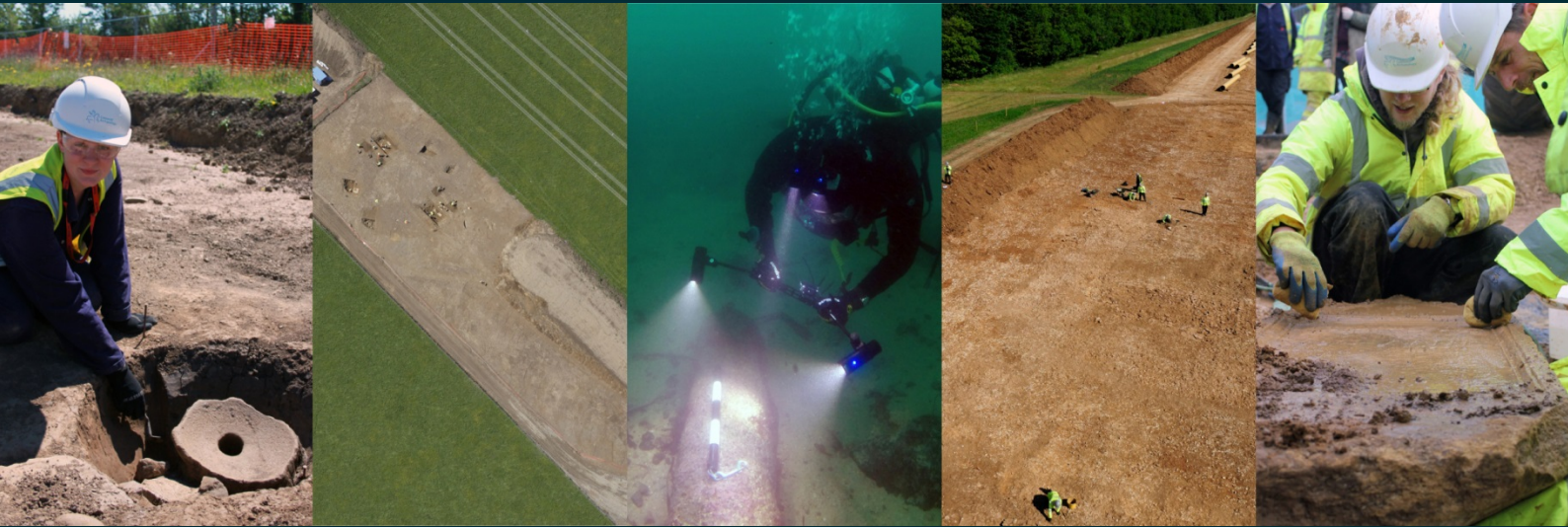


Land at Chapel Gover Newquay Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation



for
WYG Environment

on behalf of
Hautot Developments Ltd

CA Project: 880206
CA Report: 17388

July 2017



Land at Chapel Gover Newquay Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall
Location:	Newquay, Cornwall
NGR:	183059 061169
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	6–9 June 2017
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	LCG 17

In June 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall. A total of 10 trenches was excavated within the site.

The evaluation identified a series of ditches and a single possible posthole at the site, as well as a localised area of furrows. The posthole and six of the ditches were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil. These ditches do not correspond to any field boundaries shown on 19th and 20th century cartographic sources, although they are all on the same broad alignment as the extant field system and may therefore represent elements (e.g. former boundaries and/or drainage ditches) which were lost pre-1839. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from one of these ditches, although it is possible that this sherd was residual/redeposited.

The remainder of the ditches were cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil, and are therefore probably post-medieval or modern in date. One of these ditches contained a sherd of 19th/20th-century pottery.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall (centred at NGR: 183059 061169; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by WYG Environment, on behalf of Hautot Developments Ltd.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in response to conditions relating to planning approval for the first phase of a residential development at the site. The scope of this evaluation was defined in consultation with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA and approved by Charles Johns, CCHES. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4 The application site for the first phase of the proposed development covers approximately 13.6ha and comprises several strip pasture fields on the eastern outskirts of the Newquay suburb of Tretherras. The site is bordered to the west by Trevenson Road and to the north by a small watercourse known as Chapel Stream. The site is surrounded to the north, south and east by further fields, with residential estates to the west.
- 1.5 The site lies on a north-facing slope, which slopes downwards from a height of approximately 40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at its southern boundary to approximately 25m AOD at its northern boundary.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Meadfoot Group mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, which formed in the Devonian Period. There are no superficial deposits recorded in the main body of the site, although a substantial band of Head clay, silt, sand and gravel is mapped running through the northern part

