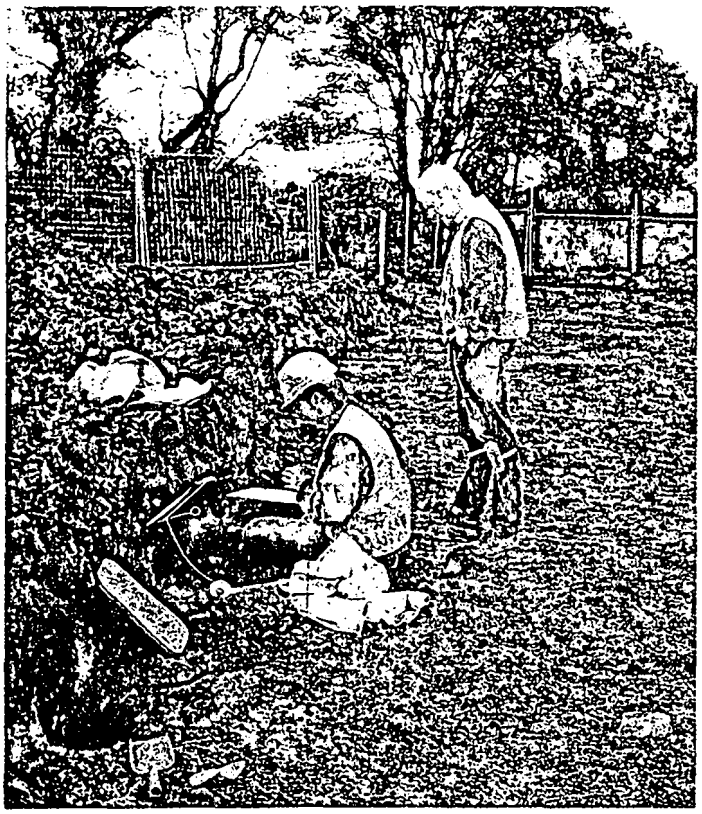
Tremough, Penryn

Phase 1 excavations and landscaping works

Archaeological Recording



CORNWALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

A Report for Falmouth College of Arts

Tremough Campus, Penryn
Phase 1 excavations and landscaping works

Archaeological Recording

Anna Lawson Jones BA

with contributions from

Paul Bidwell, Margaret Brooks Dr Euan Campbell, Wendy Carruthers, Dr B. Cook, Alexandra Croom, Rowena Gale, Roger Penhallurick, Henrietta Quinnell, Dr Roger Taylor, Carl Thorpe, Dr Rachel Tyson and Imogen Wood

April 2002

CORNWALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

A service of the Historic Environment Section, Planning Transportation and Estates,

Cornwall County Council

Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

tel (01872) 323603 fax (01872) 323811 E-mail cau@cornwall.gov.uk

Acknowledgements

Currie & Brown Widnell commissioned this study, on behalf of Falmouth College of Arts Developments Ltd, Trident Civil Engineering) who kept CAU informed about time tabling and types of works taking place across the site. Andi Hagan and Sam Lockyer of Midas Construction kept CAU informed during later trial pitting, construction, landscaping and trenching works.

Steve Hartgroves (Principal Archaeologist - Planning and SMR) carried out the initial historical research, and GSB Prospection carried out the geophysical survey referred to in this report. Stratascan subsequently carried out a second survey in Field 3.

Within Cornwall Archaeological Unit, the Project Manager was Peter Rose. The author and Andy Jones undertook excavation work, with occasional help by Carl Thorpe and Dick Cole. Later landscaping works, service trenching and tree planting works were monitored by the author. Andy Jones managed the Trial Pitting. Finds processing and wet sieving of soil samples was carried out by Imogen Wood, while initial artefact identification and cataloguing etc was carried out by CAU finds specialist Carl Thorpe and Imogen Wood.

Specialist work was carried out by Henrietta Quinnell (prehistoric and Romano-British pottery specialist), Wendy Carruthers (archaeobotanist), Rowena Gale (wood anatomist), Margaret Brooks (metalwork conservator), Roger Penhallurick and Dr B. Cook (commented on the medieval coin), Dr Euan Campbell (glass specialist), Dr Rachel Tyson (medieval glass specialist), Paul Bidwell and Alexandra Croom (amphora sherds), and Gordon Cook (radiocarbon dating).

Finally, a big thank you to Mike Reed and John Kirby who offered invaluable voluntary help with the excavations and early field walking and finds collection.

Cover illustration:

Photograph showing the recording of excavated features in the car park area.

Contents

Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
EH	English Heritage
NGR	National Grid Reference
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum
SMR	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Sites and Monuments Record

List of Figures

1 Summary

This report looks at a series of archaeological watching briefs and related excavations associated with a major phase of development in 2000 and 2001 at Falmouth College of Arts' Tremough Campus, due to become the 'hub' of the Combined Universities in Cornwall. The site is located to the northwest of Penryn, centred around SW 770 347 (Fig.1). The development initially involved the creation of a new Access Road and car park (termed Phase 1a in this report). This was then followed by a programme of landscaping (to either side of the majority of the length of the Access Road), plus landscaping, excavation and construction within the college complex itself (termed Phase 1b within this report). In addition a series of six mechanically excavated trial pits were monitored in advance of planned future phases in the development of Tremough.

Phase 1a included field walking across Field 4 in advance of construction of the new car park. A very large assemblage of material was collected spanning the Mesolithic through to the modern day, pointing towards a near unbroken 6000 year human presence in the immediate area. Excavations in the car park continued this picture with the discovery of Bronze Age activity, hearth pits (one of which was radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period) and an abandoned field system of probable Iron Age date. The watching brief and subsequent excavations along the length of the Access Road, temporary Haul Road and 'L' shaped trench produced further evidence for one (or more) early field systems etc, and in the case of Field 7 a significant series of small pits, postholes and a stake hole alignment. Field 7 additionally produced a significant Neolithic flint knapping floor.

Phase 1b primarily involved landscaping (wild flower and tree planting works) across Fields 2 and 3. Both fields produced a wide array of artefacts spanning the prehistoric to modern day, plus a number of former field boundaries, divisions and ditches. Some (but not all) of these have been interpreted as being broadly medieval in date, in particular, those located along the southern periphery of Field 3. A series of works within the college complex area produced evidence for past landscaping associated with Tremough house (and its precursors) and the development of the site as a convent and college in the recent past. In addition surprise pockets of undisturbed old land surface were located preserving fragments of the former landscape character.

Unrelated to the Phase 1 development was the excavation of a series of six trial pits located some way to the south southeast of Tremough House. Since these were carried out during the duration of the Phase 1 works, a brief report describing the results has been included within this report.

In conclusion the results generated by geophysical survey, watching briefs, excavation and fieldwalking have produced wide-ranging evidence for the long term and varied use of the site throughout the past. This activity ranges from a hunter/gatherer Mesolithic way of life through probable Neolithic domestic activity (flint scatters, stone axe, hearth pit), Bronze Age domestic (and possibly funereal) activity (pottery loom weights, quern, old land surface), Iron Age/Romano-British fields and settlement (see geophysical survey results), to early medieval, medieval, post medieval and modern activity. The artefacts have generated a series of specialist reports and environmental samples have produced sufficient charcoal for a series of radiocarbon dates to be obtained.

It should be stressed that an archaeological and historical assessment, including a desk top study of written sources and further geophysical survey followed by evaluative trenching has been carried out since completion of the Phase 1a and 1b fieldwork. This has both added to and extended the results presented in this report (Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001).

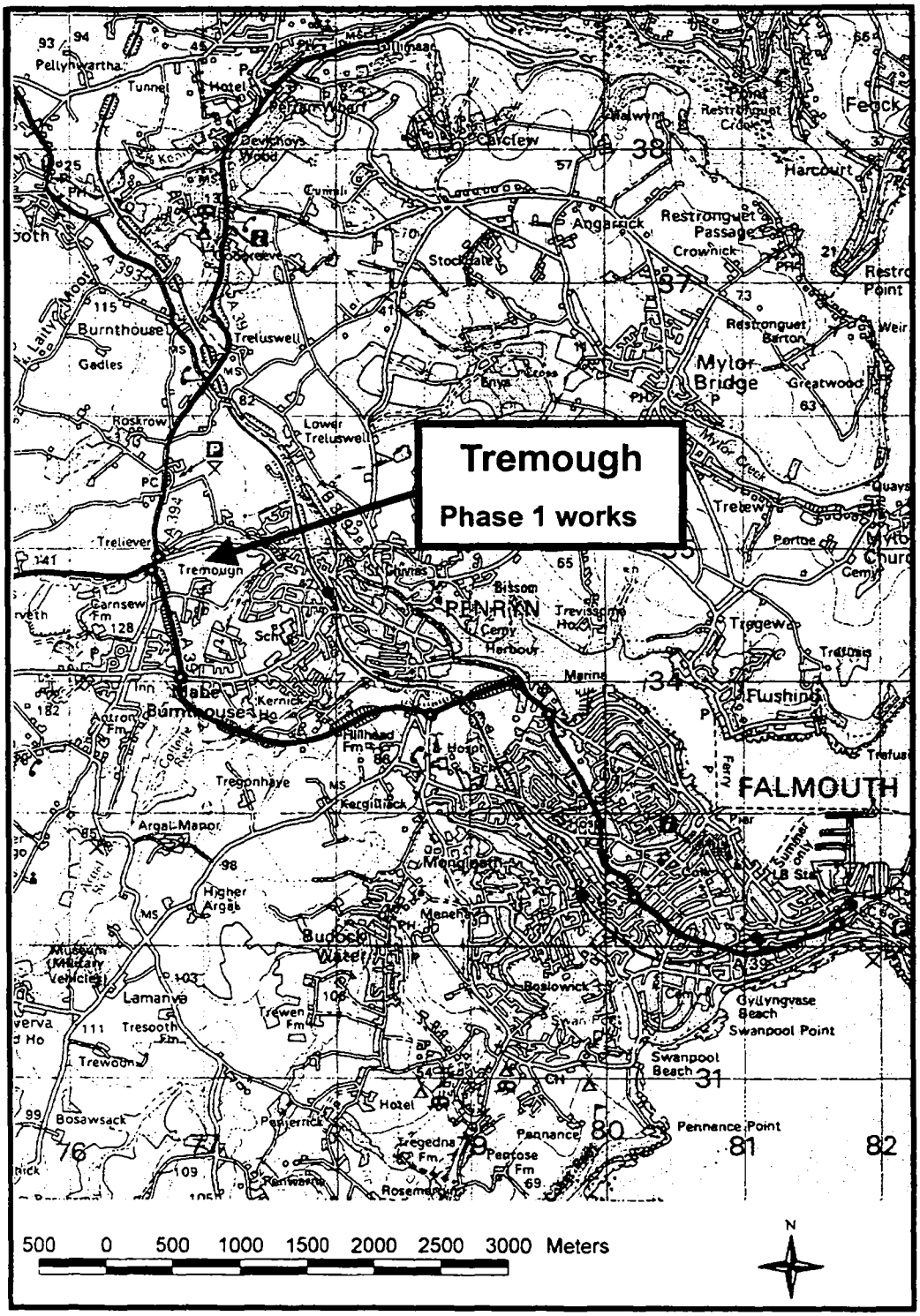


Fig.1 Location map showing Tremough, Falmouth and Penryn.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Currie & Brown Widnell, on behalf of Falmouth College of Falmouth College of Arts Developments Ltd, to conduct an archaeological watching brief along the route of a new access road, a temporary haul road, a car park and the footings of a new Digital Media Centre (DMC) building. For the sake of simplicity this stage of the works has been termed Phase 1a and includes all ground disturbance carried out by Cormac. Subsequently CAU was contacted with regard to a further series of phase 1 works - carried out by/in conjunction with Midas Construction. This second series of works entailed a watching brief carried out during landscaping works in Fields 2 and 3, and various excavations located within the college complex itself. This second phase of archaeological involvement has been termed Phase 1b in this report. Phases 1a and 1b represent the first of a series of phases associated with the future development of Tremough as the 'hub' of the Combined Universities in Cornwall. The archaeological recording was carried out to satisfy a brief by S. Hartgroves (on behalf of the County Archaeologist, Cornwall County Council) and followed a Project Design by P. Rose (15.08.01) subsequently revised (7.9.01) to incorporate the additional stages of archaeological recording and firm up the programme for analysis and publication of the results.

Initial assessment and geophysical surveys

The name Tremough indicates an early medieval origin for the settlement, and suggests that the area as a whole consists of an Anciently Enclosed Landscape. The characteristics of Anciently Enclosed Land are discussed in the Cornwall Landscape Assessment (Cornwall County Council, 1994) and in section 3.3 of this report. In the case of Tremough this characterisation has been complicated by the development of an overlying 'ornamental' park and garden landscape in the last three hundred years. However, the current field boundaries fit within the framework of a former medieval field system. Because of the early landscape origins of the area proposed for development, it was expected that prehistoric and later archaeological features, deposits and finds would be found during topsoil stripping of the area. Because of this, in advance of the current project a geophysical survey commissioned by FCA was undertaken by GSB Prospecting (Project 2000/58), at the recommendation of the Senior Archaeologist, Development Control (Cornwall County Council) in order to clarify the potential of the area and the impact of the works. A general scan was followed by a selective detailed magnetometer survey in five fields. This revealed a series of linear and curvilinear features including a distinctive rectangular enclosure in Field 7 (Fig.6). During Phase 1b a second geophysical survey was commissioned for Field 3 - designed to look at a large central portion of the field, which had not been looked at before, to assess the likely impact of tree planting. This was undertaken by Stratascan in February 2001 and covered a block 70m by 50m, plugging a gap in the previous survey. (These geophysical surveys have since been extended to the east and west).

Site works

During Phase 1a the topsoil stripped corridor of the access road varied, but had a predominantly 6.0-8.0m width. The haul road had an approximate 6.0m width and the car park area an approximate 85m length with a 40m width in the east and a 26m width in the west. Topsoil striping within the confines of the football pitch was additionally monitored, although this had already been partially quarried-out during its construction. Three of the four boundaries breached were also recorded in section. In all of the above areas, the

topsoil (and subsoils when present) were removed down to the underlying natural clay and killas). The granite was not exposed during this part of the works, although subsequently blasting of granite took place during the mechanical excavation out of the access road cutting, at its junction with the A394 into Penryn.

Working methods were agreed at a pre-works meeting with representatives from Cormac, Widnell, OveArup and Partners and Falmouth College of Arts. To minimise disturbance geotextile was used beneath all major topsoil stockpiles. Toothless machine buckets were used during all topsoil stripping and the majority of the topsoil reinstatement for the same reason.

Phase 1b involved a substantial degree of topsoil stripping around the periphery of Fields 2 and 3, along with the excavation of a very large number of tree and bush planting holes (although the majority of these were small) and the excavation of trenches for rabbit fencing. Additional geophysical survey in Field 3 had identified an oval anomaly in the central southern area, potentially a prehistoric house. After an initial proposal to test the feature with a trial trench, the decision was made instead to fence the area off and leave it permanently unplanted. Additional works associated with this phase primarily related to the college complex itself i.e. service trenches/drains, gabion wall foundations and landscaping which involved both the building up and the removal of ground levels.

To ease management of the project and the presentation of the results these works have been subdivided into sections. The results of both Phase 1a and Phase 1b have been presented by field number (using the same field numbering system as the initial geophysical survey). The two phases have not been merged since the archaeological approach and frequently the type of record was different. During Phase 1a topsoil stripping was to some extent controlled by archaeologists and swathes of cleanly exposed natural was inspected, excavated and recorded in plan and section. During Phase 1b the watching brief had less control over the levels to which material was removed (i.e. the Field 2 and 3 landscaping works) and in the case of the college complex excavations tended to be small scale and vertical with the result that little was seen in plan.

2.2 Aims

The aim of this project was to look at the character and development of the historic landscape within the development areas. Four main objectives were to be addressed:

- To provide advice to CBW to minimise the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.
- To ensure that groundworks were carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- To record archaeological features, layers and finds affected by the works.
- To gain a clearer understanding of the archaeological potential of the area, as a guide to future recording in the area.

2.3 Methods

The project involved three different types of work: a very rapid desktop assessment, (unrelated to the subsequent, post-Phase 1 assessment – Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001) an archaeological watching brief and the systematic recording of boundaries breached during the various works.

2.3.1 Desk top assessment

During the pre-works desk top assessment, historical databases held at the Cornwall and Scilly Sites and Monuments Record were consulted in order to obtain basic information about the history of the site, and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.
- A range of historic maps including the Tithe maps and awards, and the early Ordnance Survey maps.
- In addition a further rapid scan of material was carried out during the writing of this report. (This research was not exhaustive and has now been superseded by a more detailed assessment: Jones and Lawson Jones 2001).

2.3.2 Fieldwork

The Phase 1a archaeological watching brief involved frequent site visits during ground works in order to record, describe and interpret the layers, deposits and cut features visible within the topsoil stripped corridors. Initially fields were walked before they were stripped of their topsoil in order to note surface anomalies. One field, Field 4 (Fig.2), was recently ploughed, allowing systematic visual inspection to identify artefact scatters exposed in the ploughsoil. An amount of material ranging from the later prehistoric through to the post-medieval period was collected. A distinct pattern quickly emerged allowing for a tentative division of the field into four areas, on the basis of finds to be made prior to topsoil stripping. This has resulted in both a general Field 4 surface assemblage plus four 'quadrant' assemblages relating to the NE, NW, SE and SW parts of the field (see 4.2).

The topsoil stripped areas included a permanent Access Road, a temporary Haul Road, and a permanent car park and building footprint within the area of the football pitch. In addition a temporary works compound was positioned adjacent to the car park (close to the current college campus). The majority of the features were recorded in the form of 1:200 plane-table surveys (tied in either to the extant features i.e. boundaries, or to the pegs surveyed by Cormac). In addition smaller-scale (1:50 and 1:20) measured plans were produced for pockets of activity (or specific features) and the base map was annotated where individual (primarily linear) features were located. Fifty percent or more of each archaeological feature located was hand excavated in order to ascertain dimensions, date and function. Sections or profiles were drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 through each excavated feature or segment, and accompanied by detailed descriptions of each context found. A photographic record was made of all features, plus selective location and working shots.

With the completion of the above (Cormac related) Phase 1a of the fieldwork a second series (Phase 1b) of landscaping, service trench and small-scale construction works began (associated with Midas Construction). This second phase involved a different type of archaeological recording. The topsoil stripping (landscaping works) within Fields 2 and 3 tended to either reveal nothing due to the underlying natural not being exposed or very short lengths of poorly visible archaeological features, again because of the shallow strip which was not under the control of the archaeologist. Recording here tended to be rapid and piecemeal as a result. For the works located within the college complex area, mechanical excavation tended to be short term, small, scattered and vertical rather than horizontal in nature. As a result the number of archaeological features found tended to be small (due to this 'hit or miss' approach) and out of context. Substantial pockets of previous landscaping will also have helped reduce the archaeological potential for early features etc to survive. In addition, since they were only recorded in section their visible length, orientation and hence character was difficult to ascertain. However, when features

were located during the Phase 1b works they were recorded to the same (if more limited) standard as those recorded during for example the car park excavations.

With both Phase 1a and Phase 1b all stratified finds were collected in labelled bags, while unstratified material was kept on a more selective basis due to the sheer quantity of material involved The location of all finds scatters were recorded by field (in the case of Field 4 by quadrant) or by context. CAU's finds specialist subsequently catalogued these, prior to further analysis. The majority of the excavated features had soil samples taken for environmental analysis and the selection of material suitable for radiocarbon dating (during Phase 1a). Phase 1b features tended not to be sampled, primarily due to evident post-depositional disturbance or a lack of suitable material warranting sampling.

2.3.3 Boundary recording

The scale of the Phase 1 Tremough development meant that a number of fields were involved, and as a result boundaries were breached (Fig.2). During this project five boundaries were recorded in section. These were named A, B, C, D and E (reflecting the order in which they were recorded. Boundary sections A, B and C were breached during Phase 1a of the works; boundaries D and E were recorded during Phase 1b.

In each case the boundary was photographed and a detailed measured drawing was made, with annotations regarding current state or status, phasing, different contexts etc. These were subsequently drawn up (at a scale of 1:20) and are included within this report.

The recording of the boundaries will provide valuable information about the history of land-use in the immediate area. The information will be added to the growing database of similarly recorded boundaries in the county.

2.3.4 Post Fieldwork archiving, assessment and analysis

Archiving

This involved:

- Cataloguing of fieldwork records (plans, photographs)
- Initial washing, marking, cataloguing of finds
- Processing of soil samples to recover plant macrofossils and charcoal

Assessment

The various categories of evidence were assessed for their potential for further study

- Artefacts: prehistoric and Romano-British pot; stonework; flints; glass; metalwork; coin.
- Charcoal
- Plant Microfossils

Analysis

Further studies were undertaken for:

- Prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery.
- Non-local Romano-British pottery.
- Stonework

- Medieval glass
- Charcoal
- Radiocarbon dates

2.3.5 This Report

As the Tremough campus is expected to see a major programme of development it is intended that the results from this project should in due course be included in a publication which presents the archaeological results of all stages of the proposed work. The current report therefore is not intended as a final publication but as an archive report, to provide convenient access to the results of the current project. The main body of the text includes descriptions of the fieldwork (aims, methods, results - sections 2 to 9) the results of specialist analyses (section 10) and overall discussion (section 11). A series of appendices includes catalogues and initial assessments.

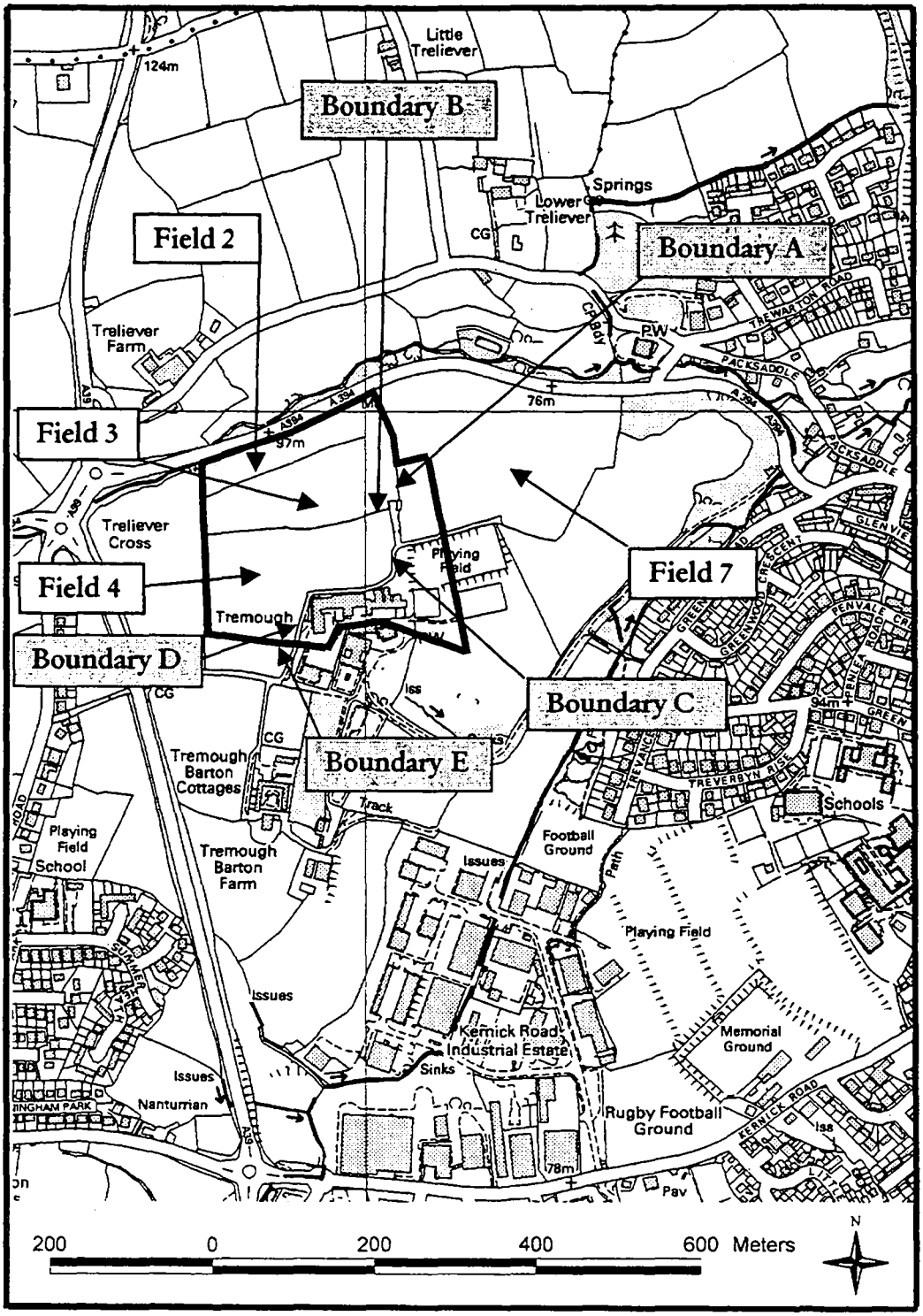


Fig 2 Map showing the total Phase 1a and 1b development area (within thick black line), plus field numbers and the locations of recorded boundary sections.

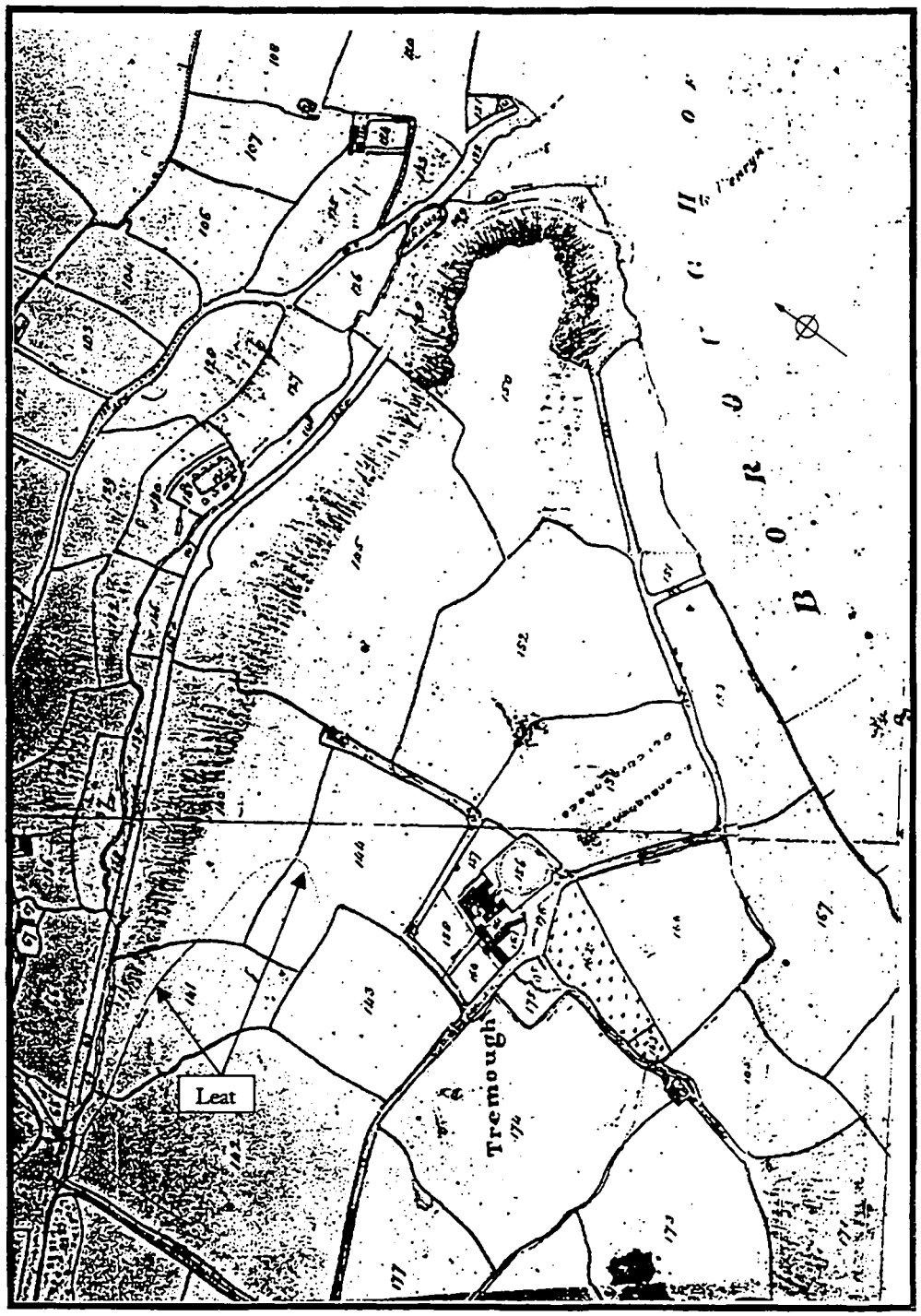


Fig.3 Tithe Map extract showing the area of Tremough.

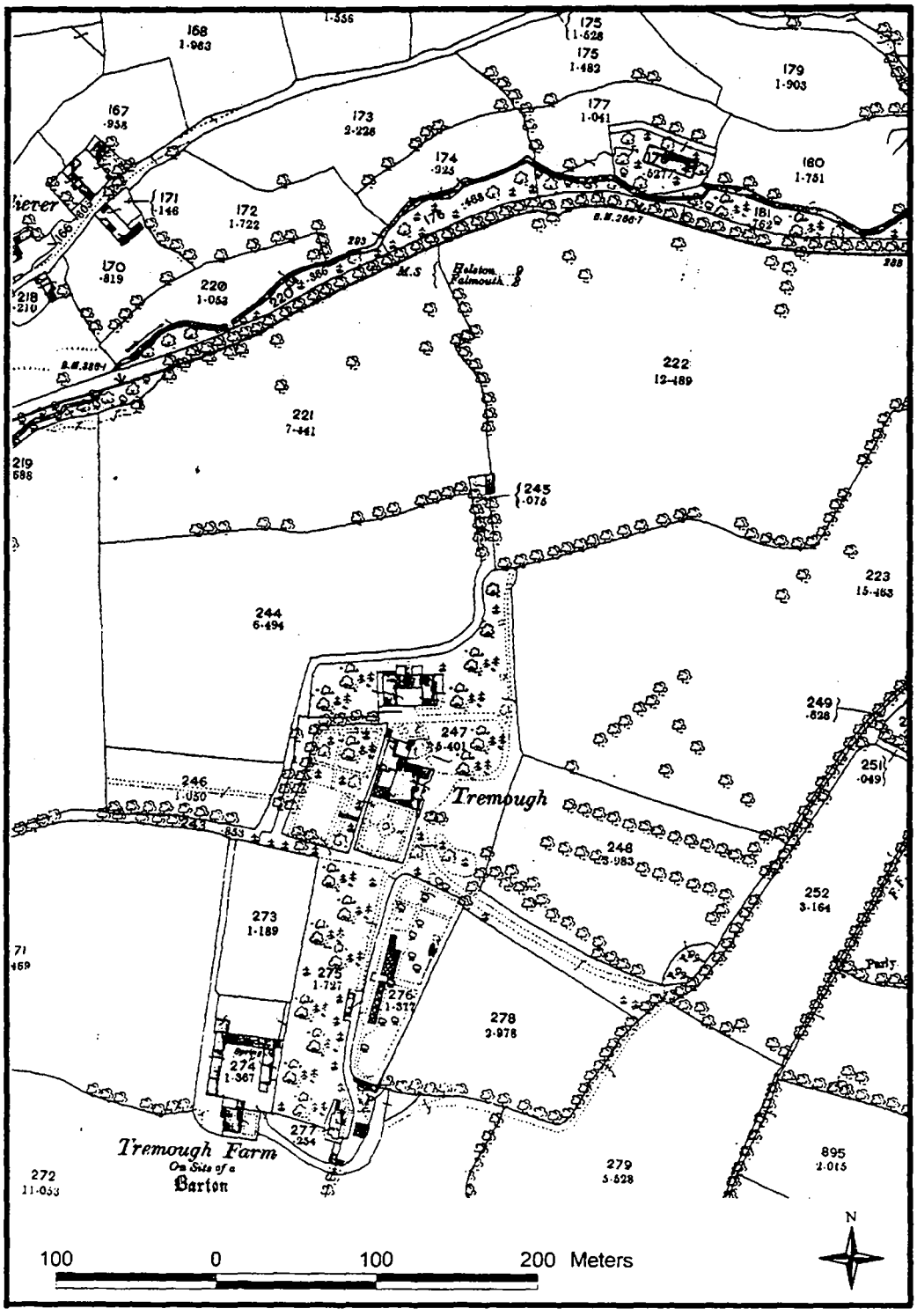


Fig.4 1880 OS Map extract showing the Tremough development area.

3 Background

3.1 Geographical location

The site is positioned to the immediate north west of Penryn and overlooks it, with good views to the east and southeast along the Fal and out towards the estuary (Fig.1). It is located on one of the main roads into Penryn and has been the site of prolonged activity for millennia, culminating in the current construction of the 'hub' of the new Combined Universities in Cornwall in Cornwall.

3.2 Topography and geology

The site is located on the top of a plateau-like hill projecting out towards the east, with valleys to the north and east. The highest point within the Phase 1 development area was located in the central western portion of the site. The OS maps show this elongated or raised spur of land to be associated with a series of springs one of which is located to the ESE of the Tremough college campus, and another to the NW (at the western junction between Fields 2 and 3).

Geologically the site is at the junction between the igneous granite of Carnmenellis and the Devonian Mylor Beds (Geological ¼" OS map sheets 21 and 25). This has resulted in the majority of the exposed/recorded Tremough bedrock being categorised as metamorphic, with visible quartz veining and frequently contorted killas. The peripheral lowest parts of the development area (i.e. the northern edge of Field 2 and at the main road entrance to the new access road, and to the SSE of the college campus - near the Kernick Road Industrial Estate) contain deep build-ups of sedimentary, waterlogged deposits.

3.3 Historic Landscape Zones

During 1994, CAU carried out a map-based assessment of historic land use across the whole of Cornwall, using field patterns and other physical indicators as a means of characterising the landscape (Countryside Commission, 1996). This characterises the Cornish landscape today in terms of the historic processes that shaped it, dividing the county into a series of repeating zones which reflect particular historic processes and tend to contain a predictable range of archaeological and historical sites and features. Tremough is located within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, which was partially transformed into an Ornamental Landscape consisting of parkland and gardens (see Fig.4). What follows is a brief account of the chief characteristics (based on the Countryside Commission's 1996 report).

(A more detailed breakdown and discussion of the landscape character can be found in Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001).

3.3.1 Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL)

The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and irregular field patterns with either medieval or prehistoric origins. AEL tends to be found in relatively sheltered land, not too steep and not too poorly drained, but can extend onto the high downs. Networks of winding lanes and roads cut by people, animals and vehicles over hundreds or thousands of years connect farming settlements whose layouts are typically irregular and often clearly shrunken from hamlets. Churchtowns and a few larger villages are scattered through the zone, which also contains most of the county's ancient towns.

Much, even most of this zone will have been enclosed and farmed since the later Bronze Age (from c.1500 BC). The characteristic Cornish enclosed settlements or 'rounds' of the

Iron Age and Romano-British period (400 BC - AD 400) are also found predominantly in Anciently Enclosed Land. Land cleared and improved in later prehistory or in the Early Medieval period was re-organised in the later medieval period into extensive 'strip' field systems. Many of these are still recognisable, either as bundles of enclosed strips or as enclosed furlongs or cropping units. These systems were associated with hamlets of co-operating families. More solitary farmers laid out more irregular medieval field systems.

The gradual enclosure of 'open' strip fields, mainly from the 14th century to the 17th, transformed this zone, leaving fields of various sizes and shapes, but almost all with sinuous sides whose boundaries are substantial stockproof hedges and walls, supporting rich and varied fauna and flora. At the same time, the communal society of the co-operative hamlets gave way to a more individualistic one of self-contained farming families, a society which survives today.

3.3.2 Ornamental Landscape

Ornamental Landscapes were carefully manipulated parklands and gardens which surrounded larger country houses and are normally of eighteenth or nineteenth century date. Some of the larger, later medieval houses also had designed gardens and associated deer parks (see Herring in Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001). Families made wealthy by local copper and tin mines produced many of the eighteenth and nineteenth century Cornish Ornamental Landscapes. Such designed landscapes normally included carefully planted clumps and alignments of trees. In the nineteenth century, meticulously planned and laid out gardens often with specimen trees and shrubs (for example rhododendrons in the case of Tremough) became popular.

Ornamental Landscapes often included earlier features, for example medieval boundaries with mature vegetation which were sometimes lynchetted, frequently curvilinear and almost invariably attractive rich sources of biodiversity within the otherwise more sterile field environment. Cornwall's gardens are most important for the trees, shrubs and plants which flourish here but which struggle or fail further to the east. Many were planted in the nineteenth century by collectors and are now mature and impossible to replace.

Key elements at Tremough were the house and adjoining gardens, a main lawn and avenues, approaches and parkland areas.

3.3.3 Steep-sided valleys (SSV)

Steep-sided valleys have been characterised (Countryside Commission, 1996), as rarely including ancient boundaries and as frequently being wooded. This wooded valley slope will have provided both a valuable timber (probably coppiced) and charcoal resource.

Steep-sided valleys often came to mark estate or parish boundaries, and in this case it did both. To the north it marks the periphery of land associated with Tremough which is further defined by a watercourse, while to the east and east-south-east it defines the boundary between St Gluvias and Penryn.

3.4 Historical Summary

Although not recorded in Domesday Book, Tremough is very probably of pre-Norman (early medieval) origin, as it contains the Cornish place-name element *tre* (estate, farm, hamlet), potentially of 6th to 11th century date (Padel 1985, 223 - 232). It is first recorded in around 1208 and may have acquired moderate importance during the medieval period, though this is not clear or conclusive; Nicholas de Tremough was one of the four leading parishioners in 1309.

In the 17th century it was the residence of the Bloyes, Penryn merchants, and the present

grand house was built to an H - shaped plan at the beginning of the 18th century by John Worth, merchant. Following decay in the early 19th century it was bought by John Tilly, a Falmouth Packet captain, in 1827, and improvements made. Subsequent owners in that century included Benjamin Sampson, whose wealth was derived from the Kennal Valley Powder Works, and William Shilson, a solicitor, who made further improvements to the house.

In 1943 Tremough became a convent school until its closure in 1998; it then became part of the Falmouth College of Arts campus.

(This summary is based upon the account by J. Mattingly and M. Grose in Jones and Lawson Jones 2001).

4 Field walking and walk-over

4.1 Introduction

Prior to topsoil stripping and archaeological excavation the fields proposed for development were inspected to assess their potential for archaeological remains. Fields 2, 3 and 7 were under pasture or weed growth; no further sites were identified here in the initial site walk-over. Field 4 however had recently been harvested and so systematic fieldwalking could be undertaken to identify and collect artefacts exposed in the ploughsoil. Field walking is a rapid and effective means of attaining basic information about the past use of an area (see Haselgrove 1985). Artefacts may have entered the ploughsoil in three main ways.

- Through the spreading of domestic waste as manuring.
- Through disturbance of *in situ* remains, such as settlement sites, typically through ploughing.
- As casual losses

The first two in particular provide valuable evidence for past land use and activities.

Frequently the finds have been damaged, often severely if large, organic, poorly fired, or delicate. Inevitably their original context and perhaps significance is lost and all stratigraphic detail is removed. What is collected becomes more selective in nature the longer ploughing (the constant movement and exposure to the elements of artefacts) continues. Ironically the near ubiquitous use of stone - particularly flint and chert during the prehistoric period, has resulted in a better identification rate of the locations of prehistoric activity (in the field walking record), than for some later phases of activity which produced less durable artefacts.

Despite this field walking and the collection of artefacts is an extremely valuable exercise for the isolation and identification of past areas of activity within the wider landscape. Frequently it allows 'sites' to be recorded which would be virtually undetectable in any other way, for example, where disturbance and truncation (often through ploughing) has removed all structural, deposited or cut features below ground level, or where physical remains were ephemeral from the start and as such were unlikely to escape the rigours of root and animal activity etc (Holgate 1985).

4.2 Fieldwalking results, Field 4

Field 4 is a large field, which forms the whole of the southwestern portion of the Phase 1 development area. Its angular shape indicates that it was in the past subdivided into at least two (and probably more) fairly angular fields. The field had recently had its daffodil bulbs

harvested, which left a series of approximately east to west aligned, shallow linear gullies with approximately two metre wide slightly raised areas of upcast ploughsoil between them. This loosened topsoil (and the soil exposed in the gully sides) had been washed over by the rain, which greatly increases the visibility of surface artefacts. On the basis of the results of an initial walkover, it was possible to identify apparent concentrations of material, which tended to follow a simple quadrant break-up of the field into a southeastern, southwestern, northeastern and northwestern pattern (Fig.5). It was at the time felt that this might mirror past field divisions - particularly that of the southeastern quadrant. The collection of finds was subsequently carried out according to quadrant in order to recognise and quantify any variations within the assemblage as a whole. Field walking of all of the quadrants in Field 4 involved walking up and down the linear plough lines in turn. Each quadrant was walked two or three times in this way, by different people on different days under differing light conditions etc. This approach maximised the collection rate for each quadrant.

The basic results of field walking in Field 4 are presented here (concentrating primarily on the two most numerous artefact types – the flint and the pottery):

Field 4 fieldwalking results						
	NW	SW	NE	SE	General	Total
Ceramics						
Iron Age/Roman	5	6	5	22	9	47
Early Medieval	-	-	2	2	-	4
Medieval	54	64	59	34	37	253
Post - Medieval	52	92	58	106	43	351
Modern	56	-	40	104	13	213
Unknown	-	-	-	230	-	230
	167	167	164	498	107	1103
Lithics						
Flint	28	36	33	19	14	130
Other	hammer stone	quartz pebble	neo axe	2 whet stones		

The results may be summarised as follows:

- Prehistoric flints (predominantly Neolithic and Bronze Age) were found evenly across all quadrants, together with a small number of stone objects (not necessarily contemporary) including a Neolithic greenstone axe.
- Iron Age and Romano-British sherds were found in all quadrants but with a concentration in the southeast, perhaps suggesting a settlement in the near vicinity.
- Early medieval sherds were found in small quantities in two quadrants.

- Medieval sherds were found fairly evenly across the field but are relatively densest in the northeast, rather than closer to Tremough as might be expected.
- Post medieval and modern sherds were found across the field but with the greatest concentrations closer to Tremough, in the southwest and especially the southeast.

The southeastern and the northeastern quadrant divisions of Field 4 were notably smaller than the two western quadrants. Despite this they produced as much (and more) than the significantly larger western ones - indicating a much denser scatter of material. The very minimal slope from north and west to south and east is felt unlikely to have altered the finds ratios per quadrant. Recent work looking at the affects of lateral artefact movement within the plough-soil (Clark and Schofield 1991) and more specifically the affects of gradient (Boismier 1991) would suggest that a good proportion of this material is likely to reflect a 'real' concentration of material in the east side of the field. This material either relates to past field fertilisation and soil improvement regimes, entailing the spreading of domestic waste and midden material over cultivated fields (close to the associated settlement of Tremough) or that the assemblage relates specifically to the ploughing out of sub-surface features (probably those of a domestic character based on the ceramic nature of the majority of the dateable finds).

4.3 Fieldwalking: comments

Field walking during this project has proved to be a particularly informative element of the fieldwork. Although surface collection was restricted to Field 4 (see comments above) it has produced a number of distinctly diagnostic, datable finds types including handmade bricks, flints and quantities of Iron Age, Romano-British, early medieval and medieval material (particularly ceramics) which did not occur in the same quantity or variety within the hand excavated finds assemblage.

Fieldwalking allowed for a provisional east to west subdivision of the field to be made in terms of specific find types or chronological variations, prior to the start of topsoil stripping. Identified concentrations of material pointed towards differently dated focuses of activity having taken place within Field 4 as a whole.

Sporadic blocks of geophysical survey had already shown that archaeological remains, primarily in the form of linear boundaries, extended towards and across Field 4. The field walking results complemented the geophysical identified activity, and allowed a provisional chronology to be developed. This significantly aided the subsequent interpretation and understanding of excavated features within Field 4 which were revealed via the wholesale removal of the upper topsoil and subsoil layers.

One of the most striking factors (made apparent by field walking in Field 4) was the distinct contrast in finds retrieval rates between the field walking of ploughed/weathered topsoil and the monitoring of mechanically stripped/removed topsoil from the same area. The degree to which this affected the recognition and collection of finds concentrations (in known artefact-rich areas) was unexpected. Had Field 4 not been field walked the concentration, range and zoning of finds may well have been significantly underestimated or not recognised at all. It was felt at the time of the fieldwork that the apparent dearth of artefacts from Field 3 (in relation to Field 4 located to its immediate south) could perhaps not be a true reflection of the density or extension of ploughsoil artefacts, but simply a reflection of the retrieval techniques.

Field 7 had its topsoil stored close to the excavated area in the case of the Access Road and the 'L' shaped trench for the duration of the archaeological watching brief, and once again the field's total finds count was considerably higher. Here the range of finds varied notably

from that of Field 4. A significant Neolithic flint scatter (primarily the result of a nodular flint knapping floor) was discovered as a result. Additionally, in the case of the Access Road in Field 7 an early fourteenth century medieval silver penny was found (the only coin found during this phase of the works).

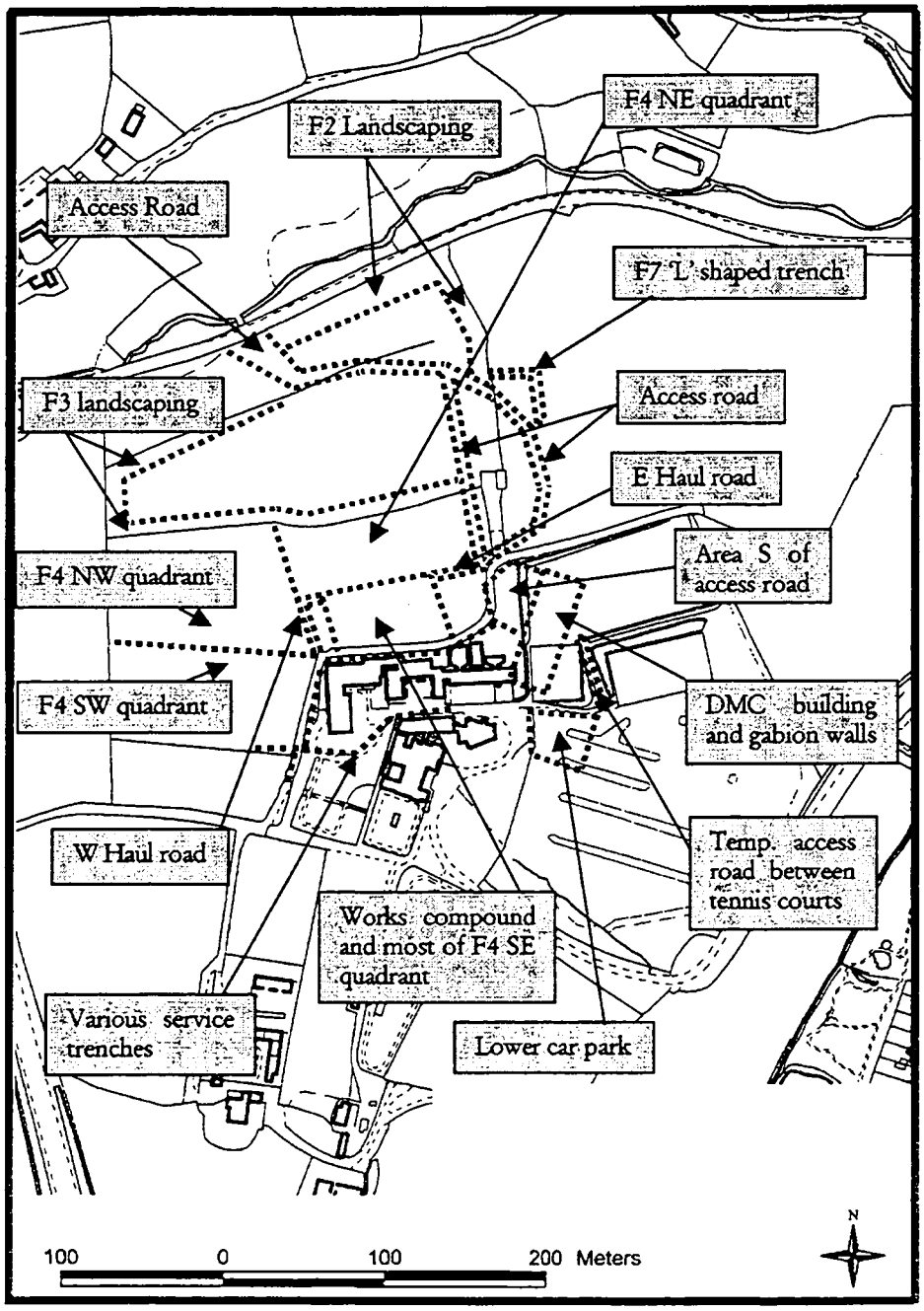


Fig. 5 Map showing the location of the main areas of topsoil disturbance monitored during Phase 1.

5 Excavations

5.1 Introduction to the excavation work (Phase 1a)

5.1.1 Excavation areas

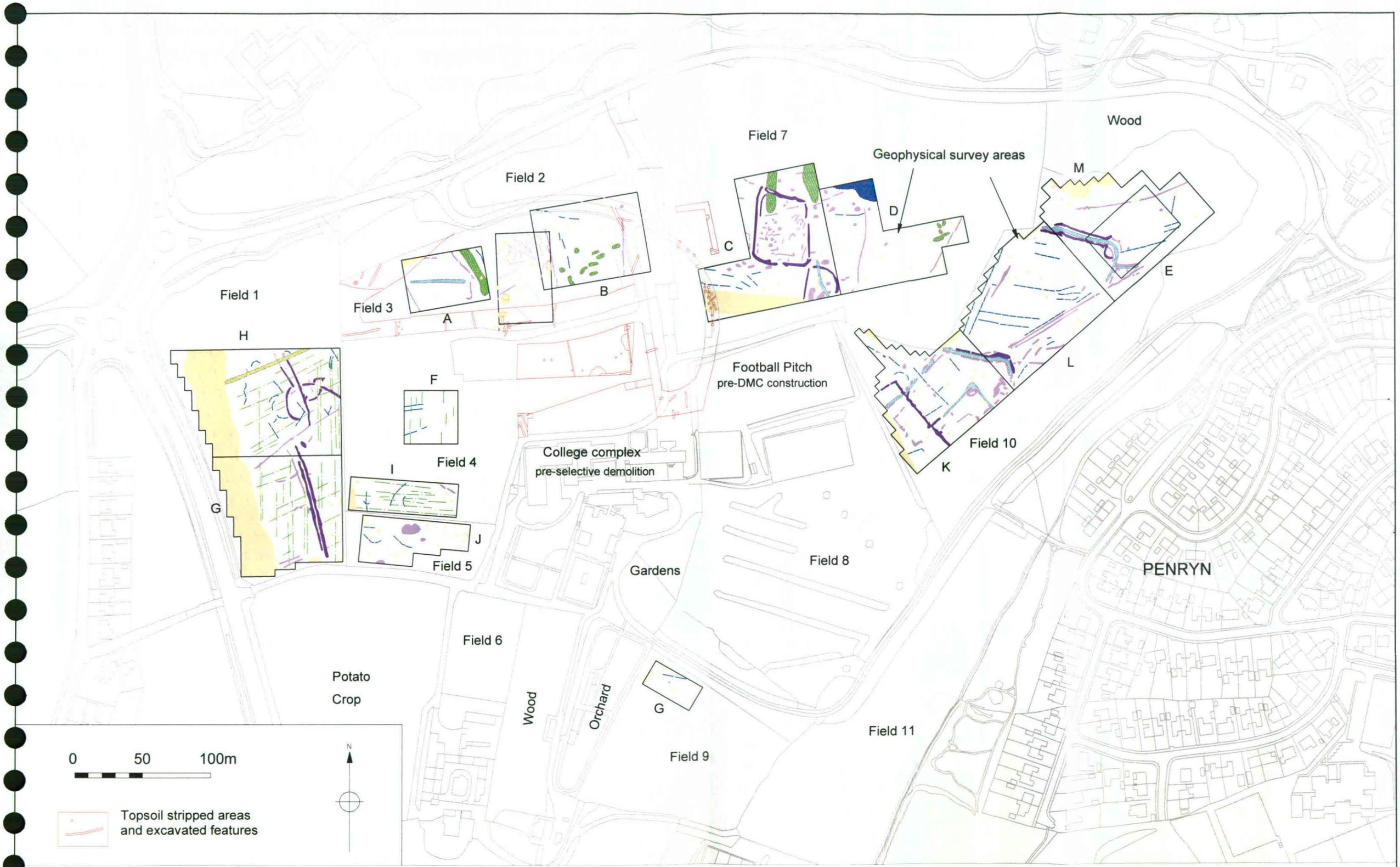
The Phase 1 development of Tremough campus involved the mechanical topsoil stripping of a number of different areas. Each of these areas varied distinctly in terms of size of area, shape and location. Three of the areas were for the construction of permanent fixtures i.e. the Access Road, Car Park and Data Centre (located within the football pitch area). The remaining two areas were designed for temporary use and related specifically to construction work. The temporary Haul Road (located in Field 4) was designed to be reinstated after completion of all phases of the works. The 'L' shaped trench in Field 7 represents just one portion of the area temporarily proposed to contain bedrock awaiting crushing from the northern part of the Access Road cutting. However, soon after topsoil stripping commenced on the 'L' shaped trench permission for full access to Field 4 was granted (and this area was abandoned - to be back-filled at a later date). In every case, when the topsoil was stripped away, archaeological features were revealed of various types and dates.

5.1.2 Remnant land surfaces and old plough soils

Old plough soils and remnant (potentially prehistoric) land surfaces were found across much of the development area, sealed beneath 0.3m of current ploughsoil or topsoil (see Figs.8 and 17). Their presence was recorded as a part of the stratigraphic sequences, seen either when features were sectioned against baulks or edges of topsoil stripped areas, or in areas where remnant skims of archaeological layers were not stripped away. Dating of these layers can not be specific, but a broad chronology can be assigned on the basis of their relationship with specific/cut features which have either produced diagnostic finds or which have produced charcoal suitable for scientific dating.

Fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery and loomweight fragments found within the old land surface ([17]) recorded in Field 4 strongly imply a prehistoric date for its formation. Prehistoric pottery is frequently very friable and easily broken down by exposure to erosion and the elements - suggesting that these finds are unlikely to be residual. It is felt that this layer may well be contemporary with some (perhaps all) of the pit features found within this field. The overlying old plough soil in Field 4 ([43]) appears to post-date the main linear ditches running across Field 4. None of these ditches were recorded as cutting through [43], but several of the slots excavated through them did appear to show [43] as a final fill. It appears to have been formed at a period when the field system represented by them had fallen into disuse. It is felt provisionally that the field system represented by these ditches dates to the Later Iron Age/Romano-British period. This would imply a likely medieval date for the formation of old plough soil [43]. During its formation it removed much of the underlying old land surface, any banked material associated with the underlying field system, probably domestic waste etc associated with any earlier activity mixing it all with introduced midden material.

A very similar situation was recorded in Field 7 where a remnant old land surface ([97]) was recorded across the Access Road excavations and a Neolithic flint knapping floor found in the 'L' shaped trench (just to its north and east). As with Field 4 the old land surface in Field 7 appears to have been contemporary with the stakeholes and some of the pit features, i.e. those with the paler fills. In contrast, some of the darker filled pits/postholes appeared to be contemporary with each other, containing fills which were virtually identical to the old plough soil. These features appeared to have been cut through the old plough soil from the topsoil, which would make these features significantly later in date than the



NB Geophysical survey areas E, G, H, I, J, K, L and M are from the subsequent assessment stage (2001).

Fig 6 Map showing all major features during the Phase 1a and 1b development of Tremough (with the exception of those within the College complex).

paler coloured features in the field. In the case of the 'L' shaped trench the single large pit would seem to be of a similar potentially post-medieval date.

5.2 Excavation results, Field 2

Field 2 is located at the extreme north-western end of the Phase 1 development area (Fig.6). It was under grass and located on a steep north-facing slope, which overlooked a west to east running watercourse. It was originally bounded by a boundary running east west along the top of the hill. The field's previously wooded character is suggested in the 1840s Tithe map name Wood Close.

5.2.1 Field 2, Access Road

The access road cut through a 12m stretch of the former boundary [2] between Fields 2 and 3. The line of the boundary is visible as a lynchet, a change in slope resulting from the building up of ploughsoil. This build up was found to be 1.0m high, consisting mostly of an old ploughsoil, overlain by topsoil. Occasional very large boulders were scattered along the exposed length. The boulders did not form a coherent line and some may be grounders, boulders that were too large to move by hand and so necessarily became incorporated within the route of the field boundary.

The boundary had been removed by the time of the 1840 Tithe Map (Fig.3) but trees along its line were retained, presumably as part of the ornamental landscape, and are shown on the 1880 OS map (Fig.4).

The boundary is probably of medieval date or possibly even earlier (perhaps Romano-British), and appears to have formed a boundary between cultivated land and land too steep to plough.

5.2.2 Field 2, Concluding comments

The Field 2 Access Road watching brief produced very little in terms of archaeology. The steep terrain and its north facing aspect, severely limited the type of activity or past land use of this field. Topographically its setting typically contains ancient woodland in Cornwall (Countryside Commission, 1996), and in fact Fields 2 and 3 were recorded as Wood Close in the 1840s Tithe Map Apportions.

5.3 Excavation results, Field 3

Field 3 consists of the bulk of the northern part of the development area (Fig.6). It was under grass prior to topsoil stripping and dropped very gradually down from west to east. Its northern side had in the past been formed by a now removed boundary (lynchet [2]) running along the crest of the hill marking the upper, southern edge of an east to west aligned valley. The southern side of the field was defined by extant boundary B, which is aligned east to west. Geophysical survey has identified ditched boundaries and other features across the field, but with little clear patterning. Topsoil stripping involved the Access Road and a triangular area forming the internal portion of the 'D' of the Access Road, representing the whole of the southeastern corner of Field 3.

5.3.1 Field 3, Access Road (Fig.7)

Approximately half way along the main east to west arm of the Access Road, ditch [1] was located. It had a north to south alignment, a 2.0m width and associated stones, which probably relate to a once flanking bank. It was not seen in section. Its alignment is not shown on the Tithe (or later) maps and is as such probably medieval (or earlier) in date. Its north to south orientation would seem to mirror the pattern of ditches picked up during the geophysical survey for this part of Field 3. This particular ditch was not shown,

implying that it may have been too ephemeral or shallow to register on the geophysical survey.

Ditch [3] was located a short distance to the east of ditch [1] and was shown on the geophysical survey as the easternmost linear anomaly detected. It was aligned north west to south east and was the wider of two interconnected ditches found at this point. It had a 0.45m width and a 0.10m depth, which would suggest truncation (probably through long-term ploughing). Slightly curvilinear ditch [105] ran east-south-east from ditch [3], had a 0.35m width and a slightly greater depth of 0.18m. Both had identical fills and appeared to have functioned together as part of an earlier field system. A single slot was excavated through each ditch, and a further one excavated at the junction between the two, but it was not possible to establish whether one ditch predated the other. Evidence for non-recent disturbance via animal burrowing was noted in the vicinity, which might have masked any very subtle changes in their fills, disguising the stratigraphic sequence for the two ditches. Ditches [3] and [106] did not produce any finds when excavated, but an early medieval radiocarbon date was attained from charcoal excavated from fill [4] of ditch [3] (cal AD 990-1029).

Ditch [5] ran broadly from north to south and was located half way along the north to south running 'D' shaped section of the Access Road. It had a 0.92m width and a 0.10-0.17m depth. It was deepest at its northern terminal end and was visible for a 4.0m length. Again its alignment was mirrored by the linear features located during the geophysical survey, although the ditch itself is not shown on the survey. Periodic animal disturbance is probably responsible for the discovery of two differently dated pieces of pottery (post-medieval and modern) being found within the upper part of the feature during excavation. It is possible that ditch [5] represents a truncated further extension of ditch [30] (which was located in the car park excavation in the north-eastern quadrant of Field 4).

