

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H W E S T

**Timbrelham Extension, Greystone Quarry Farm,
Launceston, Cornwall**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Piotr Wróbel and Andrew Weale

Site Code: GQL15/211

(SX 3644 8013)

Timbrelham Extension, Greystone Quarry Farm, Launceston, Cornwall

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Aggregate Industries Ltd**

by Piotr Wróbel and Andrew Weale
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code GQL 15/211

October 2016

Summary

Site name: Timbrelham Extension, Greystone Quarry Farm, Launceston, Cornwall

Grid reference: SX 3644 8013

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 25th to 29th July 2016

Project manager: Andrew Weale

Site supervisor: Piotr Wróbel

Site code: GQL 15/211

Area of site: c. 7.1 ha

Summary of results The evaluation has revealed the presence of a small number of undated features of possible archaeological interest. No artefacts other than those of modern date were recovered from the trenches. Most geophysical anomalies investigated were shown to be of geological origin. On the basis of these results, it is considered that the site has low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, South West in Taunton and will be deposited at Royal Cornwall Museum in due course

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Timbrelham Extension, Greystone Quarry Farm, Launceston, Cornwall

An archaeological Evaluation

by Piotr Wróbel and Andre Weale

Report 15/211c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Greystone Quarry Farm, Launceston, Cornwall (SX 3644 8013). The work was commissioned by Mr Clive Tompkins, Senior Estates Surveyor for Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, Stoneycombe Quarry, Bickley Road, Kingskerswell, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 5LL on behalf of Aggregate Industries Ltd, Edwin Sims House, Vallis Road, Frome, Somerset, BA11 3EG.

Planning permission is to be sought for the development of the site as an area for the extraction of dolerite on a plot of land of c. 7.1 ha. Due to potential disturbance of below ground archaeological features an archaeological field evaluation is to be submitted along with the planning application to Cornwall Council. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), and the Cornwall Council policies on archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Piotr Wróbel, Dominika Golebiewska and Andrew Weale, between 25th and 29th July 2016 and the site code is GQL 15/221.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services South West, Taunton in accordance with TVAS digital archiving policies.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located near Timbrelham hamlet, 5.8km south west of the Launceston, Cornwall. The proposal site is 200m west of the hamlet, situated on a saddle between the now quarried hilltop west of Greystone Bridge to the north and Castlepark Hill to the south. The saddle is set on a north to south ridge above an east facing scarp overlooking the River Tamar. It comprises three variously shaped fields covering c. 7.1 ha. At the time of the evaluation all fields contained a hay crop. In general the proposal site falls from a height of c. 100 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north west to c. 89 m at its southernmost point. The underlying geology is recorded as Unnamed Igneous Intrusion of the Carboniferous and Devonian periods in the eastern part of the site (BGS 1993). A mixture of bedded rock and clays were observed throughout the evaluation.

Archaeological background

The archaeological background to the site has been highlighted in a previous desktop study (Tabor and Weale 2015). In summary, there are no known archaeological deposits within the site but a variety of sites are recorded in the wider area. These include a row of standing stones to the north that are likely to represent a ceremonial site of earlier Bronze Age date and to the south and south west are several Iron Age hilltop enclosures. It is thought that the site is set within landscape originating in medieval or earlier times and is adjacent to a late medieval manor. Records for the post medieval, Victorian and modern periods comprise extant buildings, some listed, documented features and most notably associated with mining, quarrying. Mining has had an impact close to the proposal site. A counting house and smithy was marked as 'North Tamar Mine Yard' on the tithe map to the immediate northeast of site and immediately to the west of the site earthworks and a trackway leading to Timbrelham Farm may be associated with a shaft for a possible lead/silver mine with a related adit. The similar Greystone Mine 300m west of the site began extraction in 1831. To the south, in Greystone Wood, another silver mine was re-used as a bunker during World War 2 and there was an adit for a manganese mine nearby dating to the late 19th century. Manganese mine washing floors recorded at Lowley in the tithe apportionment and a possible counting house may have treated material extracted from an area with earthworks northwest of the settlement.

A geophysical survey of the site was also carried out as a part of the project (Dawson and Dawson 2015). This recorded a variety of magnetic anomalies, the main features of archaeological potential being several large areas of possible mining works. Though no mining work has been recorded within the site area there are several known mining sites nearby that share the same geology. There were also linear anomalies perhaps representing a trackway or drainage system running down into the river valley to the north. There was also a circular anomaly that may have been of archaeological in origin.

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the evaluation will be to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The general objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;

establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.; and produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.
- to identify the features identified through aerial photography and geophysical survey.;
- to determine the impact of the development on the archaeological resource and allow for a mitigation strategy to be developed if necessary;
- the potential and significance of any such deposits located will be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in English Heritage Research Agenda (English Heritage 2005) or any more local or thematic research priorities as necessary (Webster 2007).

A total of 28 trenches 25m long and 2m wide (2% of site area) were to be excavated across the site. Topsoil, and any other overburden was to be removed by a 360° tracked machine. A toothless ditching bucket was used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains were exposed, these were to be investigated by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief, without compromising archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation in-situ, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation. A programme of environmental sampling was to take place where sufficiently well stratified subsoil deposits were located. Metal detectors were to be used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.

