

# LAND NORTH-EAST OF CHYWOONE FARM

**NEWLYN**

**PENZANCE**

**CORNWALL**

Results of Archaeological Evaluation Trenching



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210829



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## LAND NORTH-EAST OF CHYWOONE FARM, NEWLYN, PENZANCE, CORNWALL RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

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By J. Bampton, MCIfA  
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Cornwall Community Land Trust

### SUMMARY

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*This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation trenching carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land north-east of Chywoone Farm, Newlyn, Penzance, Cornwall. The site is located across a single roughly triangular field on the south-west edge of Newlyn at the top of a hill/ridge north-east of the 13<sup>th</sup> century farmstead at Chywoone Farm. The HLC describes the site as in prehistoric farmland, although in an area of medieval and later enclosures with the HER listing various potential Iron Age assets in the wider area. A previous geophysical survey on the site identified linear anomalies in the west corner of the site and across the site generally that were presumed to be associated with either ditches or shallow modern ground disturbance (Bampton 2021). Five evaluation trenches targeted anomalies and areas of potential significance that were identified in the aforementioned report.*

*The evaluation revealed a possible boundary lynchet that contained medieval pottery and a probable intrusive glass fragment. It ran in a curve from the sites north boundary to the west boundary, dividing the site approximately in half. It also revealed five linear features (ditches and gullies) that may have been associated with an undated field system that included the lynchet. The only find from these ditches/gullies was a scrap of possibly residual prehistoric pottery. A concentration of three undated ditches and a pit were present in the west corner of the site (Trench 2). In the north-east corner of the site (Trench 5) six postholes and a pit forming part of a probable roundhouse represented Iron Age activity and contained Iron Age pottery and a spindle whorl.*

*Given the results of this evaluation, it seems prudent that two separate areas around Trenches 2 and 5, should be subject to further archaeological works, such as targeted strip, map and sample to better understand the extent, character and date of any buried archaeological resource.*

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September 2021

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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THE LANDOWNER (FOR ACCESS)  
CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL  
KRESEN KERNOW (KK)

## PROJECT CREDITS

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GRAPHICS: JOE BAMPTON, MCIFA

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	LAND NORTH-EAST OF CHYWOONE FARM, NEWLYN
<b>PARISH:</b>	PENZANCE
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>CENTROID NGR:</b>	SW 45943 28029
<b>PLANNING REF:</b>	N/A
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	NCH21
<b>OASIS REF:</b>	SOUTHWES1-425280

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Cornwall Community Land Trust to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land north-east of Chywoone Farm, Newlyn, Penzance, Cornwall, as part of a pre-application process regarding a potential residential development. This work was informed by a previous geophysical survey (Bampton 2021) and was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2021) and ClfA guidance.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is an approximately triangular field located on the southern edge of Newlyn, off of Chywoone Hill road and c.265m north-east of Chywoone farm. The field occupies the top of a hill with some views from its north-east corner towards Mount's Bay/Newlyn Harbour. Although relatively level the ground began to fall away at each of the fields boundaries. The site was at a height of c.103m AOD.

The soils on the site are the well drained gritty loamy soils with a humose surface horizon in places of the Moretonhampstead Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie granite of the Land's End Intrusion (BGS 2021).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Newlyn is a settlement on the south side of Penzance that was first recorded in 1279 as *Nulyn* (MCO15902) and as *Lulyn* between c.1290 and 1337 (Watts 2004). The place-name is derived from the Cornish elements *lu* and *lyn*, meaning 'host/army(fleet) pool' (Padel 1985; Watts 2004); However, St Newlyn East, which was first recorded in 1259 and recorded in 1270 and 1549 as *Neulin* and *Nulyn*, respectively, was named for a local Cornish martyr: St Niwelina, a daughter killed by a king who was her father (Watts 2004). It is possible that this saint's name had spread further afield. Ordnance Datum Newlyn is the recorded mean sea level at Newlyn harbour that is used by Ordnance Survey to derive altitudes on mapping. The site is on the south edge of Newlyn, near to Chywoone Farm, which was first recorded in 1274 as *Chyunwone*. The place-name of Chywoone is derived from the Cornish *chy* and *goon* meaning 'house/cottage' and downland/unenclosed pasture' (MCO14017; Padel 1985). Approximately 182m south-east of the site is the medieval settlement of Trewarveneth, which was first recorded in 1278 as *Trevarmeneth* meaning the 'the estate/farmstead upon the hill' from the Cornish elements *tre-war-meneth* (MCO18004; Padel 1985). Trewarveneth Farmhouse and an adjoining barn are 17<sup>th</sup> and later century Grade II Listed structures (DCO11030; List Entry no.1115113).

Cornwall's Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) describes the site as within 'Farmland: Prehistoric' (HCO5) – '*The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17<sup>th</sup> century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins*'. However, it is in a

series of fields with extremely straight divisions and adjacent to areas of 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land' (HCO13) and some 'Medieval Farmland' (HCO4).

Historical mapping was consulted in the previous geophysical survey (Bampton 2021). In summary, mapping from c.1809 depicts the road along the south-east side of the site running south from Penzance and Newlyn; however, it shows no evidence or detail of enclosure on the site. The Paul parish tithe map, c.1841, depicts the site approximately as it was at the time of the survey in a defined and enclosed field system. The c.1841 tithe apportionment describes the site (plot 484) as part of Choone, which equated to Chywoone, and which was owned by Thomas Coulson, occupied by Richard Boase, called Hill Field and under arable cultivation. The majority of fields near to the site had prosaic descriptive names and were under arable cultivation. The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1<sup>st</sup> edition, c.1878 shows relative continuity with the earlier mapping. The OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, c.1908, defines a track along the north boundary of the site leading towards Prices Folly. By 1988 the settlement of Newlyn had extended to the fields immediately east of the site; and by 1988 the residential expansion of Newlyn had extended across the fields immediately north of the site.

Cornwall's Historic Environment Record (HER) lists place-name evidence for possible 'rounds' (MCO8052, MCO8053, MCO8054, MCO8870) and a fogue (MCO6868) in the surrounding area; a possible standing stone (MCO57900); and aerial photographs possibly depict a 'round' (MCO51714) and cropmarks of prehistoric to Iron Age enclosures (MCO51701; MCO51715). Some of the place-name evidence of potential 'rounds' may reflect proximity or views of features in the landscape, as opposed to direct features. A late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century folly at Higher Faugan (MCO25110) may have been built on the site of a barrow (MCO2848). Further to the west, c.714m of the site, is the Faugan 'round'/hillfort (Scheduled Ancient Monument: 1004249; MCO6935) adjacent to which are cropmarks of probable Iron Age enclosures (MCO51698, MCO51699, MCO51696, MCO51697). Struck flint finds may have been recovered by a local resident two fields west of the site (pers. comms.). Some agricultural tracks/marks and an approximate east-west aligned possible linear feature at the north end of the site (possibly a relict ditch or agricultural disturbance such as tractor ruts or a trench line) are discernable on LiDAR imagery of the site; however, no obviously significant archaeological topographic features are visible.

A previous geophysical survey (Bampton 2021) was conducted on the site. It identified possible pits or tree-throws, a possible spread, a possible ring-ditch, and a large amount of modern disturbance including geotechnical pits and shallow ground disturbance such as wheel ruts from tractors and mobile plant. This recorded shallow ground disturbance was extensive and visible during the survey and may have obfuscated some underlying features.

