

# TREVITHICK MANOR NEWQUAY CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

Report No.: 130115  
Date: 15.01.13  
Authors: J. Bampton  
B. Morris

# Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall

## Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

*For*

Kingsley Village

*By*



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**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys  
**Desk-Based Summary:** Bryn Morris  
**Fieldwork Managers:** Bryn Morris  
**Project Officer:** Bryn Morris  
**Fieldwork Supervisor:** Bryn Morris  
**Fieldwork:** Joe Bampton; Bryn Morris; Samuel Walls; Emily Wapshott  
**Post-Excavation Co-ordinator:** Bryn Morris  
**Report:** Joe Bampton; Bryn Morris  
**Report Editing:** Deb Laing-Trengove  
**Research:** Bryn Morris  
**Graphics:** Lucy Blampied; Joe Bampton; Bryn Morris  
**Finds Processing:** Lucy Blampied; Bryn Morris; Tom Hooper  
**Specialist Finds Reports:** Flint – Dr Martin Tingle  
Pottery – Dr Imogen Wood

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## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was engaged by John Marshall of Kingsley Village (the Client) to undertake a targeted archaeological evaluation at Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall, in advance of a mixed residential and commercial development covering 35ha. This intervention was designed to investigate a number of geophysical anomalies identified in a series of geophysical surveys carried out at the site.*

*Fieldwalking around and between the trenches recovered a reasonable amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery, as well as a very small amount of Prehistoric pottery. Thirteen evaluation trenches were opened, confirming the archaeological nature of the geophysical anomalies in all but one trench. Most of the features investigated formed part of the relict Prehistoric fieldsystem associated with the Iron Age settlement in Field 17, but two probable sunken-featured dwellings of Middle Bronze Age date were also excavated, as well as a pit containing a structured deposit of burnt stone, charcoal and Bronze Age pottery.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Trevithick Manor
<b>Parish:</b>	St. Colan
<b>District:</b>	Central
<b>County:</b>	Cornwall

### 1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a targeted archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall (see Figure 1) in December 2012. The work was commissioned by John Marshall of Kingsley Village (the Client), in order to investigate a series of geophysical anomalies identified in three earlier geophysical surveys (GSB Prospection 2011a, 2011b; Stratascan 2012). This work took place in advance of outline planning permissions for a mixed residential, business and retail development, in order to inform subsequent planning decisions.

### 1.2 Historical Background

Historically part of the ancient ecclesiastical parish of St. Columb Minor, a settlement at Trevithick enters the documentary record in 1423 as *Trevythykwartha* and *Trevythykwoles* (Higher and Lower Trevithick). However, the place-name element \*tre, meaning estate or farmstead (Padel 1985) strongly implies the settlement was founded in the early medieval period. The 'mansion' at Trevithick is shown on the 1699 Gascoyne map, and parts of the eastern area are depicted on the 1695 Lanhydrock Atlas as 'tenements with no manorial affiliation'. While today the whole area forms part of Trevithick, in c.1840 parts of the eastern area belonged to the adjacent tenements of Lane and Trevelley.

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

A series of geophysical surveys have taken place at Trevithick Manor, covering a total area of 34.5ha (GSB Prospection 2011a, 2011b; Stratascan 2012). These surveys identified anomalies interpreted to represent a settlement of Prehistoric or Romano-British date in Field 17, an associated and extensive relict fieldsystem covering the whole of the development area, and a series of large but irregular ovoid hollows or pits, tentatively identified as Middle Bronze Age sunken-features dwellings. Cornwall Historic Environment Projects team undertook a small-scale evaluation in Fields 13 and 17, and demonstrated the settlement was indeed Iron Age in date, and that the large irregular hollows appeared to be of later Prehistoric date as well.

More widely, the landscape around Newquay contains the nationally important Iron Age and Middle Bronze Age sites of Trevelgue Head and Trethellan Farm (Nowakowski & Quinnell 2011; Nowakowski 1991). Extensive recent geophysical surveys in the Gannell Valley and around the Newquay Growth Point have identified numerous similar Prehistoric settlements and associated relict fieldsystems (Dan Ratcliffe *pers. comm.*).

### 1.4 Geological and Topographical Background

Trevithick Manor lies on the southern edge of the modern settlement of Newquay, just off the A392. The farm is located on a south-west facing slope overlooking the floodplain of the River Gannell, at a height of between 10m and 60m AOD. The farm itself lies at an altitude of 25-

30m AOD, and is comprised of a small collection of stone rubble and cob structures of 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date, surrounded by modern timber or steel portal-framed farm buildings and industrial units.

The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation defines the area as “Anciently Enclosed Land” (AEL), enclosed during the medieval or Prehistoric period, with the high likelihood of surviving Prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains.

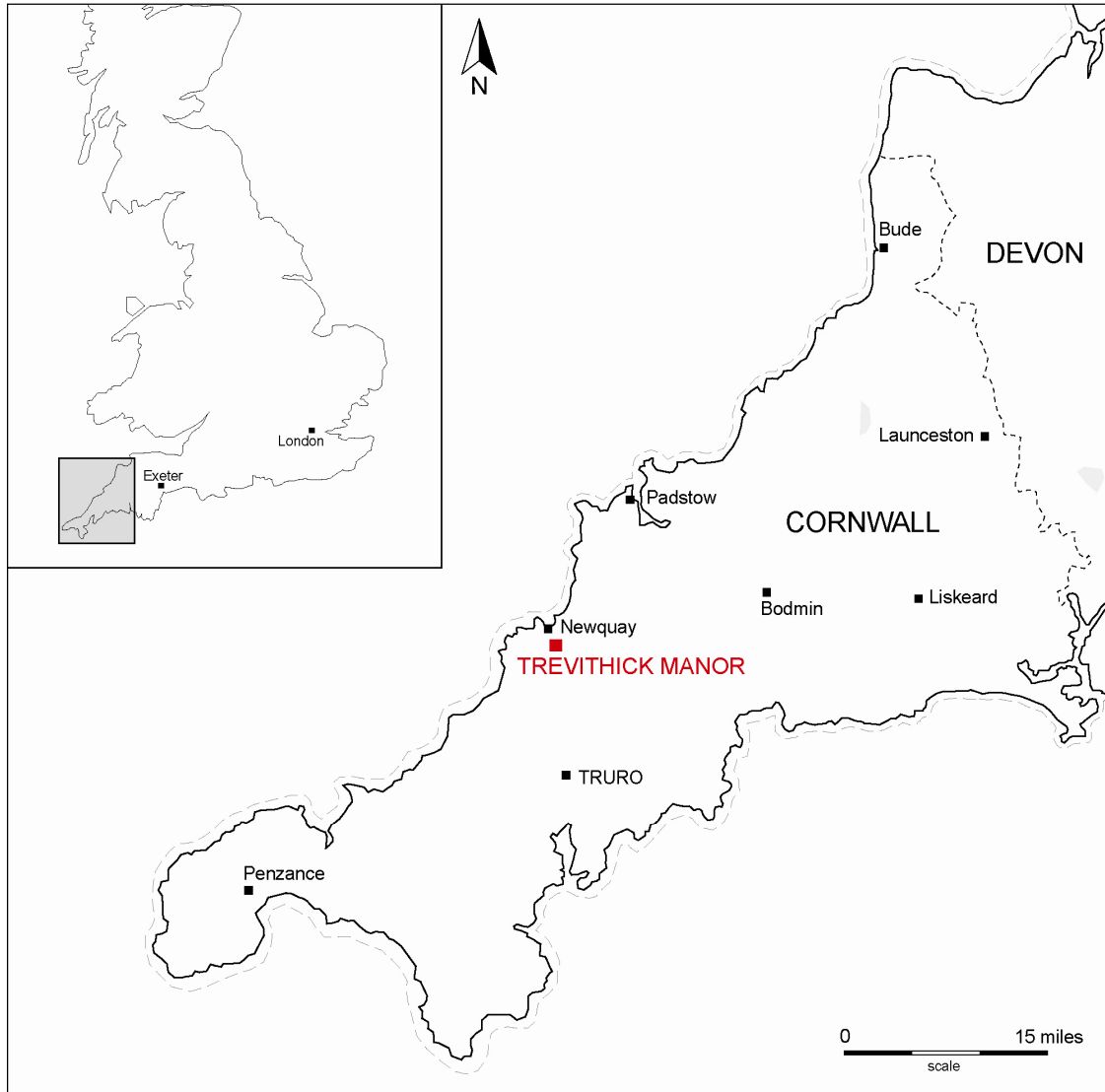


Figure 1: Regional Location.

## 1.5 Methodology

The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) Dan Ratcliffe (see Appendices 1 & 2). This work was informed by, and adhered to, the relevant guidance on the conduct of archaeological evaluations (*IfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluations* (1994, revised 2008)).

A total of thirteen evaluation trenches 30-40m in length were opened by a JCB excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. The trenches were laid out and recorded using a Leica 900 dGPS. The layout of the evaluation trenches was designed to investigate a series of geophysical anomalies identified in earlier surveys. As the area of the proposed development is rather larger than that of the original outline planning, the original division into *areas* (e.g. the Iron Age settlement in Area 7) has been abandoned, and replaced by *Fields* numbered 1-18 (Figure 3).

The evaluation took place between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> December 2012. The weather immediately preceding the intervention had been very wet, and the soils were sodden and waterlogged when work began. However, the weather improved markedly thereafter and remained fine for the duration of the evaluation. Fields 7-9, 13, 15 and 16 had been ploughed and re-sown; Field 12 was still under stubble, and a series of ramps and banks had been created for scrambler bikes; Fields 11, 14, 17 and 18 were under a grass ley.

For all excavated areas a black and white film and digital photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:10 to 1:50) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled. The Cornwall Historic Environment Projects team undertook an evaluation at Trevithick Manor in 2011; eight trenches were opened, five in Field 17 and three in Field 13. To avoid confusion with the earlier evaluation, the thirteen trenches that form this evaluation are numbered 9-21, with corresponding context numbers 900-2100.

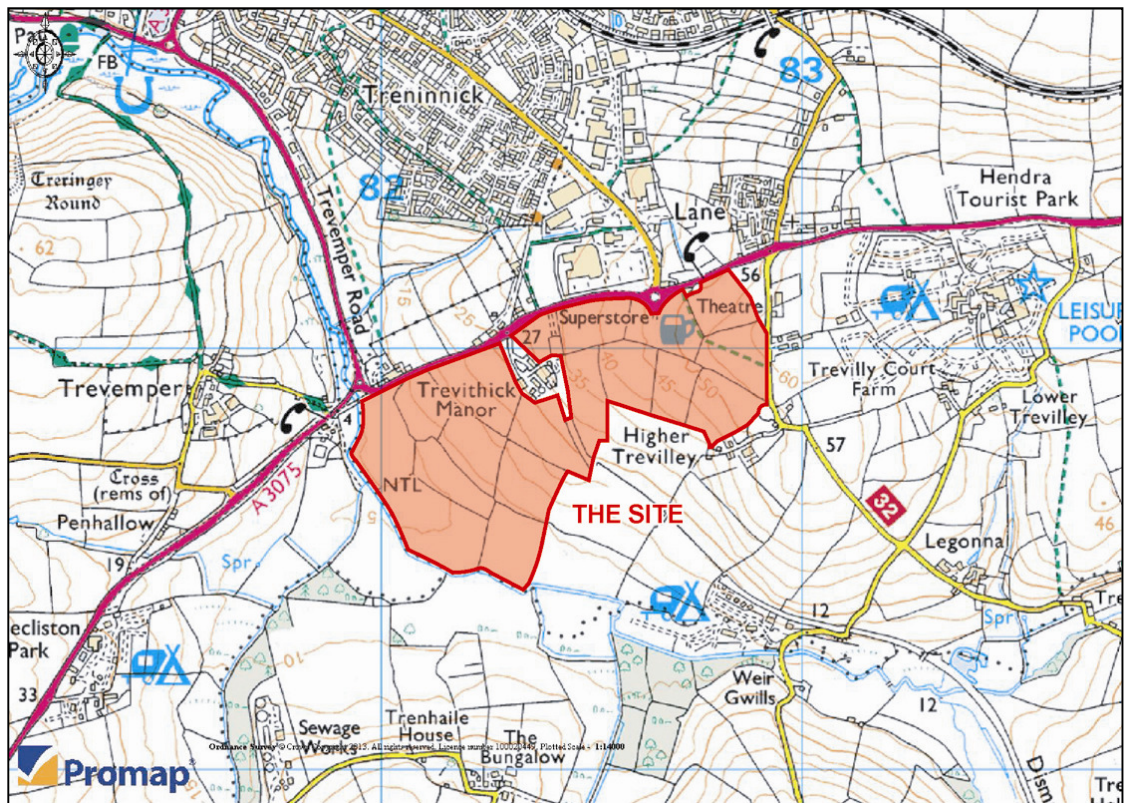


Figure 2: Site location map (the site is indicated).



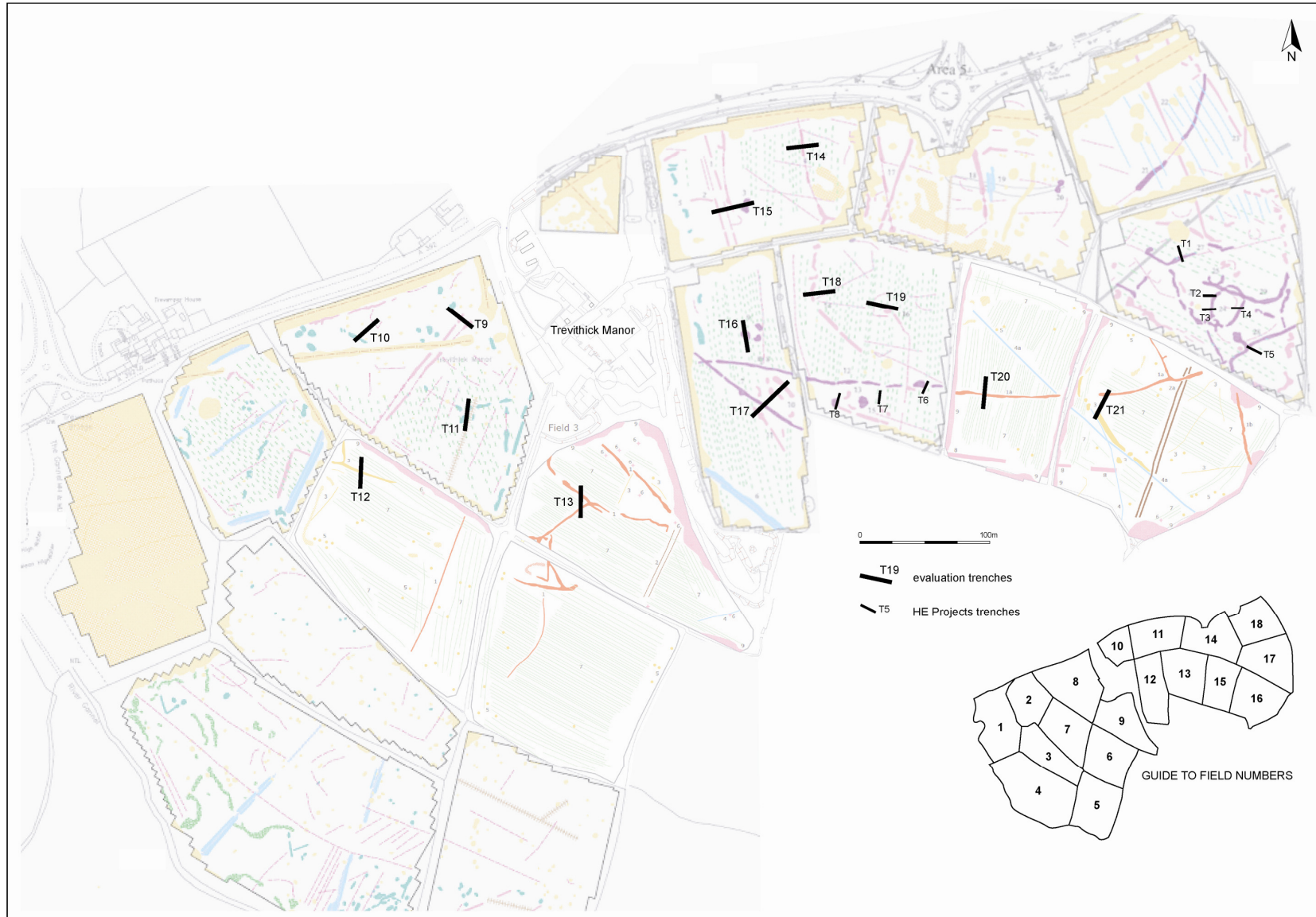


Figure 3: Plan of Trevithick Manor, showing the composite geophysical survey (GSB Prospection 2011a, 2011b; Stratascan 2012) and the location of the evaluation trenches.

## 2.0 Results of the Archaeological Evaluation

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A total of thirteen evaluation trenches were opened, designed to target the geophysical anomalies identified in a series of earlier surveys. As stated elsewhere, as the Cornwall Historic Environment Projects team had already opened and reported on eight evaluation trenches on the eastern half of the site (Taylor 2011), trench and context numbering starts at 9/900 to avoid confusion. What follows is a summary of the excavated evidence; more detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 3.

In general, the topsoil across the site varied between 350mm and 750mm thick, and was divisible into three discrete bands: the active ploughsoil (0-250mm), a lower topsoil (250-500mm) and what appeared to be a buried topsoil or possible land surface (500-750mm). The active ploughsoil was a fairly clean waterlogged firm grey clayey silt. In the arable fields its surface was littered with sub-angular quartz fragments (40-120mm), but given the ubiquity of this material, no significance is accorded to it here. Conditions for fieldwalking were very good, and a reasonable volume (236 sherds, 2.965kg) of pottery was recovered. The lower topsoil consisted of a friable greyish-brown clayey silt containing common to frequent shillet lithorelicts. This soil layer was not present across the whole of the site. The lowest layer was comprised of a reddish-brown slightly clayey silt, usually containing common to frequent sub-angular quartz fragments 50-150mm in diameter, occasionally up to 250mm. The relationship of this layer to features in Trenches #11 and #13 would suggest it represents a buried soil.

