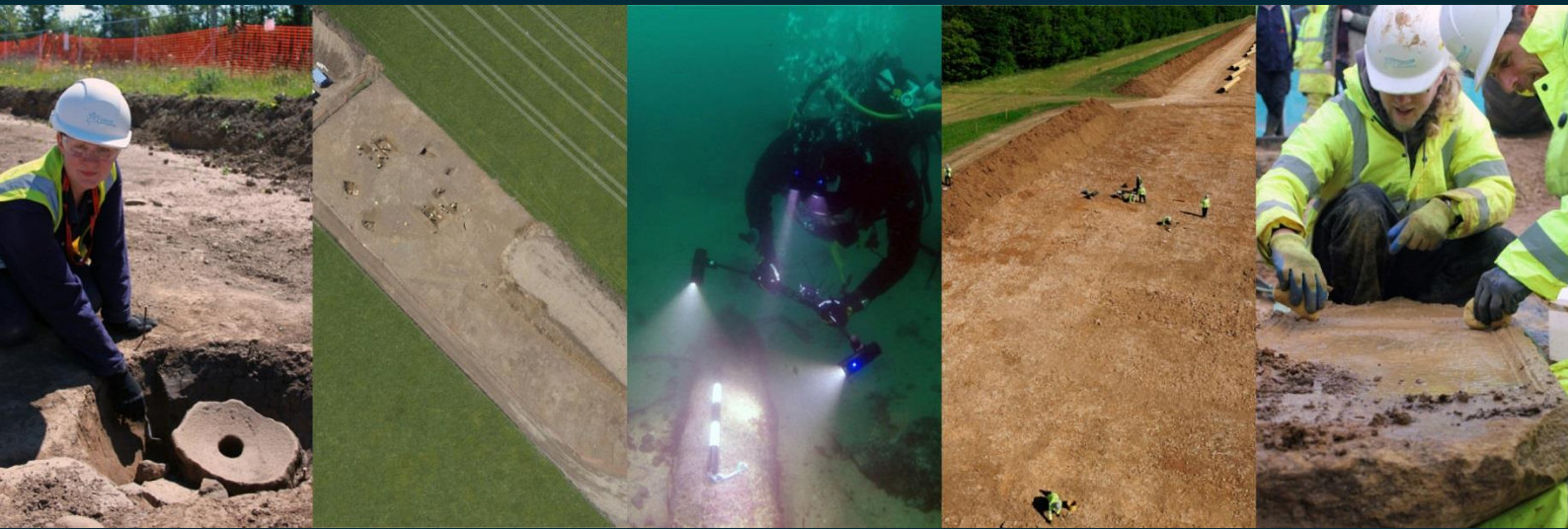


Land at Hendra Road Stithians Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Kier Living Ltd

CA Project: 880083
CA Report: 16065

April 2016



Land at Hendra Road
Stithians
Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 880083
CA Report: 16065



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	20 April 2016	Martin Gillard & Derek Evans	Derek Evans	Internal review	N/A	Derek Evans

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4. METHODOLOGY	5
5. RESULTS	6
6. THE FINDS	9
7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	9
8. DISCUSSION.....	9
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	11
10. REFERENCES.....	11
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	13
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	15
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	16
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	17

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results (1:600)
- Fig. 3 Trench 1: plan, section and photograph (1:100 & 1:50)
- Fig. 4 Trench 2: plan, sections and photographs (1:100 & 1:20)
- Fig. 5 Trench 3: plan, sections and photographs (1:100 & 1:20)
- Fig. 6 Trenches 5 and 6: plans, sections and photographs (1:100 & 1:20)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Hendra Road
Location:	Stithians, Cornwall
NGR:	SW 7299 3722
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	27 January–1 February 2016
Planning Reference:	PA15/11860
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum
Site Code:	HEND 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January and February 2016 on land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall. Seven trenches were excavated at the site.

The evaluation recorded ditches corresponding to a putative double-ditched enclosure detected by a previous geophysical survey of the site. The chronology and interrelationships of these ditches are unclear, however, as the outer ditch contained pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age, while the inner ditch contained medieval pottery.