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with current best practice, ClfA guidelines and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2021) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Any desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

The archaeological evaluation follows the guidance as outlined in: *Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2015a) and *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2015b). The archaeological works in this instance aims to ensure the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological deposits or remains in accordance with current industry standards and best practice.

LAND NORTH-EAST OF CHYWOONE FARM, NEWLYN, PENZANCE, CORNWALL

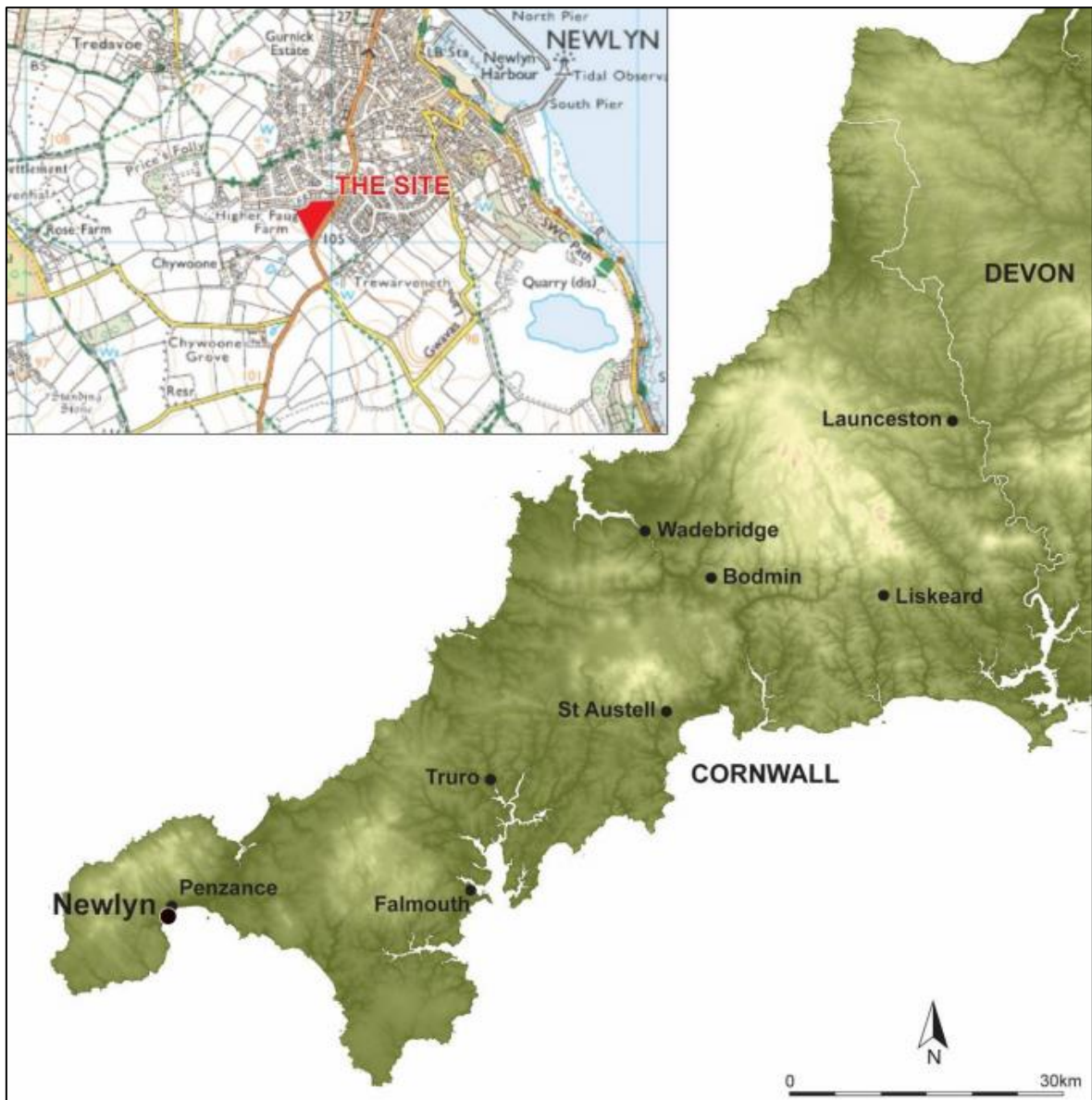


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of July 2021 by SWARCH personnel. These evaluation trenches targeted anomalies identified in a preceding geophysical survey (Bampton 2021; see Figures 2 and 3). Five trenches totalling c.100m in length were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator to the level of weathered natural, which revealed archaeological features and deposits that were cleaned and excavated by hand.

### 2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site was overlaid with a dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt topsoil, c.0.30m thick. This overlaid a subsoil that was a mid-dark yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt that varied in depth from 0.07m to 0.40m thick. Typically the subsoil was between 0.15 and 0.30m thick; although it seems to have been deeper on the down-slope side of a probable lynchet/boundary, as identified in Trench 3, which corresponded to a geophysical anomaly that curved from the north side to the west side of the site. The subsoil overlaid the natural, which varied between a light brown-yellow compact clay-sand with occasional stony/gravelly patches, and a light brown-yellow, gritty sandy-clay with occasional stony patches/striations, indicative of a weathered granite. Finds from the topsoil were generally sparse and prosaic, including; 12 sherds (17.5g) of White Refined Earthenware (WRE), 5 sherds (18.7g) of post-medieval wares including some 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century sherds from Trench 5, a single sherd (11.5g) of medieval coarseware, and occasional fragments of slate and shards of bottle glass. Full context descriptions including depths can be seen in Appendix 2, a full finds list in Appendix 3, and sample sections in Appendix 1.

### 2.3 RESULTS

The evaluation revealed 14 archaeological features (Figures 2-6) and natural features and areas of ephemeral disturbance. The archaeological features included five ditches and gullies, a probable lynchet, a pit, and six postholes. Most of these features were present in Trenches 2 and 5. Although some of these features corresponded to anomalies targeted in the previous geophysical survey, many were either too small (such as the postholes) to have been identifiable or had been misinterpreted as part of the modern ground disturbances that overlaid most of the site, including directly over most of these features (Figures 2 and 3). A reanalysis of the previous geophysical survey shows an anomaly that clearly equates to the lynchet identified in Trench 3.

The following results are described by trench. A full context list with context descriptions can be seen in Appendix 2; a complete finds list in Appendix 3; site drawings including plans and sections in Appendix 1; and supporting photographs in Appendix 4.

#### 2.3.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was aligned east-west and measured 20.15m×1.80m; the topsoil was c.0.30 deep; the subsoil was c.0.14m thick. It was located in the south part of the site to target an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The trench contained a tree-throw (Figure 4).

Tree-throw [102] was an elongated oval ('kidney bean-shaped') in plan with a very steep and occasionally vertical north slope and a steep south slope with an irregular-flattish base. It was 1.87m long, 1.13m wide and 0.42m deep and contained a single fill, (103), which contained no finds.