### 2.1 Trench #9

The topsoil in Field 8, particularly towards the upper eastern end of that field around Trench #9, contained a surprising amount of medieval pottery. Given the proximity of the historic farmstead, this is likely to be derived from manuring practices.

Trench #9 was orientated north-west to south-east, was 28m long with topsoil up to 0.65m thick (Figure 12). It was located to sample a pair of weak, amorphous linear geophysical anomalies and a large pit. The trench located three linear features – [902] [904] and [928] – all aligned north-east by south-west, and a wide but shallow hollow [910]; these features all coincided with the geophysical anomalies. A series of postholes [906] [908] [913] [915] [917] [921] [923] and [925] were also identified and excavated.

Linear [902] at the south-eastern end of the trench was 1.30m wide and 0.32m deep, with fairly shallow stepped sloping sides with and a gentle concave base. It contained two fills: a thin basal deposit of rich humic material (927) suggesting the ditch was open at this depth for some time, and an upper fill (903) of friable mid brown clayey silt; neither fill produced any finds. This feature appears to have been a re-cut of Linear [928].

Linear [928], sealed beneath [902], was 0.60m wide and 0.74m deep, with vertical or slightly undercut sides and a flat base (Figure 4). It contained two fills: a thin humic basal layer (930) and an upper fill (929) comprised of a large amount of redeposited natural with charcoal flecks and some burnt grains. Fill (929) produced a single sherd of probable early medieval pottery (10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century AD) and an irregular fragment of pebble flint.

A small circular posthole [925] was located just to the north-west of Linear [902].

Linear [904] was an undated shallow ditch, 0.75m wide and 0.12m deep with a concave profile. It contained a single fill (905) which produced no finds.



Figure 4: Linear [928], north-east facing section (scales 1m & 2m).



Figure 5: Hollow [910] and associated features; viewed from the south (scales 1m & 2m).

At the north-western end of the trench there was a wide shallow Hollow [910]: 5.90m wide and up to 0.20m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 5). It contained two fills: a lower stony fill (911) and an upper fill (912) of dark yellowish-grey silty-clay; fill (912) produced a single tiny scrap of undiagnostic gabbroic pottery. Within the hollow a single oval posthole 0.3m deep was excavated [923], which had a steep curving profile and concave base.

Associated with this feature was a series of small postholes: two sub-rectangular postholes [906] and [908] on the south-eastern edge of hollow [910], and three oval postholes [915] [917] and [921], and a sub-rectangular posthole [913], on the north-western edge of the feature. Each contained a single fill, and only posthole [913] produced any datable material: a single scrap of Prehistoric pottery (see Appendix 6).

## 2.2 Trench #10

Trench #10 was orientated north-east to south-west, and was 29m long with topsoil up to c.0.60m thick (Figure 13). It was located to sample a number of weak, amorphous geophysical anomalies. The trench located only a single posthole [1002], but did not identify any other features. It is possible the geophysical survey picked up areas of stony subsoil.

Ovoid posthole [1002] was 0.45×0.48m and 0.30m deep. It had steep curving sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (1003) but no finds.

## 2.3 Trench #11

Trench #11 was orientated north-south, and was 30m long with topsoil 0.44-0.60m thick (Figure 13). It was located to sample a series of discrete pit-like geophysical anomalies. An archaeological feature [1103] corresponding to one of the anomalies was identified at an early stage, and thus machining stopped above the level of the subsoil; natural shillet was, however, exposed at the southern end of the trench.

Feature [1103] was probably an elongated pit; orientated east-west and 2.82m wide by 0.30m deep, it had a gentle southern slope and near vertical northern slope and a flat base. It contained two fills: the upper fill (1104) was a dark brownish-grey friable clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and containing large angular rocks up to 0.60m across. The lower fill (1105) was a friable light buff grey clayey silt; it contained a single sherd of early medieval (10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century) pottery.

Feature [1103] cut a probable treebole [1106], irregular in character and containing a single fill (1107) and no finds. This feature was sealed by the lower topsoil layer (1101).

## 2.4 Trench #12

Trench #12 was orientated north-south, and was 20m long with topsoil up to 0.75m thick (Figure 13). It was located to sample a single linear anomaly. In the event, two linear features were identified: Linear [1209], which correlated to the geophysical anomaly, Linear [1203] at the northern end of the trench, and a single discrete pit [1205] lying between the two.

Linear [1209] was orientated ESE-WNW and was 0.64m wide and 0.48m deep; it had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (1210), which contained no finds.

Linear [1203] was orientated NNE-SSW and at 90° to Linear [1209], implying they were contemporary elements of the same fieldsystem. It was 1.30m wide and 0.22m deep, with a gentle concave profile and a single fill (1204). Cleaning across this feature produced a single sherd of Bronze Age gabbroic pottery, and a second, less diagnostic sherd was recovered from the fill (see Appendix 6). A flint blade was recovered from the very base of Layer (1202) adjacent to Linear [1203]. This has tentatively been identified as Upper Palaeolithic in date, and represents an exceptional find (see Appendix 5).

Located between the two linears was a small shallow concave pit [1205], 1.2m wide and 0.10m deep containing a single fill (1206) and no finds.

## 2.5 Trench #13

The topsoil in this field, particularly towards the eastern boundary, contained a surprising number of small (30-60mm) sub-rounded coal fragments. This probably reflects the presence of the Cornwall Mineral Railway, which formerly ran through this field and to the west of the farmstead, replaced after 1880 by the GWR Truro and Newquay Railway that ran to the east of the farmstead.

Trench #13 was orientated north-south, and was 28m long with topsoil up to 0.85m thick (Figure 14). It was located to sample two linear anomalies, and indeed two linear features were exposed [1302] and [1308], as well as an extremely shallow pit. A modern black alkethene water pipe crossed the northern end of the trench.

Linear [1302] was 0.58m wide and 0.60m deep, and was located at the northern end of the trench (Figure 6). It was orientated north-west to south-east, with a vertical north-eastern slope, steep south-western slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill (1303), a dark reddish-brown clay-silt with rare charcoal smears and common sub-angular stones up to 400mm across; some of these stones appeared to be structural, and projected into topsoil layer (1310) above. This implies that Layer (1310) may represent a buried surface. The linear produced no finds or dating evidence.



Figure 6: North-west facing section of Linear [1302] (scales 0.4m & 1m).

South of Linear [1302] was shallow Pit [1304]. Partially exposed in the trench, it was 2m long by 1m+ wide and only 0.06m deep, slightly concave with a single fill (1305) that contained no finds.

Linear [1308] was 0.95m wide and 0.80m deep and was located at the southern end of the trench (Figure 7). It was orientated north-east to south-west, with very steep convex to near-vertical sides, with a sharp break of slope to a flat base and a single fill (1309), which produced a single undiagnostic sherd of gabbroic pottery.



Figure 7: North-east facing section of Linear [1308] (scale 2m).

## 2.6 Trench #14

Trench #14 was orientated east-west, and was 28m long with topsoil 0.45-0.50m thick (Figure 14). It was located to sample a single linear anomaly.

A single feature was identified that appeared to correspond with the geophysical anomaly. Feature [1402] was up to 5m wide but very shallow (0.04-0.06m) over much of its extent. The central section was *c.*1.4m wide and was rather deeper (up to 0.2m), with an irregular undulating base containing what were probably the sockets for disturbed stones. The single fill (1403) contained no finds. This feature probably represents the base of a very truncated linear feature.

## 2.7 Trench #15

Trench #15 was orientated east-west, was 37m in length, with topsoil 0.40-0.50m thick (Figure 15). It was located to sample a series of linear anomalies and a large pit-shaped anomaly. Three parallel linear features were identified [1507] [1509] and [1511], two small pits [1513] and [1515], and a large concave hollow [1503] associated with a series of postholes [1505] [1519] [1521] [1523] [1524] [1525] and [1526].

Hollow [1503] appears to be a sub-ovoid feature 5m wide and up to 0.50m deep, with a steep concave slope with a slight lip on its eastern side and a shallow sloping western edge (Figure 8). The eastern edge of the feature was cut by Posthole [1525] and the western edge was cut by Posthole [1521]. The hollow contained two fills: a lower stony grey clayey silt (1517) that contained 8 (77g) sherds of Bronze Age gabbroic pottery (see Appendix 6), and an upper brown soft silty fill (1504) which produced no finds.



Figure 8: Hollow [1503] and associated features, viewed from the west (scale 2m).

The base of the hollow was cut by three postholes [1523] [1524] and [1526]; none of these features contained any finds. The postholes varied from sub-oval to sub-rectangular and with one exception were all roughly 0.20m in diameter and 0.20-0.30m deep with near vertical sides and concave bases. The exception, posthole [1524], measured 0.55x0.3m and contained the sockets for two posts.

To the west of Hollow [1503] were three features: an irregular undulating depression [1518] and two sub-rectangular postholes [1519] and [1521]. Postholes [1519] and [1521] were both c.0.40m across, up to 0.20m deep and each with near-vertical sides and flat bases. Postholes [1519] and [1521] contained fills (1520) and (1522) respectively. Fill (1522) contained a series of large sub-angular stones, probably post-packing, fill (1520) produced 25 sherds (239g) of

Middle Bronze Age pottery, some of which was decorated and in the Trevisker tradition (see Appendix 6).

Small pit [1513] was 0.50m wide by 0.80+m long and 0.2m deep, with gentle sloping sides, a concave base and containing a single fill (1514); a single sherd (8g) of late medieval Kenwyn-type pottery was recovered cleaning across this feature.

Small pit [1515] was 0.90m wide by 1.10m long and 0.19m deep, sub-rectangular with an irregular profile. It contained a single fill (1516) that produced no finds. This may be a natural feature, and was cut by Linear [1509].

The western half of the trench contained three parallel linear features, all orientated north-south. Linear [1507] was 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep, with a shallow concave profile and a single fill (1508) that contained a single fragment of iron slag.

Linear [1509] was 1.15m wide and 0.16m deep, with gently-sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (1510) that incorporated a small amount of redeposited natural. A single sherd (7g) of late medieval pottery was recovered cleaning across the feature.

Linear [1511] was 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently-sloping sides and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill that produced no finds.

## 2.8 Trench #16

Trench 16 was orientated north-south, and was 27.5m long with topsoil up to 0.50m thick (Figure 16). It was located to sample a large irregular pit-shaped anomaly similar to those in Trenches #9 and #15. A very shallow variation in the surface of the subsoil was identified, but this appeared to be a natural feature.

## 2.9 Trench #17

Trench #17 was orientated north-east to south-west, and was 43m long with topsoil 0.30-0.70m thick; it was located to sample a series of linear anomalies (Figure 16). Two of these, as anticipated, proved to be ditches [1705] and [1707], but the other features resolved themselves into differential thicknesses of topsoil over a pair of lynchets [1702] and [1709], one at each end of the trench. In addition, a small concave pit [1703] was also uncovered.

Lynchet [1702] was located at the north-eastern end of the trench, with its south-eastern side cut down into the shillet bedrock. Lynchet [1709] was located at the south-western end of the trench, and again the south-eastern side was cut down into the shillet bedrock. Lynchet [1709] may be associated with Linear [1707], which appeared to run along its upper edge. As lynchets were not encountered anywhere else on this site (though see Trench #21), and given they are cut in, rather than built up, it seems likely they actually represent elements of a platform cut back into the slope.

Small pit [1703] was 0.80×0.85m across and 0.08m deep, with steep sides and a flat base; it contained a single fill (1704), a light yellowish-brown friable clayey silt with occasional burnt clay fragments and moderate charcoal flecks and common sub-angular rocks (Figure 9). At the base of the fill there was a lens of charcoal [this deposit was sampled <1>]. This feature contained 5 sherds (1.048kg) of Bronze Age pottery. This undoubtedly constitutes a structured deposit of material, but a lack of burnt bone makes it unlikely to be a cremation. This feature had been truncated by ploughing.





Figure 9: The south-west facing section of Pit [1703] (scales 0.1m & 1m).



Figure 10: The north-west facing section of Linear [1705] (scales 0.4m & 1m).

Linear [1705] was 2.10m wide and 0.40m deep and orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 10). It had a pronounced asymmetric profile with a nearly vertical north-eastern slope with a curved break of slope to a flat base, and a gentle south-western slope that steepened as it neared the base. It contained a single fill (1706), a mid reddish-brown friable clay-silt with

occasional small angular stones. The fill contained single fragments of coal and abraded CBM (discarded on site) and a single sherd of medieval Lostwithiel ware dating to the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century.

Linear [1707] was 1.25m wide and 0.09m deep and was located immediately to the north-east of Lynchet [1709]. It had a moderately steep north-eastern slope, a gentle south-western slope and an irregular base; it contained a single fill (1708) that contained no finds. It had been heavily truncated by ploughing.

## 2.10 Trench #18

Trench #18 was orientated east-west, was 27.5m long with topsoil up to 0.50m thick (Figure 16). It was located to sample a linear anomaly aligned north-east to south-west and an irregular linear anomaly aligned north-south. The trench actually contained only a single linear feature [1803], but also two pits [1802] and [1813], a series of shallow spreads of material (1806) and (1807) and a modern pipe trench.

Pit [1813] was 2.20m by 0.85+m and up to 0.46m deep, and was located at the eastern end of the trench. It had a steep and irregular sides and an undulating base; it contained a single fill (1808). This feature produced no finds and is probably natural.

Pit [1802] was 1.25m long and 0.60m wide by 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: an upper fill (1811) of reddish-brown clayey silt loam, and a lower fill (1812) of leached orange-brown clayey silt, neither of which produced any finds.

Spread (1806) was a light brown friable clayey silt, c.3.30m long and 1.05m+ wide by 0.05m deep; it contained 3 sherds (28g) of Bronze Age pottery (see Appendix 6). Spread (1807), a mid brown friable clayey silt, was 2.5m long, 0.7m+ wide and 0.11m deep. The condition of the pottery suggests it had not been subject to ploughing, implying these spread may represent the truncated remains of archaeological features.

## 2.11 Trench #19

Trench #19 was orientated east-west, and was 28m long with topsoil 0.40-0.50m thick (Figure 17). It was located to sample a linear and a pit-shaped anomaly; it uncovered a single linear feature [1901] at approximately the location of the pit-shaped anomaly.

Linear [1901] was aligned north-south, and was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a moderate-to-steep concave profile and concave base; it contained a single fill (1902) that produced no finds. The ditch appeared to curve slightly to the west at its northern end.

## 2.12 Trench #20

Trench #20 was orientated north-south and was 27m long with topsoil 0.60-0.75m thick (Figure 17). It was located to sample a strong linear response and did uncovered linear [2003] and two postholes, [2005] and [2007].

Linear [2003] was orientated approximately east-west and was 0.75m wide and 0.49m deep (Figure 11). It had a vertical southern slope and very steep or near-vertical northern slope, with a sharp curved break of slope to a flat base. It contained two fills: the lower fill (2009), a light

reddish-brown clayey silt, and an upper fill (2004), a soft reddish-brown clayey silt; neither fill produced any finds. This linear feature corresponds with Linear [2109] in Trench #21.

The two postholes lay in the southern part of the trench. Posthole [2005] was 0.56×0.80m by 0.05m deep, and represents the shallow base of a sub-ovoid feature with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (2006) that produced no finds. It was cut by Posthole [2007].

Posthole [2007] was 0.55m in diameter and 0.25m deep; it had a very steep concave profile and base. It contained a single fill (2008) that produced no finds. It cut (2006).



Figure 11: The west-facing section of Linear [2003] (scale 1m).

### 2.13 Trench #21

Trench #21 was orientated north-east to south-west, was 29m long with topsoil 0.60-0.90m thick (Figure 17). It was located to sample a series of linear anomalies, one of which was demonstrated to be a modern pipe trench [2103], and another that appeared to represent a natural spread of stony material at the base of the topsoil (2106). Two archaeological features were identified: Linear [2109], and a second and parallel linear feature [2107].

Layer (2106) was 3+m across, up to 0.25m deep and appears to represent a natural accumulation of stony soil. A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery came from the surface of this deposit, so is possible it represents the build-up of soil within a lynchet.

Linear [2109] was orientated ESE-WNW, and was 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep. It had steep straight sides with a curved break of slope to a concave base. It contained a single fill (2110) that produced no finds. This linear feature corresponds with Linear [2003] in Trench #20.

Linear [2107] ran parallel to [2109] 8m to the south. It was 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep and terminated within the trench. It had sloping sides to a concave break of slope and flat base. It

contained a single fill (2108) that produced no finds. As this feature was not very deep, it is possible it has been truncated, rather than terminates, at this point.

