

# LAND OFF HALWYN ROAD CRANTOCK CORNWALL

## Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180119



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## Land off Halwyn Road, Crantock, Cornwall Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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By J. Bampton  
Report Version: FINAL01  
19<sup>th</sup> January 2018

Work undertaken by SWARCH for John Marshall of Kingsley Real Estate

### Summary

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*South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Abraham Simpson of Kingsley Real Estate Ltd. (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Crantock, Cornwall, as part of the pre-application requirements of a proposed development. This work was informed by an earlier desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and heritage impact assessment and was undertaken in accordance with an agreed Project Design and ClfA guidelines.*

*The archaeological evaluation validated the results of the geophysical survey (SWARCH 2017), identifying and investigating archaeological features across the site that corresponded with geophysical anomalies. It located part of a probable Prehistoric fieldsystem that extends across the field to the east. It also revealed two undated ditches: one probably associated with the existing fieldsystem; and the other possibly Prehistoric or later. A post-medieval ring-ditch, the purpose of which is unclear, was also identified. The south-west of the site appeared to be devoid of any significant archaeological deposits. It may be of note that the south-east corner of the site is at a comparable height above sea level to the adjacent Beaker features to the east, which overlook the estuary of the River Gannel and Pentire Head.*

*Although the finds across the site were very limited, residual finds indicated a broad time span for activity on or near the site. Prehistoric activity from the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age was represented by struck flint, Iron Age activity was represented by tiny scraps of pottery, medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil. The general paucity of post-medieval finds from the topsoil would suggest limited manuring, despite the proximity of the village*

*It seems unlikely that further works would provide any more information on the character and date of the features investigated due to the paucity of finds. However, the potential for small discrete features – like those in the adjacent field – remains, with the south-east corner of the site having the most potential. Further works across the adjacent site, should they be undertaken in a timely manner, would provide confirmation of the archaeological potential of this part of the site.*

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January 2018

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 THE TENANT, FOR ACCESS  
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## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>Location:</b>	Land off Halwyn Road, Crantock
<b>Parish:</b>	Crantock CP
<b>County:</b>	Cornwall
<b>NGR:</b>	SW 79146 60273
<b>SWARCH ref.</b>	CHR18

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Abraham Simpson of Kingsley Real Estate Ltd. (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Crantock, Cornwall, as part of the pre-application requirements of a proposed development. This work was informed by an earlier desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and heritage impact assessment (SWARCH 2017) and was undertaken in accordance with an agreed Project Design and CifA guidelines.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Crantock is located c.2km south-west of Newquay town centre on the opposite side of the River Gannel. The site is located c.0.3km south-east of St Carantoc's church, consisting of a single small field on a north-facing slope at an altitude of 44m-49m AOD. The field borders the houses of Winstowe Terrace and Halwyn Hill (Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the mudstones and siltstones of the Trendrean Mustone Formation (BGS 2018).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The settlement at Crantock grew up around the early medieval church of St Carantoc, with the modern place-name a derivation of the church dedication. The place-name is recorded in 1086 as *Langorroc* i.e. the *lann* of St Carantoc, indicating an origin in 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> century AD. The church was a collegiate foundation, and held the Manor of Crantock at Domesday. William, son of the Count of Mortain, granted the college to the Priory at Montecute, who conveyed it to the Bishop of Exeter in 1236. The college was suppressed in 1547 and its lands passed to the Coke family of Trerice, descending successively to the families of Lewis, Goldingham, Luttrell and Johns (Lysons 1814). Crantock was the churchtown or principal settlement of the manor; the former farmstead at Halwyn (Cornish *hel+guyn* meaning *white hall*), located just to the south, was first recorded in 1270.

### 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The fields around the village, including the site, are characterised by the Cornwall and Scilly HLC as *medieval farmland*; this forms part of the category *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL), which is generally regarded as having a high potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains. Crantock formerly possessed seven churchyards, and human remains have reputedly been recovered from numerous (poorly located) places from around the village (MCO26512). An article in the West Briton in 1856 states Crantock was the burying place for six parishes, and this may reflect the collegiate (and therefore elevated) status of the church. Evaluation trenching undertaken in the field immediately to the east of the site in 2016 recovered an intact probable burial within a cist accompanied by two Beakers (TVAS 2016), and the first phase of post-determination fieldwork located a Beaker grave, postholes and three sherds of Middle Iron Age South West Decorated Ware (SWARCH forthcoming). A geophysical survey across the same adjacent field identified an undated but probably Prehistoric field system (Lefort 2016). A desk-based assessment, historic impact assessment and geophysical survey was carried for this site by SWARCH in 2017. That survey

identified relict field ditches associated with an undated field system, a possible undated ring-ditch, and some modern disturbance.

## 1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design (PD) drawn up in consultation with Charlie Johns, Senior Development Officer, Cornwall Council (SDOHE) and ClfA guidelines. The desk-based assessment aspect of the report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014). The archaeological evaluation follows the guidance as outlined in: *Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2015a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2015b). The results of this work will provide information on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of the buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate risk to any archaeological resource.



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken by SWARCH in order to validate the results of a geophysical survey (SWARCH 2017) and investigate the character, date and significance of archaeological features and deposits in order to inform future mitigation and investigation of the site. A trench plan was drawn up in consultation with Charlie Johns (SDOHE); five trenches (totalling c.150m in length) were excavated across the site, targeting identified geophysical anomalies. The location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2.

### 2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The soil across the site was relatively deep, with topsoil and subsoils adding up to between 0.70m and 1.10m across the site, generally being slightly deeper to the down slope side across the northern two thirds of the site. The topsoil across the entire site was consistently c.0.20m deep. It was a mid brown-grey, friable sandy-silt. It overlaid a subsoil, a light grey-brown, friable sandy-silt loam that becomes gradually more stony with depth. This was between 0.21 and 0.38m thick and overlaid a second subsoil that was a mid yellow-brown, friable-soft silt-clay loam with moderate stone inclusions. This was between 0.13m-0.52m thick. Across the northern part of the site (Trenches 1, 2 and 3) the second subsoil overlaid a third subsoil, a mid red-orange, soft-friable silt-clay up to 0.17m thick; this appeared intermittently in Trench 1 and across the northern half of Trench 3. The third subsoil is likely to be weathered natural or perhaps palaeochannel deposits. Across most of the site the natural is a light-mid yellow-brown, compact shillet gravel/stone and clay, although it becomes slightly more red and stony to the north-east, in Trench 2 and the adjacent parts of Trenches 1 and 3.

