to achieve the research objectives identified in the post-excavation assessment report. If the assessment process identifies that no further work is required for the site then this should be agreed formerly and in writing following consultation with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team.

Publication & Dissemination

Digital .pdf copies of the completed report will be sent to the Client and to the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team. A copy will be uploaded to the ADS website (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>).

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If warranted by the results of the excavation works, provision will be made for a publication of the results in a recognised local or national journal or monograph series. The final report and place of publication will be approved by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team.

Staffing Arrangements

The ground works are anticipated to start imminently. All site investigation and recording will be carried out by Jude Alexander Children of Cursus Archaeology, who provides technical direction to all elements of the archaeological works programme and has overall project management responsibility. Further staffing arrangements may be made if necessary, at the appropriate time, at the request of the client.



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Health and Safety

A hard hat, high visibility jacket and steel toe-capped boots will be worn at all times during monitoring of mechanical excavation works. Steel toe-capped boots will be worn by all archaeologists during fieldwork. A risk assessment form will be produced and signed by any employee or sub-contractor of Cursus Archaeology.

Insurance Policies

Cursus Archaeology has public liability insurance in place. Policy number: 550.071.812.

Copyright

Cursus Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the Cornwall Council for the use of the report by the client and Cornwall Council in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification to use the documentation for their statutory functions and to provide copies of it to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

Relevant copyrights for Figure 1 are detailed on the figure itself.

Monitoring

Progress and monitoring meetings on site will be held between Cursus Archaeology and the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team. The Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team will be informed (via phone or email) when excavation fieldwork begins, and again after the first area of the site (Area 1) has been fully stripped under archaeological supervision. Technical issues arising from these meetings will be addressed to Jude Alexander Children of Cursus Archaeology.



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Appendix 2: Table of contexts

* Cut features are in bold

Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 1	1001			D		Topsoil in Fields 1 and 2. A dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick.	Modern	Topsoil	
Field 1	1002			D		Subsoil in Fields 1 and 2. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick.	19th century	Subsoil	Field 1: Prehistoric flint and worked stone, prehistoric to Romano-British pottery, worked stone, Romano-British copper alloy thimble (SF4), iron (including 2 nails), medieval pottery and worked stone, post-medieval pottery, copper bone button, clay pipe, copper alloy button (SF3), modern pottery, brick, mortar/slag (SF2), iron key (SF1), iron lump (SF5), animal bone, burnt clay/daub, natural stone (SF34). Field 2: Animal bone (SF15), iron nails (SF14 and including SF31 likely to be Roman), copper alloy sheet (SF33), prehistoric gabbroic pottery (SF11, SF24, SF26), medieval (SF8), post-medieval (SF13), and modern (SF9) pottery, flint (SF16, SF25), ironstone (SF7, SF13), greenstone (SF17, SF20, SF21, SF29), greywacke (SF18, SF19), slate (SF27B) quartz (SF12, SF23), and quartzite (SF28) cobbles, greisen mortar rim fragment (SF10), notched (SF22) and natural (SF27) slate.
Field 1	1003			D		Colluvial deposit present intermittently across the northern part of the field. A mid-greyish yellow compact clay 0.1m-0.2m thick overlying natural (1004).	Post-medieval	Colluvium	Animal bone (including cut and butchered), flint flake (SF6), medieval and post-medieval pottery.
Field 1	1004			D		Natural substrate. A mid bluish grey fractured slate.	Geological	Natural substrate	
Field 1	1005		B1	B		Cornish hedge boundary 1.3m high and 2.1m wide. Comprised three deposits, (1006), (1009), and (1010), and two stone faces, 1007 and 1008.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1006		B1	D		Basal deposit within B1. A mid-reddish brown compact silty-clay containing abundant slate fragments.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1007		B1	B		Southern wall face of B1. Light-grey granite angular blocks, averaging 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.2m.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 1	1008		B1	B		Northern wall face. Dark-brownish grey slates, averaging 0.3m x, 0.2m x 0.04m.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1009		B1	D		Core material within B1. A mid-greyish brown compact silty clay 1.5m wide and 1m thick.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1010		B1	D		Upper bank material within B1. A dark blackish brown loose humic silty clay 1.15m wide and 0.3m thick.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1011	1101	S2	D	1100	Single fill of ditch [1101]. Same as (1100). Dark brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions.	Iron Age / Roman	Ditch fill	Gabbroic pottery, fragment of a ?greenstone muller.
Field 1	1012	1094	S2	D		Upper fill of ring-ditch [1092]. A mid brownish grey friable silty clay with 10% slate fragments.	Undated	Ring-ditch fill	
Field 1	1013	1097	S2	D		Single fill of curvilinear ditch [1097]. A mid-greyish brown friable silty clay 0.85m wide and 0.25m thick with moderate slate fragments. Cut by [1092]	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1014	1102	S2	D		Single fill of linear [1102]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 1m wide and 0.08m thick.	Medieval	Ditch fill	Medieval pottery.
Field 1	1015	1107	S3	D	1108	Fill of large curvilinear ditch [1107]. Same as (1108).	Iron Age / Roman	Ditch fill	Gabbroic pottery and flint pebble.
Field 1	1016	1016	S1	C		Cut of outer ring-ditch of S1 forming a feature 17.5m in diameter (external), 15.5m-16m (internal). Shallow curvilinear feature with straight sides and a flat base. Excavation comprised nine 1m-wide slots. Average measurements came to 0.76m wide and 0.27m deep. Contains two fills, in order of deposition, intermittently primary fill (1041), and (1017). Cut ditch [1018] / fill (1019) and pit [1024]/(1025). Uncertain relationship with [1020].	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch	
Field 1	1017	1016	S1	D		Upper fill of ditch [1016]. A mid-brownish grey plastic silty clay, with a roughly 10%-15% slate content and flecks of charcoal.	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch fill	Manganese concretions, quartzite, greenstone, and greywacke pebbles.
Field 1	1018	1018	S1	C		Inner ring-ditch of S1. Ditch had an external diameter of 13.5m, and was 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep with stepped sides, steeper to the north. Contains a single fill (1019). Cut by ring-ditch [1016]. Cut ditch fill (1021).	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch	
Field 1	1019	1018	S1	D		Single fill of [1018]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty-clay containing 20% broken natural slate. Cut by ditch [1016].	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch fill	Flint blade core

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 1	1020	1020	S1	C		Section of curvilinear ditch in the southern part of S1. Comes to a terminal to the west, just short of ring-ditch [1016]. Crosses inner ring-ditch [1018] and joins outer ring-ditch [1016] to the SE. Ditch is 9m long, 0.65m diameter, and 0.19m deep. With a sloping gradient on SE side and clear vertical cut on NE side. Cut by inner ring-ditch [1018]. Uncertain relationship with outer ring-ditch [1016].	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch (partial)	
Field 1	1021	1020	S1	D		Single fill of [1020]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay material containing 10% natural slate. Cut by ring-ditch [1018]. Cuts (1004)	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch fill	Flint flake and fragment of greywacke whetstone.
Field 1	1022	1022	S1	C		Short slightly curvilinear shallow feature in the NE interior of S1. Feature is 1.6m long, 0.4m wide, and 0.06m deep. Contains a single fill, (1023).	Undated	Pit	
Field 1	1023	1022	S1	D		Single fill of [1022]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay 0.06m thick.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 1	1024	1024	S1	C		Pit or short linear feature on the northern edge of S1. Feature is 1.8m long, 1.09m wide and 0.15m deep. flat bottomed coming to a terminal to the north, just short of ditch [1086]. Contains a single fill, (1025). Cut bedrock (1004) and is cut by ring-ditch [1016].	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch	
Field 1	1025	1024	S1	D		Single fill of [1024]. Mid-reddish brown friable silty clay fill of a terminal feature. <5% slate fill. Cut by ring-ditch [1016].	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1026			D		VOID			
Field 1	1027		B2	B		Cornish hedge boundary, a stone-faced earth wall 1.9m wide and 2.5m high. Modern finds (not retained) in bank. No flanking ditches.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1028	1027	B2	D		Stone facing of southern side of 1027. Slate and granite blocks in a dark brownish grey firm silty clay matrix.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1029	1027	B2	D		Stone facing of northern side of 1027. Slate and granite blocks in a dark brownish grey firm silty clay matrix.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1030	1027	B2	D		Earth bank at the core of 1027. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 1.4m high and 1.1m wide. Contains modern pottery (not retained).	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	

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Field 1	1031	1027	B2	D		Lens of crushed slate within (1030). Dark grey compact slate.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1032	1027	B2	D		Top layer of hedge 1027. A dark brownish grey firm silty clay containing common slate and granite blocks.	Post-medieval	Cornish hedge boundary	
Field 1	1033	1036	G11	D		Third fill of [1036]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay up to 0.19m thick. May be colluvium deposited over (1034).	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1034	1036	G11	D		Second fill of [1036]. Mid multi-hued blue/grey loose silty clay 0.3m thick containing roughly 20% slate.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1035	1036	G11	D	1085 1336	First fill of [1036]. Mid-brownish yellow compact clay 0.52m thick with 10% stone content.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1036	1036	G11	C	1084 1335	Ditch cut. Slightly curvilinear feature running north to south, 40m long, 1.78m wide and 0.64m deep with an irregular base and stepped sides. Contains three fills, in order of deposition, (1035), (1034), (1033). May form part of a large enclosure with [1084]/[1335]. Uncertain relationship with [1042] which it crosses.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1037	1038	G11	D		Fill of [1038]. Dark-greyish black friable clay 0.06m thick with 50% charcoal content.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 1	1038	1038	G11	C		Shallow circular burnt pit 0.37m in diameter and 0.06m deep with a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1037). Cut (1039) and colluvium (1003).	Undated	Burnt pit	
Field 1	1039	1040	G11	D		Fill of [1040]. Mid-yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.8m wide and 0.3m thick containing 30% stone content. Cut by [1038].	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1040	1040	G11	C		Cut of linear ditch running E-W for over 5m, 0.78m wide and 0.24m deep, with a vertical side to the south and gently sloping side to the north. Cut colluvium (1003) to the north and bedrock (1004) to the south. Cut by burnt pit [1038].	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1041	1016	S1	D		Primary fill of [1016], slot 8. A mid-brownish grey plastic silty clay up to 0.14m thick containing rounded stones.	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch fill	

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Field 1	1042	1042	G11	C	1118	Cut of curvilinear ditch following an E-W alignment for 18m; 1.17m wide and 0.35m deep with steep stepped edge to the south, gently sloping to the north. Comes to a terminal at its eastern end, 0.9m short of [1122]. Contains a single fill, (1043). Cuts (1004). Also recorded as [1118].	Iron Age	Ditch	
Field 1	1043	1042	G11	D	1117	Single fill of ditch [1042]. Mid-yellowish brown compact silty clay material with 10% stone content. 1.17m wide and 0.35m deep. Also recorded as (1117).	Iron Age	Ditch fill	Two sherds of South West Decorated ware and undiagnostic gabbroic pottery [recorded from (1117)]
Field 1	1044	1044	S1	C		Cut of oval posthole 0.51m long, 0.27m wide, and 0.09m deep, stepped side to east and vertical to west and a stepped base. Contains a single fill, (1045). Adjacent to, and possibly a replacement of, [1078].	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1045	1044	S1	D		Single fill of [1044]. A mid brownish red friable silty clay 0.09m thick.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1046	1046	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.4m diameter and 0.1m deep with steep straight sides and an irregular base. Contains a single fill, (1051).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1047					Void			
Field 1	1048					Void			
Field 1	1049					Void			
Field 1	1050					Void			
Field 1	1051	1046	S1	D		Single fill of [1046]. A dark-greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing moderate slate and charcoal inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1052	1052	S1	C		Cut of irregular posthole or pit 0.74m by 0.52m and 0.22m deep with a flat base and vertical sides. Contains a single fill, (1053). Larger than most of the other cut features within S1 and lay towards the centre of the probable post-ring. Surrounded on three sides by postholes [1056], [1062], and [1070].	Undated	Posthole / pit	
Field 1	1053	1052	S1	D		Single fill of [1052]. A mid-greyish brown plastic silty clay 0.22m thick.	Undated	Posthole / pit fill	