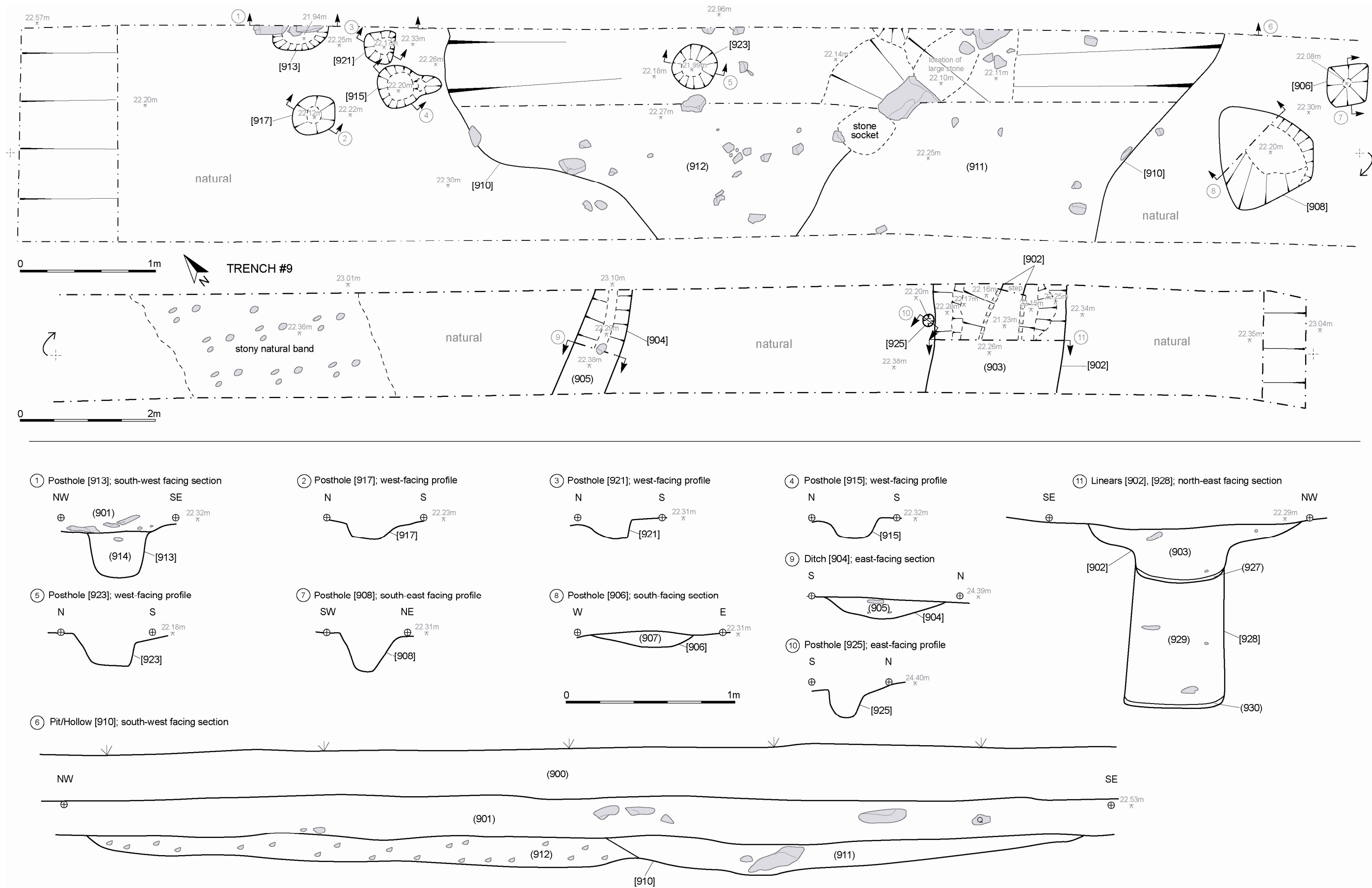
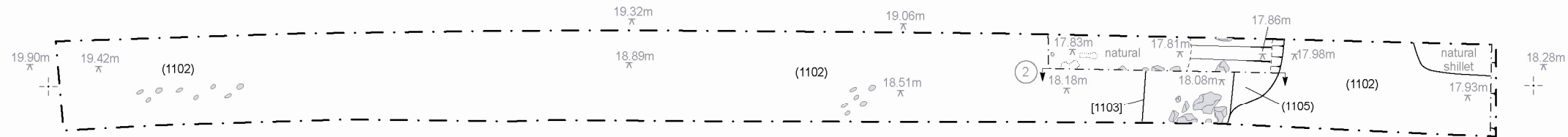


Figure 12: Trench #9, plans and sections.

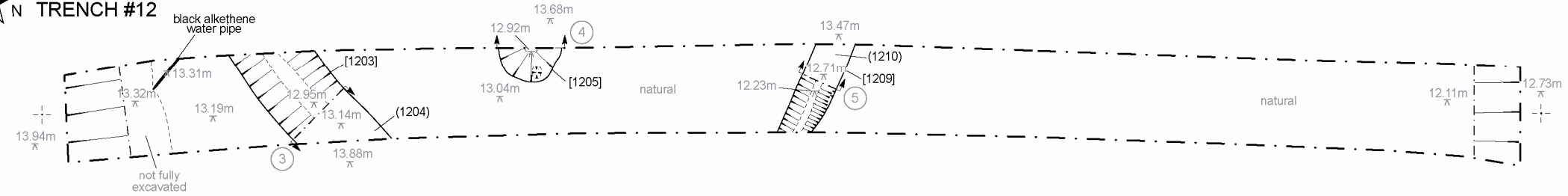
**N TRENCH #10**



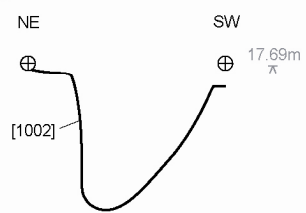
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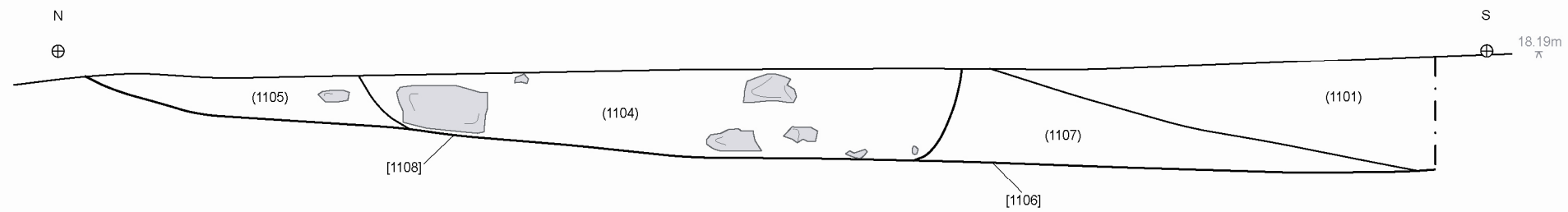
**N TRENCH #12**



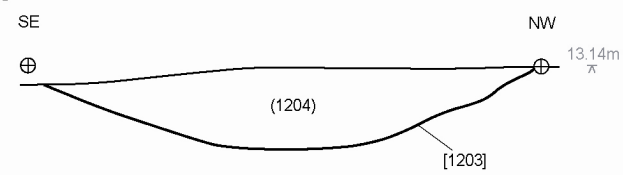
① Posthole [1002]; north-west facing profile



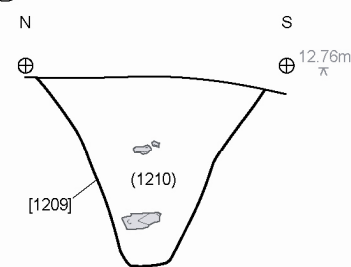
② Elongated pit [1108] and Treebole [1106]; east-facing section



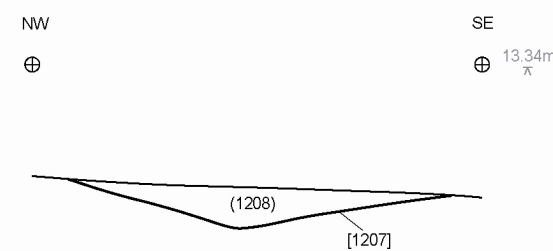
③ Linear [1203]; north-east facing section



④ Linear [1209]; west-facing section



⑤ Pit [1207]; south-west facing section



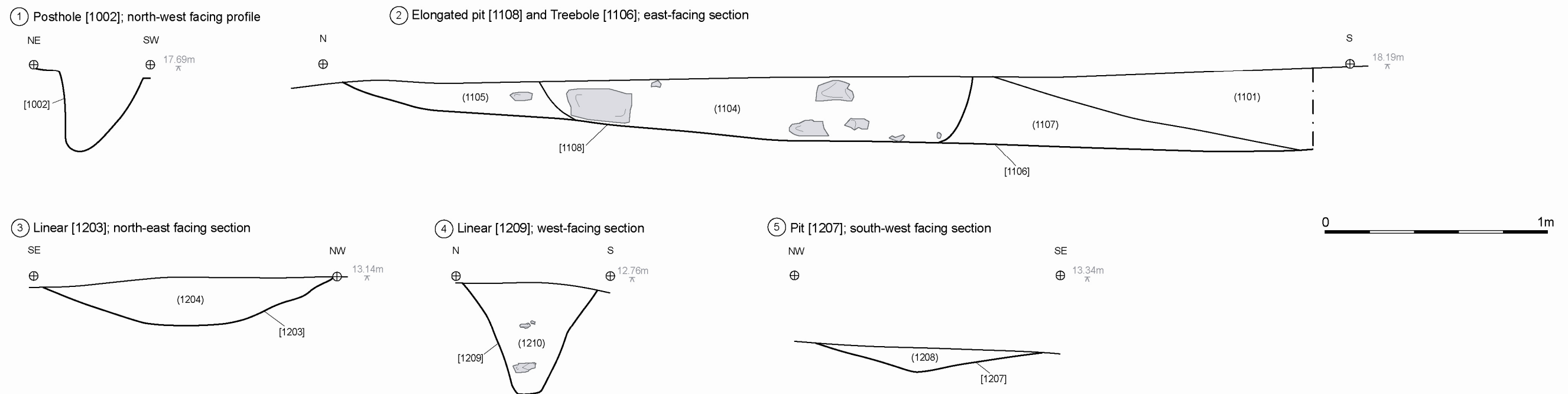
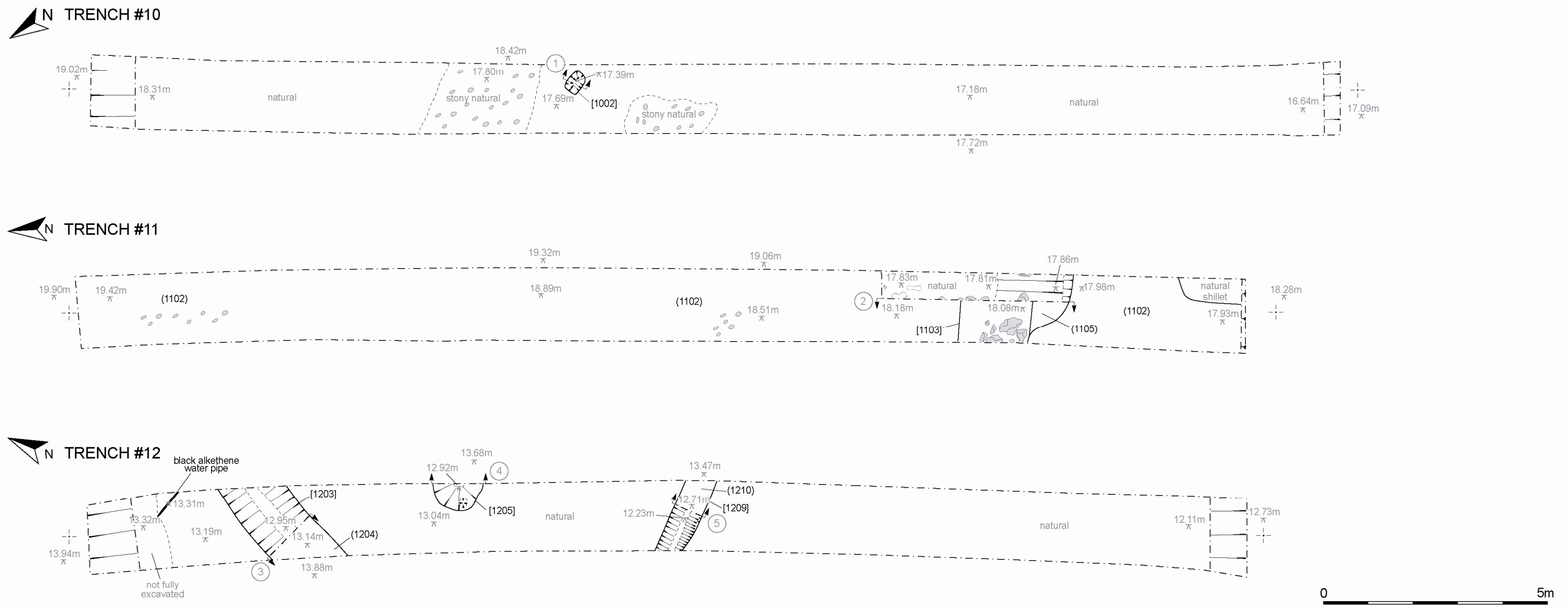
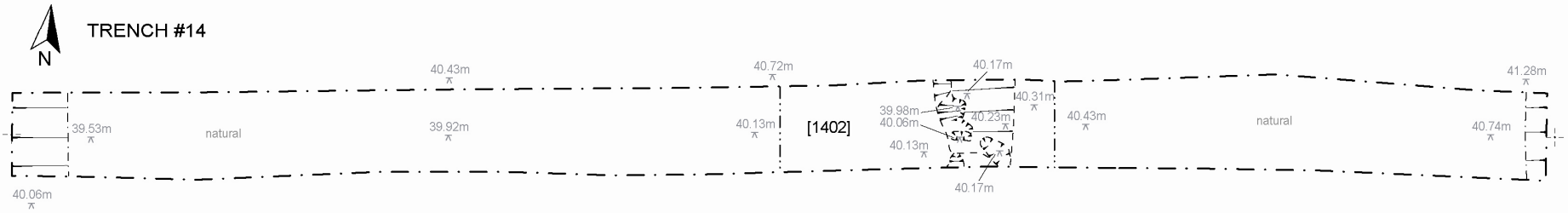
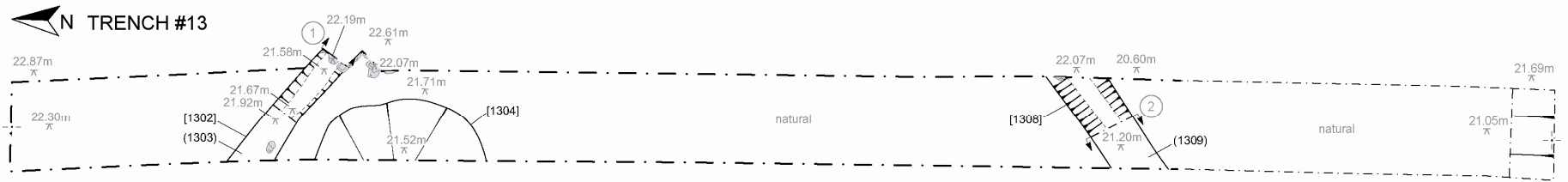
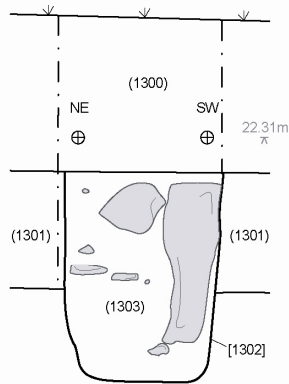


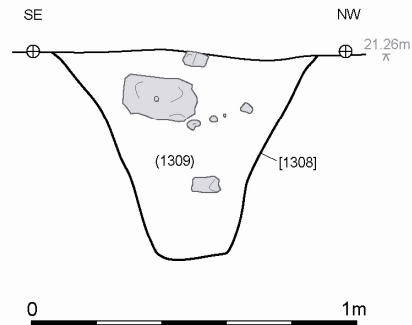
Figure 13: Trenches #10-#12, plans and sections.



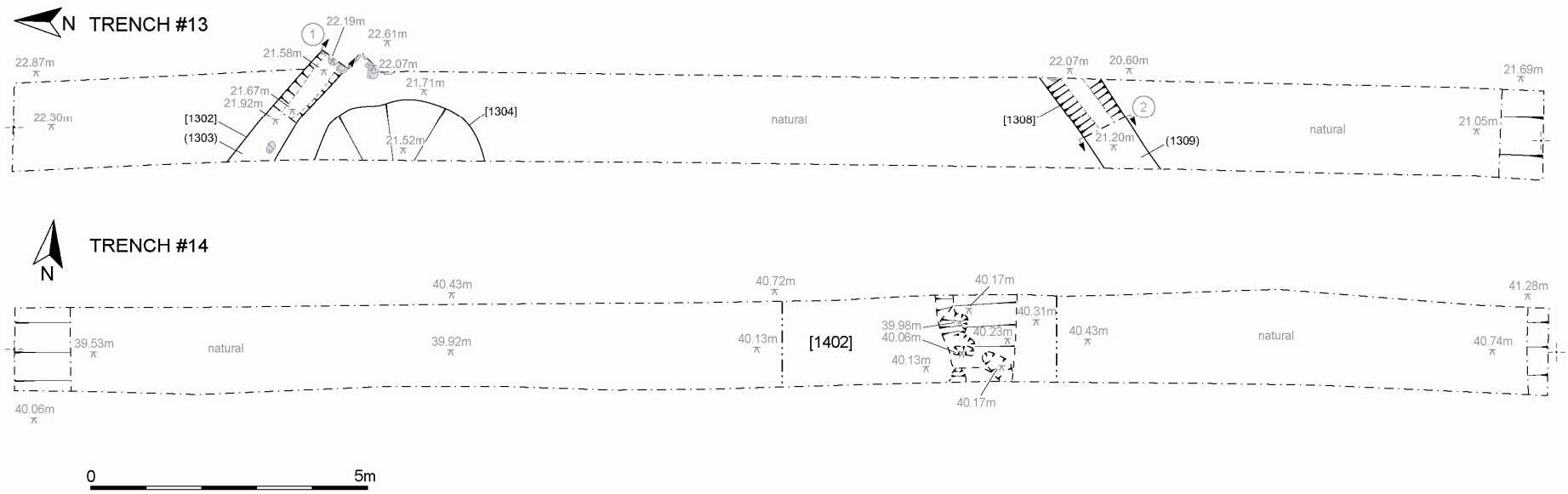
① Linear [1302]; north-west facing section



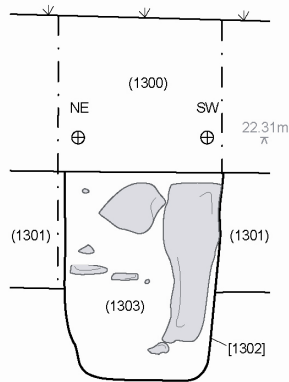
② Linear [1308]; north-east facing section







① Linear [1302]; north-west facing section



② Linear [1308]; north-east facing section

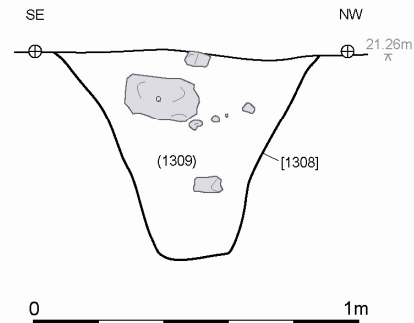


Figure 14: Trenches #13 and #14, plans and sections.