### 2.3 RESULTS

The evaluation trenches were located to target and investigate features identified by the geophysical survey:

- Trench 1 targeted a possible ring-ditch or ring-structure;
- Trenches 2, 3 and 4 targeted linear features associated with a possible relict fieldsystem; and
- Trench 5 targeted an area devoid of identified geophysical anomalies as a control.

The evaluation identified eight archaeological features that equate to: ×1 ring-ditch, ×3 ditches; and ×2 gullies associated with one of the ditches. The deep subsoil that generally only occurred across the north-eastern part of the site probably accounts for the additional linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Probable residual Prehistoric finds, including struck flint and degraded pottery, were recovered from the site, together with medieval and post-medieval pottery. A complete context list can be found in Appendix 1; a complete finds concordance can be found in Appendix 2; supporting photographs, in trench order, can be found in Appendix 3.

#### 2.3.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was aligned approximately east-west and measured 30m×1.6m; the topsoil and subsoils together were 0.84-1m thick, overlaying the natural. It was located to target a ring-shaped negative and positive geophysical anomaly. The trench revealed two ditches that equated to the two sides of that ring-shaped anomaly (Figures 2 and 3). Finds recovered from the topsoil included 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern pottery.

Ditch [104] was a linear feature aligned north-east by south-west; it was 1.12m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills: lower fill (105), a light grey-brown,

friable sandy-silt; and upper fill (110), a redeposited natural mixed with subsoil. Finds recovered from this feature included early post-medieval and post-medieval pottery and animal bone.

Ditch [106] was a linear feature aligned north-south; it was 2.32m wide and 0.23m deep with gentle sides and a flat to broad concave base. It contained two fills: lower fill (107), a light grey-brown, friable sandy-silt with moderate slate and shillet stone inclusions; and upper fill (209), a redeposited natural mixed with subsoil. Finds recovered from this feature included a tiny degraded scrap of possibly Iron Age pottery and a small fragment of green bottle glass.

### 2.3.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was aligned approximately north-east by south-west and measured 27m×1.6m; the topsoil and subsoils together were 1-1.05m thick, overlaying the natural. It was located to target three positive linear geophysical anomalies. The trench revealed two ditches, two gullies and a remnant deep subsoil that equated to all of those anomalies (Figures 2 and 3). Finds recovered from the topsoil included modern pottery, plastic and a struck flint fragment. The subsoil contained a sherd of medieval pottery.

Ditch [204] was a linear feature aligned approximately north-west by south-east; it was 1.30m wide and 0.67m deep with very steep, near vertical sides, a concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (205), a mid grey-brown, friable silt-clay with an increasing number of stones to its base. Finds recovered from this feature included a struck flint flake.

Gully [206] was a linear feature aligned approximately north-east by south-west; it was 0.33m wide and 0.11m deep with a steep north-west slope, gentle south-east slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill: (207), a mid orange-brown, soft-friable silt-clay with frequent shillet fragments. It contained no finds.

Gully [208] was an ephemeral linear feature aligned approximately south-east by north-west; it was 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep with very gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (209), a mid orange-brown, soft-friable silt-clay with frequent shillet fragments and moderate medium shillet stone fragments, some of which may have been squared-off, in an apparent line. It contained no finds.

Ditch [210] was a linear feature aligned approximately north-east by south-west; it was 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (211), a mid red-brown, soft-friable silt-clay with occasional stone. Finds recovered from this feature included a struck flint flake. Ditch [210] equated to Ditch [402] in Trench 4.

Subsoil (212), survived intermittently across the downslope, north end of the site and seemed to fill striations and natural features, such as root disturbance in Trench 1 (as Subsoil (108)). At the north-east end of Trench 2 it appears to correspond with a linear geophysical anomaly, but only survived c.0.02m deep at the base of the trench. The possible linear anomalies at the north end of Trench 3 are also associated with this subsoil or modern disturbance.

### 2.3.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was aligned approximately north-north-west by south-south-east and measured 40m×1.6m; the topsoil and subsoils together were 0.88-1.10m thick, overlaying the natural. It was located to target a series of unclear positive linear geophysical anomalies at its north end and a linear anomaly in its southern half. The trench revealed a single ditch that equated to the anomaly in the southern half of the trench (Figures 2 and 4). Other targeted anomalies were accounted for by subsoil or modern disturbance. Finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil included 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern pottery, a notched slate fragment and a piece of sawn animal bone.

Ditch [305] was a linear feature aligned north-east by south-west; it was 1.06m wide and 0.60m deep with very steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained five fills: (306), (307), (308), (309) and (310), from upper to lower. These were essentially bands of mid orange-brown, friable-soft clay-silt and redeposited natural. Redeposited natural fill, (307), contained a shillet stone fragment that may have been squared off to form a tile. It contained no other finds.

#### 2.3.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was aligned approximately east-west and measured 30m×1.6m; the topsoil and subsoils together were c.0.82m thick, overlaying the natural. It was located to target a positive linear geophysical anomaly. The trench revealed a single ditch that equated to the anomaly (Figures 2 and 4). Finds recovered from the topsoil included modern pottery and a fragment of coke.

Ditch [402] was a linear feature aligned approximately north-east by south-west; it was 0.92m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (403), a mid orange-red brown, friable-soft silt-clay with occasional small medium stones. It contained no finds. Ditch [402] equated to Ditch [210] in Trench 2.

#### 2.3.5 TRENCH 5

Trench 2 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 30m×1.6m; the cumulative topsoil and subsoil depth was 0.70-0.89m deep, overlaying the natural. The trench was located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies as a control. No features or deposits were identified (Figures 2 and 4). Finds from the topsoil and subsoil included modern pottery and animal bone.

## 2.4 FINDS

All finds were retained; the finds were generally sparse, although the assemblage includes a wide variety of pottery types. The assemblage includes: struck flints, Prehistoric pottery, medieval wares, post-medieval wares, industrial wares, animal bone and shells, glass and possible worked slate/stone. In total, ×19 sherds (228g) of pottery were recovered from across the site. This included ×12 sherds (78g) of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial wares, ×4 sherds (136g) of post-medieval wares, ×1 sherd (14g) of medieval coarseware and ×2 scraps (3g) of possible Iron Age pottery. ×3 struck flint waste flakes (12g) were also recovered from across the site. A complete finds concordance can be found in Appendix 2.

