

The Gwithian Project

Summaries and Evaluations of Enumerated Sites



Historic Environment Service (Projects)

Cornwall County Council

The Gwithian Project

**Summaries and Evaluations of
Enumerated Sites**

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Cover illustration

GMXV- “Layer 7/8 house”

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Contents

1	Summary	11
2	List of all individual site investigations	12
3	Mesolithic Sites	15
3.1	BZ summary	15
3.2	CM Summary	16
3.3	GB Summary	17
3.4	GBN and GGN Summary	19
3.5	GGN Summary	20
3.6	GP Summary	21
3.7	GT Summary	22
3.8	GU Summary	23
3.9	GY Summary	24
3.10	HeM Summary	26
3.11	HU Summary	26
3.12	HU-NE Summary	28
3.13	HU-SS Summary	30
3.14	KY Summary	31
3.15	NC Summary	32
3.16	ND Summary	33
3.17	NE-O Summary	33
3.18	OLS-HP Summary	34
3.19	OLS-WE Summary	36
3.20	PC Summary	37
3.21	PE Summary	38
3.22	PEH/PH	39
3.23	PS Summary	39
3.24	RDK Summary	40
3.25	RR Summary	41
3.26	UL Summary	43
4	Bronze Age Sites	43
4.1	GB (Godrevy Barrow)	43
4.1.1	GB Summary	43
4.1.2	GB Evaluation	45
4.2	GMV	48
4.2.1	GMV Summary	48
4.2.2	GMV Evaluation	49

4.2.3	GMV Finds Summary	52
4.3	GMIX	53
4.3.1	GMIX Summary	53
4.3.2	GMIX Evaluation	55
4.3.3	GMIX Finds Summary	58
4.4	GMX	61
4.4.1	GMX Summary	61
4.4.2	GMX Evaluation	63
4.4.3	GMX Finds Summary	68
4.5	GMXI (includes GMXII and GMXIII)	73
4.5.1	GMXI Summary	73
4.5.2	GMXI Evaluation	75
4.5.3	GMXI and GMXII Finds Summaries	78
4.6	GMXIV	79
4.6.1	GMXIV Summary	79
4.6.2	GMXIV Evaluation	80
4.6.3	GMXIV Finds Summary	82
4.7	GMXV	83
4.7.1	GMXV Summary	83
4.7.2	GMXV Evaluation	85
4.7.3	GMXV Finds Summary	88
4.8	GMXVI	90
4.8.1	GMXVI Summary	90
4.8.2	GMXVI Evaluation	91
4.8.3	GMXVI Finds Summary	93
4.9	GO/GW	93
4.9.1	GO/GW Summary	93
4.9.2	GO/GW Evaluation	94
4.9.3	GO/GW Finds Summary	95
4.10	RD	96
4.10.1	RD Summary	96
4.10.2	RD Evaluation	97
5	Iron Age and Romano-British Sites	99
5.1	CP (Carwin Camp)	99
5.1.1	CP Summary	99
5.2	GH (two sites- Godrevy Hillside and Godrevy Headland)	100
5.2.1	GH Summaries	100
5.2.2	GH Evaluations	102
5.2.3	GH Finds Summary	105
5.3	GT (Porth Godrevy)	106
5.3.1	GT Summary	106
5.3.2	GT Evaluation	108
5.3.3	GT Finds Summary	112
5.4	PT (Phillack Towans)	114
5.4.1	PT Summary	114
5.4.2	PT Evaluation	115
5.5	Trevarnon Round	117
5.5.1	Trevarnon Round Summary	117
5.6	Trevoryan Round	118
5.6.1	Trevoryan Round Summary	118

5.7	WE (Wheal Emily)	119
5.7.1	WE Summary	119
5.7.2	WE Finds Summary	120
6	Post-Roman Sites	122
6.1	GMI	122
6.1.1	GMI Summary	122
6.1.2	GMI Evaluation	124
6.1.3	GMI Finds Summary	129
6.2	GMA	133
6.2.1	GMA Summary	133
6.2.2	GMA Evaluation	135
6.2.3	GMA Finds Summary	138
6.3	GMB	141
6.3.1	GMB Summary	141
6.3.2	GMB Evaluation	143
6.3.3	GMB Finds Summary	146
6.4	GME (originally GMVIII)	147
6.4.1	GME Summary	147
6.4.2	GME Evaluation	149
6.4.3	GME Finds Summary	152
6.4.4	GMVIII Finds Summary	153
6.5	GMIV	153
6.5.1	GMIV Summary	153
6.5.2	GMIV Evaluation	154
6.5.3	GMIV Finds Summary	157
6.6	GMVI (two sites)	159
6.6.1	GMVI Summaries	159
6.6.2	GMVI Evaluations	160
6.6.3	GMVI Finds Summary	162
6.7	GMVII (two sites)	162
6.7.1	GMVII Summaries	162
6.7.2	GMVII Evaluations	163
6.7.3	GMVII Finds Summary	164
6.8	GMXX	165
6.8.1	GMXX Summary	165
6.8.2	GMXX Evaluation	167
6.8.3	GMXX Finds Summary	169
6.9	GMXXI	171
6.9.1	GMXXI Summary	171
6.9.2	GMXXI Evaluation	173
6.9.3	GMXXI Finds Summary	176
6.10	GMXXII	177
6.10.1	GMXXII Summary	177
6.10.2	GMXXII Evaluation	177
6.10.3	GMXXII Finds Summary	178
6.11	GMV (or Y)	179
6.11.1	GMV Summary	179
6.12	OLS	180
6.12.1	OLS Summary	180
6.12.2	OLS Finds Summary	181
6.13	OLS/HP	182

6.13.1	OLS/HP Summary	182
6.13.2	OLS/HP Finds Summary	183
7	Medieval Sites	187
7.1	CG (Crane Godrevy)	187
7.1.1	CG Summary	187
7.1.2	CG Evaluation	190
7.1.3	CG Finds Summary	195
7.2	GK	199
7.2.1	GK Summary	199
7.2.2	GK Finds Summary	200
7.3	GLW	201
7.3.1	GLW Summary	201
7.4	PB	202
7.4.1	PB Summary	202
7.5	SL (Sandy Lane)	203
7.5.1	SL Summary	203
7.5.2	SL Finds Summary	204
7.6	WG (Withy Garden)	205
7.6.1	WG Summary	205
8	Post-medieval Sites	206
8.1	Godrevy Farm	206
8.1.1	Godrevy Farm Summary	206
8.2	GRR	208
8.2.1	GRR Summary	208
9	Unknown period and geological sites	208
9.1	Cliff Section	208
9.1.1	Cliff Section Summary	208
9.2	Fishing Cove (North Cliff)	210
9.2.1	Fishing Cove Summary	210
9.3	GE	211
9.3.1	GE Summary	211
9.3.2	GE Finds Summary	212
9.4	GF	212
9.4.1	GF Summary	212
9.4.2	GF Finds Summary	213
9.5	GJ	214
9.5.1	GJ Summary	214
9.5.2	GJ Evaluation	215
9.6	GMM	217
9.6.1	GMM Summary	217
9.6.2	GMM Finds Summary	218
9.7	GR	218
9.7.1	GR Summary	218
9.8	Gwithian Green	219
9.8.1	Gwithian Green Summary	219
10	Digital Archive	220

Figures (at rear of document)

- Figure 1 Designations map
- Figure 2 Designations map
- Figure 3 National Mapping Programme plot
- Figure 4 Palaeolithic sites location map
- Figure 5 Mesolithic sites location map
- Figure 6 Neolithic sites location map
- Figure 7 Bronze Age sites location map
- Figure 8 Iron Age and Romano-British sites location map
- Figure 9 Post Roman and Early Medieval sites location map
- Figure 10 Medieval sites location map
- Figure 11 Post-Medieval sites location map
- Figure 12 Unknown date or geological sites location map

1 Summary

The summaries and evaluations of the sites presented in this report are the results of work on the assessment of the Gwithian archive carried out during 2002 and 2003.

Within this document the sites have been grouped into sections dealing with each prehistoric or historic period starting with the earliest and leading through to the latest followed by sites of unknown date and geological features. Every site has a summary, many of the sites also have an evaluation document, which assesses the potential of the archive, and for the sites that yielded finds (except the Mesolithic sites) there is a finds summary.

It should be noted that this document contains the results of work on the archive up until November 2004. However, this is a working document that will be altered during the course of further work.

2 List of all individual site investigations

Unique codes were given to each site or archaeological intervention. The codes equate to different scales of archaeological fieldwork and investigation from field survey, sampling through to section recording, trial pit and/or large excavation. The codes identify the site and form the main link between the material, documentary and graphic archives.

The following list comprises all sites recorded as part of the Gwithian project and are presented in alphabetic order.

Code

AF	Material some from Gwithian, sectioned by the implement Petrology sub-committee of the SW Federation of Museum and Art galleries (cf, eg PPS 38 (1972), 235-275).
BZ	Mesolithic site – cliff-top exposure of Mesolithic land surface
CARWIN	RB camp at Carwin surveyed in 1956 (mobile team 17 th April 1960).
Cliff Section	Quaternary section by mobile team 24 th March 1958.
CG	Crane Godrevy: RB enclosed site and medieval settlement
CM	Callean farm: Memmoan Field. (Dense) Mesolithic flint scatter
CP	Carwin Camp: RB site- surveyed
Fishing Cove	Collection of flint beach pebbles as sample
GB	Godrevy Barrow: preserved Mesolithic floor and BA barrow- excavation
GBN	Section behind tractor barn, Godrevy farm: Mesolithic layer
GE	Godrevy exposure: Bare face on hillside 100 yards NW of GW Limited investigation.
GF	Godrevy Field. Shallow cuttings to test date of vestigial banks downhill of site Crane Godrevy in 1966. No definite date – probably medieval
GGN	Mesolithic material from GBN, spread by National Trust on Godrevy Green.
GH	Code used twice. Godrevy Hillside: IA/RB site excavated in 1958 in fields SE of Crane between Pencobben and Godrevy head. Also survey in 1963 of IA/RB field systems on Godrevy Headland
GJ	Supposed late house site by hedge between town and farm (downhill W from Crane Godrevy) : Possible post- medieval feature (18th-19th cent.date) by mobile team 7 th April 1958
GK	Top of Garrack: Above DMV of Negosias ruined medieval site- survey and surface collection only
GLW	Godrevy Lower Weeth. Surface collection of Medieval and post-medieval finds in 2004- possible site of medieval farm buildings.
GM/A	Site associated with GM/I to the west of the GM/I cuttings Post Roman/Early Medieval 1955
GM/B	Site associated with GM/I to the west of the GM/I cuttings Post Roman/Early Medieval 1955
GM/C	Site associated with GM/I to the west of the GM/I cuttings Post Roman/Early Medieval Unexcavated
GM/D	Site associated with GM/I to the west of the GM/I cuttings Post Roman/Early Medieval Unexcavated
GM/E	Site associated with GM/I to the west of the GM/I cuttings Post Roman/Early Medieval 1955
GM/I	Gwithian stratified homestead with middens: Main Post Roman/Early Medieval site
GM/II	Stones on hillside north of centre of main 1960 grid: wall on N part of GM/X. <u>Later superseded by GM/X</u> cuttings 30 plus modern feature

GM/III	Horseshoe-shaped bank north of 1960 camp, sectioned in 1954 and found to be modern . <u>Later superseded by GM/X</u> cuttings
GM/IV	Probable industrial site NE of GM/I- excavated, 1956 Post Roman/Early Medieval
GM/V	MBA site, assumed to be a barrow, later revealed to be part of BA landscape, dug completely in 1955
GM/VI= NN	Code used twice: Stone pillar on Garrack dug in 1956=NN period unknown . Also subsidiary site of GMI excavated in 1954 Post Roman .
GM/VII	Code used twice: Former trial cuts on GM/I 1955 – all part of GMI Post Roman/Early Medieval . Also site of single cutting to the east of GMV excavated 1954 (location unknown) BA
GM/VIII	Former trial cuts on GMI 1955 – all part of GMI, later became part of GME Post Roman/Early Medieval

Main Bronze Age Sites

GM/IX	Area south centre of 1960 main grid, layers 3 and 5 BA
GM/X	Main MBA to LAB site layers 3 and 5, centre of 1960 grid
GM/XI	Mound (and later area) north west part of 1960 grid (also includes GM/XII and GM/XIII) BA
GM/XII	Mound, north west part of 1960 grid (when excavated, renamed GM/XI) BA
GM/XIII	Mound, north west part of 1960 grid (when excavated, renamed GM/XI) BA
GM/XIV	Mound, south west part of the same BA
GM/XV	Area comprising eastern six squares of 1960 grid, layers 7 and 8 houses BA
GM/XVI	A circular earthwork (ditched enclosure) sectioned in 1963, NE from GM/XV, layer 5? BA
GM/XVII, GM/XVIII and GM/XIX	<i>Codes not used</i>
GM/XX	Area south of GM/XV Post Roman large rectangular field- excavated
GM/XXI	Field, area of ridge and furrow some way west of GM/X Post Roman and Medieval - surveyed and excavated
GM/XXII	Midden in seasonal pond north of GM/1 Post Roman - excavated
GM/M	Site: geological cutting 30/6/1960 to 07/07/60 to find the main Mousterian beach by mobile team in 1960. NW of site GM/I .
GM/Y(or 'Y')	Cutting across raised land to NE of GM/I mound Post Roman (mobile team 2 nd April 1960).
GO=GW	Godrevy outcrop: wall about 25 yards north of rifle butts. Replaced at once by code GW BA
Godrevy Farm	Extant Farm building survey by mobile team 3 rd April 1958.
GP	Godrevy Pond: Flints from Godrevy pond: possible Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic “deposits”
GR	Raised beach section at GT/, Mesolithic finds , GR not used
GRR	Post-medieval? 7 cuttings excavated by CCRA in 1977 of a wall next to the Rifle Range butts.
GT	Code used twice: Porth Godrevy, RB excavated site and Gwithian clifftops, exposure in cliffs- Mesolithic (considerable linear scatter)
GU	Exposed surface site , Mesolithic former Caravan Park in NT carpark. Probably same land surface as that recorded at BZ and RR.
GW=GO	Gwithian wall: outcrop of wall 25' N of rifle butts, BA : sectioned.
Gwithian Green	Survey of whole green by mobile team 4 th April 1958
GY	The Gilly, Weeth, Camborne: 1950-1951, flints and pebbles from a

	drainage trench – Mesolithic flint scatter
HeM	Hell's Mouth. Exposed surface site, Mesolithic in eroded path to Hell's Mouth.
HU	Hudder field area: finds: Dense Mesolithic flint scatters – potential occupation/activity site and Neolithic , and BA barrow site
HU/NE	NE area of Hudder field, 2003, Dense Mesolithic flint scatters – potential occupation/activity site
HU/SS	Southern area of Hudder field, 2003, Mesolithic flint scatter
HP	Mesolithic, BA and Medieval 'Hockins Pit', generally known as OLS/HP.
KY	Kynance field, Godrevy farm, now set-aside: Mesolithic ?scatter
MY	Abandoned code for GMXVI, Aug 1963 BA
NC	Mesolithic and Neolithic surface site found by HJ Berryman in 1990; 2 north cliff fields.
ND	End field at New Downs opposite HU/SS, surface Mesolithic flint scatter
NE	Pre-1990 code, now (2003) coded HU/NE, NE corner of Hudder field, Mesolithic
NE/O	1989 Outcrop surface, outside HU/NE on cliff path: Mesolithic flint scatter
OLS	Old land surface, including Hockin's pit, NE of SL: Mesolithic, BA, Post Roman, and Medieval – see also OLS/HP, OLS/WE.
PB	Medieval or Post-medieval parish boundary bank south of CG, excavated.
PC	Pencobben cliff field, surface: Mesolithic flint scatter and Medieval
PE	Pencobben cliff fields and fields around house: Mesolithic flint scatter and Medieval
PEH (or PH)	Pencobben, hillside, field below house: Mesolithic flint scatter
PS	Pencobben, Sandy Ground field: Mesolithic flint scatter
PT	Phillack Towans: Mesolithic, BA, IA and Post-Roman surface site (mobile team 6 th April 1956).
RD	Reskajeage Downs, clifftop E of HU and ND; BA Barrow site in 1957 (mobile team 18 th April 1957).
RDK	Kieve mill, Cuttings Hill, Reskadinnick, SWW pipeline 1998: Mesolithic
RR	Red River, steep bank on low cliff edge on north of river, near BZ and GU: Mesolithic stratified scatters
SL	Sandy Lane, site of Conarton, middens: RB, post Roman and Medieval
Trevoryan Round	Measured plan of IA?RB site by mobile team 31 st March 1958
Trevarnon Round	Measured plan of IA?RB site by mobile team 1 st April 1958
UL	Site on path at Knavocks, found by Urs Leuzinger 1985: Mesolithic probable scatter
WE	Wheal Emily, Gwithian Towans, minor surface exposures of Mesolithic flints, RB and possibly Post Roman
WG	Withy Garden or Conerton hundred-pound, on Gwithian Common: Medieval
Y	Cutting across raised land to NE of GM/I, see under GM/ sites. Same as GM/Y Post Roman
GM/AA to GM/ZZ	Register of stone finds, all sites: Gwithian

3 Mesolithic Sites

(See Fig. 5 for locations)

3.1 BZ summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\BZ

Site code: BZ – clifftop site.
Location: SW 58200 42250
PRN: 37079
Dates of Investigation: Collection discovered by Roger (“Bonzo”) Penhallurick in 1950s. Collection from 1980s.
Type of Investigation: Repeated surface collection from cliff-top exposure

Overall history of site investigation

Cliff-top exposure of narrow brown-soil Mesolithic layer below turf/blown sand and resting on head. Productive site with shell as well as flint & pebbles, now nearly all eroded by direct wave action. Very vulnerable and requires constant monitoring.

Site visit took place on 21.07.04 by A C Thomas with Vanessa Straker, Adrian Rhodda and Jacky Nowakowski to discuss practical ways further information may be gained from the site in order to confirm its significance as well as to inform future management of the site. The land surface is vulnerable to constant battering from the sea and human traffic.

A cliff recording exercise is recommended in order to:

- provide a measured survey of the extent of exposed deposits levelled in by EDM survey
- target a suitable section which may be safely cut back to create a small box section which may be sampled for pollen and assessed for OSL dating. If suitable deposits were found then a series of dates would be required.

Results here would compare with any investigation of site RR.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SURFACE

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: no archive (CT pers. com)
Field drawings: no archive (CT pers. com)
Finds: Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 5: up to 1966

Finds include the following:

1. Site **BZ/- pre 1989**. 1 flat archive box (ex- Ashmolean) containing flint and pebbles.
2. Site **BZ/- post 1989** In ½ a standard archive box (with GU/-) 1 large bag full of bags containing flint, shell and pebble tools. Total weight: 801g.

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

1. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO
Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.2 CM Summary

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2002\Mesolithic sites\CM

Site code: CM - Callean Farm, Memmoan field.
Location: SW 60395 42495
PRN: 53522
Dates of Investigation: Discovered in 1954, fieldwork in 1955, 1956.
Collection since 1970s
Type of Investigation: Systematic field walking

Overall history of site investigation

Site documented since mid. 1950s when flints were recovered. Systematic collection made in 1970. Large amount of material picked up including burnt flint suggesting the possibility of hearths in the vicinity. Still accessible and priority for further field walking.

On two occasions in April (17.04.04) and May 2004 (10.05.04), following ploughing, the field was gridded and walked by A C Thomas, Carl Thorpe, Anna Lawson Jones and Jacky Nowakowski. (Note first field visit was by ACT and CT only). A substantial and sizeable collection of flint was recovered and noted to be very locally distributed within an area approximately 24 ms by 38 ms in extent. The main site appeared to be located within the lower fold or hollow of the field. The distribution of flint was very marked and confined and did not appear to stretch towards an are of marshy grass where grey clay was noted. The flint was noticeably fresh and in good condition and later Mesolithic tools together with a few diagnostic later flint types – eg a couple of pristine tranchet arrowheads (Neolithic in date) – were found. The potential for further systematic data collection at the site is considered high.

On 21st July a site visit was made by AC Thomas, Vanessa Straker, Adrian Rhodda and Jacky Nowakowski to assess the potential for palaeo-environmental sampling in the area of the grey clay. A hand augur was used to sample a core of the clay and to assess whether it concealed a buried soil which may be related to the Mesolithic site. The clay was remarkably homogeneous and surprisingly shallow at the location sampled. No clear buried soil was detected. It has been suggested that a similar more systematic coring exercise takes place across the site along a transect positioned up from the stream and up through the Mesolithic site and beyond to gain further insight into soil formation processes at Callean and explore further the potential for palaeo-environmental data and material suitable for radio carbon dating.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION?

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: no archive (CT pers. com)
Field drawings: no archive (CT pers. com)

Finds: Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 5: up to 1966

Finds include the following:

1. **CM/-** 1 standard archive box containing 21 bags of flint and pebbles. Total weight = 10,500 g.
2. Details of 2004 field walking need to be inserted here .

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

1. Listed as part of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report **22**, 36

2. Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.3 GB Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\GB

Site code: **GB – Godrevy barrow**

Location: SW 58122 43307

PRN: 37068

Dates of Investigation: 1950/1
1952
1958

Type of Investigation: 1950/1 to 1952 excavation – fully plotted
Re sectioned 1958

Overall history of site investigation.

Well preserved layer with Mesolithic flint recorded under Godrevy Barrow during excavation material was systematically recorded. Only partially excavated. In 1952 it was the intention to excavate the entire south east quadrant, but only the perimeter was eventually achieved. Lying below the barrow (and protected by it) was a Mesolithic flint scatter, and possibly in association with this, a burnt area (camp fire) was identified.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC LAND SURFACE AND POSSIBLE HEARTH

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records:

Godrevy Barrow notebook

Site notebook 1:

1950 Trenches A, B, C, X 29/7/50 – 1/9/50

1952 Trench X and quadrant divided into sections:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11 1/7/52- 26/8/52

1958 Cutting 1 22/3/58- 30/3/58 (photocopy of below)

Mobile Team notebooks

Site notebook 2: cutting 1 22/3/58 – 30/3/58

Includes interpretations of barrow construction and underlying features.

Mesolithic Notebook

A Preliminary report on the Mesolithic and associated sites at Godrevy, Gwiltian, West Cornwall: with notes on the Geochronology of the area, and a tentative correlation with known timescales. By ACT 1953.

Includes site plans, sections, photographs and report on sites GP, GB, Cliff section, The Gilly and HU

Field drawings:

1950: 1 plan and 1 section loose in GB Notebook.

1952: 22 plans and 2 section loose in GB Notebook.

1958: 1 shared portfolio containing 3 sheets of field drawings (sections only) (see attached list, ordered, as far as possible, in chronological sequence from the earliest to the latest).

Finds:

There is no finds register for 1950. Finds for 1952 and 1958 are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 3: 1952 cuttings B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, bags 51-223

Finds register 3: 1958 main trench bags 1-13

1. **Site GB/- 1950-52-58** 1 large standard archive box. Mostly pebble tools and non-flint finds. Total weight – 9000g.
2. **Site GB/- years 1950-1952** – flints. 1 flat archive box (ex- Ashmolean)
All numbered as in excavation record.

Photographs:

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports:

TO DO

1. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report **22**, 38

2. Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.4 GBN and GGN Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\GBN

Site code: **GBN** and **GGN** Section behind tractor barn, Godrevy Farm.

Location: SW 58326 42967

PRN: None

Dates of Investigation: 1980s

Type of Investigation: Watching Brief

Overall history of site investigation

Location of stratified exposure with flints of Mesolithic date which were recovered from a section behind the tractor barn at Godrevy Farm during re-landscaping works. Spoil containing flints was re-spread on Godrevy Green in 1980s. No longer extant. Note code GGN is Mesolithic material re-spread by National Trust on Godrevy Green – this was before 1989 (ACT pers. com 15/08/03).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: **MESOLITHIC LAND SURFACE**

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: Dates of recovery listed by ACT (pers. com. 15/08/03)

Field drawings: No archive (ACT pers. com, 15/08/03)

Finds:

1. No more than 50 + flints. Finds currently missing. (ACT pers. com. 15.08.03)

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports: NONE

Published notes: NONE

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers **MISSING finds**

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: n/a

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.5 GGN Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Mesolithic sites\GGN

Site code: **GGN redeposited material from GBN**

Location: SW 58143 43009

PRN: None

Dates on investigation: 1980s

Type of investigation: Finds retrieval

Overall history of site investigation

GBN was the location of a stratified exposure with flints of Mesolithic date which were recovered from a section behind the tractor barn at Godrevy Farm during re-landscaping works. Spoil containing flints was re-spread on Godrevy Green in 1980s. No longer extant. Note code GGN is Mesolithic material re-spread by National Trust on Godrevy Green – this was before 1989 (ACT pers. com 15/08/03).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Redeposited material on Godrevy Green containing Mesolithic flints from a section behind the tractor barn at Godrevy Farm.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records Dates of recovery listed by ACT (pers. com. 15/08/03)

Field drawings No archive (ACT pers. com, 15/08/03)

Finds Finds currently missing. (ACT pers. com. 15.08.03)

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE None

Specialist reports None

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE n/a

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.6 GP Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Mesolithic sites\GP

Site code: **GP – Godrevy pond**

Location: SW 58190 42810

PRN: 37074

Dates of Investigation: Discovered in 1949

Finds retrieval in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952

Type of Investigation: Surface collection – not recorded systematically.

Overall history of site investigation

GP is the site of a seasonal pond fed by an underground stream between the sea and Godrevy Farm. During the summer the spring dries up and that is when finds collection was undertaken here. From the mud at the base of the pond a series of flint tools, flakes and cores were recovered (possibly dating to the Upper Palaeolithic). The layer from which the finds were recovered appeared to be several feet down into the head deposit, whereas Mesolithic sites in the Gwithian area appear in a layer on top of the head deposit.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Prehistoric flint site- possibly Upper Palaeolithic.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records:

Mesolithic Notebook

A Preliminary report on the Mesolithic and associated sites at Godrevy, Gwithian, West Cornwall: with notes on the Geochronology of the area, and a tentative correlation with known timescales. By ACT 1953.

Includes site plans, sections, photographs and report.

Field drawings:

See Mesolithic notebook

Finds:

Finds are listed in original finds register:

Finds register 5: Analysis of GP flint finds in 1966.

Finds from GP include the following:

Flint tools, cores and flakes (these have not been included in the assessment). In addition there are 2 medieval pottery sherds and 26 post-medieval pottery sherds (all unstratified and included in the assessment)

1. **GP/- 1950-1952** ½ standard archive box 6 bags containing flint & pebble tools. Total weight= 2500g.

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE See Mesolithic notebook

1. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report 22, 37

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO
Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.7 GT Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\GT

Site code: **GT (Porth Godrevy)** – In archive as Godrevy Cliff (*Note same as GR but GR not used*).

Location: SW 58100 42800

PRN: 37075

Dates of Investigation: Discovered in 1951 (archive documents).
Collection 1951 and 1952.
Systematic collection/excavation? in 1956 to 1958

Type of Investigation: Surface collection

Overall history of site investigation

Considerable linear scatter over several hundreds of yards and aligned N-S and exposed along edge of top of low cliff between Godrevy Green and the present life guard hut. Stratified deposits are being progressively exposed through erosion and continue to be very vulnerable. Material has been recovered via surface collection over repeated visits.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: **MESOLITHIC LAND SURFACE**

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: None
Field drawings: None
Finds: Finds are listed in original finds registers:
Finds register 5: up to 1966
Finds include the following:

1. *1951-60s archive* Site **GT**/- tools. Total weight: 3000g Box full of small bags containing flint and pebble

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

1. Listed as part of the Mesolithic collection held by ACT at Lambessow July 2003

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report **22**, 38

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO
Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.8 GU Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\GU

Site code: **GU** – Godrevy, Caravan Park
Location: SW 58450 42185
PRN: 37076
Dates of Investigation: Surface collection since 1950s. Discovered 1955, flints collected 1955, 1956 and 1957 and post 1989. Watching brief by CAU in 2003
Type of Investigation: Intensive surface collection since mid. 1950s.

Overall history of site investigation

Intensive surface collection of flints since discovery in mid. 1950s when this location was a former caravan park for the Gwithian team. Very large quantity of flints, pebbles, shells from probable Mesolithic land surface as found at sites BZ and RR. The layer observed resting on head and below blown sand. Now entirely re-landscaped by the National trust for car-park. Watching brief here by CAU in 2003.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC LAND SURFACE

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: no archive (CT pers. com)

Field drawings: no archive (CT pers. com)

Finds: Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 2: 1957, bags 1-4

Finds register 5: up to 1966

Finds include the following:

1. **GU/- (pre 1989)** 1 standard size archive box containing flints, pebbles & shells.
2. **GU/- (post 1989)** 7 bags.2800g Flint, shell, pot and pebble tools.
3. **GU/- (post 1989)** ½ standard size archive box surface collection containing flints, pebbles & shells.
4. **2003 CAU watching brief** – six small finds bags containing pebble tools, shell and flint core. (currently held at CAU- 2003).

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

1. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report **22**, 38
2. Lawson-Jones, A., *forthcoming* note on Watching brief at Godrevy car park for the National Trust 2003.
3. Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian.

3.9 GY Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\GY

Site code: **GY - The Gilly, Weeth, Camborne.**

Location: SW 63730 40547

PRN: 26619
Dates of Investigation: 1950-1951
Type of Investigation: watching brief

Overall history of site investigation

Material – flints and pebbles recovered from a drainage trench. This side valley opens off the Red River. Site now built on.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: **MESOLITHIC SCATTER - minor**

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records:

Mesolithic Notebook

A Preliminary report on the Mesolithic and associated sites at Godrevy, Gwithian, West Cornwall: with notes on the Geochronology of the area, and a tentative correlation with known timescales. By ACT 1953.

Includes site plans, sections, photographs and report on sites GP, GB, Cliff section, GY- (The Gilly) and HU

Field drawings:

None

Finds:

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 5:

up to 1966

Finds include the following:

1. Site **GY/-** 1951 In flat archive box (ex Ashmolean) 4 Bags. 1148g. Flint and pebble tools.

Photographs:

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

1. Listed as part of the Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report 22, 36

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork:

TO DO

Finds box numbers

Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE:

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER:

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.10 HeM Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\HeM

Site code: HeM (Hells Mouth) – cliff edge site.
Location: SW 60402 42954
PRN: None
Dates of Investigation: Collection by H J Berryman since early 1990s, Keith Anderson in 1998 and Charles Thomas in 2003.
Type of Investigation: Repeated surface collection from cliff-top exposure

Overall history of site investigation

Cliff-top exposure of Mesolithic flint working site. The site has become visible through erosion to the path caused by visitors to Hell's Mouth. It is a minor flint working site- one of the satellites to HU and HU/NE.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC FLINT WORKING SURFACE

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: Box 13 Mesolithic memo (By ACT)
Field drawings: Box 13 Mesolithic memo sketch plan (By ACT)

Finds: In Box 26 MESO

Photographs: Box 13 Mesolithic memo (By ACT)

RESEARCH ARCHIVE None

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork:
Finds box numbers Box 26 MESO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.11 HU Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\HU

Site code: HU – Hudder field – part of Callean Farm.
Location: SW 60800 42930
PRN: 26581
Dates of Investigation: Discovered 1950.
Field walked in 1951, 1952 and 1953 (archive

documents).
Pre 1980s
Christmas 2002
Winter 2003

Type of Investigation: Field walking

Overall history of site investigation

Systematic field walking on very dense concentrations of flints after ploughing has resulted in recovery of large collections of flints, pebbles tools and smaller pebbles. Accessible for further collection after ploughing. Very important probable intensive occupation site of Mesolithic date. Material collected during fieldwork in 2002 and 2003 has been broadly assessed (Thomas 2003a and 2003b).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION - potential major site. Opportunities for further small-scale evaluation investigations.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records:

Mesolithic Notebook

A Preliminary report on the Mesolithic and associated sites at Godrevy, Gwithian, West Cornwall: with notes on the Geochronology of the area, and a tentative correlation with known timescales. By ACT 1953.

Includes site plans, sections, photographs and report on sites GP, GB, Cliff section, GY- (The Gilly) and HU

Field drawings:

Shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 1 inked finds drawing (secondary record for publication)- 'Mesolithic industry, Gwithian: HU' 1952 by ACT. A4 tracing paper.

Finds:

Finds are listed in original finds registers: up to 1966

Finds register 5:

Finds include the following:

1. *1950s archive* 1 box "12 MESO" flat box (ex Ashmolean) flints
2. *Pre 1980 surface collection.* 1 standard archive box: flints, sorted & bagged.
3. *Pre 1980 surface collection.* 1 standard archive box: flints cores and pebbles - sorted & bagged.
4. *Feb- March 2003 archive:* 1 standard archive box HU/- 2003 tranches 1 to 8 flints, washed & sorted. 24 bags – total weight 13,000g
5. *Feb- March 2003 archive:* 1 standard archive box HU/- 2003 tranches 1 to 8 pebbles and pebble tools. Washed & sorted, 22 bags total weight 14,800 g

Photographs:

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

General site memos

Notes on excavation methods and list of sites describing work that took place by ACT. 16/5/03. Includes HU

Specialist reports:

1. Thomas, A.C., 2003a *Gwithian Excavations – An Assessment Note on the Mesolithic Component* dated 5th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
2. Thomas, A.C., 2003b Hudder Field: closing thoughts dated 14th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
3. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report **22**, 37
2. Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: Box numbers: TO DO
Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: TO DO

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.12 HU-NE Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\HU-NE

Site code: HU/NE – Hudder field, north-east. *Note pre 1990 site code = NE*

Location: SW 61050 43050

PRN: 26583

Dates of Investigation: Discovered in pre-1980s (as NE)
Field walking 1989 (as NE)
Field walking Christmas 2002 and winter (January and March 2003).

Type of Investigation: Systematic field collection – surface and gridded.

Overall history of site investigation

Systematic field walking (collected with 10m grid) on very dense concentrations of flints after ploughing has resulted in recovery of large collections of flints, pebbles tools and smaller pebbles. Accessible for further collection after ploughing. Very important probable intensive occupation of Mesolithic date – probably related to site HU/-. Material collected during fieldwork in 2002 and 2003 has been broadly assessed (Thomas 2003a and 2003b).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION - potential major site. Opportunities for further small-scale evaluation investigations.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: None
Field drawings: None

Finds:

1. *Pre-1980* 1 standard archive box pre 1980 surface collection. Sorted flint flakes and tools.
2. *Pre-1980* 1 standard archive box pre 1980 surface collection. Sorted flint cores.
3. *Pre-1980* 1 standard archive box pre 1980 surface collection. Sorted pebbles.
 - *Pre-1980* 1 flat archive box (ex-Ashmolean) pre 1980 surface collection. Sorted pebbles
4. *Feb 1989 archive* 1 standard archive box gridded collection. Sorted A1 to A13.
5. *Feb 1989 archive* 1 standard archive box gridded collection. Sorted B1 to B6, C1 to C6.
6. *Feb 1989 archive* 1 flat archive box (ex-Ashmolean) gridded collection. Sorted D1 to D4.
7. *March to April 1989 archive* 1 standard archive box gridded collection. Sorted A1 to A5, A12, B1 to B5, C1 to C5, "Traverse".
8. *Feb 1989 archive* 1 standard archive box surface collection. Flints and pebbles.
9. *Feb 1989 archive* 1 flat archive box (ex-Ashmolean) surface collection. Pebbles.
10. *3 January 2003* 1 standard archive box gridded collection. Sorted B1 to B5.
11. *HU and HU/NE sorted 2003*, "axe" and "adze" pebbles. ½ standard archive box.
12. *January and March 2003 archive*: 1 standard archive box of HU/NE 2003 Areas A1, B1 and C1 = 19 bags of flint and pebble tools. Washed, sorted and bagged. Total weight 8,800 g
13. *January and March 2003 archive*: 1 standard archive box of HU/NE 2003 Areas A7, A8, A9 and A10. = 11 bags of flint and pebble tools. Washed, sorted and bagged. Total weight 14,000 g
14. *January and March 2003 archive*: 1 standard archive box of HU/NE 2003 Areas A3, B3, C2 and D2 = 28 bags of flint and pebble tools. Washed, sorted and bagged. Total weight 13,500 g
15. *January and March 2003 archive*: 1 standard archive box of HU/NE 2003 Areas A2, B2, D1 = 18 bags of flint and pebble tools. Washed, sorted and bagged. Total weight 9,000 g
16. *January and March 2003 archive*: 1 standard archive box of HU/NE 2003 Areas A6, B6, C6, D5 and D6. flint and pebble tools. 20 bags – total weight 11,500g.
17. *January and March 2003 archive*: 1 standard archive box of HU/NE 2003 Areas A5, B5, C5. Flint and pebble tools. 24 bags – total weight 13,000g.
18. *January and March 2003 archive*: 1 standard archive box of HU/NE 2003 Areas A4 and B4 flint and pebble tools. 25 bags – total weight 15,000g
19. *January and March 2003 archive*: 1 standard archive box of HU/NE 2003 Areas C3, C4, D3 and D4. 25 bags – total weight 14,000g
20. Three trays of selected material kept in library at Lambessow:
 - selected items, mostly worked, from all Mesolithic sites.
 - All backed-blades microliths from systematic gridded collection from HU/- in 2003.

All backed-blades microliths from systematic gridded collection from HU/- in 1989.

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports:

1. Thomas, A.C., 2003a *Gwithian Excavations – An Assessment Note on the Mesolithic Component* dated 5th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
2. Thomas, A.C., 2003b Hudder Field: closing thoughts dated 14th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
3. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: Box numbers: TO DO

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.13 HU-SS Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\HU-SS

Site code: HU/SS Hudder field south – part of Callean Farm.