Results

Most of the trenches were excavated as intended. They ranged in length between 7.6 and 26.8m and 0.41 and 1.17m deep. They were all 2.20m wide. Trench 5 was extended as Trench 5A to further investigate the location of a geophysical anomaly. Trench 21 was split in two 21A and 21B after a live service was encountered. Trench 10 was moved northwards and westwards away from overhead cables. A series of test pits were excavated within some trenches to test for geophysical anomalies. Trenches 1, 2, 8-11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22 and 24-27, contained no archaeological features nor were any artefacts recovered from them. Only those trenches containing certain or probable archaeological features, or test pits to examining geology are described in detail below. A list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A complete list of features investigated forms Appendix 2.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 6, Pl. 1)

Trench 3 was aligned WSW-ENE and was 25.70m long and a maximum of 0.63m deep at the north west end. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.37m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.21m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Pit 8 was oval in plan 1.70m long, 0.64m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled with a friable mid red brown silty clay with occasional stone (60) but contained no datable artefacts. Gully 7 was linear in plan aligned north to south and was 0.37m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled with a mid red brown silty clay (59) that contained no artefacts. Gully 7 was in a similar position and orientation to an anomaly found during the geophysical survey.

Trench 4 Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 6

Trench 4 was aligned SW-NE was 24.10m long and a maximum of 0.60m. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.45m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.13m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Pit 3 was oval in plan 3.20m long, 0.80m wide and 0.49m deep. It was filled with a friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone (55) but contained no datable artefacts.

Trench 5a Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 6, Pl. 2

Trench 5 was aligned E-W and was 7.60m long and a maximum of 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.37m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.07m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Trench 5a was an extension to Trench 5 to locate a possible geophysical anomaly which did not appear in Trench 5 but neither did it appear in Trench 5a.

Gully 6 was linear in plan 0.42m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone (58) but no datable artefacts. Gully 4 was 0.56m wide and 0.28m deep. Its fill was a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone (56) but contained no datable artefacts. Gully 5 was 0.56m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone (57). No datable artefacts were recovered.

Trench 7 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 6, Pl 3)

Trench 7 was aligned W-E was 25.14m long and a maximum of 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.50m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.15m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Ditch 1 was orientated south to north. It was 0.77m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (53) that contained no datable artefacts. Ditch 2 was 1.40m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (54) that contained no datable artefacts. Between ditches 1 and 2 was a deposit (55) comprising a loose mid grey yellow silty sand which is thought to be the remains on bank

material. The two ditches and bank are in a similar position and orientation as an anomaly seen in the geophysical survey which also corresponded to the location of a field boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1907.

Trench 12 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 6, Pl. 4)

Trench 12 was aligned S-N and was 24.60m long and a maximum of 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.39m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.07m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Quarry pit 9 was irregular in plan, 3.50m wide and 0.80m deep. It was filled with loose stone rubble (61) which contained no datable artefacts and was partially excavated by hand but due to the unstable nature of the rubble was fully excavated by machine. Quarry pit 9 was in a similar position to a geophysical anomaly, however the other anomaly within the trench was a natural deposit of bedded stone.

Trench 15 (Figs 2, 3, 5)

Trench 15 was aligned SSE-NNW was 26.0m long and a maximum of 1.17m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.32m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.10m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Two geophysical anomalies were in the area of Trench 15 but on excavation no features could be seen. These features appeared to be naturally occurring bands of stone and clay. To the southern end of the trench (0-3m) the natural disappeared to be replaced by unconsolidated rubble. Test Pit 2 was excavated by machine in this area Test pit 2 was filled with a red clay with frequent unconsolidated stones which appeared to be possibly waste material from quarrying, this was slightly to the north of an area of possible quarrying shown in the geophysical report.

Trench 16 (Figs 2, and 3)

Trench 16 was aligned S-N and was 25.20m long and a maximum of 0.92m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.35m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.09m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Two geophysical anomalies were in the area of Trench 16 but on excavation no features could be seen. These features appeared to be naturally occurring bands of stone and clay. Test Pit 3 was excavated by machine to the north of where the northern anomaly was shown to be. Test pit 3 was filled with a light brown silty clay. 0.86 + bedded stones with red clay which was deemed to be a natural deposit.

Trench 18 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 18 was aligned S-N and was 25.00m long and a maximum of 0.88m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.32m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.18m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Two geophysical anomalies were in the area of Trench 18 but on excavation no features could be seen. These features appeared to be naturally occurring bands of stone and clay. Test Pit 1 was excavated by machine was excavated by machine in the area where the northern anomaly should have been. Test pit 1 was filled with light yellowish brown silty clay with frequently gravel which was deemed to be a natural deposit.

Trench 21a Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 21a was aligned S-N and was 11.10m long and a maximum of 1.20m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.34m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.21m thick which overlay natural bedded stones geology. A geophysical anomaly was in the area of Trench 21a but on excavation no features could be seen. This feature appeared to be naturally occurring bands of stone and clay. Test Pit 4 was excavated by machine to the north of where the northern anomaly was shown to be. Test pit 4 was filled with light reddish brown silty clay with patches of gravel was deemed to be a natural deposit.

Trench 23 (Figs. 2 and3, Pl. 7)

Trench 23 was aligned S-N and was 26.80m long and a maximum of 1.14m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.45m thick beneath which was a thin grey subsoil 0.23m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Two geophysical anomalies were in the area of Trench 23 but on excavation no features could be seen. These features appeared to be naturally occurring bands of stone and clay. Test Pit 7 was excavated by machine to a depth of 0.79, in the location where the northern anomaly should have been. It only revealed natural deposits of yellow brown silty clay with clay and rock beneath.

Trench 28 (Figs 2 and 3; Pl. 8)

Trench 28 was aligned S-N and was 25.40m long and a maximum of 1.00m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.37m thick which overlay natural bedded stone geology. Test pit 6 was excavated into the natural geology to a depth on 1.00m and showed rubble with middle red brown clayey silt with large rocks to a depth of 0.92m beneath which was brown red silty clay with stones. Both these deposits were thought to be natural geology.