#### 2.3.2 TRENCH 2



Trench 2 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 20.10m×1.80m; the topsoil was <c.0.30 deep; the subsoil was <c.0.16m thick. It was located in the west corner of the site to target geophysical anomalies associated with a possible ring-ditch. The trench contained three linear features (ditches), a probable pit and some natural disturbance that equated to the targeted geophysical anomalies (Figure 4).

Ditch [202] was located at the north-east end of the trench. It was aligned north-west by south-east with moderate sides, a sharp concave break and a flat base. It was 0.73m wide and 0.19m deep and contained a single fill, (203), which contained no finds.

Ditch [204] was located near the middle of the trench. It was aligned north-west by south-east with very steep to near vertical concave sides and a flat base. It was 1.37m wide and 0.64m deep and it contained two fills; upper fill (205), and lower fill (206), which contained no finds.

Ditch [209] was located at the south-west end of the trench. It was aligned north-west by south-east with moderate sides with sharp concave breaks to a flat base. It was 1.13m wide and 0.20m deep with a single fill, (210), which contained a single scrap (c.0.1g) of prehistoric pottery.

Pit [207] was between Ditches [204] and [209]. It was oval in plan with moderate-steep concave sides that stepped to be very steep to a flat/gentle concave base. It was 0.78m across and 0.22m deep and had a single fill, (208), which was largely taken up with a single large granite rock and contained no finds.

Natural feature [211] equated to a rooty spread/disturbance between Ditches [202] and [204]. It was generally irregular, shallow and contained a single fill, (212), which contained no finds.

### 2.3.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 19.80m×1.80m; the topsoil was c.0.30 deep; a subsoil was c.0.12m thick to the north-west of Lynchet [304] and <0.40m thick south-east of Lynchet [304]. It was located near the middle of the site to target geophysical anomalies associated with probable modern linear features associated with vehicle tracks including some more distinct/broad examples that may have equated to genuine features. The trench contained a gully and a lynchet. The lynchet equated to one of the denoted geophysical anomalies previously assumed to be a track of some kind. (Figure 5).

Gully [302] was located near the middle of the trench. It was aligned north-south with very steep concave sides to a gentle concave base. It was 0.36m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single fill, (303), which contained no finds.

Lynchet [304] was located at the south-east end of the trench. It was aligned north-east by south-west with an approximately vertical north-west side, a sharp break of slope and a flat base that petered-out to the level of the natural slope to the south-east. It contained a single fill, (305), which was similar to Fill (303) and contained 2 sherds (12g) of medieval coarseware and a single shard (2g) of window glass.

### 2.3.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 19.80m×1.80m; the topsoil was c.0.31 deep; the subsoil was <c.0.36m thick. It was located near the middle-north part of the site to target possible linear anomalies associated with either shallow modern ground disturbance or ditches and a possible pit. The trench contained no definitive archaeological features or deposits. However, patches of natural variation and disturbance were present as was an ephemeral linear

striation, aligned east-west. This ephemeral striation may equate to the base of a ploughed-out feature or wheel rut and was in the location of the targeted linear anomaly (Figure 5).

### 2.3.5 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 was aligned north-south and measured 20.25m×1.80m; the topsoil was c.0.28m deep; the subsoil was c.0.27m deep. It was located in the north-east corner of the site to target the highest area of the site that affords views to the north-east/coast and a probable modern linear disturbance. The trench contained a pit and six postholes indicative of a possible Iron Age roundhouse, and a gully; all in the south half of the trench (Figure 6).

Posthole [502] was oval in plan with gentle sides and a flat base. It was 0.50m across and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill, (503), which contained 2 sherds (11.5g) of abraded prehistoric pottery.

Posthole [504] was ovoid in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.46m across and 0.15m deep and contained a single fill, (505), which contained a single sherd (1g) of prehistoric pottery and 2 fragments (3.5g) of burnt clay (possible daub).

Posthole [506] was ovoid in plan with near vertical sides and a flattish base. It was 0.30m×0.45m across and 0.14m deep and contained a single fill, (505), which contained no finds.

Pit [508] was oval in plan with near vertical sides and a flattish base. It was c.0.80m across and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill, (509), which contained 12 sherds (231.5g) of Iron Age pottery, 7 fragments (117.5g) of burnt clay (probable daub), a perforated stone disc/spindle whorl (264.5g), and 2 Fe fragments (10.5g).

Posthole [510] was oval in plan with very steep sides and a flattish base. It was 0.50m across and 0.10m deep and it contained a single fill, (511), which contained a single abraded sherd (2g) of possibly intrusive medieval coarseware.

Gully [512] was aligned approximately north-east by south-west with a very gentle concave profile. It was 0.45m wide and 0.07m deep and it contained a single fill, (513), which contained no finds.

Posthole [514] was oval in plan with very gentle sides and a flat base. It was c.0.35m across and 0.06m deep and it contained a single fill, (515), which contained no finds.

Posthole [517] was oval in plan and only partially extended into the trench. It was c.0.30m across and contained fill (518). It was not excavated.

## 2.4 FINDS

Although not many finds were present across the site in general or from linear features identified on the site, a relatively high concentration of finds were recovered from the discrete features in Trench 5 indicating a reasonable probability of survival of any buried artifactual evidence.

The disparity in amount of finds between the pit and postholes of Trench 5 and linear features across the site could indicate different dates for these phases of activity as the finds of the alluded Iron Age settlement activity does not appear to have encroached into the linear features, which are presumably a later agricultural activity.

A single medieval coarseware pottery sherd was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 5. All the other finds from the topsoil were post-medieval/modern. These included: 5 sherds (18.7g) of post-medieval wares including a 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century glazed coarseware, tin glazed- and industrial slipwares;

12 sherds (17.5g) of White Refined Earthenwares (WRE); 2 shards (10.1g) of green bottle glass; and 2 fragments (17g) of slate.

19 sherds (257.1g) of pottery was recovered from sealed contexts; although 12 of these sherds (231.5g) came from a single pit, Fill (509) in Trench 5 and were Iron Age wares similar to- or equating to South-West Decorated Ware. This pit also contained 7 fragments (117.5g) of daub/burnt clay, 2 Fe fragments (10.5g) and a perforated slate disc/spindle whorl. Three of the adjacent postholes to this pit, Fills (503), (505) and (511), contained 3 sherds (12.5g) of abraded prehistoric (probably Iron Age) pottery, 2 fragments (3.5g) of daub/burnt clay and a possibly intrusive sherd (2g) of abraded medieval coarseware. A ditch in Trench 2, Fill (210), contained a scrap (0.1g) of prehistoric pottery, which may have been intrusive. The Lynchet in Trench 3, Fill (304), contained 2 sherds (12g) of medieval coarseware and a single shard (2g) of window glass, which may have been intrusive.

These finds indicate probable Iron Age settlement activity including evidence of possible weaving or some process involving a spindle whorl; and medieval activity that probably includes agricultural field divisions, processing and drainage, represented by a series of gullies/ditches and a lynchet. Some of these linear features were undated and could have related to the prehistoric activity on the site or post-medieval activity on the site.

A full finds list can be seen in Appendix 3.

## 2.5 DISCUSSION

The majority of archaeological linear features on the site corresponded to geophysical anomalies identified in a previous survey; although modern shallow ground disturbance did account for most of the geophysical anomalies across the site, it did also obscure some of the underlying archaeological anomalies. The shallow and ephemeral nature of some features on the site may be indicative of a relatively high level of truncation of the buried archaeological resource on the site. However, evidence of Iron Age settlement/activity and possible later field systems do survive on the site.