of the site, parallel to the watercourse which forms the northern site boundary (BGS 2017).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The evaluation site has been the previous subject of a desk-based archaeological assessment (CgMs 2013) and a geophysical survey (Substrata 2015). The following text is summarised from these sources.
- 2.2 Previous archaeological investigations within the fields to the immediate west of the present evaluation site recorded a Bronze Age enclosure, as well as other evidence for small-scale prehistoric activity.
- 2.3 The cropmarks of a possible round (a small enclosed settlement of Iron Age or Roman date) have been recorded in the field to the immediate north-east of the present evaluation site.
- 2.4 In the medieval period, it is likely that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Tretherras village. The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies a number of former medieval/post-medieval field boundaries within the site, some of which are preserved as extant field boundaries. Nineteenth-century cartographic sources show that the site has remained largely unchanged since at least 1839, although some internal field boundaries have been lost.
- 2.5 A previous evaluation site on the route of the proposed Newquay Strategic Route, to the east of the present evaluation site, revealed only sparsely distributed, undated ditches.

Geophysical survey

- 2.6 The geophysical survey of the site recorded a series of linear anomalies. Most of these were interpreted as likely to relate to former ploughing/ridge and furrow, or to known former field boundaries depicted on 19th century mapping.



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 10 trenches (Fig. 2). Eight trenches were 50m long; one trench was 30m long and one trench was 20m long. All trenches were 1.8m wide. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies, as well as to give a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.
- 4.3 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. 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 in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5 CA will then make arrangements with the Royal Cornwall Museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive (comprising digital photographs and other relevant born-digital data) will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

- 4.6 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, 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 can be found in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.

- 5.2 The natural substrate comprised yellow-brown silty clay with mudstone inclusions. It was exposed in all trenches at a depth of 0.3m–0.65m below the present ground level. It was sealed generally by 0.1m–0.33m of silty clay subsoil, which was covered in turn by 0.2m–0.34m of modern topsoil. In the northern end of T4, the natural substrate was sealed by 0.2m of mid grey colluvium, which was overlain by the subsoil.

Features cut into natural

- 5.3 Archaeological features were recorded in T2, T3, T9 and T10. These features were all cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil. They are discussed below:

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

- 5.4 Ditch 208/210 was north/south-aligned for most of its exposed length, although it featured a 90 degree bend to the east at its southern end; it terminated at its northern end. This ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single undated fill. A re-cut (212) was visible along part of its length.

- 5.5 Shallow posthole 206 lay towards the southern end of T2. This feature was 0.53m wide and 0.08m deep, with a single undated fill.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

- 5.6 A north-east/south-west aligned ditch 304 was 0.91m wide and 0.47m deep, with a single undated fill (303).



Trench 9

- 5.7 T9 contained a series of four north-east/south-west aligned furrows. These furrows had a maximum width of 2.5m and a maximum depth of 0.18m. They were all filled by remnant plough soil which was essentially the same in composition as overlying subsoil 901.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

- 5.8 T10 contained two north/south-aligned ditches. Ditch 1007 was 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep, with a single undated fill (1006). Ditch 1019 was 1m wide and 0.23m deep, with two fills (1018 and 1017). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from upper fill 1017.
- 5.9 Both of these ditches were cut across by east/west-aligned ditches. Ditch 1016 was 1m wide and 0.2m deep; ditch 1005 was 0.91m wide and 0.14m deep. Both of these ditches contained single undated fills (1015 and 1004, respectively).
- 5.10 A geophysical anomaly detected towards the southern end of T10 was found to have been caused by a natural variation in the geology.