The evaluation also recorded five undated pits, three of which were possibly associated with the putative enclosure and two of which may have been post-medieval quarrying pits. Three undated ditches were also recorded, possibly representing former field boundaries and a hollow way.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January and February 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Kier Living Ltd on land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall (centred on NGR: SW 7299 3722; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application made to Cornwall Council for residential development of the site (planning ref: PA15/11860).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Sean Taylor, Development Officer (Historic Environment) – Archaeologist at Cornwall Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Sean Taylor, including a site visit on 29 January 2016.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development site is approximately 0.88ha in extent. It currently comprises an agricultural field located on a gentle south-facing slope in an undulating landscape of small hills and valleys to the north of the River Kennall. It is bounded to the east and west by residential development, to the north by agricultural fields, and to the south by Hendra Road, with fields beyond.
- 1.5 The site slopes down from approximately 138m AOD in the north to approximately 133m AOD along the southern boundary.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Carnmenellis Intrusion granite (BGS 2015); this was the geology encountered on site in the form of weathered granite known locally as rab. No superficial deposits are recorded (ibid).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been the previous subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2015) and a geophysical survey (Substrata 2016). The following section is summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric (pre AD 43)

- 2.2 While no prehistoric remains were known previously within the evaluation site itself, the wider landscape was utilised in the Neolithic (4000 BC–2400 BC) and Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC) periods. A standing stone lays c. 870m north-east of the site and field names within the area are suggestive of further, now-vanished, Neolithic/Bronze Age standing stones. A possible Bronze Age barrow has also been noted some 690m north-east of the site.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 2.3 Again, while no Roman remains are known from the site itself, there is evidence for several rounds within the wider area (rounds comprise settlements – possibly farms – enclosed by banks and ditches).

Early medieval (AD 410–AD 1066) and medieval (AD 1066– 1539)

- 2.4 There is little evidence for early medieval activity within the vicinity of the site. In the medieval period, the site appears to have formed part of the rural hinterland of the settlements of Stithians, Hendra, Crellow, Ennis and Carbis. The field boundaries along the edges of the site comprise Cornish hedges (earth banks) which are overgrown with vegetation, and which may be medieval in origin.

Geophysical survey

- 2.5 The geophysical survey identified a series of potential archaeological features at the site. Geophysical anomalies in the eastern part of the site were interpreted as part of a possible double-ditched enclosure of unknown date. In the main, however, the features detected by the survey were considered likely to represent remnants of old field boundaries, including a possible former field boundary or ditched lane in the northern part of the site which is not depicted on the 1842 Stithians tithe map or on later Ordnance Survey maps.



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. The information gathered will enable Cornwall Council to identify and assess the particular significance of the site's heritage resource, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches (Fig. 2). With the approval of Sean Taylor, there was some variation from the trench plan specified in the WSI (CA 2016) in order to avoid overhead services and extant field boundaries. As excavated, T1 was 10m in length, T2 was 23m in length, T5 was 16m in length and T6 was 15m in length; the other three trenches were all 20m in length. All trenches were 1.8m wide, with the exceptions of T4 and T7, which were each 3m wide; T5 was also widened slightly in the location of ditch 507, in order to facilitate excavation of this feature.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate.
- 4.3 Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken and processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The artefacts (subject to the agreement of the legal landowner)

and the project archive will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C, respectively.

General stratigraphy

- 5.2 The natural substrate comprised yellow-brown granite sand and gravels (known locally as rab), with bands and patches of orange-brown sandy silt and occasional concentrations of granite blocks. The natural substrate was exposed at a depth of 0.4m–0.5m below the present ground level (bpgl) in the northern (upslope) area of the site (T1–T3), deepening to 0.7m–0.8m bpgl in the southern (downslope) area of the site (T4–T7).
- 5.3 The natural substrate was overlain by 0.1m–0.3m of silty gravel subsoil, formed by root and animal disturbance of the top of the natural. The subsoil was sealed in turn by 0.25m–0.4m of topsoil.
- 5.4 All of the archaeological features recorded by the evaluation were cut at the level of the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 5.5 Natural substrate 102 was exposed 0.4m–0.5m bpgl. It was sealed by up to 0.15m of subsoil 101, which was cut by two ditches.
- 5.6 North/south-aligned ditch 103 was 0.43m deep and over 2.6m wide (it extended beyond the western end of the trench). It had a flat base and a single silty fill (104), which was similar in character to the topsoil. This ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly.

