

**LAND AT TREGUNNEL HILL
NEWQUAY
CORNWALL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

DUCHY OF CORNWALL


CA PROJECT: 3207
CA REPORT: 11007

JANUARY 2011

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Tregunnel Hill
Location:	Newquay, Cornwall
NGR:	SW 8050 6125
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	29 November to 8 December 2010
Planning Reference:	07/01804
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum
Site Code:	THN 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November and December 2010 at Land at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay, Cornwall. A total of 21 trenches, all of which were targeted on anomalies identified by an earlier geophysical survey, was excavated.

The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features throughout the proposed development area.

Features of Late Neolithic date were encountered in three trenches. These comprised a large pit or hollow in Trench 10 and a pit/posthole in Trench 21. A pit/posthole of Late Neolithic date was also identified in Trench 12.

Features of Neolithic/Early to /Middle Bronze Age date were confined to the north-eastern part of the site. These features comprised pits and/or postholes suggestive of occupation and a ditch probably representing part of a large enclosure or field boundary depicted by the earlier geophysical survey. Two pit/postholes of Bronze Age/Iron Age date were also identified.

A number of undated features were also identified. Groups of pits/postholes were identified in Trenches 3, 6 and 12 and may be contemporary with Bronze Age/Iron Age, Late Neolithic and/or Neolithic/Early to Middle Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of these features.

A number of features encountered in the southern and western parts of the site correlated with the preceding geophysical survey and comprised undated ditches probably relating to land management and/or division.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November and December 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for the Duchy of Cornwall at Land at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay, Cornwall (centred on NGR: SW 8050 6125; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a condition (no. 10) attached to a planning consent for mixed use development including dwellings, B1, energy centres, access road and junction, public open space and associated works (Planning ref: 07/01804).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Brief for production of an archaeological written scheme of investigation at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay (CC 2009) prepared by Dan Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by Mr Ratcliffe. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mr Ratcliffe, including a site visit on 1 December 2010.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is located on the western edge of Newquay on a gentle south-facing slope overlooking the Gannel Estuary. It encloses an area of approximately 4.5ha, and comprises pasture and part of a tarmac covered car park. The site is bordered to the south and west by Gannel Road (A392), to the east by a public car park, and to the north by residential development.

1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Meadfoot group slate and sandstone of the Pragian period (BGS 2010). The natural substrate, comprising orange brown clay with abundant shillet and slate inclusions, was identified in all of the excavated trenches.

Archaeological background

1.5 The site lies within an area of known archaeological potential. In particular, excavations at Trethellan Farm, 200m west of the site, identified middle Bronze Age settlement remains and an Iron Age cemetery (Nowakowski 1991), whilst Iron Age

and Roman Settlement remains were identified to the north-west of the site at Atlantic Road (EA 2008).

- 1.6 The fields within the site are categorised as *Anciently Enclosed Land* and were formerly part of Trethellan Farm which is referred to in a document dating to 1284 (EA 2008). With the exception of a brief period of lead mining during the 19th century, the area appears to have been agricultural in character until the surrounding developments in the 20th century (ibid.).
- 1.7 A geophysical survey of the site (Stratascan 2008) identified a series of anomalies appearing to represent enclosures, possible hut circles and pits, as well as evidence for agricultural activity and areas of probable modern debris (Fig. 1). The survey identified no evidence for settlement terracing comparable to that seen at the Trethellan Farm site.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 21 trenches, each measuring 36m in length and 2m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 1). Trench 13 was moved due to the presence of a potential live service detected during CAT scanning of the trench and Trench 17 was moved slightly due to its proximity to trees, with the approval of Mr Ratcliffe. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.10 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

- 1.11 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). One environmental sample was recovered and has been processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.12 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemple. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 2.2 For the purpose of clarity and for ease of reference the site has been divided into three areas of activity (Fig. 2, Areas A-C). Area A contained a small number of significant archaeological features. Area B contained a high density of archaeological features. Area C contained fewer archaeological features (most of which were concentrated in Trench 21).

General Stratigraphy

- 2.3 The natural geological substrate within each of the trenches comprised orange-brown clay with abundant shillet and slate inclusions. In the majority of trenches the natural substrate was overlain by sandy silt subsoil measuring between 0.18m and 0.35m in thickness that was in turn overlain by a sandy silt ploughsoil measuring c. 0.2m in thickness. In Trenches 12, 13 and 14 the natural substrate was overlain by a probable buried soil, measuring between 0.2m and 0.5m in thickness, which was sealed by an intermittent wind blown sand deposit measuring up to 0.9m in thickness. This was sealed by sandy silt subsoil, which was in turn overlain by ploughsoil. In Trenches 3 and 6 the natural substrate was overlain by a probable buried soil, measuring between 0.04m and 0.11m in thickness, which was sealed by

probable make-up deposits measuring up to 0.34m in thickness. This was sealed by sandy silt subsoil, which was in turn overlain by ploughsoil. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate.

- 2.4 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within Trenches 4, 16, 18 and 20.

Area A

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

- 2.5 Located within the south-western part of Trench 11 was shallow undated ditch 1103. It was aligned north-west/south-east, contained a single fill, 1104, and was not identified by the geophysical survey.
- 2.6 Two shallow pits/postholes, 1105 and 1107, were identified in the centre of the trench. Both contained single undated fills, 1106 and 1108 respectively.

Trench 12 (Figs 2, 5 and 6)

- 2.7 A group of eight pits/postholes, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216 and 1218, ranging from 0.13m to 0.35m in diameter and 0.1m to 0.29m in depth, were identified in the north-eastern quarter of the trench. A single sherd of Late Neolithic pottery and 14 fragments of burnt stone were recovered from the fill, 1204, of pit/posthole 1203. Fragments of burnt stone were also recovered from the primary fill, 1208, of posthole 1207. The fills, 1213 and 1217, of postholes 1212 and 1216 were cut by postholes 1214 and 1218 respectively.

Area B

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

- 2.8 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 104 was located towards the centre of the trench. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and contained a single undated fill 103. It correlated with a linear anomaly representing an enclosure/field boundary identified during the geophysical survey and also exposed within Trenches 7 and 8.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

- 2.9 Parallel north-east/south-west aligned ditches 203 and 205 were identified. Both fills, 204 and 206, were undated. Ditch 205 broadly coincided with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey but is much narrower in nature.
- 2.10 To the south-east, undated pit 207 was revealed and found to contain a single undated fill 208. This pit correlated with part of a large anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 2.11 A group of seven pits/postholes, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314 and 316, were identified in the south-eastern third of the trench. They had diameters ranging from 0.11m to 0.5m and depths ranging from 0.02m to 0.13m, and contained single dark fills 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315 and 317. A single sherd of probable Bronze Age/iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill, 311, of pit/posthole 312. A single sherd of Neolithic/Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the fill, 303, of pit/posthole 304. Part of a flint blade, probably dating to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods, was recovered from the fill, 315, of posthole 316.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 2.12 Pit/posthole 503 was exposed near the north-eastern end of the trench. It contained a single fill, 504, from which three sherds of Late Neolithic/early to Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

- 2.13 A group of three close-set postholes, 606, 608 and 610, forming a north-west/south-east alignment, were identified. All were of similar size, ranging from 0.12m to 0.15m in diameter and 0.09m to 0.13m in depth, and contained single fills 605, 607 and 609. No finds were recovered from these features.

Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

- 2.14 Three undated north-west/south-east aligned ditches, 703, 705 and 709, and an undated pit/ditch terminal, 707, were identified. Ditch 703 was located towards the south-western end of the trench. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and contained a single fill.

2.15 Ditch 705 was identified towards the centre of the trench and was not excavated. It correlated with a linear anomaly representing an enclosure/field boundary identified during the geophysical survey and also exposed within Trenches 1 and 8. Pit/ditch terminal 707 was identified to the north-east of ditch 705. It contained a single fill, 708, and correlates with a linear anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey.

2.16 Ditch 709 was located at the north-eastern end of the trench. It had a narrow V-shaped profile and was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 and 4)

2.17 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 806 was identified in the south-western quarter of the trench. It contained a single undated fill, 805.

2.18 Ditch 804 was identified towards the centre of the trench. It was aligned north-west/south-east and had a shallow U-shaped profile. Its fill, 803, contained two sherds of Neolithic/early to middle Bronze Age pottery. However, the possibility that this material is residual should not be overlooked. It correlates with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and also exposed within Trenches 1 and 7.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

2.19 Small pit/posthole 905 was exposed near the north-western end of the trench. It contained a single fill, 904, from which a sherd of Neolithic/early to middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered.

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 4 and 6)

2.20 Shallow pit/hollow 1005 was located in the south-western half of the trench and was c. 17.5m in diameter. It contained two fills (1004 and 1003). An environmental sample <1> was recovered from the primary fill, 1004, which produced charcoal, burnt stone and magnetic material, suggestive of waste material from either a hearth or furnace, although the absence of industrial residues suggests that a domestic use is more likely. The secondary fill, 1003, contained six sherds of late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery including a bodysherd with burnt food residues adhering to the internal surface. Small, undated pit/posthole 1007 was located to the north of this feature and may be broadly contemporary

Area C

Trench 15 (Fig. 2)

- 2.21 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1503 was located at the north-western end of the trench. It had a shallow, irregular profile and contained a single undated fill 1504. It correlates with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

- 2.22 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1703 was located towards the centre of the trench. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and contained a single fill. It remained undated and correlates with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 19 (Fig. 2)

- 2.23 Small pit/posthole 1904 was exposed near the north-eastern end of the trench. It contained a single fill, 1903, from which a sherd of probable Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery was recovered.

Trench 21 (Fig. 2)

- 2.24 A ditch, a ditch terminal and a small pit/posthole were identified. Ditch 2104 and ditch terminal 2106 were located in the south-eastern quarter of the trench. Both remained undated and correlate with anomalies depicted by the geophysical survey.
- 2.25 Pit/posthole 2108 was located towards the north-western end of the trench. Twenty-one sherds of late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery and two worked flint flakes were recovered from the fill, 2107, of this feature.

The Finds

- 2.26 Quantities of artefactual material including pottery, worked flint and stone were recovered from 12 deposits (Appendix B).
- 2.27 Earlier Prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) pottery was identified from five deposits and material provisionally thought of as later prehistoric (later Bronze Age to Iron Age) from a further three (Appendix B). Images of the decorated earlier prehistoric sherds were sent to Henrietta Quinnell and Carl Thorpe, specialists with extensive experience of prehistoric ceramics in the area, in order to confirm/clarify identifications.

Pottery

Grooved Ware

- 2.28 Pottery exhibiting distinctive deep-grooved, incised and impressed decoration which has been identified as Grooved Ware was recorded from deposits 1003 (the secondary fill of large pit/hollow 1005) and 2107 (the fill of small pit/posthole 2106). Fabrics from both features containing Grooved Ware are similar; with all sherds containing igneous rock inclusions, including probable gabbro.
- 2.29 Sherds from deposit 1003, which include one flat base sherd, derive from two or possibly three separate vessels. The largest sherd exhibits decoration over its whole surface consisting of deep, horizontal grooves and two broader 'cordons' with paired fingernail impressions. The second, undecorated, bodysherd has an internal carbonised (burnt food) residue.
- 2.30 The group from deposit 2107 consists of two vessels, both seemingly jar-like vessels with barrel-like profile and simple, slightly in-curving rims. The rim of one vessel features close-spaced fingertip impressions. This vessel also features a single scored line to the rim interior and incised decoration forming a repeated chevron or herringbone motif to the exterior. The rim of the second vessel is plain and with no decoration to the interior. Decoration to the exterior of this vessel consists of a deep band of horizontal scoring below the rim and zones of diagonal lines forming chevrons/herringbone pattern and probably defined vertically by raised (applied?) vertical strips.
- 2.31 The Grooved Ware style is encountered across Britain and dates to the later part of the Neolithic, typically c. 2800-2200 BC. Vessel forms are most commonly barrel or vase-shaped and where known from settlement sites there is frequently evidence for use as for cooking vessels. Only the vessels from pit fill 2107 are sufficiently complete to be ascribed to any of the three sub-styles established for southern British Grooved Ware. The vessel form and decorative scheme for both vessels from this deposit would match with the Durrington walls style (Longworth 1971).
- 2.32 A number of Cornish sites have in recent years produced Grooved Ware, with seven findspots identified in the most recently summary by Quinnell (2007, 52–3). Rock-bearing fabrics, including gabbroic, appear to be typical (ibid); and the Durrington

Walls sub-style most commonly represented, noted on the north Cornish coast at Trevone, Padstow (ibid).