Features cut into subsoil

- 5.11 In addition to the features cut into the natural substrate outlined above, T1, T2, T3 and T4 contained archaeological features which were cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil, indicating that they are post-medieval or later in date. Details are given below:

Trench 1

- 5.12 East/west aligned ditch 104 was 1.85m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained a single undated fill (103).

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

- 5.13 East/west aligned ditch 204 was 1.23m wide and 0.44m, with a single fill (203) from which a sherd of 19th/20th century pottery was recovered.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

- 5.14 Parallel ditches 306 and 308 ran on a north/south alignment. Ditch 306 was 2.14m wide and 0.25m deep; ditch 308 was 2.1m wide and 0.38m deep. Each of these ditches contained single undated silty fills (305 and 307, respectively).

Trench 4

- 5.15 Parallel ditches 407 and 409 ran on a north-west/south-east alignment. Ditch 407 was 0.71m wide and 0.25m deep, with two undated fills (406 and 405); ditch 409 was 1.4m wide and 0.26m deep, with a single undated fill (408).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material recovered during the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of three sherds of pottery was recovered from three deposits.
- 6.3 Two sherds are dateable to the Roman period: a sherd occurring in an oxidised fabric recovered as residual from topsoil deposit 200 (T2) and one micaceous greyware sherd from ditch 1019 (fill 1017; T10). Neither is more closely dateable.
- 6.4 The remaining sherd was recovered from ditch 204 (fill 203; T2); it comprised refined white ware with polychrome design, and is dateable to the 19th or 20th centuries.

Flint

- 6.5 A total of six items of prehistoric worked flint was recovered from four deposits. All of these flints were residual in topsoil and subsoil deposits and the fills of post-medieval/modern ditches 204 (T2) and 407 (T4). Four items are flakes; one of these flakes (recovered from topsoil deposit 500; T5) displays short, parallel retouch along the distal edge and one side. Two small scrapers were recovered: one from subsoil 201 and one from ditch 204 (fill 203; T2). Both the flakes and the scrapers cannot be closely dated.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation identified a series of ditches and a single possible posthole at the site, as well as a localised area of furrows. These features were present in the northern and southern parts of the site only.

- 7.2 The posthole and six of the ditches were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil. The only artefactual material retrieved from any of these features was a single sherd of Roman pottery from ditch 1019 (T10), although it is possible that this sherd was residual/redeposited in a later feature. These ditches do not correspond to any field boundaries shown on the 1839 Columb Minor Tithe Map or later cartographic sources (reproduced in CgMs 2013), although they are all on the same broad alignment as the extant field system and may therefore represent elements (e.g. former boundaries and/or drainage ditches) which were lost pre-1839.
- 7.3 The furrows in T9 are associated with medieval/early post-medieval agriculture, confirming that in the medieval period the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Tretherras village.
- 7.4 The remainder of the ditches were cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil, and are therefore probably post-medieval or modern in date. The parallel ditches running through T3 and T4 are not depicted on the cartographic sources from 1839 and later, but may represent a former hedgebank. Ditch 204 (T2) corresponds to a former field boundary visible on the 1839 tithe map. This ditch contained a sherd of 19th/20th-century pottery.
- 7.5 Two sherds of Roman pottery and six prehistoric worked flints were recovered during the evaluation. All of this material was residual/redeposited in later features (with the possible exception of a Roman sherd from ditch 1019, T10), and is therefore indicative only of low-level prehistoric and Roman background activity in the area.
- 7.6 There was a partial correspondence between the evaluation results and the previous geophysical survey (Substrata 2015). The ditches recorded in T3 and T4 had been detected by the geophysical survey; those in T1, T2 and T10 had not. Additionally, geophysical anomalies tested by T1, T2 and T8 did not relate to below-ground archaeological features. An anomaly tested by the south-western end of T10 was caused by natural variation in the geological substrate.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, assisted by George Gandham, Liam Wilson and Alex Portch. This report was written by George Gandham. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The report illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Accessed 26 April 2017

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 *Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CgMs 2013 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Silex Land, Newquay Growth Area, Cornwall*