- 5.7 Shallow ditch 105 ran parallel to ditch 103, from which it was separated by 0.9m. Ditch 105 was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep, with a single silty fill (106) which was again similar in character to the topsoil.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

- 5.8 Natural substrate 202 was exposed 0.4m–0.6m bpgl. Mid-trench, the natural substrate featured a concentration of granite blocks, corresponding broadly to a linear geophysical anomaly. The natural substrate was covered by up to 0.2m of subsoil 201, which was cut by two features.
- 5.9 Pit 205 was 2.2m wide and 0.94m deep, with steep, irregular sides and a flat base. The fill of this pit (206) contained some large (unworked) granite blocks.
- 5.10 North-west/south-east-aligned ditch 204 was 0.99m wide and 0.42m deep, with a rounded base and a single silty fill (203). This ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

- 5.11 Natural substrate 302 was exposed 0.45m bpgl and was sealed by 0.17m of subsoil 302. The subsoil was cut by four ditches, all of which corresponded to linear geophysical anomalies.
- 5.12 Parallel ditches 303 and 305 ran through the eastern end of the trench on a north/south alignment. Although these ditches were immediately adjacent to each other, they were not intercutting. Ditch 303 was 1.5m wide and 0.47 deep; ditch 306 was 2.4m wide and 0.62m deep. Both ditches had single silty fills. The fill of ditch 303 (deposit 304) contained eight sherds of medieval pottery.
- 5.13 Intercutting ditches 307 and 309 ran through the western end of the trench on a north/south alignment. Ditch 307 was largely truncated by ditch 309, but survived to 0.8m in width and 0.23m in depth. Ditch 309 was 1.25m wide and 0.3m deep. Both ditches contained single silty fills.

Trench 4

- 5.14 T4 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 5 (Fig. 6)

- 5.15 Natural substrate 502 was exposed 0.35m–0.7m bpgl. It was overlain by 0.1m–0.2m of subsoil 501, which was cut by two archaeological features.
- 5.16 Posthole 509 was roughly square in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.2m in width and 0.43m in depth and contained a single silty fill (508).
- 5.17 Posthole 509 was cut by the south-western edge of north-west/south-east-aligned ditch 507, which corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. This ditch was 3.1m wide and 0.9m deep, with a flat base and irregular, stepped sides. It contained a sequence of five fills (from earliest to latest: 510, 506, 505, 504 and 503). The lowest fill (510) was charcoal-rich and apparently represented a dump of burnt waste. The uppermost fill (503) contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age.

Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

- 5.18 Natural substrate 602 was exposed 0.7m bpgl. Mid-trench, the natural substrate contained a concentration of granite blocks, corresponding broadly to a linear geophysical anomaly.
- 5.19 The natural substrate was overlain by 0.1m–0.3m of subsoil 601, which was cut by three small pits (604, 606 and 608). All three of these features were shallow (measuring 0.08m–0.1m in depth), with single silty fills.

Trench 7

- 5.20 Natural substrate 702 was exposed 0.5m–0.8m bpgl. It was overlain by 0.1m–0.2m of subsoil 701, which was cut by large pit 704. This pit was not fully exposed in the trench, but it was over 2.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 2m without its base being reached. Its single fill (703) was very similar in character to the topsoil and contained some (unworked) granite blocks and semi-decayed pieces of wood.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 This section presents a brief summary of the artefactual material recovered during the evaluation. Full details are given in Appendix B.
- 6.2 The upper fill of ditch 507 (context 503; T5) contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age.
- 6.3 Ditch 303 (T3) contained seven sherds of pottery which probably originated from a single medieval cooking pot, as well as an eighth sherd from a different vessel but of similar date.

7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 This section presents a brief summary of the palaeoenvironmental evidence from the site. Full details are given in Appendix C.
- 7.2 A single sample was taken from the charcoal-rich basal fill of ditch 507 (context 510, T5). This deposit contained large quantities of well-preserved charcoal fragments, but no plant remains were present. The charcoal assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped material, but there is no indication of the date of this fill and no firm evidence for any specific activity taking place on site. There is material suitable for radiocarbon dating, if required.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation broadly confirmed the results of the previous geophysical survey (Substrata 2016), identifying archaeological features which corresponded to almost all of the potentially archaeological anomalies noted by the survey. In two cases (in T2 and T6), anomalies were found to have been caused by natural concentrations of stone in the geological substrate.