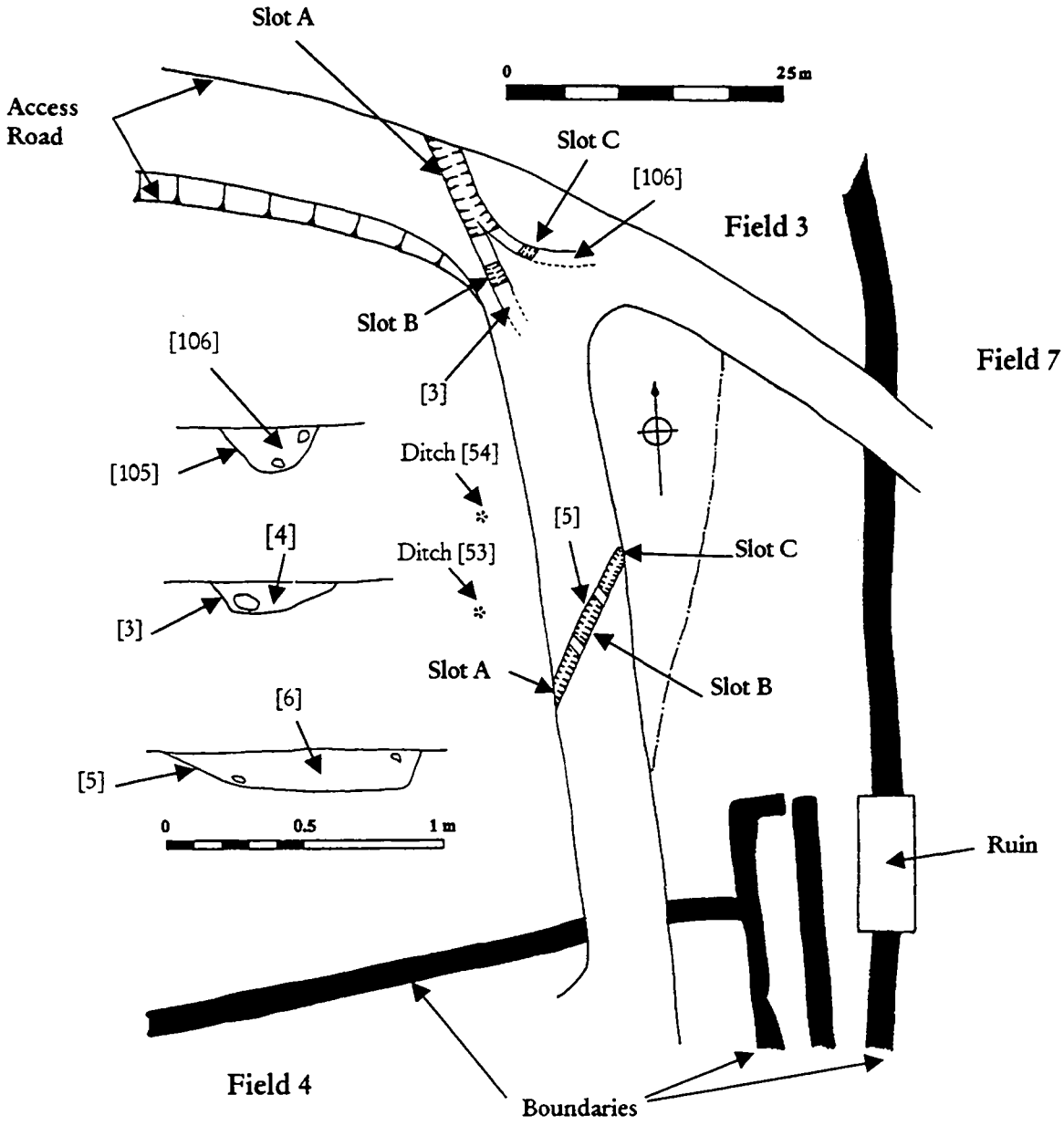


Fig. 7 Plan showing access road in southeastern corner of Field 3 and ditch sections [3], [5] and [105]. (NB Ditches [53] and [54] are phase 1b features).

5.3.2 Field 3, Concluding Comments

Field 3 produced evidence for at least four ditched field divisions (two of them adjoining) to have existed in the area, prior to the formation of the 1840 Tithe Map. All would seem to point to a medieval or earlier field system predating the current field layout. Ditch [3] (one of the adjoining ditches) produced an early medieval radiocarbon date. It may be that some of the ditches relate to ditches found within the car park excavation in Field 4 (located to the immediate south). In addition, some of this early field system has been recorded during the geophysical survey. The survey shows a number of broadly north to south aligned ditched boundaries, all of which appear to have an approximate 40-50m width apart. This apparent near uniformity of field width would seem to suggest that this early field system was laid out as an organised and regular patchwork of fields. This regularity in field size can be seen not only in the three main areas of the geophysical survey, but was also found and excavated in the north-eastern quadrant (car park excavation) of Field 4, which had not been looked at by geophysical survey.

5.4 Excavation results, Field 4

Field 4 was a large field, which had in the past been subdivided into at least two (and probably more) fields, to judge by kinks in the current boundaries defining its edges. Its highest point is in the north and western corner of the field, from which it very gradually drops down towards the east and the south. It had recently had its daffodil bulbs harvested and as a result the whole field already had an exposed topsoil which was inspected for finds prior to topsoil stripping (see section 4). A limited area of geophysical survey in the western part of the field had identified a number of ditched features but with no clear patterning (Fig.6).

5.4.1 Field 4, Car park (Figs.8, 9 ,10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 39 and 40)

The car park excavation was located in the northeastern part of Field 4 and involved the excavation of six pits, three ditches plus occasional gully features (associated with ditch [19]). The excavation area had an 85m length (east to west) and a maximum width of 40m (at the eastern end of the excavation) and a 26m width in the west. (See also 5.1.2 for old land surfaces).

The six pits were broadly aligned on an east to westerly arrangement. Provisionally they gave the impression of being in pairs. The two westernmost pits were numbered [23] and [21]. Pit [23] contained a mixed and slightly animal disturbed fill within a 1.20m by 1.00m oval pit with a 0.20m depth. Pit [21] was slightly smaller, with a 0.8m diameter and a 0.19 depth. This pit produced a small charcoal deposit [22] sealed beneath a fairly substantial, flat, heat fractured stone slab, probably representing basal hearth furniture. The charcoal has since been radiocarbon dated and was found to be Neolithic in date (3662-3542 cal BC).

The two centrally located pit features (cuts [13] and [11]) were both interpreted in the field as being hearth pits. They were located to either side of ditch [15]. Both were near circular in plan with an approximate 0.60m diameter. Pit [11] had a 0.10m depth and pit [13] had a 0.18m depth with heavily fractured and burnt stones included within the matrix.

Pits [25] and [28] were located in the eastern half of the excavation. Pit [25] contained the remnants of a Middle Bronze Age urn. The pit was oval in plan, with a 1.15m long, 0.88m width and a 0.33m depth. It had steep sides and a raised central area with slightly deeper eastern and western sides. Included within the fill were a number of heavily burnt, discoloured and fractured granite stones. There was no sign of *in situ* burning or reddening of the natural clay in to which the pit had been cut, implying that they represent material introduced to the pit. Charcoal from the main fill [26] of pit [25] has been radiocarbon

dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1411-1263 cal BC), making it contemporary with the pottery. Pit [28] had an approximately circular plan with a 0.70m diameter, steep sides and a 0.19m depth. The fill contained deposits of charcoal and burnt stones, including a single larger flat but unmodified stone at the base.

Ditch [15] ran approximately north to south across the excavation area, had a maximum 0.90m width and a 0.50m depth. It represents the westernmost of two near parallel ditches. It had three slots excavated through it (A, B and C) (from south to north). Slot C was particularly long, to make up for the lack of slots excavated at its far northern end due to the vehicle track, which ran up this side of the site. A section drawing was made through each slot, which shows that both its recorded fills ran along the entirety of the excavated length. The more silty basal deposit [18] was formed while the ditch was open and functioning (at least in part) as a drainage ditch. The upper fill ([16]) represents a more rapidly formed deposit, sealed by old plough soil layer [43]. It may have been formed by the gradual collapse or ploughing out of material from a flanking bank, or perhaps from field cultivation running up to the edges of the boundary, which destabilised the adjacent topsoil, quickly filling the disused field system.

Ditch [30] was located 45m to the east of ditch [15], and ran parallel to it. It had thirteen slots excavated across it, named A to M (from north to south). The ditch had a 0.80m width and a 0.50m depth. Ditch slots A, C, G and K had their sections drawn. Slots C and G contained only fill [31], while slots A and K show an additional basal fill ([32]), which was similar to basal fill [18] in ditch [15] and probably produced in the same gradual way. Like fill [16] in ditch [15], main fill [31] was well sealed by old plough soil layer [43]. As the ditch ran south towards ditch [19] it gradually became shallower. Unfortunately topsoil stripping of the car park began in this extreme southeastern corner, at the junction of two ditches, and in consequence was dug too deep. This complicated interpretation and accounts for the apparent 'kink' in the alignment of ditch [30] at this point on the excavation plan. However, selective hand excavation back into the baulk clarified this and it became apparent that the two ditches interconnected to form the corner of a now lost field.

Ditches [15] and [30] both show the same sequence of events. Their basal fills represent fills associated with open, potentially maintained (i.e. cleared) ditches. The much more bulky main fills represent a post-maintenance or possibly a backfilling phase, while the sealing old plough soil represents the total abandonment of the now underlying field pattern. It would seem most likely from Quinnell's pottery report that both these ditches were in the process of filling up during the later Iron Age, with some redeposited Bronze Age material from the surrounding pockets of surviving old land surface ([17], see 5.1.2) and some intrusive later, medieval material. The radiocarbon dating of charcoal found within main fill [31] (of ditch [30]) gave a Bronze Age date (1404-1263 cal BC).

Recorded in the south-eastern corner of the excavation (and in section only) was a deposit ([34]) which was reminiscent of remnant bank material. It is uncertain what this material represents; perhaps a final phase in the clearance and maintenance of the ditch junction. Underlying this mixed and animal disturbed deposit was a very short stretch of what appeared to be a gully aligned north to south. However it did not extend further along the western edge of ditch [30] and might in fact simply represent a particularly well defined animal burrow with upcast.

Ditch [19] ran east to west across approximately the eastern third of the southern edge of the car park excavation. Unlike ditches [15] and [30], ditch [19] showed signs of recutting, repairs or a slight shift in alignment. It had seven separate slots excavated through it, termed A to G (in order of their excavation). Slots A, C, D and E had their sections drawn

and all show two fills. The basal fill ([33]) consisted of a very fine silty clay, while the upper fill ([20]) was coarser grained and contained much more in the way of stones and artefacts. As with the other ditches, ditch [19] was well sealed beneath old plough soil layer [43] and would appear to contain basal silts associated with its functioning as a field boundary drainage ditch. The upper fill seems to have been formed more rapidly and represents the bulk of the volume of the ditch fill (see comments above) for ditch [15] and [30]).

Associated with ditch [19] were contexts [35], [36], [37], [38], [39] and [40]. Context [40] represents a 'gully', which seems to have run sporadically along the immediate southern side of ditch [19]. One segment of it ran east from slot G and through D (continuing on towards the east, but not reaching slot F. This section of it contained lower fill [37] which was noted as being a stony, gritty clay-silt, while upper fill [39] was more loamy in character and merged in part with [20]. This particular section of the gully is further complicated by the presence of deposit [38] located between lower ditch fill [33] and gully [40]. Context [38] has been interpreted as possibly representing an early (perhaps the earliest) fill of ditch [19], prior to a re-cutting of the ditch and the subsequent formation of basal deposit [33].

Located further to the east, in the extreme south-eastern corner of the excavation was a further probable stretch of gully, which almost certainly represents a continuation of gully [40]. It was not assigned a separate cut number (because of this supposition). The lower deposit ([36]) was again gritty and stony (much like context [37]), and the upper fill ([35]) was a sticky, loamy deposit - again its loam content suggesting a similarity with context [39]).

Note: Following completion of the car park excavations and the end of the archaeological watching brief for Phase 1, the car park was extended significantly towards the west. This did not undergo any kind of archaeological watching brief or excavation and has almost certainly resulted in the loss of archaeological features, deposits and finds of potentially significant value, in the light of the finds and features located to the immediate east (car park) and south (Haul Road).

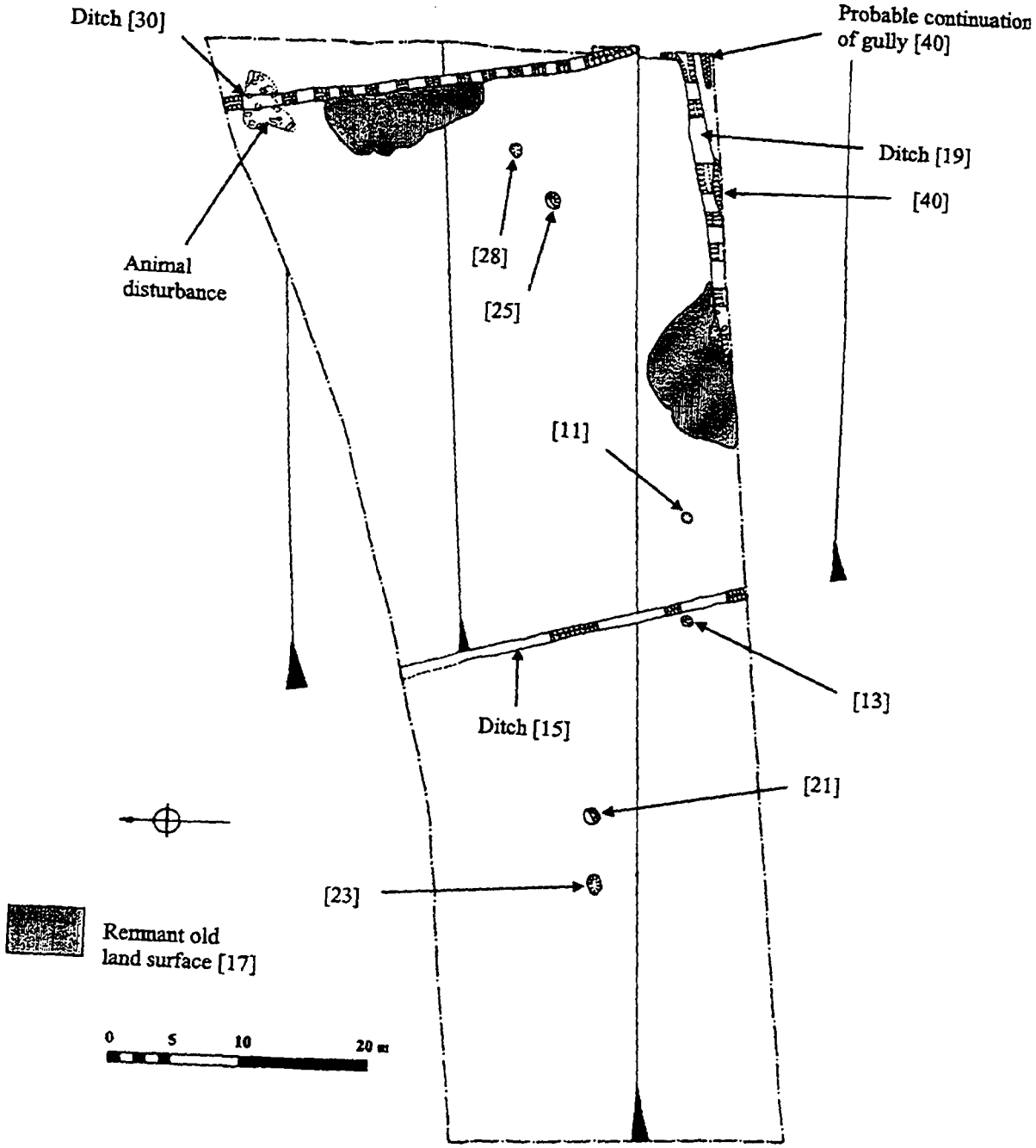


Fig.8 The car park excavation in Field 4, showing all cut features and the remnant old land surface.

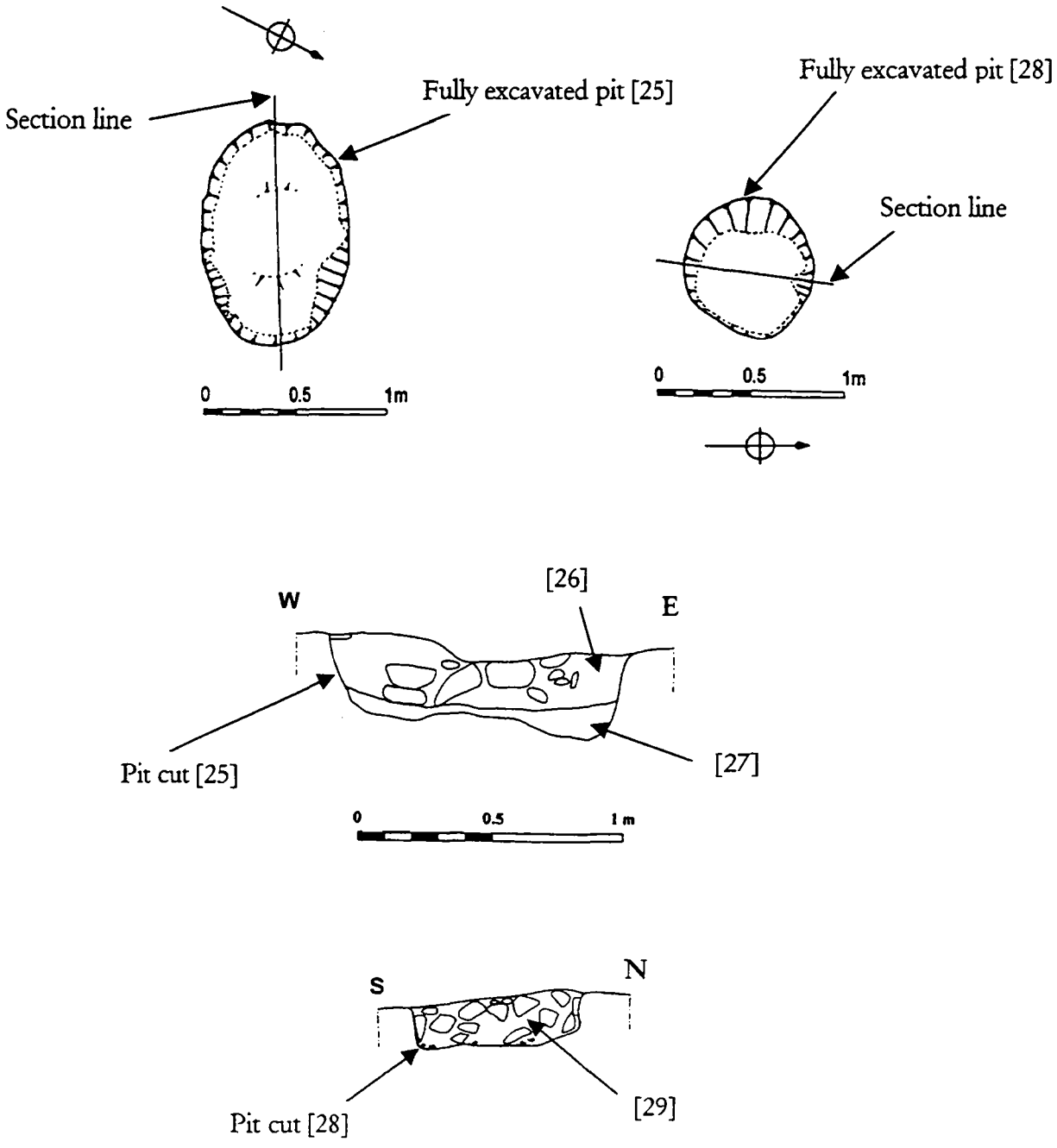


Fig. 9 Plans and sections through Middle Bronze Age pit [25] and adjacent pit.

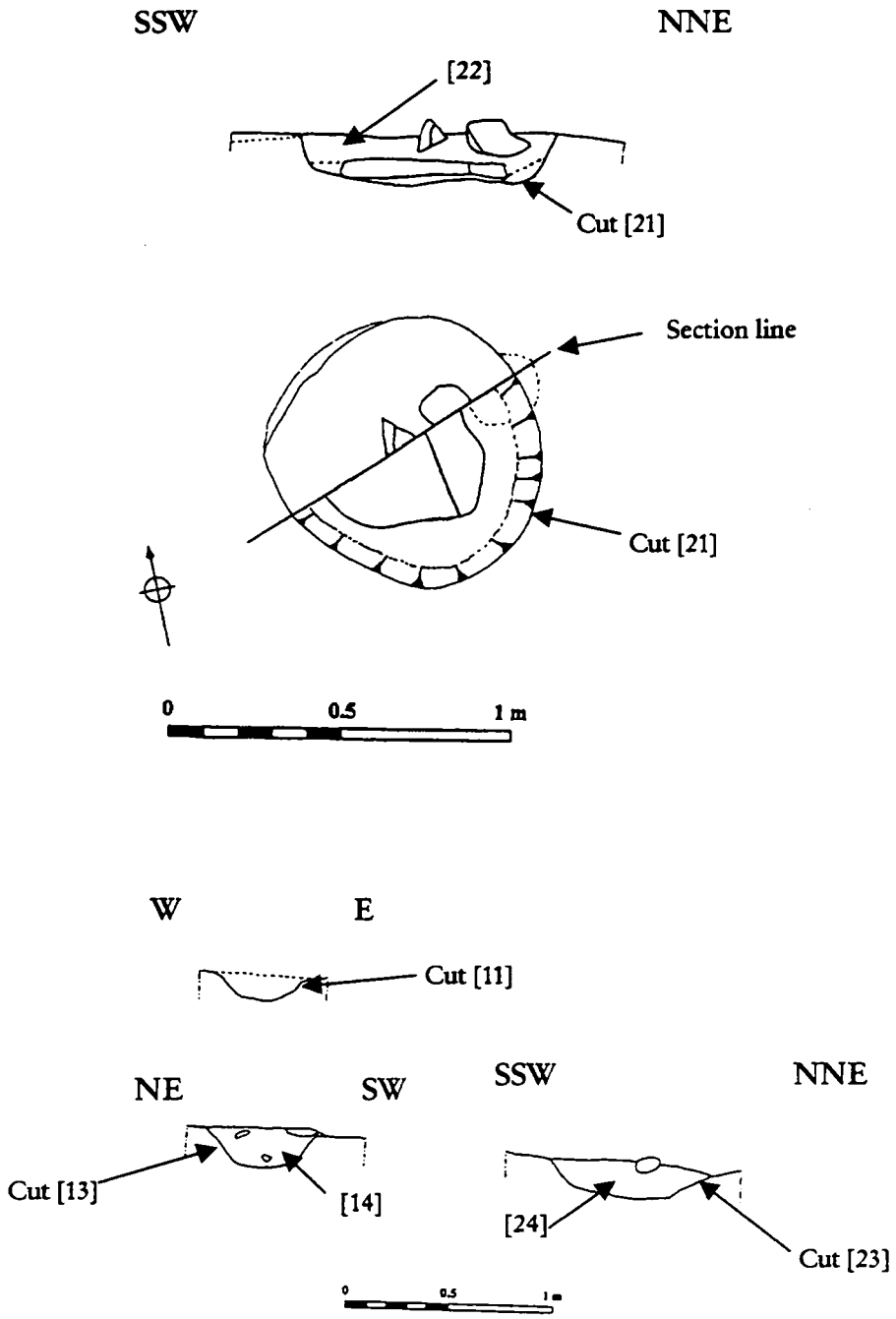


Fig.10 Plan and section drawings through pit/hearth pit cuts [11], [13], [21] and [23].

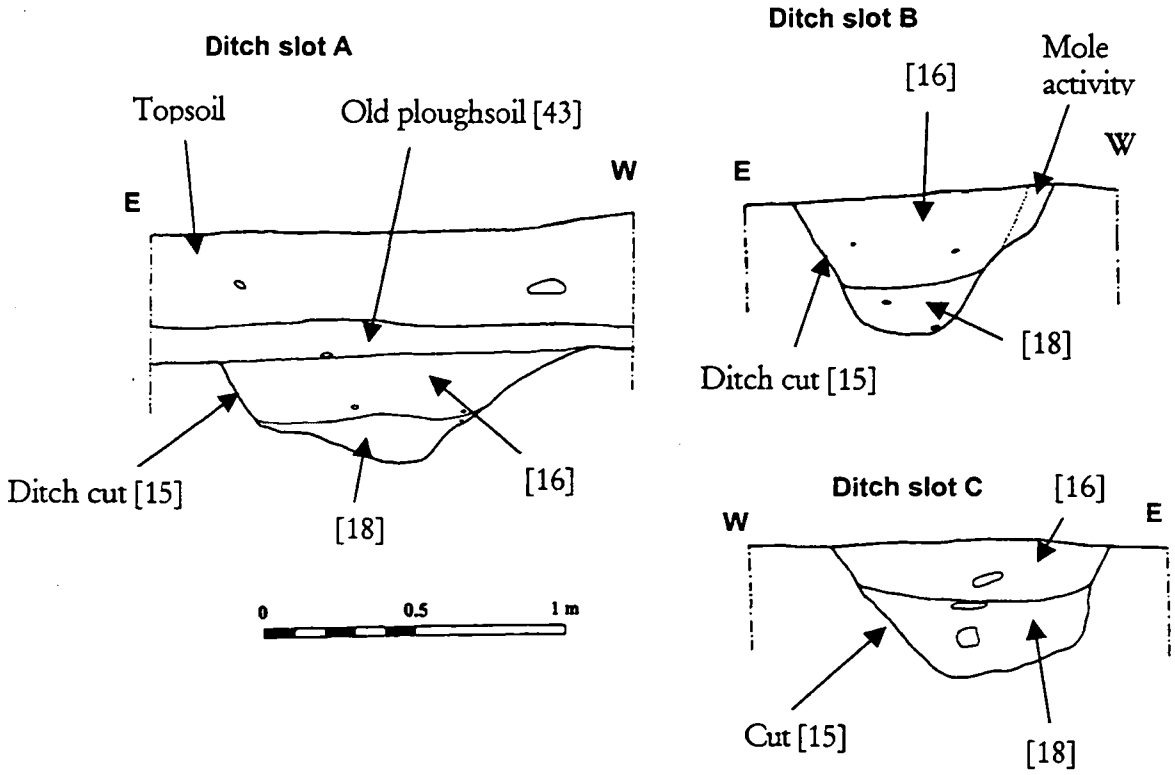


Fig. 11 Recorded sections through ditch slots A, B and C of ditch cut [15]

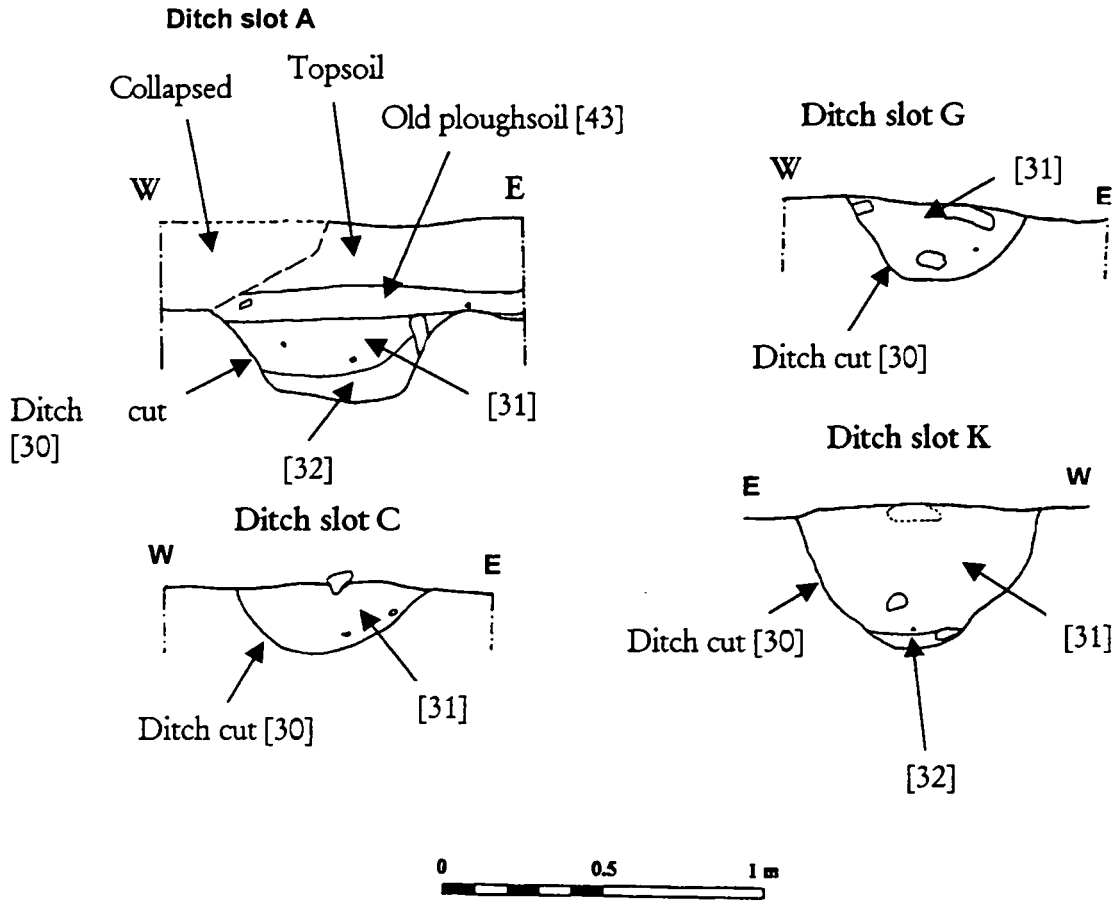


Fig. 12 Selected recorded sections through ditch slots A, C, G and K of ditch cut [30].

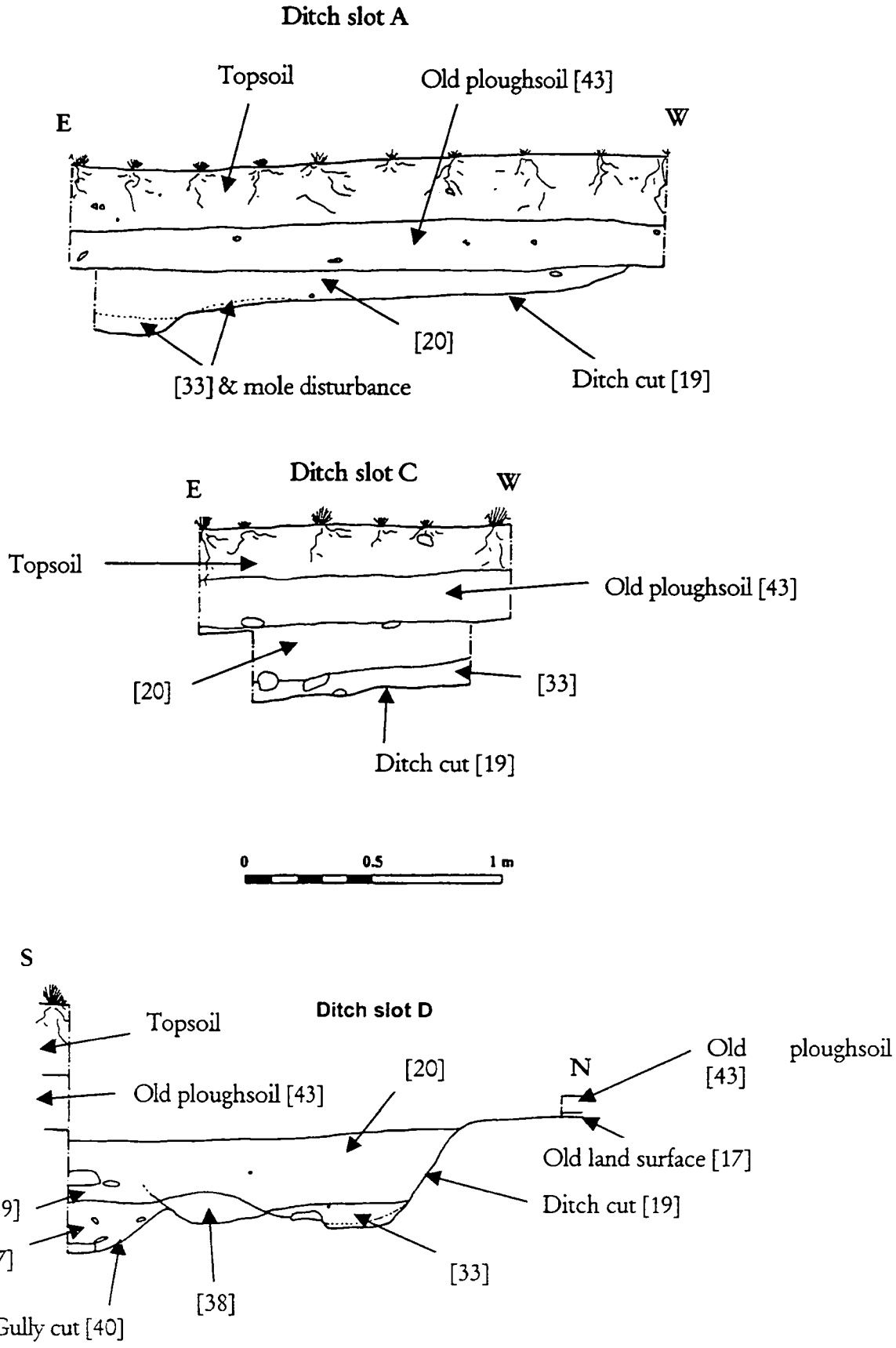
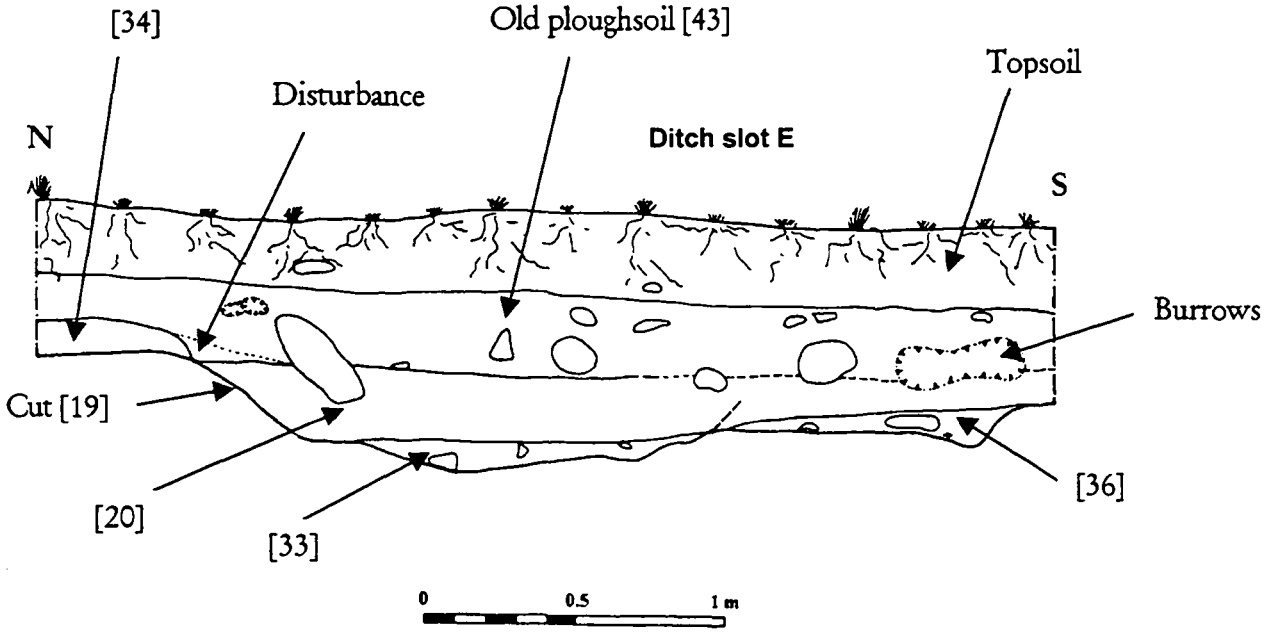
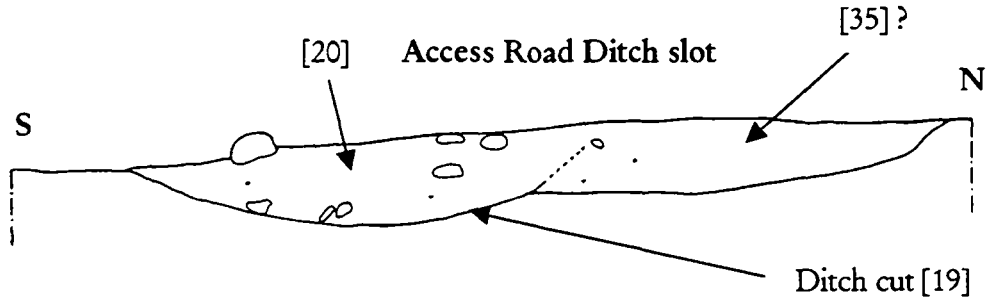


Fig.13 Selected section drawings through ditch slots A, C and D of ditch cut [19].





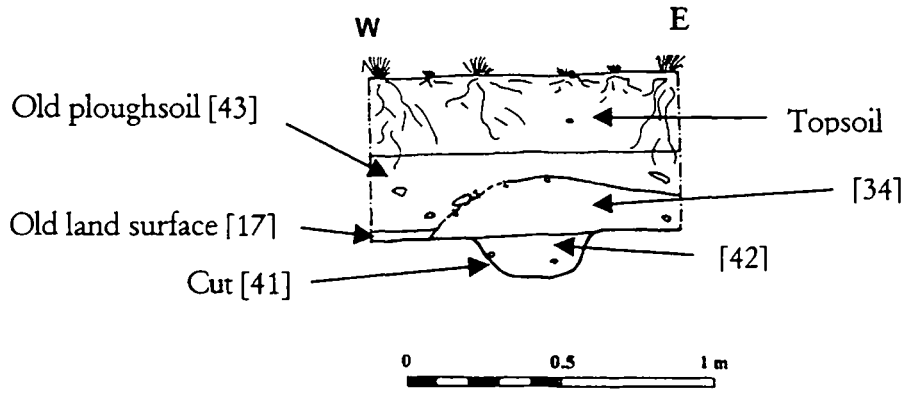


Fig. 14 Sections showing the two eastern slots recorded through ditch cut [19] (including the Access Road slot) and embankment material [34] (also shown in ditch [19] slot E).

5.4.2 Field 4, Access Road (Fig.14)

Running through the eastern side of field 4 was the 6.00m wide, topsoil stripped access road. In the northern portion (in Field 4) stony deposit [45] was located. It was later than the pits and ditches recorded in the car park excavation and was partially contained within old plough soil [43] rather than sealed by it as the ditches were. It did not appear to have any real structure, coherent pattern, or associated cut features. It may represent a boundary removal pile, formed by the deliberate clearance away of a stony boundary structure. None of the earlier ditches contained clear evidence for the stony upcast that must have been produced during their excavation. If these banks had been ploughed out or specifically removed it would seem sensible to separate at least some of the stone from the newly laid out field (either prior to or during its initial cultivation).

Further to the south and directly in line with east to west running ditch [19] (recorded in the car park excavation) was its further extension. A large central slot was excavated through it, and the section drawn. This section clearly shows the continuation of fill [20], but also a continuation of deposit [35] (probable fill of gully [40]) which again appeared to be cut by ditch [19]. The lack of a basal fill for either cut seems to correspond to a widening out of the features themselves. Perhaps subsidence was more rapid in this low-lying portion of the field due to more frequent waterlogging.

Located at the extreme southern end of the access road (in Field 4) was an area of modern disturbance ([46]). A deposit of redeposited yellowish stony clay was recorded as a dump of material, presumably associated with the adjacent college buildings or connected services. It was very close to the extant north-south field boundary and appeared to extend up into the topsoil.

5.4.3 Field 4, Temporary Haul Road (Figs.15 and 16)

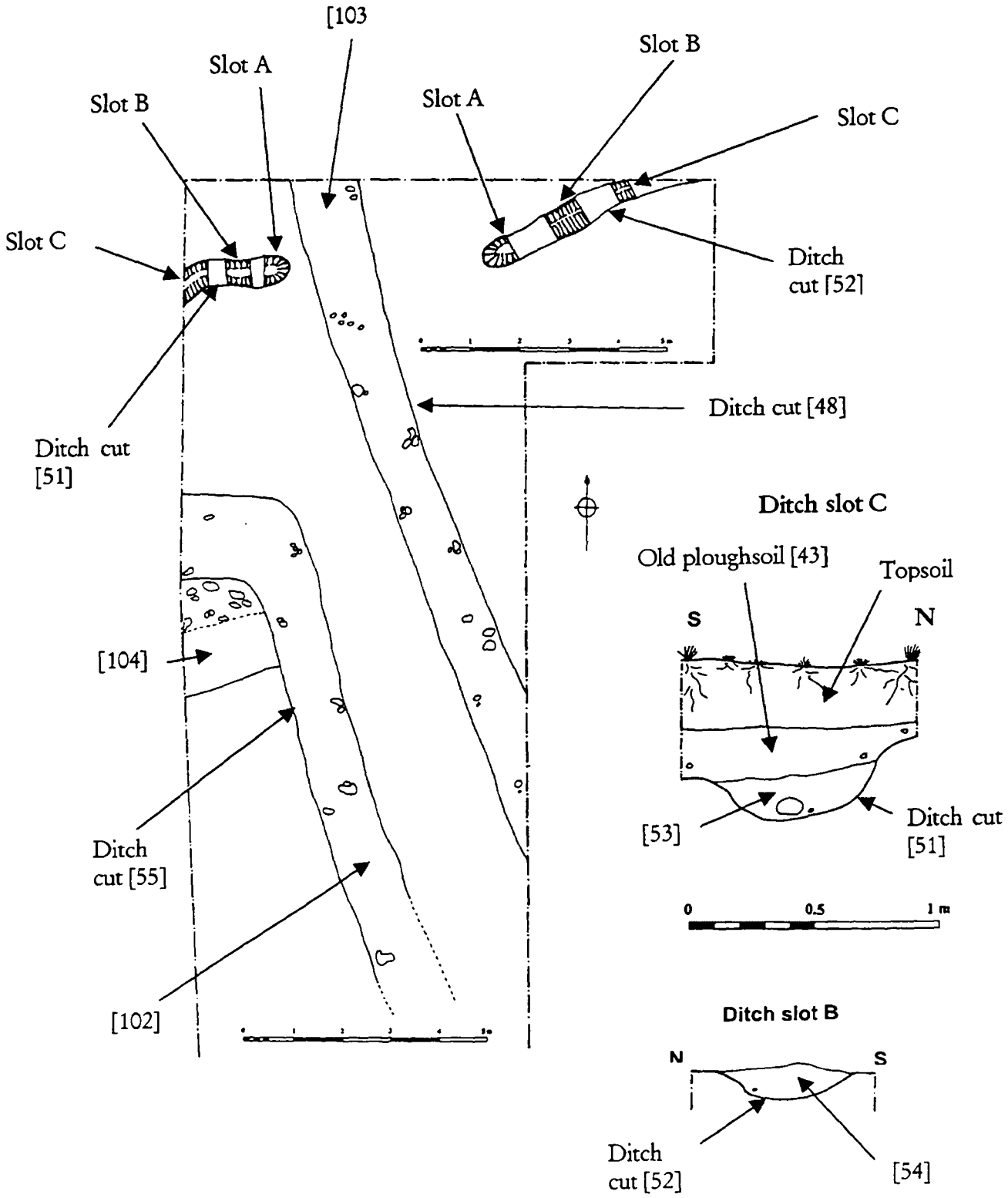
The haul road ran east to west along the southern edge of the car park excavation (with the exception of the area of the works compound). The **eastern Haul Road** produced ditch [47], which ran north to south across the road. [It did not relate to any of the ditches found during the car park excavation]. It is considered likely that it would have linked into ditch [19], either physically or via a field entrance. Certainly there was nothing to suggest that the two ditches were significantly different in date. The junction between ditches [47] and [19] would have formed the northeastern corner of a now lost field. Two slots (slots A and B - from south to north) were excavated and had their sections drawn. These show basal deposit [50], a silty clay, and the main upper fill ([49]). The sections show that the ditch appeared to become more complex (and broader) as it approached ditch [19]. Not only is its profile and the number and development of its fills very similar to the three ditches recorded in the car park excavation, but it was also sealed by old plough soil [43], meaning that all had fallen completely out of use by the time that layer [43] was produced.

The **western Haul Road** produced four separate ditches; two were later, larger and contemporary, and the other two were smaller, more ephemeral, earlier and clearly contemporary. The two earliest ditches ran west southwest to east northeast and had a central 4.0m wide opening or entranceway between them. The western one, [51], had three slots excavated through it (A, B and C from east to west). It had a 0.60m width and a 0.20m depth, concave sides and a sloped base. The western section of slot C, at its junction with the edge of the excavation was drawn. It shows a shallow gully-like ditch with a single fill, sealed by old plough soil layer [43] (which was recorded across the Field 4 excavations). Ditch [52], located 4.00m to the east of the terminal of ditch [51], again had three slots excavated through it (A, B and C from west to east). Slot B was drawn in section and shows an even more ephemeral profile. Ditch [52] had a width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.15m.

The terminals of both ditches were excavated but no evidence for posthole-settings associated with a gateway entrance was found. Similarly no evidence for stone settings was seen. It is unfortunate that the visible length of each ditch seen was short and that a fuller picture of their alignment or plan is not known. They may well be slightly arced in plan, and do not seem to follow the same general pattern in terms of alignment and pattern seen in the car park excavation or on the geophysical survey in this part of the site. Similarly their shallow depth and 'wobbly' appearance gives the impression that they are different from the car park examples. This observation would suggest one of two likely options, either that they are of a different date, i.e. markedly earlier, or that they served a different function. It is likely that both options apply.

Ditches [48] and [55] were quite different again from those seen in the car park. Unlike [51]/[52] these ditches were not clearly sealed by old ploughsoil [43]. Their fills were very similar implying broad contemporaniety. They are much later in design and run closely parallel to each other for their southern length. However, the westernmost ditch ([55]) then diverts west to form a near right-angled turn, which is mirrored by an additional east to west running ditch [104]. These two ditches represent the northeastern corner of field number 143 on the c1840 Tithe Map, Flow Pit Field. The northern extension of boundary ditch [48] is not, however, shown on the Tithe Map. A leat shown on the Tithe Map, which fed in to Flow Pit Field, is shown in this approximate area, but was probably beyond the stripped areas.

A residual sherd of Bronze Age pottery was found in ditch [48] (P9, section 10).



Fug. 15 Plan showing the western end of the temporary Haul Road, plus section drawings through the two earliest features [51] and [52].

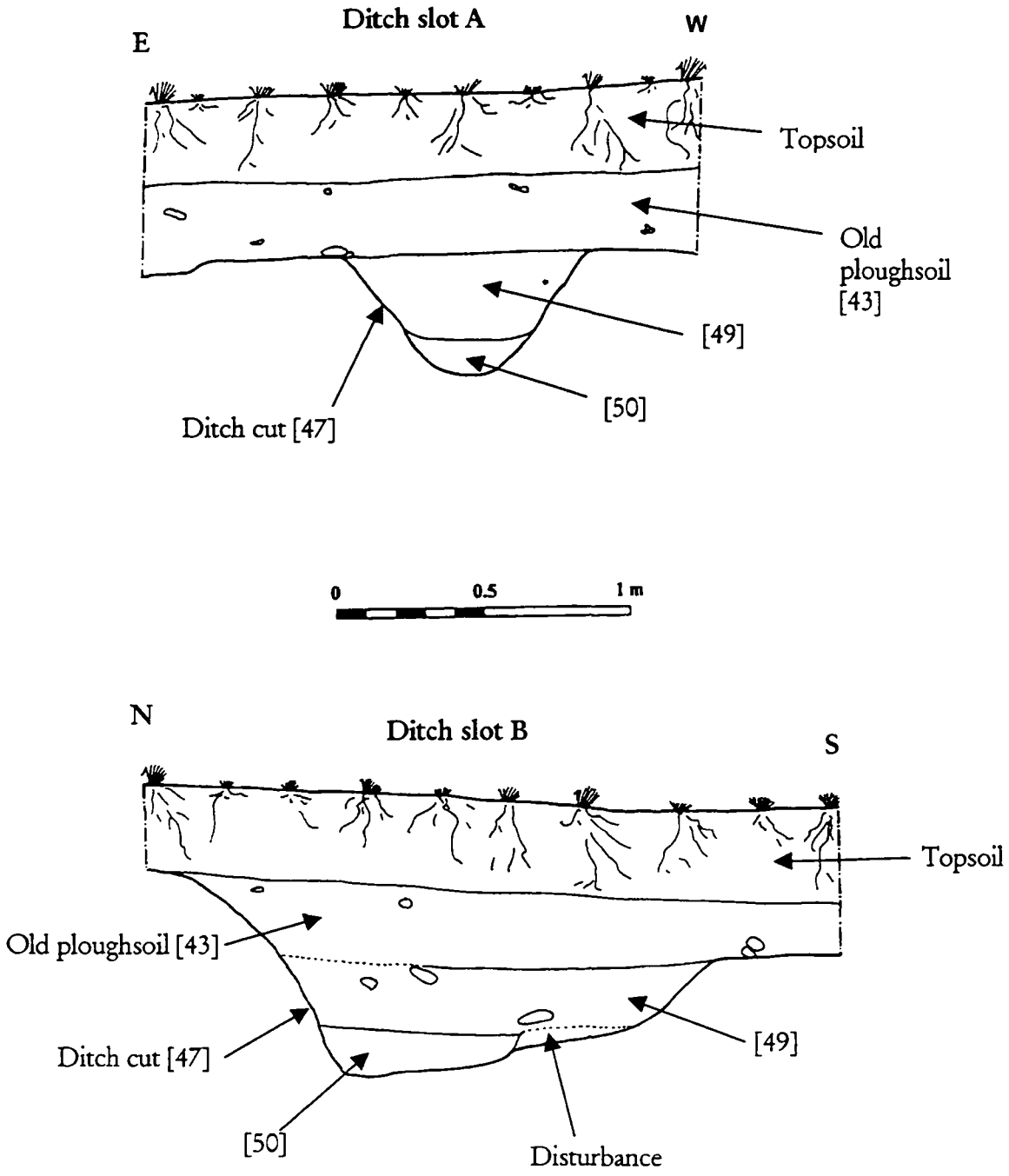


Fig. 16 Recorded section drawings through ditch cut [47] located in the eastern half of the temporary Haul Road.

5.4.4 Field 4, Concluding comments

Field 4 has produced a significant series of features, which suggest at least four distinct phases of activity.

Neolithic

The earliest known feature is hearth pit [21], radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period.

Middle Bronze Age

Pit [25] produced diagnostically Middle Bronze Age pottery and a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date. In addition to these two pits were four others, which are likely to fall within the same date range. An old land surface, [17], with associated artefacts, is also probably Middle Bronze Age, and a contemporary radiocarbon date from ditch [30] is thought to relate to redeposited Middle Bronze Age material. Ditches [51] and [52] located in the western part of the Haul Road seem more irregular than those to the north east and may also result from earlier prehistoric activity; a Bronze Age sherd was found in medieval or post - medieval ditch [48] in this area.

Iron Age

Of this phase are all of the linear and frequently deeper ditches located in the car park excavation (ditches [15], [30] and [19] plus associated gullies) and ditch [47] (located in the eastern side of the Haul Road). These ditches give the impression of a grid like layout with an approximate 45.0m east to west field width. It is considered likely that these ditches date to the Iron Age – they would certainly seem to have been rapidly silting up during the latter part of this period. Unstratified Romano-British sherds from Field 4 may suggest that the field system continued in use.

Medieval and later

The old ploughsoil [43] is thought to have developed during the medieval and post-medieval periods; it overlies the earlier, Iron Age, field pattern. Ditches [48], [55] and [104] all relate to the post-medieval field pattern, which may be of medieval origin.

5.5 Excavation results, Field 7

Field 7 is more obviously located on a projecting plateau overlooking the Fal estuary due to the lack of substantial tree-lined boundaries impinging on the view (Fig.6). The geophysical survey has shown a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies just beyond the eastern limits of the Phase 1 Access Road topsoil stripping. These have been interpreted as representing a late prehistoric enclosure and ditched field boundaries. It is probable that the geophysical survey has only picked up the more major features (in terms of scale) and that many of the more ephemeral features did not register in the readings. It should additionally be noted that the features shown need not necessarily all relate to each other, and that some of them may belong to different periods and types of activity. No sign of these sub-surface remains could be seen in the surface profile of the field, implying that they are sealed beneath the current ploughsoil

Field 7 had had its daffodil bulb crop harvested some time prior to the start of the archaeological watching brief. Denser weed growth existed than that seen across Field 4, and as a result field walking was not attempted. Occasional pieces of pottery and flint were collected despite this, but it seemed that this scatter was not of the same density as that seen in Field 4.

However, removed topsoil in this field was stored alongside most of the topsoil stripped areas, allowing artefacts to be collected and broadly attributed to western parts of the field. The most notable element within the assemblage was the considerable number of tiny, nodular flint knapping waste pieces (or debitage), indicating the presence of a distinct and Neolithic flint knapping floor in the soil stripped from the Access Road and the 'L' shaped trench.

The finds from this field were almost without exception collected via topsoil stripping and the subsequent walking backwards and forwards across the spoil heaps and stripped subsoil surfaces.

5.5.1 Field 7, Access Road (Figs.17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 41 and 42)

In Field 7 the access road arcs round to the east on a broadly north to south alignment across the southwestern side of the field. It produced an unexpected concentration of pits, postholes and stakeholes (primarily in the central area), plus a slightly curvilinear stretch of ditch at the northern end. In addition a number of ephemeral pockets of probable old land surface were recorded along much of the length of the Access Road (see 5.1.2).

Ditch [76] ran on a broadly north to south alignment. It was slightly curvilinear in plan and terminated 2.00m from the eastern edge of the Access Road. Six slots were excavated through it (termed A-F from east to west). Four of these slots (A, C, E and F) had their sections drawn. These clearly show the ditch dropping down towards the west, away from its terminal (slot A). As with ditches [51] and [52] (seen at the western end of the Haul Road) the terminal slot showed no sign of either a posthole or stone packing associated with the southern side of the potential entrance that it formed. Unfortunately an opposing ditch was not revealed in the Access Road excavation.

One of the most notable characteristics of this ditch was the very compact nature of the majority of its two fills and the very stony character of upper fill ([77]). Context [77] was particularly clear in the central part of the exposed length (in slots D and E), although the reason for this is uncertain. It gave the impression of having been deliberately tipped in once the decision had been made to abandon use of the ditch. It would seem unlikely that this stony material represents up-cast material formed when the ditch was cut since the stone appeared much too concentrated, also the pieces were fairly large (not like those seen in the ditch sides). Subsequently this deposit of stones became sealed beneath old plough soil [107] (see western-most ditch slot F), and a Neolithic radiocarbon date (3907-3707 cal BC) was attained from charcoal within it [77], together with a possibly Neolithic shred (P1, section 10).

The distinctive fill in relation to other ditches seen during Phase 1a and 1b might suggest that the radiocarbon date does indeed reflect a Neolithic phase to this ditch. If so it would complement the relatively dense Neolithic knapping floor scatter found concentrated around the northern part of the Access Road and the 'L' shaped trench within Field 7.

Possibly contained or bounded by ditch [76] was a series of small, truncated pits or postholes, deeper postholes and a stakehole alignment. They do not form an easily identifiable pattern, and as such their interpretation (and phasing) is difficult. It is considered likely that they represent more than one phase - primarily on the basis of their fills. Similarly it is possible that they vary in terms of original function -based on their

different profiles. The majority of the eighteen pits or postholes are centrally located, with the exception of three located slightly to the north and a further four located slightly to the south of the main concentration. The stakehole alignment is contained within the central spread.

Five probable postholes contained a notably dark fill, which was almost indistinguishable from old plough soil layer [107] (perhaps even with some intermixing of the topsoil). Postholes [56], [58], [62], [64] and [70] as a result appear to be late and contemporary with each other. All contained a single dark brown or dark grey-brown clay-loam. With the exception of feature [70] (fill [71]) the fills were relatively loose and frequently contained a notably stony element. In posthole [56] this stone content was clearly identifiable as post-packing. Significantly this projected up into old plough soil [107]. The section drawings for both postholes [56] and [58] strongly suggest that they were cut through layer [107], implying a late date for this group of features. A post-medieval sherd was recovered from [62].

In terms of their dimensions, diameters varied from 0.40 to 0.70m and depths varied from 0.16 to 0.30m deep. The sides were fairly steeply cut and basal profiles varied from flat to concave to near pointed (in the case of posthole [56]). Spatially they were all located within the central concentration of pit and posthole features. They do not form a clearly visible pattern but could broadly be described as running north-west to south-east (in an arcing) diagonal line across the Access Road (although the position of posthole [56] would suggest that their positioning is more complex). One explanation might be an agricultural or livestock related function. Certainly they would not seem to relate to a domestic function of medieval or post medieval date based on the archaeological features or finds.

The majority of the remaining pits and postholes had a much paler range of fills. They were generally fairly compacted and in some cases appeared to partially merge with the natural clay and clay shillet into which they were cut. A broad division can be made between them. Some were more substantial with near sheer edges and flatter bases. This more substantial group of features included a double posthole setting and the deepest of the posthole features. Others were fairly shallow, with concave or slightly sloping edges, with a variety of basal profiles, including flat, rounded and steeply concave.

The more substantial cuts were numbered (from shallowest to deepest) [90], [92], [74], [78], [82], [66] and [80]. Depths ranged from 0.12m to 0.70m and diameters varied from 0.25m (which was significantly smaller than the others) to 0.75m (in the case of the only oval, sloped feature, cut [90]). In terms of positioning, the majority of these features were located along the western periphery of the Access Road excavation. However, they do not form any kind of clear patterning suggestive of either structural remains or clear linear/curvilinear alignments.

The three southernmost features within this group include both the deepest posthole ([80]) and the only double posthole setting ([82] and [92]). They are only 1.50m apart, which would suggest that they might not only be contemporary but also related in function. Since no other features were clearly associated with them it is difficult to interpret their likely function. It is possible that they relate to a former doorway or reinforced entranceway, or perhaps they reflect a weight bearing function associated with the centre or the corners of a post-supported structure. The remnant survival of the old land surface ([97]) strongly suggests that the degree of truncation has been fairly minimal in the case of these pale filled features and that cut features in the vicinity are unlikely to have been significantly shortened. This means that if the postholes are structurally associated, then a proportion of the structural supporting mechanism must have been very shallow or supported on banked material of stone (turf, daub etc). However, no sign of this was found and no encircling

drip gullies, foundation trenches, encircling or defining ditches, or surviving floor surfaces were revealed.

The much more shallow and ephemeral pitted features (cut contexts [84], [60], [86], [72], [88] and [99] - listed in order from shallowest to deepest) are again spread along the length of the Access Road excavation and do not form any coherent plan. They range in depth from 0.07 to 0.12m deep and have diameters that range between 0.30 and 0.70m. Pit [99] had the largest diameter and was the only feature to be notably associated with a crescentic arc of heat-reddened clay located around its southern edge. Since the red coloration extended for 0.11m into the natural clay, this means that a very intense and concentrated episode of burning must have taken place. The burning was visible as a red line running across and up the sides of the pit which implies that it was not a simple hearth pit. It may be that the burning has only occurred where there was not a hearthstone - the northern side being protected from the most intense heat- although such a hearthstone was not found.

On the basis of the frequently indistinct fill ([96]) of the twenty-five stakeholes (cuts [95]) it is considered likely that they may be contemporary with some of the paler filled pits/postholes. It is possible that these pale and compacted features relate to Neolithic activity based on the similarity of their pale, compacted fills to that of ditch fill [77], which has been radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period. Unlike the pit and posthole features, the stakeholes can clearly be seen to be associated and contemporary. They form a very clear and densely spaced northeast to southwest alignment. The majority appeared too small to have been individually excavated and it is considered most likely that they represent a line of wooden stakes pushed into the ground in close succession. The line is at its most coherent for the eastern 3.00m of its 4.50m length and includes twelve of the total number of deeper and narrower stakeholes. The stakehole diameters ranged from 0.08 to 0.16m, and depths varied from 0.08 to 0.20m along the length of the alignment. The western side of the alignment tended to contain the larger and superficially more haphazardly spaced holes, although unfortunately some burrowing was focussed around this end of the line.

Interpretation of this alignment is difficult since no other obviously related, or indeed similar, features were located during the excavations. It would seem most likely that they represent one side (or end) of a structure due to their very close spacing (particularly at the eastern end). The lack of associated surfaces or residual finds which might suggest domestic activity could simply be a reflection of early truncation caused when old plough soil [107] was created. Alternatively it could imply more of an agricultural context, for example that of an animal shelter or a fence line (although it would seem unlikely that a fence would have stood in isolation).