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

Substrata 2015 *An archaeological gradiometer survey: Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, friable		0.3
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable		0.3
1	102	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, occasional mudstone		
1	103	Deposit	104	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable clay silt, occasional stone > 30mm occasional small roots	1.85	0.36
1	104	Cut		Ditch	Shallow E/W aligned ditch moderate slope concave base	1.85	0.36
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown friable silty clay,		0.24
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay,		0.33
2	202	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, occasional mudstone		
2	203	Deposit	204	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown silty clay	1.06	0.43
2	204	Cut		Ditch	Irregular E/w aligned field boundary/ditch	1.06	0.43
2	205	Deposit	206	Fill of posthole	Mid yellow brown friable silty clay	0.61	0.08
2	206	Cut		Posthole	Irregular cut of poss. Posthole/poss. rooting	0.61	0.08
2	207	Deposit	208	Fill of ditch terminus	Mid orange brown, silty clay	0.31	0.18
2	208	Cut		Cut of ditch terminus	N/S aligned ditch terminus	0.31	0.18
2	209	Deposit	210	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown, silty clay	0.8	0.24
2	210	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned ditch	0.8	0.24
2	211	Deposit	212	Fill of ditch re-cut	Dark orange brown silty clay	0.58	0.21
2	212	Cut		Re-cut of ditch	N/S aligned ditch	0.58	0.21
2	213	Deposit	215	Ditch fill	Light orange brown silty clay	0.36	0.15
2	214	Deposit	215	Ditch fill	Light grey brown clay silt	0.36	0.07
2	215	Cut		Cut of ditch	Ditch turning from E/W to N/S	0.36	0.22
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty clay, friable		0.3
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable		0.25
3	302	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, occasional mudstone		
3	303	Deposit	304	Ditch fill	Mid dark grey brown silty clay	0.91	0.47
3	304	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned ditch	0.91	0.47
3	305	Deposit	306	Fill of Ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty clay	2.14	0.25
3	306	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned ditch	2.14	0.25
3	307	Deposit	308	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable clay silt	2.1	0.38
3	308	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned ditch	2.1	0.38
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, friable		0.3
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable		0.2
4	402	Layer		Colluvium	Mid grey silt clay, occasional manganese		0.19
4	403	Layer		Colluvium	Mid grey silt clay occasional small stone /gravel		0.2
4	404	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, occasional mudstone		
4	405	Deposit	407	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown friable silty clay	0.71	0.25
4	406	Deposit	407	Ditch fill	Mid grey silty clay	0.55	0.18
4	407	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch steep sides concave base	0.71	0.43
4	408	Deposit		Ditch fill	Mid grey brown silt clay	1.4	0.26

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4	409	Cut		Cut of ditch	E/W aligned ditch moderate sloop, concave base	1.4	0.26
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, friable		0.34
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable		0.2
5	502	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, occasional mudstone		
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam, friable		0.2
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	orange brown silty clay, occasional small stones		0.13
6	602	Layer		Natural	Orange brown silty clay, occasional medium sized stones		
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, friable		0.2
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	orange brown silty clay, occasional small stones		0.1
7	702	Layer		Natural	Orange brown silty clay, occasional stones		
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty clay, friable		0.23
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	orange brown silty clay, occasional small stones		0.17
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown friable silty clay		0.3
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable silty clay		0.3
9	902	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay		
9	903	Deposit	904	Fill of furrow	Mid grey brown friable clay silt frequent manganese flecks	1.3	0.18
9	904	Cut		Furrow cut	N/S aligned furrow	1.3	0.18
9	905	Deposit	906	Fill of furrow	Mid grey brown friable clay silt frequent manganese flecks	2.5	
9	906	Cut		Furrow cut	N/S aligned furrow. Unexcavated	2.5	
9	907	Deposit	908	Fill of furrow	Mid grey brown friable clay silt frequent manganese flecks	0.7	0.05
9	908	Cut		Furrow cut	N/S aligned furrow.	0.7	0.05
9	909	Deposit		Fill of furrow	Mid grey brown friable clay silt frequent manganese flecks	0.8	
9	910	Cut		Cut of furrow	N/S aligned furrow, unexcavated	0.8	
9	911	Deposit		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable clay silt frequent manganese flecks-homogeneous with all furrow fills		>0.4
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay		0.3
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay		0.2
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Yellow brown silt clay frequent stone		
10	1003	Deposit		Natural	Concentration of grey brown clay with geo physical anomaly		
10	1004	Deposit	1005	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey friable silt clay	0.91	0.14
10	1005	Cut		Ditch cut	E/W aligned ditch moderate gradual sides concave base	0.91	0.14
10	1006	Deposit	1007	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silt clay	0.7	0.11
10	1007	Cut		Ditch cut	N/S aligned ditch moderate gradual sides, flat base	0.7	0.11
10	1008	Deposit	1009	Ditch fill same as 1004	Mid brown grey friable silt clay	0.91	
10	1009	Cut	1010	Ditch cut same as 1005	E/W aligned ditch moderate gradual sides concave base	0.91	
10	1010	Deposit	1011	Ditch fill same as 1006	Mid brown grey silt clay	0.7	0.11
10	1011	Cut		Ditch cut same as 1007	N/S aligned ditch moderate gradual sides, flat base	0.7	0.11
10	1012	Deposit	1014	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	0.35	0.16
10	1013	Deposit	1014	Ditch fill	Mid grey occasional orange blot	0.25	0.3
10	1014	Cut		Ditch Cut	N/S aligned ditch steep slopes concave base	0.35	0.46
10	1015	Deposit	1016	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown clay silt, occasional manganese flecks	1	0.2