Location: SW 61016 42887

PRN: None

Dates of Investigation: Christmas 2002

Type of Investigation: Field walking

Overall history of site investigation

Occasional discovery of flint on slight rise against south hedge of Hudder field discovered December 2002. Only accessible if field is ploughed. Small collection indicates discrete scatter. Material has been assessed (Thomas 2003a and 2003b).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC SCATTER - minor

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: None

Field drawings: None

Finds:

1. 2002 archive: HU/SS In 1/2 standard archive box 2 bags .Flint and pebble tools. Total weight 742 g

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports:

1. Thomas, A.C., 2003a *Gwithian Excavations – An Assessment Note on the Mesolithic Component* dated 5th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
2. Thomas, A.C., 2003b Hudder Field: closing thoughts dated 14th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
3. Listed as part of the Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: Box numbers: TO DO

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.14 KY Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\KY

Site code: **KY = Kynance Field, Godrevy Farm**

Location: SW 58524 43229

PRN: None

Dates of Investigation: July 1985
February 1986

Type of Investigation: Casual surface scatter collection during field walking

Overall summary of history of site investigation

Surface site located in Field called Kynance field, Godrevy on 7th July 1985 by Urs Leuzinger while on a walk (he later found site UL). No systematic recovery. Further collection made 5th February 1986 after ploughing. Field has not been broken into since (ACT pers. com. 15/08/03). All material washed, sorted and bagged by CT and CMT in 1990. Probable major site in Kynance field – the northernmost field of Godrevy Farm. Area now as set-aside in National Trust ownership and no longer accessible.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SURFACES

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: Dates of recovery listed by ACT (15/08/03).

Field drawings: No archive (ACT pers. com 15/08/03).

Finds:

1. **Site KY/-** (Kynance field) 1985-86. 1 standard archive box of bags. 1830g Flint and pebble tools. 2 bags. 19g Clay pipe and pottery.

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports:

1. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes: NONE

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO
Finds box numbers **BOX 7 MESO**

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.15 NC Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Mesolithic sites\NC

Site code: **NC – North Cliffs**
Location: SW 59114 42616
PRN: 164197.2
Dates on investigation: 1990
Type of investigation: Surface collection
Overall history of site
investigation: Surface collection picked up by H J Berryman.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatter

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None
Field drawings None
Finds TO DO
Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE None

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE TO DO

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.16 ND Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\ND

Site code: ND New Downs, end field opposite HU/SS

Location: SW 61037 42742

PRN: 26584

Dates of Investigation: Collection since c.1960s - CHECK
1990

Type of Investigation: Field walking

Overall history of site investigation

Limited surface collection from inside field gateway and along hedge.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC SCATTER - minor

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: no archive (CT pers. com)

Field drawings: no archive (CT pers. com)

Finds: Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 5: up to 1966

Finds include the following:

1. Site ND/- 1 box (full of bags) 1078g flint and pebble tools

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

1. Listed as part of the Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report 22, 37

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.17 NE-O Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\NE-O

Site code: NE/O Outcrop surface outside HU/NE on cliff path

Location: SW 61085 43080

PRN: None

Dates of Investigation: 1989
Site visit 2002

Type of Investigation: Field walking

Overall history of site investigation

Limited surface finds (few flints) collected on the coastal path. Checked in December 2002 – no finds.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC SCATTER - minor

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: no archive (CT pers. com)

Field drawings: no archive (CT pers. com)

Finds:

1. **1989 archive NE/O** In ½ standard archive box – flints and pebbles.

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

1. Listed as part of the Mesolithic collection held by ACT at Lambessow July 2003.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.18 OLS-HP Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Mesolithic sites\OLS-HP

Site code: OLS/Hockin's pit (Gwithian Towans) May also be known as
OLS/HP

Location: SW 58400 41600

PRN: 37043

Dates of Investigation: Collection since 1958
Collection 1990 Adam Sharpe, CAU

Type of Investigation: Repeated surface collection of minor exposures on OLS
(old land surface) at Hockin's pit – located on south side
of Gwithian beach.

Overall history of site investigation

Repeated visits to recover surface collections on few minor exposures of OLS at Hockin's pit – part of exploration of site OLS/WE. Accessible in Hockin estate ownership. See also OLS/WE. Site has been assessed (Thomas 2003).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC SCATTER AND OLS?

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: No archive (part of Sandy Land archive ACT pers. com)

Field drawings: No archive (part of sandy land archive ACT pers. com)

Finds:

1. Site **OLS/Hockin's pit/HP** In ½ standard archive box 1 bag. 91g Flint and pebble tools.

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports:

1. Thomas, A.C., 2003 *Gwithian Excavations – An Assessment Note on the Mesolithic Component* dated 5th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
2. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Correspondence records

Box 1:

Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas. Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY. (9/63).

Memorandums

General site memos

1 bound document containing Report by Adam Sharpe on site visit after finds were collected from the area. 29/7/90
2001 Gazetteer of Roman coins found at Gwithian from Roger Penhallurick's unpublished 'Roman coins in Cornwall and Scilly'.

1 bound document by ACT containing notes on SL and discussion of the sites and their contents to the south of the Red River. 5/7/03

Published notes:

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) 'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times) *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers **BOX 8 MESO**

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.19 OLS-WE Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Mesolithic sites\OLS-WE

Site code: **OLS/WE (also called WE)** (Wheal Emily, Gwithian Towans)
west end of OLS

Location: SW 58297 41696

PRN: 37084

Dates of Investigation: Collection since 1966/67
ACT site visit 17th September 1980.

Type of Investigation: Repeated surface collection of minor exposures on OLS
(old land surface) to the north of Wheal Emily– located on
south side of Gwithian beach.

Overall history of site investigation

Repeated visits to recover surface collections on few minor exposures of OLS to the north of Wheal Emily. Accessible in Hockin estate ownership. See also OLS/Hockins Pit to the east of this site. Site has been assessed (Thomas 2003). Note flints are only a minor component of finds from this surface exposure (ACT pers. com. 15/08/03). Site no longer accessible.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: **MESOLITHIC SCATTER AND OLS?**

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: no archive (part of Sandy Land archive CT
pers. com)

Field drawings: no archive (part of sandy land archive CT
pers. com)

Finds:

1. Site **OLS/WE** In ½ standard archive box; 4 bags – flint and pebbles tools. Total weight: 1750g

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

General site memos

Sites south of the river: SL, HP, OLS, WE 5/7/03.
Document by ACT containing notes on SL and
discussion of the sites and their contents to the
south of the Red River.

Specialist reports:

1. Thomas, A.C., 2003 *Gwithian Excavations – An Assessment Note on the Mesolithic Component* dated 5th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
2. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes:

1. *Cornish Archaeology* 6 (1967), p 77 note.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO
Finds box numbers **BOX 8 MESO**

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.20 PC Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Mesolithic sites\PC

Site code: PC (Pencobben Cliff) (Cliff Field)
Location: SW 59430 42885
PRN: None
Dates of Investigation: late 1950s discovery
Type of Investigation: casual surface collection – not systematic

Overall history of site investigation

Surface scatter noted after ploughing in later 1950s on Pencobben Cliff field. No longer accessible.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: **MESOLITHIC SURFACE SCATTER – peripheral scatter from putative M for “Medium” site under GM/X, GM/XV, layers 7 and 8**

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: Dates of recovery listed (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)
Field drawings: No archive (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)

Finds:

1. Small collection - ½ a dozen flints (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports: NONE
Published notes: NONE

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box number **BOX 26 MESO**

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.21 PE Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\PE

Site code: PE – generally Pencobben area around house & upper yard

Location: SW 59250 42600

PRN: 37077

Dates of Investigation: Collection since late 1950s - 2002

Type of Investigation: Casual surface collection after ploughing

Overall history of site investigation

Repeated visits to recover surface collections after a few occasions when the field on Pencobben hillside was ploughed. The site lies on the west side, midway down in the field south of Pencobben. A few flints have been collected. Last re-examination at Christmas 2002 but no results. Still accessible.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION:

MESOLITHIC SCATTER – peripheral scatter from putative M for “medium” site under GM/X, GM/XV, layers 7 and 8. Also post-medieval surface finds.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: Dates of recovery listed (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)

Field drawings: No archive (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)

Finds: 1. Small collection - 1/2 a dozen flints (ACT pers. com. 15/08/03)

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports: NONE

Published notes: NONE

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box number BOX 26 MESO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro

Cornwall

3.22 PEH/PH

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\PEH

Site code: **PEH and/or PH: Pencobben Hilly Field**
Location: SW 59745 42590
PRN: None
Dates of Investigation: Collection since late 1950s
Type of Investigation: Casual surface collection

Overall history of site investigation

Repeated visits to recover surface collections after few occasions the hilly field on Pencobben hillside has been ploughed. The site lies half-way up the hill to Hells Mouth. Few flints have been picked up after ploughing. Still accessible.

Overall interpretation: MESOLITHIC SCATTER – peripheral scatter from putative M for “Medium” site under GM/X, GM/XV, layers 7 and 8.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: Dates of recovery listed (ACT pers. com 15/8/03)
Field drawings: No archive (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)
Finds: 1. Small collection - 1/2 a dozen flints (ACT pers.com. 15/08/03)
Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports: NONE
Published notes: NONE

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO
Finds box numbers **BOX 26 MESO**

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.23 PS Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\PS

Site code: **PS – Pencobben Sandy Ground – field immediately E of Crane Godrevy. Sandy close**
Location: SW 59114 42616
PRN: None

Dates on investigation: late 1950s discovery
Type of investigation: Casual surface collection since 1950s

Overall history of site investigation:

Surface scatter collection from field adjoining Pencobben and Crane Godrevy.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC SCATTER - peripheral scatter from putative M for “Medium” site under GM/X, GM/XV, layers 7 and 8

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: Dates of recovery listed (ACT pers. com. 15/08/03)

Field drawings: No archive (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)

Finds

1. Small collection - 1/2 a dozen flints (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)

Photographs **TO DO**

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports: NONE

Published notes: NONE

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: **TO DO**

Finds box number: **BOX 26 MESO**

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.24 RDK Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\RDK

Site code: **RDK** - Kieve Mill/Cuttings Hill, Reskadinnick.

Location: SW 62950 42210

PRN: None

Dates of Investigation: 1998

Site visit (ACT) January 2003

Type of Investigation: Watching brief by CAU

Overall history of site investigation

Watching brief carried out by CAU during excavation of SWW sewage pipeline corner of field to road at bottom of Cuttings Hill discovered in the summer of 1989 a flint scatter located to the west of Kieve Mill Cottage (trench 2 in sector 5). 47 flints were recovered from an area of less than 200 sq. metres (Thorpe 1999, 13). The material was assessed by Anna Lawson Jones who noted that the assemblage comprised both tools and working debris: microliths and

bladelet cores have been listed and both beach and nodular flint recognised (Lawson-Jones pers. com). Two phases of flint working (knapping) have been interpreted (Thorpe 1999, 13).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: **MESOLITHIC SCATTER – minor working site**

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: Project archive (project number 1998-62) held at CAU.

No detailed records (CT pers.com).

Field drawings: No drawings of finds (CT pers. com). Site location given in Fig. 5 in CAU report (Thorpe 1999).

Finds:

1. Site **RDK/-** In ½ standard archive box = 8 Bags. 2080g. Flint and pebble tools. Held at Lambessow. Note this is the material collected by CAU in 1998.

Photographs: None taken (CT pers. com).

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports: None (CT pers. com).

1. Listed in Mesolithic collection for Gwithian held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes:

1. Thorpe, C., 1999 *Camborne Water Main, Reskadinnick to Kieve Mill. Results of an archaeological watching brief Summer 1998*. A CAU report to South West Water. Report no: 1999R074.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE:

ARCHIVE OWNER: ?

3.25 RR Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Mesolithic sites\RR

Site code: **RR - N bank of Red River** (“Red River Bluff”)

Location: SW 58324 42211

PRN: None

Dates of Investigation: Surface collection since ?
1999 field visit

Type of Investigation: Repeated surface collection of cliff-top exposure

Overall history of site investigation

Stratified flint scatter – small in patches of cliff-top on N bank of red river and some 50 to 100 yards south-east of site BZ. In 1999 seen in section on base of possible Mesolithic layer and

what also appears to be a small stone structure and/or hearth. Very vulnerable. Material assessed (Thomas 2003).

Site visit took place on 21.07.04 by A C Thomas with Vanessa Straker, Adrian Rhodda and Jacky Nowakowski to discuss practical ways further information may be gained from the site in order to confirm its significance as well as to inform future management of the site. The land surface is vulnerable and exposed.

- A cliff recording exercise is recommended in order to: and record in detail the presence of an exposed stone structure. The site requires to be adequately surveyed and levelled in by EDM and GPS survey.
- target a suitable section which may be safely cut back to create a small box section which may be sampled for pollen and assessed for OSL dating. If suitable deposits were found then a series of dates would be required.

Results here would compare with any investigation of site BZ.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION? minor

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: no archive (CT pers. com)

Field drawings: no archive (CT pers. com)

Finds:

1. Site **RR/-** In ½ standard archive box. 1 Tin containing flint and pebble tools. 110g.

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports:

1. Thomas, A.C., 2003 *Gwithian Excavations – An Assessment Note on the Mesolithic Component* dated 5th March 2003 (unpublished detailed memorandum).
2. List of Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003.

Published notes:

1. Wymer, J.J. & Bonsall, C.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales* CBA Research Report **22**, 38

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

3.26 UL Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Mesolithic sites\UL

Site code: UL – path at Knavocks
Location: Approximate location: SW 59220 43540
PRN: None
Dates of Investigation: 1985 discovery
Type of Investigation: Surface collection – not systematic

Overall history of site investigation

Surface scatter discovered by Urs Leuzinger (Swiss student – hence site code UL!) in 1985.
Coastal path near Navax Point. Probably accessible although exact location uncertain.

Overall interpretation: MESOLITHIC SCATTER

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: no archive (CT pers. com)

Field drawings: no archive (CT pers. com)

Finds:

1. Site UL/- 1 small box (8-9 small bags). Flint. Total weight= 379g.

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports: TO DO

1. Listed as part of the Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by ACT July 2003

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER: Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

4 Bronze Age Sites

(See Fig. 7 for locations)

4.1 GB (Godrevy Barrow)

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Bronze Age sites\GB

4.1.1 GB Summary

Site code: GB - Godrevy Barrow

Location: SW 58122 43307
PRN: 37068
Dates on investigation: Discovered in 1949. Excavations in 1950 (trenches A, B, C and X), 1952 (X and Quadrant divided into sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 11) and 1958 (cutting 1).
Type of investigation: Excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

Godrevy barrow is a BA round barrow approximately 60 feet in diameter situated on Godrevy headland. The site was rediscovered by ACT in 1949 and excavation commenced the following year. Prior to excavation it was noted that the barrow had been disturbed by the excavation of a pit close to the centre for the insertion of a telegraph pole to service the lighthouse c1900. The first season's work comprised the excavation of four trenches. The main trench 'B' was 3 feet wide and 30 feet long aligned north-east south-west crossing the barrow just to the south of the estimated central point. Excavation in 1958 extended the main trench across the barrow to gain a full profile. In 1952 it was the intention to excavate the entire south east quadrant, but only the perimeter was eventually achieved.

The work here revealed that the barrow did not have a surrounding ditch and that a burial had probably been disturbed when the telegraph pole was erected (fragments of cremated bone were found in the backfill of the pit). Below the turf a layer of small beach pebbles was identified which appeared to cover the barrow; around the perimeter of the barrow it was noted that these were white quartz pebbles. A trench (X) in the SE quadrant revealed what appeared to be a scattered row of large quartz boulders, but nothing of great archaeological significance was identified below these. Lying below the barrow (and protected by it) was a Mesolithic flint scatter, and possibly in association with this, a burnt area (camp fire) was identified.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Bronze Age barrow with underlying Mesolithic flint scatter and possible encampment.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Godrevy Barrow notebook

Site notebook 1:

1950 Trenches A, B, C, X 29/7/50 – 1/9/50

1952 Trench X and quadrant divided into sections: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11 1/7/52- 26/8/52

1958 Cutting 1 22/3/58- 30/3/58 (photocopy of below)

Mobile Team notebooks

Site notebook 2: cutting 1 22/3/58 – 30/3/58

Includes interpretations of barrow construction and underlying features.

Mesolithic Notebook

A Preliminary report on the Mesolithic and associated sites at Godrevy, Gwithian, West Cornwall: with notes on the Geochronology of the area, and a tentative correlation with known timescales. By ACT 1953.

Includes site plans, sections, photographs and report on sites GP, GB, Cliff section, The Gilly and HU

Field drawings

1950: 1 plan and 1 section loose in GB Notebook.

1952: 22 plans and 2 section loose in GB Notebook.
1958: 1 shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 3 sheets of field drawings (sections only) (see attached list, ordered, as far as possible, in chronological sequence from the earliest to the latest).

Finds

There is no finds register for 1950. Finds for 1952 and 1958 are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 3: 1952 cuttings B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, bags 51-223

Finds register 3: 1958 main trench bags 1-13

Although an array of finds were recovered from the barrow it seems likely that they are all boxed together with the flint which has yet to be assessed.

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE Correspondence files

Box 3

File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958.

Information sheets and application forms. Lists sites to be examined: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ. 1958

Box 4

File: Folder 11 Mostly 1963

List of staff for sites Crane Godrevy, GMX, GMXV, GB and GH

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

4.1.2 GB Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of

windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GB method of excavation

Restrictions of available labour and time meant that this barrow was excavated in a manner that, at the time, was thought to give as much information as possible with a minimal amount of excavation. The first season's work in 1950 comprised the excavation of four trenches. A trial trench 'A' (10' long by 3' wide) was excavated first within the SE quadrant of the barrow. The main radial trench 'B' was 3 feet wide and 30 feet long aligned north-east south-west crossing the barrow just to the south of the estimated central point. Small secondary trenches 'C' (4' long and 2' wide) and 'X' (8' long by 6' wide) were placed either side of the main trench 'B'. In 1952 it was the intention to excavate the entire south east quadrant, but only the perimeter was eventually dug. Below the barrow material here flint scatters were recognised and individual flints were located and plotted on a plan. Excavation in 1958 extended the main trench across the barrow to gain a full profile. In total a very small proportion of the barrow was actually excavated and there is still the possibility of a central burial and other burials surviving.

The cuttings were excavated by hand and location plans of these cuttings were made. The exact excavation methods are not entirely clear but the notes indicate that the trenches were probably dug in layers rather than spits.

There are section drawings to represent the main trench 'B' across the barrow and there are site notes to represent all of the cuttings.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings and original field drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Photographs
- Interim report
- Notes on penannular fibula found

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a lettered cutting without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill. There are contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn.

Contexts that existed within GB were as follows:

Old land surface

Turf stack

Pit

Burnt area

Quartz boulders

Artefacts

There are no records of finds from 1950. For 1958 finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer description and cutting number. In 1952, however, during the excavation of numbered 'sections' finds from the layer below the barrow were measured in, given individual numbers

and marked on a plan (without a level). Objects from 1952 and 1958 were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer description.

Although an array of finds were recovered from the barrow it seems likely that they all boxed together with the flint which has yet to be assessed.

Stratigraphy

GB was the first Bronze Age site at Gwithian to be excavated. The layers that were present were interpreted at the time (from surface to bedrock) as follows:

- A Turf and topsoil (1 foot)
 - B Beach pebbles and killas fragments in a light brown matrix (9 inches)
 - C mound material, clayey earth (3 feet at centre, 1 inch at perimeter)
 - D Darker pre-barrow surface (1 foot)
- Bedrock

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GB, the fact that a section has been drawn across the barrow and that notes exist for all of the cuttings, should make this a fairly simple task.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 3

File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958.

Information sheets and application forms. Lists sites to be examined: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ. 1958

Box 4

File: Folder 11 Mostly 1963

List of staff for sites Crane Godrevy, GMX, GMXV, GB and GH

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Finds publications

Fowler, E. (1963) 'A Note on a penannular brooch from Godrevy Headland, Gwithian' *Cornish Archaeology* No.2, 76. (Description and illustration of a Fowler Type A3 brooch (1st – 3rd centuries AD) found in the base of modern turf slightly above the barrow surface on Godrevy Headland).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings on GB.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GB should comprise the following phases:
Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.
Analysis of the artefacts.
Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:
Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

Due to the lack of pottery found in association with the barrow (one or possibly two sherds) further dating evidence may be required, and further excavation is recommended if this is the case. The area of burning associated with a pre-barrow surface and possibly the Mesolithic flint scatter was not entirely excavated the relationships between the two features were not investigated. It is recommended that further excavation of the burnt area in association with its surroundings is carried out.

4.2 GMV

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Bronze Age sites\GMV

4.2.1 GMV Summary

Site code: GMV – Neolithic and Bronze Age activity
Location: SW 58995 42285 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37053
Dates on investigation: Discovered in 1954. Excavated completely in 1955. Re-excavated in 1958 and 1960
Type of investigation: Survey and excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

This site (assumed to be a barrow) was discovered in 1954 and total excavation took place in the spring of 1955. At the time the site was interpreted as a barrow of probable Middle Bronze Age date (Thomas 1954-1955). The fullest details were published in 1956 and summary details with a plan were published in 1958 (Thomas 1958). At the time of investigation the site was considered to essentially comprise a putative wooden platform of long timbers which had overlain a sandy horizon, a passage and two ritual pits – one of which was considered to have been a probable inhumation burial and the other a ritual pit. Layers 5, 6 7 8 and 9 were shown to be represented at the site and it was concluded that the turf which had eventually covered the surface of the wooden platform was identified as the same horizon as recorded as having been trampled into layer 5 found in the area of the main settlement at site GMX. Cord impressed pottery was found in layer 5, whilst flint diagnostic of the Neolithic period and pottery was found in layer 8. The site was partially re-opened in 1958 for photography and in 1960 an unsuccessful attempt was made to pick up further sections. Revised ideas on the overall interpretation emerged in 1960-1961 when cuttings at sites GMXIV, GMX and GMXI closest to GMV provided fresh evidence about the overall character of activities here. Interpretation of the mound as a barrow was abandoned. The “timber platform”, which had been interpreted as a wooden structure (see above) was later considered to be the basal traces of cross-ploughing which had been detected at the base of layer 5 at site GMXIV in 1960. The ‘passage’ was reinterpreted as an ‘illusion’ and interpretation the two pits cut into the top of layer remains unsolved.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. BA pits and plough-marks.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records 1953- 1955 Post Roman sites

Site notebook 2: survey 21/3/55 – 3/5/55

1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites:

site notebook 1: NE, NW, SE, SW quadrants 2/4/55 – 2/5/55

site notebook 2: NE, NW, SE, SW quadrants 2/4/55 – 2/5/55 (transcript of notebook 1)

site notebook 4: Reopened 11/4/58

Field drawings

1 portfolio (No. 2) containing 17 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections) (see attached list) (see also list of general BA drawings).

Finds

Ceramics (20); animal bone (38); stonework (11); flint (2); marine shells (3); charcoal (2); metalwork (5); fired clay (7); soil samples (13).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Box 3:

File: 6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957.

Analysis of layers 7, 6 and 5 in GMX and GMV.

Box 4:

File: Folder 10“Records 1961.

Appendix 1 Reinterpretation of Site GMV 1955 and conclusions.

Specialist reports

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation- all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas

Lambessow

St Clement

Truro

Cornwall

4.2.2 GMV Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is a general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of

notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMV method of excavation

This site was initially thought to be a BA barrow. It was excavated by hand during the 1955 season. The mound was divided into quadrants leaving baulks in between so that the sections could be drawn. Each quadrant was excavated separately, layer by layer down to the level of plough marks in layer 5 (interpreted at the time as a timber platform). The site was partially re-opened in 1958 for photography and in 1960 an unsuccessful attempt was made to pick up further sections.

The quadrant area was planned at various stages and the sections were drawn.

Site notes were taken listing the daily progress.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology in each quadrant
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs
- Lists of finds
- Sample numbers
- Measurements for a contour survey of the 'barrow'
- Photographs of the 'barrow', before, during and after excavation.
- Two newspaper cuttings about GMV.

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features within numbered layers in a numbered cutting.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'post hole' which included both cut and fill (if more than one post hole existed they may have been identified by numbering or descriptions of location).

Contexts that existed within GMV were as follows:

Turf

Old turf line

Pit

Trench

Post holes

Ritual pit

Timber platform

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and quadrant. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer.

The following classes of finds were recorded within GMV: pottery, flint, shell (limpet, mussel, snail), animal bone, animal teeth, charcoal and quartz pebbles.

Stratigraphy

GMV was the first of the Bronze Age sites at Gwithian to be excavated before the general stratigraphic sequence based on the excavation of GMX had been established (layers 1-9). In GMV layers were recorded by soil descriptions rather than being allocated numbers. After the numbered stratigraphic sequence of layers had been established, GMV stratigraphy was interpreted as corresponding with layers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. It was later concluded that the turf which had eventually covered the surface of the 'timber platform' was the same horizon as recorded as having been trampled into layer 5 found in the area of the main settlement at site GMX.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMV well drawn sections and plans with the addition of daily notes on a small area should make this a fairly easy task.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 3:

File: 6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957.

Analysis of layers 7, 6 and 5 in GMX and GMV.

Box 4:

File: Folder 10 "Records 1961.

Appendix 1 Reinterpretation of Site GMV 1955 and conclusions 25/9/61

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1954 – 55) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS) No 3, 122-123. (Interim statement about the 1955 excavations at the main Dark Age Site GM/I, of barrow site GM/V with Survey and sampling work at Crane Godrevy).

Thomas, A.C. (1956) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

Megaw, J.V.S., Thomas, A.C. & Wailes. B. (1960-61) **'The Bronze Age Settlement at Gwithian, Cornwall. Preliminary report on the evidence for early agriculture'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club*, Vol.2. No.5. 200-215. (Summary of evidence for Bronze Age agriculture at Sites GM/V and GM/X, with details of the site's main stratigraphy together with excavation details, notes on material finds, sections, plans and photographs and overall discussion. NB: No finds illustrations.

General booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GMXV).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that this site is grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible in the vicinity of this site, and can be correctly identified, should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main BA area.

The fact that this site was initially interpreted as a barrow has caused confusion. A reinterpretation of the site was written by AC Thomas in 1961 questioning the 'barrow' theory. From the evidence of the primary records of this site and all the Bronze Age sites at Gwithian it seems clear that this was not a barrow, but that what had been encountered was plough marks and two pits in a land surface of Bronze Age date. The stratigraphy here needs to be reassessed in order to present new interpretations, clarify the layer to which the plough marks have been allocated and address the reason for the existence of a mound. In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GMV the following steps should be taken:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

4.2.3 GMV Finds Summary

Site: GM/V (all years)

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column (with the exception of the pottery). Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		18		1	
Weight		176g		10g	

Animal bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					38
Weight					213g

Stone work- Listed as general finds bag contents

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					11
Weight					794g

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					51.5g

Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					19g

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2 samples
Weight					0.5g

Metal work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					42g

Fired clay

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					7
Weight					65g

Soil samples – variety of soil/material

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					13
Weight					3279g

Un-stratified/partially stratified material.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					12g

4.3 GMIX

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Bronze Age sites\GMIX

4.3.1 GMIX Summary

Site code: GMIX- Bronze Age settlement
Location: SW 59040 42280 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37054

Dates of investigation: BA sherds were found here in 1954, it was surveyed in 1956 and excavated in 1958 (cutting 1), 1960 (cuttings 2-8), 1961 (cuttings 5-14)

Type of investigation: Large-scale excavation and measured survey of area prior to excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

The site lies immediately to the south of GMX and was initially considered to be a barrow. Exploratory excavations commenced in 1958 with the aim of assessing the southern extent of BA occupation uncovered at GMX as well as to ascertain the exact nature of the site. Excavation of the site continued in 1960 and 1961 when evidence for BA occupation in the form of two houses and a smaller structure ('granary'), hearths and a midden all associated with layer 3 were found. In addition, features associated with layer five included a ring ditch (extending into GMX) with a possible entrance structure and plough-marks were also uncovered. Two of the few pieces of datable metalwork artefacts, two pyramid and ribbed headed pins, were found in layer 3 at this site. A Borehole survey and some sections identified the existence of layers 7 and 8 in this area although features within these layers are not represented in the archaeological record (in certain cuttings excavation may have stopped at layer 6).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Bronze Age settlement with associated domestic and agricultural activity

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites

Site notebook 4: cutting 1 1/4/58 – 19/4/58

Site notebook 5: cuttings 2, 3, 5, 6 12/7/60 – 29/7/60

Site notebook 7: cuttings 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 15/7/60 – 9/8/60

Site notebook 8: cuttings 2, 3, 3a, 2-3, 4 12/7/60 – 2/8/60

Site notebook 8: cuttings 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 1/8/61 results of the bore hole survey

Site notebook 9: cuttings 5, 6, 7 4/7/60 – 9/8/60

Site notebook 9: cuttings 5, 6, 7, 11 (divided into areas named "sections" 1-7), 14, 28 1/8/61 -12/9/61

Site notebook 13: cutting 12 28/8/61– 6/ 9/ 61

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 4) containing 22 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections) (see attached list, ordered, as far as possible, in chronological sequence from the earliest to the latest).

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 2: (probably GMIX) 1958 bags 1-4

Finds register 3: 1960 cuttings 2-7 bags 1-121

Finds register 3: 1961 cuttings 5-12 bags 122-205

Stone Register: 1958-1961

Finds from GMIX include the following classes:

Pottery (816 sherds), stonework (62 pieces), flint (22 pieces) animal bone (951 pieces), Marine shells (95), Land shells (12), charcoal (7 samples), metalwork (4 pieces), shale (4 pieces).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Box 1:

File: 4/03 Gwithian correspondence 1962-3 on C 14 dating, archaeomagnetic dating (ex. Folder 2)

Letter concerning C14 sample. The sample was taken in 1960 from a hearth in layer 3 in GM IX.

Box 4:

File: Folder 10“Records 1961

Plan of Gwithian sites GMIX, GMX layer 3.

Print Proof of plan of house 1 layer 3 GM IX 1960

Detailed commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8 to accompany drawn material.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation- all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas

Lambessow

St Clement

Truro

Cornwall

4.3.2 GMIX Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological

Method of excavation

Cuttings (trenches) were excavated by hand during the 1958 season with the aim of assessing the southern extent of BA occupation uncovered at GMX as well as to ascertain the exact nature of the site. Excavation of the site (in the form of further trenching) was expanded in 1960 and 1961.

A total of 14 cuttings were excavated and a location plan of these cuttings was made and added to each season. However, the locations of cuttings 11 and 13 were not included.

The majority of cuttings were recorded in plan; only cuttings 1, 10 and 13 were not planned. Sections were drawn in cuttings 1, 5, 6, 8, 11 and 14 only. Site notes were made for all cuttings except 12, 13 and 14.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology in numbered cuttings
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs
- Lists of finds
- Sample numbers
- Results of bore hole survey, 3/8/61.

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features within numbered layers in a numbered cutting.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'post hole' which included both cut and fill (if more than one post hole existed they may have been identified by numbering or descriptions of location).

There are contexts that appear on site drawings which do not have accompanying records in the form of notes, and some contexts are described in the notes but do not exist in drawings.

Contexts that existed within GMIX were as follows:

Turf lines

Timber structure (plough marks)

Post holes

Wall

Mound

House 1 (also called house 3 and 5) (cuttings 5, 6, 7)

House 3 (same as House 1)

House 5 (same as House 1)

Fourth house (cutting 11)

Gully

Plough marks

Field wall

Concreted surface

Floor

Granary

Ditches

Pits

Ring ditch

Stake holes

Midden

Spill
Oven
Hearth
Spade marks
Quartz filled basin

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and cutting number. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer. The following classes of finds were recorded in the notebooks: pottery, shell (+ perforated), stone (cup-marked, shale amulet, thatch weight), flint, metal work (bronze pin, bronze rivet), animal bone (+ bead) and charcoal.

Stratigraphy

A general stratigraphic sequence based on the excavation of GMX was applied to the majority of sites at Gwithian. In GMX layers had been numbered from 1 (turf and topsoil) to 9 (bedrock), and these numbered contexts were applied to identify layers elsewhere in order to establish the extent and nature of each of the layers.

In GMIX layers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were recorded as being present, but not in all of the cuttings. Layer 3 for example was only recorded in cuttings close to GMX and in some of these it was only present in the northern parts of cuttings. In cutting 11 layer 3 existed as four separate layers called 3, 3a, 3b and 3c. However, since the majority of GMXI cuttings lie immediately to the south of GMX and contain evidence of all nine layers, it should be possible to tie layers to their counterparts in GMX. With the outlying cuttings of GMIX this may not be possible.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMIX, well recorded cuttings should not present too many problems. Only four section drawings exist, but these are well distributed, so that it should be possible to recreate the overall stratigraphy here. Cutting 11 may present a problem in that it contains the 'fourth house' and the stratigraphic sequence is very confused here. In addition the location of cutting 11 has had to be estimated.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 1:

File: 4/03 Gwithian correspondence 1962-3 on C 14 dating, archaeomagnetic dating (ex. Folder 2)

Letter concerning C14 sample. The sample was taken in 1960 from a hearth in layer 3 in GM IX.

Box 4:

File: Folder 10 "Records 1961

Plan of Gwithian sites GMIX, GMX layer 3.

Print Proof of plan of house 1 layer 3 GM IX 1960

Detailed commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8 to accompany drawn material.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1956) 'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955' *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age

barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

Finds publications

Rowlands, M.J. (1976) **'The Pin Fragments from Gwithian, Layer 3'** Appendix I, 67 – 68 in Megaw' Gwithian, Cornwall: Some notes on the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlement' in (eds) Miket & Burgess *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia BC* BAR Brit. Ser. Rep **33**, 51 – 79. (Discussion of the Gwithian pins and dating with illustrations).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS system to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main BA area.

GMIX contains Bronze Age settlement and agricultural activity belonging to layer 3 and agricultural activity belonging to layer 5 which should be compared with, and related to, the stratigraphy of GMX, and if possible, other BA sites in the vicinity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMIX should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the whole site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

4.3.3 GMIX Finds Summary

Site: GM/IX (all years)

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column. Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		512			
Weight		14182g			

Animal bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					223
Weight					1141g

Worked bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					14
Weight					156.5g

Stone work – on stone register

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					30
Weight					11239g

Stone work- general finds bag contents

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					32
Weight					3766g

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					21
Weight					804g

Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					95
Weight					1166g

Land shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					12
Weight					14g

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					7 samples
Weight					317g

Metal work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					2g

Fired clay

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					30g

Shale material

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					36g

Un-stratified finds

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		304			
Weight		9221g			

Animal bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					712
Weight					8859g

Worked bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					11g

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					23g

4.4 GMX

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2002\Bronze Age sites\GMX

4.4.1 GMX Summary

Site code: GMX – Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements
Location: SW 59040 42290 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37055
Dates on investigation: Discovered and trial trenched in 1955. Excavation in 1956 (and survey) (cuttings 1-7), 1957 (cuttings 2, 3, 5, 6, 8-17), 1958 (cuttings 1, 3, 5-7, 11, 14, 15, 18-20), 1960 (cuttings 1, 3, 4, 5, 5-6, 6, 18, 20-29, 31-42, 45, 46), 1961 (cutting 33).
Type of investigation: Large-scale excavation and measured survey of area prior to excavation.

Overall history of site investigation:

Discovered by trial excavation by Vincent Megaw in 1955 when it was initially considered to be a barrow. Early on during the excavation the raised area was shown to be a midden partly covering a structure. This site was subsequently excavated and extended in 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960 and 1961 when it proved to be one of the major areas of Bronze Age activity. A Bronze Age sequence was encountered during the work which revealed significant evidence for well preserved prehistoric settlement, occupation and related agricultural activities. All evidence is of great local and national significance. The well preserved stratified sequence with the discovery of a midden, remains of four domestic structures: Houses 1, 2, 3 and 4, dumps of burnt domestic waste and bone described as cremation mounds, a human inhumation burial and four human cremation burials form the main body of evidence. Two periods of occupation from the middle Bronze Age to the late Bronze Age represented by layers 3 and 5 were discovered separated by a sterile sandy layer (layer 4). The main features associated with layer 3 were: houses 1, 2 and 4 with associated 'cremation mounds', whilst features associated with layer 5 included a human inhumation burial below house 1, four human cremation burials, a curvilinear ditch and associated post hole structure (also in GMIX). Earlier occupation was represented by some structural evidence and domestic waste in layers 7 and 8. The main phases of activity were dated by diagnostic pottery in the 1960s.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Bronze Age layer 3 and 5 settlement with associated domestic and agricultural activity, and Bronze Age human inhumation and cremation burial.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1953- 1955 Post Roman sites:
site notebook 2: survey 21/3/55 – 3/5/55
site notebook 6: cuttings 1, 2, 3, 4 18/3/56 – 21/4/56

1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites:
site notebook 2: cuttings 1, 2, 3, 3a 4, 5, 6, 7 18/3/56 – 25/4/56

site notebook 3: cuttings 2, 3, 5 (previously 3a), 5-6, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 25/3/57 – 23/4/57

site notebook 4: cuttings 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20
24/4/58 – 19/4/58

site notebook 5: cuttings 1, 3, 4, 5, 5-6, 6, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42
17/6/60 – 29/7/60

site notebook 7: cuttings 1, 3, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45 15/7/60 – 9/8/60

site notebook 8: cuttings 20, 26, 27, 28 19/7/60 – 2/8/60

site notebook 9: 18, 22, 26, 27 4/7/60 – 9/8/60

Field drawings

1 portfolio (No. 3) containing 75 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections) (see attached list)
(see also list of general BA drawings).

Finds

Ceramics (1714+); animal bone (1274); worked bone (42); human bone (12 + skeleton); cremated bone samples (19); stonework (342); flint (134); marine shells (661); land snails (155); charcoal (28); fired clay (210+); crustacea (14); shale (1); metal objects (8); industrial waste (1); coprolites (3); soil samples (35).

Photographs

B/W negatives, prints and colour transparencies.

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Box 1:

File: 4/03 Gwithian 1962. Data on GM X etc. animal bones and correspondence 1960-65 with Geoffrey Lewis (snails).
Letter discussing the presence of *Cepaea* in GMX.

