

Penwith College, Penzance, Cornwall

Archaeological recording in advance of redevelopment: Archive report



Historic Environment Projects

A Report for Truro College

Penwith College, Penzance, Cornwall

Archaeological recording following controlled topsoil strip: Archive report

Client	Truro College
Report Number	2010R040
Date	May 2010
Status	Final draft
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Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by Shaun Philp and Kevin Bate of Midas (the Principal Contractors) on behalf of Truro and Penwith Colleges, and carried out by the projects team of Historic Environment, Environment and Heritage, Cornwall County Council. The archiving stage was agreed by Kelvin Bottle (Capita Symonds) on behalf of Truro and Penwith Colleges.

Within Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Jacky Nowakowski, and the fieldwork carried out by James Gossip with the assistance of Michael Blake, Tim Carter, Pete Dudley, Stuart Randall and Carl Thorpe. The artefacts were catalogued by Carl Thorpe and the flint by Anna Lawson-Jones. The palaeo-environmental samples were processed by Francis Shepherd.

Thanks to Chris Williams of Midas and Ross (Morcom) for his co-operation and help during the project.

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

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Cover illustration: images from the excavation of the Porthcurno site

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Abbreviations used

CAD Computer Aided Design

HE Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

HER Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record

MCO Monument Cornwall, HBSMR unique identifier for monument records

SMR Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Sites and Monuments Record

1 Summary

Excavations at Penzance in 2008-9 revealed components of a Late Iron Age to Romano-British farming landscape (c 300BC – AD 500) – part of a ditched field system and part of an enclosed settlement or ‘round’.

Historic Environment, Cornwall Council was commissioned by Midas (the Principal Contractors) on behalf of Truro and Penwith College, to undertake a programme of archaeological recording in advance of redevelopment at Penwith College, Penzance, Cornwall in 2008 - 2009 (Fig 1). This report comprises the results of two open area excavations: one in the area of a proposed building (the Porthcurno building), and the other where a wind turbine was proposed. These areas are referred to throughout this report as ‘Porthcurno’ and ‘West Car Parks Turbine’.

Previous archaeological recording carried out by AC Archaeology in 1995 (Cox, Chandler and GSB Bradford 1995; Valentin and Cox 1995) identified Late Iron Age or Romano-British settlement within a probable ‘round’ or prehistoric enclosure in the area of the West Car Parks (Fig 2), the presence of which had been previously implied by the place-name ‘Carnegoes’ (1840 Tithe Map for Madron). Documentary evidence of Bronze Age urns and Roman coins found during Penzance cemetery extension to the south-west of the site in the late nineteenth century highlighted the potential of surviving prehistoric or Romano-British remains (Cox and Chandler 1995). The Porthcurno area was also situated close to the ornamental gardens of Treneere House, an eighteenth century Grade II* Listed Building (Dudley 2008)

In winter 2009 topsoil removal on the northern side of the ‘Porthcurno’ area revealed a number of intercutting ditches and pits in addition to postholes and a hearth of later prehistoric date. Whilst the function of these ditches is uncertain, it is possible that they were related to agricultural drainage and water management, with other features related to settlement activity. A curvilinear gully may have defined an enclosure for livestock or domestic use. Pottery recovered from the fills of these features suggests activities dating to the Later Iron Age and early Romano-British periods around 150 BC - AD 50.

In July 2009 the excavation of a square trench for wind turbine foundations revealed archaeological deposits within the area evaluated by AC Archaeology in 1995 at West Car Parks. These included part of a probable enclosure ditch and pits representing settlement activity dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

This report completes the fieldwork and archiving stages of the post-excavation programme as outlined by the Written Scheme of Investigation (Nowakowski 2008). It sets out recommendations for assessment and analysis. It is recommended that a summary account of this work is published in *Cornish Archaeology* following further assessment and analysis of key datasets.

This followed a brief for Archaeological Recording by Phil Markham (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) dated 21/05/08, to satisfy Planning Condition 17 of planning application 08-0033-P which stated:

No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetabling that has been first submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reasons: In the interests of the archaeological value of the site.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

In May 2008 the Historic Environment Service was commissioned by Kevin Bate of Carillion (the initial principal contractors) to provide a project design (Nowakowski 2008) for archaeological recording during development at Penwith College, St Clare, Penzance (Figs 1 and 2) on behalf of the client, Truro and Penwith College.

Control of the development subsequently passed from Carillion to Midas in September 2008, who then became the principal contractor. In October 2008 HE was asked to continue as main archaeological contractor and pre-works liaison took place between HE and Chris Williams of Midas.

Previous archaeological work had taken place at the college in 1995 when AC Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on the adjacent Penzance Cricket ground. This comprised a desk-top study and geophysical survey (Phase 1) followed by field evaluation by targeted trenching (Phase 2). Below ground archaeology was confirmed and results suggested the presence of Late Iron Age or Romano-British settlement located within a round (enclosure) (Valentin and Cox 1995; fig 2).

Initial work for Carillion (carried out during the summer of 2008) comprised a watching brief monitoring the removal of a modern spoil-heap adjacent to the college sports hall (in the West Car Parks area; Gossip 2010). Alongside this a photographic record was made of buildings proposed for demolition and/or redevelopment to the west of Treneere Manor (The Penberth and Haldrine buildings). The manor and surrounding land had previously been the subject of an archaeological assessment by Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council in 2007 (Dudley 2008).

During December 2008 monitoring during topsoil stripping was undertaken by HE on the Porthcurno and Penberth Car Parks development areas close to Treneere House. Significant buried deposits revealed by a controlled topsoil strip in the Porthcurno area resulted in a four week excavation which took place in January 2009.

In the spring of 2009 a watching brief was also carried out on the building known as 'Haldrine', but results here were negative.

In July 2009 an open area of the proposed West Car Parks where the foundations of a wind turbine were to be installed, was excavated by HE. This was within the area of evaluation trenching carried out by AC Archaeology in 1995 (Valentin and Cox 1995).

A post-excavation programme comprising archiving and an assessment setting out proposed analyses and publication of the project, was outlined in a post-excavation project design written by Jacky Nowakowski (Nowakowski 2009). This has now been agreed by Truro College, the project sponsors.

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 Principal objectives of the archaeological recording:

- To ensure that ground works were carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording, as set out in Historic Environment Planning Advice brief.
- To accurately locate any archaeological features and tie them into the Ordnance Survey mapping.
- To identify and describe the archaeological features and to record in detail any stratigraphy.

- To recover artefacts and retrieve environmental and scientific dating evidence from all archaeological deposits and features.
- To record archaeological features in such a way to enable specialist analysis, interpretation, reconstruction and ultimately publication in an appropriate academic journal.

2.2.2 Research Objectives

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

2.2.3 Objectives of this report

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

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

This report sets out recommendations for assessment, analysis and publication.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Excavation Strategy

The topsoil stripping and archaeological recording was carried out between December 2008 and July 2009. A swing-shovel fitted with a toothless bucket was used to remove layers to the level of surviving archaeological deposits. At 'Porthcurno' this involved the stripping of turf and topsoil to the level of natural subsoil. At the West Car Parks Turbine site layers of hardcore, redeposited topsoil and original topsoil were removed to the level of the natural subsoil. Exposed subsoil was hand cleaned by hoe and trowel in order to clearly define archaeological features cut into the subsoil.

Principal archaeological features were sampled. Long linear features (ditches and gullies) were excavated in sections in order to give an adequate sample of fills as well as establish stratigraphic relationships between intercutting features. Where discrete deposits (postholes and pits) were revealed, these were either sampled by half-section (50%) or excavated in their entirety (100% sample).

2.4 Recording

Plans of all features were drawn up in pencil (4H) on gridded drafting film at a scale of 1:20 and included standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-arrow. Section drawings of features were made at a scale of 1:10. All drawings were related to a 5m site grid surveyed using a Total Station EDM and the results were plotted directly into a CAD program (AutoCAD) and tied into the existing development survey plans. Ultimately this data will be added as a layer to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER). Drawings were assigned their own unique number (see below). These were then scanned and digitised to enable redrawing using CAD and have been linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map.

Detailed records of exposed archaeological features were made and described to a standard format on *pro forma* context record sheets, with each context being allocated a unique number linked to a continuous numbering sequence. Deposits and structure numbers are identified in this report by () brackets and cuts by [] brackets.

Blocks of numbers were assigned for each dataset and are as follows:

Porthcurno

- Contexts: 100 - 269
- Drawings: 501 - 559
- Samples: 601 - 620

West Car Parks Turbine

- Contexts: 100 - 153
- Drawings: 500 - 510
- Samples: 700 - 711

2.5 Photographs

A full photographic record was maintained throughout the archaeological fieldwork. Black and white photographs (on film) were taken of selected excavated features. Groups of features were photographed using both monochrome and digital photography. More general illustrative shots were taken using digital photography.

Black and white photographs were assigned a film number and photograph number, and digital photographs were assigned a unique number generated automatically by the camera.

A full list of the black and white photographs have been entered onto the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record photographic database and have been assigned the film numbers **GBP 2126, 2127** (Porthcurno) and **2128** (West Car Parks Turbine).

Digital photographs have been labelled with a description and stored in the images directory of the HE network drive.

2.6 Collection and processing of finds

All finds were bagged by context. Finds work was carried out to accepted professional standards and adhere to Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.

In addition to the exposed natural subsoil and features all spoil heaps were inspected for unstratified artefacts.

All retained finds will be deposited in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro under the accession number: **TRURI: 2010.13**.

The transfer of the project archive and its formal deposition in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro has been agreed (letter dated: 24th March 2010).

2.7 Environmental Sampling

Soil samples were taken from those features and layers which were considered to have the greatest potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis (see Section 7 below). Sample numbers were taken from a unique index of numbers and a sample description entered onto a *pro-forma* sample record sheet.

At Porthcurno a total of twenty sample numbers (Sample numbers <601> - <620>) were assigned and totalled approximately 620 litres. This included 3 monolith samples: <613> taken from pit [264] (263); <615> from pit [202] (135), (265); and <618> taken from ditch [151] (148), (149), (150) and (154).

During the excavation at West Car Parks Turbine eleven sample numbers (Sample numbers 700-711) were allocated and totalled 337 litres.

All bulk samples were sieved by flotation by Francis Shepherd (HE) in January 2010. The residues were collected on a 500 micron mesh and the floats on a 250 micron mesh. Floats and coarse residues were inspected for artefacts and the residues scanned with a magnet for evidence of hammer-scale. Once inspected, coarse residues were discarded.

3 Background

3.1 Location and setting

The two areas of investigation lie on the northern edge of Penzance, an island of ornamental designed landscape surrounded by suburban development to the west, north and east (Fig 1). Looking eastwards from both sites there are far-ranging views to the Iron Age Lescudjack hillfort, the valley of Chyandour and in the far distance Godolphin Hill. Views to the west are limited as the site lies just below the ridge of the hill.

3.1.1 Porthcurno

The Porthcurno Building development area is former farmland lying just to the south of the designed ornamental landscape of Treneere House and centered SW 46712 31145 (Fig 2). The height of the eastern extent of the area is 55m OD gently rising to the west to 57m OD. The area is surrounded by Treneere Housing Estate to the north and Penzance cemetery to the west and south. The hillslope is terraced to the east of the area where the playing fields of Humphrey Davy School are situated.

3.1.2 West Car Parks Turbine

Penwith College West Car Parks Turbine area is situated on the western side of the Penwith College Complex, with Penzance Cricket Ground to the south and Penzance cemetery immediately to the west and north (Fig 2). The land had formerly been used as temporary car parking. The turbine foundations excavation was centred SW 46718 30973 on flat land at 65m OD.

3.2 Geology and soils

The local solid geology comprises the Metabasalt of the Mylor formation (British Geological Survey 1974) with some areas underlain by metamorphosed hornfelsed slate and siltstone. These have weathered to a yellow or reddish brown clay known locally as 'rab'. Soils in the area are well drained loamy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 Results

4.1 Initial Watching brief and building recording summer 2008 – spring 2009

A watching brief was undertaken prior to formation of a temporary car park to the west of the College Sports Hall in June 2008 (Gossip 2010). This work involved monitoring the removal of a modern spoil heap created when earth was removed in order to create the earlier temporary car park. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

In July a photographic record was made of former agricultural and/or horticultural buildings lying to the west of Treneere House in the area of the planned redevelopment of Penberth and Haldrine Buildings. Previous assessment (Dudley 2008) suggested that these buildings were probably of nineteenth century origin with extensive twentieth century adaptation.

A further watching brief was carried out on the north side of the Haldrine building in the spring of 2009 during groundworks for a toilet-block. Removal of topsoil revealed that the Haldrine building had very shallow foundations in the natural clay subsoil (rab). No archaeological deposits were observed.

4.2 Porthcurno controlled topsoil strip and excavation

Topsoil stripping at the Porthcurno site commenced along its southern edge and was supervised by the HE team. Across most of the area no archaeological deposits were revealed, but controlled stripping along the northern edge of the field revealed a number of archaeological features comprising mainly linear and a few curvilinear ditches (Fig 3). Two large pits were also recorded, connected to ditches or gullies. Preliminary analysis of stratigraphic suggests six distinct phases of activity (Figs 5 and 16). Once it was clear that there were intact archaeological features in this area of the site, part of the area was cordoned off and detailed excavation took place.

The excavation revealed a multi-phased site where Phases 1-5 were characterised by linear ditches and gullies alongside their numerous re-cuts which involved changes in alignment and layout. The latest, Phase 6, was restricted to activity in the far north-eastern corner of the area where curvilinear ditches, gullies and postholes, possibly representing an area of occupation were found.

Stratigraphic relationships were at times difficult to establish on-site because of very poor weather conditions (the excavation took place in a very cold and wet January) and the general homogeneity of the soils: ditches and their fills being at times indistinguishable. It was however clear that some ditches were earlier and much effort was made into establishing sequence and chronology.

Ditches were given several cut and fill numbers even where these related to the same feature in order to differentiate finds locations.

Without more detailed stratigraphic and artefact analysis, the proposed phasing is tentative at this stage. A stratigraphic matrix of principal features is presented in Fig 16.

4.2.1 Phase 1a (Figs 3 and 5.1)

The earliest feature ([230]/[217]/[257]) (Fig 13) was a long sinuous gully which extended from the southwest edge of the area and terminated just to the northeast of the centre of the stripped area. The exposed length of the ditch was 37m. Its width ranged between 0.5 and 0.8m with a depth of approximately 0.2m and it was concave in profile. The gully contained a single deposit (258)/(229)/(218)/(241) which comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional angular stone. Fill (229) was cut by adjacent gully [219]. No finds were recovered. The ditch narrowed to the east and terminated in a curvilinear gully with a rounded end.

4.2.1.1 Phase 1b (Figs 3 and 5.1)

Gully [219] (Fig 13) was revealed immediately to the south of the terminal end of ditch/gully [230]/[217] and was recorded as cutting its fill (229)/(218)/(241). The gully was approximately 14m long, 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep with a concave profile. Fill (220)/(242) was a mid reddish brown silty clay. In common with adjacent gully [217] and possible Phase 5 gully [200] to the north (see below) this gully had a rounded terminal.

Features assigned to Phase 1 probably represent the initial layout of a ditched field system with some evidence for maintenance (by re-cutting).

4.2.2 Phase 2 (Figs 3 and 5.2)

The next phase was marked by the appearance of a long ditch [151]/[221]/[238]/[195] (Fig 6D and 8C and F) which extended across the stripped area from south-west to north-east and curved to the north around the terminals of gullies [219] and [217] and then extended beyond the edge of excavation to the north. The total exposed length of the ditch was 49m, although it is assumed that the ditch extended further to the south-west but had not been detected during stripping. The ditch ranged between 1.6 – 2.25m wide and 0.7 – 0.85m deep, had a generally steep profile, stepped in places. It was a major enclosure ditch (see Figs 8C and 8F). For the

most part only a single fill was recognised (196)/(222)/(237)/(243) comprising mid orange/brown silty clay with few coarse components. A section excavated across the ditch just beyond its bend to the north however, revealed four distinct deposits (Fig 6D). These comprised a basal fill (154), a light orange brown clay 0.3m thick; secondary fill (150), the thickest deposit and probably the equivalent of fills (196)/(222)/(237), and comprised mid orange brown friable silty clay 0.75m thick; (149), a dark orange brown silty clay 0.3m thick and finally (148) a dark brown silty clay which contained frequent angular stone, possibly the remains of a bank on the side of the open ditch. Deposit (237) contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery and an iron object. A pit-like feature was revealed approximately half-way along the ditch, but this was simply an area where the ditch had bowed out. It is possible that this widening episode represented a separate phase of construction. In places (fills (196), (237)) the ditch was clearly cut by Phase 3 ditch [197] (Fig 6 G) and Phase 4 ditch/gully [223]/[239] (Fig 9G).

The ditch ran to the south of the Phase 1 features and may either be a development of the field system, enclosing a new field to the north-west or be part of a large enclosure. It is also possible that this ditch belonged to an earlier phase of enclosure.

4.2.3 Phase 3 (Figs 3 and 5.3)

Ditch [255], [244], [197] (Fig 13A) is a linear ditch on a southwest-northeast alignment, (parallel and to the north of ditch [230]/[257]/[217]) which returns to the southeast, cutting across earlier ditch [230]/[217] (Fig 13A) and later ditch [195]. The ditch measured 0.8-1.3m wide and was 0.1 and 0.18m deep with a shallow concave profile. A single deposit was recorded as (256)/(245)/(198) and comprised a mid orange brown silty clay. A large pit [254] (253) (Fig 11A) and posthole [246] (247) were recorded in section on the corner where the ditch changed direction. Pit [254] measured 2.8m long, 1m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and an almost flat base. The fill (253) of the pit was a yellowish brown silty clay similar to many other deposits recorded on the site but contained a noticeable quantity of large sub-angular stones. Stratigraphic relationships here were not clear but it was probable that the pit cut some of the earlier ditch fills and may have been an attempt to widen or simply re-cut this corner. Alternatively pit fill (253) may have been cut by later ditch [244].

Just to the east edge of ditch [230]/[217]/[257] was ditch [259] (Fig 13A) which may also belong to this phase. This was at least 9.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep with a steep near vertical south-eastern edge and a concave slope on the north-west. This included lower fill (260) mid brown silty clay (0.13m deep) and above this (261), a dark brown silty clay with frequent angular stone (Fig 13A). Ditch [259] cuts (258), fill of phase 1 gully [230]/[257].

Phase 3 seems to have been characterised by an enclosure cutting across the earlier field system with some maintenance of the earlier field system shown by recutting of ditch [230]/[257]/[217].

4.2.4 Phase 4 (Figs 3 and 5.4)

Two southwest-northeast aligned parallel ditches with coaxial ditches or gullies extending from them mark phase 4. The southwest-northeast aligned ditch to the north was [101]/[266], 0.15m deep with a concave profile containing a single fill (100)/(267). This comprised reddish brown silty clay with few coarse components. The ditch measured 1m wide. It is unusual that this ditch follows the line of modern services so closely – it is possible that a boundary bank survived alongside [101]/[266] until recently and influenced the position of the service trench.

Contemporary with this and extending from it towards the south-east were gullies [103], [115] and [223]/[239]. These all contained the single fills: (102), (114) and (224)/(240)/(250) respectively, which comprised reddish brown silty clays with very few inclusions; possible iron slag was recovered from (250). Gully [223]/[239] (Fig 11D) clearly cut through earlier ditches (phases 1-3; Fig 9G, 11B) and terminated in a butt-end just to the south of [151]. Gully [165] (166) (Fig 6 E) extended for 7.5m from the northern baulk of the stripped area ending in a

rounded terminal just short of ditch [136]. The gully was 0.6m wide with a steep sided concave profile and a rounded base. Fill (166) comprised mid orange brown silty clay 0.3m deep and contained a sherd of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. Although the gully had no stratigraphic relationship with other features it has a similar alignment to that of the coaxial field system and may therefore belong to this phase. Like [223]/[239] the ditch terminates shortly before [122]/[130]/[136]/[141]/211/[226]/[163].

To the south of this and parallel with [101]/[266] was a major ditch [122]/[130]/[136]/[141]/[211]/[226]/[163] (Figs 8B, 8D, 9A, 9F, 10C) which ran the entire length of the stripped area for 67m from south-west to north-east, although its relationship with possible later (Phase 6) ditch [182]/[146], [127] and recut [129] (Fig 9B) at the eastern extent of the stripped area is confused and they may be the same ditch. It is assumed that the ditch extended further to the south-west as far as the extent of the stripped area but that it was not recognised during the removal of topsoil. The ditch was 0.8 – 1.5m wide and between 0.4 – 0.68m deep. The profile of the ditch was generally steep, concave sided with an uneven rounded base. It was filled by an homogenous reddish brown silty clay (recorded in different areas as (120)/(131)/(140)/(183)/(137)/(142)/(212)/(227)) and which was recorded in all places except section [136] where a 0.2m thick primary silty fill (140) was revealed, sealed by secondary fill (137)/(228). Deposit (120)/(131) contained five sherds of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery, whilst a piece of worked greenstone and an iron fragment were recovered from (140). The ditch was connected to large pit [205] possibly as part of a contemporary phase, although both features were recut. Ditch fill (212) appeared to be cut by adjacent gully [208] (Fig 8B). At the north-eastern end of the ditch it was cut into by pit [162] cutting fill (183). Pit [162] (Fig 10B) was a steep concave-sided bowl-shaped pit 2.5m in diameter with a depth of 0.5m. The pit fill (132) comprised dark reddish brown silty clay with very frequent large angular stones throughout the deposit. It is possible that ditch [136] was still partly open when the pit was dug.