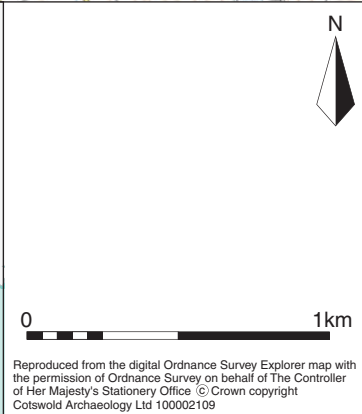
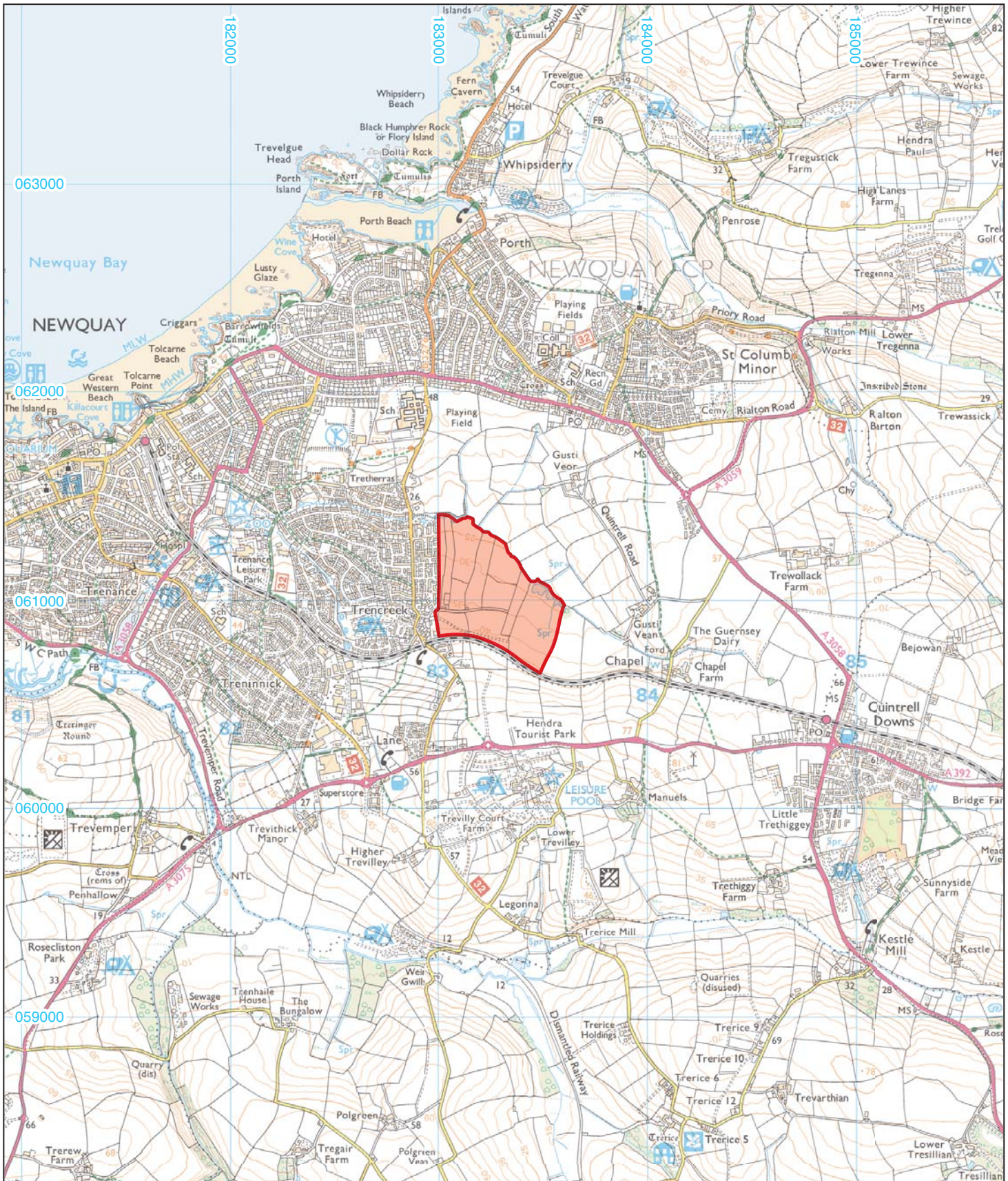
Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)
10	1016	Cut		Ditch cut	E/W aligned ditch, moderate slopes irregular	1m	0.2
10	1017	Deposit	1019	Ditch fill	Mid yellow brown patches of blue grey friable clay silt	0.5	0.23
10	1018	Deposit	1019	Ditch fill	Light blue grey firm silt clay	0.5	0.23
10	1019	Cut		Ditch cut	N/S aligned ditch 45 degree slope, irregular base	0.5	0.23