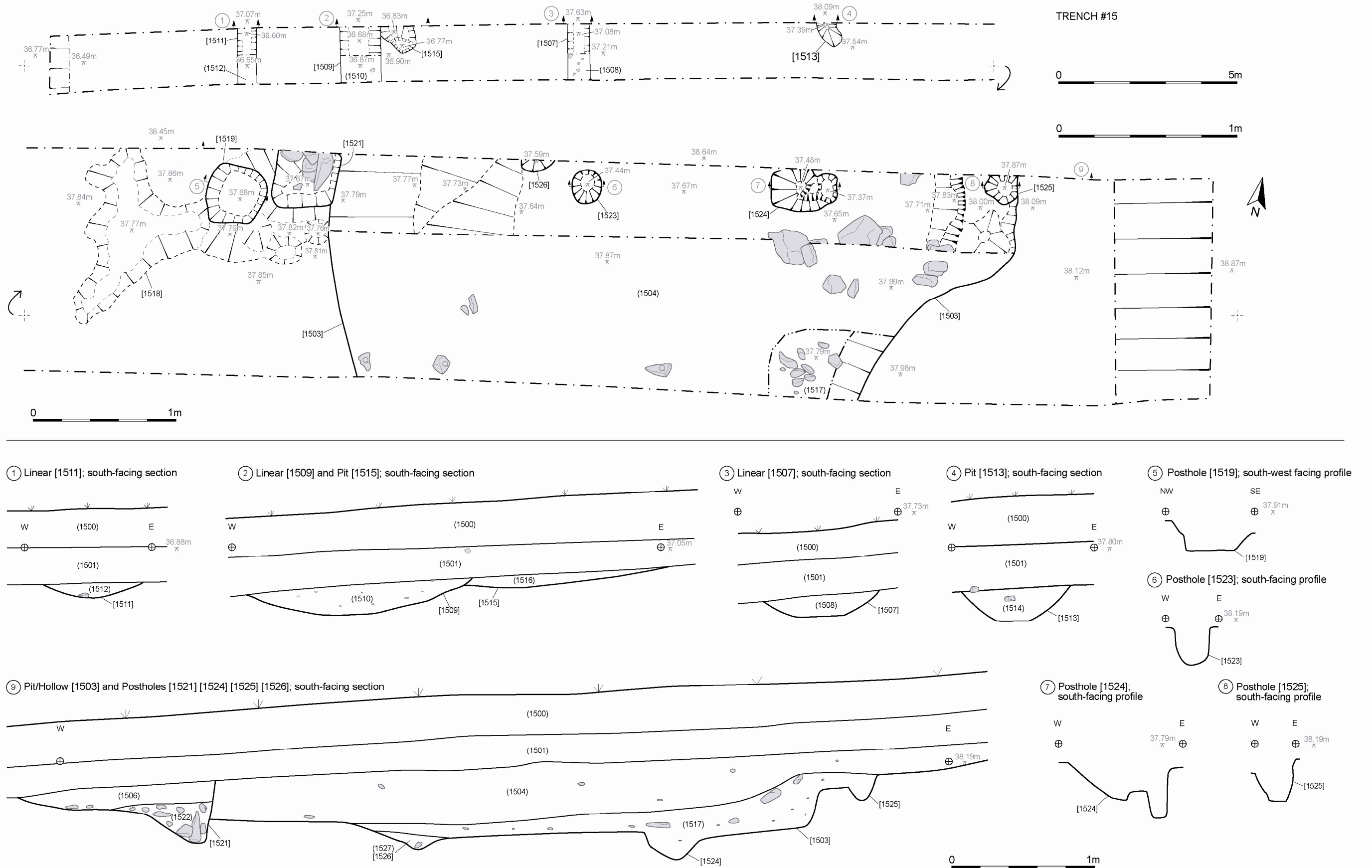


Figure 15: Trench #15, plans and sections.

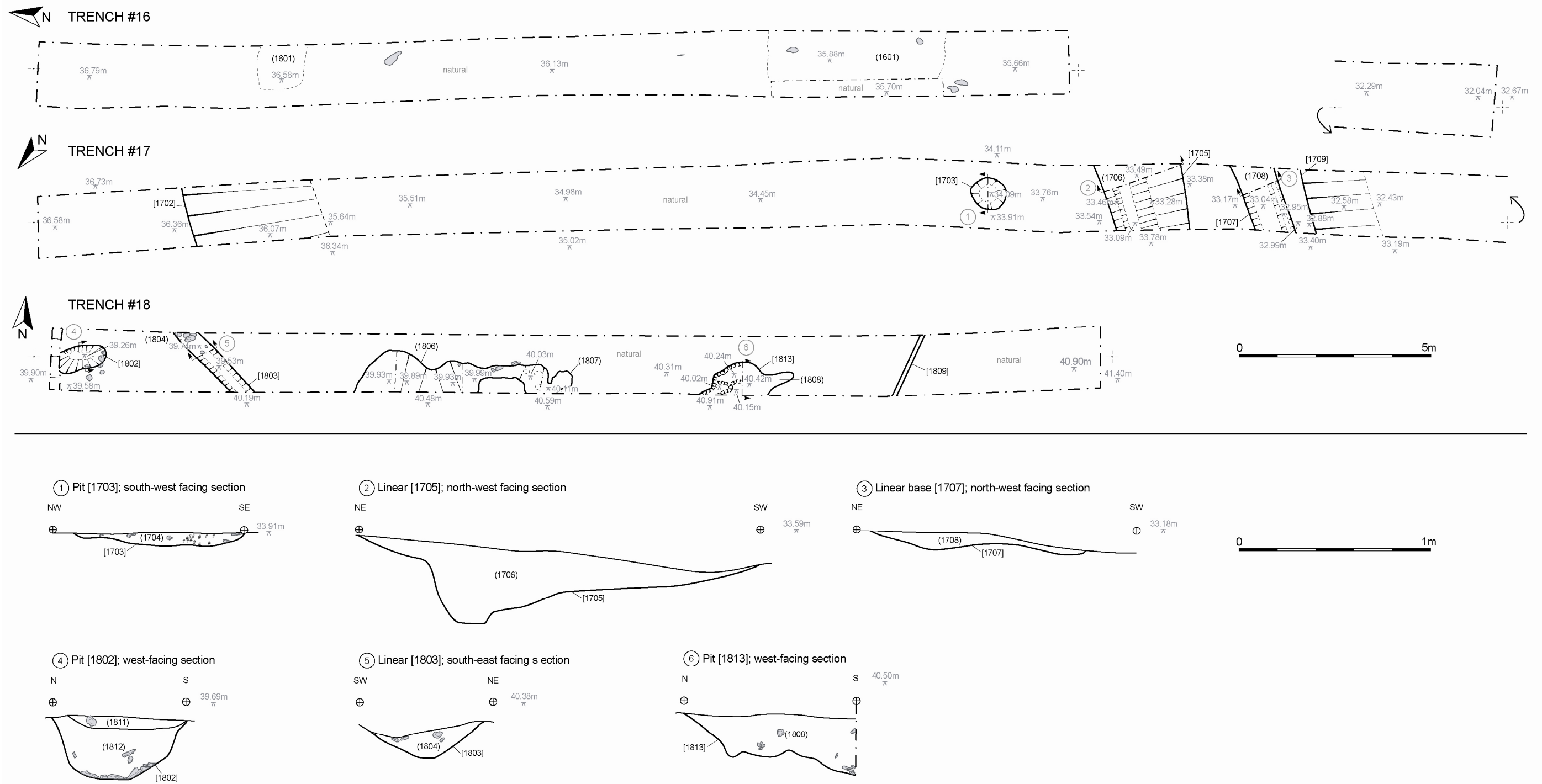
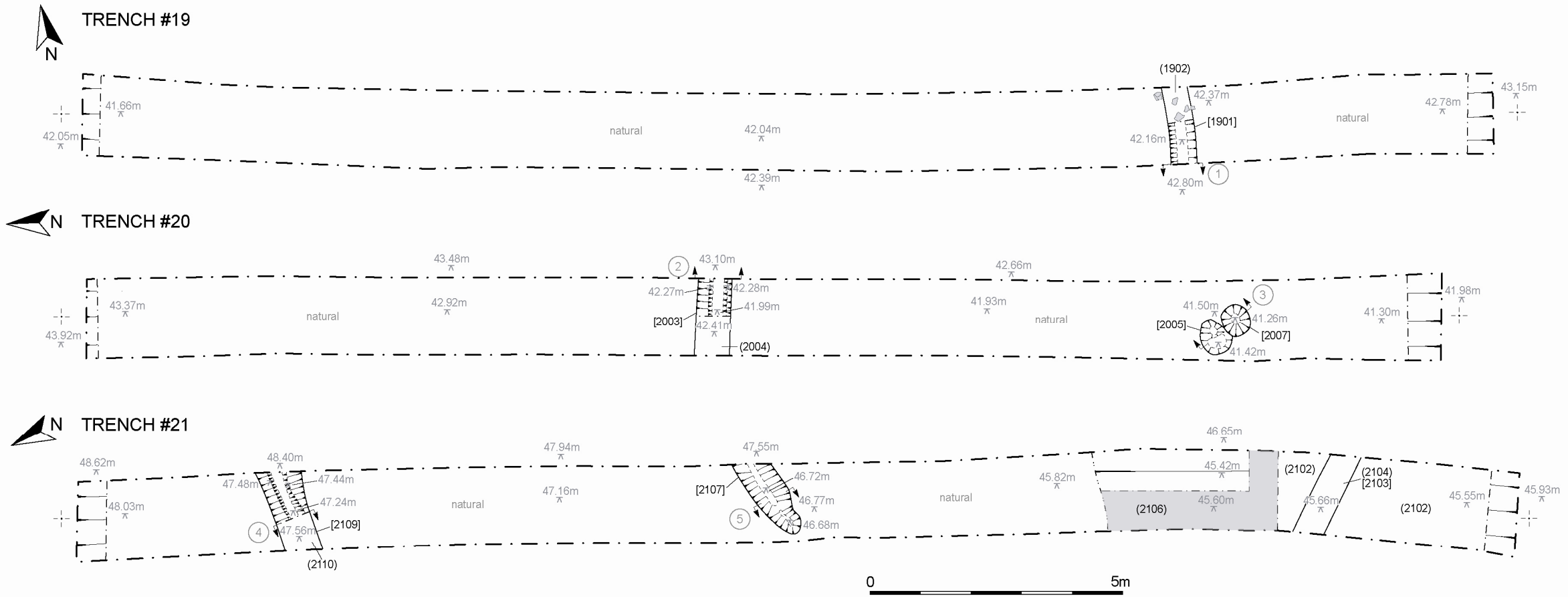
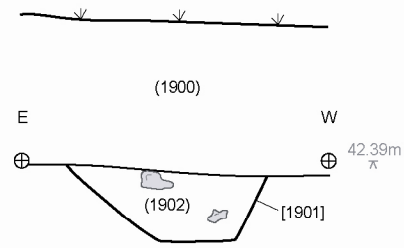


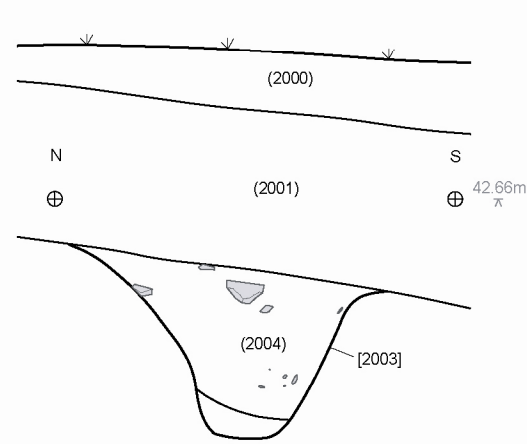
Figure 16: Trenches #16-#18, plans and sections.



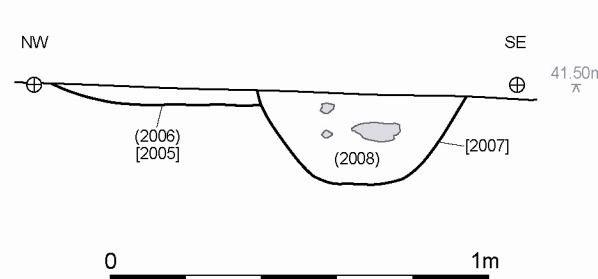
① Linear [1901]; north-facing section



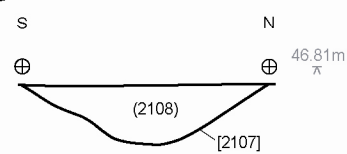
② Linear [2003]; west-facing section



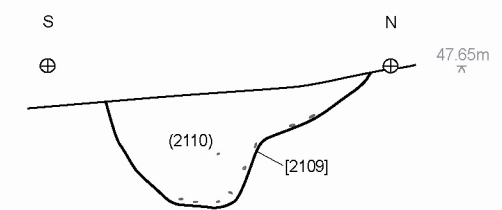
③ Postholes [2005], [2007]; south-west facing sections



⑤ Linear [2107]; east-facing section



④ Linear [2109]; east-facing section



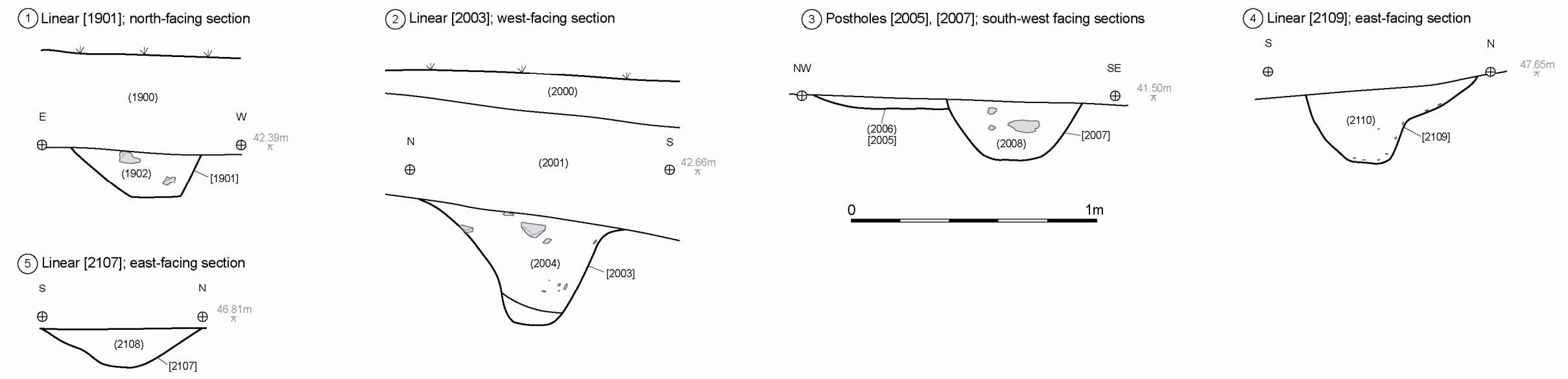
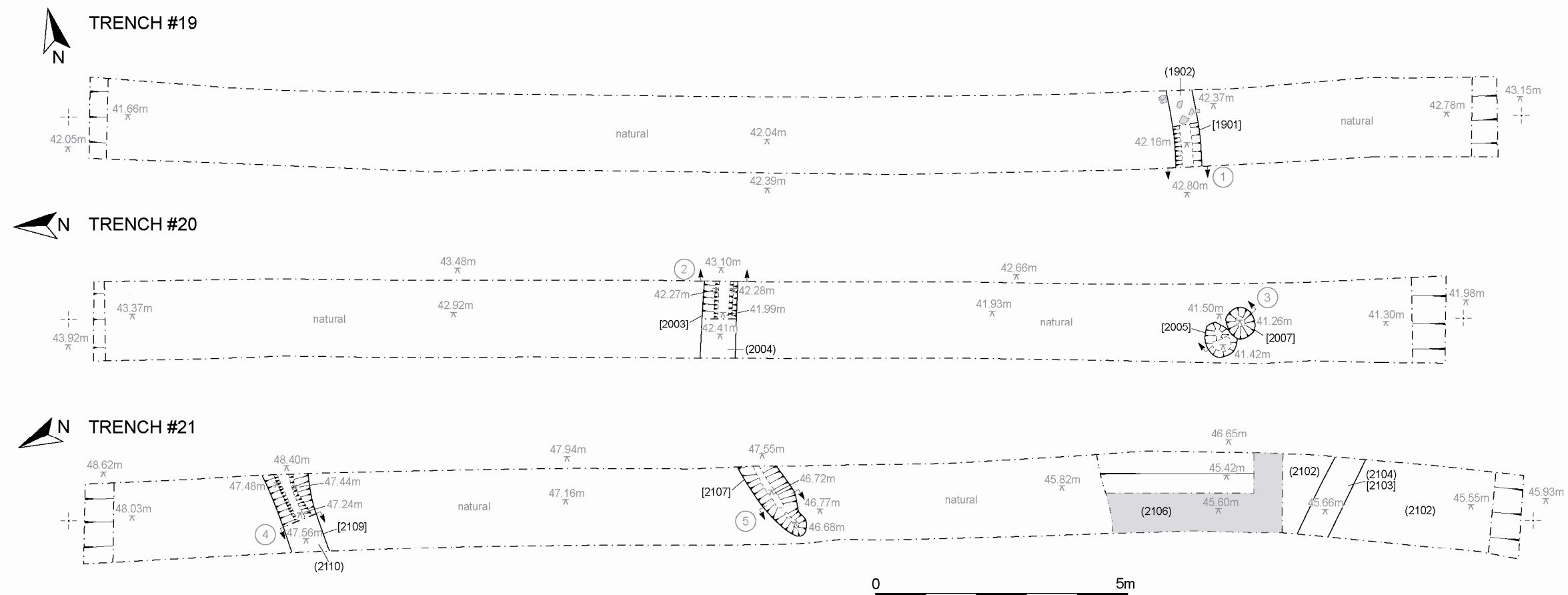


Figure 17: Trenches #19-#21, plans and sections.