File: 4/03 Gwithian correspondence 1962-3 on C 14 dating, archaeomagnetic dating (ex. Folder 2).

Results of the C14 date from GMX (1960) taken from layer 5.

Box 2:

File: 14, 1960 Archaeomagnetic dating.

Provisional plan of layer 5 in GMX, GMXI and GMXV.

Letter from ACT asking for magnetometer survey to be carried out at GMX.

Results of the magnetometer survey at GMX (includes three plans).

Box 3:

File: 6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957.

Preliminary notes on further excavation of the LBA site GMX.

Lists of finds bags and contents from GMX 1956-7.

Preliminary notes on further excavation of the LBA site GMX with sketch plan attached.

Analysis of layers 7, 6 and 5 in GMX and GMV.

Lists of finds bags and contents from GMX 1957.

Box 4:

File: Folder 10 "Records 1961.

Plan of sites GM IX and GMX layer 3 showing houses 1, 2 and 3, cremation mounds and plough marks.

Letter discussing house sequences and describing layers on the BA sites.
Lecture to Prehistoric Society in 1961 giving detailed results of 1960 season (stratigraphy and chronology for layers 5, 3 and 8.
Gwithian Excavations 1961 (Sites GMIX, GMX, GMXI, GMXIV and GMXV) detailed commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation- all paperwork:

G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian
Archive 2002\Bronze Age Sites\GMX

Files:

GMX summary.doc

Finds GMX.context.doc

Finds GMX summary.doc

GMX Evaluation.doc

GMX drawings.doc

Finds box numbers

GM/X finds summaries

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE:

HES offices, Truro, Cornwall

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

4.4.2 GMX Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMX method of excavation

Trial trenches were excavated by hand in 1955. Cuttings (trenches) were excavated by hand during the 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960 and 1961 seasons, and were located initially to investigate what was thought to be a barrow. However, once it had been established that this was, in fact, the location of a Bronze Age settlement with associated agricultural activity, the site was extended accordingly.

A total of 46 cuttings were excavated and a location plan of these cuttings was made and added to each season. However, the locations of cuttings 13, 30, 32, 40-44 and 46 were not included. There are no plans, sections or site notes to represent the trial cuttings excavated in 1955.

The majority of the cuttings excavated from 1956 to 1961 were recorded in plan; these were: 1-6, 10-12, 14-21, 23, 25-27, 33 and 36-40.

Sections for 1956 to 1961 were drawn in cuttings 2-9, 11, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 45 and 46.

Site notes were taken for cuttings 1-12, 14-29, 31-42 and 45.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology in numbered cuttings
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs
- Lists of finds
- Sample numbers
- Summary of objectives and methodology
- Photograph of cuttings laid out prior to excavation
- Photograph, probably of shaped slate in cutting 1
- Rubbing of c19th century button found in layer 2 of cutting 1
- Extract from 'The Cornishman' 4/4/56
- Photograph, possibly of cutting 4 during excavation
- Photograph of 'wall feature' in cutting 3
- Photograph from 'Camborne and Redruth Packet' of students working on the site
- Extract from 'The Sphere' 28/4/56 article about that season
- Index of photographs taken in 1956
- PWCFC No.4 1957. Preliminary notes and discussion of the BA site 1955-56, at rear
- Drawing of skeleton in cutting 3 layer 5
- Preliminary analysis of pottery decoration, 4/7/60
- List of photographed artefacts from various Gwithian sites 2/8/60
- Schematic section through the BA sites with phased layers

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features within numbered layers in a numbered cutting.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'post hole' which included both cut and fill (if more than one post hole existed they may have been identified by numbering or descriptions of location).

There are contexts that appear on site drawings which do not have accompanying records in the form of notes and vice versa.

Contexts that existed within GMX were as follows:

Old turf line

Post holes

Pit

Midden

Patch

Wall feature

Robber pit

Robbed wall feature

Hut
Wall foundations
Robber trench
Turf stack
Stone setting
Occupation layer
Cairn
Tram lines
Stone mound
Cremation
Hearth
Cremation mound
Rubbish pit
Wall
House (1)
Floor
Odd feature (contained coprolites)
Spill of cremation mound
Round hut
Horizontal slats
Stake holes
Gully
Ditch
Hearth
Channel from hearth
Hollows
Bank
Stone ridged area
Hedge
House 2
House 3
House 4
Plough marks
Timbering
Wood bowl feature
Field wall
cist

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and cutting number. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer. The following classes of finds were recorded in the notebooks within GMX: pottery (including whole pots), flint, shell (limpet, mussel, periwinkle), animal bone (including worked bone), animal teeth, human skeleton, cremated bone, charcoal, stone, metal work, shale ornament and coprolites.

Stratigraphy

A general stratigraphic sequence based on the excavation of GMX was applied to the majority of sites at Gwithian. In GMX layers were numbered from 1 (turf and topsoil) to 9 (bedrock),

and these numbered contexts were applied to identify layers elsewhere in order to establish the extent and nature of each of the layers. However, in GMX not all of the cuttings appeared to have contained this stratigraphic sequence, as layers 3 and 4 were confined to the area encompassing houses 1, 2, 4 and stretching down to GMIX (house 5 (1)) to the south. It is possible that layers 3 and 4 were present elsewhere but could only be identified where there was settlement activity. Alternatively, in cuttings where layer 3 did not appear to exist it may have been misinterpreted as layer 5.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMX, the majority of cuttings were fairly well recorded and should not present too many problems. The only area which may lack detailed records is the north-eastern corner of GMX where section drawings were not produced.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Box 1:

File: 4/03 Gwithian 1962. Data on GM X etc. animal bones and correspondence 1960-65 with Geoffrey Lewis (snails).

Letter discussing the presence of *Cepaea* in GMX.

File: 4/03 Gwithian correspondence 1962-3 on C 14 dating, archaeomagnetic dating (ex. Folder 2).

Results of the C14 date from GMX (1960) taken from layer 5.

Box 2:

File: 14, 1960 Archaeomagnetic dating.

Provisional plan of layer 5 in GMX, GMXI and GMXV.

Letter from ACT asking for magnetometer survey to be carried out at GMX.

Results of the magnetometer survey at GMX (includes three plans).

Box 3:

File: 6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957.

Preliminary notes on further excavation of the LBA site GMX.

Lists of finds bags and contents from GMX 1956-7.

Preliminary notes on further excavation of the LBA site GMX with sketch plan attached.

Analysis of layers 7, 6 and 5 in GMX and GMV.

Lists of finds bags and contents from GMX 1957.

Box 4:

File: Folder 10“Records 1961.

Plan of sites GM IX and GMX layer 3 showing houses 1, 2 and 3, cremation mounds and plough marks.

Letter discussing house sequences and describing layers on the BA sites.

Lecture to Prehistoric Society in 1961 giving detailed results of 1960 season (stratigraphy and chronology for layers 5, 3 and 8.

Gwithian Excavations 1961 (Sites GMIX, GMX, GMXI, GMXIV and GMXV) detailed commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1956) **‘Excavations at Gwithian, 1955’** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

Thomas, A.C. (1957) **Notes on the Late Bronze Age Site at Gwithian** – *Cornwall Field Guide* No 4 issued by the Excavation Staff. (Summary of the Bronze Age evidence from Site GM/X appearing during initial investigations of this site, with site location plans and some notes on material culture, as well as a small report on the barrow investigations close to site GM/X).

Megaw, J.V.S., Thomas, A.C. & Wailes, B. (1960-61) **'The Bronze Age Settlement at Gwithian, Cornwall. Preliminary report on the evidence for early agriculture'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club*, Vol.2. No.5. 200-215. (Summary of evidence for Bronze Age agriculture at Sites GM/V and GM/X, with details of the site's main stratigraphy together with excavation details, notes on material finds, sections, plans and photographs and overall discussion. NB: No finds illustrations).

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) ***Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)*** published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

General Papers

Thomas, A.C. (1969) **'The Bronze Age in the South-West'** *Archaeological Review* 4, 3-12

Thomas, A.C. (1976) **'Gwithian, Cornwall: Some notes on the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlement'** in (eds Burgess & Miket) *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia B.C.* BAR Brit. Ser. 33, 51-79. (Shows phase plans Beaker houses found at Gwithian Site GM/XV. Both houses had remnant magnetic dating applied to both houses' hearths, suggesting a date of no more than 50 years between the two structures. Includes photographs and discussions paper available on the early material from Gwithian).

Thomas, A.C. (1978) **'Types and Distributions of Pre-Norman Fields in Cornwall and Scilly'** in Bowen & Fowler (eds) *Early Land Allotment* BAR Brit. Series 48, 7-15. (The Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence from Gwithian are summarily discussed as case studies).

Finds publications

ApSimon, A.M. (1957 – 58) **'Cornish Bronze Age Pottery'** *PWCFC* Vol.2. No.2. p. – 36 – 46, (Discussion of Gwithian sequence and page of figures for BA

Burgess, C. (1976) **'The Gwithian mould and the Forerunners of the South Welsh Axes'** Appendix II, 69 – 79 in Megaw. 'Gwithian, Cornwall: Some notes on the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlement' in (eds) Miket & Burgess *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia BC* BAR Brit. Ser. Rep 33, 51 – 79. (Discussion of the Gwithian mould as well as illustration).

Megaw, J.V.S (1976) **'Gwithian, Cornwall: Some notes on the evidence for Neolithic and bronze Age Settlement'** in (eds) Miket & Burgess *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia BC* BAR Brit. Ser. Rep 33, 51 – 79. (Illustrations and discussion of the early ceramic assemblages from layers 7 and 8 at Gwithian).

Megaw, J.V.S & Simpson, D.A. (1979) ***Introduction to British Prehistory*** (Fig.6.2.4. on page 249, shows an illustration of the stone mould for socketed axe found from MBA layer 3 at site GM/X).

Rowlands, M.J. (1976) **'The Pin Fragments from Gwithian, Layer 3'** Appendix I, 67 – 68 in Megaw' Gwithian, Cornwall: Some notes on the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlement' in (eds) Miket & Burgess *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia BC* BAR Brit. Ser. Rep 33, 51 – 79. (Discussion of the Gwithian pins and dating with illustrations).

Rowlands, M.J. (1976) ***The Organisation of Middle Bronze Age Metalworking*** BAR Report 31, British Series, Part II, Catalogue & Plates, 275 – 276, Plate 19. (Contextual information about metalwork finds from the Bronze Age (Layer 3 site GM/X) excavations with illustrations. Dating and discussion of the metalwork finds from the excavations were and the axe mould were published in Megaw, Thomas and Wailes 1960 – 61, 203 – 204, though not with illustrations).

Pearce, S.M. (1983) ***The Bronze Age Metalwork of South Western Britain*** BAR Report 120, part ii, 409 and Pl.6 (Listing and discussion of metalwork from layer 3 at Site GM/X; stone mould, 3 pins and clay mould fragment. Also note found within unassociated contexts in the Gwithian area).

Related Papers

Mercer, R.J. (1975) 'Settlement, farming and environment in South-west England to c 1000BC' in (ed), Fowler, P.J. *Recent Work in Rural Archaeology*, 27 – 43.

Johnson, N.J. (1980) 'Later Bronze Age Settlement in the south-west' in (eds) Barrett, J & Bradley, R *The British Later Bronze Age*

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main BA area.

In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GMX the analysis of artefacts is vital to distinguish, if possible, between layer 3, layer 5, layer 7 and layer 8 artefacts. The fact that layer 3 appears to be confined to an area of settlement begs the question of whether it did extend further into the surrounding landscape, but remained undetected as a layer of sand indistinguishable from layers 2 and 4. There are occasions within the record where archaeological features have been identified within layer 2, which suggests that unidentified layers did exist. Only after the artefact analysis has been carried out should there be an attempt to match the stratigraphy with other sites in the vicinity.

There is evidence for layer 5 settlement in GMX in the form of a post hole structure, a stone and post built structure (house 3) and part of a possible ring ditch. Further investigation is necessary to identify the location of the settlement associated with the layer 5 field system uncovered in this area. It is generally thought that the settlement was located in a ring ditch enclosure at GMXVI (uphill, to the north-east of GMX). However, evidence for settlement at GMXVI has not yet been uncovered, and it is suggested that, in order to clarify the existence and extent of layer 5 settlement in both GMX and GMXVI, strategically placed trial trenches should be excavated.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for the whole of GMX should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the whole site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

4.4.3 GMX Finds Summary

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column (with the exception of the pottery). Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		1348+			
Weight		30076g+			

Note: The figures are accurate, but include a number of reconstructed pots which were not weighed due to the additional weight of plaster of Paris.

Animal bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					290
Weight					3225g

Worked bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					40
Weight					456g

Human bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					7
Weight					11g

Cremated or burnt bone material/samples

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					35g

Stone work- Listed on stone register

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					221
Weight					130541g

Stone work- Listed as general finds bag contents

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					77
Weight					7398g

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					129
Weight					2301g

Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					243
Weight					3396.5g

Land shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					147
Weight					126g

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					27 samples
Weight					214.5g

Fired clay

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					206 (+tiny fragments).
Weight					2693g

Crustacea

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					12
Weight					30.5g

Shale material

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					5g

Metal object – on metalwork register.

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known / modern.
Number					3
Weight					20g

Metal work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known / modern.
Number					5
Weight					70.5g

Metal waste

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known / modern.
Number					1
Weight					0.5g

Coprolite

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known / modern.
Number					3
Weight					37g

Soil samples.

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known / modern.
Number					35 (including 19 sub-samples).
Weight					4833g

Problematic and /or un-stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		366+			
Weight		6376g+			

Note: The figures are accurate, but include a number of reconstructed pots which were not weighed due to the additional weight of plaster of Paris.

Animal bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					984
Weight					11846g

Worked bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					61g

Human bone ? and a complete skeleton

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					5 (+ skeleton).
Weight					26g(+ skeleton)

Cremated bone material

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					16 cremation deposits/samples.
Weight					1619g

Stone work- in bags

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					44
Weight					18614g

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					26g

Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					418
Weight					4601g

Land shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					8
Weight					8g

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					218g

Note: Within the Finds GM/X Context sheets for un-stratified material one of the cremated bone samples also contains a reasonably substantial (65g) charcoal sample. This could be extracted and treated as a separate charcoal sample. The relevant tables have been marked with a smiley symbol - ☺

Fired clay

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					18g

Crustacea

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					2g

4.5 GMXI (includes GMXII and GMXIII)

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4.5.1 GMXI Summary

Site code: GMXI (includes GMXII and GMXIII)– Bronze Age agricultural activity

Location: SW 59020 42290 (roughly estimated grid reference)

GMXI PRN: 37056

GMXII PRN: 37057

GMXIII PRN: 37058

Dates on investigation: Discovered in 1954, survey and excavation in 1956 (cutting 1), 1958 (cutting 1), 1960 (cuttings C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q).

Type of investigation: Measured survey and large-scale excavation

Overall history of site investigation:

The site lies immediately to the west of GMX and was initially considered to be a barrow along with GMXII and GMXIII. Once excavated GMXI, GMXII and GMXIII collectively became site GMXI. Exploratory excavations commenced in 1956 to ascertain the exact nature of the site. Excavation of the site continued in 1958, 1960 and 1961 to identify the extent of the layers 3 and 5 settlement and field systems. Evidence for BA agricultural activity in the form of plough-marks (on the top and base of layer 5), spade marks and boundary ditches with turf banks were found belonging to layer 5. It was thought that a boundary ditch aligned north-south in this area, marked the western limit of the layer 5 fields. Layers 7 and 8 were also

present in the majority of cuttings but layer 3 appeared to be absent. What was thought to be (but turned out not to be) a 'passage grave' was also sectioned. This was recorded as a separate site and was not included in GMXI cuttings.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Bronze Age settlement with associated agricultural activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1953- 1955 Post Roman sites

Site notebook 2: survey GMXI, GMXII, GMXIII
21/3/55 – 3/5/55

1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites:

site notebook 2: GM X cutting 1 24/3/56

site notebook 4: cutting 1 GMXI 2/4/58 – 19/4/58

site notebook 5: GMXI cuttings K, I, J, L, M 14/7/60 – 22/7/60

site notebook 6: GMXI cuttings C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O 6/7/60 – 22/7/60

site notebook 7: GMXI cuttings L, M, P, Q 15/7/60 – 9/8/60

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 4) containing 2 sheets of field drawings (plan and section) (see attached list)

Finds

GMXI: No finds are recorded from 1956 and 1958. Finds from 1960 are listed in original finds registers but there are very few considering the amount of excavation carried out:

Finds register 3: 1960 cuttings C, G, K bags 1-4

Stone Register 1: 1960

Finds from 1960 include the following classes:
Pottery (2 sherds), stonework (3 pieces), flint (2 pieces), Marine shells (5).

GMXII: One fragment of worked bone was recovered, presumably a surface find.

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Box 1:

4/03 Gwithian 1962. Data on GM X etc. animal bones and correspondence 1960-65 with Geoffrey Lewis (snails).

Letter summarising analysis of the mollusc fossils from samples taken in excavated areas and discusses the mollusc content in layers 1-7. GM XI cutting C is used as an example.

Box 2:**14, 1960 Archaeomagnetic dating**

Copied plan of GMX, GMXI and GMXV layer 5 showing plough-marks.

Box 4:**Folder 10“Records 1961**

Gwithian Excavations 1961 (Sites GMIX, GMX, GMXI, GMXIV and GMXV)- commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation- all paperwork: TO DO
 Finds box numbers TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
 Lambessow
 St Clement
 Truro
 Cornwall

4.5.2 GMXI Evaluation**General method of excavation**

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMXI method of excavation

A trial trench (or trenches) was excavated by hand in 1956 and again in 1958, and was located (at GMXI) initially to investigate what was thought to be one of three barrows (GMXI, GMXII and GMXIII). The majority of excavation was carried out here in 1960 (extending over GMXII and GMXIII), in the form of hand dug trenches, to determine the extent of Bronze Age settlement and agricultural practice (belonging to layers 3 and 5) to the west of GMX.

A total of 16 cuttings were excavated and a location plan of these cuttings was made. However, the location of cutting Q was not included. The cuttings excavated in 1960, in GMXI, were allocated letters from C to Q. The letters A and B had already been used for site GMXIV immediately to the south.

There are no plans, sections or site notes to represent the trial cutting excavated in 1956. However there are notes and a sketch section of cutting 1, excavated in 1958.

The majority of the cuttings excavated in 1960 were not recorded in plan or section. The only cutting that was planned was K which contained Bronze Age spade and plough marks, and the only section drawn was the baulk between cuttings H and I.

Site notes were taken for all of the cuttings.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology in numbered cuttings
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features within numbered layers in a numbered cutting.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'post hole' which included both cut and fill (if more than one post hole existed they may have been identified by numbering or descriptions of location).

There are many contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn.

Contexts that existed within GMXI were as follows:

Plough marks

Pits

Oval mound

Turf bank

Double ploughing

Spade marks

Ditch

Bank

gully

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and cutting number. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer. The following classes of finds were recorded within GMXI: pottery, stone, flint and shell (marine).

Stratigraphy

A general stratigraphic sequence based on the excavation of GMX was applied to the majority of sites at Gwithian. In GMX layers were numbered from 1 (turf and topsoil) to 9 (bedrock), and these numbered contexts were applied to identify layers elsewhere in order to establish the extent and nature of each of the layers. However, in GMXI not all of the cuttings appeared to have contained this stratigraphic sequence, as layer 3 was not recorded in any of the cuttings. It is possible that layer 3 was present but not readily visible. Alternatively, layer 3 may have been misinterpreted as layer 5. Layer 5 was recorded in all of the cuttings except N, to the far west, where the stratigraphic sequence was recorded as layers 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMXI, the majority of cuttings were recorded in note form only and the lack of drawings may present some problems.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Box 1:

4/03 Gwithian 1962. Data on GM X etc. animal bones and correspondence 1960-65 with Geoffrey Lewis (snails).

Letter summarising analysis of the mollusc fossils from samples taken in excavated areas and discusses the mollusc content in layers 1-7. GM XI cutting C is used as an example.

Box 2:

14, 1960 Archaeomagnetic dating

Copied plan of GMX, GMXI and GMXV layer 5 showing plough-marks.

Box 4:

Folder 10 "Records 1961

Gwithian Excavations 1961 (Sites GMIX, GMX, GMXI, GMXIV and GMXV)- commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1956) 'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955' *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

General Papers

Thomas, A.C. (1969) 'The Bronze Age in the South-West' *Archaeological Review* 4, 3-12

Thomas, A.C. (1970) 'Bronze Age spade-marks at Gwithian, Cornwall' in Gaily & Fenton (eds) *The Spade in Northern and Atlantic Europe*, 10-17

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main BA area.

In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GMXI the analysis of artefacts is vital to distinguish, if possible, between layer 3, layer 5, layer 7 and layer 8 artefacts. Only after the artefact analysis has been carried out should there be an attempt to match the stratigraphy with other sites in the vicinity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for the whole of GMXI should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plan and section.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the whole site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

4.5.3 GMXI and GMXII Finds Summaries

Site: GM/XI (all years)

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column (with the exception of the pottery). Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		2			
Weight		27g			

Stone work- Listed on stone register

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					2450g

Stone work- Listed as general finds bag contents

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					11g

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					62g

Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					38g

Site: GM/XII (all years)

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Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the ‘Un-known ‘ column (with the exception of the pottery). Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Un-stratified finds.

Worked bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					19g

4.6 GMXIV

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4.6.1 GMXIV Summary

Site code: GM/XIV – Neolithic and Bronze Age activity
Location: SW 59020 42280 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37059
Dates on investigation: Discovered in 1955.
 Surveyed in 1956.
 Excavated in 1960 (cuttings A and B). Some work is thought to have been carried out in 1963.
Type of investigation: Small excavation

Overall history of site investigation

When surveyed in 1956 it was thought that GMXIV represented the site of a barrow. When excavated in 1960 it became clear that this was not a barrow site. GMXIV comprises two cuttings (A and B) and lies immediately to the south of GMXI. These two cuttings are closely associated with GMXI, and at the time of excavation GMXIV and GMXI were considered almost as a single site. The cuttings in GMXI are numbered from C. Excavation in 1960 revealed that the layer 3 BA settlement did not extend this far to the south west of GMX. However, layers 1, 2, 5(?), 6, 7 and 8 were present, and contexts uncovered included plough marks at the top and the base of layer 5, a ‘bank’ and a ‘gully’ also associated with layer 5. No contexts were recorded belonging to layers 7 or 8 although finds such as pottery and flint were recovered.

An appendix in the site notes mentions that two further cuttings were excavated across an area thought to be a passage grave immediately to the south-east of GMXIV. The notebooks briefly list the results of this excavation and state that no evidence for a passage grave was uncovered but that Bronze Age plough marks were.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Neolithic and BA activity: including BA agricultural activity and evidence for Neolithic domestic activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1953- 1955 Post Roman sites

Site notebook 2: Notes on initial survey of GM V, GM IX, GM X, GM XI, GM XII, GM XIII, GM XIV (to rear)

1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites

Site notebook 5: Cuttings A and B 4/7/60 – 22/7/60

Site notebook 6: Cuttings A and B 4/7/60 – 22/7/60

Site notebook 7: GMXI and GMXIV 15/7/60 – 9/8/60

Field drawings	None
Finds	Ceramics (6); flint (8); charcoal (1).
Photographs	TO DO
RESEARCH ARCHIVE	Box 4: File: Folder 10 “records 1961” Gwithian Excavations 1961 (Sites GMIX, GMX, GMXI, GMXIV and GMXV) Detailed commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8 to accompany drawn material. 27/9/61
ARCHIVE CATALOGUE	TO DO
LOCATION OF ARCHIVE	Lambessow
ARCHIVE OWNER	Professor Charles Thomas Lambessow St Clement Truro Cornwall

4.6.2 GMXIV Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological

Method of excavation

Cuttings (trenches) were excavated by hand during the 1960 season with the aim of assessing the south-western extent of BA occupation uncovered at GMX as well as to ascertain the exact nature of the site, initially thought to be a barrow.

Two cuttings (A and B) were excavated and the location of these added to the main BA sites location plan.

No site plans or sections appear to have been made, although sketch drawings do exist in the notebooks.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology in cuttings A and B
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs
- Lists of finds

An appendix in the notes mentions that two further cuttings were excavated across an area thought to be a passage grave immediately to the south-east of GMXIV. The notebooks briefly list the results of this excavation and state that no evidence for a passage grave was found, but that Bronze Age plough marks were.

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features within numbered layers in a numbered cutting.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'post hole' which included both cut and fill (if more than one post hole existed they may have been identified by numbering or descriptions of location).

Contexts are described in the notes with accompanying sketches.

Contexts that existed within GMXIV were as follows:

Plough marks

Bank

Gully

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and cutting number. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer. The following classes of finds were recorded: pottery, shell, flint (scraper, arrow head, blade, flakes) and charcoal.

Stratigraphy

A general stratigraphic sequence based on the excavation of GMX was applied to the majority of sites at Gwithian. In GMX layers had been numbered from 1 (turf and topsoil) to 9 (bedrock), and these numbered contexts were applied to identify layers elsewhere in order to establish the extent and nature of each of the layers.

In GMXIV layers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were recorded as being present. Layer 3 was not recorded as being present, although analysis of the artefacts from layers 3 and 5 elsewhere may shed further light on the initial interpretations of these layers. It should be possible, after artefact analysis, to tie layers to their counterparts in GMX.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMXIV, the two cuttings should not present too many problems. Stratigraphy is described in the notebooks aided by sketch sections.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 4:

File: Folder 10"Records 1961

Gwithian Excavations 1961 (Sites GMIX, GMX, GMXI, GMXIV and GMXV): Detailed commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8 to accompany drawn material.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1956) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

General booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main BA area.

GMXIV was only a small excavation but contained evidence for Bronze Age agricultural activity thought to belong to layer 5 and Neolithic activity belonging to layers 7 and 8, which should be compared with and related to the stratigraphy of GMX, and if possible, other BA sites in the vicinity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMXIV should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the whole site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

4.6.3 GMXIV Finds Summary

Site: GM/XIV (all years)

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column (with the exception of the pottery). Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		2			
Weight		19g			

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					7g

Partially un-stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		4			
Weight		9g			

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					4g

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					5g

4.7 GMXV

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Bronze Age sites\GMXV

4.7.1 GMXV Summary

Site code: GMXV – Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements
Location: SW 59060 42290 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37060
Dates of investigation: Discovered in 1955. Excavated in 1958 (cuttings 1-5), 1960 (cuttings 1, 2, 6-21, 30, 34-36, 40), 1961 (cuttings 16, 19-24, 30) and some in 1965
Type of investigation: Large-scale excavation

Overall history of site investigation

Some fieldwork was carried out at site GMXV in 1958 although the main phases of work took place between 1960 and 1961. The area GMXV lies immediately to the east of GM/X and during the course of excavation GMXV, GMX, GMIX, GMXI, XII, XIII and XIV all became part of this overall area. Excavation in 1958 showed that the layer 3 BA settlement did not extend this far east. However, layers 5, 7 and 8 were present. In 1960 further excavation revealed that in some areas layer 5 lay immediately above layer 8. In addition, stony rubble associated with BA occupational debris was uncovered, as were plough-marks. Further investigation in 1961 discovered the rubble may have been associated with a BA retaining wall or building to the north of the excavated area. However, lying below the rubble in layer 8 were the remains of a late Neolithic/Beaker structure – a wooden circular pouched structure set within a fenced enclosure. In print this has become known as ‘layer 8 house’. This house was interpreted as having two phases of occupation. The earliest evidence at this site has been published in some detail (see Megaw et al 1976).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement with associated domestic and agricultural activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites:

site notebook 4: cuttings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 18/3/58 – 19/4/58

site notebook 5: cuttings 1, 1-2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 25/6/60 – 29/7/60

site notebook 7: cuttings 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 30, 34, 35, 36, 40 15/7/60 – 9/8/60

site notebook 7: cuttings 16, 21, 22, 22-16, 23 29/7/61 – 23/8/61

site notebook 10: cuttings 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 15/7/60 – 4/8/60

site notebook 10: cuttings 16, 16-19, 19, 22-16, 21, 22, 23, 24 4/8/61 – 31/8/61

site notebook 11: cuttings 20, 20a, 20b, 21, 30 (renamed GM XX, 1) 18/7/60 – 30/7/61

site notebook 12: cuttings Layer 7/8 house, 19, 16-22, 22, 24 2/9/61 – 12/9/61

site notebook 13: cuttings 25, 37, 38 28/8/61– 6/ 9/ 61

Field drawings

1 portfolio (No. 5) containing 47 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections) (see attached list) (see also list of general BA drawings).

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 2: 1958 cuttings 2-5, bags 1-14
Finds register 3: 1960 cuttings 1-21, bags 15-96
Finds register 3: 1961 cuttings 16-36, bags 97-270
Stone Register 1: 1958-1961
Stone Register 2: 1961

Finds from GMXV include the following classes:

BA Pottery (341 sherds), Medieval pottery (2 sherds), stonework (150 pieces), flint (89 pieces) animal bone (285 pieces), Marine shells (242), land shells (18), crustacea (9), metalwork (2 pieces), Charcoal (1 sample).

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports

Box 2:

File: 14, 1960 Archaeomagnetic dating.

'Provisional plan of layer 5 (MBA or LBA I) showing the incidence of cross-ploughing' shows GMXV.

Box 4:

File: Folder 10"Records 1961.

Gwithian Excavations 1961 (Sites GMIX, GMX, GMXI, GMXIV and GMXV) detailed commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8.

Letter seeking advice on sherd from GMXV layer 7

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation- all paperwork: TO DO

Finds box numbers TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
 Lambessow
 St Clement
 Truro
 Cornwall

4.7.2 GMXV Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between

archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMXV method of excavation

Cuttings (trenches) were excavated mostly by hand during the 1958, 1960 and 1961 seasons, located to investigate the extent of BA settlement and agricultural activity to the east of GMX. Cutting 23 was initially opened up by a bulldozer in 1961 and then excavated by hand. Some archaeological work was also undertaken here in 1965 although the nature and extent of this work does not appear in the records.

A total of 41 cuttings were excavated and a location plan of these cuttings was made and added to each season. However, the locations of cuttings 13, 26-28, 38-39 were not included.

There are no plans or sections to represent the cuttings excavated in 1958.

Only some of the cuttings excavated in 1960 and 1961 were recorded in plan; these were: 16, 19, 22, 23 and 24 (all of which are located in the NE corner of the site and associated with the layer 8 house). Sections for 1960 and 1961 were drawn in cuttings 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Site notes were taken for all 5 cuttings excavated in 1958.

Site notes in 1960-61 were made for all cuttings except 9, 13, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 39 and 41.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology in numbered cuttings
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs
- Lists of finds
- Sample numbers
- Notes on bore hole sampling carried out 1/8/60.
- Reconstruction cross section through layer 7/8 house.

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features within numbered layers in a numbered cutting.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'post hole' which included both cut and fill (if more than one post hole existed they may have been identified by numbering or descriptions of location).

There are contexts that appear on site drawings which do not have accompanying records in the form of notes.

Contexts that existed within GMXV were as follows:

Occupation layer

Plough marks

Lynchet

Stone spill

Negative lynchet

Spade marks

Turf bank

Post hole

Stake hole

Floor

Gully
Wall
Kist
Cairn
Clearance bank
Quartz pebble layer
Layer 8 house
Layer 7/8 house
Slot ditch
Porch
Hearth
Soak away

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and cutting number. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer. The following classes of finds were recorded within GMXV: pottery, flint, shell (limpet, mussel, periwinkle and land shells), crustacean, animal bone, animal teeth, stone (including quern stones, quartz pebbles, pebbles), metalwork and charcoal.

Stratigraphy

A general stratigraphic sequence based on the excavation of GMX was applied to the majority of sites at Gwithian. In GMX layers had been numbered from 1 (turf and topsoil) to 9 (bedrock), and these numbered contexts were applied to identify layers elsewhere in order to establish the extent and nature of each of the layers.

In GMXV layers 1, 2 or 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were recorded as being present. An 'on site' inspection of layers interpreted 'ginger sand' as layer 5 rather than layer 3 (also described as 'ginger sand'). These two layers are both of BA date. In the site notes for some of the trenches there also appears to be no layer 6 and possible confusion over the identity of layers 7 and 8. In cuttings 16 and 22 layer 5 comprises six separate layers or lenses numbered 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e and 5f and the notes suggest that 5d may in fact be layer 7.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMXV, well recorded cuttings should not present too many problems. These cuttings are located in the NE corner of the site where the 'layer 7/8 house' was situated, including cuttings 16, 19, 22, 23, 24 etc. The remainder of GMXV has not been so thoroughly recorded although long section drawings do exist running north-south and east-west across the area. Here it should be possible to reconstruct the stratigraphy and extent of layers 1 to 9.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 2:

File: 14, 1960 Archaeomagnetic dating.

'Provisional plan of layer 5 (MBA or LBA I) showing the incidence of cross-ploughing' shows GMXV.

Box 4:

File: Folder 10 "Records 1961.

Gwithian Excavations 1961 (Sites GMIX, GMX, GMXI, GMXIV and GMXV) detailed commentary on ceramics from layers 7 and 8.

General Papers

Thomas, A.C. (1976) **'Gwithian, Cornwall: Some notes on the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlement'** in (eds Burgess & Miket) *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia B.C.* BAR Brit. Ser. **33**, 51-79. (Shows phase plans Beaker houses found at Gwithian Site GM/XV. Both houses had remnant magnetic dating applied to both houses' hearths, suggesting a date of no more than 50 years between the two structures. Includes photographs and discussions paper available on the early material from Gwithian).

Finds publications

Megaw, J.V.S (1976) **'Gwithian, Cornwall: Some notes on the evidence for Neolithic and bronze Age Settlement'** in (eds) Miket & Burgess *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia BC* BAR Brit. Ser. Rep **33**, 51 – 79. (Illustrations and discussion of the early ceramic assemblages from layers 7 and 8 at Gwithian).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main BA area.

In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GMXV the analysis of artefacts is vital to distinguish, if possible, between layer 3, layer 5, layer 7 and layer 8 artefacts. Confusion caused by trying to relate the stratigraphy in the north-eastern cuttings to the general stratigraphy found in GMX suggests that the stratigraphy of GMXV should be reassessed as a separate entity. Only after the artefact analysis has been carried out should there be an attempt to match the stratigraphy with other sites in the vicinity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for the whole of GMXV should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the whole site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

4.7.3 GMXV Finds Summary

Site: GM/XV (all years)

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column (with the exception of the pottery). Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		339		2	
Weight		6038.5g		42g	

Animal bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known

Number					281
Weight					5460.5g

Worked bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					39g

Stone work- Listed on stone register

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					65
Weight					37525g

Stone work- Listed as general finds bag contents

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					83
Weight					8885g

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					88
Weight					1563g

Land shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					18
Weight					24g

Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					242
Weight					1445g

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					21g

Metal work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					1.5g

Crustacea

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					9
Weight					25g

Un-stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		2			
Weight		30g			

Flint

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					3g

4.8 GMXVI

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Bronze Age sites\GMXVI

4.8.1 GMXVI Summary

Site code: GMXVI – Circular ditched enclosure on hillside
Location: SW 59100 42550 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37061
Dates of investigation: Discovered in 1961. 11 cuttings (1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b, 4a, 5a) excavated in 1963 and some work in 1969
Type of investigation: Excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

GMXVI is a circular earthwork (ditched enclosure), approximately 300 foot in diameter, located to the north-east of GMXV and interpreted as the 'layer 5 farm'. Excavation in 1963 revealed a v-shaped enclosure ditch with an outer bank and demonstrated that layers interpreted as 5 and 8 were present. It is not known whether any features other than the ditch and bank were encountered.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Circular, ditched enclosure, possibly BA.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Smaller sites

1 loose page: cuttings 2a, 2d 20/8/63

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 4) containing 4 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections) (see attached list)

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 3: 1963 cuttings 2a, 2b, 2d, 4a, bags 1-8

Finds from 1963 include the following classes:

BA Pottery (4 sherds), IA Pottery (4 sherds), Medieval Pottery (1 sherd).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 1:

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' (includes GMXVI).

Memos

Smaller sites memos

12 loose pages: cuttings 1a-b, 2a-e, 3a-b 12/4/03

Discussion of GM XVI.

Brief report to the University of Edinburgh Finance Office about the 1963 season.

Photocopy of finds register.

Sketch plans copied from main journal.

Photocopies of 1966 aerial photograph with site indicated.

Description of the site as it appeared on 15/4/2003.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation- all paperwork:

TO DO

Finds box numbers

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE:

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas

Lambessow

St Clement

Truro

Cornwall

4.8.2 GMXVI Evaluation

Method of excavation

Cuttings (trenches) were excavated by hand during the 1963 season, located to investigate the enclosure ditch and both the interior and exterior of the enclosure and a lynchet to the south. A location plan of the cuttings was made indicating the position of the enclosure ditch and lynchet. Section drawings of the enclosure ditch and bank were also made. No other features are recorded. Site notes do not appear to exist apart from a single loose page showing a sketch cutting location plan.

Some archaeological work was also undertaken here in 1969 although the nature and extent of this work does not appear in the records.

Recording contexts

The only features recorded were the enclosure ditch with associated external bank and a negative lynchet to the south. Without the site notes it is not known whether other features were observed.

Artefacts

The following classes of finds were recorded in the notebooks: pottery, shell, stone. Pottery was recorded in a finds register stating the date found, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer.

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy was recorded in the ditch sections only and interpreted as (from top to bottom) turf, blown sand, compact ginger layer (resembling layers 5 and 7 on GMX) and chocolate degraded killas (layer 8 type). The stratigraphy of the ditch fills is recorded in the drawn sections.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 1:

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' (includes GMXVI).

Memos

Smaller sites memos

12 loose pages: cuttings1a-b, 2a-e, 3a-b 12/4/03

Discussion of GM XVI.