Two distinct areas of activity are identifiable on the site from the evaluation. One in the west corner of the site (Trench 2) where a series of ditches and pit were present; the other in the north-east corner of the site (Trench 5) where postholes and a pit ostensibly correspond to an Iron Age roundhouse/structure or activity. In both of these trenches and in Trench 3 was evidence of possible medieval and later agricultural activity in the form of a lynchet and series of gullies/small ditches.

The linear ditches in Trench 2 correspond to the targeted geophysical anomalies, although they do not equate to a 'ring-ditch' as was visible in the previous geophysical survey data. This initial interpretation was partially informed by modern ground disturbance obscuring the apparent orientation of the features. These features are difficult to discern in the geophysical record and may continue straight across the site. These may be associated with the linear features identified in Trenches 3 and 5.

The linear features in Trench 3 may represent part of the same field system, comprised of a lynchet and gully. The lynchet may represent a broad and partially truncated boundary. These features had almost identical fills, which may allude to their contemporary nature. Lynchets represent medieval or possibly prehistoric field-systems (BHO 2021). The lynchet can be identified on the geophysical survey as curving around the site from the north boundary to near the middle of the west boundary.

It contained medieval pottery and similarly curving medieval boundaries can be seen in the wider landscape.

The gully in Trench 5, in the north-east part of the site, may be associated with those linear features identified in Trenches 2 and 3, or be associated with a nearby pit and postholes. Five of the six postholes form a slight curve and may indicate the western edge of a roundhouse with some internal or re-cut postholes. All of the postholes had similar fills, including the more shallow examples that may only represent the bases of features. The pit appeared to sit within the curve of the postholes and may have originally been a posthole that was repurposed. It contained Iron Age pottery and burnt clay as well as a slate/shale ring/disc with a central hole. Whether representative of a roundhouse or some other Iron Age activity the postholes and pit are located in the sites vantage point affording views to the north-east and the coast between Newlyn and Penzance

The presence of tree-throws, bioturbation and natural variation ostensibly accounts for some of the 'pit-like' anomalies identified in the previous geophysical survey.

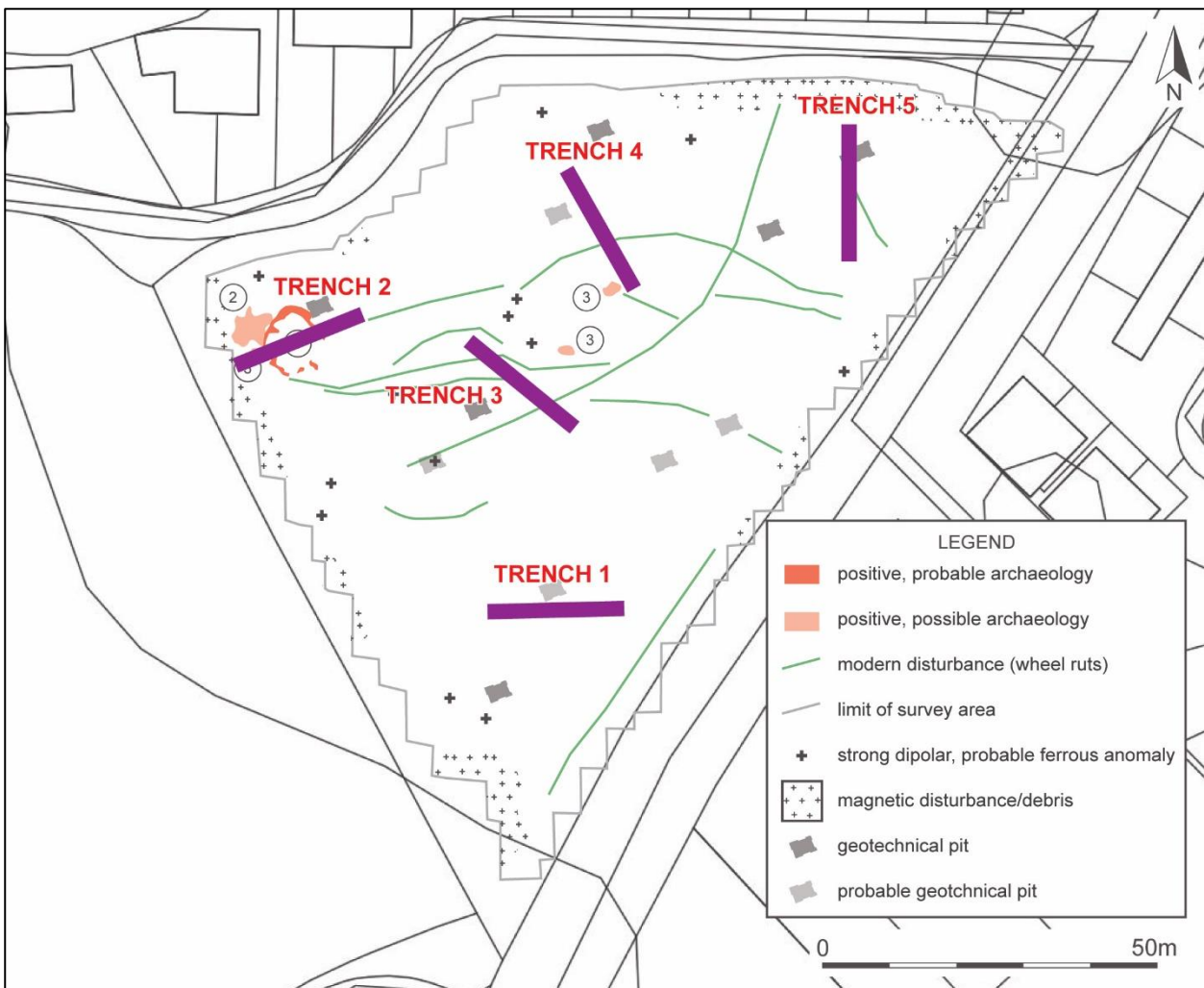


FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATIONS OVERLAYING AN INTERPRETATION OF THE PREVIOUS GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (SOURCE: BAMPTON 2021).

### 3.0 CONCLUSION

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The site is located across a single roughly triangular field on the south-west edge of Newlyn at the top of a hill/ridge north-east of Chywoone Farm. A previous geophysical survey on the site identified linear anomalies in the west corner of the site and across the site generally that were presumed to be associated with either ditches or shallow modern ground disturbance (Bampton 2021).

Chywoone Farm was first recorded in 1274 and its name is derived from the Cornish *chy* and *goon* meaning 'house/cottage' and 'downland/unenclosed pasture' (MCO14017; Padel 1985). Cornwall's Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) describes the site as within prehistoric farmland (HCO5); however, it is in a series of fields with extremely straight divisions and adjacent to areas of 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land' (HCO13) and some 'Medieval Farmland' (HCO4). The Paul parish tithe map, c.1841, depicts the site approximately as it was at the time of this evaluation. By 1988 the settlement of Newlyn had extended to the fields immediately east and across the fields immediately north of the site. In the area, Cornwall's Historic Environment Record (HER) includes the cropmarks of a possible 'round' (MCO51714) and prehistoric to Iron Age enclosures (MCO51701; MCO51715). A late 18th -early 19th century folly at Higher Faugan to the west-north-west (MCO25110) may have been built on the site of a barrow (MCO2848). Struck flint finds may have been recovered by a local resident two fields west of the site (pers. comms.).