Only Ditches [104] and [106] produced dateable pottery: three sherds of an early post-medieval vessel (North Devon tripod skillet) and a sherd of post-medieval pottery from Ditch [104] and two scraps of extremely abraded and fragile Iron Age pottery from Ditch [106]. Similar Iron Age pottery was recorded in an adjacent evaluation that extended an investigation area around a pit containing 'Beakers' (SWARCH *forthcoming*). However, ditch [106] also contained a sherd of green bottle glass. According to the geophysics survey (SWARCH 2017) these ditches are contiguous. The Iron Age pottery is residual and the feature is post-medieval in date, although given the probable early date of some of the pottery, the feature may have been open in the late medieval period. The only piece of medieval pottery from the site was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 2, approximately above the recorded gully features.

All of the struck flint came from Trench 2: two pieces from Ditches [204] and [210] and a piece from the topsoil. These flint flakes are generally poor, reflecting either the pebble flint source used or a relatively late date of the technology, such as the Early Bronze Age, which would be in keeping with the Beaker period finds from the adjacent field (TVAS 2016; SWARCH *forthcoming*). Their lack of oxidation may reflect their having been sealed in their contexts, suggesting a Prehistoric date for the ditches; however, the alignments of the ditches would suggest that they are contiguous with the extant fieldsystem or earlier medieval plots, perpendicular to the main roads.



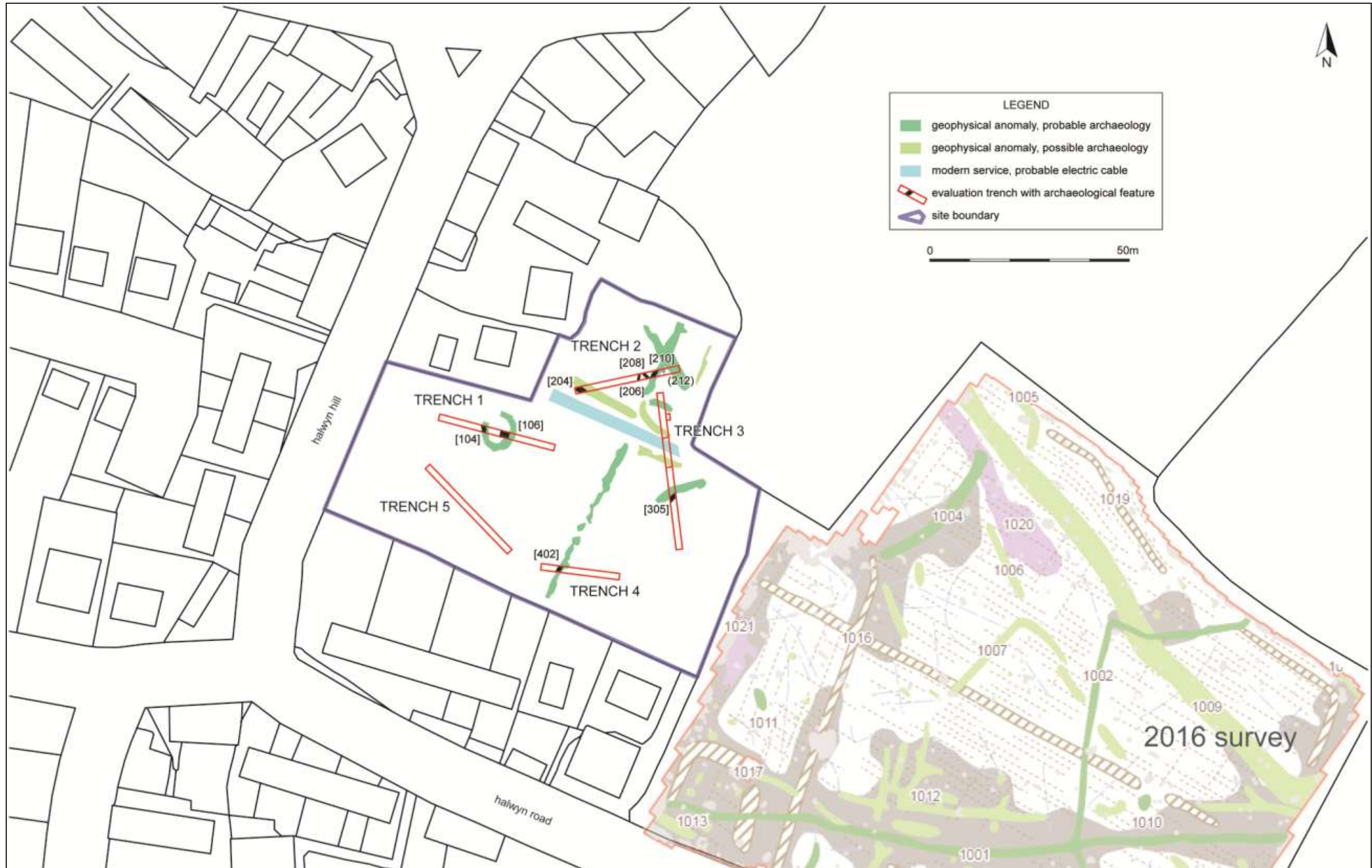


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN, SHOWING TRENCH AND FEATURE LOCATIONS OVERLAYING A BASIC INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS (SOURCE: SWARCH 2017); AND INTERPRETATION OF ADJACENT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY FROM 2016 (SOURCE: LEFORT 2016).