Middle Bronze Age (1500 BC–1100 BC) and medieval (1066–1539)

- 8.2 The geophysical survey indicated the presence of a double-ditched enclosure in the eastern part of the site, and the ditches recorded in T3 and T5 correspond to these

anomalies. The development and interrelationships of these ditches are unclear, however. Ditch 507 (T5), on the line of the proposed outer enclosure ditch, contained a sherd of pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age, while ditch 303 (T3), on the line of the proposed inner enclosure ditch, contained eight sherds of medieval pottery. This disparity in dating would suggest that the inner and outer ditches are in fact unrelated, with their similarity in alignments being coincidence. An alternative explanation is that the prehistoric sherd in ditch 507 was residual/redeposited, and this ditch is actually medieval in date.

- 8.3 The relationship between ditch 507 and intercutting ditches 307 and 309 (T3) is also unclear. While the geophysical survey results suggest that the T3 ditches are the continuation of ditch 507 (thereby forming the outer enclosure ditch), the profiles of these ditches were entirely different in character. In this light, it may be relevant that T5 was located to the immediate south of a possible gap in the line of the outer ditch visible in the geophysical survey results.
- 8.4 Two of the fills (506 and 504) of ditch 507 contained considerable quantities of redeposited natural grit, gravel and stone, and it is possible that these layers derived from the erosion or partial slighting of a former bank alongside the ditch. Both of these fills were present throughout the full width of the ditch, however, making it difficult to determine on which side a putative bank would have lain.
- 8.5 The function of posthole 509, which was cut by the edge of ditch 507, is unclear. It may have been part of an entrance/boundary structure associated with an earlier phase of the ditch.
- 8.6 If the ditches recorded in T3 and T5 do form an enclosure, then the interior of the enclosure would have been outside of the site, in the area to the east now occupied by housing. It is understood that no archaeological works were undertaken prior to/during the construction of this housing.

Undated

- 8.7 The shallow pits in T6 (604, 606 and 608) may have been associated with activity immediately outside of the enclosure, although they contained no evidence for their date or purpose.