Other pottery

- 2.33 Prehistoric pottery was recovered from a number of deposits (303 (fill of pit/posthole 304), 311 (fill of pit/posthole 312), 504 (fill of pit/posthole 503), 803 (fill of ditch 804), 904 (fill of circular pit 905), 1204 (fill of posthole 1203) and 1903 (fill of pit/posthole 1904)) and for the most part this comprised small unfeathered sherds that cannot be reliably dated. All occur in rock-bearing fabrics; sherds from deposits 504, 311 and 1903 probably gabbroic.
- 2.34 One sherd from deposit 504 (the fill of pit/posthole 503) features horizontal scored decoration and a second sherd from this deposit features probable comb impressions. These sherds are most likely to be further examples of Grooved Ware, although an Earlier Bronze Age attribution is also possible. Undecorated but thick-walled sherds with bi-partite firing from deposits 303, 803 and 904 would be appropriate for earlier prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) dating. Sherds from deposits 311, 1204 and 1903 occur in a harder, dark grey-firing fabric for which a later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age or Iron Age) is perhaps most likely. The sherd from deposit 1204 derives from a vessel with carinated profile which might suggest a Late Bronze Age or possibly earlier Iron Age date.

Worked flint

- 2.35 Five pieces of worked flint were recovered from four deposits (Appendix B). Pieces from deposits 1003 and 2107 occur in association with Neolithic pottery. No pieces feature secondary working and the group comprises flakes and a broken blade. The latter, from undated deposit 315, features a deep greyish patina. The remaining pieces are unpatinated or exhibit a light mottled patina.
- 2.36 Flint is not naturally deposited in Cornwall, away from its beaches. A primary (fully cortical) flake from deposit 1006 (fill of circular pit 1007) exhibits a thick, unworn cortex which suggests derivation from good quality nodular flint, the most likely source for which would be south Devon. The remaining pieces are of good quality dark grey flint and might also come from such a source.
- 2.37 In the absence of diagnostic tool forms the flint cannot be dated, other than through its association with the prehistoric pottery. A possible exception is the broken blade

from deposit 315. This piece, which alone in the group is heavily patinated, appears to be 'intentionally' made and might then date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

Stone (incorporating comments by Carl Thorpe)

- 2.38 Quantities of burnt stone were collected from deposits 504 and 1204 and might represent hearth material or similar utilising locally available materials.
- 2.39 A stone object from deposit 1004 (fill of pit/hollow 1005) is an example of a tool well known from the area from earlier prehistoric sites from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and continuing into the Bronze Age. Numerous examples are known from Gwithian, Hudderfield (near Gwithian) and other Cornish sites. The object consists of flattened and elongated beach or river pebble with utilisation indicated by three chips to the broader 'edge' and pecking to the narrower end. The latter may have arisen from secondary use as a hammerstone or possibly a pestle. Primary function for this class of object as a tool used in the 'flensing' (de-skinning) of animals, possibly including seals, has been suggested. The distinctly axe-shaped form of this example is likely fortuitous although the use of flattened elongated pebbles with one expanded end, seems to be typical for this class of object. No dateable material was recovered from deposit 1004, although Late Neolithic Grooved Ware was identified from a second fill of the same feature (the information of this object has been kindly supplied by Carl Thorpe).

The Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.40 The primary fill (1004) of pit/hollow (1005) was found to contain charcoal inclusions and an environmental sample <1> was taken to help assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site (Appendix C).
- 2.41 The material recovered from this sample consisted of charcoal, burnt stone and magnetic material which is suggestive of waste material from a hearth or furnace. The charcoal recovered consisted of ash, elm, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and alder/hazel which were typical fuels used in the prehistoric period. The magnetic material is indicative of natural iron oxide within the soil which becomes magnetised upon heating. As there were no finds from this sample associated with industrial burning activities (e.g. metal waste) it is most like that the material is of a domestic origin.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features within the proposed development area. The majority of these features were concentrated within Area B, with less archaeological activity identified within Areas A and C.

3.2 Where archaeological features were encountered there was a variable correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey that had suggested the presence of enclosures/field boundaries and pits (Stratascan 2008). In many cases (e.g. within Trenches 1, 7, 8 and 10), exposed features corresponded with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. However, a number of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were not identified during the evaluation (e.g. within Trenches 4, 12, 13, 14 and 16). No evidence of possible hut circles, depicted by the geophysical survey, was identified in Trenches 18, 19 and 20. No evidence for the linear features, depicted by the geophysical survey within Area A and the eastern and southern parts of Area B, was identified in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 14.

Late Neolithic

3.3 Features containing Late Neolithic pottery were identified within Trench 10 towards the south-western corner of Area B, Trench 12 in the centre of Area A and within Trench 21 within the south-eastern corner of Area C.

3.4 Large pit/hollow 1005, exposed in Trench 10, contained a quantity of Late Neolithic pottery along with material suggestive of waste from a hearth of probable domestic use. A number of similar features, albeit of Bronze Age date, were identified during excavations at Trethellan Farm, located 200m west of the site, and were interpreted as houses (Nowakowski 1991).

3.5 Pit/posthole 1203 identified in Trench 12 contained pottery of Late Neolithic date. A further pit/posthole of late Neolithic date was identified in Trench 21. A relatively large assemblage of pottery (21 sherds) and two flint flakes were recovered from the fill of this feature.

Neolithic/early to middle Bronze Age

- 3.6 Features of Neolithic/Early to Middle Bronze Age date were confined to the north-eastern part of the site (Area B). These features comprised pits and/or postholes suggestive of settlement activity/occupation in Trenches 3, 5, 8 and 9.
- 3.7 Ditch 804, located in Trench 8 appears on the geophysical survey to form part of a large enclosure or field boundary running into Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 7. Two sherds of Neolithic/Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the fill of this ditch; however the possibility that these finds are residual should not be overlooked.
- Bronze Age/Iron Age*
- 3.8 Features containing Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were limited to a pit/posthole in Trench 3 and a pit/posthole in Trench 19 (Area C). No demonstrably contemporary features were identified during the evaluation making further interpretation impossible.