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Field 1	1054	1054	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.29m diameter and 0.11m deep, straight sided with shallow cut and a small step in the base of the feature. Adjacent to, and possibly a replacement of, [1082]. Contains a single fill, (1054).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1055	1054	S1	D		Single fill of [1054]. Mid-greyish brown friable clay 0.11m thick with slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1056	1056	S1	C		Cut of irregular posthole 0.7m across and 0.16m deep. Contains a single fill, (1057).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1057	1056	S1	D		Single fill of [1056]. Mid-reddish grey friable clay fill with slate fragment inclusions. 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1058	1058	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.42m diameter and 0.12m deep with straight sides. Contains a single fill, (1059).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1059	1058	S1	D		Single fill of [1058]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay containing slate and charcoal inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1060	1060	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.34m diameter and 0.09m deep with a flat bottom, vertical sides to the east and a shallow sloping side to the west. Contains a single fill, (1061).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1061	1060	S1	D		Single fill of [1060]. Dark-greyish brown friable silty clay 0.09m thick consisting of at least 10% charcoal and slate fragments.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1062	1062	S1	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.46m by 0.33m and 0.15m deep. Contains a single fill, (1063).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1063	1062	S1	D		Single fill of [1062]. Mid-brownish grey silty clay 0.15m thick.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1064	1064	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.4m by 0.34m and 0.07m deep. Flat bottomed base with vertical sides. Adjacent to, and possibly a replacement of, [1068]. Contains a single fill, (1065).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1065	1064	S1	D		Single fill of [1064]. Mid-greyish brown plastic silty clay with one large stone present in the fill.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1066	1066	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.22m in diameter, and 0.15m deep with straight sides and a sloping base. Contains a single fill, (1067).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1067	1066	S1	D		Single fill of posthole [1066]. Mid-brownish grey friable silty clay with 10% slate fragments.	Undated	Posthole fill	

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Field 1	1068	1068	S1	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.46m long, 0.32m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular profile and a flat base. Adjacent to, and possibly a replacement of, [1064]. Contains a single fill, (1069).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1069	1068	S1	D		Single fill of posthole [1068]. Mid-greyish brown plastic silty clay with quartz pebble inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1070	1070	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole. 0.29m diameter and 0.08m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1071).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1071	1070	S1	D		Single fill of posthole [1070]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with 5% stone inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1072	1072	S1	C		Cut of oval posthole. 0.4m long, 0.25m wide and 0.12m deep with stepped sides and a flat base. Good edge definition. Contains a single fill, (1073).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1073	1072	S1	D		Single fill of posthole [1072]. Mid-brownish grey silty clay with 10% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1074	1074	S1	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.58m long, 0.25m wide, and 0.11m deep with straight sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1075).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1075	1074	S1	D		Single fill of posthole [1074]. Mid-reddish brown friable silty clay with 10% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1076	1076	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole or pit 0.55m diameter and 0.15m deep, with straight sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1077). Larger than most of the cut features in S1 and away from the likely post-ring.	Undated	Posthole / pit	
Field 1	1077	1076	S1	D		Single fill of [1076]. Mid-brownish grey soft silty clay with 10% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole / pit fill	
Field 1	1078	1078	S1	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.39m diameter and 0.15m deep, with straight sides and a flat base. Adjacent to, and possibly a replacement of, [1044]. Contains a single fill, (1079).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1079	1078	S1	D		Single fill of [1078]. Mid-brownish grey soft silty clay with 5% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1080	1080	S1	C		Cut of oval posthole 0.56m long, 0.3m wide, and 0.24m deep with predominantly straight sides, stepped to the north, and a stepped base. Contains a single fill, (1081).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1081	1080	S1	D		Single fill of [1080]. Mid-brownish grey soft silty clay with 5% slate.	Undated	Posthole fill	

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Field 1	1082	1082	S1	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.46m long, 0.3m wide, and 0.15m deep with straight sides and a sloping base. Adjacent to, and possibly a replacement of, [1054]. Contains a single fill, (1083).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1083	1082	S1	D		Single fill of [1082]. Mid-brownish grey soft silty clay with 10% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1084	1084	G11	C	1036 1335	Section of curvilinear ditch running from west through to north, 20m long, 1.86m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides to the south, stepped to the north, and a concave base. Contains a single fill, (1085). Cut by a modern service. Runs roughly parallel to ditches [1042] and [1122] to the south. Forms part of a large enclosure with [1335] to the north and [1036] to the south-west.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1085	1084	G11	D	1336	Single fill of [1084]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with 8% slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1086	1086	S2	C		Cut of slightly curvilinear section of ditch between S1 and S2. Ditch is 30m long, 1.04m wide, and 0.28m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. Contains a single fill, (1087). Cuts (1013)/[1097]	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1087	1086	S2	D		Single fill of [1086]. Mid-brownish grey soft silty clay with 10% slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1088	1088	S2	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.5m by 0.25m and 0.14m deep, with straight sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1089).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1089	1088	S2	D		Fill of [1088]. Mid-brownish grey soft silty clay with 10% slate.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1090	1090	S2	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.32m long, 0.26m wide, and 0.19m deep with concave sides and a sloping base. Contains a single fill, (1091).	Modern	Posthole	
Field 1	1091	1090	S2	D		Fill of [1090]. Mid-brownish grey soft silty clay with 10% slate.	Modern	Posthole fill	Brick and mortar.
Field 1	1092	1092	S2	C		Outer ring-ditch of S2 enclosing an area 15.5m in diameter externally, 13m internally, 1.15m wide and 0.55m deep, with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Good edge definition. Contains three fills, in order of deposition, (1093), (1096), and (1012). Cuts bedrock (1004), (1013), fill of [1097], (1095), fill of [1094], and (1113), fill of pit [1114].	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch	

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Field 1	1093	1092	S2	D		First fill of [1092]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with slate and charcoal inclusions. Cut by [1094] and [1131].	Iron Age / Roman	Ring-ditch fill	Gabbroic pottery, water-worn granite, quartz, and quartzite pebbles, broken greywacke whetstone.
Field 1	1094	1094	S2	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch 7m long, 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep, with a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1095). Cuts ditch [1097] and bedrock (1004). Lies to the south of S2.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1095	1094	S2	D		Single fill of [1094]. Mid-brownish grey firm silty clay 0.1m thick with 10% slate inclusions. Cut by [1086].	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1096	1094	S2	D		Second fill of [1092]. Mid-yellowish grey firm silty clay 0.1m thick with slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1097	1097	S2	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch section 4.5m long, 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, with a concave profile. Moderate edge definition. Contains a single fill (1013). Cut by [1094]. Lies to the south of S2.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1098	1099	S2	D		Fill of [1099] curvilinear. Dark-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1099	1099	S2	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch section 10m long, 0.21m deep, with a U-shaped profile, concave sides, and a flat/irregular base. Good edge definition. Contains a single fill, (1098). Runs parallel to [1101] and [1092] to the south-west, forming the inner of these three features.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1100	1101	S2	D		Fill of [1101]. Dark brown compact silty clay fill with frequent slate inclusions. Also recorded as (1012).	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1101	1101	S2	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch section 10m long, 0.62m wide and 0.19 deep, with a steeper edge to the south, sloping to the north, and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1100)/(1012). Runs parallel to [1101] to the north-east and [1092] to the south-west, forming the middle of these three features.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1102	1102	S2	C		Cut of linear feature 12m long, 1m wide and 0.08m deep with vertical edge to south, gently sloping side to north, and a flat base. East to west orientation. Contains a single fill, (1014). Lies to the south-west of S2.	Medieval	Ditch	

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Field 1	1103	1103	S2	C		Cut of oval pit 0.45m long, 0.22m wide, and 0.24m deep with concave sides and flat base within S2. West to east orientation. Contains a single fill (1104).	Undated	Pit	
Field 1	1104	1103	S2	D		Single fill of [1103]. Dark-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 1	1105	1106	S3	D		Fill of [1106]. Dark-reddish brown compact silty clay with slate inclusions. Slot 2's fill is mid-greyish brown compact silty clay material with frequent stone inclusions.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 1	1106	1106	S3	C		Cut of partial ring-ditch 26m long, 1.05m wide and 0.23m deep. Concave profile, straight sides, and a sloping base. Contains a single fill, (1105). Cuts (1120). Appears to be contemporary with [1125], which joins it from the south-east.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1107	1107	S3	C		Cut of section of ditch 7m long, 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep, with sloped sides and flat base. Runs west from an intersection with [1106] - the intersection was not investigated and no relationship was established - to the north-eastern extent of the strip in F1. Contains a single fill (1108).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1108	1107	S3	D		Single fill of ditch [1107]. Mid grey plastic silty clay with slate inclusions.	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch fill	Various cobbles and pebbles.
Field 1	1109	1110	S3	D		Fill of [1110]. Dark-blackish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1110	1110	S3	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.52m by 0.32m and 0.15m deep. Straight sides and a flat base. Moderate edge definition. Contains a single fill (1109). Lies on the inner edge of ring-ditch [1107].	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1111	1111	S3	C		Cut of oval pit or posthole. 0.51m by 0.31m and 0.21m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1112). Lies 2.4m to the south-east of ditch [1123].	Undated	Pit	
Field 1	1112	1111	S3	D		Single fill of [1111]. Dark-reddish brown compact silty clay with slate and charcoal inclusions.	Prehistoric / Roman	Pit fill	Quartzite rubbing stone.
Field 1	1113	1114	S2	D		Single fill of [1114]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent slate inclusions. Cut by ring-ditch [1092].	Iron Age	Pit fill	South West Decorated ware and undiagnostic gabbroic pottery, flint and quartz pebbles.

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Field 1	1114	1114	S2	C		Cut of irregular pit 1.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep, with stepped sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill (1113). Lies on the northern edge of ring-ditch [1092], which cuts it.	Iron Age	Pit	
Field 1	1115	1115	G11	C		Cut of shallow linear feature 23m long, 4.1m wide and 0.2m deep with straight sides and irregular base. Contains a single fill, (1116). Cuts natural (1004). Lies between the outer ring-ditch of S1 and ditch [1036], with no clear relationship with either.	Undated	Trackway?	
Field 1	1116	1115	G11	D		Single fill of [1115]. Mid-brownish grey friable silty clay 0.2m thick with 20% slate inclusions.	Undated	Trackway fill?	
Field 1	1117	1118	G11	D	1043	Same as (1043).	Iron Age	Ditch fill	Two sherds of South West Decorated ware and undiagnostic gabbroic pottery.
Field 1	1118	1118	G11	C	1042	Same as [1042].	Iron Age	Ditch	
Field 1	1119	1119	S3	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch 0.43m wide and 0.11m deep with concave sides, and a flat base. Runs along the inside edge of ring-ditch [1106]. Contains a single fill, (1120).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1120	1119	S3	D		Single fill of [1119]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. Cut by [1106].	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch fill	Undiagnostic gabbroic pottery.
Field 1	1121	1122	G11	D		Single fill of [1122]. Dark-reddish brown compact silty clay fill with frequent stone inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1122	1122	G11	C		Cut of shallow curvilinear ditch section 7m long, 0.2m wide and 0.08m deep, with an irregular profile. Follows a north-east - south-west orientation roughly parallel with the southern arm of [1042]. Contains a single fill, (1121).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1123	1123	S3?	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch section 11m long, 0.98m wide and 0.19m deep with concave sides and irregular base. Contains a single fill, (1124). Lies just to the south of S3 and may form part of it.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1124	1123	S3?	D		Single fill of [1123]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent stone inclusions, some charcoal, and smooth stone.	Undated	Ditch fill	