Along with parallel ditch [101]/[266] to the north, ditch [122]/[130]/[136]/[141]/[211]/[226]/[163] seems to have formed part of a system of small fields approximately 20m wide (Fig 5).

Pit [205]/[264] was large and oval, (measured c 6m long, 5.5m wide and 1m deep) it had steep sides and a flat base (Fig 13D). It was probably fed by ditch [122]/[130]/[136]/[141]/[211]/[226], gully [208]/[211] (Fig 8) and later recuts (see below) although stratigraphic relationships between the pits and adjacent ditch/gullies were complex and poorly defined. Fill (206)/(263) comprised an homogenous, sticky, mid reddish brown silty clay with very few inclusions although a flint flake was recovered. An earlier pit [203] (204) (Fig 13D) was recorded in plan and partial section; this had probably been cut into by larger pit [205] to the south (Fig 13D) (although this relationship did not survive in section) and by another smaller pit [207] (Fig 13) to the north. From what little survived of the earliest pit in the complex it appeared to have steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.65m deep and approximately 2.1m in diameter. It was filled by an homogenous reddish brown silty clay (204) which contained a fragment of burnt clay, possibly daub.

The purpose of pit [205] and the other pits was unclear but they may have acted as sumps for excess water flowing along the field ditch as well as possibly as a source of drinking water for livestock. Pit [205] was similar to pit [202] located 15m to the north-west.

4.2.5 Phase 5 (Figs 3 and 5.5)

A linear gully or shallow ditch [208] (Fig 8B) appeared to recut ditch [211] (fill (212)) to the west of pit [205]. Its relationship with recuts (or pit) [207] and [210] to the east was unclear, (although it is likely that fill (209) was cut by [207]). Gully [208] had a steep concave profile and a flat base, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. A single fill (209) comprised a dark reddish brown silty clay and contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery (with possible rouletted decoration). [207] was either the terminal of a similar linear gully running along the south side of ditch [211] or, alternatively, an

elongated pit. Immediately adjacent to [207] was [210] (Fig 13D), a probable recut which also cut the fill (212) of ditch [211]. Features [207] and [210] were both approximately 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep. Deposits contained within the features could not be differentiated and were recorded as fills (213) (214) (215), all dark reddish brown sticky clays. Both had rounded terminals at their junction with [211] and [208]. [207] also cut (204), fill of pit [203].

Features [208], [207] and [210] all connected with pit [205] but are later.

Gully [200] (216)/(201) (Fig 7F) had no stratigraphic relationships with the above features but may be attributed to this phase (or part of a sub-phase 5b) as it ran parallel to earlier gullies [217] and [219] which lay immediately to the south and could represent maintenance of this field system or series of drainage ditches. Gully [200] was 12m long and 0.8m wide, 0.3m deep with a concave profile and contained fill (216)/(201) which comprised mid brown clayish silt, frequent large sub-angular stones. A sherd of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery and a sherd of possible amphora (of Roman date?) came from this feature. The gully was connected to large sub-rectangular pit [202] (Fig 3) which lay to the east, possibly cut into the top of fill (135) or alternatively, was contemporary with the pit. As witnessed following heavy rain, the gully would have acted as an overflow when water reached the top of this feature. Pit [202] measured 6m long and 4.4m wide with vertical sides cut to a depth of 0.8m below the level of the natural. It had a flat base. Basal fill (265) comprised dark brown, slightly sticky silty clay with very few inclusions, 0.15m thick. Above this was (135), an homogenous reddish brown silty clay 0.72m deep, from which two sherds of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, a pebble (possibly utilised) and a flint flake were recovered. Environmental samples from these deposits include <615> (a monolith sample Fig 7D), <616> and <617>.

Pit or truncated gully [138] (Fig 6A) just to the north of gully [200] has been tentatively assigned to this phase on the basis of its spatial relationship with the gully and pit [202]. [138] was oval, and measured 1.25m wide, was 0.12m deep and had a shallow concave profile. Fill (139) comprised dark orange brown silty clay 0.12m thick. It is possible that the feature originated in another phase of activity.

A group of shallow features were recorded to the north of pit [138] and included: [152] (153), (159), (161), [156] (157). None have been securely phased. It is possible that these shallow deposits are the results of bioturbation (burrowing animals or plant activity), although (159) produced a sherd of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. Adjacent deposit (160), a dark brown silty clay with oxidised patches and frequent charcoal flecks, produced fragments of burnt animal bone and may represent the remnants of an open hearth.

4.2.6 Phase 6 (Figs 3 and 5.6)

The latest phase of activity is represented by a series of complex intercutting features, largely curvilinear ditches, gullies and their re-cuts, which represents several sub-phases of activity within the north-eastern corner of the site. However, further stratigraphic analysis is required to establish some of the more complex relationships between features.

Ditch [127]/[176]/[146] (Figs 6, 9, 10) measured between 0.8 - 1.5m wide, was 0.3 - 0.4m deep with a steep sided profile, stepped in places. A single fill recorded along the length of the feature as (125)/(145)/(177)/(147)/(164)/(187)/(199) was recorded in the ditch and comprised mid orange brown silty clay; (147) contained a fragment of iron bar and a possible iron ferrule whilst (164) (almost certainly the same context) contained a sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery (abraded). Six sherds of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery were recovered from (187). These deposits contained large quantities of angular stone rubble along its length from surface to base of cut, possibly the remains of a bank on the side of the open ditch. A section of this ditch appeared to have been re-cut by the narrower [170] (Fig 9C), continuing on a slightly different curve towards the east as [178]. This ditch measured 0.7m wide and was 0.45m deep, with a steep

sided concave profile. Basal fills (179)/(181)/(185) comprised dark orange brown silty clay 0.45m deep containing large angular stones along the base of the cut. Above this was (171)/(194), a loose mid brown silty clay 0.38m deep, again containing frequent large angular stones, from which five sherds of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery were recovered. (171) was cut by later gully [182] (Fig 9C).

To the south, emerging from this complex of intercutting features was [144] (Fig 6C), a narrow and very shallow curvilinear gully (0.2m wide and 0.15m deep), which enclosed a space 37m² to the north and was heavily truncated by machine or recent agricultural activity. This was filled by mid brown silty clay (126) which produced a sherd of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery and had been cut by ditch [146] to the north.

Fills (125)/(177)/(147) were also cut by curvilinear feature [182] (Fig 9C), a small linear gully 6.5m in length and 0.3-0.5m wide with a terminus to the west of [176]. The gully had a gradual concave profile and a single deposit (184) comprising mid brown friable silty clay. Stone inclusions were frequent. The gully also appeared to cut (171), the upper fill of [170]. Relationships with other features in this area were not established although the gully had been recut by ditch [129] (Fig 9B), (filled by (169)/(180), mid brown silty clay containing a utilised slate cobble).

Emerging from the north side of [170] was a narrow curvilinear gully [268] (no section) which gave the appearance of half of a ring-gully with a potential diameter of 3m. Its relationship with [170] was not established as both features had been truncated by later ditch [129]. The gully was 0.2m wide and 0.12m deep filled with a compact brown silty clay (269) which contained large amounts of stone rubble.

To the north were four small pits or potential postholes, [192], [188], [190] and [172] (Fig 3). Pit [192] was closest to gully [268], it measured 0.5m in diameter and was 0.19m deep. It had sloping sides, a concave base and filled with (193) a reddish brown silty clay. Immediately to the north was [188], an oval pit with a shallow concave profile which measured 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep. The axis of the pit was aligned north-south. Fill (189) comprised mid brown clayish silt with an abundance of stone. To the west was [190], a circular feature: 0.25m in diameter with vertical sides and a concave base (0.16m deep). Fill (191) comprised mid brown loose silty clay with occasional fragments of stone. This feature is likely to have been a posthole. Further to the east and just to the north of ditch [129] was [172], a circular pit 0.55m in diameter with concave sides and base and was 0.18m deep. The pit contained three deposits: the lowest (186) comprised light brown, loose, silty clay. Above (174) comprised dark brown loose silty clay with a high quantity of charcoal flecks and fragments. The uppermost fill (173) was a mid brown friable silty clay with occasional fragments of sub-angular stone.

4.2.7 Porthcurno Artefact Summary

Artefacts were scarce from the Porthcurno site and comprised mainly ceramic sherds with some unstratified stone tools and fragments of burnt (animal) bone. The presence of unstratified flint and a possible Bronze Age sherd (from 164) may relate to earlier activity on the site although its identification is tentative.

Most material (pottery) appears to be Late Iron Age or Romano-British (provisionally the largest part of the assemblage) in date and was recovered from both field system (or enclosure ditches) and possible settlement activity features (Phase 6) discovered on the north-eastern edge of the site.

4.3 West Car Parks Turbine excavation (Figs 2 and 4A and B)

In July 2009 an area measuring 10m long and 9.5m wide was excavated to the west of the College Sports Hall (Figs 2 and 4). This site had previously been investigated by a series of evaluation trenches in 1995 when evidence for Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement was

found in advance of the construction of the sports hall (Valentin and Cox 1995). The excavated area in 2009 was the location for foundations of a proposed wind turbine. Land immediately around the foundations for the turbine are to be developed as car parking: here the grounds levels were to be raised above suspected archaeological deposits protecting these *in situ* and mitigating the need for archaeological investigation of these areas. The 2009 excavation was thus confined to the footprint of the turbine, an area measuring 10m by 10m.

Beneath overburden comprising modern hardcore, redeposited topsoil and an earlier layer of topsoil, archaeological deposits which were dug into the natural clay subsoil (rab), were revealed at a depth of c 0.4m. These overlying layers were removed by machine (swing-shovel) and cleaning proceeded by hand.

In summary exposed archaeological features comprised a large ditch which was part of a possible curvilinear enclosure, a series of shallow truncated linear gullies and a series of pits and postholes. All related to settlement activities (Fig 4A). Traces of earlier activities were also found within the enclosure ditch (Fig 4b). These latter features were overlain by a large irregular hollow which had been filled with a large amount of stone rubble. Stratigraphic relationships were few and at times difficult to establish, although it is clear that deposits represent more than one phase of activity. A stratigraphic matrix of principal features is presented in Fig 17.

Enclosure and settlement activities

Beneath surface hardcore was a layer of modern topsoil (100)/(120) up to 0.2m thick. This overlay the original topsoil (101)/(121), which comprised a silty clay loam 0.2m thick. Natural subsoil was encountered beneath this and comprised (102), a yellowish brown clay, which was stony in places and into which archaeological deposits had been cut. The backfilled AC Archaeology evaluation trench 6 (dug in 1995) could be clearly seen cutting the natural (102) and this was hand cleaned to remove all backfill (Fig 4A). Running diagonally across the centre of the stripped area on a north-east to south-west alignment was ditch [138], 2m wide and 0.5m deep with a steep-sided profile and a rounded base (Figs 14D and 15C). Sealed by topsoil the ditch was filled by two deposits, the primary fill (137), a mid brown silty clay 0.27m thick and above this (136) compact light brown silty clay 0.35m thick containing occasional stone rubble and a single piece of industrial waste. The ditch terminated within trench 6 (excavated by the AC Archaeology evaluation in 1995, see Fig 4A) where it was shown to cut deposit [118] (119) (Fig 14D), a mid brown silty clay within a very shallow concave cut possibly representing the remains of a linear ditch which continued the alignment of [138], and was 1.4m wide and 0.25m deep. Perpendicular to [118] and on an east-west orientation was gully [128] measuring 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with a concave profile and rounded base (Fig 14C). The primary fill (130)/(132) comprised reddish brown silty clay 0.08m thick and contained a neck sherd from a Iron Age/Romano-British vessel. This was sealed by (129), a mid brown silty clay 0.22m thick from which seven Iron Age/Romano-British sherds were recovered. The gully was connected to [118] although its stratigraphic relationship was unresolved. It extended beneath the eastern baulk of the trench where it appeared to be recut by [155] (Fig 14C). This was a linear recut 0.33m deep which contained deposit (154), a mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones. Cutting the gully was a curvilinear feature [157] (Fig 14C), possibly a gully or ditch recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site. The gully was at least 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep with a single, compact, mid brown silty clay fill (156). A short 2m long section of truncated gully [103] (104) was recorded to the north of [128], 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep, probably once extending to the north.

The eastern edge of the excavated area was dominated by a large hollow [124], 0.2-0.3m deep and approximately 6m long (north-south) and 3.5m wide (east-west). The eastern edge of the hollow lay beyond the eastern baulk of the excavated area and so this much larger presumably oval feature was only partially exposed. A mixed topsoil layer (100)/(120) and (101)/(121) was

removed by hand to reveal that the cut of the hollow was filled with (125), a dark brown silty clay containing frequent large stones. Topsoil layers (100) and (101) contained both body and rimsherds from Iron Age/Romano-British vessels and worked stone commingled with medieval and post-medieval ceramics. Uppermost deposit (125) contained numerous diagnostic sherds including a rimsherd of Trethurgy Type 22 flanged bowl (c 3rd – 4th centuries AD), 7 bodysherds of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, a whetstone, a rotary quern fragment, 2 muller fragments and a possible broken iron knife blade with a tang. Careful removal of (125) revealed a group of adjacent bowl-shaped pits [142], [146], [148] and a steep-sided stone-lined posthole with a flat base [144] (Figs 4A, 15A). Pits [146] and [148] were each 0.45m deep and 0.6m in diameter (although [146] was only visible in section and partially excavated). Pit [146] was filled with (147), a mid brown silty clay from which 4 sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery were recovered. Also present was a possible sherd from a Trethurgy Type 22 Flanged Bowl with a suggested date of 3rd or 4th centuries AD. The fill of pit [148], (149), was a friable reddish brown silty clay with few inclusions but numerous artefacts including 5 conjoining sherds of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British pot, 6 sherds of similar date, part of a decorated Greisen stone bowl and a whetstone.

Posthole [144] (Fig 15A) was 0.55m in diameter and 0.60m deep with a steep-sided profile. The eastern extents of this feature were not excavated as they extended beneath the baulk. It was filled with (145), a mid reddish brown silty clay and contained 5 rimsherds and 15 bodysherds (some of which appear to have internal residues) of probable Late Iron Age/Romano-British date. The posthole was cut by another concave-profiled pit [140] (Fig 15A), filled with a friable mid brown silty clay (141). Little remained of pit [142] (143) which had been cut by posthole [144] (Fig 4A).

Pre-hollow activities

Immediately to the north of this group of features was [123] (Fig 15B), a vertical-sided circular pit with a flat base (1.2m deep and 1m in diameter). The top of the pit was stepped into the natural subsoil (102) and the step lined with large angular stones. Four deposits were recorded: the primary fill (110)/(122), comprised firm, dark brown silty clay 0.48m thick with a high density of charcoal flecks/fragments and a large collection of finds. These included the shoulder of a South Western Decorated Ware vessel, (possibly parts of the same vessel found in (107)); 9 rimsherds (at least one with residue and some decorated examples); 93 body sherds; and a number of utilised stone tools including 2 fragments of saddle quern. Above this was (107), a mid yellow clay comprising redeposited natural subsoil 0.5m thick (with part of a Iron Age South Western Decorated Ware vessel from (110)/(122) mentioned above, and a hammerstone). This was sealed by (106), a firm dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments 0.2m thick from which 7 Iron Age/Romano-British sherds were recovered. The uppermost deposit was (105), comprising compact mid brown silty clay 0.3m thick, possibly intermingled with deposit (125). Fill (105) had also been cut into by [151], itself clearly stratigraphically below [124].

Also sealed below hollow [124] was an earlier oval pit [126] which measured 1.8m long and 1.35m wide, was 0.75m deep with steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base (Fig 4B and 15A). Three deposits filled the pit including basal fill (135), a dark brown silty clay 0.06m thick containing darker patches with fragments of degraded bone. Bone samples B1 and B4 were collected from here. Above this was (131), compact mid brown silty clay 0.21m thick with no inclusions, sealed by (127), a mid yellow brown clay 0.55m thick which contained 3 sherds of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, and was probably redeposited natural subsoil. Given its shape and depth it is possible that this feature represents a grave or human burial pit of possible Iron Age date, but assessment of the bone is necessary before further conclusions can be drawn.

To the north and beneath, but within the area of hollow [124], were several other pits. It is clear that [123] had been partly cut into by a bowl-shaped pit [151], which was 1m in diameter and

0.55m deep. Fills comprised (153), a light brown silty clay 0.35 thick (containing a whetstone), above which was (152), mid brown silty clay containing occasional stones (and 0.2m deep). Artefacts recovered from (152) included 6 bodysherds of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, a sherd of Samian Ware of Roman date, and a spindle whorl.

Two parallel linear gullies aligned north-west – south-east were recorded to the north of hollow [124] and seemingly cut by it (Fig 4A). These were [115]: 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base, with fills (117) and (116), mid yellowish brown and mid brown sticky silty clays; and [113]: 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with a concave profile, containing (114), mid brown clayish silt containing charcoal flecks (Fig 14E). The gullies were visible over a total length of 1.3m emerging from the northern baulk of the excavated area and truncated by hollow [124].

Pit [108], was a circular pit cut by [124] measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.35m deep with a concave, bowl-shaped profile containing primary fill (109) a mid brown silty clay 0.15m deep (containing a sherd of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery and a flint core) and secondary fill (150), a dark brown silty clay 0.2m deep.

Adjacent to this was pit [133], 0.9m in diameter and 0.3m deep with a concave profile and contained fill (134): a mid brown silty clay (Fig 14A).

A possible gully [159] (158) was recorded leading downslope towards pit [123] and apparently cut by it (Fig 4B). This was 0.15m wide but widened to 0.4m wide as it came close to the edge of the pit. The gully was 0.15m deep with an irregular cut and could possibly be the result of bioturbation (animal burrowing) or water action.

4.4 Watching Brief Results

Additional watching briefs were undertaken to the north of ‘Porthcurno’ on the footprint of the ‘Haldrine’ building, ‘Treneere Car Parks’ and access road and in service trenches to the north and east of the West Car Parks Turbine excavation (Fig 2).

Topsoil stripping to the north of the Haldrine building revealed undisturbed clay subsoil at a depth of 0.3m. No archaeological deposits were present.

Topsoil removal for the Treneere Car Parks and access road revealed natural clay subsoil at depths varying from 0.3m - 0.9m. Topsoil was deepest within the outer-walled garden area where it is assumed that topsoil had been imported in for horticultural use. No archaeological deposits were revealed in either area.

A service trench to the east of the College Sports Hall, 44m south-east of the West Car Parks turbine excavation revealed natural subsoil 0.3m – 0.5m below modern overburden (hard-core). Visible in the section of this trench was a steep-sided ‘V’ shaped linear ditch [111] filled with (112): an homogenous mid-brown silty clay. This ditch was not detected by the AC Archaeology evaluation trench which had been positioned to the west.

Further watching brief of a service trench connected to the north side of the excavation area failed to reveal intact archaeological deposits – this area appeared to comprise mainly recently made-up ground. No finds were found.

5 Overall summary

Excavations at the Porthcurno and West Car Parks Turbine area discovered two very different forms of linked activities which date to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods.

Most activity at Porthcurno appears to centre on the construction of ditches and gullies which formed parts of an evolving field system. The sizes, alignments and depths of the ditches with interconnecting larger pits suggests ongoing water-management which seems constant

throughout each phase; the movement and channelling of water down slope along drainage ditches and into pits would therefore seem to have been important over a period of time. Curvilinear ditches at the eastern end of the site suggest that settlement activity later extended to this area, probably whilst the field systems to the west were still in use. The ceramic assemblage was small and as yet dates on the basis of pottery forms are broad. A tentative phasing has been suggested for Porthcurno, and it is anticipated that this will be further refined by stratigraphic and artefactual analysis in due course.

Excavation at the West Car Parks Turbine site revealed a series of deposits related to probable Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity confirming earlier work undertaken by AC Archaeology (1995). Features included an enclosure ditch, pits and a possible burial (analysis of bone is required in order to establish whether or not this is human). It is clear that more than one phase of activity is represented. These results therefore help to confirm the existence of an enclosure ('round') at this location, suggested by the historic boundary pattern and by field name evidence.

Pottery types were more immediately datable than those recovered at Porthcurno and include some types provisionally dated to the third to the fourth centuries AD. It is expected that detailed analysis of artefacts and residues will finely tune the sequence and help to construct a picture of the occupation and use of the round over time.

Overall significance

The place-name *Carnegoes* (either the place-name element 'carn' of 'ker'; ICS Place-name Index) attached to this area of land gave a hint of ancient enclosure and the area was listed as a possible round in the West Penwith Survey (Russell 1971, 44). The chance discoveries of two Roman coins and Bronze Age urns found on separate occasions in Penzance Cemetery in the late 19th century (Haverfield 1924; MCO1155; old SMR no: 31733) indicated prehistoric and Roman activities within this area. The 1995 evaluation work by AC Archaeology and this more recent programme of work by HE have confirmed the sub-surface remains of an enclosed settlement. Little detailed knowledge is known about the prehistory of Penzance and its immediate environs with only a few sites and miscellaneous finds recorded in the Historic Environment Record. For example only limited earthworks now survive at the once impressive hillfort at Lescudjack located on the north-eastern outskirts of Penzance which presumably dated to the Iron Age ((MCO70; old SMR no: 31695; Kirkham 2006). Place-name evidence has been recorded at Heamoor for a possible round located less than ½ to the north east (MC08026; old SMR no: 31684) as well Mount Misery (MCO8252; old SMR no: 18716) which lies a couple of kilometres to the south west. The small univallate upstanding earthwork at Lesingey Round (MCO8179; old SMR 31698) located a few kilometres to the west of the Penwith College site, is also likely to be a contemporary enclosed settlement. With the exception of a limited evaluation at Lescudjack in 2005 (see Kirkham 2006), no detailed fieldwork has been carried at these potentially contemporary sites and so the overall picture is patchy. The discovery therefore of relatively well-preserved later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and enclosure within the grounds of Penwith College is a major advance in knowledge about the distribution and character of the later prehistoric and Romano-British landscape of Penzance and West Cornwall.