Finds

No finds of archaeological interest were recovered.

Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed the presence of a small number of features of possible archaeological interest but which are all undated apart from a pair of ditches which correlate with a field boundary on early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. A few of these features also correlated with geophysical anomalies though the majority of the latter were shown to be of geological origin. No pre-modern artefacts were recovered from the trenches. It is considered that the site has low archaeological potential.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details and Test Pit details

Trenches

0m at South, West or South West end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	24.32	2.20	0.41	Topsoil 0-0.31m; Subsoil 0.31-0.38m; 0.38 m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with frequently bands of bedded stone (Natural geology).
2	24.00	2.20	0.56	Topsoil 0-0.37m; Subsoil 0.37-0.45m.; 0.45m + light reddish - brown silty clay with areas of bedded stone (Natural geology).
3	25.70	2.20	0.63	South west end Topsoil 0-0.37m; Subsoil 0.37-0.48m; 0.48 + light brown silty clay with bands of bedded stone (Natural geology). North east end Topsoil 0-0.40m; Subsoil 0.40-0.61m; 0.61m + light brown silty clay with bands of bedded stone (Natural geology). Ditch [7]; pit [8]. [Pls 1 and 6]
4	24.10	2.20	0.60	Topsoil 0-0.45m; Subsoil 0.45-0.58m; 0.58 m+ light brown silty clay with area of stones and bedded stone (Natural geology). Poss. ditch [3].
5	24.00	2.20	0.45	Topsoil 0-0.29m; Subsoil 0.29-0.42m; 0.42 m + light brown silty with areas of stones and bedded stone (Natural geology). [Pl. 5]
5 A	7.60	2.20	0.44	Topsoil 0-0.37m; Subsoil 0.37 - 0.44m; 0.44 m + light brown silty clay with bedded stone (Natural geology). Poss. gully [4], [5]; gully [6]. [Pl. 2]
6	25.00	2.20	0.50	Topsoil 0-0.35m; Subsoil 0.35-0.50m; 0.50 m + light brown to greyish brown silty clay with bedded stone (Natural geology).
7	25.14	2.20	0.70	Topsoil 0-0.50m; Subsoil 0.50-0.65m; 0.65 m + light grey silty clay with bedded stone (Natural geology). Ditch [1]; ditch [2] bank material (54). [Pl. 3]
8	25.10	2.20	0.48	Topsoil 0-0.28m; Subsoil 0.28 - 0.44. 0.44 m + light brown silty clay with bedded stone (Natural geology).
9	23.50	2.20	0.55	Topsoil 0-0.30m; Subsoil 0.30-0.50m; 0.50 m + light brown silty clay bedded stone (Natural geology).
10	24.00	2.20	0.52	Topsoil 0-0.35 m; Subsoil 0.35-0.50. 0.50m + light brown silty clay and bedded stone (Natural geology).
11	25.30	2.20	0.42	Topsoil 0-0.30m; Subsoil 0.30 - 0.40m; 0.40 m + light creamy to light brown silty clay with bedded stone (Natural geology).
12	24.60	2.20	0.55	Topsoil 0-0.39m; Subsoil 0.39-0.46m; 0.46 m + light to medium brownish yellow silty with bands of bedded stone (Natural geology). [Pl. 4]
13	26.20	2.20	0.56	Topsoil 0-0.44m; Subsoil 0.44-0.54m; 0.54 m + light creamy brown silty clay with very stony bands (Natural geology).
14	25.1	2.20	0.70	Topsoil 0-0.44m; Subsoil 0.44-0.62m; 0.62 m + light creamy brown silty clay with bedded stone and bands of reddish/pinkish brown sandy clay (Natural geology).
15	26.00	2.20	1.17	Topsoil 0-0.32m; Subsoil 0.32-0.42m; 0.42m+ red clay with frequent unconsolidated stone with bedded stone below (Natural geology).
16	25.20	2.20	0.92	Topsoil 0-0.35m; Subsoil 0.35-0.44m; 0.44 m+ - light brown silty clay and dark red clay with bedded stone below (Natural geology).
17	25.50	2.20	0.70	Topsoil 0-0.30m; Subsoil 0.30-0.38m; 0.38 m+ light creamy/ yellowish brown silty clay with bands of stone (Natural geology).
18	25.00	2.20	0.88	Topsoil 0-0.32 m; Subsoil 0.32-0.50m; 0.50 m+ dark red clay on bedded stone with loose stone(Natural geology).
19	26.20	2.20	0.75	Topsoil 0-0.30 m; No Subsoil . 0.30m+ Mid brown silty clay with stone (Natural geology); 0.45 m + light brownish grey silty clay (lower layer of Natural geology).
20	25.20	2.20	0.76	Topsoil 0-0.26m; 0.26 m + light brown silty clay with bands of stone (Natural geology).
21 A	11.10	2.20	1.20	Topsoil 0-0.34m; Subsoil 0.34 - 0.55m; 0.55 m + light reddish brown silty clay with bedded stone (Natural geology).
21 B	16.40	2.20	0.45	Topsoil 0 - 0.26m; Subsoil 0.26 - 0.33m; 0.33 + light orange/brown silty clay. In N part reddish brown silty clay with bedded stone.
22	28.20	2.20	0.57	Topsoil 0-0.42m; Subsoil 0.42 - 0.44m; 0.44 m+ light reddish brown silty with bands of bedded stone in N part (Natural geology).
23	26.80	2.20	1.14	Topsoil 0-0.45m; Subsoil 0.45 - 0.43m; 0.43 m + reddish brown clay with strips of bedded stone in S part (Natural geology). [Pl. 8]
24	25.50	2.20	0.64	Topsoil 0-0.44m; Subsoil 0.44-0.68. 0.68m + reddish brown silty clay with narrow bands of whitish grey limestone (Natural geology).
25	22.80	2.20	0.47	Topsoil 0-0.36m; Subsoil 0.36 - 0.39m; 0.39 m + reddish brown silty clay with bands of whitish grey limestone and layer of large stones at S end (Natural geology).
26	25.70	2.20	0.66	Topsoil 0-0.48m; Subsoil 0.48 - 0.53m; 0.53 m + reddish brown silty clay with patches of whitish grey limestone (Natural geology).
27	26.70	2.20	0.57	Topsoil 0-0.23m; Subsoil 0.23 - 0.30m; 0.30 m + whitish grey bedded stone/slate (Natural geology).
28	25.40	2.20	1.00	Topsoil 0-0.33m; 0.33-0.92m rubble with large rocks and mid red brown clayey silt 0.98-1.00m+ red brown silty clay (Natural geology). [Pl. 7]

