

Porthilly, Rock, Cornwall

South West Water sewer pipeline

Archaeological watching brief



Historic Environment Projects

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Client	South West Water
Report Number	2010R136
Date	September 2010
Status	Final
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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by South West Water and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

Within the Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Andy Jones.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration

Excavation of the pipe trench in Area 3

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Abbreviations

HBSMR	Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HBSMR
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

During March and April 2010 HE Projects carried out an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a replacement sewer pipe trench at Porthilly, Rock, Cornwall (NGR SW 93751 75195). Recent archaeological excavations in the area around Rock have revealed evidence for Iron Age roundhouse settlements and crop-mark enclosures are known to the east of the pipeline, which meant that there was potential for buried archaeological remains.

The watching brief revealed a large ditch which appears to have been part of a late prehistoric enclosure or 'round', the existence of which had previously been suspected on the basis of field-name evidence. Walls of unknown date, but possibly relating to a medieval or later structure were also encountered.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

HE Projects was commissioned by South West Water to carry out archaeological monitoring during the excavation of a sewer pipeline at Porthilly, Rock in the parish of St Minver, north Cornwall (Fig 1). The methodology of the watching brief had been specified by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Andy Jones (HE Senior Archaeologist). Phil Copleston (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) was consulted in the preparation of the WSI.

Parts of the new pipeline were to run parallel with an existing pipeline thereby reducing the potential for archaeological remains. However, recent archaeological excavations in the area around Rock have revealed evidence for Iron Age roundhouse settlements (Gossip 2010) and crop-mark enclosures are known to the east of the pipeline, increasing the potential for buried archaeological remains (HBSMR).

The watching brief was carried out along the route of the pipeline where it passed through fields and the beach but did not include the road sections where archaeological potential was low.

2.1.1 Construction works

The pipeline comprised a 440m long by up to 2m wide machine dug trench running across pasture, along existing roads and across an area of sand.

2.2 Aims

The principal objectives of the watching brief were:

- To ensure that ground works were carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- To identify and describe any archaeological features.
- To accurately locate archaeological features and tie them into the Ordnance Survey mapping.
- To record in detail stratigraphical relationships.
- To recover artefacts and retrieve environmental and scientific dating evidence from archaeological deposits and features as appropriate.
- To disseminate the results of the excavation appropriately.

2.2.1 Research Objectives

The primary objective was to provide evidence for the character, potential and significance of the archaeological resource in an area of lowland Cornwall.

2.2.2 Objectives of this report

This report provides an archive summary in order to aid specialists in assessment and analysis of datasets collected during fieldwork.

The report includes a selection of key site drawings which will assist specialists in understanding the phasing and layout of the sites.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Fieldwork

Fieldwork took place intermittently between 16/03/10 and 22/04/10

Recording - general

- The positions of the trenches were marked onto a scaled base map (linked to the National Grid).
- The trenches were excavated to the level of the archaeology or the top of the natural subsoil by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. These areas were inspected and hand cleaned if necessary prior to deeper excavation for pipe laying.
- The spoil from the trenches was inspected for finds.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) were made by pencil (4H) on drafting film and in a project note-book; drawings include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds were accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts were described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Finds were collected in sealable plastic bags labelled with the context number or other identifier.
- Photography: digital photography was used as the main photographic medium and for illustrative and presentation purposes.

2.3.2 Treatment of finds

All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD were plotted on a scaled base plan and described.

2.3.3 Environmental Sampling strategy

Features and layers were considered to have low potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis and therefore no soil samples were taken.

2.3.4 Archiving

An ordered and cross-referenced site archive has been produced. Site plans, photographs and other records have been completed and indexed, and retrieved artefacts have been washed and marked (where appropriate) and catalogued.

2.3.5 Archive Report

Copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, the Historic Environment library and the local and main archaeological record libraries. Copies will be made available to specialists undertaking work on assessment and analysis of the site archive. A PDF copy of the report has been produced.

3 Location and setting

The pipeline at Porthilly (Fig 1) crossed undulating fields above the River Camel to the west of the caravan park (starting at SW 93751 75195), ran along the route of an existing road and across a flat pasture to the north of Porthilly Farm. From here the route crossed the low slate cliff surrounded sand and pebble beach of Porthilly Cove where it connected with an existing

pumping station (SW 93676 75501; Fig 2). To the north is the modern village of Rock and to the west the tidal waters of the River Camel.

Bedrock geology comprises rocks of the Polzeath Slate Formation made up of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Soil cover on the westernmost section of the pipeline consists of shallow loam over weathered shale bedrock (locally known as 'shillet'). Elsewhere the composition is dune sand over marine shingle at least 3m deep (Geological Survey of Britain Sheet EW 335-336, 2005).

4 Historical Background

Porthilly is first recorded in AD 1284 when two place-names are documented, "Porthilly Gres" (Middle Porthilly, now Porthilly Greys) and "Porthillieglos" (Porthilly Church). The name is Cornish and contains the elements *portb* meaning 'cove, harbour' and *lyly* meaning 'salt water, brine' (Padel 1985, 131, 190, 300), referring to its location on an inlet on the Camel Estuary. According to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly HBSMR Porthilly has been identified as a deserted medieval village but no earthworks have been observed there. There is some suggestion that the settlement had shrunk as a result of sand dune accumulation. Many of the buildings to the north of Porthilly farm are old and may have medieval origins; Maclean mentions "walls of ancient buildings remaining at Porthilly Eglos and Porthilly Greys, particularly a diagonally buttressed building at Porthilly Greys upon the latter tenement" (Maclean 1876, 60); this building is extant today. The nearby church of St Michael's, at one point the focus of the medieval settlement, was a gift of the prior of Bodmin in 1255 and originally a cruciform Norman building with a round Norman font still in use today (HBSMR).