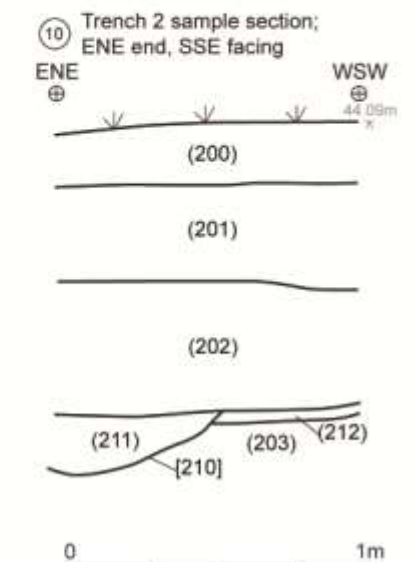
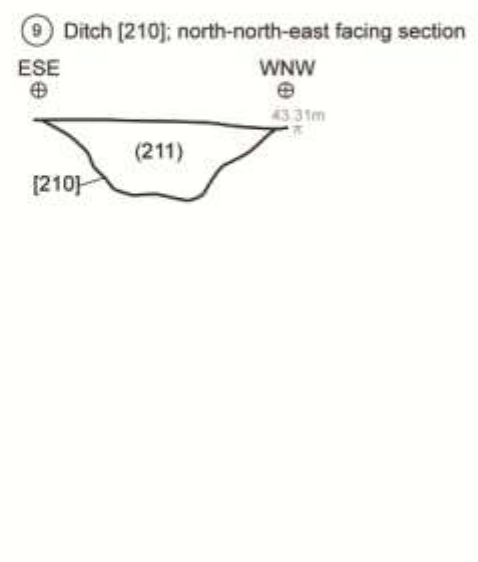
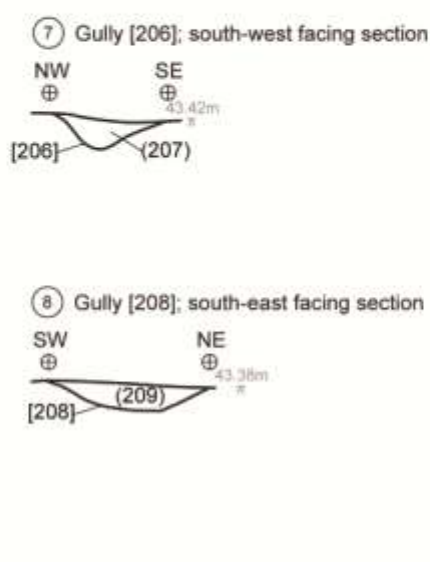
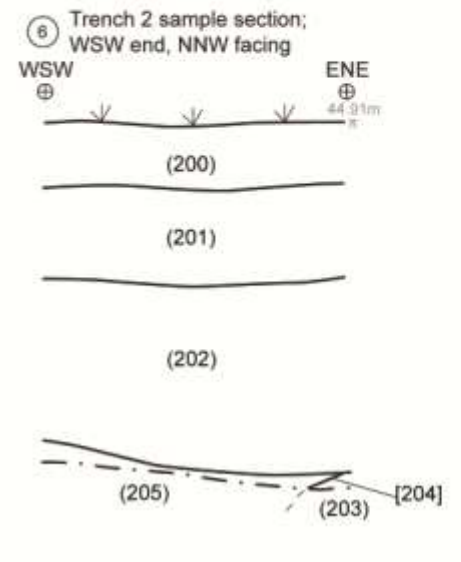
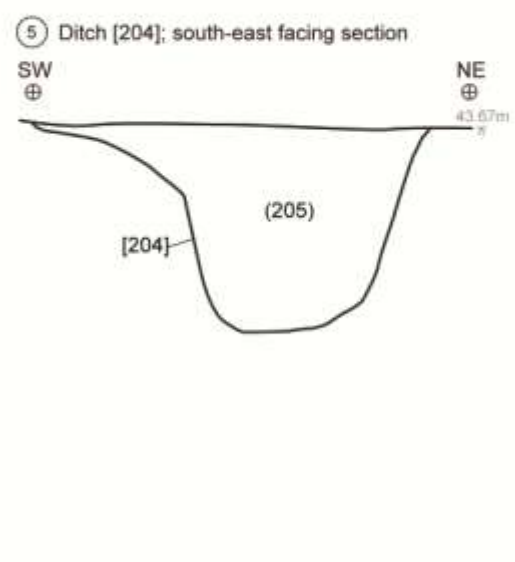
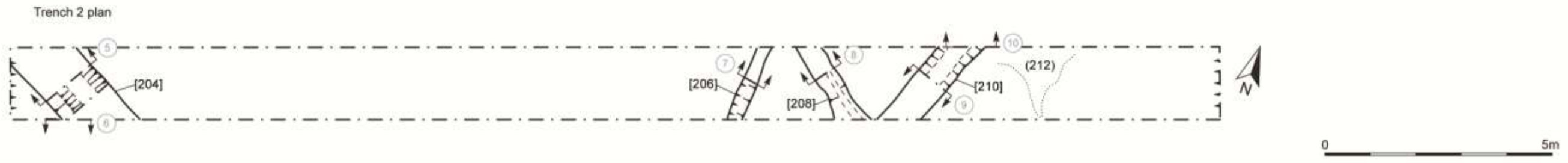
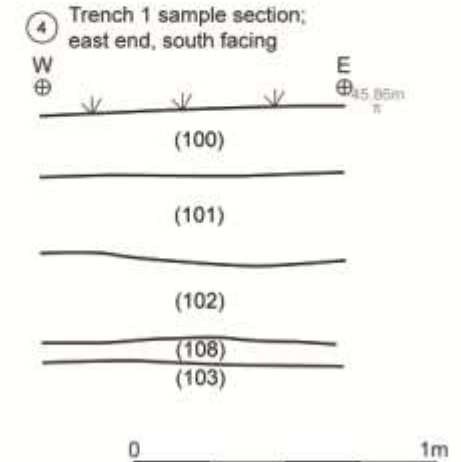
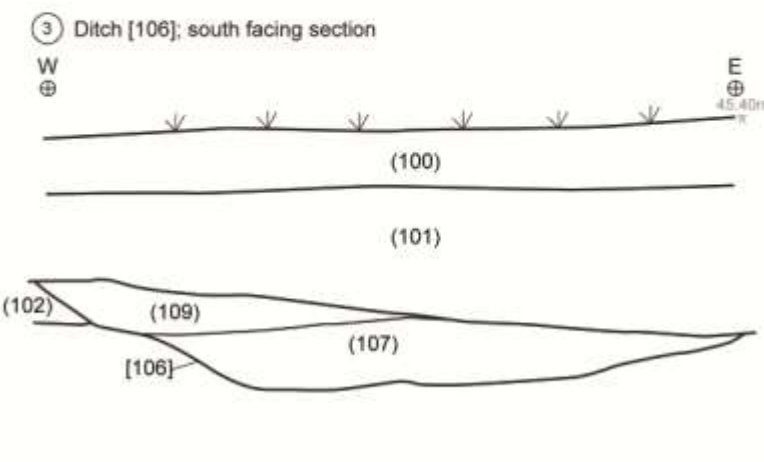
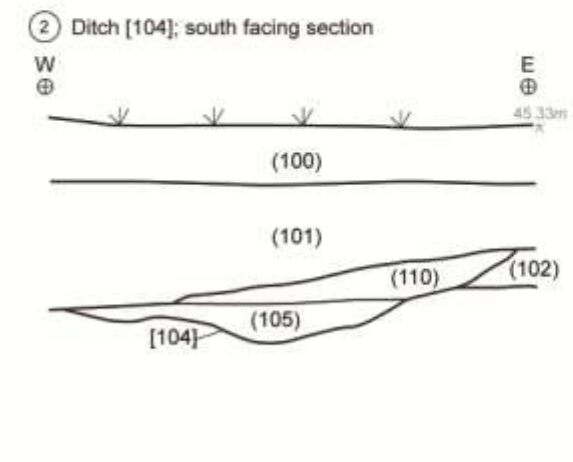
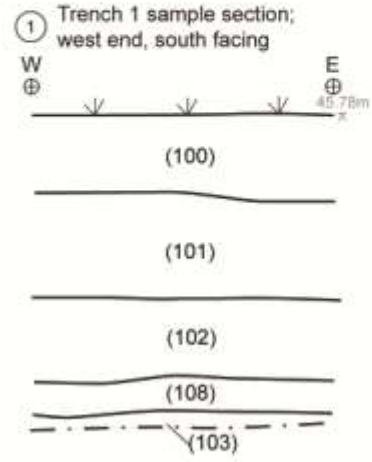
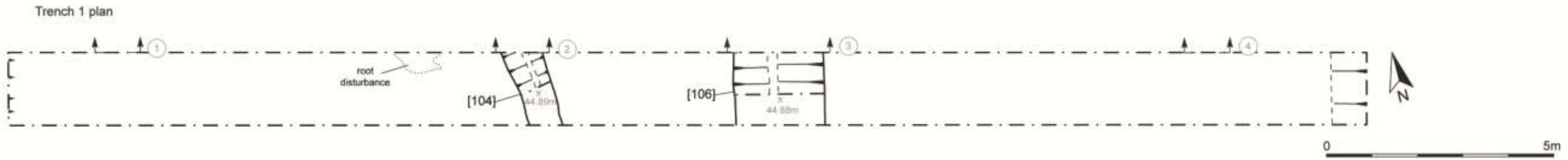