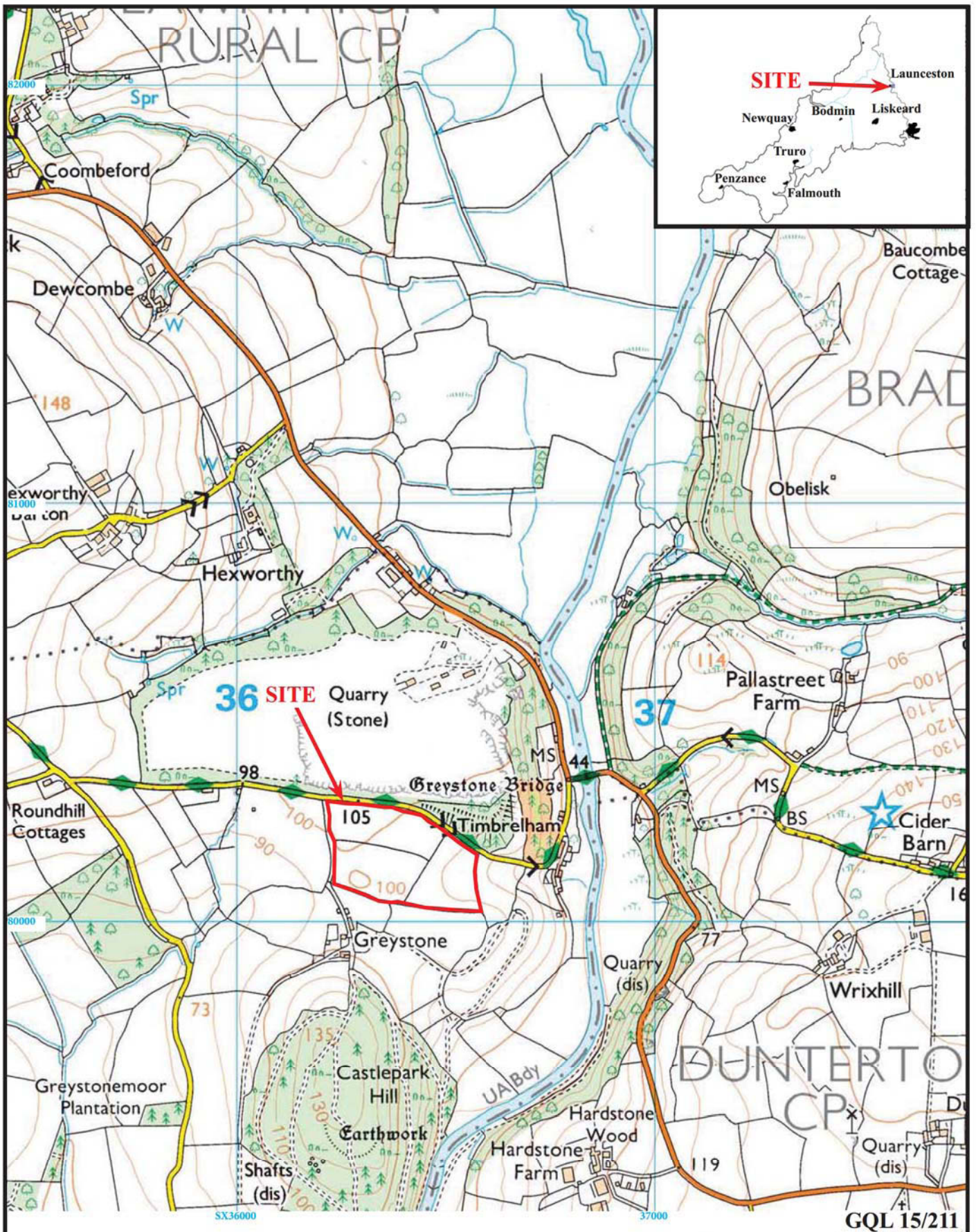
Test Pits

0m at South, West or South West end

<i>Test pit</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	18	2.30 (21.3 -23.6 from S end)	2.20	0.88	Topsoil 0 - 0.32m; Subsoil 0.32 - 0.49m; 0.49 - 0.86 m light yellowish brown silty clay with frequently bedded stone . 0.86 + bedded stones (Natural geology).
2	15	4.10 (1.4 - 5.5 from S end)	2.20	1.80	Topsoil 0-0.32m; Subsoil 0.32-0.42m; 0.45 - 1.70m; red clay with frequent unconsolidated stones (mining redeposit ?). 1.70 m + bedded stones (Natural geology).
3	16	1.80 (2.20 - 4.00 from S end)	2.20	0.92	Topsoil 0-0.35m; Subsoil 0.35-0.44m; 0.44 - 0.86 m light brown silty clay. 0.86 + bedded stones with red clay (Natural geology).
4	21A	4.10 (4.60 - 9.00 from S end)	2.20	1.2	Topsoil 0-0.34m; Subsoil 0.34 - 0.50m; 0.50 m+ light reddish brown silty clay with patches of bedded stone (Natural geology).