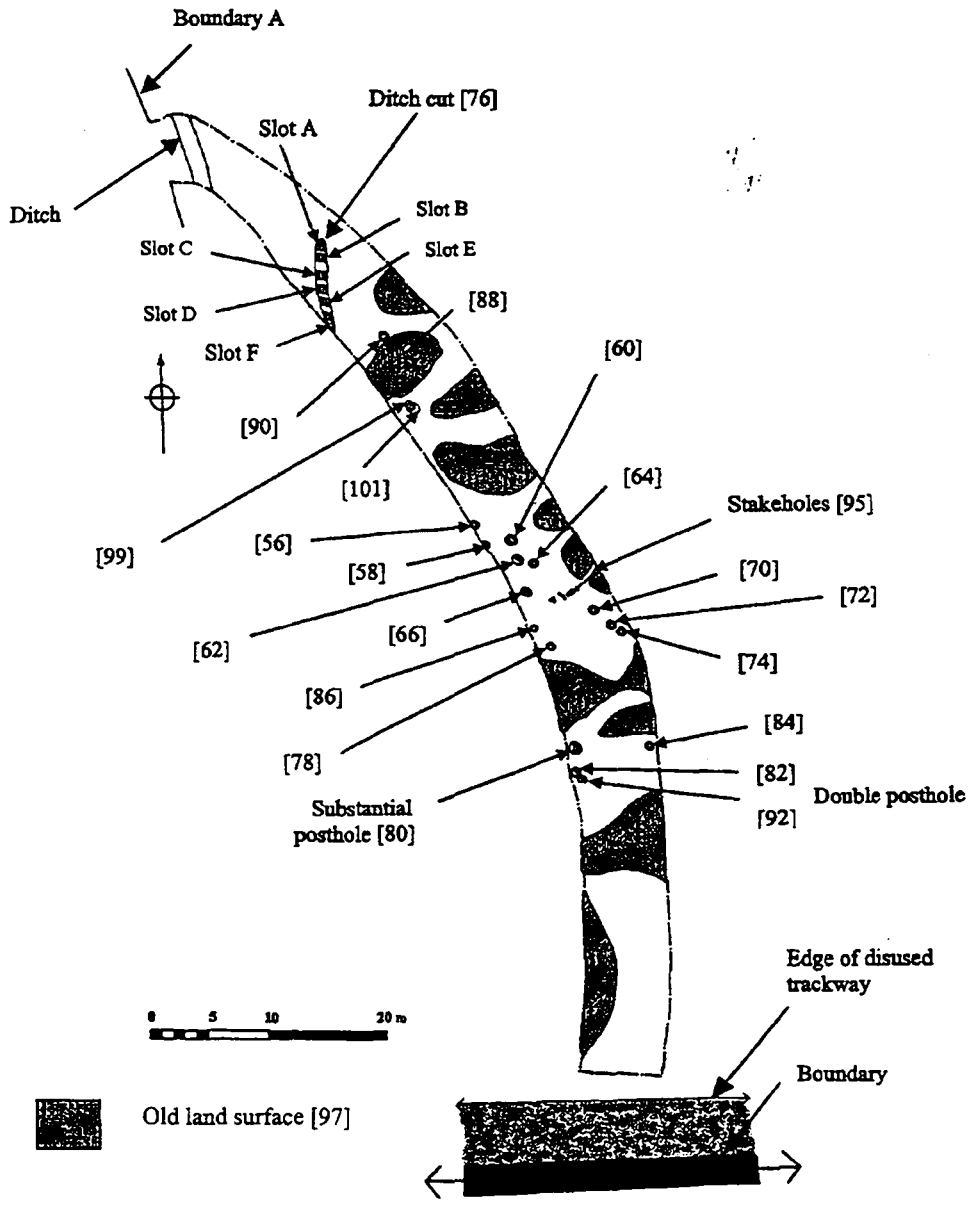


Fig. 17 Plan showing the Access Road excavated features located in Field 7.

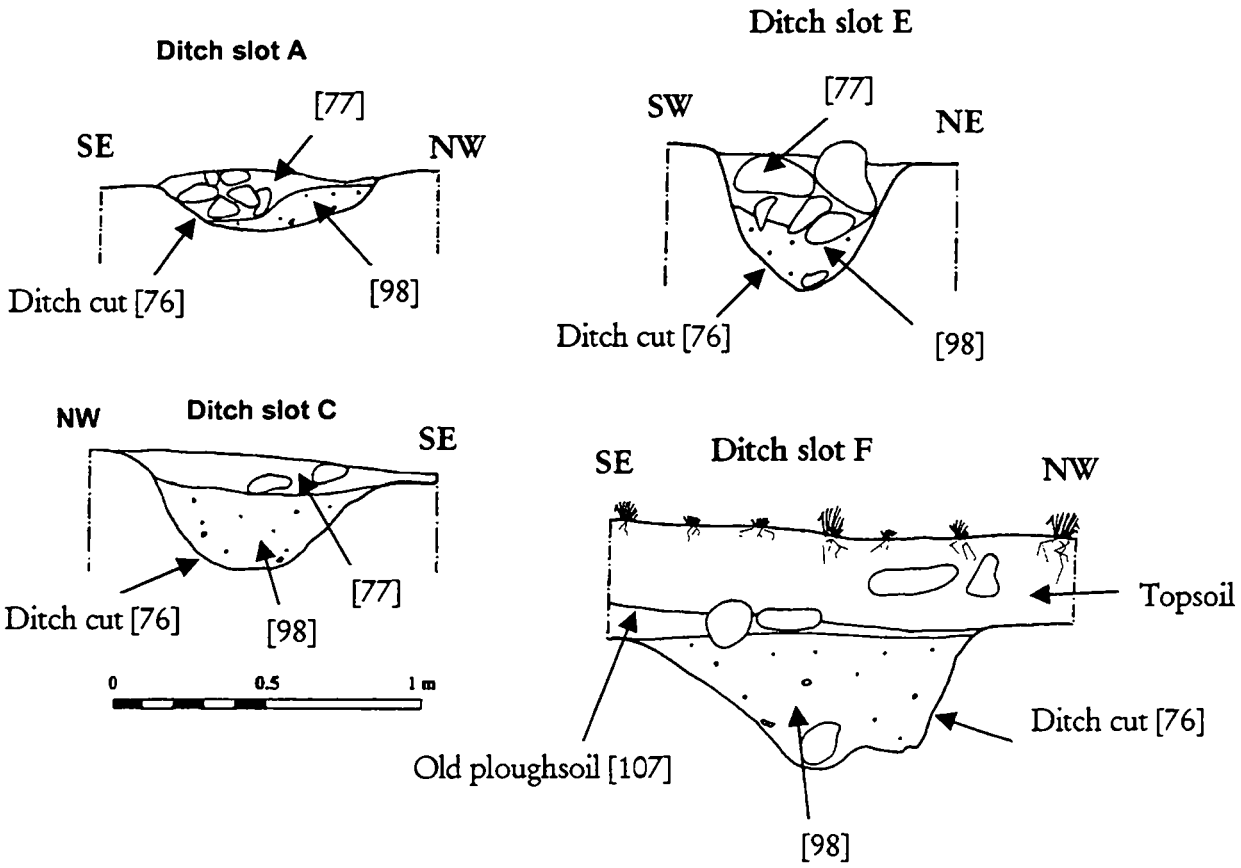


Fig. 18 Recorded section drawings through ditch [76], slots A, C, E and F.

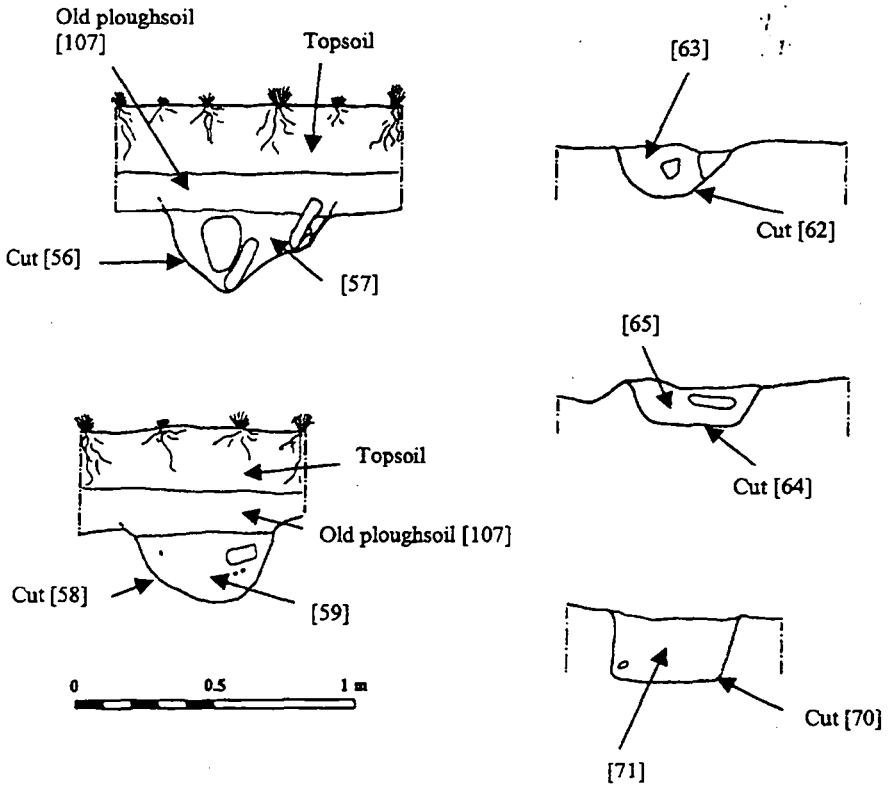


Fig. 19 Recorded sections drawn through the 'darkest' pit/posthole features [56], [58], [62], [64] and [70].

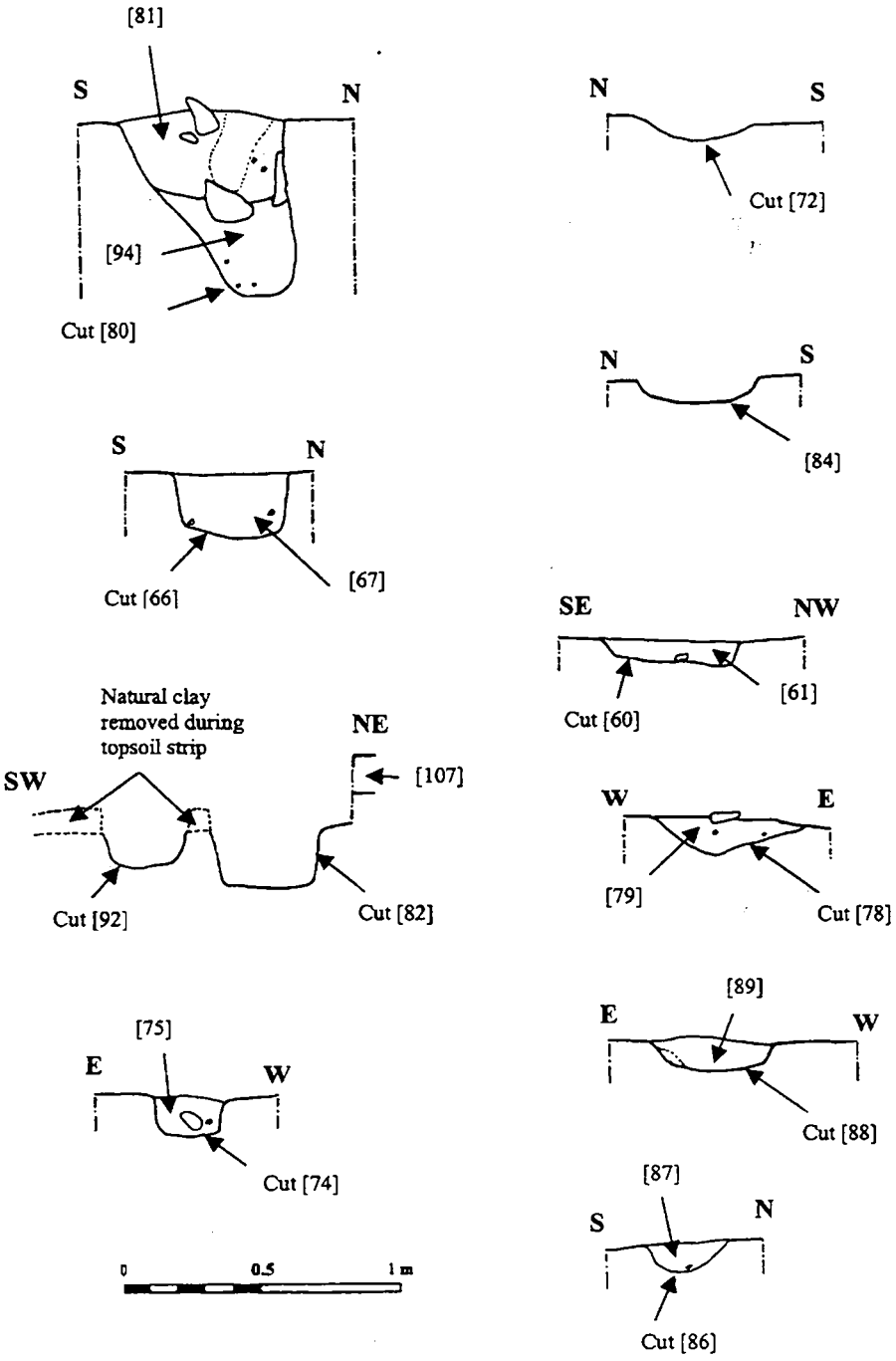


Fig.20 Recorded section and profile drawings through pit/posthole features [80], [72], [66], [84], [92], [82], [60], [78], [74], [88] and [86].

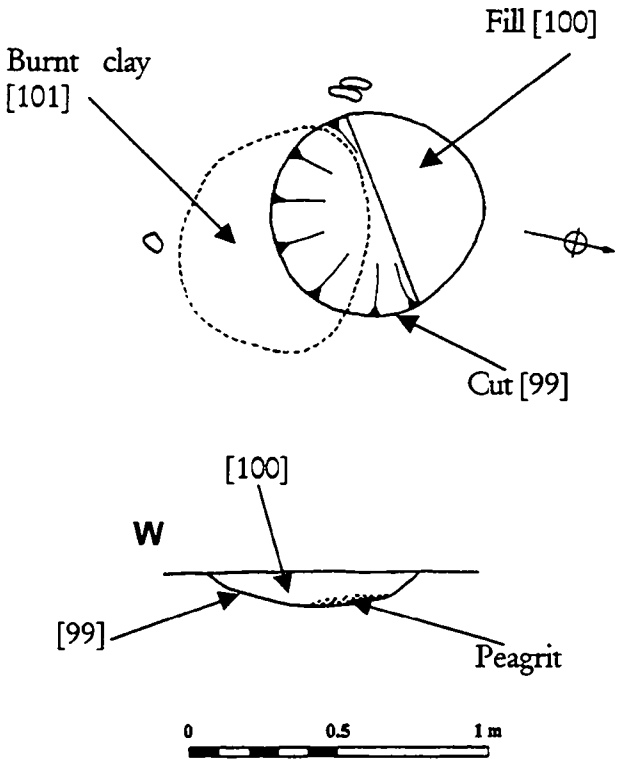


Fig. 21 Plan and section showing pit cut [99] and burnt clay [101].

Field 7, 'L' shaped trench (Fig.22)

The 'L' shaped trench was located to the immediate north of the Access Road in Field 7. It produced a probable pit near the central bend and a ditch at the southern end of the north-south arm. The trench additionally produced a very pronounced Neolithic scatter of flint debitage (or knapping waste) associated with the old land surface, disturbed during topsoil stripping of the trench.

Pit [10] was located on the edge of the trench. Only a 0.40m portion of it extended out (eastwards) into the trench itself. In plan it had a 1.20m width and a 0.40m depth. It had steep sides and a near flat base where visible, and was filled with [44]. Fill [44] was very similar in appearance to the current top/plough soil and contained a number of clay pipe fragments, suggesting a post-medieval date.

Located at the southern end of the trench was a single ditch ([7]) which had two slots excavated through it. Slot A was excavated across the central part of the exposed ditch, while slot B was positioned at its northern end and shows the ditch and its two fills to be securely sealed beneath old plough soil layer [107] (indicating a probable pre-medieval date). Upper fill [8] was a firm and compacted, slightly gritty context almost certainly naturally produced during the ditch's final phase of silting. It was quite different to the old plough soil located above. This means that the ditch had ceased to exist as a surface feature prior to the creation of [107]. Basal context [9] was a sticky, compact silt, which had formed while the ditch was functioning as an open drainage ditch. Charcoal contained within context [9] has been radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age (169-1cal BC).

Ditch [7] had a north-west to south-east alignment and appeared to narrow as it went south, which might suggest that it was approaching a terminal located between the confines of the trench and the area covered by the geophysical survey. This ditch represents the closest feature seen (during the Phase 1 watching brief) to the enclosure discovered by geophysical survey. Included within its basal fill were two pieces of pottery of possible Iron Age /Romano-British date. These are almost certainly a reflection of the ditch's proximity to the enclosure. It may also suggest that the enclosure and/or associated features and activity have a strong Iron Age element. Unfortunately the pieces were too small for positive specialist identification.

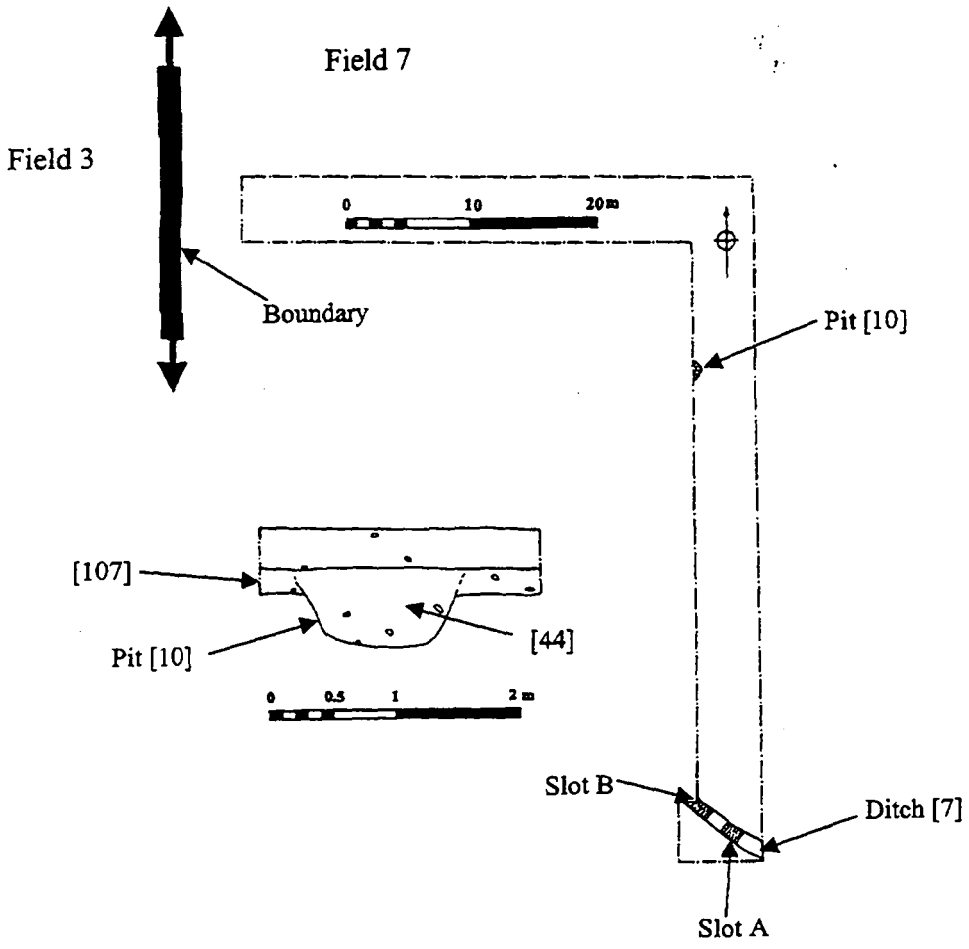


Fig. 22 Plan showing 'L' shaped trench and pit section [10].

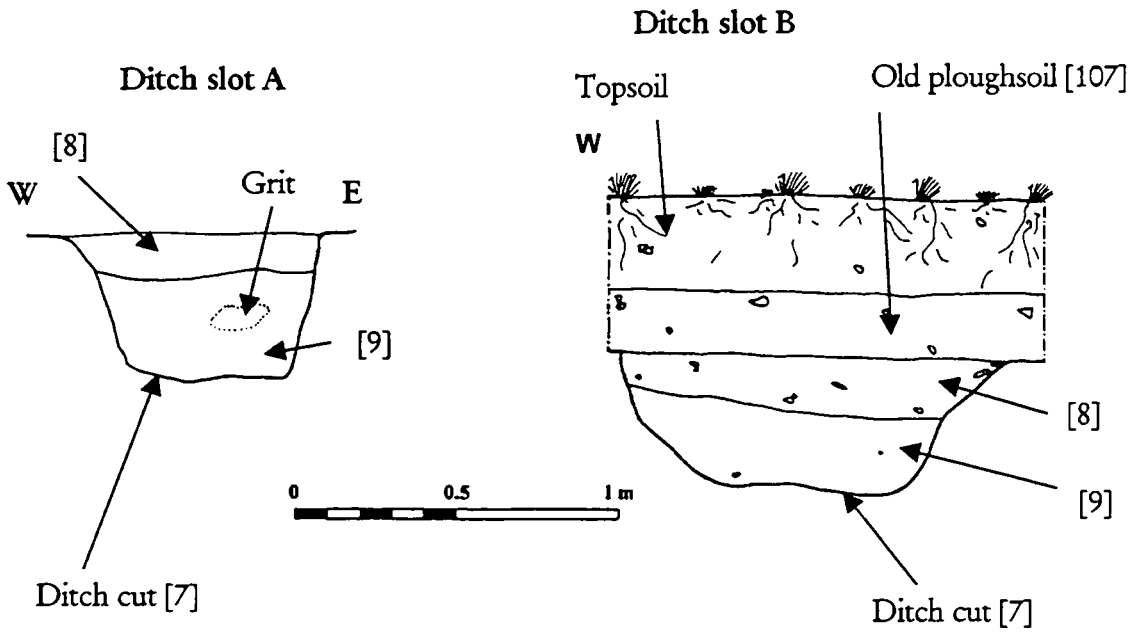


Fig. 23 Recorded section drawings through ditch slots A and B of ditch cut [7], located in the 'L' shaped trench.

Field 7, Concluding comments

Approximately one third of the Access Road in Field 7 had been covered by the geophysical survey prior to topsoil stripping. Interestingly, despite the near blank geophysical results around the stripped area, it is just this part of the project that produced the densest concentration of features found on site. This is of particular significance because it shows that many features sealed beneath the topsoil will not have registered on the geophysical survey results. In this particular instance the reason is likely to be because the features were relatively small pits and postholes. Had they formed a coherent pattern for example a closely spaced linear arrangement or distinct circle and been deeper, they may have been more likely to have registered on the geophysical survey.

No associated floor levels and surfaces, or obvious spreads of artefacts were found during the excavation of the pit and posthole features, to help with their interpretation. If for example, material associated with domestic activity had been found in the immediate proximity (i.e.. domestic pottery, loom weights, quern stone fragments) then it might have been possible to assume that a domestic setting accounted for their presence. Unfortunately this is not the case, and their purpose, function and date is still elusive. Given the date range and the variety of feature types found during archaeological work at Tremough, these features could potentially date to any time in the last c5000 years. Reference has been made within the text above to an apparent difference in date between some of the features on the basis of soil colour, type, degree of compaction etc. which would suggest that these features date to different phases, types or periods of activity. It would seem likely that at least some of the pit/post and stakehole features date to the Neolithic period on the basis of the Neolithic radiocarbon date attained for ditch [76] and the Nodular flint knapping floor focussed to the immediate north. Ditch [7] in the 'L' shaped trench produced an Iron Age radiocarbon date, which would seem to be a reflection of the proximity to the enclosure.

6 Additional college complex watching briefs

6.1 Introduction (Phase 1b)

This section looks at the results of a series of trenches and areas of landscaping examined during both the Phase 1b construction works and subsequent landscaping activity within the college complex itself (Fig.24). These were recorded via a series of short term watching briefs. Measured sketch sections were drawn at 1:20 and occasionally 1:50. The location of each section was then marked on to a base map (scale 1:200) showing the majority of the works (Drawing no. E.102, Revision C) used during fieldwork. Black and white, and colour photography was used to record these works and sections as and when required.

Note: a new set of context numbers starting at [1] was allocated for this Phase 1b set of works. These are clearly differentiated within the lists of contexts at the end of this report. Finds have similarly been kept separate.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 Football pitch – Digital Media Centre (DMC) footprint

Note: This was carried out during the Phase 1a works, but since it falls within the area covered by Phase 1b it has been included at the front of this section.

Located within the western side of what was the football pitch (SW 7705 3479) is the newly constructed DMC (Fig.24). The creation of the football pitch (prior to the construction of the DMC) had involved the quarrying away of the northern and western

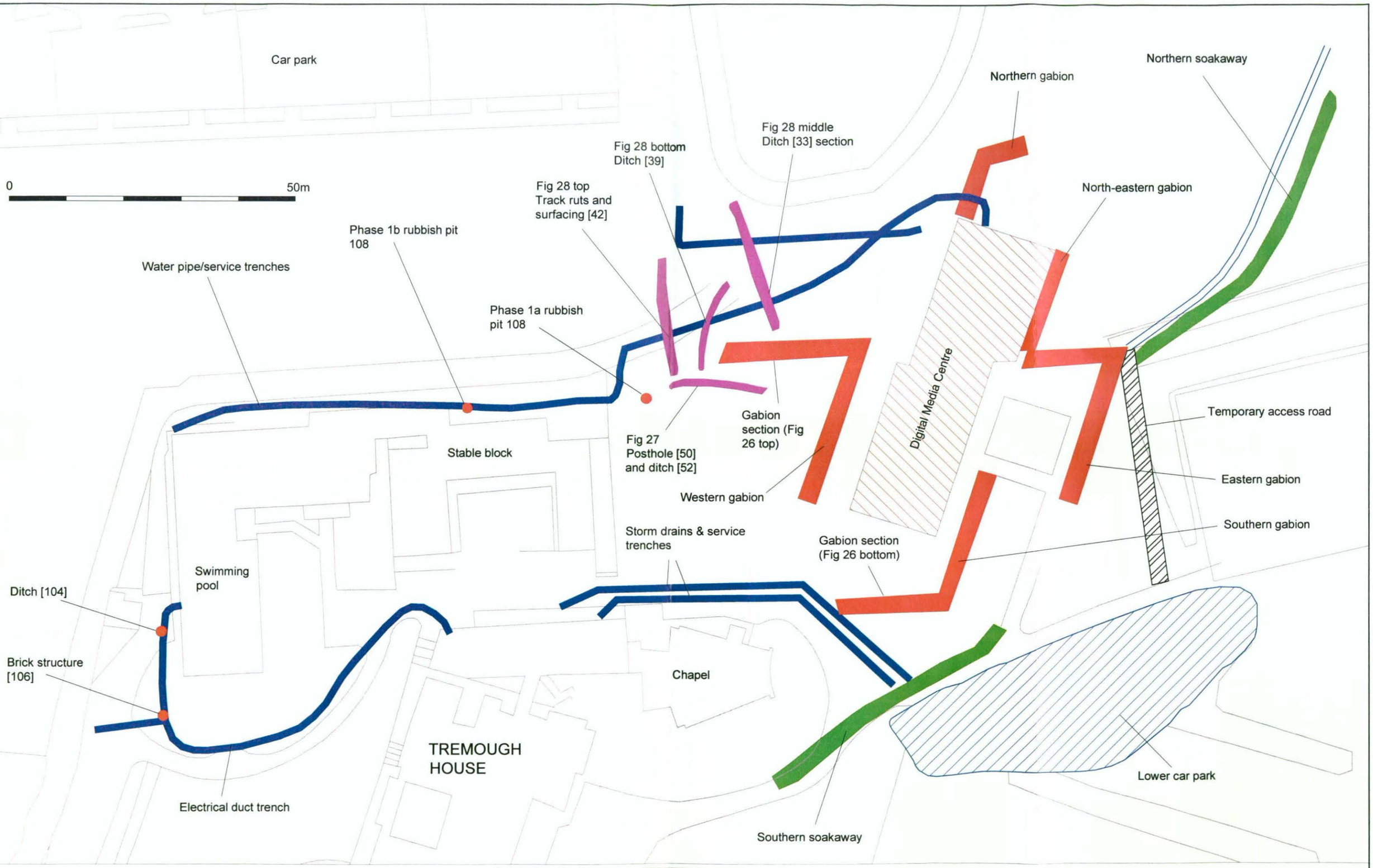


Fig 24 Location plan showing excavated/recorded areas within the existing college complex, including gabion wall foundation trenches, service trenches, the temporary access road, soakaways and lower car park areas.

areas and the building up of the eastern and southern - to create an even playing surface. It is not certain where the thin, redeposited topsoil covering the pitch was from. It may have been the original topsoil stripped off prior to the cutting away of the bedrock or it may have been transported in from elsewhere. The near complete lack of finds (in comparison to adjacent fields 4 and 7) would suggest that the material came from elsewhere.

As was expected the monitored topsoil strip of this area did not reveal any archaeological remains. Ten sherds of pottery were collected. Two were of 18th to 19th century date and the remaining eight were 19th to 20th century.

6.2.2 Rubbish pit beneath demolished teaching block

Note: Context numbers [108] and [109] can be found in the Phase 1a context list.

Located at SW 7702 3474, a late post-medieval/modern rubbish pit [108] was revealed following the demolition and clearance back of a pre-fabricated teaching block to make way for the planned construction of the DMC (Fig.24). Only a portion of the pit was remaining and dimensions could not be recorded. The fill ([109]) was essentially rubbish - in the form of animal bone, glass, brick, concrete and chinaware fragments.

The pit and its fill pre-dated the construction of the demolished block, but probably only by a very short period. It is likely that it dates to the use of the site as a convent, rather than to the prior domestic use of the big house.

6.2.3 Gabion wall foundations (Figs.25 and 26)

Three gabion wall foundation trenches were excavated around the immediate periphery of the DMC (Fig.24). They were designed to reduce the visual impact of the DMC once completed.

- **The western gabion wall** produced contexts [26], [27], [28] and [29]. From ground surface downwards contexts [26], [27] and [28] represent successive layers of hardcore, building up the ground level by approximately 1.0m. Beneath this landscaped material was the sealed former old land surface [29] - consisting of compacted grey brown clay loam and preserving the original hill-slope profile. Below this was the natural clay and killas subsoil/bedrock.

- **The southern gabion wall** produced contexts [96], [97] and [98] from along the west to east aligned arm, and contexts [68], [69], [70], [71], [72], [73], [74], [75] and [76] from along the north to south aligned arm. In total the context layers along the east to west arm barely reached a 0.2m depth. They consisted of gravel track surfacing, portions of the former car park tarmac surface and a thin deposit of crushed killas (which may or may not have been redeposited from elsewhere). The latest context found along the north to south arm was tarmac surfacing [68]. Below this was an approximate 0.4m depth of hardcore, which abuts former concrete wall [73]/[74] and overlies the potentially associated pipe trench [71]/[72]. Pre-dating all of the above was sealed old land surface [70], which was compacted and had preserved the former land-surface profile.

- **The eastern gabion wall** produced contexts [99], [100], [101], [102] and [103] from along the north to south aligned arm. From top to bottom these consisted of tarmac tennis court surfacing, redeposited hardcore, redeposited gritty mixed loam, a large dump of what appeared to be demolition rubble and rubbish in the form of bricks, slates, granite, mortar, glass bottles and tiles etc. Below this lay the compacted old land surface - preserving the original slope profile. This consisted of a broad band of dark brown clay loam lying directly over the gritty yellow clay/killas natural.

The east to west aligned arm, running from the northwestern corner of the north to south arm showed much the same type and depth of deposits, although the clarity of rubble and demolition debris in the stratigraphy was less marked. This was partly because the deposit itself was thinner, but also because it was more mixed and tended to contain smaller 'lumps'.

- The northern gabion wall did not involve any trench excavation. It was constructed directly over made ground to the immediate north of the new DMC block.
- The north-eastern gabion wall did not produce any new contexts. The material revealed tended to be very mixed in character and to a large extent indistinguishable from the more general disturbance and spread of construction debris etc. associated with the immediate construction of the DMC building abutting / forming its western side.

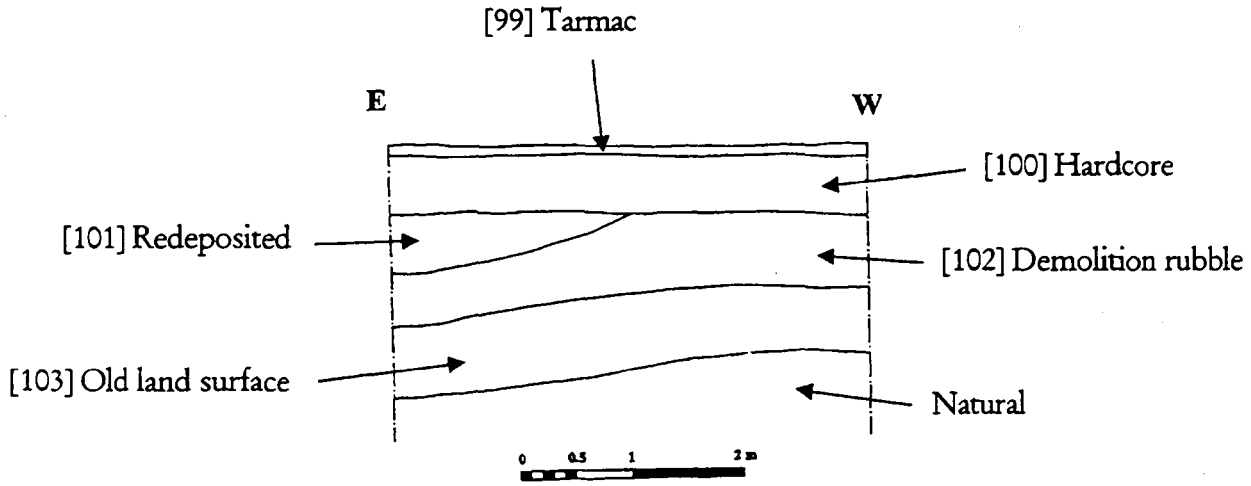
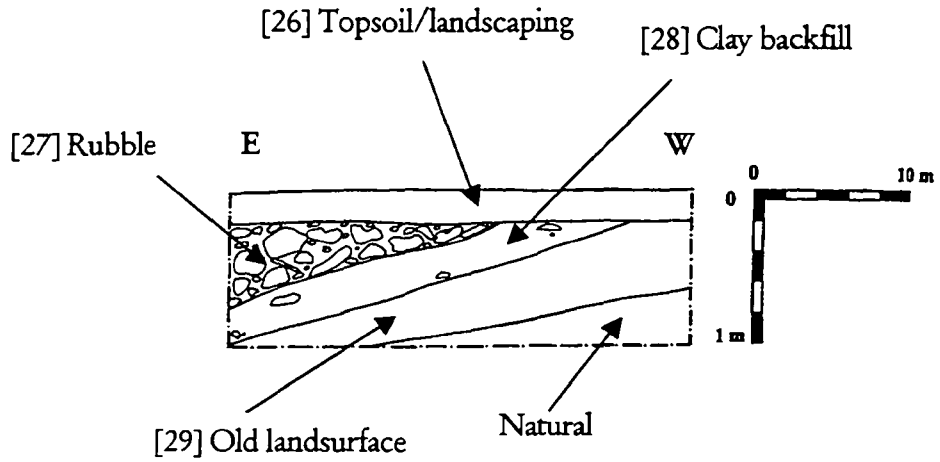


Fig. 25 Section showing the demolition rubble at the southern end of the eastern gabion wall foundations.



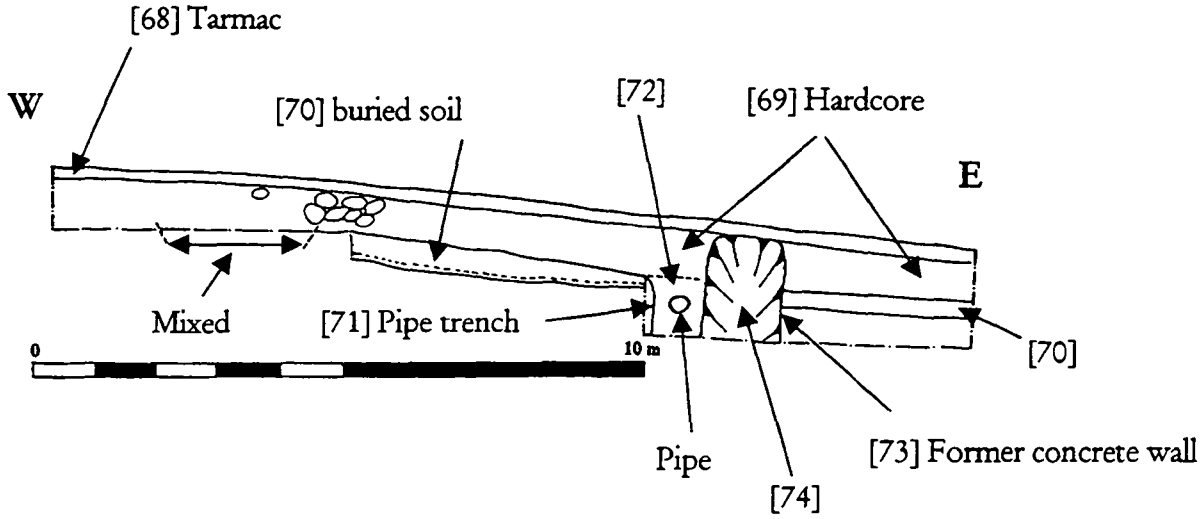


Fig.26 Section through part of the gabion west foundation trench (top), and section through part of the gabion south foundation trench.

6.2.4 Drains running through the college complex

Positioned between SW 7697 3473 (western end) and SW 7704 3473 (eastern end) a long trench was excavated along much of the length of the road between the two main blocks of the college complex, on a broadly east to west alignment. Contexts [77], [78], [79], [80], [81], [82], [83], [84], [85], [86], [87] and [88] were located.

Tarmac surfacing [77] and hardcore [78] were positioned between storm drain manholes S9 and S10. The original topsoil cover and former ground-level profile had been scoured away prior to the deposition of [78], implying earlier landscaping or disturbance in the immediate vicinity.

Contexts [79] to [83] were positioned around manhole S10 and consisted of tarmac surfacing, hardcore, late post-medieval/modern service-pipe trenches and sealed old land surface [81] (which was a compacted reddish-brown loamy clay). The former ground level and profile was recorded at a shallow depth of approximately 0.3m.

Contexts [84] to [88] were located around manhole excavation S11. Hardcore context [88] was cut by service pipe trench [84] and fill [85]. Sealing this very late post-medieval/modern trench cut was concrete layer [87] and footpath paving slabs [86].

Note: it was considered possible that evidence for the former big houses and/or associated structures would be found. However, no early structural remains were found. Even evidence for any former cobbling located between the stable block and the main house had been scoured away or lost during subsequent post-medieval/modern re-modelling of the immediate house site. It is likely that the immediate pre-cursor to the current Queen Anne house lay directly below the current house. This is not an uncommon pattern (see Jones and Lawson Jones, 2001) and would account for the lack of earlier house site evidence found during this phase of works.

6.2.5 Landscaping of the lower car park to the east of the chapel

Centred around SW 7705 3472 work in this vicinity primarily involved the removal of the thin tarmac covering of the car park prior to the landscaping and build up of ground levels by approximately 3.0m high. However, prior to this some of the ornamental planting was removed, drains were fed in from the west and manholes were constructed allowing for the recording of contexts [55], [56], [57], [58], [59], [60], [61], [62], [63], [64], [65], [66] and [67].

On the western side of the car park contexts [55] to [60] were recorded. From top to bottom these consisted of tarmac, killas hardcore, boulders and larger killas rubble, decayed gritty killas, a possible old land surface and natural subsoil/bedrock.

To the central south of the upper tennis court (close to the former trackway) contexts [63] to [66] were recorded. From top to bottom these were tarmac, killas rubble hardcore, deep compacted old land surface and natural clay/bedrock.

To the southeast of the upper tennis court (again close to the former trackway) the continuation of contexts [63], [65] and [66] was recorded, along with a thin mergence zone between natural and the overlying, sealed old land surface [65].

The preservation of the original ground levels and a near intact old land surface preserved around the western and northern fringes of the lower car park was a surprise. At the time of fieldwork the site contours gave the distinct impression that these western and northern portions of the car park had in fact been scoured or partially quarried away. However, the watching brief showed that the opposite was the case. In fact the southern and eastern portions of the car park had entailed the prior removal of the original topsoil layers. It is felt unlikely that bedrock levels had been significantly reduced.

6.2.6 Landscaping and drains to the south of the access road (Figs.27 and 28)

Centred around SW 7703 3478 in an area measuring approximately 25m (east to west) by 18m (north to south) the topsoil, subsoil and upper part of natural was removed in a series of strips. A piecemeal watching brief was carried out during this work, resulting in the recording of twenty different contexts (numbered [32] to [52]).

Context numbers [34] to [40] were recorded in the initial east facing section, contexts [41] to [44] were recorded when this section was cut back towards the west (removing much of the former lane), and contexts [45] to [52] were recorded in the north facing section marking the southern extent of the mechanically excavated area. An additional feature (ditch [33]) was recorded in plan. It ran north to south across the eastern side of the area, had a 0.8m width, a 0.45m depth and was visible for approximately 12m. The ditch had a 1.0m long slot dug into it, revealing single fill [32].

The first north to south running section revealed seven contexts, all of which featured within the northernmost 2.5m length of section drawn. From top to bottom these start with [34] a modern build up of mixed rubble, topsoil and boundary material etc. This overlay [40], which appeared to represent a former trackway or lane surface. If this interpretation were correct it would imply that the adjacent lane has shifted slightly over the years. Underlying [40] were redeposited layers [35] and [36]. These are shown in the section drawing as dropping down towards the north, presumably filling a depression. It may be that a very much earlier lane existed at this point which had gradually eroded downwards and was subsequently infilled by successive dumps of redeposited material. With the completion of the repairs or building-up of the lane's surface the alignment once again resumed use as a lane. This would explain the existence of contexts [35], [36] and [40].

Sealed below layer [36] was ditch cut [39] and fill [37]. The ditch was not seen in plan, but appeared to run northeast to southwest approximately mirroring the route of the lane. It had a steeply concave profile, a 0.8m width and a 0.25m depth. Fill [37] was composed of horizontal, water-lain lenses of silts, clays and loams. When in use it had obviously functioned as a drainage ditch. Its alignment and proximity to the lane would suggest that it flanked the eastern side of its forerunner (see comments above). Ditch [39] cut into underlying layer [38]. Although slightly mixed in areas parts of this context appeared to represent a buried soil. A single lime/mortar lens and part of a handmade brick were recorded in the section as being associated with the upper part of this layer. Due to its depth of burial approximately 1.0m below ground level it is tempting to say that this material (and indeed the build up of layers above) relate to the former 'big' house.

After recording this section was excavated back towards the west, where contexts [41] to [44] were recorded. These contexts all relate to the 'current' lane. An approximate southeast to northwest aligned section was revealed cutting through the lane. Context [41] relates to the current stony gravel surfacing. Context [42] relates to two gullies, positioned about 2.0m apart running along the lane. These relate to wheel ruts and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. Beneath the ruts was layer [43] which consisted of crushed blue grey slate. This represents a deliberate phase of lane re-surfacing. Below this a very much more decayed or weathered, compacted layer [44] of crushed killas and gritty clay was recorded as directly overlying natural. This context represents an initial lane surface, which was almost certainly brought in (rather than the result of heavy use and the resultant decay and compaction of the underlying natural).

With the extension west of the excavation area a long east to west aligned section was exposed, running along the southern edge of the area. When this was recorded eight contexts were recorded – numbered [45] to [52]. From top to bottom layer [45] is recently

deposited hard core (the result of the current phase of development). Below this was what was left of the topsoil [46], a rooty brown clay loam. Sealed beneath [46] was probable old plough soil [47]. This was quite pale in colour and appeared to have seen some intermixing with the natural. A patchy loam and clay layer or series of lenses was seen below this. No finds or other notable activity, such as burning, were associated with these ephemeral pockets or sunken lenses making their interpretation as plough-damaged, shallow early features difficult to prove. However, the discovery of posthole [50] and ditch [52] would suggest that this idea is a possibility. Posthole [50] was 0.35m deep and 0.22m in diameter. Its fill [49] consisted of a loose loam with partially *in situ* stone packing. The section was not very clear at this point but the fill did not appear to extend up through plough soil [47]. Immediately adjacent to the posthole, located on its western side was shallow ditch cut [52]. Ditch [52] had a 0.5 to 0.8m width and a 0.2 to 0.35m depth. It was not seen in plan but appeared to be aligned north to south. It contained single fill [51], a pale stony loam. No finds were found in association, but despite tree root disturbance it was quite apparent that its fill did not extend up in to plough soil [47].

As with posthole [50] this clear cut off point would suggest that these two features at least were earlier than the plough soil [47] (which itself is well sealed by the current topsoil layer). Bearing in mind the kind of features recorded in Fields 4 and 7 during the car park and access road excavations it is felt likely that these features almost certainly represent medieval or perhaps late prehistoric activity.

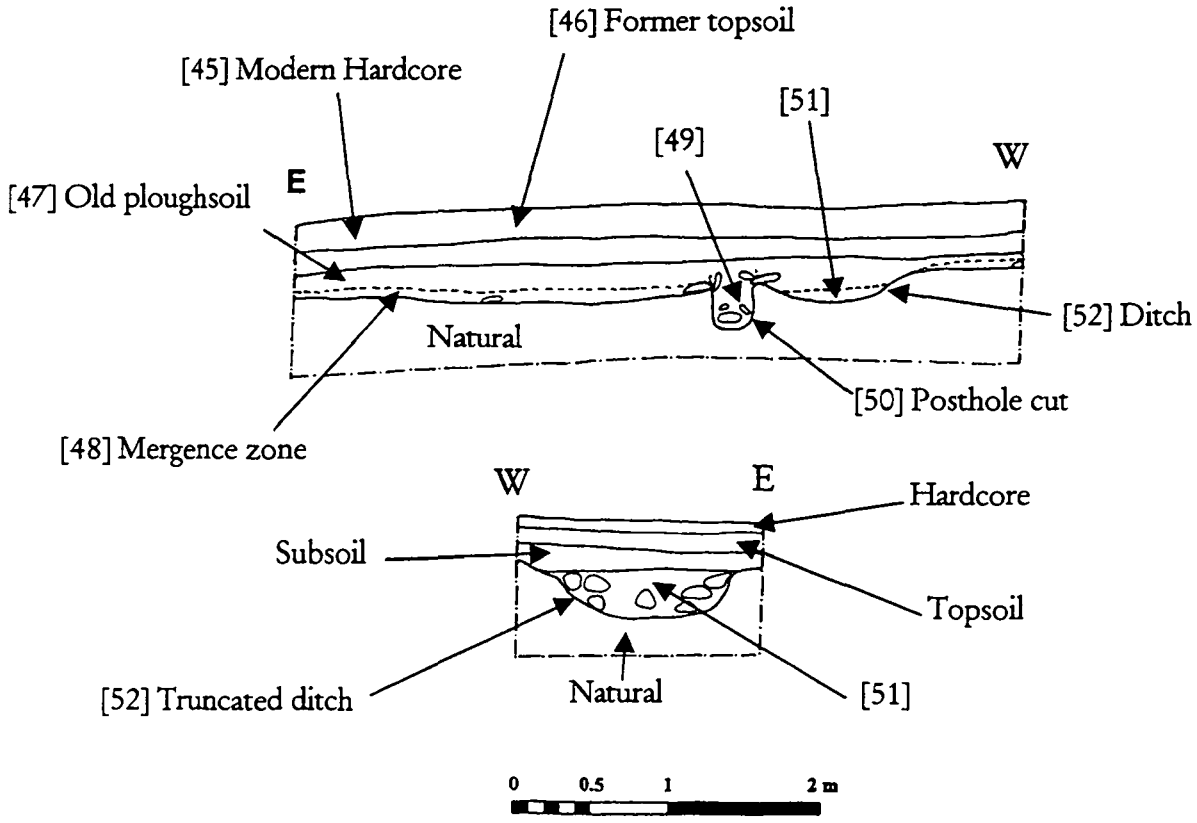


Fig. 27 Sections showing posthole [50] and truncated ditch [52].

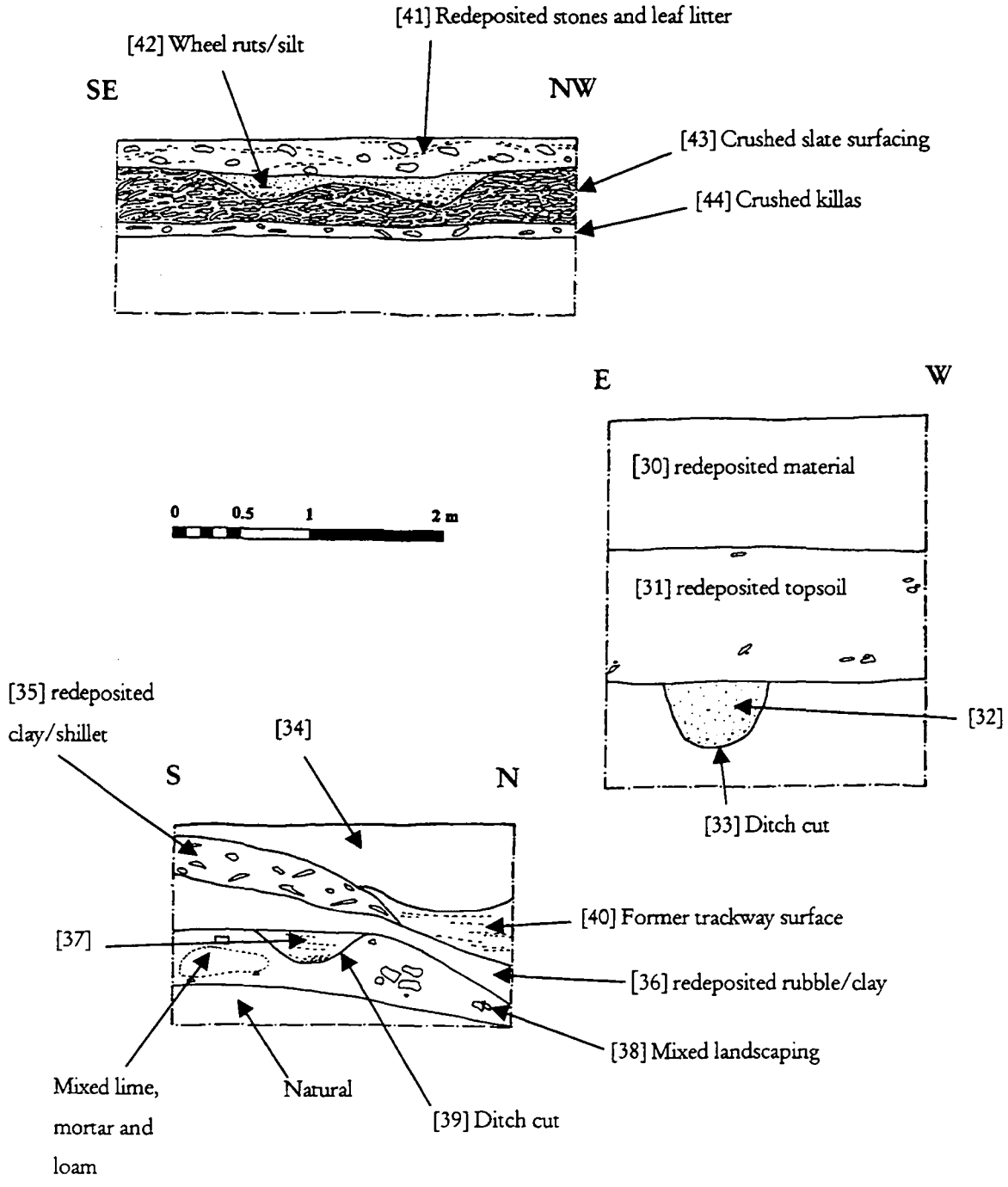


Fig. 28 Sections showing track ruts and surfacing (top), ditch cut [33] (middle) and ditch [39] with a series of inter-linking layers of redeposited material.

6.2.7 Temporary Access Road between tennis courts (Fig.29)

Positioned between SW 7709 3478 (northern end) and SW 7710 3474 (southern end), running between the upper and lower tennis courts, a temporary machine access way was formed. This quite steeply sloping, 40m long by 3.0m wide area was seen shortly after it was topsoil stripped. Contexts [89], [90], [91], [92], [93], [94] and [95] were revealed.

At the lowest, southern end of this north-south aligned strip, former lynchetted boundary [89] was recorded running east to west, to the north of the now removed trackway. The lynchet was visible as a slight ridge on its northern side and as a 0.6m deep stony slope on its southern side. This lynchetted boundary represents part of the former field system. It is shown on the 1840s Tithe Map as an extant field boundary, but had been removed by the time the 1880 OS map was drawn. To the north of the lynchet was a near circular area of stony disturbance – context [90], which had an approximate 3.0m diameter. There were no associated finds or deposits. Its interpretation has been left open.

To the north of [90] a shallow, potentially truncated ditch was recorded running east to west across the slope. Ditch [91] had a maximum surviving depth of 0.15m and a 1.2m width. It was only visible on the eastern side of the topsoil stripped corridor. It did not appear to have originally terminated at this point and as such it is assumed that it has been lost via subsequent ploughing. Approximately 6.0m to the north another lynchetted boundary [92] was recorded - following the same alignment as lynchet [89]. It had a 2.0m width and consisted of a 0.3m high ridge of natural. As with all the features discussed it was sealed by current topsoil layer [94]. Preserved to either side of the ridge a thin subsoil or possibly an early plough soil [93] was recorded. This formed while the lynchet was functioning as a boundary within a working agricultural environment. It is not shown on the Tithe Map or later maps and as such pre-dates 1840. It may well have medieval origins. To the north of lynchet [92] the topsoil cover was recorded as deepening considerably, with a maximum recorded depth of 0.55m and a subsoil depth of 0.15m. The uppermost 0.15m depth of the topsoil profile was considerably more mixed, representing a visibly later addition probably associated with landscaping and the construction of the tennis courts.

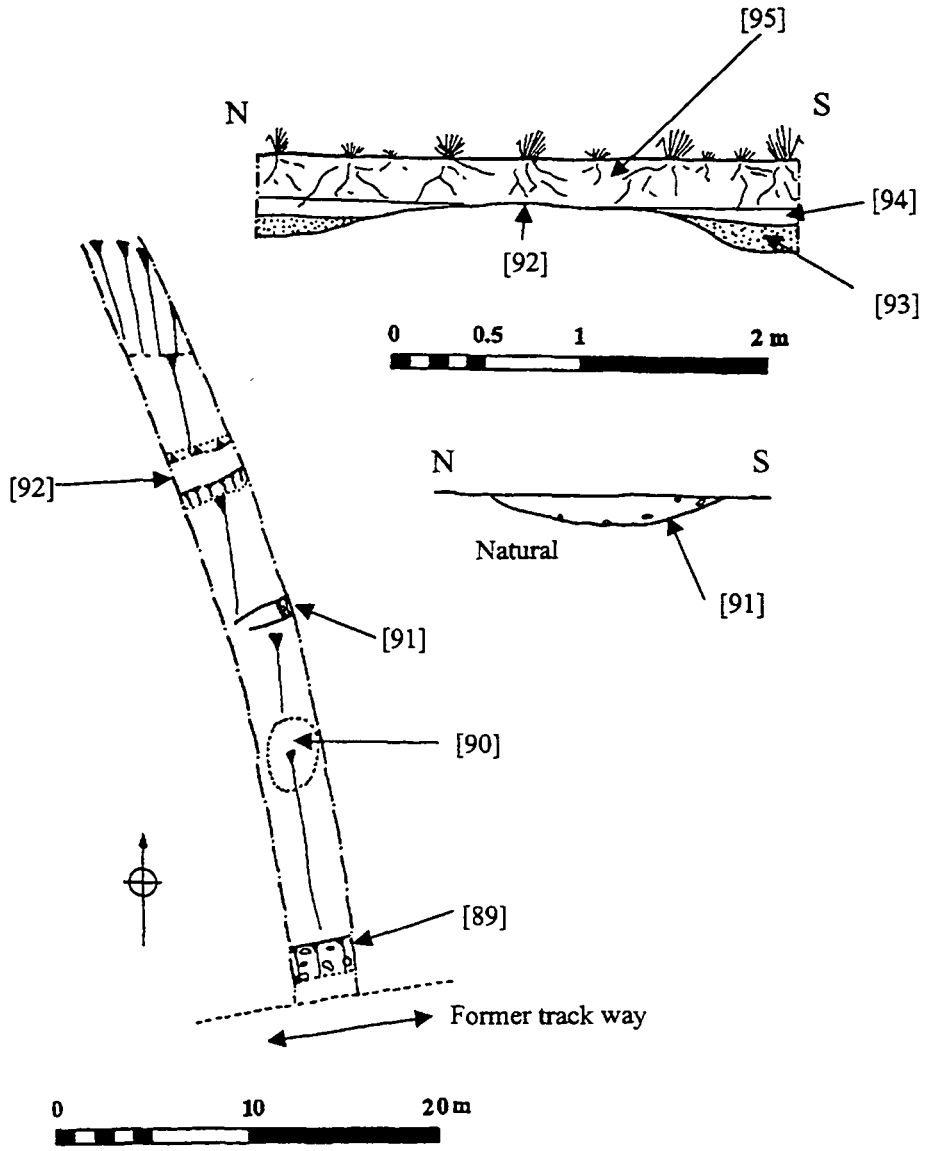


Fig. 29 Plan showing the Temporary Access Road (located between the tennis courts) and a profile through former boundary ridge [92] and a section through truncated ditch [91].

Electrical duct trenching through college complex and out to the west

A 0.6m wide trench was excavated running from just south of the western arm of the stables, along the tree-lined lane meandering west (to the south of the swimming pool). The trench then subdivided north (along the western side of the swimming pool building) and west (to cut through boundary D). At this point the trench then subdivided again to provide an earthing line (which ran due west past the telegraph pole and parallel to boundary E) and south along the formerly used trackway (which runs parallel to the western side of boundary D). These new electrical ducts were designed to renew existent supplies and link in with the planned construction of a new electrical substation to the immediate west southwest of the swimming pool block.

Much of the length of the trenching showed relatively undisturbed natural clay and topsoil layers. Frequently the topsoil appeared partially compacted. Occasional, ephemeral deeper areas were noted. One was almost certainly a former tree bole, but a second one located due south of the swimming pool may be a remnant ditch cut (context [104]). It had a 1.4m width and a maximum 0.3m depth. The fill ([105]) was a compacted silty loam with very occasional small gravel/peagrit. The ditch appeared to run due north to south and has an unknown length.

Positioned to the south west of the swimming pool the corner of what appeared to be a red brick built structure was located - context [106]. The main length of the wall ran north to south, had a 5.5m length and a 1.0m height. At the northern end granite and mortar (possibly concrete) was seen towards the base. At the southern end the wall took a right-angled turn to the west. This east to west length measured 1.0m and again had a 1.0m height. Reference to the historic maps of the site show that at some point between the creation of the 1880 and the 1907 OS maps a small north-south aligned rectangular building was at this location. Subsequent removal of any above ground structure appears to have left the below ground remains undisturbed. Interpretation of this brick feature has been left open. It may be that it relates to water supplies associated with Tremough house itself. Large houses would have required constant, clean supplies, despite the extension of a well in the grounds (pers comm head gardener).

The main east to west aligned arm of the electrical trench diverted north and west at its junction with the corner of this structure. The wall itself has been unaffected by the trenching.

6.2.8 Water pipe trench linking the swimming pool to the DMC

A narrow 0.6m (western half) to 1.2m wide (eastern half) trench running along the back (northern) edge of the swimming pool and stable block, under the temporary foot bridge and north east to the north western corner of the newly constructed DMC building. The western half of the trench was narrower due to the confined space available for machine access. A slightly larger machine excavated the eastern half.

From east to west the trench section revealed recently deposited ground overlying natural clay. In the area to the north of the western gabion wall, redeposited material overlay the rooty former topsoil, which overlay the undisturbed natural clay. As the trench approached the original track way an 8.0-10.0m long, deeper section was exposed. This showed (from top to bottom) a 0.1m thick dry rooty topsoil, overlying a 0.5 m thick layer of redeposited clay and decaying/crushed killas, over 0.4m of preserved old land surface. The old land surface consisted of a slightly compacted brown clay loam with occasional tree roots. Below this was undisturbed natural clay.

The trench then passed beneath the temporary footbridge and ran due west behind the back of the stable block and the swimming pool. Approximately half way along the back of

the stable block a post-medieval dump of domestic debris, [108], was recorded in a small exploratory pit excavated against the back of the building. It appeared to abut and possibly run beneath the back of the stable block, suggesting that it predates the stables. Unfortunately it was not clear as to whether as to whether the dump filled a deliberately dug pit or if it was simply a surface dump that was subsequently landscaped/built over. The finds included James Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade stoneware jars, stoneware and glass ointment pots, bottles and jars (including Marmite pots) and a cut glass inkwell. This material broadly dates to the late 19th and the early 20th century. None of it has been kept.