Brief report to the University of Edinburgh Finance Office about the 1963 season.

Photocopy of finds register.

Sketch plans copied from main journal.

Photocopies of 1966 aerial photograph with site indicated.

Description of the site as it appeared on 15/4/2003.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) '**Gwithian *Cornish Archaeology* No 3, 84** (Interim statement of work during 1963). Field survey of Godrevy Headland. Work on site GM/XVI; tentatively discussed as the ditched enceinte of the missing layer 5, farm of MBA date. Work on site XXI; a late Dark Age cultivated field revealed BA plough soil and cultivation marks. Section of site GW which produced pottery comparable to sherds recovered from layer 5 and thereby was seen to be traces of BA cultivation activity.)

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings (or earthworks) which are still visible and can be correctly identified should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the site.

The primary information available for this site is limited and it will only be possible to reconstruct the stratigraphy of the enclosure ditch from the drawn sections.

Initially this site was excavated with the expectation that it would prove to be the farmstead associated with the layer 5 fields (identified by plough-marks) located to the south in the area of GMX etc.

The results so far of the excavation have shown that this is the site of a BA ditched enclosure, but have not proven that this was a settlement site associated with layer 5 fields found to the south.

Finds recovered from primary fills within the ditch and also from within the enclosure should be looked at closely to identify (if possible) whether the material can be attributed to layers 3, 5 or 7.

There are no records of structures found within the enclosure. It is recommended that in order to identify the nature and function of this site, and possibly to link BA activity here with agricultural activity to the south within the main BA sites (GMX, GMXV etc.), further archaeological work should be undertaken in the form of geophysical survey followed by trial trenching.

To reconstruction the stratigraphy for GMXVI, from existing evidence, the following steps should be taken:

Extraction of evidence from plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

4.8.3 GMXVI Finds Summary

Site: GM/XVI (all years)

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column (with the exception of the pottery).

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		4	4	1	
Weight		65g	21g	1g	

4.9 GO/GW

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Bronze Age sites\GO GW

4.9.1 GO/GW Summary

Site code: GO=GW Bronze Age agricultural activity
Location: SW 58596 42201 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37071 and 37078
Dates on investigation: Trial trench excavated in 1963
Type of investigation: Small scale excavation

Overall history of site investigation

GO was this first code to be used for this site but it was almost immediately replaced by GW. The site is located on the slope of the hill, roughly 25 yards north of the disused butts of the

rifle range. The work here comprised the sectioning of a stone bank (running along the slope) and the underlying layers. Notably, Bronze Age pottery was uncovered in a buried layer which was interpreted as layer 5.

Overall interpretation

BA agricultural activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None (ACT pers. com. 20.07.03)

Field drawings None (ACT pers. com. 20.07.03)

Finds Finds from GO/GW were not recorded in the finds registers, there are, however, 6 sherds of BA pottery.

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Box 1:

Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas. Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY. (9/63).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

4.9.2 GO/GW Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GO / GW method of excavation

A cutting (trench) was excavated by hand in September 1963. It was located in order to section a 70 foot long collapsed stone wall and assess any archaeological layers below. There are no site drawings or notes.

Recording contexts

In his 'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' (9/63), AC Thomas describes the wall as 70' of linear stonework protruding through the turf with two of three courses of basal stonework still being under sand. Below the layer of sand on which the wall was built was a layer of Bronze Age date which may have formed a possible negative lynchet between a buried strip field on the hillside above and something below. No other contexts are recorded.

Artefacts

Finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer number and site code. Finds from GO/GW were not recorded in the finds registers. Bronze Age pottery was the only class of finds retrieved.

Stratigraphy

A general stratigraphic sequence based on the excavation of GMX was applied to the majority of sites at Gwithian. In GMX layers had been numbered from 1 (turf and topsoil) to 9 (bedrock), and these numbered contexts were applied to identify layers elsewhere in order to establish the extent and nature of each of the layers.

In GO / GW the stratigraphy, from the surface down, was recorded as:

Turf and topsoil

Wall

Blown sand

Thick laminated ginger sand, layer 5 (2-3 feet below the surface)

It is uncertain whether excavation continued below this layer.

This information is all that we have to reconstruct the stratigraphy of the GO / GW.

4.9.3 GO/GW Finds Summary

Site: GW/- 1963.

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Bronze Age occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number		6			
Weight		33g			

4.10 RD

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Bronze Age sites\RD

4.10.1RD Summary

Site code: RD – group of ruined barrows on Reskajeage Downs
Location: SW 62259 42812
PRN: 26598
Dates of investigation: 18th April 1957
Type of investigation: One of a group of barrows excavated because of plough damage.

Overall history of site investigation

A survey and small-scale rescue excavation of one of a group of ploughed out barrows on Reskajeage Downs took place over a 2 day period in 1957. A small 2 foot wide trench was excavated from the centre to the northern periphery of the site and a cremated deposit – assumed human – was found in a shallow depression accompanied by quartz lumps and a concentration of charcoal. Green stains indicated that a possible copper alloy object had been placed beneath the cremation. Burnt soil was noted around the cremation. No other artefacts were found. The cremation was excavated but appears to have been lost in transit (ACT pers. com. 28.07.03). Some stratigraphy was therefore apparent though this was not recorded as wholesale excavation in phase did not take place.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: BRONZE AGE BARROW

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records Mobile Team notes
Site notebook 1 (1 loose page): cutting 1 18/4/57

(see also Report on excavation of RD (1957) including site plan, by Rosemary Campbell in memorandum file.)

Field drawings Sketch plan with site notes (18/4/57).

Finds No finds. Cremation which was found is assumed to have been lost in transit (ACT pers. com 28.07.03).

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files **Box 3:**

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Memorandum on additional work, Reskajeage Downs: Methodology for site RD 1957.
6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from the Ministry of Works to AC Thomas concerning the demolition of barrows on Reskajeage Downs. 13/2/57
6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from the Ministry of Works to AC Thomas concerning the demolition of barrows on Reskajeage Downs and asking for an excavation. 27/2/57
6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from AC Thomas to the Ministry of Works. Concerning the demolition of barrows on Reskajeage Downs and arrangements for an excavation. 2/3/57
6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from the Ministry of Works to AC Thomas confirmation of grant for Reskajeage Downs excavation of barrow. 7/3/57

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from AC Thomas to the Ministry of Works. Confirmation of address to which the grant money should be sent with attached trench proposal plan. 8/3/57

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Memorandum on additional work, Reskajeage Downs. Methodology for site RD. 1957

Memorandums

Mobile Team memos

Summaries and dates of sites. GMY, PT, CP, RD, Cliff Section, Trevoryan Round, Trevarnon Round, Godrevy Farm, Gwithian Green, GJ, GMM (May 2003)

RD file containing:

Summary record of RD by ACT (28/7/03)

Report on excavation of RD (1957) including site plan, by Rosemary Campbell.

Report for the MOW on the examination of a ploughed –out barrow, Reskajeage Downs, Parish of Camborne, Cornwall: 1957 by ACT September 1957.

List of barrows with dimensions and location plan, produced by Charles Henderson in the 1920s.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

4.10.2RD Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological

Method of excavation at RD

In the case of site RD, the field within which this barrow stood had been recently ploughed prior to excavation. The methodology comprised measuring what was visible of the barrow from north to south (52") and from east to west (54") to gain an estimated central point. Once the central point had been established a small trench was excavated with a pick, 2' wide and 4'

long, running from the central point northwards. Working from the south of the trench northwards, the end of the trench was established once the cremation had been located (only 2" below the surface). 'Probing' was then carried out in the area of the cremation and the remainder of the barrow to search for any other cremations.

A sketch plan of the barrow showing the location of the small trench and the cremation was made. Brief site notes were made, and a short excavation report (including a photographic list) was written up by Rosemary Campbell.

The notes and report contain:

- notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch plan and section
- List of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions
- Lists of photographs
- Details of cremation

Recording contexts

There were only three contexts recorded during the excavation at RD; these were the cremation, a 'hard stony layer' with frequent quartz 'lumps' and a possible robber pit. Rough depths, dimensions and descriptions of these features were recorded.

Artefacts

No finds were recovered except the cremated bone (enough to fill a bucket) which is assumed to have been lost in transit (ACT pers. com 28.07.03). However the notes record that a green stain (most likely from the complete oxidisation of a copper alloy object) was clearly visible on a large lump of quartz lying immediately below the cremation.

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy at RD is not hard to reconstruct since most of the mound was removed prior to the excavation and only a very small trench was excavated. In addition, deposits here were only 6" deep lying on top of killas bedrock and only one stony layer was recorded.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files Box 3:

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Memorandum on additional work, Reskajeage Downs: Methodology for site RD 1957.

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from the Ministry of Works to AC Thomas concerning the demolition of barrows on Reskajeage Downs. 13/2/57

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from the Ministry of Works to AC Thomas concerning the demolition of barrows on Reskajeage Downs and asking for an excavation. 27/2/57

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from AC Thomas to the Ministry of Works. Concerning the demolition of barrows on Reskajeage Downs and arrangements for an excavation. 2/3/57

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from the Ministry of Works to AC Thomas confirmation of grant for Reskajeage Downs excavation of barrow. 7/3/57

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Letter from AC Thomas to the Ministry of Works. Confirmation of address to which the grant money should be sent with attached trench proposal plan. 8/3/57

6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957: Memorandum on additional work, Reskajeage Downs. Methodology for site RD. 1957

Memorandums

Mobile Team memos

Summaries and dates of sites. GMY, PT, CP, RD, Cliff Section, Trevoryan Round, Trevarnon Round, Godrevy Farm, Gwithian Green, GJ, GMM (May 2003)

RD file containing:

Summary record of RD by ACT (28/7/03)

Report on excavation of RD (1957) including site plan, by Rosemary Campbell.

Report for the MOW on the examination of a ploughed –out barrow, Reskajeage Downs, Parish of Camborne, Cornwall: 1957 by ACT September 1957.

List of barrows with dimensions and location plan, produced by Charles Henderson in the 1920s.

Recommendations for further work

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for RD should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from the available sources.

Creation of a Harris matrix.

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

Further recommendations are that a geophysical survey is carried out in this field to identify the exact location of all six barrows if possible, and identify any undisturbed features (eg ring ditches surrounding barrows).

5 Iron Age and Romano-British Sites

(See Fig. 8 for locations)

5.1 CP (Carwin Camp)

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5.1.1 CP Summary

Site code:	CP – Carwin camp
Location:	SW 58350 39800
PRN:	31829 (SAM No. 417)
Dates of investigation:	Discovered in <u>1953</u> . Measured survey in <u>1956</u> .
Type of investigation:	Measured survey

Overall history of site investigation

This site is a rectangular enclosure now scheduled (SAM No. 417), possibly a Romano British camp, internally measuring approximately 700 feet NE-SW and 350 feet NW-SE. In 1956 the site was surveyed by the mobile team under Peter Fowler and a scaled plan was produced. However, only the eastern half of the north western side of the enclosure bank was still upstanding and reached a height of approximately 8' with clear traces of an external ditch.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Rectangular earthwork. Probable Romano British camp.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Mobile Team notes

Site Notebook 1: survey 17/4/56

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 1 site plan

Finds

None

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) **'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)** *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Mobile Team memos

Summaries and dates of sites including CP. May 2003.

Transcript of mobile team notes for 1956 with comments added in 2003 by ACT. Includes CP.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

5.2 GH (two sites- Godrevy Hillside and Godrevy Headland)

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5.2.1 GH Summaries

Site code:

GH (code used twice) Godrevy hillside and Godrevy Headland

Location:

Godrevy hillside: SW 59100 42600
Godrevy headland: SW 58100 43200

PRN:

Godrevy hillside: 37070
Godrevy headland: 37000.2

Dates of investigation:

Godrevy hillside: Discovered 1957. Excavation in 1958.

Type of investigation: Godrevy headland: Survey of field systems in 1962 and 1963.
Godrevy hillside: Excavation (cuttings 1-7)
Godrevy headland: measured survey of earthworks.

Overall history of site investigation

The site code GH was used twice at two entirely different sites. The first of these was a small scale excavation on Godrevy hillside just to the south east of Crane Godrevy in 1958. The exact location of the 7 cuttings is unknown, although brief descriptions of their locations are made in the notes. This site was established in order to investigate banks and other earthworks in the field thought to be of medieval date. The excavation revealed that both medieval activity and IA or RB occupation layers with associated shell middens were present.

The second site where the code GH had been used was an area of former fields on Godrevy headland to the north-west of Godrevy Farm that were surveyed in 1962 and 1963. The field system comprised small rectangular fields, thought to have been Romano British in date, and covered an area of approximately seven acres.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Godrevy hillside: IA/RB settlement and medieval agricultural activity.

Godrevy headland: Prehistoric field system.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Smaller sites notebooks

Site notebook 1: Godrevy hillside: Cuttings 1-7 4/4/58 – 8/4/58

8 loose pages: Godrevy headland: Survey notes 1963

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 9) containing 15 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections- only one drawing from Godrevy hillside excavation)

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 1: Godrevy hillside 1958 bags 1-12

Finds from Godrevy hillside 1958 include the following classes:

RB Pottery (13 sherds), Post Roman Pottery (1 sherd), Medieval Pottery (6 sherds), Post-medieval Pottery (2 sherds), industrial debris (1 piece), stone (3 pieces), animal bone (3 pieces) and marine shell (14).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 1

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas. Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY.

Box 2

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Box 3

File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958.

Information sheets and application forms. Lists sites to be examined: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ.

Box 4

File: Folder 11 Mostly 1963

West Cornwall Field club Gwithian excavations 1958 Staff list Week II
List of staff for sites Crane Godrevy, GMX, GMXV, GB and GH

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE	TO DO
LOCATION OF ARCHIVE	Lambessow
ARCHIVE OWNER	Professor Charles Thomas Lambessow St Clement Truro Cornwall

5.2.2 GH Evaluations

Godrevy hillside: excavation

Godrevy headland: survey

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GH (Godrevy hillside) method of excavation

Trenches were located here to investigate the nature of various banks and earthworks. A base line 100 feet long and aligned approximately east-west was positioned in a level area half way down the slope in the field. Cuttings 1-3 were laid out along this line, and cutting offset by 20 feet to the south of the western end. All four cuttings measured 3' x 3'. The location of cuttings 5 and 6 is not known although they were eventually joined to become one trench measuring 40' north to south. Cutting 7 was located across one side of a possible rectangular enclosure at the top of the field measuring 10' x 3'. All of the cuttings were dug by hand in 1958. The exact excavation methods are not entirely clear but the notes indicate that the trenches were probably

dug in layers rather than spits. It is uncertain whether any of the trenches were fully excavated down to bedrock. A section drawing was created for cuttings 5 and 6 but no other drawings were made. There are site notes to represent all 7 cuttings.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked

Recording contexts (Godrevy hillside)

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a numbered cutting without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified by descriptions of location). There are contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn.

Contexts that existed within GH were as follows:

Lynchets
Scarp
Step
Banks
Rectangular enclosure
Ditch
Revetments
Wall spill
Occupation layers

Artefacts (Godrevy hillside)

Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer description.

The following classes of finds were recorded at Godrevy hillside in 1958: RB Pottery (13 sherds), Post Roman Pottery (1 sherd), Medieval Pottery (6 sherds), Post medieval Pottery (2 sherds), industrial debris (1 piece), stone (3 pieces), animal bone (3 pieces) and marine shell (14).

Stratigraphy (Godrevy hillside)

During the excavation of Godrevy hillside no attempt was made to tie the stratigraphy of the site into any other surrounding sites. The layers that were present were interpreted at the time (from surface to excavation extent) as follows:

Layer 1	Turf and topsoil
Layer 2	Blown sand
Layer 3	Ginger
Layer 4	Occupation
Layer 5	Blown sand
Layer 6	Occupation

NB: not all of these layers were present in all of the trenches and it is uncertain whether bedrock was reached.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for Godrevy hillside, the fact that the sequence for all the layers and features uncovered in each of the trenches was recorded in the notebook with relevant depths of layers, will make this a fairly simple task. However, the exact locations of the trenches have not been identified and the information recorded in some of the cuttings indicating banks, ditches and occupation debris (particularly 5, 6 and 7), will not be as informative if the cuttings cannot be located.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning **Godrevy hillside** include:

Correspondence files

Box 3

File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958.

Information sheets and application forms. Lists sites to be examined: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ.

Box 4

File: Folder 11 Mostly 1963

West Cornwall Field club Gwithian excavations 1958 Staff list Week II List of staff for sites Crane Godrevy, GMX, GMXV, GB and GH

Excavation reports and interims

Fowler, P.J & Thomas, A.C. (1962) **'Arable fields of the pre-Norman period at Gwithian, Cornwall'** *Cornish Archaeology* 1 64-84 (discussion of farming methods between 5th – 11th centuries AD. With site plans, sections and photographs and the details of the evidence revealed in sites I, Y, XX, XXI and GH.

Thomas, A.C. (1964) **'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)** *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

Other sources of information concerning **Godrevy headland** include:

Correspondence files

Box 1

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas. Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY.

Box 2

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1963) **'Gwithian** *Cornish Archaeology* No 2 56. (Note: of work intended for the 1963 season at Gwithian: test 6 new sites (including Dark Age Sites), investigate the 'Celtic Fields', and finish work on sites XX and XXI

Thomas, A.C. (1964) **'Gwithian** *Cornish Archaeology* No 3, 84 (Interim statement of work during 1963. Field survey of Godrevy Headland. Work on site GM/XVI; tentatively discussed as the ditched enceinte of the missing layer 5, farm of MBA date. Work on site XXI; a late Dark Age cultivated field revealed BA plough soil and cultivation marks. Section of site GW which produced pottery comparable to sherds recovered from layer 5 and thereby was seen to be traces of BA cultivation activity.)

Thomas, A.C. (1964) **‘Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)** *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that an attempt is made to locate the cuttings associated with **Godrevy hillside**. In order to achieve this, if any of the cuttings are still visible and can be correctly identified, or if ACT can identify the features examined, they should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for Godrevy hillside should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks and section.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

It is also recommended that a geophysical survey is undertaken in the northern section of this field as an attempt to establish the location of a probable IA/RB settlement here.

The survey work carried out at **Godrevy headland** should be mapped as part of the HER record for Cornwall.

5.2.3 GH Finds Summary

Site: GH/- 1958.

Note: Where finds are diagnostic they are ascribed to the correct period. Where there is some uncertainty as to an items age it is ascribed to the unknown column. All finds from this site are considered stratified.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number	11	1	6		
Weight	63g	3g	71g		

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					2g

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					349g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					7g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					14
Weight					43g

Un-stratified finds

Pottery

Date	Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number	2			2	
Weight	27g			66g	

5.3 GT (Porth Godrevy)

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5.3.1 GT Summary

Site code: GT (Porth Godrevy) also known as Godrevy Cliff
Location: SW 58100 42800
PRN: 37075
Dates of investigation: Discovered and surveyed in 1956.
Excavated in 1956 (cutting 1), 1957 (cuttings 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 3a, 3L, 3M, 3N, 4, 4a, 4c, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13), 1958 (cuttings 1, 4, 5, 6, 8a, 9, 9a, 10, 10a, 12, 12a, 15, 16).
Type of investigation: Measured survey and excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

Porth Godrevy was discovered in 1956 when a survey of the earthworks in this area was completed and a single trench was excavated, under the direction of Peter Fowler, which sectioned what was thought to be the western side of a hut circle. Further excavation of the area mainly concentrated around, and to the east of the first trench, continued in 1957 and 1958. The excavation revealed a banked and ditched enclosure within which lay a building (stone and post built) of two or possibly three phases of IA/RB occupation, with associated internal features such as drains, pits, hearths and post holes. In association with this structure 206 fragments of briquetage have been identified suggesting an industrial use as structure where salt was processed. Overlying the RB layers was what appears to be a medieval rubbish dump, and below the occupation layers was a scatter of Mesolithic flint. It should be noted that numbered trenches on the location plan published in Cornish Archaeology No. 1, 1962, were not the numbers used during the excavation and recorded in the primary record. The

notebooks list at least 27 cuttings and the published plan has been much simplified with cutting numbers changed.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION:

Romano British settlement with Mesolithic and Medieval activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Smaller sites:

Site notebook 2: cutting 1 (9/4/56 – 15/4/56, cuttings 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 3a, 3L, 3M, 3N, 4, 4a, 4c, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 1/4/57 – 19/4/57. Finds register to rear.

Site notebook 3:

cuttings 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8a, 9, 9a, 10, 10a, 12, 12a, 15, 1629/3/58 – 14/4/58. Finds information to the rear dated 25/7/60

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 9) containing 10 sheets of drawings (plans and sections- secondary records for publication only, and primary record finds drawings) (see attached list)

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 4: 1956 cutting 1 bags 1-30

Finds register 4: 1957 cuttings 1a, 2, 3, 3l, 3m, 3n 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5, 5b 6, 8, 9, 10, 10a, 12 bags 31-98

Finds register 4: 1958 cuttings 4, 5, 6, 8a, 9, 9a, 10a, 12, 12a bags 99-180. Bag nos. 178 and 180 are from 1960

Finds from GT include the following classes:

IA/RB Pottery (748 sherds), Post-medieval pottery (1 sherd), metalwork (38 pieces), stone (88 pieces), animal bone (3 pieces), charcoal (3 samples), briquetage (206 pieces).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files:

Box 2

File: GM 1961, CBA BA Conference and Gwithian

Letter from Peter Fowler to AC Thomas. 8/5/61 Discussion of GT and dating evidence from coins, brooch and samian.

Box 3

File: 6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957.

Preliminary notes on further excavation of the LBA site GMX. 1957. Sets out aims and methodology for the 1957 season including sites GMX, GT, CG.

File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958.

Information sheets and application forms. 1958. Lists sites to be examined: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ.

File: 15 Records 1960 second file.

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 30/2/60 Concerning the writing up of GT.

Letter from AC Thomas to P Fowler. 10/2/60 Concerning the writing up of GT.

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 22/2/60 Concerning replacement of the road at GT and methodology for the site

Letter from AC Thomas to P Fowler. 23/2/60 Concerning replacement of the road at GT and methodology for the site.
 Letter from AC Thomas to P Fowler. 2/3/60 Concerning replacement of the road at GT and methodology for the site.
 Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 28/2/60 Concerning replacement of the road at GT and methodology for the site. Includes annotated sketch plan of GT.
 Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 16/3/60 Concerning the methodology of GT.

Memorandums

Mobile Team Memos

Photocopy of the original. Summaries of sites for Prehistoric Society visit. Cliff Section, GT, GJ, CG 13/4/58

Photocopies of pages from the main journal kept by ACT. Cliff Section, GMX, Trevoryan Round, GT, Trevarnon Round, GMI, CG, GMM 1958

Transcript of mobile team notes for 1956 with comments added in 2003 by ACT. PT, GT, GK, GMVI, CP.

General site memos

Bound document. Gazetteer of Roman coins found at Gwithian from Roger Penhallurick's unpublished 'Roman coins in Cornwall and Scilly'. Hockins pit, GT, Trevarnon Round, WE. 2001

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
 Lambessow
 St Clement
 Truro
 Cornwall

5.3.2 GT Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GT method of excavation

In 1956 a measured survey of the earthworks in the area was carried out using a base line from which offsets were taken. Each of the earthworks were given identifying letters which were later used to describe general areas in the excavation notes. The first trench (cutting 1) was located to investigate the nature of a bank presumed to be part of a hut circle. In 1957 and 1958 the excavation continued with a mind to investigate other unexplained earthworks by way of trenching. Once these trenches had established that a hut was present to the east of cutting 1, further trenches were laid out piece meal in order to excavate as much of the hut as possible and eventually create a single open area encompassing the structure. However, as in the excavation of GMI each of the small trenches was excavated at differing rates, meaning that a single layer across the area was never viewed as a whole. Other trenches were located to investigate the surrounding enclosure bank and ditch, and were excavated in the same fashion. Since none of the original field drawings exist there is no cutting location plan to locate the original cutting numbers save a few sketches in the notebooks which will enable us to locate a few of the cuttings accurately, but certainly not all of them. It should be noted that numbered trenches on the location plan published in Cornish Archaeology No. 1, 1962, were not the numbers used during the excavation and recorded in the primary record.

The exact excavation methods are not entirely clear but the notes indicate that the trenches were probably dug in layers rather than spits. Although it is clear that bedrock was reached in some of the trenches it is not clear if the site was fully excavated. The only available drawings are those that were published in Cornish Archaeology No. 1, 1962. There are, however, site notes to represent all almost all of the cuttings.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Occasional sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs taken
- Finds registers

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a numbered cutting without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified by numbers or descriptions of location). Contexts that existed within GT were as follows:

Earthwork

Wall

Wall 1

Wall 2

Wall 3

Outer facing

Inner facing

Spill

Layer of stones

Depression

Floor

Green clay/rusty rock feature

Protrusion
Heap of slate
Lines of stone
Wall 3
Laid stones
Ditch
Bank
Flagged floor
Flagging
Hut
Hearth (1, 2 and 3)
Revetment
Mound
Drain (1, 2, 3 and 4)
Post holes
Stake holes
Gully
Pit
Foundation trench

Artefacts

Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer description.

The following classes of finds were recorded at GT:

IA/RB Pottery (748 sherds), Post-medieval pottery (1 sherd), metalwork (38 pieces), stone (88 pieces), animal bone (3 pieces), charcoal (3 samples), briquetage (206 pieces).

Stratigraphy

During the excavation of GT no attempt was made to tie the stratigraphy of the site into any other surrounding sites. Stratigraphy was noted in most of the cuttings in the notebook, but depths and extents of layers were rarely recorded. The stratigraphy was presumably recorded by means of section drawings but none of the originals survive, there are however, two published section drawings. From surface to bedrock within the area of the hut, the average depth was approximately 3 feet. The general layers that were present across the site were interpreted at the time (from surface to bedrock) as follows:

Turf and topsoil
Brown earth
Slaty rubble
Occupation
Decayed bedrock

None of the layers were numbered, and deposits were described separately for individual trenches.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GT, the following tasks will need to be achieved in order to do so:

- Location plan of original cuttings drawn up as far as possible from notebook evidence and any other available sources.
- Layers for each cutting reconstructed as far as possible from notebook evidence, published drawings and any other available sources.

- Construction of a site matrix from the available sources
Information about stratigraphic sequences in some of the trenches is lacking, but for the relationships between the two major phases of occupation within the IA/RB hut it should be possible from the notebooks to reconstruct the stratigraphy of the internal features such as hearths, post holes, drains etc.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning **GT** include:

Correspondence files:

Box 2

File: GM 1961, CBA BA Conference and Gwithian

Letter from Peter Fowler to AC Thomas. 8/5/61 Discussion of GT and dating evidence from coins, brooch and samian.

Box 3

File: 6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957.

Preliminary notes on further excavation of the LBA site GMX. 1957. Sets out aims and methodology for the 1957 season including sites GMX, GT, CG.

File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958.

Information sheets and application forms. 1958. Lists sites to be examined: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ.

File: 15 Records 1960 second file.

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 30/2/60 Concerning the writing up of GT.

Letter from AC Thomas to P Fowler. 10/2/60 Concerning the writing up of GT.

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 22/2/60 Concerning replacement of the road at GT and methodology for the site

Letter from AC Thomas to P Fowler. 23/2/60 Concerning replacement of the road at GT and methodology for the site.

Letter from AC Thomas to P Fowler. 2/3/60 Concerning replacement of the road at GT and methodology for the site.

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 28/2/60 Concerning replacement of the road at GT and methodology for the site. Includes annotated sketch plan of GT.

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 16/3/60 Concerning the methodology of GT.

Memorandums

Mobile Team Memos

Photocopy of the original. Summaries of sites for Prehistoric Society visit. Cliff Section, GT, GJ, CG 13/4/58

Photocopies of pages from the main journal kept by ACT. Cliff Section, GMX, Trevoryan Round, GT, Trevarnon Round, GMI, CG, GMM 1958

Transcript of mobile team notes for 1956 with comments added in 2003 by ACT. PT, GT, GK, GMVI, CP.

Excavation reports and interims

Fowler, P.J. (1962) 'A Native Homestead of the Roman Period at Porth Godrevy, Gwithian' *Cornish Archaeology* No 1, 17-60 (detailed excavation report, site plans, sections and details of material culture from this site GT at SW582428.

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that an attempt is made to locate the cuttings associated with GT. In order to achieve this, if any of the cuttings are still visible and can be correctly identified, or if ACT or Peter Fowler can identify the features examined, they should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GT should comprise the following phases:

- Location plan of original cuttings drawn up as far as possible from notebook evidence and any other available sources.
- Layers for each cutting reconstructed as far as possible from notebook evidence, published drawings and any other available sources.
- Construction of a site matrix from the available sources
- Analysis of the artefacts.
- Incorporation of the artefact analysis into: Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

Large amounts of briquetage and pottery recovered from the site associated with a hut containing hearths, drains and pits suggest that the function of this structure may have been a salt making workshop during several phases of occupation. Further excavation may be required if the stratigraphy in certain areas cannot be reconstructed.

5.3.3 GT Finds Summary

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Romano-British occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Unknown' column (with the exception of the pottery and metalwork which is diagnostic). Unstratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Medieval	Post-medieval
Number			748		1
Weight			14153g		1g

Metalwork: Cu alloy

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Medieval	Un-known
Number			22		
Weight			77.5g		

Metalwork: Iron

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Medieval	Un-known
Number			16		
Weight			151g		

Stone work- Listed on stone register

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					88
Weight					30072g

Animal bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					10
Weight					10g

Clay: Briquetage

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					206
Weight					1779

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					3 samples
Weight					26g

Total

Number of artefacts = 1094

Weight = 46269.5g

5.4 PT (Phillack Towans)

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5.4.1 PT Summary

Site code: PT – Phillack Towans
Location: SW 56800 39450
PRN: 31809
Dates on investigation: Surface site discovered in 1952, surveyed and test pitted in 1956 (1 small test pit) by mobile team, further excavation in 1956 and surface re-examined in 1960 by M. Somerscales.
Type of investigation: Measured survey and small scale test pit and investigation carried out by the mobile team. Further excavation by M. Somerscales.

Overall history of site investigation

This site was first noted as several stone concentrations at the bottom of a hollow between some sand dunes. In 1956 a decision was made to send the mobile team for a day to carry out a measured survey here and investigate the site. A section of dry stone wall was visible stretching across the hollow between the dunes. A 4' section of this wall was cleaned and photographed revealing that there were no foundations. A second possible wall was trowelled and probed and other features in the area were rapidly examined. In addition, a test pit measuring 4' by 2' was opened to examine an exposed area of dark earth and the stratigraphic sequence below it. In June 1956 Marjorie Somerscales carried out a further week of excavation here the archive for which is not included in this assessment. The main feature revealed during this work was a wall which was exposed for a length of 31' 3". Finds recovered from the site included Mesolithic flints, BA pottery, IA pottery and Post Roman pottery.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Site containing structures of uncertain date. Finds indicate Mesolithic, BA, IA and Post Roman activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Mobile Team notes

Notebook 1: survey and 1 cutting 6/4/56

Field drawings

Sketch drawings of the site are in the letters in the correspondence files (Box 3) see below.

Finds

Although finds were recovered during the excavation carried out by the mobile team they have not been entered into a register nor do they appear to exist within the archive.

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 3

File: 8 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1960. (12 Preliminary file).

Letter from Marjorie to AC Thomas. 14/5/60 Concerning pottery and gully found on Phillack Towans. Containing sketch drawings.

Letter from Marjorie to AC Thomas 16/5/60. Letter concerning new exposure at Phillack Towans. Includes plan of the site.

Mobile Team memos

Summaries and dates of sites including PT (4 loose sheets). May 2003

Transcript of mobile team notes for 1956 with comments added in 2003 by ACT. Sites PT, GT, GK, GMVI, CP 22/3/56-17/4/56

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

5.4.2 PT Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

PT method of excavation

In 1956 a decision was made to send the mobile team for a day to carry out a measured survey here and investigate the site. A section of dry stone wall was visible stretching across the hollow between the dunes. A 4' section of this wall was trowelled clean and photographed revealing that there were no foundations. A second possible wall was trowelled and probed and other features in the area were rapidly examined. In addition, a test pit measuring 4' by 2' was opened to examine an exposed area of dark earth and the stratigraphic sequence below it. In June 1956 Marjorie Somerscales carried out a further week of excavation here the archive for which is not included in this assessment. The main feature revealed during this work was a wall which was exposed for a length of 31' 3".

There are sketch drawings of the site showing the position of the cutting excavated by the mobile team and other features that were examined.

The notes contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked

- Sketch drawings

Recording contexts

No cut features were recorded, but the following contexts are recorded in the mobile team notes:

Stone concentrations

Drystone wall

Stone semi-circle

Possible wall

Surface

Turf line

Earthworks

Hut

Artefacts

No artefacts were recovered from the mobile team's work at PT, although the notes mention 1 or 2 finds. Artefacts were recovered during the excavation carried out by M. Somerscales which included Mesolithic flints, BA pottery, IA pottery and Post Roman pottery. However, these have not been assessed as part of this archive.

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of PT was recorded by the mobile team as a sequence on its own, and no attempt was made to tie the layers to those observed at other sites. The sequence here was recorded in note form and a sketch section although bedrock was not reached.

The layers that were present, in the small test pit excavated by the mobile team, were interpreted at the time (from surface down) as follows:

Dark brown sand exposed by wind (7")

Concreted sand

Heavy wet clay (7")

Lighter clay with green stones

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for PT, it will be necessary first to assess the archive created by M. Somerscales in 1956 and later in 1960, in order to collate all the information concerning this site.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 3

**File: 8 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1960.
(12 Preliminary file).**

Letter from Marjorie to AC Thomas. 14/5/60 Concerning pottery and gully found on Phillack Towans. Containing sketch drawings.

Letter from Marjorie to AC Thomas 16/5/60. Letter concerning new exposure at Phillack Towans. Includes plan of the site.

Mobile Team memos

Summaries and dates of sites including PT (4 loose sheets). May 2003

Transcript of mobile team notes for 1956 with comments added in 2003 by ACT. Sites PT, GT, GK, GMVI, CP 22/3/56-17/4/56

Excavation reports and interims

Somerscales, M. (1956 – 7) ‘A Dark Age Site on Phillack Towans near Hayle’ *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club*, 2, No 1, 9-14.

Recommendations for further work

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for PT should comprise the following phases:
Assessment of M. Somerscales’ archive (comprising notes, drawings and finds, held by ACT at Lambessow).

Extraction of evidence from notes and plan.

Creation of a Harris matrix for the site.

Creation of an archive report detailing nature of the site and the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

To determine the exact nature of this site it is suggested that a new trial trench is excavated.

5.5 Trevarnon Round

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5.5.1 Trevarnon Round Summary

Site code:	Trevarnon Round
Location:	SW 58730 40158
PRN:	37034 (SAM No. 131)
Dates of investigation:	Measured survey in <u>1958</u> .
Type of investigation:	Measured survey

Overall history of site investigation

The mobile team surveyed Trevarnon round (a sub-triangular ditched and banked enclosure) in 1958 and created a scaled plan. Notes made at the time of the survey described the site as extremely ruined with only an isolated part of the bank still standing. The notes also tell us that the inner ditch was completely filled and that an outer ditch (possibly of later date) was visible beyond the field hedge. It was also noted at the time that the surrounding hedges were very wide (some over 10’ wide on top). Around the time of the survey a large, pear-shaped granite muller was discovered apparently in the bank, and c1900 a quantity of copper coins were discovered when part of the bank was demolished.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Sub-triangular earthwork. Probable IA round, possibly reused during the civil war.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records	<u>Mobile Team notes</u> Site Notebook 2: survey 1/4/58. Includes description of round and earlier finds associated with it.
Field drawings	1 shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 1 site plan
Finds	None

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) 'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times) *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

Mobile Team memos

Photocopies of pages from the main journal kept by ACT 1958-1960.

Summaries and dates of sites. May 2003

General site memos

Bound document containing gazetteer of Roman coins found at Gwithian from Roger Penhallurick's unpublished 'Roman coins in Cornwall and Scilly'. 2001.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

5.6 Trevoryan Round

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5.6.1 Trevoryan Round Summary

Site code: Trevoryan Round
Location: SW 61150 41100
PRN: 26593
Dates of investigation: Measured survey in 1958.
Type of investigation: Measured survey

Overall history of site investigation

The mobile team surveyed Trevoryan round (a sub-ovoid ditched and banked enclosure) in 1958 and created a scaled plan. Notes made at the time of the survey described the site as having a bank and outer ditch, which was almost destroyed except in one part where there was evidence for the existence of a second bank. The surviving section of the bank on the south-east side of the round is described as standing 5' high and 7' wide.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Sub-ovoid earthwork. IA round.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Mobile Team notes

Site Notebook 2: survey 31/3/58. Includes interpretation and description of round.

Field drawings 1 shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 1 site plan

Finds None

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) 'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times) *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

Mobile Team memos

Photocopies of pages from the main journal kept by ACT 1958-1960.

Summaries and dates of sites. May 2003

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

5.7 WE (Wheal Emily)

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5.7.1 WE Summary

Site code: WE = Wheal Emily, west of OLS (also called WE/OLS)
Location: SW 58080 41630
PRN: 37084
Dates on investigation: Surface collection from the late 1950s onwards.
Type of investigation: Surface collection

Overall history of site investigation

This site included a fairly wide but undefined area to the north-east of Wheal Emily mine and stretching as far as site OLS to the east. It should also be noted that the site comprised an exposed land surface which would have been located immediately on the southern side of the ancient course of the Red River. Surface collection at WE has been carried out since the late 1950s by various people including ACT and the Gwithian team, HJ Berryman and Philip Steele (metal detectorist). None of the finds

have been precisely located but they include material dating to the Mesolithic, RB and possibly Post Roman periods.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Exposures of land surfaces indicating Mesolithic, RB and possibly Post Roman activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None
Field drawings None
Finds Not yet assessed

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

General site memos

Bound document containing gazetteer of Roman coins found at Gwithian from Roger Penhallurick's unpublished 'Roman coins in Cornwall and Scilly'. 2001.