Most of the pipeline route is classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996). This is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. The westernmost section Area 1 is classified as 'Recently Enclosed Land', that is land enclosed in the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, usually from medieval commons.

The Tithe map for St Minver of c 1840 (Fig 3) records the pasture field (Area 3) as 'Sandy Meadow'; the lime kiln is also mapped at this time but there are no other buildings present within Area 3. This field is almost unchanged up to the present day, with the exception of a late twentieth century building along its northern edge. The field to the south of Porthilly Greys and the farm occupied by the caravan park is known as 'Round Meadow' on the Tithe Map (watching brief Area 2), and a curvilinear field boundary clearly marks its northern and eastern edge (Fig 6). As a result this field is noted on the HBSMR as the site of a possible 'round' or late prehistoric enclosure (PRN 109476). Little change is recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig 4).

Some 300m to the east of the pipeline is an extensive area of prehistoric remains comprising a Bronze Age barrow cemetery, enclosures and field systems. A recently discovered Iron Age settlement is situated 1 km to the north-east at Penmayne (Gossip 2010).

5 Results

5.1 Area 1

The first stretch of pipeline to be monitored extended across Field 1 from the caravan park to the field track to the south-west, where it joined with the existing pipe (Figs 2 and 5). The trench excavated by wheeled digger was 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep through shallow dark greyish brown silt clay loam onto weathered shillet bedrock. No archaeological deposits were recorded and no artefacts were recovered.

5.2 Field Boundary

A very wide and tall curvilinear field boundary comprising a stone-faced earth bank forms the northern and north-eastern edge of the field enclosing the caravan park, Area 2 (Fig 6). This is almost certainly a fossilisation of the enclosure bank associated with the Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure identified in the pipe trench in Area 2 (see below). The pipe trench went through a gateway in this field boundary and onto the road.

5.3 Area 2 (Fig 7)

A narrow trench 1m wide was excavated along the northern edge of the caravan park parallel with the adjacent hedge boundary (Figs 2 and 5). Visible in section at the western end of the trench (SW 93801 75290) was 0.25m deep topsoil **(1)** and 0.2m deep mid brown silty clay subsoil **(2)** below which was a 'U' shaped cut **[3]** through the natural bedrock measuring 5.6m across at the top and 0.85m deep and tapering to a rounded base at a depth of 1.4m below surface (Fig 7). The ditch was visible in both north and south facing sections. Hand-cleaning of the ditch revealed three fills. Below subsoil **(2)** was uppermost deposit **(4)**, a mid brown gritty silty clay 0.4m deep, below which was **(5)**, comprising sticky light brown silty clay 0.3m deep, and below this basal fill **(6)**. This was a dark brown silty clay 0.15m deep from which 3 sherds of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery were recovered. It is very likely that the ditch is part of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure (see discussion below).

5.4 Area 3 (Fig 8)

The pipe trench extended from the road westwards towards the beach and parallel to a modern fence forming the northern boundary of Area 3, with Porthilly Farm to the south (Figs 2 and 8) and a modern house to the north. The field was flat pasture with the farm track to the south. A lime kiln now used as a store is situated on the south-western edge of the field.

The trench measured 1.2m – 1.5m wide and between 2.2m and 3m deep. Topsoil **(7)** was 0.1m deep below which was a largely homogenous mid yellow sand **(8)**, 1.35m - 1.5m deep. This deposit was intermixed with occasional lenses of different sand although these were hard to differentiate. Pottery sherds ranging in date from the 13th to the 18th centuries, including medieval and post-medieval coarsewares, were recovered from context **(8)**. Three walls **(9)**, **(10)** and **(11)** were recorded aligned north-south across the trench (SW 93780 75414; Fig 8). Each wall was recorded at a depth of 0.9m below surface with sand **(8)** accumulated above and either side. Wall **(9)** comprised five courses of roughly hewn slate blocks standing 0.45m high and 0.4m wide and built on deposit **(12)**, a waterlogged grey clay containing large quantities of shell at a depth of 1.35m. The wall extended 0.6m from the southern baulk of the trench where it terminated in a square end. This wall end may represent the southern side of an entrance.

Wall **(10)** was situated 3.5m to the west and comprised mostly collapsed slate rubble approximately 0.3m high and 0.4m thick surrounded by sand deposit **(8)** and built on clay deposit **(12)**. The wall crossed the full width of the trench and its top was recorded at a depth of 0.9m - 1m below the surface.

Further to the west, 2.5m from wall **(10)** was wall **(11)** comprising roughly hewn slate. The top of the wall was recorded at a depth of 1.1m below the surface and measured 0.3m high and 0.4m thick crossing the width of the trench. One sherd of Cornish Medieval Coarseware (13th to 14th centuries) and two co-joining handle sherds of Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (15th to 16th centuries) were recovered from layer **(12)** on the west side of the wall.

A 2.5m long layer of slate rubble **(13)** laid on end was recorded in the northern baulk of the trench (i.e., visible in section) at a depth of approximately 1m. The layer was 0.25m thick and

may represent part of a collapsed wall running perpendicular to walls (9) and (10). Below the wall was clay layer (12).

A wooden fence marked the western boundary between the field and the beach. Here ground make-up was a little different; below topsoil (14) (0.1m thick) was a layer of light yellow sand 0.8m thick (15), and below this a thin layer of dark grey sand (16) 0.15m thick. Approximately 1m to the east of the fence and sealed by sand layer (16), a void (17) was recorded in the northern baulk measuring 0.7m wide and 0.9m high, extending 0.7m northwards into the side of the trench (SW 93745 75417). The top of the void was approximately 1m below surface with its westernmost edge lined with upright slate slabs 0.2m thick and with fragments of slate slab above this forming a partial capping. The eastern edge of the void was cut through yellow sand layer (16), although abundant stone that collapsed into the trench during excavation suggested that this edge may also have been lined. No artefacts were recovered from the void. Bones of horse and cattle were recovered from deposit (15) and later discarded. Below sand layer (16) at a depth of 1.5m was a deposit of slate and shell (18).