- 8.8 Ditch 204 (T2) ran parallel to the extant northern field boundary. It is likely to represent a former field boundary feature which is not depicted on the 1842 Stithians tithe map or on later Ordnance Survey maps. The extant field boundaries along the edges of the site comprise overgrown Cornish hedges which may be medieval in origin, so a medieval date for ditch 204 cannot be discounted.
- 8.9 Pit 205 (T2) lay near a concentration of granite blocks in the natural substrate and may represent a quarrying feature.
- 8.10 The fill of the substantial ditch at the western end of T1 (ditch 103) was similar in nature to the topsoil, which might indicate that it was post-medieval/modern in date. This ditch may represent a hollow way (sunken path) running alongside the adjacent field boundary. The adjacent small ditch (105) contained a similar fill and is presumably related.
- 8.11 The function of large pit 704 (T7) was difficult to discern, although it may have been a quarry feature. The fill of 704 was again very similar to the topsoil, which might indicate that it was post-medieval/modern in date.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Martin Gillard, assisted by Tina Tapply and Edoardo Vigo. This report was written by Martin Gillard and Derek Evans. The finds report was written by Henrietta Quinnell and Jacky Sommerville. The palaeoenvironmental report was written by Sarah F. Wyles. The report illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 2 February 2016
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* CA Report No. **15862**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Land at Hendra Road, Stithians: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Substrata 2016 *An archaeological gradiometer survey: Land off Hendra Road, Hendra, Stithians, Cornwall*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		topsoil	dark brown grey sandy silt			0.45	
1	101	Layer		subsoil	dark brown yellow sandy silt			0.15	
1	102	Layer		natural	light brown yellow granite sand and gravel				
1	103	Cut		hollow way	flat-based cut	>1.7	>2.6	0.43	
1	104	Fill	103	fill of hollow way	light yellow sand			0.43	
1	105	Cut		ditch	shallow, concave	>1.7	0.8	0.18	
1	106	Fill	105	ditch	dark brown grey sandy silt			0.18	
2	200	Layer		topsoil	dark brown grey sandy silt			>0.4	
2	201	Layer		subsoil	dark brown yellow sandy silt			>0.4	
2	202	Layer		natural	light brown yellow granite sand and gravel				
2	203	Fill	204	fill of ditch	mid brown sandy clay silt			0.4	
2	204	Cut		ditch	rounded v-shaped ditch	>1.7	0.6	0.4	
2	205	Cut		quarry pit	sub-circular flat-based pit	2.2	>1.0	0.8	
2	206	Fill	205	fill of quarry pit	brown grey sandy silt			0.8	
3	300	Layer		topsoil	dark brown grey sandy silt			0.25	
3	301	Layer		subsoil	dark brown yellow sandy silt			0.17	
3	302	Layer		natural	light brown yellow granite sand and gravel				
3	303	Cut		ditch	rounded v-shaped ditch	>1.7	1.46	0.47	
3	304	Fill	303	fill of ditch	brown grey sandy silt			0.47	
3	305	Cut		ditch	rounded v-shaped ditch	>1.7	2.3	0.62	MED
3	306	Fill	305	fill of ditch	brown grey sandy silt			0.62	
3	307	Cut		ditch	rounded v-shaped ditch	>1.7	0.78	0.25	
3	308	Fill	307	fill of ditch	orange brown sand silt			0.25	
3	309	Cut		ditch	rounded v-shaped ditch	>1.7	1.27	0.3	
3	310	Fill	309	fill of ditch	brown grey sandy silt			0.3	
4	400	Layer		topsoil	dark brown grey sandy silt			<0.5	
4	401	Layer		subsoil	dark brown yellow sandy silt			<0.2	
4	402	Layer		natural	light brown yellow granite sand and gravel				
5	500	Layer		topsoil	dark brown grey sandy silt			<0.5	
5	501	Layer		subsoil	dark brown yellow sandy silt			<0.2	
5	502	Layer		natural	light brown yellow granite sand and gravel				
5	503	Fill	507	fill of ditch	grey brown sandy clay silt			0.2	MBA
5	504	Fill	507	fill of ditch	yellow brown, gritty sandy clay silt			0.28	
5	505	Fill	507	fill of ditch	grey brown sandy clay silt			0.26	
5	506	Fill	507	fill of ditch	yellow brown, gritty and stony sandy clay silt			0.25	
5	507	Cut		ditch	flat-based ditch	>2.1	3.65	0.9	
5	508	Fill	509	fill of posthole	mid brown sandy clay silt			0.4	
5	509	Cut		posthole	roughly square posthole	0.25	0.25	0.4	
5	510	Fill	507	fill of ditch	mid brown grey sandy clay silt			0.1	
6	600	Layer		topsoil	dark brown grey sandy silt			<0.5	
6	601	Layer		subsoil	dark brown yellow sandy silt			<0.3	
6	602	Layer		natural	light brown yellow granite sand and gravel				
6	603	Fill	604	fill of pit	light brown clay silt			0.08	
6	604	Cut		pit	shallow circular pit with gently sloping sides	0.4	0.4	0.08	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6	605	Fill	606	fill of pit	grey brown clay silt			0.09	
6	606	Cut		pit	shallow circular pit with gently sloping sides	0.3	0.3	0.09	
6	607	Fill	608	fill of pit	mid brown clay silt			0.1	
6	608	Cut		pit	shallow oval pit with gently sloping sides	0.8	0.5	0.1	
7	700	Layer		topsoil	dark brown grey sandy silt			<0.6	
7	701	Layer		subsoil	dark brown yellow sandy silt			<0.2	
7	702	Layer		natural	light brown yellow granite sand and gravel				
7	703	Fill	704	fill of pit	dark brown grey sandy silt			>1.5	
7	704	Cut		pit	rounded pit, steep sided, base not reached	>2.0	>2.0	>1.5	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

By Henrietta Quinnell and Jacky Sommerville

Artefactual material was hand-recovered from four deposits (ditch fills and topsoil). The recovered material dates to the early prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric (Table B1).