6.2.9 Northern soakaway

The northern soakaway followed a curvilinear northeast to southwesterly course across the remnant football pitch, to the east of the DMC. The natural topography of the area, prior to any development, was a moderate to gentle southeastern facing slope.

The mechanically excavated trench had an approximate 1.5m width and a 3.0m depth. At its northern end bedrock was almost immediately reached. Towards the southern end redeposited granite, decaying killas and loam was recorded as forming the majority of the depth of the trench. It is likely that much of this material was generated by the creation and levelling of the football pitch. Prior to the construction of the DMC and associated gabion walls and landscaping, the football pitch was clearly visible as an artificial terrace. The two tennis courts located to the immediate south were constructed in an identical way, with the original hill-slope profile only preserved as a narrow strip between them (see temporary access road discussed above).

6.2.10 Southern soakaway

The southern soakaway was excavated in an arc, running around the eastern and the southern periphery of the former small car park located to the east of the chapel. The car park has since been removed and the ground level substantially built up. The soakaway has been designed to facilitate drainage of this built up area.

The trench itself had a 1.2m width, a 1.0m depth and an approximate 47m length. The northern portion of the trench was inspected, and revealed only the 0.2-0.35m deep topsoil depth overlying natural clays and decayed killas. The whole of the central and southern length of the trench ran across the periphery of the previously monitored topsoil and tarmac stripped car park. As a result this part was not recorded. It was already known to be devoid of archaeological features or layers.

6.3 Concluding Comments

The majority of these works have been too small to locate or recognise significant archaeological remains. In general little more than a comment on the material through which trenches have been dug and a record of the depth of deposits has been made. However, there are exceptions (see sections 6.2.6 and 6.2.7), where much earlier activity was recorded - although this was not perhaps entirely unexpected given the proximity of both Field 4 and Field 7 (both of which contained intact, early features).

One of the most notable results of this series of piecemeal watching briefs has been the evidence for post-medieval landscaping. Although it was apparent from the start that the football pitch and the tennis courts had seen considerable alteration in ground levels (via alternate quarrying or building-up) it quickly became obvious that landscaping had taken place across much of college complex. In some cases the affect was so misleading that it became impossible to predict where intact ground levels might exist. The preservation of old landscape features between the two tennis courts is a good example of this. It was

assumed that all ground contours had been so altered in the vicinity that no archaeological features could remain. In fact two early lynchetted boundaries were located – one of which pre-dates the Tithe Map.

Another surprise was the degree to which ground levels had been built-up wholesale within the college complex itself. Prior to the current phase of development this gave the impression that Tremough House was constructed on a very much more pronounced hill (on its southeastern side - particularly in the vicinity of the chapel) than it actually is. The Tithe Map does in fact show a slight (but naturally formed) slope which is located slightly further to the east - at the western end of the ornamental double avenue of trees shown so clearly on the Tithe Map and still in evidence today.

In summary the following key results were obtained from the college complex. works.

- A few early (perhaps prehistoric) features: Posthole [50], ditch [52] and ditch [32].
- Two removed boundaries, one predating the 1840 Tithe map, [89] and [92].
- Evidence for the base of a post medieval lane.
- Two post medieval or modern dumps (phase 1a [108]/[109] and phase 1b [108].

7 Landscaping works

7.1 Introduction to the landscaping works (Phase 1b)

Midas Construction notified CAU about the commencement of landscaping work at the end of January 2001, and as a result a watching brief was organised to coincide with the first phase of works. The landscaping work (shown on Grant Associates map no. FCoA/074.1/L/o5o) was contracted out to Landscapes Southwest and initially involved the preparation of ground for wildflower seeding (and subsequently the excavation of tree planting boxes and trenches). The landscaping design was arranged in such a way as to soften and shield from view the newly constructed access road, car parks and planned building work associated with the development of the college. Throughout these works the extant boundaries and their mature vegetation cover were to remain essentially unaltered.

The initial phase of work involved the mechanical stripping of a 0.15 to 0.30m depth of topsoil from around the western, southern and eastern periphery of Field 3 and from around the entirety of Field 2 (Fig.6). The only exception within Field 2 was of a short east to west aligned area of artificial banking along the southern side (to the immediate north of the access road junction). In the event the topsoil strip was deeper, with an average depth of 0.30m deepening where the topsoil cover was significantly thicker, for example along the northern and northeastern periphery of Field 2 up to 0.55m.

The topsoil strip frequently revealed the underlying natural clay and killas, through which archaeological features could be seen cutting. The majority of these represented linear ditched or ridged features associated with lost field divisions or the affects of long-term ploughing and cultivation (possibly related to cropping units or tenancy). The topsoil stripped corridors varied in width from approximately 4.0m to 13.0m, and always adhered closely to the extant boundary edges. The resultant topsoil dumps were searched for finds and then graded out across the interior portions of the field where the soil was searched again.

7.2 Results of the wildflower landscaping works

This section looks at the results of the archaeological watching brief following the initial topsoil strip in advance of wildflower seeding around the periphery of Fields 2 and 3 (Fig.6).

7.2.1 Field 2 – Lower Woodland

Field 2 is located on a steep north facing slope and is defined to the north by Penryn Road, to the west and south by the newly constructed access road and to the east by a maturely vegetated boundary marking the western side of Field 7.

During topsoil stripping in preparation for the wild flower seeding along the eastern, northern and western edges of field 2 a small number of features were revealed. All were located along the eastern side although the majority extended further west across the field. Starting in the southeastern corner of the field and moving north (down slope) contexts [22], [23], [24] and [25] were recorded. Lynchet [22] (recorded as [21] in Field 3 and as [2] during the previous Phase 1a access road watching brief) was seen in profile as a near 2.0m wide 0.5m plus high ridge (or step) of natural at this point. Ground level dropped down dramatically from its northern edge – the resultant thicker top/subsoil containing one or two larger stones probably associated with the formerly extant stone element of the boundary. The pronounced difference in natural clay ground levels to either side of [22] suggests that it was ploughed on its northern side. This is unusual given the degree of slope. Alternatively perhaps a ditch (the northern side of which has since been lost) once existed along the down-slope edge of the boundary. The alignment of lynchet [22] clearly

pre-dates the extant north to south running boundary - separating Field 2 from 7. It was visible as a distinct rise in the later boundary's otherwise regular profile. Lynchet [22] is not shown as a boundary on the 1906 OS map, is marked by just three large trees dotted along its course on the 1880 OS map and is shown only as a steep break in slope on the Tithe Map (meaning that its extant boundary phase predates 1840).

Positioned approximately 17m down slope another east to west aligned, probable former boundary ditch ([23]) was located. Ditch [23] was 1.0m wide and 0.3m deep, sealed beneath a 0.74m depth of top/subsoil. The ditch approximately marks the bottom of the steep east to west running slope (while the top is marked by lynchet [22]). It is assumed that since both boundary features run parallel to each other they are likely to be broadly part of the same field arrangement. To the north of ditch [23] the depth of top and subsoil [24] deepens significantly and very rapidly to 0.7m. This is due to down-slope erosion and the collection of soil against the northern basal edge of Field 2. Pre-dating any of the field boundaries was the development of layer [25]. Layer [25] is sealed by overlying, thick subsoil [24] and is composed of water-borne grits associated with the then unenclosed flow of water (and no-doubt periodic or seasonal flooding) along the base of the valley. A maximum 0.3m depth of this deposit was recorded. It was apparent that it extended below this level and ran along the whole of the northern edge of Field 2. No features were found along the western side of the field – partly due to the topsoil strip being narrower and partly due to prior disturbance caused during the construction of the access road. The southern side of the field was primarily covered by raised dumps of soil awaiting tree planting.

Reference to the finds lists associated with landscaping work in Field 2, reveals that there was a continuation of the general spread of Neolithic dated flint work. Some of this will relate to the concentration of Neolithic (primarily nodular) flint located up-slope in the adjacent Field 7. In addition to this there was a continuation of the more mixed and widely dated assemblage found elsewhere, including early medieval, medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery.

7.2.2 Field 3 – Upper Woodland (Figs.30 and 31)

Field 3 is located on the slightly convex top portion of the hill on which Tremough stands. It has wide ranging views to the east and across the narrow valley to the north. The college buildings and extant boundaries restrict views to the south. Field 3 is defined to the south by Field 4, to the north by Field 2 and to the east by Field 7.

The western, southern and eastern edges of Field 3 were topsoil stripped in preparation for wildflower seeding. The watching brief carried out during this phase of work revealed a number of features (primarily related to former linear or curvilinear field divisions) many of which were so ephemeral that they were marked by little more than a change in the depth of natural. All of these were picked up along the southern edge of the field. They appeared to be clearest in close proximity to the main east-west boundary, separating Field 3 from 4. Five of these field divisions (contexts [16], [14], [13], [17] and [18]) were aligned approximately north to south. Three contexts ([1], [20] and [19]) ran broadly east to west. It is assumed that the majority of these features relate to each other, although only features [17], [18] and [20] were recorded as having a direct relationship with each other. Contexts [13], [17], [20], [18] and [19] all take the form of a 'step' up or down in the level of natural (as opposed to being marked by either a ditch or remnant bank). All five are located in the central and eastern side of the southern part of the field.

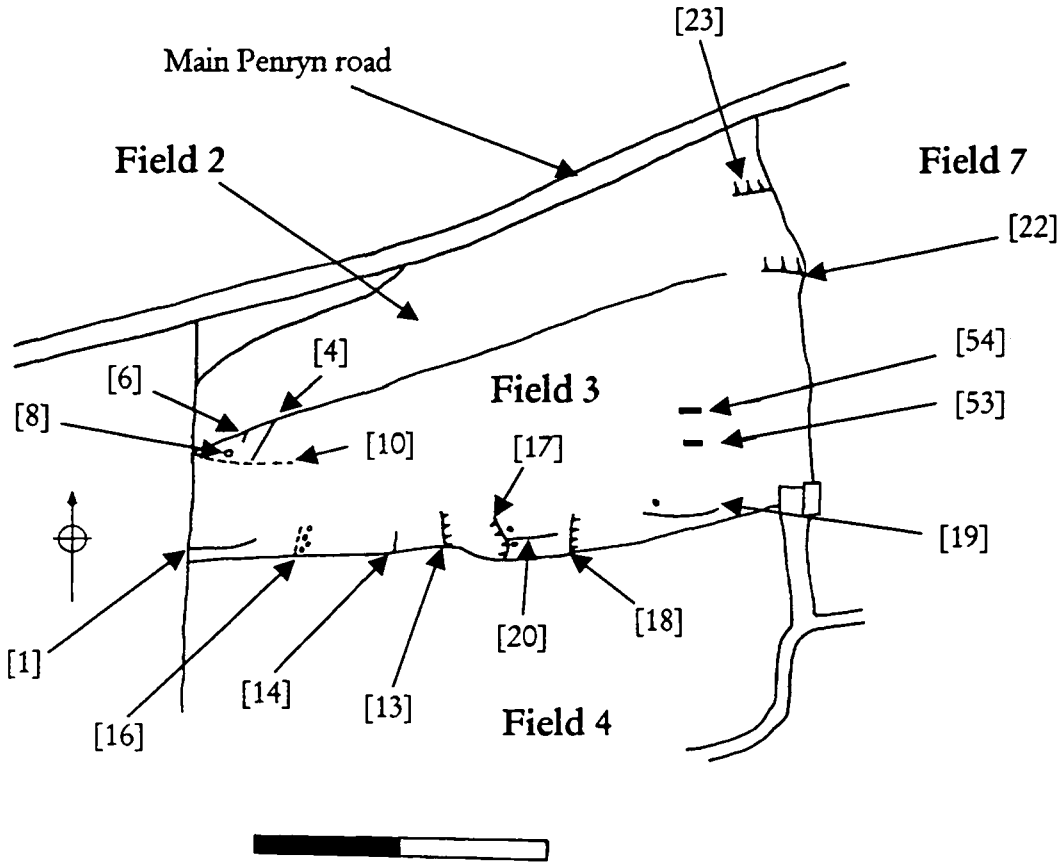


Fig.30 Plan showing all features located during the wild flower topsoil stripping watching brief within the upper woodland (Field 3).

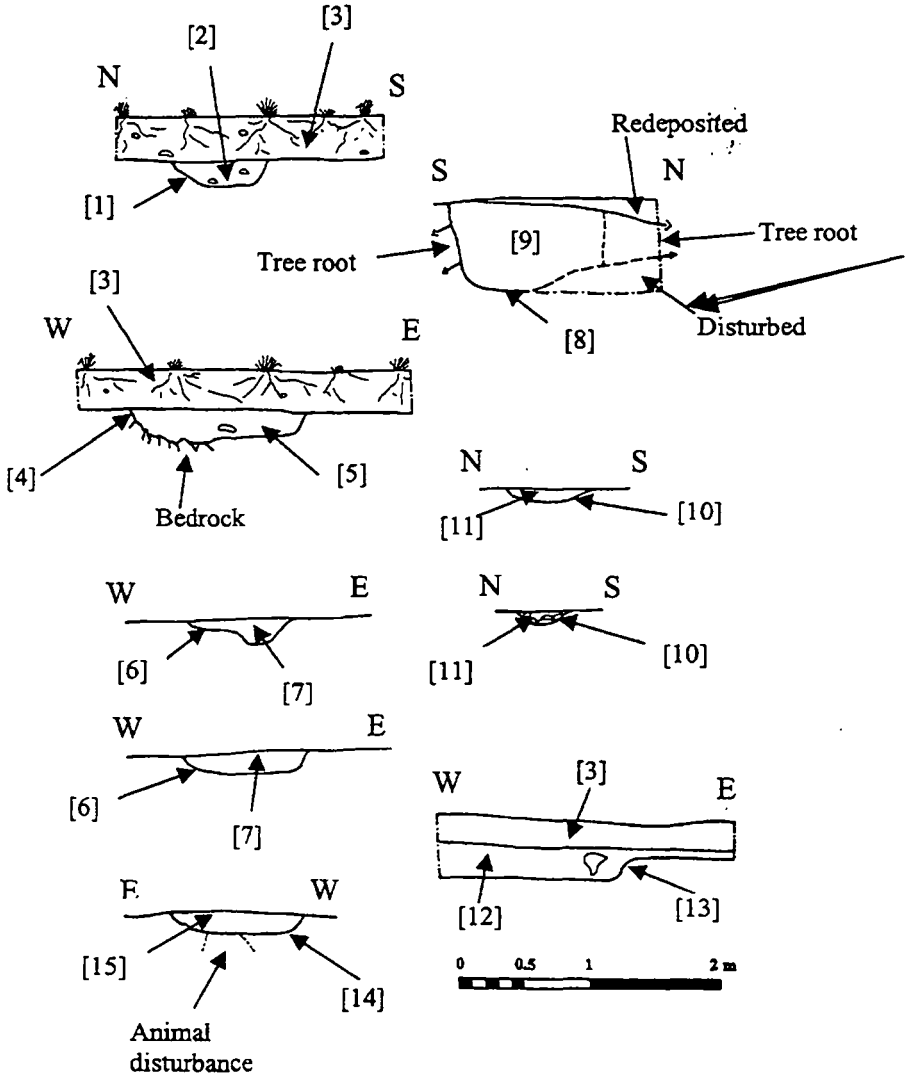


Fig. 31 Sections through upper woodland (Field 3) cut features [1], [8], [4], [10], [6], [13] and [14].

In contrast, features [1] and [14] are ditched features and [16] is defined by both a slight 'step' in the natural and an associated line of stones. Feature [16] may be the remains of a boundary shown on the 1840 Tithe map, removed by 1880 as a result of some adjustments to the field pattern in this area. As with the majority of the north to south aligned divisions discussed for Field 3, only an 8-10m length was visible. All became less distinct as they extended north towards the central and highest portion of convex profiled Field 3 – almost certainly reflecting subsequent ploughing across the (topsoil-shallow) brow of the hill.

On the eastern side of Field 3, two ditches ([53] and [54]) were located in the section of the open drain trench cut along the western edge of the access road. Neither were visible within the wildflower topsoil stripped area, but both appeared to run approximately east to west across this part of Field 3. A comparison between the recorded width and depth dimensions recorded for the other ditches recorded along the southern edge of Field 3 (i.e.. 0.4-1.0m wide and 0.1-0.3m deep) would suggest that they were all quite similar. However, ditch [54] was considerably wider at 1.8m wide, which might suggest either a different date or a different function. Strangely neither ditch [53] nor [54] registered on the geophysical survey plan. It may be that both ditches were too shallow to show. It is possible that ditch [54] was cut and recorded at an oblique angle which has resulted in the recording of a significantly wider feature than was actually present. If this is the case then it is possible that it equates with NE-SW aligned ditch [3], recorded during the Phase 1a access road watching brief.

The northwestern corner of Field 3 produced a small concentration of features during the wildflower topsoil stripping work. Ditch [4] was visible for approximately 10m (although it extended on in both directions) with a width of 0.75-1.4m and an excavated depth of 0.2m. It had an east northeast to west-south-west alignment and bedrock could clearly be seen along the western edge of the cut. It was in effect running diagonally down a north-facing slope. Located to its west was ditch [6]. Ditch [6] was aligned northeast to southwest and was visible for approximately 6.0m with a clear southern terminal. The northern end continued on beyond the topsoil stripped area, beneath the deepening soils associated with the main east to west lynchet dividing Fields 2 and 3 (recorded as [22] in the Field 2 landscaping works and [2] in the main phase 1a access road watching brief). It may be that the different alignment implies a different date for ditches [4] and [6], although it could equally well be argued that the fact that ditch [4] terminated prior to ditch [6], leaving an approximate 3.0m gap, possibly suitable for a gateway, implies an overlap in date.

Positioned to the south and west of the ditch [6] terminal an area of disturbance [8] was recorded. This was interpreted as a probable tree-bole. Running broadly east to west across this area was feature [10]. It ran between the southern terminal of ditch [6] and the tree-bole and across ditch [4]. Since it cut across the top of ditch [4] it must post-date [4]. Feature [10] was recorded as a truncated ditch or gully, visible for a c20m length with a 0.4-0.7m width and a 0.0-0.15m depth. The shallow depth of bedrock underlying much of its course was responsible for its patchy survival. Interpretation of this feature is difficult. According to the Tithe Map a leat ran through on this alignment and in this location (see Tithe Map extract). It is possible that feature [10] relates to this. If so it must have been fairly ephemeral in nature and relatively short term, since the periodically exposed bedrock along the base of feature [10] does not appear to be water-worn. Similarly its fill ([11]) does not show any silting or peagrit which might be associated with any long-term watercourse. It has been suggested elsewhere within this report that the leat might be related to the construction of either the current or a preceding main house. It is felt unlikely that it would relate to the domestic water supply. Today there is no surface sign of the leat to the east or the west. However, there is a spring from which water emerges (on the immediate eastern side of the current north to south, aligned boundary forming the western edge of Field 3)

which would appear to be located exactly on the course of the former leat. Today the water runs north, down the valley slope towards the road, as opposed to along the upper contour of the hill or spur on which Tremough is located.

7.3 Landscaping works; concluding comments

The landscaping watching brief has revealed the continuation of at least one earlier field system within Field 3 which predates the current extant one and potentially relates to ditches excavated within the Field 4/car park and Field 3 access road excavations. However, significant differences were noted between the features located within Fields 3 and 4. The most obvious differences include the very much greater depth of ditches excavated in Field 4 compared to those of Field 3 (i.e. on average double the depth), and the complete lack of 'stepped' cultivation or strip (?) field divisions within Field 4. The reasoning behind this is not immediately apparent since the areas are adjacent and underwent the same type of archaeological monitoring and recording. However a number of comments can be made:

- The shallower topsoil and subsoil, in conjunction with the hilltop position of Field 3 suggests that plough damage over the centuries could have truncated previously deeper (potentially Iron Age or Romano-British) ditches and removed some of the shallower features. However the geophysical surveys across this field suggest that a high density of differently dated features of varying character still exist below ground level.
- The top and subsoils recorded in Field 4 are significantly deeper than those of Field 3, implying that the underlying (potentially Iron Age or Romano-British) ditches were afforded some degree of protection from the plough. This protection is illustrated by the survival of an old land surface (car park excavation context [17]) beneath the car park.
- The formation of deeper top and subsoils in Field 4 appears to relate directly to the large and very varied number of finds found within those layers, suggesting that the long-term practice of spreading kitchen midden waste, manure etc across the field has increased the volume of topsoil and subsoil from an early date. Indeed this soil improvement regime may substantially date to the use of the ditches/field system referred to above.
- If the Field 4 ditches were early (potentially Iron Age or Romano-British) then the more ephemeral 'stepped' or non-ditched linear subdivisions must be later in order to have survived ploughing truncation. If this is the case then a medieval date for the non-ditched field divisions would seem sensible (or perhaps an early post-medieval date given the known existence of a former large house at Tremough). It is felt highly unlikely that the different levels in natural across (certainly the southern half of) Field 3 could ever have been significantly more pronounced than they are today.

To conclude, the most likely explanation, taking into account the above bulleted points, would seem to be that different agricultural activity took place in Field 3 as compared to Field 4 since the medieval period. This has resulted in not only the differential survival of potential pre-medieval archaeology but also the formation (or preservation) of subsequent agricultural activity. However, this would imply that the intervening boundary between Field 3 and Field 4 has been in place for a very considerable length of time. The topsoil stripping in association with Field 3 went right up to the edges of the boundary, so we know that the non-ditched divisions extended up to if not beyond it. The ditches recorded in Field 4 could only be traced to the edges of the car park topsoil strip. This fell short of the boundary by an absolute maximum of 10m. Theoretically, an earlier boundary could

have existed within this c10m space which related to the Field 3 archaeology, the Field 4 archaeology, or the archaeology of both fields. Reference to the cartographic sources shows that the current boundary has remained unaltered since the 1840s.

8 Boundary sections

8.1 Introduction (Phase 1a and 1b)

Three of the four boundaries breached during the Phase 1 construction work of the Access Road were recorded in section and termed A, B and C (in the order in which they were recorded). A fourth boundary which was cut (but not recorded) runs parallel to the southern side of Penryn Road, defining the northern periphery of the development area and marking the main entrance point for the developing college complex. The section was not recorded due to heavy, constant use by construction vehicles. In addition drainage related works were concentrated in this location in association with both the newly constructed access road and its junction to the main road and the valley bottom location. (Reference to the Tithe Map showed that the boundary was already in existence by the 1840s).

Additional boundaries (D and E) were subsequently breached during the Phase 1b excavation of a series of electrical duct trenches running around the southern side of the swimming pool and linking in with the newly constructed electrical substation. The boundaries were both located along the western side of the existing college complex.

The locations of the boundary sections are shown on Fig 2.

8.2 Results

This section briefly describes the results of the boundary recording exercise (see section 2.3.3). It looks at the previous character and phases in development for each boundary, and reference is made to its probable date of origin.

8.2.1 Boundary A (Fig.32)

Boundary A runs approximately north to south and defines the border between Fields 2/3 in the west and Field 7 in the east. It was revealed in section when the access road cut through it. According to the cartographic sources the boundary was in existence before the 1840s, is potentially medieval in origin, and had a distinct 'kink' in its alignment at what would have been the junction with the east to west boundary then separating Fields 2 and 3. This former east to west running boundary is still visible as a lynchet and was clearly seen during the subsequent landscaping works. However, between 1880 and the 1907 OS map being made, boundary A was straightened and the 'kink' removed. This re-alignment was recorded during the landscaping works as stony disturbance in an area of higher bedrock. The bedrock level had been preserved below the former boundary junction.

Boundary A was recorded where it was cut by the Access Road. The boundary section records eight distinct contexts and was located significantly further south (uphill) of the late nineteenth century re-alignment referred to above. Although further modifications further along the length of the boundary cannot be seen in the cartographic evidence, it may well be that the rather distinctive and perhaps more formal stone facing seen in this particular boundary section reflects a programme of reconstruction along its length (compare the recorded section for boundary A with those of B and C).

Context [8] is the earliest (basal) deposit and may represent the original ditch up-caste (although the boundary was not seen down to its base). Context [8] was recorded as a

compacted clayey layer, sealed by context [6] - a much less compacted, redeposited clayey subsoil. Contexts [7], [3] and [2] were then added along with contemporary granite stone facing [4]. This phase of enlargement would have rendered the boundary stock-proof. Since the field is on such a steep gradient (particularly on its eastern side) it would not at any time have been under cultivation. Subsequently context [5] developed against the basal western side prior to the (ongoing) formation of context [1]. Context [1] represents the uppermost, loose, organic and vegetated layer. Layers [1] and [5] gradually merged on the western side.

8.2.2 **Boundary B** (Fig.32)

Boundary B is aligned approximately east to west and separates Field 3 from Field 4 to the south. The boundary was cut through by the construction of the new access road. The Tithe Map shows that this boundary has not changed since 1840. Interestingly the Tithe Map appears to show a (possibly seasonal?) leat running through what is today the gateway. Subsequent landscape works in the vicinity of the gateway (in Field 3) did not show any features or disturbance, which might be specifically attributable to this.

Boundary B was recorded in section to the east of this point, where the Access Road cut through it. It shows a total of six different contexts. Unfortunately it was not seen to its base due to the constant trafficking of vehicles through the breached area. Reference to the potential longevity of this boundary alignment, in terms of the agricultural related archaeology found in Fields 3 and 4, has been made in the landscaping section of this report.

Basal contexts [6] and [5] represent the earliest phase of the boundary recorded within the section. Both were clayey and heavily compacted by later enlargement of the boundary. Context [6] represents redeposited material excavated from one (or possibly two) flanking ditches. Context [4] like context [6] consists of a pale coloured redeposited stony natural. It appears to represent the final enlargement of the earliest 'phase' of the boundary's development. Granite stone facing [2] and internal context [3] are contemporary and represent a later phase of enlargement and stabilisation probably associated with making the boundary stockproof. The final development of [1] represents an ongoing phase associated with the development of a varied, mature vegetation cover and partial collapse or shift of the facing, particularly along the southern side of the boundary.

8.2.3 **Boundary C** (Fig.32)

Boundary C represents the western flanking boundary for one of the distinctive angular lanes, which defined the northern and western edges of the college campus (prior to its current programme of expansion). It was revealed in section when the Access Road was cut through it. According to the maps this boundary did not exist in its current form until sometime between 1840 and 1880. However, the section does show that it incorporates an apparently much smaller stone bank boundary which ran along the same alignment, prior to extension of the east to west portion of the lane northwards (compare the Tithe Map with the 1880 OS map).

The recorded section for boundary C shows fourteen different contexts. Despite excavation down into the deposits sealed beneath the boundary, natural was not reached. Contexts [12] and [11] are the earliest deposits, representing an intact stone bank ([12]) overlying basal disturbance [11]. Combined they form an early, non-stock-proof and unexpected phase of the boundary since the map evidence strongly suggests that the boundary forms the northern side of a livestock movement corridor between Fields 2, 3, 4 and 7, etc. Perhaps it represents a very much earlier element to the boundary's development. Contexts [13], [9] and [10] all butt up against this early stone bank. It is not

clear from the section as to whether context [8] also belongs to this general build up of material or whether it represents a later phase of enlargement. It is certainly topped by a thin development of leaf litter [7] (associated with a period of collapse and low levels of maintenance) and the build up of topsoil layer [14].

Context [5] and stone facing [6] are contemporary and represent the last phase in the development of the boundary. The stone facing along the western or track-side of the boundary turned it into a stock-proof barrier. The eastern side of the boundary was not stone faced, and it is to this (field) side that three of the four latest layers are associated. These are the result of a gradual build up of material against the sides of the boundary, primarily due to partial collapse of the boundary and the development of a mature covering of trees and other varied vegetation (also have contributed).

8.2.4 **Boundary D** (Fig.33)

This boundary is shown on the Tithe Map as marking the western periphery of the house and gardens. By 1880 a considerable amount of redevelopment had taken place and the complex as a whole had extended northwards. The alignment of boundary D appears to have remained unaltered during these changes, although the addition of an external, western track or lane is noted (which may have entailed some alteration of the boundary). The boundary was cut during the electrical duct trenching (see Fig.24). During recording the boundary was found to have a 1.8m height and a 2.0m width at base. An approximate 0.6m difference in ground level to either side of the boundary was noted, the western side being higher. No clear evidence for an early boundary 'core' was seen, suggesting that reconstruction along the same alignment may have taken place. In addition the prior excavation through of a trench ([12]), removed the western side of the boundary, ditch and base.

Thirteen different contexts were recorded in section, these are numbered from top to bottom [1] to [6] for the boundary, and then [7] to [13] to the west showing the service trench, the track make-up layers and natural. Context [1] represents the most recent layer of the boundary. It consisted of a mixed stony loam and matted roots. Vegetation cover was noted as brambles, ivy, maple, grass, nettles and foxgloves etc. Context [2] represents a single phase of granite and killas stone facing, running virtually from top to bottom along the length of the eastern side. Context [3] forms the main loamy clay body of the boundary and is contemporary with the stone facing. Context [4] represents an earlier bank of redeposited silty clay loam. It is compacted and moderately powdery in consistence. Its eastern side lies directly over a preserved ridge of natural, while the western side overlies what appeared to be an undisturbed silted up ditch fill [5]. This ridge of natural [13] and the sharply defined ditch cut [6] to its west represents the earliest element of this boundary. The base and western side of the ditch has been lost by the recent insertion of a service trench [11] back-filled with graded, coarse white sand [12]. The top of this trench was then covered by a mixed, redeposited loam [7].

Moving west, away from the boundary, was what appeared to be a relatively recently (post-medieval) sealed topsoil [10], overlying the original profile of natural clay [13]. Above the sealed topsoil was a dense layer of track makeup or hardcore which primarily consisted of redeposited killas bedrock within a c0.4 m maximum cut. To the immediate west was today's ploughed and mixed topsoil.

8.2.5 **Boundary E** (Fig.33)

Boundary E is located to the west of the college complex and forms the most southerly edge of Field 4 and the northern side of the Kitchen Garden. The excavations for the footings of a mini-electrical substation (Fig.2) breached it. Cartographic evidence shows

the boundary to have been constructed between completion of the Tithe Map and the drawing up of the 1880 OS map. The boundary runs east to west and is composed of a single mortared killas wall 2.0m high, 0.6m wide and constructed directly upon natural clay.

8.3 Concluding Comments

Comparison of the easily available map references (i.e. the Tithe Map, the 1880 and the 1907 OS maps) allows us to see that there has been relatively little boundary reorganisation. Boundary A has been straightened and the track running around the northern periphery (boundary C) of the big house (subsequently the college) was pushed north to allow for an enlargement of the built complex. But beyond this the most significant alterations tend to be focussed around the house and its (at one time) ornate gardens and related buildings.

Boundary sections A, B and C all show an earlier phase or element to their development. In each case a second major phase of enlargement can be seen which involved an increase in both the height and the width of the boundary plus the addition of stone facing. In the case of boundary C this was along one side only. In boundary B although both sides were stone faced the southern side involved less preparation: the stones were simply placed over a spread or slump extending from the base of the boundary. Within boundary A, the stone facing has a different character. It is far more deliberate and carefully positioned, with near sheer sides. Regular, larger block-like stone was used as opposed to the miscellaneously sized and shaped pieces seen in the other boundary sections.

This markedly different character in the stone facings may well be a reflection of differences in date. The post 1880 alterations to boundary A represent the latest recognisable phase of boundary development reflected in the sections. It may also be a reflection of the boundary needing to be stock-proof on both sides. Pre 1880 alterations seen in boundary C however, appear to have primarily been concerned with maintaining the track way, either for the movement of livestock or to simply present a 'well maintained' look to the tracks and lanes within the immediate vicinity of the big house.

Boundaries D and E are both located to the west of the main Tremough complex. Boundary D has an earlier phase, which would seem to date to pre-1840. Unfortunately a trench cuts through this, destroying any further detail. Boundary E, unlike all the other boundary sections looked at consisted of a single phased wall, clearly first shown on the 1880 OS map.

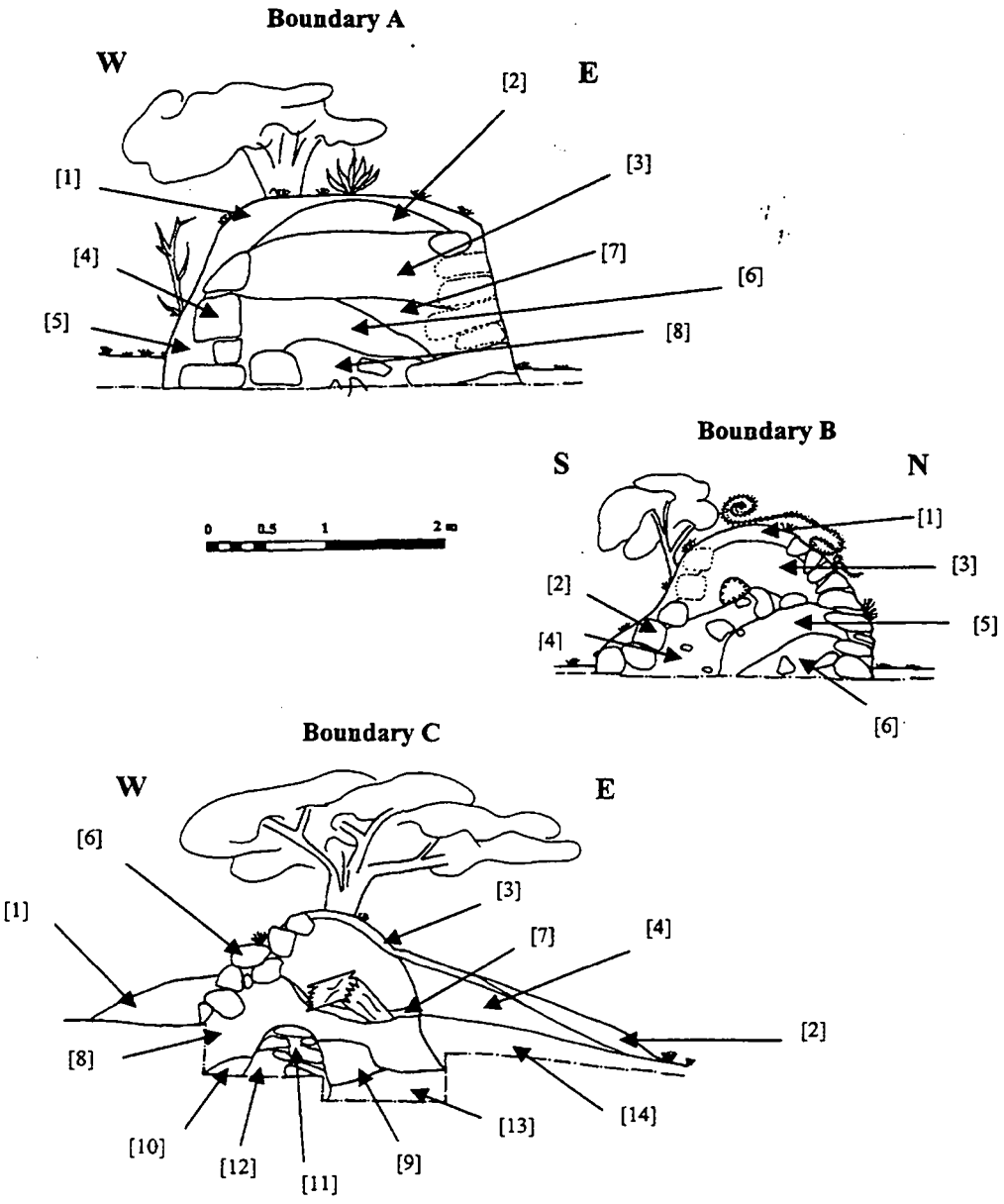


Fig.32 Recorded sections through Phase 1a boundaries A, B and C.

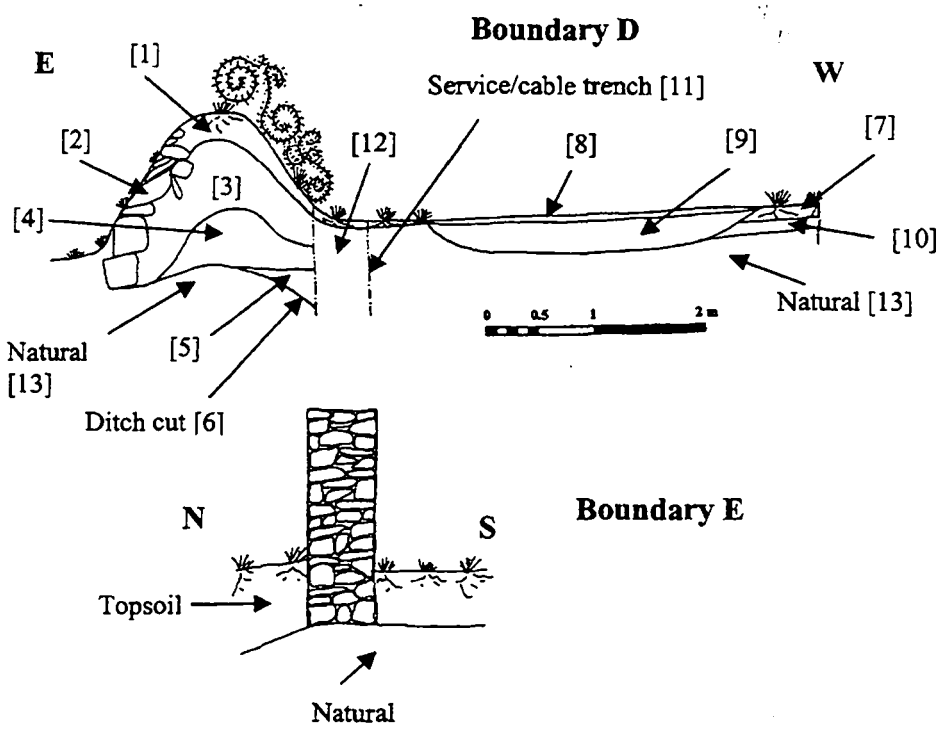


Fig.33 Recorded sections through Phase 1b boundaries D and E.

9 Trial pit recording

9.1 Introduction (Additional Phase)

CAU was asked to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording, required as a condition of planning approval by Kerrier District Council. A project design by Andy Jones (Senior Archaeologist - CAU) based on a brief written by Simon Thorpe (Senior Archaeologist Development Control, Cornwall County Council) was prepared. The fieldwork took place in March 2001 and a short report was subsequently given to Development Control.

Six trial pits were mechanically excavated to the south and east of the Tremough college complex (Fig.34). The excavation of each pit was monitored by an archaeologist and rapidly recorded via annotated, measured sketch sections (drawn at 1:20) and by colour and black and white photography. Midas Construction subsequently provided their own site-grid co-ordinates for each pit location.

9.2 Results

9.2.1 Trial pit 1 (Fig.35)

Located at approximately SW 7702/3456

(Midas site-grid co-ordinates = SW 523132/369750)

Measured 1.8m x 1.0m x 2.2m deep. The section showed 0.6m deep clay loam topsoil, over 0.3m deep subsoil, over 3 naturally formed layers - 0.12m deep gleyed, grey silty clay, 0.36m deep stony/killas, 0.8m deep orange course grained clay.

9.2.2 Trial pit 2 (Fig.35)

Located at approximately SW 7704/3454

(Midas site-grid co-ordinates = SW 525837/331838)

Measured 2.3m x 1.0m x 2.2m deep. The section showed 0.42m deep gritty, clay loam topsoil (which produced 1 x modern glass, 1 x pebble – neither kept), over 0.4m deep clay loam subsoil (occasional killas), over 2 naturally formed layers - 0.26m deep stony/killas and 1.1m deep orange, course grained clay.

9.2.3 Trial pit 3 (Fig.35)

Located at approximately SW 7708/3451

(Midas site-grid co-ordinates = SW 543282/286904)

Measured 2.2m x 1.0m x c2.2m deep. The section showed 0.3m deep loam topsoil, over 2 naturally formed layers – 0.1-0.4m deep gleyed grey clay over 1.3-1.7m deep gritty clay and stone. Water level reached at a 2.0m depth.

9.2.4 Trial pit 4 (Fig.35)

Located at approximately SW 7715/3449

(Midas site-grid co-ordinates = SW 624430/262183)

Measured 2.0m x 1.0m x 2.2m deep. The section showed 0.3m deep gritty, peat-like topsoil, over 2 naturally formed layers – 0.54m deep alluvial clays (containing a 3" earthen-ware field drain) over 1.4m deep orange gritty stone.

9.2.5 Trial pit 5 (Fig.35)

Located at approximately SW 7722/3458

(Midas site-grid co-ordinates = SW 680474/336600)

Measured 2.5m x 1.0m x 2.1m deep. The section showed 0.3m deep organic, gritty loam (which produced 2 sherds) over 2 naturally formed layers - 0.6m deep alluvial (?) gritty clays over 1.2m deep pale gritty stone. Within the natural layers a larger stone feature was recorded which contained voided areas. It had an approximate 1.2m height and extended beyond the eastern side of the trial pit.

9.2.6 Trial pit 6 (Fig.35)

Located at approximately SW 7727/3467

(Midas site-grid co-ordinates = SW 736790/413297)

Measured 2.6m x 1.0m x 1.8m deep. The section showed 0.3m deep waterlogged silty clay loam topsoil (produced 2 red sherds), over a 0-30cm deep peat deposit (which deepened and extended south of the trial pit - perhaps representing a pool). The peat was sampled, but is almost certainly post-medieval in date. Beneath this was a naturally formed 0.68m deep, waterlogged pale gritty clay which contained a sub-surface stone feature. It appeared to be similar in character but less voided and more coherent than that seen in trial pit 5. Beneath was 0.8m deep orange grit and stone. Water level was reached at a 1.5m depth.

9.3 Finds

The two easternmost trial pits (numbers 5 and 6) produced two pieces of pottery each. These have been looked at by Carl Thorpe (CAU finds specialist) and Henrietta Quinnell (Consultant Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery specialist).

The material from trial pit 5 is considered to be earlier post-medieval in date. Both pieces are wheel thrown.

The material from trial pit 6 has produced one piece of medieval ware and one fragment of post-medieval terracotta.

9.4 Discussion

The trial pits did not reveal any spreads of artefacts, deposits or layers associated with dense archaeological activity in their immediate vicinity. Trial pits 4, 5 and 6 were located on low-lying land skirting around the eastern periphery of Tremough. They revealed shallow waterlogged topsoils/peats over alluvial/naturally formed layers. Despite their low-lying locale trial pits 5 and 6 produced the only features, interpreted as post-medieval drainage/soakaway features, related to landscaping works associated with Tremough House; the area is overlooked by the front of the house. Trial pits 1 and 2 (in the western area looked at) show the area to have been suitable for settlement or occupation. A small area of geophysical survey (carried out during the first phase of survey) does show linear and possibly pit features in the vicinity. The area has a gentle southeast facing aspect, is moderately well drained and would have been close to both higher grazing/agricultural ground and a lower/wetland habitat. Trial pit 3 appears to have been located at the periphery of the low-lying area.

Note: A planned seventh trial pit located to the east of the college complex, at the western end of the avenue of trees (in Field 8), had to be abandoned due to the wet conditions and foot and mouth disease restrictions.

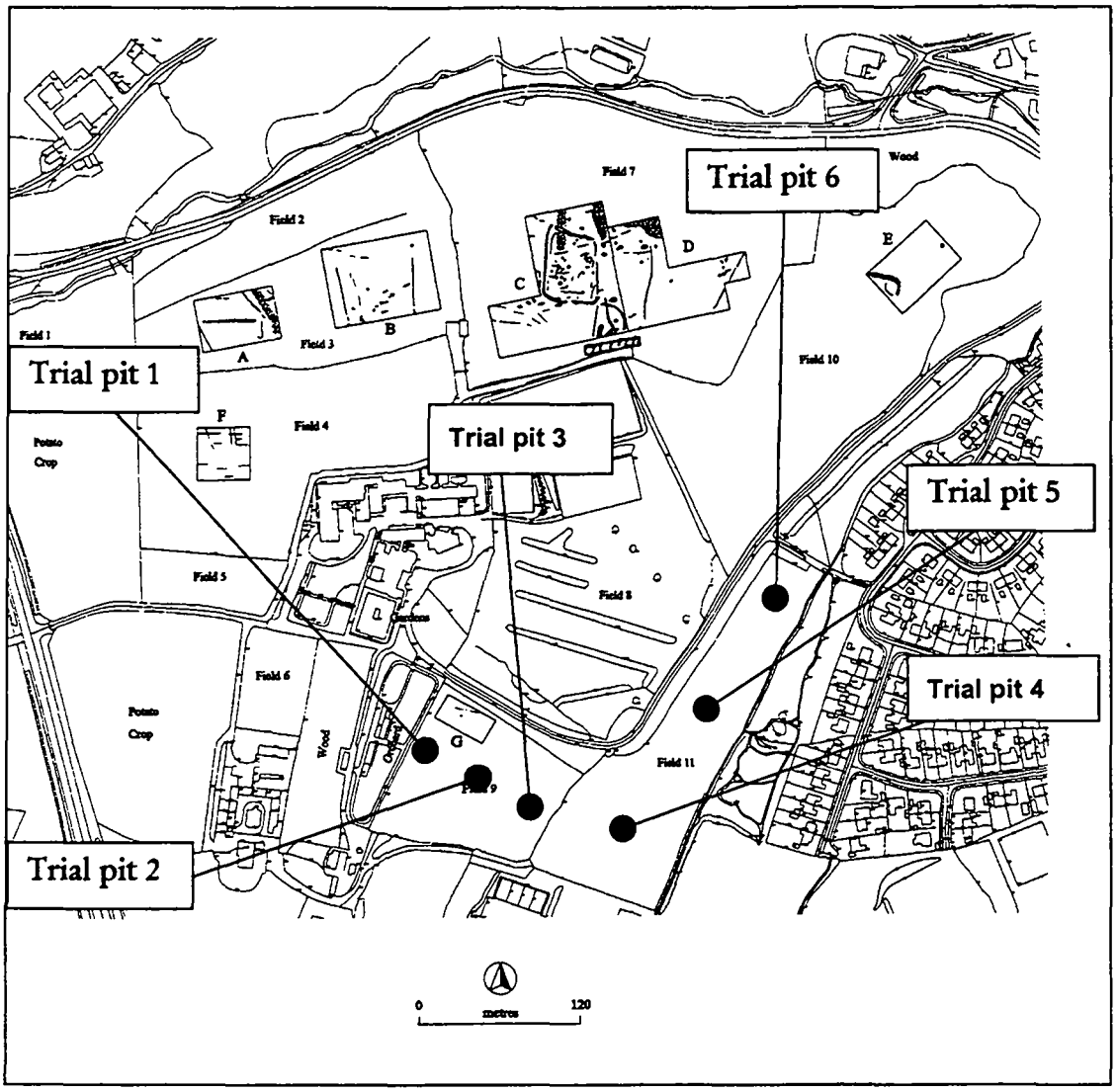


Fig.34 Plan showing the location of trial pits 1 to 6.

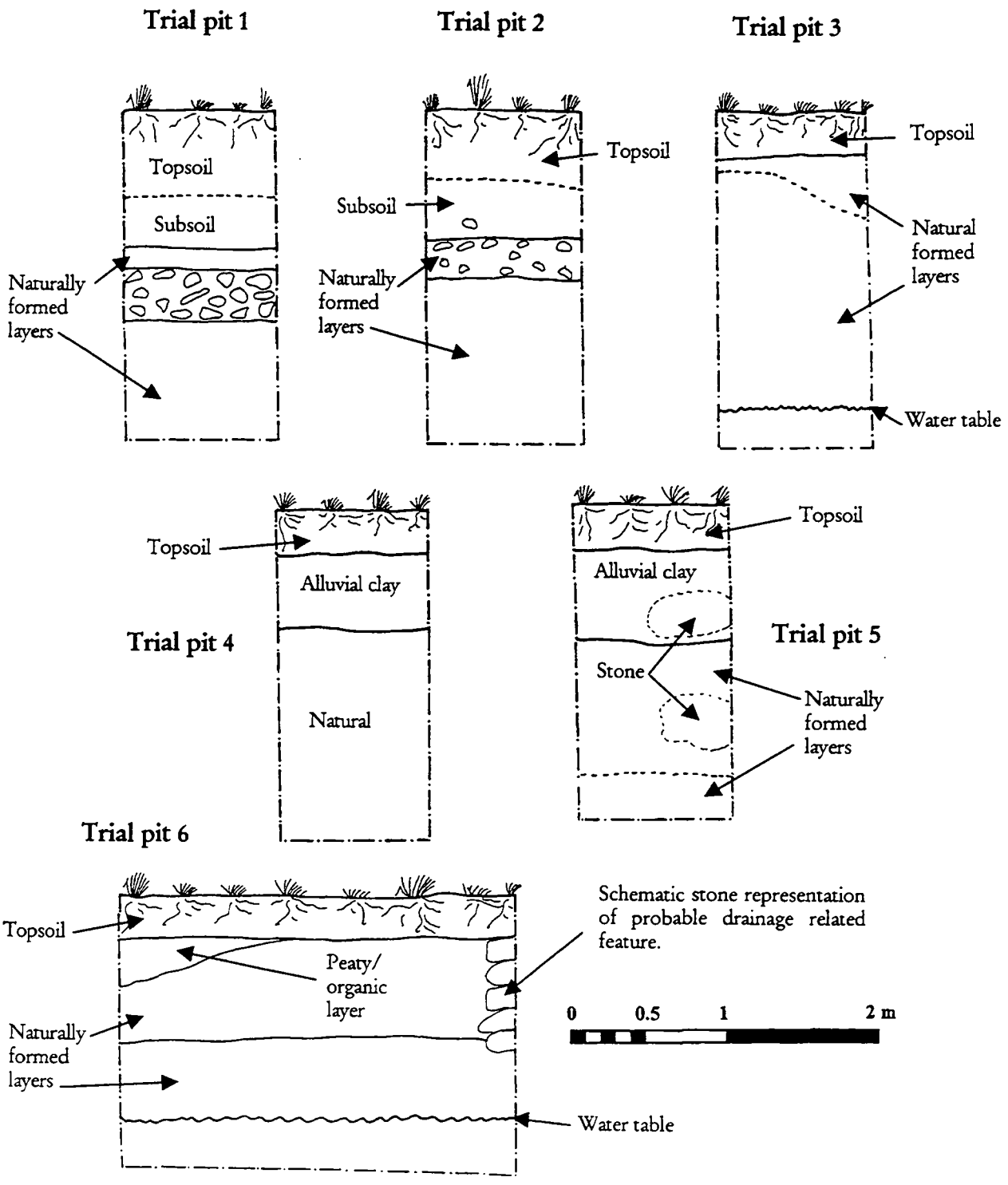


Fig.35 Recorded section drawings showing deposits in each trial pit.

10 Specialist reports

10.1 Introduction to finds reports by Carl Thorpe

10.1.1 Introduction

A total of 2251 artefacts were recovered during this first phase of the project. Pottery comprises the largest group numbering some 1300 pieces in total, some 57.75% of the collection. There is also flint, clay, stone, clay pipe, metalwork, and glass within the assemblage. The 332 flints represent 14.75% of the collection.

The initial finds processing stages of cleaning, and sorting of the artefacts were carried out by Imogen Wood. This greatly simplified the task of identification. Currently all the artefacts are being temporarily stored in the CAU finds store, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro, Cornwall.

Most of the artefacts were collected from field walking and the spoil heaps derived from topsoil removal, and thus are unstratified being recorded by each field (numbered) or significant sector within each field in which they were found.

146 objects were recovered from within secure contexts and are described under feature context numbers. These comprised 6.48% of the total.

10.1.2 Initial catalogue

Following cleaning, sorting and initial identifications a finds catalogue was compiled by Carl Thorpe and Imogen Wood (sections 13.2 and 13.3). At the same time the need for further assessments of some categories of material was identified; the catalogue should be used in conjunction with the subsequent assessments and analyses, which have changed some of the initial interpretations (for prehistoric, Romano - British and early medieval material).

10.1.3 Assessments

The following categories were assessed for their potential for further analysis:

- Prehistoric and Romano-British pot (with comments on early medieval pot) - Henrietta Quinnell (13.10)
- Stone artefacts - Henrietta Quinnell (13.10.4)
- Glass - Euan Campbell (10.6)
- Metalwork (x-rays) - Margaret Brooks (10.8)
- Medieval coin - Roger Penhallurick (10.9)

10.1.4 Analysis

Further analysis was undertaken on the following

- Flints - Anna Lawson Jones (10.2; 13.5; 13.6)
- Stone artefacts - Henrietta Quinnell and Roger Taylor (10.3; 13.11)
- Prehistoric and Roman local wares - Henrietta Quinnell (10.4)
- Roman non-local wares – Paul Bidwell (10.5) and Alex Croom (13.12)
- Medieval and post-medieval pottery (summary) - C. Thorpe (10.6)
- Medieval glass - Rachel Tyson (10.7)

- Medieval coin - B. Cook (10.9)

10.2 Flint and chert by Anna Lawson Jones

10.2.1 Introduction

The majority of the flint work was found during the walking over of topsoil heaps associated with specific areas of excavation, particularly the 'L' shaped trench in Field 7. Additionally a sizeable proportion of the lithic material came up during pre-works fieldwalking, primarily within Field 4. This assemblage was subsequently added to during the landscaping works, particularly around the peripheral (wild flower) areas of Fields 2 and 3. Although some of the material looked at in this report was found within secure contexts, this represents only a small proportion of the total assemblage.

The results are presented in the form of tables (sections 13.5 and 13.6).

10.2.2 Sources of raw material

Pebble flint and chert in Cornwall comes from the surrounding beaches and represents not only the nearest source of flint but also a surprisingly varied and abundant one. A limited number of pieces of Portland chert have been found within the assemblage, originating from some 150 miles to the east. This could have either been picked up from the beach as a result of longshore drift, or perhaps have been brought in or traded.

Use of pebble flint in Cornwall is not in itself a dateable characteristic. It was a raw material source used throughout the prehistoric period. This assemblage has produced many tested and/or abandoned pebble cores exhibiting a variety of sizes, shapes, colours and quality. Where pebble material has been found without any sign of use, i.e. knapped for tool production, 'bashed' during use as a hammer stone or rubbed smooth through use as a polisher, it is less easy to assign a prehistoric date, although such material can represent unused prehistoric caches of raw material, or sling shot.

Pebble-based flint working and the resultant scatters of material tend to exhibit a number of characteristics. The generally small size of the raw material results in a larger proportion of waste (usually corticated) material and a smaller size of end product. Knapping will frequently involve the use of an anvil, which results in the distinctive distal flaking or damage of flakes and blades as they are made. In some cases the reliance upon pebbles (particularly inland) seems to have generated a more careful use of the material (especially with good quality flint), but in general the sheer quantity of material available to sites near or on the coast negated any notably frugal use of flint.

Soil improvement practices since the medieval period have included the wholesale importation inland of beach sand, where it was then ploughed into the soil to improve the soil's structure and reduce acidity and waterlogging. When soil improvement has taken place the result is a fairly liberal scattering of small beach pebbles (many of them amorphous in shape), some of which will be flint. Later post-medieval introduced sand has frequently undergone crushing to reduce still further the size of the pebbles. In this case the flint is crushed as opposed to knapped and relatively easily distinguishable from the prehistoric material.

Nodular material does not occur naturally in Cornwall. Such material would have been imported into Cornwall. This would have been in the form of unmodified nodules, partially prepared nodules (or primary cores), or occasionally perhaps as finished artefacts. The most likely and closest source would be from the chalk outcrop at Beer Head, on the southeast coast of Devon (Care 1982, and Tingle 1988). However, there are closer secondary sources, for example the Devon head and gravel deposits of western Devon

(Wainwright and Smith 1980). In Cornwall the use of nodular flint is considered indicative of the third and second millennia BC (Healy 1985, Berridge and Roberts 1986).

Flint source, proximity and availability would obviously have played a part in the valuing of this essential commodity during the prehistoric period, particularly with regard to inland locations. As Tingle states *"...whatever the advantages of a raw material source, proximity alone will not ensure that it will be exploited at the expense of more distant sources"* (Tingle 1998). This has particular relevance to the scatter found in Field 7 (associated with the 'L' shaped trench), which constitutes numerically the largest portion of the assemblage.

10.2.3 Characteristics of the assemblage

The assemblage contains evidence for the use of both nodular and pebble flint, preliminary or primary raw material/core preparation, and secondary tool production and working. Unmodified chips and waste flakes (which show no evidence for spontaneous or unmodified use) all constitute the end product of core preparation and ultimately reduction. The majority of the cores within the collection are of the multi-platform flake and flake and blade type. In general these are hard to date, although they broadly belong to the Neolithic and Bronze Age period. Where the cores are made of nodular material these could be assigned a Neolithic date. The similarity of the nodular cores to the pebble equivalents may in fact imply that many of these too are Neolithic in date.

The careful working of cores to produce and maintain specifically angled striking platforms for the production of 'designed' blades (or flakes) is often seen as a more characteristically Mesolithic/Neolithic trait. One of the most easily recognisable waste products of this is the core rejuvenation flake, examples of which were found in Fields 2, 3 and 4. However, with the frequently small-pebble based industries of Cornwall this is less predictable. During the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic period flint working had a more systematic, precise and less wasteful approach. The tell-tale delicate flaking around the dorsal surface at the bulbar end of a number of the blades (and flakes) has been recognised on a number of the pieces within this assemblage; examples can be found within the Field 3 (access road) and Field 4 (general/unstratified) material.

Generally this assemblage contains good evidence for on site primary knapping and core reduction. A number of primary waste flakes and cores (particularly multi-platform flake and blade cores, but also bipolar cores) were recorded. Various flint chips and other tertiary waste attest to secondary working and the production of tools etc. on site. The majority of the material is flake (as opposed to blade) dominated, and much of it is not immediately diagnostic in terms of date and function. There is evidence for the use of anvils and hard and soft hammer techniques, as well as evidence for both economic, and conspicuously wasteful, use of flint. The assemblage is chronologically varied and does allow for some spatial analysis despite apparent long-term cultivation/soil disturbance and the 'all-over' nature of the scatter.

Ten Mesolithic (or possibly Early Neolithic) pieces have been recognised within the assemblage. All but one were found in Fields 3 and 4. The majority were blades or bladelettes (frequently retouched) and bipolar blade cores. In addition a retouched probable projectile with opposed notches and intervening glossing (indicating hafting) was found. With the lack of other more classic Mesolithic types, for example pyramid cores or finely worked microliths, the Mesolithic presence should not be over emphasised.

One hundred and forty five Neolithic pieces were identified, almost all of them made from nodular flint. Numerically the vast majority of the pieces were waste and came from Field 7 (access road and 'L' shaped trench). Many of the largest pieces came from Field 4 and to a much lesser extent Field 3. Some of the Field 3 material appears to be a continuation of the

scatter found within Field 7. Most of the Field 4 pieces were cores (primarily multi-platform in character), although blades, flakes - including cutting flakes, scrapers, knives, waste and even a hafted mini-saw, were also recorded.

Four circular Bronze Age scrapers were identified, all from Field 4, plus some twenty one other pieces which were broadly Neolithic/Bronze Age in character. The vast majority of these were multi-platform flake cores (and occasional core tools). In addition to the broadly diagnostic material within this collection, there are one hundred and thirty three undated pieces dating to the prehistoric period. Almost all of this material will belong to the Neolithic (probably the middle and later phases) and the Bronze Age period. In terms of date this would broadly span from approximately 3000 BC to 600 BC. The majority of this material consists of cores, flakes, undiagnostic knives, waste and burnt material.

10.2.4 Comments

As a whole this assemblage contains a wide ranging collection of material, composed of both nodular and pebble flint. The date range spans the Mesolithic through to at least the Middle Bronze Age and can be broadly characterised in the following way.

- *Mesolithic activity.* In the light of the small number of diagnostic pieces found, what activity there was would seem to have been small scale (and potentially fleeting).
- *Neolithic activity.* This moderately large Neolithic collection of material and the variety of pieces found would suggest contemporary settlement within the vicinity -particularly with reference to the Field 4 assemblage. An unusual element to the broad spread of lithic material found in Field 4 was the discovery of part of a broken, polished greenstone axe. The (nodular flint) knapping floor located in Field 7 which appeared relatively undisturbed prior to topsoil stripping, seems so different in character to that from Field 4 that it would seem sensible to view them as not only spatially 'separate', but also functionally and perhaps chronologically different.
- *Bronze Age activity.* Since Middle Bronze Age pottery (and a probable clay loom weight) was found in association with old land surface [17] in Field 4 it is felt likely that the Field 4 lithic assemblage probably belongs to a Middle Bronze Age domestic phase of activity. This phase may, or may not have included funerary activity (see pit [25] excavation and associated finds in Field 4).