Undated

- 3.9 Undated features were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17 and 21. Postholes 606, 608 and 610 identified in Trench 6 may be associated with the Neolithic or Bronze Age activity in that part of the site and a similar interpretation is probable for many of the remaining features. Similarly the undated pits/postholes identified in Trenches 3 and 12 may be broadly contemporary with Late Neolithic and/or Neolithic/Early to Middle Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of these features. The exact function of the undated ditches identified in Area A (Trench 11) and Area C (Trenches 15, 17 and 21) remains unclear, although they are likely to relate to land management and/or division.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Steven Sheldon, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Jonathan Henckert, Michael Keetch, Hazel O'Neill, Philip Roberts, Jerry Stone, Mathew Weightman and Jay Wood. The report was written by Steven Sheldon. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Steven Sheldon, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	
102	Layer	Natural substrate				
103	Fill	Single fill of 104	>2	3.78	0.24	
104	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>2	3.78	0.24	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
201	Layer	Subsoil			0.51	
202	Layer	Natural substrate				
203	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	2.1	0.15	
204	Fill	Single fill of 203	>2	2.1	0.15	
205	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	1.4	0.1	
206	Fill	Single fill of 205	>2	1.4	0.1	
207	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	1.3	1.3	0.05	
208	Fill	Single fill of 207	1.3	1.3	0.05	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
301	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
302	Layer	Natural substrate				
303	Fill	Single fill of 304	0.62	0.26	0.12	Neo-EMBA
304	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.62	0.26	0.12	
305	Fill	Single fill of 306	0.19	0.11	0.02	
306	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.19	0.11	0.02	
307	Fill	Single fill of 308	0.39	0.32	0.12	
308	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.39	0.32	0.12	
309	Fill	Single fill of 310	0.35	0.3	0.13	
310	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.35	0.3	0.13	
311	Fill	Single fill of 312	0.28	0.24	0.05	BA/IA?
312	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.28	0.24	0.05	
313	Fill	Single fill of 314	0.8	0.5	0.1	
314	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.8	0.5	0.1	
315	Fill	Single fill of 316	0.45	0.29	0.1	
316	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.45	0.29	0.1	
317	Layer	Make-up/levelling deposit			0.24	
318	Layer	Make-up/levelling deposit			0.1	
319	Layer	Buried soil			0.11	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	
401	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
402	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
501	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	
502	Layer	Natural substrate				
503	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.52	0.54	0.21	
504	Fill	Single fill of 503	0.52	0.54	0.21	LNeo-EMBA

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
601	Layer	Subsoil			0.21	
602	Layer	Make-up/levelling deposit			0.11	
603	Layer	Buried soil			0.04	
604	Layer	Natural substrate				
605	Fill	Single fill of 606	0.2	0.13	0.09	
606	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.13	0.09	
607	Fill	Single fill of 608	0.2	0.15	0.13	
608	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.15	0.13	
609	Fill	Single fill of 610	0.19	0.12	0.09	
610	Cut	Posthole	0.19	0.12	0.09	

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
701	Layer	Subsoil			0.77	
702	Layer	Natural substrate				
703	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>2	1.54	0.2	
704	Fill	Single fill of 603	>2	1.54	0.2	
705	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>2	5.54	N/A	
706	Fill	Single fill of 605	>2	5.54	N/A	
707	Cut	Ditch terminal	>1.7	0.9	0.12	
708	Fill	Single fill of 707	>1.7	0.9	0.12	
709	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>2	0.5	0.25	
710	Fill	Single fill of 709	>2	0.5	0.25	

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
801	Layer	Subsoil			0.77	
802	Layer	Natural substrate				
803	Fill	Single fill of 804	>2	6.58	0.4	Neo-EMBA
804	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>2	6.58	0.4	
805	Fill	Single fill of 806	>2	1.24	0.13	

806	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>2	1.24	0.13	
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Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
901	Layer	Subsoil			0.45	
902	Layer	Subsoil			0.45	
903	Layer	Natural substrate				
904	Fill	Single fill of 905	0.94	0.9	0.16	Neo-EMBA
905	Cut	Circular pit	0.94	0.9	0.16	

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
1001	Layer	Subsoil			0.42	
1002	Layer	Natural substrate				
1003	Fill	2nd fill of 1005	17.5	>2	0.45	LNeo
1004	Fill	1st fill of 1005	16.3	>2	0.14	
1005	Cut	Cut of large shallow pit/hollow	17.5	>2	0.55	
1006	Fill	Single fill of 1007	0.7	0.5	0.12	
1007	Cut	Circular pit	0.7	0.5	0.12	

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1100	Layer	Topsoil			0.17	
1101	Layer	Subsoil			0.65	
1102	Layer	Natural substrate				
1103	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>2	3.7	0.4	
1104	Fill	Single fill of 1103	>2	3.7	0.4	
1105	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.31	0.3	0.06	
1106	Fill	Single fill of 1105	0.31	0.3	0.06	
1107	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.42	0.4	0.21	
1108	Fill	Single fill of 1107	0.42	0.4	0.21	
1109	Layer	Natural substrate				
1110	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.57	0.54	0.25	
1111	Fill	1st fill of 1110	0.57	0.35	0.07	
1112	Fill	2nd fill of 1110	0.57	0.4	0.07	
1113	Fill	3rd fill of 1110	0.57	0.48	0.16	

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1200	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	
1201	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	
1202	Layer	Natural substrate				
1203	Cut	Posthole	0.48	0.35	0.29	
1204	Fill	Single fill of 1203	0.48	0.35	0.29	LNeo
1205	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.2	0.08	
1206	Fill	Single fill of 1205	0.35	0.2	0.08	
1207	Cut	Posthole	0.64	0.3	0.3	
1208	Fill	1st fill of 1207	0.57	0.3	0.1	

1209	Fill	2nd fill of 1207	0.64	0.3	0.25	
1210	Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.16	0.1	
1211	Fill	Single fill of 1210	0.34	0.16	0.1	
1212	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.22	0.17	
1213	Fill	Single fill of 1212	0.35	0.22	0.17	
1214	Cut	Posthole	0.38	0.25	0.17	
1215	Fill	Single fill of 1214	0.38	0.25	0.17	
1216	Cut	Posthole	0.24	0.14	0.11	
1217	Fill	Single fill of 1216	0.24	0.14	0.11	
1218	Cut	Posthole	0.24	0.13	0.1	
1219	Fill	Single fill of 1218	0.24	0.13	0.1	
1220	Layer	Buried soil				
1221	Layer	Windblown sand	7.5	>2	0.9	

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
1301	Layer	Subsoil			0.6	
1302	Layer	Windblown sand			0.3	
1303	Layer	Buried soil			0.2	
1304	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Topsoil			0.6	
1401	Layer	Subsoil			0.9	
1402	Layer	Windblown sand			0.7	
1403	Layer	Buried soil			0.4	
1404	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil			0.17	
1501	Layer	Subsoil			0.23	
1502	Layer	Natural substrate				
1503	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	1.7	0.09	
1504	Fill	Single fill of 1503	>2	1.7	0.09	

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
1601	Layer	Subsoil			0.6	
1602	Layer	Natural substrate				
1603	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1700	Layer	Topsoil			0.17	
1701	Layer	Subsoil			0.23	
1702	Layer	Natural substrate				

1703	Fill	Single fill of 1704	>2	0.8	0.14	
1704	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>2	0.8	0.14	

Trench 18

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1800	Layer	Topsoil			0.1	
1801	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	
1802	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 19

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1900	Layer	Topsoil			0.32	
1901	Layer	Subsoil			0.34	
1902	Layer	Natural substrate				
1903	Fill	Single fill of 1904	0.61	0.5	0.32	BA/IA?
1904	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.61	0.5	0.32	

Trench 20

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2000	Layer	Topsoil			0.18	
2001	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
2002	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 21