5	12	1.60 (20.00 - 21.6 from S end)	2.20	1.12	Topsoil 0-0.34m; No Subsoil. 0.34 - 1.09 m loose greyish brown clayey silt (mining redeposit). 1.09 m + pale brownish yellow sandy silt with bedded stones (Natural geology). Quarry pit [9] (61)
6	28	1.70 (21.00-22.70 from S end)	2.20	1.00	Topsoil 0 - 0.37m; No Subsoil. 0.37 - 0.92 m rubble with middle red brown clayey silt with very large rocks. 0.92 + brown red silty clay with stones (Natural geology).
7	23	2.00 (20.30 - 22.30 from S end)	2.20	1.14	Topsoil 0-0.45m; Subsoil 0.45-0.68m; 0.68 - 0.79 m yellow brown silty clay 0.79 + yellow silty clay with rocks (Natural geology).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
7	1	53	Ditch	19th C	OS map
7	2	54	Ditch	19th C	OS map
4	3	55	Pit	-	
5a	4	56	Gully	-	
5a	5	57	Gully	-	
5a	6	58	Gully	-	
3	7	59	Gully	-	
3	8	60	Pit	-	
12	9	61	Quarry pit	-	



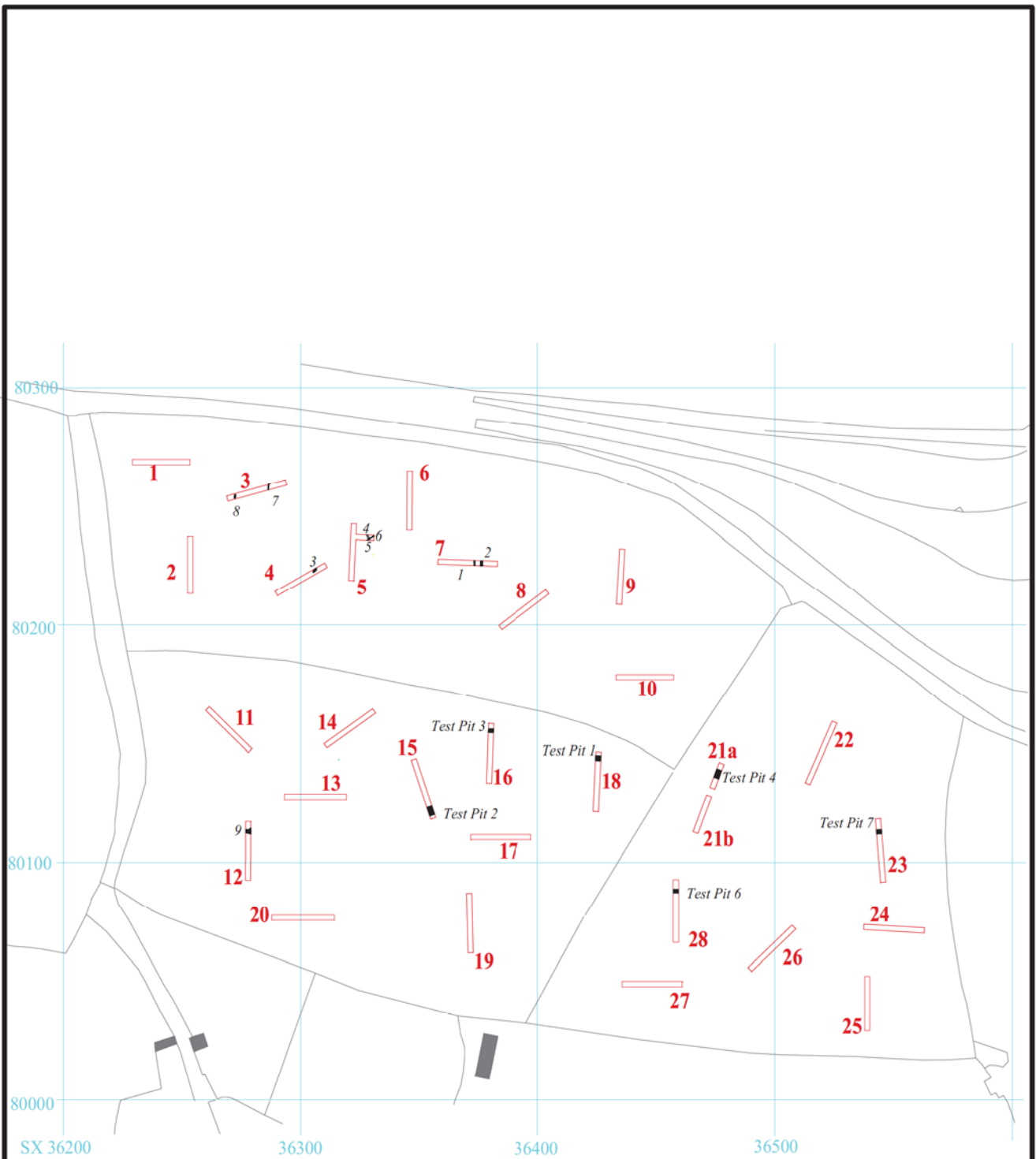
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Cornwall, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Lawhitton and in
Cornwall