5.5 Area 4

Area 4 comprised the section of pipe trenching between the beachside fence (the boundary of the Area 3 field) and the stream crossing the beach (Figs 2 and 9). Excavation to the south-east of the stream revealed a layer of sandy turf/topsoil (19), 0.15m thick, below which was a 0.15m thick deposit of sandy gravel (20). Below this was a deposit of topsoil including fragments of slate 0.3m thick, sealing a layer of soft sand (21) 0.6m thick and under this a deposit comprising slaty sand and shingle (22) to a depth of at least 1.8m from the surface. Modern rubbish was recovered from layer (21) suggesting that this entire area had been recently disturbed. This was confirmed further to the north-east when the pipe trench crossed a rubble-filled soakaway pit (23) covered with geotextile, believed by the owner of Porthilly Farm to have been constructed some thirty years previously. As the pipe trench approached the Area 3 fence, depth exceeded 2.5m below surface. Approximately 8.5m to the west of the fence an area of slate rubble (24) was recorded at a depth of 0.5m crossing the trench below topsoil (19). The rubble was constructed on a layer of shell-rich shingle (25) at a depth of 1.4m below surface and was sealed on either side and above by homogenous yellow sand layer (26). The rubble was set into a darker soil matrix comprising brown silty clay (27) and most probably represents a relict stone-faced hedge. Ultimately this section of pipe trench connected with the section in Area 3.

The trench was excavated beneath the stream and continued to the pumping station built into the eastern cliff edge of the beach. No further archaeological deposits were recorded.

6 Discussion

Ditch [3], revealed in Area 2 almost certainly represents an enclosure of Iron Age or Romano-British date, suggested by the historic field name 'Round Close' and the surviving curvilinear field boundary on the northern and north-eastern edges of that field. This boundary comprises a high, wide, stone-faced bank, presumably a fossilisation of the original enclosure bank. The present-day road follows the outside of this boundary, as it did at the time of the creation of the Tithe Map, and had probably done for a very long time. This must have been the course of the enclosure ditch. Whilst there are no visible remains as an earthwork of either bank or ditch in the field to the south-west, the excavated ditch and curvilinear field boundary help the with interpretation of original morphology of the enclosure, which may have been sub-circular in shape measuring approximately 100m long and 90m. The confirmation of the enclosure adds to the growing body of evidence for late prehistoric settlement in Cornwall, particularly in areas around estuaries, where enclosed sites have long been recognised as the predominant late prehistoric settlement type.

In recent years unenclosed settlements have also been recognised such as those at Lelizzick (Wessex Archaeology 2008) and the newly discovered site at Penmayne to the north-east (Gossip 2010). Unfortunately the absence of charred residues adhering to the ceramics from the enclosure ditch mean that they cannot be scientifically dated

The walls revealed in the pipe trench in Area 3 relate to nothing indicated on any available mapping. Their absence from the Tithe map, 1880 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 3 and 4) suggests a date at least as early as the eighteenth century for some kind of structure in this location, but little more can be said. The retrieval of late medieval coarseware (15th to 16th centuries) pottery from layer **(12)** on which the walls appear to have been constructed could suggest a late medieval to early post-medieval origin for the building which may have been abandoned partly as a result of sand accumulation. However, since the pottery derives from a context that may have been disturbed, this date is insecure. The walls may represent a component of the settlement of Porthilly; 100m north-east of St Michael's church and 40m north of Porthilly Farm. The site is potentially of high importance as well-preserved late-medieval settlements are rare in lowland Cornwall.

The remains of what appear to be a stone-lined void covered by sand were also uncovered in Area 3. Although only one side and part of the void capping survived to any great extent the structure may have been part of a collapsed cist grave. The feature had been previously truncated by a service trench; this earlier disturbance could account for the absence of any bone. There is no evidence for other graves this far from the church and whilst it is possible that the structure is medieval in date (perhaps more likely due to its size), a prehistoric origin cannot be ruled out.

The rubble bank **(24)** recorded in Area 4 is probably the remains of a ruined stone-faced bank or Cornish hedge, perhaps a former boundary between the shore and the grass meadow. Unfortunately its date is uncertain as there was no artefactual evidence associated with this structure, although the Tithe map for St Minver (c 1840; Fig 3) and the first edition OS map (1880; Fig 4) both show a boundary in this approximate position.

7 Recommendations for further work

Radiocarbon dating of late prehistoric pottery cannot be carried out as charred residues were not present on sherds from the enclosure ditch; dating of this material will therefore have to remain estimated on the basis of typology. Although the presence of possible medieval structures is important, the dating of walls located in Area 3 must remain tentative, as pottery found in association was not stratigraphically secure. Unfortunately there is little scope for further analysis of artefactual data, and therefore no further work is recommended. A short article on the results of the watching brief will appear in Cornish Archaeology in due course.