## 3.0 Finds Synopsis

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The specialist reports on the flint and pottery can be found in Appendices 5-6, but the major points are summarised below.

### 3.1 Flint (see Appendix 5)

Only a very small amount of worked flint was recovered; five scraps of pebble flint and a single blade tool, identified as a broken double-end scraper with wear gloss on both edges of the ventral surface. Double-end scrapers are found in Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic assemblages, occasionally in early Neolithic assemblages. This is an unusual find for Cornwall.

### 3.2 The Pottery (see Appendix 6)

A total of 299 sherds of pottery (4.858) were recovered, of which the bulk (79%) were unstratified finds recovered from the topsoil whilst walking around and between the trenches. A reasonable amount of medieval pottery dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries AD was recovered, strongly suggesting that Trevithick Manor was occupied long before the date of 1423, when it is first attested in the documentary record. Two small sherds dating to the early medieval period (10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century AD) were also recovered from two features in Field 8.

The bulk of the excavated features contained very few or no artefacts. A reasonable amount of Prehistoric pottery was, however, uncovered, and in contrast to the earlier evaluation the diagnostic pieces all dated to the Bronze Age. A single pit in Trench #7 contained a structured deposit of pottery with charcoal, and a probable sunken-featured roundhouse in Trench #15 produced pottery from at least five different vessels, of four different fabrics. Two of the fabrics were gabbroic, but the other two were granitic and ?volcanic; this is rather surprising, given the prevailing belief that all pottery in the Bronze Age is gabbroic-derived, and therefore significant.

## 4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

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The targeted evaluation at Trevithick Manor was designed to investigate a number of the anomalies identified in the three earlier geophysical surveys. In the vast majority of cases, and including those characterised as *uncertain*, these anomalies were demonstrated to be genuine archaeological features. In addition, a series of other, smaller features were also identified and excavated. Only Trench #10 and Trench #16 appeared to be devoid of significant features.

The finds recovered from the surface of the topsoil during the evaluation are likely to have found their way onto the land through manuring practices. A reasonable amount of medieval pottery was identified, demonstrating Trevithick Manor had been occupied before 1423. For the most part, the excavated features proved to be largely devoid of datable artefacts. The very small amount of pottery recovered from the linear features on site, and their apparent relationship with the settlement in Field 17, would suggest that most belonged to a fieldsystem of late Prehistoric date. Yet the diagnostic pottery from these features tended to be Bronze Age in date, which would imply the Iron Age settlement in Field 17 was inserted into an existing and already ancient fieldscape. Linear [928], in contrast, produced an early medieval sherd, and the series of shallow parallel linear features in Trench #15 may in fact be late medieval in date.

Two large shallow hollows – in Trenches #9 and #15 – were associated with numerous postholes and almost certainly belong to a distinctive regional class of monument: Middle Bronze Age sunken-featured roundhouses (for discussion, see Jones & Quinnell 2011, 217-9). It seems highly likely that, based on the distribution of similar geophysical anomalies, a series of these features remain to be excavated across the site. Two scraps of Prehistoric gabbroic pottery were associated with the hollow in Trench #9, but the hollow in Trench #15 not only produced a small assemblage of datable pottery, a posthole just outside the feature produced an eclectic collection of pottery from at least four different vessels. These vessels sported four different fabric types: gabbroic, gabbroic admixture, granitic and ?volcanic; as the prevailing view is that most pottery of this date is gabbroic, this range of fabrics is highly unusual. The gabbroic pottery, although physically softer, was much more abraded, implying it had been curated for some time before it was deposited with the other pottery in this feature. It seems probable this represents some sort of structured deposition of material related to the abandonment of the structure, a phenomenon noted elsewhere (e.g. Trethellan Farm and Scarcewater).

At the southern end of Field 12, the geophysical anomalies Trench #17 had been located to sample appear to represent either lynchets, or perhaps a buried platform cut back into the slope. The only feature identified on this putative platform was a shallow bowl-shaped pit that contained a structured deposition of burnt stone, charcoal and pottery of probable Bronze Age date. This location would have enjoyed clear views up and down the Gannell – at this date presumably tidal as far as the settlement at Gwills – and thus may have served as a focus for ritual activity related to the river.

Under normal circumstances the results of this programme of archaeological investigation would indicate that this is a highly significant archaeological landscape. However, it is clear from the extensive fieldwork currently being undertaken in the Newquay area that the settlement and relict fieldscape at Trevithick forms part of a wider archaeological landscape containing numerous contemporary settlements and associated fieldsystems. Both archaeological evaluations have demonstrated that, on this site, the geophysical surveys represent a fairly reliable guide to the probable extent of buried archaeological remains on site. However, it is also clear from the discovery and excavation of postholes or small shallow pits

in Trenches #17, #18 and #20 that this represents a minimum number of features, and a considerable number of other features should be anticipated.



## 5.0 Bibliography and References

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### Published Sources:

- Jones, A.M. & Quinnell, H.** 2011: 'The Neolithic and Bronze Age in Cornwall, c.4000 cal BC to c.1000 cal BC: an overview of recent developments', *Cornish Archaeology* 50, 197-229.
- Nowakowski, J.** 1991: 'Trethellan Farm, Newquay: the excavation of a lowland Bronze Age settlement and Iron Age Cemetery', *Cornish Archaeology* 30, 5-242.
- Nowakowski, J. & Quinnell, H.** 2011: *Trevelgue Head, Cornwall: the importance of CK Croft Andrew's 1939 excavations for prehistoric and Roman Cornwall*. Truro: Cornwall Council.
- Padel, O.J.** 1985: *Cornish Place-Name Elements*. EPNS.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

### Unpublished Sources:

- GSB Prospection** 2011a: *Geophysical Survey Report 2011/05 Trevithick Manor, Cornwall*. Bradford: GSB Prospection.
- GSB Prospection** 2011b: *Geophysical Survey Report 2011/17 Trevithick Manor 2, Cornwall*. Bradford: GSB Prospection.
- Jones, A.M.** 2011: *Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Second Geophysical Survey: statement of archaeological implications*. Truro: Cornwall Council.
- Lawson-Jones, A.** 2011: *Land at Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey*. Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.
- Stratascan** 2012: *Geophysical Survey Report, Trevithick, Cornwall*. Stratascan report J3174.
- Taylor, S.R.** 2011: *Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation*. Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

### Internet Resources:

- BGS** Geology of Britain Viewer [accessed 07.01.13]  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

## Appendix 1

### OVERARCHING BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME OF WORK AT TREVITHICK MANOR, NEWQUAY, CORNWALL

**Date:** 21/11/2012  
**Address:** Trevithick Manor, Newquay  
**Applicant:** Kingsley Village  
**Agent:**

**Historic Environment Advisor:** Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service Tel:01726 223463 E-mail. dratcliffe@cornwall.gov.uk

**Local Planning Authority Officer:** Claire Broughton (PA12/08300) / Paul Banks (PA12/08952; PA12/08912; PA12/08908; PA12/08909).

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEAA) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

#### Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEAA has approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

#### **1 Introduction**

This brief has been written by the HEAA and sets out the minimum initial requirements a programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation at Land around Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall in the ownership of the 'Kingsley Village' company. Archaeological assessment and geophysical survey undertaken by and on behalf of Historic Environment Projects for previous owners has demonstrated over 50 sites of archaeological interest likely to range in significance between at least regional and local importance. Evaluation of parts of the site east of Trevithick Manor Farm has shown that these include a 'regionally important' Iron Age settlement enclosure and field boundaries stratigraphically related to a Romano British sunken floored industrial structure. Further evaluation is recommended across the site prior to the determination of current planning applications.

The results of these evaluations is intended to support the revision of existing mitigation strategies for the site which should be submitted as separate WSIs in advance of future reserved matters submissions.

It is anticipated that, whilst separate archive reports should be submitted for each phase of work, that final formal publication of the results of this wider programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation work will be required, and that this should draw back together the results of each individual mitigation exercise.

#### **2 Site Location and Description**

This approximately 33.5 ha site centred on SW 8243 5983, and lies to the southern side of Newquay and comprises 19 fields lying between the medieval settlements of Trevemper and Trevilley. The site drops from 60m AOD in the north east to 25m AOD in the southwest. Geologically the land is characterised by Paleozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone overlain by well drained fine loamy soils.

#### **3 Planning Background**

HES Advice, taking its lead from P141 of the NPPF, expects applicants to provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. In this case we would recommend that the heritage assets identified by the existing assessment and geophysical survey work require further field evaluation to adequately identify their significance. NPPF141 states that the results of such evaluations should be provided as part of the supporting documentation of a planning application required for its validation, with the extent to which the results have informed the design concept set out within the 'Design and Access Statement'. Further advice is available from the HEAA if required.

Currently the LPA is considering 5 applications for areas of the site as listed above.

#### **4 Archaeological Background**

The settlement of Trevithick is first recorded in 1423 when it subdivided into 'Trevythykwartha' and 'Trevythykwoles' (Higher and Lower Trevithick). The name is Cornish and contains the element tre, meaning 'estate or farmstead'. This implies that the settlement is of early medieval origin.

The proposed development area is situated within land that has been classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Countryside Commission 1996). 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. The results from the geophysical survey suggests that the eastern part of the area (Area 7) contains a later prehistoric settlement enclosure and field system, whilst the southern part of the development area (Area 4) contains large circular anomalies which are similar to those produced by Middle Bronze Age roundhouses (Jones 1998-9). Similar anomalies were also identified in Areas 2 and 5. Field evaluation (Taylor, 2011) has demonstrated that one of these circular anomalies is in fact an industrial structure probably related to agricultural processing activities whilst confirming that the settlement site is of Iron Age date. As yet only parts of the site which were subject to more advanced proposals by previous owners were subject to archaeological evaluation and so further work at this stage is still required.

##### *Identified archaeological sites*

The project area is situated in an area with significant archaeological potential, which contains evidence of medieval and later activity. The sites, which have been identified on the Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) in the vicinity, include:

- An enclosure and associated field system of probable later prehistoric date was identified by the geophysical survey in the eastern part of the proposed development area (Area 7). Further evidence of field systems exists across the site. To the immediate south west of Trevithick Manor farm lies another concentration of prehistoric activity.
- Large pit-type anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey (eg in Area 4; Area 2; Area 5).
- The development area lies between the medieval settlements of Trevithick (MCO17952), and Trevilley (MCO15575). Associated settlement remains may extend into the project area

##### *Potential sites*

There is potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

Raised archaeological potential for land at this site is suggested in particular by the following results.

2011 Stratascan Report J2852 (Solar Farm E of Hendra Park) c.750m east of site. This survey demonstrated ring ditches and enclosures suggestive of IA settlement and a rectilinear enclosure with round corners described in the report as 'reminiscent of Roman military architecture'.

2012 Cotswold Archaeology reports for planning matters supporting the Newquay Growth Area demonstrating (amongst other things) anomalies characteristic of late prehistoric settlement c. 650m to the north east of site

2012 results from Cotswold Archaeology excavations at Tregunnel Hill (Brett pers com) suggesting abundant blown sands sealing buried land surfaces and stratified remains dating from the Neolithic to Romano British periods. This site lies 1.8 km to the north west but has a similar relationship to the Gannell Estuary (likely to have been an important resource in prehistory) as this site but lies closer to likely fording points.

## 5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. Whilst the site has been assessed to be of archaeological potential there is currently insufficient evidence on the nature of this potential. The principal objective of this programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will inform as to the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area. This information will inform as to the requirement for any further investigations to be undertaken as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource and, as such, represents the first stage of a programme of archaeological mitigation.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- Evaluate the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site
- Test areas shown as apparently 'blank' by geophysical surveying
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- Begin to develop research strategies for advancing understanding from the evidence encountered on this site with reference to regional and national research agenda
- Underpin the development of WSI and mitigation strategies for future

## 6 General Methodology

6.1 A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location and extent of these excavations will be determined by the contractor in consultation with the HEAA. The archaeological contractor will suggest an appropriate size and location of the trenches, which will be targeted on areas affected by the proposed development and identified as of potential by the assessment and geophysical survey.

6.2 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).

6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) as set out in the '*IfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluations* (1994 - revised 2008).

6.4 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.

6.5 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.6 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

6.7 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

## 7 Archaeological Recording Methodology

7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.

7.2 Trenches should be excavated by a 360 degree tracked or JCB-type machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) or by hand, to the surface of archaeological deposits or in situ natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute of Field Archaeologists 'Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (1994 - revised 2001).

7.3 All archaeological features should be investigated and as a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES(Advice)

7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.

7.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required.

7.6 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

7.7 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be

included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

## **8 Finds**

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEAA.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

## **9 Human Remains**

- 9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEAA and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

## **10 Results**

- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain as a minimum:
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
  - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
  - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
  - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
  - All specialist reports and assessments.
  - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
  - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
  - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEAA will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

## **11 Archive Deposition**

- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEAA.
- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEAA.
- 11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

## **12 Monitoring**

- 12.1 The HEAA will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEAA at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEAA, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

## Appendix 2

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME OF WORK AT TREVITHICK MANOR, NEWQUAY, CORNWALL

Location: Trevithick Manor, Newquay  
 Parish: Newquay  
 County: Cornwall  
 NGR: SW 8243 5983  
 Planning application no: PA12/08300; PA12/08952; PA12/08912; PA12/08908; PA12/08909  
 Proposal: Housing development  
 Date: 28.11.2012

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of John Marshall of Kingsley Village (the Client), and sets out the methodology for an archaeological programme of work at Trevithick Manor, Newquay, Cornwall and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were devised in consultation with and in accordance with a brief produced by Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Dan Ratcliffe (HEPAO).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The settlement of Trevithick is first recorded in 1423 when it subdivided into 'Trevythykwartha' and 'Trevythykwoles' (Higher and Lower Trevithick). The name is Cornish and contains the element tre, meaning 'estate or farmstead'. This implies that the settlement is of early medieval origin.

The proposed development area is situated within land that has been classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Countryside Commission 1996). 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. The results from the geophysical survey suggests that the eastern part of the area (Area 7) contains a later prehistoric settlement enclosure and field system, whilst the southern part of the development area (Area 4) contains large circular anomalies which are similar to those produced by Middle Bronze Age roundhouses (Jones 1998-9). Similar anomalies were also identified in Areas 2 and 5. Field evaluation (Taylor, 2011) has demonstrated that one of these circular anomalies is in fact an industrial structure probably related to agricultural processing activities whilst confirming that the settlement site is of Iron Age date. As yet only parts of the site which were subject to more advanced proposals by previous owners were subject to archaeological evaluation and so further work at this stage is still required.

The project area is situated in an area with significant archaeological potential, which contains evidence of medieval and later activity. The sites, which have been identified on the Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) in the vicinity, include:

An enclosure and associated field system of probable later prehistoric date was identified by the geophysical survey in the eastern part of the proposed development area (Area 7).

Further evidence of field systems exists across the site. To the immediate south west of Trevithick Manor farm lies another concentration of prehistoric activity.

Large pit-type anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey (eg in Area 4; Area 2; Area 5).

The development area lies between the medieval settlements of Trevithick (MCO17952), and Trevilley (MCO15575). Associated settlement remains may extend into the project area

There is potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods. Raised archaeological potential for land at this site is suggested in particular by the following results.

2011 Stratascan Report J2852 (Solar Farm E of Hendra Park) c.750m east of site. This survey demonstrated ring ditches and enclosures suggestive of IA settlement and a rectilinear enclosure with round corners described in the report as 'reminiscent of Roman military architecture'.

2012 Cotswold Archaeology reports for planning matters supporting the Newquay Growth Area demonstrating (amongst other things) anomalies characteristic of late prehistoric settlement c. 650m to the north east of site

2012 results from Cotswold Archaeology excavations at Tregunnel Hill (Brett pers com) suggesting abundant blown sands sealing buried land surfaces and stratified remains dating from the Neolithic to Romano British periods. This site lies 1.8 km to the north-west but has a similar relationship to the Gannell Estuary (likely to have been an important resource in prehistory) as this site but lies closer to likely fording points.

#### 3.0 AIMS

The principal objectives of this stage of works are to:

- 3.1.1 Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains;
- 3.1.2 Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered; Test areas shown as apparently 'blank' by geophysical surveying
- 3.1.4 Evaluate the palaeo-environmental potential of the site;
- 3.1.5 Establish the nature of the activity on the site;
- 3.1.6 Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site;
- 3.1.7 Begin to develop research strategies for advancing understanding from the evidence encountered on this site with reference to regional and national research agenda; Underpin the development of WSI and mitigation strategies for future works;
- 3.1.9 Produce a report containing the results of the excavations.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.2 Archaeological evaluation:

A series of 13 trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area to target features identified by the geophysical survey (see attached plan). The trenches will be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type mechanical

excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or by hand, to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground, whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context.