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T V A S

SOUTH WEST



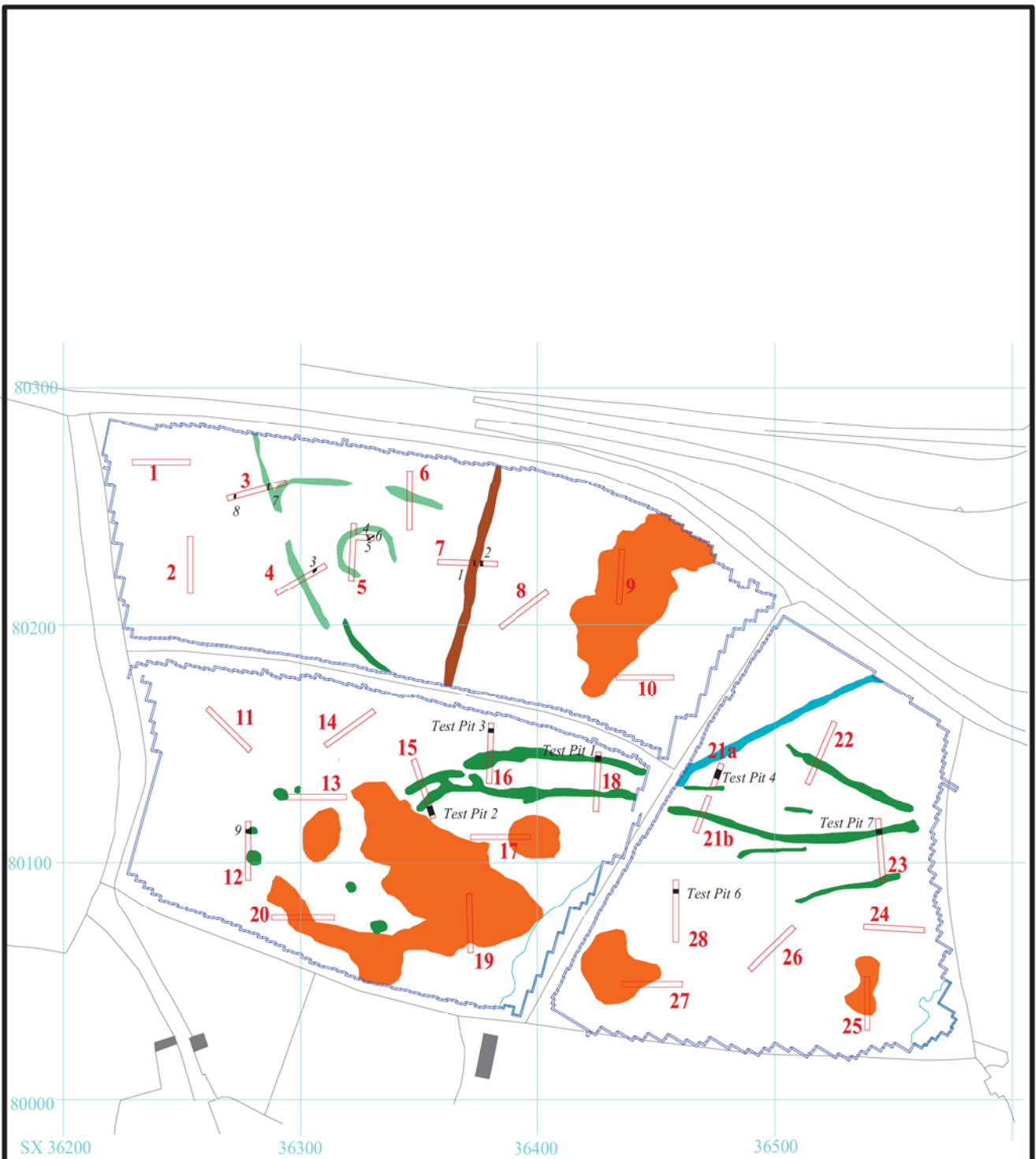
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Figure 2. Trench Layout