APPENDIX B: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Context details	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
200	Topsoil	Roman pottery	OXID	1	2	Roman
201	Subsoil	flint	scraper	1	7	
203	Fill of ditch 204	flint	2xflake, 1xscraper	3	14	
203	Fill of ditch 204	Modern pottery	refined white ware	1	2	C19-C20
405	Fill of ditch 407	flint	flake	1	4	
500	Topsoil	flint	flake with retouch	1	17	
1017	Fill of ditch 1019	Roman pottery	Mica GW	1	8	Roman

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall: archaeological evaluation	
Short description	<p>In June 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall. A total of 10 trenches was excavated within the site.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a series of ditches and a single possible posthole at the site, as well as a localised area of furrows. The posthole and six of the ditches were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil. These ditches do not correspond to any field boundaries shown on 19th and 20th century cartographic sources, although they are all on the same broad alignment as the extant field system and may therefore represent elements (e.g. former boundaries and/or drainage ditches) which were lost pre-1839. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from one of these ditches, although it is possible that this sherd was residual/redeposited.</p> <p>The remainder of the ditches were cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil, and are therefore probably post-medieval or modern in date. One of these ditches contained a sherd of 19th/20th-century pottery.</p>	
Project dates	6–9 June 2017	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2013) Geophysical survey (Substrata 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall	
Study area (m ² /ha)	0.7ha	
Site co-ordinates	NGR: 183059 061169	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Archive contents
Physical	Royal Cornwall Museum	Artefact collection (pottery, flints)
Paper	Royal Cornwall Museum	Site records (context sheets, trench sheets, drawings)
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	digital photographs, other relevant born-digital data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2017 <i>Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA Report 17388		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay,
 Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	LM	PROJECT NO.	880206	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	21/06/17	1
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Geological feature
- Furrow
- Likely positive
- Likely negative
- Likely positive spread
- Likely negative spread
- Likely mixed spread
- Possible positive
- Possible negative
- Possible mixed spread
- Possible repeated parallels