- 4.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (1995, revised 2008)* and the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994, revised 2008) Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluations (1994, revised 2008)*.
- 4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.2.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology.
- 4.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a *minimum*:
  - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
  - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
  - iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.
  - iv) where appropriate, one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand in order to clarify stratigraphical relationships and identify archaeological features.

Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with HEPAO. Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

- 4.2.5 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits. All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. Where appropriate, this work will be informed through consultation with the relevant specialists.
  - 4.2.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with the HEPAO.
  - 4.2.7 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation and with due reverence – the remains will not be exposed to the public view.
  - 4.2.8 Should artefacts defined as ‘treasure’ by the Treasure Act 1996(revised) be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures described in that legislation. A copy of the Act will be available on site for consultation by site personnel. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
  - 4.2.9 If complex or extraordinary archaeological deposits are exposed then the need for further mitigation will be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO and the client.
  - 4.2.10 Finds resulting from the excavation will be excavated, retained and treated in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and in consultation with the Royal Cornwall Museum as appropriate.
- 4.3 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with the HEPAO who will be informed of the start of the fieldwork, will be regularly informed of progress and will monitor the project throughout, and may wish to inspect the works in progress.

## 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

This will be based on IFA guidelines and those advised by the HEPAO and will consist of:

- 5.1 Standardised single context recording sheets.
  - 5.2 Survey drawings in plan, section and profile. Plans of individual features will be drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, although this may vary, depending on circumstances, if others scales are more appropriate. It is anticipated that large area site plans will be drawn at 1:50, 1:100 or 1:200 as appropriate.
  - 5.3 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
  - 5.4 Labelling and bagging of finds on site. All finds will be stored, labelled and processed according to the best practice laid out in Watkinson and Neal 1998 (*First Aid for Finds*). 3D finds recording will be undertaken where appropriate. Post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
  - 5.5 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeo-environmental) then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon.
- Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the HEPAO.

## 6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 6.1 Project reporting will be undertaken in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 and will include an assessment of the potential of all aspects of any evidence uncovered.
- 6.2 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the entire project. The documentary archive will be produced to the relevant archive standards. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records and a copy of the project report. The archive will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro under accession number TRURI: 2012.39. Conditions for the deposition of the archive will be agreed with the Museum. Where there is only a documentary archive resulting from these works, this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office and the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 6.3 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum in the project archive in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HEPAO. The museum’s guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement will be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

- 6.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 6.5 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing, and submitted to the HEPAO, and the Client.  
The report will include the following elements:
- 6.6.1 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 6.6.2 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 6.6.3 A location map and copies of all historic and modern map resources referred to in the text;
- 6.6.4 All specialist reports and assessments, where applicable;
- 6.6.5 A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research, together with an assessment of the impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource and neighbouring heritage assets;
- 6.6.6 Make recommendations regarding the impact of the development, any mitigating factors, and any further work that might be necessary;
- 6.6.7 A copy of this WSI, the HEPAO brief, a summary of the contents of the archive and a context list shall be included as appendices.
- 6.7 The HEPAO will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The report will be supplied to the HEPAO on the understanding that one of the hard copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital Adobe Acrobat PDF format, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 6.8 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 6.9 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database under reference southwes1-138209.
- 6.10 Should they merit it; the results of these investigations will be published in an appropriate academic journal. If required, after the production of a summary report, a programme and timetable for this will be submitted to the HEPAO and the Client for approval.
- 7.0 MONITORING**
- 7.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and will be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 7.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 7.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.
- 8.0 FURTHER WORK**
- 8.1 The need for and type of further archaeological work following this evaluative stage will be decided in consultation with the HEPAO. All further stages of works will be covered by separate WSIs.
- 9.0 PERSONNEL**
- 9.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; site work and research will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate experience and expertise. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove  
South West Archaeology  
The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX6 3LH  
Telephone: 01769 573555 Email [deblt@swarch.net](mailto:deblt@swarch.net)

List of specialists

*Building recording*

Richard Parker  
11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

*Conservation*

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service [a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)

Richard and Helena Jaeschke  
2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD [mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com) Tel: 01271 830891

*Curatorial*

Thomas Cadbury  
Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

*Alison Mills*

The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN Tel: 01271 346747

*Bone*

Human Professor Chris Knusel  
University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 [c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk](mailto:c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk)

Animal Wendy Howard  
Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE  
[w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

*Lithics*

Martin Tingle  
Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ [martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk)

*Metallurgy*

Lee Bray  
Exmoor National Park Authority, Exmoor House, Dulverton TA22 9HL Tel: 01398 324491

*Palaeoenvironmental/Organic*

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 [dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones [juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery  
Prehistoric

Henrietta Quinnell  
39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN    Tel: 01392 433214

Roman

Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology  
Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields,  
Tyne and Wear NE332BB

Medieval

Tel: (0191) 454 4093    alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk  
John Allen, 22 Rivermead Road, Exeter, EX2 4RL    Tel: 01392 256154

Post Medieval

Graham Langman, 26 Pamela Road, Exeter, EX1 2UF    Tel: 01392 215900  
email: [su1429@eclipse.co.uk](mailto:su1429@eclipse.co.uk)

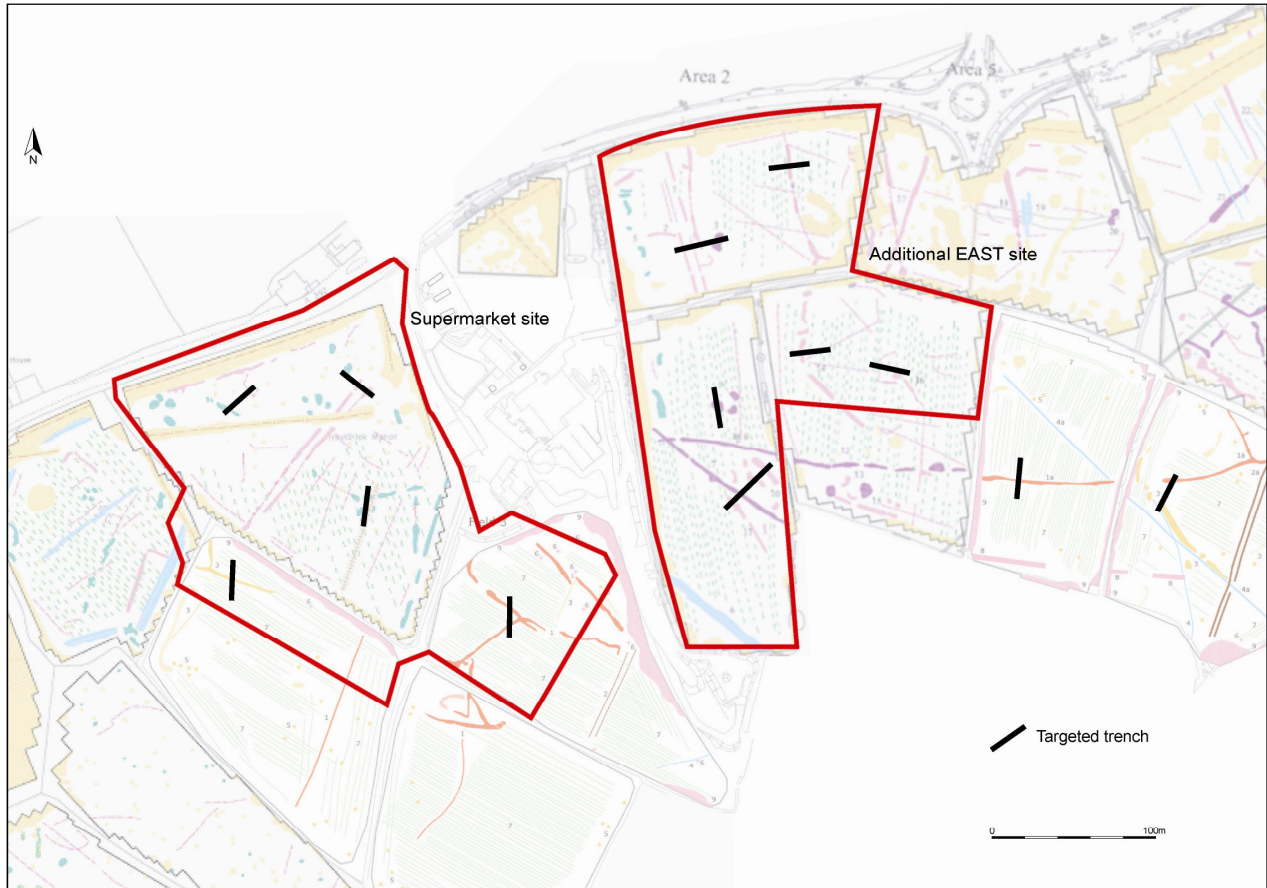


Figure 1: Site plan with the positions of the evaluation trenches.



## Appendix 3

## Context List

Notes: Numbers shown as (101) represent layers or fills; numbers shown as [102] represent cuts; numbers shown as {286} represent structures; numbers shown as <189> represent group contexts.

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(900)	<i>Layer</i>	Upper topsoil; firm moist dark grey grey clay-silt plough soil	Overlies (901)	C20
(901)	<i>Layer</i>	Lower topsoil; friable/loose slightly gritty grey clay-silt loam with common quartz sub-angular stones	Overlies everything; overlain by (900)	-
[902]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear orientated ENE-WSW; 1.3m wide; stepped sides with moderate concave- to near vertical concave slope and a concave base; re-cut of [928]	Cuts (929); contains (903)(927)	0.32m
(903)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill [902]; friable-soft mid reddish-brown clay-silt with common medium angular stones and very occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [902]; overlies (927); overlain by (901)	0.31m
[904]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear aligned NW-SE; 0.75m wide; broad shallow concave profile	Contains (905)	0.12m
(905)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [904]; mid greyish-brown silt-clay; clean but occasional charcoal flecks; common sub-angular rocks, mainly quartz up to 80mm diameter, occasionally larger	Fill of [904]; overlain by (901)	0.12m
[906]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-rectangular; 0.32m across; inverse pyramidal profile to a point	Contains (907)	0.24m
(907)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [906]; soft orange-brown clay-silt; common quartz stones (60-80mm), otherwise clean; one large flat stone (shillet) on NW side may be packing	Fill of [906]; overlain by (901)	0.24m
[908]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-rectangular; c.0.6m in diameter; steeper NE side, SW side shallow and sloping to south and west. Base is flat but sloping to NE	Contains (907)	0.10m
(909)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [908]; soft mid orange-buff brown clay-silt; common quartz sub-angular stone (60-80mm), otherwise clean	Fill of [908]; overlain by (901)	0.10m
[910]	<i>Cut</i>	Hollow c.6m in diameter with gently sloping sides and flat base; probable Middle Bronze Age sunken-featured roundhouse; relates to adjacent postholes	Cuts (924); contains (911) (912)	0.20m
(911)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill [910]; soft fine mid yellowish-grey silt-clay; occasional sub-angular quartz and stones (60-100mm) and very rare charcoal smears	Fill of [910]; overlies (912); overlain by (901)	0.20m
(912)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill [910]; dark yellowish-grey silt-clay; frequent small sub-angular stones (<60-150mm), but also with some large (up to 500mm), all at eastern end of this fill; x2 scraps Prehistoric pottery	Fill of [910], overlain by (911)	0.20m
[913]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; ovoid; 0.32x0.22m across; steep, nearly vertical sides to a slightly concave base	Contains (914)	0.32m
(914)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [913]; soft-to-firm greyish brown silt-clay; common shillet lithorelicts give it a bluish tint; very rare charcoal flecks; flat capping stones (shillet/siltstones) suggests backfilling following removal of post; x1 scrap Prehistoric pottery	Fill of [913]; overlain by (901)	0.32m
[915]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-oval; 0.30m in diameter; steep sides to slightly concave base	Contains (916)	0.14m
(916)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [915]; soft mid brown clay-silt; common small sub-angular quartz stone (<80mm), more frequent towards the base; otherwise clean	Fill of [915]; overlain by (901)	0.14m
[917]	<i>Cut</i>	Indistinct concave cut; c.0.30m in diameter	Contains (918)	0.14m
(918)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [917]; buff brown stony clay-silt; clean; frequent stones, usually shillet	Fill of [917]; overlain by (901)	0.14m
<919>	<i>PH group</i>	Group number assigned to postholes [913], [915], [917], [921]	-	-
<920>	<i>PH group</i>	Group number assigned to postholes [906], [908]	-	-
[921]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-ovoid; 0.25m diameter; steep sides and a concave base	Contains (922)	0.12m
(922)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [921]; soft but stony mid orange-brown clay-silt; clean; common sub-angular quartz stones (60-80mm)	Fill of [921]; overlain by (901)	0.12m
[923]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; ovoid; 0.3m diameter; steep curving sides and concave base; relationship to (9120) unclear	Filled by (924)	0.30m
(924)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [923]; loose yellowish-grey clay-silt; occasional small sub-angular stones (<60mm); a single	Fill of [923]; ?cut by [910]	0.30m

		large possible packing stone c.250x100x80mm			
[925]	Cut	Posthole; c.017m diameter; vertical sides and slightly concave base	Contains (926)	0.13m	-
(926)	Fill	Fill of [925]; soft dark greyish-brown silt-clay; occasional sub-angular stones (60-80mm)	Fill of [925]; overlain by (901)	0.13	-
(927)	Fill	Lower fill [902]; dark greyish-black humic layer; frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of [902]; overlain by (903)	0.01m	-
[928]	Cut	Linear aligned ENE-WSW; 0.60m wide with straight or undercut sides and flat base; re-cut by [902], although very different shape	Contains (929) (930)	0.74m	early medieval
(929)	Fill	Upper fill [928]; friable mottled light grey and orange-brown clay-silt; gritty with re-deposited natural throughout; common charcoal flecks and occasional burnt grains (not sampled) and medium angular-stones. x1 flint fragment, x1 ?medieval pottery	Fill of [928]; overlies (930); cut by [902]	0.71m	early medieval
(930)	Fill	Lower fill [928]; dark black humic layer; frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of [928]; overlain by (929)	0.03m	-
(1000)	Layer	Upper topsoil; moist grey clay-silt loam	Overlies (1001)	0.35m	C20
(1001)	Layer	Lower topsoil; soft dark greyish-brown clayey silt loam	Overlies (1003), overlain by (1000)	0.35-0.60m	-
[1002]	Cut	Posthole?; ovoid; 0.45x0.48m across; steep curving sides and concave base	Contains (1003)	0.30m	-
(1003)	Fill	Fill of [1002]; dark reddish-grey brown slightly clayey silt; occasional to common charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular stones (<60mm)	Fill of [1002]; overlain by (1001)	0.30m	-
(1100)	Layer	Upper topsoil; moist firm greyish-brown clay-silt	Overlies (1101)	0-0.25m	C20
(1101)	Layer	Middle topsoil; friable reddish-brown clay-silt	Overlies (1102); overlain by (1100)	c.0.25-44m	-
(1102)	Layer	Lower topsoil; firm reddish-brown clay-silt; common sub-angular quartz stones	Overlies (1104) (1107); overlain by (1101)	c.0.44-0.60m	-
[1103]	Cut	Irregular/elongated pit; aligned east-west (possible linear?); 2.82m wide; gentle southern slope and near vertical northern slope	Cuts (1107), Contains (1104), (1105)	0.30m	early medieval
(1104)	Fill	Upper fill [1103]; friable dark brownish-grey clay-silt; frequent charcoal flecks and large angular rocks up to 0.60m across	Fill of [1103]; overlies (1105); overlain by (1101)	0.30m	-
(1105)	Fill	Lower fill [1103]; friable light buff-grey clay-silt; occasional charcoal flecks; common angular rocks c.0.1m in diameter; x1 sherd medieval pottery	Fill of [1103]; overlain by (1104)	0.16m	early medieval
[1106]	Cut	Natural feature, such as treebole; irregular but gentle profile with an irregular base	Cuts natural; contains (1107)	0.30m	-
(1107)	Fill	Light friable yellowish-grey clay-silt; frequent charcoal flecks; occasional medium angular rocks; particularly common charcoal flecks in root gullies	Fill of [1106]; overlain by (1101); cut by [1103]	0.30m	-
(1200)	Layer	Upper topsoil; firm moist grey clay-silt loam	Overlies (1201)	0-0.30m	C20
(1201)	Layer	Middle topsoil; soft-friable reddish-brown clayey silt (colluvium?); occasional quartz stones	Overlies (1202); overlain by (1200)	0.30-0.70m	-
(1202)	Layer	Lower topsoil; soft-friable reddish-brown clayey silt (colluvium?); very high % of quartz stones; x1 flint blade at horizon with natural adjacent to feature [1203]; x1 medieval pottery	Overlies everything; overlain by (1201)	0.70-0.75m	-
[1203]	Cut	Linear aligned north-south; 1.30m wide; gentle concave slope with a gentle concave base	Contains (1204)	0.22m	Bronze Age
(1204)	Fill	Fill of [1203]; friable mid reddish-brown clay-silt; common medium angular stones and occasional large angular stones; occasional charcoal flecks ; x4 Prehistoric pottery	Fill of [1203]; overlain by (1202)	0.22m	Bronze Age
[1205]	Cut	Pit; sub-ovoid; 1.2x0.8m+; shallow gently concave profile with a deeper pocket (?stone socket)	Contains (1206)	0.10m	-
(1206)	Fill	Fill of [1205]; soft-friable light buff-brown clay-silt; very clean; occasional sub-angular quartz stones (<60mm)	Fill of [1205]; overlain by (1202)	0.10m	-
[1207]	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(1208)	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
[1209]	Cut	Linear aligned east-west; 0.64m wide; steep sides to a flat, very slightly concave base	Contains (1210)	0.48m	-
(1210)	Fill	Fill of [1209]; soft mid yellowish-brown silt-clay; rare charcoal flecks; common sub-angular stones (<60-100mm in diameter)	Fill of [1209]; overlain by (1202)	0.48m	-
(1300)	Layer	Upper topsoil; firm moist grey clay-silt loam	Overlies (1301)	0-0.30m	C20
(1301)	Layer	Middle topsoil; friable gritty grey clayey silt; occasional quartz stones	Overlies (1310); overlain by (1301)	0.30-0.70m	-
[1302]	Cut	Linear aligned NW-SE; 0.58m wide; vertical northern side and steep southern side to flat base	Contains (1303)	0.60m	-