The evaluation revealed a possible boundary lynchet running in a curve from the north boundary to the west boundary that divided the site approximately in half. It also revealed five linear features (ditches and gullies) that may have been associated with an undated field system that included the lynchet. However, a small amount of medieval pottery from across the site, including from the lynchet alludes to a phase of medieval agricultural activity on the site. A concentration of three ditches and a pit was present in the west corner of the site (Trench 2). In the north-east corner of the site (Trench 5) six postholes and a pit represent Iron Age activity including a probable roundhouse. The probable roundhouse area produced Iron Age pottery and a spindle whorl from sealed contexts.

Given the results of this evaluation, it seems prudent that either the north half of the site, or two separate areas around Trenches 2 and 5, should be subject to further archaeological works, such as a strip, map and sample to better understand the extent, character and date of any buried archaeological resource.

## 4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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### *Published Sources:*

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- Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and HLC** 2021: *Cornwall Council Interactive Map*  
<http://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/> and <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>
- British History Online (BHO)** 2021: 'Ancient Fields', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 2, South east (London, 1970)*  
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/dorset/vol2/pp622-634>

The following sources are referenced in this report, but present/represented in the previous geophysical survey report of the site (Bampton 2021).

### *Kresen Kernow (KK):*

- Surveyors draft map for the Land's End area, c.1809
- Paul Tithe Map and Apportionment, c.1841
- Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Cornwall LXXIV.9, surveyed 1875, published 1878
- Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Cornwall LXXIV.9, surveyed 1906, published 1908

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH LOCATIONS, PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS

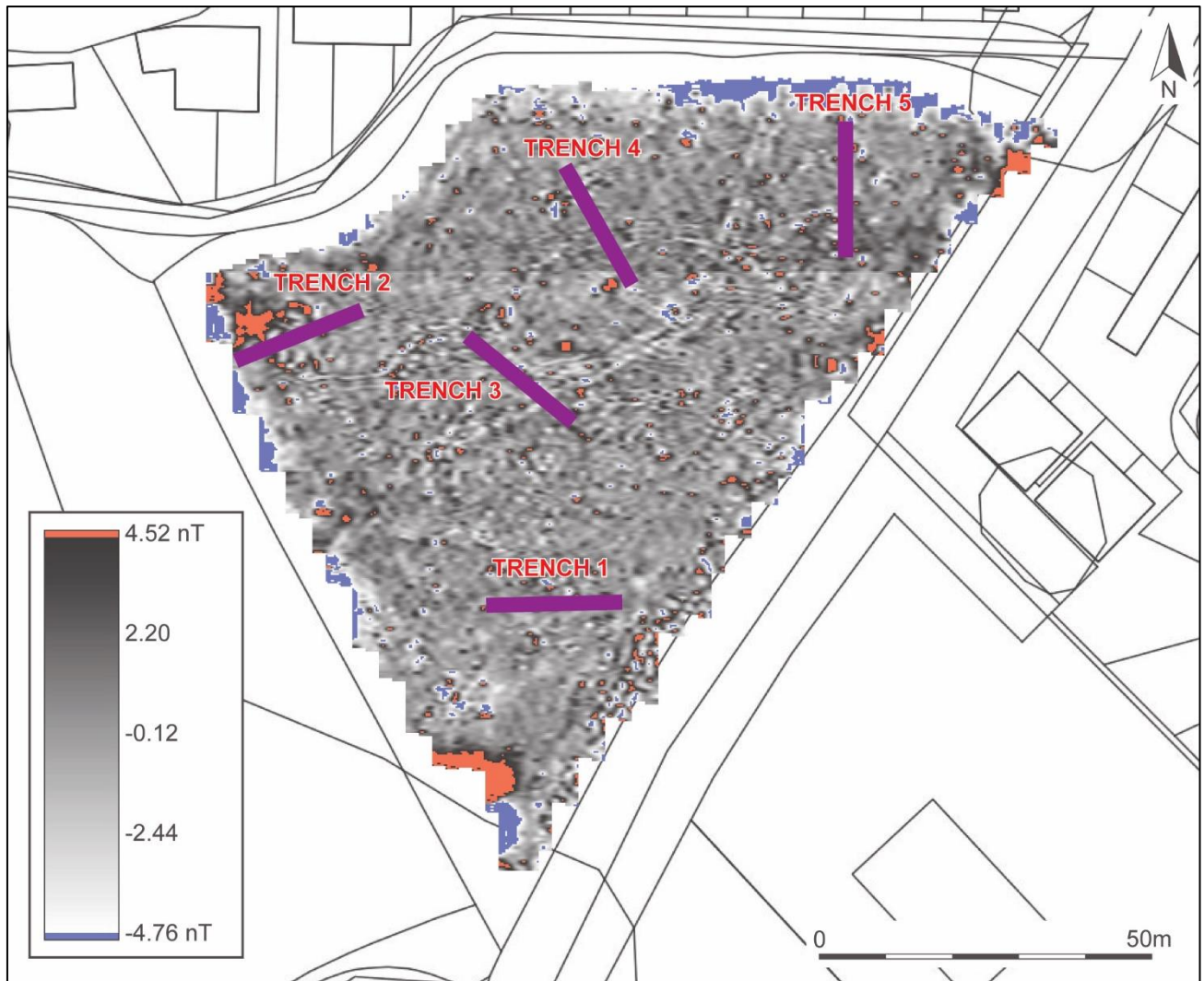


FIGURE 3: TRENCH LOCATIONS OVERLAYING RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING; DATA CLIPPED TO 1 STANDARD DEVIATION (SOURCE: BAMPTON 2021).