Pottery

Early prehistoric by Henrietta Quinnell

The sherd (42g) from fill 503 of ditch 507 (T5), abraded, is a heavy rim in gabbroic admixture fabric with traces of cord impression surviving on the exterior. Gabbroic admixture indicates that the gabbroic clay from the Lizard has been mixed with other material, sometimes from near the site where the pottery was used. The form is Trevisker, the common Cornish style of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. Generally, when Trevisker pottery comes from field ditches or is associated with agricultural or domestic contexts, it is of Middle Bronze Age date. Useful references on Trevisker pottery are that on the Middle Bronze Age settlement at Trethellan Farm (Woodward & Cane 1991) and a general work by Quinnell (2012).

Roman by Henrietta Quinnell

The sherd (19g) from topsoil 600 (T6) is possibly a Roman fine ware which is uncommon in Cornwall. The other possibility is something of post-medieval date.

Medieval by Henrietta Quinnell

Seven sherds from fill 304 of ditch 303 (Trench 3) are of a local Cornish medieval cooking pot fabric and probably come from the same vessel. The eighth sherd is finer but in the local south western micaceous medieval to post-medieval tradition. Dating in the 13th to 15th century range is likely.

Post-medieval by Jacky Sommerville

A bodysherd (21g) in a glazed earthenware fabric (GLEW), recovered from topsoil 600 (T6) is dateable to the mid 16th to 18th centuries. It is in a slightly abraded condition.

Ceramic building material by Jacky Sommerville

Topsoil 300 (T3) produced a fragment of flat roof tile (56g) with a groove on the upper surface. It is in moderately good condition and medieval in date.

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
300	Medieval ceramic building material	Tile		1	56	Medieval
304	Medieval pottery	Cornish cooking pot	COR	7	20	C13-C15
	Medieval pottery	South western micaceous ware	SWM	1	6	
503	Early prehistoric pottery	Gabbroic fabric	GAB	1	42	MBA
600	Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric	OXID	1	19	MC16-C18
	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GLEW	1	21	

Table B1: Finds concordance

References

- Britnell, W. J. and Silvester, R. J. (eds) 2012 *Reflections on the Past: Studies in Honour of Frances Lynch* Cambrian Archaeological Association
- Quinnell, H. 2012 'Trevisker Pottery: Some recent studies', in Britnell, W. J. and Silvester, R. J. (eds), 146–71
- Nowakowski, J. A. 1991 'Trethellan Farm, Newquay: The Excavation of a Lowland Bronze Age Settlement and Iron Age Cemetery' *Cornish Archaeology* 30, 5–242.
- Woodward, A. and Cane, C. 1991 'The Bronze Age Pottery', in Nowakowski, J. A. 1991, 103–31

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Sarah F. Wyles

A single sample (30 litres of soil) was taken from charcoal rich lower fill 510 of ditch 507 (T5) to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that the environmental evidence might provide an indication of the date of the deposit. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (*CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*).

Sample 1

The lower fill (context 510) within Middle Bronze Age ditch 507 (T5) contained large quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. The well-preserved charcoal assemblage included round and mature wood fragments and showed no evidence of vitrification. No further plant remains were present within this sample. The assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped material.

The environmental remains provide no indication of the date of this fill and no firm evidence for any specific activity taking place on site.

There is material suitable for radiocarbon dating (charcoal round wood), if required.

Table C1: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal	Other
Trench 5 ?Prehistoric Ditch											
507	510	1	30	0	50	10	-	-	-	+++++	-

Key: + = 1–4 items; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January and February 2016 on land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall. Seven trenches were excavated at the site.</p> <p>The evaluation recorded ditches corresponding to a putative double-ditched enclosure detected by a previous geophysical survey of the site. The chronology and interrelationships of these ditches are unclear, however, as the outer ditch contained pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age, while the inner ditch contained medieval pottery.</p> <p>The evaluation also recorded five undated pits, three of which were possibly associated with the putative enclosure and two of which may have been post-medieval quarrying pits. Three undated ditches were also recorded, possibly representing former field boundaries and a hollow way.</p>	
Project dates	27 January–1 February 2016	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based heritage assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2015); geophysical survey (Substrata 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.88ha	
Site co-ordinates	SW 7299 3722	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cornwall Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Martin Gillard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	The Royal Cornwall Museum	Ceramics
Paper	The Royal Cornwall Museum	Site recording forms and drawings
Digital	The Royal Cornwall Museum	Database, digital photos, digital survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report 16065		

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660