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Field 1	1125	1125	S3	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch section 15m long, 0.98m wide and 0.4m deep with a stepped profile and flat base. Lies on the eastern edge of S3. Contains a single fill (1126). Appears to be contemporary with [1106], which joins it from the north-west.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1126	1125	S3	D		Single fill of [1125]. Mid-greenish grey soft silty clay with 20% stone inclusions.	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch fill	Greywacke and greenstone pebbles/cobbles.
Field 1	1127	1128	S2	D		Single fill of [1128]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with lots of slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1128	1128	S2	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch section 9m long, 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep, with an irregular profile, straight sides, and a sloping base. Runs from south to north then west. Relationship with [1130], which it lies adjacent to, is unclear as the interface is marked by upright stone blocks. Contains a single fill (1127). Lies to the north-west of S2.	Undated	Gully	
Field 1	1129	1130	S2	D		Single fill of [1130]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with lots of slate inclusions.	Iron Age	Pit fill	Nine sherds of South West Decorated ware and undiagnostic gabbroic pottery.
Field 1	1130	1130	S2	C		Cut of irregular pit. 2.4m long, 1.8m wide, and 0.25m deep with an irregular profile, stepped sides, and a stepped base. Poor edge definition. Contains a single fill, (1129). Situated on the western edge of ditch [1128] but there was no visible relationship between the two due to the presence of upright stone blocks between the two features.	Iron Age	Pit	
Field 1	1131	1131	S2	C		Cut of linear ditch running 9.5m north from ring-ditch [1092]. Slot 1: ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep, with irregular sides, and an irregular base. Slot 2 is notably different: 2.25m wide and 0.31m deep, with a concave profile, concave sides, a flat base, and good edge definition. Cuts (1093), fill of ring-ditch [1092] (at slot 1). Contains a single fill, (1132). Uncertain relationship with [1133]/[1135] but may be the same feature.	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch	

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Field 1	1132	1131	S2	D		Single fill of [1131]. Slot 1: a mid-greyish brown grey sticky silty clay with over 50% natural stone inclusions and 1 rounded stone. Slot 2: a dark-greyish brown compact silty clay with very frequent stone inclusions and pottery.	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch fill	Undiagnostic gabbroic pottery.
Field 1	1133	1133	S2	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch 2.5m long, 0.45m wide, and 0.24m deep with concave sides and irregular base. Runs south from [1135], which cuts it. Contains a single fill, (1134).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1134	1133	S2	D		Single fill of [1133]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions. Cut by [1135].	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1135	1135	S2	C		Cut of linear ditch up to 9m long, 1.63m wide and 0.22m deep, with concave sides and irregular base. Good edge definition and east-west orientation. Contains a single fill, (1136). Cuts (1134)/[1133]	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1136	1135	S2	D		Single fill of [1135]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1137	1138	S4	D		Single fill of [1138]. Dark-reddish brown compact silty-clay with frequent stone inclusions. Large pieces of slate were present, perhaps representing packing stones.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1138	1138	S4	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.36m diameter and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a sloping base. Contains a single fill, (1137). Lies on the eastern side of a possible post-ring.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1139	1140	S4	D		Single fill of [1140]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1140	1140	S4	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.43m by 0.37m and 0.11m deep, steep-sided, straight sides, and flat base. Contains a single fill, (1139). Lies to the south-east of the main post grouping in S4.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1141	1142	S4	D		Single fill of [1142]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate and occasional charcoal inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	Water-rounded flattened slate.
Field 1	1142	1142	S4	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole. 0.66m by 0.47m and 0.3m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base. Contains a single fill, (1141).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1143	1144	S4	D		Fill of [1144]. Dark-reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Prehistoric / Roman	Posthole fill	Flint and quartzite pebbles.

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Field 1	1144	1144	S4	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.5m by 0.37m and 0.28m deep, with steep sides, stepped to south-west, and concave base. Contains a single fill, (1143).	Prehistoric / Roman	Posthole	
Field 2	1145	1145	G12	C		Cut of large rectangular pit with rounded corners. Feature exceeds 8.8m long, 5.4m wide, and 0.9m deep with straight sides, and a flat base. It lies 0.7m east of ditch [1178] and appears to respect it. The pit was excavated by machine, south-east quadrant only. Contains two fills, in order of deposition, (1146) and (1147).	Post-medieval	Pit	
Field 2	1146	1145	G12	D		Lower stony fill of [1145]. Mid brown loose silty clay with >75% slate fragments.	Post-medieval	Pit fill	Post-medieval pottery, brick, land snails, and animal bones.
Field 2	1147	1145	G12	D		Upper fill of [1145]. Mid-grey brown friable silty clay fill with 20% slate fragments.	Post-medieval	Pit fill	
Field 1	1148	1148	S4	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole. 0.64m long, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with steep, stepped sides and a stepped base. Cuts (1004). Contains a single fill, (1149). Cut by a land drain on its eastern side.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1149	1148	S4	D		Fill of [1148]. Mid-yellowish brown friable silty clay material with 30% stone inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1150	1151	S4	D		Fill of [1151]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions and flecks of charcoal.	Prehistoric / Roman	Posthole fill	Quartzite pebble
Field 1	1151	1151	S4	C		Cut of circular posthole. 0.37m diameter and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a sloping base. Truncated by modern land drain on its northern side. Contains a single fill, (1150).	Prehistoric / Roman	Posthole	
Field 2	1152	1152	S6	C		Cut of curvilinear feature 5m long, 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep, with a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1153), although this is likely to be the same as fill (1284).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1153	1152	S6	D	1284	Single fill of [1152]. Mid-brownish grey firm silty clay with 15% slate fragments of various size. The southern edge of the fill was marked by an arc of large stones. Cut by [1214] and [1225]. Probably the same as (1284).	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1154	1155	S2	D		Fill of [1155]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with slate fragments.	Undated	Ditch fill	

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Field 1	1155	1155	S2	C		Cut of curvilinear. 5.5m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.15m deep, steep sided to the SW, sloping to the NE, and an irregular base.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1156	1157	S4	D		Single stony fill of posthole [1157]. Mid-greyish brown very compact silty clay with 50-70% slate fragments. Truncated by modern field drain.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1157	1157	S4	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.5m long, 0.36m wide, and 0.2m deep, with stepped sides and irregular base. Contains a single fill, (1156). Truncated by modern field drain.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1158	1159	S4	D		Single fill of [1159]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate fragments and also four other non-slate stones, one of which appeared to be burnt.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1159	1159	S4	C		Cut of oval posthole 0.6m long, 0.55m wide, and 0.28m deep with concave sides, and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1158).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1160	1161	S4	D		Single fill of [1161]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with rare stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1161	1161	S4	C		Cut of oval posthole 0.3m long, 0.26m wide, and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. Contains a single fill, (1160).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1162	1163	S4	D		Single fill of [1163]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1163	1163	S4	C		Cut of oval posthole. 0.27m long, 0.22m wide, and 0.39m deep with a U-shaped profile. Contains a single fill, (1162).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1164	1165	S4	D		Single fill of [1165]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1165	1165	S4	C		Cut of oval pit. 0.5m long, 0.35m wide, and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile, concave sides, and a flat base. Good edge definition. Contains a single fill, (1164).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1166	1167	S5	D		Single fill of [1167]. Mid-reddish grey compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Cut by pit [1224].	Prehistoric / Roman	Gully fill	Greywacke pebble.

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Field 1	1167	1167	S5	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch 12m long, 0.85m wide and 0.2m-0.32m deep, steep-sided to west, shallower to west, and a concave base. Contains a single fill, (1166). Truncated by pit cut [1224]. Forms a ring-ditch around the eastern side of S5. It was unclear whether it continued around the western side although drone photos suggest it did.	Undated	Gully	
Field 1	1168	1169	S5	D		Single fill of [1169]. Mid-yellowish grey compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Prehistoric	Posthole fill	Flint scraper.
Field 1	1169	1169	S5	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.16m in diameter and 0.17m deep with a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1168).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1170	1171	S4	D		Single fill of [1171]. Mid-yellowish brown compact sandy silty clay with frequent slate inclusions.	Undated	Fill	
Field 1	1171	1171	S4	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.17m long, 0.12m wide, and 0.07m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1171).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1172	1173	S4	D		Single fill of [1173]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with regular stone inclusions.	Undated	Stakehole fill	
Field 1	1173	1173	S4	C		Cut of oval post-/stakehole. 0.28m long, 0.16m wide, and 0.18m deep, with a V-shaped profile, straight sides, and concave base. Contains a single fill, (1172).	Undated	Stakehole	
Field 1	1174	1344	S4	D		Second fill of hearth pit [1344]. A dark blackish grey soft silty clay 0.02m thick with abundant charcoal.	Undated	Hearth fill	
Field 1	1175	1176	S4	D		Fill of [1176]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with lots of slate inclusions; intersection has mid-greenish brown friable silty clay fill with 10% stone inclusions. Cut by modern land drain.	Prehistoric / Roman	Ring-ditch fill	Undiagnostic ?granitic pottery.
Field 1	1176	1176	S4	C		Cut of outer ring-ditch of S4 around 23m long, 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1175). Cut by modern land drain to the north, and has an uncertain relationship with ditches [1209] and [1211] (but seems to be cut by them), but seems to enclose an area approximately 12.4m by 7.75m internally.	Undated	Ring-ditch	
Field 1	1177	1344	S4	D		Upper fill of hearth pit [1344]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with 90% burnt (heat-oxidised) material.	Undated	Hearth fill	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 2	1178	1178	S10	C		<p>Cut of ditch forming a large enclosure, S10, in field 2. The ditch is 0.87m-1.97m wide and 0.39m-0.56m deep, with a concave profile in most of the six slots excavated through it.</p> <p>The ditch runs 45m north from B1, curves east and runs for 36m, before curving back south for 37m to B1 again, a total length of 122m. It was thought to carry on into F1 and curve back to the east. However, the relationship between [1178] and [1209] and [1211] was very uncertain and no sign of it was found in the NE corner of F1. Given the lack of clear evidence for its continuation into F1, B1 may be at least partly a relict of its former southern boundary. The ditch was cut by [1186]. It cuts [1318].</p> <p>Six slots were excavated through it in F2. In the majority it contained a single fill, (1179). In slot 1 it contains three fills, in order of deposition, (1181), (1180), and (1179).</p>	Undated	Enclosure ditch	
Field 2	1179	1178	S10	D		Upper fill of [1178]. Mid brown friable silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. Slot 2 has dark-reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate; slot 3 is mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions; slot 4 same as slot 3, minus stone inclusions; slot 5 same as slot 4; slot 6 same as slot 4. Cut by ditch [1186].	Iron Age	Enclosure ditch fill	Greywacke and greenstone pebbles.
Field 2	1180	1178	S10	D		Second fill of [1178]. Mid-reddish brown friable silty clay with frequent stone.	Undated	Enclosure ditch fill	
Field 2	1181	1178	S10	D		Primary fill of [1178]. Mid-yellowish brown friable silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Undated	Enclosure ditch fill	
Field 1	1182	1183	S5	D		Upper fill of [1183]. Light yellowish brown compact silty clay 0.09m thick with occasional slate inclusions and flecks of charcoal.	Prehistoric / Roman	Pit fill	Quartz cobble and iron knife blade (SF30).
Field 1	1183	1183	S5	C		Cut of sub-oval pit 0.67m by 0.56m and 0.12m deep with a concave profile. Filled by, in order of deposition, (1184) and (1182).	Prehistoric / Roman	Pit	
Field 1	1184	1183	S5	D		Primary fill of [1183]. Light greenish brown friable sandy clay 0.02m thick with frequent slate inclusions.	Prehistoric / Roman	Pit fill	