6 Assessment and Analysis Tasks

6.1 Assessment of the archive with Jacky Nowakowski

6.1.1 Assessment of stratigraphic data

This report has provided an outline working summary of the principal stratigraphic and structural sequences discovered both at Porthcurno and West Car Parks sites. These summaries are the foundation for further work. The phasing and structural history of both sites requires

confirmation by detailed study of the finds alongside targeted scientific dating of key contexts. Once this has been carried out a summary for publication on the structure and stratigraphy of the site can be produced for publication.

6.1.2 Assessment of the artefactual data

The key datasets for assessment from both sites are as follows:

- Pottery
- Worked stone
- Flint
- Iron objects
- Industrial debris

6.1.2.1 Porthcurno – the finds

Of the 55 pot sherds found during excavations at Porthcurno assessment of the **prehistoric** ceramics (31 sherds) will identify diagnostic datable types which can be studied and a selection written and drawn up for publication. This study will help fine date activity on the site and the results can be compared with the pottery found at West Car Parks (see below).

- Sherds will be examined for internal residues and their potential for scientific dating to aid stratigraphic interpretation will be considered.

The **worked stone** (9 items) will be studied for form and function. The potential for XRF analysis to aid interpretation will be explored during assessment.

Four flints were recovered during the excavations. This small assemblage is not particularly diagnostic but they represent background activities of likely Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (see section 9.2.1). No further study is recommended although a note of their discovery should appear in future publication.

Two iron objects were found at Porthcurno. Both should be assessed and recommendations for further study (X-Ray analysis) and possible illustration for publication considered.

Interpretation and significance of the fragment of a single fragment of burnt clay **furnace lining** is recommended.

6.1.2.2 West Car Parks Turbine – the finds

Pottery dating from the later Iron Age through to the Romano-British period was found during work at West Car Parks in 2009 representing a date range of c. 3rd century BC to 5th centuries AD (Section 9.3.1). This augments the reasonable collection (132 sherds) of similarly dated pottery found by AC Archaeology in the same area during their work in 1995 (Valentin & Cox 1995, 6.1). At that time 87% of the pottery by weight was found stratified in archaeological features dating to the later Iron Age and Romano-British period Valentin & Cox 1995, section 6.1). In 1995 it was noted that post prehistoric activity (ploughing) on the site had not been substantially destructive given the discovery of some pottery vessels *in situ* (Valentin & Cox 1995, section 7.4). The pottery found in 2009 is also notable for its fresh condition (section 9.4) underlying the fact that it was discovered in association with settlement activities and represents primary settlement waste and was not derived from elsewhere.

Assessment of the **prehistoric and Romano-British** ceramic assemblage from West Car Parks Turbine site found in 2009 (183 sherds) will identify diagnostic datable types which can be studied and a selection written and drawn up for publication. This study will help fine date

activity on the site and the results can be compared with the pottery found at Porthcurno (see above).

- Internal residues on several sherds have been identified during this study (Section 9.3) and their potential for scientific dating to aid stratigraphic interpretation will be considered. Only sherds from primary contexts will be targeted for potential dating.

Worked stone (56 items) will be studied for form and function. The potential for XRF analysis to aid interpretation will be explored during assessment. Of particular interest is the reasonable number of quern fragments and mullers (rubbing stones) found at West Car Parks alongside whetstones, hammerstones, a slate pot lid, a spindle whorl and the fragment of a Greisen stone bowl (Section 9.3.1). This is in contrast to the single spindle whorl found in 1995 (Valentin & Cox 1995, section 6.3). Collectively these objects give insights into the character of settlement activities here in the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods. Further study and selection of worked stone items for publication is recommended.

Six flints were recovered during the 2009 excavations at West Car Parks alongside a small handful of flint pebbles (Section 9.3.1). This small assemblage is not particularly diagnostic but like those found at Porthcurno they represent background activities of likely Neolithic and or Early Bronze Age date within the wider area (see above and section 9.2.1). No further study is recommended although a note of their discovery should appear in future publication.

One iron object was found at West Car Parks. This was an iron blade (with tang) and recognisable knife of likely late Iron Age date (section 9.3 context [125]). The object should be assessed by a specialist and recommendations for further study (X-Ray analysis) and possible illustration for publication considered. During the 1995 work by AC Archaeology on the site two copper alloy objects were found (both in the topsoil). One was a Victorian coin but the other was a pre-Roman bow brooch c 10 BC – AD 30 (Valentin & Cox 1995, section 6.2 and fig 11).

Interpretation and significance of the fragment of a **single fragment of possible tap slag** by a specialist is recommended.

6.1.3 Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental data

Samples for palaeoenvironmental data (seeds, charcoal, bones and soils) were recovered during both excavations. The three monolith samples recovered from ditch sections at Porthcurno may contain preserved pollen.

This stage of work will comprise specialist assessment of the plant macrofossils and charcoal, preserved bone and monolith samples. Assessment will also help identify material suitable for scientific dating.

The following datasets to assess are:

Porthcurno

Three soil monoliths <613>, <615> and <618> (Section 10.3). These should be assessed for pollen. If pollen has been preserved then this would provide information on the local character of environment and land use at the time the enclosures were in use. Results here could potentially aid interpretation of the field system.

There are 14 samples (section 10.4) which contain **charcoal** and **macro plant remains**. These datasets will provide information on the local environment and economic character of the field system. They may in addition provide organic material suitable for scientific dating. These require assessment by specialists.

Four burnt possible animal bone fragments were found in pit [160] from Porthcurno (section 10.1). This context had some animal burrowing disturbance and so the potential for mixing and contamination is high. No further work on this material is recommended.

West Car Parks Turbine

There are 8 samples which contain **charcoal** and 1 sample which contains **macro plant remains** (section 11.4). These datasets will provide information on the local environment and economic character of the site. They may in addition provide organic material suitable for scientific dating. These require assessment by specialists.

There are 3 bags (1 sieved (708), and 2 unsieved) of **bone** from the base fill of pit [126] excavated at West Car Parks Turbine. Identification of the bone is recommended to help aid interpretation of pit [126]. It has been suggested that the pit may be a grave cut.

6.2 Analysis

6.2.1 Analysis of site stratigraphy and overall chronological narratives

Careful analysis of the written and drawn record will enable stratigraphic reconstruction of site processes. This will establish site chronology, helping to determine the processes of site activity and changing use over time. Comparisons will be possible with similar site types both locally and regionally.

6.2.2 Analysis of the artefacts

Analysis of the artefactual assemblage will allow comparison with material excavated by AC Archaeology (Valentin and Cox 1995) and at other sites of similar date in Cornwall and beyond. The study of form and material will help to establish ideas of function and date (reinforced by scientific dating), assisting the development of a site narrative and an accurate chronology.

6.2.3 Analysis of the palaeoenvironmental data

Analysis of plant macrofossil remains and charcoal will contribute to an understanding of the local environment and economy during the later prehistoric and Roman periods.

6.2.4 Scientific dating programme

Several distinctive chronological phases have been identified and if the material suitable for scientific dating is available then it should be possible to confirm and define these phases.

6.2.5 Publication

On completion of analysis a synthesis of the results of the excavations at Porthcurno and West Car Park Turbine sites will be submitted for publication in the County Archaeological Journal, *Cornish Archaeology*.

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8 Project archive

The HE project number for the fieldwork stage is **2008084**

The HE project number for the archiving stage is **2010010**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of the Historic Environment Service, 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 stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 709-710).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory [R:\Historic Environment \(CAD\)\CAD Archive\Sites P-Q\Penzance Penwith College mitigation 2010001](R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites P-Q\Penzance Penwith College mitigation 2010001)
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP –2126-2128
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory [R:\Historic Environment \(Images\)\SITES.M-P\PENZANCE\Penwith College 2010001](R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.M-P\PENZANCE\Penwith College 2010001)
6. This report held in digital form as: [G:\Historic Environment \(Documents\)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites P\PENZANCE\Penzance Penwith college Mitigation\Penwith college post excavation programme\Archive report\Penwith College Excavation archive report PRA2010001.doc](G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites P\PENZANCE\Penzance Penwith college Mitigation\Penwith college post excavation programme\Archive report\Penwith College Excavation archive report PRA2010001.doc)

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project will be stored at the Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro. The Museum accession number is **TRURI 2010.13** and has been added to the archive materials as appropriate.

8.1 Contents of the site archive

8.1.1 Porthcurno

The site code is **PCP08**

Primary Record

(see record inventories Sections 10. Context sheets held in archive).

269 context records

29 sheets of field drawings containing 59 drawings (GRE 709)

Selection of digital images for illustrative purposes

2 sheets of black and white contact prints

Archive comprises:

1 x folder containing written archive

1 x Box of artefacts

Correspondence file

Digital drawings and survey data

8.1.2 West Car Parks Turbine

The site code is **PCT09**

Primary Record

(see record inventories Section 11. Context sheets held in archive).

159 context records

5 sheets of field drawings containing 12 drawings (GRE 710)

Selection of digital images for illustrative purposes

1 sheet of black and white contact prints

Archive comprises:

1 x folder containing written archive

2 x Boxes of artefacts

Correspondence file

Digital drawings and survey data

9 Finds

Carl Thorpe

9.1 Introduction

A total of 342 artefacts of all categories were recovered during this project from both excavations.

Fifty five items were found at Porthcurno (31 of which are prehistoric pottery) while 287 items were found at the West Car Parks site (including 183 sherds of prehistoric pot).

Pottery comprises the largest number of finds from both sites (238 sherds or 69.6% of the collection). There is also stone, flint, charcoal, glass, metalwork, bone and burnt clay within the assemblage.

Some 53 artefacts from both excavations (15.5% of the total) came from the topsoil and are best considered unstratified. The remaining artefacts from both sites were collected from sealed features or layers and were recorded by context.

Following analysis the finds with the paper archive will be deposited in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro, Cornwall. The Royal Cornwall Museum accession number is **TRURI 2010.13**

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

9.2 Finds inventory: Porthcurno Building (PCP08)

Context No: Unstratified

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Granite	8000g	2		
Other: Greisen	1470g	1		

1 very large fragment of a granite saddle quern. Prehistoric.

1 fragment from a granite beach cobble muller or saddle quern.

Context No: U/S Topsoil

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	39g	2		
Stonework				
Flint	14g	1		
Other: Greenstone	153g	1		

1 undiagnostic sherd Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 sherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 broken Greenstone cobble pestle with one distinctive flattened wear surface. Prehistoric.

1 flint core. Prehistoric.

Context No (120)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	72g	4		

4 sherds (1 basal angle) prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (126)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	29g	1		

1 neck sherd prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (131)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	29g	2		

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Mawgan in Pydar Type H, Trethurgy Type 13 jar. Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 sherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (135)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	11g	2		
Stonework				
Flint	6g	1		
Pebble	46g	1		

2 sherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made). Iron Age.

1 greenstone water rounded pebble.

1 flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No (137)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Modern	2g	1		

1 fragment Modern Porcelain. 19th to 20th centuries.

Context No (140)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Metalwork				
Iron	8g	1		
Stonework				
Pebble	301g	1		

1 Greenstone pebble. Utilised? Prehistoric.

1 iron object? Natural nodule?

Context No (145)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	47g	1		

1 water rounded and polished pebble.

Context No (147)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Metalwork				
Iron	183g	2		

1 iron object. Square sectioned bar. Prehistoric?

1 iron object, possible ferrule. Prehistoric?

Context No (159)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	4g	1		

1 sherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). One horizontal incised line decoration. Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (160)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Bone				
Animal	7g	4		

4 burnt animal bone fragments.

Context No (164)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	4g	1		
Stonework				
Pebble	76g	1		

1 abraded sherd Prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age?

1 water rounded Greenstone pebble.

Context No (166)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	9g	1		

1 flint pebble.

Context No (169)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	14g	1		

1 neck/shoulder sherd Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (171)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	19g	1		

1 sherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (180)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	553g	1		

1 slate cobble. Utilised?

Context No (187)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	23g	6		

6 abraded sherds Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (194)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	14g	4		

4 sherds Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (201)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	9g	2		

1 undiagnostic sherd Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 possible amphora sherd. Burnt? Roman ?

Context No (204)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Metalwork				
Industrial debris	20g	1		

1 fragment of burnt clay furnace lining with a vitrified surface. Prehistoric?

Context No (209)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	14g	1		

1 sherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made) with possible rouletted decoration. Iron Age.

Context No (214)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	83g	1		

1 white quartz pebble.

Context No (237)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	2g	1		
Metalwork				
Iron	10g	1		

1 sherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 iron object?

Context No (250)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Metalwork				
Industrial debris	239g	1		

1 slag fragment? Natural haematite?

Context No (253)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	35g	2		

1 neck sherd from jar with upright beaded rim, prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made). Accomplished geometric incised line decoration above shoulder. South west decorated Ware. Iron Age.

1 sherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made). Iron Age.

Context No (263)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	9g	1		

1 flint blade. Retouched? Prehistoric.

9.2.1 Porthcurno Building (PCP08).

The earliest finds were flints. Four were recovered from contexts (135), (166), (263), and one was unstratified (from topsoil). None were particularly diagnostic, but are most likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

The earliest pottery was a possible Bronze Age pot sherd from context (164). The identification is however tentative (the sherd being small and abraded) and is based purely on fabric typology (Gabbroic admixture, typical of the Middle Bronze Age c1500-1000 BC).

Pottery dating to the Iron Age period (5 sherds) was recovered from contexts (135), (209), and (253). All were of 'Well-made' gabbroic fabric and two were decorated. These sherds are from South West Decorated ware vessels dating from the 3rd to 1st centuries BC.

Pottery provisionally identified as being Romano-British (dating from the 1st to 5th centuries AD) forms the largest part of the assemblage (27 sherds). These were recovered from contexts (120), (126), (131), (135), (159), (169), (171), (187), (194), (201), (237) and a few were unstratified (from the topsoil).

A single diagnostic sherd came from context (131), a Mawgan in Pydar Type H, Trethurgy Type 13 jar (3rd to 4th centuries AD). Most of the sherds identified (15 sherds) are in a granitic fabric occurring in contexts (126), (169), (187), (194), (201) and unstratified (from topsoil). The

remainder are of ‘Standard’ gabbroic fabric. There is a possibility that some of the gabbroic sherds may actually Iron Age that is 3rd to 1st centuries BC in date.

A possible sherd of burnt amphora came from context (201) but due to nature of the size and condition of the sherd, identification is uncertain. Amphorae are typically Roman in date.

An unstratified Greenstone pestle (from topsoil) and other possible stonework are probably also Romano-British (1st to 5th centuries AD).

Two iron objects came from context (147). One is a possible ferrule. There is slight evidence of nearby industrial (metalworking) processes with vitrified clay, perhaps furnace lining, occurring in context (204).

9.3 Finds inventory: Penzance College West Car Parks Turbine (PCT09)

Context No U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	6g	2		
Modern	85g	6		
Stonework				
Flint	564g	1		
Pebble	828g	5		
Quartzite	205g	1		
Clay				
Other: Clay pipe	7g	2		
Glass				
Modern	137g	2		

2 sherds small abraded prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British?

2 sherds modern White Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

2 fragments clay pipe stem. Ø = 1.5mm. 1750 – 1800.

1 fragment of a Greisen rotary quern top stone. Very upright sides with a groove around the exterior for a rope handle. Wear polish and concentric striations seen on grinding surface. Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 irregular shaped quartzite pebble whetstone. Prehistoric.

2 water rounded cobbles. Utilised?

1 flint cobble.

3 water rounded pebbles.

2 shards modern green bottle glass. 19th to 20th centuries.

Context No (100)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	58g	7		
Medieval	16g	2		
Post-Medieval	157g	13		
Stonework				
Pebble	210g	3		
Clay				
Other: Clay pipe	7g	2		

1 rimsherd from small jar prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

6 bodysherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

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

13 sherds (including 1 skillet handle) Cornish Late Medieval/post-Medieval Coarseware. 16th to 17th centuries.

2 fragments clay pipe stem. Ø = 3mm Pre 1650, Ø = 1.5mm. 1750 – 1800.

1 broken Greenstone cobble muller? Prehistoric.

2 fragments of broken cobble, part of muller/rubbing stone. One fragment has percussion marks on surface. Prehistoric.

Context No (101)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	14g	2		

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

Context No (106)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	30g	7		
Stonework				
Pebble	51g	1		

7 bodysherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 water rounded white quartz pebble. Utilised?

Context No (107)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	25g	1		
Stonework				

Quartzite	358g	1		
Charcoal	12g	1 sample		

1 shoulder sherd from jar, prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made). Incised line decoration in an accomplished chevron pattern. South West Decorated Ware. Iron Age. (same vessel as described in context (110)?)

1 quartzite cobble hammer stone. Prehistoric.

1 charcoal sample.

Context No (109)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	8g	1		
Stonework				
Flint	19g	1		

1 undiagnostic sherd Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric?). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 flint core fragment. Prehistoric.

Context No (110)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	160g	24		
Romano-British	1078g	79		
Metalwork				
Industrial debris	80g	3		
Stonework				
Granite	8740g	3		
Slate	680g	1		
Pebble	18680g	18		
Quartz	18g	1		

1 rimsherd from jar with upright beaded rim, prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age.

1 rimsherd from jar with upright beaded rim, prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made). Well burnished exterior. Iron Age.

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric) from St Mawgan in Pydar Type H, Trethurgy Type 13 jar with rolled rim and cordon. Late Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric) from St Mawgan in Pydar Type H, Trethurgy Type 13 jar with rolled rim. Late Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric) Trethurgy Type 4 jar with slack profiled everted rim. Romano-British.

3 rimsherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made) jar with everted rim. Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). St Mawgan in Pydar Type O, Trethurgy Type 2 jar with everted rim and globular body. 1st to 2nd centuries AD Romano-British (*Internal residue*).

1 neck/shoulder sherd from jar, prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made). Incised line decoration in an accomplished chevron pattern. South West Decorated Ware. Iron Age. (same vessel as described in context (107)?)

21 sherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made). Iron Age?

72 bodysherds (including 8 basal angle sherds) prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British (*19 sherds with internal residue*).

1 large cobble utilised as a rubbing stone. Percussion roughened area to provide finger grip. Distinctive wear facet and polish. Prehistoric.

1 elongated tear drop shaped cobble utilised as a pestle. 1 wear facet. Roughened surfaces for finger grips.

1 large slate disc. Pot lid? Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a granite cobble muller. Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a granite cobble saddle quern. Prehistoric.

1 large flattened, rounded granite cobble. Burnt? Utilised?

1 large flat granite cobble saddle quern.

1 fragment of a burnt and broken granite saddle quern. Prehistoric.

1 burnt granite? Fragment. Utilised?

1 large granite block, Natural? Burnt.

2 granite cobbles, utilised?

10 water rounded pebbles.

1 quartz crystal. Natural.

3 slag fragments. Prehistoric?

Context No (125)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	107g	8		
Metalwork				
Iron	20g	2		
Stonework				
Flint	7g	1		
Granite	2500g	1		
Pebble	2285g	5		
Quartzite	142g	1		
quartz	149g	1		
Bone				
Animal	3g	6		

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric) from Trethurgy Type 22 Flanged bowl. 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Romano-British.

7 bodysherds (2 basal angle) prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 fragment of a cobble utilised as a muller? Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a granite cobble muller. Prehistoric.

1 broken elongated quartzite pebble whetstone with several wear facets and striated surfaces. Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a granite quern. Rotary? Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a burnt granite cobble. Utilised?

2 water rounded pebbles.

1 quartz crystal. Utilised?

1 flint pebble.

6 burnt animal bone fragments. Prehistoric?

1 broken iron knife blade with tang. Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (127)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	14g	3		

3 undiagnostic sherds Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric – unusual variety). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (129)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	35g	7		
Stonework				
Pebble	1224g	4		

7 bodysherds (2 basal angles) prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

4 cobbles, utilised?

Context No (130)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	14g	1		

1 neck sherd Prehistoric pottery (Granitic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (136)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Metalwork				
Industrial debris	61g	1		

1 fragment of tap slag. Prehistoric?

Context No (145)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	159g	2		
Romano-British	433g	18		
Stonework				
Pebble	475g	1		
Other: Greisen	160g	1		
Clay				
Daub	81g	1		

1 rimsherd from jar with upright rim, prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age.

1 rim/shoulder sherd from large jar with upright rim, prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age (*Internal residue*).

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric) from St Mawgan in Pydar Type C, Trethurgy Type 12 jar with rolled rim and vertical pierced lug. Late Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric) from St Mawgan in Pydar Type C, Trethurgy Type 12 jar with rolled rim and vertical pierced lug. Late Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 large bodysherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric – well made). Iron Age/Romano-British (*internal residue*).

14 bodysherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British (*2 x Internal residue*).

1 broken cobble fragment. Utilised with part of a cup shaped depression and percussion marks. Prehistoric.

1 Greisen fragment. Utilised?

1 fragment of burnt clay or daub. Prehistoric?

Context No (147)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	56g	5		

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric) from Trethurgy Type 22 flanged bowl. 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Romano-British.

1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

3 bodysherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No (149)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	717g	11		
Stonework				
Flint	66g	3		
Pebble	982g	3		
Quartzite	218g	1		
Other: Greisen	264g	1		

5 co-joining sherds forming the rim/shoulder of a large jar with a simple upright rounded rim with slight cordon below it. Related to Trethurgy Type 13 storage jar? prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Late Iron Age/Romano-British.