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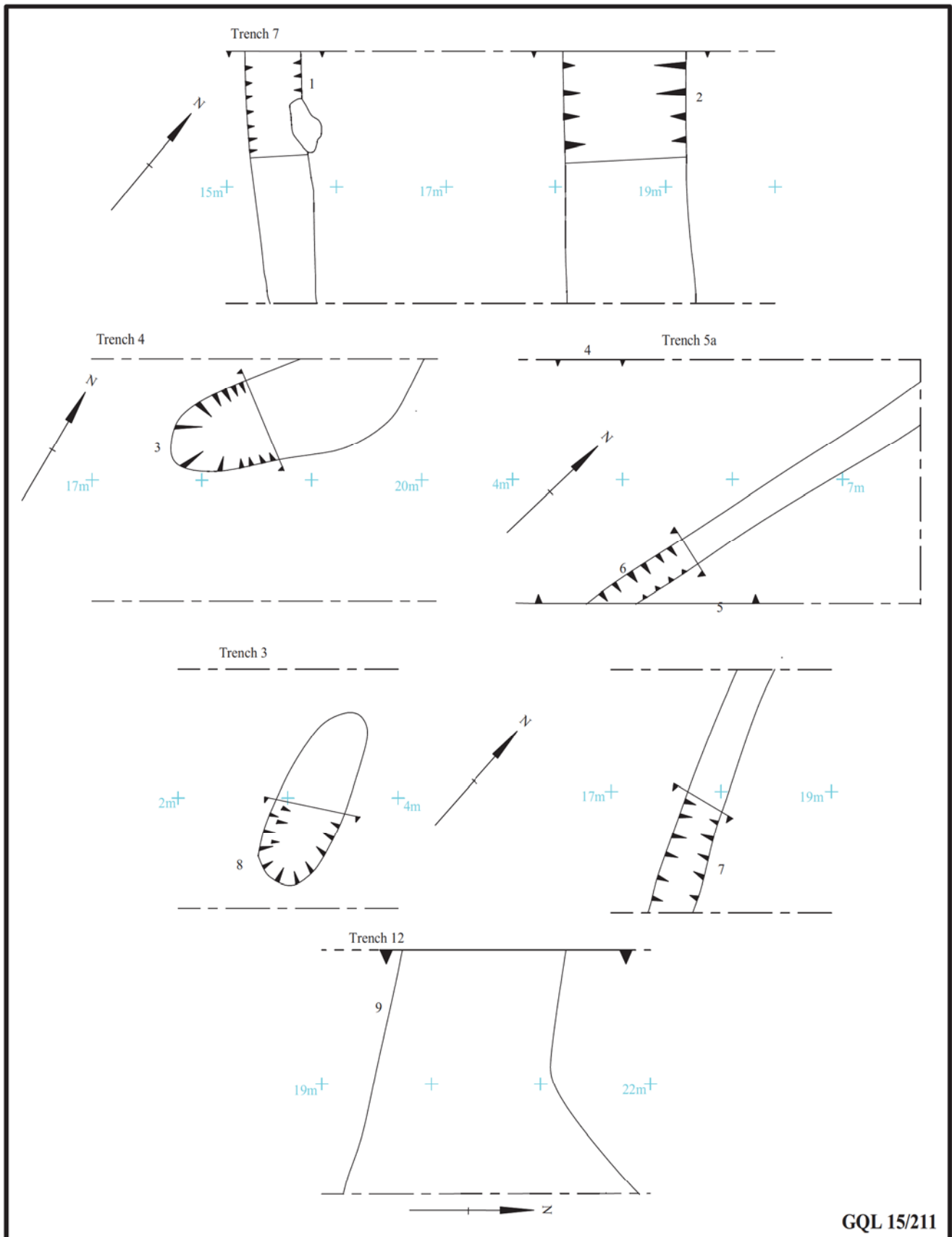
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Figure 3. Trench Layout and geophysical anomalies.



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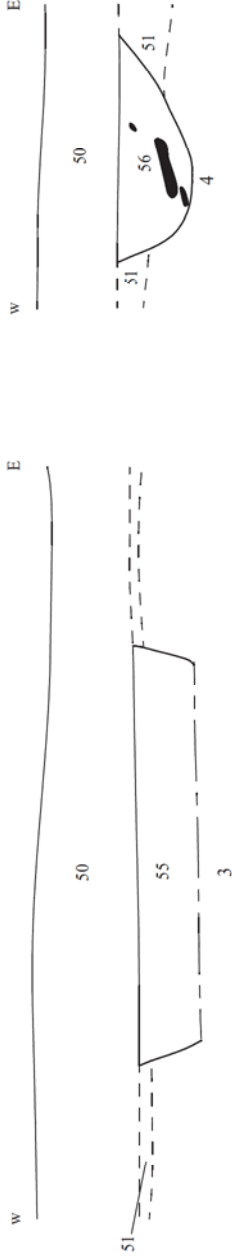
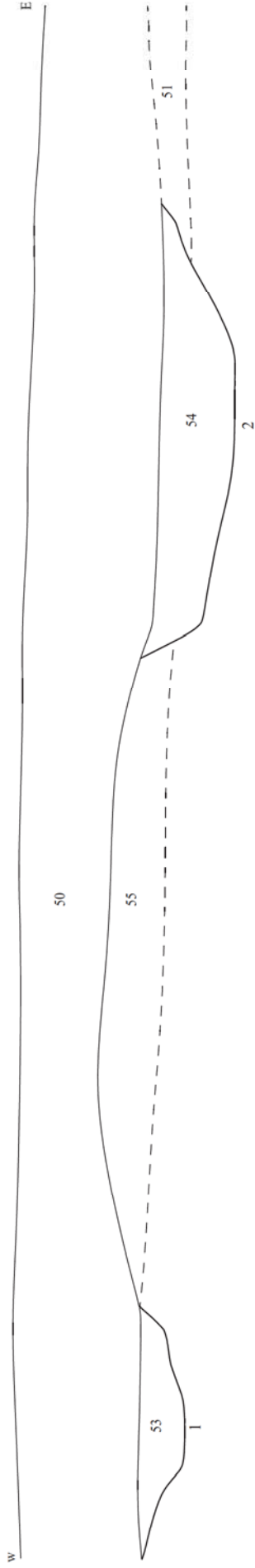
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Figure 4. Detailed plans of trenches with features