8 Context inventory

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	2	Topsoil, 0.25m deep
2	2	Mid brown silty clay subsoil, 0.2m deep
3	2	'U' shaped cut of ditch through the natural bedrock measuring 5.6m across at the top and tapering to a rounded base at a depth of 1.4m below surface
4	2	Uppermost deposit of [3], a mid brown gritty silty clay 0.4m deep
5	2	Secondary fill of [3], comprising sticky light brown silty clay 0.3m deep
6	2	Basal fill of ditch [3], comprising dark brown silty clay 0.15m deep

Context Number	Area	Description
7	3	Topsoil, 0.1m deep below
8	3	Homogenous mid yellow sand 1.35m - 1.5m deep
9	3	Wall comprising five courses of roughly hewn slate blocks standing 0.45m high and 0.4m wide
10	3	Wall comprising collapsed slate rubble approximately 0.3m high and 0.4m thick
11	3	Wall comprising roughly hewn slate. The top of the wall was recorded at a depth of 1.1m below the surface and measured 0.3m high and 0.4m thick
12	3	Waterlogged grey clay containing large quantities of shell at a depth of 1.35m
13	3	Slate rubble wall, 2.5m long; slates laid on end at a depth of approximately 1m, 0.25m thick
14	3	Topsoil, 0.1m thick
15	3	Light yellow sand 0.8m thick
16	3	Thin layer of dark grey sand 0.15m thick
17	3	Void measuring 0.7m wide and 0.9m high, extending 0.7m northwards from the north side of the trench in Area 3. The westernmost edge of the void was lined with upright slate slabs 0.2m thick with fragments of slate slabs above this forming a partial capping. The eastern edge of the void was cut through yellow sand layer (16).
18	3	Deposit of slate and shell at a depth of 1.5m
19	4	Sandy turf/topsoil 0.15m thick
20	4	Deposit of sandy gravel 0.15m thick
21	4	Soft sand 0.6m thick
22	4	Slatey sand and shingle to a depth of 1.8m
23	4	Rubble-filled soakaway pit
24	4	Slate rubble at a depth of 0.5m, possible stone-faced hedge
25	4	Layer of shell-rich shingle at a depth of 1.4m below surface
26	4	Homogenous yellow sand layer
27	4	Dark silty clay soil matrix, part of hedge 24

9 Finds Catalogue

C M Thorpe

A total of 14 artefacts were recovered during this project.

The artefactual assemblage consisted entirely of pottery. One sherd came from an unstratified context, the rest were collected from recognisable features.

The total number of finds from each are summarised in the tables below.

Context No: Area 3 u/s

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Modern	10g	1		

1 sherd of Modern Glazed Terracotta flowerpot. 19th to 20th centuries.

Context No: (6) Basal fill of ditch [3]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	23g	2		
Romano-British	65g	1		

2 co-joining body-sherds of prehistoric pottery (gabbroic fabric). Neck of a jar, well-made fabric. Hint of carination at neck which appears to be of upright form. More likely to be Iron Age.

1 rim-sherd prehistoric pottery (gabbroic fabric). Large slack profiled jar 1st to 2nd centuries AD? Romano-British.

Context No: (8) Area 3, Sand

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	19g	5		
Post-Medieval	77g	2		

2 sherds of Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

3 sherds of Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware). 13th to 14th centuries.

2 rim-sherds of Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th to 18th centuries.

Context No: (12) Area 3, Clay deposit

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	41g	3		

1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

2 co-joining handle sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. 15th to 16th centuries.

The earliest identifiable artefacts recovered during the course of this project were the two sherds of possible Iron Age date coming from context (6), the basal fill of ditch [3]. Although not entirely diagnostic, the nature of the vessel (a jar) with the slightly carinated shoulder, resulting in a more upright neck, and fabricated out of a well made gabbroic fabric suggests an Iron Age date.

From the same context was the rim-sherd of another jar again in a standard gabbroic fabric. The vessel had a simple everted slack profile rim which is more characteristic of Romano-British vessels; in this case most likely of a 1st or 2nd century AD date, although this form is long-lived. None of the sherds have residues on them.

The sherds from the clay deposit, context (12) are later medieval in date, on balance being of late 14th early 15th century date which suggests that wall (9) must post-date this.

The sherds from context (8) are mixed, probably derived from spreading midden material out in the field to improve fertility. The Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware of 17th to 18th century date possibly suggests the date of the sand inundation that this layer seems to represent.

10 References

10.1 Primary sources

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

Ordnance Survey, c 1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c 1840. *Parish of St Minver* (microfiche copy at HE)

10.2 Publications

- Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit
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10.3 Websites

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/> English Heritage's online database of Listed Buildings

11 Project archive

The HE project number is **2010021**. The site code is **PSWW10**.

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Electronic drawings stored in the directory [R:\Historic Environment \(CAD\)\CAD Archive\Sites P-Q\Porthilly SWW watching brief 2010021](#)
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory [R:\Historic Environment \(Images\)\SITES.M-P\Porthilly SWW watching brief 2010021](#)
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: [cornwall2-83135](#)
5. This report text is held in digital form as: [G:\Historic Environment \(Documents\)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites P\Porthilly SWW watching brief 2010021](#)

Currently all the artefacts are being temporarily stored in the HES finds store, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro, Cornwall. All finds are stored in a sturdy box under stable conditions. Arrangements will be made for the return of artefacts to the landowner, or if they consent, for the final deposition of all objects within the Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro.



Fig 1 Location map. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Cornwall Council 100049047, 2009