2 rimsherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric) similar to a Trethurgy Type 8 jar. Romano-British.

4 bodysherds prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 rim fragment of a Greisen stone bowl. Horizontal groove just below rim exterior. Possible other decoration? Romano-British.

1 elongated quartzite pebble whetstone with distinct wear facets, iron staining, and striated surfaces. Percussion marks also visible. Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 broken granite cobble. Muller? Prehistoric.

2 water rounded pebbles. Utilised?

3 flint pebbles (1 with holes).

Context No (152)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Romano-British	74g	7		
Stonework				
Slate	15g	1		

6 bodysherds (1 basal angle) prehistoric pottery (Gabbroic fabric). Iron Age/Romano-British.

1 basal sherd with foot ring, Samian Ware. Roman.

1 slate spindle whorl.

Context No (153)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Quartzite	33g	1		

1 broken elongated quartzite pebble whetstone.

9.3.1 West Car Parks Turbine site (PCT09)

The earliest artefacts are flints. Six were recovered coming from contexts (109), (125), (149), and one was unstratified. Again none were particularly diagnostic, but are most likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Pottery of Iron Age date (27 sherds) was recovered from contexts (107), (110), and (145). Diagnostic South West Decorated ware came from contexts (107) and (110), these possibly were parts of the same vessel. Jars with typical 'upright' rim forms occurred in contexts (110) and (145). The bulk of the pottery identified is of 'Well-made' gabbroic fabric though some 'Standard' gabbroic is also present. This material dates from the 3rd to 1st centuries BC.

Alongside the pottery was stonework which must also belong to this period. This stonework includes fragments of saddle querns and mullers from contexts (110), and (125), and whetstones and hammer stones from contexts (107), (110), (125), (149) and (153).

Pottery provisionally identified as being Romano-British (1st to 5th centuries AD) forms the largest part of the assemblage (180 sherds). These were recovered from contexts (100), (106), (109), (110), (125), (127), (129), (130), (145), (147), (149), and (152) and unstratified from the topsoil. The greatest concentration (79 sherds) coming from context (110).

Diagnostic vessels include Mawgan in Pydar Type O, Trethurgy Type 2 jars from context (110) dating from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD; Trethurgy Type 4 jars from context (110), late 2nd to 5th centuries AD; Mawgan in Pydar Type C, Trethurgy Type 12 jars, from context (145), 2nd to 3rd centuries AD; Mawgan in Pydar Type H, Trethurgy Type 13 jars, from contexts (110) and (149), late 2nd to 5th centuries AD; and Trethurgy Type 22 Cornish Flanged Bowls from contexts (125) and (147) dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Quinnell 2004).

Most of the sherds identified are in a 'Standard' gabbroic fabric, however granitic fabrics (5 sherds) occur in contexts (109), (127), and (130). There is a possibility that some of the gabbroic sherds may actually date to the Iron Age (3rd to 1st centuries BC).

A single basal sherd of Samian ware was recovered from context (152). Unfortunately the sherd was not particularly diagnostic and close dating is not possible. This type of pottery appears during the Roman period (1st to 3rd centuries AD).

The Greisen stone bowl rim fragment from context (149) is a distinctive artefact usually characteristic of the Romano-British period in the south-west (*cf.* Quinnell 1993) as is the Greisen rotary quern top stone (unfortunately unstratified). The slate spindle whorl from context (152), and a lot of the other stone work recovered may also date to this period.

Across both sites there was a scattering of later medieval and post-medieval pottery (unstratified in topsoil). This is typical of assemblages obtained from most fields close to farming communities, the finds being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields.

The later material collected from the Porthcurno site was generally late 18th/19th century glazed red earthenwares and china, none of which are particularly diagnostic. These were identified and listed but have not been retained in the archive.

9.4 Summary of finds

Both the Porthcurno and the West Car Parks sites produced material of similar date range, the biggest difference being that the latter yielded more material and it is better preserved. Stratified deposits contained artefacts with a provisional date range from the late Iron Age into the Roman periods, some of which could be as late as fifth century AD. The abraded nature of most of the material from Porthcurno is consistent with the features from which it was derived; these are

predominantly open ditches that filled with erosion/silting deposits suggesting that the ceramic material was first deposited in the surrounding fields and later collected in the ditches.

At the West Car Parks site the pottery is better preserved with larger, fresher sherds, more consistent with settlement activity and deposition soon after use. The ceramic material from the 1995 evaluation by AC Archaeology produced a broadly similar range, the majority being Cordoned Wares with the provisional date 100 BC – AD 100 (Quinnell 1995). Further information on the archive and possible analysis is awaited from AC Archaeology. Although no South West Decorated Wares were identified from the AC Archaeology evaluation they were present at the West Car Parks site, and as these are often found in conjunction with Cordoned Wares it is likely that features from which each type are derived are part of contemporaneous settlement. A brooch of Colchester/Simple Gaulish type found during the work in 1995 also sits within this date range 10 BC – AD 30.

Further work on ceramics from these periods in West Penwith is important as there has been little advancement since the publication of Carn Euny (Christie 1978) at which time the ceramic sequence from 1000BC onwards was poorly understood. It is hoped that the scientific dating programme will help to further refine chronologies for these ceramic types. Residues should be assessed for their suitability for radiocarbon dating.

10 Record Inventory - Porthcurno

10.1 Context Index

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
100	Ditch	F	[101]		Above (101)	Fill of linear ditch, reddish brown silty clay	W 1.0m D 0.15m
101	Ditch	C		(100)	Below (100)	Linear ditch, concave profile, rounded base	W 1.0m D 0.15m
102	Gully	F	[103]		Above (103)	Fill of linear gully, dark reddish brown silty clay	W 0.7m D 0.5m
103	Gully	C		(102)	Below (102)	Linear gully, concave profile	W 0.7m D 0.5m
104	Modern services	F	[105]		Above (105)	Fill of 105	W 1.7 D c3.0m
105	Modern services	C		(104)	Below (104)	Modern trench – possible old drain? Investigated by machine	W 1.7 D c3.0m
106	Pit	F	[107]		Above (107)	Mid brown silty clay fill of small pit	Diameter 0.8m D 0.35m
107	Pit	C		(106)	Below (106)	Concave cut of small pit	Diameter 0.8m D 0.35m
108	Posthole	F	[109]		Above (109)	Fill of possible small posthole, dark greyish brown silty clay	Diameter 0.2m D 0.3m
109	Posthole	C		(108)	Below (108)	Cut of small circular posthole, steep sides and concave base	Diameter 0.2m D 0.3m

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
110	Pit	F	[111]		Above (111)	Mid greyish brown silty clay fill of shallow pit	Diameter 0.4m D 0.10
111	Pit	C		(110)	Below (110)	Cut of shallow pit, concave profile	Diameter 0.4m D 0.10
112	Modern services	F	[113]		Above (113)	Very compact dark brown, silty clay, clinker and charcoal, fill of pipe trench	W 0.18 D 0.12
113	Modern services	C		(112)	Below (112)	Linear trench, steep sided, flat base, possible removed pipe trench	W 0.18 D 0.12
114	Gully	F	[115]		Above (115)	Fill of linear gully, mid reddish brown silty clay	W 0.8m D 0.7
115	Gully	C		(114)	Below (114)	Linear gully, concave profile	W 0.8m D 0.7
116	Modern services	F	[117]		Above (117)	Very compact dark brown, silty clay, clinker and charcoal, fill of pipe trench	W 0.18 D 0.12
117	Modern services	C		(116)	Below (116)	Linear trench, steep sided, flat base, possible removed pipe trench	W 0.18 D 0.12
118						VOID	
119						VOID	
120	Ditch	F	[122]		Above (121)	Mid reddish brown silty clay, frequent angular stone	W 0.75 (top) D 0.32
121	Ditch	F	[122]		Above (122), below (120)	Mid reddish brown silty clay, frequent angular stone, smaller than in (120)	W 0.25 D 0.18
122	Ditch	C		(120) (121)	Below (121) Same as [136], [122], [130], [141], [211], [226], [163]	Cut of linear ditch, steep concave sides and almost flat base. Recorded during initial topsoil strip	W 0.75 D 0.5
123						VOID	
124						VOID	
125	Ditch	F	[127]		Above [127], cut by [170] Same as (177), (147)	Fill of ditch [127], mid orange brown silty clay, large quantities of angular stone rubble	W 1.5 D 0.3
126	Gully	F	[144]		Above [144], cut by [146], possibly [127]/[176]	Fill of gully [144], mid brown silty clay	W 0.6 D 0.15
127	Gully/ditch	C		(125), (147), (177)	Below (125) Same as [146] [176]. Possibly cuts (126)	Cut of curvilinear ditch, steep sided profile, stepped in places	W 0.8-1.3 D 0.25 – 0.3
128	Ditch	C		(140), (137)	Same as [136]	Cut of linear ditch, steep concave sides, uneven rounded base	W 1.1 D 0.6

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
129	Ditch	C		(169)	Below (169), cuts (184)	Cut of shallow ditch	W 1.2 D 0.3
130	Ditch	C		(130) (134) (140), (137)	Same as [136], [163], [122], [141], [211], [226], Below (130)	Cut of linear ditch, steep concave sides, uneven rounded base	W 1.1-1.4 D 0.6
131	Ditch	F	[130]		Same as (137)	Fill of linear ditch [130] (same as [136]), reddish brown silty clay, frequent stone	W 1.1-1.4 D 0.48
132	Ditch	F	[162]		Above [162]	Fill of pit [162] at eastern end of ditch [136], dark reddish brown silty clay with very frequent large angular stones throughout the deposit	L 2.5 W 2.45
133	Ditch					VOID	
134	Ditch				Below [130],	Secondary fill of ditch [136], light brown clayish silt, occasional small angular and rounded stones	
135	Hollow/pit	F	[202]		Above (265)	Top fill of large hollow/pit, mid reddish brown silty clay	D 0.55
136	ditch	C		(140), (137)	Below (183) Below (140) Same as [122], [130], [141], [211], [226], [163]	Cut of linear ditch, steep concave sides, uneven rounded base	W 1.1 D 0.6
137	Ditch	F	[136]		Above (140)	Upper fill of linear ditch [136], reddish brown silty clay, frequent stone	W 1.1-1.4 D 0.48
138	Pit or truncated gully	C		(139)	Below (139)	Cut of an oval pit or truncated linear gully, formerly extending to the north, shallow concave profile	W 1.25 D 0.12
139	Gully	F	[138]		Above [138]	Fill of pit/gully [138], dark orange brown silty clay	W 1.25 D 0.12
140	Ditch	F	[136]		Above [136] Below (137)	Primary fill of ditch [136], light brown clayish silt, occasional small angular and rounded stones	W 1.3 D 0.2
141	Ditch	C		(142)	Below (142), above (143). Same as [136], [211], [226], [122], [130], [141], [226], [163]	Cut of linear ditch, steep concave sides, uneven rounded base	W 0.94 D 0.37
142	Ditch	F	[141]		Below topsoil. Above [141]	Fill of ditch [141], reddish brown silty clay	W 0.94 D 0.37
143	Natural					Natural subsoil	
144	Gully	C		(126)	Below (126)	Curvilinear gully, shallow concave profile	W 0.6 D 0.15
145	Ditch/Gully	F	[146]		Above [146] Same as (199)	Fill of gully	W 0.55 D 0.14

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
146	Ditch/Gully	C		(145)	Below (145)/(199) Same as [127], [176], [182]. Recut by [129]	Cut of curvilinear ditch or gully, steep sided profile, stepped in places	W 0.55 D 0.16
147	Ditch	F	[127]		Above [127], same as (125), (177), (164)	Fill of gully [127], mid orange brown silty clay, large quantities of angular stone rubble	W 0.8-1 D 0.3
148	Ditch	F	[151]		Above (149) Below topsoil (155) Cut by [223]/[239]	Upper fill of linear ditch [151], a dark brown silty clay containing frequent angular stone	W 1.6 D 0.16
149	Ditch	F	[151]		Below (148) Above (150)	Fill of linear ditch, dark orange brown silty clay	W 1.95 D 0.3
150	Ditch	F	[151]		Below (149) Above (154) Possibly same as (196)/(222)/(237)	Secondary fill of linear ditch, mid orange brown friable silty clay	D 0.75
151	Ditch	C		(148), (149), (150), (154) (243)	Below (154) Same as [221], [238] [195],	Cut of linear ditch, curving towards the north, steep profile, stepped in places with an almost flat base	W 1.6 - 2.25 D 0.7 - 0.85
152	Pit	C		(153)	Above (153)	Possible pit or bioturbation – very shallow	L 0.4 W 0.06
153	Pit	F	[152]		Below (152) Above (143)	Possible pit or bioturbation – very shallow	L 0.4 W 0.06
154	Ditch	F	[151]		Above [151]	Basal fill of ditch [151], light orange brown clay 0.3m thick	W 0.37 D 0.3
155						Topsoil	
156	Pit?	C		(158), (157)	Below (158)	Cut of sub-circular pit or bioturbation	Diam 0.54 D 0.12
157	Pit?	F	[156]		Above (158) Below (155)	Uppermost fill of pit (or bioturbation) [156]	Diam 0.54 D 0.085
158	Pit?	F	[156]		Below (157) Above [156]	Basal fill of pit/bioturbation [156]	Diam 0.49 D 0.05
159	Pit? Roots?	D/F	[175]		Above [175]	Possible pit or bioturbation – very shallow and rooty	L 0.83 W 0.66 D 0.11
160	Pit? Roots?	D/F			Above (161)	Fill of possible root system (bioturbation) or animal burrowing or pit	L 0.7 W 0.5 D 0.06

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
161	Pit? Roots	D/F			Below (160) Above (143)	Fill of possible root system or animal burrowing or pit	L 0.58 W 0.5 D 0.01
162	Pit/ditch terminal	C		(132)	Below (132) Cuts (183)	Cut of pit, steep sided, concave profile	L 2.5 W 2.45 D 0.5
163	Ditch	C		(131)	Below (131) Same as [130]/[136]	Cut of linear ditch filled by (131)	
164	Ditch	F			Same as (147)	Fill of linear ditch	
165	Gully	C		(166)	Below (166) same as [167]	Terminal of gully, steep sided concave profile	W 0.6 D 0.27
166	Gully	F	[165]		Above [165]	Fill of gully terminal [165], mid orange brown silty clay	W 0.6 D 0.27
167	Gully	C		(168)	Below (168) Same as [165]	Gully filled by (168)	W 1.3 D 0.25
168	Gully	F	[167]		Above [167] Same as (166)	Fill of gully terminal [167]	W 1.3 D 0.25
169	Ditch	F	[129]		Cut by [182] [178]? Above [129] Same as (180)	Fill of shallow ditch, mid brown silty clay	W 1.3 D 0.23
170	Ditch	C		(185) (171) (194)	Below (185) Same as [178] Cuts (177)	Curvilinear ditch, steep sided concave profile	W 0.6-0.7 D 0.45 – 0.6
171	Ditch	F	[170]		Above (185) Cut by [182]	Secondary fill of [170], mid brown silty clay	W 0.6-0.8 D 0.38
172	Posthole/pit	C		(186), (174), (173)	Below (186)	Circular posthole or pit, concave sides	Diam 0.52 D 0.18
173	Posthole/pit	F	[172]		Above (174)	Tertiary fill of circular posthole or pit, mid brown friable silty clay with occasional fragments of sub-angular stone	Diam 0.35 D 0.06
174	Posthole/pit	F	[172]		Below (173) Above (186)	Secondary fill of circular posthole or pit, dark brown loose silty clay with a high quantity of charcoal flecks and fragments.	Diam 0.4 D 0.09
175	Pit/Root system?	C		(159)		Possible pit or root system/tree throw	L >0.83 W 0.66 D 0.11
176	Ditch	C		(177)	Below (177) Same as [127], [146]	Cut of curvilinear ditch, steep sided profile, stepped in places	W 1.5 D 0.4
177	Ditch	F	[176]		Above [176] Same as (125), (147)	Fill of ditch [176], mid orange brown silty clay, large quantities of angular stone rubble	W 1.5 D 0.4

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
178	Ditch	C		(179) (181)	Below (179) Same as [170]	Linear ditch, steep sided concave profile	W 0.66 D 0.44
179	Ditch	F	[178]		Above (178), below (171) Same as (181), (185)	Primary fill of ditch [178], dark orange brown silty clay	W 0.66 D 0.45
180	Ditch	F	[129]/ [178]		Same as (169)	Fill of shallow ditch, mid brown silty clay	W 1.3 D 0.23
181		F	[129]/ [178]		Above [178] Same as (179), (185)	Primary fill of ditch [178], dark orange brown silty clay	W 0.66 D 0.45
182	Gully/Ditch	C		(184)	Cuts (185) Below (184)	Linear gully or small ditch, gradual concave profile	W 0.3-0.5 D 0.3-0.5
183	Ditch	F	[136]		Cut by [162] Above [136]	Fill of linear ditch, mid reddish brown	W 1.23 D 0.18
184	Gully/Ditch	F	[182]		Above [182], cut by [129]	Fill of linear gully or small ditch, mid brown friable silty clay	W 0.5 D 0.17-0.3
185	Ditch	F	[170]		Above [170] Below (171) (same as (179), (181))	Primary fill of ditch, mid brown clayish silt	W 0.45-0.8 D 0.22
186	Pit	F	[172]		Above [172]	Primary fill of circular posthole or pit, light brown, loose, silty clay	Diam 0.35 D 0.06
187	Gully?	F	[146]		Above (199),	Top fill of gully/ditch [146]	W 0.4 D 0.12
188	Pit/posthole	C		(189)	Below (189)	Oval pit/posthole, shallow concave profile	L 0.6 W 0.4 D 0.12
189	Pit/posthole	F	[188]		Above [188]	Fill of pit/posthole, mid brown clayish silt with an abundance of stone	L 0.6 W 0.4 D 0.12
190	Posthole	C		(191)	Below (191)	Cut of posthole, vertical sides and a concave base	Diam 0.25 D 0.16
191	Posthole	F	[190]		Above [190]	Fill of posthole, mid brown loose silty clay with occasional fragments of stone	Diam 0.25 D 0.16
192	Pit	C		(193)	Below (193)	Cut of oval pit, sloping sides, concave base	L 0.58 W 0.4 D 0.2
193	Pit	F	[192]		Above [192]	Fill of small oval pit, reddish brown silty clay	L 0.58 W 0.4 D 0.2
194	Ditch	F	[170]		Above (179)/(181)/(185) Same as (171)	Secondary fill of [170], mid brown silty clay	W 0.6-0.8 D 0.38

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
195	Ditch	C		(196)	Below (196) Cuts (198) Same as [221] [238] [151]	Cut of linear ditch, curving towards the north, steep profile, stepped in places with an almost flat base	W 1.9 D 0.76
196	Ditch	F	[195]		Above [195] Below 155, same as (222), (237), (243). Cut by [197], [223]/[239]	Fill of linear ditch, mid orange/brown silty clay	W 1.9 D 0.76
197	Ditch/Gully	C		(198)	Below (198) Above (143) Same as [255] [244] Cuts (229)/(218)	Linear ditch/gully, steep sloping side (N), gradual concave side (S), flat base	W 0.8 D 0.11
198	Ditch/Gully	F	[197]		Above [197] Same as (245), (256)	Fill of gully, mid orange brown silty clay	W 1-1.3 D 0.2
199	Ditch	F	[146]		Above [146] Same as (145)	Fill of ditch [146]	W 0.6 D 0.13
200	Gully	C		(216) (201)	Below (201) Above (135)	Linear gully, shallow concave profile	W 0.8 D 0.3
201	Gully	F	[200]		Above [200] Same as (216)	Fill of linear gully, mid brown clayish silt, frequent large sub-angular stones	W 0.8 D 0.3
202	Hollow/pit	C		(135)	Below (265)	Large hollow/pit	L 6 W 4.4 D 0.8
203	Pit	C		(204)	Below (204) Cuts (143)	Cut of pit, steep sides and a concave base	W 2.1 D 0.65
204	Pit	F	[203]		Above [203] Cut by [207] (poss same as (206) and (263))	Fill of pit [203], homogenous reddish brown silty clay	W 2+ D 0.65
205	Pit	C		(206)	Below (206)	Cut of large sub-circular pit, steep sides and a flat base	xxx
206	Pit	F	[205]		Above [205]. Poss same as (204), (263)	Fill of pit [205], mid reddish brown sticky silty clay	xxx
207	Pit or ditch terminal	C		(213) (214) (215)	Cut by [210] Cuts (204)	Pit cut or ditch terminal, steep concave sides and a rounded base	W 0.8 D 0.35
208	Ditch/Gully	C		(225) (209)	Below (225) Cuts (212) (143)	Cut of gully parallel to [211], steep concave profile and a flat base	W 0.7 D 0.32