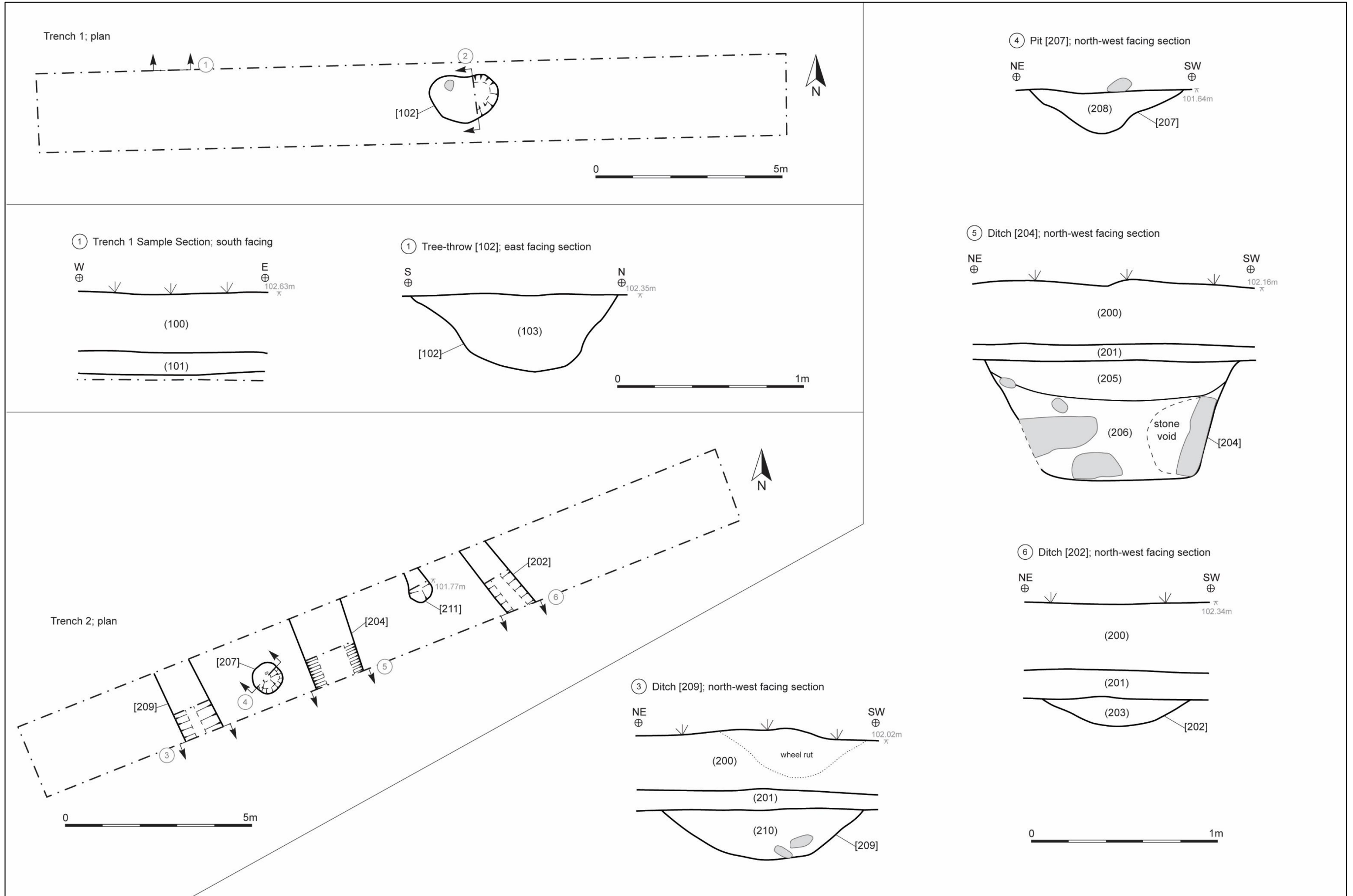


FIGURE 4: PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS FOR TRENCHES 1 AND 2.



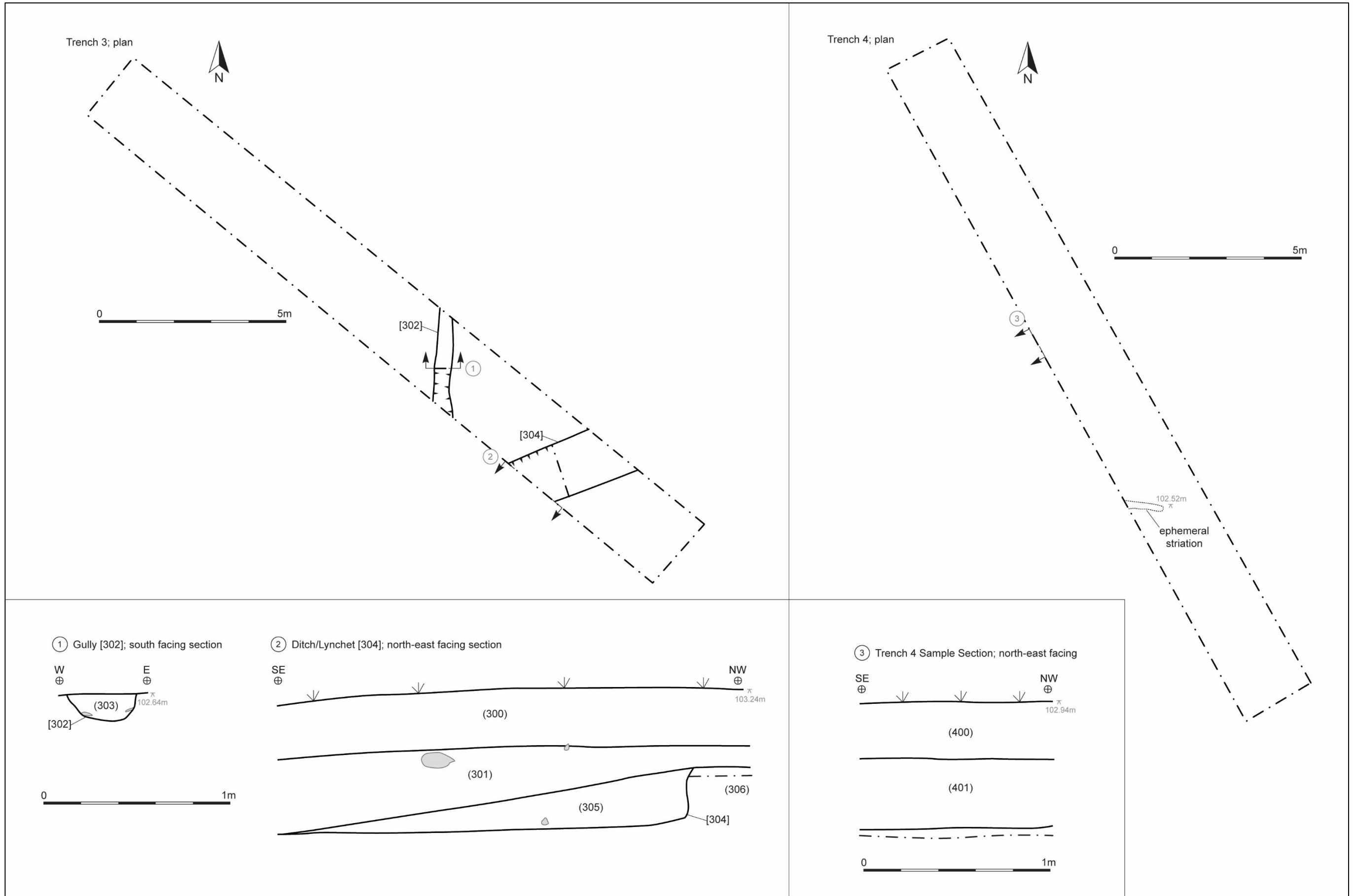


FIGURE 5: PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS FOR TRENCHES 3 AND 4.