0 5m

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SOUTH WEST

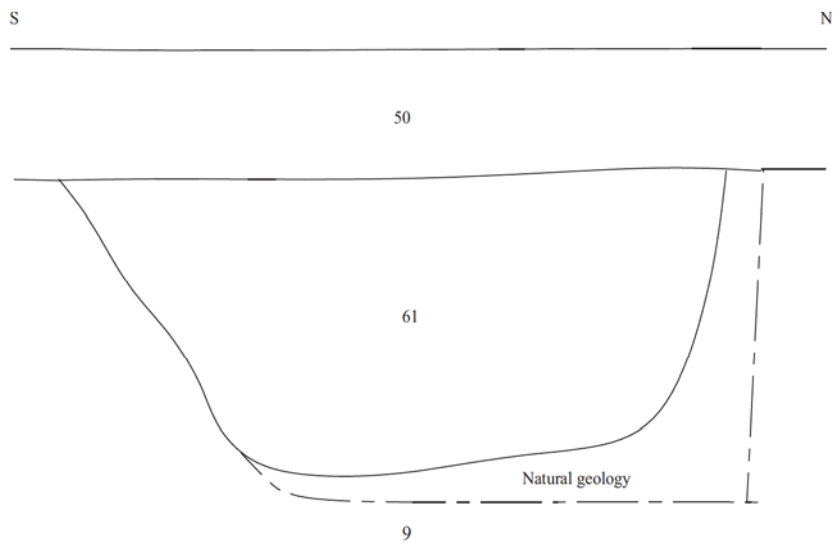
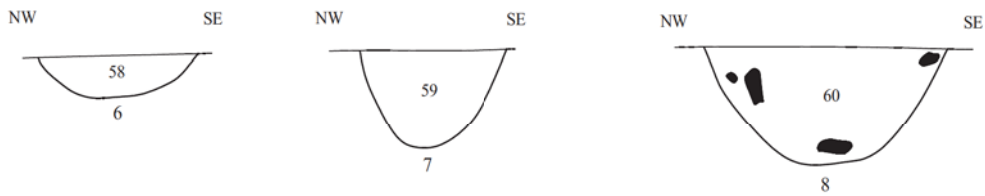
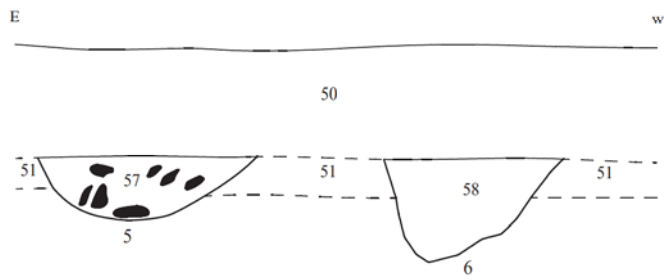


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Launceston, Cornwall, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Sections





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Launceston, Cornwall, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Sections



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
SOUTH WEST



Plate 1. Trench 3 looking east, Scales: 2m, 2m and 0.5m



Plate 2. Trench 5a looking south east, Scales: 2m, 2m and 0.5m

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Cornwall 2016
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.**





Plate 3. Trench 7 looking east, Scales: 2m, 2m and 0.5m



Plate 4. Trench 12 looking north, Scales: 2m, 2m and 1m

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 3 and 4.**





Plate 5. Trench 5a looking south, Gullies 5 and 6, Scales: 2m and 0.3m



Plate 6. Trench 3 looking north, Gully 7, Scale: 0.3m

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Cornwall 2016
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 and 6.





Plate 7. Trench 28 Test pit 6 looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 8. Trench 23 Test pit 7 looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m

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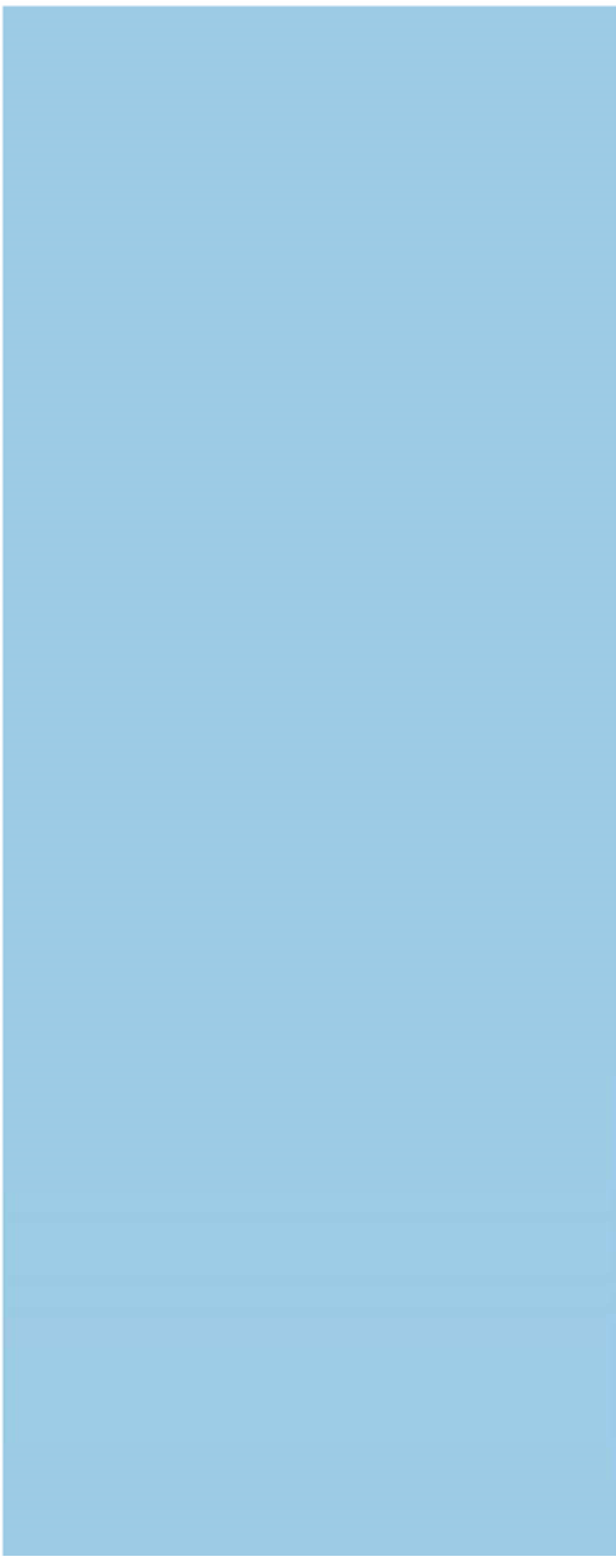
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Cornwall, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 and 8.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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