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
209	Ditch	F	[208]		Possibly cut by [207]	Fill of ditch [208], dark reddish brown silty clay	W 0.7 D 0.32
210	Pit or ditch terminal	C		(213)	Below (213), cuts (212) Cuts (143)	Pit cut or ditch terminal, steep concave sides and a rounded base Poss recut of [207]	L 1.45+ W 1.45+ D 1.2
211	Ditch	C		(212)	Below (212) Same as [136], [141], [226], [122], [130], [163]	Cut of linear ditch, steep concave sides, uneven rounded base	W 0.8 D 0.5
212	Ditch	F	[211]		Cut by [210] and [211]	Fill of linear ditch [211], reddish brown silty clay	W 0.8 D 0.5
213	Pit or ditch terminals	F	[207] [210]		Below (214) Above [210] [207]	Basal fill of cuts [207] and [210], dark reddish brown sticky clays	D 0.4
214	Pit or ditch terminals		[207] [210]		Below (215), above (213)	Middle fill of cuts [207] and [210], dark reddish brown sticky clays	D 0.8
215	Pit or ditch terminals		[207] [210]		Above (214)	uppermost fill of cuts [207] and [210] dark reddish brown sticky clays	D 0.25
216	Gully	F	[200]		Same as (201)	Fill of linear gully, mid brown clayish silt, frequent large sub-angular stones	W 0.8 D 0.3
217	Gully	C		(218) = (241)	Below (218) Possibly relationship with (242)	Cut of gully parallel to [200], concave profile	W 0.55 D 0.18
218	Gully	F	[217]		Above [217] Same as (229), (241) Cut by [219], [197], [259]	Fill of gully, mid yellowish brown silty clay	W 0.55 D 0.18
219	Gully	C		(220)	Below (220)/(242) Cuts (229)	Cut of gully parallel to [217], linear with a concave profile, curvilinear end and rounded terminal	W 0.65 D 0.2
220	Gully	F	[219]		Above [219], same as (242) Cuts (218) (229)	Fill of gully, mid reddish brown silty clay	W 0.65 D 0.2
221	Ditch	C		(222)	Cuts (143) Below (222) Same as [195] [238] [151]	Cut of linear ditch, curving towards the north, steep profile, stepped in places with an almost flat base	W 1.6 D 0.7
222	Ditch	F	[221]		Above [221], same as (196), (237), (243)	Fill of linear ditch, mid orange/brown silty clay	W 1.6 D 0.7
223	Gully	C		(224)	Below (224) Cuts (256), (148)	Cut of linear gully, steep concave sides, rounded base	W 1.75 D 0.28

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
224	Gully	F	[223]		Above [223]	Fill of linear gully, reddish brown silty clays	W 1.75 D 0.28
225	Gully	F	[208]		Above [208] Same as (209)	Fill of gully, dark reddish brown silty clay	W 0.7 D 0.30
226	Ditch	C		(227)	Below (227), same as [122], [130], [141], [211], [163]	Cut of linear ditch, curving towards the north, steep profile, stepped in places with an almost flat base	W 1.5 D 0.42
227	Ditch	F	[226]		Above [226] Below (228)	reddish brown silty clay	W 1.8 D 0.22
228	ditch	C	[226]	(237)	Above (227) Same as (137)	Secondary fill of ditch, dark reddish brown silty clay	W 2.1 D 0.25
229	Gully	F	[230]		Same as (218), (241) Above [230] Cut by [219]	mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional angular stone	
230	Gully	C		(229)	Below (229). Same as [217]	Long sinuous gully with concave profile. Rounded terminal at eastern end.	W 0.5-0.8 D 0.2
231						VOID	
232						VOID	
233						VOID	
234						VOID	
235						VOID	
236						VOID	
237	Ditch	F	[238]		Above [238], same as (196), (222), (243). Cut by [223]/[239]	Fill of linear ditch, mid orange/brown silty clay	W 1.6 D 0.7
238	Ditch	C		(237)	Below (237) Same as [151], [221] [195]. Cut by [239]	Cut of linear ditch. Cut of linear ditch, curving towards the north, steep profile, stepped in places with an almost flat base Relationship with adjacent pit where cut recorded as [238]	W 1.6 D 0.7
239	ditch	C		(240)	Below (240) Same as [223] Cuts (256), (148)	Cut of linear gully, steep concave sides, rounded base	W 1.75 D 0.28
240	Ditch	F	[239]		Above [239]	Fill of linear ditch, reddish brown silty clay with very few inclusions	W 1.75 D 0.28
241	Gully	F	[217]		Same as (218), (229)	Fill of gully, mid yellowish brown silty clay	W 1 D 0.38
242	Gully	F	[219]		Same as (220) Possibly cut by [217]	Fill of gully [219], mid reddish brown silty clay	W 0.95 D 0.3
243	Ditch	F	[151]		same as (196), (222), (237), (243)	Fill of ditch, mid orange/brown silty clay with few coarse components	W 1.5 D >0.25

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
244	Gully	C		(245)	Below (245) Cuts (253) Same as [197] [255]	Linear gully, steep sloping side (N), gradual concave side (S), flat base	W 1-1.3 D 0.2
245	Gully	F	[244]		Above [244], same as (198), (256)	Fill of gully, mid orange brown silty clay	W 1-1.3 D 0.2
246	Posthole	C		(247)	Below (247) Uncertain relationship with [244]	Circular pit, steep sides and an almost flat base	W 1.0 D 0.7m
247	Posthole	F	[246]		Above [246]	Fill of circular posthole, mid orange silty clay	W 1.0 D 0.7m
248	Ditch	C		(249)			
249	Ditch	F	[248]				
250	Ditch	F	[239]		Above [239]. Same as (224), (250)	reddish brown silty clay with very few inclusions	W 0.8 D 0.2
251	Pit	C		252	Below (252)	Cut of possible pit or bioturbation/tree throw pit	L 0.9 W 0.45 D 0.13
252	Pit	F	[251]		Above [251]	Fill of possible pit or bioturbation/tree throw pit	L 0.9 W 0.45 D 0.13
253	Pit	F	[254]		Above [254] Cut by [244]	Fill of pit, yellowish brown silty clay, frequent large sub-angular stones	L 2.8 W 1 D 0.7
254	Pit	C		(253)	Below (253)	Cut of large oval pit, steep sides, flat base	L 2.8 W 1 D 0.7
255	Ditch/Gully	C		(256), (245) and (198)	Same as [244], [197]. Cuts (229)/(218) and (196).	Linear gully, steep sloping side (N), gradual concave side (S), flat base	W 1-1.3 D 0.2
256	Ditch/Gully	F	[255]		Same as (198), (245) cut by [223]/[239]	Fill of gully, mid orange brown silty clay	W 1-1.3 D 0.2
257	Ditch	C		258	Same as [230] [217]		
258	Ditch	F	[257]		Same as (241)?		
259	Ditch	C		260	Cuts (229)/(218)/(258) Below (260)	Cut of steep sided ditch, flat base	D 0.35 W 0.7 L 9.5
260	Ditch	F	[259]		Above [259], below (261)	Primary fill of ditch [259], mid brown silty clay	D 0.13

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
261	Ditch	F	[259]		Above (260)	Secondary fill of ditch [259], dark brown silty clay with frequent angular stone.	D 0.22
262	Gully	F	=[163] ?				
263	Pit	F		264	Above [264] Same as (206), (204)?	Fill of large pit mid reddish brown sticky silty clay	L 5.4 W4.2
264	Pit	C	[263]		Below (263) Same as [205]	Cut of large pit	L 5.4 W4.2
265	Hollow/pit	F	[202]		Below (135) Above [202]	Basal fill of large hollow/pit, dark brown, slightly sticky silty clay with very few inclusions	D 0.15
266	Gully	C		267	Below (267), same as [101]	Linear gully, concave profile, rounded base	W 1.0m D 0.15
267	Gully	F	[266]		Above [266], probably cut by [129] Same as (100)	Compact reddish brown silty clay	W 1.0m D 0.15
268	Gully	C		269	Above [266], cut by [129]	Small curvilinear ring gully in Area A, very shallow, concave profile	W 0.2 D 0.12
269	Gully	F	[268]		Above [266], cut by [129]	Fill of [268], reddish brown silty clay	W 0.2 D 0.12

10.2 Drawing Index - Porthcurno

Drawing number	Plan/Section	Sheet number	HES GRE no	Context numbers
501	S		GRE 709/1	Ditch [136] (137 140)
502	S		GRE 709/2	Gully [138] 139
503	S		GRE 709/3	Ditch [141] (142)
504	S		GRE 709/4	Gully [144] (126)
505	S		GRE 709/5	Gully [144] (126)
506	S		GRE 709/6	Gullies [146] [127]
507	S		GRE 709/7	Ditch [151] 148 149 150 154
508	S		GRE 709/8	Pit [152] (153)
509	P		GRE 709/9	mid ex Pit [152] [156] (159) (161)
510	S		GRE 709/10	Pit/butt end [162] (132)
511	S		GRE 709/11	Linear ditch [163] (131)
512	S		GRE 709/12	Gully [165] S facing (166)
513	S		GRE 709/13	Gully [167] S facing (168)
514	S		GRE 709/14	Sketch section pit [156] (157)

Drawing number	Plan/ Section	Sheet number	HES GRE no	Context numbers
515	S		GRE 709/15	Gully [129] (169)
516	S		GRE 709/16	Gullies [125]? [127] (147) [[170] (171)
517	S		GRE 709/17	Pit [172] (173) (174)
518	S		GRE 709/18	Pit [175] (159)
519	S		GRE 709/19	Ditches [176] [178] (177) (179)
520	S		GRE 709/20	Ditches [129] [178] (180) (181)
521	S		GRE 709/21	Pit [162] ditch [136] (183) (132)
522	S		GRE 709/22	Ditch [170] (171) [182] (184)
523	S		GRE 709/23	Ditch [195] (196) [197] (198)
524	S		GRE 709/24	Gully [144] [146] (187)
525	S		GRE 709/25	Ditches [208] (209) [211] (212)
526	S		GRE 709/26	Pits [207] [210] (213) (214) (215)
527	S		GRE 709/27	Gully [200] (201)
528	S		GRE 709/28	Hollow and gully [200] (201) [202]
529	S		GRE 709/29	Gullies [200] (216) [217] (218) [219] (220)
530	S		GRE 709/30	Ditch [221] (222) and gully [223] (224)
531	S		GRE 709/31	Gully [208] (225)
532	S		GRE 709/32	Ditch [226] (227) (228)
533	S		GRE 709/33	Gullies [230] (229) [232] (231)
534	S		GRE 709/34	Gullies [233] [235]
535	P		GRE 709/35	Grid 130/100
536	P		GRE 709/36	Grid 120/100
537	P		GRE 709/37	Grid 150/100
538	P		GRE 709/38	Grid 130/105
539	S		GRE 709/39	Ditch [236] [238] (237)
540	S		GRE 709/40	Ditches
541	S		GRE 709/41	Ditch [239] (240)
542	S		GRE 709/42	Gully [244] (245) [246] (247)
543	S		GRE 709/43	Pit [254]
544	S		GRE 709/44	Ditches [248] (249) [239] (250)
545	S		GRE 709/45	Pit [254] (253) gully [244] (245)
546	S		GRE 709/46	Ditches [255] (256) [257] (258) [259] (260) (261)
547	S		GRE 709/47	Ditch [140] [170] (126) (194)/(171)
548	S		GRE 709/48	Ditch [170] (171) [125] [127]? (131) [163] (164)
549	S		GRE 709/49	Pit (east facing section) [264] (263)
550	S		GRE 709/50	Ditch [170] (171) [125] (134) (130)
551	S		GRE 709/51	Hollow/pit/ [202] (135)
552	P		GRE 709/52	Grid 140/100

Drawing number	Plan/ Section	Sheet number	HES GRE no	Context numbers
553	P		GRE 709/53	Grid 150/100
554	P		GRE 709/54	Grid 160/100
555	P		GRE 709/55	Grid 160/195
556	P		GRE 709/56	Grid 160/90
557	P		GRE 709/57	Grid 110/100
558	P		GRE 709/58	Grid 110/105
559			GRE 709/59	

10.3 Sample Index - Porthcurno

Sample Number	Context number	Quantity (L)	Description	Plan	Section
601	160	20	Mid brown clay bulk sample, burnt bone? And charcoal	509	
602	174	10	Charcoal rich pit fill		517
603	187	10	Contains burnt stone		524
604	245	40	Mid brown clay bulk sample gully		545, 542
605	250	40	Mid brown clay bulk sample ditch [239]		544
606	253	40	Mid brown clay bulk sample pit [254]		539
607	237	40	Mid brown clay bulk sample ditch [238]		526
608	213	40	Basal fill		501
609	137	40	Upper fill [136]		501
610	140	30	Basal fill [136]		
611	224	40	Mid brown clay bulk sample [224]		
612	126	40	Mid brown clay bulk sample gully [144]		
613	263	10	Monolith sample of hollow/pit [202] including deposits (135), (265)		
614	263	40			
615		10	Monolith sample of hollow/pit [202] including deposits (135), (265)		551
616	135	40			551
617	265	40			551
618		10	Monolith sample of ditch [151] including deposits (148), (149), (150), (154)		507
619		40			507
620		40			507

10.4 Initial assessment of sieved samples - Porthcurno

Sample Number	Flot Details
602	Moderate charcoal
603	Moderate charcoal, macrofossils
605	Minimal charcoal, macrofossils
606	Moderate charcoal, shell
607	Minimal charcoal, macrofossils
609	Moderate charcoal, macrofossils

610	Minimal charcoal, macrofossils
611	Minimal charcoal, macrofossils, shell
612	Moderate charcoal, macrofossils, shell
614	Moderate charcoal, macrofossils
616	Moderate charcoal, macrofossils
617	Minimal charcoal, macrofossils
619	Moderate charcoal, macrofossils
620	Moderate charcoal, macrofossils

11 Record Inventory – West Car Parks Turbine

11.1 Context Index

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
100	Deposit	D	/	/	Below (121)	Cleaning layer above stone E end of site	0.05 – 0.1
101	Deposit	D	/	/	Below (121)	Cleaning layer above stone remainder of site	0.05 – 0.1
102	Deposit	D	/	/		Natural subsoil – yellow clay	
103	Gully	C		(104)		Cut of possible gully	W 0.3 D 0.10
104	Gully	F	[103]			Fill of possible gully [103], concave profile	
105	Deposit/Pit	D	[123]		Below (125) Cut by [151]	Top fill of [123], compact mid brown silty clay	D 0.3
106	Pit	F	[123]		Below (105) Above (106)	Fill below (105), firm dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments	D 0.2
107	Pit	F	[123]		Above 110 Below 106	Redeposited natural below (106), fill of [123],	D 0.5
108	Pit	C		(109)	Below (109)	Cut of circular pit, concave, bowl-shaped	Diam 0.7 D 0.35
109	Pit	F	[108]		Below (150) Above [108]	Lower fill of 108, mid brown silty clay	Diam 0.7 D 0.15
110	Pit	F	[123]		Above (122) Below (107)	Primary fill of pit [123] below (107), dark brown silty clay with high proportion of charcoal	D 0.48
111	Ditch	C		(112)	Below (112)	Cut of ditch in service trench to east of excavation area – recorded in watching brief	W 1.2 D 0.8
112	Ditch	F	[111]		Above [111]	Fill of [111], mid brown silty clay	D 0.8
113	Gully	C		(114)	Below (114)	Cut of linear gully, concave profile	W 0.5 D 0.12
114	Gully	F	[113]		Above [113]	Fill of [113], mid brown clayish silt containing charcoal flecks	D 0.12
115	Gully	C		(116) (117)	Below (117)	Cut of linear gully, steep sides and flat base	W 0.5 D 0.2

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
116	Gully	F	[115]		Above (117)	Upper fill of [115], mid brown sticky silty clays	D 0.1
117	Gully	F	[115]		Above [115] Below (116)	Lower fill of [115], mid yellowish brown silty clay	D 0.1
118	Ditch	C		(119)	Below (119)	Cut of ditch, shallow concave cut	W 1.3 D 0.08 - 0.25
119	Ditch	F	[118]		Above [118], cut by [138]	Fill of ditch [118], mid brown silty clay	D 0.08 - 0.25
120	Deposit	D			Above (121)	Modern topsoil	D 0.2
121	Deposit	D			Seals all features, including (100) (101)	Old topsoil, silty clay loam	D 0.2
122	Fill	F	[123]		Same as (110)	Fill of pit, same as (110)	D 0.48
123	Cut	C		(110) (122) (107) (106) (105)	Below (122)	Cut of pit, vertical-sided circular pit with a flat base, stone lining at top of cut	Diam 1.0 D 1.2
124	Hollow	C		(125)	Below (125) Cuts [140] [142] [144] [146] [148]	Cut of large hollow cutting numerous features.	L 6.0 W 3.5 D 0.2-0.3
125	Hollow	F	[124]		Above [124]	Fill of hollow [124], dark brown silty clay containing large amounts of rubble stones	D 0.2-0.3
126	Pit	C		(127) (131) (135)	Below (135)	Cut of oval pit, steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base	L 1.8 W 1.35 D 0.75
127	Pit	F	[126]		Above (131), below [124]	Tertiary fill of pit, mid yellow brown clay	D 0.55
128	Gully/Ditch	C		(129) (130)	Below (130)	Cut of shallow, narrow ditch or gully	W 0.65 D 0.3
129	Gully/Ditch	F	[128]		Above (130) Below/Cut by [155]	Upper fill of ditch 128, mid brown silty clay	W 0.3 D 0.22
130	Gully/Ditch	F	[128]		Below (129) Same as (132) Above [128]	primary fill of [128], reddish brown silty clay	W 0.65 D 0.08
131	Pit	F	[126]		Above (135) below (127)	secondary fill of pit [126], compact mid brown silty clay	D 0.21
132	Ditch	F	[128]		Below (129) Above [128] Same as (130)	Primary fill of [128], reddish brown silty clay	W 0.65 D 0.08
133	Pit	C		(134)	Below (134)	Cut of circular pit, concave profile	Diam 0.9 D 0.3

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
134	Pit	F	[133]		Above [133]	Fill of pit [133], mid brown silty clay	Diam 0.9 D 0.3
135	Pit	F	[126]		Above [126] Below (131)	Basal fill of pit [126], dark brown silty clay thick containing darker patches comprising fragments of degraded bone. Samples B1 and B4	D 0.06m
136	Ditch	F	[138]		Above (137)	Secondary fill of ditch [138], compact light brown silty clay containing occasional stone rubble	D 0.35
137	Ditch	F	[138]		Below (136), above [138]	Primary fill of ditch [138], mid brown silty clay	D 0.27
138	Ditch	C		(136) (137)	Below (137)	Cut of linear ditch, steep sided profile and a rounded base	W 2.0 D 0.5
139	Deposit	D			Same as (119)	Deposit cut by [138]	D 0.25
140	Pit	C		(141)		Cut of oval pit within [124], concave profile	???
141	Pit	F	[140]		Cut by [124] Above [140]	Fill of [140]	???
142	Pit	C		(143)	Cuts (145)	Pit, concave bowl-shaped profile, heavily truncated by posthole [144]	D 0.3?
143	Pit	F	[142]		Cut by [144] Above [142]	Fill of 142, reddish brown silty clay and collapsed stone lining	D 0.3?
144	Posthole	C		(145)	Below [145] Cuts (143)	Posthole, steep sided, stone-lined, flat base	Diam 0.55 D 0.60
145	Posthole	F	[144]		Cut by [140] and [142]	Fill of [144], mid reddish brown silty clay	D 0.60
146	Pit	C		(147)		Pit, concave bowl-shaped profile	Diam 0.6 D 0.48m
147	Pit	F	[146]		Cut by [124] Above [146]	Fill of pit [146], mid brown silty clay	D 0.48
148	Pit	C		(149)	Below (149)	Pit, concave bowl-shaped profile	Diam 0.6 D 0.48m
149	Pit	F	[148]		Cut by [124] Above [148]	Fill of [148], reddish brown silty clay, friable, few inclusions	D 0.48m
150		F	[108]		Above (109), Probably cut by [124]	Secondary fill of irregular pit [108], dark brown silty clay	Diam 0.6 D 0.2
151		C		(152) (153)	Below (153) Cuts (105)	Cut of circular pit, concave sides and base	Diam 1.0 D 0.55
152		F	[151]		Above (153)	Upper fill of 151, mid brown silty clay containing occasional stones	D 0.2
153		F	[151]		Above [151] Below (152)	Lower fill of 151, light brown silty clay	D 0.35

Context Number	Feature Type	Cut/Fill/Deposit/Structure	Cut	Fill	Relationships	Description	Dimensions
154		F	[155]		Above [155] Below/Cut by [157]	Fill of gully recut, mid reddish brown silty clay	D 0.33
155		C		(154)	Cuts (129) Below (152)	Recut of gully [128]	D 0.33 W 0.44
156		F	[157]		Above [157] Below (101)	fill of gully [157], mid brown silty clay	D0.45
157		C		(156)	Above/Cuts (154) Below (156)	Lower fill of 151, linear or curvilinear gully	W 0.75 D0.45
158		F	159	(156)	Above [159], cut by [123]	fill of 159, linear or curvilinear gully	D0.15
159		C		(156)	Below (158)	Cut of possible gully, irregular cut into natural below [123]	W 0.15 – 0.4 D0.15

11.2 Drawing Index – West Car Parks Turbine

Drawing number	Plan/Section	Sheet number	HES GRE no	Context numbers
500	S		GRE 710/1	[103] (104)
501	P		GRE 710/2	Pre-ex E side of area
502	P		GRE 710/3	Pre-ex W side of area
503	S		GRE 710/4	NW facing section [113] and [115]
504	S		GRE 710/5	S facing section through ditch [118]
505	P		GRE 710/6	Below 501, plan of excavated features [113] [115] [123] [124] [140] [142] [144] [146] [148] [126] [103] [128] [138] [125]
506	S		GRE 710/7	W facing section through pit [123] (105) (106) (107) (110) (120) (121)
507	S		GRE 710/8	S facing section through pit [126] (127) (131)
508	S		GRE 710/9	Ditch [128] (129) (130)
509	S		GRE 710/10	Ditch [138] (136) (137)
510	S		GRE 710/11	Section through irregular pit [108] (109) (150)
511	P		GRE 710/12	Below 505, plan of excavated features [133], [108]