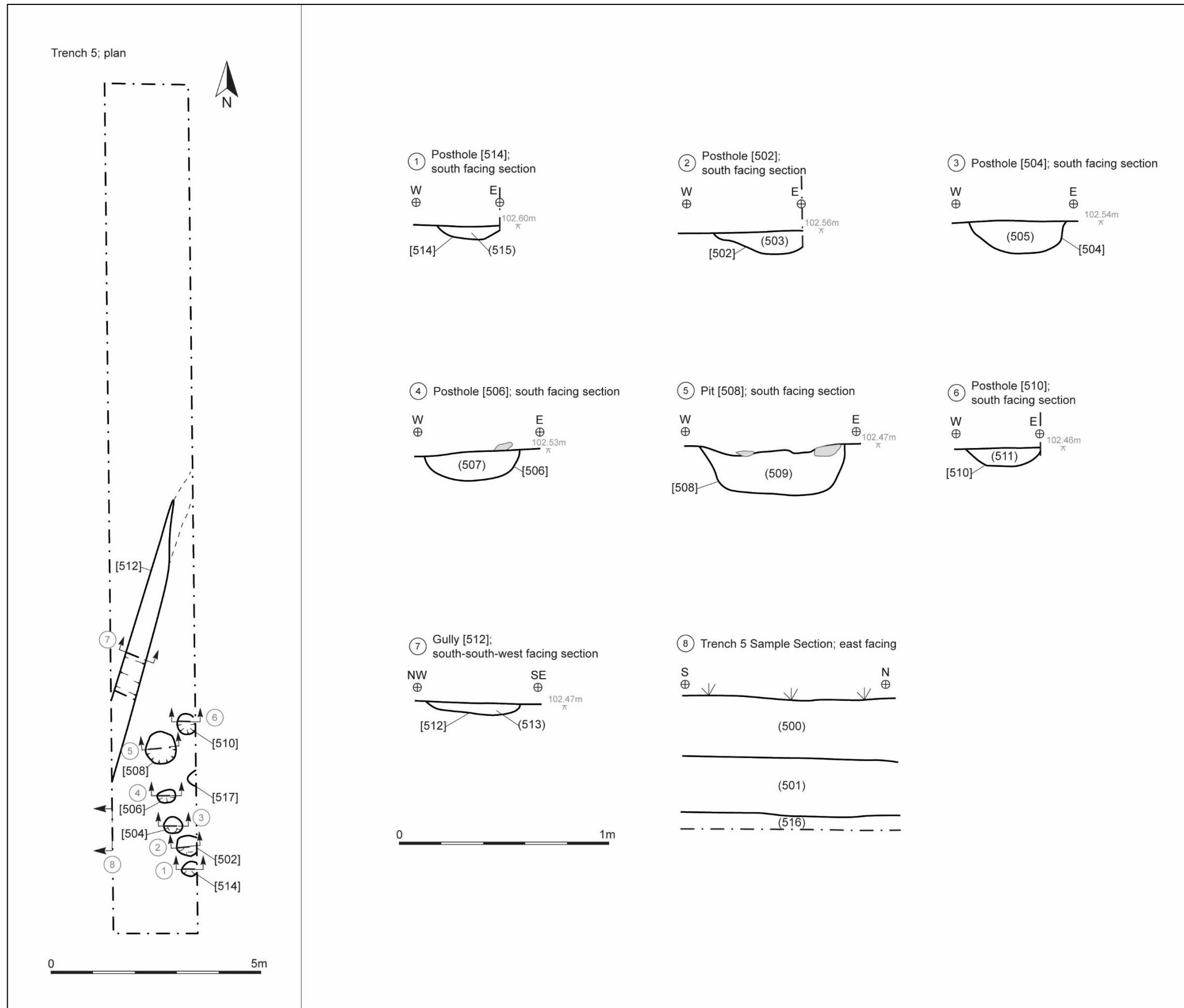


FIGURE 6: PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS FOR TRENCH 5.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE	
<b>TRENCH 1</b>					
(100)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt	Overlaid (101)	c.0.30m	C20
(101)	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid-dark yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt	Overlaid (103); Overlain by (100)	c.0.14m	-
[102]	<i>Cut of Treethrow</i>	Elongated ovoid in plan (kidney bean shaped) orientated c. east-west, very steep (occasionally vertical) north slope and steep south slope to a slight concave/flattish (irregular) base, 1 fill, 1.87m long, 1.13m wide	Cut (104); Contained (103)	0.42m	-
(103)	<i>Fill of Treethrow</i>	Light yellow-brown, friable very sandy-silt	Fill of [102]; Overlain by (101)	0.42m	-
(104)	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown-yellow, soft-compact clay-sand and occasional stony/gravelly patches	Cut by [102]	Below c.0.44m	-
<b>TRENCH 2</b>					
(200)	<i>Topsoil</i>	As (100)	Overlaid (201)	0.30-0.37m	C20
(201)	<i>Subsoil</i>	As (101)	Overlaid (203)(205)(208)(210)(212); Overlain by (200)	0.07-0.16m	-
[202]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i>	Linear ditch aligned north-west by south-east, moderate sides, sharp concave breaks to a flat base, 1 fill, 0.73m wide	Cut (213); Contained (203)	0.19m	-
(203)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Mid yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt, occasional small sub-angular stones	Fill of [202]; Overlain by (201)	0.19m	-
[204]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i>	Linear ditch aligned north-west by south-east, very steep concave north-east side becoming near vertical, near vertical south-west side, concave break to a flat base, 2 fills, 1.37m wide	Cut (213); Contained (205)(206)	0.64m	-
(205)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Upper fill; mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt	Fill of [204]; Overlaid (206); Overlain by (201)	0.22m	-
(206)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Lower fill; light mottled brown-yellow, friable silty-sand, occasional-moderate very large granite blocks (within softer sandy/sugar granite natural band)	Fill of [204]; Overlain by (205)	0.42m	-
[207]	<i>Cut of Pit</i>	Oval in plan, moderate-steep concave sides stepping to a very steep concave 'nubbin' to a flat/concave(ish) base, 1 fill, 0.78m across	Cut (213); Contained (208)	0.22m	-
(208)	<i>Fill of Pit</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt, contained 1 very large sub-angular granite rock (c.0.30m diameter)	Fill of [207]; Overlain by (201)	0.22m	-
[209]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i>	Linear aligned north-west by south-east, moderate sides, sharp concave breaks to a flat base, 1 fill, 1.13m wide	Cut (213); Contained (210)	0.20m	-
(210)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt loam, occasional medium angular/sub-angular stones	Fill of [209]; Overlain by (201)	0.20m	-
[211]	<i>Cut of Natural Feature</i>	Probable rooting; irregular and sinuous in plan, oval and linear spread/disturbance, very shallow, steep/irregular profile and irregular base, 1 fill (either rooting or base of feature?), 0.97+m long, <0.66m wide	Cut (213); Contained (212)	<0.05m	-
(212)	<i>Fill of Natural Feature</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt, similar to (101)/(201)	Fill of [211]; Overlain by (201)	<0.05m	-
(213)	<i>Natural</i>	As (104)	Cut by [202][204][207][209][211]	Below 0.38-0.52 (0.40m)	-
<b>TRENCH 3</b>					
(300)	<i>Topsoil</i>	As (100)	Overlaid (301)	c.0.30m	C20
(301)	<i>Subsoil</i>	As (101); south of Lynchet [304] it was c.0.40m deep; north of Lynchet [304] it was c.0.12m on a high ridge of natural on the immediate north side of the lynchet while c.0.15-0.20m across the majority of the north portion of the trench	Overlaid (303)(305); Overlain by (300)	c.0.12-0.40m	-
[302]	<i>Cut of Gully</i>	Linear gully aligned north-south, very steep-near vertical concave sides to a flat/gentle concave base, 1 fill, c.0.36m wide	Cut (306); Contained (303)	c.0.15m	-