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2100	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
2101	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
2102	Layer	Natural substrate				
2103	Fill	Single fill of 2104	>2	3.8	0.11	
2104	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	3.8	0.11	
2105	Fill	Single fill of 2106	2.16	0.82	0.08	
2106	Cut	NE/SW ditch terminal	2.16	0.82	0.08	
2107	Fill	Single fill of 2108	0.49	0.45	0.14	LNeo
2108	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.49	0.45	0.14	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
303	Prehistoric pottery: rock inclusions	1	1	Neo-EMBA
311	Prehistoric pottery: rock inclusions; thin-walled, reduced fabric Burnt and vitrified conglomeration:	1 1	2 12	BA/IA?
315	Worked flint: broken blade	1	2	-
504	Prehistoric pottery: rock inclusions; scored/com-impressed Burnt stone Mollusc	3 9 1	47 322 1	LNeo- EMBA
803	Prehistoric pottery: rock inclusions; thick-walled bodysherds, undecorated	2	14	Neo-EMBA
904	Prehistoric pottery: rock inclusions; thick-walled bodysherd, undecorated	1	3	Neo-EMBA
1003	Prehistoric pottery: Grooved Ware; ?grog + rock inclusions	6	130	LNeo
1004	Worked stone: axe model	1	110	-
1006	Worked flint: cortical flake	1	8	-
1204	Prehistoric pottery: carinated vessel; rock inclusions, thin-walled, reduced fabric Burnt stone Mollusc	1 14 2	8 1138 3	LNeo
1208	Burnt stone	5	55	
1903	Prehistoric pottery: rock inclusions; thin-walled, reduced fabric	1	5	BA/IA?
2107	Prehistoric pottery: Grooved Ware; ?grog + rock inclusions Worked flint: flakes	21 2	104 5	LNeo

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Sample No	Context No	Volume (L)	Percentage of sample processed	Flots	Flot Weight (g)	Material	Weight (g)	Identification (where applicable)
1	1004	40	100%	1mm 0.25mm	19.8 165	Burnt Stone	64	
						Magnetic material	14	
						Charcoal	3	- <i>Maloideae</i> spp – <i>Crateagus monogyna</i> , <i>Sorbus</i> spp/ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (Hawthorn/rowa/crab apple) - <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash) - <i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Elm) - <i>Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana</i> (Alder/Hazel)
						Molluscs	0.6	

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay, Cornwall	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November and December 2010 at Land at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay, Cornwall. A total of 21 trenches, all of which were targeted on anomalies identified by an earlier geophysical survey, was excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features throughout the proposed development area.</p> <p>Features of Late Neolithic date were encountered in three trenches. These comprised a large pit or hollow in Trench 10 and a pit/posthole in Trench 21. A pit/posthole of Late Neolithic date was also identified in Trench 12.</p> <p>Features of Neolithic/Early to /Middle Bronze Age date were confined to the north-eastern part of the site. These features comprised pits and/or postholes suggestive of occupation and a ditch probably representing part of a large enclosure or field boundary depicted by the earlier geophysical survey. Two pit/postholes of Bronze Age/Iron Age date were also identified.</p> <p>A number of undated features were also identified. Groups of pits/postholes were identified in Trenches 3, 6 and 12 and may be contemporary with Bronze Age/Iron Age, Late Neolithic and/or Neolithic/Early to Middle Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of these features.</p> <p>A number of features encountered in the southern and western parts of the site correlated with the preceding geophysical survey and comprised undated ditches probably relating to land management and/or division.</p>	
Project dates	29 November-08 December 2010	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey, Stratscan 2008 Project Design, EA 2008	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay, Cornwall	
Study area (M ² /ha)	4.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	SW 8050 6125	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cornwall Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Steven Sheldon	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Royal Cornwall Museum	Flint, ceramics and worked stone
Paper	Royal Cornwall Museum	Context sheets, trench recording forms, plan and section drawings, colour/black and white

		photographs
Digital	Royal Cornwall Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 <i>Land at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 11007		

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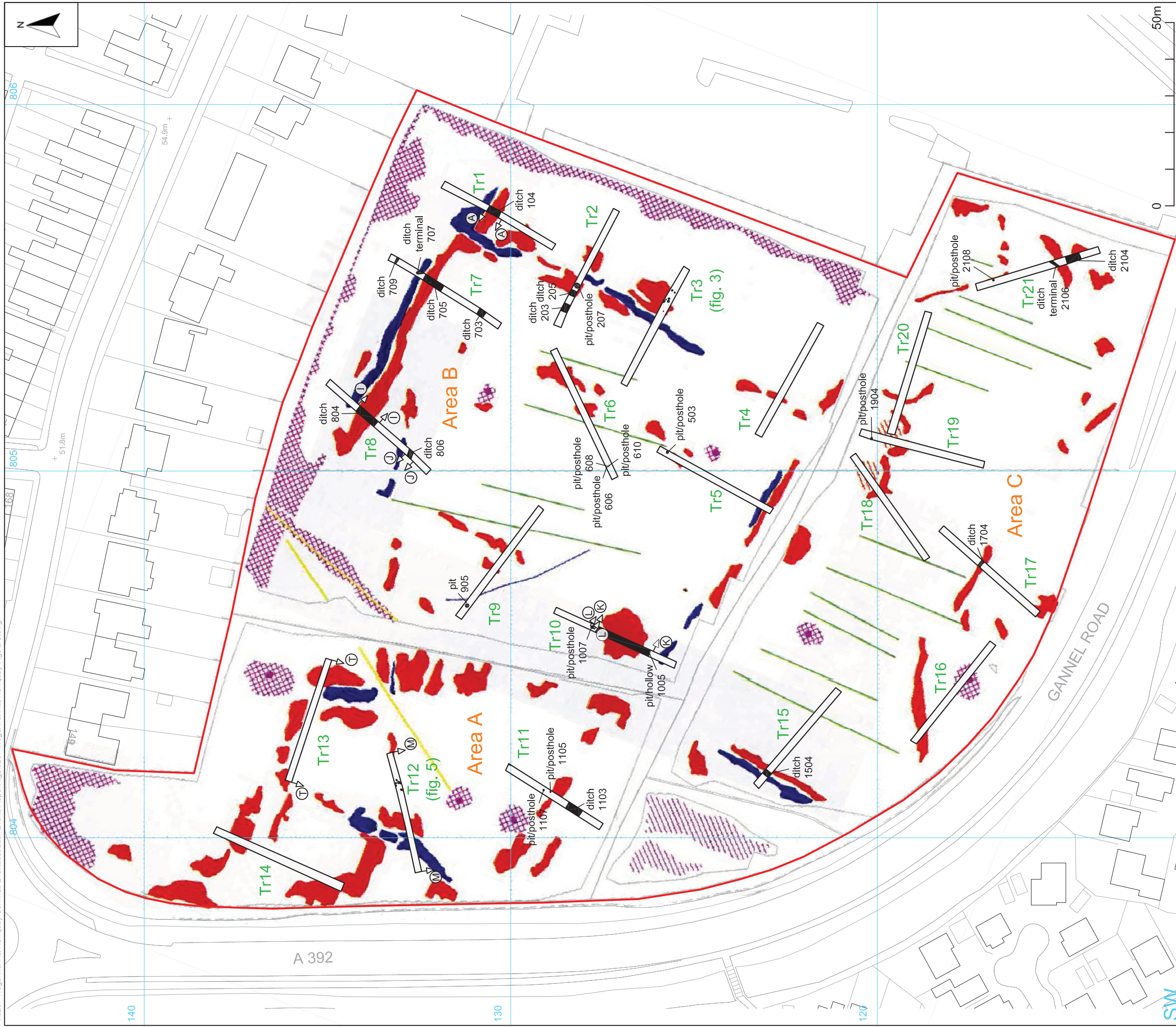