11.3 Sample Index - West Car Parks Turbine

Sample Number	Context number	Quantity (L)	Description	Plan	Section
700	(107)	20	Re-deposited natural in pit [123]	/	506
701	(107)	20	Re-deposited natural in pit [123]	/	506
702	(109)	40	Reddish brown fill of [108]	511	/
703	(125)	7	Fill of hollow [124]	505	/
704	(125)	n/a	Animal jaw in [124]	505	/
705	(130)	40	Lower ditch fill of [128]	/	508
706	(134)	10	Fill of pit [133]	511	/
707	(110)	40	Fill of pit [133]	511	/

<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>Context number</i>	<i>Quantity (L)</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Section</i>
708	(135)	60	Basal fill of pit [126]	507	/
709	(131)	60	Secondary fill of [126]	507	/
710	(153)	40	Lower fill of pit [151]	511	/
B1	(135)	/	Small bag of soil (unsieved) containing bone fragments x 2	505	/
B4	(135)	/	Small bag of soil (unsieved) containing bone fragments x 1	505	/

11.4 Initial assessment of sieved samples - West Car Parks Turbine

<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>Flot Details</i>
701	Minimal charcoal
702	Moderate charcoal
703	Large sample, abundant charcoal, macrofossils
706	Minimal charcoal
707	A few larger charcoal chunks
708	Moderate charcoal, bone fragments
709	Moderate charcoal
710	4 large charcoal pieces

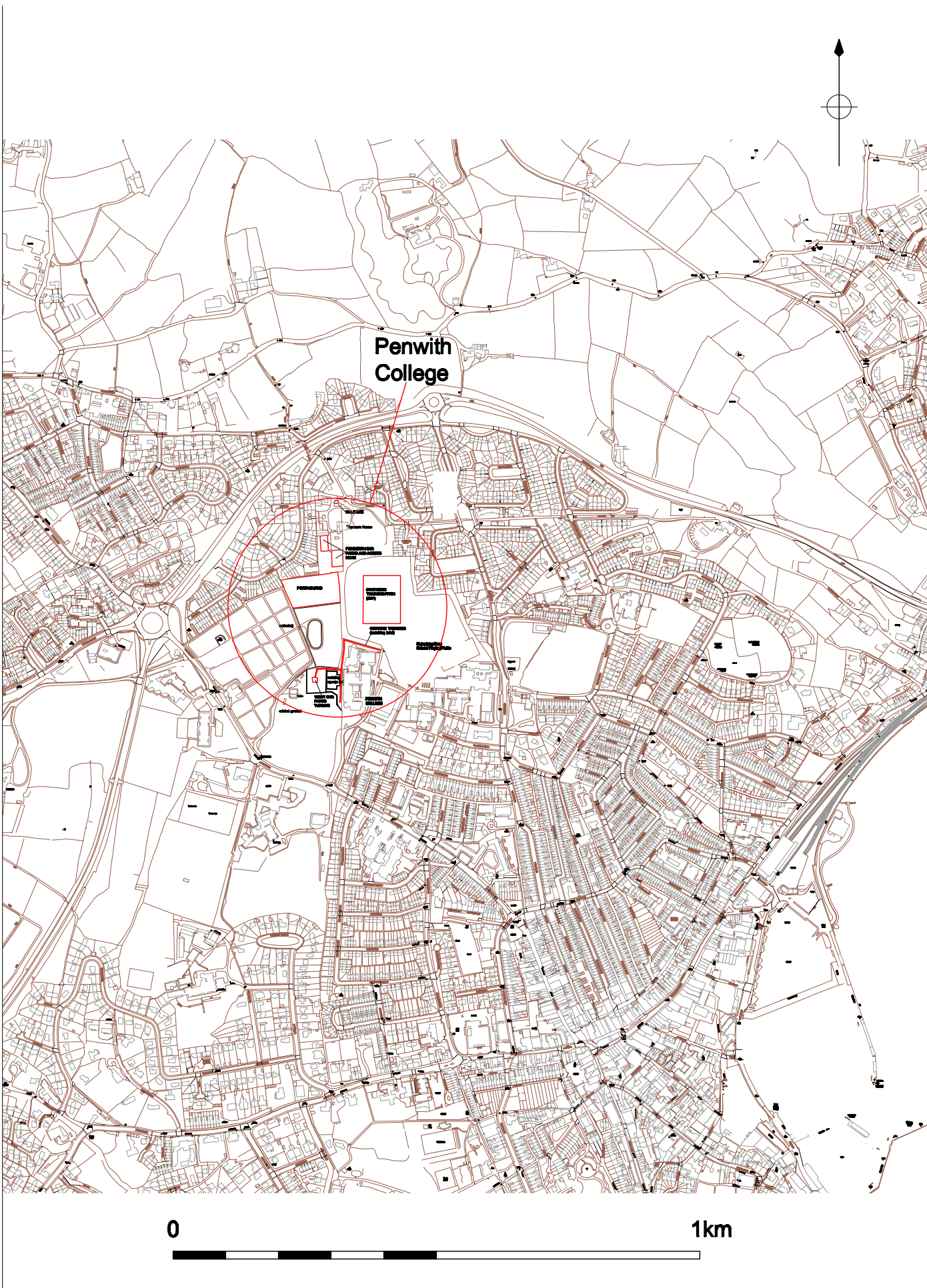


Fig 1: Location plan. Area of archaeological recording shown in red

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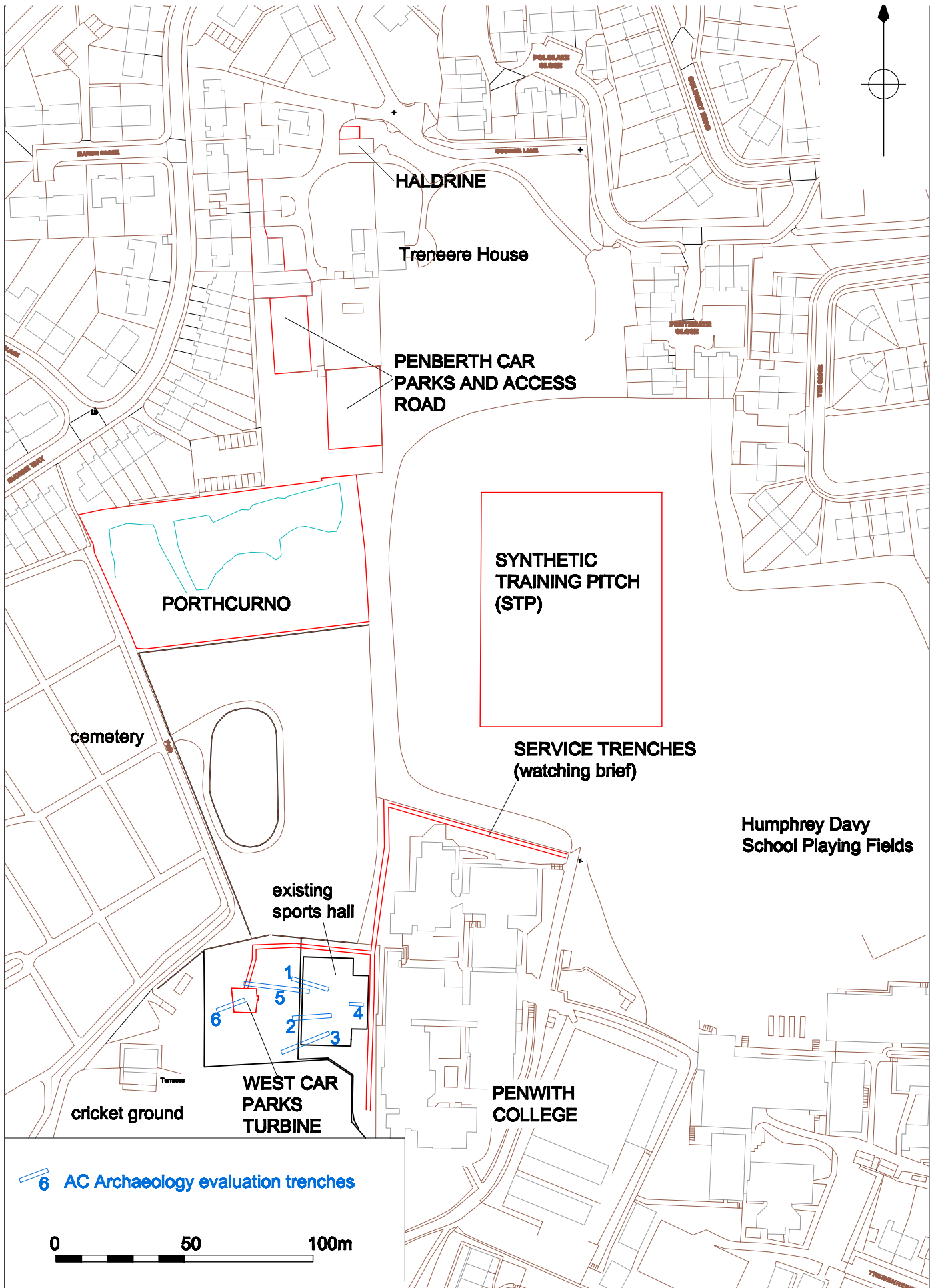


Fig 2: Areas of archaeological recording shown in red

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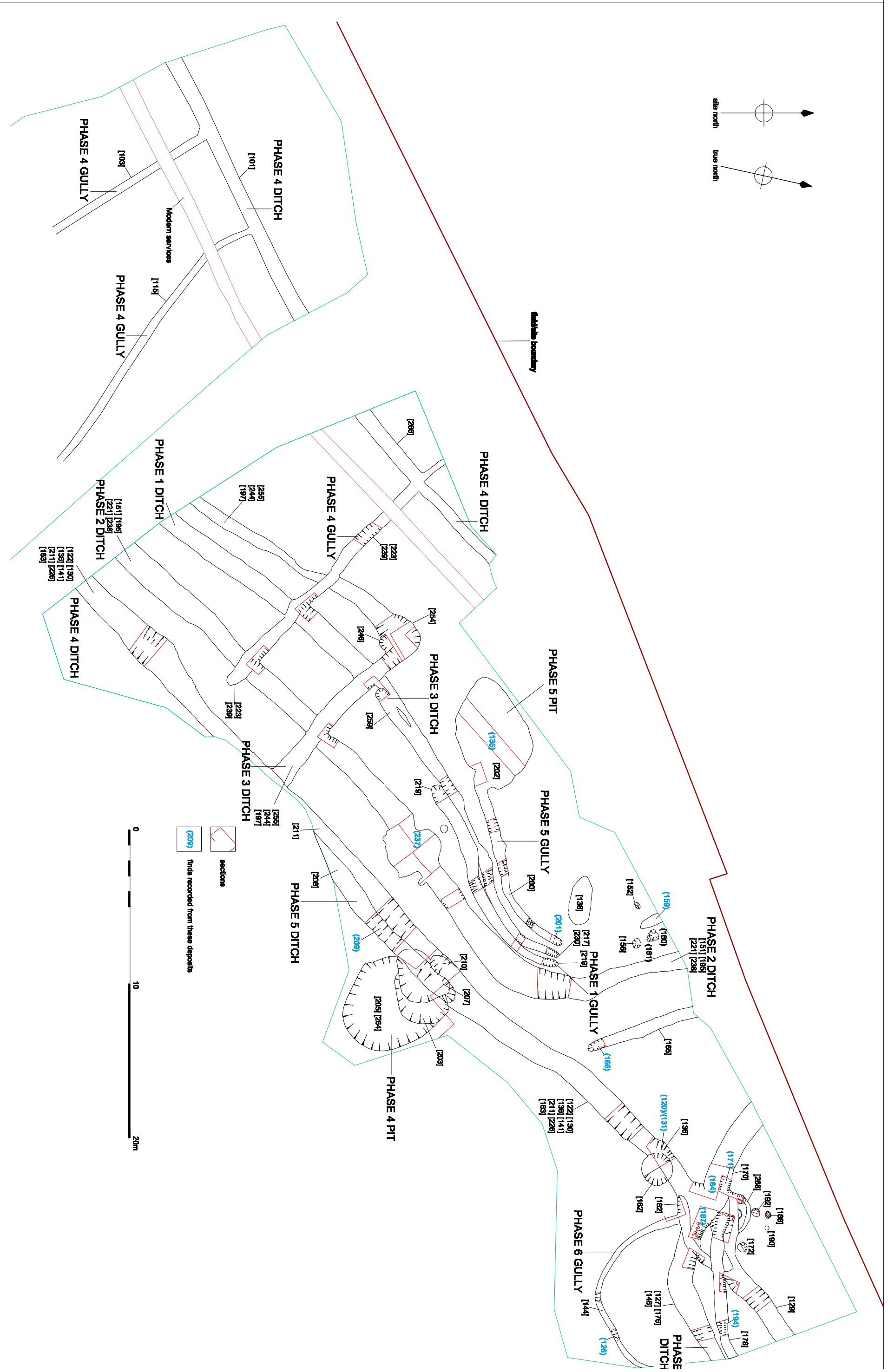
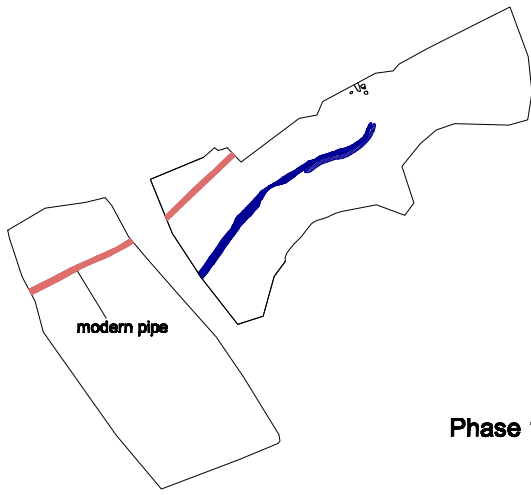
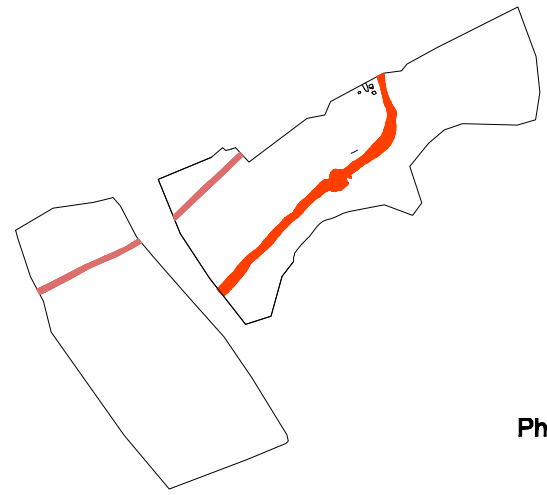


Fig 3: Portbanna, extent of excavation and feature plan



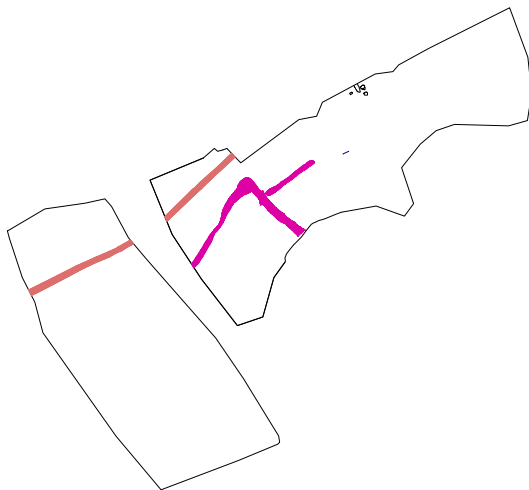
Phase 1a and 1b

5.1



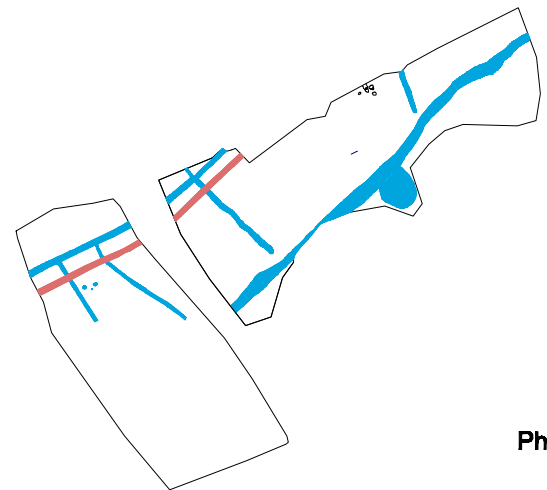
Phase 2

5.2



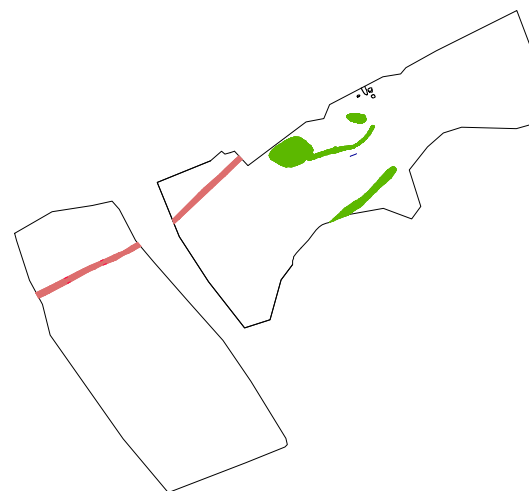
Phase 3

5.3



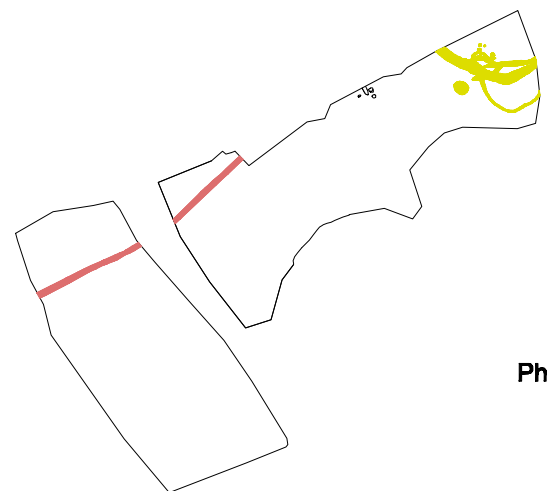
Phase 4

5.4



Phase 5

5.5



Phase 6

5.6

Fig 5: Portbcurmo - preliminary phase plans

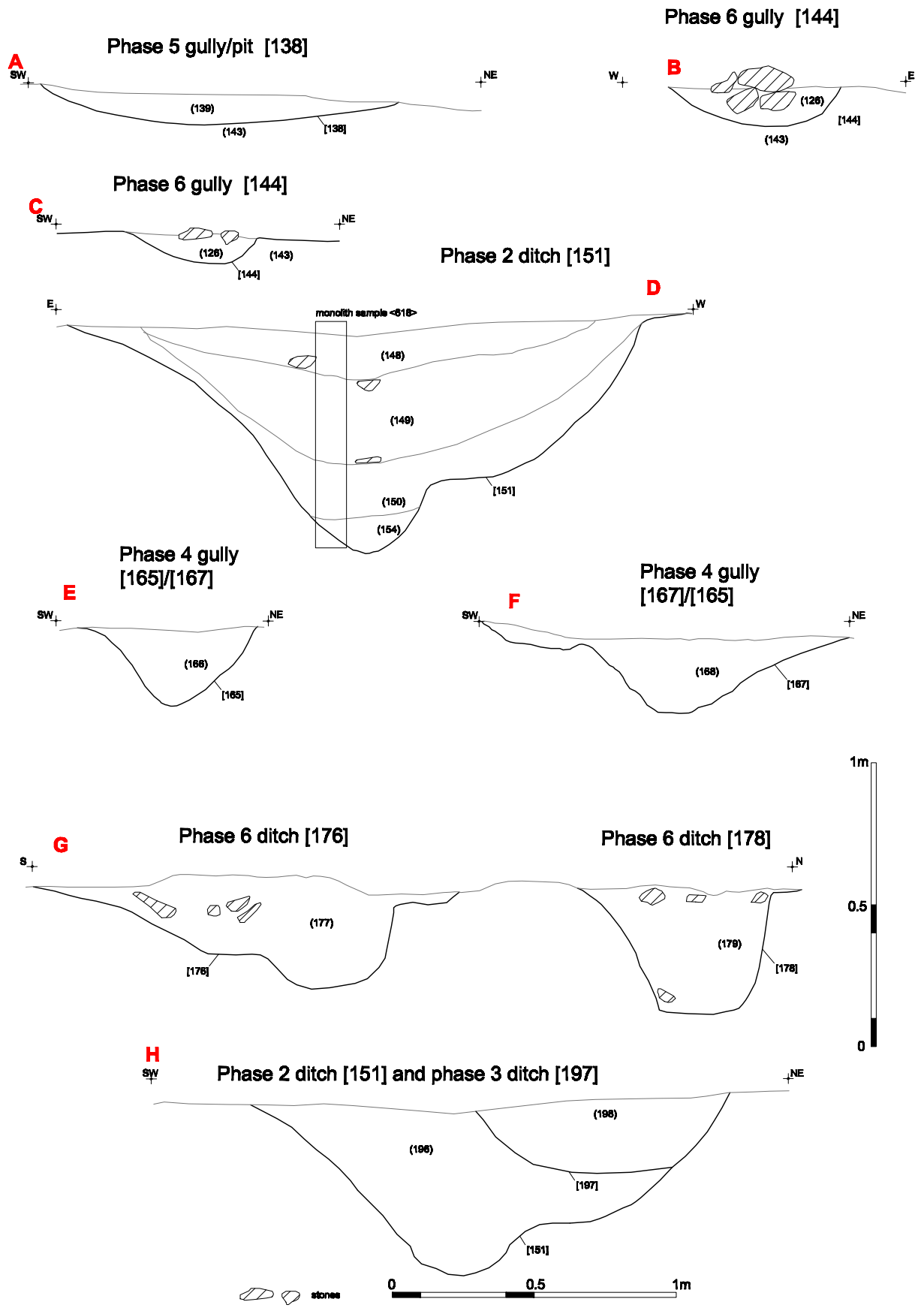
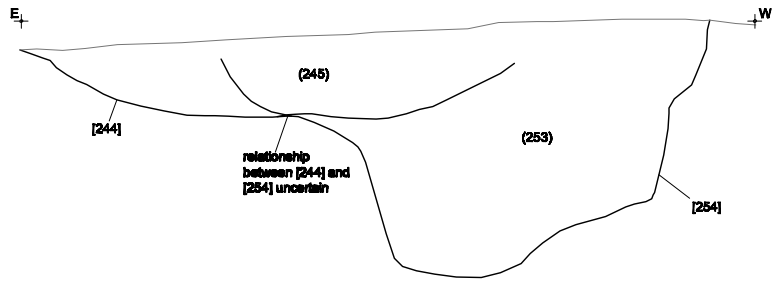
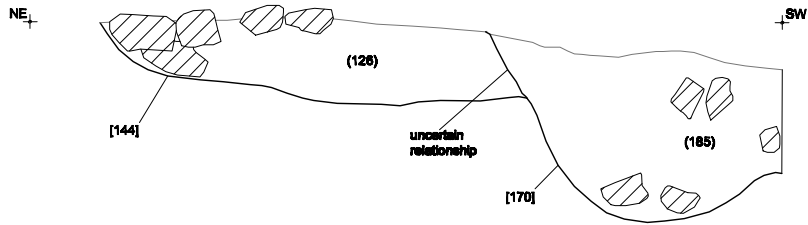