FIGURE 3: PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS FOR TRENCHES 1 AND 2; HEIGHTS ARE TO ORDNANCE DATUM.

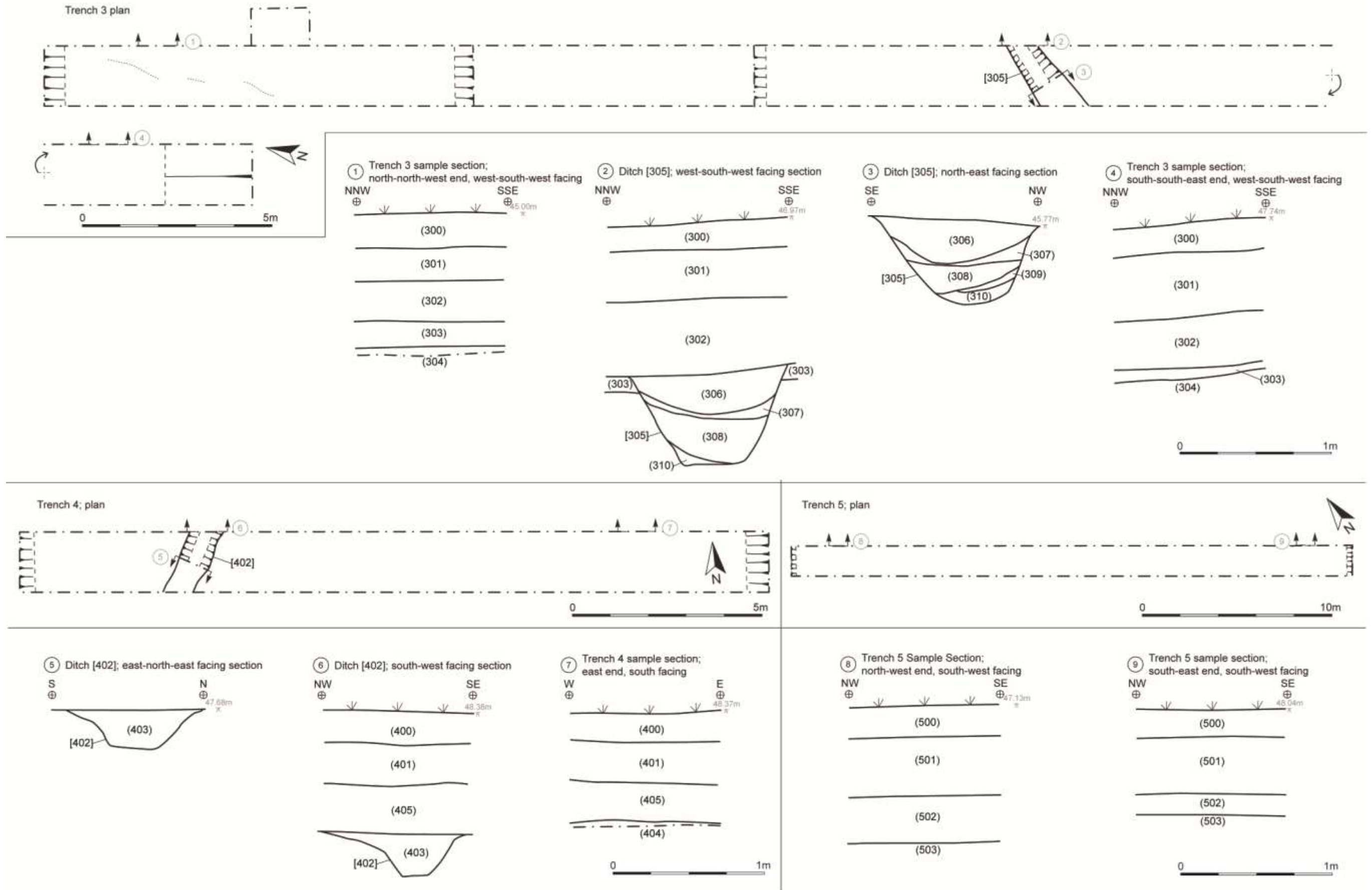


FIGURE 4: PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS FOR TRENCHES 3, 4 AND 5; HEIGHTS ARE TO ORDNANCE DATUM.

### 3.0 DISCUSSION

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The evaluation located and excavated archaeological features that correspond with the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, validating its results. These included: two ditches associated with a post-medieval ring-ditch ([104] and [106]); two ditches associated with an undated, although possible Prehistoric or early medieval fieldsystem ([210] and [402]), which included two associated parallel/perpendicular gullies ([206] and [208]); and two other undated ditches ([204] and [305]).