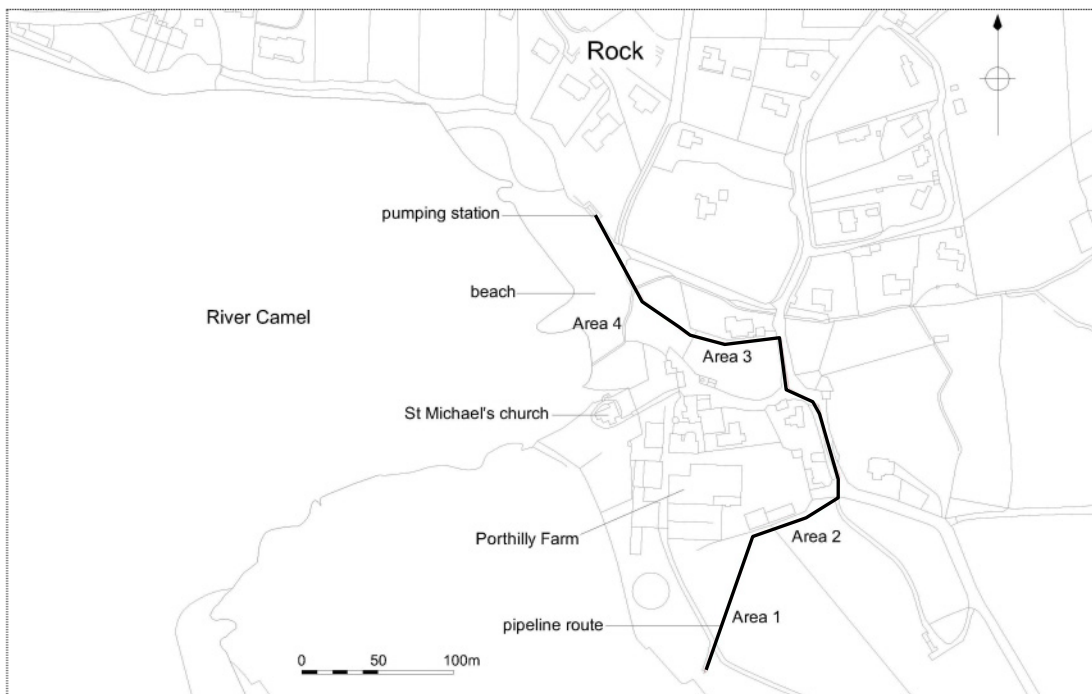


Fig 2 Route of pipeline and recorded features. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Cornwall Council 100049047, 2009.

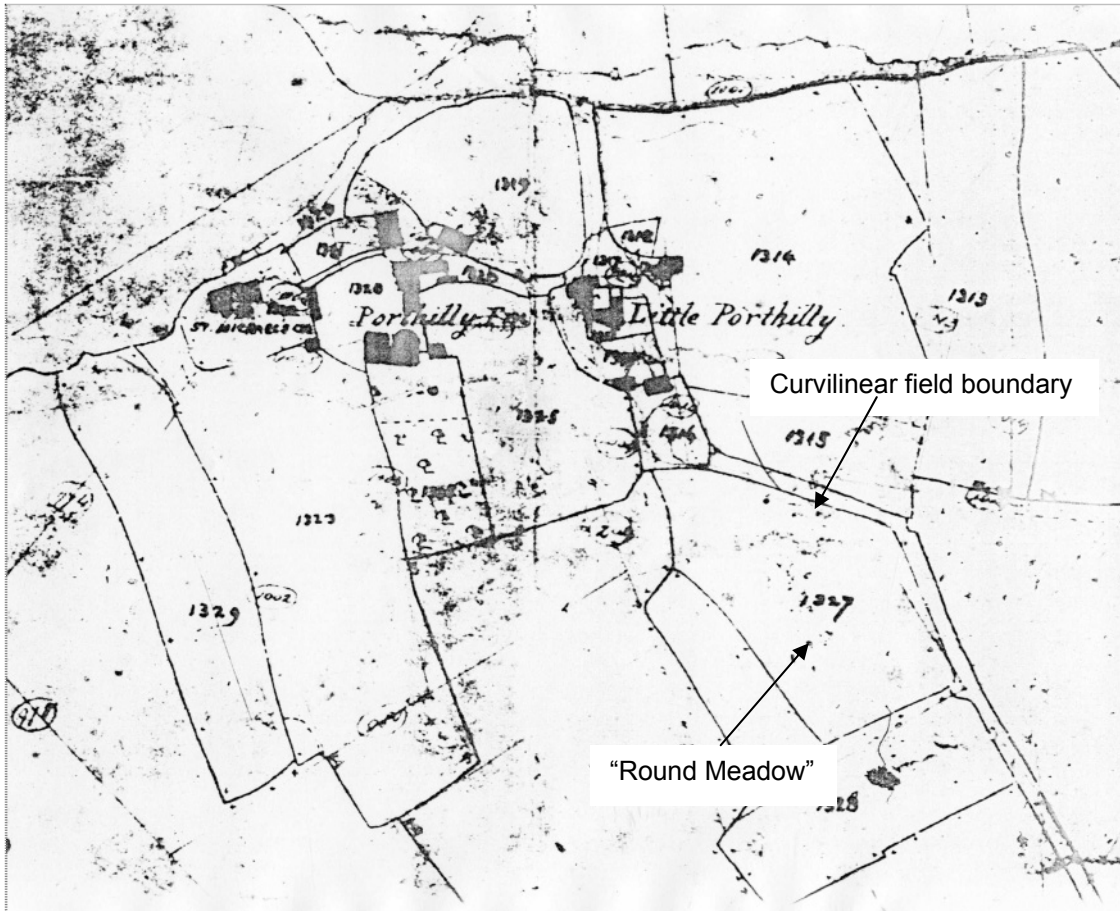


Fig 3 Tithe Map for St Minver Parish, c 1840, showing curvilinear field boundary (fossilised enclosure bank)