Fig 6: Portburno building sections 1:20

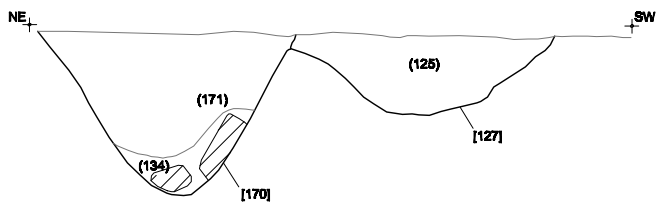
A Phase 3 ditch [254] and pit [244]



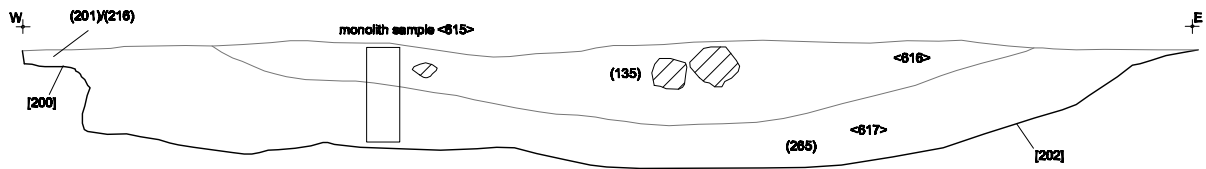
B Phase 6 gully [144] and possible later phase 6 ditch [170]



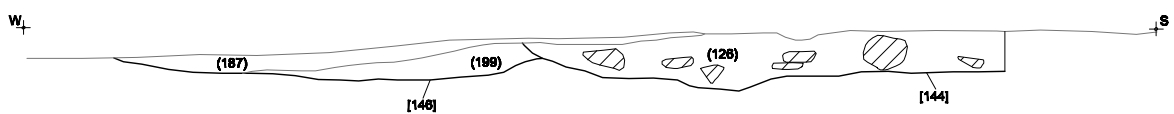
C Phase 6 ditch [127] and later recut [170]



D Phase 5 gully [200] and pit [202]



E Phase 6 gully [144] and ditch [146]



F Phase 1 gully [219] Phase 1 gully [217] Phase 5 gully [200]

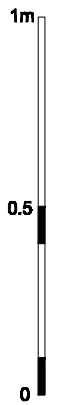
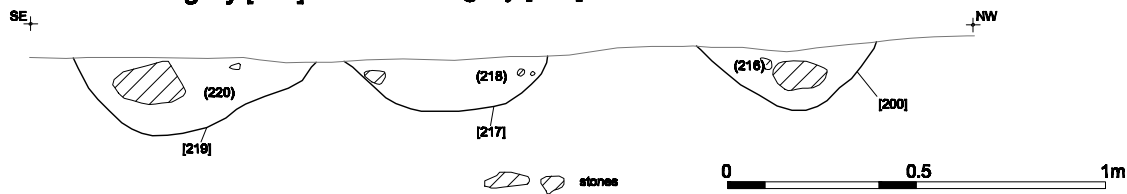