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(1303)	Fill	Fill of [1302]; friable dark reddish-brown clay-silt; common sub-angular stones (up to 300mm), some seemingly structural and extending into (1310); rare charcoal smears	Fill of [1302]; overlain by (1310)	0.60m	-
[1304]	Cut	Pit; ovoid; c.2x1m+ across; broad shallow slightly concave profile	Contains (1305)	0.06	-
(1305)	Fill	Fill of [1304]; firm buff-brown clay-silt; common sub-angular quartz stones (60-120mm diameter); very clean	Fill of [1304]; overlain by (1310)	0.06m	-
[1306]	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(1307)	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
[1308]	Cut	Linear aligned NE-SW; 0.95m wide; very steep sloping sides and a flat base	Contains (1309)	0.80m	-
(1309)	Fill	Fill of [1308]; soft dark greyish-red brown silt-clay; common sub-angular stones (80-150mm in diameter); rare charcoal flecks; x1 Prehistoric pottery	Fill of [1308]; overlain by (1310)	0.80m	-
(1310)	Layer	Lower topsoil; soft-friable reddish-brown clayey silt; occasional weathered quartz stones	Overlies everything; overlain by (1302)	0.70-0.85m	-
(1400)	Layer	Upper topsoil; firm greyish-brown clay-silt	Overlies (1401)	0-0.25m	C20
(1401)	Layer	Lower topsoil; friable reddish-brown clay-silt	Overlies (1403)	0.25-0.50m	-
[1402]	Cut	Ephemeral feature aligned North-South, up to c.5m wide, with a deeper central section c.1.5m wide with a number of ?stone sockets going as deep as 0.20m at the base; generally irregular in plan and profile	Contains (1403)	0.08-0.2m	-
(1403)	Fill	Fill of [1402]; mixed reddish-brown clay-silt with pale white-brown decayed shillet natural; very occasional charcoal flecks; common quartz stones (40-80mm), occasional larger sub-angular stones	Fill of [1402]; overlain by (1401)	0.08m	-
(1500)	Layer	Upper topsoil; firm greyish-brown clayey-silt	Overlies (1501)	0-0.20m	C20
(1501)	Layer	Lower topsoil; soft-friable reddish-brown clay-silt; fairly clean; common sub-angular quartz stones (60-150mm), especially towards base	Overlies everything, Overlaid by (1500)	0.20-0.50m	C20
(1502)	Subsoil	Natural stony patch, orangey/gingery in colour	Cut by [1503]	-	-
[1503]	Cut	Large hollow c.5m across; steep slope with slight lip on the eastern side, more gentle slope on western side to basically flat base; series of postholes in the base, relationship to [1503] not determined	Cuts (1527); ?cut by [1503] [1524] [1525]; contains (1504) (1517)	0.5m	Middle Bronze Age
(1504)	Fill	Upper fill of [1503]; slightly moist soft dark yellowish-brown clayey silt; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz pebbles and shillet (<80mm); occasional flecks of charcoal	Fill of [1503]; overlies (1517); cut by [1521]	0.25m	-
<1505>	PH group	Group number assigned to postholes [1518], [1519] and [1521], all of which are overlain by (1506)	-	-	-
(1506)	Spread	Spread of material extending across [1518] [1519] and [1521]; fine yellowish-brown silt-clay with occasional small stones (<60mm)	Fill of [1518]; overlies (1520) (1522); overlain by (1501)	c.0.15m	-
[1507]	Cut	Linear aligned north-south; 0.6m wide; broad shallow concave profile; parallel to [1509] [1511]	Cuts natural, contains (1508)	0.08m	-
(1508)	Fill	Fill of [1507]; soft mid-reddish brown clay-silt; common sub-angular stones (60-120mm) either quartz or shillet; occasional charcoal flecks; x1 slag fragment	Fill of [1507]; overlain by (1501)	0.08m	-
[1509]	Cut	Linear aligned north-south; 1.15m wide; gently sloping concave sides to basically flat base; parallel to [1507] [1511]	Cuts [1516]; contains (1510)	0.16m	late medieval
(1510)	Fill	Fill of [1509]; soft mid reddish-buff brown clayey-silt; very occasional charcoal fragments; common fragments of clean bluish-white re-deposited natural throughout; common small sub-angular quartz (40-60mm) occasionally larger, up to 100mm in diameter; x2 large shillet slabs up to 200mm across; x1 glazed late medieval pottery	Fill of [1509]; overlain by (1501)	0.16m	late medieval
[1511]	Cut	Linear aligned north-south; 0.65m wide; broad shallow gentle sloping sides to a gentle concave base; parallel to [1507] [1509]	Contains (1512)	0.08m	-
(1512)	Fill	Fill of [1511]; soft mid reddish-buff brown clayey silt; occasional small sub-angular stones, usually quartz (50-60mm)	Fill of [1511]; overlain by (1501)	0.08m	-
[1513]	Cut	Pit; ovoid; 0.5m wide and 0.8+m long; steep north slope, other sides sloping gently to concave base	Contains (1514)	0.2m	late medieval
(1514)	Fill	Fill of [1513]; firm buff-brown clay-silt; clean; occasional sub-angular stones, usually quartz <80mm in diameter; x1 glazed post-medieval pottery	Fill of [1513]; overlain by (1501)	0.2m	late medieval

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[1515]	<i>Cut</i>	Pit; Irregular sub-rectangular; c.1m across; mostly shallow with one deeper section; could be natural	Contains (1516)	0.16m	-
(1516)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1515]; soft mottled mid orange-brown clayey silt; abundant quartz, particularly towards the base, up to c.100mm diameter; very clean, could be natural	Fill of [1515]; cut by [1509]	0.16m	-
(1517)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill of [1503]; stony grey yellow silt; common large sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz fragments up to 200mm in diameter, typically 80-100mm; also filled postholes [1523] [1524] [1525]; x8 Bronze Age pottery	Fill of [1503] [1523] [1524][1525]; overlain by (1504)	0.25m	Middle Bronze Age
[1518]	<i>Cut</i>	Irregular undulating depression; 1.8x1.2m across	Contains (1506)	0.06m	-
[1519]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-rectangular; 0.34x0.38m across; near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	Contains (1506) (1520)	0.16m	Middle Bronze Age
(1520)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1519]; soft yellowish-grey silt; occasional sub-angular quartz stones; x25 Middle Bronze Age pottery	Fill of [1519]; overlain by (1506)	0.10m	Middle Bronze Age
[1521]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-rectangular; 0.40x0.37m across; steep south and west sides, vertical east side; a flat base sloping gently from west to east	Contains (1506) (1522); cuts [1504]	0.20m	-
(1522)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1521]; soft dark brownish-grey slightly clayey silt; frequent stones up to 200mm across, mostly 80mm, possibly packing stones, but probably backfilled	Fill of [1521]; overlain by (1506)	c.0.3m	-
[1523]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; 0.20m diameter; steep, nearly vertical sloping sides and concave base	Cuts [1503]; contains (1517)	0.20m	-
[1524]	<i>Cut</i>	Double posthole; 0.55x0.33m across; eastern half similar to [1523] but triangular in plan and 0.28m deep; western part is sub-rectangular with steep sloping sides to a pointed base, 0.15m deep	Cuts [1503]; contains (1517)	0.28m	-
[1525]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-rectangular to sub-round posthole; 0.20m diameter; steep sloping sides and concave base	Cuts [1503]; contains (1517)	0.20m	-
[1526]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; circular; 0.20m diameter; steep concave sides and a concave base	Contains (1527)	0.10m	-
(1527)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1526]; dark grey-brown silt-clay; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded shillet and quartz stones (<60mm); very rare charcoal smears	Fill of [1526]; cut by [1503]	0.10m	-
(1600)	<i>Layer</i>	Upper topsoil; moist soft dark greyish-brown silt-clay loam; common small sub-angular stone, quartz and shillet	Overlies (1601)	0.40m	C20
(1601)	<i>Layer</i>	Lower topsoil; soft reddish brown clayey silt; common inclusions of larger stone and decayed shillet	Overlies natural; overlain by (1600)	0.10m	-
(1700)	<i>Layer</i>	Upper topsoil; friable mid brownish-grey clay-silt loam; with common small sub-angular stone, quartz and shillet	Overlies (1701)	0.35-0.40m	C20
(1701)	<i>Layer</i>	Lower topsoil; soft mid orange-grey brown silt-clay; frequent small angular shillet stones and occasional medium quartz stones	Overlies everything; overlain by (1700)	0.07-0.33m	-
[1702]	<i>Cut</i>	Lynchet; steep cut into natural at northeast end of trench; steps up 0.3m	-	-	-
[1703]	<i>Cut</i>	Pit; ovoid; 0.80x0.85m; shallow, with steep or vertical sides and flat base, although rocks in the natural create irregularities	Contains (1704)	0.08m	Bronze Age
(1704)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1703]; friable light yellowish-brown clay-silt; occasional burnt clay fragments; common charcoal flecks; occasional medium angular rocks from natural; basal lens of charcoal; sampled <1> approximately 10litres; x5 Bronze Age pottery	Fill of [1703]; overlain by (1701)	0.08m	Bronze Age
[1705]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear aligned NW-SE; 2.10m wide; asymmetric profile; NE slope is gentle becoming near vertical, with curved break of slope to flat base; SW slope gentle until near base then very steep	Contains (1706)	0.40m	medieval
(1706)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1705]; friable mid reddish-brown clay-silt; occasional small angular stones; xmedieval pottery; x1 coal frag. & abraded CBM frag. (discarded)	Fill of [1705]; overlain by (1701)	0.40m	medieval
[1707]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear aligned NE-SW; 1.25m wide; Moderate to steep NE slope and gentle truncated SW slope; irregular base/undulates; possibly forms part of the top of lynchet [1709], but has some independent shape	Contains (1708)	0.09m	-
(1708)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1707]; friable mid reddish-brown clay-silt; common moderate small shillet and quartz stones, otherwise very clean	Fill of [1707]; overlain by (1701)	0.09m	-

[1709]	<i>Cut</i>	Lynchet; moderate to steep cut in to natural at SW end of trench, steps up 0.45m	-	-	-
[1710]	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>
(1711)	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>
(1800)	<i>Layer</i>	Upper topsoil; firm grey clay-silt loam	Overlies (1801)	0.35m	C20
(1801)	<i>Layer</i>	Lower topsoil; reddish-brown clay-silt loam	Overlies everything; overlain by (1800)	0.15m	-
[1802]	<i>Cut</i>	Pit; elongated sub-rectangular; 1.25x0.60m with sloping sides to concave base; base slopes to west, NW side steeper than the others; dug into stony ground, and stones protrude from the sides	Contains (1811) (1812)	0.35m	-
[1803]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear aligned NW-SE; 0.55m wide; broad concave profile; west side slightly steeper than the east	Contains (1804)	0.20m	-
(1804)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1803]; soft orange-tinted buff brown clayey silt; common-to-frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (mostly quartz) up to 200mm across, but mostly 80-100mm; clean	Fill of [1803]; overlain by (1801)	0.20m	-
(1805)	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>
(1806)	<i>Spread</i>	Spread; 3.30x1.05m+; friable mid orange-brown clay-silt; moderate angular shillet stones; possible remnant soil within natural hollow, plough truncated; x3 Bronze Age pottery	Overlain by (1801)	0.05m	Bronze Age
(1807)	<i>Spread</i>	Spread; 2.50x0.70m+; friable mid brownish-orange clay-silt; occasional small angular stones	Overlain by (1801)	0.11m	-
(1808)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1813]; friable mottled mid orange-brown clay-silt; common medium angular quartz and shillet stones	Fill of [1813]; overlain by (1801)	0.46m	-
[1809]	<i>Cut</i>	Modern pipe trench	Cuts (1801); contains (1810)	-	C20
(1810)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of modern pipe trench [1809]; greyish-brown silt loam	Fill of [1809]; overlain by (1800)	-	C20
(1811)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill [1802]; thin band of reddish mid-brown clay-silt loam; common angular and sub-angular quartz stones, 30-40mm in diameter, occasionally larger; clean; could be part of (1801)	Fill of [1802]; overlain by (1801)	0.08m	-
(1812)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill [1802]; leached orange-brown clay-silt loam; clean with frequent angular quartz stones up to 150mm across, average 60-80mm	Fill of [1802]; overlain by (1811)	0.27m	-
[1813]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-ovoid treebole/throw; 2.2x0.85m+; with roots rotted out to leave various channels; very steep irregular slopes with irregular base, flat in parts and concave in parts.	Contains (1808)	0.46m	-
(1900)	<i>Layer</i>	Upper topsoil; firm grey clay silt	Overlies (1901)	0.40m	C20
[1901]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear aligned north-south; 0.55m wide; concave profile, west side steeper than east and a concave base	Contains (1902)	0.25m	-
(1902)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [1901]; friable-soft light orange brown clay silt; frequent angular shillet stones up to 200mm across, average 80mm	Fill of [1901]; overlain by (1900)	0.25m	-
(1903)	<i>Layer</i>	Lower topsoil; reddish brown clay-silt loam	Overlies (1902); overlain by (1901)	0.10m	-
(2000)	<i>Layer</i>	Upper topsoil; greyish-brown loam; occasional angular quartz stones	Overlies (2001)	0.40m	C20
(2001)	<i>Layer</i>	Middle topsoil; reddish brown clay-silt loam; common small stones	Overlies (2002); overlain by (2001)	0.30m	-
(2002)	<i>Layer</i>	Lower topsoil; reddish brown clay-silt loam; frequent quartz stones	Overlies everything; overlain by (2002)	0.05m	medieval
[2003]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear aligned east-west; 0.75m wide; vertical southern slope and very steep changing to near vertical northern slope, with sharp curved break of slope to flat base	Contains (2004) (2009); same as [2109]	0.49m	-
(2004)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of [2003]; soft mid reddish-brown silt-clay; common small-medium sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2003]; overlies (2009); overlain by (2002)	0.37m	-
[2005]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-ovoid; 0.56x0.80m; steep sloping sides and slightly irregular flat base	Contains (2006)	0.05m	-
(2006)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [2005]; soft mid reddish-brown clay-silt; occasional small sub-angular stones; rare charcoal smears	Fill of [2005]; cut by [2007]	0.05m	-
[2007]	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole; sub-circular; 0.55m diameter; very steep concave curved profile and concave base	Contains (2008)	0.25m	-
(2008)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [2007]; mid reddish-brown silt clay; common sub-angular stones including quartz; very rare charcoal smears	Fill of [2007]; overlain by (2002)	0.25m	-
(2009)	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill [2003]; gritty friable light reddish-brown with white flecks clay-silt; occasional small fragments of natural clay and shillet	Fill of [2003]; overlain by (2004)	0.12m	-

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(2100)	<i>Layer</i>	Upper topsoil; greyish-brown clay-silt loam; frequent angular stones (40-60mm) and occasionally larger	Overlies (2101)	0.40m	C20
(2101)	<i>Layer</i>	Middle topsoil; soft reddish brown clay-silt loam; common stone; colluvial?	Overlies (2102); overlain by (2101)	0.30m	-
(2102)	<i>Layer</i>	Lower topsoil. As (2101) but very stony	Overlies everything; overlain by (2102)	0.05m	-
[2103]	<i>Cut</i>	Modern pipe trench	Cuts (2101); contains (2104)	-	C20
(2104)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [2103]; redeposited natural filling modern trench	Fill of [2103]; overlain by (2100)	-	C20
[2105]	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>
(2106)	<i>Layer</i>	Layer at southern end of trench, c.3m exposed; high % of sub-angular quartz and other stone in grey clay-silt matrix; occasional charcoal; probably a natural accumulation, but possibly a lynchet bank?	Overlain by (2102)	0.25m	Bronze Age?
[2107]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear feature aligned ENE-WSW and parallel to [2109]; 0.66m wide; with sloping sides and concave base; terminates within the trench	Contains (2108)	0.16m	-
(2108)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [2107]; soft mid reddish-brown clay-silt; common small sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal flecks; truncated?	Fill of [2107]; overlain by (2102)	0.16m	-
[2109]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear aligned ESE-WSW; 0.85m wide; "V"-shaped profile and concave base	Contains (2110); same as [2003]	0.26m	-
(2110)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [2109]; mid reddish-brown slightly clayey silt; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small sub-angular stones (<60mm)	Fill of [2109]; overlain by (2102)	0.26m	-