LAND NORTH-EAST OF CHYWOONE FARM, NEWLYN, PENZANCE, CORNWALL

(303)	<i>Fill of Gully</i>	Mottle with natural, mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt with occasional-moderate sub-angular stones (<c.0.10m diameter)	Fill of [302]; Overlain by (301)	c.0.15m	-
[304]	<i>Cut of Lynchet</i>	Linear lynchet ENE-WSW, approximately vertical north slope, sharp break to a gently sloped becoming flat base that petered-out to an imperceptible south slope/ the level of the natural slope, 1 fill, c.1.40m wide	Cut (306); Contained (305)	<0.31m	-
(305)	<i>Fill of Lynchet</i>	Mid-light yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt, occasional sub-angular stones (c.0.10m dia.), similar to (303) but clearer/less mottled with natural	Fill of [304]; Overlain by (301)	<0.31m	-
(306)	<i>Natural</i>	As (402) with a stony/disturbed natural patch in the north-west part of the trench	Cut by [302][304]	Below 0.40-0.75m	-
<b>TRENCH 4</b>					
(400)	<i>Topsoil</i>	As (100)	Overlaid (401)	c.0.31m	-
(401)	<i>Subsoil</i>	As (101)	Overlaid (402); Overlain by (400)	<c.0.36m	-
(402)	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown-yellow gritty sandy-clay with occasional stony patches/striations (possible a 'sugar granite'). A stony/disturbed natural patch was present at the north-west end of the trench and an ephemeral linear striation aligned approximately east-west in the south half of the trench that possibly represented a plough-truncated feature base.	Overlain by (401)	Below c.0.67m	-
<b>TRENCH 5</b>					
(500)	<i>Topsoil</i>	As (100)	Overlaid (101)	c.0.28m	-
(501)	<i>Subsoil</i>	As (101)	Overlaid (503)(505)(507)(509)(511)(513)(515)(518); Overlain by (500)	c.0.27m	-
[502]	<i>Cut of Posthole (PH)</i>	Oval in plan, partially in trench edge/section, gentle sides, flat base, 1 fill, probable feature base (possible pit or PH base), c.0.50m across	Cut (516); Contained (503)	0.10m	-
(503)	<i>Fill of PH</i>	Light yellow-brown, soft-friable sandy-silt loam	Fill of [502]; Overlain by (501)	0.10m	-
[504]	<i>Cut of PH</i>	Ovoid in plan, vertical-very steep sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base, 1 fill, c.0.46m across	Cut (516); Contained (505)	0.15m	-
(505)	<i>Fill of PH</i>	As (503), but with a slight brown-grey mottling, presumably from rooting or a subtle post-pipe	Fill of [504]; Overlain by (501)	0.15m	-
[506]	<i>Cut of PH</i>	Oval/ovoid in plan, very steep to near vertical concave profile/sides with a gentle concave/flattish base, 1 fill, c.0.48m by c.0.30m across	Cut (516); Contained (507)	0.14m	-
(507)	<i>Fill of PH</i>	As (505)	Fill of [506]; Overlain by (501)	0.14m	-
[508]	<i>Cut of Pit</i>	Oval in plan, near vertical sides, concave break of slope to a flattish base, 1 fill, c.0.80m across (c.0.90m by 0.70m across)	Cut (516); Contained (509)	0.22m	-
(509)	<i>Fill of Pit</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt loam, occasional-moderate medium-large sub-angular stones	Fill of [508]; Overlain by (501)	0.22m	-
[510]	<i>Cut of PH</i>	Oval in plan with steep-very steep concave sides/profile to a gentle concave/flattish base, 1 fill, c.0.50m across, possible only base of feature	Cut (516); Contained (511)	0.10m	-
(511)	<i>Fill of PH</i>	As (503)	Fill of [510]; Overlain by (501)	0.10m	-
[512]	<i>Cut of Gully</i>	Linear gully aligned north-east by south-west with a gentle concave profile, 1 fill, 0.45m wide, possibly only the base of this feature survives	Cut (516); Contained (513)	0.07m	-
(513)	<i>Fill of Gully</i>	Light yellow brown mottled with light grey-yellow, friable sandy-silt loam	Fill of [512]; Overlain by (501)	0.07m	-
[514]	<i>Cut of PH</i>	Oval in plan, partially in edge/section of trench, very gentle sides to a flat base, 1 fill, c.0.35m across, only the base apparently survives	Cut (516); Contained (515)	0.06m	-
(515)	<i>Fill of PH</i>	As (503)	Fill of [514]; Overlain by (501)	0.06m	-
(516)	<i>Natural</i>	As (104)	Cut by [502][504][506][508][510][512][514][517]	Below c.0.55m	-
[517]	<i>Cut of PH</i>	Not excavated as only slightly protruded (by 0.16m) into the trench from section/edge; however, quite small at c.0.30m across, 1 fill visible	Cut (516); Contained (518)	-	-
(518)	<i>Fill of PH</i>	As (503), as visible	Fill of [517]; Overlain by (501)	-	-

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Pottery			Other			Date
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	1 2	2 1.5	Tin Glaze White refined earthenware				Post-medieval
(200)	1	2	White refined earthenware	1	10	Green bottle glass	Post-medieval
(210)	1	0.1	Scrap of prehistoric pottery				Iron Age(?)
(300)	3 1	4 0.2	White refined earthenware Industrial slipware				Post-medieval
(305)	2	12	Medieval coarseware	1	2	Window glass	Post-medieval
(400)	4	4.5	White refined earthenware	1 1	0.1 13	Green glass Slate frag.	Post-medieval
(500)	2 2 1 1	6.5 5.5 11.5 10	Tin Glaze White refined earthenware Worn rim of medieval coarseware Post-medieval glazed coarseware (C.17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> )	1	4	Slate frag.	Post-medieval
(503)	2	11.5	Very worn prehistoric pottery				Iron Age(?)
(505)	1	1	Prehistoric scrap	2	3.5	Daub(?)/heated clay	Iron Age
(509)	12	231.5	Iron Age – SW decorated type fabrics	7 1 2	117.5 264.5 10.5	Daub(?)/heated clay Perforated slate disc – spindle whorl Fe object fragments – possibly a blade?	Iron Age
(511)	1	2	Very worn medieval coarseware				Medieval? Potentially intrusive
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>304.8</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>425.1</b>		

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

*TRENCH 1*



1. TRENCH 1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



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



3. TREE-THROW [102]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

*TRENCH 2*



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



5. DITCH [209]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



6. DITCH [209]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



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



8. PIT [207]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



9. DITCH [202]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





10. THE SOUTH-WEST END OF TRENCH 2; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

*TRENCH 3*



11. GULLY [302]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



12. GULLY [302]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



13. LYNCHET [304]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



14. LYNCHET [304]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



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

*TRENCH 4*



16. TRENCH 4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



17. TRENCH 4 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

*TRENCH 5*



18. TRENCH 5, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



19. SOUTH END OF TRENCH 5, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



20. POSTHOLES [204] AND [206]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



21. PIT [208] AND POSTHOLE [210]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



22. GULLY [512]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST



23. TRENCH 5 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



24. PIT AND POSTHOLES AT THE SOUTH END OF TRENCH 5, FULLY EXCAVATED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.40M SCALE).



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