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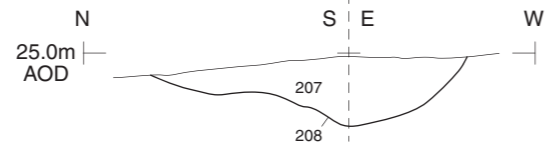
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results

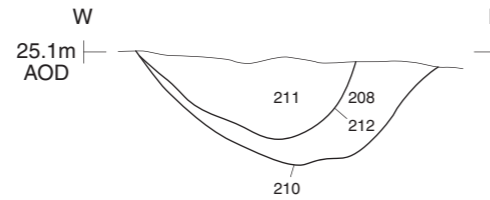
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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	21/06/17	
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A3	1:2000	2

Trench 2

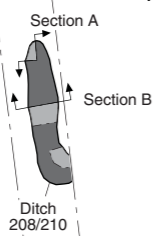
Section A



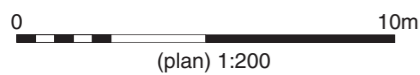
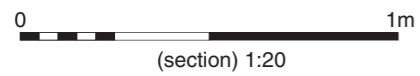
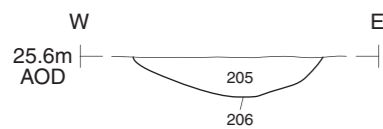
Section B



Posthole 206, looking north (scale 0.3m)



Section C

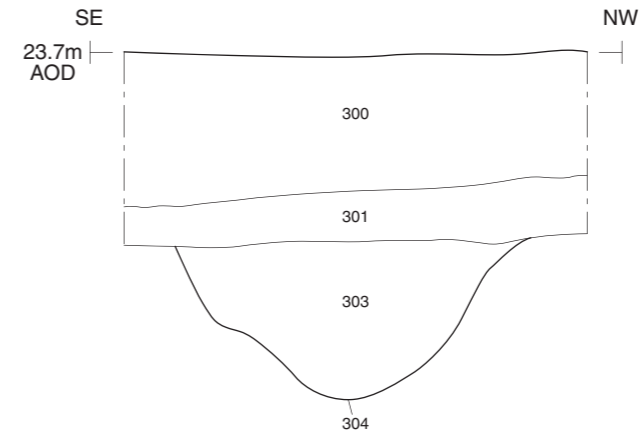


Ditch 210, looking south-east (scales 0.5m & 0.3m)

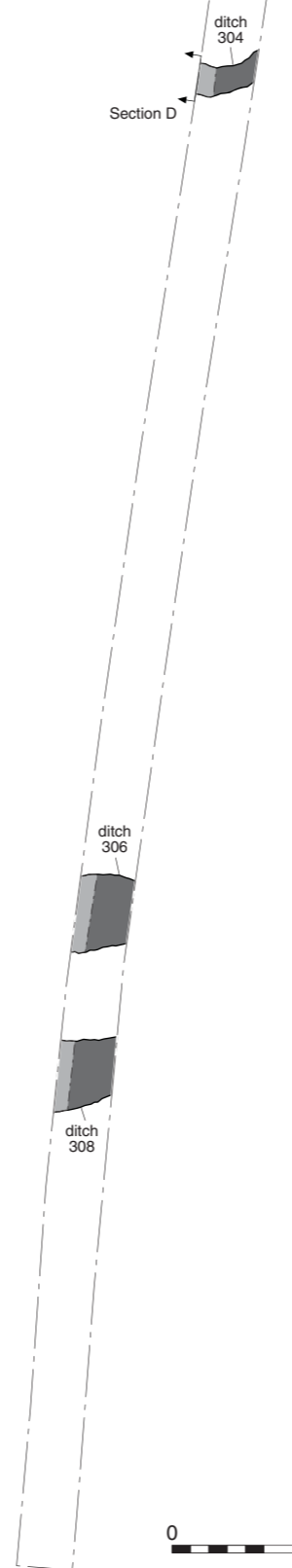
Trench 3



Section D



Ditch 304, looking south (scale 1m)