The purpose of the ring-ditch in Trench 1 is unclear. It lies within a broad oval depression in the slope. The finds would suggest it is post-medieval, although it did also contain early post-medieval pottery and may have had its origins in the medieval period. The most likely function of this feature, given its size and shape, was either to provide drainage to a small structure or object that has since disappeared; or perhaps an extremely exaggerated wear-ring around an animal feeder that was subsequently backfilled to level the uneven ground. The negative response that defined this feature in the geophysical survey (SWARCH 2017) can be accounted for by the character of its fills, the upper fill being redeposited natural and the lower fill containing moderate amounts of stone in places.

The linear ditch aligned approximately north-east by south-west ([210] and [402]) had a comparable morphology to examples excavated in the adjacent field in 2016 (Features 2 and 10 in TVAS 2016), which formed part of a wider fieldsystem. This fieldsystem was presumed to be Prehistoric due to sporadic flint finds. Ditch [210] also contained a struck flint flake, corroborating that dating. Although only waste-flakes, the poor quality of the flint finds and the presence of a Beaker period grave in the adjacent field could indicate a late date for the flint assemblage, such as the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (c.2500-2100BC). Parallel to Ditch [210] was Gully [206], and these two features are probably associated. Between these two linears was an ephemeral stony gully [208], which may represent disturbance between and associated with these ditches, although it appeared to run perpendicular to them. A piece of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil above these linear features, perhaps suggesting it formed an element of the extent fieldsystem.

Ditches [204] and [305] had similar morphologies and were different to any of the examples excavated in the adjacent evaluation (TVAS 2016). Ditch [204] is associated with a geophysical anomaly indicative of a Cornish Hedgebank and is aligned between extant boundaries, suggesting it is part of the extant fieldsystem. The existing fieldsystem is described as *medieval* on the HLC and is based on adapted medieval strip fields. The ditch did contain a struck flint flake, presumed to be residual. Prehistoric activity is known to have occurred in the area and residual flint flakes and Prehistoric pottery was recovered from topsoil and post-medieval features.

Ditch [305] is an undated feature, and equates to a geophysical anomaly that does not seem to align with any of the other boundaries or features; a comparable geophysical response was identified in the adjacent field (Lefort 2016), for which no corresponding feature was located during the subsequent evaluation (TVAS 2016). Its morphology was similar to Ditch [204], but its geophysical response and alignment do not correspond with the extant fieldsystem. Furthermore, the fill was comparable with the fill of the probable Prehistoric ditch [210], as opposed to any of the later features on site. Therefore, while undated it is probably Prehistoric.

Subsoil represented in Trench 2 by (212) survived intermittently across the site but accounted for a diffuse linear anomaly on the geophysical survey (SWARCH 2017). Comparable anomalies and geology were encountered in the adjacent geophysical survey and evaluation (Lefort 2016; TVAS 2016).

In phenomenological terms, the south-east corner of the site adjacent to the entrance (which the geophysical survey would suggest has suffered some ground disturbance) lies at a similar altitude to, and would afford similar views as, the significant archaeological deposits/features in the adjacent field (SWARCH *forthcoming*; TVAS 2016). However, no pits or postholes were identified in this evaluation. This sloping side of the relatively level ridge along which Halwyn Road runs may have been the focal point for Prehistoric monuments or activity, as suggested by the Beaker finds to the east (SWARCH *forthcoming*; TVAS 2016).

#### 4.0 CONCLUSION

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The archaeological evaluation validated the results of the geophysical survey (SWARCH 2017), identifying and investigating archaeological features across the site that corresponded with geophysical anomalies. It located part of a probable Prehistoric fieldsystem that extends across the field to the east. It also revealed two undated ditches: one probably associated with the existing fieldsystem; and the other possibly Prehistoric or later. A post-medieval ring-ditch, the purpose of which is unclear, was also identified. The south-west of the site appeared to be devoid of any significant archaeological deposits. It may be of note that the south-east corner of the site is at a comparable height above sea level to the adjacent Beaker features to the east, which overlook the estuary of the River Gannel and Pentire Head.

Although the finds across the site were very limited, residual finds indicated a broad time span for activity on or near the site. Prehistoric activity from the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age was represented by struck flint, Iron Age activity was represented by tiny scraps of pottery, medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil. The general paucity of post-medieval finds from the topsoil would suggest limited manuring, despite the proximity of the village

It seems unlikely that further works would provide any more information on the character and date of the features investigated due to the paucity of finds. However, the potential for small discrete features – like those in the adjacent field – remains, with the south-east corner of the site having the most potential. Further works across the adjacent site, should they be undertaken in a timely manner, would provide confirmation of the archaeological potential of this part of the site.

## 5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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- TVAS** 2016: *Land at Halwyn Road, Crantock, Newquay, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation*. TVAS Report No. 16/146