To conclude Fields 2, 3, 4 and 7 have all produced flint work. It is apparent that at least some of this material relates to the features and layers found and recorded during both the fuller excavation and the general watching brief. Very little of the assemblage came from what could be called a secure context, beyond that of the mixed but moderately secure old land surfaces i.e. context [17] in Field 4 and almost certainly (in the case of the previously intact knapping floor) [107] in Field 7. Most of the pieces either filled later features as residual material or had been uprooted via long-term ploughing and cultivation and as such picked up as topsoil finds during pre-topsoil strip field walking. Without doubt, only a small proportion of the scatters was collected. In addition, associated and contemporary domestic material has been almost totally lost during subsequent agricultural disturbance. No Neolithic dated pottery had survived and only a tiny number of fragmentary pieces were found dating to the Bronze Age (and much of this was either sealed within a pit ([25]) or preserved within thin pockets of surviving old land surface ([17] and almost certainly [107]).

10.3 Stone artefacts by Henrietta Quinnell

S1 (Fig.36) Cutting edge of ground stone axe, *F4 NE unstrat.* Width 80mm, thickness 30mm, surviving length 95mm. Oval cross section. Both faces have been ground smooth at the cutting edge but the grinding becomes rougher further up the axe, leaving traces of the pecking which shaped the artefact close to the break. Clough and Cummins (1988, 14-20, Map 2) provide the most up-to-date summary of Group 1 axes to which **S1** is assigned; axes of Group 1 remain the most common of the Cornish axe rock groups. It should be noted that the assignation of rocks used for axe production to Groups has both now been questioned (Berridge 1994) and become the focus of new investigative techniques (Markham forthcoming).

Dr Taylor describes the petrography. 'The situation of the site, just within the margin of the Carnmenellis Granite, accounts for the muscovite mica flakes adhering to the surface of the axe. Examination under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 30 shows a coarse textured greenstone, quite strongly weathered, with the dark ferromagnesian minerals standing above the altered feldspar. The grain size is mainly of 1mm or more; this, together with indistinct traces of relict ophitic igneous texture, suggests that the rock, prior to alteration, was a gabbro. The ferromagnesian minerals appear as dark brownish cores of pyroxene with a well marked cleavage. The pyroxene core is generally surrounded by a pale green, fibrous aggregate of amphibole. This also fills fractures across some pyroxene cores and appears to develop along the cleavage in some cases. Complete replacement of some pyroxene by greenish amphibole occurs. Some of these amphibole grains then show a distinct cleavage. The areas of altered feldspar are quite soft and contain minute flakes of white mica indicating sericitisation. They also contain scattered needles of pale amphibole up to *circa*.0.1mm long. The rock from which this axe was made has most of the mineralogical hallmarks which define Group1. However, confirmation of this diagnosis by thin section would be desirable.

S2 Part of saddle quern, *F4 top fill 20 in ditch 19.* Made from a block which had split from the granite so that the upper and lower surfaces and one side were formed by joints in the parent mass. The side formed by the joint had had little modification, the other surviving side has been pecked. The overall shape would have been unusually rectangular, with surviving dimensions 160mm by 140mm. The upper surface is worn and thins from 60mm to 40mm; there is a possible area of pecking, indicated use as a mortar, in the corner caused by the fractures. The quern is unusually thin. Saddle querns have a long date range in Cornwall, throughout the prehistoric to the early medieval period. However neatly shaped saddle querns appear to be very much a feature of the Middle Bronze Age, see for example the group from Trethellan (Nowakowski 1991, Figs.59 and 60). There is little definitive data for the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. However rotary querns were introduced in the Later Iron Age, possibly in the 4th century BC, and while saddle querns continue to be used as well, after this date these normally made use of boulders or slabs of rock with little or no modification. **S2** very tentatively may be ascribed to the Middle Bronze Age despite its context which is Later Iron Age (see below).

Dr R Taylor describes its petrography 'Porphyritic, fine-grained granite, with sparse phenocrysts of feldspar set in a matrix of quartz, feldspar, muscovite and some biotite; there are traces of textural banding in the rock. Veins and dykes of this type occur as a late stage event in the development of most of the larger granite intrusions in South West England. They can occur within the granite or in the surrounding country rock close to the contacts. A local source from within, or near, the margin of the Carnmenellis granite is likely.'

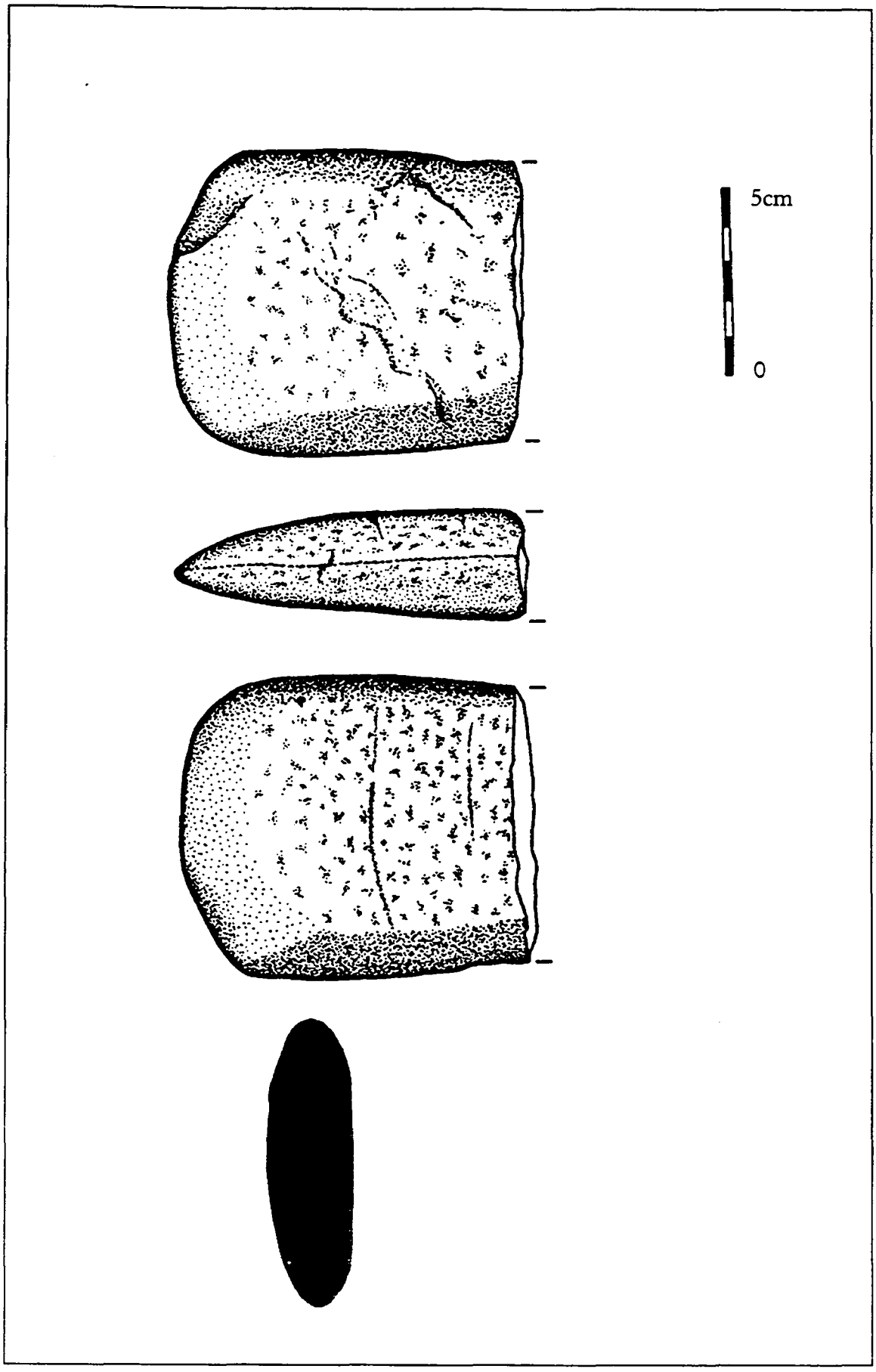


Fig.36 Greenstone axe from Field 4 (northeastern quadrant). Drawn by Carl Thorpe.

10.4 Pottery: Prehistoric and Roman Regional and Local Wares by Henrietta Quinnell

The assemblage consists of 94 sherds weighing 1160g from Fields 3, 4 and 7, and ranges in date from possible Neolithic to Roman. Of these 40 sherds are unstratified (unstratified in Table 1), and come from field walking and observation of construction works. When initial assessment of the assemblage was carried out, a number of sherds of possible prehistoric or Roman date, either unstratified or from the surface of features, were included which further study have indicated are of medieval date. Fabrics were varied. Although gabbroic fabrics predominated, there appeared to be several variations. There were also sherds with inclusions derived from other igneous rocks. The site is situated on the east edge of the Carnmenellis granite and some 15km north of gabbro outcrops. Nine sherds were submitted to Dr R Taylor for examination under a x 20 binocular microscope. Dr Taylor's full report is filed with the archive (see 13.11) but his observations have been incorporated in the descriptions of fabrics. Each piece examined by Dr Taylor has been enumerated separately as **P1** etc in a sequence which also includes the illustrated sherds.

Neolithic ?

P1 (Not illus) *Fill [77] in ditch [76], Field 7.* A featureless scrap of gabbroic fabric, softer and less compact than the other gabbroic material in the assemblage. The radiocarbon determination AA-44604 which calibrates to cal BC 3944-3658 at two sigma comes from this contexts and suggests a possible Neolithic date. The fabric itself has many parallels among the 'medium ware' gabbroic group at Carn Brea as defined by Smith (1981, 162) (observation by author of material in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro), although the ascription of a small featureless sherd on fabric alone can not be certain. **P1** may have been redeposited in the deliberate infill of ditch [76] together with the charcoal which provided the determination. Given the quantity of Neolithic lithics and axe **S1**, the presence of Neolithic pottery might be expected. However a fabric as soft as **P1** would not survive unless protected within a stratified deposited and any comparable material in surface levels would have disintegrated.

Bronze Age

P2 (Fig.37) *Old Land Surface [17], Field 4.* Gabbroic rim sherd from large vessel, flat top, external expansion; rims of broadly similar form occur in the Middle Bronze Age Trevisker assemblage at Trethellan (Woodward and Cane 1991, Nos 29, 44, 57) and nothing similar is recorded from other dates; the fabric is broadly similar to Trethellan Fabric 11. Dr Taylor comments that the sherd is of typical gabbroic composition but with inclusions rather sparse and fine grained.

P3 (Fig.37) *Old Land Surface [17], Field 4.* Simple rounded rim from small, thin walled vessel; soft, poorly modelled and finished with a single line incised into wet clay which may be deliberate decoration. Dr Taylor describes the fabric as granitic derived, that is containing water-sorted inclusions deriving from granite; these include a rounded quartz grain. The clay could be local, from a stream running off the edge of the Carnmenellis granite. There appears no close parallel for P3. Its fabric is similar to that of the loomweight(s) (see below) from this context. At Trethellan (Nowakowski 1991, 140) several dishes of locally derived 'baked clay' were identified and P3, although not similar in shape to these, may relate to a similar tradition of *ad hoc* on-site ceramic manufacture.

The remaining seven gabbroic sherds from [17] had no distinctive features; they may be of Middle Bronze Age or later prehistoric date.

P4 (Fig.37) *Fill [26] of pit [25], Field 4.* Part of undecorated gabbroic cordoned vessel. Slightly out-turned rim with distinct internal bevel: broad flat-faced cordon around girth

with simple rectangular lug; original vessel height probably between 250 and 300mm. Dr Taylor comments that the gabbroic fabric is unusual in that a proportion of the inclusions are subrounded or rounded and that a large amount of white mica is present. The rounding implies that the clay and mineral content have been reworked by water with the mica content being increased by the mechanical breakdown of sericitised feldspar. The form of the vessel is Trevisker, the shape of the rim being especially distinctive. On general size and shape P4 belongs to Parker-Pearson's (1990, 10) Style 2, smaller storage and cooking vessels. Woodward and Cane (1991, 122) summarise the data for flat-faced cordons on Trevisker vessels in their report on the Trethellan assemblage, referring for example to No 37 from that site; this discussion also covers cordons with simple rectangular lugs such as No 62 from the same site. A single sherd with a flat-faced cordon was present at Trevisker itself (ApSimon and Greenfield 1972, 338), the largest published assemblage apart from Trethellan. ApSimon (1959), in an initial typology of Trevisker ware, highlighted flat cordons with opposed square lugs as a feature of his Style V, which he suggested was late in the tradition (ibid, Fig.3). The Dartmoor sites of Tunhill Rocks and Raddick Hill (Radford 1952, figs. 11,12) have both produced vessels with such cordons and lugs. However no undecorated vessel with cordon and lugs similar to Tremough P4 appears to be recorded. P4 is a Trevisker vessel, but unusual both in its type of gabbroic fabric and in its lack of decoration. The radiocarbon determination from its findspot, pit [25], AA-44602 cal BC 1488-1132 at two sigma is entirely appropriate.

The other gabbroic sherd from [26] is thinner and comes from a vessel other that P4.

P7 (Not illus) *Upper fill [31] in ditch [30], Field 4.* Body sherd, gabbro admixture. Dr Taylor comments on the presence of sandstone fragments up to 1.5mm. Gabbro fabrics with inclusions of other rocks, known as gabbro admixture, are a regular feature of Trevisker assemblages and not generally found at other dates. Gabbro admixture fabrics have been discussed by Williams (1991) in his petrological comment on the Trethellan assemblage and more recently by the present author (Quinnell forthcoming a). P7 is assumed to be redeposited in ditch [30] where it cuts through OLS [17], together with the material from which determination AA-44603 cal BC 1432-1129 at two sigma was derived; ditch [30] is considered Iron Age (see below).

P9 (Not illus) *Ditch [48] Field 4.* Redeposited gabbro admixture sherd. Dr Taylor comments on fragments of fine-grained quartzitic rock up to 4mm and of fine-grained sandstone up to 3mm in a fabric otherwise gabbroic.

The remaining admixture sherd, unstratified in Field 3, was identified from its similarity to P7.

Iron Age and Roman Period

The continuity of ceramic production and typology in Cornwall from the Iron Age to the Roman period is now well established (Quinnell 1986; Quinnell forthcoming b). In small collections this results in difficulties in distinguishing between material of the two periods which are therefore more conveniently presented together. Several overviews of the sequence of fabrics and forms through the two periods have now been prepared by the author (Quinnell forthcoming b; forthcoming c).

P5 (Not illus) *Upper fill [16] in ditch [15], Field 4.* Gabbroic base sherd. Dr Taylor comments on its fine texture and hardness, a typical 'well-made' gabbroic fabric. This compact gabbroic fabric occurs regularly in South Western Decorated vessels. The initial date of this style may be as early as the 4th century BC, but it is currently unclear when well-made gabbroic fabric was introduced. The fabric continued to be made until a date in the early

2nd century AD (Quinnell forthcoming b). The base could belong anywhere within this long time range.

P6 (Fig.37) *Upper fill [31] in ditch [30], Field 4.* Rim sherd, upright neck and rounded everted top, in burnished well made gabbroic. Standard shape for South Western Decorated jars as at St Mawgan-in-Pydar Types A and B (Threipland 1956, Figs.14 and 15); it also continues without decoration in the Cordoned ware tradition as late as the early 2nd century AD, St Mawgan-in-Pydar Types D and E (ibid, Fig.18).

P8 (Not illus). *Upper fill [31] in ditch [30], Field 4.* Body sherd, probably from the shoulder of a jar, fine, compact micaceous fabric. Dr Taylor's description is given in full. '*Inclusions: mica* - abundant muscovite throughout up to 0.2mm, with grains of muscovite aggregate 0.5-3.5mm; muscovite forms possibly 80% of the body. *Biotite* - rare grains. *Possible limonite* - soft, rounded dark brown grains, quite common. *Quartz* - a scatter of angular grains 0.5mm. *Feldspar* - one fresh cleaved grain 1.5mm. The abundance and fine grain size of the mica suggests that **P6** was made from a weathered micaceous hornfels.' Appropriate hornfels occur in the metamorphic aureole around the Carnmenellis granite, especially on the its South side in the area of Constantine Creek (Flett, 1946, 142). No exact parallels to this fabric have been recognised although the assemblage at Halligye contains a few sherds, Fabric GN1, with a high muscovite content and a similar appearance but with slight differences indicating derivation from kaolinised granite (Elsdon and Quinnell forthcoming).

P10 (Fig.37) *Unstratified, Field 4.* Part of flat-rimmed bowl in hard gabbroic fabric of which Dr Taylor comments that the inclusions are typical. The initial date of flat-rimmed bowls is sometime in the later 2nd century AD with a probable range then on throughout the Roman period (Quinnell forthcoming b). For published comparanda see Nos 7 and 11 from Shortlanesend, a site with a late 2nd to 3rd century date range (Harris 1980, Fig.30).

P11 (Fig.37) *Unstratified, Field 4.* Edge of lid in granitic derived fabric, overall diameter *c* 400mm. Hard compact fabric, exterior wiped smooth, edge very worn. Dr Taylor identifies some angular quartz, mica and a little feldspar, also some fragments of vein quartz up to 7mm. Very different to the granitic derived **P3** and loomweight but source is likely to be local to the site. Lids do not appear generally in Cornwall until the Cordoned ware of the Late Iron Age but subsequently occur in small numbers throughout the Roman period (Quinnell forthcoming b). By this date however gabbroic fabrics appear to have been in general use. The large size of **P11** is unusual and together with the granitic derived fabric could indicate a 'one off' vessel of Iron Age date. However the wiped finish is very typical of the Roman period and the vessel is considered on balance to indicate localised use of a non-gabbroic fabric in this period.

Comment on the Iron Age and Roman material

The sherds from ditch fills not individually described (Table 1) have no distinctive characteristics. These are all gabbroic and certainly do not look like the 'standard' gabbroic fabric in use during the Roman period. The well-made gabbroic base **P5** from upper fill [16] in ditch [15], a well-made jar sherd from upper fill [20] in ditch [19], well-made rim **P6** and the micaceous body sherd **P8** from upper fill [31] in ditch [30] suggest that these upper fills were deposited during the currency of South West Decorated wares sometime during the 4th to 1st centuries BC. The radiocarbon determination AA-44600 from lower fill [9] in ditch [7] cal BC 345-AD 54 at two sigma, belongs in the date range indicated by the pottery. The absence of Iron Age material predating Iron Age Decorated wares may not be significant in such a small assemblage. The ceramics therefore do not provide any indication of when the ditches may have originally have been laid out, as opposed to the date of their infill. It may be noted that no distinctive Roman material has been found in

the fills of ditches or of any other feature. The majority of unstratified gabbroic sherds appear to be of 'standard' Roman period fabric. The single sherd of SE Dorset BB1, probably from a cooking pot but not dateable, is also unstratified. This material of Roman date present presumably derives from rubbish used for fertiliser and indicates agricultural activity from a settlement in the vicinity but not in the area excavated.

Loomweight(s) Baked clay

(not illustrated)

29 pieces of baked clay weighing 240g appear to be fragments of one or more cylindrical loomweights. *From Old Land Surface [17] in Field 4.* Dr Taylor comments that these are of granitic derived fabric with abundant silt/fine sand and some mica in the matrix; some fine grained granite inclusions up to 5mm. Apart from the granite inclusions the fabric is generally similar to that of P3 and its source is likely to be local to the site. Cylindrical clay loomweights occur in the assemblages at Trethellan (Nowakowski 1991, Fig.55) and Trevisker (ApSimon and Greenfield 1972, Fig.24). In both cases these are made from materials available close to the sites, while all pottery is gabbroic. Cylindrical loomweights generally belong to the Middle and Late Bronze Ages in Southern Britain, while those of the Iron Age tend to be triangular; the latter have not so far been found in Cornwall. The presence of the distinctive loomweight shape is consistent with the Middle Bronze Age date for P2 and supports the general suggestion that most artefactual material preserved in that segment of [17] cut by ditch [30] is Middle Bronze Age.

Suggested Roman Building Materials

A number of fragments of tile had some characteristics of *tegulae* and possible *tesserae* were initially also thought to be present. This material has been carefully examined by the author and J Allan, to whom the former is much indebted. All suggested Roman building material can now be definitely identified either as Bridgwater tiles of the nineteenth century or other recent ceramic material.

Table 1 Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Context	Gabbroic fabrics	Other local fabrics
Neolithic ?		
F7 [77] in ditch [76]	P1 1s 3g	
Bronze Age		
F4 OLS [17]	P2 1s 26g also 7s 21g	P3 12s 17g granitic derived
F4 [26] in pit [25]	P4 5s 641g also 1s 17g	
F4 upper fill [31] in ditch [30]	P7 1s 14g admixture	
F4 ditch [48]	P9 1s 3g admixture	
F3 unstrat	1s 8g admixture	
Bronze Age totals	9s 730g	12s 17g ***Overall total*** 36s 747g
Iron Age/Roman		
F4 upper fill [16] in ditch [15]	P5 1s 27g	
F4 lower fill [33] in ditch [19]	1s 10g	
F4 upper fill [20] in ditch [19]	4s 26g including 1 well made	
F4 upper fill [31] in ditch [30]	P6 1s 20g also 7s 70g	P8 1s 21g micaceous
F4 fill [51] gully [53]	1s 2g	

F7 fill [9] in ditch [7]	2s 3g	
F3 unstrat	5s 21g	
F4 unstrat	P10 1s 20g also 25s 127g	P11 1s 30g granitic derived 1s 8g BB1
F7 unstrat	6s 25g	
Iron Age/Roman totals	54s 351g	3s 59g ***Overall total*** 57s 410g
Overall totals	79s 1084g	15s 76g ***Overall totals*** 94s 1160g

Details of the prehistoric and Roman local wares. 's' = sherd, 'g' = gramme. F3, F4, F7 indicate Fields 3, 4, 7.

10.5 Pottery: Roman and Post Roman imported wares by Paul Bidwell

There are 19 sherds in total, weighing 0.206kg. Because the sherds are small and sometimes abraded, definite identification is difficult but there is only one sherd which is likely to be Romano-British, a small rim sherd probably of Oxford red-slipped ware (sherd F4 NE/6). Most of the remainder are oxidised wares of uncertain date, some of which could conceivably be abraded sherds of medieval date.

There are, however, two sherds with rilled surfaces which are of interest. The thicker sherd definitely comes from an amphora and equally certainly is not of an amphora type familiar from Romano-British deposits in the South-west (Fig. 38, no. 1). The general type would correspond to late fifth and sixth century imports, but the fabric is not similar to the B-ware range. However, Dr. V. G. Swan, who has examined the sherd, saw some similarities to Black Sea amphorae as found on sites of the sixth and seventh centuries on the Lower Danube. Such amphora have not been recorded from post-Roman sites in Britain as yet. The second sherd is much thinner and has a fabric not too dissimilar to the fabric of Late Roman 1 (Bii) amphorae, but is too small and abraded for positive identification (Fig. 38, no. 2).

Catalogue

1. Rilled body sherd. Sandy orange fabric with darker orange surfaces, and a thin light-coloured wash on the exterior. Gold mica plates visible on the surfaces. F3 NE/2.

2. Rilled body sherd. Gritty orange fabric, with paler exterior surface. F4/8.

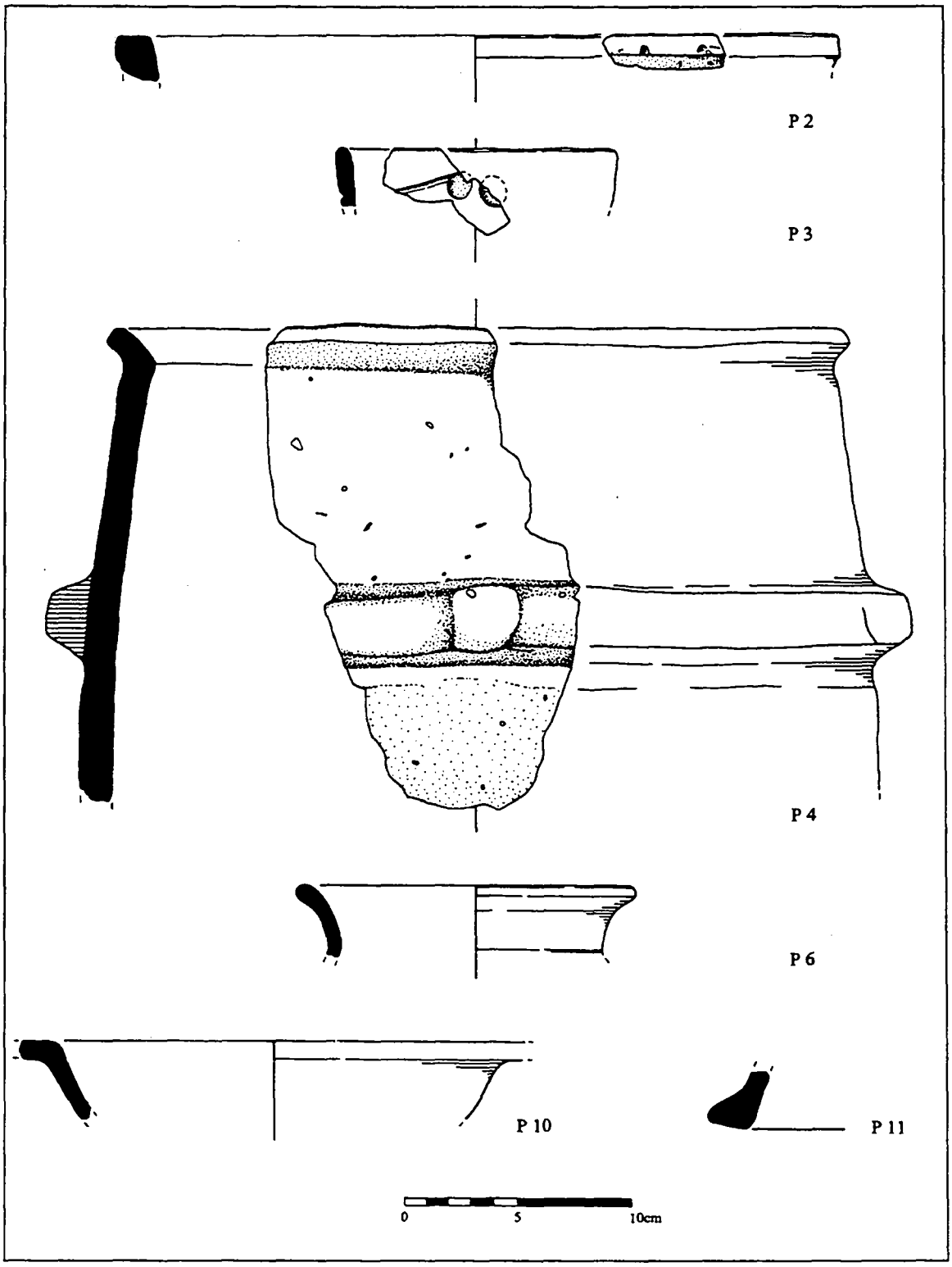


Fig. 37 Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery.

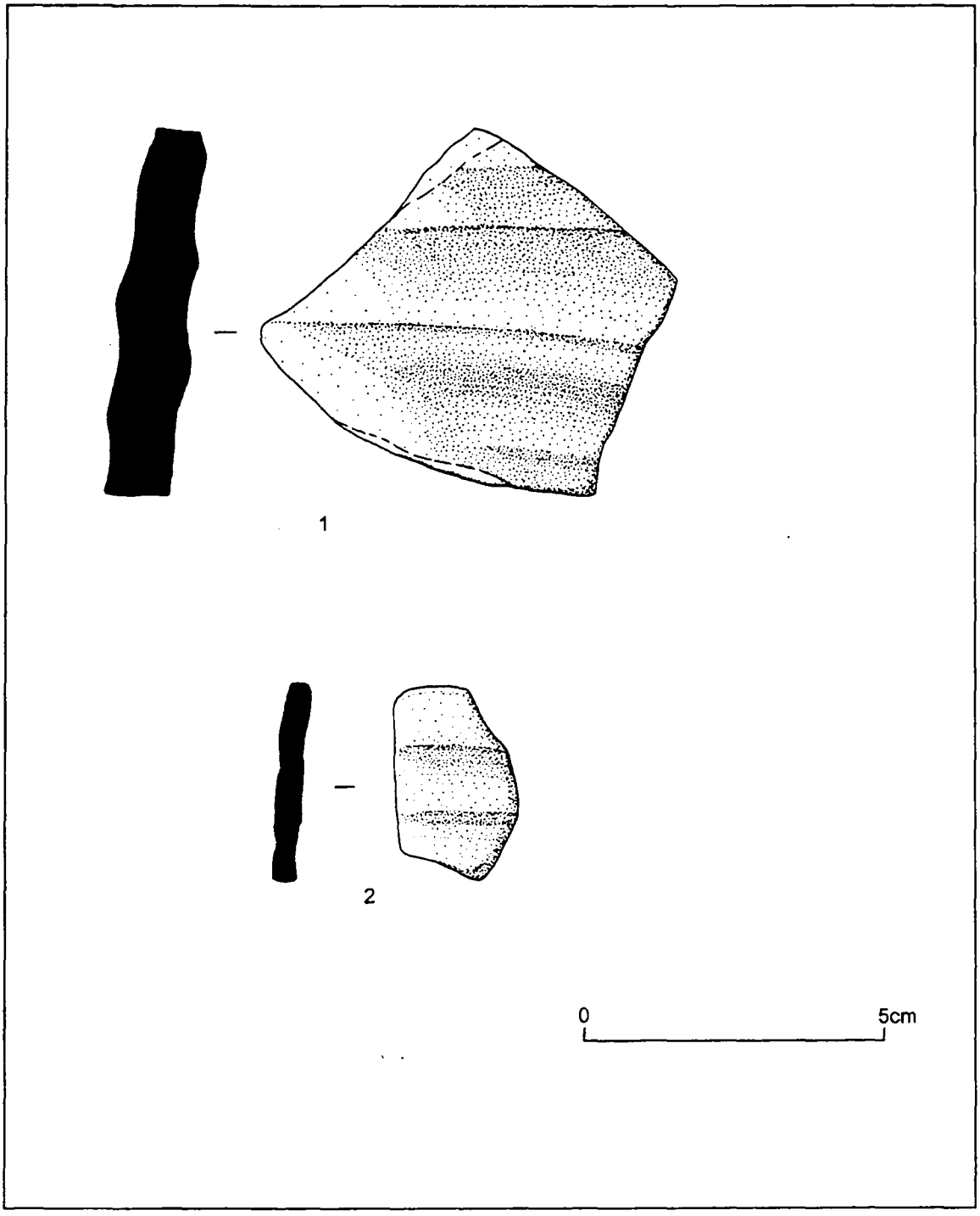


Fig. 38 Post-Roman amphora.

10.6 Pottery: Medieval and post-medieval pottery by Carl Thorpe

10.6.1 Introduction

The medieval, post medieval and modern pottery is listed in sections 13.2 and 13.3 where it has been identified according to a range of different types. These types are described in section 13.4.

The suite of artefacts found is typical of assemblages obtained from most Cornish fields close to farming communities (compare with material from the Brea Down to Dowran Common Pipeline, Perranuthnoe to St Hilary Pipeline, St Day to Redruth Pipeline, and Bears Downs to Ruthvoes Pipeline) the finds being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields.

There are though some significant differences. The first is the occurrence of a denser concentration of material throughout the fields investigated than in those examples cited above though this may be just a reflection of the way in which material was collected. For the pipelines only the actual pipeline corridor was searched for artefacts, while at Tremough Field 4 was walked in its entirety (on more than one occasion). This could result in a greater number of artefacts being recovered. The general impression though is that at Tremough there was a greater density of material spread throughout the plough soils.

Secondly there is a significant presence of medieval (12th to 14th centuries) material within the assemblage. This material is often not present or rare in the examples mentioned above. It is not known why this is the case; it is possible that previous study areas have avoided settlements occupied during these periods while the fields at Tremough are close to the site of a settlement of this date. The greatest concentrations are found in Field 4. This may reflect the close proximity of this field to a settlement or the original poor quality of the soil within it, though it is more likely the former.

10.6.2 Early medieval pottery

This section is based upon comments from Henrietta Quinnell's pottery assessment (13.10.3).

Context	Comments
F4 NE u/s	2 gabbroic sherds from base of handle; handles occur in Romano-British gabbro but this is not typical and the fabric looks more early medieval, on balance probably a piece of bar lug (10th - 11th century AD)
F4 context [17]	1 base angle sherd, possibly gabbroic, of simple cooking pot type usually grass marked and current from 6/7th centuries to 12th century; 1 other sherd
F4 SE u/s	2 grass marked gabbroic sherds
F2 u/s (landscaping)	1 grass marked sherd, Sandy Lane 'style 1', 10th - 11th century

This small collection provides evidence for early medieval activity in the area. This is also suggested by a radiocarbon date from Field 3 (Ditch 3; 10.12.2)

(Note: a further collection of mostly small undiagnostic sherds, considered as possibly early medieval in the initial catalogues, is more probably full medieval).

10.6.3 Medieval Pottery

Medieval pottery of the 13th to 14th centuries occurs throughout the study area, 260 sherds being found from fields F2, F3, F4 and F7. The greatest concentration (some 66 sherds) is from the South East Sector of F4 (u/s). This suggests that this area may lie close to the settlement of this period. The bulk of the wares identified are of Cornish manufacture, though there is a little material from Devon. The forms are utilitarian domestic wares such as cooking pots and jugs suggesting the nearby settlement was based on an agrarian economy, only a single sherd of 'Ham Green' Ware (from Bristol) suggesting any links from further afield.

From the late medieval period (15th to 16th centuries) a total of 195 pottery sherds were recovered from F3, F4 and F7, the greatest concentration being from the South West Sector of F4. This again reflects the pattern seen for the medieval period with Cornish domestic coarsewares dominating the assemblage with a few imports from Devon. There were no imports from further afield.

Summary of medieval pottery

Medieval (11th to 14th centuries)

Cornish Medieval Coarseware	119
Cornish Medieval Coarseware, Bunnings Park/Stuffle	73
Cornish Medieval Coarseware, St German's Ware	10
Devon Medieval Coarseware	17
Ham Green Wares	1
Medieval unspecified	40

Late Medieval (15th to mid 16th centuries)

Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	89
Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware, Lotwithiel Ware	55
Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware, St German's Ware	15
Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	24
Late Medieval, unspecified	12

10.6.4 Post medieval Pottery

Artefacts rapidly increase in number throughout the post-medieval period (16th to 17th centuries) to reach a maximum in the 18th and 19th centuries. All fields produced artefacts of the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. The economy of the site seems to have changed throughout this period appearing to become more affluent, this being reflected in the pottery recovered. The bulk of the wares are again domestic coarsewares, but it is noticeable that by the late 16th, early 17th centuries the assemblage is dominated by pottery from North Devon (especially from Barnstaple), local Cornish wares becoming sparse. The Devon wares were in turn supplanted by the cheaper mass-produced wares of Bristol and Staffordshire in the 18th and 19th centuries. These domestic coarsewares were however supplemented by the importation of various foreign wares including Frechen, and Westerwald stone wares from Germany, stone ware from Normandy, Delftware from Holland, Italian Marbled Ware and Spanish Olive jars. This increase in imported wares

probably reflects the growth and importance of the nearby ports of Falmouth and Penryn and the ability of the owners of Tremough to purchase such goods. The importation of ceramics into the South-West region is well summarised by John Allan (1984, 98-145).

Also of note in the finds assemblage is a concentration of hand made brick fragments possibly of 17th or 18th century date found in the South West and North West Sectors of field F4 (a total of 66 fragments being recovered). It is uncertain what this represents; perhaps it could be the site of a brick kiln established when the nearby house was built.

Summary of post - medieval pottery (mid 16th - 18th centuries)

Post-medieval glazed red earthenware	318	
North Devon Post-medieval gravel tempered GRE (Barnstaple Ware)	81	
Cornish post-medieval coarseware (Lostwithiel ware)	23	
Post-medieval glazed red earthenware, decorated slipwares	1	
Post-medieval GRE decorated slipwares (Donyatt Ware)		9
Post-medieval yellow glazed red earthenware (Bristol/Staffordshire ware)		3
Post-medieval yellow glazed slipware (Bristol/Somerset)		1
Post-medieval saltglazed stoneware (Nottingham ware)		5
Post-medieval saltglazed stoneware (Bristol ware)		2
Post-medieval saltglazed stoneware (Westerwald ware)		3
Post-Medieval saltglazed stoneware (Frechen ware)		12
Post-Medieval saltglazed stoneware (Normandy stoneware)		4
Post-Medieval Tin-glazed earthenware		2
Spanish olive jar ware		1
Italian marbled ware		1
Cornish post-medieval glazed red earthenware		17

10.7 Glass (based on comments by Dr Euan Campbell)

10.7.1 Introduction

Eight pieces of glass were selected by Carl Thorpe for further specialist advice following the initial cataloguing of finds: an unstratified blue bead from Field 3, five unstratified and variably coloured pieces from Field 4 plus a single stratified piece from the same field, and a single shaped, stratified piece from Field 7. Although a much larger assemblage of glass was catalogued, the majority of this was clearly later - diagnostically post-medieval and/or modern in date.

10.7.2 Comments

Field 3 = 1) Glass bead, blue, spherical with central hole and a 13mm diameter.
Probable 19th century date.

Field 4 = 2) Sherd, colourless, flat, thin and featureless.
Modern.

3) Sherd, pale aquamarine, curved. Bubbles and surface striations. One edge grozed (clipped), suggestive of reuse – which would be unusual. Probable 19th century date (low possibility of a Roman date).

1) Olive green and featureless.

Modern.

2) Olive green and featureless.

Modern.

3) Olive green and featureless.

Modern

4) Olive green and featureless.

Modern.

5) Rounded edge/rim of colourless glass.

Modern.

Field 7 = 8) Context [59]. Tiny fragment of trail with pincered decoration broken off vessel surface. Pale green, poor condition.

The type of decoration and condition of the glass looks later medieval, perhaps from a goblet.

10.7.3 Recommendations

Most of the pieces are modern, or too featureless to be certainly identified, and do not need further examination. The small fragment from context [59] however, is of different origin, and may be medieval. Dr Campbell recommends that this piece is sent to Rachel Tyson, c/o Professor Jenny Price, University of Durham, as she is the expert on medieval glass. This material is fairly rare.

10.7.4 Medieval glass fragment by Dr Rachel Tyson

TRM 2000/2001 Field 7 Fill 59

A small fragment was found of pale bluish-green glass consisting of a short length of an indented trail applied on to a thin vessel body wall. Indented or 'pincered' trails are characteristic of late medieval decorated tablewares. Similar trails are first seen on the bright yellow and green high-lead glass tablewares of the 13th and early 14th centuries (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 161-75), and continue on Germanic vessels until the late 15th and early 16th centuries (e.g. ibid., 289). Most of these vessels are attributed to Germany. This fragment is most likely to come from a stemmed goblet or beaker of between the late 13th and early 16th centuries. Blue-green beakers with indented trails include a 15th-century example decorated with alternate indented blue-green and plain blue trails from Wismar in Germany (ibid.). Although there are few examples of blue-green glass goblets with similar trails, they are found on high-lead glass and colourless goblets, and it is likely that the green glass goblets of the same date also used this popular decorative technique. Sites producing blue-green tablewares other than Germany include the Argonne region of north-east France (ibid., 31-3). From the 16th century, trails producing a similar effect are 'milled' with a tool that produces more regularly-spaced dents.

During the 13th and 14th centuries glass tablewares are generally only found on high-status sites in England, such as castles, palaces, wealthy urban areas and monastic sites (Tyson

2000, 20-4). These include sites in the south-west: Launceston and Restormel castles and Penhallam Manor House in Cornwall (ibid.).

10.8 Metalwork x-ray report by Margaret Brooks

It was recommended by Henrietta Quinnell that the metal work should undergo x-ray assessment prior to any comment being made upon the material. This was kindly carried out by Margaret Brooks, a contract conservator at English Heritage in July 2001, as part of a then ongoing project looking at metalwork in the southwest. The work was carried out at the Centre for Archaeology in Portsmouth.

Context/Field no.	Object/Description	X-Ray no.
U/S F3	Nail	P545
U/S F4	Horseshoe with fuller	P545
U/S F4	Axe / chisel	P545
U/S F4 NW quad.	Nails and non-nails x 4	P546
U/S F4 SE quad.	Objects x 7	P546
U/S F4 SW quad.	Nails x 3 & curved strip with nail holes	P546
U/S F4 NE quad.	Object x 7 (includes a nail, screw, animal shoe fragment, ring, strap with nail holes and a non-nail.	P547
U/S F7	Nail	P545
U/S F7	Object	P545
OLS [97] F7	Object	P545

Notes:

The objects were X-rayed using an industrial X-ray unit and Kodak AX film.

Two objects were partially airbraded (using alumina powder) to check their shape. These were an L-shaped square section piece from F4 NW and a curved rod which seem to have an integral cross piece midway.

Some of the iron has shown signs of weeping on the wrapping tissue, and the clay covered surface corrosion has cracks from shrinkage stress. The iron should be regarded as unstable and may spall.

(Xrays and minimally annotated sketched illustrations can be found in the 'specialists file' in project archive box.)

10.9 The coin (based on comments by Dr B Cook and Mr R Penhallurick)

10.9.1 Introduction

This single coin from the Phase 1 watching brief at Tremough was found on the spoil heaps associated with topsoil stripped from the Access Road in Field 7. It was taken to the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro for an initial identification (carried out by Roger Penhallurick) and to get any recommendations for further work. It was recommended that for a closer identification and date the coin should be taken to the British Museum. At the British Museum the coin was looked at by numismatist Dr Barry Cook.

10.9.2 Results

The coin is a silver penny (of class cF) dated to between 1305 and 1310 which spans the reigns of Edward I (1272 – 1307) and Edward II (1307 – 1327). There are side fleurs on the crown while the text reads: EDWA R ANGL - - - -. The coin was minted in Canterbury with the text reading: CIVI/TAS/CAN/TOR.

10.10 Assessment of the plant remains by Wendy Carruthers

10.10.1 Introduction

A watching brief and excavations by Cornwall Archaeological Unit to the north west of Penryn, near Falmouth produced prehistoric pits and hearth pits and 3 ditches that probably date to the Romano British period (Anna Lawson Jones pers comm.). Thirty-six soil samples were taken from a range of features for the recovery of environmental remains. The samples were processed by CAU staff using standard methods of floatation, with the flots being recovered on a 250 micron meshed sieve and the residues being retained on a 1mm mesh.

Most of the 36 samples were found to contain no charred plant remains. Flots from the 15 samples listed in Table 1 were sent to the author for assessment. The flots were dry-sieved to 2mm and 250 microns in order to recover large charcoal fragments for identification by a charcoal specialist. Because the flots were so unproductive, they were fully sorted under a binocular microscope, rather than being scanned.

10.10.2 Results

Sample number	Context	Feature	Sample Volume in litres (kgs)	Flot Description	Charred Plant Macrofossils
1	Fill 9	Ditch 7	8 (9)	c. 5ml silty flot, c. 10 fgs charcoal, some brown	None
2	Fill 12	Pit 11	6 (8)	170 ml frequent large charcoal + 28ml fine (whole soil sample also available)	none
3	Fill 14	Pit 13	6 (5)	200ml lge charcoal + 74 ml fine (whole soil sample available)	1 NFI ?seed
6	Fill 26	Pit 25	4 (6)	<5ml flot, 11 lge frag charcoal only	None
7	Fill 27	Pit 25	4 (4)	c. 4ml flot with little fine charcoal	None
8	Fill 29	Pit 28	9 (9)	10ml lge charcoal + 13 ml fine	1 NFI tuber 1 *Fallopia convolulus* (black bindweed)
10	Fill 33	Ditch 19	5 (6)	c. 4ml fine charcoal	None
15	Fill 31	Ditch 30	6 (6)	c. 4ml silty flot, 2 lge frags charcoal	1 cf. catkin frag?

17	Fill 49	Ditch 47	8 (6)	<5ml flot, 3 lge frags charcoal only	None
21	Fill 81	Pit/post hole 80	5 (6)	c. 5ml flot, c. 12 lge frags charcoal only	None
22	Fill 94	Pit/post hole 80	4 (6)	c. 10ml flot, 16 lge frags charcoal only	None
23	Fill 93	Post hole 92	4 (5)	<5ml flot, 3 lge frags charcoal only	None
26	Fill 71	Pit 70	4 (6)	<5ml flot, 1 lge frag charcoal only	None
27	Fill 67	Post hole 66	4 (6)	< 5ml flot, 1 lge frag charcoal	1 ?parenchyma frag 1 *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* (emmer/spelt wheat grain) 1 Plantago laceolata (ribwort plantain) 2 NFI frags
29	Fill 79	Post hole 78	6 (6)	c. 1ml flot, 10 lge frag charcoal only	None

10.10.3 Discussion

Most of the flots were extremely small and were found to contain only a few fragments of charcoal. Samples 2 and 3 contained larger quantities of charcoal, and these are both described as being hearth pits. No other identifiable plant macrofossils were recovered from these two features.

The only features to produce identifiable charred plant macrofossils were a circular pit, feature 28 (fill 29), and posthole 66 (fill 67). Pit 28 contained one charred nutlet from black bindweed, a common weed of cultivated land and other disturbed places such as hedgerows. Posthole 66 contained an emmer/spelt wheat grain and a ribwort plantain seed. Ribwort is primarily a weed of open grassland and waste places. The presence of a wheat grain indicates the presence of some domestic waste on the site. However, since only a single cereal grain was recovered from 36 samples, this aspect of waste disposal was minimal.

It is extremely unusual for a site to produce such a small number of charred plant remains. Admittedly, the sample sizes were small in comparison with most sites, ranging from 4 to 9 litres. Nevertheless, the extremely sparse distribution of charred plant material, except for charcoal from the two hearth pits, is noteworthy.

The only other site that the author has experienced with such a scarcity of charred material was a crop mark site dating from the middle Bronze Age to the early 1st century AD situated on the floodplain of the river Blackwater (Riseley Farm, Berkshire; Carruthers, 1989). It was clear from the absence of domestic waste that although possibly ritual and industrial activity took place on this site, no settlement features had been sampled. It is likely, therefore, that the features at Tremough were not in close proximity to domestic occupation, or that burnt waste, at least, was not being deposited in the area. If the Romano-British ditches were agricultural in function, i.e. they served as field boundaries, charred plant remains are only likely to be recovered in quantity if burnt waste and domestic debris was being spread on the fields. If the fields were primarily pasture or meadow, this is even less likely to occur.

10.10.4 Recommendations for future work

No further work on the charred plant macrofossils from these samples is necessary. The charcoal (>2mm fragments) has been extracted for identification, and this would be worthwhile considering the large quantities recovered from the hearth pits. This could provide information on fuel selection and woodland management (see 10.11).

10.11 Charcoal analysis report by Rowena Gale

10.11.1 Introduction

Charcoal occurred, usually rather sparsely, in a range of pits, postholes and ditches.

Of the 19 samples examined at the Assessment stage, 4 (2, 3, 5 and 6) were selected for full examination and analysis. These included:

Sample 5, Feature 21, a Neolithic pit

Sample 6, Feature 25, a possible Bronze Age funerary feature

Sample 2, Feature 11, a prehistoric hearth pit

Sample 3, Feature 13, a prehistoric hearth pit

Charcoal analysis was undertaken to indicate the selection of wood for fuel and possible funerary use. Environmental evidence from the current study was combined with data from the Assessment report to maximise knowledge of local woodland, for which few comparanda exist for this part of Cornwall.

10.11.2 Materials and methods

Bulk soil samples were wet sieved and sorted in house (by Cornwall Archaeological Unit). The resulting flots and residues were scanned under low magnification by Wendy Carruthers and the charcoal separated from plant macrofossils. Charcoal fragments measuring >2mm in cross-section were considered for species identification. Radiocarbon dates were obtained on samples 5 and 6.

The charcoal was reasonably well preserved, firm and usually abundant. Samples 2, 3 and 5 included fragments measuring up to 20 x 20 x 10mm, and these samples also included a few intact radial segments of roundwood. Samples were prepared for examination using standard methods (Gale and Cutler 2000). The fragments were supported in washed sand and examined using a Nikon Labophot-2 microscope at magnifications up to x400. The anatomical structures were matched to prepared reference slides.

When possible, the maturity of the wood was assessed (i.e. heartwood/ sapwood), and stem diameters and the number of growth rings were recorded. It should be noted that measurements from charred material may be up to 40% less than the living wood.

10.11.3 Results

The charcoal analysis is summarised in Table 1 and discussed below. Where a genus is represented by a single species in the British flora this is named as the most likely origin of the wood, given the provenance and period, but it should be noted that it is rarely possible to name individual species from wood features, and exotic species of trees and shrubs were introduced to Britain from an early period (Godwin 1956; Mitchell 1974). Classification follows that of *Flora Europaea* (Tutin, Heywood *et al* 1964-80). The anatomical structure of the charcoal was consistent with the following taxa or groups of taxa:

Betulaceae. *Betula* spp., birch

Corylaceae. *Corylus avellana* L., hazel

Fagaceae. *Quercus* spp., oak

Radiocarbon results

Sample 5, Pit 21: 4850 $\pm$ 55 years BP, AA-44601 (GU-9527)

Sample 6, ?Funerary feature 25, 3080 $\pm$ 55 years BP, AA-44602 (GU-9528)

Neolithic period

Charcoal and burnt stones were recovered from the fill 22 of a circular pit 21. The pit was roughly 0.8m in diameter and sealed with a large, burnt stone, laid horizontally, concealing the charcoal deposit (dated to 2850 ±55 BC (see above). The charcoal was fairly abundant and consisted entirely of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood. Some fragments included fast-grown wood, particularly in the first few years; similar growth patterns occur in coppice stems and although the charcoal was generally too fragmented to substantiate this suggestion, the use of coppiced rods could not be ruled out. An intact transverse segment of roundwood measured 20mm in diameter and included 5 growth rings.

Bronze Age

Pit 25 was interpreted as a possible funerary feature. Its fill, 26, included charcoal and fairly large burnt granite stones. There was no evidence of in-situ burning. The charcoal was dated to 1080 ±55 years BC (see above). The charcoal was comparatively sparse and comprised oak (*Quercus sp.*) sapwood (probably from roundwood), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and birch (*Betula sp.*).

Prehistoric pits

Samples 2 and 3 related to 2 charcoal-rich hearth pits. The former, from Pit 11, included fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) measuring up to 20 x 20 x10mm. Although almost certainly from roundwood, narrow stems (e.g. <10mm in diameter) were not evident.

Charcoal from the fill of Pit 13 included large fragments up to 30 x 20 x 15mm from oak (*Quercus sp.*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood. Four intact segments of oak roundwood measured 30mm in diameter (when charred) and ranged from 14 - 16 years in age. The hazel was more fragmented but probably included roundwood up to 50mm in diameter, and included both fast and moderate growth rates.

10.11.4 Discussion

The remains of prehistoric pits, hearth pits and ditches dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and ? Romano-British periods testified to the enduring use of the site, although for what purpose was not clear. The almost total absence of charred plant remains (Carruthers, Assessment Report) suggests that domestic occupation was unlikely. Charcoal was also rather sparse and from the 36 bulk soil samples collected from the site, only 19 produced charcoal. Four of these were large enough to warrant full examination, the results of which are included in this report (see Table 1).

The four pit samples were sited in the Car Park excavation, Field 4. Radiocarbon dates confirmed Neolithic and Bronze Age origins for the charcoal from pits 21 and 25 (see above). A deposit of charred hazel (Corylus avellana) roundwood appeared to have been concealed in the Neolithic pit 21 beneath a large burnt stone – and raises the possibility of ritual activity. The Bronze Age funerary pit 25, however, offered more confident links with ritual activity. The charcoal, which probably derived from pyre fuel, included oak (Quercus sp.) roundwood, hazel (Corylus avellana) and birch (Betula sp.). There is, at present, considerable interest in Bronze Age interment practices and cremation deposits, particularly since there is some evidence to indicate the specific or preferential use of oak wood for some cremations - perhaps related to age, sex or gender (Smith, forthcoming). The pyre site at Tremough, however, does not appear to conform to these parameters.

Two prehistoric hearth pits, 11 and 13, included large quantities of charcoal. In Pit 11, fuel deposits were composed entirely of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood, while in Pit 13 both oak (*Quercus sp.*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood were present.

Fuel resources

It seems clear from the large volume of charcoal in samples 2, 3 and 5 that oak and hazel formed the primary fuel woods. Oak and hazel were also frequent in samples from other features at the site (see Assessment Report and Table 2), although these also included birch (*Betula sp.*), gorse (*Ulex sp.*) or broom (*Cytisus sp.*) and possibly blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). The apparent dominance of oak and hazel could imply the preferential selection of these species (both oak and hazel provide excellent fuel, Edlin 1949; Porter 1990), but could also implicate their dominant distribution in the environment. The consistent use of roundwood is also of interest and could suggest either that mature oak wood was in short supply (possibly depleted through agricultural clearance or over-use) or reserved for other uses, necessitating the regular cropping of relatively young growth/trees to provide firewood. Alternatively, fuel may have been provided by brushwood from the conversion of timber or obtained from managed woodland. The recorded growth rates for both hazel and oak ranged from moderate to fast, and may implicate wood originating from coppice and/or natural woodland – coppice growth in less than optimal conditions would be relatively slow. Given the apparent non-domestic and non-industrial nature of the site, pressure on local resources to produce wood could be assumed to have been comparatively slight but the abundance of roundwood in the fuel infers otherwise. It is feasible that a settlement somewhere in the vicinity also drew fuel and other woodland resources from this area.

Environmental evidence

Although few charcoal samples were available from each period, the results of the analysis suggest that stands of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) formed the major woodland components in the local landscape, a distribution that probably remained fairly stable from the Neolithic until the Roman period. The almost total absence of oak heartwood in the charcoal samples (see above) indicated wooded areas largely composed of immature trees and shrubs, and possibly, although not conclusively, managed woodland; but until more evidence is available from the region the true character of the local woodland remains conjectural. Other local species included birch (*Betula* sp.), gorse (*Ulex* sp.) or broom (*Cytisus* sp.), and probably blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). These species are characteristic of acidic soils.

10.11.5 Conclusion

This report includes the analysis of fuel deposits from a Neolithic pit, a Bronze Age funerary pit, and 2 prehistoric hearth pits. Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) roundwood formed the bulk of the fuel and although other taxa including birch (*Betula* sp.), gorse (*Ulex* sp.) or broom (*Cytisus* sp.) and possibly blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) were identified from other features at the Assessment stage, it was clear during the current study that these were rarely used. Oak and hazel growth rates were recorded as moderate to fast and could implicate the use of coppiced stems. The evidence suggested that oak and hazel formed the dominant woodland in the environment.

Charcoal from Neolithic and Bronze Age contexts

Sample	Context	Feature	*Corylus avellana*	*Betula*	*Quercus*
Neolithic, 2850 ± 55 BC					
5	Fill 22	Pit 21	94 roundwood	-	-

Bronze Age, 1080 ± 55BC					
6	Fill 26	Pit 25	4	1	11 sapwood
Prehistoric pits					
2	Fill 12	Pit 11	119 roundwood	-	-
3	Fill 14	Pit 13	39 roundwood	-	85 roundwood

Table 1. Charcoal from Neolithic, Bronze Age and prehistoric hearth features

(The number of fragments identified is indicated)

Sample	Context	Feature	*Betula*	*Corylus*	*Prunus spinosa*	*Quercus*	*Ulex/ Cytisus*
1	9	1 ditch	1r	-	*cf.* 1	1s	-
8	29	28 pit	-	3r	-	-	-
15	31	30 ditch	-	1	-	-	-
17	47	49 ditch	-	1	1	-	-
21	81	80 pit/ PH	-	-	-	3h	-
22	94	80 pit/ PH	-	-	-	4h	-
23	93	92 PH	-	-	-	2h	-
26	71	70 pit	-	1	-	1h	-
27	67	66 PH	-	-	-	1s	-
29	79	78 PH	-	1	-	3h	-
32	63	62 PH	-	2h	-	-	-
-	4	3 ditch	-	-	-	-	1r
-	-	97 old land surface	-	-	-	-	1r
35/36	77	76 ditch	-	1	-	-	-
-	8	7 ditch	-	-	-	1s	-

Table 2. Charcoal identified for the Assessment report (excluding samples 2, 3, 5 and 6)

Key. h = heartwood; r = roundwood; s = sapwood

The number of fragments identified is indicated

10.12 Radiocarbon dating

10.12.1 Introduction

Six securely sealed features, which produced suitable material for either conventional or accelerator radiocarbon dating were selected for scientific dating.

Some of the selected features/contexts produced small diagnostic finds assemblages, but the majority did not. The very wide date range seen across the finds assemblage as a whole (for this phase of works at Tremough) theoretically meant that some of these features could have had a very wide potential date range. Radiocarbon dating thus offered the only

secure means of dating either their use or decline (depending on the stratigraphic location of the sample from within each feature – see tables below).

Table of samples to be dated

This table lists and briefly describes the samples selected for dating. It also presents the questions which (it was hoped) the dating would help to answer.

Sample no.	Field no.	Context type/no.	Species selected	C14 dating potential	Comments / reason for dating
	F3	Ditch [3], fill [4]	*Ulex / Cytisus*	Accelerator	Sealed ditch, unrelated to current field system and possibly the one shown on the initial Field 3 geophysical survey. Is it related to the enclosure or does it closely tie in with one of the phases of Field 3/4 finds ?
5	F4	Hearth-pit [21], fill [22]	*Corylus avellana*	Conventional	Early, near intact feature with charcoal deposit sealed beneath a large burnt slab. Appears to predate field system remains. Is it related to pit [25] ?
6	F4	Pit [25], main fill [26]	*Corylus avellana*	Accelerator	Well sealed pit with distinct fill. Diagnostically MBA sherds found. Are pottery and visible charcoal contemporary? Should this pit be seen as separate from nearby hearth pits ?
15	F4	Ditch [30], upper fill [31]	*Corylus avellana*	Accelerator	One of three (related ?) well sealed ditches excavated in car park. Final phase appears to involve fairly rapid infilling and Iron Age pottery. When were they falling into disuse ? How mixed is this infilling material ?
1	F7	Ditch [7], lower fill [9]	*Betula*	Accelerator	Well-sealed ditch. Unrelated to current field system. Closest feature seen during these works to the geophysical located enclosure to its east. Could ditch and enclosure be contemporary ?
35/36	F7	Ditch [76], upper fill [77]	*Corylus avellana*	Accelerator	Well sealed curvilinear length of ditch (?possibly delineating a series of pit, post and stake holes). Unusually compact, pale and stony fill. Does the distinct fill relate to its use/date ? When did the ditch fall into disuse ?

10.12.2 Results

Table of radiocarbon results

This table presents the radiocarbon results plus the implications of these dates, specifically in relation to the queries posed in the table above.

Sample no.	Context type/no.	C14 dating type used and reference	Dating results	Implications of results
	Ditch [3], fill [4]	Accelerator AA - 44599 (GU-9525)	Early Medieval 1015 ± 45 BP 1σ cal AD 990-1029 2σ cal AD 902 - 1156	The early medieval date suggests that this ditch is unrelated to the functioning of the nearby enclosure. The date ties in with contemporary pottery located during field walking across Field 4. The radiocarbon date, in conjunction with the diagnostic pottery means that on-site early medieval activity /settlement was present at Tremough, and that there is potential for other contemporary remains to be found during future works on site.
5	Hearth-pit [21], fill [22]	Accelerator AA - 44601 (GU - 9527)	Neolithic 4850 ± 55 BP 1σ cal BC 3662 - 3542 2σ cal BC 3710 - 3523	The Early Neolithic date confirms not only an early presence/activity on site, but also links in with the flint assemblage. The date confirms that the six pits located in the car park are not contemporary. The undisturbed nature of this feature suggests that other cut features of a similarly early date exist on the site. It also implies that contemporary finds (in addition to the flint assemblage) may exist in the area.
6	Pit [25], main fill [26]	Accelerator AA - 44602 (GU- 9528)	Bronze Age 3080 ± 55 BP 1σ cal BC 1411 - 1263 2σ cal BC 1488 - 1132	The Middle Bronze Age date confirms that the pottery and the charcoal found in pit [25] are contemporary . The radiocarbon date also confirms that the car park pits are not all contemporary (see comments above for sample 5). The date also means that we have features associated or contemporary with old land surface [17].
15	Ditch [30], main fill [31]	Accelerator AA - 44603 (GU - 9529)	Bronze Age 3055 ± 55 BP 1σ cal BC 1411 - 1219 2σ cal BC 1432 - 1129	The Bronze Age radiocarbon date reflects partial redeposition of surrounding old land surface [17] (almost certainly via ploughing) into the infilling ditch. The Iron Age pottery assemblage in this fill probably dates the final phase of the ditch as an open feature. The radiocarbon date (because it is earlier) does not contradict this, but instead emphasises the mixed character of the Iron Age plough soil.
1	Ditch [7], lower fill [9]	Accelerator AA - 44600 (GU - 9526)	Iron Age 2070 ± 55 BP 1σ cal BC 169 - 0 2σ cal BC 345 - AD 54	The Iron Age radiocarbon date is of interest because [7] represents the closest feature excavated to the enclosure located c40m away. The date could well reflect activity related to the enclosure. Because the sampled charcoal came from the base of the feature, its Iron Age date is likely to represent the period when the ditch was an open, functioning

				feature.
35/36	Ditch [76], main fill [77]	Accelerator AA - 44604 (GU 9530)	Neolithic 4995 ± 50 BP 1σ cal BC 3907 - 3707 2σ cal BC 3944 - 3658	Very distinct fill and Neolithic radiocarbon date suggest that the ditch may well have been open during the Neolithic period. The Neolithic date in conjunction with the flint assemblage confirms more than a fleeting Neolithic presence (see also sample 2 comments), and implies the presence of further early features.