## Appendix 4

## Concordance of Finds

Trench	Context	Pottery			Other		
		Frgs	Wgt.	Notes	Frgs	Wgt.	Notes
	unstrat.	128	1.501	×2 Prehistoric; ×1 North Devon sgraffito plate; ×48 Medieval Cornish micaceous coarseware C13-C15; ×52 North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval; ×15 North Devon gravel-free post-medieval; ×3 South Somerset C18; ×1 white refined earthenware; ×1 ?stoneware; ×5 CBM scraps	10	0.22 4	4 x Slag , 2 x clay pipe , 1 x flint , 1 x glass , 1 x burnt bark, 1 x coin
	SF1	2	0.431	×2 medieval; one with pyramidal applied strip decoration			
9	topsoil	11	0.178	×1 white refined earthen ware	2	0.06 0	1 x metal object, 1 x flint
	912	2	0.003	×2 Prehistoric, scrap			
	914	1	0.001	×1 Prehistoric, scrap			
	929	1	0.004	×1 Gabbro admixture - ?early medieval C10-C12	1	0.00 4	1 x flint
11	1101				2	0.43 1	2 x slag
	1105	1	0.006	×1 Granitic fabric - Prehistoric/early medieval C10-C12			
12	topsoil	10	0.088	×1 Pantile; ×1 white refined earthenware; ×1 flowerpot; ×1 C19-C20 Ind. Slipware; ×1 C17 Chinese porcelain; ×3 North Devon gravel-tempered post medieval; ×2 Medieval Cornish micaceous coarseware			
	1202	1	0.005	×1 Medieval Cornish micaceous coarseware	1	0.01 1	Flint blade
	1204	1	0.007	×1 Prehistoric, from cleaning, Gabbroic			
	1204	3	0.004	×3 Prehistoric, scraps			
13	topsoil	8	0.055	×2 white refined earthenware; ×1 North Devon gravel-free post medieval; ×1 CBM frag.; ×4 Medieval Cornish micaceous coarseware			
	1309	1	0.001	×1 Prehistoric, scrap			
14	topsoil	1	0.007	×1 white refined earthenware			
15	topsoil	1	0.004	1x white refined earthen ware			
	1507				1	0.06 3	1 x slag
	1510	1	0.007	×1 glazed medieval Cornish coarseware C16+			
	1514	1	0.008	×1 Kenwyn ware C16+			
	1517	8	0.077	×8 Bronze Age; undecorated			
	1520	25	0.239	×25 Middle Bronze Age Trevisker Tradition; 4 vessels, decoration fingernail impression, incised chevrons, stamped circles; fabrics: gabbroic, gabbroic admixture, granitic, ?volcanic			
17	1700	2	0.005	×1 Prehistoric, scrap; ×1 medieval, scrap			
	1704	5	1.048	×5 Bronze Age sherds, gabbroic fabric			

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	1706	1	0.004	×1 Lostwithiel ware C14-C15			
18	topsoil	18	0.243	×8 North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval; ×2 North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval; ×1 white refined earthenware; ×C19 stoneware; ×5 Medieval Cornish micaceous coarseware			
	1806	3	0.028	×3 Bronze Age, gabbroic	1	0.016	1 x burnt flint
19	topsoil	46	0.674	×2 pantile; ×2 white refined earthenware; ×1 late medieval; ×13 Medieval Cornish micaceous coarseware C13-C15; ×4 North Devon gravel-free post medieval; ×North Devon gravel-tempered, inc. Type 3 bowls	2	0.051	1 x metal object, 1 x flint
20	topsoil	6	0.095	×1 North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval, upright Type 3 bowl; ×3 North Devon gravel free post-medieval; ×2 Medieval Cornish micaceous coarseware			
21	topsoil	7	0.120	×1 white refined earthen ware, ×1 porcelain			
	2102	1	0.002	×1 Medieval Cornish micaceous coarseware C13-C14			
	2106	3	0.013	×3 Bronze Age, Gabbroic			
<b>TOTALS</b>		299	4.858				



## Appendix 5

### The Worked Flint *by Dr Martin Tingle*

A total of six flint objects were submitted for analysis. Five of the flints were struck pebbles, and only one tool was present.

*1. Topsoil Field #8.*

Fragment of unpatinated pale brown unworked pebble flint 20g.

*2. Topsoil*

Broken Flake of unpatinated chalk-derived flint 6g.

*3. Topsoil Trench #19*

Piece of pale grey unpatinated flint, ? retouched 22g.

*4. Linear [928] context (929)*

Fragment of unpatinated chalk-derived flint 4g.

*5. Topsoil Trench #18*

Broken burnt flake 16g.

*6. Trench #12 (1202) adjacent to Linear [1203]*

Partially-broken double-end scraper with wear gloss on both edges of the ventral surface. The flint is pale grey and unpatinated, and similar to that of piece 1 (above). The piece is a pristine and finely-made product of a blade industry. Double-end scrapers are found in Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic assemblages as well as occasionally in those of the early Neolithic. The absence of any other diagnostic material from the site render precise dating problematic.

### **Summary**

The single retouched piece is a very well preserved example of a broken double-end scraper. Although it was unstratified it has clearly not been subject to the levels of wear and damage associated with circulation within a ploughsoil. There appear to be few parallels for this tool in Cornwall.

## Appendix 6

### The Pottery, by Dr Imogen Wood

The assemblage from Trevithick Manor near Newquay is can be provisionally dated to the Bronze Age with some diagnostic decorated Middle Bronze Age sherds, along with medieval and post-medieval material.

(912) - Gabbroic? Poor condition, undiagnostic.

(914) - Gabbroic? Poor condition, Prehistoric.

(929) - Gabbro+Granitic, early medieval?

(1105) - Granitic, muscovite rich; external sooting, Prehistoric/early medieval?

(1204) - Gabbroic, poor condition, Prehistoric.

(1204) cleaning - Gabbroic, Bronze Age.

(1309) - Gabbroic? Poor condition, undiagnostic.

(1510) - Cornish micaceous ware, internal glaze, C16<sup>th</sup>+

(1514) - Kenwyn fabric, internal glaze, C16<sup>th</sup>+

(1517) - Gabbroic sherds, Bronze Age.

(1520) - At least four vessels in four fabrics. The decoration including chevrons, fingernail and circular stamp, suggests a Trevisker style and can be ascribed to the middle Bronze Age period. There is a typical gabbroic fabric, a gabbroic admixture with slate, a granitic with chert and possible ?volcanic fabric. The gabbroic sherds are more abraded than the rest and restricted to the finger nail decorative style.

(1700) - gabbroic? Poor condition, Prehistoric, undiagnostic; and medieval, not Cornish, fine, wheelmade.

(1704) - Body sherds from a very large 380mm diameter Gabbroic vessel with interior applied band. Generally form and fabric composition suggests Bronze Age date.

(1706) - Lostwithiel C14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>

(1806) - Gabbroic sherds, very reduced and fragile, Bronze Age.

(2102) - Cornish Micaceous Ware, C13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

(2106) - Gabbroic, Bronze Age.

#### Small find [1]

-Granitic coarse micaceous medieval rim C12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> sagging cooking pot

-Cornish micaceous ware, applied pinched decoration, C12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>

#### Topsoil

- Gabbroic+granitic, rim, Bronze Age.

- Gabbroic basal angle Prehistoric.

- Granitic Fowey, grey/buff medieval C13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

- Granitic coarse, ridge tile, medieval.

- Granitic various fabrics, medieval C13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>, diagnostic rims.

#### Topsoil TR19

Various Granitic fabrics, medieval C13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup>

#### Comment on significance

This small ceramic assemblage submitted for assessment mainly represents the Prehistoric and medieval periods. There are several diagnostic Middle Bronze Age sherds and medieval forms ranging from the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century. There are also several highly abraded sherds which can be assigned to the Prehistoric period.

The small group of decorated Middle Bronze Age pottery sherds (1506) could be assigned to the Trevisker tradition, although the circular stamped example is unusual. There are 3-4 fingernail decorated sherds in a gabbroic fabric, but interestingly the chevron, fingernail and stamped sherds are in a Granitic fabric with rare chert pieces. This is an unusual fabric for Bronze Age pottery and is of regional significance; it warrants further detailed analysis into its provenance. The large Bronze Age vessel (1704) with an estimated diameter of 380mm is coil/slab made and has an internal applied strap with has no readily comparable examples in Cornwall. This may be of regional significance and is possibly unique; it also requires further investigation.

The medieval pottery is typical of Cornish assemblages of this period and is not particularly significant.

## Appendix 7

## List of Jpegs held on CDRom to the rear of this report

<b>Photo Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Scale</b>
NTM12 (1)	Trench #21 pre-excavation	N	2m
NTM12 (2)	As above	S	2m
NTM12 (3)	[2109] pre-excavation	E	1+0.4m
NTM12 (4)	[2107] pre-excavation	W	1+0.4m
NTM12 (5)	[2105] pre-excavation, oblique angle	NW	2+1m
NTM12 (6)	[2107] mid-excavation/section	E	0.4+0.1m
NTM12 (7)	[2107] post-excavation	W	1m
NTM12 (8)	[2109] post-excavation, section	E	1+0.4m
NTM12 (9)	[2109] post-excavation, plan	E	1m
NTM12 (10)	Trench #20 pre-excavation	N	2m
NTM12 (11)	As above	S	2m
NTM12 (12)	Working shot	N	2m
NTM12 (13)	[2003] pre-excavation	E	1m
NTM12 (14)	[2005], [2007] pre-excavation	W	1m
NTM12 (15)	[2003] post-excavation	W	1m
NTM12 (16)	[2005], [2007] post-excavation, section	SW	1+0.4m
NTM12 (17)	[2005], [2007] post-excavation, plan	SW	1+0.4m
NTM12 (18)	Trench #19 pre-excavation	W	2m
NTM12 (19)	As above	E	2m
NTM12 (20)	Trench #18 pre-excavation	W	2m
NTM12 (21)	As above	E	2m
NTM12 (22)	[1901] pre-excavation	N	1m
NTM12 (23)	[1901] post-excavation, section	N	1+0.4m
NTM12 (24)	[1901] post-excavation, plan	N	1+0.4m
NTM12 (25)	[2005], [2007] post-excavation, in better light	S	1+0.4m
NTM12 (26)	(1808) spread, pre-excavation	N	2m
NTM12 (27)	(1807) spread, pre-excavation	N	1m
NTM12 (28)	[1805] pre-excavation	NE	2m
NTM12 (29)	[1803] linear, pre-excavation	S	0.4+1m
NTM12 (30)	[1802] spread, pre-excavation	W	1m
NTM12 (31)	[1802] post-excavation, half section	W	1+0.4m
NTM12 (32)	[1803] post-excavation, section	SE	1m
NTM12 (33)	[1803] post-excavation, plan	SE	1+0.4m
NTM12 (34)	(1808) post-excavation, half section	W	1+0.4m
NTM12 (35)	(1808) post-excavation, plan	W	1m
NTM12 (36)	(1808) post-excavation, oblique	NW	1m
NTM12 (37)	(1805) (1807) post excavation	NE	2m
NTM12 (38)	[1802] post-excavation fully excavated, plan	W	1m
NTM12 (39)	[1702] Trench #17 NE lynchet	SW	1+0.4m
NTM12 (40)	Posthole [1703] pre-excavation	SW	0.4m
NTM12 (41)	[1705] pre-excavation	SW	1+2m
NTM12 (42)	[1707] pre-excavation	SW	1+2m
NTM12 (43)	[1709] Trench #17 SW lynchet	SW	1+0.4m
NTM12 (44)	[1710] pre-excavation	SW	2m
NTM12 (45)	[1710] pre-excavation with lynchet [1709] in background	SW	2m
NTM12 (46)	[1707] post-excavation, section	NW	1+0.1m
NTM12 (47)	[1707] post-excavation, plan	NW	1m
NTM12 (48)	[1705] post-excavation, section	NW	1+0.4m
NTM12 (49)	[1705] post-excavation, plan	NW	1+0.4m
NTM12 (50)	[1703] post-excavation, section	SW	1+0.1m
NTM12 (51)	Working shots on [1703]	NE	-
NTM12 (52)	Trench #14 pre-excavation	E	2m
NTM12 (53)	As above	W	2m
NTM12 (54)	[1402] pre-excavation	N	1m
NTM12 (55)	[1703] post-excavation	SW	0.4m
NTM12 (56)	[1402] post-excavation	N	2m
NTM12 (57)	[1402] pre-excavation	S	1m
NTM12 (58)	Trench #17 post-excavation	NE	2m
NTM12 (59)	As above	SW	2m
NTM12 (60)	[1503] pre-excavation	E	1+2m
NTM12 (61)	As above	W	2m
NTM12 (62)	[1511] pre-excavation	S	1m
NTM12 (63)	[1505] pre-excavation	SW	2m
NTM12 (64)	[1513] pre-excavation	S	0.4m
NTM12 (65)	[1507] pre-excavation	S	1+0.4m
NTM12 (66)	[1509] pre-excavation	S	1m
NTM12 (67)	[1515] pre-excavation	S	0.4m
NTM12 (68)	Trench #15 pre-excavation	W	2m

NTM12 (69)	As above	E	2m
NTM12 (70)	[1513] post-excavation, section	S	1+2m
NTM12 (71)	[1513] post-excavation, plan	S	0.4m
NTM12 (72)	[1511] post-excavation, section	S	1+0.4m
NTM12 (73)	[1511] post-excavation, plane	S	1+0.4m
NTM12 (74)	[1509] post-excavation, section	S	1+2m
NTM12 (75)	[1509] post-excavation	S	1m
NTM12 (76)	As above	SW	1m
NTM12 (77)	[1511] post-excavation	SW	1+0.4m
NTM12 (78)	[1515] post-excavation	S	1m
NTM12 (79)	[1507] post-excavation, section	S	1+2m
NTM12 (80)	[1507] post-excavation	S	1m
NTM12 (81)	As above	SW	1m
NTM12 (82)	As above	S	1m
NTM12 (83)	[1503] post-excavation, section	W	1+2m
NTM12 (84)	As above	E	2m
NTM12 (85)	As above	SE	2m
NTM12 (86)	As above	S	1+2m
NTM12 (87)	Group <1505>	S	1m
NTM12 (88)	As above	SW	1m
NTM12 (89)	[1519] post-excavation, vertical	S	0.4m
NTM12 (90)	[1521] post-excavation, vertical	S	0.4m
NTM12 (91)	[1523] post-excavation, vertical	S	0.4m
NTM12 (92)	[1524] post-excavation, vertical	S	0.4m
NTM12 (93)	[1525] post-excavation, vertical	S	0.4m
NTM12 (94)	Trench #12 pre-excavation	NW	2m
NTM12 (95)	As above	SE	2m
NTM12 (96)	[1209] pre-excavation	S	1m
NTM12 (97)	[1207] pre-excavation, vertical	NE	1m
NTM12 (98)	[1203] pre-excavation	NE	1m
NTM12 (99)	As above	S	1m
NTM12 (100)	[1203] post-excavation, section	NE	1m
NTM12 (101)	[1203] post-excavation, plan	NE	1m
NTM12 (102)	[1203] post-excavation, oblique	S	1m
NTM12 (103)	[1205] post-excavation, section	W	1m
NTM12 (104)	[1205] post-excavation, plan	W	1m
NTM12 (105)	[1205] post-excavation, oblique	S	1m
NTM12 (106)	[1209] post-excavation, section	NW	0.40m
NTM12 (107)	[1205] post-excavation, plan	NW	0.4m
NTM12 (108)	Trench #13 pre-excavation	S	2m
NTM12 (109)	As above	N	2m
NTM12 (110)	[1308] pre-excavation	E	1m
NTM12 (111)	[1304] pre-excavation	E	2m
NTM12 (112)	[1302] pre-excavation	E	1m
NTM12 (113)	[1304] post-excavation, section	E	1+2m
NTM12 (114)	[1304] post-excavation, plan	E	2m
NTM12 (115)	[1302] post-excavation, section	SE	0.4m
NTM12 (116)	[1302] post-excavation, plan	SE	0.4m
NTM12 (117)	[1302] post-excavation, section	NW	1+0.4m
NTM12 (118)	Trench #9 pre-excavation	SE	2m
NTM12 (119)	As above	NW	2m
NTM12 (120)	[913] [915] [917] [921] pre-excavation	S	1m
NTM12 (121)	[910] pre-excavation	NW	2m
NTM12 (122)	As above	SE	2m
NTM12 (123)	[906][908] pre-excavation	SSE	1m
NTM12 (124)	[904] pre-excavation	SSE	1m
NTM12 (125)	[902] pre-excavation	SSE	1m
NTM12 (126)	[1302] post-excavation, W-facing section again	W	1+0.4m
NTM12 (127)	As above	ESE	1+0.4m
NTM12 (128)	[1302] post-excavation, E-facing section again	E	0.4m
NTM12 (129)	[1304] post-excavation, E-facing section again	E	1+2m
NTM12 (130)	[1304] post-excavation, again	E	2m
NTM12 (131)	[1308] post-excavation, section	NE	2m
NTM12 (132)	[1308] post-excavation, plan	NE	2m
NTM12 (133)	[913] [915] [917] [921] post-excavation	NW	1m
NTM12 (134)	[913] post-excavation	SE	1m
NTM12 (135)	[902] [928] post-excavation	NE	1+2m
NTM12 (136)	As above	NE	1+2m
NTM12 (137)	[925] post-excavation	SW	0.4m
NTM12 (138)	[904] post-excavation, section	NE	1m
NTM12 (139)	[904] post-excavation, plan	NE	1m
NTM12 (140)	[906] post-excavation, vertical	SE	0.4m
NTM12 (141)	[908] post-excavation, vertical	SE	0.4m
NTM12 (142)	[910] post-excavation	SE	1+2m
NTM12 (143)	As above	NW	1+2m

NTM12 (144)	Trench #10 pre-excavation	S	2m
NTM12 (145)	As above	N	2m
NTM12 (146)	[1002] pre-excavation, vertical	E	0.4m
NTM12 (147)	[1002] post-excavation, vertical	E	0.4m
NTM12 (148)	Trench #11 pre-excavation	N	2m
NTM12 (149)	As above	S	2m
NTM12 (150)	[1103] pre-excavation	SE	2m
NTM12 (151)	[1103] [1106] post-excavation, section	E	2m
NTM12 (152)	[1103] post-excavation, oblique	SE	2m
NTM12 (153)	[1103] post-excavation	S	2m
NTM12 (154)	[1103] post-excavation, section	W	2m
NTM12 (155)	Trench #16 post-excavation	N	2m
NTM12 (156)	As above post-excavation	S	2m
NTM12 (157)	Site shot	NW	-
NTM12 (158)	As above	NW	-
NTM12 (159)	As above	NW	-
NTM12 (160)	Working shot	NE	-



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)