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE		
<b>Trench 1</b>						
(100)	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey friable sandy-silt (c. 0.10m of turf).		Overlaid (101)	0.20m	Modern
(101)	Subsoil	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt loam. Gets gradually stonier going down (c. 50/50 stony lower half).		Overlain by (100), Overlaid (109)(110)	0.26m – 0.34m	-
(102)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsoil	Mid yellow brown, friable-soft silt-clay loam. Moderate stone inclusions.		Cut by [104][106], Overlaid (103)	0.24m – 0.27m	-
(103)	Natural	Light-mid yellow-brown compact shillet gravel/stone and clay, mostly yellowy clay and shillet.		Overlain by (108)	Below 0.84m – 1m	-
[104]	Ditch	Linear (curving) NE-SW, gentle sides, flattish base, 2 fills. Width 1.12m.		Cut (102), Contained (105)(110)	c.0.12m	Post-med
(105)	Fill of Ditch	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt and occasional charcoal, stone, slate, pot.		Fill of [104], Overlain by (110)	c.0.12m	Post-med
[106]	Ditch	Linear (curving) N-S, gentle sides, flat base, 2 fills. Width 2.32m.		Cut (102), Contained (107)(109)	0.23m	Post-med
(107)	Fill of Ditch	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt and occasional charcoal, stone, moderate slate stones and glass (modern?).		Fill of [106], Overlain by (109)	0.23m	Post-med
(108)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Subsoil	Intermittent orange-red soft silt-clay c.0.07m+ thick.		Overlain by (102), Overlaid (103)	<0.12m	-
(109)	Fill of Ditch	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt and occasional charcoal, stone, moderate slate stones and redeposited/weathered natural.		Fill of [106], Overlaid (107), Overlain by (101)	c.0.16m	-
(110)	Fill of Ditch	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt and occasional charcoal, stone, moderate slate stones, mostly like subsoil and shillet.		Fill of [104], Overlaid (105), Overlain by (101)	c.0.10m	-
<b>Trench 2</b>						
(200)	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey friable sandy-silt.		Overlaid (201)	0.20m	Modern
(201)	Subsoil	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt, occasional stone.		Overlain by (200), Overlaid (202)	c.0.31m	-
(202)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsoil	Light grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay occasional-moderate stone.		Overlain by (201), Overlaid (205)(207) (209)(211)	c.0.42m – 0.52m	Medieval or later
(203)	Natural	Mid yellow brown, friable-soft silt-clay loam. Moderate stone inclusions, more of the red gravel/stone to shillet.		Overlain by (212)	Below c. 1m	-
[204]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW gentle curved SW slope becoming near vertical. NE side flat base. 1 fill. Width 1.30m.		Cut (203), Contained (205)	0.67m	Post-Prehistoric
(205)	Fill of Ditch	Mid grey-brown, friable silt-clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and slate, x1 struck flint (pebble). Occasional stone becoming moderate to base.		Fill of [204], Overlain by (202)	0.67m	-
[206]	Cut of Gully	Linear NE-SW steep NW slope, gentle SE. Gentle concave base, 1 fill. Rooty/watery channel. Width 0.33m.		Cut (203), Contained (207)	0.11m	-
(207)	Fill of Gully	Mid orange-brown soft-friable silt-clay. Frequent shillet fragments.		Fill of [206], Overlain by (202)	0.11m	-
[208]	Cut of Gully	Linear NE-SW? Or opposite = intermittent survival? Very gentle sides, flat base, 1 fill. Width 0.45m.		Cut (203), Contained (209)	0.08m	-
(209)	Fill of Gully	Mid orange-brown soft-friable silt-clay. Frequent shillet fragments, possible subsoil? Lower filling crevasses. Line of flat stone in section = over (207)? (212)? (+drain)?		Fill of [208], Overlain by (202)	0.08m	-
[210]	Ditch	Linear NE-SW steep sides, flat base, 1 fill = [402]. Width 0.75m.		Cut (212), Contained (211)	0.25m	Prehistoric?
(211)	Fill of Ditch	Mid red-brown soft-friable silt-clay occ. Stone – small/medium for drainage?		Fill of [210], Overlain by (202)	0.25m	-
(212)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Subsoil	Mid red-orange soft-friable silt-clay, weathered natural or palaeochannel, forming part of a subsoil on lower layers/slopes and channels.		Overlain by (202), Overlies (203)	-	-
<b>Trench 3</b>						
(300)	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey friable sandy-silt (c.0.10m of turf).		Overlaid (301)	0.18m – 0.24m	Modern

LAND OFF HALWYN ROAD, CRANTOCK, CORNWALL

(301)	Subsoil	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt loam. Gets gradually stonier going down (c. 50/50 stony lower half).	Overlain by (300), Overlaid (302)	0.21m – 0.34m	Medieval or later
(302)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsoil	Mid yellow brown, friable-soft silt-clay loam. Moderate stone inclusions.	Overlain by (301), Overlaid (306)	0.27m – 0.50m	-
(303)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Subsoil	Mid red-orange soft silt-clay, moderate shillet stone.	Cut by [305], Overlaid (304)	0.10m – 0.17m	-
(304)	Natural	Light-mid yellow-brown compact shillet gravel/stone and clay.	Overlain by (303)	Below 0.88m – 1.10m	-
[305]	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW, very steep near vertical sides, flat base, 5 fills. Width 1.06m, medieval or later?	Cut (303), Filled by (306), (307), (308), (309), (310)	0.60m	-
(306)	Upper Fill	Mid orange brown friable-soft clay-silt. Occasional shillet stones.	Fill of [305], Overlaid (307), Overlain by (302)	0.26m	-
(307)	Upper-Middle Fill	Redeposited natural, light brown-yellow shillet fragments, squared-off fragment?	Fill of [305], Overlain by (306), Overlaid (308)	0.10m	-
(308)	Middle Fill	Mid red-brown friable-soft clay-silt	Fill of [305], Overlain by (307), Overlaid (309)	0.20m	-
(309)	Lower-Middle Fill	Redeposited natural, light brown-yellow shillet fragments	Fill of [305], Overlain by (308), Overlaid (310)	0.06m	-
(310)	Lower Fill	Mid red-brown friable-soft clay-silt. Some natural/primary fill to base/NW edge.	Fill of [305], Overlain by (309)	0.06m	-
Trench 4					
(400)	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey friable sandy-silt (c.0.10m of turf).	Overlaid (401)	0.20m	Modern
(401)	Subsoil	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt loam. Gets gradually stonier going down (c. 50/50 stony lower half). 50/50 less stony layer than (500).	Overlain by (400); Overlaid (405)	0.28m	-
[402]	Ditch	Linear ditch – NE-SW steep sides, flat base, 1 fill. Width 0.92m. Same as [210].	Cut (404), Filled by (403)	0.26m	-
(403)	Fill of Ditch	Mid orange-red brown friable-soft silt-clay occasional small-medium stones.	Fill of [402], Overlain by (405)	0.26m	-
(404)	Natural	Light-mid yellow-brown compact shillet gravel/stone and clay.	Cut by [402]	0.70m – 0.89m	-
(405)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsoil	Mid yellow brown, friable-soft silt-clay loam. Moderate stone inclusions.	Overlain by (401), Overlaid (403)	Below c. 0.82m	-
Trench 5					
(500)	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey friable sandy-silt (c.0.10m of turf).	Overlaid (501)	0.20m	Modern
(501)	Subsoil	Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt loam. Gets gradually stonier going down (c.50/50 stony lower half).	Overlain by (500), Overlaid (502)	0.38m	-
(502)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsoil	Mid yellow brown, friable-soft silt-clay loam. Moderate stone inclusions.	Overlain by (501), Overlaid (503)	0.13m – 0.30m	-
(503)	Natural	Light-mid yellow-brown compact shillet gravel/stone and clay.	Overlain by (502)	0.70m – 0.89m	-