The samples were measured at the University of Arizona AMS facility on behalf of the Scottish Universities Research and Reactor centre. The details below, and the dates, are drawn from SURRC's radiocarbon dating certificates, produced by R. Anderson, P Naysmith and G. Cook.

For each sample three age ranges are given, the first uncalibrated, the others calibrated. The uncalibrated ages are quoted in conventional years BP (before AD 1950), with the errors expressed at one sigma level of confidence. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Washington, Quarternary Isotope Laboratory, Radiocarbon Dating Program, Rev 4.0 1998. The decadal atmospheric calibration curve is used throughout and the calendar age ranges, obtained from the intercepts (method A), are expressed at both the one and two sigma levels of confidence.

11 Discussion

A range of methods were employed in exploring and recording the archaeological potential of Tremough. In particular this involved geophysical survey, fieldwalking to collect artefact scatters, and carefully controlled stripping of topsoil followed by selective excavation. These methods proved complementary, all adding to the overall picture. Controlled stripping of areas was the most effective means of ensuring that an adequate record could be made and finds and features understood in their context; watching briefs during trenching and similar more restricted works were harder to monitor and the results harder to interpret. The results have provided a good indication of the general potential and range of activity in the area, and the likely quality of survival of sites and features.

The area has seen repeated, and sometimes continuous use, since early prehistory and seems characteristic of 'Anciently Enclosed Land' the more favoured, longest settled parts of Cornwall; the work at Tremough has helped to explore the character of this multi-layered, multi-period activity and to show how evidence from a sequence of historic landscapes can survive just beneath the surface. It has also demonstrated the way in which cultural material - artefacts, buried soils, buried features - are not restricted to discrete 'sites' but are part of the continuous fabric of the historic environment. So far the actual settlement sites have not been investigated by excavation but must be in the vicinity; a rectangular enclosure discovered by geophysical survey may be the main Iron Age/Romano-British focus (but perhaps not the only one) and Tremough House may represent the focus for early medieval and medieval settlement. Less is known about the character of earlier prehistoric settlement and it is possible that hearth pits, postholes and stakeholes represent Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. Sampling of the fills of these features has been an important element of the work, with charcoal samples providing radiocarbon dates for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity from otherwise undated features; charred plant remains (in small quantities) has also provided some indication of the character of locally available woods, with hazel and oak predominating throughout.

This project has resulted in the collection of a very considerable amount of data, which will make a valuable contribution to understanding the historic character of the development area.

The Mesolithic period (c. 8000 - 4500 BC)

Evidence of Mesolithic activity has been found in most parts of Cornwall, both coastal and inland, in the form of scatters of flint artefacts. Life at this time was subsistence/hunter-gatherer based and sites necessarily were fleeting or seasonal in character. Tremough is no exception. A light general scatter of lithic material (worked flint) broadly dated to this period has been found in most of the fields so far looked at: primarily narrow, finely worked blades, often displaying bulbar preparation, blade cores (particularly pyramid cores) and possible microlith production waste in very small amounts.

The Neolithic period (c. 4500 - 2500 BC)

The Neolithic period saw a gradual increase in more settled activity. Domestic sites are thought to become longer term, pottery production begins, plant and animal domestication and recognisable agricultural production starts and as a result, nationally, we see the emergence of recognisable monuments (e.g. Quoits). In Cornwall the period is best known from scatters of worked flints, finds of stone axes, and the chambered tombs or 'quoits'. Enclosed hilltop sites such as Carn Brea and Helman Tor may have been ceremonial centres as well as settlements.

This period is characterised at Tremough by stonework. A Neolithic broken, partially polished greenstone axe was found in Field 4, a significant scattering of broadly Neolithic primarily pebble based flint was found across Fields 2, 3 and 4, and a distinct scatter or concentration of nodular waste was found in Field 7. The moderately large number of very small pieces found in Field 7 suggests that prior to the disturbance caused by topsoil stripping it had been an intact knapping floor, dating very broadly to between 4000 and 2000 BC.

However, the work at Tremough is particularly important for demonstrating that Neolithic features, perhaps the result of domestic activity or settlement, can be expected to survive in Lowland Cornwall. A hearth pit in Field 4 and a ditch in Field 7 each produced an early Neolithic radiocarbon date, and the ditch also contained a fragment of pottery which may well be contemporary. Other undated pits, postholes and stakeholes in the area might also be contemporary. Only one other site in Lowland Cornwall is so far known to have Early Neolithic features, Penhale in St Enoder (J. Nowakowski pers comm). The charcoal from pit 21 consisted of a quantity of charred hazel roundwood sealed beneath a stone, possibly a ritual deposit.

The Bronze Age (c. 2500 - 600 BC)

In Cornwall the Early Bronze Age (c. 2500 –1600BC) tends to be characterised by ritual monuments (barrows, stone circles) and the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600 – 1100BC) by settlements and field systems. Later Bronze Age settlements are also known, as well as metalwork, but this is mostly an obscure period. At Tremough the dateable evidence is of the Middle Bronze Age, and probably the result of domestic or settlement activity, though there is also a collection of flint work, particularly from Field 4, which may represent a broader Bronze Age date range. In lowland Cornwall Middle Bronze Age houses, circular and dug into the ground, have been excavated at several sites (Trevisker (ApSimon and Greenfield 1972); Trethellan (Nowakowski: 1991); Trevilson, Newlyn East and Penhale, St Enoder (unpublished). Structures of this sort have not yet been found at Tremough but are likely to be in the close vicinity, judging by the results from the excavations. Field 4 produced 17 pieces of Middle Bronze Age pottery and 29 fragments of a probable Middle Bronze Age clay loom weight. With the exception of six of the largest pieces of pottery all of this material came from old land surface [17], which survived in patches across the car park excavation area. The six larger pieces came from pit [25] (context [26]) which could just possibly be funereal in context; however, no cremated bone was found, and a middle Bronze Age date would be unusually late for such a site in Cornwall (J. Nowakowski pers comm). Two further pieces of Bronze Age pottery were found in Field 7 (and Field 3 during Phase 1b). A saddle quern (S2) from Field 4 may also be Middle Bronze Age.

Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon dates come from pit [25] and from a mixed ditch fill, probably representing material from the surrounding old land surface [17]. Charcoal from pit [25] included oak roundwood, hazel and birch.

The Iron Age and Romano-British period (600BC to AD410)

A rectilinear enclosure was located by geophysical survey in the eastern part of Field 7. This is characteristic of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement sites found throughout Cornwall, though there has been very little exploration of the environs of such sites. At Tremough elements of a later prehistoric field system have been uncovered by geophysical survey and by excavation and this may well be associated with the enclosure. A later Iron Age date (i.e. 4th century BC to 1st century AD) for the field system is suggested by a small number of sherds and a radiocarbon date form the ditch fills. Other sherds, both Iron Age and Romano-British, were found both in fieldwalking and in excavations, and probably represent midden material spread to help fertilise the fields. The Romano-British pottery

includes a few sherds of non-local wares, including Black Burnished Ware from Dorset, and an Oxford Ware sherd, but there is nothing in the assemblage at present to suggest anything out of the ordinary.

The Early Medieval period (c. AD400 - 1100)

This period saw a shift in settlement type from the enclosed settlements or 'rounds' of the Romano-British period to the medieval pattern of hamlets and farms which underpins the modern settlement pattern (Rose and Preston-Jones 1995). Places like Tremough may provide opportunities to explore this change and the change and development of later prehistoric and medieval field patterns. However, if Tremough House is on much the same site as its early medieval predecessor, which could have been established at any time between the 6th and 7th centuries (or even earlier) then it is unlikely that direct evidence for the nature of the early settlement will be discovered.

Archaeological evidence from the site so far consists of a small number of sherds of pottery and a radiocarbon date. Two of the sherds may be post-Roman imported wares of broadly 5th to 7th century date. Pottery of this period, from the eastern Mediterranean and North Africa, is best known from Tintagel where it has been found in large quantities, but it is a feature of many sites in Cornwall and can indicate continuity of Romano-British settlements into later centuries (e.g. at Trethurgy, Quinnell forthcoming c.). One of the sherds may be from a Black Sea amphora, a type not previously recorded in Britain.

The remaining six early medieval sherds are of local wares, including grass-marked pottery. They may cover a range from 6th/7th centuries to 11th/12th centuries, though two sherds from a bar lug vessel can be more closely dated to the 10th to 11th centuries. This is broadly comparable with the radiocarbon date of cal AD990 - 1029 from ditch [3] in Field 3. The context of this ditch is unclear; perhaps there is a focus of early medieval settlement activity in this area as well as, or instead of, at Tremough itself.

The Medieval period

A significant quantity of medieval (AD1066 to 1540) material has been found. Its presence illustrates a continuation of domestic settlement and activity within the immediate area. That activity would seem to have been focussed either within Field 4, or more likely within what is now the college complex itself. No evidence for domestic structural remains were found in the car park or the access road excavations, but the collection of medieval artefacts typical of kitchen midden disposal (Cornish made cooking pots and jugs etc) means that such domestic structures were close at hand. They were not found in Field 3, or Field 7, both of which would have revealed such remains had they been present.

Excavation work within the college complex itself similarly did not reveal evidence for the medieval settlement. This is largely due to the piecemeal layout of excavation opportunities i.e. service trenches, gabion wall foundations etc and the effects of fairly extensive (although not always predictable) landscaping during the Post-Medieval and later periods.

Whilst the pottery from Tremough is predominantly standard local domestic wares, a small fragment of glass, thought to come from a 13th -16th century goblet or beaker, is more unusual and may hint at a high status for the settlement at this date (see 10.7.4).

Later ornamentalising of the landscape as parkland may have helped preserve the earlier ploughsoil (layer [43] in Field 4). Traces of medieval strip fields also seem to have survived in Field 3, presumably from a time when Tremough was a hamlet whose inhabitants had strips scattered through sub-divided arable fields. The possible strips take the form of changing levels in the subsoil, revealed by topsoil stripping along the southern edge of the field (see 7.2.2).

At least three of the present day field boundaries recorded in cross section (see 8) are likely to be of medieval origin, showing evidence for early phases in their construction.

The Post-Medieval period and the recent past

The earlier post-medieval (16th to 17th century) and later post-medieval (18th to 19th century) material increases dramatically in quantity, reflecting an intensification of activity during this period. In addition there is a marked increase in non-locally made wares, starting in the later 16th century with North Devon material, followed by Bristol and Staffordshire wares and finally an array of mainland European pottery from Germany, Normandy, Holland, Italy and Spain.

The changing bias away from locally made wares to imported wares is to some extent the result of a more general trend towards cheaper, mass-produced wares, but it is also (on a more local level) a reflection of the growing Falmouth/Penryn docks and (more specifically) the presence of Tremough House. Both the former and the current Tremough House would have demanded fine wares when occupied by wealthy families. Evidence for this is reflected in the midden waste, generated by the busy kitchens. Post-medieval landscaping was found in places to seal earlier levels.

The recent past of Tremough has seen the change of Tremough from a family seat to a convent, school and college. The construction of various buildings and teaching blocks (between and around the main house and the stable block), plus a chapel, small car parking areas, two tennis courts and a football pitch have all considerably altered the outward appearance of the site. Associated landscaping, surfacing and service trenches have all added to this later development of the site.

Artefacts associated with these changes have been found across the site. Nineteenth and twentieth century finds have been found scattered across Fields 2, 3, 4 and 7 and from within the college complex itself – including a rubbish pit sealed by a building demolished to make way for the construction of the new Digital Media Centre, and behind the swimming pool.

Concluding comments

In conclusion Tremough has produced a large, varied and significant number of widely dated finds, spanning the Mesolithic to the modern day. Initially this presence would have been small-scale and fleeting, but gradually it became larger scale and more fixed. The excavated features have so far been shown to be selectively well preserved, although occasionally truncation has reduced their depths. The geophysical surveys have shown that activity has been dense across Field 3 and Field 7, where the apparent focus of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement was located, while excavation and watching briefs have shown Field 4 to have been similarly busy, with Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age finds and features. The geophysical survey, in conjunction with the excavated and recorded features and contexts and the finds suggest that the majority of the site contains important and essentially intact archaeological remains.

12 Recommendations

It is recommended that the results from the phase 1 excavations and landscaping works are incorporated together with the results from all subsequent phases of archaeological recording at Tremough and are published in a single academic publication, for example *Cornish Archaeology*.

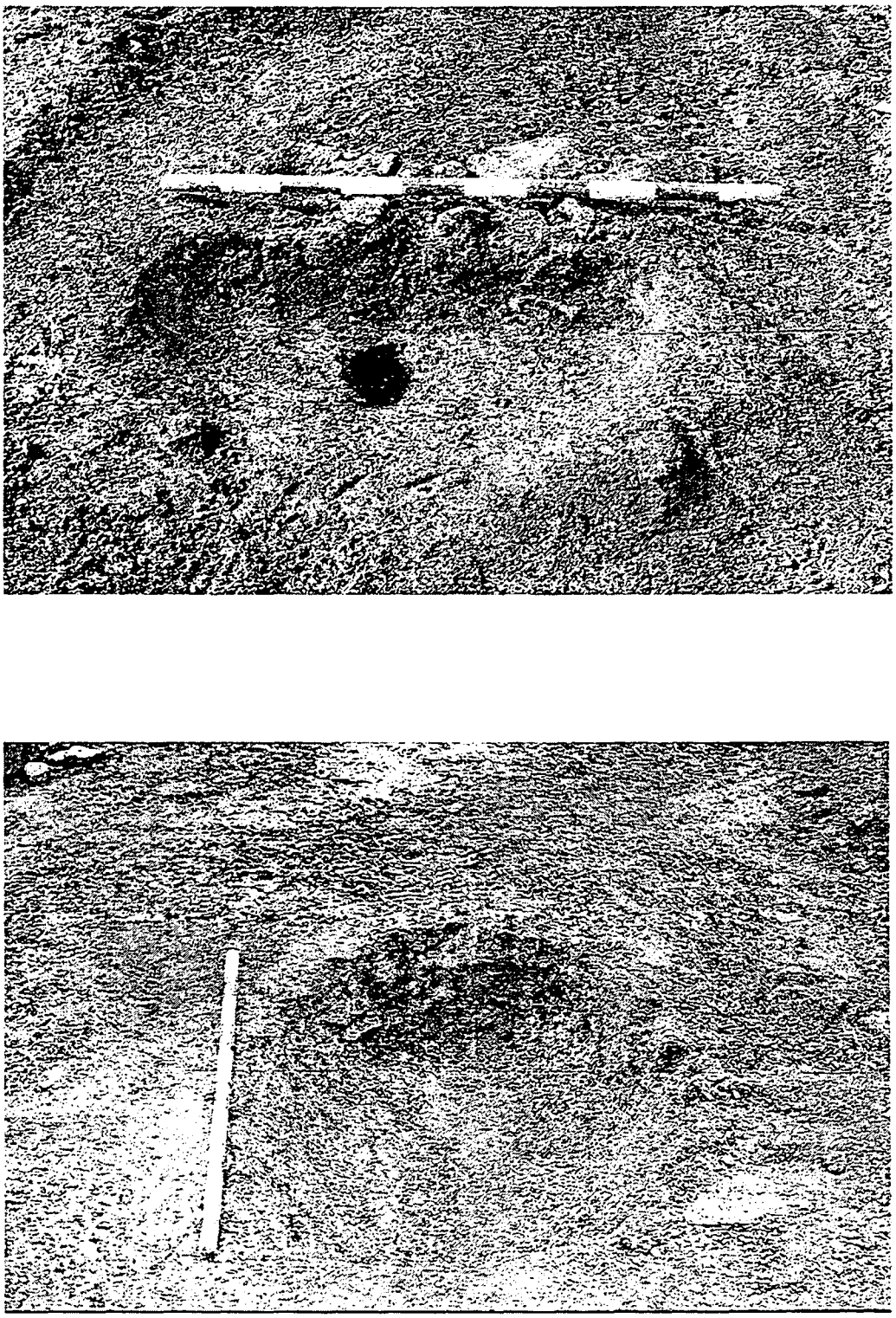


Fig.39 Photographs of Pit [21] half excavated (top), Pit [25] fully excavated (lower)

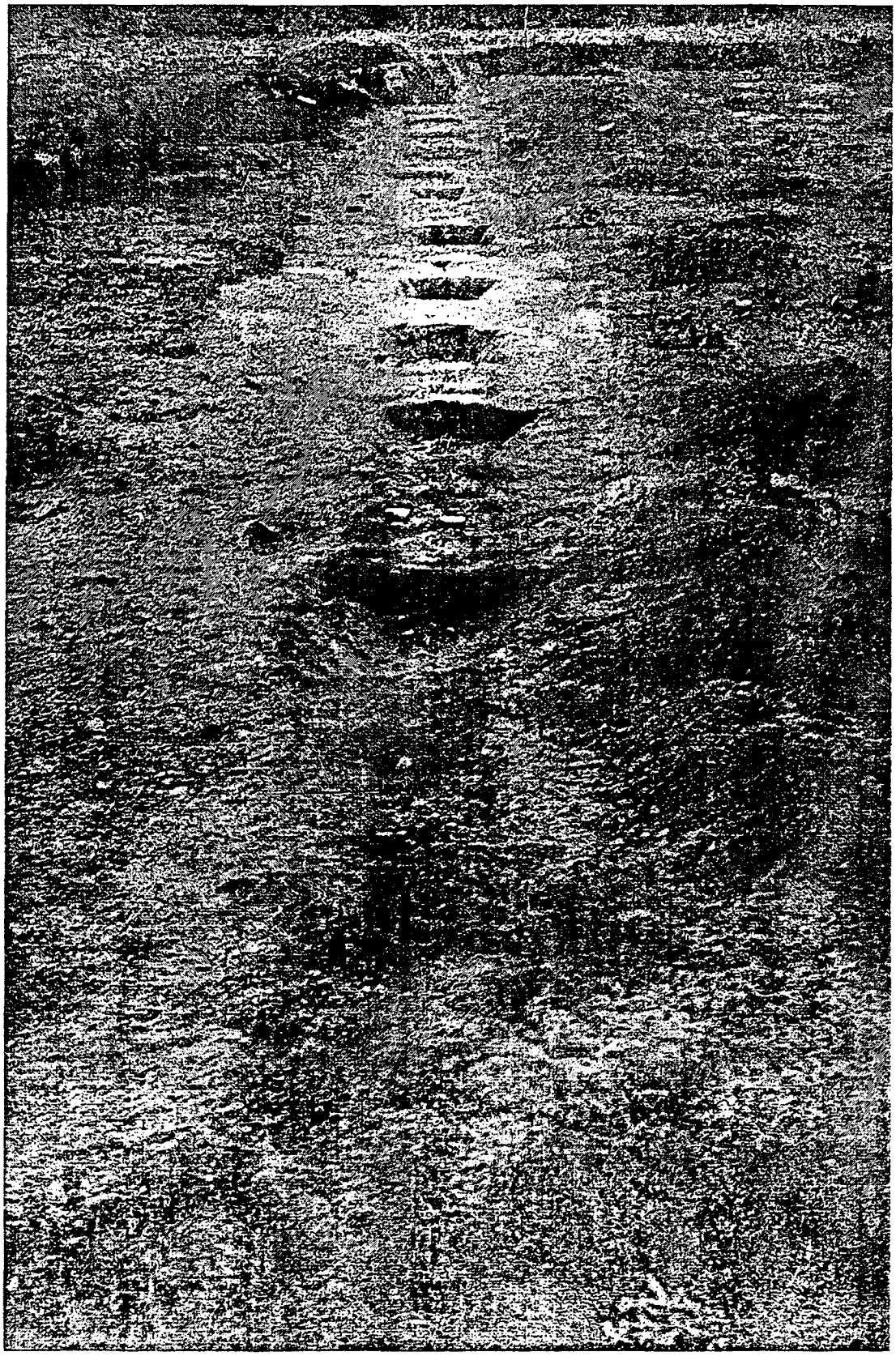


Fig. 40 Photograph of Ditch [30] from north

Fig. 41 Photograph of Stakehole alignment [95]

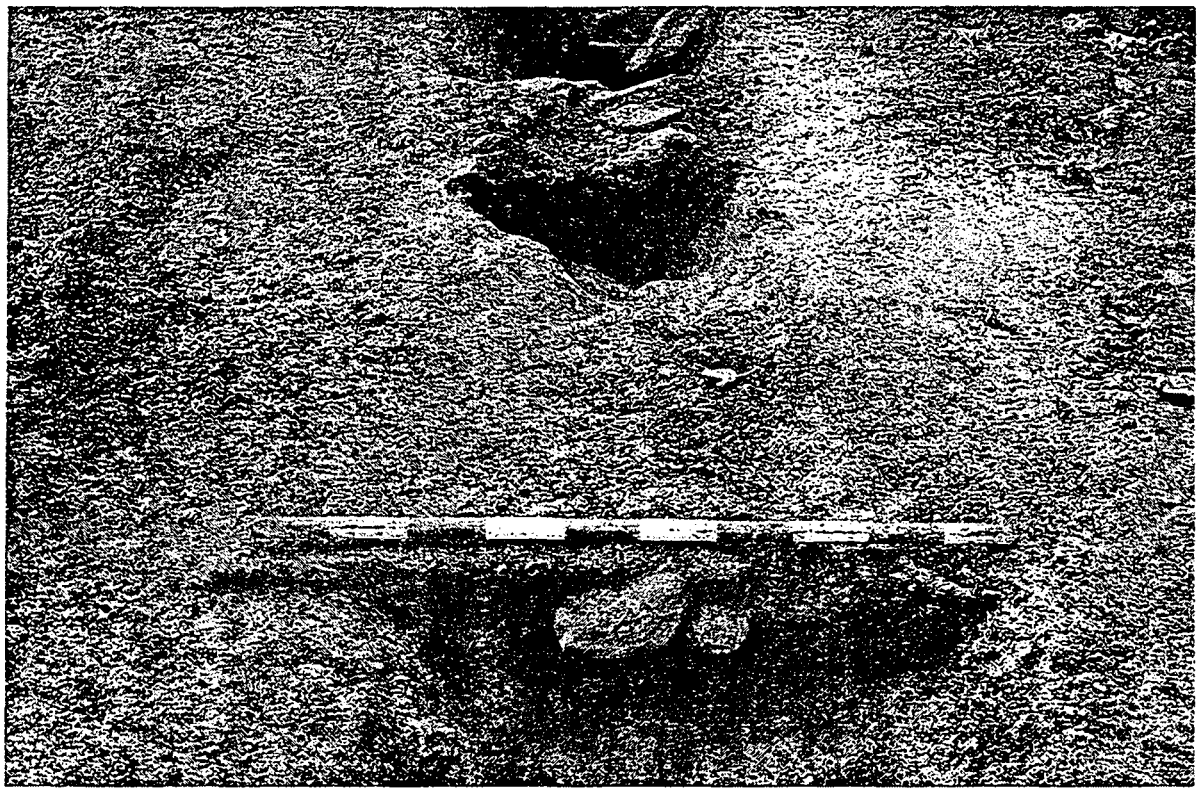


Fig.42 Photograph of Ditch [76]

13 Appendices

13.1 Context List

Access road, temporary haul road, 'L' shaped trench and car park excavations Phase 1a		
Context no.	**NGR (approx.)**	**Field no. and description**
[1]	SW 7698 3493	F3. N-S aligned, 2.0m wide ditch cut filled with heavy, sticky brown clay loam, pockets of yellowish brown natural clay and the stones of a probably associated bank/wall.
[2]	SW 7689 3493	F2. Up to 1.0m high soil build-up of lynchetted former boundary (between fields 2 and 3). Associated occasional large stones – possibly grounders – although they did not form a coherent line.
[3]	SW 7699 3494	F3. The widest of two ditches (the narrower ditch is numbered cut [105]) which combine in the N portion of the access road corridor. Ditch [3] runs NE-SW, has a 0.45m width and a 0.1m depth. Steep, concave W edge, rounded base and a gentle E side.
[4]	SW 7699 3494	F3. Fill of [3]. Mid to pale slightly orange-brown gritty clay loam with occasional 0.2m large stones which may have slipped in from a flanking bank. Identical to [106].
[5]	SW 7701 3492	F3. N-S aligned ditch cut. 0.92m wide and 0.10 - 0.17m deep. Sheer W side, near flat base and a gently sloping E side. N end is deepest.
[6]	SW 7701 3492	F3. Fill of [5]. Mid to dark grey brown silty clay loam with a stony base – partly through water scouring.
[7]	SW 7709 3492	F7. NW-SE aligned ditch cut. 0.8m wide, 1.0m deep W end to 1.1m wide, 0.12 m deep at E end - possible cause-way (?). Steep sided and flat bottomed in profile.
[8]	SW 7709 3492	F7. Upper fill of [7]. Firm, compacted grey brown clay loam with occasional stones and gritty patches.
[9]	SW 7709 3492	F7. Lower fill of [7]. Sticky, compact, grey very silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
[10]	SW 7707 3495	F7. Pit. W half beneath baulk. Very steep sides with a near flat base. 0.4m deep, 0.4m wide and 1.2m long (N-S). (Fill [44])
[11]	SW 7696 3482	F4. Hearth pit. Near circular in plan. 0.6 by 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. Steep concave sides and a rounded base.
[12]	SW 7696 3482	F4. Fill of [11]. Charcoal in a red-brown loamy clay.
[13]	SW 7695 3481	F4. Hearth pit. 0.6m diameter, circular in plan and 0.18m deep. Steep concave sides and a concave base.
[14]	SW 7695 3481	F4. Fill of [13]. Black silty loam with much charcoal and burnt stones. Occasional rooty disturbance.
[15]	SW 7695 3482	F4. Ditch cut. Aligned N-S. Steep sides and a near flat base. It is deeper and narrower to the N – where it is 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep. (0.9m wide and 0.4m deep in S).
[16]	SW 7695 3482	F4. Upper fill of ditch [15]. Firm, mid-yellowish brown clay loam.
[17]	SW 7698 3483	F4. Probable old land surface represented by pockets of firm orange grey-brown silty slightly loamy clay located within dips and hollows in the underlying natural orange brown clay. Tends to be frequently disturbed via past roots and animal burrowing, and contains many tiny charcoal flecks etc. (Is always cut by and never overlies adjacent features).
[18]	SW 7695 3482	F4. Lower fill of ditch [15]. Silty, yellowish brown clay loam, with occasional burnt stones and occasional patches of redeposited natural.
[19]	SW 7699 3483	F4. Ditch cut. Runs E-W along S edge of excavation. Drops down towards the E. Seems to have either been re-cut a number of times or was associated/ runs along the same course as a number of gullies. Gentle concave sides and a very slightly rounded base. Rounded terminal at W end with short steep edges - partially seen (slot A).
[20]	SW 7699 3483	F4. Upper fill of [19]. Mid-dark brown silty clay loam with occasional stones, charcoal flecks.
[21]	SW 7696 3483	F4. Pit with a 0.8m diameter and a 0.19m depth. Circular in plan with very short

		steep sides and a slightly uneven base. On top of the pit was a large broken burnt stone laid horizontally and sealing a small charcoal deposit.
[22]	SW 7696 3483	F4. Fill of [21]. Very dark grey-brown silty clay loam with charcoal and burnt stones.
[23]	SW 7694 3482	F4. Pit. Oval in plan - 1.2m by 1.0m and 0.2m deep. Gentle slopes and a slightly rounded base.
[24]	SW 7694 3482	F4. Fill of [23]. Mixed mid orange-brown, mixed and mottled silty clay loam with considerable animal disturbance in the vicinity. No visible charcoal.
[25]	SW 7699 3483	F4. Pit - probable BA funerary feature. Oval in plan, measuring 1.15m long by 0.88m wide, and 0.33m deep (max). Steep sides with an uneven base which was deeper at the E and W ends and raised in the centre.
[26]	SW 7699 3483	F4. Upper main fill of [25]. Dark grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal and fairly large burnt granite stones. (No sign of *insitu* burning).
[27]	SW 7699 3483	F4. Lower fill of [25]. Firm redeposited natural clay with occasional charcoal flecks and grit.
[28]	SW 7700 3484	F4. Pit. 0.70 x 0.65m in plan, and 0.19m deep. Near circular in plan with steep sides and a near flat base.
[29]	SW 7700 3484	F4. Fill of [28]. Mixed silty clay with occ. loam patches, charcoal and burnt clay. Much heavily burnt stone. Charcoal at base. One larger basal stone may have been laid deliberately (later surrounded by charcoal).
[30]	SW 7701 3484	F4. Ditch. Aligned cN-S and ran along the E edge of the site.0.80m wide and c0.50m deep. Narrow flat stony base and steep sides.
[31]	SW 7701 3484	F4. Upper main fill of [30]. Mid brown occasionally stony clay loam. Firm with occasional charcoal.
[32]	SW 7701 3484	F4. Lower fill of [30]. Yellowish brown silty clay loam. Contains lenses of redeposited natural yellow clay. Compacted. Less stones and charcoal. This fill was only seen within slot A (and slightly in slot K).
[33]	SW 7699 3483	F4. Lower fill of [19]. Brown silty clay loam. Occasional charcoal seen.
[34]	SW 7702 3483	F4. Possible bank material. Was only seen in section at the junction between the two ditches in the extreme SE corner of the car park excavation. Gritty silty clay and loam. Mottled and disturbed by animal burrowing etc. Pale brownish orange.
[35]	SW 7702 3483	F4. Seen in SE corner of car park excavation, on the S side of ditch [19]. Possibly an earlier ditch fill or waterlogged deposit (?). Sticky brown, slightly silty clay loam with occasional stones. (Possibly the same as [39] and a fill of [40]).
[36]	SW 7702 3483	F4. Seen in SE corner of car park excavation, below [35]. A mixed gritty stony, mid-pale brown fill (or deposit). Compacted and partially water sorted. (Possibly the same as [37] and a fill of [40]).
[37]	SW 7699 3483	F4.Main (basal?) fill of gully [40], running parallel to S side of ditch [19]. Compact brown clay silt with occasional gritty patches and common stones. (Possibly the same as [36]).
[38]	SW 7699 3483	F4. A fill associated with ditch [19] - recorded in slot D. pale mottled grey-cream-tan and yellow, compacted loam and grit.
[39]	SW 7699 3483	F4. Probable upper fill of [40]. (see slot D). Mid-dark brown silty clay loam with stones. (Possibly the same as [35]).
[40]	SW 7699 3483	F4. Gully running along S edge of ditch [19]. Pre-dates [19]. Straight 45 degree edges and a probably slightly concave base. Max 0.30m deep and in excess of 0.45m wide (full width not seen).
[41]	SW 7702 3483	F4. SE corner of car park excavation. A short stretch of gully partially underlying [34]. 0.35m max wide and c0.15m deep. Steep concave sides and a concave base. Aligned cN-S.
[42]	SW 7702 3483	F4. Fill of [41]. Mottled pale brownish cream and yellow fill with occasional small stones. Cut by [19].
[43]	SW 7697 3484	F4. Old plough soil preserved beneath the current plough soil. 0.20-0.30m depth. A mid to dark brown silty clay loam with occasional stones. This layer is probably the main source for many of the pre-excavation finds located during field walking. Relatively compact and seen across the length of the field - deepening slightly towards the lower-lying S and E corner of the field. Sealed by a c0.3m depth of topsoil/current plough soil.
[44]	SW 7707 3495	F7. Fill of [10]. Slightly sticky, very dark grey brown clay loam (very similar to the topsoil in appearance).
[45]	SW 7702 3486	F4. 2.0m long, 1.0m wide deposit of stones overlain by topsoil.

[46]	SW 7702 3480	F4. Modern disturbance. Recently redeposited raised area of natural yellowish coloured stony clay. Probably associated with the adjacent college buildings - possibly related to services.
[47]	SW 7700 3480	F4. Ditch aligned N-S. (Located at E end of haul road, to S of car park excavations). Steep sided, flat bottomed ditch. 5.0m length visible - not seen in car park excavation - probably linked in with E-W aligned ditch [19].
[48]	SW 7692 3480	F4. W end of haul road. Most Eastern of two NW-SE aligned, flanking ditches 1.50m apart. 1.20m wide. Not excavated, but in excess of 0.35m deep. Associated with ditch [55].
[49]	SW 7700 3480	F4. Upper fill of [47]. Dark brown silty loam with stones.
[50]	SW 7700 3480	F4. Lower fill of [47]. A mid/pale mottled brown silty clay with yellow and cream patches. Occasional stones - some burnt.
[51]	SW 7692 3480	F4. W end of haul road. Ditch associated with [52]. Aligned cE-W, 'wobbly' curvilinear appearance - but only a short length seen. Runs W from rounded terminal. Concave sides and basal profile. 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep.
[52]	SW 7692 3480	F4. W end of haul road. Ditch associated with [51]. Aligned cE-W, 'wobbly' curvilinear appearance - but only a short length seen. Runs E from rounded terminal. Concave sides and basal profile. 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep.
[53]	SW 7692 3480	F4. Fill of [51]. Dark yellowish brown, slightly silty clay loam, with small stones.
[54]	SW 7692 3480	F4. Fill of [52]. Dark yellowish brown, slightly silty clay loam, with peagrit.
[55]	SW 7692 3480	F4. W end of haul road. Western most one of two NW-SE aligned, flanking ditches 1.50m apart. 1.20m wide. Not excavated. Associated with ditch [48]. At N end it turns 90 degrees towards the W to form the corner of a former field.
[56]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Post hole. Steep sided, narrow based feature. 0.60m across and 0.30m deep. Extends beyond edge of excavation, but visible in section. Probably circular.
[57]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [56]. Loose, very dark grey brown clay loam with many large stones forming probable packing. Similar fill to old plough layer [107].
[58]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Post hole. 0.5m diameter and 0.3m deep. Extends beyond edge of excavation area. Steep, sheer sides and a slightly rounded base.
[59]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [58]. Very dark brown clay loam with occasional stone - including some burnt granite.
[60]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Pit. 0.40m by 0.50m in plan and 0.09m deep, oval (N-S aligned), shallow pit with short steep sides and an uneven base.
[61]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [60]. Pale brownish grey, mottled, gritty, silty clay loam.
[62]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Pit/post hole. Steep concave sides and a round base. 0.40m diameter and 0.20m deep.
[63]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [62]. Very dark brown clay loam. Firm. Occasional largish stones (including burnt granite). Fill is similar to old plough soil [107].
[64]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Pit/post hole. 0.48m diameter and 0.16m deep. Steep straight sides and a flat base.
[65]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [64]. Very dark grey brown clay loam with occasional stone.
[66]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Post hole. Sheer sided, flat based post hole. 0.45m diameter and 0.25m deep.
[67]	SW	F7. Fill of [66]. Mid yellowish brown, slightly silty clay loam.
[68]	-	- }Animal disturbance - originally thought to be a pit.
[69]	-	- }Animal disturbance - originally thought to be a pit.
[70]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Post hole. Sheer sides and flat base. 0.48m diameter and 0.28m depth.
[71]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [70]. Very dark brown, firm clay loam with occasional larger stones. (Similar to the old plough soil seen along the edges of the excavation, but slightly more compacted.
[72]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Pit. Very shallow, 0.30m diameter feature with a maximum central 0.10m depth and very gentle sloping sides/base (bowl-like profile).
[73]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [72]. Dark brown clay loam with animal disturbance on side.
[74]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Post hole. 0.25m diameter and 0.15m deep. Circular, sheer sided flat-bottomed post hole.
[75]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [74]. Mottled brown silty clay loam with occasional stone.
[76]	SW 7704 3494	F7. Ditch aligned N-S. Steep sided, round bottomed ditch. NW side is sometimes near sheer in profile. Rounded N terminal centrally located within corridor. N = 0.20m deep and 0.70m wide. S end = 0.50m deep and 0.90m wide.
[77]	SW 7704 3494	F7. Upper fill of [76]. Dark grey brown clay loam with occasional animal disturbance. Very dense stones in patches along its length - possibly representing

		collapsed bank material (or deliberate infilling). Very hard/compacted and quite different to other ditch fills seen.
[78]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Pit. Gently sloping sides and a concave base. Near circular in plan. 0.55m diameter and 0.16m deep.
[79]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [78]. Mid yellowish brown clay loam and occasional burnt stone.
[80]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Post hole. 0.65m diameter and 0.7m deep. The deepest of the pit/post hole features found in F7. Steep, sloping sides and a narrow rounded base. Slopes down towards the N.
[81]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Upper fill of [Slightly mottled dark grey brown sticky loam with pockets of redeposited natural and packing stones rammed vertically against edge of feature. (These stones did not go all the way round the edges).
[82]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Post hole. Deepest of a double post hole setting. Sheer sides and a flat base. 0.40m diameter and 0.24m deep.
[83]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Fill of [82}. Mid yellowish brown, slightly silty clay loam.
[84]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Pit. 0.48m diameter and 0.07m deep. Very shallow, circular, slightly disturbed pit. Uneven base and sides.
[85]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Fill of [84]. Dark greyish brown clay loam fill.
[86]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Pit. Sloping sides and a concave base. Circular. 0.30m diameter and 0.10m deep.
[87]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [86]. Mid brown clay loam and occasional peagrit.
[88]	SW 7705 3493	F7. Pit/post hole. 0.45m diameter and 0.11m deep. Steep concave sides and a near flat base.
[89]	SW 7705 3493	F7. Fill of [88]. Compact, mottled mid grey-brown silty clay loam with small stones and patches of natural clay.
[90]	SW 7705 3493	F7. Pit. Shallow, oval stone-filled feature. 0.75m by 0.60m size and 0.05 to 0.15m deep. (Deepest at W end). Uneven sloping base and alternating steep and gently sloping sides.
[91]	SW 7705 3493	F7. Fill of [90]. 70% of fill formed by a large broken, centrally positioned stone. Possible packing stones around parts of edge. Soft pale brown loamy clay matrix. No sign of burning etc.
[92]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Post hole. Shallowest of a double post hole setting. Steep sides and a near flat base. 0.30m diameter and 0.15m deep.
[93]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Fill of [92]. Dark yellowish brown, silty clay loam. Occasional small stones.
[94]	SW 7706 3489	F7. Lower fill of [80]. Pale tan coloured silty loamy clay with occasional peagrit. No packing/larger stones. Slight animal/root disturbance.
[95]	SW 7706 3490	F7. 25 Stake holes - the easternmost 13 of which form the clearest, most regularly shaped, sized, placed NNE-SSW part of the alignment. 0.08 to 0.16m diameters and 0.08m to 0.20m deep. The remaining 12 tend to be slightly larger on average and are slightly more haphazard in plan – although still following the same alignment. 4.5m total length.
[96]	SW 7706 3490	F7. Fill of [95]. Silty. Loamy sometimes gritty clay of pale to mid orange brown colour. Merges slightly with old land surface [97] patches across the area
[97]	SW 7706 3493	F7. Old land surface. Very mottled, sometimes very soft but often compacted, silty loamy clay with occasional stony/peagrit patches. Tends to have been preserved as pockets on the undulating natural clay surface. Has a depth of up to 10cm.
[98]	SW 7704 3494	F7. Fill of [76]. Compact, mid-dark yellowish brown, clay loam with very occasional stones.
[99]	SW 7705 3493	F7. Pit/post hole. 0.70m diameter and a 0.12m depth. Steep concave sides and a concave base. Circular.
[100]	SW 7705 3493	F7. Fill of [99]. A soft, mid orange-brown, silty loamy clay with frequent peagrit.
[101]	SW 7705 3493	F7. Deposit. Located on E side of [99] and cut by [99]. Soft, mixed slightly granular brownish-red loamy silty clay - possibly red due to burning. Occasional charcoal flecks but disturbed by roots/animals.
[102]	SW 7692 3480	F4. Fill of ditch [55]. Dark brown sticky loamy clay with occasional post-medieval pottery on the surface.
[103]	SW 7692 3480	F4. Fill of ditch [48]. Dark brown sticky silty clay loam and occasional gritty patches, small stones and post-medieval pottery.
[104]	SW 7692 3480	F4. Fill of E-W arm extending W from ditch [55]. Dark brown sticky clay loam with stones and slightly organic patches. Uncertain if another ditch or disturbance associated with a former gateway since it is in the corner of a former field – see [55].
[105]	SW 7699 3494	F3. The narrowest of two ditches (the wider ditch is numbered cut [3]) which

		combine in the N portion of the access road corridor. Ditch [105] runs ESE to NNW, has a 0.35m width and a 0.18 m depth.
[106]	SW 7699 3494	F3. Fill of [105]. Mid to pale slightly orange-brown gritty clay loam with occasional 0.2m large stones which may have slipped in from a flanking bank. Identical to [4].
[107]	SW 7706 3493	F7. Old plough soil seen throughout field 7. 0.2m deep and sealed by c0.2-0.3m deep current plough soil. Some stones, relatively compact, dark grey brown silty loamy clay. Seals pockets of preserved old land surface [97].
[108]	SW 7702 3474	Beneath first demolished teaching block. Cut for a late (i.e. modern) rubbish pit.
[109]	SW 7702 3474	Beneath first demolished block. Fill of pit [108]. Mixed modern rubbish and debris, intermixed with a mixed stony loam matrix.
Landscaping & subsequent college complex contexts		
Phase 15		
Landscaping contexts		
[1]	SW 7680 3485	F3. Ditch cut in SW corner of field.. Wobbly E-W alignment. Truncated. 0.1-0.3m deep and 0.4-0.85m wide. Steep S side and near flat base. 10-15m length observed - emerging from extant boundary to west.
[2]	SW 7680 3485	F3. Fill of [1]. Brown silty clay loam, occasional grit.
[3]	SW 769 348	F3. Topsoil across field. Dark brown clay loam. 0.2m - 0.3m deep. Much roots / burrowing.
[4]	SW 7680 3488	F3. Ditch cut in N-W corner of field. SSW-NNE aligned. Approx. 10m length observed - but continues on in both directions. Steep sides, near flat base. Bedrock exposed on W edge. 0.2m depth and width varying between 0.75-1.4m.
[5]	SW 7680 3488	F3. Fill of [4]. Grey brown, gritty silty loam. Rooty and occ. stones.
[6]	SW 7680 3488	F3. Ditch cut in N-W corner of field. Truncated near N-S aligned. c6m length seen, plus S terminal. Extends further to the N (beneath deepening topsoil - associated with a former lynchetted boundary separating fields 2 and 3). Width = 0.8-1.0m and 0.2m depth.
[7]	SW 7680 3488	F3. Fill of [6]. Compact grey brown gritty silty loam. No stones.
[8]	SW 7680 3488	F3. Tree hole in N-W corner of field. 0.7m deep plus, amorphous 1.5m wide diameter.
[9]	SW 7680 3488	F3. Fill of [8]. Clean, moderately loose brown silty clay loam.
[10]	SW 7680 3488	F3. Truncated ditch in N-W corner of field. E-W aligned. c20m length visible. 0.4-0.7m wide and 0-0.15m deep. Gently concave profile. Appears to be in approximate position of a small 'leat' shown on the Tithe Map.
[11]	SW 7680 3488	F3. Fill of [10]. Mixed and occasionally loose grey brown loam. Occasionally compacted and stony with grey ash-like deposits (but no burning).
[12]	SW 769 348	F3. Former plough soil located away from today's extant boundaries - towards the inner area of field 3. Firm, fairly compacted grey brown silty loam with occasional stones.
[13]	SW 7689 3485	F3. Former field division along S edge of field 3. Linear N-S aligned 'step' in the height of natural - associated with occasional stones. 0.15m deeper E side filled with [12].
[14]	SW 7686 3485	F3. Ditch cut along S edge of field 3. N-S aligned. Animal disturbed. 0.15m deep and c1.0m wide. Flat base and quite steeply concave edges. c5m length visible.
[15]	SW 7686 3485	F3. Fill of [14]. Grey brown, compact silty clay loam with loose patches.
[16]	SW 7683 3485	F3. Former field division along S edge of field 3. N-S aligned 'step' in the height of natural and clearly associated, linear scatter of stones along E edge - raised bank/hedge. c8-10m length visible.
[17]	SW 7692 3485	F3. Former field division along S edge of field 3. N-S aligned 'step' in the height of natural. c8-10m length visible. Deeper on W side. No associated stones.
[18]	SW 7695 3486	F3. Former field division along S edge of field 3. N-S aligned 'step' in the height of natural. c8-10m length visible. Deeper on E side. No associated stones.
[19]	SW 7699 3488	F3. Former field division along SE edge of field 3. Wobbly E-W alignment. Deeper on S side. Possible stones along N edge.
[20]	SW 7694 3487	F3. Former field division along S edge of field 3. Wobbly E-W alignment. Deeper on S side. No associated stones.
[21]	SW 768 349	F3. Former boundary between fields 2 and 3 (numbered [2] in the primary phase laccess road watching brief context list above, and equates with [23] in field 2).
[53]+[54]	SW -	F3. (see below - 2 ditch cuts seen in the Access Road drain cut).

[22]	SW 7701 3497	F2. Lynchet recorded in central E side of field - close to the extant 'kink' in the boundary. It pre-dates the current N-S running boundary (between fields 2 and 7). It is visible as a distinct rise in the later boundary's otherwise relatively even height. Notably steeper slope on the N side.
[23]	SW 7701 3500	F2. Former field division ('step' in natural level) running E-W from the E side of field 2. Steep uphill slope to S, more gradual down-hill slope to N. 1.0m wide, 0.3m deep, sealed by 0.7m deep top/subsoil.
[24]	SW 769 350	F2. Deepening of topsoil (from c0.4m to 0.7m plus) associated with N side of former field division [23].
[25]	SW 769 350	F2. Build up of waterborne grits and near gleyed soils associated with the base of the slope and former drainage channel running through the valley bottom. Visible depth of 0.3m, but does extend lower.
College complex contexts		
[26]	SW 7705 3476	W Gabion wall foundation trench. Landscaped made ground. 0.2m thick.
[27]	SW 7705 3476	W Gabion wall foundation trench. Mixed rubble and loam etc. beneath [26]. 0-0.5m thick.
[28]	SW 7705 3476	W Gabion wall foundation trench. Wet and compacted gleyed clay = backfill. Beneath [27]. 0.3m thick.
[29]	SW 7705 3476	W Gabion wall foundation trench. Old Land surface i.e.. former topsoil and hillside profile prior to previous landscaping and development. Lies above natural orange clay and below [28]. 0.5m thick.
[30]	SW 7703 3478	Storm drains S6 & S7. Landscaped/made ground.
[31]	SW 7703 3478	Storm drains S6 & S7. Redeposited loam - topsoil.
[32]	SW 7703 3478	Storm drains S6 & S7. Fill of ditch [33]. Sticky brown clay loam and occasional silt lenses.
[33]	SW 7703 3478	Storm drains S6 & S7. Ditch cut [32]. North to south aligned. 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep.
[34]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - E facing section. Very recent landscaping material, associated with current developments. Modern debris. 0.6m deep max.
[35]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - E facing section. Redeposited gritty natural clay and shillet. 0.3m deep.
[36]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - E facing section. Mixed, redeposited mortar, rubble, clay and loam. Seals cut [39]. 0.4m deep max.
[37]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - E facing section. Fill of gully/ditch [39]. Composed of horizontal lenses of silts, clays and loams.
[38]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - E facing section. Mixed grey brown silty clay loam. Occasional lenses of lime/mortar and loam. 0.5m deep.
[39]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - E facing section. Gully/ditch cut. Sharply rounded, concave profile. 0.24m deep and 0.8m wide. Unknown length.
[40]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - E facing section. Mixed mid grey brown, compacted grit of former trackway surfacing. 0.5m deep max.
[41]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - NS section. Redeposited stone, and overlying leaf litter. Current track surface. Up to 0.15m deep max.
[42]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - NS section. Silt and silty loam fill of wheel ruts, approx. 2m apart and up to 0.15m deep.
[43]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - NS section. Crushed slate layer of trackway surfacing. 0.2m deep max.
[44]	SW 7703 3478	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - NS section. Crushed killas/shillet primary surfacing, overlying natural gritty clay. 0.1m deep max.
[45]	SW 7703 3477	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - EW section. Modern hardcore spread over disturbed topsoil during current development work. 0.1-0.3m deep.
[46]	SW 7703 3477	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - EW section. Lower portion of topsoil. Firm brown clay loam. 0.15m deep.
[47]	SW 7703 3477	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - EW section. Probable old plough soil. Pale mottled brown and yellow silty clay loam. 0.12m thick.
[48]	SW 7703 3477	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - EW section. Mergence zone / truncated features (?) located between [47] and natural. 0.05m thick.
[49]	SW 7703 3477	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - EW section. Probable posthole fill.

		Mixed stone (some packing) and topsoil fill.
[50]	SW 7703 3477	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - EW section. Probable posthole cut. Near vertical sides and concave base. 0.35m deep and 0.22m wide.
[51]	SW 7703 3477	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - EW section. Fill of broad gully/ truncated ditch. Mixed subsoil, stones and loam.
[52]	SW 7703 3477	Landscaping to immediate S of Access road - EW section. Cut of broad gully/ truncated ditch. 0.2-0.35m depth, 0.5to 0.8m wide. Unknown length.
[53]	SW 7699 3492	F3 Ditch cut located within Access Road drain cut. Approximately 1.0m wide and 0.2m deep. Filled with slimy brown sticky clay loam. No stones visible. Broadly E-W alignment.
[54]	SW 7699 3493	F3 Ditch cut located within Access Road drain cut. Broadly E-W alignment.1.8m wide, approx. 0.3m deep. Sealed by top and subsoil. Cuts natural clay/shillet. Filled with a mid/pale silty brown clay loam. Very occasional stones.
[55]	SW 7706 3471	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Tarmac car park surfacing. 0.05m max.
[56]	SW 7706 3471	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Orange killas hardcore. 0.4m deep.
[57]	SW 7706 3471	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Grey brown boulders and killas rubble. 0.6m deep.
[58]	SW 7706 3471	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Orange killas and grit. 0.55m max.
[59]	SW 7706 3471	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Brown clays and loam. 0.35m deep.
[60]	SW 7706 3471	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Orange gritty clay natural. 0.9m depth exposed.
[61]	SW 7708 3473	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Modern/recent machine dug probable service trench. 1.0m wide and 1.5-2.0m deep.
[62]	SW 7708 3473	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Fill of [61]. Mixed rubble, loam, occasional plastic/tarpaulin fragments and tarmac 'lumps'.
[63]	SW 7710 3473 - 7707 3473	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Tarmac car park surfacing. 0.1m deep.
[64]	SW 7710 3473	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Redeposited rubble and killas hardcore for car park. 0.5m deep.
[65]	SW 7710 3473 - 7707 3473	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Uniform gritty brown clay loam with very occasional charcoal flecks. 0.5m deep.
[66]	SW 7710 3473 - 7707 3473	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Natural orange gritty clay. 0.5m depth exposed.
[67]	SW 7707 3473	Former lower car park - landscaping to E of chapel. Mergence zone between [65] and [66]. 0.1m deep.
[68]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Tarmac surfacing. 0.1m max. deep.
[69]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Hardcore. Redeposited killas and clay. Approx. 0.3-0.5m deep.
[70]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Buried soil. Compact dark, brown clay loam, becoming more silt-like as it merged with natural. 0.1-0.25m deep.
[71]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Pipe trench cut. 1.5m wide, 1.2m deep. Sealed by [69], cuts [70] and natural. E side formed by [74]. N-S aligned.
[72]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Fill of [71]. Contained an earthenware pipe within mixed loam and stone.
[73]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Void of former concrete wall. 2.0m wide and in excess of 2.0m deep. W side abuts e edge of [[71]. Sealed by tarmac. N-S aligned.
[74]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Fill of [73]. Mostly voided with occasional remnant concrete and collapsed material from edges.
[75]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Pipe trench. E-W aligned earthenware pipe in approx. 1.0m wide trench cut.
[76]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Pipe trench. E-W aligned earthenware pipe in approx. 1.0m wide trench cut.
[77]	SW 7701 3473	Storm drain trenches between manholes S9 and S10. Tarmac surfacing. 0.1-0.15m thick.
[78]	SW 7701 3473	Storm drain trenches between manholes S9 and S10. Hardcore build-up. 0.25-0.4.0m thick

[79]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manholes S10. Tarmac surfacing. 0.1m thick.
[80]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manholes S10. Hardcore. 0.1-0.2m thick.
[81]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manholes S10. Old land surface. Very compact red-brown loamy clay. 0.35m thick.
[82]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manholes S10. Pipe trench cut. 1.8m wide and 1.8m+ visible. Vertical sides, machine cut and sealed by tarmac.
[83]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manholes S10. Fill of [82]. Pale brownish yellow grit with earthenware pipe.
[84]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manhole S11. Pipe trench cut. Approximately 1.0m wide, 0.6m visible depth when recorded. Cuts through hardcore on both sides. Base not seen.
[85]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manhole S11. Fill of [84]. Mixed stony loam with redeposited clay pockets. Two horizontally placed pipes.
[86]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manhole S11. Concrete paving slabs of college pathway.
[87]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manhole S11. Concrete base or setting for the overlying concrete slabs.
[88]	SW 7700 3473	Storm drain trenches / manhole S11. Hardcore. 0.6m depth visible – abutting edges of pipe trench cut [84].
[89]	SW 7710 3474	Temporary machine access road between tennis courts. Lynchett at S end. Visible as a distinct S facing slope with stones in association (of former boundary). Approximate 1.8m wide and 0.6m high.
[90]	SW 7710 3474	Temporary machine access road between tennis courts. Stony disturbance. 3.0m diameter area of stones etc.
[91]	SW 7710 3475	Temporary machine access road between tennis courts. Truncated ditch. Shallow E-W aligned ditch. Occasional disturbed charcoal visible. 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep. Only visible in E side of access road. Gentle concave profile.
[92]	SW 7709 3476	Temporary machine access road between tennis courts. Lynchet – ridge of surviving natural. 0.3m high and 2.0m wide. Subsoil [93] has formed on either side.
[93]	SW 7709 3476	Temporary machine access road between tennis courts. Subsoil. Visible to either side of [92]. May represent a thin early ploughsoil associated with the use of the lynchet as a field boundary. Orange-brown clay with occasional shillet inclusions.
[94]	SW 7709 3476	Temporary machine access road between tennis courts. Partially buried original topsoil. Had possibly been a plough soil formed after the demise of the lynchet as a field boundary. Grey brown, compact and sticky clay loam. No roots or stones.
[95]	SW 770 347	Temporary machine access road between tennis courts. Recently formed topsoil. Redeposited topsoil / landscaping. Mixed dark brown rooty clay loam with shillet inclusions.
[96]	SW 770 347	S Gabion wall foundation trench. Track way surfacing – redeposited gravel.
[97]	SW 770 347	S Gabion wall foundation trench. Tarmac – associated with the lower car park located to the E of the chapel.
[98]	SW 770 347	S Gabion wall foundation trench. Thin spread of crushed killas – possibly redeposited.
[99]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Tarmac surfacing of upper tennis court. 0.1m thick.
[100]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Hardcore/pre-surfacing for tennis court. 0.5-0.6m thick.
[101]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Gritty redeposited mixed loam – dropping down towards the east. Maximum visible depth of 0.5m.
[102]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Redeposited demolition rubble and domestic rubbish, including bricks, slates, granite and killas blocks, mortar, glass bottles etc and tile. 0.6m depth recorded.
[103]	SW 770 347	E Gabion wall foundation trench. Compacted old land surface. Dark brown clay loam. 0.6m depth. (Overlies undisturbed natural).
[104]	SW 769 347	Electrical duct trenching (to south of swimming pool). Truncated and sealed ditch. North to south aligned. 1.4m wide and surviving 0.3m depth.
[105]	SW 769 347	Electrical duct trenching (to south of swimming pool). Ditch fill. Compacted silty loam with peagrit at base.
[106]	SW 769 347	Electrical duct trenching (to south-west of swimming pool). Part of southern and eastern side of a red brick built, rectangular structure sealed beneath topsoil.
[107]	SW 769 347	Electrical duct trenching (to south of swimming pool). Topsoil – much of which

		may have been partially disturbed during gardening, landscaping etc.
[108]	SW 769 347	Water pipe trenching (to the north of the stables etc). A dump of domestic debris abutting the back of the stable block (and possibly underlying it). Late 19th to early 20th century date. Primarily glass and stonewares.
[109]	SW	
[110]	SW	

13.2 Finds catalogue Phase 1a by Carl Thorpe and Imogen Wood

Phase 1a and phase 1b finds (arranged by field no.)

Field F 2 Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Medieval	2g	1
Post-medieval	9g	1
Metalwork		
Industrial material	6g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 undiagnostic bodysherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park / Stuffle Ware) 13th to 14th centuries.		
1 bodysherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware) 17th century.		
1 slag fragment.		

Field F 3 Access Road. Unstratified.

MATERIAL		WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery			
Romano-British		19g	1
Early Medieval		47g	1
Post-medieval		11g	1
Stonework			
Flint		145g	7
Clay			
Tile	Roofing tile	207g	2
Other	Clay pipe	7g	1
DESCRIPTION			
1 bodysherd Romano-British pottery (Granitic Ware)		Romano-British	
F3/2		F3/2	
1 bodysherd with ribbed decoration on exterior. Amphora ?		Romano-British / Early Medieval ?	
1 bodysherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware		18th to 19th centuries	
1 clay pipe stem fragment		18th to 19th centuries	
2 fragments terracotta roofing tile.		Roman tegula ? or Post-Medieval	
7 flint		Prehistoric	

Field F 3 'D' of Access Road. Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		

Post-medieval		33g	4
Modern		24g	5
Stonework			
Flint		1g	1
Slate		8g	1
Other	Chalk	3g	1
Clay			
Other	Clay pipe	71g	1
DESCRIPTION			
2 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware			17th to 19th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware)			17th century
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Nottingham Ware)			18th century
4 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware			18th to 19th centuries
1 sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware			18th to 19th centuries
1 clay pipe stem fragment			18th to 19th centuries
1 fragment of roofing slate			
1 chalk fragment			
1 flint			Prehistoric

Field F 3 Access Road NE End. Unstratified.