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Field 2	1185	1186	S9	D		Single fill of ditch [1186]. Mid grey compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. Cut by [1188].	Iron Age	Enclosure ditch fill	South West Decorated ware pottery, manganese fragments.
Field 2	1186	1186	S9	C	1228 1255 1265	Cut of rectilinear enclosure ditch 35m long forming the northern and western sides of S9. Ditch is 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile, irregular sides, and an irregular base. Good edge definition with a north-east to south-west orientation. Contains a single fill (1185). Cuts ditch fill (1179). This section appears to join with ditch [1228] to form a rectilinear enclosure with a guarded or funnelled entrance to the SE. The enclosure measures 15m across internally and the entrance is 2.75m wide from the funnel, which is 3.25m wide.	Iron Age	Enclosure ditch	
Field 2	1187	1188	S9	D		Single fill of [1188]. Mid-brownish grey compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Iron Age	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1188	1188	S9	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch section 4.5m long, 1.05m wide and 0.51m deep, steep-sided to the SW, less steep to NE, with a flat base. Runs NE-SW between ditches [1178] and [1186]. Cuts (1185)/[1186]. Unknown relationship with [1178] but must be later. Contains a single fill, (1187).	Undated	Enclosure ditch	
Field 1	1189	1190	S5	D		Single fill of posthole [1190]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with small slate fragments and a large piece of quartz that almost entirely filled the feature.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1190	1190	S5	C		Cut of circular posthole 0.32m in diameter and 0.19m deep with steep straight sides and flat base. Contains a single fill, (1189).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1191	1191	S8	C		Cut of circular posthole. 0.53m diameter and 0.41m deep, with a U-shaped profile, concave sides, and flat base. Contains two fills, (1192) and patches (1229) lining the cut.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1192	1191	S8	D		Fill of posthole [1191]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with 10-15% slate fragments.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1193	1194	S5	D		Single fill of pit [1194]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate fragments and occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay.	Undated	Pit fill	

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Field 1	1194	1194	S5	C		Cut of oval pit 0.87m long, 0.65m wide, and 0.12m deep with an irregular profile. Situated on the eastern side of S5. Contains a single fill, (1193).	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1195	1196	S9	D		Single fill of [1196]. Mid-reddish brown friable clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions, and frequent charcoal.	Undated	Hearth fill	
Field 2	1196	1196	S9	C		Cut of sub-oval hearth 1m by 0.8m and 0.1m deep, with an irregular profile. Contains a single burnt fill, (1195). There were no traces of heat-reddening on the surrounding rock.	Undated	Hearth	
Field 1	1197	1198	S5	D		Fill of [1198]. Mid-reddish brown friable silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks and stone inclusions. Larger stone lay against the western edge of the fill.	Prehistoric / Roman	Gully fill	Pebbles, shaped slate.
Field 1	1198	1198	S5	C		Cut of curvilinear gully 2.3m long, 0.55m wide, and 0.35m deep, steep-sided to the west, shallower and convex to the east, with a slightly concave base. The gully runs north-south across the open western side of S5. Contains a single fill, (1197).	Undated	Gully	
Field 1	1199	1201	S5	D		Second fill of [1201]. A mid-yellowish brown compact silty clay 0.2m thick. May represent a post-pipe.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1200	1201	S5	D		Primary fill of [1201]. A mid-yellowish brown compact silty clay up to 0.08m thick lining the edges of the pit with frequent slate and rare charcoal inclusions. May represent post-packing / post-pipe edges.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 1	1201	1201	S5	C		Cut of sub-oval pit or posthole 0.87m long, 0.45m wide, and 0.32m deep with a U-shaped profile and flat base. Contains two fills, in order of deposition, (1200) and (1199). If the feature is a posthole its elongated nature may reflect post-rocking before removal.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 1	1202	1203	S5	D		Single fill of [1203]. Mid-yellowish/reddish brown friable silty clay.	Post-medieval?	Posthole fill	A post-medieval pottery fragment was reported but not retained.
Field 1	1203	1203	S5	C		Cut of circular posthole. 0.2m diameter and 0.1m deep, steep-sided to the east, sloping to the west with a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1202).	Post-medieval?	Posthole	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 1	1204	1205	S5	D		Single fill of [1205]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent slate and rare charcoal inclusions. Some of the slates in the centre of the fill were laid/fell upright.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 1	1205	1205	S5	C		Cut of oval pit. 0.88m long, 0.6m wide, and 0.16m deep, with straight sides and concave base. Contains a single fill, (1204).	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1206	1206	S9	C		Cut of linear ditch. 11m long, 0.74m wide, and 0.18m deep with steep sides to the south, sloping to the north and a concave base. Runs east-west crossing ditches [1228] and [1345], terminating at ditch [1318]. No relationships between any of these features was identified. Contains a single fill (1207).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1207	1206	S9	D		Single fill of [1206]. Mid brown compact silty clay, frequent stone inclusions and small smooth stones.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1208	1209	S4	D		Single fill of [1209]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent slate inclusions. Cut by [1211].	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1209	1209	S4	C		Cut of linear ditch at least 15m long, 3.25m wide and 0.6m deep with a V-shaped profile, concave sides, and flat base. E-W orientation. At the intersection with ditch [1178] the width is 4.45m wide and 0.62m deep. Cuts (1175)/[1176] and (1179)/[1178]. Contains a single fill, (1208). Possibly a southern continuation of ditch [1218] in F2.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1210	1211	S8	D		Single fill of [1211]. Light-greyish brown friable silty clay 0.44m thick with frequent slate.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1211	1211	S8	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch 0.9m wide and 0.44m deep, with concave sides and flat base. Contains a single fill, (1210). Cuts fill (1208) of ditch [1209]. The ditch runs SE-NW from S4 for 9m in F1 and appears to continue into F2 to the north for another 11m, curving to the NE. It terminates at ditch [1233], part of S8.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1212	1212	S6	C		Cut of rectangular feature 0.7m long and 0.5m wide, with concave-sides to the west, steep to the north, east, and south, and a flat base. Lies in the base of ditch [1152]. Contains a single fill, (1213).	Undated	Pit	

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Field 2	1213	1212	S6	D		Single fill of [1212]. A mid grey loose silty clay with 30% slate fragments. Sealed by ditch fill (1153).	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1214	1214	S6	C		Cut of curvilinear trench 3.85m long, 0.42m wide, and 0.12m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Runs north from pit [1152] before turning to the north-east and terminating at the confluence of ditches [1248] and [1283]. The southern end of the feature was covered by large flat slates. Appears to cut fill (1153). Contains a single fill, (1215).	Undated	Drain	
Field 2	1215	1214	S6	D		Single fill of [1214]. Mid-reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional slate fragments.	Undated	Drain fill	
Field 2	1216	1216	G12	C		Cut of linear ditch 0.78m wide and 0.26m deep, with stepped sides and flat base. Runs east from the western terminal of ditch [1280] for 12m before turning to the north for 4m. Cuts the fill of N-S ditches [1250] and [1283], and the fill of pit [1299]. Contains a single fill, (1217).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1217	1216	G12	D		Single fill of [1216]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with 15% slate fragments.	Roman	Ditch fill	Copper alloy fibula brooch (SF32).
Field 2	1218	1218	S8	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch 1.3m wide and 0.19m deep with a concave profile. Runs north from B1 before curving to the north-east, crossing ditches [1178] and [1233]/[1241]. The relationships between these ditches was uncertain. Contains a single fill, (1219). Runs parallel to ditch [1211] 6m to the east.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1219	1218	S8	D		Single fill of [1218]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1220	1221	G11	D	1342	Single fill of [1221]. Mid-reddish brown very compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. Same as (1342)	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1221	1221	G11	C	1341	Cut of linear ditch 0.81m wide and 0.2m deep with straight sides and flat base. Runs 12m east from an intersection with ditch [1339], turns south for 65m, then west for 18m, crossing ditch [1339]. Cut by [1339]. Contains a single fill, (1220). Same as [1341].	Undated	Ditch	

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Field 1	1222		S5	D		Slate surface sealing pit [1224]. Double layer of slates lying above fill (1223). Large slate slabs present. The slates varied in shape and size but were on average 0.4m across and 0.03m-0.04m thick. Some slates were upright. Some slates were holed or had circular depressions in them. One slate was marked with a cross. It was unclear whether this was a floor or a collapsed roof, or perhaps both.	Roman	Floor/roof	Sherds of Trethurgy Type 1 jar, Type 20 bowl, and undiagnostic gabbroic pottery, shaped and perforated slates (including one with incised cross), rotary quern fragment, quartzite cobble.
Field 1	1223	1224	S5	D		Single fill of [1224]. Dark brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick with some slate inclusions lying below slate surface (1222).	Roman	Pit fill	Undiagnostic gabbroic pottery.
Field 1	1224	1224	S5	C		Cut of sub-rectangular pit 3.25m long, 2.5m wide, and up to 0.28m deep with straight sides and an undulating base. Contains a single fill (1223), which is sealed by slate surface(s) (1222). Cuts fill of ring-ditch [1167].	Roman	Pit	
Field 2	1225	1225	S6	C		Cut of ring-ditch partially forming S6. The ditch is 1.55m wide and 0.29m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. Forms an arc 20m long running north from B1, then east. Appears to terminate at intersection with [1280] but no relationship established. Contains a single fill, (1226). Cuts fill of ditch [1152]. Same as [1278]. Unclear relationship with [1283] with which it merges.	Undated	Ring-ditch	
Field 2	1226	1225	S6	D		Single fill of ring-ditch [1225]. Mid-greyish brown firm silty clay with 30% slate fragments. Cut by pit [1302] and ditch [1331].	Post-medieval	Ring-ditch fill	Bottle glass.
Field 2	1227	1228	S9	D		Single fill of [1228]. Dark-yellowish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions.	Undated	Enclosure ditch fill	

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Field 2	1228	1228	S9	C	1186 1255 1265	<p>Cut of shallow enclosure ditch 14m long forming part of a rectilinear enclosure. Ditch is 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep, with an irregular profile. Slot 2 is 1.56m wide and 0.16m deep, moderate edge definition and west-east orientation. Contains a single fill, (1227).</p> <p>Cuts ditches [1178] and [1206] (not excavated but relationship seen in plan) and cut by pit [1319]. Same as [1265].</p> <p>This section appears to join with ditch [1186] to form a rectilinear enclosure with a guarded or funnelled entrance to the SE. The enclosure measures 15m across internally and the entrance is 2.75m wide from the funnel, which is 3.6m wide.</p>	Undated	Enclosure ditch	
Field 2	1229	1191	S8	D		Patches of clay within fill (1229), lining the edges of cut [1191]. Dark-bluish grey compact clay with <5% stone inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1230	1230	S8	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.37m by 0.31m and 0.11m deep with a U-shaped profile, concave sides, and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1231).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1231	1320	S8	D		Single fill of [1230]. Mid-reddish brown friable silty clay with 15% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1232	1233	S8	D		Fill of [1233]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay material with granite inclusions. Slot 1's fill is mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions and smooth stone artefact. Cut by [1295].	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch fill	Greenstone cobble.
Field 2	1233	1233	S8	C		<p>Cut of curvilinear ring-ditch surrounding S8. Ditch is 48m long, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep, with an irregular profile, straight sides, and predominantly flat base. It encloses a sub-circular area 15m by 14m with a 2.5m-wide gap at the SE corner.</p> <p>Contains a single fill, (1232). Crossed by, and cut by, ditch [1241], and at its SE terminal, by pit [1295]. Uncertain relationship with ditch [1331], which intersects with it to the SE.</p>	Undated	Ditch	