Fig 7: Portbucarno building sections 1:20

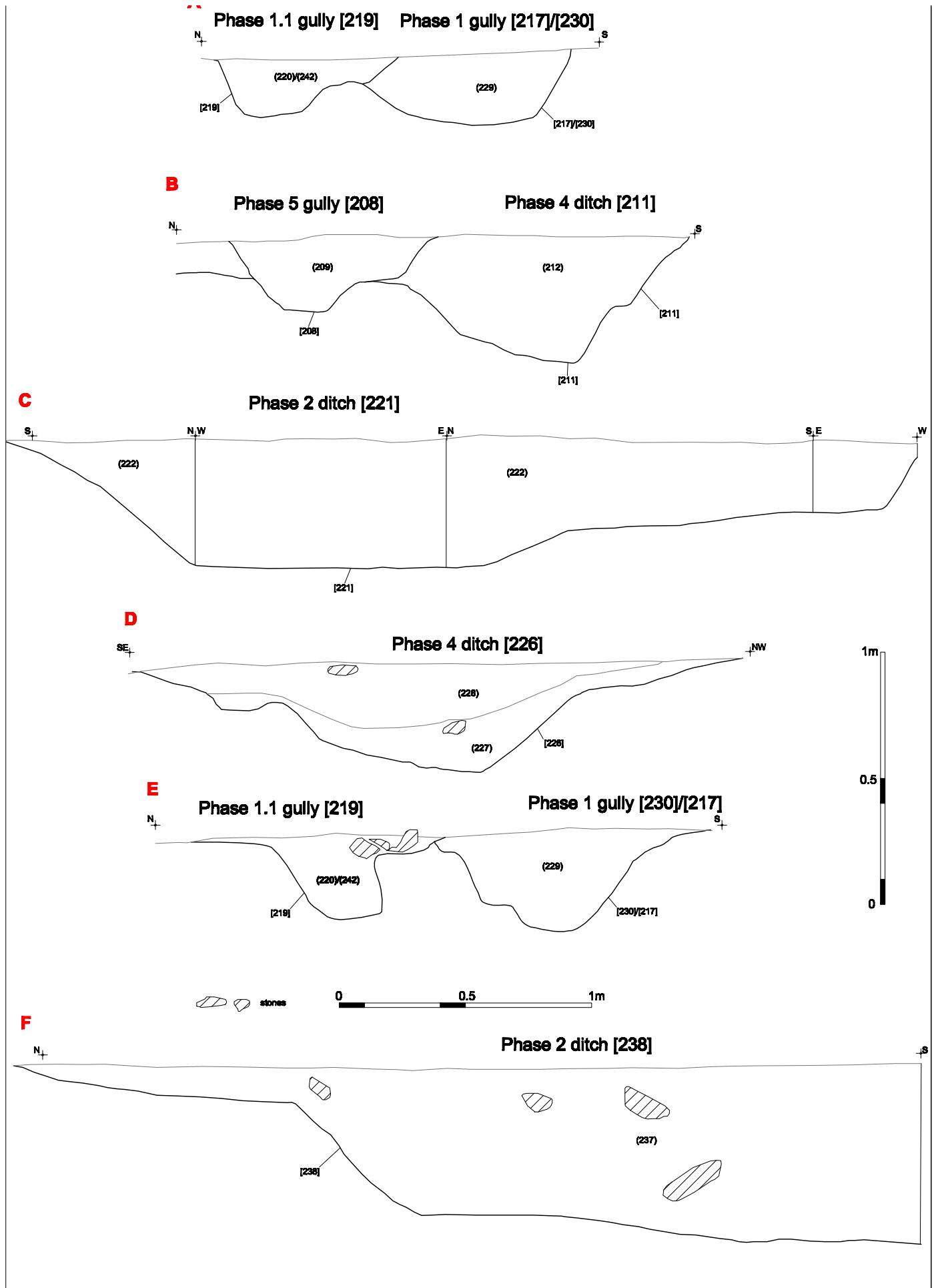


Fig 8: Portbcurno building sections 1:20

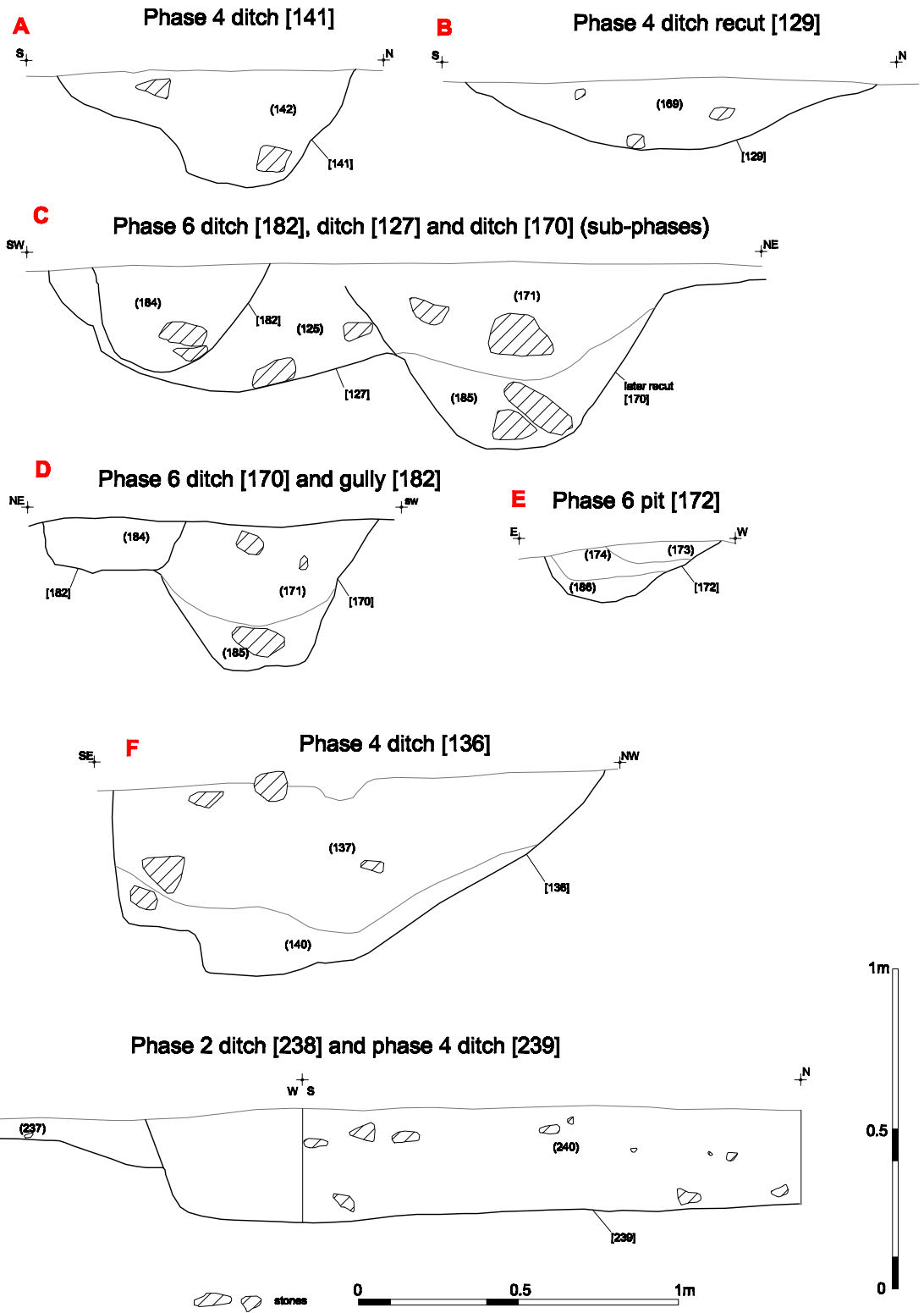


Fig 9: Portborno building sections 1:20

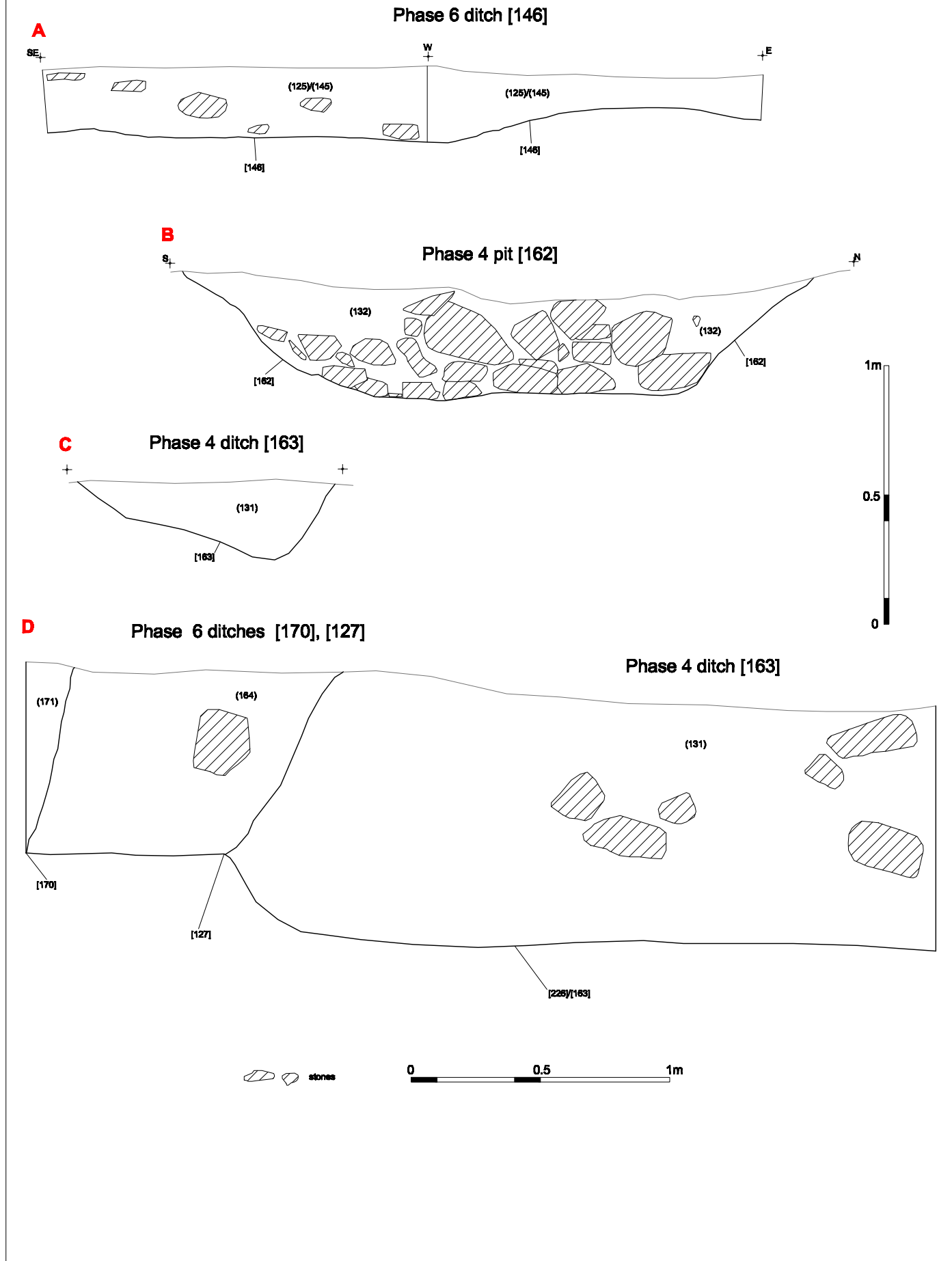


Fig 10: Portborno building sections 1:20

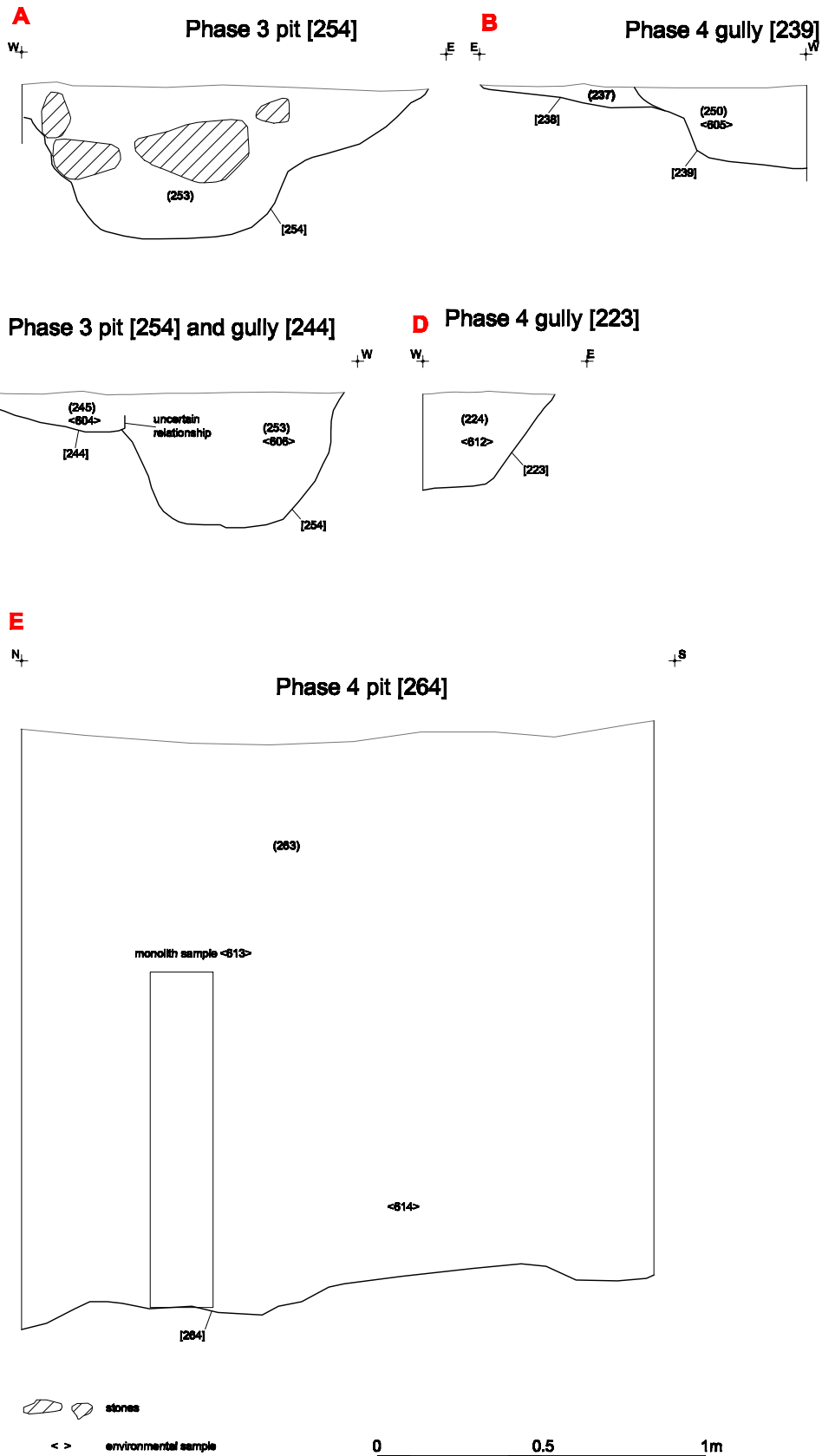


Fig 11: Portborno building sections 1:20

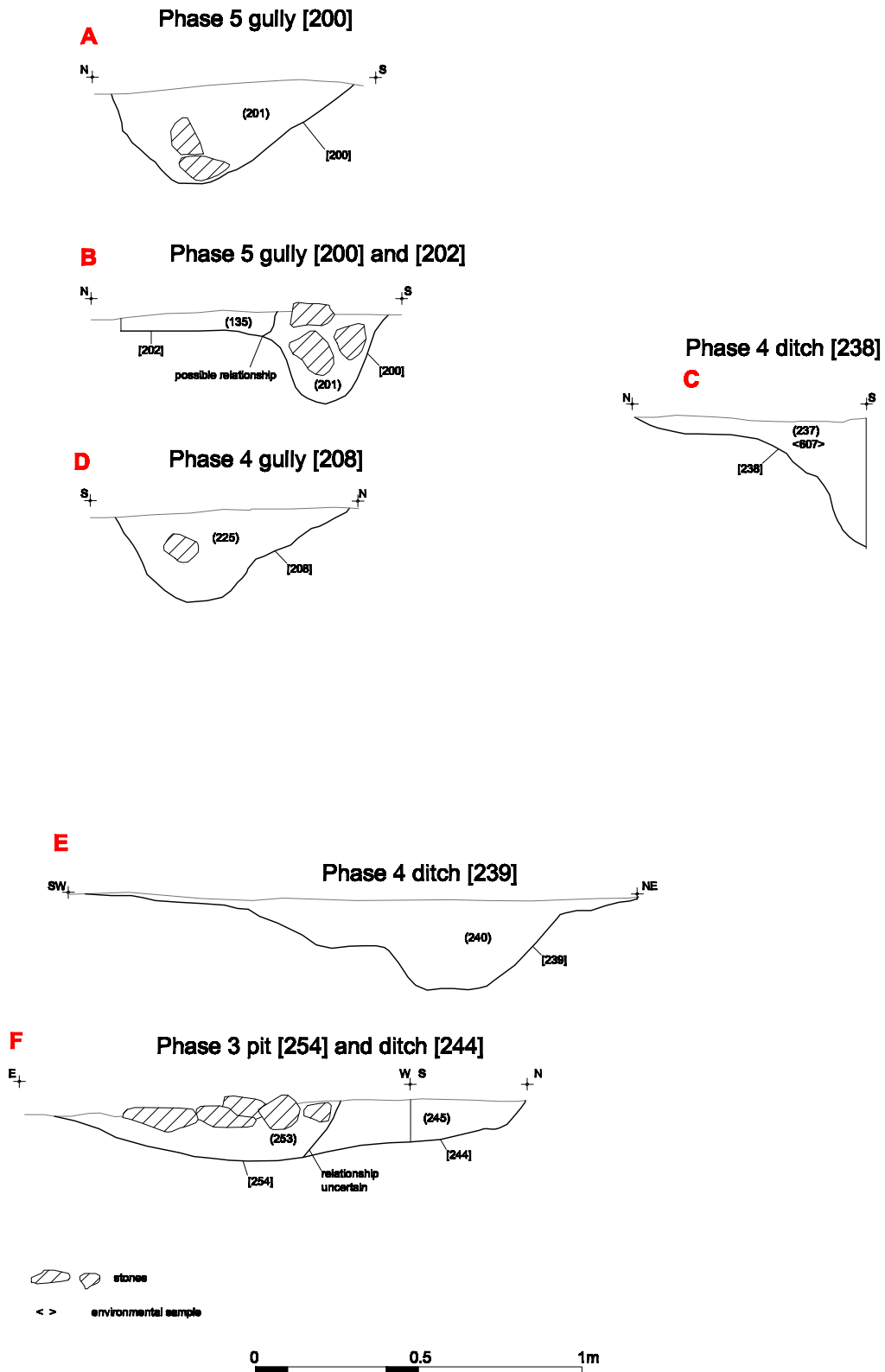


Fig 12: Portborno building sections 1:20

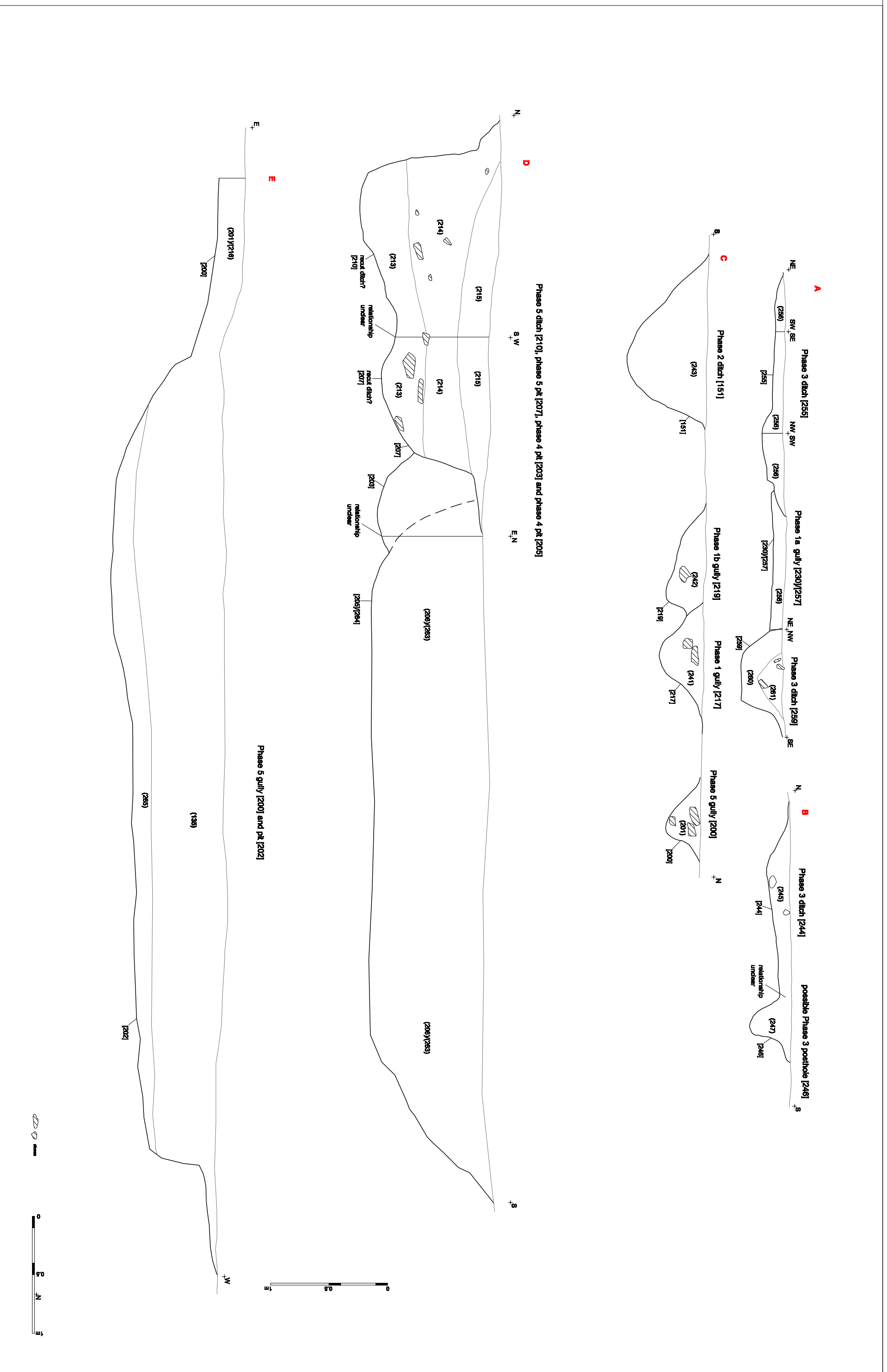


Fig 13: Portcharno buildings sections 1-30

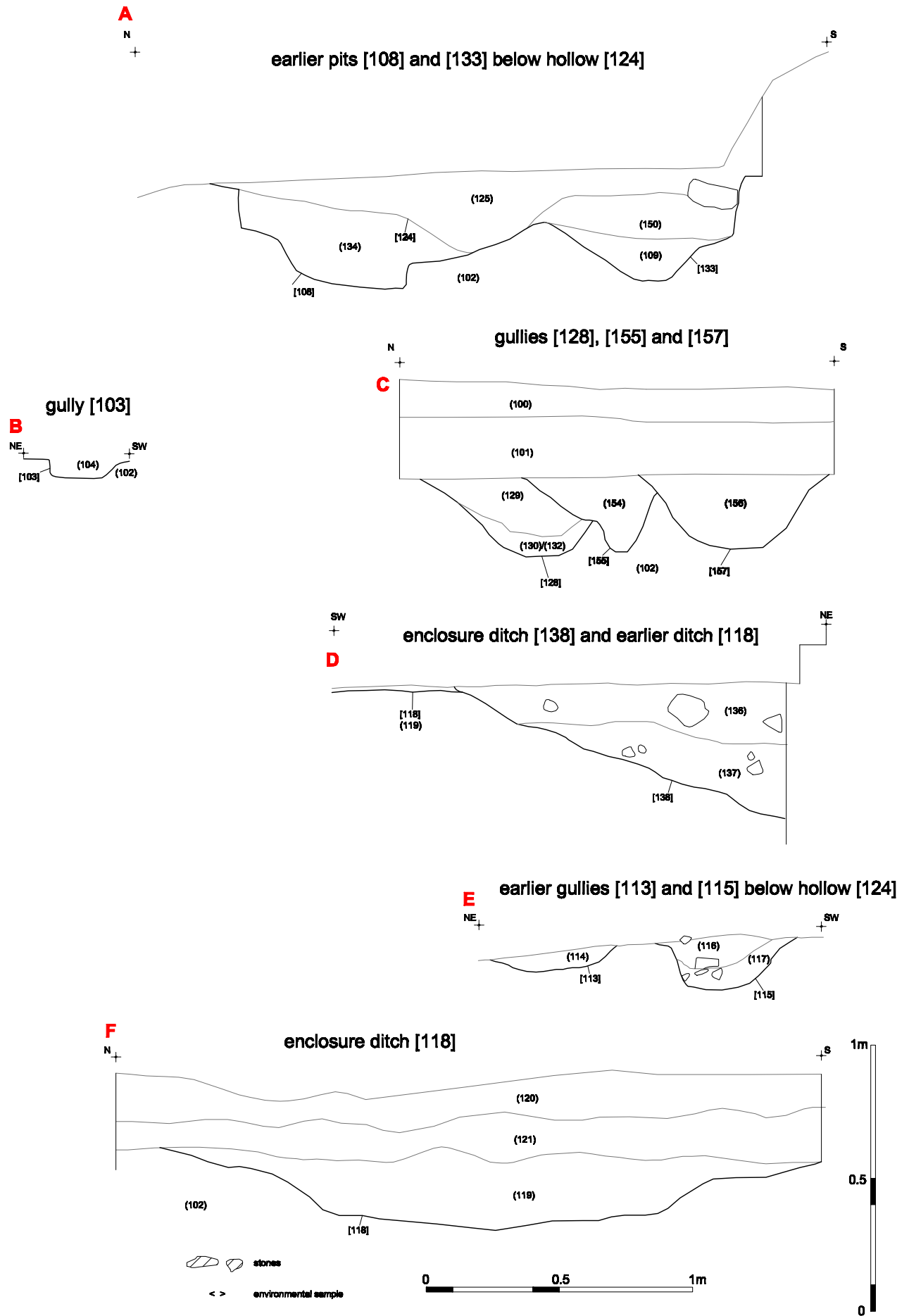


Fig 14: West Car Parks Turbine sections 1:20

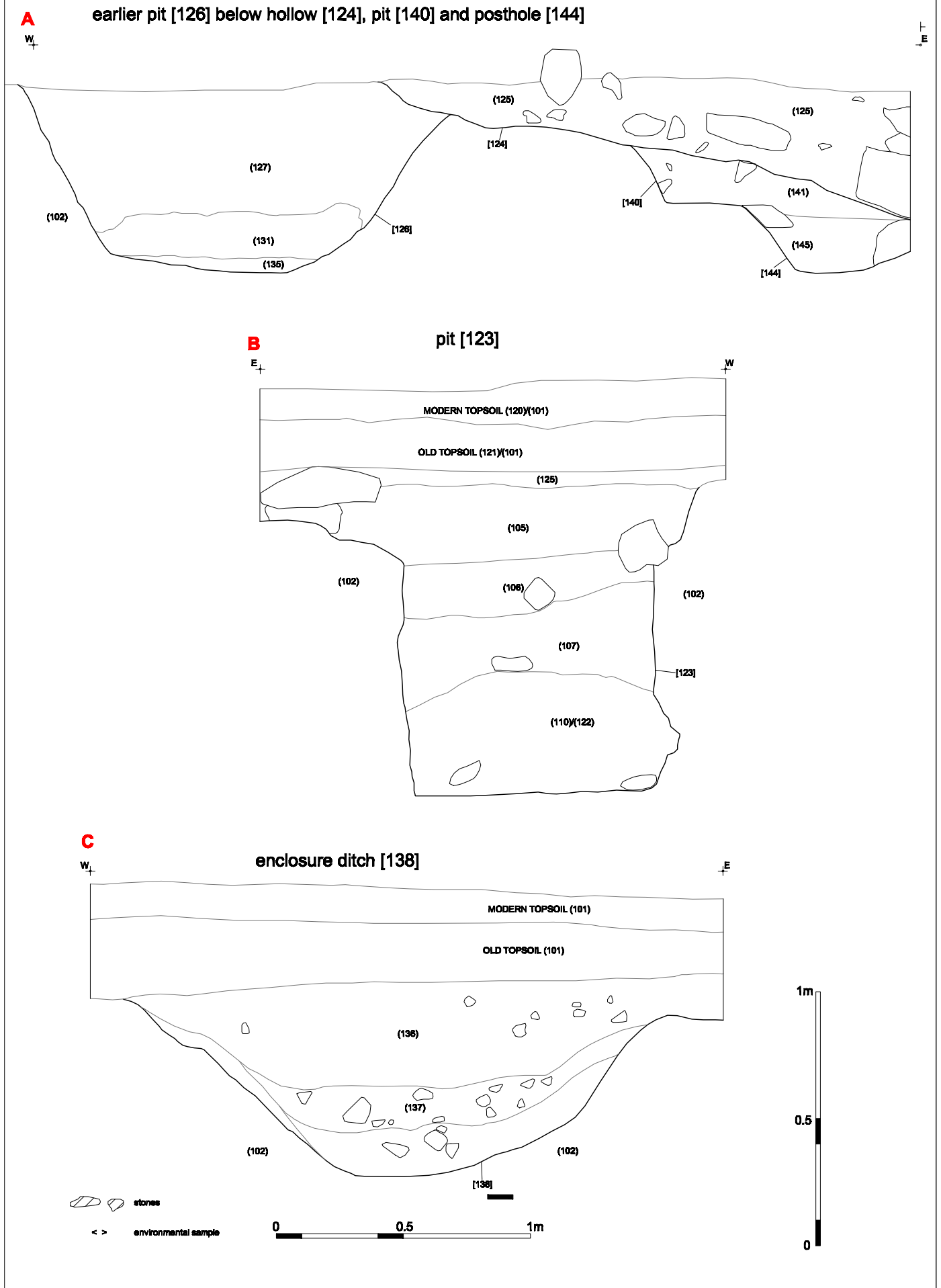


Fig 15: West Car Parkes Turbine sections 1:20

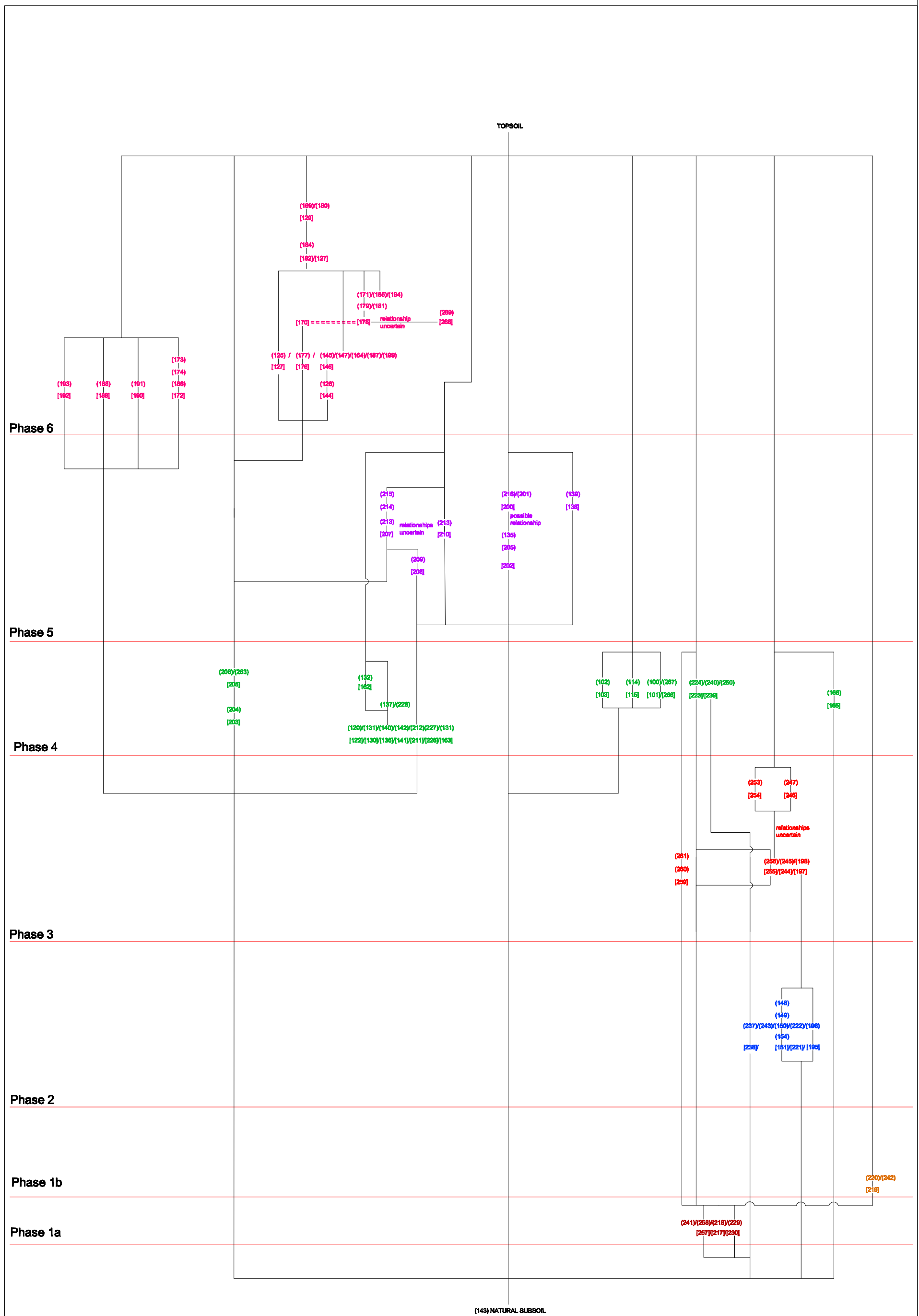


Fig 16 Portcharno stratigraphic matrix of principal features

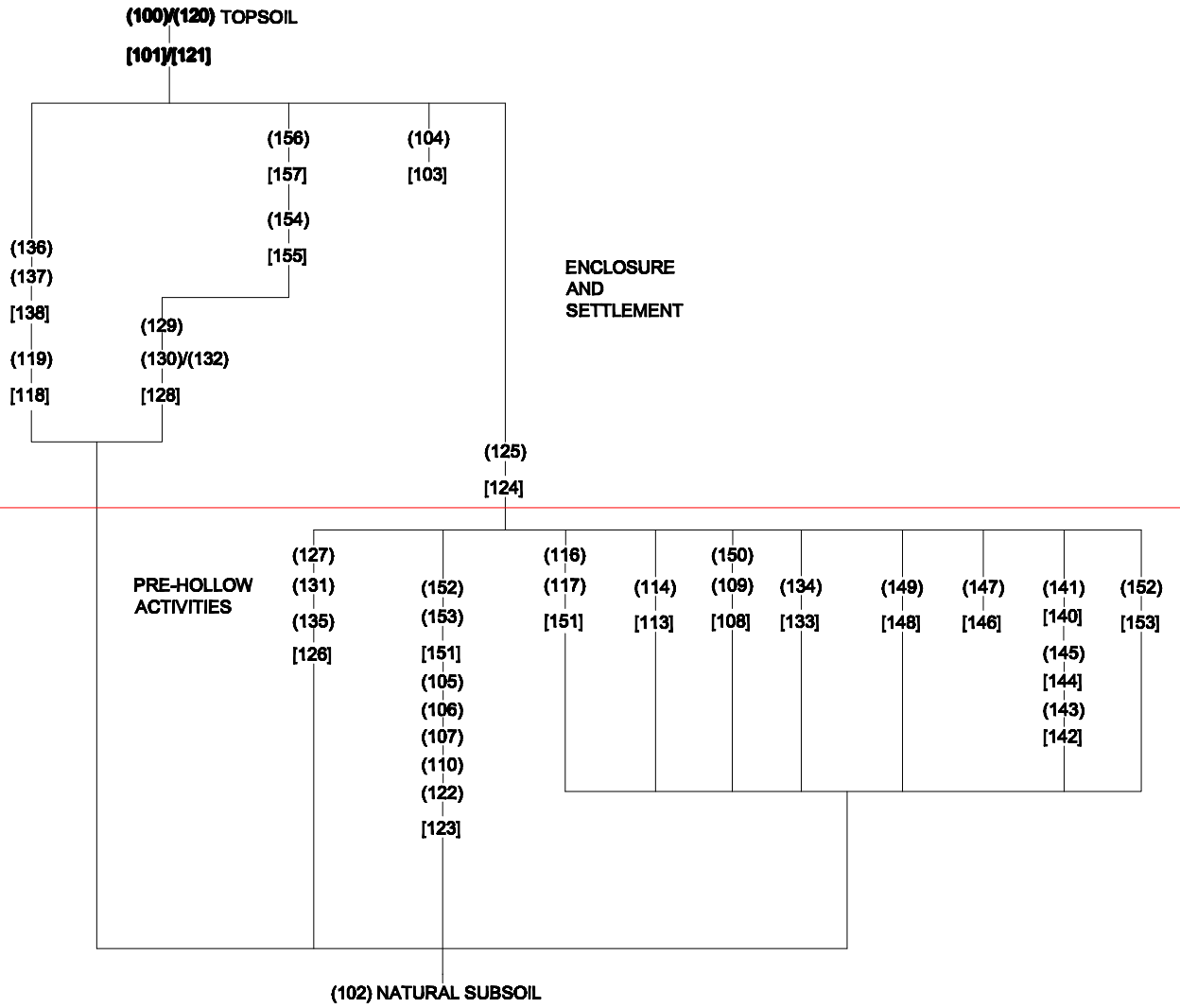


Fig 17 West Car Parks Turbine stratigraphic matrix of principal features