 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay
Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:25,000@A4	3207	1



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	Positive anomaly with associated negative response - ferrous object
	Agricultural mark
	Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
	Positive area anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
	Negative linear anomaly - possible former earthwork
	Negative area anomaly - possible former earthwork or bank
	Area of magnetic disturbance - related to metallic debris
	Area of magnetic debris - evidence of ground disturbance
	Pipe or service

- site
- evaluation trench showing archaeological feature

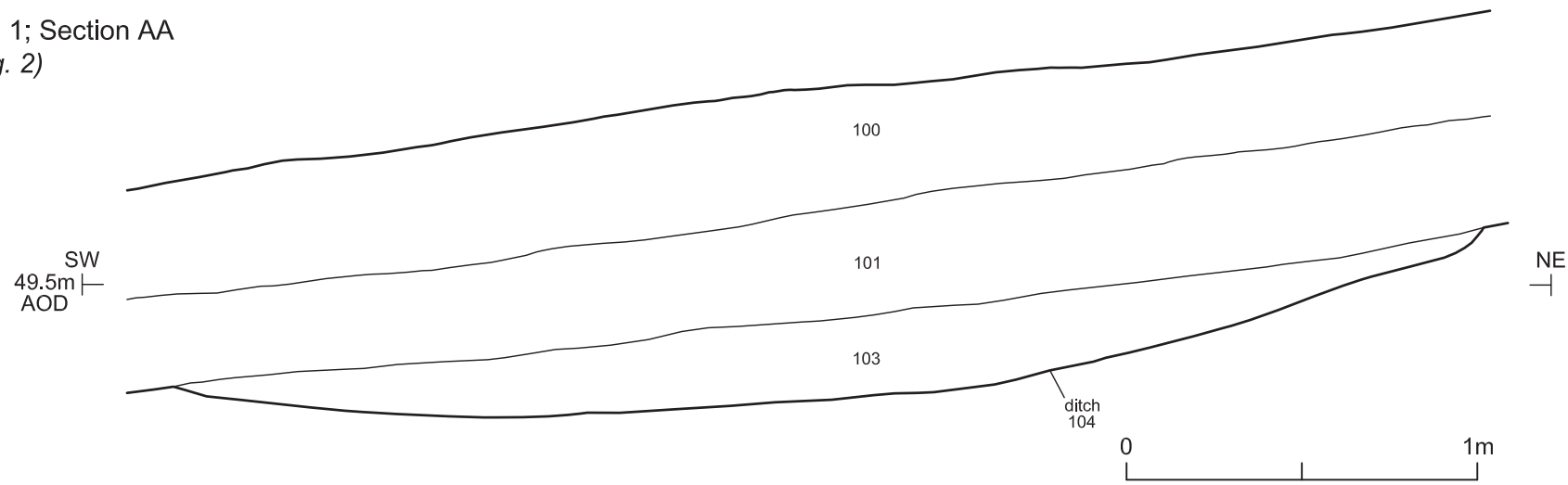
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Tregunnel Hill, Newquay Cornwall

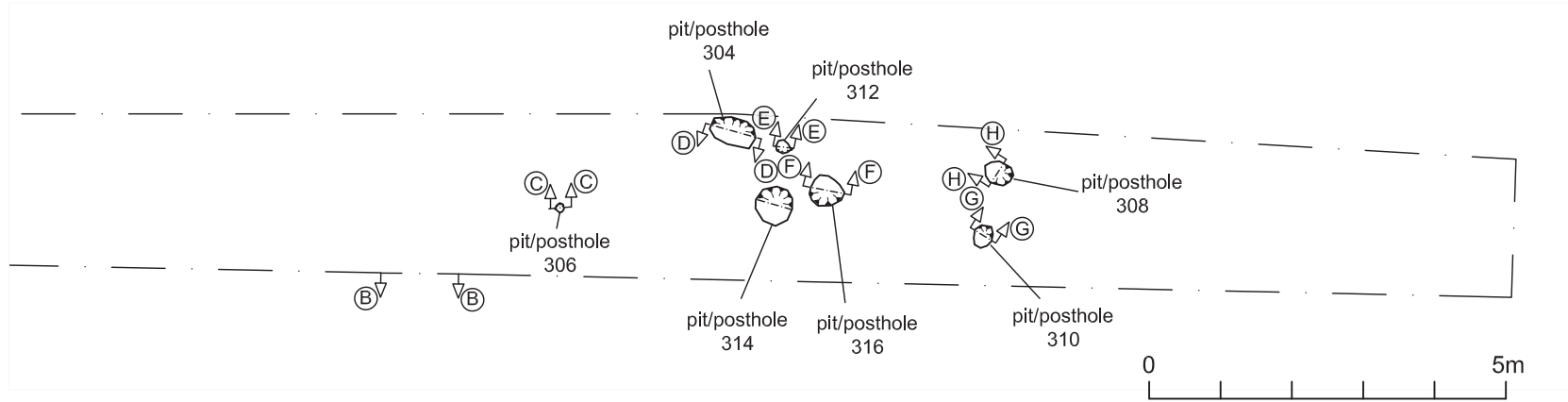
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysics

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:1000@A3	3207	2

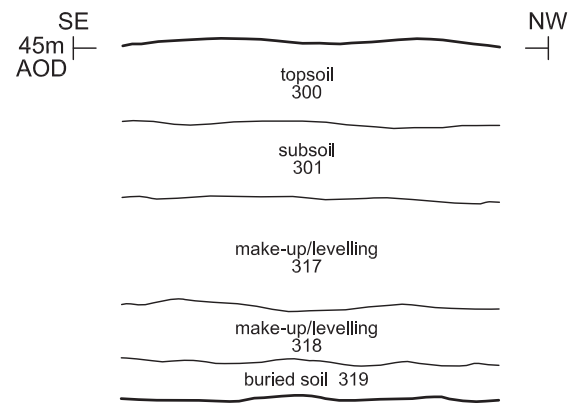
Trench 1; Section AA
(see fig. 2)



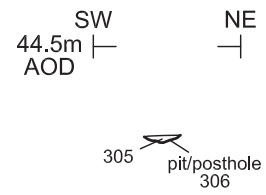
Trench 3; Plan



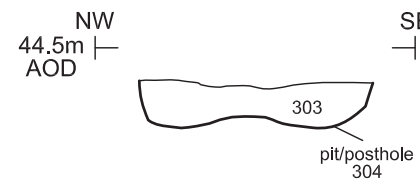
Section BB



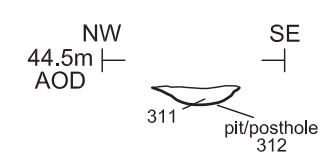
Section CC



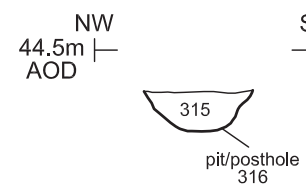
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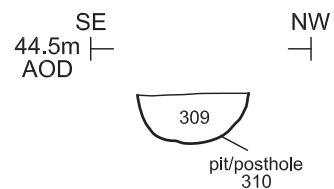
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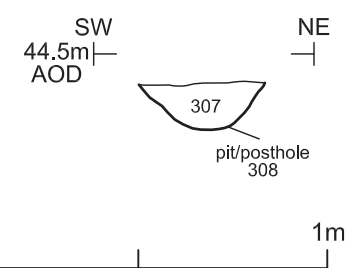
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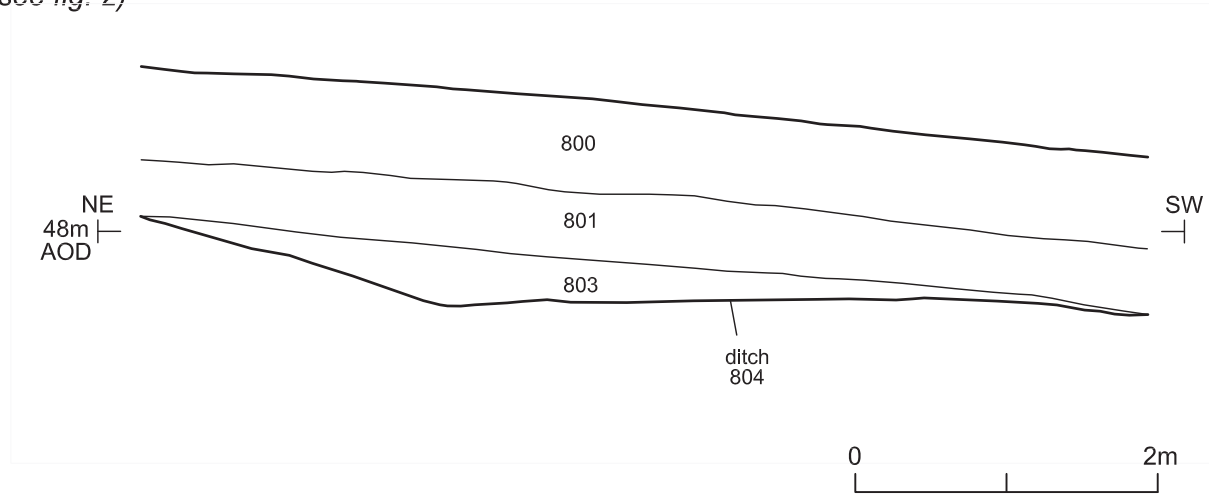
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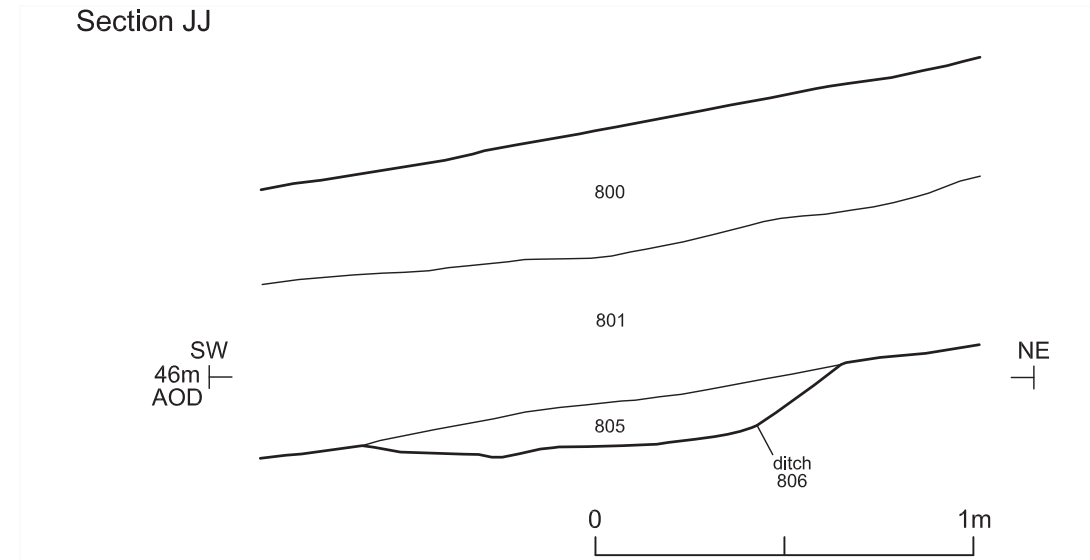
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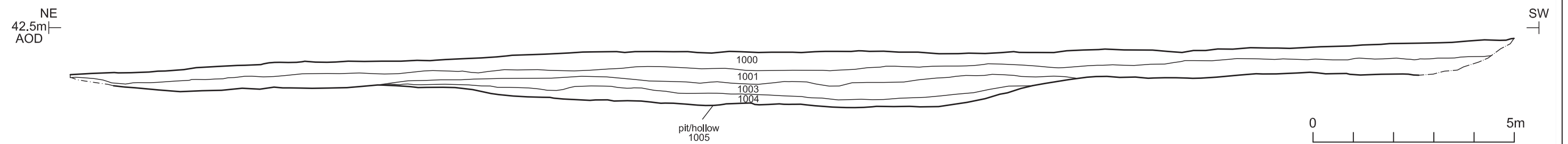
Trench 8; Section II
(see fig. 2)