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APPENDIX 2: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			Date
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	Topsoil Trench 1	4	20	White Refined Earthenware (WRE), x3 with Blue Transfer Print (BTP)	2	21	Bottle glass, x1 brown spout, x1 clear neck fragment	Modern
(105)	Ditch Fill	3	109	x2 type 4B North Devon Gravel Free body sherds, x1 type 4B handle; all one vessel (tripod skillet), post c.1600	3	17	Animal bone (rib)	Post-Medieval
		1	27	North Devon Gravel tempered type 3E bowl, post-medieval				
(107)	Ditch Fill	2	3	Iron Age scraps, black and red fabric, occasional small stone temper, very fragile	1	1	Green bottle glass, dark, but scrappy, possible 18 <sup>th</sup> century+	Post-Medieval
(200)	Topsoil Trench 2	1	29	Bone china cup base	1	17	Slate fragment	Modern
		1	7	WRE, plain	1	13	Plastic object	
					1	1	Struck flint flake, waste flake, very slight oxidation	
(202)	Subsoil Trench 2	1	14	Medieval, Cornish micaceous coarseware, body sherd	1	20	Animal bone fragment	Medieval to Post-Medieval
(205)	Ditch Fill				1	7	Struck flint flake, pebble based waste flake, includes cortex	Post-Prehistoric
					1	5	Garden snail shell (species introduced by Romans)	
(209)	Gully Fill				1	226	Mudstone/like slate fragment, possibly shaped for a tile	-
(211)	Ditch Fill				1	4	Struck flint flake, waste flake	Prehistoric?
(300)	Topsoil Trench 3	2	9	WRE with BTP	1	10	Notched slate fragment	Modern
		1	1	Plain stoneware				
(301)	Subsoil Trench 3				1	60	Sawn animal bone	Medieval or later
(307)	Ditch Fill				1	255	Mudstone/like slate fragment, possibly shaped for a tile	-
(400)	Topsoil Trench 4	2	8	Bone china	1	1	Coke	Modern
(500)	Topsoil Trench 5	1	4	WRE				Modern
(501)	Subsoil Trench 5				2	54	Animal bone	-
		19	228					

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

TRENCH 1



DITCH [104]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



DITCH [104]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [106]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



DITCH [106]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 1 SAMPLE SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 1 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

TRENCH 2



DITCH [204] AND SAMPLE SECTION AT THE SOUTH-WEST END OF TRENCH 2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [204]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



GULLY [206]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



GULLY [206]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).



GULLY [208]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [210]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [210]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).



DITCH [210]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).





SECTION AT THE NORTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 2, SHOWING SUBSOIL (212); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 2 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

TRENCH 3



DITCH [305]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [305]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [305]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 3 SAMPLE SECTION, SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 3 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

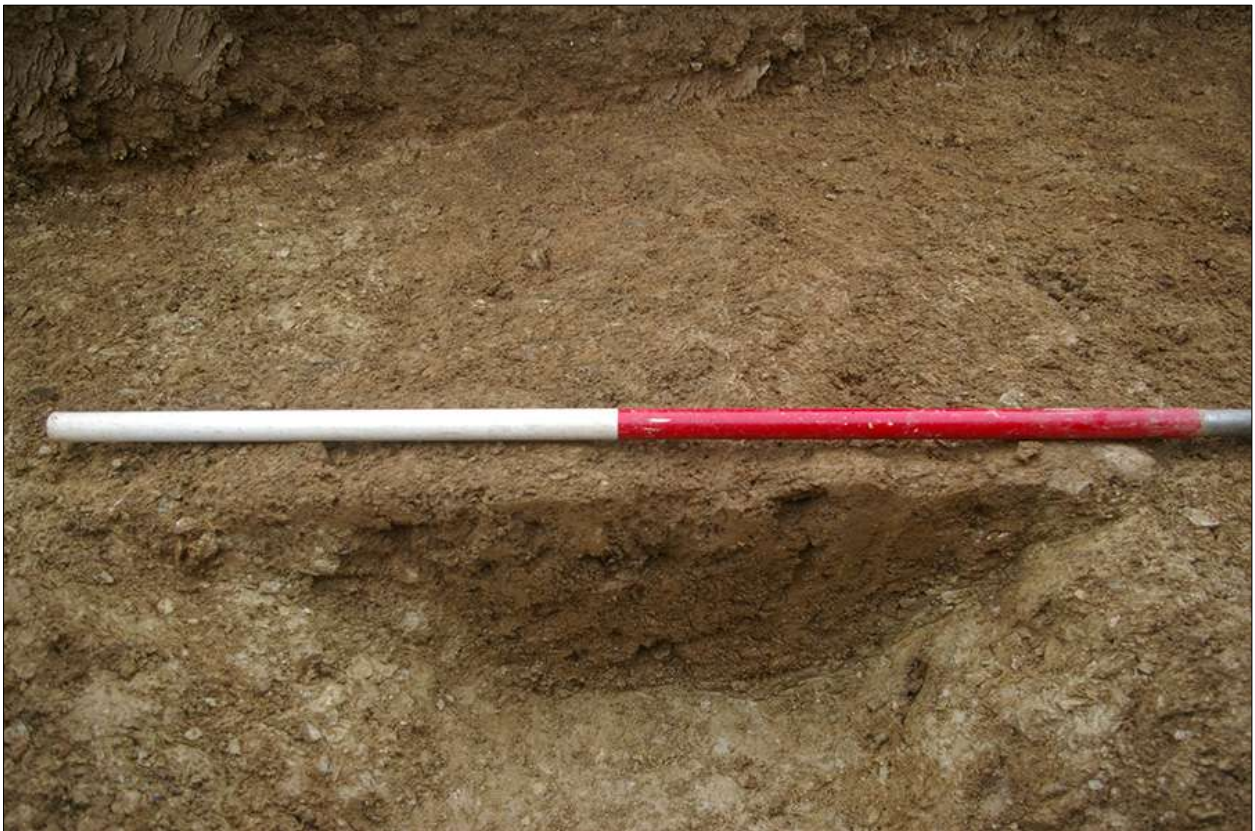
*TRENCH 4*



DITCH [402]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



DITCH [402]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [402]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 4 SAMPLE SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 4 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).

TRENCH 5



TRENCH 5 SAMPLE SECTION, SOUTH-EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 5 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

*GENERAL SITE SHOT*



SITE SHOT FROM THE NORTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 2 LOOKING SOUTH-WEST; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



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