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Field 2	1234	1234		C		Cut of circular posthole. 0.2m wide and 0.02m deep, concave profile, straight sides, and stepped base. NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1235	1234		D		Fill of [1234]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty-clay fill with 20% stone inclusions. NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1236	1236	S8	C		Cut of oval posthole 0.93m long, 0.46m wide, and 0.4m deep with an irregular profile. Cuts natural (1004). Contains a single fill, (1237).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1237	1236	S8	D		Single fill of [1236]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with 20% slate fragments.	Prehistoric / Roman	Posthole fill	Fired clay and quartzite pebble.
Field 2	1238	1238	S10	C		Cut of sub-oval pit 2.55m long, 0.8 wide, and 0.2m deep with concave sides and predominantly flat base. Contains two fills, in order of deposition, (1266) (confined to a deeper hollow at the southern end) and (1239). Hollow was 0.75m wide and 0.06m deep, with an irregular profile. Cuts the eastern edge of ditch [1178]. Follows a north-south alignment. Possibly a grave but no remains were identified. Another interpretation might be as a bipartite oven but no burning or burnt fills were identified.	Undated	Grave	
Field 2	1239	1238	S10	D		Upper fill of [1238]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay 0.17m thick with frequent slate inclusions. There were two large quartz blocks on the surface at the southern end of the fill and one at the northern end.	Undated	Grave fill	
Field 1	1240	1240	S5	C		Cut of circular posthole 0.2m in diameter and 0.11m deep, with vertical edges and an irregular base. Contains a single fill, (1243). Lies on the southern edge of ring-ditch [1167] within pit [1224]. Cuts slate layer 1222.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1241	1241	G12	C	1288	Cut of linear ditch running ENE from the northern side of S8. The ditch is around 30m long, 1.74m wide and 0.32m deep with straight edges and an irregular base. Contains a single fill, (1242). Cuts the fill of ring-ditch [1233] of S8. Crosses ring-ditch [1248] of S7 - there was an uncertain relationship with this feature.	Undated	Ditch	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 2	1242	1241	G12	D	1289	Single fill of [1241]. Mid-brownish grey friable silty clay 0.32m thick.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1243	1240	S5	D		Single fill of [1240]. Dark-brownish brown friable silty clay 0.11m thick.	Prehistoric	Posthole fill	Flint.
Field 2	1244	1245	G12	D		Single fill of [1245]. Mid-yellowish brown compact silty clay 0.2m thick with 80-90% stone inclusions.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1245	1245	G12	C		Cut of sub-oval pit 2.27m by 1.45m and 0.2m deep. Concave sides with an irregular base that deepens to the north-east. Follows a ENE-WSW alignment. Contains a single fill, (1244). Lies parallel to a similarly-sized unexcavated feature (1246) 1.55m to the south-east. Possibly a grave but no remains were identified. Another interpretation might be as a bipartite oven but no burning or burnt fills were identified.	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1246	1247	G12	D		Mid-yellowish brown silty clay fill of a feature measuring 3.47m by 1.85m. Unexcavated. Lies parallel to [1245].	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1247			V		VOID			
Field 2	1248	1248	S7	C		Cut of curvilinear ring-ditch section forming the western edge of S7. The ditch is 26m long, 1.02m wide and 0.27m deep with an irregular profile. Contains a single fill, (1248). It has an uncertain relationship with [1283], which may form the eastern boundary of the feature, creating an entrance to the NE. Crosses, and has an uncertain relationship with, ditch [1241].	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1249	1248	S7	D		Single fill of [1248]. Dark-reddish brown friable silty clay with 25% stone inclusions. Cut by [1214].	Undated	Ditch fill	Flint pebble.
Field 2	1250	1250	S10	C		Cut of linear 26m long, 2.32m wide and 0.59m deep, with an irregular profile, stepped sides to the west, straight to the east, and concave base. Follows a NNE-SSE alignment north from B1. May continue south into F1 where it crosses the entire field as [1339]. Contains a single fill, (1251).	Undated	Ditch	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 2	1251	1250	S10	D		Single fill of [1250]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay 0.59m thick with 50% slate fragments. Cut by [1216].	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1252	1252	S8	C		Cut of circular posthole. 0.68m in diameter and 0.44m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Contains a single fill, (1253).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1253	1252	S8	D		Single fill of [1252]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay 0.44m thick with frequent slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1254	1255	S9	D		Single fill of [1255]. Dark-blackish brown friable silty clay with 60-70% slate inclusions.	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch fill	Quartzite pebbles and notched slates.
Field 2	1255	1255	S9	C	1186 1228 1265	Cut of section of ditch 15m long, 1.08m wide and 0.23m deep, with slightly convex sides, steeper to the south, and flattish base. Appears to be a continuation of [1186], forming the southern arm of S9.	Prehistoric / Roman	Ditch	
Field 2	1256	1256	S8	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.46m diameter and 0.15m deep with a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1257).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1257	1256	S8	D		Single fill of [1256]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay, with frequent slate inclusions.	Prehistoric / Roman	Posthole fill	Greenstone fragments.
Field 2	1258	1258	S8	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.63m diameter and 0.31m deep with a concave profile and V-shaped base. Contains a single fill, (1259),	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1259	1258	S8	D		Single fill of [1258]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1260	1260		C		Cut of curvilinear. 1.06m wide and 0.3m deep, with slightly convex sides, steeper to the north, and a V-shaped base. North-west-south-east orientation. Contains a single fill, (1261). NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1261	1260		D		Single fill of [1260]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions. NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1262	1262	S8	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.66m in diameter and 0.42m deep with vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Contains a single fill, (1263). Lies adjacent to posthole [1258].	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1263	1262	S8	D		Single fill of [1262]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent slate inclusions and occasional charcoal.	Medieval	Posthole fill	Medieval pottery.

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 2	1264	1265	S9	D		Single fill of [1265]. Dark-reddish brown compact silty clay with 30-40% stone inclusions.	Bronze Age	Ditch fill	Trevisker ware pottery.
Field 2	1265	1265	S9	C	1186 1228 1255	Cut of curvilinear ditch section 13m long, 0.53m wide and 0.22m deep with a concave side to the NE and stepped to the SW, and an irregular base. Same as [1228]. Forms the southern side of S9. Contains a single fill, (1264).	Bronze Age	Ditch	
Field 2	1266	1238	S10	D		Lowest fill of pit [1238]. Light-greyish yellow compact clay 0.06m thick with no stone inclusions. Filled a hollow at the southern end of the cut.	Undated	Grave fill	
Field 2	1267			V		VOID			
Field 2	1268	1268	S7	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.53m by 0.45m and 0.29m deep, with a U-shaped profile and a sloping base. Cuts (1271), Contains a single fill, (1269).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1269	1268	S7	D		Single fill of [1268]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with 50% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1270	1270	S7	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.3m diameter, 0.15m deep with a U-shaped profile and flat base. Contains a single fill, (1271).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1271	1270	S7	D		Single fill of [1270]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with 25% slate inclusions. Cut by [1268].	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1272	1273	S7	D		Single fill of [1273]. Dark-reddish brown compact silty clay with 30% stone inclusions.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1273	1273	S7	C		Cut of sub-oval pit. 1.6m long, 0.7m wide, and 0.24m deep with concave sides and sloping base. Contains a single fill, (1272). Adjacent to pit [1275] and may form a bipartite keyhole oven with it, although there was no sign of heat oxidation of the surrounding rock or burnt fills. However, it does appear to cut fill (1274).	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1274	1275	S7	D		Single fill of [1275]. Light-reddish brown friable silty clay with 10-20% slate inclusions. Cut by pit [1273].	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1275	1275	S7	C		Cut of circular pit 0.33m in diameter and 0.11 deep, with vertical sides to the south, sloping to the north, and a concave base. Contains a single fill, (1274).	Undated	Pit	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 2	1276	1276	S7	C		Cut of sub-circular pit 0.63m across, 0.25m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1277).	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1277	1286	S7	D		Single fill of [1276]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with 25% slate inclusions.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1278	1278	S6	C	1225	Same as [1225]			
Field 2	1279	1278	S6	D	1226	Fill of [1278]			
Field 2	1280	1280	S6	C		Cut of curvilinear ditch running 9.5m from the southern baulk of F2 towards the NE. The ditch is 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, with a steep, stepped side to the SE and sloping to the NW, with a concave base. Comes to a terminal at the intersection with ditch [1216]. Unfortunately the relationship between the two was not identified. Contains a single fill, (1281).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1281	1280	S6	D		Single fill of [1280]. Mid-greyish yellow friable silty clay with 30% stone inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1282	1283	S7	D		Single fill of [1283]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with 30% natural brown slate. Cut by ditch [1216].	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1283	1283	S7	C		Cut of ditch running north-south for 18.75m, through S7, south to the NE corner of S6. It is 1.34m wide and 0.27m deep with stepped sides and sloping base. Contains a single fill, (1282). Unclear relationship with [1225] and [1248] with which it merges.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1284	1283	S6	D		Probably the same as (1153), fill of [1152]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay fill with 30% broken natural slate.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1285			V		VOID			
Field 2	1286	1286	S7	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.38m across and 0.18m deep, with a U-shaped profile and a flat base. Contains a single fill, (1287).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1287	1286	S7	D		Single fill of [1286]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with 25% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1288	1288	G12	C	1241	Same as [1241].	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1289	1288	G12	D	1242	Same as (1242).	Undated	Ditch fill	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 2	1290	1290	S9	C		Cut of pit at NE corner of S9. A sub-rectangular feature at least 1.04m by 0.76m and 0.15m deep with a concave profile. Contains two fills, (1291) and (1292). The fills lay either side of ditch [1228] which cuts them both.			
Field 2	1291	1290	S9	D		Fill of [1290]. Mid-yellowish orange compact clay fill with 5% slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1292	1290	S9	D		Fill of [1290]. Dark-blackish brown compact silty clay with 60% slate inclusions.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1293	1293		C		Cut of rectangular pit 2.16m long, 0.63m wide, and 0.21m deep with an irregular profile, concave sides, irregular base. West-east orientation. Contains a single fill, (1294). NOT SHOWN ON PLAN	19th century	Waste pit	
Field 2	1294	1293		D		Single fill of [1293]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with slate inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks.	19th century	Waste pit fill	Post-medieval and modern pottery, clay pipe, and animal bones.
Field 2	1295	1295	S8	C		Cut of pit within the terminal of ditch [1233]. The sub-oval pit is 0.6m long, 0.52m wide and 0.4m deep, with concave sides and base. Cuts (1232). Contains a single fill, (1296).	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1296	1295	S8	D		Single fill of [1295]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1297	1297	S8	C		Cut of sub-oval pit. 0.73m long, 0.61m wide, and 0.12m deep, with concave sides and flat base. Contains a single fill, (1298).	Prehistoric / Roman	Pit	
Field 2	1298	1297	S8	D		Single fill of [1297]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with 25% slate inclusions.	Prehistoric / Roman	Pit fill	Undiagnostic gabbroic pottery.
Field 2	1299	1299	G12	C		Cut of sub-rectangular pit 2.47m by 1.46m and at least 0.36m deep, with stepped sides to the west and a slightly sloping base. Not fully excavated. Contains a single fill, (1300). Appears to cut (1217), fill of ditch [1216].	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1300	1299	G12	D		Single fill of [1299]. Mid-yellowish brown friable silty clay with 50% stone inclusions.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1301	1302	S6	D		Fill of [1302]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with <20% natural slate and occasional charcoal flecks.	Roman	Ditch / grave fill	Trethurgy Type 4 jar, undiagnostic gabbroic pottery, quartzite whetstones, greywacke whetstone, notched slates.

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 2	1302	1302	S6	C		Cut of ditch terminal or oval pit protruding 2m north from the southern baulk of F2. The exposed feature is 1m wide, and 0.26m deep with a slightly convex eastern side and a slightly concave base. Contains a single fill, (1301), which has a large quartz boulder on its western edge, obscuring the cut. Cuts [1225]/(1226). Stone edge to feature may indicate that it is a burial.	Roman	Ditch / grave	
Field 2	1303	1303	G12	C		Cut of linear ditch following a NE-SW alignment over 25m at the eastern side of F2. The ditch is 2.05m wide and 0.3m deep, with a slightly convex side to the west and vertical side to the east and a flat base that deepens to the east, probably representing an earlier cut. Contains a single fill, (1304). Appears to be cut by large pit [1145].	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1304	1303	G12	D		Single fill of [1303]. Mid-greyish yellow friable silty clay with <10% stone inclusions. Appears to be cut by large pit [1145].	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1305	1305	S8	C		Cut of small shallow sub-circular posthole or pit, 0.28m in diameter and 0.05m deep, with steep sides to the west, shallow to the east, and a concave base. Contains a single fill, (1306).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1306	1305	S8	D		Single fill of [1305]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with <10% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1307	1307	S7	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.21m by 0.15m and 0.22m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base. Contains a single fill, (1308).	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1308	1307	S7	D		Fill of [1307]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with <25% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1309	1309	S9	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.34m by 0.27m and 0.12m deep, with a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1310). The edge of the cut between this and the adjacent [1311] were indistinguishable.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1310	1309	S9	D		Fill of [1309]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay, <60% broken natural slate with charcoal flecks.	Undated	Posthole fill	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Find
Field 2	1311	1311	S9	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole. 0.23m across and 0.05m deep, with shallow steep sides and a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1312). The edge of the cut between this and the adjacent [1309] were indistinguishable.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1312	1311	S9	D		Fill of [1311]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay, <60% broken natural slate with charcoal flecks.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1313	1313	G12	C		Cut of linear ditch 44m long, 0.5m wide and 0.29 deep, with steep sides and a flat base. South-east - north-west orientation. Contains a single fill, (1314). Cuts ditches [1178] and [1250]. Stops just short of ditch [1283].	Undated	Gully	
Field 2	1314	1313	G12	D		Single fill of [1313]. Dark-greyish brown friable silty clay with <30% stone inclusions.	Undated	Gully fill	
Field 2	1315	1315	S9	C		Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.3m by 0.2m and 0.14m deep, with a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1316). Situated in an isolated position to the south of S9.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1316	1315	S9	D		Single fill of [1315]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with <50% slate inclusions.	Undated	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1317	1318	G12	D		Upper fill of [1318]. Dark-reddish brown friable silty clay 0.45m thick with some slate inclusions. Cut by ditch [1178].	Roman	Ditch fill	Trethurgy Type 12 jar, butchered animal bone, and flint pebble.
Field 2	1318	1318	G12	C		Cut of linear ditch running south from the northern edge of F2 for 29m. The ditch is 2.2m wide and 0.75m deep, convex side to the east, stepped to the west, and a flat base. Contains two fills, in order of deposition, (1321) and (1317). Merges with [1178] and is cut by it.	Roman	Ditch	
Field 2	1319	1319	S9	C		Cut of sub-oval pit 0.75m by 0.6m and 0.1m deep with steep sides and irregular base. Contains a single fill, (1320). Cuts fill of ditch [1228].	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1320	1319	S9	D		Single fill of [1319]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with <10% slate inclusions.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1321	1318	G12	D		Primary fill of [1318]. Light-greyish brown compact silty clay 0.2m thick with frequent slate fragments. Only recorded in deeper slot against baulk.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1322	1327	S9	D		Primary fill of [1327]. Light-greyish yellow compact silty clay.	Undated	Pit fill	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 2	1323	1323	S9	C		Cut of sub-oval pit 0.53m by 0.42m and 0.23m deep, with concave sides and flat base. Cuts (1326)/[1325]. Contains a single fill, (1324).	Prehistoric / Roman	Pit	
Field 2	1324	1323	S9	D		Single fill of [1323]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with <50% slate.	Prehistoric / Roman	Pit fill	Undiagnostic gabbroic pottery.
Field 2	1325	1325	S9	C		Cut of sub-circular posthole. 0.3m diameter and 0.19m deep with concave sides and flat base. Contains a single fill, (1326).	Prehistoric / Roman	Posthole	
Field 2	1326	1325	S9	D		Single fill of [1325]. Mid-reddish brown compact silty clay with small amounts of slate. Cut by [1323].	Prehistoric / Roman	Posthole fill	
Field 2	1327	1327	S9	C		Cut of circular pit. 0.78m diameter and 0.45m deep, with steep side to east, convex to west and concave base. Contains two fills, in order of deposition, (1322) and (1328).	Undated	Pit	
Field 2	1328	1327	S9	D		Fill of [1327]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay with slate inclusions.	Undated	Pit fill	
Field 2	1329	1330	G12	D		Single fill of [1330]. Dark-brownish brown friable silty clay surrounded by upright slate packing stones.	Roman or later	Posthole fill	Slate slabs with tool markings.
Field 2	1330	1330	G12	C		Cut of square posthole. 0.34m long, 0.3m wide and 0.35m deep with vertical sides and V-shaped base. Contains a single fill, (1329), which contains vertical slates lining the cut. Cuts the upper fill of ditch [1318], which it lies in the centre of.	Roman or later	Posthole	
Field 2	1331	1331	S6	C		Cut of short section of curvilinear ditch running 5m NW from the southern baulk of F2 to ring-ditch [1233]. The ditch is 1.2m wide and 0.36m deep with a concave profile. Contains a single fill, (1332). Cuts [1225]/(1226).	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1332	1331	S6	D		Single fill of [1331]. Mid-greyish brown compact silty clay material with <10-15% slate fragments.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1333	1333		C		Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.25m diameter and 0.05m deep with straight sides and flat base. Contains a single fill, (1334). NOT LOCATED ON PLAN.	Undated	Posthole	
Field 2	1334	1334		D		Single fill of [1334]. Dark-greyish brown friable silty clay with <20% slate fragments.	Undated	Posthole fill	

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Area	Context Number	Cut	Part of	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Same as	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation	Findings
Field 1	1335	1335	G11	C	1036 1084	Cut of linear ditch. 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep, with straight sides to the west, stepped to the east and a convex base. Contains a single fill, (1336). Forms part of a large enclosure with [1084] to the south and [1036] to the south-west.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1336	1335	G11	D	1035 1085	Single fill of [1335]. Mid-greyish yellow friable silty clay with <5% slate fragments.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 2	1337			V		VOID			
Field 2	1338			V		VOID			
Field 1	1339	1339	G11	C	1250	Cut of a section of slightly curvilinear ditch 1.38m wide and 0.42m deep, with straight sides and flat base. Runs SSE for 56m, spanning F1. Truncates ditch [1221]/[1341]. Contains a single fill, (1340). Appears to be a continuation of [1250] in F2.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1340	1339	G11	D		Single fill of [1339]. Mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with <5% slate fragments.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1341	1341	G11	C	1221	Cut of section of curvilinear ditch 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep, with straight sides to the east, slightly concave to the west, and flat base. Contains a single fill, (1342). Same as ditch [1221] but recorded as [1341] where it intersects with [1339], which truncates it.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 1	1342	1341	G11	D	1220	Single fill of ditch [1341]. Mid-yellowish grey friable silty clay with <50% slate fragments.	Undated	Ditch fill	
Field 1	1343	1343	S4	C		Cut of sub-oval pit in S4, 0.66m by 0.6m, 0.04m deep, irregular sides and base. Contained three fills, in order of deposition, (1344), (1174), and (1177). Interpreted as a hearth because of the charcoal rich fill, (1174).	Undated	Hearth	
Field 1	1344	1343	S4	D		Primary fill of hearth pit [1343]. A pale greyish white compact silty clay.	Undated	Hearth fill	
Field 2	1345	1345	G12	C		Cut of linear ditch running south from ditch [1318] for 12m, crossing ditches [1178] and [1206]. Contains a single fill, (1346). Uncertain relationship with all three features.	Undated	Ditch	
Field 2	1346	1345	G12	D		No record.	Undated	Ditch fill	

Appendix 3: Table of Finds

Area	Context Number	Sub-division	Feature	Small Find no	Type (Material)	No of items	Weight (g)	Provisional Identification	Broad Period	Period
F1	1002		Subsoil		Bone	5	42	5 animal bone fragments	?	?
F1	1002		Subsoil		Bone	1	5	Animal bone fragment	?	?
F1	1002		Subsoil		Brick	1	18	Brick fragment	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F1	1002		Subsoil		Clay	1	40	Fragment of burnt clay or daub.	?	?
F1	1002		Subsoil		Clay pipe	1	3	Clay pipe stem fragment. Bore diameter \varnothing = 2mm circa 1788	18th century	Post-medieval
F1	1002		Subsoil		Clay pipe	4	6	Conjoining shards of a clay pipe bowl decorated with a cross and palmettes.	19th century AD	Modern
F1	1002		Subsoil		Flint	1	53	Flint core	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1002		Subsoil	2	Industrial	1	57	Small chunk of mortar with slag inclusions? Appears more of a conglomerate	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F1	1002		Subsoil		Industrial	1	20	Small lump of ferrous slag	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F1	1002		Subsoil	5	Metalwork	1	13	Amorphous piece of ferrous material	Romano-British?	Prehistoric?
F1	1002		Subsoil	3	Metalwork	1	3	Copper alloy button with wave decoration on the front. Possible remains of gilding in places.	19th century AD	Modern
F1	1002		Subsoil		Metalwork	1	418	Iron object. Very heavy, potential shaft with a protuberance at one end.	Modern?	Modern?
F1	1002		Subsoil	1	Metalwork	1	18	Most of an iron key. Broken head, but shaft and teeth complete. Rusted	19th century AD	Modern
F1	1002		Subsoil	4	Metalwork	1	1	Tip of a copper alloy thimble	Romano-British?	Prehistoric?
F1	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	17	Handle sherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	57	Rimsherd of North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	30	Rimsherd of North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	16	Rimsherd with part of pouring spout from a jug of South-western micaceous ware	14th to 15th centuries AD	Medieval
F1	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	15	Sherd of Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware	16th to 17th centuries AD	Post-medieval

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F1	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	4	Sherd of Post-Medieval Yellow Glazed Slipware (Bristol / Somerset Ware).	18th century AD	Post-medieval
F1	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	3	34	Sherds of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	165	Broken elongated greywacke pebble utilised as a whetstone.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	98	Broken quartzite whetstone with numerous wear facets and striated surfaces. Possibly prehistoric, but more likely medieval.	Medieval	Medieval
F1	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	59	Greywacke pebble	?	?
F1	1002		Subsoil	34	Stone	1	200	Natural stone	Natural	Natural
F1	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	4000	Roughly 1/4 of a granite rotary quern top-stone.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	1606	Sub rectangular shaped slate cobble with percussion marks on one of the larger flat surfaces. Anvil stone?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Bone	1	4	Round button with four holes	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil	15	Bone	1	1	Animal bone fragment	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Brick	1	23	Brick fragment	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F2	1002		Subsoil		Clay pipe	1	2	Stem fragment $\varnothing = 2\text{mm}$ circa 1788	18th century AD	Post-medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil	16	Flint	1	8	Flint pebble	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	25	Flint	1	22	Water-rounded flint pebble.		
F2	1002		Subsoil		Metalwork	1	10	Complete square shafted nail, very bent.	Romano-British?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Metalwork	1	9	Copper alloy coin with very worn surface, no decoration or original surface seems to have survived.	19th century AD	Modern
F2	1002		Subsoil		Metalwork	3	9	Iron fragments	Modern?	Modern?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Metalwork	1	31	Large head of a ferrous heavy duty nail or bolt, square headed and shafted, tapering shaft until break.	Romano-British?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil	14	Metalwork	1	5	Head and part of a rectangular shaft of an iron nail	Romano-British?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil	31	Metalwork	1	1	Head of a nail with a square cross section shaft, likely Roman	Romano-British?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil	33	Metalwork	1	1	Small fragment of very thin copper alloy sheet.	Romano-British?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	122	Basal sherd of a North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) vessel.	17th to 18th centuries AD	Post-medieval

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F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	153	Base and angle sherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) with sgraffito decoration.	17th to 18th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	20	Modern stoneware	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	18	Rim and handle sherd from a jug in of South-western micaceous ware.	13th to 14th centuries AD	Medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	7	Rimsherd from a lid? of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	8	Rimsherd of a North Devon Post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) cooking vessel.	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	18	Rimsherd of a North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) cooking vessel.	17th to 18th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	6	Sherd of Post-Medieval Yellow-Glazed Red Earthenware (Bristol/Staffordshire Ware).	17th to 18th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	2	14	Sherds of Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware' with blue and white transfer print decoration.	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	2	10	Sherds of Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	17	306	Sherds of Post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	2	23	Undiagnostic bodysherds of South-western micaceous ware.	14th to 15th centuries AD	Medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil		Pottery	1	1	Undiagnostic sherd of South-western micaceous ware.	12th to 13th centuries AD	Medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil	11	Pottery	1	62	Basal angle sherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil	24	Pottery	4	25	Basal sherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well made.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil	26	Pottery	2	22	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well made.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil	9	Pottery	1	6	Sherd of Modern terracotta	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F2	1002		Subsoil	13	Pottery	1	2	Sherd of Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated Slipwares (Donyatt Ware).	17th to 18th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil	8	Pottery	1	6	Sherd of South-western micaceous ware	13th to 14th centuries AD	Medieval
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	583	Broken greenstone? Cobble with percussion marks on a couple of surfaces. Hammerstone?	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	1052	Broken greenstone? Cobble. No evidence for having been utilised. Possibly fire cracked?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?

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F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	1020	Broken quartzite? Cobble. Used as a muller?	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	1308	Broken quartzite? Cobble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	726	Broken vein quartz and slate cobble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	64	Elongated greywacke pebble. Worked?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	537	Elongated Quartzite? cobble. Worked?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	1236	Greywacke cobble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	1306	Large quartzite cobble with one possible wear facet. Utilised as a muller?	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	4	Rectangular shaped perforated slate. Roughly rectangular perforation at centre 5.6mm x 4.5mm.	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil		Stone	1	274	Slate and ironstone fragment. Natural.	Natural	Natural
F2	1002		Subsoil	19	Stone	1	105	Flattened oval shaped water-rounded greywacke pebble. No evidence for it being worked. Seaweed holdfast stone?	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	17	Stone	1	515	Fragment of a greenstone cobble. No evidence for it having been utilised.	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	21	Stone	1	433	Fragment of a greenstone cobble. No evidence for it having been utilised.	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	29	Stone	1	471	Fragment of a greenstone cobble. No evidence for it having been utilised. Seaweed holdfast stone?	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	28	Stone	1	350	Fragment of a quartzite cobble. No evidence for it having been utilised. Seaweed holdfast stone?	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	27	Stone	1	1394	Fragment of an elongated slate cobble. No evidence for it having been utilised. SF27B.	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	27	Stone	1	447	Fragment of folded slate - natural - SF27A.	Natural	Natural
F2	1002		Subsoil	7	Stone	13	537	Fragments of an ironstone cobble.	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	20	Stone	1	579	Irregular shaped greenstone cobble utilised as a hammer stone with percussion marks on one surface, and possible pecked finger grips	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil	12	Stone	1	37	Quartz pebble, possible slingstone or seaweed holdfast stone	?	?
F2	1002		Subsoil	10	Stone	1	588	Rimsherd of a greisen Cornish Stone Mortar. Lipped rim with groove along the top.	2nd to 3rd centuries AD	Prehistoric
F2	1002		Subsoil	22	Stone	1	932	Sub-oval shaped notched slate. U-shaped notch cut into one edge 18.2mm wide and 9mm deep.	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1002		Subsoil	18	Stone	1	35	Water-rounded greywacke pebble. Too small for a slingstone, seaweed holdfast stone?	?	?

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F2	1002		Subsoil	23	Stone	1	105	White quartz pebble	?	?
F1	1003		Colluvium		Bone	2	25	Animal bones	?	?
F1	1003		Colluvium		Bone	1	26	Cut and butchered animal bone	?	?
F1	1003		Colluvium	6	Flint	1	1	Waste flint flake	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1003		Colluvium		Pottery	1	10	Rimsherd of South-western micaceous ware.	13th to 14th centuries AD	Medieval
F1	1003		Colluvium		Pottery	1	24	Sherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	1011	S2	Ditch		Pottery	2	8	Undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery. Gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1011	S2	Ditch		Stone	1	401	Fragment of a ?greenstone cobble utilised as a muller with at least 1 flat wear facet.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1012	S2	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	765	Fragment of vein quartz. Natural	Natural	Natural
F1	1013	S2	Ditch		Stone	3	956	Folded slate stones. Natural.	Natural	Natural
F1	1014	S2	Ditch		Pottery	1	2	Undiagnostic bodysherd of South-western micaceous ware Lostwithiel Type ware	12th to 13th centuries AD	Medieval
F1	1015	S3	Ditch		Flint	1	127	Flint pebble		
F1	1015	S3	Ditch		Pottery	1	4	Undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery. Gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1017	S1	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	1058	Greywacke cobble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1017	S1 Slot 8	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	362	Fragment of manganese deposit	Natural	Natural
F1	1017	S1 Slot 8	Ring-ditch		Stone	3	90	Fragments of manganese deposit - Natural	Natural	Natural
F1	1017	S1 Slot 5	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	290	Greenstone fragment? No evidence for it having been worked.	Natural	Natural
F1	1017	S1 Slot 5	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	470	Manganese concretion?	Natural	Natural
F1	1017	S1 Slot 7	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	177	Quartzite pebble used as a rubbing stone and whetstone	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1017	S1 Slot 1	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	727	Sub rhomboidal shaped notch slate with a large semi-circular shaped notch on one long edge 47.8mm wide, 36.7 deep. Post support?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1017	S1 Slot 5	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	293	Vein quartz fragment - natural	Natural	Natural
F1	1017	S1 Slot 8	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	67	Water-rounded greywacke pebble	?	?
F1	1019	S1	Ring-ditch		Flint	1	37	Flint blade core	Mesolithic?	Prehistoric
F1	1021	S1 East terminal	Ring-ditch		Flint	1	2	Primary waste flake	Prehistoric	Prehistoric

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F1	1021	S1 East terminal	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	26	Fragment of a water rounded greywacke pebble used as a whetstone	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1091	S2	Posthole		Brick	1	17	Brick fragment	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F1	1091	S2	Posthole		Clay	2	256	Fragments of mortar	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F1	1093	S2 Slot 2	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	604	Angular fragment of greenstone. No evidence for it having been utilised.	Natural	Natural
F1	1093	S2	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	75	Fine grained granite pebble	?	?
F1	1093	S2 Slot 2	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	2225	Quartzite cobble with a few flakes removed from surface. Hammerstone?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1093	S2 Slot 2	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	1334	Quartzite cobble. No evidence for it having been utilised.	?	?
F1	1093	S2	Ring-ditch		Pottery	1	6	Undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery. Gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1093	S2	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	143	Broken elongated greywacke cobble utilised as a whetstone	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1093	S2	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	1008	Quartzite cobble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1093	S2	Ring-ditch		Stone	1	105	Quartzite pebble	?	?
F1	1093	S2	Ring-ditch		Stone	2	43	Water rounded white quartz pebbles	?	?
F1	1108	S3	Ditch		Stone	1	282	Fragment of a greenstone cobble. One wear facet on edge suggest this is possibly part of a miller ?	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1108	S3	Ditch		Stone	2	558	Fragments of water-rounded cobbles. No evidence of it having been utilised.	?	?
F1	1108	S3	Ditch		Stone	1	1804	Large water-rounded cobble. No evidence of it having been utilised.	?	?
F1	1108	S3	Ditch		Stone	1	56	Water-rounded greywacke pebble. Seaweed holdfast?	?	?
F1	1112	S3	Pit		Stone	1	687	Quartzite cobble rubbing stone	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1113	S2	Pit		Pottery	6	21	3 rimsherds (from 2 vessels) of fine prehistoric gabbroic pottery. Slightly everted beaded rims. Well made fabric with burnished surfaces. Plain Southwestern Decorated ware. 3 neck sherds of Southwestern Decorated ware.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F1	1113	S2	Pit		Pottery	2	23	Undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery. Gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1113	S2	Pit		Flint	1	90	Water-rounded flint pebble	?	?
F1	1113	S2	Pit		Stone	2	39	Water-rounded quartz pebbles	?	?

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F1	1117	G11 Slot 1	Ditch		Pottery	4	28	Sherds of prehistoric pottery (2 rimsherds) of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well made fabric. Upright beaded rim. Plain Southwest Decorated ware jar.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F1	1120	S3	Ditch		Pottery	2	38	Sherds (1 basal angle) of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well made fabric, burnished exterior.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F1	1126	S3	Ditch		Stone	1	280	Fragment of a greenstone cobble. No evidence for having been utilised.	?	?
F1	1126	S3	Ditch		Stone	1	26	Fragment of a water-rounded greywacke pebble. Seaweed holdfast stone?	?	?
F1	1129	S2	Pit		Pottery	5	52	Basal angle sherds of prehistoric pottery (2 vessels?) in a gabbroic fabric. Well made fabric.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F1	1129	S2	Pit		Pottery	26	177	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery (2 vessels?) in a gabbroic fabric. Well made fabric.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F1	1129	S2	Pit		Pottery	9	69	Rimsherds of prehistoric pottery (2 vessels?) in a gabbroic fabric. Well made fabric. Upright beaded rims. Plain Southwest Decorated ware jar.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F1	1132	S2	Ditch		Pottery	1	33	Undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well made fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1141	S4	Posthole		Stone	1	549	Irregular shaped water-rounded flattened slate. No evidence for being utilised. Natural seaweed holdfast stone?	?	?
F1	1143	S4			Flint	1	34	Flint pebble - unworked		
F1	1143	S4	Posthole		Stone	1	661	Quartzite cobble utilised as a rubbing stone? With struck flake scars perhaps indicating use as a hammer stone	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	1146		Pit		Bone	1	10	Animal bone fragment		
F2	1146		Pit		Bone	4	74	Animal bones		
F2	1146		Pit		Brick	1	39	Brick fragment	19th century AD?	Modern
F2	1146		Pit		Land snail	3	2	3 land snails		
F2	1146		Pit		Pottery	3	195	Sherds of North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	1150	S4	Posthole		Stone	1	27	Quartzite pebble	?	?
F1	1166	S5	Gully		Stone	1	362	Sub-rectangular shaped slate. On one of the large flat faces there is a pecked roughly circular depression roughly 35.8mm in diameter and approximately 5mm deep. Anvil stone?	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1166	S5	Gully		Stone	1	72	Water-rounded greywacke pebble. Seaweed holdfast stone? Slingstone?	?	?

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F1	1168	S5	Posthole		Flint	1	9	Flint thumbnail scraper	Neolithic / Bronze Age	Prehistoric
F1	1175	S4 Slot 1	Ring-ditch		Pottery	6	43	Undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery. Granitic fabric?	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F2	1179	S10 Slot 6	Enclosure ditch		Stone	1	43	Greenstone pebble	?	?
F2	1179	S10	Enclosure ditch		Stone	1	202	Greywacke pebble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1182	S5	Pit	30	Metalwork	2	21	Small ferrous knife? Blade or tip end of a knife blade. In two pieces with an associated lump of iron that seems to be fused to the side. One side straight, one curved. No tang.	Romano-British?	Prehistoric?
F1	1182	S5	Pit		Stone	1	229	Fragment of quartzite cobble. No evidence for being utilised.	?	?
F2	1185	S9	Enclosure ditch		Pottery	13	25	Sherds of prehistoric pottery (4 rimsherds) of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well made fabric. Upright beaded rim. Plain Southwest Decorated ware jar.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F2	1185	S9	Enclosure ditch		Stone	7	11	Manganese fragments - natural	Natural	Natural
F1	1197	S5	Gully		Stone	1	1934	Sub-pentangular shaped slate slab with small depression at the end of one of the large flat faces caused by percussive strikes, roughly 25mm diameter and 4mm deep.	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1197	S5	Gully		Stone	6	221	Water-rounded pebbles, three possible sling shot, but all are probably seaweed holdfast stones	?	?
F1	1199	S5	Posthole		Stone	1	312	Natural vein quartz fragment	Natural	Natural
F2	1207	S9 Slot 1	Ditch		Stone	1	34	Water-rounded greywacke pebble. Seaweed holdfast stone? Slingstone?		
F2	1217		Ditch	32	Metalwork	2	14	Copper alloy Fibula brooch in two pieces. Simple linear decoration on the back. No pin survives.	Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1223	S5	Pit		Pottery	3	6	Small undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Group J	Floor/roof		Pottery	1	51	Basal angle sherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Group J	Floor/roof		Pottery	1	24	Basal angle sherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Group J	Floor/roof		Pottery	3	40	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Group L	Floor/roof		Pottery	1	5	Rimsherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic Fabric. Trethurgy Type 1 jar.	1st to 2nd centuries AD	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Group L	Floor/roof		Pottery	1	4	Rimsherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic Fabric. Trethurgy Type 1 jar.	1st to 2nd centuries AD	Prehistoric

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F1	1222	S5 Group L	Floor/roof		Pottery	1	12g	Rimsherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Trethurgy Type 20 bowl.	2nd to 3rd centuries AD	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Group L	Floor/roof		Pottery	1	1	Sherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric.	1st to 2nd centuries AD	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Label N on plan	Floor/roof		Stone	4	1844	Fragments of the top stone of a rotary quern. Shape suggests an Iron Age form.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Label Q on plan	Floor/roof		Stone	1	1306	Irregular shaped quartzite cobble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1222	S5 Label G on plan	Floor/roof		Stone	1	1862	Large sub-rectangular perforated slate with a centrally placed circular perforation of 27.6mm diameter. Post support? Thatch weight?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1222	S5 Label A on plan	Floor/roof		Stone	1	783	Roughly pentagonal shaped slate with a circular depression close to one straight edge. Depression has a diameter of 14.1mm, it is 4.2mm deep and has a flat bottom. Function uncertain.	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1222	S5 Label O on plan	Floor/roof		Stone	1	1456	Sub triangular shaped flat slate with scratch marks on one of the larger flat surfaces.	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1222	S5 Label R on plan	Floor/roof		Stone	1	532	Sub-circular slate with a roughly triangular shaped perforation at the centre. Perforation is 24.4mm x 21mm. Possible evidence of wear at apex of perforation suggests use as a weight. Possibly a loom weight?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1222		Floor/roof		Stone	1	70	Sub-rectangular shaped notched slate. A U shaped notch is located on one long edge. Conical in profile it varies in width from 17.5mm to 7.3mm and is 8mm deep. Evidence of rotational wear within the notch. Fire-lighting stone?	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	1222	S5 Label H on plan	Floor/roof		Stone	1	2000	Sub-rectangular shaped notched slate. U shaped slate in one corner roughly 62.7mm wide and 23.9mm deep. Post support?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	1222	S5 Label I on plan	Floor/roof		Stone	1	431	Sub-rectangular slate with an incised cross on one flat surface. Cross appears to be deliberately cut with a sharp instrument possibly a knife.	Prehistoric? Early Medieval?	Prehistoric? Early Medieval?
F2	1226	S6	Ring-ditch		Glass	1	9	Shard of green bottle glass. Part of the upthrow on the base of the bottle.	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1232	S8	Ditch		Stone	4	5000	Angular stone fragments - slate and vein Quartz. No evidence of being worked. Natural	Natural	Natural
F2	1232	S8	Ditch		Stone	6	3717	Angular stone fragments - slate and vein Quartz. No evidence of being worked. Natural	Natural	Natural
F2	1232	S8	Ditch		Stone	1	1042	Fire-cracked? Greenstone cobble. Shows some percussion damage. Hammerstone?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1237	S8	Posthole		Clay	1	4	2 Conjoining fragments of fired clay	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?

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F2	1237	S8	Posthole		Stone	1	27	Water rounded quartzite pebble.		
F2	1249		Ditch		Flint	1	51	Flint pebble.		
F2	1249	Slot 3	Ditch		Stone	1	1204	Sub rectangular slab of slate and vein quartz. No evidence of it having been utilised.	Natural	Natural
F2	1254	S9	Ditch		Stone	1	1270	Irregular shaped notched slate slab with a rough U shaped notch on one end 32.8mm wide and 16.6mm deep. Post support?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1254	S9	Ditch		Stone	1	18	Quartzite pebble		
F2	1254	S9	Ditch		Stone	1	649	Sub-rectangular notched slate with a rough U shaped notch in one corner 29.9mm wide and 8mm deep. Post support?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1257	S8	Posthole		Stone	5	2423	Angular fragments of greenstone? No evidence for having been worked. Possibly fire cracked?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1263	S8	Posthole		Pottery	1	4	Undiagnostic bodysherd of South-western micaceous ware	13th to 14th centuries AD	Medieval
F2	1263	S8	Posthole		Stone	1	413	Angular stone fragment - slate and quartz. No evidence of being worked. Natural.	Natural	Natural
F2	1264	S9	Ditch		Pottery	1	26	Bodysherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic admixture fabric. Exterior surface decorated with impressed cord decoration in a chevron pattern. Trevisker ware.	Early and Middle Bronze Age. 2050 - 1100 cal BC	Prehistoric
F2	1294		Waste pit		Bone	70	3348	Animal bones including long bones and vertebrae. No evidence for head being present.	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F2	1294		Waste pit		Bone	4	1102	Animal long bones.	19th to 20th centuries AD?	Modern
F2	1294		Waste pit		Clay pipe	1	6	Clay pipe stem fragment with rouletted decoration around the stem. Diameter is $\varnothing = 3.5\text{mm}$ suggesting a date of circa 1600	17th century AD	Post-medieval
F2	1294		Waste pit		Clay pipe	1	1	Clay pipe stem fragment. Diameter is $\varnothing = 1.7\text{mm}$ suggesting a date of circa 1825	19th century AD	Modern
F2	1294		Waste pit		Pottery	1	1	Bodysherd of Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated Slipwares (Donyatt Ware).	18th century AD	Post-medieval
F2	1294		Waste pit		Pottery	1	1	Bodysherd of Post-Medieval Yellow Glazed Slipware (Bristol / Somerset Ware).	18th century AD	Post-medieval
F2	1294		Waste pit		Pottery	1	8	Sherd of North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	1294		Waste pit		Pottery	2	11	Sherds of Modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware' with blue and white transfer print decoration.	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern

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F2	1296	S8	Pit		Stone	30	17000	Angular blocks of stone (Igneous?) Recorded as being possible quernstone. No - entirely natural, no evidence of being worked.	Natural	Natural
F2	1298	S8	Pit		Pottery	1	49	Basal angle sherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well fired.	Romano-British?	Prehistoric
F2	1298	S8	Pit		Pottery	4	18	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well fired.	Romano-British?	Prehistoric
F2	1301	S6	Grave/ditch		Pottery	1	76	Rimsherd of prehistoric pottery in gabbroic fabric. Trethurgy Type 4 slack-profiled jar.	2nd to 5th centuries AD	Prehistoric
F2	1301	S6	Grave/ditch		Pottery	1	10	Undiagnostic bodysherd of prehistoric pottery in gabbroic fabric.	Iron Age / Romano-British	Prehistoric
F2	1301	S6	Grave/ditch		Stone	5	327	Notched slates, various sizes.	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F2	1301	S6	Grave/ditch		Stone	1	487	Quartzite pebble whetstone with several wear facets and polished surfaces.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	1301	S6	Grave/ditch		Stone	1	524	Quartzite pebble whetstone with several wear facets and polished surfaces.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	1301	S6	Grave/ditch		Stone	2	20	White quartz pebbles.	?	?
F2	1301	S6	Grave/ditch		Stone	1	737	Elongated greywacke cobble whetstone with several wear facets and polished surfaces.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	1317		Ditch		Pottery	2	104	Conjoining sherds forming the rimsherd of prehistoric pottery in gabbroic fabric. Trethurgy Type 12 jar/bowl with rolled rim and vertical pierced lug.	1st to 3rd centuries AD	Prehistoric
F2	1317		Ditch		Bone	1	162	Cut and butchered animal bone	19th to 20th centuries?	Post-medieval / Modern?
F2	1317		Ditch		Flint	1	43	Flint pebble		
F2	1324	S9	Pit		Pottery	1	44	Basal angle sherd of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well fired.	Romano-British?	Prehistoric
F2	1324	S9	Pit		Pottery	3	18	Bodysherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Well fired.	Romano-British?	Prehistoric
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Bone	1	3	Animal bone - phalange?	?	?
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Bone	2	47	Cut and butchered animal bone	?	?
F1	U/S	S2	Topsoil/subsoil		Brick	1	318	Hand-made brick fragment.	17th to 18th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Flint	1	9	Broken gunflint	17th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	U/S	S2	Topsoil/subsoil		Flint	1	16	Core preparation flake	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	U/S	S2	Topsoil/subsoil		Flint	1	53	Struck flint pebble core fabricator	Neolithic?	Prehistoric
F1	U/S	S2	Topsoil/subsoil		Flint	3	73	Water-rounded flint pebbles.		

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F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Industrial	1	21	Lump of ferrous slag.	Modern?	Modern?
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	1	62	Basal angle sherd South-western micaceous ware.	14th to 15th centuries AD	Medieval
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	2	11	Conjoining bodysherds of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic admixture fabric. Exterior surface decorated with incised line decoration. Trevisker ware.	Early and Middle Bronze Age. 2050 - 1100 cal BC	Prehistoric
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	3	4	Conjoining sherds forming a rim of prehistoric pottery in a gabbroic fabric. Rounded, slightly everted beaded rim with a slight internal groove. Plain South Western Decorated ware.	Iron Age	Prehistoric
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	1	11	Fragment of a Pearleware (china) egg cup	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	1	37	Handle sherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	1	59	Handle sherd of Post-Medieval Salt-glazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware).	16th to 17th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	U/S	Mod Trench	Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	1	35	Rimsherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	1	19	Undiagnostic sherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F1	U/S	S2	Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	230	Broken greenstone cobble with percussion damage and flakes on a couple of surfaces. Broken hammerstone?	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	U/S	S2	Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	828	Broken greenstone? Cobble. Utilised? Possible muller	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	U/S	S2	Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	202	Elongated pebble of fine grained granite (broken) utilised as a whetstone.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	1048	Fragment of a quartzite cobble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	U/S	S2	Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	554	Fragment of greenstone. No evidence of being utilised.	Natural	Natural
F1	U/S	S1	Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	1552	Quartzite cobble. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	130	Sub triangular shaped notched slate. Notch on one edge is 25.7mm wide and 9.9mm deep. Post support?	?	?
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	275	Water rounded greywacke pebble with surface showing evidence of impact damage. Utilised?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
F1	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	96	Water rounded greywacke pebble.	?	?
F2	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Bone	6	75	Cut and butchered animal bone	?	?
F2	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Clay pipe	1	4	Clay pipe stem fragment $\varnothing = 3\text{mm}$ circa 1663	17th century AD	Post-medieval
F2	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Clay pipe	1	11	Complete clay pipe bowl. Southwest pattern. Makers mark TG on the base.	16th to 17th centuries AD	Post-medieval

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F2	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	1	13	Sherd of North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) with Sgraffito decoration.	17th to 18th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Pottery	3	188	Sherds of North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	18th to 19th centuries AD	Post-medieval
F2	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	108	Fragment of a pumice/lava muller with one flat and polished wear facet.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
F2	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	548	Granite fragment with one edge rounded and showing signs of polish. Fragment of a muller?	Prehistoric?	Prehistoric?
	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Metalwork	1	15	Handle from half a pair of scissors.	19th to 20th centuries AD	Modern
	U/S		Topsoil/subsoil		Stone	1	27	Greywacke pebble	?	?

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