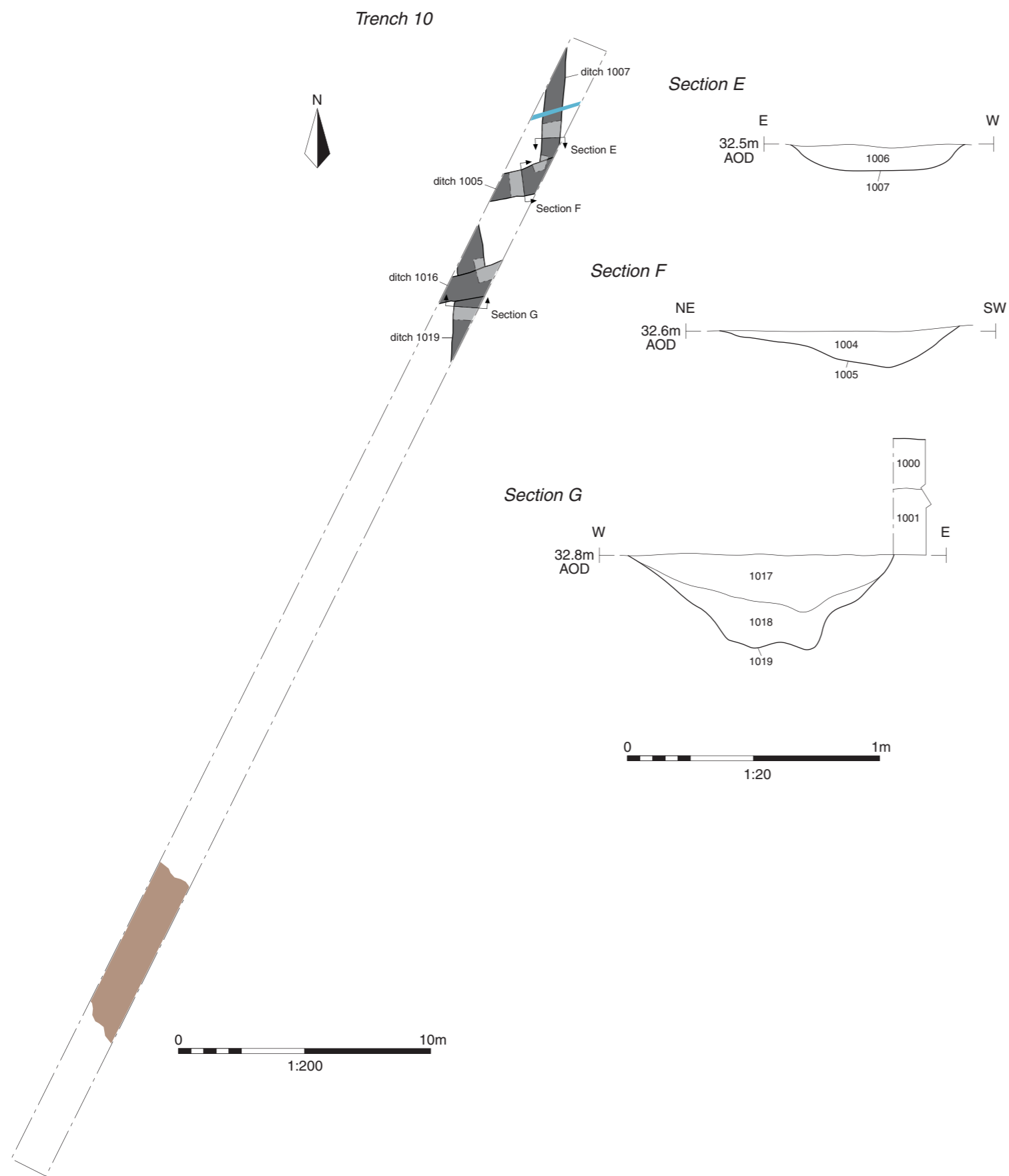
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature unexcavated / excavated

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay,
 Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 2 & 3; plans, sections and
 photographs**

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Ditch 1005, looking east (scale 0.5m)



Ditch 1007, looking south (scale 0.3m)



Ditch 1019, looking north (scale 1m)

- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature unexcavated / excavated
- Geology
- Field drain


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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Chapel Gover, Newquay, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 10; plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	LM	PROJECT NO.	880206	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	21/06/17	4
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