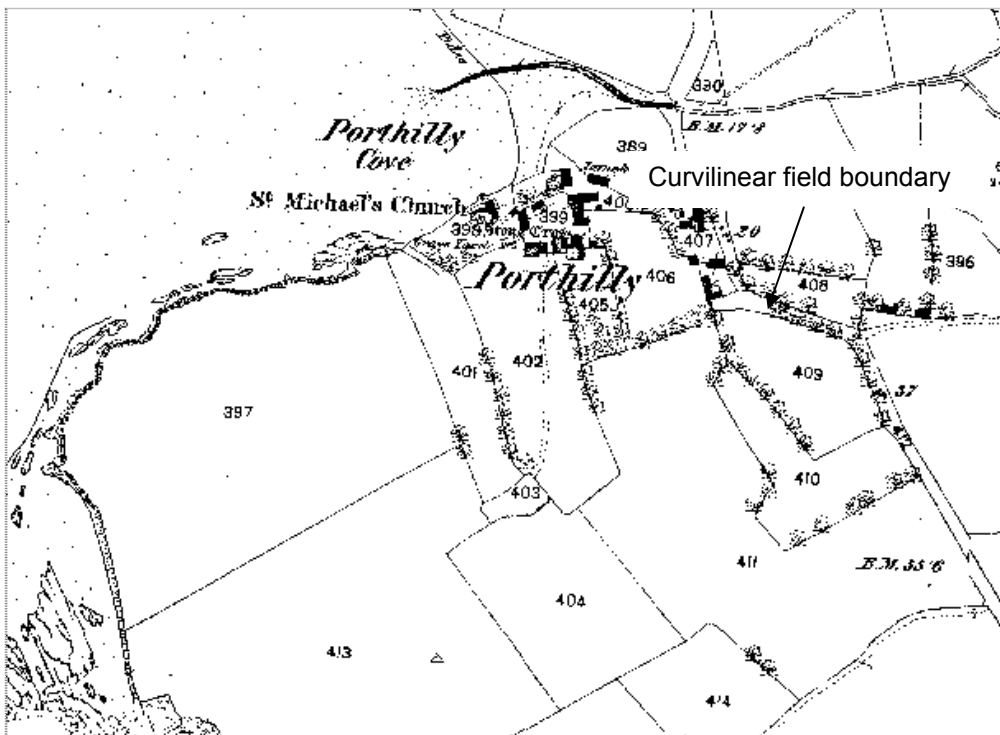


Fig 4 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c 1880

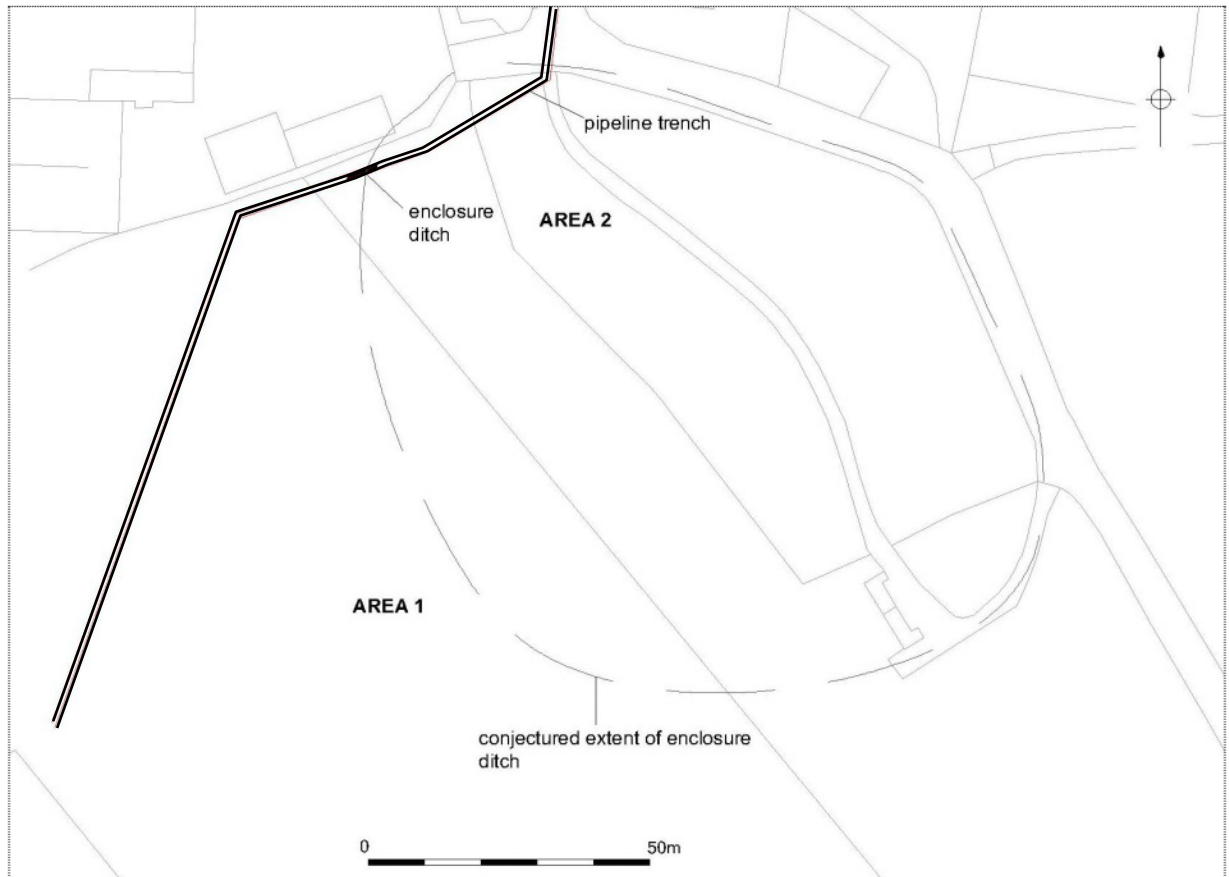


Fig 5 Area 2 pipe trench and conjectured extent of enclosure ditch (3). Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Cornwall Council 100049047, 2009.



Fig 6 Curvilinear hedge to the north of Area 2 on line of prehistoric enclosure bank. The road is likely to follow the line of the enclosure ditch.

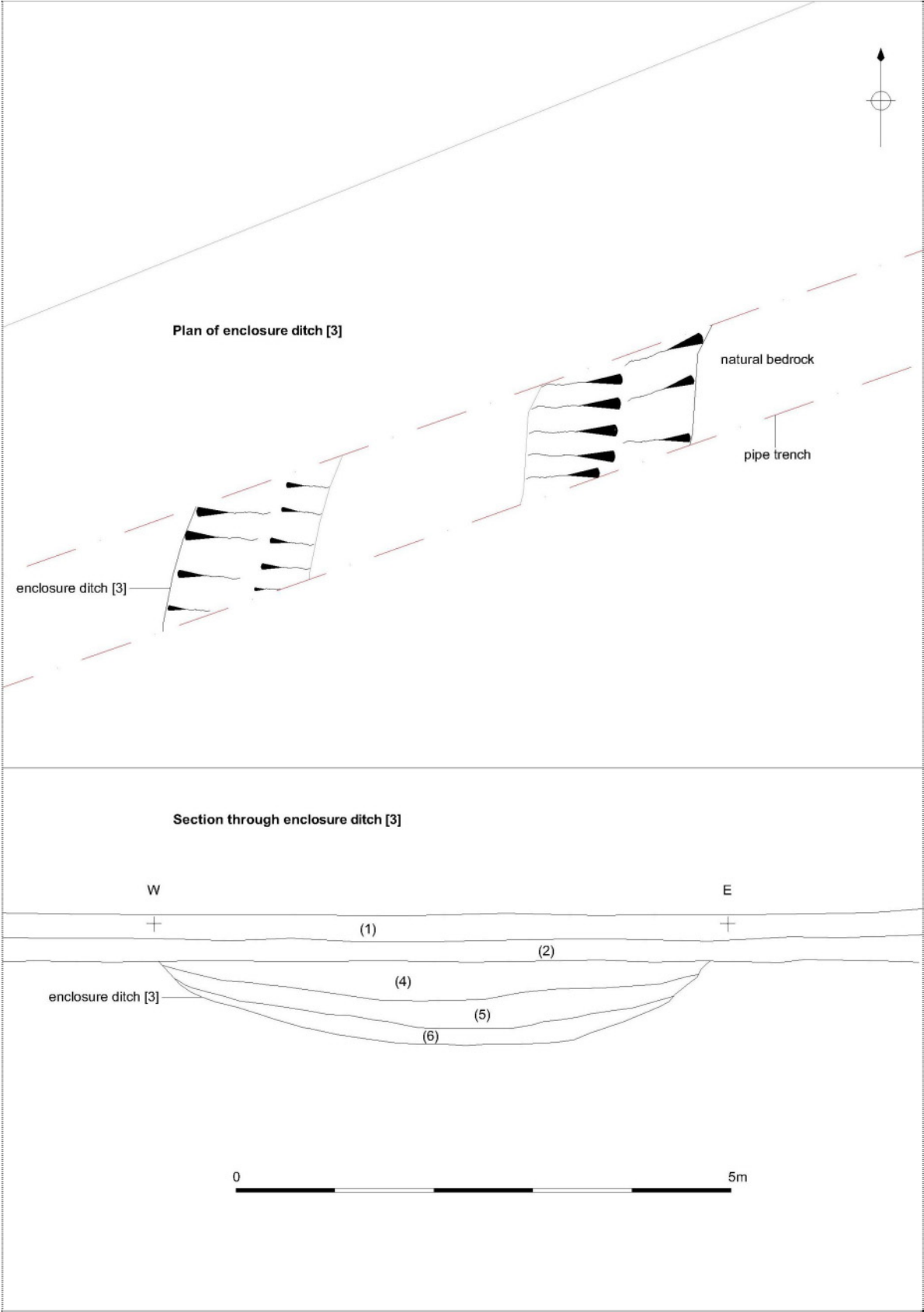


Fig 7 Section through enclosure ditch revealed in Area 2 (plan view top, section below).