Sites south of the river: SL, HP, OLS, WE 5/7/03.
 Document by ACT containing notes on SL and discussion of the sites and their contents to the south of the Red River.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
 Lambessow
 St Clement
 Truro
 Cornwall

5.7.2 WE Finds Summary (all finds are unstratified)

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Unknown
Number		1		9		4
Weight		100g		458g		10g

Stone work: Pebble

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					1014g

Stone work: Gritstone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					150g

Stone work: Greenstone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					690g

Stone work: Slate

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					323g

Stone work: Granite

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					458g

Stone work: Flint

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					13
Weight					86g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					18
Weight					271g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					8g

Crustacea: Crab

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
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Number					2
Weight					4g

6 Post-Roman Sites

(See Fig. 9 for locations)

6.1 GMI

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2002\Post Roman sites\GMI

6.1.1 GMI Summary

Site code: GMI – Post Roman
Location: SW 58930 42130 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37049
Dates of investigation: Discovered in 1952
Excavated in 1953–1956 (cuttings 1-7, new rectangular area and numerous extensions and additions)
Type of investigation: Large scale excavation

Overall history of site investigation

GMI was the earliest of the large scale excavations to take place at Gwithian. On its discovery in 1952 it appeared as a raised area concealing what was thought to be a shell midden or middens. The following excavations from season to season revealed that this was a post Roman settlement site with houses relating to separate phases of occupation. Houses (huts) 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4 and C were recorded as the buildings on the site but other structures (potentially other houses and possibly sunken feature buildings) were also recorded. The structures and associated deposits (rich in occupation debris) were related to a stratigraphy recorded generally as four occupation layers (A, B, C, D) each divided by a layer of wind blown sand. Other features such as pits, hearths and what has been described as a pottery kiln were also uncovered. Below the post Roman occupation layers was a layer of wind blown sand which appears to have overlain the bedrock.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Post Roman/ Early Medieval settlement site.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records 1953- 1955 Post Roman sites
Site notebook 1: cuttings 1-7 22/3/53 – 14/4/53, whole of GMI 22/3/54 – 30/4/54
Site notebook 2: whole of GMI 21/3/55 – 3/5/55
Site notebook 4 whole of GMI 28/3/55 – 27/4/55
Site notebook 7 whole of GMI 19/3/56 – 21/4/56
28/3/58 – 17/4/58 ‘General notes on “kiln” in NW corner of GMI’ to rear.

Measured sketch showing relocation of huts II and III at rear.

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 1) containing 47 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections including sites GMA, GMB, GME and GMVII) (see attached list). See also Research archive for further drawings.

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 1: 1955 bags 1-177

Finds register 2: 1956 bags 1-364, 1958 bags 1-38, (samples register 1-23, 1956) 1954 bags P1-P24, 1-80

Finds register 4: 1958 bags 1-38

Stone register 1: 1953-1958

Metal objects register: 1953-1956

Finds from 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1958 include the following classes:

Pottery (973 sherds), daub (16 pieces), clay moulds 14 pieces), briquetage (5 pieces), glass (1 fragment) metalwork (79 pieces) slag and ore (71 pieces), stone (726 pieces), flint (8 pieces), animal bone (1094 pieces), charcoal (43 samples), coprolites (6), shell (land and marine- 156) and 20 deposit samples.

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 1

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

Brief note on some finds from GMI and GMB 1

Box 2

File: Gwithian Excavations: 1953- 1954 plans etc. and early pottery analysis.

Pottery analysis and quantities for GMI, with pottery register attached.

Section No. 1 from GMI 27/3/54

List of finds and quantities from various layers in GMI

Untitled plan of GMI

Shows cuttings 1-7 with some features.

Untitled survey plan

Shows location of uncertain site (probably GMI).

Gwithian: Tentative reconstruction of GMI. Un-scaled sketch plan showing Houses 1 and 2.

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI

Box 3

File: 3 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1954.

Newspaper cutting from 'The Cornishman' 13/5/54
Discussion of the work on GMI during 1954.

File: 4 Gwithian Excavations:

List of staff tasks 1955. Includes list of sites and tasks: GMI, NN (Garrack: stone and cemetery) and GMII.

File: 5 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1956.

GMI Provisional working list 1956. List of staff.

Memorandums

Mobile Team memos

Photocopies of pages from the main journal kept by ACT. Cliff Section, GMX, Trevoryan Round, GT, Trevarnon Round, GMI, CG, GMM 1958-1960

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.1.2 GMI Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMI method of excavation

In 1953 seven trenches were opened up and excavated by hand on GMI. Each of the trenches were excavated systematically through the layers. This meant either excavating in spits of certain depths (regardless of layers) or following the stratigraphy and excavating in layers (both systems were applied). During the excavation of these trenches different layers were being recorded simultaneously in different trenches. In the following seasons of work here, trenches 1-7 were

reopened and extended piecemeal to investigate certain features. Each year led to further extensions that were not named as individual trenches until finally all of the original seven trenches were joined as a single open area. However, the small extensions were dug by individuals at differing rates, so that a single layer across the site was never seen as a whole. Prior to the area being opened up entirely, baulks were left *in situ* so that the sections could be recorded. Once the sections were drawn, the baulks were removed stratigraphically and the remains of any features which had previously been recorded were then recorded separately. The most important point to be made here is that individual phases of occupation were never seen or excavated as a whole. In addition, extensions and areas excavated after 1953 were not given cutting numbers which has led to much confusion in the notes.

There are no plans or sections to represent the work carried out in 1953 although there are brief notes. However, there are plans, sections and notes for the work carried out in 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1958.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs
- Lists of samples

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a numbered cutting or described area without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified by descriptions of location, although they were not always attributed to a layer). There are many contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn, and many contexts that appear in the drawings which cannot, at present, be related to the notes. In addition, features are recorded in the notes but often their locations are vague, the layer is not mentioned and their dimensions are rarely recorded.

Contexts that existed within GMI were as follows:

Wall

Hut

Entrance

Porch

Pits

Burnt turf

Square socket

Corner post

House/hut 1

House/hut 2

House/hut 3

House/hut 4

House/hut C

Burnt patch

Hearth

Support for central post

Pseudo wall

Floor
Robber trench
Shell layer
Shell pit
Charcoal feature
Occupation layer
Circular feature
Post holes
Charcoal layer
Shell refuse trench
Charred feature
Pottery kiln
Flue
Stake holes
Pot holder feature
Walling feature
Depression
Black deposit
Storage pits
Ash filled trench
Hollow
Tram lines

Artefacts

No finds were recorded from the 1953 excavation. All the finds in GMI were given individual numbers. Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and object description. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number or area description and layer. In 1955 the register does not contain the cutting number or area description.

The following classes of finds were recorded within GM1: pottery, stone, flint, shell, metalwork, slag, iron ore, charcoal, burnt wood, animal bone and glass.

Stratigraphy

At GMI a general stratigraphic sequence was established during the first season's work. This sequence from the surface to bedrock was as follows:

turf,
blown sand,
A (occupation),
blown sand,
B (occupation),
blown sand,
C (occupation),
blown sand,
D (occupation),
E (occasionally),
blown sand,
bedrock

Excavation during the following seasons in GMI, GMA, GMB and GME applied the same lettered stratigraphy to occupation layers encountered.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMI, the methods of excavation (see above) have made this a complex task. The first step would be to recreate (as far as possible) sketch plans of individual layers covering sites GMI, GMA, GMB and GME in order to clarify which features and deposits belonged to the separate occupation layers. It is envisaged that this will be a lengthy task with complications especially when drawing information concerning layers B and C which were often indistinguishable from each other with no layer of dividing wind blown sand. It appears from the site records that layers B and C were often referred to and treated as the same layer. Descriptions of features in the notes frequently omit the layer letter in which they were found. However, the missing layer information may be traceable through other records such as the drawings and photographs.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files	Box 1
	File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2. Brief note on some finds from GMI and GMB 1
	Box 2
	File: Gwithian Excavations: 1953- 1954 plans etc. and early pottery analysis. Pottery analysis and quantities for GMI, with pottery register attached. Section No. 1 from GMI 27/3/54 List of finds and quantities from various layers in GMI Untitled plan of GMI Shows cuttings 1-7 with some features. Untitled survey plan Shows location of uncertain site (probably GMI). Gwithian: Tentative reconstruction of GMI. Un-scaled sketch plan showing Houses 1 and 2.
	File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages. Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI
	Box 3
	File: 3 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1954. Newspaper cutting from 'The Cornishman' 13/5/54 Discussion of the work on GMI during 1954.
	File: 4 Gwithian Excavations: List of staff tasks 1955. Includes list of sites and tasks: GMI, NN (Garrack: stone and cemetery) and GMII.
	File: 5 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1956.

GMI Provisional working list 1956. List of staff.

Memorandums

Mobile Team memos

Photocopies of pages from the main journal kept by ACT. Cliff Section, GMX, Trevoryan Round, GT, Trevarnon Round, GMI, CG, GMM 1958-1960

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1954) **'Excavation of a Dark Ages Site, Gwithian, Cornwall: Interim Report, 1953 – 1954'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS) **i**, 59. (Note: on the excavations at Site GM/I; details of structures, phasing and discussion of finds. Discussion of Groups 1 and 2 pottery. No site plans sections or finds illustrations).

Thomas, A.C. (1954 – 55) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS) No **3**, 122-123. (Interim statement about the 1955 excavations at the main Dark Age Site GM/I, of barrow site GM/V with Survey and sampling work at Crane Godrevy).

Thomas, A.C. (1956) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

Thomas, A.C. (1958) **'The Celtic dark Ages: Excavations at Gwithian 1953-1958'** *Arch. Newsletter* **vi**, 25-6.

Fowler, P.J & Thomas, A.C. (1962) **'Arable fields of the pre-Norman period at Gwithian, Cornwall'** *Cornish Archaeology* **1** 64-84 (discussion of farming methods between 5th – 11th centuries AD. With site plans, sections and photographs and the details of the evidence revealed in sites I, Y, XX, XXI.

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) ***Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)*** published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Finds publications

Thomas, A.C. (1956 – 7) **'Some Imported Post-Roman sherds in Cornwall and their origin'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club*, **2**, No 1. 15-22. (Discussion and illustrations of some of the post-Roman pottery from Gwithian).

Related papers

Rogers, W (1910) **'A Shell – midden at Godrevy'** *JRIC* xviii, 238.

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings and areas associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMI, GMA, GMB, GME, GMY or GMIV) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main Post Roman/ Early Medieval area.

In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GMI the analysis of artefacts is vital to distinguish, if possible, between any different phases of activity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMI should comprise the following phases:
 Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections and photographs.
 Sketch plans created (as far as possible) to represent each of the occupation layers in GMI, GMA, GMB and GME.
 Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.
 Analysis of the artefacts.
 Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:
 Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.
 Due to recording methods it may not be possible to recreate exact stratigraphic sequences here and new trial trenches may be required to attempt to clarify this.

6.1.3 GMI Finds Summary

Site: GM/I (All years).

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Early Medieval occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column. Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number	2	947			
Weight	14g	13080g			

Metal work: Copper alloy

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					7
Weight					14g

Metal work: Iron

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					70
Weight					279.5g

Metal work: Tin?

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					20g

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					71
Weight					1627g

Stonework: flint

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					149g

Stonework

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					209
Weight					113846.5g

Animal bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1089
Weight					14069g

Worked bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					19g

Clay: Fired clay - daub

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					16
Weight					176g

Possible Clay: Moulds

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1

Weight					7g
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Clay: Briquetage

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					40g

Glass

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number		1			
Weight		0.5g			

Charcoal

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					43 samples
Weight					496g

Mollusca: Land shells

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					10g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					151
Weight					3295.5g

Crustacea: Sea urchin

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					0.5g

Coprolites

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					6
Weight					21g

Samples

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					20
Weight					3108g

Un-stratified finds

Pottery:

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number		1933	24		
Weight		40362g	62g		

Stone work

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					517
Weight					5097g

Stone work: Flint

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					14g

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					56
Weight					1244g

Animal Bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
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Number					270
Weight					4007g

Worked bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					7g

Clay: Moulds

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					5g

Glass

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number			1		
Weight			0.5g		

Coprolites

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					38g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					132
Weight					2977g

6.2 GMA

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Post Roman sites\GMA

6.2.1 GMA Summary

Site code:

GM/A subsidiary of GM/I

Location:

SW 58926 42128 (roughly estimated grid reference)

PRN:

37049

Dates on investigation: Excavated in 1955, 1956 (cuttings α , β , N, S)
Type of investigation: Excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

After the discovery of a post Roman settlement site and ongoing excavations in GMI a series of cuttings split into further sites were laid out in 1955 immediately to the west of GMI in order to assess the extent of the settlement. In order from east to west the sites were GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD and GME. GMA comprised four cuttings and was located on the western edge of GMI and eventually became part of the open area. The general stratigraphy that had been applied in GMI was also applied here as four occupation layers (A, B, C, D) each divided by a layer of wind blown sand. Amongst the features uncovered at GMA were a shell midden, house 4, a hearth and rectangular hollows (possibly sunken feature buildings).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Post Roman settlement site.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1953- 1955 Post Roman sites

Site notebook 2: GMA 21/3/55 – 3/5/55

Site notebook 3: GMA cuttings α , β , N, S
1/4/55 – 29/4/55 9/4/56 – 18/4/56

Site notebook 7 GMA cuttings α , β , N, S 19/3/56 –
21/4/56

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 1) containing 47 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections including sites GMI, GMA, GMB, GME and GMVII) (see attached list). See also Research archive for further drawings.

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 1: 1955 bags 1-3 missing information, 4-82

Stone register 1: 1955-1956

Metal objects register: 1955-1956

Finds from 1955-1956 include the following classes:

Pottery (178 sherds), daub (3 pieces) metalwork (18 pieces), slag and ore (14 pieces), stone (89 pieces), flint (1), animal bone (401 pieces), charcoal (7 samples) and shell (marine 22 + 1 sample).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files File:

Box 2

Gwithian Excavations: 1953- 1954 plans etc. and early pottery analysis.

Untitled sketch plan of proposed GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD, GME
Un-scaled.

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE	TO DO
LOCATION OF ARCHIVE	Lambessow
ARCHIVE OWNER	Professor Charles Thomas Lambessow St Clement Truro Cornwall

6.2.2 GMA Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMA method of excavation

After two seasons work on GMI a decision was made to extend the excavation westwards in order to establish an extent of the settlement. A further five sites were proposed, namely GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD and GME and of these only GMA, GMB and GME appear to have been excavated. In 1955 four trenches were opened up and excavated by hand on GMA. Each of the trenches were excavated systematically through the layers. This meant either excavating in spits of certain depths (regardless of layers) or following the stratigraphy and excavating in layers (both systems were applied). During the excavation of these trenches different layers were being recorded simultaneously in different trenches. In the following season of work here, these trenches were reopened and extended to investigate certain features, until cutting β had been joined to GMI. However, the trenches and extensions were dug by individuals at differing rates, so that a single layer across this site and GMI was never seen as a whole.

Plans were created during various phases of excavation but sections do not appear to have been drawn.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel

- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a numbered cutting without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified by descriptions of location, although they were not always attributed to a layer). There are contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn, and contexts that appear in the drawings which cannot, at present, be related to the notes. In addition, features are recorded in the notes but often their locations are vague, the layer is not mentioned and their dimensions are rarely recorded.

Contexts that existed within GMA were as follows:

Walling

House/hut 4

Hearth

Shell layer

Occupation layer

Rectangular hollows

Artefacts

As in GMI all the finds in GMA were given individual numbers. Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and object description. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer. Finds apart from stone and metalwork only appear to have been recorded from the 1955 season.

The following classes of finds were recorded within GMA: Pottery (178 sherds), daub (3 pieces) metalwork (18 pieces), slag and ore (14 pieces), stone (89 pieces), flint (1), animal bone (401 pieces), charcoal (7 samples) and shell (marine 22 + 1 sample).

Stratigraphy

At GMI a general stratigraphic sequence was established during the first season's work which was also applied to GMA. This sequence from the surface to bedrock was as follows:

turf,

blown sand,

A (occupation),

blown sand,

B (occupation),

blown sand,

C (occupation),

blown sand,

D (occupation),

E (occasionally),

blown sand,

bedrock

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMA, due to the fact that it is a smaller area than GMI and has lettered trenches, it will not be such a complex task. The first step would be to recreate (as far as possible) sketch plans of individual layers covering sites GMI, GMA, GMB and GME in order to clarify which features and deposits belonged to the separate occupation layers. Complications may occur when drawing information concerning layers B and C which were often indistinguishable from each other with no layer of dividing wind blown sand. It appears from the site records that layers B and C were often referred to and treated as the same layer. Descriptions of features in the notes frequently omit the layer letter in which they were found. However, the missing layer information may be traceable through other records such as the drawings and photographs.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files File:	Box 2
	Gwithian Excavations: 1953- 1954 plans etc. and early pottery analysis. Untitled sketch plan of proposed GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD, GME Un-scaled.
	File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages. Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI

Excavation reports and interims

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Thomas, A.C. (1956) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

Thomas, A.C. (1958) **'The Celtic dark Ages: Excavations at Gwithian 1953-1958'** *Arch. Newsletter* vi, 25-6.

Fowler, P.J & Thomas, A.C. (1962) **'Arable fields of the pre-Norman period at Gwithian, Cornwall'** *Cornish Archaeology* 1 64-84 (discussion of farming methods between 5th – 11th centuries AD. With site plans, sections and photographs and the details of the evidence revealed in sites I, Y, XX, XXI.

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) ***Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)*** published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Finds publications

Thomas, A.C. (1956 – 7) ‘Some Imported Post-Roman sherds in Cornwall and their origin’ *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club*, 2, No 1. 15-22. (Discussion and illustrations of some of the post-Roman pottery from Gwithian).

Related papers

Rogers, W (1910) ‘A Shell – midden at Godrevy’ *JRIC* xviii, 238.

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings and areas associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMI, GMA, GMB, GME, GMY or GMIV) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main Post Roman/ Early Medieval area.

In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GMA the analysis of artefacts is vital to distinguish, if possible, between any different phases of activity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMA should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections and photographs.

Sketch plans created (as far as possible) to represent each of the occupation layers in GMI, GMA, GMB and GME.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

Due to recording methods it may not be possible to recreate exact stratigraphic sequences here and new trial trenches may be required to attempt to clarify this.

6.2.3 GMA Finds Summary

Site: GM/A (All years).

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Early Medieval occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the ‘Un-known’ column. Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number		174	3	1	
Weight		3299g	14g	14g	

Metal work: Copper alloy

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					3g

Metal work: Iron

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					17
Weight					56g

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					14
Weight					200g

Stonework: flint

Stonework: flint	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Date					
Number					1
Weight					5g

Stonework

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					87
Weight					11547g

Animal bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					365
Weight					3065g

Worked bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					4g

Clay: Fired clay - daub

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					30g

Charcoal

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					6 samples
Weight					35.5g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					18
Weight					348g

Crustacea: Crab

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					2.5g

Samples

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					183g

Un-stratified finds

Pottery: Early Medieval

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number		1			
Weight		2g			

Stone work

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
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Number					2
Weight					15g

Animal Bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					44
Weight					497g

Charcoal

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					0.5g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					22g

6.3 GMB

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Post Roman sites\GMB

6.3.1 GMB Summary

Site code: GMB subsidiary of GM/I
Location: SW 58923 42125 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37049
Dates on investigation: Excavated in 1955, 1956 (cutting N and possibly S- there are no records for S which may never have been excavated)
Type of investigation: Excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

After the discovery of a post Roman settlement site and ongoing excavations in GMI a series of cuttings split into further sites were laid out in 1955 immediately to the west of GMI in order to assess the extent of the settlement. In order from east to west the sites were GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD and GME. GMB comprised one cutting, although two were originally planned and it is uncertain whether the second (southern) cutting was ever excavated. GMB was located immediately to the west of GMA. The general stratigraphy that had been applied in GMI was also applied here as four occupation layers (A, B, C, D) each divided by a layer of wind blown sand. Amongst the features uncovered at GMB were a shell midden, a hearth and what are described as occupation patches.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Post Roman settlement site.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1953- 1955 Post Roman sites

Site notebook 2: GMB cutting N
21/3/55 – 3/5/55

Site notebook 5: GMB cutting N
6/4/55 – 20/4/55

Site notebook 7 GMB cutting N 19/3/56 – 21/4/56

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 1) containing 47 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections including sites GMI, GMA, GMB, GME and GMVII) (see attached list). See also Research archive for further drawings.

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 1: 1955 bags 1-23

Finds from 1956 do not appear to have been listed. Finds from 1955 include the following classes:
Pottery (12 sherds), slag (1 piece), stone (10 pieces), animal bone (29 pieces) and shell (1).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 1

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

Brief note on some finds from GMI and GMB 1

Box 2

File: Gwithian Excavations: 1953- 1954 plans etc. and early pottery analysis.

Untitled sketch plan of proposed GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD, GME
Un-scaled.

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow

St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.3.2 GMB Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMB method of excavation

After two seasons work on GMI a decision was made to extend the excavation westwards in order to establish an extent of the settlement. A further five sites were proposed, namely GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD and GME and of these only GMA, GMB and GME appear to have been excavated. In 1955 a single trench was opened up and excavated by hand on GMB. Trench N was excavated systematically through the layers. This meant either excavating in spits of certain depths (regardless of layers) or following the stratigraphy and excavating in layers (both systems were applied).

Location plans were created for GMB and one section drawing.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in cutting N without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified by descriptions of location, although they were not always attributed to a layer). There are contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn. In addition, features are recorded in the notes but often their locations are vague, the layer is not mentioned and their dimensions are rarely recorded.

Contexts that existed within GMB were as follows:

Tram line

Hearth

Shell Midden

Occupation patches
Occupation material

Artefacts

As in GMI all the finds in GMB were given individual numbers. Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and object description. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer. Finds only appear to have been recorded from the 1955 season.

The following classes of finds were recorded within GMB: Pottery (12 sherds), slag (1 piece), stone (10 pieces), animal bone (29 pieces) and shell (1).

Stratigraphy

At GMI a general stratigraphic sequence was established during the first season's work which was also applied to GMB. This sequence from the surface to bedrock was as follows:

turf,
blown sand,
A (occupation),
blown sand,
B (occupation),
blown sand,
C (occupation),
blown sand,
D (occupation),
E (occasionally),
blown sand,
bedrock

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMB, due to the fact that it is a smaller area than GMI and has lettered trenches, it will not be such a complex task. In addition, a drawn section of the trench exists. The first step would be to recreate (as far as possible) sketch plans of individual layers covering sites GMI, GMA, GMB and GME in order to clarify which features and deposits belonged to the separate occupation layers. Complications may occur when drawing information concerning layers B and C which were often indistinguishable from each other with no layer of dividing wind blown sand. It appears from the site records of GMI that layers B and C were often referred to and treated as the same layer. Descriptions of features in the notes frequently omit the layer letter in which they were found. However, the missing layer information may be traceable through other records such as the drawings and photographs.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 1

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.
Brief note on some finds from GMI and GMB1

Box 2

File: Gwithian Excavations: 1953- 1954 plans etc.
and early pottery analysis.

Untitled sketch plan of proposed GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD, GME Un-scaled.

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1954 – 55) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS) No 3, 122-123. (Interim statement about the 1955 excavations at the main Dark Age Site GM/I, of barrow site GM/V with Survey and sampling work at Crane Godrevy).

Thomas, A.C. (1956) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

Thomas, A.C. (1958) **'The Celtic dark Ages: Excavations at Gwithian 1953-1958'** *Arch. Newsletter* vi, ?5-6.

Fowler, P.J & Thomas, A.C. (1962) **'Arable fields of the pre-Norman period at Gwithian, Cornwall'** *Cornish Archaeology* 1 64-84 (discussion of farming methods between 5th – 11th centuries AD. With site plans, sections and photographs and the details of the evidence revealed in sites I, Y, XX, XXI.

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) ***Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)*** published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Finds publications

Thomas, A.C. (1956 – 7) **'Some Imported Post-Roman sherds in Cornwall and their origin'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club*, 2, No 1. 15-22. (Discussion and illustrations of some of the post-Roman pottery from Gwithian).

Related papers

Rogers, W (1910) **'A Shell – midden at Godrevy'** *JRIC* xviii, 238.

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings and areas associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMI, GMA, GMB, GME, GMY or GMIV) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main Post Roman/ Early Medieval area.

In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GMB the analysis of artefacts is vital to distinguish, if possible, between any different phases of activity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMB should comprise the following phases:
 Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections and photographs.
 Sketch plans created (as far as possible) to represent each of the occupation layers in GMI, GMA, GMB and GME.
 Creation of a Harris matrix of the site.
 Analysis of the artefacts.
 Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:
 Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.
 Due to recording methods it may not be possible to recreate exact stratigraphic sequences here and new trial trenches may be required to attempt to clarify this.

6.3.3 GMB Finds Summary

Site: GM/B 1955.

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Early Medieval occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column. Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery: Early Medieval

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number		12			
Weight		178g			

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					52g

Stonework: Flint

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					6g

Stone work

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					10
Weight					253g

Animal Bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					28
Weight					52.5g

Worked bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					13g

Mollusca : Marine shells

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					13g

6.4 GME (originally GMVIII)

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6.4.1 GME Summary

Site code: GME subsidiary of GMI, formerly site GMVIII (1954)
Location: SW 58905 42115 (roughly estimated grid reference)
PRN: 37049
Dates on investigation: Excavated in 1955 (cuttings N and S) on site GMVIII excavated in 1954.
Type of investigation: Excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

After the discovery of a post Roman settlement site and ongoing excavations in GMI, including the trial excavation of GMVIII, a series of cuttings split into further sites were laid out in 1955 immediately to the west of GMI in order to assess the extent of the settlement. In order from east to west the sites were GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD and GME. Sites GMC and GMD were never excavated but GME was and comprised two cuttings (N and S). GME was located the furthest west and its southern cutting encompassed trial cutting GMXVIII which had been excavated in 1954. The general stratigraphy that had been applied in GMI was also applied here as four occupation layers (A, B, C, D) each divided by a layer of wind blown sand. Amongst the features uncovered at GME were a shell midden, a hearth, an occupation layer and an ash filled pit.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Post Roman settlement site.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1953- 1955 Post Roman sites

Site notebook 2: GME cuttings N and S
21/3/55 – 3/5/55

Site notebook 6: GME cuttings N and S
31/3/55– 7/4/55

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 1) containing 47 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections including sites GMI, GMA, GMB, GME and GMVII) (see attached list).

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 1: 1955 bags 1-23

Finds register 2: Sample register (5 samples)

Stone register 1: 1955

Metal objects register: 1955

Finds from 1955 include the following classes:

Pottery (18 sherds), slag (1 piece), stonework (18 pieces), metalwork (3 pieces), animal bone (305 pieces).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 2

File: Gwithian Excavations: 1953- 1954 plans etc. and early pottery analysis.

Untitled sketch plan of proposed GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD, GME
Un-scaled.

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.4.2 GME Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GME method of excavation

After two seasons work on GMI a decision was made to extend the excavation westwards in order to establish an extent of the settlement. A further five sites were proposed, namely GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD and GME and of these only GMA, GMB and GME appear to have been excavated. In 1955 two trenches (N and S) were opened up and excavated by hand on GME. The trenches were excavated systematically through the layers. This meant either excavating in spits of certain depths (regardless of layers) or following the stratigraphy and excavating in layers (both systems were applied).

Location plans were created for GME and one section drawing.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in lettered cuttings without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified by descriptions of location, although they were not always attributed to a layer). There are contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn. In addition, features are recorded in the notes but often their locations are vague, the layer is not mentioned and their dimensions are rarely recorded.

Contexts that existed within GME were as follows:

Dark burnt patch
Occupation layer
Circular burnt layer
Patch of charcoal
Land slip
Charcoal hearth

Shell layer
Ash pit

Artefacts

As in GMI all the finds in GME were given individual numbers. Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer and object description. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer.

The following classes of finds were recorded within GME: Pottery (18 sherds), slag (1 piece), stonework (18 pieces), metalwork (3 pieces), animal bone (305 pieces), charcoal.

Stratigraphy

At GMI a general stratigraphic sequence was established during the first season's work which was also applied to GME. This sequence from the surface to bedrock was as follows:

turf,
blown sand,
A (occupation),
blown sand,
B (occupation),
blown sand,
C (occupation),
blown sand,
D (occupation),
E (occasionally),
blown sand,
bedrock

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GME, due to the fact that it is a smaller area than GMI and has lettered trenches, it will not be such a complex task. In addition, a drawn section of trench N exists. The first step would be to recreate (as far as possible) sketch plans of individual layers covering sites GMI, GMA, GMB and GME in order to clarify which features and deposits belonged to the separate occupation layers. Complications may occur when drawing information concerning layers B and C which were often indistinguishable from each other with no layer of dividing wind blown sand. It appears from the site records of GMI that layers B and C were often referred to and treated as the same layer. Descriptions of features in the notes frequently omit the layer letter in which they were found. However, the missing layer information may be traceable through other records such as the drawings and photographs.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 2

File: Gwithian Excavations: 1953- 1954 plans etc. and early pottery analysis.

Untitled sketch plan of proposed GMA, GMB, GMC, GMD, GME Un-scaled.

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1954 – 55) '**Excavations at Gwithian, 1955**' *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS) No 3, 122-123. (Interim statement about the 1955 excavations at the main Dark Age Site GM/I, of barrow site GM/V with Survey and sampling work at Crane Godrevy).

Thomas, A.C. (1956) '**Excavations at Gwithian, 1955**' *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

Thomas, A.C. (1958) '**The Celtic dark Ages: Excavations at Gwithian 1953-1958**' *Arch. Newsletter* vi, ?5-6.

Fowler, P.J & Thomas, A.C. (1962) '**Arable fields of the pre-Norman period at Gwithian, Cornwall**' *Cornish Archaeology* 1 64-84 (discussion of farming methods between 5th – 11th centuries AD. With site plans, sections and photographs and the details of the evidence revealed in sites I, Y, XX, XXI.

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) '*Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)*' published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Finds publications

Thomas, A.C. (1956 – 7) '**Some Imported Post-Roman sherds in Cornwall and their origin**' *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club*, 2, No 1. 15-22. (Discussion and illustrations of some of the post-Roman pottery from Gwithian).

Related papers

Rogers, W (1910) '**A Shell – midden at Godrevy**' *JRIC* xviii, 238.

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings and areas associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMI, GMA, GMB, GME, GMY or GMIV) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main Post Roman/ Early Medieval area.

In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GME the analysis of artefacts is vital to distinguish, if possible, between any different phases of activity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GME should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections and photographs.

Sketch plans created (as far as possible) to represent each of the occupation layers in GMI, GMA, GMB and GME.

Creation of a Harris matrix of the site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

Due to recording methods it may not be possible to recreate exact stratigraphic sequences here and new trial trenches may be required to attempt to clarify this.

6.4.3 GME Finds Summary

Site: GM/E (All years).

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Early Medieval occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column. Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Metal work: Iron

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					29g

Samples

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					5 samples
Weight					1532g

Un-stratified finds

Pottery: Early Medieval

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number		18			
Weight		448g			

Metalwork: Industrial material

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					2g

Stone work

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-	Un-known
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	Romano-British			Medieval	
Number					18
Weight					285g

Animal Bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					305
Weight					7382g

6.4.4 GMVIII Finds Summary

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Post Roman sites\GMVIII

Site: GM/VIII 1954/55.

Note: All finds are considered to be unstratified.

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					481g

6.5 GMIV

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Post Roman sites\GMIV

6.5.1 GMIV Summary

Site code: GMIV (subsidiary site NE of GMI)

Location: SW 58900 42100

PRN: 37052

Dates on investigation: Discovered and excavated in 1954 (2 cuttings), further excavation in 1955 and 1956 (cuttings A, B and C)

Type of investigation: Small scale excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

On discovery this site (located to the north-east of GMI) appeared as a low mound and was suspected to conceal a shell midden, as shells were visible in rabbit burrows on the surface. During four seasons of excavation a layer of shells was uncovered but below this a series of pits, gullies and deposits were revealed of post Roman/ Early Medieval date. Within many of the features was evidence of burning along with finds of slag, iron ore and metalwork. A hearth was also recorded with evidence for *in situ* smelting. None of the trenches appear to have been fully excavated due to end of season time restrictions and the proximity of the water table, and some of the pits remained unexcavated.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Post Roman/ Early Medieval midden and metal processing site.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1953- 1955 Post Roman sites

Site notebook 1: cutting 1 22/3/54 – 30/4/54

Site notebook 2: cutting 1 21/3/55 – 3/5/55

Site notebook 6: cutting 1 25/4/55 – 5/5/55 'Flash back to 1954' and site notes for 1955.

Site notebook 7: cuttings A, B, C 19/3/56 – 21/4/56

Site notebook 8: cuttings A, B, C 1/4/56 – 7/4/56

Site notebook 9: cuttings A, B, C 2/4/54
4/4/56 – 6/4/56 Photographic list (roll 1).
Rough site notes.

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 2) containing 6 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections) (see attached list)

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 2: 1956 and 1954 cuttings A, B, C bags 1-39

Stone register 1: 1953-1956

Metal objects register: 1953-1956

Finds from 1954, 1955 and 1956 include the following classes:

Pottery (35 sherds), metalwork (3 pieces), slag and ore (9 pieces) stonework (6 pieces), flint (1 piece), animal bone (337 pieces) and charcoal (4 samples). There are also 2 unknown samples.

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

None

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.5.2 GMIV Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMIV method of excavation

Two trenches next to each other were excavated by hand in 1954 and extended in 1955 to form a single trench; a further two cuttings were excavated in 1956. The site was located to the north-east of GMI and set out to investigate a low mound thought to conceal a shell midden. The cuttings were excavated by hand and a location plan of these cuttings was made. The first two cuttings excavated in 1954 and 1955 were recorded as cutting 1, but in 1956 (having been extended to become a single trench) was renamed cutting A, whilst the other two cuttings, excavated in 1956 were named B and C. The exact excavation methods are not entirely clear, and complex stratigraphy and disturbance illustrated in some of the section drawings, but not recorded in the notes, indicates that the trenches were probably dug in spits rather than contexts or layers. It is also clear that none of the trenches were fully excavated down to bedrock, and that some of the pits encountered remained unexcavated due to end of season time restrictions and the proximity of the water table.

There are no plans or sections to represent the work carried out in 1954 although there are brief notes. However, there are plans, sections and notes for the work carried out in 1955 and 1956. The plans and sections, however, only appear to be of cutting 1 (or A).

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs
- Lists of samples

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a numbered cutting without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified descriptions of location). There are many contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn, and many context that appear in the drawings which cannot be related to the notes.

Contexts that existed within GMIV were as follows:

Midden

Pits

Mound

Occupation layer

Stones
Hearth
Smelting hearth
Gully
Hearth pit

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer description and cutting number. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer description.

The following classes of finds were recorded within GMIV: pottery, stone, flint, shell, metalwork, slag, iron ore, charcoal and animal bone.

Stratigraphy

At GMIV the stratigraphy was treated as a separate entity where there was no attempt to link layers to those uncovered at other sites in the vicinity (eg GMI). This was probably because there were no similarities with the four separate occupation layers (A-D) that were uncovered in GMI. At GMIV the stratigraphy was complex, comprising many small dumps, tips, spreads, pits, hearths and gullies. In addition, these deposits had been disturbed by rabbit burrows. Brief attempts at describing the stratigraphy in the notebooks were confused and the best record can be found in the section drawings. Some of the drawings (but not all) attribute numbers to layers with accompanying descriptions, the remainder give written descriptions of deposits.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMIV, selective recording of the larger layers and few records of the more complex smaller deposits may present some problems. Another problem that may be encountered is that the named contexts described in the notes were hardly ever attributed to layers.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1954) **'Excavation of a Dark Ages Site, Gwithian, Cornwall: Interim Report, 1953 – 1954'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS) **i**, 59. (Note: on the excavations at Site GM/I; details of structures, phasing and discussion of finds. Discussion of Groups 1 and 2 pottery. No site plans sections or finds illustrations).

Thomas, A.C. (1958) **'The Celtic dark Ages: Excavations at Gwithian 1953-1958'** *Arch. Newsletter* **vi**, ?5-6.

Thomas, A.C. (1964) **'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)** *Cornish Archaeology* no **3** 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No **3**. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMI, GMY or GMIV) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main Post Roman/ Early Medieval area.

In order to reconstruct the stratigraphy in GMIV the analysis of artefacts is vital to distinguish, if possible, between any different phases of activity.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMIV should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Sketch plans created (if possible) to represent any distinguishable phases.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

Due to recording methods it may not be possible to recreate exact stratigraphic sequences here and new trial trenches may be required to attempt to clarify this.

6.5.3 GMIV Finds Summary

Site: GM/IV (All years).

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Early Medieval occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Un-known' column. Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval
Number			25		
Weight			481g		

Metal work: Copper alloy

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					Lost

Metal work: Iron

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					30g

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					9
Weight					185g

Stone work: Flint

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					10g

Stone work

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					906g

Animal Bone

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					31
Weight					434g

Worked bone

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					4g

Charcoal

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					4 samples
Weight					18g

Samples

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					2 samples

Weight					141g
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Un-stratified finds

Pottery

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number		10			
Weight		209g			

Stone work

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					980g

Bones

Date	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Un-known
Number					305
Weight					4798g

6.6 GMVI (two sites)

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6.6.1 GMVI Summaries

Site code: Two separate sites named GMVI
One is a subsidiary of GMI, the other is a standing stone on the Garrack (also coded NN).

Location: SW 58900 42100 (subsidiary of GMI)
 SW 59080 41860 (stone on the Garrack)

PRN: 37046 (stone on the Garrack)
 Subsidiary of GMI- no PRN

Dates of investigation: **Subsidiary of GMI:** Excavated in 1954 (1 cutting)
Standing stone on the Garrack: investigated in 1956

Type of investigation: Trial excavation on GMI and small excavation up against a standing stone.