MATERIAL		WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery			
Romano-British		6g	1
Medieval		36g	5
Post-medieval		230g	8
Modern		69g	4
Stonework			
Other	Quartzite	75g	1
Bone			
Animal		3g	1
Clay			
Other	Clay pipe	2g	1
Glass			
Roman		2g	1
Post-medieval		57g	3
DESCRIPTION			
1 bodysherd Romano-British pottery (Granitic Ware)			Romano-British
3 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware			13th to 14th centuries

2 sherds (1 rim) Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
5 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 18th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Yellow Glazed Slip Decorated Earthenware (Bristol / Staffordshire Ware) 17th to 19th centuries	
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Westerwald Ware)	18th century
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware)	17th century
1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
3 sherds Modern Saltglazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 clay pipe stem fragment	18th to 19th centuries
1 blue glass bead	Roman
3 shards Post-Medieval green bottle glass	18th to 19th centuries
1 animal bone fragment	
1 quartzite whetstone	Prehistoric ?
1 quartz pebble	
1 flint pebble	

Field F 3 Ditch [5] Fill [6].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Post-medieval	6g	1
Modern	>1g	1
Stonework		
Pebble	3g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware		16th to 17th centuries
1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware		19th to 20th centuries
1 pebble		

Field F 4 Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Romano-British	89g	10
Early Medieval	36g	5
Medieval	513g	37
Post-medieval	629g	43
Modern	231g	13
Metalwork		
Iron	243g	1

Stonework			
Flint		175g	14
Slate		125g	4
Pebble		216g	7
Quartz	Quartzite	50g	1
Other	Ironstone	4g	1
Clay			
Tile	Roofing	104g	5
Object	Brick	178g	1
Other	Clay pipe	21g	7
Glass			
Post-medieval		263g	7
Modern		17g	1
Unknown		39g	2

DESCRIPTION	
1 rimsherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
1 basal sherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
2 bodysherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
F4/5	F4/5
1 basal sherd with foot ring, Black Coated Cream Ware (possibly Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware ?) Roman	
F4/6-10	F4/6-10
5 possible amphora sherds	Late Roman ?
5 undiagnostic bodysherds Early Medieval pottery	9th to 11th centuries
2 rimsherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
9 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
2 rimsherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
11 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
2 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
3 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
3 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 handle sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
3 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
30 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 18th centuries
2 rimsherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 18th centuries
5 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	16th to 18th centuries
1 rimsherd North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th to 18th centuries	

3 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th to 18th centuries	
1 sherd Post-Medieval Yellow Glazed Slip Decorated Earthenware (Bristol / Staffordshire Ware) 18th century	
1 handle sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Westerwald Ware)	18th century
4 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 sherd Modern Brown Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
2 sherds Modern Black 'Basaltz' Ware	19th to 20th centuries
4 sherds Modern Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 fragment Modern Porcelain dolls head	19th to 20th centuries
2 fragments clay pipe bowl	18th to 19th centuries
5 fragments clay pipe stem	18th to 19th centuries
1 fragment of hand made brick	17th to 18th centuries
5 terracotta roofing tile fragments, handmade	Roman tegula ? or Post-Medieval
1 quartzite whetstone fragment	Prehistoric ?
1 ironstone whetstone fragment	Modern
4 perforated roofing slate fragments	
7 water rounded pebbles (2 white quartz)	
1 iron horse shoe fragment	19th to 20th centuries
7 shards Post-Medieval green bottle glass	18th to 19th centuries
1 shard Modern blue bottle glass	19th to 20th centuries
1 Modern glass perfume bottle stopper	19th to 20th centuries
1 glass button	19th century
14 flints	Prehistoric

Field F 4 Haul Road. Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Romano-British	10g	2
Early Medieval	24g	6
Medieval	70g	7
Post-medieval	20g	2
Modern	11g	3
Metalwork		
Industrial material	21g	1
Stonework		
Flint	38g	4
Pebble	10g	1

Glass		
Post-medieval	58g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 bodysherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)		Iron Age/Romano-British
1 bodysherd burnt amphora ?		Roman ?
6 undiagnostic bodysherds Early Medieval pottery		9th to 11th centuries
4 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)		13th to 14th centuries
3 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware		15th to 16th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Italian Marbled Ware		17th to 18th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware		17th to 18th centuries
3 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware		19th to 20th centuries
1 shard Post-Medieval green bottle glass		18th to 19th centuries
1 slag fragment		
1 water rounded pebble		
4 flint		Prehistoric

Field F 4 Access Road. Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Medieval	44g	6
Post-medieval	7g	1
Modern	3g	1
Metalwork		
Industrial material	11g	2
Glass		
Modern	3g	1
DESCRIPTION		
4 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware		13th to 14th centuries
1 rimsherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware		15th to 16th centuries
1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware		15th to 16th centuries
1 bodysherd Spanish Olive Jar		17th to 18th centuries
1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware		19th to 20th centuries
1 shard Modern window glass		19th to 20th centuries
1 slag fragment		
1 clinker fragment		

Field F 4 North East Sector. Unstratified.

MATERIAL		WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery			
Romano-British		111g	11
Early Medieval		39g	6
Medieval		926g	55
Post-medieval		774g	58
Modern		401g	40
Metalwork			
Iron		395g	7
Stonework			
Flint		811g	33
Pebble		544g	8
Other	Greenstone	476g	1
Unknown	Quartzite	110g	2
Bone			
Animal		16g	1
Clay			
Tile	Roofing	72g	3
Daub	Brick	113g	6
Object	Drainpipe	289g	4
Other	Clay pipe	33g	10
Glass			
Post-medieval		185g	8
Modern		50g	6

DESCRIPTION	
2 handle / lug sherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
3 bodysherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
F4NE/6	F4NE/6
1 simple everted rim, Roman Red Slipped (Oxford ?) Ware	Roman
F4NE/7	F4NE/7
1 roulette decorated bodysherd	Roman ?
F4NE/8-11	F4NE/8-11
4 bodysherds resembling terracotta, amphora ?	Roman ?
6 undiagnostic bodysherds (1 with slag adhering to surface)	Early Medieval pottery 9th to 11th centuries
1 rimsherd Devon Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
2 rimsherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
16 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
1 rim/handle sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries

2 handle sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
8 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
2 handle sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
3 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
4 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
3 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
3 handle sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
5 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
3 rimsherds Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
2 sherds Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 sherd Devon Post-Medieval Coarseware	16th century
4 rimsherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
9 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
3 rimsherds North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th to 18th centuries	
3 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th to 18th centuries	
3 rim sherds Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	16th to 18th centuries
4 sherds Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	16th to 18th centuries
2 rimsherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated slipware (Donyatt Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
4 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated slipware (Donyatt Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
1 bodysherd Post-Medieval Yellow Glazed Red earthenware (Bristol/Staffordshire Ware)	18th century
23 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 19th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware)	17th century
1 sherd Modern White Glazed Earthenware	19th century
23 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
6 sherds Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
4 sherds Modern Brown Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
6 sherds Modern Saltglazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
2 fragments clay pipe bowl	18th to 19th centuries
8 fragments clay pipe Stem	18th to 19th centuries
3 roofing tile fragments (hand made fabric) Medieval	15th to 16th centuries
6 hand made red brick fragments	17th to 18th centuries
4 drainpipe fragments Modern	19th to 20th centuries
8 shards Post-Medieval green bottle glass	18th to 19th centuries
4 shards Modern clear bottle glass	19th to 20th centuries
2 shards Modern window glass	19th to 20th centuries
3 water rounded pebbles	

5 water rounded quartz pebbles	
2 quartzite whetstone fragments	Prehistoric ?
1 polished greenstone axe head	Neolithic
4 large square sectioned hand forged iron nails	
1 iron ox shoe fragment	
1 iron ring	
1 iron bar	
1 animal bone	
33 flints	Prehistoric

Field F 4 South West Sector. Unstratified.

MATERIAL		WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery			
Romano-British		48g	8
Medieval		885g	69
Post-medieval		1502g	92
Metalwork			
Iron		97g	4
Stonework			
Flint		760g	36
Slate		48g	3
Pebble		549g	25
Other	Quartzite	103g	1
Clay			
Tile		27g	1
Daub			
Object	Brick	518g	35
Other	Clay pipe	21g	5
Glass			
Post-medieval		170g	14
Unknown		4g	2

DESCRIPTION	
2 neck sherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
5 bodysherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
1 bodysherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Granitic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
1 rimsherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
1 rim/handle sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
6 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries

1 rim sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
1 handle sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
13 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
1 rim sherd Devon Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
5 sherds Devon Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
3 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 handle sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
12 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
4 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
9 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
1 rimsherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
2 rimsherds Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
6 sherds Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 rimsherd Cornish Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	16th to 18th centuries
11 sherds Cornish Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	16th to 18th centuries
4 rimsherds North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th to 18th centuries	
3 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th to 18th centuries	
4 rimsherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
3 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
8 rimsherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	16th to 19th centuries
51 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	16th to 19th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated Slipware (Donyatt Ware)	16th to 19th centuries
1 bodysherd Post-Medieval Yellow Glazed Slipware (Bristol/Somerset Ware)	18th century
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware)	17th century
2 sherds (1 handle) Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Bristol Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Normandy Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Nottingham Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
8 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
4 sherds Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
2 sherds Modern Brown Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 fragment clay pipe bowl	18th to 19th centuries
4 fragments clay pipe Stem	18th to 19th centuries
1 fragment Post-Medieval roofing tile	17th to 18th centuries
35 hand made red brick fragments	17th to 18th centuries

25 water rounded white quartz pebbles	
1 quartzite pebble utilised as a hammer / anvil stone	Prehistoric ?
3 fragments roofing slate (2 perforated)	
4 iron fragments	
2 shards (1 rim) early ? glass	Roman ?
14 shards Post-Medieval green bottle glass	18th to 19th centuries
7 shards Modern clear bottle glass	19th to 20th centuries
10 shards Modern window glass	19th to 20th centuries
36 flints	Prehistoric

Field F 4 North West Sector. Unstratified.

MATERIAL		WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery			
Iron Age		20g	5
Romano-British		76g	3
Early Medieval		30g	4
Medieval		710g	50
Post-medieval		600g	52
Modern		416g	56
Metalwork			
Iron		345g	5
Stonework			
Flint		675g	28
Granite		196g	1
Slate		14g	2
Pebble		606g	15
Quartz pebbles		717g	31
Other	Coal	13g	2
Bone			
Animal		10g	1
Clay			
Tile	Roofing	418g	8
Daub	Brick	787g	21
Other	Clay pipe	12g	4
Glass			
Roman		1g	1
Post-medieval		395g	26
Modern		185g	23

DESCRIPTION	
5 bodysherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
F4NW/6	F4NW/6
1 amphora stopper, rough out for spindle whorl ?	Roman
F4NW/7	F4NW/7
1 amphora handle sherd	Roman
F4NW/8	F4NW/8
1 basal sherd of an imported ware ?	Roman ?
4 undiagnostic bodysherds Early Medieval pottery	9th to 11th centuries
3 rimsherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
1 handle/rimsherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
13 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
10 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
2 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
2 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
6 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
4 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
4 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
2 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
2 rimsherds Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 sherd Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
2 rimsherds Cornish Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th century
3 sherds Cornish Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th century
1 sherd Cornish Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Lostwithiel Ware)	17th century
4 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
1 rimsherd North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
3 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
36 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 19th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Normandy Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
2 sherds Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Nottingham Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
31 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
5 sherds Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
3 sherds Modern Black 'Basaltz' ware	19th to 20th centuries
5 sherds Modern Brown Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 sherd Modern Porcelain	19th to 20th centuries
11 sherds Modern Terracotta Flower pot	19th to 20th centuries
2 fragments clay pipe bowl	18th to 19th centuries

2 fragments clay pipe stem	18th to 19th centuries
21 hand made red brick fragments	16th to 17th centuries
3 fragments terracotta roofing tile	Roman ? or Post-Medieval
5 fragments roofing tile	16th to 17th centuries
3 tile fragments cut into rough squares (1 of stone) Tesserae ?	Roman ?
1 glazed floor tile fragment	14th to 15th centuries
1 animal bone fragment	
1 possible iron axe head	Medieval ?
4 iron fragments	
26 shards Post-Medieval green bottle glass	18th to 19th centuries
14 shards Modern bottle glass	19th to 20th centuries
9 shards Modern window glass	19th to 20th centuries
31 water rounded white quartz pebbles	
15 water rounded pebbles	
1 fine grained granite stone possibly utilised as a hammer stone	Prehistoric ?
2 coal fragments	
2 slate fragments	
28 flints	Prehistoric

Field F 4 South East Sector. Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Romano-British	157g	24
Early Medieval	8g	3
Medieval	205g	33
Post-medieval	1002g	106
Modern	1172g	104
Unknown	1168g	230
Metalwork		
Iron	159g	7
Industrial material	9g	1
Stonework		
Flint	162g	19
Slate	9g	1
Pebble	264g	7
Quartz	413g	13
Other Quartzite	332g	2
Bone		

Animal	35g	4
Clay		
Tile	178g	5
Object Brick	153g	14
Other Clay pipe	28g	4
Glass		
Roman	3g	4
Post-medieval	191g	27
Modern	266g	35

DESCRIPTION	
3 rimsherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
21 bodysherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
F4SE/25-27	F4SE/25-27
3 sherds imported pottery ?	Roman ?
31 undiagnostic bodysherds Early Medieval pottery ?	9th to 11th centuries
2 sherds 'Grass Marked' Early Medieval pottery	9th to 11th centuries
5 rimsherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
24 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
1 rimsherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
18 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
1 rimsherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
1 handle sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
5 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	13th to 14th centuries
2 rimsherds Devon Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
1 handle sherd Devon Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
7 sherds Devon Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
1 rimsherd 'Ham Green' Ware	13th century
2 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
13 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 rimsherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
8 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
1 rimsherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
8 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware)	15th to 16th centuries
1 rimsherd Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
6 sherds Devon Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
2 rimsherds Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	16th to 17th centuries
13 sherds Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware)	16th to 17th centuries
3 rimsherds North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	

17th to 18th centuries	
7 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th to 18th centuries	
10 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
10 rimsherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 19th centuries
52 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 19th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
1 rimsherd (flanged bowl) Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Normandy Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Normandy Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
2 sherds Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Nottingham Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Bristol Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Tin glazed Earthenware (Delftware)	17th to 18th centuries
4 sherds Modern White Glazed Earthenware	18th to 19th centuries
187 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
6 sherds Modern Porcelain	19th to 20th centuries
12 sherds Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
5 sherds Modern Brown Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 sherd Modern Black 'Basaltz' Ware	19th to 20th centuries
1 sherd Modern Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
14 sherds Modern Terracotta Flowerpot	19th to 20th centuries
1 complete clay pipe bowl SW style	17th to 18th centuries
3 clay pipe stem fragments	18th to 19th centuries
14 hand made red brick fragments	16th to 17th centuries
3 fragments Late Medieval roofing tile	15th to 16th centuries
2 floor tile fragments	18th to 19th centuries
4 shards (1 rim) early ? glass	Roman ?
26 shards Post-Medieval green bottle glass	17th to 18th centuries
24 shards Modern bottle glass	19th to 20th centuries
11 shards Modern window glass	19th to 20th centuries
1 Post-Medieval glass button	18th to 19th centuries
1 iron fragments	
1 slag fragment	
4 animal bones	
13 white quartz water rounded pebbles	
7 water rounded pebbles	
2 quartzite pebble whetstones	Prehistoric ?
1 perforated roofing slate fragment	
19 flints whetstones	Prehistoric ?

Field F 4 Ditch [15] Fill [16].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Romano-British	26g	1
Stonework		
Flint	8g	2
DESCRIPTION		
1 basal sherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)		Iron Age/Romano-British
2 flints		Prehistoric

Field F 4 Ditch [15] Fill [18].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Stonework		
Flint	3g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 flint		Prehistoric

Field F 4 Old Land Surface [17].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Bronze Age	90g	20
Early Medieval	30g	2
Medieval	5g	1
Stonework		
Flint	10g	2
Clay		
Other	249g	29
DESCRIPTION		
4 rimsherds (1 with grooved decoration) Trevisker style pottery		Bronze Age
16 sherds Trevisker style pottery		Bronze Age
2 sherds 'Grass Marked' Early Medieval pottery		9th to 11th centuries
1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware		13th to 14th centuries
29 fragments of a burnt clay object		Bronze Age
2 flints		Prehistoric

Field F 4 Ditch [19] Fill [20].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT

Pottery		
Romano-British	29g	4
Stonework		
Flint	19g	3
Granite	<2000g	1
Glass		
Modern	5g	1
DESCRIPTION		
4 sherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)		Iron Age/Romano-British
1 shard Modern bottle glass		19th to 20th centuries
1 granite saddle quern		Prehistoric
3 flints		Prehistoric

Field F 4 Ditch [19] Fill [33].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Bronze Age	9g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic Ware)		Bronze Age ?

Field F 4 Pit [21] Fill [22].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Stonework		
Granite	<4000g	3
Slate	12g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 perforated roofing slate		
3 co-joining granite fragments forming a flat hearth stone (Burnt)		

Field F 4 Pit [25] Fill [26].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Bronze Age	682g	6
DESCRIPTION		
2 co-joining sherds (including rim) Trevisker style pottery decorated with cordon and lug		Bronze Age
2 co-joining sherds Trevisker style pottery decorated		Bronze Age
2 sherds Trevisker style pottery		Bronze Age

Field F 4 Pit [25] Fill [27].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Metalwork		
Iron	4g	10
DESCRIPTION		
10 very small iron fragments		

Field F 4 Pit [28] Fill [29].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Clay		
Object	38g	12
DESCRIPTION		
12 fragments of burnt clay		

Field F 4 Ditch [30] Fill [31].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Iron Age	18g	1
Romano-British	122g	10
Metalwork		
Iron	3g	1
Stonework		
Flint	21g	3
Glass		
Roman	>1g	1

DESCRIPTION	
1 rimsherd Iron Age pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age
1 rimsherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
9 sherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
1 iron object a Hob nail ?	
1 shard early ? glass	Roman ?
3 flints	Prehistoric

Field F 4 Ditch [47] Fill [50].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Stonework		
Flint	1g	1

DESCRIPTION	
1 flint	Prehistoric

Field F 4 Ditch [48] West.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Romano-British	2g	1
Stonework		
Flint	60g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)		Iron Age/Romano-British
1 flint		Prehistoric

Field F 4 Ditch [48] East.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Medieval	5g	1
Post-medieval	14g	4
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware		13th to 14th centuries
4 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware		19th to 20th centuries

Field F 4 Gully [53] Fill [51].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Romano-British	1g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)		Iron Age/Romano-British

Field F 7 Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Iron Age	6g	2
Medieval	22g	2
Post-medieval	3g	1
Modern	35g	13
Stonework		
Flint	304g	86

Pebble	673g	9
Clay		
Other Clay pipe	26g	7
Glass		
Post-medieval	110g	2

DESCRIPTION	
2 sherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware	13th to 14th centuries
1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware)	17th to 18th centuries
13 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 complete clay pipe bowl SW style	17th to 18th centuries
6 clay pipe stem fragments	18th to 19th centuries
9 water rounded pebbles	
2 shards Post-Medieval green bottle glass	18th to 19th centuries
86 flints	Prehistoric

Field F 7 'L' Shaped Trench. Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Medieval	43g	5
Post-medieval	55g	7
Modern	14g	2
Stonework		
Flint	71g	39
Pebble	118g	2
Clay		
Other Clay pipe	65g	20

DESCRIPTION	
1 rimsherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
4 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 rimsherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	16th century
5 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	16th to 18th centuries
1 handle sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Westerwald Ware)	18th century
2 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
1 complete clay pipe bowl SW style	17th to 18th centuries
17 clay pipe stem fragments	17th to 19th centuries
2 water rounded quartzite pebbles	

39 flints	Prehistoric

Field F 7 Access Road. Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Romano-British	18g	4
Early Medieval	40g	4
Medieval	50g	5
Post-medieval	36g	3
Metalwork		
Iron	8g	1
Stonework		
Flint	296g	49
Clay		
Other Clay pipe	34g	9
Glass		
Post-medieval	42g	1
Modern	55g	1

DESCRIPTION	
4 sherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)	Iron Age/Romano-British
1 rimsherd Early Medieval pottery	9th to 11th centuries
3 sherds Early Medieval pottery	9th to 11th centuries
5 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware	15th to 16th centuries
1 rimsherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated Slipware (Donyatt Ware)	17th century
2 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	17th to 18th centuries
3 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware	19th to 20th centuries
3 clay pipe bowl fragments	17th to 19th centuries
6 clay pipe stem fragments	17th to 19th centuries
1 shard Post-Medieval green bottle glass	18th to 19th centuries
1 shard Modern bottle glass	19th to 20th centuries
1 iron nail	
49 flints	Prehistoric

Field F 7 Crusher Area. Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Medieval	21g	1
Modern	15	4

Metalwork		
Iron	79g	1
Stonework		
Pebble	4g	1
Other Greenstone	95g	1
Clay		
Other Clay pipe	>1g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware		13th to 14th centuries
4 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware		19th to 20th centuries
1 clay pipe bowl fragment		17th to 19th centuries
1 white quartz water rounded pebble		
1 iron object		
1 greenstone fragment - Hammer stone ?		

Field F 7 Ditch [7] Fill [9].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Iron Age	2g	2
DESCRIPTION		
2 sherds Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)		Iron Age/Romano-British

Field F 7 Pit [10] Fill [44].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Clay		
Other Clay pipe	18g	4
DESCRIPTION		
4 clay pipe stem fragments		18th to 19th centuries

Field F 7 Posthole [58] Fill [59].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Glass		
Roman	1g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 decorated fragment of early ? glass. Appliqué band around the neck of a vessel ?		Roman ?

Field F 7 Pit [62] Fill [63].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT

Pottery		
Post-medieval	8g	1
Stonework		
Flint	4g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd North Devon Post-Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th to 18th centuries		
1 flint		Prehistoric

Field F 7 Pit [66] Fill [67].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Stonework		
Flint	2g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 flint		Prehistoric

Field F 7 Ditch [76] Fill [77].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Iron Age	1g	1
Stonework		
Flint	4g	1
Other Greisen	30g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Gabbroic Ware)		Iron Age/Romano-British
1 water rounded Greisen pebble – hammer stone ?		Prehistoric ?
1 flint		Prehistoric

Field F 7 Old Land Surface [97].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Metalwork		
Iron	10g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 iron object. Long square sectioned spike		

Football Field. Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT

Pottery		
Post-medieval	23g	2
Modern	28g	8
Stonework		
Pebble	12g	1
DESCRIPTION		
2 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware		18th to 19th centuries
2 sherds Modern Terracotta Flowerpot		19th to 20th centuries
6 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware		19th to 20th centuries

College Complex Pit [108] Fill [109].

This pit was located immediately after demolition of the overlying building (located to the east of the converted, extant stable block).

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT
Pottery		
Modern	21g	1
Bone		
Animal	8g	2
Glass		
Modern	51g	1
DESCRIPTION		
1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware		19th to 20th centuries
1 salt shaker glass bottle		20th century
animal bones		later 20th century

13.3 Finds catalogue Landscaping & college complex watching brief. Phase 1b.

by Carl Thorpe and Imogen Wood

Field 2 Unstratified Landscaping.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Early Medieval	8g	2		
Medieval	51g	10		
Post-medieval	118g	9		
Modern	43g	7		
DESCRIPTION				
1 sherd Sandy Lane Style 1 "Grass Marked" Ware. 10th to 11th centuries.				
1 sherd Early Medieval Ware in gabbroic fabric.				
10 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 14th to 15th centuries.				
8 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.				
1 sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware), with part of mask. 17th century.				
3 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.				
4 sherds Modern Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.				
3 slag fragments.				

Field 2 Unstratified Wild Flower.

MATERIAL		WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery					
Medieval		9g	2		
Post-medieval		22g	6		
Modern		30g	4		
Clay					
Tile	Brick	55g	2		
Other	Clay pipe	14g	2		
Glass					
Modern		12g	1		
DESCRIPTION					
2 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. 15th to 16th centuries.					
6 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 16th to 18th centuries.					
2 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.					
1 sherd Modern Black Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.					

1 sherd Modern Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.
1 shard Modern glass. 19th to 20th centuries.
2 red brick fragments.
1 complete clay pipe bowl. 17th century.
1 clay pipe stem fragment. 18th to 19th centuries.

Field 2 Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Romano-British	3g	1		
Early Medieval	9g	2		
Medieval	206g	20		
Post-medieval	291g	37		
Modern	312g	17		
Metalwork				
Iron	50g	2		
Industrial material	1g	1		
Stonework				
Pebbles	248g	5		
Flint	415	24		
Slate	38g	1		
Quartz	117g	2		
Unknown	107g	4		
Clay				
Tile	346g	3		
Clay pipe	52g	17		
Other brick	14g	2		
Glass				
Post-medieval	24g	2		
Modern	13g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
1 Romano British sherd				
1 sherd gabbroic fabric 9th -11th C.				
1 sherd 'grass-marked' 9th-11th C.				
9 sherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware 13th-15th C.				
1 medieval flanged rim sherd local 14th -15th C (Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware)				
1 Sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware) 14th-15th C.				

1 sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware) 15th-16th C
2 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware 15th-16th C
2 medieval sherds with partial glaze on interior 15th – 16th C
5 earthen ware body sherds
4 medieval body sherds
9 bodysherds Cornish Post-med. Glazed Red Earthenware 17th-19th C.
1 sherd post-med. Glazed Earthenware (Surrey – Hampshire Ware, Tudor Green) 17th C.
1 sherd Post-med. Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware). 16th C
3 Sherds Modern Stoneware. 19th – 20th C
1 sherd North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Earthenware with Sgraffito decoration. 17th C c1660-1680
1 post-med. Tin glazed sherd
1 post. Med. Red glazed earthen ware sherd.
11 post med. red glazed earthen ware sherds 17th- 19th C
1 complete clay pipe bowl 17th C
20 post med. Clay pipe stems
2 Sherds Modern Black Glazed Earthenware. 19th – 20th C
1 Modern Black Basaltz Ware. Glazed decorated with floral design. 19th – 20th C
7 Sherd Modern Stoneware. 19th – 20th C
6 Sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware. 19th – 20th C with blue and white decoration
2 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware 19th-20th C.
2 Sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware. 19th – 20th C
2 earthen ware sherd
3 post med. Tile fragments one with "IN &Co BRIDGEWATER" impressed into tile.
1 flint pebble
6 flint pieces
2 quartz pebbles
2 brick fragments
4 piece of post med. Glass from bottle
1 piece of slag
2 pieces of iron.
1 non-local metamorphic stone
1 piece of slate
1 metamorphic stone not local
12 sedimentary stones ?

Field 3 Unstratified.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Romano-British	11g	1		
Medieval	238g	15		
Post-medieval	274g	30		
Modern	1g	1'		
Metalwork				
Iron	24g	1		
Industrial material	3g	1		
Stonework				
Flint	222g	11		
Quartz	35g	2		
Other Shillet	12g	1		
Slate	57g	1		
Unknown	77g	2		
Clay				
Tile - roofing	11g	1		
Tile - drainpipe	161g	2		
Other - brick	34g	5		
Glass				
Post-medieval	80g	3		
Modern	16g	4		
Other - rubber	2g	1		

DESCRIPTION
1 Romano-British shoulder sherd – possibly gabbroic globular vessel.
1 late medieval sherd of upper handle springing with glaze on interior
1 medieval sherd of handle springing abraded with internal tin glaze
1 medieval handle piece of jug local ware 14th- 15th C
2 medieval everted rim sherds. 14th-15th C.
3 medieval body sherds of local fabric 14th-15th C.
1 medieval basal angle sherd with internal glaze
1 medieval flanged rim sherd
3 medieval? body sherds
2 medieval body sherd. 15th C
9 post med. Clay pipe stem fragments
1 post med. Clay pipe bowl fragment

3 post med. Stoneware sherds
1 post-med. Sherd.
4 post med. Red earthen ware sherds with internal glaze
2 Post-medieval possible Barnstaple ware sherds. 17th-18th C
6 sherds Post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th-19th C.
1 sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware. 19th-20th C.
1 post med. China sherd
1 partial lid fragment in a white fabric?
1 post med. Black metallic glazed sherd?
8 flints Prehistoric
4 flint pebbles
1 water rounded slate piece
2 quartz pebble
2 post med. Green bottle glass fragment
1 post med. Clear glass fragment
4 pieces of modern glass - blue, clear and green
1 piece of undiagnostic iron
5 pieces of brick
2 modern drainpipe sherds. 19th-20th C.
1 post-med. Clay pipe bowl fragment with slag on side.
1 roofing tile fragment. 16thC.
1 piece of slag
1 fragment of burnt shillet
1 rubber bottle stopper/cork.
1 piece of metamorphic stone not local? With smooth sides

Field 3 Rabbit fencing trench.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Bronze Age	7g	1		
Romano-British	11g	3		
Medieval	94g	9		
Post-medieval	229g	7		
Modern	17g	6		
Metalwork				
Iron	20g	1		
Stonework				

Flint	61g	4		
Slate	79g	2		
Pebble	109g	3		
Bone				
Animal	6g	1		
Clay				
Other Brick	18g	1		
Glass				
Modern	22g	3		
DESCRIPTION				
1 bodysherd gabbroic admixture fabric. Bronze Age.				
3 bodysherds Romano-British pottery (1 possibly Early Medieval Grass Marked ware, but undiagnostic)				
2 rimsherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. 15th to 16th centuries.				
1 handle sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. 15th to 16th centuries.				
6 body sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. 15th to 16th centuries.				
6 bodysherds Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.				
1 handle sherd Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware). 17th century.				
5 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 red brick fragment				
3 shards Modern green bottle glass. 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 animal tooth.				
2 fragments, roofing slate.				
3 water rounded pebbles.				
1 hand forged iron nail.				
4 flints.				

Field 3 South west quadrant.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Romano-British	13g	2		
Medieval	71g	4		
Post-medieval	26g	7		
Modern	139g	27		
Metalwork				
Iron	658g	2		
Industrial material	7g	4		

Stonework				
Flint	26g	3		
Clay				
Other	2g	1		
Charcoal	1g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
2 body sherds of granitic Romano British? pottery				
1 medieval flanged rim sherd 14^{th} C -15^{th} C (Lostwithiel ware)				
1 medieval everted rim sherd 13^{th} to 14^{th} C				
1 medieval basal angle sherd 14^{th} - 15^{th} C (Lostwithiel Ware)				
1 medieval body sherd 14^{th} - 15^{th} C				
25 Modern White Glazed Stoneware.19^{th} - 20^{th} C				
2 Modern White Glazed Stoneware, willow pattern decorated sherds 19^{th} - 20^{th} C				
1 post med. earthen ware red glazed sherd				
1 post med. earthen ware sherd with white slip and traces of yellow glaze				
3 post med. clay pipe stems 19^{th} C				
1 Post medieval sherd				
1 sherd Post Medieval saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware). 17^{th} C				
1 flint Prehistoric				
2 flint Prehistoric				
1 piece of brick				
4 fragments of slag				
2 pieces of undiagnostic iron (one possibly an iron brace?)				
1 piece of charcoal				

Field 3 North west quadrant.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Post-medieval	8g	2		
Modern	11g	2		
Metalwork				
Iron	50g	1		
Stonework				
Flint	25g	1		
Quartz	41g	1		
Other chalk	4g	1		
Glass				

Post-medieval	138g	1		
Modern	10g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
1 post med. Clay pipe stem fragment				
2 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware. 19th – 20th C				
1 post med. Body sherd with internal glaze				
1 post med. Large green bottle glass base				
1 flint				
1 piece of quartz				
1 piece of iron				
1 fragment of modern glass				
1 piece of chalk				

Field 3 Southeast quadrant.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Medieval	135g	6		
Post-medieval	107g	14		
Stonework				
Flint	27g	1		
Clay				
Other brick	14g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
1 medieval ridge tile fragment				
1 medieval flanged rim sherd 15th C				
4 medieval body sherds				
4 post med. Clay pipe stem fragments				
1 post med. Clay pipe bowl fragment				
1 post med. Basal angle sherd				
1 post med. Possible Barnstable ware				
6 post med. Internally glazed body sherds				
1 sherd Post Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware). 16th C				
1 piece of Chert/flint				
1 brick fragment				

Field 3 Northeast (drains).

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Romano-British	22g	4		
Medieval	86g	9		
Post-medieval	209g	16		
Modern	41g	6		
Clay				
Other brick	25g	2		
Glass				
Modern	5g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
3 possible Romano British sherds				
1 possible Roman? sherd with incised decoration of dots running diagonally with line running under dot decoration horizontally				
2 medieval flanged rim sherds 13th - 14th C				
1 medieval rim sherd 14th - 15th C (Lostwithiel Ware)				
6 medieval body sherds of varying thickness				
16 sherds Post Medieval Glazed Red earthenware 17th -19th C				
3 sherds Modern Terracotta flowerpot 19th - 20th C				
2 sherds Modern Stoneware 19th -20th C				
1 Sherd Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware 19th - 20th C				
2 brick fragments				
3 post med. Clay pipe stem fragments				
1 piece of modern window glass				

Field 3 [4] and [5].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Post-medieval	23g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
1 Bodysherd Cornish Post Medieval Coarseware. 16th C.				

Field 3 [6] and [7].

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.

Pottery				
Medieval	16g	2		
DESCRIPTION				
2 medieval body sherds 13th C				

Field 3 [11]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Medieval	29g	3		
Post-medieval	4g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
2 medieval sherds with glaze on one side				
1 medieval abraded sherd				
1 post med. Clay pipe stem fragments				

College complex works

The following tables contain material found within the college complex during various trenching works.

Temporary access road between tennis courts.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Post-medieval	11g	1		
Stonework				
Other Chert	16g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
1 rim sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated Slipwares (Donyatt Ware). 18th C				
1 Chert flake				

College complex - North of west gabion wall.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Stonework				
Granite	785g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
1 very abraded rounded granite lump pounder ?				

Southern Access Road extension area.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Stonework				
Granite	746g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
1 heavily weathered granite pounder?				

College Complex – Eastern gabion trench.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Modern	1526g	3		
Clay				
Other Clay pipe	2g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
Complete Modern Stoneware vinegar bottle. 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 fragment Modern terracotta ridge tile. 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware (butter dish?). 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 clay pipe stem fragment. 18th to 19th centuries.				

Note:- Additional finds were picked up from the back-filled 'L' shaped trench located in Field 7 (to the north of the access road)

Field 7 'L' Shaped Trench - Unstratified

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Romano-British	49g	1		
Medieval	117g	14		
Post-medieval	238g	21		
Stonework				
Flint	191g	11		
Unknown	29g	2		
Clay				
Other brick	2g	1		
Glass				
Roman	1g	1		
DESCRIPTION				

Southern Access Road extension area.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Stonework				
Granite	746g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
1 heavily weathered granite pounder?				

College Complex - Eastern gabion trench.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Modern	1526g	3		
Clay				
Other Clay pipe	2g	1		
DESCRIPTION				
Complete Modern Stoneware vinegar bottle. 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 fragment Modern terracotta ridge tile. 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware (butter dish?). 19th to 20th centuries.				
1 clay pipe stem fragment. 18th to 19th centuries.				

Note:- Additional finds were picked up from the back-filled 'L' shaped trench located in Field 7 (to the north of the access road)

Field 7 'L' Shaped Trench - Unstratified

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Romano-British	49g	1		
Medieval	117g	14		
Post-medieval	238g	21		
Stonework				
Flint	191g	11		
Unknown	29g	2		
Clay				
Other brick	2g	1		
Glass				
Roman	1g	1		
DESCRIPTION				

1 Romano British? handle sherd Gabbroic with large inclusions
10 medieval body sherds 13th – 15th C
1 medieval everted rim sherd 14th – 15th C
1 medieval ? basal angle sherd 15th – 16th C
1 medieval everted rim sherd with grey fabric 15th – 16th C
1 medieval flanged rim sherd with traces of glaze internally 15th – 16th C
19 post med. Clay pipe stems
11 sherds Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 16th –19th C
11 waste flints
2 metamorphic stones
1 piece of brick

Field 7 Found by metal detectorist

MATERIAL	WEIGHT	COUNT	BOX NO.	SMALL FIND NO.
Pottery				
Medieval	317g	11		
Post-medieval	552g	10		
Stonework				
Other Quartzite	217g	1		
Bone				
Animal	95g	2		
Clay				
Object Brick	137g	2		
DESCRIPTION				
1 Quartzite whetstone with polishing and striations. Roughly brick shaped. Post Medieval ?				
2 Hand made red brick fragments. 17th – 18th C				
1 Basal sherd North Devon Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) 17th – 18th C				
1 Rim/handle sherd North Devon Post Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) handled cooking pot. 17th – 18th C				
1 Rim/handle sherd North Devon Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) Skillet. 17th – 18th C				
1 Rim/ handle sherd Cornish Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware skillet. Late 16th, early 17th C				
1 handle sherd Post Medieval Glazed Earthenware (Surrey - Hampshire Ware, Tudor Green) jug. 17th C				
2 Basal sherds North Devon Post Medieval Gravel Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware 17th – 18th C				
2 Rim sherds Cornish Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware flanged bowls. 16th - 17th C				
1 bodysherd Cornish Post Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 16th - 17th C				

1 bodysherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware. 15th – 16th C
1 rimsherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (St Germans Ware) flanged bowl. Late 15th C
4 bodysherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware). 15th – 16th C
1 decorated (pie crust) handle sherd Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware jug. 15th – 16th C
1 handle sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware) jug. 14th C
2 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware 13th - 14th C
1 handle sherd (incised line décor.) Cornish Medieval Coarseware. Hand made in Gabbroic fabric. 12th /13th C
2 animal bones

13.4 Ceramic finds - Descriptive text by Carl Thorpe

This section provides general background information about the types of medieval and later pottery uncovered in the project.

Early Medieval ceramics (c400-1066).

Sandy Lane Style 1 "Grass Marked " Ware

Hand made, fabric generally gabbroic often with large amounts of feldspar. The firing is variable (often plain bodysherds are indistinguishable from prehistoric pottery), but generally well fired with distinctive "grass marking" - the impressions of chopped grass on the base, sometimes continuing over the exterior and even at times reaching the rim.

Two forms of vessel dominate, a squat, flat based, vertically sided cooking pot, and a flat based platter or dish with very low sides (often absent completely). Cooking pots frequently have vertical pulling marks on the interior close to the rim which is often roughly beaded and slightly everted. Finger marking, and smoothing using a knife or spatula on the exterior is common. Decoration is rare, but where present consists of "nicking" of the rim with the back of a knife, fingernail marking also around the rim, or moulding the rim with the fingertips to form a "pie crust" ornament (Thomas 1963, 1991).

Dating is still debatable (Preston-Jones & Rose 1986), though Thomas assigns an 11th to 12th century date for this ware (Thomas 1991).

Medieval ceramics (1066-*c*1400).

The study of Cornish medieval pottery is still at an early stage. Most published sites are rural and lack stratified sequences, their dating being in relation to broad regional traditions. Close dating from a few rimsherds alone is not possible as coarseware forms can have a long duration; for example some rim forms from Exeter continued unchanged from the late 10th century to the early 14th century (Allan 1984).

Lostwithiel and St Germans are well-documented production centres but only one pottery kiln has been excavated in Cornwall (St Germans; see below). Fabric analysis has identified a third type of pottery which is distinct from these, named 'Bunnings Park / Stuffle Ware' after the site where it was first recognised, though it is thought that it too may have been manufactured in the Lostwithiel area.

Cornish Medieval Coarsewares

Hand-made, thin-walled vessels, with a micaceous fabric, often with rounded quartz inclusions, sometimes with other crushed rock filler (e.g. slate), sometimes wheel-finished, and hard-fired.

Vessels represented are mostly cooking pots (undecorated) or occasionally jugs. The centre of production is not known, but most probably based on an area where granitic clays were easily obtainable. They are long-lived forms, unchanging practical designs, from the late 12th century, to the end of the 14th century (Allan 1984; O'Mahoney 1989a; b; 1994).

Cornish Medieval Coarseware, Burnings Park/Stuffle Ware

This pottery is hand made, often wheel-finished, thin-walled, micaceous fabric with common inclusions of rounded quartz grains, hard-fired with a pink-buff exterior and a grey core. This ware was probably fabricated in the Lostwithiel area, though actual kiln sites are not known. (It is possible that it was clamp-fired without purpose-built kilns).

Dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, forms include cooking pots and jugs. Bowls and rarely cisterns came into use at the end of the 14th, or start of the 15th centuries; all with sagging bases. Decoration of feint incised lines, applied thumbed strips, and stabbed handles is infrequent (O'Mahoney 1989 a and b, and 1994).

Cornish Medieval Coarseware, St Germans Ware

Wheel-thrown, thin-walled pottery with a micaceous fabric having a sandy/gritty quartz temper and black mica plates as inclusions. Hard fired with reduced buff-grey to dark grey exterior and an almost black core. Dating from the 13th to 15th centuries, forms are mostly cooking pots and jugs with sagging bases; bowls and cisterns being introduced during the 15th century. Decoration is often of simple white slip painted geometric motifs, stab or slashed handles, and occasional incised line decoration.

A kiln site was excavated at St Germans in east Cornwall in 1957 (Minter 1957). Its widespread distribution through Devon and Cornwall (Broady in Fairclough 1979), however, perhaps indicates a large number of kiln sites so far unlocated. Fabric analysis indicates a clay with a source in one of the granitic masses of either Dartmoor or Bodmin Moor.

Devon Medieval Coarsewares

Possibly hand-made, certainly wheel-finished pottery; thin-walled non-micaceous fabric with common inclusions of rounded quartz grains, often well fired with a pink-buff exterior and a grey core. This was most likely manufactured in north Devon at Barnstaple where a kiln was excavated at Tuly Street in 1985. Documentary evidence suggests further production sites in Bideford but as yet no kilns have been found there (Allan 1994; O'Mahoney 1989a).

Dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, jugs are the most numerous vessel type found on Cornish sites, e.g. at Tintagel (O'Mahoney 1989a), but cooking pots and cisterns are also known, all with sagging bases. Decoration includes incised wavy lines, applied finger impressed decorative strips, rare comb impressions, slashed and stabbed handles. Jugs are often glazed.

Ham Green Wares.

Hand-made (though some possibly moulded), thin-walled vessels, light coloured fabrics, often with high proportions of limestone and clay pellets. Hard-fired the fabric is usually reduced. Vessels represented are mostly jugs though tripod pitchers, cooking pots, bowls, lamps dripping trays and spindle whorls are also known.

The centre of production is Ham Green, Bristol. They date from the late 12th century, to the end of the 13th century. The jugs are frequently decorated with a variety of motifs, including anthropomorphic, incised lines, applied thumb strips, stabbed handles. Speckled green glazing occurs on most vessels (McCarthy and Brooks 1988).

Late Medieval ceramics (*c*1400-*c*1550).

Again, knowledge of Late Medieval Cornish pottery is limited. Apart from the previously-mentioned kiln at St Germans (which continued production until *c*1500) no kilns have been excavated, though documentation indicates the presence of potters at Lostwithiel (Douch 1969), and small-scale excavations uncovered a large number of pottery wasters there (Miles 1976; 1979).

Cornish Late Medieval Coarsewares

Wheel-thrown vessels with a micaceous fabric, often with rounded quartz inclusions, sometimes with other crushed rock filler such as slate; hard-fired. Centres of production are not known, but could be various, anywhere where granitic derived clays are easily obtainable.

Long-lived forms, such as cooking pots, are represented along with bowls, jugs, and occasional cisterns, all with sagging bases, sometimes thumbed though markedly less than earlier forms. Decoration is rare, but may include occasional stabbed rod handles or painted white slip bands (O'Mahoney 1994).

Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware, Lostwithiel Ware

Wheel-thrown, thick-walled pottery, similar to Bunnings Park / Stuffle Ware fabric but significant differences make it distinct. Generally has large flakes of white mica, more angular white (feldspar) inclusions visible in the fractures, and lacks the small black platy inclusions and soft glistening reddish-brown patches found in Stuffle type ware. Pink to grey-brown exterior with a grey core; hard-fired. The similarities in fabric suggest that Lostwithiel Ware replaces Bunnings Park / Stuffle Ware in the 15th century (O'Mahoney 1989a; b; 1994). Though called Lostwithiel Ware (O'Mahoney 1989a; b), no kilns have been found. Small-scale excavations within the town, however, uncovered a large number of pottery wasters in this fabric (Miles 1976; 1979). Firm documentary evidence for potting in Lostwithiel only exists for the 15th century onwards, continuing into the 19th century (Douch 1969).

Forms include cooking pots, cisterns, lid-seated jugs, with rod handles, two-handled jars, and bowls/pancheons with complicated rims and shoulder carinations. Bases have more rounded, gently sloping angles (O'Mahoney 1989a and b). Decoration includes stabbed rod handles, horizontal painted bands of white slip, and lines of white slip forming simple geometric patterns. Incised lines, and applied thumb-pressed strips are also present, but rarer.

Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware, St Germans Ware.

This is a continuation of the medieval production, with the fabric as described above. The vessels are all wheel-thrown, but now much thicker-walled. Colours are generally dark brown to grey, sometimes almost black and forms are similar to those for Lostwithiel Ware as are decoration styles. Excavation of a kiln at St Germans showed the kiln sealed by layers containing 16th century material, indicating a floret of c1500 (Miles 1976; Fairclough 1979).

Devon Late Medieval Coarseware.

Wheel-thrown, fairly thick-walled, non-micaceous fabric. Well-fired, dark pink-buff exterior and a grey core. Probable site of production, north Devon, possibly Barnstaple or Okehampton (Allan 1984; 1994). Forms similar to those of Late Cornish Wares.

Post-Medieval ceramics (mid-16th to 18th centuries).

Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE).

This is by far the largest group in the whole assemblage, and it (along with specific GRE groups that follow) dominates the post-medieval pottery. Glazed Red Earthenwares (GRE) are found in such quantities and with so much variety that although no kiln sites have been found, it is certain that there was more than one source, most likely in Devon, Somerset, and perhaps Bristol (Jennings 1981; Allan 1984).

It seems that GRE was produced from sometime in the first half of the 16th century continuing throughout the 17th and 18th centuries with little change in fabrics (Allan 1984).

The lead glaze is clear, taking most colour from the fabric; however, green (copper) or red (iron) glazes also occur. Flatwares, such as plates dishes and bowls, are always completely glazed on the interior; exteriors can vary from completely glazed to wholly unglazed, and is usually patchy. Closed wares, such as jugs, jars and cisterns, vary from careful, overall glazing to exterior glazing with random patches on the interior. Decoration is rare.

Many of the forms have a long survival with little or no change, and much of this pottery is only dateable in association with other artefacts, e.g. clay pipes. Forms include flatwares such as plates, dishes, and bowls, with and without handles, and pancheons while hollow wares comprise mainly storage jars, pipkins and jugs. Chafing dishes, mugs, drinking cups, standing costrels and cisterns are also found (Jennings 1981; Allan 1984).

North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).

Wheel-thrown, often thick-walled pottery. Fine matrix with almost no sand; usually fired orange with a grey core. The earliest known examples of this material are late 15th century, with the market in Exeter growing steadily until a rapid expansion in the late 17th century or early 18th century saw this ware comprising nearly 23% of the total in Exeter, declining in the later 18th and 19th centuries due to competition from the Bristol and Staffordshire potteries (Allan 1984).

The main centres of pottery production were at Barnstaple and perhaps Bideford, though there were no doubt other kiln sites. Forms are numerous and varied, similar to those listed for *Post-Medieval GRE;* a common feature of all forms is that they are flat bottomed. Decoration is reduced green or brown glaze, slip coated, often with Sgraffito patterns (Grant 1983; Allan 1984).

North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).

Wheel-thrown ware; similar to fabrics found in *North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.* It has, however, abundant angular quartz and quartzite filler, often with large black or white mica flakes. Dates from the 17th century, with large numbers being produced in the 18th and 19th centuries. Forms include bowls, tripod skillets, chafing dishes, large crocks, and handled cooking pots; all heavy duty kitchenware. Decoration is restricted to overall green or brown glaze. The main centre of production was around North Devon and Barnstaple (Fairclough 1979; Grant 1983; Allan 1984).

Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware).

Wheel-thrown fabrics identical to those in Cornish Late Medieval Coarseware, Lostwithiel Ware. The only difference is that forms change to those found in Post-Medieval GRE. Bowls are common, though there are some closed forms. Decoration includes total glazing (thick dark green) on the interior, patchy on the exterior, with painted white slip decoration sometimes occurring on rims, and exteriors (Fairclough 1979; O'Mahoney 1989b; 1994).

Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated Slipwares.

These are all wheel-thrown openwares; bowls, dishes and plates. All the above Post-Medieval fabrics (not Gravel-Tempered) are represented, but it is often difficult to assign production centres as the fabrics and decoration styles are very similar. Most of those found in Cornwall originate in Devon, Somerset or Bristol. Decoration is usually overall glaze (often green) with trail slipped, or piped decoration, often white slipped. Scratched incision patterns prior to firing (Sgraffito Ware) are common, often complex patterns combining both methods are utilised. The 17th and 18th centuries mark the peak use of these wares (Grant 1983; Allan 1984; Coleman Smith 1988; Barker 1993). John Allan, while reviewing this collection, put open form North Devon Sgraffito as c1630-1710 e.g. [203].

Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware Decorated Slipwares (Donyatt Ware).

These wheel-thrown wares, have a fine hard matrix with a smooth sandy texture with frequent iron oxide (red-brown in colour) and isolated fossil limestone inclusions.

The earliest known production centred around Donyatt in south-west Somerset, at the edge of the Forest of Neroche in the Blackdown Hills, in the 13th century. Main expansion periods were in the 13th and 17th/18th centuries, distribution in the latter period, being widespread, ranging from the South-West peninsula, to London and the north-east, being found in Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988).

Forms are numerous, and include dishes, jugs, porringers, mugs, tankards, bowls, dishes, cups, jars, lids, cisterns, chamber pots, and pancheons. Decoration is white slip trailed and coated with Sgraffito and white slip trailed motifs. External and internal surfaces are covered with clear glaze stained with copper flecks, or manganese and iron. Within the 18th century complex designs of red, brown, and white trailed and feathered slip were developed (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988; Barker 1993).

Post-Medieval Yellow-Glazed Red Earthenware (Bristol/Staffordshire Ware).

Fine buff to cream fabric, with no obvious inclusions, produced in Staffordshire around Burslam and Hanley (Stoke-on-Trent), starting in the mid-17th century and reaching a height in the mid-18th century. Pottery of similar almost indistinguishable fabric was manufactured in Bristol, but appears to be entirely of closed forms, and was most probably made by potters originating from Staffordshire working in the city (Allan 1984). The vast bulk of traded wares were flatwares, especially press moulded plates coming from Staffordshire (Jennings 1981; Allan 1984; Barker 1993).

Forms include plates, often press-moulded to give a 'pie-crust' rim, and small numbers of possets, mugs, cups, and chamberpots. Decoration is usually white trail slip over a dark brown slip background, often marbled or combed and feathered into intricate patterns. Yellow-glazed, though on flatwares restricted to the interior surfaces only (Allan 1984; Barker 1993; and Jennings 1981)

Post-Medieval Yellow Glazed Slipware (Bristol / Somerset).

Similar to Bristol/Staffordshire Ware but mostly of closed forms. Fine buff or cream fabric, glazed yellow, with dark brown or black trail slipped decoration. Forms include mugs and cups; those found in Exeter dating from 1730-1750 (Allan 1984, fig 121).

Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Nottingham Ware).

Stonewares were produced in Nottingham from 1690, the height of production being in the 18th century, before declining in the 19th.

Fabric is grey, with a lustrous brown salt glaze. Forms include mugs, dishes, bowls, and jugs. They are unusual in that they were decorated with lathe-turned bands, and also bands of mechanically cut facets resembling cut glass. Vessels are often inscribed and dated (Jennings 1981).

Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Bristol Ware).

Stoneware production only began in the late 17th century at Bristol, and was just a small component of the Bristol/Staffordshire Potteries, due to competition from more popular foreign imports. Fabric is fine light grey, with no inclusions, and a mid-brown saltglaze on the exterior. Forms are mostly jugs and tankards (Allan 1984).

Post-Medieval Salt-glazed Stoneware (Westerwald Ware).

Westerwald is an area to the east of the Rhine, Germany. A very distinctive hard-fired stoneware, light grey in colour and decorated with cobalt blue. Imported in large quantities from the 17th century onwards, reaching a peak in the 18th century. Forms are mostly jugs and tankards. Three main types of decoration are present, applied stamped pads, combed stems with leaves and flowers, and heraldic medallions, with horizontal bands of cobalt blue colour, with manganese purple being introduced in the late 17th century (Jennings 1981).

Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Frechen Ware).

Frechen is an area west of Cologne, Germany. A reduced grey stoneware, the exterior covered with a saltglaze, usually brown speckled 'Tiger' Ware. The typical form is that of a Bellarmine jug often decorated with 'masks' or heraldic medallions. Height of production and importation into Britain was during the 17th century, being replaced by other stonewares in the late 18th century (Jennings 1981; Allan 1984).

Post-Medieval Saltglazed Stoneware (Normandy Stoneware).

Main centre of production was at Ger in Manche, east of Mortain, close to Bayeux. First found from the 14th century at Caen Castle, but did not reach England until the end of the 16th century, becoming common in the 17th and 18th centuries. Sherds occur in contexts dating from 1700 in Exeter, and have been found in similar contexts at both Southampton and Plymouth (Allan 1984).

It is a purple-brown stoneware fabric, but not often fully fused so that inclusions are visible. Usually dark brown glazed, though sometimes unglazed. Forms include curved and straight-sided bowls with flanged rims, tall wide-necked jars with flanged rims, narrow-necked jars, and squat jugs. Usually undecorated (Hurst et al 1986).

Post-medieval Tin-glazed Earthenware; Delftwares.

Dutch tin-glazed vessels form 70% of post-medieval earthenwares imported from the Low Countries to Exeter (Allan 1984). Starting in the late 17th century, importation reached a peak at the start of the 18th century, declining until none was imported after 1740, due to competition from Delftwares made in London (Allan 1984). By the mid-18th century centres had also developed at Bristol and Liverpool. It was superseded by Modern White Glazed Stonewares and White Glazed Earthenwares, 'Creamwares,' at the start of the 19th century (Jennings 1981; Allan 1984).

A fine comminuted pale cream to red-pink clay fabric with a white tin glaze. Decorated with hand painted blue glazes, often in imitation of Chinese designs. Forms include plates, bowls, porrigers and ointment jars.

Spanish Olive Jar Ware.

Wheel thrown ware, fabric is light brown with numerous sand grains, and small white inclusions (limestone ?). Interior has a pink tinge. The exterior has an off - white surface formed by a separate clay slip. Form is of a small globular amphora "carrot" shape. The period of maximum import into Exeter is from 1670 to 1710, c1690 being the peak, though a regular trade existed by the 1590's. This ware also occurs in 16th and 17th century contexts at Plymouth (Fairclough G 1976) and Norwich (Jennings S 1981). It originates from Seville in Spain.

Italian Marbled Ware.

Wheel thrown ware, fabric is hard fine grained red in colour with occasional white limestone inclusion or vesicle. Predominant forms include dishes, bowls, globular jugs and costrels. Marbled bichrome or polychrome slip decoration of red, black-brown and green colours.

Produced in North Italy centred around Pisa during the 17th century (Hurst, Neal and Van Beuningen 1986) examples have been found at Southampton in a 1650-1700 context (Platt and Coleman-Smith, 1975) and is a rare import into Exeter (Allan 1984) c 1690-1720.

Modern ceramics (19th and 20th centuries).

Modern White Glazed Earthenwares.

Often called 'Creamware'; first made in the late 18th century. Manufactured from the same clays as Modern White Glazed Stoneware but fired at a lower temperature, and covered by a cream/white-coloured lead glaze. Main factories were in Staffordshire, but others were in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Liverpool, and Swansea. Painted 'Blue and White' and transfer-print decoration distinguishes factories, as forms were consistent throughout the industry. Production peaked in early 19th century, being replaced by Modern White Glazed Stoneware (Jennings 1981).

Modern Saltglazed Stoneware.

Wheel-turned, hard-fired stoneware, saltglazed light brown, over a light grey to light buff fabric. Forms include tankards, mugs, and inkwells. Production in the 18th and 19th centuries, continuing into the early 20th century, was centred around Staffordshire and Nottingham (Jennings 1981; Allan 1984).

Modern White Glazed Stoneware.

White-glazed stonewares, saltglazed, were first made in large quantities in the late 18th century and by the 19th century came to dominate the market. Fabric is white and fine, with an overall, even, white saltglaze. Mostly domestic uses with plates, mugs, bowls, and chamber pots predominating. Being utilitarian, forms changed little so are difficult to date precisely unless a maker's mark is present. Decoration is plain or with press-moulded rims on plates during the 18th century. By the 19th century hand painted, or blue and white transfer printed decoration was common. The centre of production was around Staffordshire, especially Stoke on Trent (Jennings 1981; Allan 1984; Copeland 1992).

Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware.

Similar to Modern White Glazed Stoneware, but a 19th century development. Fabric is white, fine-grained with an even, overall, yellow saltglaze. Again utilitarian domestic wares, mostly plates. Usually undecorated. Production was centred around Staffordshire (Jennings 1981).

Modern Brown Glazed Stoneware.

Similar to Modern White Glazed Stoneware, but a 19th century development. Fabric is white or cream, fine-grained with an even, overall, brown saltglaze. Again utilitarian domestic wares, mostly tea pots and jugs. Usually undecorated. Production was centred around Staffordshire (Jennings 1981).

Modern Black Glazed Stoneware.

Similar to Modern White Glazed Stoneware, but a 19th century development. Fabric is white or cream, fine-grained with an even, overall, Black saltglaze. Again utilitarian domestic wares, mostly tea pots and jugs. Usually undecorated. Production was centred around Staffordshire (Jennings 1981).

Modern Porcelain.

The first successful porcelain production in Britain was in London in the mid-18th century, quickly followed by factories in Bristol, Worcester, Derby, and Liverpool. Various fine 'glassy' fabrics were made, their decoration inspired by oriental designs. Production increased in the 19th century; Derby and Worcester dominating (Jennings 1981; Allan 1984).

13.5 Flint work tables Phase 1a by Anna Lawson Jones

Access road and car park excavations

Key: Location/context:- U/S = Unstratified.

Material:- F = flint, PC = Portland chert, C = chert, Q = quartz, U = unknown.

Type:- Retou. = Retouched, Misc.ret. = Miscellaneously retouched piece.

Source:- P = pebble, N = nodular.

Date: - Meso. = Mesolithic, Neo. = Neolithic, BA = Bronze Age. E. = Early, L. Late.

Location /context	Number /material	Type	Source	Date	Comments
Field 3 East to west aligned portion of the Access Road					
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Large, multi-platform flake core. Not exhausted. Mid brown.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Partially decorticated, good quality black flint. Not exhausted.
U/S	1 x F	_	P	_	Abraded. Possibly naturally struck.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret.	P	Pre-hist.	Snapped flake with straight, retouched edge.
U/S	1 x F	Core	N	Neolithic	Abraded, faulted, possibly retouched multi-platformed core.
U/S	1 x U	_	_	_	Abraded. Un-worked.
U/S	1 x F	_	P	_	Amorphous. Un-worked.
U/S	1 x Q	Scraper ?	P	_	Broken quartz pebble with possible (limited) retouch.
Field 3 North to south aligned portion of the Access Road					
U/S	1 x F	Core	N	Neolithic	Multi-platformed, flake core. Not exhausted.
U/S	1 x F	Core	_	Pre-hist.	Abraded remnant, yellow, exhausted multi-platformed flake core.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	N	Neolithic	Primary knapping waste.
U/S	1 x F	Retou. blade	_	Meso./E. Neolithic	Bladelette with bi-lateral and distal retouch. Bulbar preparation evident.
U/S	1 x F	Core tool	P	Meso./E. Neolithic	Exhausted multi-platformed flake and blade core, reduced to a moderately thin flake/blade and then retouched to form a backed scraper.
Field 4 – Car park features					
[16]	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Primary waste flake.
_	1 x F	Waste	_	Pre-hist.	Tertiary waste fragment (debitage).
[31]	2 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Very abraded struck/tried pebbles.
_	1 x F	Blade	N	Neolithic	Broken distal end of a thin blade with dorsal blade/bladelette scarring. Unmodified.
[17]	1 x F	Scraper	P	Pre-hist Neolithic	Thick, ovate pebble scraper with abrupt lateral retouch.

_	1 x F	Ret.blade / knife	_	Pre-hist.	Blade with bi-lateral and distal retouch. Scratched lateral abrasions are the result of heavy-duty usage. Possible fine scraper ?
[19]	1 x F	Core	N	Neolithic	Multi-platformed flake core. Glassy black with occasional mottling.
_	1 x F	Core	P	Meso./E. Neolithic	Blade/bladelette core. Bi-polar type. Distinctive yellow flint. Abraded.
[18]	1 x F	Misc. ret. flake	_	Pre-hist.	Tertiary flake from multi-platformed flake core. Limited miscellaneous retouch on variable (straight and concave) cutting edges.
[20] Slot D	1 x F	Rough knife flake	P	Pre-hist.	Primary waste flake with one straight retouched or modified cutting edge
Field 4 West end of Temporary Haul Road					
F4 [48]	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Very abraded, heavily patinated, multi-platformed flake core with a single much later removal.
F4 [50]	1 x F	Blade	N	Neolithic	Thin, finely executed, unmodified, complete blade with bladelette dorsal scars.
Field 4 East end of Temporary Haul Road					
U/S	1 x F	_	P	_	Non-struck flint pebble, smoothed through handling ?
U/S	1 x F	Core tool	P	Pre-hist.	Very abraded, partially re-patinated, probable engraver.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt	P	Pre-hist.	Heavily blistered/heat fractured flint pebble.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Small, multi-platformed, faulted flake core. Not exhausted.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret. blade	_	Meso. ?	Thin, broken/snapped blade with lateral retouch. Bulbar end missing
Field 4 No specific quadrant					
U/S	1 x F	_	P	_	Amorphous, non-struck pebble. Probably a mixture of raw (core) material, sling shot and material brought in during soil improvement regimes.
U/S	1 x F	_	P	_	Small, naturally struck, abraded piece.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Primary waste flake.
U/S	1 x F	Lever ?	P	Pre-hist.	Elongate pebble with 'levering' damage at narrowest end.
U/S	1 x F	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Tried, abraded, amorphous pebble.
U/S	1 x F	Hammer ?	P	Pre-hist.	Amorphous black flint pebble with a single removal and signs of battering/hammer use.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Thick, un-modified primary removal.
U/S	1 x F	Ret. Blade / knife	P	Pre-hist.	Thick primary blade with lateral retouch on both sides. Distal damage indicates anvil use during knapping.
U/S	1 x F	Engraver	_	Pre-hist.	Distinctive orange/brown flint. Thick and triangular.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt	_	Pre-hist.	Thin, hinged flake.
U/S	1 x F	Ret. Blade / knife	_	Pre-hist.	Complete blade with lateral retouch.
U/S	1 x F	Cutting flake ?	_	Pre-hist.	Thin flake with abraded distal end
U/S	1 x F	Burnt	P	Pre-hist.	Heavily burnt waste chip.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt	_	Pre-hist.	Slightly burnt probable blade fragment with remnant lateral retouch.