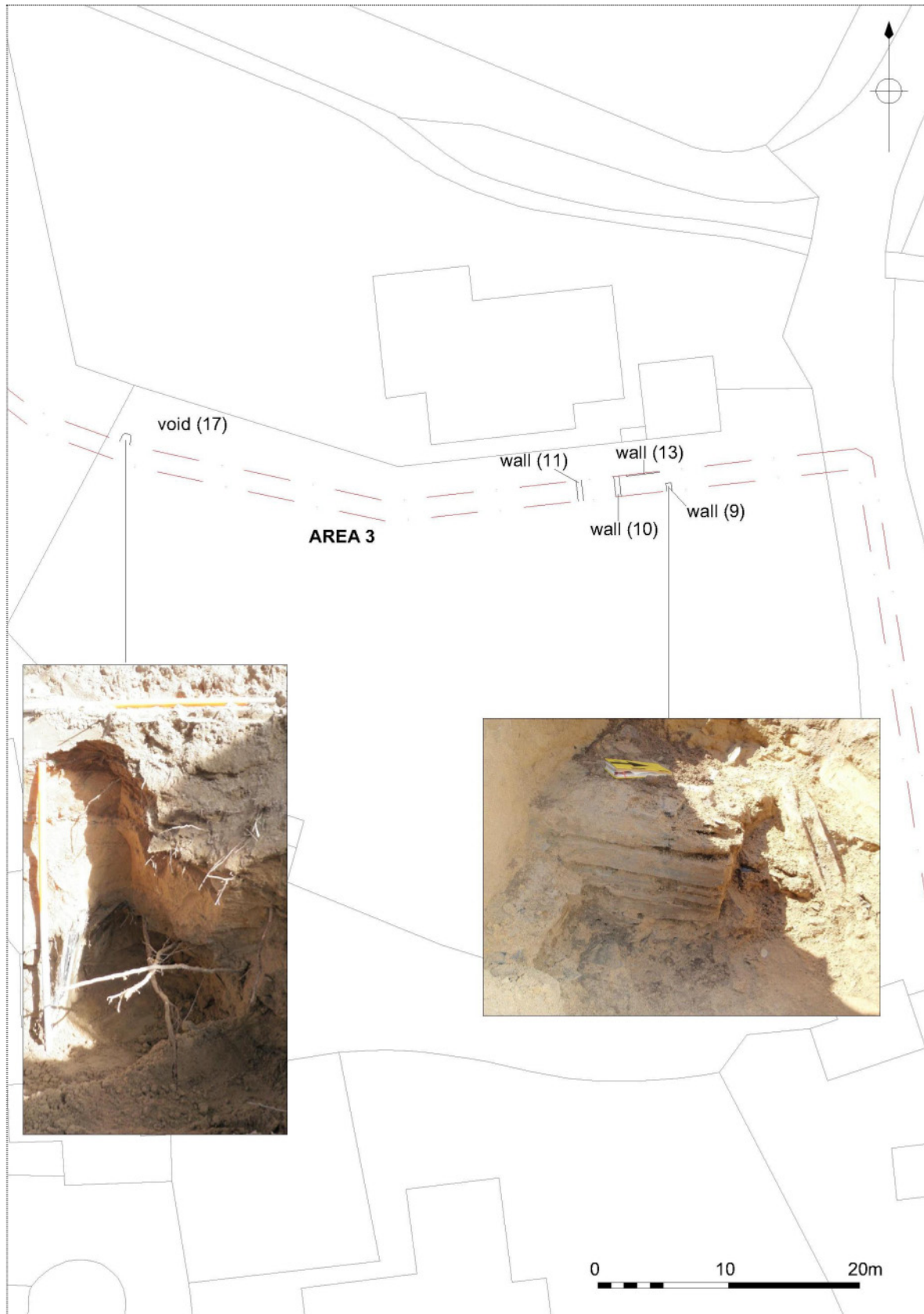


Fig 8 Area 3 pipe trench showing walls (9), (10), (11), (13) and void/cist (17).

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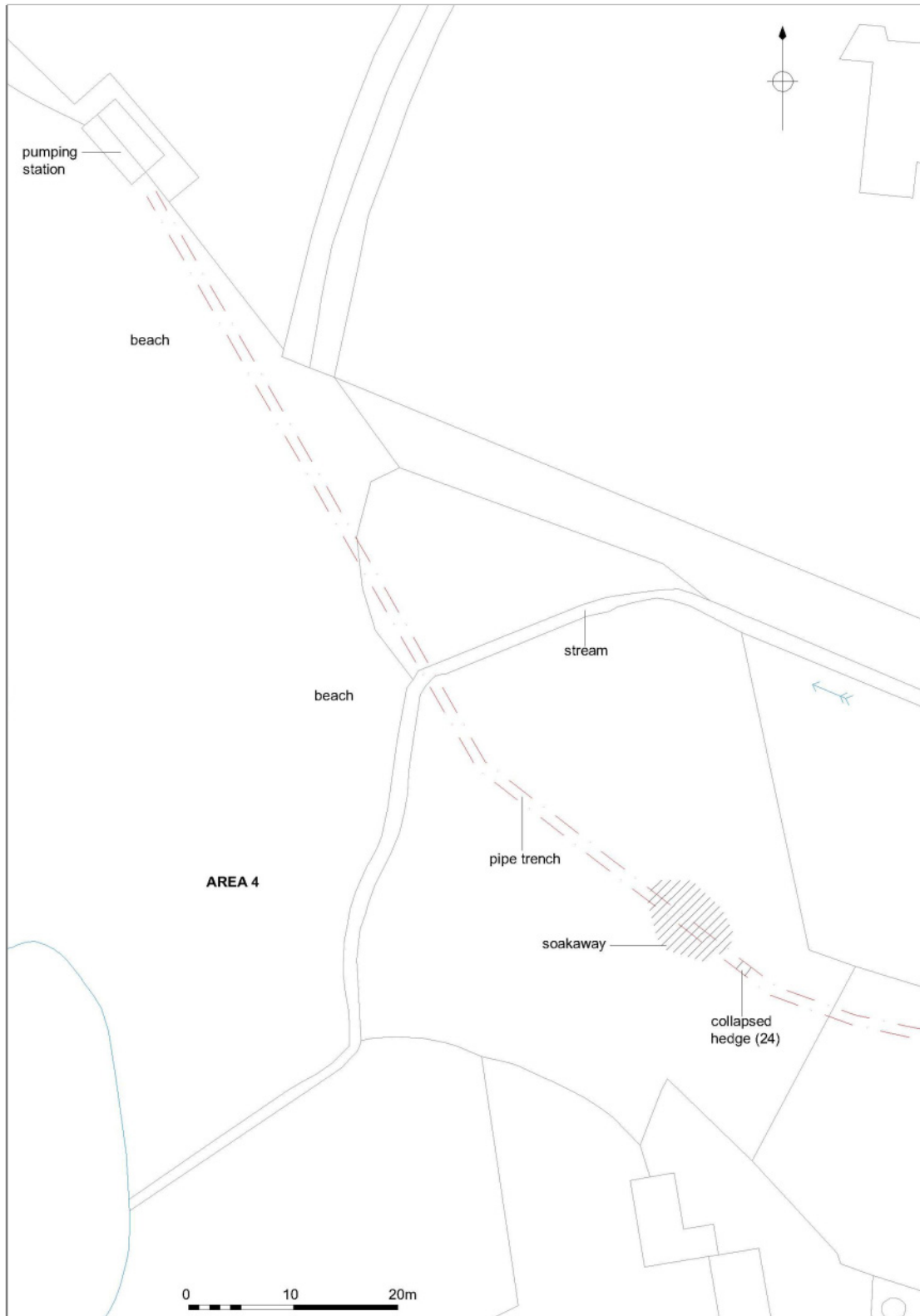


Fig 9 Area 4 pipe trench and location of stone-faced hedge (24).

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