Overall history of site investigation

The site code GMVI was used twice to describe two entirely different sites. One of these was a trench excavated within the area of GMI ('to the west of GMI' exact location unknown) in 1954, and the other was the excavation of a small trench up against a killas standing stone on the Garrack in 1956, for which there are no records to describe the exact nature of the work carried out although there are photographs. However, there are brief descriptions in note form

of the cutting to the west of GMI giving its dimensions and stating that it was positioned to investigate what seemed to be a ridge of north wall associated with house 1. This ridge was discovered to be a shell midden, and the trench appears to have been abandoned after the discovery. The trench was recorded by photograph and produced animal bone.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Two separate sites: one Post Roman settlement and one undated standing stone (no longer extant).

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1953- 1955 Post Roman sites

Site notebook 1: cutting west of GM1 5-6/4/54

1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites

Site notebook 2: cutting against standing stone on the Garrack 12/4/56

Field drawings

For the location of the standing stone see General site drawings (BA and Post Roman)- portfolio 7.

Finds

The finds that we have are from the site to the west of GMI (recorded in 1954)

Finds register 2: 1954

These finds include the following classes:

Metalwork (1 piece), bone (2 pieces).

Photographs

Standing stone on the Garrack before and after excavation.

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

None

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas

Lambessow

St Clement

Truro

Cornwall

6.6.2 GMVI Evaluations

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features

were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMVI method of excavation

Methods of excavation for both the site associated with GMI and the excavation against the standing stone were not recorded, although it seems likely that the site associated with GMI employed the same methodology as that used in GMI.

There are no plans or sections and the location for the site to the west of GMI is unknown. However, there are very brief notes explaining that a trench 3' x 8' was excavated by hand after the turf was removed. For the work carried out at the standing stone on the Garrack there are no site notes and no drawings although there is a location plan showing the position of the stone rather than the extent of the area excavated. Photographs taken both before and after excavation against the stone show that a trench was cut approximately 5'x3' to show the stone in section related to the immediate stratigraphy. The erection of the stone appeared to predate the two layers visible as there is no trace of a cut. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 3' when it is clear that the water table was reached (presumably the excavation was abandoned at this depth).

Recording contexts

One context only has been recorded from the site to the west of GMI: a shell midden.

No contexts were recorded at the site of the standing stone.

Artefacts

Objects from the site to the west of GMI were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object and layer.

No finds were recovered from the site of the standing stone.

The finds include the following classes:

Metalwork (1 piece), bone (2 pieces).

Stratigraphy

There is no real record of stratigraphy at either of the two sites. The extent of our knowledge is that at the site to the west of GMI turf and topsoil immediately overlay a shell midden; any further stratigraphy was not recorded, and the trench against the standing stone revealed a dark sand layer overlying a light sand layer (to a depth of 3') both of which post dated the standing stone.

Available statements

There are no other sources of information concerning these sites.

Recommendations for further work

It does not appear to be possible to locate exactly the extents of either of the two excavations. It will not be possible to reconstruct the stratigraphy of the site to the west of GMI although it is recommended that the information concerning it becomes part of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation in the GMI area. The results of the work at the standing stone should be included in an archive report detailing the results of work on sites to the south of the Red River.

6.6.3 GMVI Finds Summary

Site: GM/VI 1954.

Stratified finds.

Metal work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					Discarded

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					21g

6.7 GMVII (two sites)

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6.7.1 GMVII Summaries

Site code: Two separate sites named GMVII
One is a subsidiary of GMI, the other is a trench to the east of GMV.

Location: SW 58925 42130 (subsidiary of GMI)
Site to the east of GMV- unknown location.

PRN: 37064 (subsidiary of GMI)
Site to the east of GMV- no PRN

Dates of investigation: **Subsidiary of GMI:** Excavated in 1954 (1 cutting)
Site to the east of GMV: Excavated in 1954 (1 cutting)

Type of investigation: Excavations (both trial cuttings).

Overall history of site investigation

The site code GMVII was used twice to describe two entirely different sites. Both sites comprised single cuttings excavated in 1954. One of these was a trench excavated immediately to the north of GMA cutting S for which there appear to be no records except its position marked on a GMI location plan showing the extent of a shell midden within it, and the other was a trench excavated to the east of GMV within the main Bronze Age area for which there are some brief notes but no other records and its precise location is unknown. Surface sherds of a BA urn were recovered at this site numbered 641-648.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Two separate sites: one Post Roman settlement and one BA activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records 1953- 1955 Post Roman sites
Site notebook 1: cutting east of GMV 6/4/54

Field drawings Plans in 1 shared portfolio (No. 1) containing 47 sheets of field

drawings (plans and sections including sites GMA, GMB, GME and GMVII) (see attached list).

Finds

Site to the east of GMV: finds numbered 641-648.
Subsidiary site of GMI: unknown
It is uncertain to which site the finds that we do have belong.
These finds include the following classes:
Pottery (1 sherd), metalwork (1 piece), bone (2 pieces), shell (1).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

None

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.7.2 GMVII Evaluations

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMVII method of excavation

Methods of excavation for both the post Roman and the BA site were not recorded, although it seems likely since they were both excavated at the same time as GMI, that the methodology of GMI applied to both.

There are no plans or sections and the location for the site to the east of GMV is unknown. However, there are very brief notes explaining that a trench was excavated by hand where some BA sherds had been collected from the surface. During the excavation a further three sherds were recovered.

For the site immediately north of GMA there are no site notes and no section drawings. However, there are location plans, one of which showing the extent of a shell midden within the trench.

Recording contexts

One context only has been recorded from the site immediately north of GMA: a shell midden. No contexts were recorded at the site to the east of GMV.

Artefacts

As in GMI all the finds from both sites appear to have been given individual numbers. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer.

Site to the east of GMV: finds are numbered 641-648 in finds register 3, although in the register they claim to belong to GMX cutting 21.

Subsidiary site of GMI: the finds bag numbers are unknown.

It is uncertain to which site the finds that we do have belong.

These finds include the following classes:

Pottery (1 sherd), metalwork (1 piece), bone (2 pieces), shell (1).

Stratigraphy

There is no real record of stratigraphy at either of the two sites, but it will be possible to tie in the shell midden uncovered in the trench adjacent to GMI into the stratigraphy for GMI and GMA.

Available statements

There are no other sources of information concerning these sites.

Recommendations for further work

It is recommended that further information concerning these two sites is sort fro ACT in order to clarify which site the finds belong to and to ascertain whether any other information exists. The cutting adjacent to GMA should be grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMI, GMA, GMB, GME, GMY or GMIV) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in the main Post Roman/ Early Medieval area.

It will not be possible to reconstruct the stratigraphy of either of the sites, although it is recommended that the extent of the shell midden in the site adjacent to GMA is tied into the stratigraphy of GMA and GMI.

An archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation in the GMI area should include this.

An attempt should also be made (if possible) to identify the location of the site to the east of GMV.

6.7.3 GMVII Finds Summary

Site: GM/VII (All years).

Note: All the finds are surface finds so are considered to be unstratified.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Post-Medieval
Number					1

Weight					13g
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Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					19g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					6g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					2g

6.8 GMXX

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6.8.1 GMXX Summary

Site code: GMXX
Location: SW 59050 42200
PRN: 37062
Dates on investigation: Discovered and excavated in 1960 (cutting 1) and 1961 (cuttings 2-5)
Type of investigation: Excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

This site was located within an area where ridge and furrow had been noted immediately to the south of GMXV. Excavation revealed that ridge and furrow lay within a large rectangular field and that plough marks were present probably dating to the post Roman period. The stratigraphy encountered was tied into the stratigraphy of the main BA area with a post Roman layer overlying what was possibly layer 5.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Post Roman cultivated field.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records 1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites
Site notebook 7: cuttings 1 and 2 26/7/60 - 9/8/60 and 23/8/61

Site notebook 9: cuttings 2 and 5 11/9/61

Site notebook 11: cutting 1 (formerly GMXV cutting 30)
18/7/60 – 30/7/61

Site notebook 13: cuttings 3 and 4 28/8/61–6/9/61

Field drawings 1 shared portfolio (No. 6) containing 12 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections) (see attached list)

Finds Finds are listed in original finds registers:
Finds register 3: 1961 cuttings 1, 2, 4 bags 1-29
Stone register 1: 1960-61
Finds from 1960 and 1961 include the following classes:
Pottery (122 sherds), metalwork (4 pieces), slag and ore (14 pieces) stonework (12 pieces), animal bone (98 pieces), fired clay (1 piece) and Marine shells (14).

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE
Correspondence files

Box 2

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 6/11/61 Covering letter enclosing drawings and notes on GMXX, GMXXI

Notes on section drawing by PJF Notes on GMXX cutting 4, east face.

Letter and edits from RCHM to AC Thomas containing one Black and white negative of GMXX. Covering letter enclosing edits to paper on Gwithian.

General discussion on ploughing. Edited copies of part of a paper on Gwithian. Discusses sites GMXX and GMXXI.

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.8.2 GMXX Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMXX method of excavation

Five trenches were excavated by hand in 1960 and 1961. The site was located immediately to the south of GMXV and the first cutting was positioned to investigate a possible lynchet which was thought to be associated with the BA layer 5 field system. The cuttings were excavated by hand and a location plan of these cuttings was made. The first cutting excavated in 1960 was recorded as both GMXX cutting 1 and GMXV cutting 30, whilst the other four cuttings were excavated in 1961 and recorded as GMXX cuttings 2-4. The exact excavation methods are not entirely clear but the notes indicate that the trenches were probably dug in layers rather than spits and that boreholes were made to view the lower layers.

A cuttings location plan was made of the site, presumably once all the cuttings had been excavated.

There are section drawings to represent each of the five cuttings, but only one of the cuttings was planned (cutting 5). However there are site notes to represent all of the cuttings.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a numbered cutting without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified descriptions of location). There are contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn.

Contexts that existed within GMXX were as follows:

Pit

Ditch

Plough marks

Henge

Wall

Clearance wall
Turf line
Lynchet
Field bank
Concreted layer
Trackway

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer description and cutting number. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer description.

The following classes of finds were recorded within GMXX: pottery, stone, shell, metalwork, slag, iron ore, fired clay and animal bone.

Stratigraphy

GMXX was initially excavated as an extension to the south of the main BA area, and it seems that because of this, an attempt was made to tie the stratigraphy of GMXX into that of GMX. Attributing the BA layers 1-9 led to confusion when the uppermost archaeological layer was discovered to be Post Roman rather than BA. The layers that were present were interpreted at the time (from surface to bedrock) as follows:

Turf and topsoil
Blown sand
Post Roman
Blown sand
Layer 5 or 7
Layer 8
Bedrock

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMXX, the fact that section drawings and notes exist for all of the cuttings, should make this a fairly simple task. However, if the cuttings are to be related to the stratigraphy of the main BA area, then it will be necessary to clarify (if possible) the sequence and nature of Bronze Age layers in GMXX. This task may not be possible due to the lack of BA pottery recovered from the cuttings.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Box 2

Correspondence files **File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.**

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 6/11/61 Covering letter enclosing drawings and notes on GMXX, GMXXI

Notes on section drawing by PJF Notes on GMXX cutting 4, east face.

Letter and edits from RCHM to AC Thomas containing one Black and white negative of GMXX. Covering letter enclosing edits to paper on Gwithian.

General discussion on ploughing. Edited copies of part of a paper on Gwithian. Discusses sites GMXX and GMXXI.

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. & Fowler, P.J. (1961) '**Gwithian**' *Medieval Archaeology* Vol. **VI – VII**, 306 and 346. (Short interim statement of work in 1961 about the excavations of Dark Age site XX (5th-7th centuries) and site XXI (9th-11th centuries) on p.306. And note on discovery of field system associated with medieval site of Crane Godrevy on P.346).

Fowler, P.J & Thomas, A.C. (1962) '**Arable fields of the pre-Norman period at Gwithian, Cornwall**' *Cornish Archaeology* **1** 64-84 (discussion of farming methods between 5th – 11th centuries AD. With site plans, sections and photographs and the details of the evidence revealed in sites I, Y, XX, XXI.

Thomas, A.C. (1963) '**Gwithian**' *Cornish Archaeology* No **2** 56. (Note: of work intended for the 1963 season at Gwithian: test 6 new sites (including Dark Age Sites), investigate the 'Celtic Fields', and finish work on sites XX and XXI

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMXX, GMXXI or the main BA area) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in GMXX.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMXX should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

Due to confusion over the BA layers in these 5 cuttings, coupled with the fact that very little BA pottery was found, it may not be possible tie the stratigraphic sequences to that of the Bronze Age sites immediately to the north. New trial trenches in the area of GMXX may be required to attempt to clarify the BA stratigraphy.

6.8.3 GMXX Finds Summary

Site: GM/XX 1960.

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Early Medieval occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the 'Unknown' column. Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Un-known
Number	1		87		
Weight	5g		670g		

Metal work: Ironwork

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					137g

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					12
Weight					12g

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					7
Weight					1524g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					8
Weight					248g

Fired clay

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					18g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					1g

Un-stratified finds

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Un-known
Number			34		
Weight			379g		

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					34g

Stonework

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					620g

Animal bone

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Un-known
Number					90
Weight					285g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Un-known
Number					13
Weight					236g

6.9 GMXXI

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Post Roman sites\GMXXI

6.9.1 GMXXI Summary

Site code: GMXXI ridge and furrow west of GMX.
Location: SW 58750 42250
PRN: 37063
Dates on investigation: Discovered, surveyed and excavated in 1961 (cuttings 1-4) and 1963 (cuttings 1, 5 and 6).

Type of investigation: Excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

This site was located within an area where ridge and furrow in a rectangular plot of land had been noted to the north-west of GMI. Excavation revealed that ridge and furrow, probably of the post Roman period, lay within a large rectangular field. The stratigraphy encountered was tied into the stratigraphy of the main BA area with a post Roman layer overlying what was possibly either layer 5, 7 or 8.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Post Roman cultivated field with underlying BA activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

1955- 1961 Bronze Age and Post Roman sites
Site notebook 13: cuttings 1-4 28/8/61–6/9/61

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 6) containing 6 sheets of field drawings (plans and sections) (see attached list)

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 3: 1961 cuttings 1, 3, 4 bags 1-11

Finds register 3: 1963 cuttings 1, 5, 6 bags 12-17

Finds from 1961 and 1963 include the following classes:
Pottery (21 sherds), stonework (16 pieces), flint (19 pieces)
animal bone (9 pieces), Marine shells (3).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 1

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas. Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY.

Box 2

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Sketch plan showing the location of the A-B base line of GMXXI (primary record). 16/9/61

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

'A probable Dark Ages field at Gwithian, Cornwall' Excavation report on GMXXI

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 6/11/61 Covering letter enclosing drawings and notes on GMXX, GMXXI

General discussion on ploughing. Edited copies of part of a paper on Gwithian. Discusses sites GMXX and GMXXI.

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE	TO DO
LOCATION OF ARCHIVE	Lambessow
ARCHIVE OWNER	Professor Charles Thomas Lambessow St Clement Truro Cornwall

6.9.2 GMXXI Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMXXI method of excavation

Prior to excavation a detailed survey of the ridge and furrow was made. Four trenches were excavated by hand in 1961 (cuttings 1-4) followed by a further two trenches (cuttings 5 and 6) in 1963. The site was located to the north west of GMI and was designed to investigate a rectangular plot of land marked by ridge and furrow. A location plan of the cuttings excavated in 1961 (1-4) was made (there does not appear to be a cutting location plan for cuttings 5 and 6 from 1963). The exact excavation methods are not entirely clear but the notes indicate that the trenches were probably dug in layers rather than spits.

No site records exist for the two trenches that were excavated in 1963 (5 and 6) except one section drawing of cutting 5. Section drawings were created for cuttings 1, 3, 4 and 5 but plans were not made. There are site notes to represent cuttings 1-4 only.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of photographs

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a numbered cutting without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified descriptions of location). There are contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn.

Contexts that existed within GMXXI were as follows:

Ridges

Rig

Causeway

Trackway

Bank

Ditch

ploughmarks

Artefacts

Finds from contexts within a layer, thought to be of archaeological significance, were noted in the register as belonging to a particular named feature, all other finds appear to have been bagged and identified simply by layer description and cutting number. Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer description.

The following classes of finds were recorded within GMXXI in 1961 and 1963: Pottery (21 sherds), stonework (16 pieces), flint (19 pieces) animal bone (9 pieces), Marine shells (3).

Stratigraphy

During the excavation of GMXXI an attempt was made to tie the stratigraphy of the site into that of the main BA area based on GMX. The layers that were present were interpreted at the time (from surface to bedrock) as follows:

Turf and topsoil

Blown sand

Post Roman cultivation layer

Blown sand

Layer 5 or 7

Blown sand

Layer 8

Bedrock

NB: not all of these layers were present in all of the trenches.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GMXXI, the fact that section drawings exist for cuttings 1, 3, 4 and 5 and notes exist for cuttings 1-4, should make this a fairly simple task. However, if the cuttings are to be related to the stratigraphy of the main BA area, then it will be necessary to clarify (if possible) the sequence and nature of Bronze Age layers in GMXXI. This task may be possible after the analysis of BA pottery recovered from the layers. The stratigraphy of cutting 5 could be reconstructed to a certain extent from the section, but the exact locations of both cutting 5 and 6 are unknown. The reconstruction of stratigraphy in cutting 6 will not be possible as there are no notes or drawings in the record.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 1

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas.
Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY.

Box 2

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Sketch plan showing the location of the A-B base line of GMXXI (primary record). 16/9/61

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

'A probable Dark Ages field at Gwithian, Cornwall' Excavation report on GMXXI

Letter from P Fowler to AC Thomas. 6/11/61 Covering letter enclosing drawings and notes on GMXX, GMXXI

General discussion on ploughing. Edited copies of part of a paper on Gwithian. Discusses sites GMXX and GMXXI.

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Edited draft by P Fowler and AC Thomas. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. & Fowler, P.J. (1961) '**Gwithian**' *Medieval Archaeology* Vol. **VI – VII**, 306 and 346. (Short interim statement of work in 1961 about the excavations of Dark Age site XX (5th-7th centuries) and site XXI (9th-11th centuries) on p.306. And note on discovery of field system associated with medieval site of Crane Godrevy on P.346).

Fowler, P.J & Thomas, A.C. (1962) '**Arable fields of the pre-Norman period at Gwithian, Cornwall**' *Cornish Archaeology* **1** 64-84 (discussion of farming methods between 5th – 11th centuries AD. With site plans, sections and photographs and the details of the evidence revealed in sites I, Y, XX, XXI.

Thomas, A.C. (1963) '**Gwithian**' *Cornish Archaeology* No **2** 56. (Note: of work intended for the 1963 season at Gwithian: test 6 new sites (including Dark Age Sites), investigate the 'Celtic Fields', and finish work on sites XX and XXI

General Booklets

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMXX, GMXXI or the main BA area) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in GMXXI and if cuttings 5 and 6 are still visible, these could be located and added to the cuttings location plan.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMXXI should comprise the following phases:
Extraction of evidence from notebooks, plans and sections.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

Due to confusion over the BA layers in these cuttings, it may not be possible tie the stratigraphic sequences to that of the Bronze Age sites immediately to the north. New trial trenches in the area of GMXXI may be required to attempt to clarify the BA stratigraphy.

6.9.3 GMXXI Finds Summary

Site: GM/XXI 1961.

Note: Where possible (the pottery) the artefacts have been assigned to their appropriate date. The rest has been placed into the 'Un-known' column until examined by specialists. Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Modern
Number	15		5		1
1gWeight	154g		23g		1g

Stone work: Flint

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					19
Weight					108g

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					16
Weight					1587g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					9
Weight					97g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					10g

6.10 GMXXII

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6.10.1 GMXXII Summary

Site code: GMXXII midden in pond immediately north of GMI.
Location: SW 58915 42130
PRN: 37067
Dates of investigation: Excavated in 1961 (cutting 1)
Type of investigation: Small scale excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

A season pond is situated immediately to the north of sites GMI, GMA, GMB and GME. In 1961 a trial trench was located in the pond where throw out from rabbit burrows contained a quantity of marine shells, indicating a concealed midden. There are no field notes or drawings to recreate the work carried out here and to locate the cutting precisely, but there are two sherds of post Roman pottery recorded as being found in blown sand.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Post Roman midden.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None
Field drawings None
Finds Finds are listed in original finds register:
Finds register 3: 1961 cuttings 1 bags 1, 1, 1
There are only two sherds of post Roman pottery.
Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files None

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.10.2 GMXXII Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one

in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GMXXII method of excavation

A single trench was excavated by hand in 1961. It was located in a season pond immediately to the north of sites GMI, GMA, GMB and GME, although its precise position within the pond is unknown. The cutting was located to investigate what was thought to be a concealed shell midden. The exact method of excavation here is unknown since there do not appear to be any field records.

Recording contexts

Only one context is recorded here, and that is the shell midden. It is uncertain whether any others existed and the fact that there are no field records indicates that no other contexts were uncovered.

Artefacts

The two sherds of pottery recovered from the cutting were recorded as being retrieved from wind blown sand. The two finds were noted in the register and identified simply by layer description and site code.

Stratigraphy

GMXXII has no field notes or site drawings, the stratigraphy has not been recorded. All that can be said is that a marine shell midden was present as was a layer of wind blown sand within the season pond.

Available statements

There are no other sources of information concerning this site.

Recommendations for further work

For future reference the cutting associated with this site should be grid referenced if it is still visible. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified (either in GMI or associated sites) should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point an exact location.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GMXXII will not be possible. However, the pottery should be analysed and the results along with the information that we do have for the site should be incorporated into an archive report for GMI.

6.10.3GMXXII Finds Summary

Site: GM/XXII 1961.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Un-known
Number			2		
Weight			57g		

6.11 GMY (or Y)

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6.11.1 GMY Summary

Site code: GMY (or Y)
Location: SW 59000 42165
PRN: None
Dates on investigation: Excavated in 1956 (cutting 1)
Type of investigation: Excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

This site was located approximately 80 yards to the north-east of GMI. A single trench was dug across a spur of raised land which was thought to be a trackway leading from the Post Roman settlement at GMI to the post Roman field at GMXX to the north-east. Although no features or finds were uncovered, a thick layer of brown sand was observed and interpreted on site as a trampled layer.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Possible Post Roman trackway.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Mobile Team notes

Site notebook 1 (loose pages): cutting 1 2/4/56 – 5/4/56

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 1 section drawing (see drawings list for section and GMXX drawings for location)

Finds

None

Photographs

Photographed during excavation.

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 1

File: Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas. Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY. 9/63

Box 2

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Draft of 'Fields of the early Historic period at Gwithian, Cornwall'. Report on sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, and GMXXI.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.12 OLS

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6.12.1 OLS Summary

Site code: OLS (Gwithian Towans)
Location: SW 58396 41599
PRN: 37043
Dates on investigation: Collection since 1958. Finds collection in 1965 1969 1971 and 1992
Type of investigation: Surface finds collection.

Overall history of site investigation

This site was situated around the area of Hockin's pit and Wheal Emily and the site code OLS was attributed to any exposed land surface in this area. The fieldwork here involved finds collection over many years. The earliest pottery collected was Bronze Age, whilst the remainder was Romano British, post-Roman/ early medieval, medieval and post-medieval.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Pottery indicates settlement from the Romano British period through to medieval.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None
Field drawings None
Finds Finds record sheets in Box 27
Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence records **Box 1:**
Gwithian, dating and identification 2.
'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas. Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY. (9/63).

Memorandums

General site memos

1 bound document containing Report by Adam Sharpe on site visit after finds were collected from the area. 29/7/90
2001 Gazetteer of Roman coins found at Gwithian from Roger Penhallurick's unpublished 'Roman coins in Cornwall and Scilly'.

1 bound document by ACT containing notes on SL and discussion of the sites and their contents to the south of the Red River. 5/7/03

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) '**Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)**' *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.12.2OLS Finds Summary

(all finds are unstratified)

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Unknown
Number	9	19	173	59	5	24
Weight	206g	145g	1094g	218g	111g	123g

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					7g

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					7
Weight					799g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					80
Weight					345g

Clay: Clay pipe

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval
Number					5
Weight					17g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					6
Weight					15g

6.13 OLS/HP

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2002\Post Roman sites\OLS-HP

6.13.1 OLS/HP Summary

Site code: OLS/HP Hockin's Pit (Gwithian Towans)
Location: SW 58400 41600
PRN: 37043
Dates on investigation: Collection since 1958. Finds collection in 1963.
Collection 1990 Adam Sharpe, CAU
Type of investigation: Surface finds collection.

Overall history of site investigation

This site was situated in and around the area of Hockin's pit. The fieldwork here, in 1963, involved intensive finds collection over an area of exposed old land surface. The earliest pottery collected was Romano British, whilst the remainder was post-Roman/ early medieval.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Pottery indicates settlement from the Romano British period through to early medieval.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None
Field drawings None
Finds TO DO
Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence records

Box 1:

Gwithian, dating and identification 2.

'Brief notes on the results of the 1963 season at Gwithian.' By AC Thomas. Discussion on GMXVI, GMXXI, GO, SL, OLS, GH, GMY. (9/63).

Memorandums

General site memos

1 bound document containing Report by Adam Sharpe on site visit after finds were collected from the area. 29/7/90
2001 Gazetteer of Roman coins found at Gwithian from Roger Penhallurick's unpublished 'Roman coins in Cornwall and Scilly'.

1 bound document by ACT containing notes on SL and discussion of the sites and their contents to the south of the Red River. 5/7/03

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) '**Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)** *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age, Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

6.13.2OLS/HP Finds Summary

Box 1

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Unknown
Number	3		73			56
Weight	16g		892g			149g

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					91
Weight					757g

Metal work: Iron

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					48
Weight					21g

Stone work: Gritstone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					382g

Stone work: Pebble

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					59g

Stone work: Flint

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					13g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					174
Weight					836g

Clay: Fired clay or daub

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					
Weight					

Clay: Clay pipe

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval
Number					
Weight					

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					
Weight					

Mollusca: Land shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					
Weight					

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					32
Weight					296g

Box 2 (1990)

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Unknown
Number	70		571	22		
Weight	994g		2963g	99g		

Metal work: Copper Alloy

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					Too small to weigh

Stone work: Other

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					60g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					10
Weight					58g

Clay: Fired clay or daub

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					15
Weight					100g

Box 3 (1998/1999)**Pottery**

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Unknown
Number	155	6	81	75		244
Weight	2777g	93g	1140g	556g		1139g

Metal work: Copper Alloy

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					5g

Stone work: Flint

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					41g

Clay: Fired clay or daub

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					174g

Organic: Wood

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					9
Weight					19g

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					78g

Soil Sample: 1 sample 29g.

Box 4 (1993)

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano- British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post- Medieval	Unknown
Number			91			
Weight			273g			

Metal work: Iron

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					3g

Stone work: Gritstone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					121g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					284
Weight					588g

7 Medieval Sites

(See Fig. 10 for locations)

7.1 CG (Crane Godrevy)

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7.1.1 CG Summary

Site code: CG – Crane Godrevy
Location: SW 58936 42662
PRN: 53569
Dates of investigation: Discovered in 1951.
Excavations:
1952 (sections 1, 2, 3),
1955 (cuttings I, Ia, II, III),
1956 (cuttings I, Ia, IV, IVa, V, Va, Vb, VI),

1957 (cuttings L, M, N, O, P, P1, P2, P3, Q, R),
1958 (cuttings N extended, S, T, M extended, U, V, P1, P4, P5, W, X, Y, Pen Isaf, Courtyard, North room, AA, AB, chimney B, U extended, AC, AD, AE, 'Saxon' house, AF, AG, AH, house B, AI, AJ, AM, AN, houses A/B, AK, AO, AP, AQ, AR, and
1969 (cuttings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, S, Pen Isaf and extension to U)
Type of investigation: Large scale excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

The site medieval of Crane Godrevy was discovered in 1951 by ACT, mainly through documentary evidence, but closely located by a series of banks forming circular and sub-rectangular features set within a field system. In 1952 and 1955 trial cuttings were made to assess the nature of the site which led to large scale excavation in 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1969. During 1956 it was realised that the medieval settlement lay within an IA enclosure. Later excavation associated with the enclosure revealed that it was a sub-triangular enclosure encompassing an acre or more of land with a V-shaped ditch with an internal berm and bank. The original entrance to the enclosure was never located, but a later entrance towards the northern point on the western side was. Here the ditch had been deliberately back filled and the entrance marked by walls either side giving a width of approximately 10 feet between them. Pottery retrieved from the enclosure ditch and associated features suggests that settlement continued into the Romano British period. Evidence for IA/RB settlement within the enclosure was sparse (probably due to the fact that internal trenches were located to investigate the medieval buildings in the northern point of the enclosure, which were often sunk into the bedrock removing all trace of earlier features) but some structural evidence was noted in the form of post holes.

The excavation revealed that some sherds of early medieval pottery were present, but no structures of this period have so far been identified.

The site was settled again during the medieval period, possibly as early as the 12th century. The complex of buildings excavated reveal a multi-phase plan of the manor of Crane Godrevy which was settled until some time, probably, in the 17th or 18th century. The structures uncovered include a two-roomed long house with later extensions and a courtyard. At some time the long house may have had an industrial function, indicated by a quantity of slag and metal artefacts found in association with a semi-circular chimney and hearth on the western end of the structure. To the south of the long house is another building. Both buildings have semi-circular chimneys and have ground floor rooms on different levels. Two other buildings were identified which may be the earliest associated with the medieval settlement. Both had floor levels sunk into the bedrock and were sub-rectangular on a NE-SW alignment.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Iron Age/ Romano British enclosure and Medieval settlement complex.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Crane Godrevy

Notebook 1: 1951 (cuttings 1 and 2)
1955 (cuttings I, II, III) 9/4/55-20/4/55
1956 (cutting 1) 26/3/56 (finds register at rear of book).

Notebook 2: 1956 (cuttings 1, 1a, 4, 4a, 5, 5a, 5b) 4/4/56-23/4/56.
1957 (cuttings L, M, N, O, P1, P2, P3, Q) 24/2/57-9/4/57

Notebook 3: 1957 (cuttings O, P1, P2, P3, Q, R) 10/4/57.
1958 (cuttings M, N, P, P1, P4, P5, S1, S2, T, U, V, W, X,
Y, Courtyard, North room, Pen Isaf) 18/3/58.

Notebook 4: 1958 (cuttings AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF,
AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, L,
U, House A, House B, North room, Pen Isaf) 11/4/58-
23/4/58.

Field drawings

1 portfolio (No. 8) containing 59 sheets of field drawings
(plans and sections) (see attached list).

Finds

Finds are listed in original finds registers:

Finds register 1: 1955 surface bags 1-5

Finds register 2: 1956 cutting 1

Finds register 4: 1956 cuttings 1, 4, 4a, 5, 5a, 5b, bags 1-
122

Finds register 4: 1957 cuttings 1, 5, M, N, O, P, P1, P2,
P3, Q bags 113-199

Finds register 4: 1958 cuttings M, P1, P4, P5, Q, S, T, U,
V, W, Y, Z, Pen Isaf, courtyard, north room, AB, AC, AE,
AF, AG, AH, AI, AK, AL, AN, AP, AQ bags 200-435

Finds register 4: 1969 cuttings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, N, S, Pen Isaf,
bags 2-63

Finds register 4: 1962 bags 501-504

CG Site notebook 1: 1956 cuttings 1, 4, 5 all measured in,
bags 12-112

Stone register 1: 1955-58

Finds from CG include the following classes:

IA/RB Pottery (62 sherds), Post Roman Pottery (39 sherds), Medieval Pottery (1242 sherds),
Post-medieval Pottery (250 sherds), metalwork including industrial debris (233 pieces),
stonework (167 pieces), flint (2 pieces) animal bone (1802 pieces), worked bone (17 pieces),
daub (7 pieces), mortar (70 pieces), brick (4), clay pipe (80 pieces), tobacco (1 sample), glass (13
pieces), charcoal (10 samples), dung (1 sample), Marine shells (253), land shells (14), crab shell
(36) and egg shell (4 pieces).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files

Box 2

File: 14, 1960 Archaeomagnetic dating

Crane Godrevy, Gwithian, Cornwall. May 57. Copied plan of
excavated rooms at CG, scale shown.

**File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc.
all stages.**

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by
Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY,
GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

Box 3

File: 5 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1956.

Work plan for site CG 1956

File: 6 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1957.

Micro film of CG plan.

Sketch drawings by M Sommerscales proposing type of structures at CG. Includes some interpretation.

Letter from M Sommerscales to AC Thomas. 7/6/57- Interpretation of the buildings at CG with attached plan.

Information sheet on the fifth season at Gwithian. Discussion about CG and the main BA sites.

Preliminary notes on further excavation of the LBA site GMX. Sets out aims and methodology for the 1957 season including sites GMX, GT, CG.

File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958.

Information sheets and application forms. Lists sites to be examined 1958: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ.

Box 4

File: Folder 11 Mostly 1963

Letter from Gerald Dunning to ACT 16/1/1964. Refers to some pottery – medieval – from Crane Godrevy?

Memorandums

Mobile Team memos

Summaries of sites for Prehistoric Society visit 1958. Includes CG.

Photocopies of 5 pages from the main journal kept by ACT 1958-1960. Includes notes on CG.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

7.1.2 CG Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of

windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

CG method of excavation

In 1952 and 1955 trial trenches were located here to investigate the nature of various banks and earthworks. After the discovery of a wall associated with a square enclosure found in cutting 1 of 1955 further excavation to investigate the medieval settlement extended from this trench. By chance cutting 1 of 1955 also located the IA/RB enclosure ditch over which the medieval walled enclosure lay. Further cuttings could then be laid out to locate the remainder of the IA/RB ditch.

For different seasons of excavation different numbering systems of cuttings were employed. Care should be taken to recognise the following: In 1952 cuttings 1, 2 and 3 were excavated. In 1955 and 1956 cuttings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and others were excavated. In 1969 cuttings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and others were excavated. Although these trenches bear the same numbers they are all in separate locations, meaning that a reference to cutting 1 for example could be a reference to any one of three trenches and should be identified by the year in which it was excavated.

As the excavation became larger a site grid was laid out in 1957 which was extended as the excavation area grew

The locations of all of the cuttings are known and are shown on a series of location plans for appropriate years. All of the cuttings were dug by hand. The exact excavation methods are not entirely clear but the notes indicate that the trenches were probably dug in layers rather than spits. All of the plans and sections for each season's work are in the archive, the majority of cuttings have been planned and sections were drawn when they were thought necessary. There are site notes to represent all the cuttings excavated in 1956, 1957, and 1958, although there are no notes to represent the work carried out in 1952, 1955 and 1969.

The notebooks contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Sketch drawings
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Lists of finds
- Lists of photographs

Recording contexts

Generally contexts were identified as named features in a numbered cutting or within a named building without necessarily placing them within a layer.

Contexts were not recorded as deposits, fills, builds or cuts, but were given descriptive names relating to the whole feature eg 'pit' which included both cut and fill (if more than one pit existed they were identified by descriptions of location or given individual numbers). There are contexts that appear in the site notes but have not been drawn.

Contexts that existed within CG were as follows:

Rubble fall in

Wall

Rubble

Facing

Hedge

Ditch

Stone feature

Platform of pebbles

Stone spill

Floor
Bank
Quartz pavement
Rick yard
Field bank
Wall footing
Shelly layer
Rubbish pit
Soak away
Drain
Door
Out house
Gully
North house wall
South house wall
Hearth
House A
House B
Batter
Cattle shed
Rick yard
Post holes
Dairy
Pits
Hollows
Blood bath
11th century house
Kiln
Cow shed
North room
Courtyard
Porch
Curve of stones
Blocked door
buttress
Occupation layers

Artefacts

Objects were recorded in a finds register stating the date found, site code, bag number, type of object, cutting number and layer description. None of the finds retrieved during the 1952 trial cuttings are in the archive, but finds from the following seasons (1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1969) are present.

Finds from CG include the following classes:

IA/RB Pottery (62 sherds), Post Roman Pottery (39 sherds), Medieval Pottery (1242 sherds), Post-medieval Pottery (250 sherds), metalwork including industrial debris (233 pieces), stonework (167 pieces), flint (2 pieces) animal bone (1802 pieces), worked bone (17 pieces), daub (7 pieces), mortar (70 pieces), brick (4), clay pipe (80 pieces), tobacco (1 sample), glass (13 pieces), charcoal (10 samples), dung (1 sample), Marine shells (253), land shells (14), crab shell (36) and egg shell (4 pieces).

Stratigraphy

During the excavation of CG no attempt was made to tie the stratigraphy of the site into any other sites in the Gwithian area. The layers that were present in individual cuttings were recorded individually using descriptions rather than numbers or letters. Section drawings were made when they were thought appropriate to illustrate sequences. Many of the sections through the IA/RB enclosure ditch were drawn, but fewer sections through the medieval structures were drawn. However, there are written descriptions of stratigraphic sequences for the majority of cuttings although depths and extents of layers are not always mentioned.

Within the medieval settlement area inside a building, a typical stratigraphic sequence might look like this:

Turf

Blown sand

Rubble

Sand

Floor

Bedrock

NB: It is uncertain whether some of the trenches were fully excavated, particularly those excavated in 1969 since the notebook for this year is not within the archive.

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for CG, the fact that all the cuttings are located immediately simplifies the task. However, for the cuttings excavated in 1952, some of those excavated in 1955 and all that were excavated in 1969 there are no site notebooks, and any possible reconstruction will rely on what drawings were made. A particular area that will suffer because of this is the extension to cutting U in 1969 where both a later entrance to the IA/RB enclosure was located and what appeared to be one of the earlier medieval buildings was also located.

However, since the IA/RB ditch and associated bank sections were well recorded in a variety of locations, stratigraphic sequences associated with this feature will be simple to reconstruct. Inside the enclosure, notebooks and drawings covering the majority of features should make reconstruction possible, although the lack of section drawings in certain areas and, in some cases, the lack of discussion of relationships between features may be problematic.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning CG include:

Correspondence files

Box 2

File: 14, 1960 Archaeomagnetic dating

Crane Godrevy, Gwithian, Cornwall. May 57. Copied plan of excavated rooms at CG, scale shown.

File: 1 Primitive Agriculture, esp. Gwithian correspondence etc. all stages.

Gwithian reports, No. 2 'Pre-Norman Fields at Gwithian, Cornwall' by Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas. Concerns sites GMI, GMY, GMXX, GMXXI, GH and CG

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Micro film of CG plan.

Sketch drawings by M Sommerscales proposing type of structures at CG. Includes some interpretation.

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Information sheets and application forms. Lists sites to be examined 1958: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ.

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File: Folder 11 Mostly 1963

Letter from Gerald Dunning to ACT 16/1/1964. Refers to some pottery – medieval – from Crane Godrevy?

Memorandums

Mobile Team memos

Summaries of sites for Prehistoric Society visit 1958. Includes CG.

Photocopies of 5 pages from the main journal kept by ACT 1958-1960. Includes notes on CG.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1954 – 55) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS) No **3**, 122-123. (Interim statement about the 1955 excavations at the main Dark Age Site GM/I, of barrow site GM/V with Survey and sampling work at Crane Godrevy).

Thomas, A.C. (1956) **'Excavations at Gwithian, 1955'** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* (NS), (appendix: 1953-6), 5-28. (Summary of the early Christian settlement (Site 1), together with catalogue of Imported Pottery and discussion. General details about the Bronze Age barrow group (Sites GM/V, GM/IX, GM/X, GM/XI, GM/XII, GM/XIII and GM/XIV (without illustrations) and documentary discussion and a note on section cutting at the Medieval manor of Crane Godrevy. Site location plan, with full bibliographic index and appendices giving details about fieldwork techniques and logistics. Note: on the problems of dating grass-marked pottery.

Thomas, A.C. (1957) **'Gwithian'** *Medieval Archaeology* Vol **1**, 160. (Interim statement about the discovery of Medieval manor site crane Godrevy and intent to excavate).

Thomas, A.C. (1958) **'Gwithian'** *Medieval Archaeology*, Vol **II**, 201. (Statement about excavations at Crane Godrevy).

Thomas, A.C. & May, J (1959) **'Gwithian'** *Medieval Archaeology*, Vol **III**, 315-316. (Interim statement of excavations of the Medieval Manor of Crane Godrevy. Fig. 105 on page 316 shows site plan).

Thomas, A.C. & Fowler, P.J. (1961) **'Gwithian'** *Medieval Archaeology* Vol. **VI – VII**, 306 and 346. (Short interim statement of work in 1961 about the excavations of Dark Age site XX (5th-7th centuries) and site XXI (9th-11th centuries) on p.306. And note on discovery of field system associated with medieval site of Crane Godrevy on P.346).

Thomas, A.C. (1964) **'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)** *Cornish Archaeology* no **3** 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No **3**. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

Thomas, A.C. (1958) *Gwithian. Ten years' Work (1949 – 1958)* published by the Excavation Staff for the West Cornwall Field Club. (Summary chronological narrative (from the Mesolithic to recent times) about the overall

results of the campaign of fieldwork with site plans and sections some material culture discussed and some finds and illustrations. NB: there are detailed footnotes written for archaeologists and this is the only paper which has details about the Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Gwithian. Beaker pottery was found from cutting 5. Layer 8 at site GM/XV).

Thomas, A.C. (1969) 'Excavations at Crane Godrevy, Gwithian, 1969, Interim Report' *Cornish Archaeology* no 8 84-88.

Recommendations for further work

It is essential for future reference that the cuttings associated with this site are grid referenced correctly. In order to achieve this, the cuttings which are still visible and can be correctly identified should be surveyed either by the use of a total station or GPS survey equipment to pin point exact locations. It will then be possible to tie in the remainder of the cuttings in CG.

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for CG should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notebooks, drawings and any other available sources.

Creation of a Harris matrix covering the site.

Analysis of the artefacts.

Incorporation of the artefact analysis into:

Creation of an archive report detailing the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

It is also recommended that a geophysical survey is undertaken in order to establish the location of the original entrance to the round. Geophysical survey of the interior is recommended as an attempt to establish the location of a probable IA/RB settlement here.

The survey work carried out around Crane Godrevy should be mapped as part of the HER record for Cornwall.

7.1.3 CG Finds Summary

Site: CG/- (All years).

Note: Un-stratified finds have been listed at the end.

Stratified finds.

Pottery

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number	60	66	1166	169	
Weight	1563g	1492g	15269g	5545g	

Metal work: Copper alloy

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					22
Weight					212.5g

Metal work: Iron

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
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Number					190
Weight					7093g

Metal work: Lead

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					9
Weight					177g

Metal work: Industrial debris

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					11
Weight					715g

Stonework: flint

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					3g

Stonework

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					150
Weight					20661g

Animal bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1799
Weight					22620.5g

Worked bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					17
Weight					461.5

Clay: Fired clay - daub

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					7
Weight					30g

Clay: Clay pipe

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number				55	
Weight				327g	

Clay: Mortar

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					70
Weight					1808g

Clay: Brick

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					542g

Glass

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number			30	13	
Weight			32g	58.5g	

Charcoal

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					10 samples
Weight					53.5g

Tobacco

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample

Weight					1g
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Dung

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					10g

Mollusca: Land shells

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					14
Weight					46.5g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					253
Weight					2495g

Crustacea: Crab

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					36
Weight					49.5g

Egg shell

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					0.5g

Un-stratified finds

Pottery:

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number	3		81	81	
Weight	14g		1618.5g	3569g	

Metal work: Iron

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					0.25g

Stone work

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					17
Weight					37250g

Animal Bone

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					66g

Clay: Clay pipe

Date	Iron Age / Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number				25	
Weight				161g	

7.2 GK

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Medieval sites\GK

7.2.1 GK Summary

Site code: **GK (Garrack)** (top of Garrack above medieval site of Nangracias)
Location: SW 59400 41700
PRN: 37024
Dates of investigation: Discovered in 1953
Measured survey and surface finds retrieval in 1954, 1955 and 1956
Type of investigation: Surface collection.

Overall history of site investigation

It is possible that this is the site of a tenement named Garrek in 1335 and Engarrecke als Angarrack in 1659. The work that took place here during the 1950s involved a measured survey and finds retrieval over an exposed area where there were traces of exposed ruined walls with associated animal bone and pottery. It is uncertain whether all the finds from this site have been

assessed, since we know that amounts of bone were found but do not exist within the present archive.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Exposed surfaces containing finds of Post Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval date.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Mobile Team memos

Transcript of mobile team notes for 1956 with comments added in 2003 by ACT. Includes sites PT, GT, GK, GMVI, CP.

Field drawings

None

Finds

Finds were not listed in the finds registers.

Finds from GK include the following classes:

Post Roman Pottery (8 sherds), Medieval pottery (7 sherds),

Post-medieval pottery (42 sherds), metalwork (3 pieces), stone (2 pieces), clay pipes (2 pieces).

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Mobile Team memos

Transcript of mobile team notes for 1956 with comments added in 2003 by ACT. Includes sites PT, GT, GK, GMVI, CP.

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) 'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times) *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

7.2.2 GK Finds Summary

Site: GK/-

Note: Where finds are diagnostic they are ascribed to the correct period. Where there is some uncertainty as to an items age it is ascribed to the unknown column. All finds from this site are surface finds so are considered unstratified.

Pottery

Date	Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known

Number		8	7	42	
Weight		58g	87g	597g	

Metal work: Iron

Date	Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number					3
Weight					25g

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					2170g

Clay: Clay pipe

Date	Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Un-known
Number				2	
Weight				10g	

7.3 GLW

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Medieval sites\GLW

7.3.1 GLW Summary

Site code: GLW – Godrevy Lower Weeth
Location: SW 58255 42761
PRN: None
Dates on investigation: Surface collection in 2004
Type of investigation: Surface collection

Overall history of site investigation

Collection of surface finds and documentary research carried out by ACT in 2004.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Medieval and post-medieval surface finds and NMP plot indicating possible location of original Godrevy Farm buildings.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records Box 11- General site Memos
'*Medieval Godrevy: An unexplored site*' CT 2004
Field drawings None
Finds Marked GLW- with ACT
Photographs None

RESEARCH ARCHIVE	None
LOCATION OF ARCHIVE	Lambessow
ARCHIVE OWNER	Professor Charles Thomas Lambessow St Clement Truro Cornwall

7.4 PB

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Medieval sites\PB

7.4.1 PB Summary

Site code:	PB – Parish Boundary bank, Gwithian-Camborne, south of CG
Location:	SW 58900 42550
PRN:	37081
Dates on investigation:	Small scale excavation in <u>1963</u>
Type of investigation:	Small scale excavation

Overall history of site investigation

The parish boundary between Gwithian and Camborne stretches from Gwithian Bridge to the North Cliff just above Fishing Cove. The northern part of the boundary is formed by a small linear bank which also forms the south-east head-dyke of the Crane Godrevy strip field system (Thomas AC, 1964, 53). This boundary was sectioned in two places in 1963 (although we do not know the exact location of these two trenches). No pottery appears to have been recovered during the excavation. However, brief results of the work have been published along with one of the section drawings of the bank in CA No. 3, 1964 by ACT. The date of the bank is presumed to be medieval or post-medieval.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Medieval or post-medieval field boundary and parish boundary.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records	no records (ACT pers. com. 20.07.03)
Field drawings	None
Finds	no finds (ACT pers. com. 20.07.03)
Photographs	TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) **'Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)** *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age

and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

7.5 SL (Sandy Lane)

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Medieval sites\SL

7.5.1 SL Summary

Site code: SL – Sandy Lane, site of “Conarton”
Location: SW 58400 41400
PRN: 37047
Dates on investigation: Late 1950s
August 1963
Type of investigation: Rescue “exploratory” excavation in August 1963. Surface
Collections from exposed OLS since late 1950s.

Overall history of site investigation

Exploratory “digging” of a mound eroded by motor bikes and exposed by gales on 22nd August 1963.

Principal Results

Exposed midden mound, 20’ long, 10’ wide and 2’ high recorded and dug into. Traces of old land surface found to NE. Midden comprised at least 4 layers – intercalated with sand – the lowest 2 lay below the OLS. Ceramics dating from 10th, 11th and 12th centuries AD also recovered.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: MULTI - PHASE MIDDEN

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None

Field drawings None

Finds None of the finds were recorded in the finds registers.
Ceramics (2616); Ironwork (18 items); stonework (14);
Animal bone (57); fired clay (2); clay pipe (1); Charcoal (1
sample); Land snails (1); marine mollusca (1).

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Interim reports:

1. Summary account in “Minor Sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to Recent)”
Cornish Archaeology, **3**, 1964, 48-49
2. “Grass-marked pottery in Cornwall “ by A C Thomas in *Studies in Ancient Europe – Essays presented to Stuart Piggott* – eds J M Coles & D D A Simpson, Leicester University Press 1968, 311-332
3. *Unpublished memo* by A C Thomas 5.7.2003

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro

7.5.2 SL Finds Summary

Site: SL/- .

Note: It is at the moment assumed (on the basis of preliminary pottery examination) that the majority of finds categories relate to the Early Medieval occupation of the site. However, until they have been looked at by the various specialists they have all been listed within the ‘Un-known’ column. All finds were recovered from one context described as a “Midden” over the period of a single day, layers within the midden not apparently being differentiated. This means that all artefacts should be considered as being un-stratified.

Pottery

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval
Number	21	2	1763	761	69
Weight	97g	30g	9439g	2412g	1912g

Metal work: Iron

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					18
Weight					282g

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					14
Weight					1125g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					57
Weight					364g

Clay: Fired clay or daub

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					6g

Clay: Clay pipe

Date	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval
Number					1
Weight					0.5g

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					2g

Mollusca: Land shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					0.5g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					0.5g

7.6 WG (Withy Garden)

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2002\Medieval sites\WG

7.6.1 WG Summary

Site code: WG – Withy Garden = Connerton Hundred Pound,
Gwithian village
Location: SW 58785 41213

PRN: 31804.11
SAM No. 773
Dates on investigation: Noted in 1963
Type of investigation: Brief record

Overall history of site investigation

In the south-eastern part of Gwithian Green (immediately north-east of Gwithian village) there is a circular enclosure known as ‘the round’ or ‘Withy Garden’. It is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM No. 773). ACT briefly recorded this structure in 1963, noting that it comprised a high stone-faced bank with external ditch enclosing an area of half an acre and having a rebuilt entrance on the west side approached by a stone-cored track across the Green. This feature was interpreted by ACT as the Hundred pound for the Hundred of Penwith dating to the medieval or post-medieval period.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Medieval or post-medieval circular enclosure (Hundred pound).

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None
Field drawings None
Finds None

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) ‘**Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)**’ *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
 Lambessow
 St Clement
 Truro
 Cornwall

8 Post-medieval Sites

(See Fig. 11 for locations)

8.1 Godrevy Farm

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Post-medieval sites\Godrevy Farm

8.1.1 Godrevy Farm Summary

Site code: Godrevy Farm

Location: SW 58000 42000
PRN: None
Dates on investigation: Building survey carried out in 1958.
Type of investigation: Building survey of Godrevy Farm comprising measured survey, interpretive notes and drawings.

Overall history of site investigation

A building survey of Godrevy Farm was carried out by the mobile team on 3rd April 1958. The work involved a measured survey of all the buildings within the farm complex with notes made on phasing of structures and interpretation of detail of features and function. Particular attention was paid to the barn which appeared to be the oldest building within the complex and elevation drawings of this building were created.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Extant complex of farm buildings surveyed.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records In **Correspondence files** **Box 1**
File: Gwithian Mobile Team survey notes 1958.
 And original report in **Mobile Team memos**

Field drawings Measured sketch plan of farm complex in
Correspondence files **Box 1**
File: Gwithian Mobile Team survey notes 1958.
 Sketch plans and elevations of barn in original report. See
Mobile Team memos

Finds None

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE **Mobile Team memos**
 Photocopy of the original report. Plan and elevations of
 the barn. 3/4/58

Summaries and dates of sites. May 2003

Correspondence files **Box 1**
File: Gwithian Mobile Team survey notes 1958.
 Blue notebook. Contains field notes and sketch plans on the buildings
 at Godrevy Farm. 1958.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
 Lambessow
 St Clement
 Truro
 Cornwall

8.2 GRR

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Post medieval sites\GRR

8.2.1 GRR Summary

Site code: GRR rifle range butts
Location: SW 58620 42160
PRN: 37044
Dates on investigation: 1977 CCRA open day
Type of investigation: One cutting.

Overall history of site investigation

A single cutting was excavated in July 1977 for the CCRA open day. It was located to examine a wall next to the rifle range butts. The wall was not dated but is presumed to be post-medieval. In addition, two flint flakes were found on the surface at this location. There is no primary archive for this site.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Undated wall.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records no records (ACT pers. com. 20.07.03)
Field drawings None
Finds no finds (ACT pers. com 20.07.03)

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE None

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

9 Unknown period and geological sites

(See Fig. 12 for locations)

9.1 Cliff Section

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Other sites\Cliff Section

9.1.1 Cliff Section Summary

Site code: Cliff section – geological
Location: SW 58236 42599
PRN: None

Dates on investigation: Excavated in 1958
Type of investigation: Excavation/ cleaning and recording of vertical cliff section

Overall history of site investigation

In 1958 the mobile team excavated / cleaned and recorded a vertical section of the cliff (from the top of the cliff to the present beach below). This section was located to assess the depth, nature and phase of both archaeological and geological layers.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Geological cliff section.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Mobile Team notes

Notebook 2: 1 cutting 23/3/58 – 25/3/58

Mesolithic Notebook

A Preliminary report on the Mesolithic and associated sites at Godrevy, Gwithian, West Cornwall: with notes on the Geochronology of the area, and a tentative correlation with known timescales. By ACT. Includes site plans, sections, photographs and report. Includes cliff section.

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 1 site section (see attached list)

Finds

None

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Mobile Team memos

Summaries of sites for Prehistoric Society visit.
13/4/58

Photocopies of pages from the main journal kept by ACT. 1958- 1960

Summaries and dates of sites. May 2003

General site memos

Notes on excavation methods and list of sites describing work that took place by ACT. 16/5/03

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1957 – 8) **‘The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods in Cornwall’** *Proc. West Cornwall Field Club* Vol.2. No 2, 5-12. (A general paper but with a section of the cliff-face at Godrevy, Gwithian published with explanation).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

9.2 Fishing Cove (North Cliff)

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Other sites\Fishing cove

9.2.1 Fishing Cove Summary

Site code: Fishing Cove
Location: SW 59632 42860
PRN: None
Dates on investigation: April 1971
Type of investigation: Site visit and sampling by ACT (15/08/03).

Overall history of site investigation:

In April 1971 ACT made a visit to the rocky beach here to search for and bring back a small representative sample of flint beach-pebbles, which do occur but form a very minor element. Probably less important source in Mesolithic times than Godrevy raised beach flints. Sampled and bagged in 1971.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: SOURCE FOR MESOLITHIC FLINT

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records No archive (ACT pers. com 15/08/03)
Field drawings No archive (ACT pers. com. 15/08/03)

Finds

1. Fishing Cove, N Cliff Godrevy 1 bag. Flint pebbles total weight 415g

Photographs NONE

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports

1. Listed as part of the Mesolithic collection held by Lambessow by Carl Thorpe 2003.

Published notes: NONE

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: none
Finds box numbers: **BOX 7 MESO**

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas

Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

9.3 GE

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive
2002\Other sites\GE

9.3.1 GE Summary

Site code: GE Gwithian Exposure, hillside 100 yards NW of site GW
Location: SW 58590 42300
PRN: 37072
Dates on investigation: Discovered in 1958 and visited occasionally since then. Finds collection in 2003
Type of investigation: Surface finds collection

Overall history of site investigation

Site GE was first noted as an exposed stony land surface with the apparent remains of a small structure on a 30° slope. Several brief visits to this site were undertaken for surface finds collection. The finds included a flint flake, shells, beach pebbles and animal bone, but no material to date the site.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Exposed surface with evidence of undated occupation.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None

Field drawings None

Finds Finds are not listed in the original finds registers.
Finds from GE include the following classes:
stone (5 pieces), animal bone (1 piece), flint (1 piece),
marine shell (4).

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

General site memos

Notes on excavation methods and list of sites describing work that took place by ACT. 16/5/03

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

9.3.2 GE Finds Summary

Site: GM/E (All years).

Note: All the finds are surface finds so are considered unstratified.

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					3g

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					5
Weight					743g

Flint work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					22g

Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					4
Weight					41g

9.4 GF

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Other sites\GF

9.4.1 GF Summary

Site code: GF/- (Crane) Godrevy Field
Location: SW 58800 42670
PRN: 37073
Dates of Investigation: At least 2 exploratory cuttings 1966
Type of Investigation: Two small trenches

Overall history of site investigation

In July 1966, P J Fowler and Charles A Thomas dug at least two small cuttings – averaging six foot by three foot – in a sloping field immediately to the west, downhill (seaward side) of the area containing the site Crane Godrevy. The aim was to test the date, assumed to be medieval, of vestigial banks or lynchets at this location. Finds were relatively sparse (3 bags). The episode

was recorded on 35 mm film by P Fowler – no archive notes and no plan were made (ACT pers. com 29/06/03).

OVERALL INTERPRETATION: UNDATED FIELD BANKS

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records: None exist (ACT pers. com 29/06/03).

Field drawings: None exist (ACT pers. com 29/06/03).

Finds: Site **GF/-**
Bag 1 Cutting 2. Top of bank, recent sand – fish bones etc
Bag 2 Cutting 1 Rim of C15/16th pot.
Bag 3 Cutting 1 2 pebbles, shells, piece of iron, small bronze strip and 2 small C13/14 cent. sherds

Photographs: TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Smaller sites memos

Unpublished memo dated: 29/06/03

Gwithian Very Minor Site = GF/- for (crane) Godrevy Field by A.C.Thomas.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Site documentation – all paperwork: None exist (ACT pers. com 29/06/03).

Finds box numbers Box TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE: TO DO

ARCHIVE OWNER:

Professor Charles Thomas
 Lambessow
 St Clement
 Truro
 Cornwall

9.4.2 GF Finds Summary

Site: GF (All years).

Note: Where finds are diagnostic they are ascribed to the correct period. Where there is some uncertainty as to an items age it is ascribed to the unknown column. All finds from this site are considered stratified.

Pottery

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Romano-British	Medieval	Un-known
Number			1	3	
Weight			1g	13g	

Metal work: Copper Alloy

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					2g

Metal work: Iron

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1
Weight					34g

Stone work

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					2
Weight					29g

Animal Bone

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					47
Weight					10g

Mollusca: Marine shells

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					17
Weight					44g

9.5 GJ

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Other sites\GJ

9.5.1 GJ Summary

Site code: GJ
Location: SW 58410 42580
PRN: 37069
Dates of investigation: Discovered in 1957
Excavated by the mobile team on 7 and 8/4/1958
Type of investigation: Small scale excavation.

Overall history of site investigation

This site was excavated to investigate what was thought to be the site of a building next to a hedge between Godrevy Towans and Godrevy Farm. The earthwork was roughly planned prior to excavation, although no levels were taken. The feature

comprised what appeared to be a ‘crescent’ shape, approximately 10m in diameter with stones showing through the turf. A trench was cut through on the eastern side of the feature revealing a layer of stones approximately 9” deep, all of which were approximately fist sized and many of which were recorded as being burnt. The trench was deepened and a series of sand layers were revealed below. One chip of Medieval pottery and Victorian sherd were recovered from the trench. One explanation is that this feature is associated with 19th century field clearance, another is that this may be the site of a BA burnt mound, located next to what could be a palaeochannel to the south.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Unknown site type of unknown date.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records	<u>Mobile Team notes</u> Notebook 1: loose pages, 1 cutting 7-8/4/1958
Field drawings	1 shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 1 site plan (see attached list)
Finds	None
Photographs	TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Correspondence files	Box 3 File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958. Lists sites to be examined 1958: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ. <u>Mobile Team memos</u> Summaries of sites for Prehistoric Society visit. 13/4/58 Summaries and dates of sites. ACT 2003
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ARCHIVE CATALOGUE TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

9.5.2 GJ Evaluation

General method of excavation

All of the excavations carried out at Gwithian employed the same general methodology. The following paragraph is general overview of excavation methods, but it should be noted that techniques varied from site to site and season to season.

Trenches (cuttings) were initially laid out in areas to address specific questions. These were opened by hand (using shovels and forks), first deturfing and then removing layers one by one

in stratigraphic sequence. When the top of an archaeological layer was reached the majority of contexts within it were excavated separately, but, in the case of cut features, were fully excavated rather than half sectioned. Some larger cut features (ditches for example) were sectioned. Upstanding features (such as walls) do not appear to have been sectioned. Features were assigned descriptive names rather than context numbers. Once recording, in the form of notes, drawings and photographs (not always all three), had been carried out the layer was trowelled (or occasionally forked) down to the next archaeological horizon. Layers of windblown sand between archaeological layers were removed rapidly with shovels and forks. Some cuttings were not recorded at all if they were of little archaeological interest.

GJ method of excavation

A single trench was excavated by hand in 1958 across an earthwork of turf covered stones thought to be the site of a building. The trench was positioned along the eastern side of this feature in order to trace what were thought to be walls and the entire feature was roughly planned showing the position of the trench. Turf was removed from the trench and the layer of stones below was trowelled through. Below the stone layer were a series of sand layers of different colours; it is uncertain as to how these were excavated, but presumably they were dug in either layers or spits to a depth of approximately 2 feet when the cutting was abandoned due to a lack of archaeological features and finds.

There is one plan showing the earthwork and position of the trench.

The notes contain:

- Daily notes on fieldwork carried out and methodology
- Lists of site personnel
- Details of weather conditions and hours worked
- Sketch section

Recording contexts

The only context (or layer) recorded in GJ was the layer of stones. No cut features were recorded.

Artefacts

No artefacts were recovered from GJ, although the notes mention 1 chip of medieval pottery and 1 sherd of Victorian pottery.

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of GJ was recorded as a sequence on its own, and no attempt was made to tie the layers to those observed at other sites. The sequence here was recorded in note form and a sketch section although only the depth of the stone layer was recorded and bedrock was not reached.

The layers that were present were interpreted at the time (from surface to approximately 2 feet down) as follows:

Turf and topsoil

Stones

Yellow sand

Grey sand

Sand layers (slight variations in colour)

Reddish brown sand (slightly stickier)

In terms of reconstructing the stratigraphy for GJ, the fact that no cut features were observed and a sketch section was drawn, should make this a fairly straight forward task. However, only 2 feet of stratigraphy was excavated before the site was abandoned.

Available statements

Other sources of information concerning this site include:

Correspondence files

Box 3

File: 7 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1958.

Lists sites to be examined 1958: GMX, GMXIV, GB, GT, GH, CG, GJ.

Mobile Team memos

Summaries of sites for Prehistoric Society visit. 13/4/58

Summaries and dates of sites. ACT 2003

Recommendations for further work

Reconstruction of the stratigraphy for GJ should comprise the following phases:

Extraction of evidence from notes and plan.

Creation of a Harris matrix for the site.

Creation of an archive report detailing nature of the feature and the stratigraphical results of the excavation.

To determine the exact nature of this site it is suggested that a new trial trench is excavated.

9.6 GMM

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Other sites\GMM

9.6.1 GMM Summary

Site code:	GMM – Mine geological cutting and holes NW of site GMI.
Location:	SW 58902 42358 (roughly estimated)
PRN:	None
Dates on investigation:	Excavated in <u>1960</u> (cuttings 1 and 2)
Type of investigation:	Excavation (cuttings 1 and 2) and bore hole survey (boreholes 1, 2 and 3)

Overall history of site investigation

Two trenches were located on the hillside to the north of the main BA sites in 1960. These were excavated to assess the stratigraphy here and establish whether layers 7 and 8 were present. Three boreholes were also made to the west of GMI to establish the depth of the water table and to locate estuarine clay. The exact location of the trenches and boreholes is not known. One patch of charcoal was noted and sampled in cutting 1. Layer 8 appears to have been present in both trenches. Records of the results of the bore holes suggest that estuarine deposits were reached at a depth of approximately 4' 6" below ground surface.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Geological cuttings to locate the beach of Riss/Würm.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Mobile Team notes

Notebook 3: cuttings 1, 2 and boreholes 1, 2, 3 30/6/60 – 7/7/60

Field drawings

None

Finds

One charcoal sample.

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Mobile Team memos

Photocopies of pages from the main journal kept by ACT. 1958- 1960

Summaries and dates of sites. May 2003

Transcript of mobile team notebook (3) 1960.
Approximate location plan for bore holes. Sketch section of 'boring' 3.

General site memos

Notes on excavation methods and list of sites describing work that took place by ACT. 16/5/03

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

9.6.2 GMM Finds Summary

Site: GM/M- 1960.

Stratified finds.

Charcoal

Date	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Medieval	Un-known
Number					1 sample
Weight					435g

9.7 GR

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Other sites\GR

9.7.1 GR Summary

Site code:

GR- Raised beach

Location: SW 58150 42860 (roughly estimated)
PRN: None
Dates on investigation: Surface finds collection in 1953
Type of investigation: Surface finds collection

Overall history of site investigation

The raised beach is located close to GT. Work here involved the unstructured collection of surface finds. The finds retrieved appear to be Mesolithic flint.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Raised beach with Mesolithic activity.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records None
Field drawings None

Finds

1. *Porth Godrevy raised beach* 1 bag in box containing flint pebbles. Total weight 3000g.

Photographs TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Specialist reports

1. Listed as part of the Mesolithic collection held at Lambessow by Carl Thorpe 2003

Correspondence files

Box 3

File: 4 Gwithian Excavations: Records for 1955.

Notes on slag and honing stone found at Gwithian in 1953. Discusses evidence for smelting ore from the raised beach.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

9.8 Gwithian Green

Digital path G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\Other sites\Gwithian Green

9.8.1 Gwithian Green Summary

Site code: **Gwithian Green- also called site of Connorton**
Location: SW 58500 41500
PRN: 31804.11
Dates on investigation: Measured survey on 4th – 8th April 1958

Type of investigation: Measured survey of the whole Green- plan and notes produced.

Overall history of site investigation

A measured survey of the whole of Gwithian Green was carried out in 1958. A 100' grid was laid out and all earthworks plotted including a series of circular and semi-circular banks.

OVERALL INTERPRETATION

Survey of undated earthworks.

PRIMARY ARCHIVE

Field notes, records

Mobile Team notes

Site notebook 2: Survey Also called 'Connorton' site and describes method of laying out the grid for the survey.4/4/58 – 8/4/58

Field drawings

1 shared portfolio (No. 10) containing 1 site plan

Finds

None

Photographs

TO DO

RESEARCH ARCHIVE

Mobile Team memos

Summaries and dates of sites. May 2003

Excavation reports and interims

Thomas, A.C. (1964) '**Minor sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to recent times)** *Cornish Archaeology* no 3 37-62. This is *Gwithian Report* No 3. (Summary of work done at Gwithian on the Iron Age. Roman, Late Dark Age and Early Medieval, abandoned medieval and miscellaneous medieval and post medieval sites in 4 sq miles around the Gwithian area).

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

TO DO

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Lambessow

ARCHIVE OWNER

Professor Charles Thomas
Lambessow
St Clement
Truro
Cornwall

10Digital Archive

The Site summaries, evaluations and finds summaries presented in this document are held in individual files in the digital archive. The following is a list of the digital paths in which all documents relating to this project can be found:

G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive 2002\
admin

admin

All sites

Archive details

assessment reports

- assessments
- Bronze Age sites
- finds summaries
- Iron Age RB sites
- Medieval sites
- Mesolithic sites
- Other sites
- Palaeoenvironmental data
- Post medieval sites
- Post Roman sites
- progress reports

G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian archive completion 2004\
Archive completion

G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Archive UPDesign 2004\
project admin
Specialist comments

G:\CAU\DOCUMENT\HE Projects\Sites\Sites G\Gwithian Assessment 04-05

G:\CAU\Finds\Finds context checklists\Sites E-H\Gwithian Assessment 2002071

G:\CAU\Images\SITES.E-H\Gwithian Archive 2003\
artefacts
excavation images
Gwithian Carls images 2003
plans and maps
project team
Project update images
Wayside Museum Catalogue

L:\CAU\HE_Projects\Sites_G\Gwithian_Archive_207100

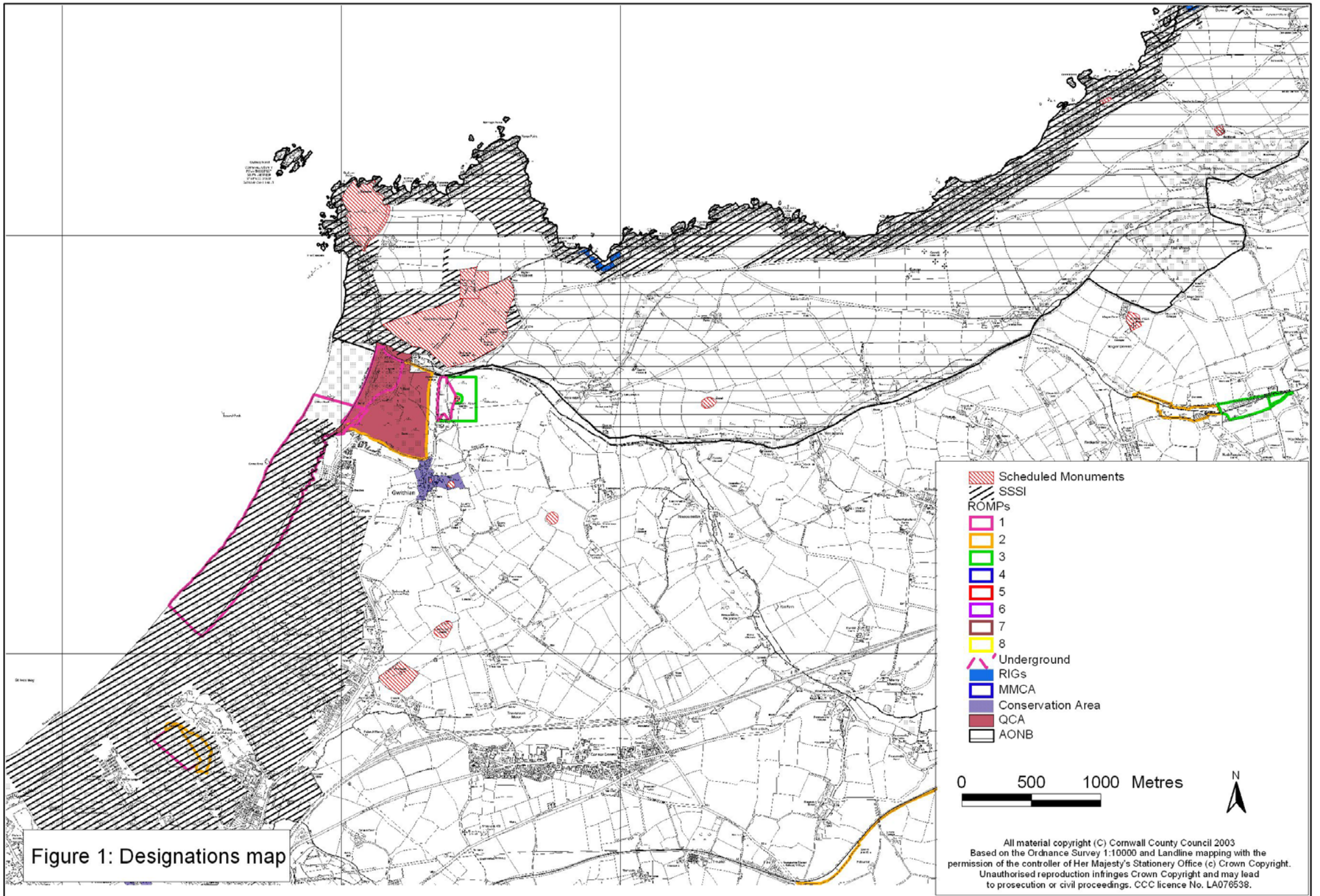


Figure 1: Designations map

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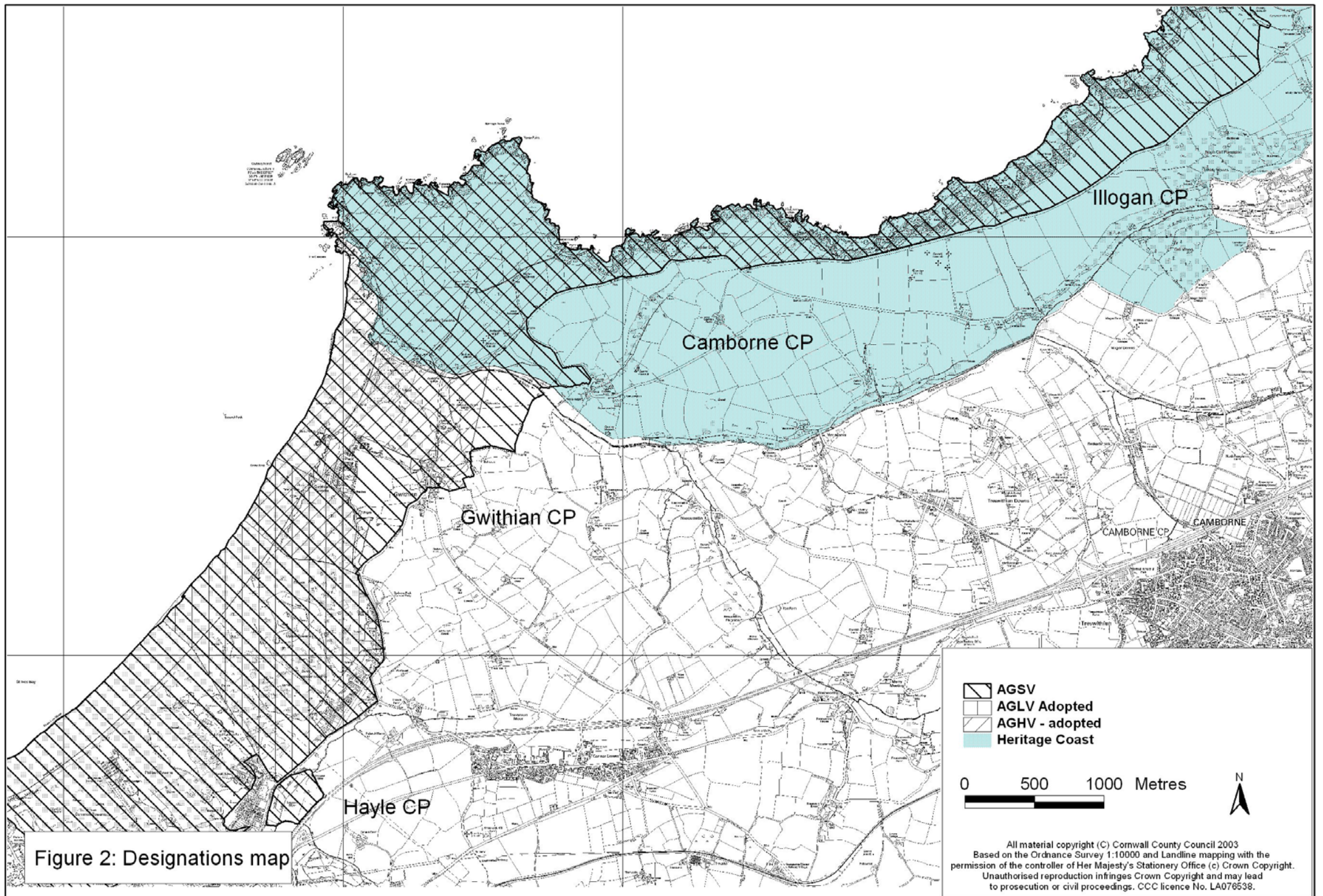


Figure 2: Designations map

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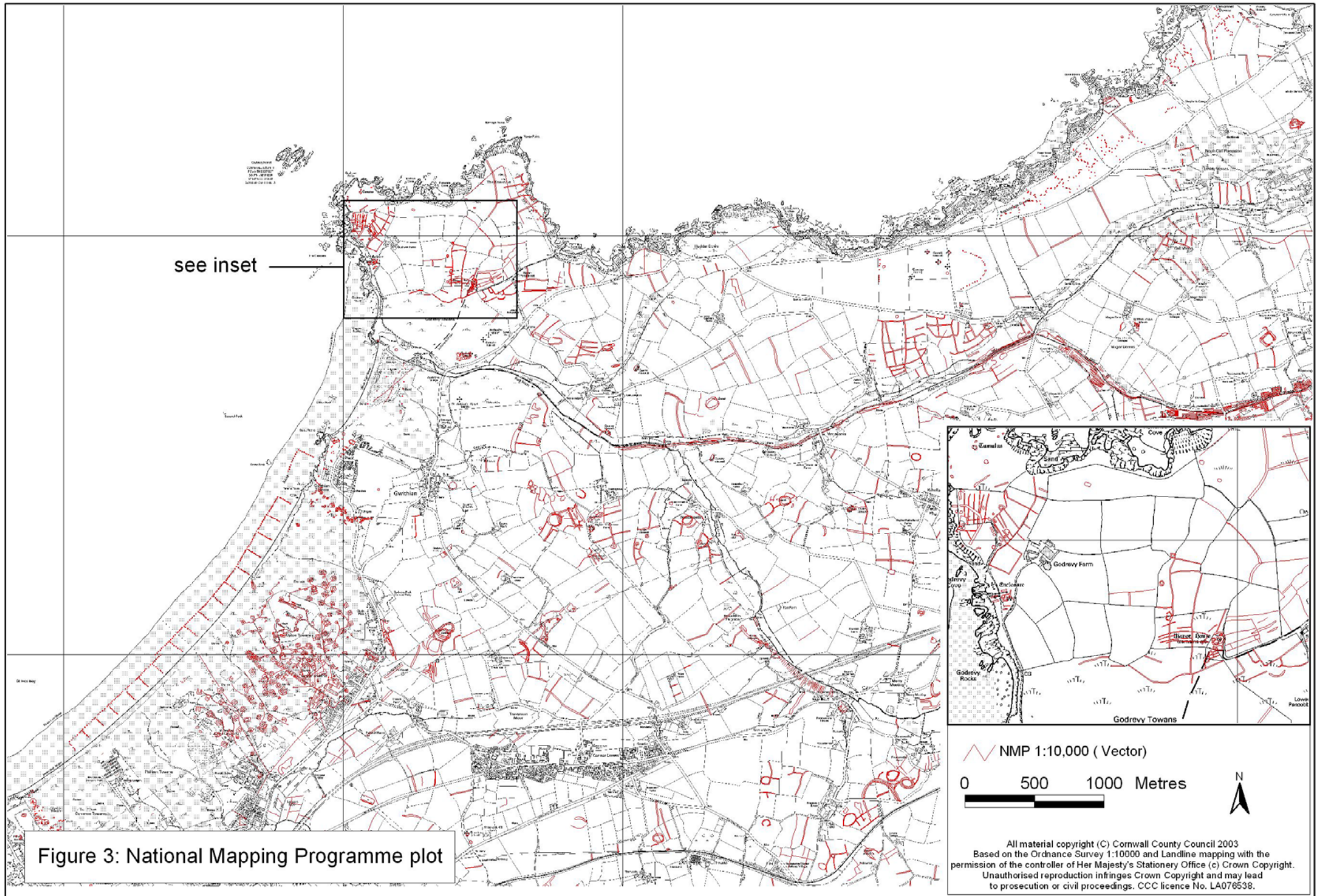


Figure 3: National Mapping Programme plot

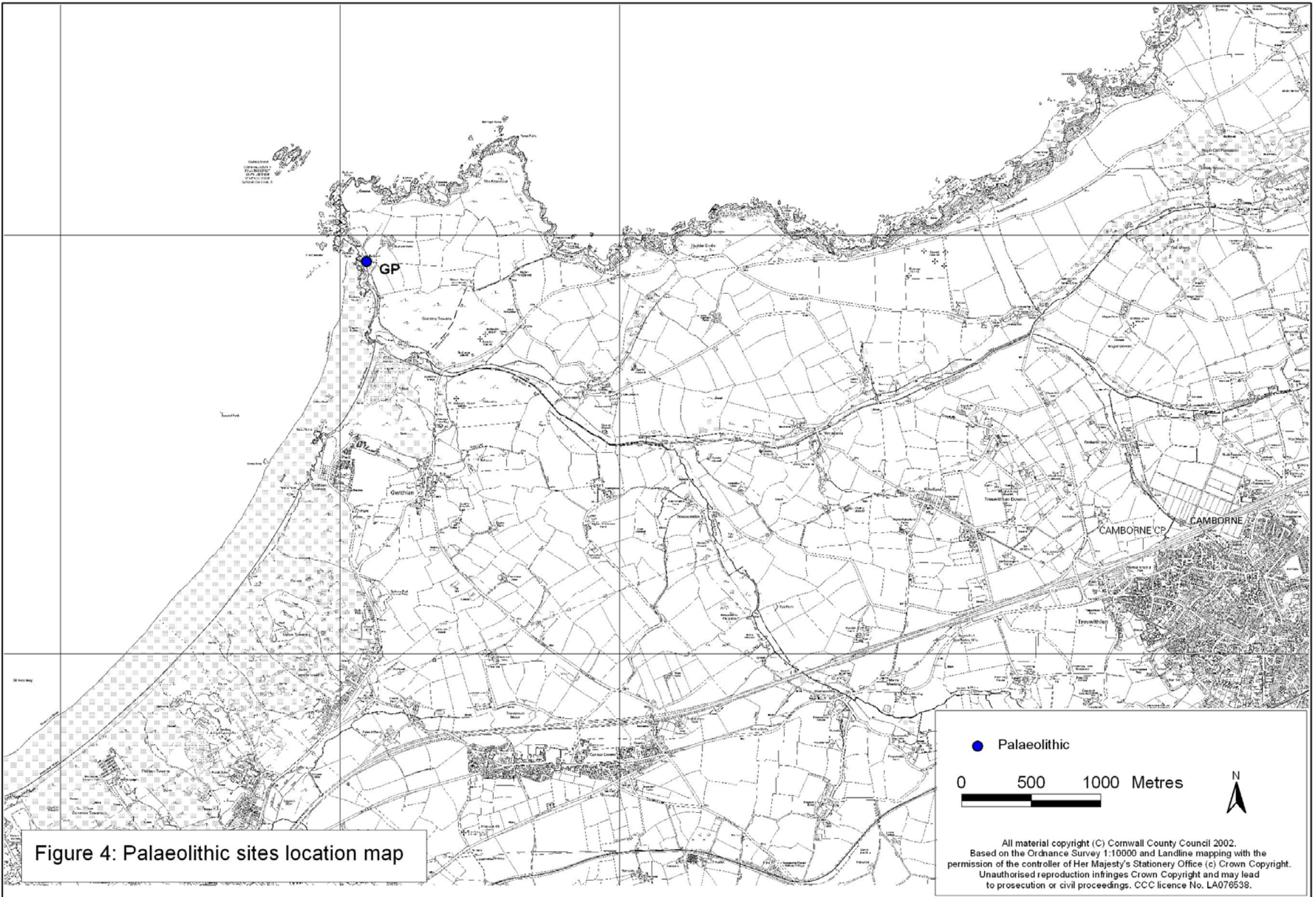


Figure 4: Palaeolithic sites location map

● Palaeolithic

0 500 1000 Metres

N

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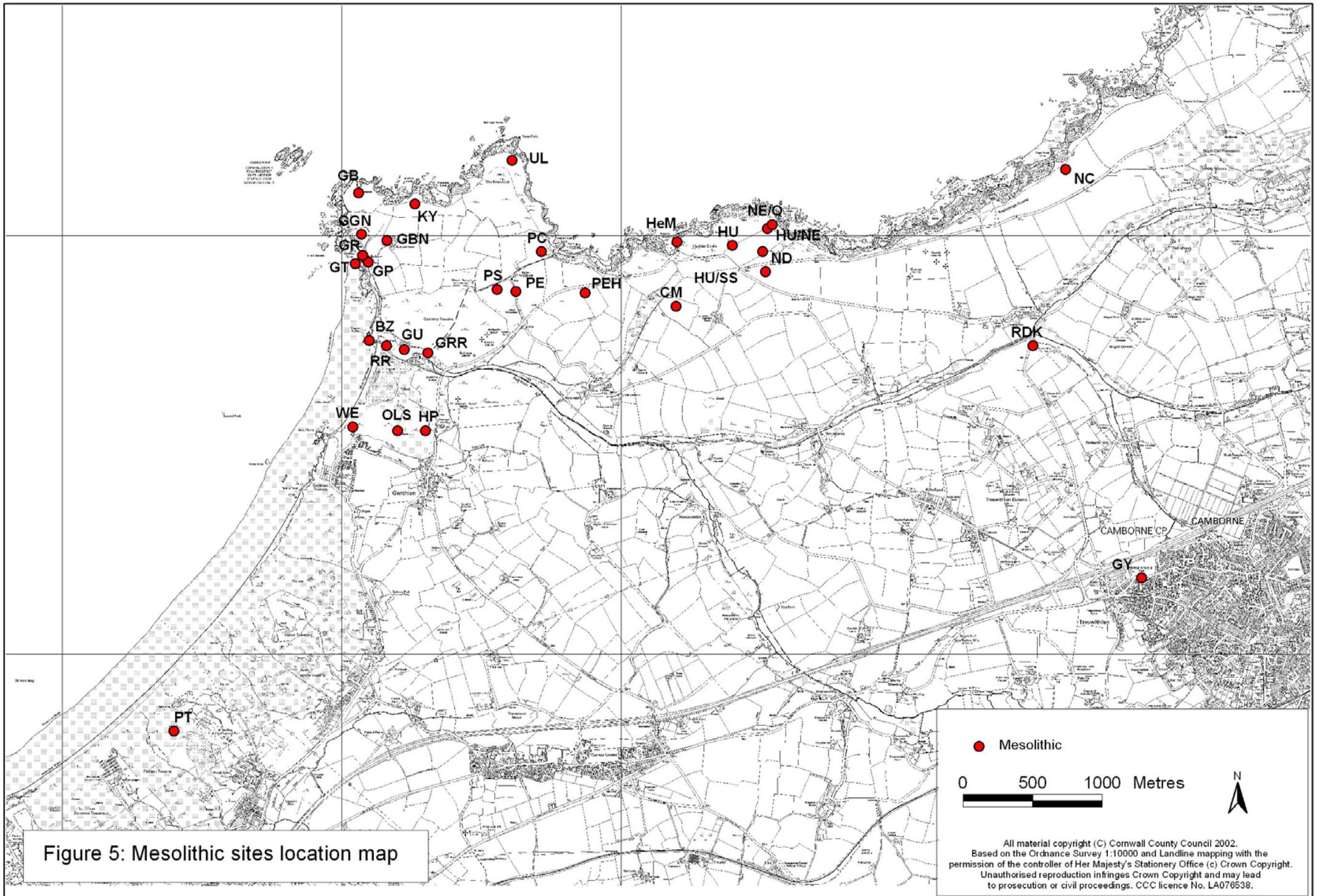


Figure 5: Mesolithic sites location map

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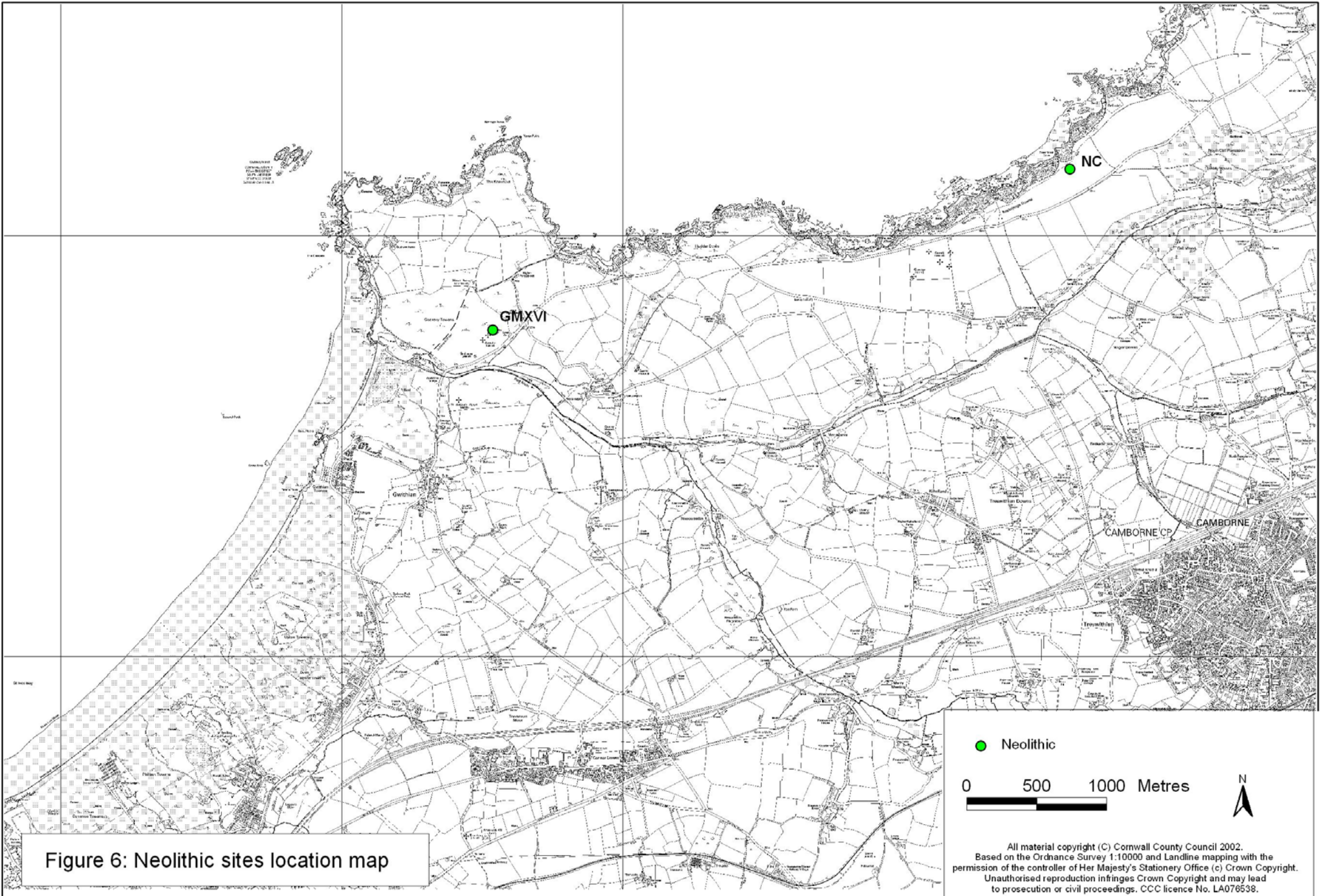


Figure 6: Neolithic sites location map

● Neolithic

0 500 1000 Metres

N

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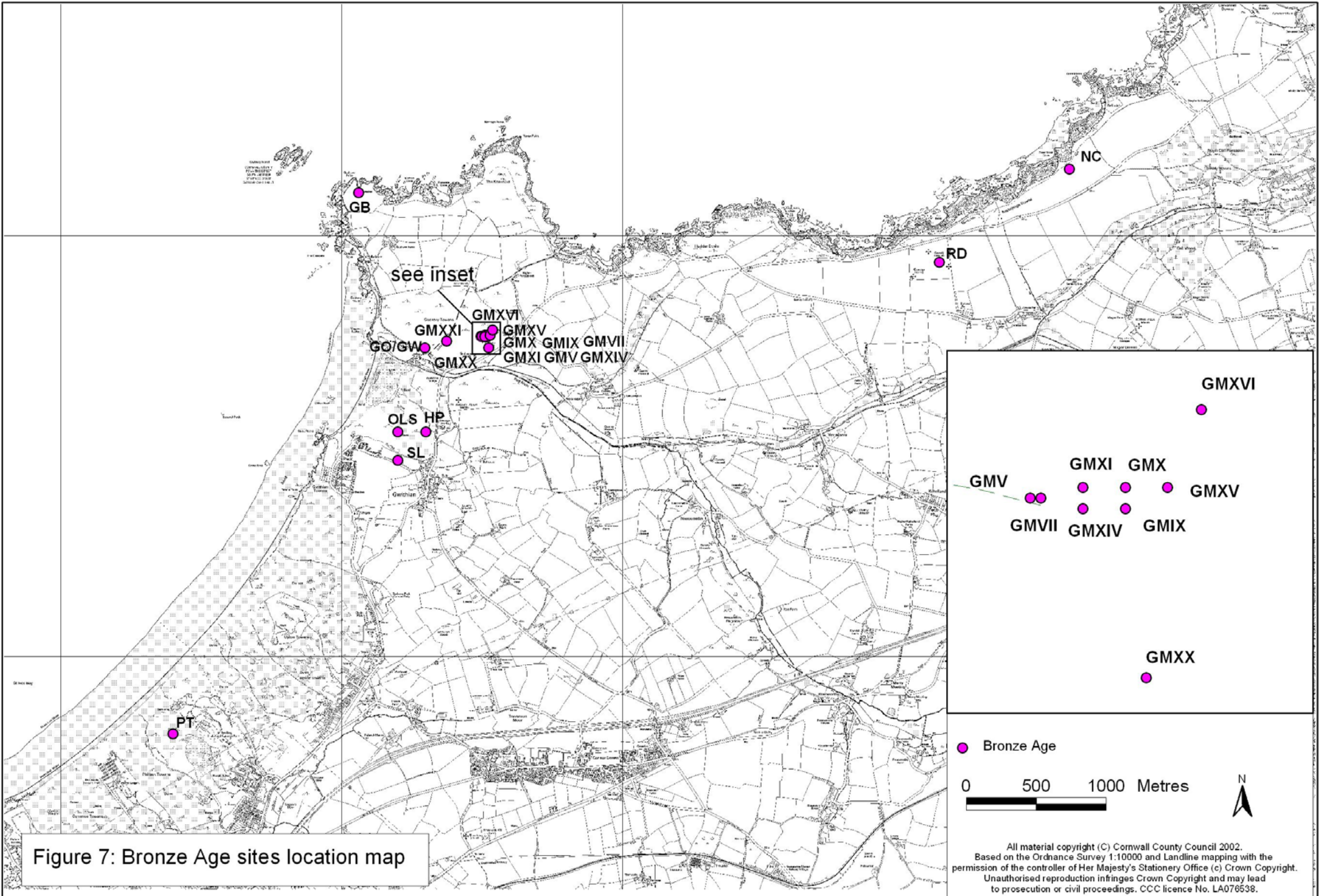


Figure 7: Bronze Age sites location map

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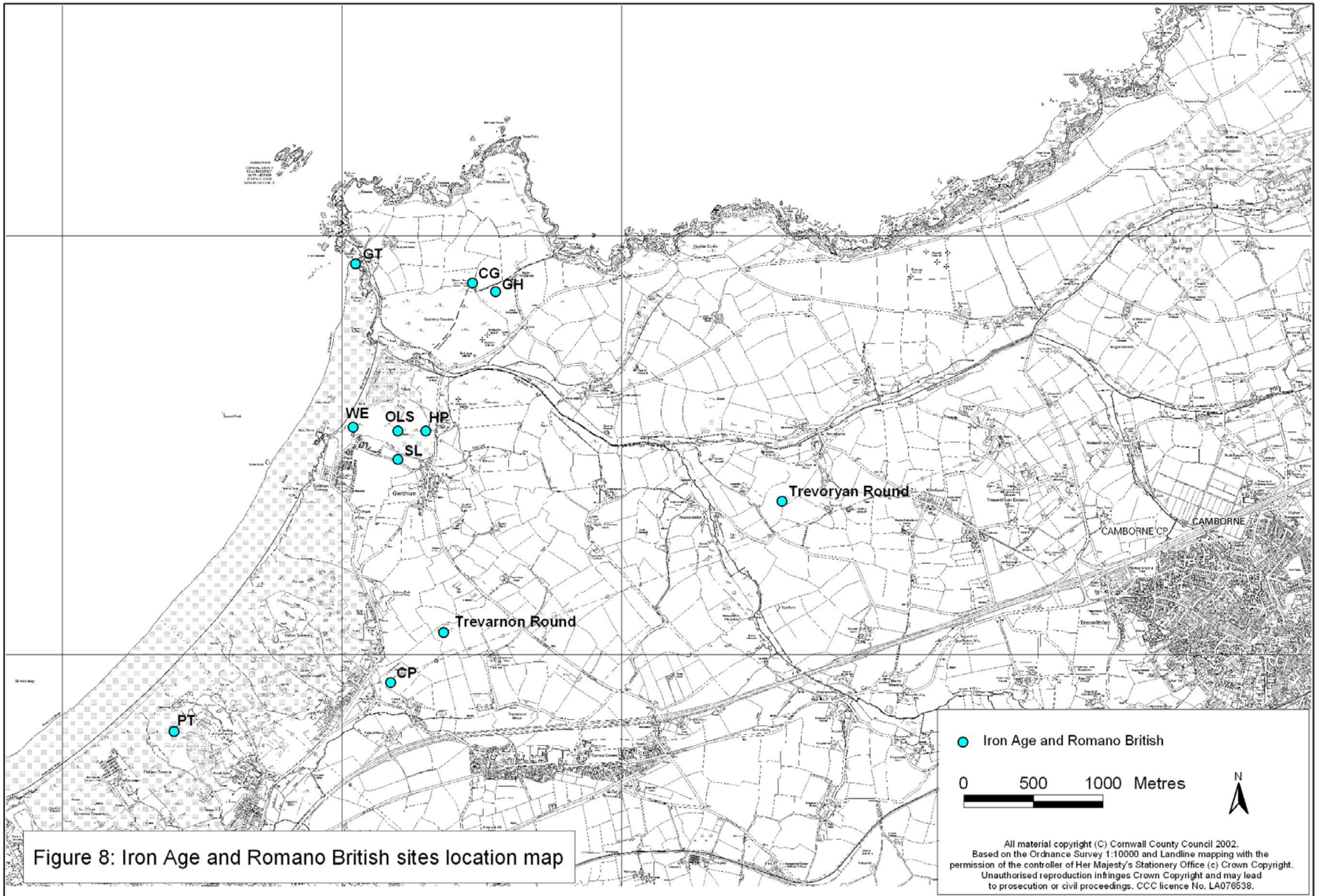


Figure 8: Iron Age and Romano British sites location map

● Iron Age and Romano British

0 500 1000 Metres



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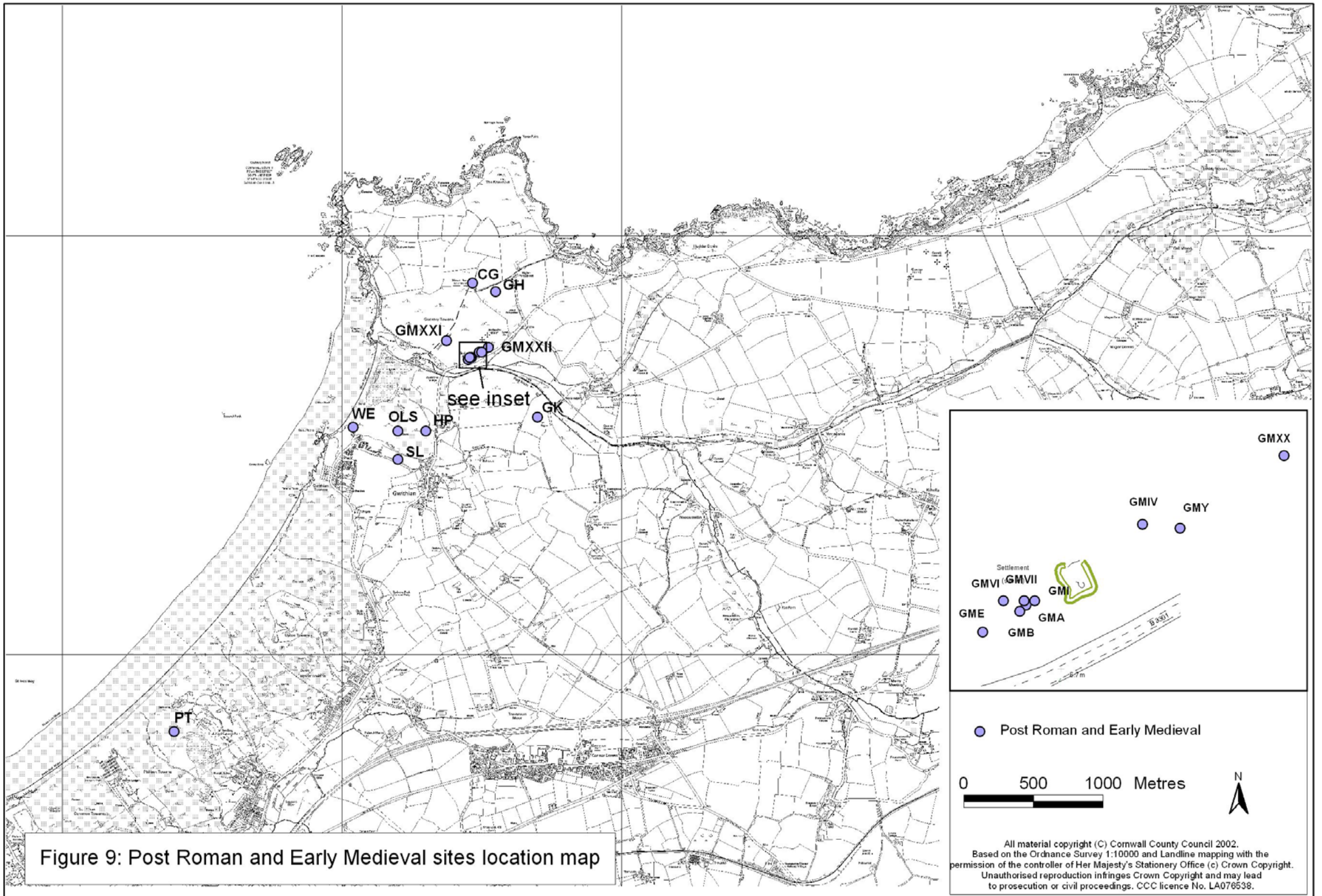


Figure 9: Post Roman and Early Medieval sites location map

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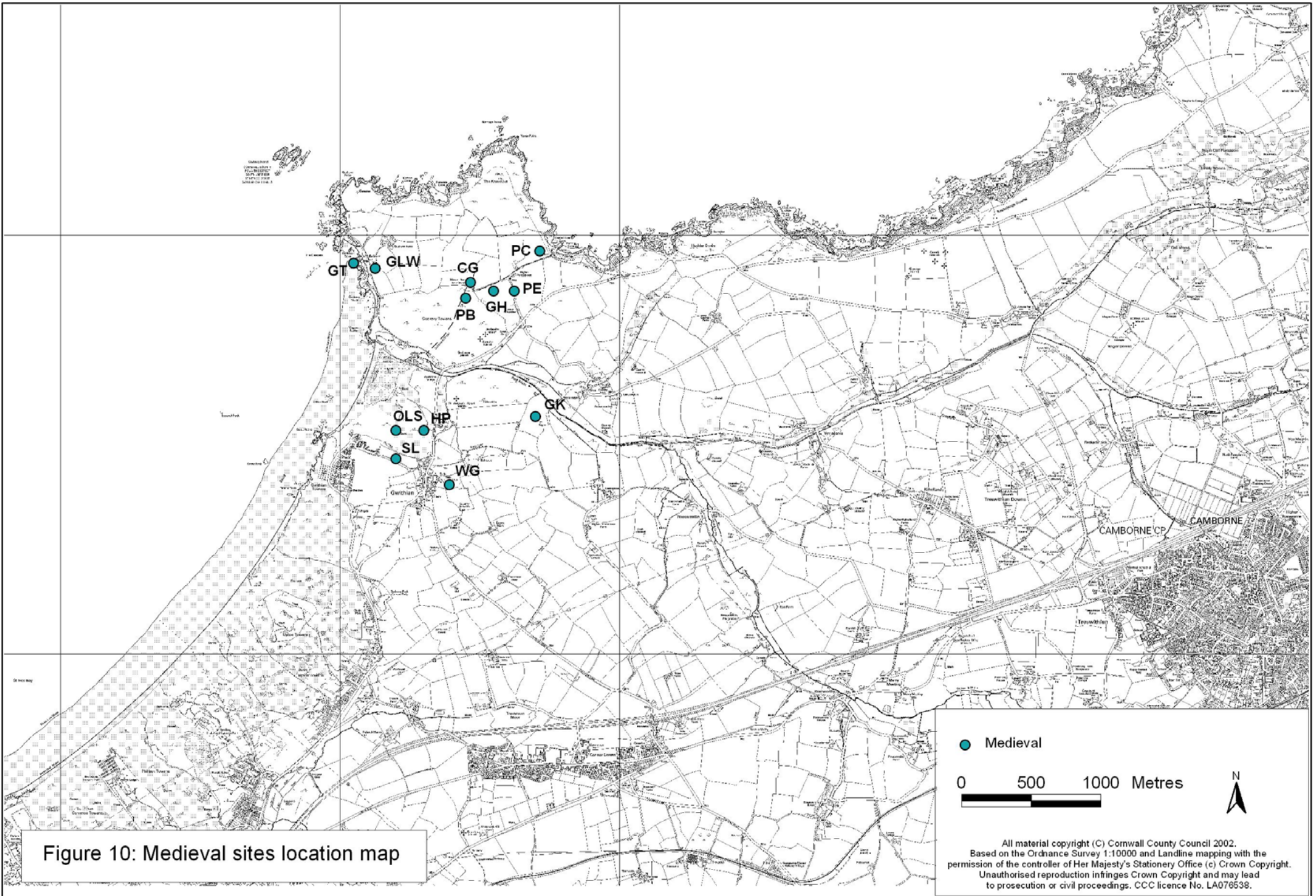


Figure 10: Medieval sites location map

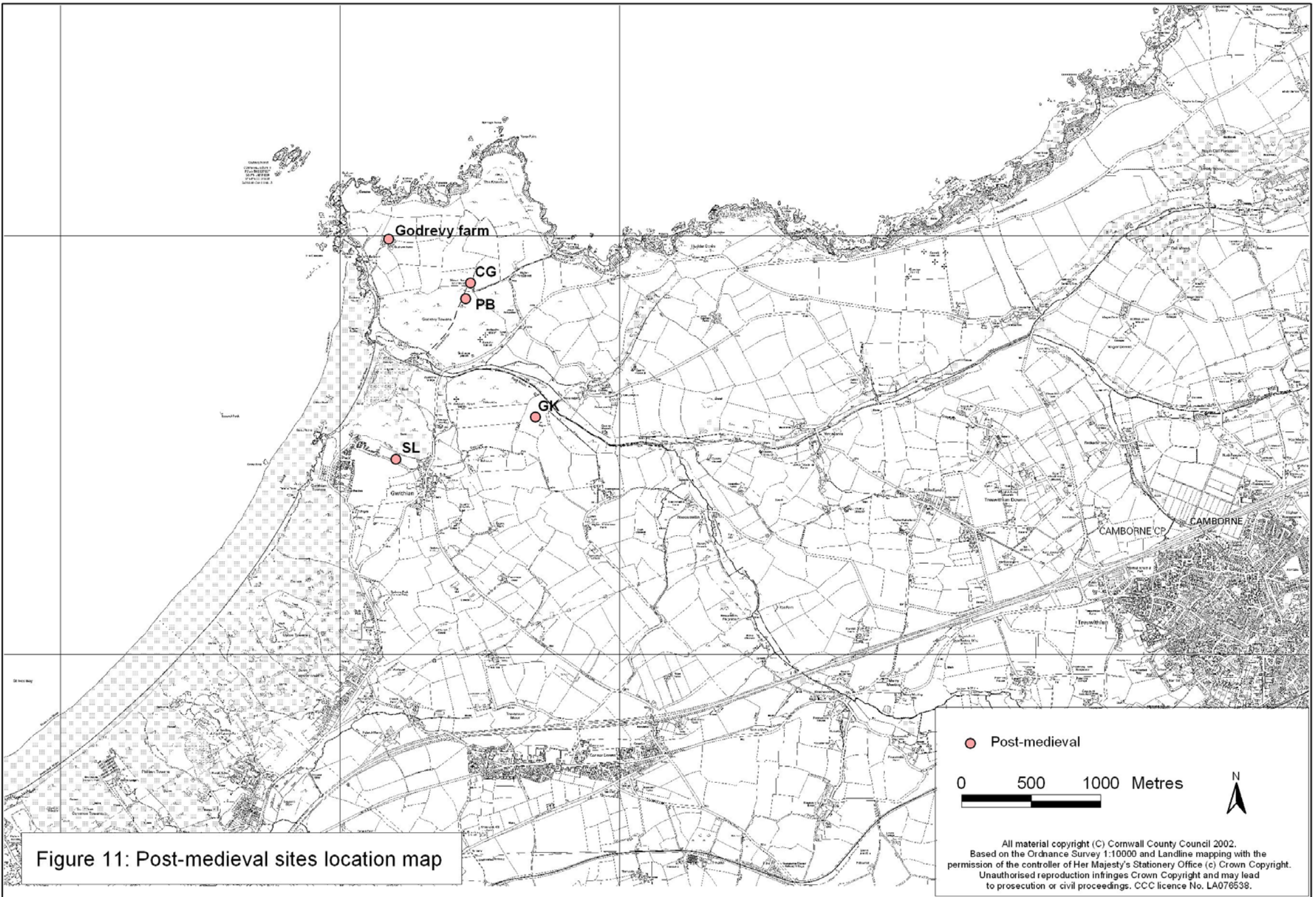


Figure 11: Post-medieval sites location map

● Post-medieval
 0 500 1000 Metres
 N
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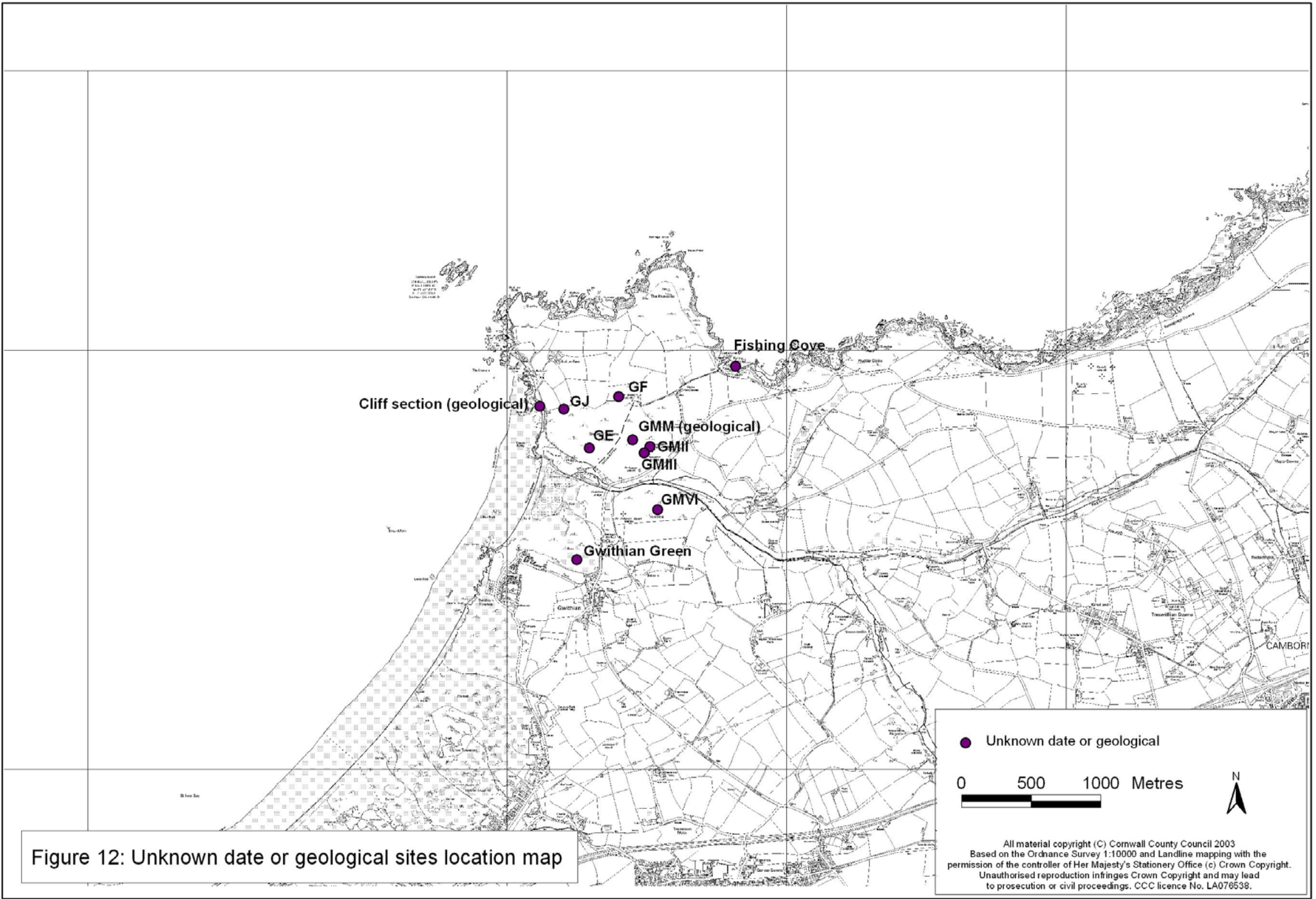


Figure 12: Unknown date or geological sites location map

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