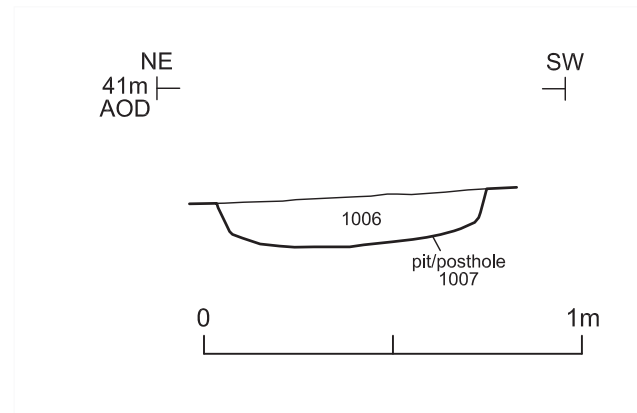
Section JJ



Trench 10; Section KK
(see fig. 2)



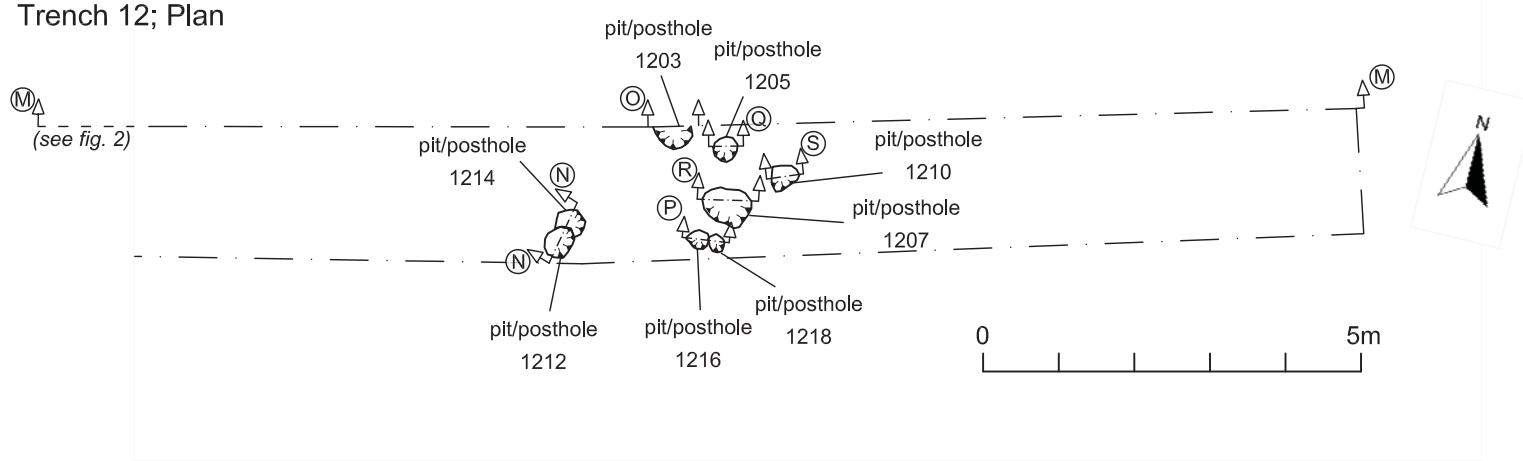
Section LL



Trench 10, pit/hollow 1005, looking south-east (2 x 1m scales)

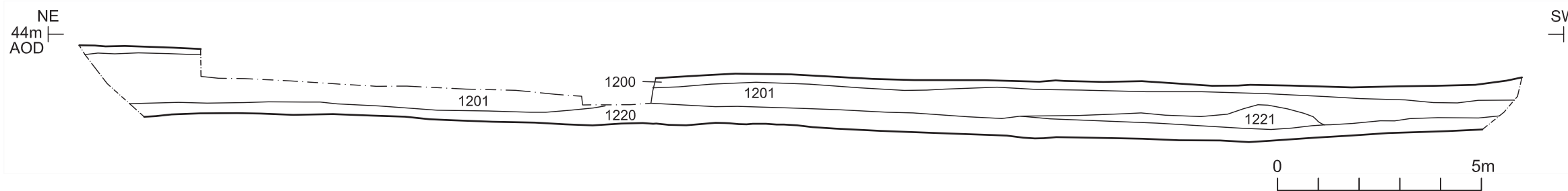
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FIGURE TITLE Trenches 8 and 10; sections and photograph			
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JB	as shown	3207	4

Trench 12; Plan

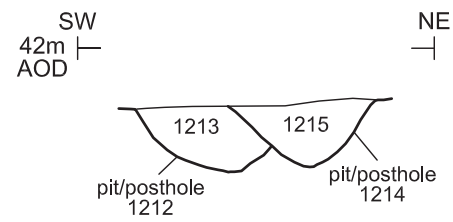


Trench 12, postholes 1203, 1212, 1207, 1218, 1214, 1216, looking south-west (1m scale)

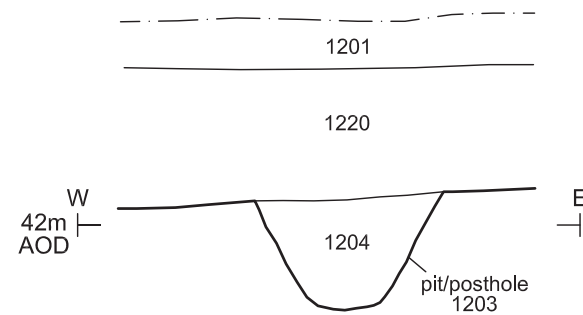
Section MM
(see fig. 2)



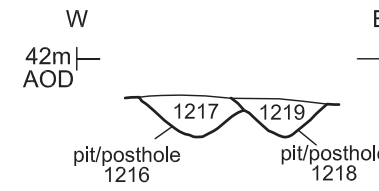
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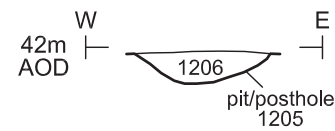
Section OO



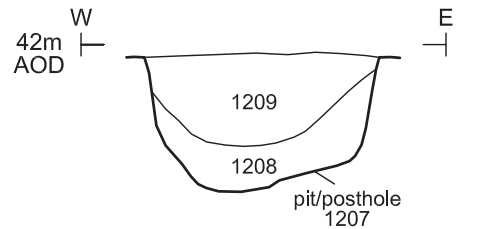
Section PP



Section QQ



Section RR



Section SS



Trench 13, Section TT
(see fig. 2)