U/S	1 x F	Flake	P	E. Neo.	Flake with distal end missing. Bulbar preparation evident.
U/S	1 x F	Core tool	P	Pre-hist.	Multi-platformed flake core with one straight edge retouched and abraded. Black flint.
Field 4 South west quadrant					
U/S	9 x F	–	P	–	Non-struck pebbles. Probably a mixture of raw (core) material, sling shot and material brought in during soil improvement regimes.
U/S	13 x F	–	P	–	Naturally struck pebbles. Probably a mixture of raw (core) material, sling shot and material brought in during soil improvement regimes.
U/S	1 x F	Hammer	P	Pre-hist.	Possible hammerstone use.
U/S	2 x F	Cores	P	Neo./BA	Grey, abraded, multi-platformed flake cores. Limited patination.
U/S	1 x F	Tried core.	P	Pre-hist.	Black flint pebble with a single removal. Abandoned core ?
U/S	2 x F	Cores	P	Neo./BA	Very abraded multi-platform flake cores.
U/S	1 x F	Core	N	Neo./BA	Very abraded multi-platform flake core.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Black primary flake with distal damage indicating anvil use.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Primary flake from large partially patinated piece.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt	P	Neo. ?	Heavy thermal pitting. Possibly was a side scraper.
U/S	4 x F	Waste ?	P	Prehist.	Chips of flint (debitage) some of which may have seen subsequent use i.e. have been abraded.
U/S	1 x F	Core tool	P	Neo./BA	Exhausted, multi-platform flake and blade core, with two short lengths of retouch.
U/S	1 x F	Cutting flake/blade	P	Prehist.	Elongate waste piece with non-retouched probable slicing/cutting damage along one un-modified edge.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret.	P/N ?	Prehist.	Elongate, patinated, primary, probably nodular piece with later removals.
U/S	1 x F	Scraper	P	Neo./BA	Small, thick blade. Side scraper.
U/S	1 x F	Scraper	P	BA?	Small, thick, circular steep sided scraper
U/S	1 x F	Scraper	P	BA ?	Small circular scraper with steep retouch around edge.
Field 4 South east quadrant					
U/S	3 x F	–	p	–	Amorphous, non-struck pebbles. Probably a mixture of raw (core) material, sling shot and material brought in during soil improvement regimes.
U/S	6 x F	–	P	–	Naturally struck pebbles. Probably a mixture of raw (core) material, sling shot and material brought in during soil improvement regimes.
U/S	1 x F	Tried core	P	Pre-hist.	Very thickly corticated pebble with one primary flake removal i.e. tested core.
U/S	2 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Thin, broad primary flakes – one with distal/anvil damage.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Meso./ Neo.	Small, brown, bipolar core. Partial patination prior to being reworked/retouched during BA?
U/S	1 x F	Scraper	P	Pre-hist.	Thick, small, vertically retouched, convex scraper.
U/S	1 x F	Scraper	P	BA	Circular, finely worked, small, steeply retouched Thumbnail scraper.
U/S	1 x F	Core	N	Neo.	Large, multi-platformed flake core. Not exhausted. Slightly faulted.

U/S	1 x F	Flake / awl	P	Pre-hist.	Elongate, multi-platformed core rejuvenation flake with retouch at distal end to a point/awl.
U/S	1 x F	Core tool	P	Pre-hist.	Thick, large, abraded flake later used as a core, and retouched..
U/S	1 x F	Waste	N	Neo.	Un-used waste flake.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	N	Neo.	Un-used core rejuvenation flake.
U/S	1 x F	Core	N	Neo.	Near exhausted flake and bladelette multi-platformed core.
Field 4 North west quadrant					
U/S	4 x F	–	P	–	Amorphous, non-struck pebbles. Probably a mixture of raw (core) material, sling shot and material brought in during soil improvement regimes. Two = possibly worn smooth through handling.
U/S	4 x F	–	P	–	Amorphous, naturally-struck pebbles. Probably a mixture of raw (core) material, sling shot and material brought in during soil improvement regimes.
U/S	1 x F	Scraper	P	Pre-hist.	Flat pebble flint with angular/convex side scraper edge.
U/S	2 x F	Notched	P	Pre-hist.	Both pieces have small areas of miscellaneous notching – possibly related to bone or wood working/shaft straightening.
U/S	1 x U	Hammer /scraper	P	Pre-hist.	Hammerstone prior to reworking in to a rough straight edged scraper. Large, pale grey and crystalline.
U/S	1 x U	Burnt	P	Pre-hist.?	Burnt with one possibly accidental removal.
U/S	1 x C	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Single flake removed. One surface rubbed smooth.
U/S	1 x F	Hammer ?	P	–	Large bluish pebble with many miscellaneous flaked removals – possibly through use as a hammerstone.
U/S	1 x F	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Large blue piece with many small deliberately removed flakelettes – primary removals. Abandoned.
U/S	1 x F	Core	N	Neo.	Abandoned, black multi-platformed core.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt core	P	Pre-hist.	Abandoned, burnt multi-platformed core.
U/S	1 x F	Shallow scraper/knife	P	Pre-hist.	Thick, abraded, naturally fractured flake with 45 degree retouch along 2 edges – either forming a cutting edge or a shallow scraper.
U/S	1 x F	Core	N	Neo.	Exhausted flake/blade core.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Exhausted flake and blade core.
U/S	3 x F	Waste	–	Pre-hist.	Small-scale (debitage) chips.
U/S	2 x F	Waste	N	Neo.	Primary waste chip and flake.
U/S	1 x F	Core	N	Neo.	Flake core with thick remnant cortex.
U/S	2 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Primary waste - chip and larger abraded flake.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Neo./BA	Flake core with possible retouch or crushing/use-related wear - with subsequent damage.
U/S	1 x F	Cutting flake	P	Neo. ?	Large, thin flake with dorsal blade scars, lateral removals and evidence for anvil use at distal end.
U/S	1 x F	Cutting flake	P	Neo.	Large, pale flake with bifacial retouch on convex edge.
U/S	1 x F	Side scraper	P	Meso./ Neo.	Primary flake with single, fine, steeply retouched scraper edge.
U/S	1 x F	Engraver	–	Pre-hist.	Elongate piece with partially retouched, thick, distal end.

U/S	1 x F	Cutting flake	_	Pre-hist.	Thick, blue flake with short cutting edge/wear.
U/S	1 x F	Cutting flake ?	_	Pre-hist.	Broken/snapped bulbar end of flake with bilateral cutting damage or retouch removals.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret.	N	Neo.	Elongate piece with single length of retouch.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret./ notched.	_	Pre-hist.	Elongate piece with retouch/notching.
U/S	1 x F	Retou. flake	N	Neo.	Long, thick flake with tiny retouch along one edge.
U/S	1 x PC	End / side scraper	_	Neo.	Slate-coloured, thick, tertiary flake with side and end retouch to form a scraper.
Field 4 North east quadrant					
U/S	4 x F	_	P	_	Naturally struck, abraded.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt	P	_	Un-modified pebble.
U/S	9 x F	Tried ?	P	Pre-hist.	Miscellaneously shaped, sized and coloured, abraded pebbles all with a probably deliberate flaked removal.
U/S	1 x F	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Large potential core - abandoned.
U/S	3 x F	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Good quality, tried but abandoned black flint pebbles.
U/S	1 x F/C	Core	P	Neo./BA	Very poor quality, abandoned, multi-platformed core.
U/S	1 x F	Core tool	P	Neo./BA	Multi-platformed flake core with additional retouch around pointed area to form an engraver point.
U/S	1 x F/C	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Grainy, multi-platformed flake core.
U/S	2 x F	Cores	P	Neo./BA	Multi-platformed flake cores.
U/S	2 x F	Cores	N	Neo.	Multi-platformed flake cores - one with possible reuse/ scraper modification.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Elongate, not modified.
U/S	1 x F	Core ?	P	Neo./BA	Very abraded, abandoned multi-platform core.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret.	P	Pre-hist.	From a flake and bladelette core. Has a triangular retouched edge - uncertain function.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt	_	Pre-hist.	Small, possible rejuvenation flake.
U/S	1 x F	Knife	N	E. Neo. ?	Bulbar end missing. Fine lateral and distal retouch , plus opposing cutting/slicing use-wear damage along good straight edge. Many dorsal bladelette scars.
U/S	1 x U	Core tool	_	Meso./ Neo	Long, exhausted blade core. Grainy with no bulb or ripples.
U/S	1 x F	Hafted tool/ projectile ?	_	Meso.	Pale, patinated complete blade with opposing notches and ventral glossing (hafting point) a third of the way down from the bulb. Very fine lateral retouch along one side.
U/S	1 x F	Scraper	P	BA ?	Circular and thick, with a 70 degree retouch angle around convex edge.
Field 7 General unstratified					
U/S	12 x F	_	P	_	Small pebbles introduced to field via the addition of sand to improve aeration and drainage.
U/S	5 x F	_	P	_	Naturally / accidentally struck small pebbles - probably introduced to field (see above).
U/S	2 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Thick, primary waste flakes.
U/S	17 x F	Waste	N	Neo.	Small/tiny nodular waste chips/debitage. Un-modified. From an *insitu* knapping floor.

U/S	1 x F	Core tool	_	Neo./BA	Exhausted multi-platform core. One retouched edge.
U/S	1 x C	Engraver	C	Pre-hist.	Thick, snapped bulbar end of flake/blade, producing a near-burin like tool.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	_	Pre-hist.	Tertiary waste flake.
U/S	1 x F	Scraper	P	Pre-hist.	Thick, circular, primary flake with fine, convex, distal retouch.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Neo./BA	Multi-platformed flake core, heavily abraded and repatinated with later removals. Not exhausted.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Thick primary pebble waste.
U/S	1 x U	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Chunk / debitage.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret. / notch	P	Pre-hist.	Patchy removals, plus a large worked notch.
Field 7 'L' shaped trench contexts					
[63]	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Poor quality flint flake from a pebble smoothed through handling.
[77]	1 x F	Misc. ret. tool	_	Neo. ?	Blade with distal and bulbar ends snapped off. All four edges have been bifacially retouched. Abraded.
[67]	1 x F	Misc. ret.	_	Pre-hist.	Partially retouched, thin, hinged, triangular piece. Possible post-depositional damage.
Field 7 'L' shaped trench					
U/S	3 x F	_	P	_	Small pebbles introduced to field via the addition of sand to improve aeration and drainage.
U/S	3 x F	Tried ?	P	Pre-hist.	Small, abraded pebbles with a single flaked removal.
U/S	1 x F	Cutting piece / knife	P	Pre-hist.	Abraded, naturally struck pebble with later retouch to form a cutting/knife edge.
U/S	18 x F	Waste	N	Neo.	Small core preparation waste.
U/S	11 x F	Waste	N ?	Neo.	Small, tertiary debitage - chips, flakes, blades etc.
U/S	2 x F	Misc. ret.	N ?	Neo.	Pieces with minimal retouch along straight edges - slightly modified cutting flakes.
U/S	1 x U	Side / end scraper	P	Pre-hist.	Primary flake with distal and lateral retouch on one side.
Field 7 Access Road - unstratified					
U/S	4 x F	_	P	_	Small pebbles introduced to field via the addition of sand to improve aeration and drainage.
U/S	32 x F	Waste	N	Neo.	Core preparation / decortication waste.
U/S	32 x F	Waste	N	Neo.	Un-modified tertiary waste.
U/S	2 x F	Waste	_	Neo. ?	Un-modified tertiary waste.
U/S	3 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Core preparation / decortication waste.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt	_	Pre-hist.	Blistered, tertiary waste.
U/S	11 x F	_	P	_	Larger pebbles possibly representing cache of raw material, or material introduced to field through the addition of sand to the soil.
U/S	4 x F	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Miscellaneously sized and coloured pebbles, all with a flake removed.
U/S	2 x F	Cores	P	Neo./BA	Multi-platformed flake cores.

U/S	1 x F	Core tool	P	Neo./BA	Multi-platformed flake core with retouch cutting edge.
U/S	1 x F	Core tool	N?	Neo.	Multi-platformed flake core with retouch cutting edge.
U/S	1 x F	Rejuv. flake	N	Neo.	Core rejuvenation flake.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret.	_	_	Very abraded flake/blade with probable retouch.
U/S	1 x F	Ret. Blade /knife	_	Meso. / Neo.	Fine blade with many dorsal blade scars, plus small-scale distal and bulbar retouch.
Football pitch					
U/S	1 x F	_	P	_	Small, un-worked flint pebble.

13.6 Flint work tables Phase 1b by Anna Lawson Jones

Landscaping & college complex watching brief

Key: Location/context:- U/S = Un-stratified.

Material:- F = flint, PC = Portland chert, C = chert, Q = quartz, U = unknown.

Type:- Retou. = Retouched, Misc.ret. = Miscellaneously retouched piece.

Source:- P = pebble, N = nodular.

Date: - Meso. = Mesolithic, Neo. = Neolithic, BA = Bronze Age. E. = Early. L. Late.

Location /context	Number /material	Type	Source	Date	Comments
Field 2 Landscaping works and fencing.					
U/S	9 x F	_	P	_	5 large/4 small pebbles possibly representing part of a cache of raw material, or material introduced to field through the addition of sand to the soil.
U/S	3 x Q	_	P	_	Pebbles possibly representing part of a cache of raw material, or material introduced to field through the addition of sand to the soil.
U/S	4 x F	_	P	_	Naturally fractured pebbles.
U/S	3 x F	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Tried and abandoned pebbles.
U/S	2 x F	Cores	P	Pre-hist.	Exhausted, distinctive honey-brown, undiagnostic cores.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Abraded chip/debitage.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Abandoned naturally broken and tried piece.
U/S	1 x Q	Hammer	P	_	Broken quartz hammerstone.
U/S	1 x U	Notched stone	P	_	Flat pebble with 'worked' concave edge and abrasions on one flat side.
U/S	1 x F	Burnt / core	_	Neo./BA	Large, blistered multi-platformed flake core.
U/S	2 x F	Cores	P	Pre-hist.	1 good/1 bad quality, non-exhausted multi-platformed flake and blade cores.
U/S	2 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	1 good/1 poor quality, thick, core rejuvenation waste flake.
U/S	1 x C/F	Burin	P	Neo./BA	Partially patinated and retouched piece with burin and possible scraper retouch/use.
U/S	1 x F	Knife	N	Neo.	Elongate primary flake with retouched lateral edge with a broad concave /notched area.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Large, abandoned undiagnostic core.
Field 3 Landscaping works and fencing					
U/S	1 x F	_	P	_	Un-worked pebble possibly representing part of a cache of raw material, or material introduced to field through the addition of sand to the soil.
U/S	4 x F	_	P	_	Naturally fractured.
U/S	3 x F	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Abandoned. One possibly used as a small hammerstone.
U/S	2 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Thick, primary waste.

U/S	1 x F	Burnt core	P	Neo./BA	Blistered multi-platformed flake core.
U/S	2 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Faulted, multi-platformed core.
U/S	1 x F	Core/hammer stone	N	? Neo.	Abraded nodular piece with hammerstone related damage on cortex and at least 4 flaked removals. Abandoned core.
U/S	1 x F	Bladelette	-	Meso. ?	Distal end of a finely worked, triangular sectioned bladelette.
U/S	1 x C	Bladelette	-	Meso. ?	Bulbar end of a thick bladelette with possible micro-burin scar indicating Mesolithic microlith production waste.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret.	_	Meso/Neo.	Elongate blade core rejuvenation piece with lateral retouch - small knife ?.
Field 3 North west quadrant					
U/S	1 x F	Tried	P	Pre-hist.	Abraded, naturally broken and tried flint pebble.
Field 3 South east quadrant					
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Flat abraded pebble with all round removals.
Field 3 South west quadrant					
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Abandoned multi-platformed flake core.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Abraded, amorphous core rejuvenation piece.
U/S	1 x F	Hafted saw ?	_	Neo.?	Elongate blade with bulbar preparation. Lateral and distal retouch/serrations all round plus opposing notches towards the thick distal end.
Field 7 'L' Shaped trench backfill					
U/S	4 x F	_	P	_	Naturally struck pebbles.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Large tried and abandoned core.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Abraded waste.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Abandoned, very poor quality, single platformed blade core.
U/S	1 x F	Waste	P	Pre-hist.	Primary waste flake.
U/S	1 x F	Core	P	Pre-hist.	Abandoned multi-platformed flake core with possible notch.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret.	P	Pre-hist.	Partially patinated, re-worked piece.
U/S	1 x F	Misc. ret. /kife	P	Pre-hist.	Primary waste flake with lateral retouch.
Temporary access road between the tennis courts					
U/S	1 x C	Misc. Ret.	P	Pre-hist.	Thick, abraded honey-brown flake with possible scraper edge on one side.

13.7 Total List of Soil Samples

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature type	Comments
1	Fill [9]	Ditch [7]	-
2	Fill [12]	Pit [11]	Hearth – charcoal visible
3	Fill [14]	Pit [13]	Hearth – charcoal visible
4	Lower fill [18]	Ditch [15]	-
5	Fill [22]	Pit [21]	Stone setting on top
6	Upper fill [26]	Pit [25]	BA pottery found in pit
7	Lower fill [27]	Pit [25]	BA pottery found in pit
8	Fill [29]	Pit [28]	Much burnt stone - charcoal
9	Lower fill [33]	Ditch [19] (slot B)	Appears to have been much re-cut
10	Lower fill [33]	Ditch [19] (slot A)	Appears to have been much re-cut
11	Fill [37]	Gully [40] (slot D)	-
12	Fill [38]	Ditch [19] (slot D)	Distinct gritty lens
13	Lower fill [32]	Ditch [30] (slot A)	-
14	Main fill [31]	Ditch [30] (slot A)	-
15	Main fill [31]	Ditch [30] (slot G)	-
16	Main fill [31]	Ditch [30] (slot M)	-
17	Upper fill [49]	Ditch [47]	-
18	Lower fill [50]	Ditch [47]	-
19	Fill [54]	Gully/ditch [52]	Associated with [51]
20	Fill [53]	Gully/ditch [51]	Associated with [52]
21	Upper fill [81]	Pit/post hole [80]	Much deeper pit/post hole than all others in area.
22	Lower fill [94]	Pit/post hole[80]	Much deeper pit/post hole than all others in area.
23	Fill [93]	Post hole [92]	Part of double post hole setting
24	Fill [83]	Post hole [82]	Part of double post hole setting
25	Fill [75]	Post hole [74]	Fairly substantial
26	Fill [71]	Pit [70]	Fairly substantial
27	Fill [67]	Post hole [66]	Fairly substantial
28	Fill [61]	Post hole [60]	Shallow and pale
29	Fill [79]	Post hole [78]	Shallow and pale
30	Fill [89]	Post hole [88]	Shallow and pale
31	Fill [87]	Post hole [86]	Shallow and pale
32	Fill [63]	Post hole [62]	Notably dark (late -?) fill
33	Fill [96]	Stake holes [95]	-
34	Fill [65]	Pit [64]	Notably dark (late -?) fill
35	Fill [98]	Ditch [76] (slot C)	Compacted, pale (early-?) feature
36	Fill [98]	Ditch [76] (slot F)	Compacted, pale (early-?) feature

13.8 Boundaries List

Boundary	NGR	Origin	Archaeological record	Comments
A	SW 7703 3493		[1] Rooty, brown, organic loam and leaf litter. [2] Rooty, grey-brown loam. [3] Possible redeposited natural with loamy silt. Grey-brown with orange-pale brown flecks. [4] Granite single phased stone facing on both the W and E sides of the boundary. [5] Dark grey brown rooty loam. [6] Pale greyish-yellow, redeposited natural clay shillet. [7] Soft, pale brown silty loam. [8] Heavy and compact brownish orange clay loam.	Located between field 3 and field 7. South facing section recorded.
B	SW 7702 3488		[1] loose, rooty, brown organic loam and leaf litter. [2] Granite single phased stone facing on both N and S side of the boundary. [3] Heavy, compacted and rooty, silty grey-brown loam. [4] Occasionally stony, dark grey-brown silty clay loam. [5] Pale grey-brown, compact, dry, fine silty clay loam. [6] Slightly loamy, orange to grey-brown silty clay.	Located between field 3 and field 4. West facing section recorded.
C	SW 7704 3481		[1] Mixed dump of redeposited boundary material. [2] Compost heap/grass cuttings. [3] Leaf litter. [4] Loose, rooty, brown silty loam. [5] Loose rooty brown organic loam. [6] Stone facing on W/track side. [7] sealed layer of old leaf litter. [8] Firm orange-brown, silty loam and occasional small stones/grit.[9]Redeposited brown-yellow natural clay shillet. [10] redeposited, burrowed rooty natural. [11] Possible stone bank. [12] Brown loam (possibly loose, burrowed material). [13] Possible buried soil – but quite disturbed. [14] fairly recent, sealed top/plough soil.	Located between field 4 and the football pitch. South facing section recorded.
D	SW		[1] Most recent, mixed, rooty, stony loam. Probably redeposited during track maintenance. [2] Granite and killas stone facing, from top to bottom on west side. Upper part may have been replaced. [3] Main loamy clay body. Contemporary with the majority of [2]. [4] Early bank of redeposited silty clay loam. Compact. E side overlies ridge of natural, W side overlies [5]. [5] Compact, silty clay loam, undisturbed ditch fill. [6] Steeply cutting, early ditch cut beneath western side of boundary. [7] Mixed, redeposited loam above cut [11]. [8] Compacted, mixed track surface. [9] Track hardcore. [10] Recently sealed (post medieval) topsoil layer. [11] Recent service trench cut – removing base and W side of ditch. [12]Graded, coarse white sand fill of [13]. [13]Ridge of natural underlying boundary.	Shown on Tithe Map as marking west side of Tremough house and gardens. North facing section recorded.
E	SW		[1] Single phase of mortared killas walling. Constructed directly upon natural.	Located along southern-most edge of field 4, to west of existent college complex.

				West facing section recorded.

Moving west, away from the boundary what appeared to be a relatively recently (post-medieval) sealed topsoil [10], overlying the original profile of natural clay [13]. Above the sealed topsoil was a dense layer of track makeup or hardcore which primarily consisted of redeposited killas bedrock within a c0.4 m maximum cut. To the immediate west was a modern ploughed and mixed topsoil.

13.9 Charcoal assessment report by Rowena Gale

13.9.1 Introduction

Thirty six bulk soil samples were collected from a range of prehistoric pits and hearth pits, and Romano-British ditches. These were processed in house at CAU by floatation and sieving. The resulting flots and residues were dry sieved by Wendy Carruthers (plant macro specialist) using 2mm and 250 micron meshes to separate charcoal residues from seeds and other plant remains. This assessment considers the potential of nineteen charcoal samples for full identification. Radiocarbon samples were identified and labelled.

13.9.2 Materials and methods

The samples (see Table 1) were mostly rather small although individual fragments within these were often relatively large (up to 10mm in radial cross-section). Samples 2, 3 and 5 from hearth pits included large quantities of well preserved charcoal. Three fragments were randomly selected from the larger samples, while samples containing only one or two fragments were examined in full. Charcoal was prepared for examination by fracturing to expose fresh transverse, tangential and radial surfaces and supported in sand. The anatomical features were examined using incident light on a Nikon Labophot-2 microscope and matched to reference material. Where possible the charcoal was assessed for maturity. Samples containing suitable charcoal for radiocarbon dating are indicated in the table below.

13.9.3 Results

Key. Number of fragments: A = 1-10; B = 11 - 50; C = >51

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Weight in gm	No. of frags	C14 dating potential	Further study	Taxa identified and comments
1	Fill 9	Ditch 7	1	B	accelerator	-	birch (*Betula* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.) sapwood, *cf.* blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)
2	Fill 12	Pit 11	50	C	conventional	+	hearth: hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood
3	Fill 14	Pit 13	49	C	conventional	+	hearth: oak (*Quercus* sp.) roundwood, max. age 16 years
5	Fill 22	Pit 21	34	C	conventional	+	hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood, probably coppiced
6	Fill 26	Pit 25	3	B	accelerator	+	?B/ A funerary feature: oak (*Quercus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and birch (*Betula* sp.)
8	Fill 29	Pit 28	3	B	accelerator	-	hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood
15	Fill 31	Ditch 30	1	A	accelerator	-	hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
17	Fill 49	Ditch 47	1	A	accelerator	-	hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)
21	Upper fill 81	Pit/ posthole 80	4	B	-	-	oak (*Quercus* sp.) heartwood, some very fast-grown (ring width 7mm)

22	Lower fill 94	Pit/ post hole 80	4	B	-	-	oak (Quercus sp.) heartwood
23	Fill 93	Posthole 92	1	A	-	-	oak (*Quercus* sp.) heartwood
26	Fill 71	Pit 70	1	A	-	-	Oak (*Quercus* sp.) heartwood and hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
27	Fill 67	Posthole 66	1	A	-	-	Oak (*Quercus* sp.)
29	Fill 79	Posthole 78	1	A	-	-	Oak (*Quercus* sp.) heartwood and hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
32	Fill 63	Posthole 62	1	A	accelerator	-	*cf.* hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
-	Fill 4	Ditch 3	<1	A	accelerator	-	gorse/ broom (*Ulex/ Cytisus*) roundwood, diameter 5mm
-	-	Old land surface 97	<1	A	accelerator	_	gorse/ broom (*Ulex/ Cytisus*) roundwood, diameter 14mm
35/36	Fill 77	Ditch76	<1	A	accelerator	-	hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
-	Fill 8	Ditch 7	<1	A	-	-	oak (*Quercus* sp.) sapwood

13.9.4 Discussion

The taxa identified (see Table) included oak (*Quercus sp.*), hazel (Corylus avellana), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), birch (*Betula sp.*), gorse/ broom (*Ulex sp./Cytisus sp.*). Narrow roundwood was present in several samples. Fourteen samples included juvenile or short-lived stems suitable for radiocarbon dating although only samples 2, 3 and 5 included sufficient (5g) for conventional dating, the remainder should be adequate to obtain accelerator dates.

The function of the site is uncertain but the absence of waste from food preparation (see Curruthers, plant remains assessment) suggests that it may not have been a settlement site. The presence of a possible Bronze Age funerary feature may infer ritual use. Charcoal occurred in numerous contexts. The hearth pits provide secure evidence of fuel residues but charcoal deposits from some of the postholes (e.g. 66, 80, 92) which contained, exclusively, oak could have originated either from fuel or burnt structural components.

The frequency of oak (*Quercus sp.*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) in the charcoal suggests that these taxa were the preferred fuel, but may also have formed the dominant woodland cover in the surrounding landscape. Oak, hazel, birch (*Betula sp.*), gorse/ broom (*Ulex/ Cytisus*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) typically occur as sparse/ open woodland on thin acid soils.

13.9.5 Recommendations for further work

Current knowledge of the woodland environment in this region is relatively sparse for the Romano-British and prehistoric periods. It is recommended that full identification of the samples 2, 3 and 5 from the hearth and sample 6 from the possible B/A feature be undertaken to provide both economic and environmental data.

13.10 Pottery assessment by Henrietta Quinnell

13.10.1 Assessment of prehistoric and Roman pottery

The material is presented in the order of the finds catalogue. RB = Romano-British

Context	Local fabrics; further work to be carried out by HQ	Non-local fabrics on which other specialist advice should be sought
F3 Access Rd u/s	(1 granitic sherd, surely medieval, not RB)	1 sherd amphora, date uncertain
F3 Access Rd NE end u/s	(1 granitic sherd, surely medieval, not RB)	
F4 NE u/s	2 gabbroic sherds from base of handle - handles occur in RB gabbro but this is not typical and the fabric looks more early medieval, on balance probably a piece of bar lug: 2 gabbroic sherds, prehistoric/RB, (1 granitic sherd, surely medieval, not RB)	1 red colour-coat rim, ? Oxfordshire 1 rouletted fine ware body sherd 1 eroded ? colour coat sherd (described as amphora) 3 body sherds (described as amphora), probably medieval or later
F4 NW u/s	2 gabbroic sherds with mica, likely to be Iron Age on fabric (3 granitic sherds, surely medieval)	Handle, ? Roman amphora Disc, worked from thick colour coat fabric, ? Roman Fine ware base angle, date ?
F4 SW u/s	1 rim sherd, granitic fabric, simple out-turned rim, Late Iron Age ? DRAW 1 gabbroic sherd with mica, from shoulder of jar, probably Iron Age 4 gabbroic body sherds, Iron Age or RB (2 granitic sherds, surely medieval)	
F4 SE u/s	1 gabbroic bowl sherd with out-turned rim, possibly RB 2nd century 1 gabbroic bowl rim sherd, unusual form possibly 1st/2nd centuries AD 14 gabbroic sherds, Iron Age or Roman 3 gabbroic/other temper sherds, probably Iron Age (5 granitic sherds, surely medieval)	1 eroded ? samian rim sherd 2 different fine ware body sherds ? Roman
F4 haul road u/s	1 body sherd, oxidised, SE Dorset BB1 1 gabbroic sherd	
F4 u/s	1 sherd, gabbroic variant fabric, apparently from lid, probably RB ? DRAW 2 gabbroic sherds (1 granitic sherd, surely medieval)	1 basal colour coat sherd, white fabric, dark slip, ?? Nene Valley, certainly Roman 5 buff body sherds (described as amphora), possibly Roman
F4 16 in ditch 15	1 basal sherd in gabbroic variant which is likely to be Iron Age	
F4 17	1flat-topped, square sectioned rim in variant gabbroic fabric, possibly relates to Trevisker Middle Bronze Age but no parallels known DRAW ? + 6 sherds in similar fabric 9 sherds, including rim with groove, in thin buff gabbroic fabric, no parallels known ? DRAW	

	1 gabbroic sherd 29 fragments of baked clay, possibly from loom weight of Middle Bronze Age date *Group on balance probably Middle Bronze Age*	
F4 26 in pit 25	6 gabbroic admixture sherds from same vessel, simple everted rim and girth cordon. Rim, cordon and fabric are typical of Trevisker ware, probably Middle Bronze Age c 1500-1000 although just possibly Early Bronze Age 2000-1500. Unusual for Trevisker vessel to be plain. DRAW	
F4 33 fill in ditch 19	1 body sherd of gabbroic admixture as in [26]	
F4 20 fill in ditch 19	2 gabbroic body sherds, not closely dateable	
F4 20 fill in ditch 19 and base of plough soil	1 well-made gabbroic sherd from neck or shoulder of large jar, likely to be Later Iron Age	
F4 20 © slot	1 gabbroic body sherd. *Ditch 19 not closely dateable, perhaps infilled by Late Iron Age*	
F4 31 in ditch 30, top	Everted rim of jar with upright neck, well-made gabbroic fabric, burnished. Later Iron Age to c AD 100. Fresh sherd. DRAW	
F4 31 in ditch 30	1 gabbroic admixture sherd, 7 soft gabbroic sherds, 1 body sherd in fine micaceous fabric probably Iron Age, 1 rim sherd in hard micaceous fabric, unusual triangular section, possibly medieval. *Ditch 30 filling up during Iron Age, with some redeposited Bronze Age and intrusive medieval material*	
F4 ditch 48 (west)	1 rock tempered sherd, probably 1st millennium BC	
F4 51 in gully 53	1 small gabbroic sherd	
F7 9 in ditch 7	2 tiny gabbroic sherds - undateable	
F7 77 in ditch 76	1 gabbroic sherd ? Iron Age	
F7 'L' shaped trench	1 gabbroic admixture sherd, probably Middle Bronze Age	
F7 Access Rd u/s	4 gabbroic sherds, compact fabric probably Iron Age	
F7 u/s	1 rounded upright rim, variant gabbroic fabric, Iron Age; gabbroic sherd	
Landscaping Phase		
F2 u/s	(1 granitic sherd, surely medieval)	
F3 NE	1 gabbroic sherd, 1 eroded gabbroic admixture sherd (1 granitic sherd, surely medieval, 1 modern art ware sherd)	
F3 SW u/s	1 gabbroic sherd (1 granitic sherd surely medieval)	
F3 u/s	1 gabbroic variant sherd, probably Iron Age	

Comment

The collection contains a range of material covering dates from the Middle Bronze Age until the early medieval period. Most of the sherds are small and abraded.

The Middle Bronze Age material comes from [17] and [25]; the later comprises 6 of the 9 gabbroic admixture sherds from the site represented by an unusual plain Trevisker vessel. The material from [17], 11 gabbroic sherds from at least two atypical Bronze Age vessels,

and the loom weight pieces, form an interesting addition to the Bronze Age local ceramic repertoire, if the dating is correct.

A simple granitic rim sherd of Later Iron Age type is a surprising find in an area so close to the gabbroic rocks of the Lizard; the form of both it and the two distinctive Iron Age gabbroic pieces indicate a Late Iron Age date. 31 sherds are gabbroic, not clearly assignable to period; their appearance is not distinctively Roman period. This ascription of gabbroic body sherds to the Iron Age matches with the other fabrics: 4 sherds of gabbro + mica, 5 sherds of gabbro with other temper, and one non-gabbroic rock tempered sherd. This kind of wide fabric range appears broadly Iron Age rather than Roman. There are only 3 gabbroic sherds which on form and appearance are likely to be Roman, as well as a sherd of SE Dorset BB1.

However the prehistoric bias is slightly offset by the non-local fabrics from unstratified collection. There are 16 of these, of which three are probable Roman colour coat, one is samian, and 8 may be Roman amphora. These again are all small and abraded.

The collection as a whole suggests usage/manuring of agricultural land somewhere in the vicinity of a settlement. The small quantity of Roman material does not indicate an actual settlement close by.

The value of the collection is in the long indication of usage it suggests for the field system identified and in the variations of gabbroic fabric which appear to be present.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

1) a specialist be asked to look at the non-local sherds. Paul Bidwell is strongly recommended for his knowledge of Roman period amphorae.
2) the local fabrics be examined by Roger Taylor to enable better descriptions of their variable petrography.
3) the local fabrics and forms described and set into their Cornish context by Henrietta Quinnell. This work would take 3 days.
4) the six sherds indicated be drawn for publication.

13.10.2 Suggested Roman tile and tesserae

(I am grateful to John Allan, RAM Museum, Exeter, for examining this material with me)

1) F4 NW u/s *Suggested tesserae.* The most distinctive suggested tessera is recent: it is thin, highly fired and has smooth, machine-finished, faces on all sides. (Roman tesserae are usually cuboid and roughly dressed on the sides). Two others are fortuitously shaped pieces of post-medieval tile and the fourth has remnants of post-medieval glaze.
2) F4 u/s *Brick and tile.* Five pieces of medieval/post-medieval ridge tile of probable local manufacture; John Allan considers that these have affinities to the fabric produced at St Mawgan-in-Meneage.
3) F3 Access Road u/s, F4 NW u/s. *Suggested Roman tile.* Five pieces of 18th/19th century Bridgwater tile. The fabric, the sanded interior and the thickness are all appropriate for this identification and not similar to those found in any forms of Roman tile. (Note it had been suggested that these might have been *tegulae* but tegulae would, in any case, have been thicker.)

Recommendation

As there has been some speculation about the possibility of Roman building materials at Tremough, it would be useful if a concise summary based on the above were included in the report.

13.10.3 Early medieval pottery

Note: I have not cross-checked with finds list. I assume that the material submitted to me was that on which my opinion was specifically sought.

Context	Remarks
F4 context [17]	1 base angle sherd, possibly gabbroic, of simple cooking pot type usually grass marked and current from 6th/7th centuries to 12th century, 1 other sherd
F4 NW u/s	4 granitic medieval sherds
F4 NE u/s	6 granitic medieval sherds
F4 SE u/s	2 grass marked gabbroic sherds, 30 granitic medieval sherds including 1 rim which should be late medieval? gabbroic sherd
F4 Haul Road east u/s	6 granitic medieval sherds
F7 Access Road u/s	4 granitic medieval sherds including late medieval rim

Comment and recommendation

The granitic sherds are presumably of Bunnings Park/Stuffle type and therefore full, not early medieval. The gabbroic base angle sherd and the two grass marked sherds, together with the probable piece of bar lug from F4 NE u/s described above, do indicate early medieval activity, but, if this is all the material of this date there is, it should not be overstressed. A brief note summarising the early and full medieval material should be prepared for publication by Carl Thorpe but no drawings are needed.

13.10.4 Stone artefacts

Two artefacts were submitted for assessment:

1) Part of Neolithic greenstone axe, blade end, F4 NE. This should be drawn and described for publication. It would be best included as part of the discussion on the lithics from the site. It might be stressed that it is comparatively unusual for lithic scatters to produce axe heads. Its petrology should be established by thin section. For axes this should be done by the Implement Petrology Group of the CBA. It is normal for arrangements for thin sectioning to be made by the Museum at which the object will be deposited and Anna Tyacke of the RIC should be consulted as soon as possible. Ms Tyacke is a member of the SW Sub-Committee of the Implement Petrology Group. As thin sectioning can take some time to complete, it is recommended that the axe is drawn for publication, and record photographs taken, before it is submitted for thin-section.

2) Part of saddle quern, F4 top fill 20 in ditch 19. Probably granite. Roughly trimmed to shape and worn on both surfaces. Saddle querns have a long date range, effectively from the Bronze Age through to the early medieval period; from the Later Iron Age in Cornwall they are used along side rotary querns. This saddle quern is unusually thin. In view of its stratified position, it is recommended that it is DRAWN, and that a description of it, with a comment on petrography by Dr R Taylor, be published.

13.11 Petrology Report by Roger Taylor

NB bold indicates P numbers used in report inserted by H Quinnell

13.11.1 Lithics

TRM 2000 F4 NE Neolithic greenstone axe fractured in antiquity. S1

The situation of the site, just within the margin of the Carnmenellis Granite, accounts for the muscovite mica flakes adhering to the surface of the axe.

Examination under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x30 shows

A coarse textured greenstone, quite strongly weathered, with the dark ferromagnesian minerals standing above the altered feldspar. The grain size is mainly of 1mm or more, this, together with indistinct traces of relict ophitic igneous texture, suggests that the l rock, prior to alteration, was a gabbro.

The ferromagnesian minerals appear as a dark brownish cores of pyroxene with a well marked cleavage. The pyroxene core is generally surrounded by a pale green, fibrous aggregate of amphibole. This also fills fractures across some pyroxene cores and appears to develop along the cleavage in some cases. Complete replacement of some pyroxene by greenish amphibole occurs. Some of these amphibole grains then show a distinct cleavage.

The areas of altered feldspar are quite soft and contain minute flakes of white mica indicating sericitisation. They also contain scattered needles of pale amphibole up to c. 0.1mm long.

Comment:

The rock from which this axe was made has most of the mineralogical hallmarks which define Group1. However, confirmation of this diagnosis by thin section would be desirable.

TRM 2000 F4 Access road, Ditch [19], Top fill [20}. Saddle quern fragment. S2

Porphyritic, fine-grained granite, with sparse phenocrysts of feldspar set in a matrix of quartz, feldspar, muscovite, and some biotite. There are traces of textural banding in the rock.

The more irregular surface, although showing some degree of abrasive wear, carries a concentration of muscovite mica and quartz and is probably and a joint surface. The opposite well smoothed surface is also likely to have been a joint surface.

Two of the edges of the fragment have well rounded angles and are original edges of the quern. The other two edges have relatively slight rounding of the angles, but to a degree suggesting the quern was broken in antiquity. One of these fractures could be more recent than the other.

Provenance:

Veins and dykes of this type occur as a late stage event in the development of most of the larger granite intrusions in south west England. They can occur within the granite or in the surrounding country rocks close to the contacts. A local source from within or near the margin of the Carnmenellis Granite is likely.

13.11.2 Tremough ceramics

TRM 2000 F4 se P10 Neck sherd, blackened (?sooted) exterior, reduced to weakly oxidised core and interior surface.

Temper:

Feldspar– Soft, white, altered grains and some fresher harder grains showing cleavage. One fragment showing twinning. Grain size 0.25 -2 mm.

Quartz – Mainly translucent and angular about 0.5 mm, also a white composite grain, a clear subrounded grain and one 2 mm well rounded grain.

Magnetite – Black angular grains, sparse.

Pyroxene – Brownish, cleaved grains, sparse, 0.5 mm.

Rock fragment - One 8mm fragment of ? slate.

Mica – Scatter of white mica flakes in the matrix, up to c 0.1 mm.

Comment:

A typical Lizard gabbroic temper.

TRM 2000 F4 U/S P11 ?Lid, brownish, weakly oxidised.

Temper:

Quartz – Clear, angular, generally less than 0.75 mm. Two large fragments of vein quartz 3 and 7 mm.

Mica – Muscovite and rare biotite flakes 0.1-0.3 mm.

Feldspar – Rare, fresh, cleaved angular grains

Comment:

Sparse, granite derived temper. Relatively fine-grained.

TRM 2000 F4 [15] [16] P5 IA/RB Base sherd. Unusual thick reduced surfaces with an oxidised core.

Temper:

Feldspar – Soft, white, angular grains, some less altered show cleavage. Grains size generally 0.75 mm. One 3 mm grain.

Pyroxene – A few dark cleaved grains, less than 0.5 mm.

Quartz – Sparse, clear angular grains, generally less than 0.5 mm.

Magnetite – Sparse small black irregular and tabular grains.

Comment:

A gabbroic temper with a fine-texture often characteristic of Romano-British gabbroic wares.

TRM 2000 F4 [17] P2 ?BA Rim sherd, weakly oxidised surfaces and reduced core.

Temper:

Feldspar – Soft, white angular grains, variable grain size up to 1.5 mm but generally less than 0.5 mm. Rare less altered grains show cleavage.

Amphibole – A scatter of greenish grey, fibrous and cleaved grains up to 2.5 mm.

Magnetite – Black, glossy, tabular and angular grains up to 0.5 mm scattered throughout.

Quartz – Sparse angular grains up to 0.5 mm. Two well-rounded clear grains 0.25 mm.

Pyroxene – Three brownish, cleaved grains, largest 2.5 mm.

Mica – Muscovite flakes in the matrix, generally less than 0.1 mm.

Comment:

A temper with a typical gabbroic composition but rather sparse and fine grained.

TRM 2000 F4 [17] P3 BA Rim with incised ornament and other sherds. Oxidised, pale terracotta throughout.

Temper:

Feldspar – Soft, white grains, two harder grains show cleavage. Variable grain size up to 2 mm but mainly less than 1 mm.

Tourmaline – Black angular grains, some composite and some striated and crystalline0.5-1mm.

Mica – Muscovite quite common in the matrix less than 0.1 mm. Larger flakes up to 0.75 mm. Biotite rare flakes 0.3 - 0.5 mm.

Quartz – Sparse clear, angular grains up to 0.5 mm. One white, well rounded grain 1.5 mm.

Comment:

Granitic derived temper, generally quite sparse.

TRM 2000 F4 [17] Fired clay - ?loom weight fragments.

Temper:

Mica - Muscovite varying widely in size up to 2 mm.

Feldspar – White grains, some fresh showing cleavage.

Quartz – Sparse, angular to subangular grains 0.5-2.5 mm.

Tourmaline – One black crystalline grains seen.

Rock fragments – Fine-grained granite, quartz-feldspar-muscovite 5 mm.

Comment:

Granite derived temper. Abundant silt/fine quartz sand and some fine mica in the matrix. Probably local to the site.

TRM 2000 F4 [25][26] P4 BA Large Trevisker rim and body sherds (x2) with a weakly oxidised exterior grading into a reduced core and interior.

Temper:

Feldspar: Soft, white angular to subrounded and well, rounded grains. Flakes of sericitic mica visible on some surfaces 0.5 -3 mm

Pyroxene/amphibole – Subrounded to rounded, hard to moderately hard, brown and greenish grey grains with pyroxene being replaced by fibrous amphibole. Some grains composite with feldspar, 0.5 -3 mm

Mica – Muscovite quite abundant in the matrix, generally less than 0.1 mm but with some flakes up to 0.25 mm.

Quartz – Translucent and white angular grains 0.5 mm.

Rock fragments – Rounded, white quartzitic grain 0.1mm and subrounded quartzitic grain2.2 mm.

Comment:

A gabbroic variant with a proportion of the temper grains subrounded to rounded and a higher content of white mica than is usual for gabbroic wares.

The rounding implies that the clay and mineral content have been reworked by water with the mica content being increased by the mechanical breakdown of sericitised feldspar.

TRM 2000 F4 [30][31] P8 Body sherd with weakly oxidised exterior

Temper:

Mica – Abundant muscovite throughout up to 0.2 mm, with grains of muscovite aggregate 0.5 - 3.5 mm. Muscovite forms possibly as much as 80% of the ware.

Rare grains of biotite.

Soft Brown grains – rounded dark brown grains quite common, possibly limonite.

Quartz – A scatter of angular grains 0.5 mm

Feldspar – One fresh cleaved grain 1.5 mm.

Comment:

An unusual micaceous ware. The abundance and fine grain size of the mica suggests a that the ware was made from a weathered micaceous hornfels.

TRM 2000 F4 [30][31] P7 Coarsely tempered body sherd with a weakly oxidised outer surface grading into a reduced core and interior.

Temper:

Feldspar – Soft, white angular grains 3-8 mm, with black, penetrating ? ferruginous alteration. Also smaller white grains generally less than 1 mm.

Rock fragments Angular, fine-grained sandstone grains up to 1.5 mm

Amphibole – Sparse greenish grey, fibrous grains 0.5 -1 mm

Pyroxene – Two brown, cleaved grains seen 0.5 and 1.2 mm.

Magnetite – Sparse black glossy angular grains 0.2 mm.

Mica – A scatter of muscovite flakes Up to 0.2 mm.

Comment:

A gabbroic temper with some sedimentary rock fragments.

TRM 2000 F4 [48] P9 IA/RB ?rock temper Small, reduced body sherd.

Temper:

Feldspar – Altered, white, irregular grains and two fresh cleaved grains.

Rock fragments - Two fine-grained quartzitic grains 2.5 and 4 mm and fine-grained sandstone fragment 3 mm.

Quartz - Two subrounded grains 0.5 mm.

Magnetite - One grain seen.

Mica - Some flakes 0.1 - 0.2 mm in the matrix.

Comment:

Probably a gabbroic temper with sedimentary rock fragments.

13.12 Archive catalogue of Roman imported wares by Alex Croom

This consists of a collection of 19 small sherds weighing 0.206kg in total. There are two rim sherds, two base sherds, one handle, 13 body sherds and a disc. The majority of the sherds are featureless body sherds in a number of oxidised fabrics.

F3 NE **0.045kg**

2 Thick body sherd with rilled surface. Sandy orange fabric, with gold mica inclusions, with darker orange surfaces, and a thin light-coloured wash on exterior surface. Possibly Late Roman amphora.

F4 **0.028kg**

5 Flat pedestal beaker base, soft cream fabric with a blackened lower surface

6 Body sherd, closed form, soft oxidised fabric

7 Body sherd, closed form, oxidised fabric with mottled grey exterior

8 Thin body sherd with rilled surface. Gritty orange fabric. Possibly Late Roman amphora.

9 Body sherd, closed form, soft oxidised fabric

10 Body sherd, closed form, soft oxidised fabric

F4 NE **0.055kg**

6 Fine ware: rim of bowl with red colour coat, possibly Oxford red slipped ware (fabric has mica plate inclusions)

7 Body sherd, orange fabric with brown surfaces, and cordon decorated single line of rouletting

8 Body sherd, fine oxidised fabric

9 Body sherd, fine oxidised fabric

10 Body sherd, closed form, soft oxidised fabric

11 Body sherd from near base, closed form of small diameter, soft oxidised fabric

F4 NW **0.038kg (+ disc 0.032kg)**

6 Cut into thick disc. Orange fabric, probably originally with red exterior surface. The lower surface would suggest this was cut from a tile.

7 Handle, sandy orange fabric, with oval cross-section. Made by folding clay up from either side, forming slight hollow and crease down one face. Worn.

8 Base sherd, soft pale orange fabric, with plentiful medium-sized white inclusions.

F4 SE **0.008kg**

25 Body sherd, hard grey fabric, with occasional white inclusion

26 Body sherd, closed form, oxidised fabric with medium-sized white inclusions

27 Rounded rim bowl, soft oxidised fabric

14 References

14.1 Primary sources

1597 John Norden's Map

1699 Joel Gascoyne's Map of Cornwall

1748 Martyn's Map

1811 OS 2" surveyors drawings (OSD No 3, Series 2)

1840 Tithe Apportionment Survey for Mabe Parish

1880 OS 25 inch map

1907 OS 25 inch map

1969 ¼" OS Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Map Sheets 21 & 25.

14.2 Publications

Allan, JP, 1984. *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter 1971-1980,* Exeter Archaeological Reports 3

Allan, JP, 1991. Medieval and post-medieval pottery in Ratcliffe, J, *Lighting up the Past in Scilly.* Institute of Cornish Studies and Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 93-100

ApSimon, AM and Greenfield, E, 1972. The excavation of the Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement at Trevisker Round, St Eval, Cornwall, *Proc Prehist Soc* **38**, 302-381

ApSimon, AM, 1959. Cornish Bronze Age Pottery, *Proc W Cornwall Fld Club* 2:2, 36-46

Austin, D, Gerrard, GAM, and Greeves, TAP, 1989. Tin and agriculture on medieval, and early modern Bodmin Moor: landscape archaeology in St Neot Parish, Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeology* **28**, 5-251

Ayto, EG, 1987. *Clay Tobacco Pipes*, Shire Publications (No 37)

Barker, D, 1993. *Slipware*, Shire Publications (No 297)

Baumgartner, E & Krueger, I, (1988) *Phönix aus Sand und Asche: Glas des Mittelalters.* Munich: Klinkhardt & Biermann

Berridge, P and Roberts, A, 1986. The Mesolithic period in Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeology* **25**, 7-35

Berridge, P, 1994. Cornish Axe factories: fact or fiction, *Stories in Stone* (eds. N Ashton and A David), Lithic Studies Society

Boismier, W A., 1991. The Role of research design in surface collection: an example from Broom Hill, Braishfield, Hampshire. *In Interpreting Artefact Scatters. Contributions to Ploughzone Archaeology.* Edited by A.J. Schofield. Oxbow Monograph 4.

Campbell, E. A review of glass vessels in western Britain and Ireland AD 400-800, in *Glass in Britain and Ireland AD 350-1100* (ed. J Price), British Museum Occasional Paper 127, 33-46

Care, V, 1982. The collection and distribution of Lithic Materials during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in Southern England, *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 1

Carlyon, PM, 1987. Finds from the earthwork at Carvossa, Probus, *Cornish Archaeology* **26**, 103 - 141

Carlyon, PM, 1995. *Romano-British Gabbroic Pottery*, desktop publication lodged at the Cornwall Archaeological Unit and the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

Carruthers, W, 1989. Seed and Pollen analysis: problems of contamination. In Sue Lobb, *Excavations at Riseley Farm, Berkshire.*

Christie, PML, 1978. The excavation of an Iron Age souterrain and settlement at Carn Euny, Sancreed, Cornwall, *Proc Prehist Soc* **44**, 309-434

Clark, J, 1995. The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c1150-1450, *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London* **5**, Museum of London

Clark, RH and Schofield, AJ, 1991. By experiment and calibration; an integrated approach to the archaeology of the ploughsoil. *Interpreting Artefact Scatters. Contributions to Ploughzone Archaeology.* Oxbow Monograph **4**

Clough, THMcK and Cummins, WA, 1988. *Stone Axe Studies Volume 2.* CBA Res Rep. 67

Coleman-Smith, R and Pearson, T, 1988. *Excavations in the Donyatt Potteries*, Phillimore

Copeland, R, 1992. *Blue and White Transfer printed Pottery*, Shire Publications (No **97**)

Cunliffe, B, 1984. *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Volume 2 The excavations 1969-1978: the finds*, Council for British Archaeology

Cunliffe, B, 1988. Mount Batten, Plymouth: a Prehistoric and Roman Port, *Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph* **26**

Cunliffe, B, 1991. *Danebury an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Volume 5. Poole, C. excavations 1979-1988: the finds*, Council for British Archaeology

Douch, HL, 1969. Cornish earthenware potters, *Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall*, **6**, 33-64.

Edlin, HL, 1949 *Woodland crafts in Britain*, Batsford

Edmonds, M, 1995. *Stone tools and Society, working stone in Neolithic and Bronze Age Britain*, Batsford

Elsdon, S and Quinnell, H, forthcoming. *The pottery in Startin, W, Excavations at Halligye Fogou*

Evison, V I 2000 Glass vessels in England AD 400-1100, in *Glass in Britain and Ireland AD 350-1100* (ed. J Price), British Museum Occasional Paper **127**, 47-104

Fairclough, GJ, 1979. Plymouth Excavations: St Andrews Street 1976, *Plymouth Museum Archaeological Series* No **2**

Flett, J S, 1946. *Geology of the Lizard and Meneage.* HMSO. 2nd edition

Gale, R and Cutler, D, 2000 *Plants in Archaeology*, Westbury and Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Godwin, H, 1956. *The History of the British Flora*, Cambridge

Grant, A, 1983. *North Devon Pottery: The Seventeenth Century*, University of Exeter, Exeter

Harris, D, 1980. Excavation of a Romano-British Round at Shortlanesend, Kenwyn, Truro, *Cornish Archaeol* **19**, 63-76

Haselgrove C, 1985. Inference from Ploughsoil Artefact Samples. *In Archaeology from the Ploughsoil.* Edited by C Haselgrove, M Millett and I Smith. University of Sheffield

Haslam, J, 1984. *Medieval Pottery,* Shire publications (No 6)

Hayes, PP, 1991. Models for the distribution of pottery around former agricultural settlements. In *Interpreting Artefact Scatters. Contributions to Ploughzone Archaeology.* Edited by A.J. Schofield. Oxbow Monograph 4

Healy, F, 1985. And so to Cornwall, *Lithics.* No. 6. 18-20

Holbrook, N, and Bidwell, PT, 1991. *Roman Finds From Exeter,* Exeter Archaeological Reports 4

Hurst, JG, Neal, DS and Van Beunigen HJE, 1986. Pottery Produced and Traded in North-West Europe 1350-1650, *Rotterdam Papers* 6

Jennings, S, 1981. Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich, *East Anglian Archaeology Report* 13

Jones, A.M and Lawson Jones, A, 2001. *Tremough, Penryn Cornwall: Archaeological and historical assessment,* CAU, Truro

Margeson, S, 1993. Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978, *East Anglian Archaeology Report No* 58

Markham, M, forthcoming. *Provenance Studies of British prehistoric greenstone implements using non-destructive analytical methods.* PhD Thesis, Open University.

Mercer, RJ, 1981. Excavations at Carn Brea, Illogan, Cornwall, a Neolithic fortified complex of the third millennium BC, *Cornish Archaeology* 20, 1 - 205

Miles, TJ, 1976. Late Medieval potters waste from Lostwithiel, *Cornish Archaeology* 15, 115-117

Miles, TJ, 1979. Late Medieval potters waste from Lostwithiel, *Cornish Archaeology* 18, 103-104

Mitchell, A, 1974, *A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe,* London: Collins

Nowakowski, JA, 1991. Trethellan Farm, Newquay: the excavation of a lowland Bronze Age settlement and Iron Age cemetery *Cornish Archaeology* 30, 2-242

O'Mahoney, C, 1989a. The Medieval Pottery From Tintagel Castle, *Institute of Cornish Studies Special Report,* 8

O'Mahoney, C, 1989b. The pottery: Bunnings Park, in Austin *et al* 1989, 133-147

O'Mahoney, C, 1994. The pottery from Lammana: the mainland chapel and Monks House, in Olson 1994, 115-125

Olson, L, 1994. Lammana, West Looe; C.K. Croft Andrew's excavations of the chapel and Monks House, 1935-6, *Cornish Archaeology* 33, 96-129

Padel, OJ, 1985. *Cornish Place Name Elements,* English Place-Name Society. VolLVI/LVII

Parker-Pearson, M, 1990. The production and distribution of Bronze Age pottery in south-west Britain *Cornish Archaeology* 29, 5-32

Peacock D, and Williams D, 1986. *Amphorae and the Roman economy, an introductory guide,* London and New York

Pitts, M, 1980. *Later Stone Implements,* Shire publications (No 14)

Platt, C, and Coleman-Smith, R, 1975. *Excavations in Medieval Southampton 1953-1969: Volume 2: The Finds*, Leicester University Press

Porter, V, 1990, *Small woods and hedgerows*. Pelham Books

Quinnell, H, 1986. Cornwall during the Iron Age and Romano - British period, *Cornish Archaeology* **25**, 111-134

Quinnell, H, forthcoming a. The pottery, in A Jones The Excavation of a Later Bronze Age Structure at Callestick, *Cornish Archaeology* forthcoming

Quinnell, H, forthcoming b. *Excavations at Trethurgy Round, St Austell: Insights into Roman and Post-Roman Cornwall*

Quinnell, H, forthcoming c. Excavations at Trethurgy Round, St Austell, monograph

Quinnell, H, forthcoming d. Prehistoric and Roman Pottery in Jones, A, The Excavation of a Multi-Period Site at Stencoose, Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeol*

Radford, CAR, 1952. Prehistoric Settlements on Dartmoor and the Cornish Moors, *Proc Prehist Soc* **18**, 55-84

Ratcliffe J, 1995. Duckpool, Morwenstow: A Romano-British, and early medieval industrial site and harbour, *Cornish Archaeology* **34**, 81-171.

Ratcliffe, J, 1991. *Lighting up the Past in Scilly; Archaeological Results from the 1985 Electrification Project*, Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Ratcliffe, J, 1997. *British Telecom Trenching on St Martin's, Isles of Scilly, Summer 1992: The results of the archaeological watching brief*, Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Saunders, A, and Harris, D, 1982. Excavation at Castle Gotha, St Austell *Cornish Archaeology* **21**, 109-153

Smith, IF, 1981. The Neolithic Pottery in Mercer, R, Excavations at Carn Brea, Illogan, Cornwall-a Neolithic Fortified Complex of the Third Millennium bc, *Cornish Archaeol* **20**, 161-185

Smith, W, forthcoming. A review of archaeological wood analyses in Southern England, *English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Laboratory Report*

Swan, VG, 1988. *Pottery in Roman Britain*, Shire Publications (No 3)

Thomas, AC, 1963. Unpublished material from Cornish Museums: 2 Gunwalloe pottery, Helston Museum. *Cornish Archaeology* **2**, 60 - 64

Thomas, AC, 1981. *A Provisional List of Imported Pottery in Post-Roman Western Britain and Ireland*, Institute of Cornish Studies Special report, no 7

Thomas, AC, 1988b. The Context of Tintagel: a new model for the diffusion of post-Roman Mediterranean imports, *Cornish Archaeology* **27**, 7-26

Thomas, AC, 1991. Early Medieval Pottery, in Ratcliffe 1991, 87-92

Thomas, AC, 1993. *Tintagel, Arthur and Archaeology*, Batsford/English Heritage, London

Tingle, M, 1998. *The Prehistory of Beer Head*, BAR report. 270

Tutin, TG, Heywood, VH *et al* 1964-80 *Flora Europaea*, 1-5, Cambridge

Tyers, P, 1996. *Roman Pottery in Britain*, Batsford

Tyson, R, 2000 Medieval glass vessels found in England c AD 1200-1500, CBA Research Report 121

Wainwright, GJ and Smith, K, 1980. The Shaugh Moor Project: second report - The Enclosure, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, **46**

Ward Perkins, JB, 1940. *London Museum Medieval Catalogue 1940*, Anglia Publication

Webster, P, 1996. *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain: Practical Handbook in Archaeology* **13**, Council for British Archaeology

Williams, DF, 1991. Petrological analysis in Nowakowski, 1991, 131-133

Wills, G, 1976. The English Glass Bottle. An Exhibition at the County Museum Truro. July to September 1976. Catalogue, Royal Institution of Cornwall

Woodward, A and Cane, C, 1991. The Bronze Age Pottery in Nowakowski, 1991, 103-131

Young, CJ, 1977. Oxfordshire Roman Pottery. *British Archaeological Reports* **43**

15 Project archive

The CAU project number is 2000065

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County 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. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope: GRE:387/1-27
3. Finished plans and sections are stored as: GRH:329/1-11
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 1210/3-36, 1211/5-36, 1212/5-37, 1303/1-3, 1330/26-36, 1331/14-37, 1333/2-37, 1335/19-37, 1348/3-21
5. Colour slides archived under the following index numbers: GCS 30092 - 30130, 30209 - 30231, 30507 - 30530, 31582 - 31670, 32102 - 32113, 31695 - 31710
6. This report held in digital form as:

   CAU\DOCUMENT\SITES T\TREMOUGH\PHASE 1wb report.doc
7. The site code for finds is TRM 2000

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are to be stored at the Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro.