Cotswold Archaeology

Land at Hendra Road
Stithians
Cornwall

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

for

Kier Living Ltd

CA Project: 889005

CA Report: 16690

January 2017

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Land at Hendra Road
Stithians
Cornwall

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and
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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Land at Hendra Road, Stithians
Location:	Cornwall
NGR:	SW 7299 3722
Type:	Strip, map and sample excavation
Date:	June 2016
Planning Reference:	PA15/11860
Location of archive:	To be deposited with The Royal Cornwall Museum
Accession Number:	TBC
Site Code:	HENS 16

A programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2016 at the request of Kier Living Ltd. at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall. In compliance with an approved WSI (CA 2016a), c.0.6h was excavated across the development area.

The excavation revealed evidence for limited Mesolithic to Early Neolithic activity comprising two flint tools, one from an undated feature and one from a post-medieval ditch and a single sherd of pottery from an undated pit. Evidence was found for Middle to Late Bronze Age funerary activity in the form of the cremation grave of a single, probably older, adult individual, radiocarbon dated to 1502–1393 cal BC (94.0%), 1334-1326 cal BC (1.4%) at 95.4% probability (SUERC-69739). Possible occupation evidence from this period comprised two enigmatic ditches containing Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery. Evidence for medieval/post-medieval activity comprised a field-system, including a hollow-way along with a quarry pit and parts of two sub-rectangular ditches, which may have enclosed a settlement that would have been outside the excavation area. An undated possible post-built structure, which cut one of the Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches, may also have belonged to the medieval/post-medieval period.

This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national context, and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis to bring the results to appropriate publication.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During June 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at Hendra Road, Stithians, (centred on NGR: SW 7299 3722; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of Kier Living Ltd in accordance with a detailed WSI produced by CA (2016a) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Sean Taylor, Development Officer (Historic Environment) – Archaeologist, Cornwall Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*: *Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015b). It was monitored by Sean Taylor, including a site visit on 23 June 2016.

Location, topography and geology

1.2 The development site was approximately 0.88ha in extent, and prior to development comprised 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 was 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. The site sloped down from approximately 138m AOD in the north to approximately 133m AOD along the southern boundary.

1.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Carnmenellis Intrusion granite. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2015).

Archaeological background

1.4 Archaeological interest in the site arises from the results of a heritage desk-based assessment carried out by CA in 2015 (CA 2016b), a geophysical survey carried out by Substrata (Substrata 2016) and an archaeological evaluation carried out by CA in January and February 2016 (CA 2016c). The following section is summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric (pre AD 43)

1.5 No activity earlier than the Neolithic period is recorded within the immediate environs (1km diameter circle) of the site. And no prehistoric activity of any kind

was recorded within the site itself prior to the evaluation carried out by CA (CA 2016c). However, within the wider environs of the site, a large backed bladelet of Upper Palaeolithic date was collected near Stithians Reservoir, approximately 1.7km to the south-west of the site (Berridge and Roberts 1986), and a Mesolithic site was investigated at Stithians Reservoir, approximately 1.23km to the south-west of the site (*ibid*. 1986).

1.6 The wider Neolithic (4000 BC–2400 BC) and Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC) environs of the site includes megaliths (standing stones) thought to have been associated with Early Bronze Age funerary and ritual activities although an earlier (Neolithic) origin for some of the monuments is also likely. A large granite megalith is located in a field approximately 870m north-east of the site. Post-medieval field names recorded within the immediate environs of the site, approximately 680m to the south-west and c. 410m to the east are also thought to indicate probable sites of former Neolithic/Bronze Age megalithic stone settings.

1.7 In addition to the megaliths a possible Bronze Age round barrow is located approximately 690m north-east of the site. The barrow is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and comprises a plough-levelled mound c. 26m in diameter, partitioned to the west by a modern field boundary. Identified and recorded in the Cornwall National Mapping Programme (NMP), its location on the crest of a ridge is similar to that of other funerary monuments of this period. Another mound of unknown date, located c. 350m to the east of the site could also potentially represent the remains of a prehistoric funerary monument although a more recent origin cannot be ruled out.

1.8 The geophysical survey and evaluation of the site (Substrata 2016, CA 2016c) identified possible enclosure ditches in the eastern part of the investigated area. One of these (ditch 509; Trench 5; Fig. 2) contained pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age (1500 BC–1100 BC). In addition, three possible Middle Bronze Age pits (604, 606 and 608; Trench 6; Fig. 2) lay to the east of Middle/Late Bronze Age ditch B, although none of them produced any dating evidence.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

1.9 There is evidence for several Roman rounds (settlements enclosed by single banks and ditches) within the wider area. No Roman features were identified during the evaluation (CA 2016c), although a pottery sherd of possible Roman

date was recovered from the topsoil. A number of sites regarded as possible rounds have been observed as cropmarks on aerial photographs within the immediate environs of the site, including an oval enclosure north-west of Penmennor, approximately 760m west of the site. Further possible rounds within 1km of the site have been identified from documentary sources, which indicate the presence of such remains in field-names. These include at Crellow, approximately 250m south-east of the site, in a field in Foundry, approximately 670m to the south-east, at Carnsiddia, *c*. 480m to the south-west and at Carn *c*. 810m to the south-west. In addition, a hoard of silver and bronze coins, possibly representing an early to mid-4th century hoard, was discovered in 1918 approximately 810m south-east of the site. The hoard comprised six silver and seventeen bronze coins.

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

1.10 There is limited evidence for early medieval activity within the study area, and no settlements within the surroundings of the site are mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. However, the probable remains of a lann (church enclosure) of early medieval origin were identified within the surroundings of St. Stedian's Church in Stithians, during a survey carried out in the 19th century. There are 16 settlements of medieval origin recorded within the immediate environs of the site, many of which are first mentioned in 13th and 14th century documents. Many of these settlements correspond with extant farmsteads in the local landscape. Four hamlets with medieval origins are located in the immediate environs of the site: Hendra, which dates back to 1302 (approximately 250m south-west of the site), Crellow, recorded in 1356, c.230m to the south-east, Ennis and Carbis, first recorded in 1522 and 1327, respectively (c. 240m to the south-east) and Trembroath (c. 330m to the north), mentioned in 1356.

1.11 These settlements would probably have been associated with extensive field systems, which may have undergone a degree of reorganisation during the medieval period. In addition to the surviving field boundaries, a number of former boundaries associated with the medieval enclosures have been recorded as earthworks (banks) and cropmarks on aerial photographs. These include the field systems at High Trewithen, Pembroath, Sewrah Moor, Tremenhere Skinner, Goonlase and Penmennor. A medieval corn mill, Trewithen Mill, was first recorded in 1370 and subsequently in 1815. No longer extant, the mill was located approximately 520m north of the site. The field boundaries along the edges of the site comprise Cornish hedges (earth banks).

1.12 The medieval parish church serving the communities that lived within the landscape surrounding the Site was located in Stithians. St. Stedian's Church dates to the 13th to 15th centuries, but has undergone extensive later restorations. A number of medieval stone crosses are located in the vicinity of the church: Wayside Cross, located approximately 110m south-east of the Site and a cross in the Vicarage Garden, located approximately 50m to the east, both of which date to the medieval period. Within a 1km area of the site, two other stone crosses of medieval date are recorded, approximately 920m and 530m north-east of the Site respectively. Crosses which are no longer extant are also recorded within the wider environs of the Site, with their location indicated by field and place-names.

1.13 The geophysical survey (Substrata 2016) and evaluation (CA 2016c) identified possible enclosure ditches in the eastern part of the site. One of these (ditch 303; Trench 3; Fig.2) contained medieval pottery. Also identified during this phase of work was an undated ditch (ditch 204; Trench 2; Fig.2), which ran parallel to the extant northern field boundary. This feature is likely to represent a former field boundary that is not depicted on the 1842 Stithians tithe map, or on later Ordnance Survey maps. As the extant field boundaries at the site may be medieval in origin a medieval date for ditch 204 seems possible.

Post-medieval (1540–1800), modern (1800–present)

1.14 Post-medieval activity within the immediate environs of the site appears to reflect the settlement and field patterns established in the medieval period, comprising hamlets and farmsteads scattered within a landscape of enclosed fields. In the wider landscape, post-medieval activity is largely associated with industrial development and mining. Industrial activity in the immediate environs of the site associated with mining comprises cropmarks recorded approximately 910m north-west and 980m north of the site, and a wheel pit at Trembroath, located approximately 440m to the north-east. Additional industrial remains include a foundry and blacksmith's workshop, recorded approximately 900m south-east of the site, a twine factory, located approximately 920m to the south-east and a tucking mill, c. 880m to the south-east.

1.15 The trial trench evaluation (CA 2016c) identified two ditches at the western end of Trench 1 (Fig.2). While neither of these features produced any dating evidence, their fills were similar in nature to the topsoil, which might indicate that they are

post-medieval or modern in date. Two undated quarry pits (pit 205; Trench 2; Fig. 2) and pit 704; Trench 7; Fig.2) were also recorded (*ibid*.).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aims of the excavation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site.

2.2 The objectives of the excavation were laid out in the WSI (CA 2016a) and approved by Sean Taylor archaeological advisor to the LPA (Cornwall Council).

2.3 The objectives of the archaeological works were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use prior to destruction by the proposed development;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any archaeological remains that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy; and
- archive and report on the results at a level appropriate to their significance.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision.

3.2 The original project design specified in the WSI (CA 2016a) stipulated that an area of c.0.3h on the eastern side of the site was to be the subject of a strip, map and sample investigation and the rest of the site subjected to a watching brief where the development required groundworks. However, at the suggestion of the developer and the agreement of Sean Taylor, archaeological advisor to the LPA, most of the site (approximately 0.6h) was stripped and mapped, and archaeological features were sampled according to the sampling strategy set out in the WSI (CA 2016a).

3.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of the archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013).

Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites* (CA 2012). All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995).

4 RESULTS

Fieldwork summary

4.1 As indicated by the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Substrata 2016 and CA 2016c) the archaeological features were mainly concentrated on the eastern and western edges of the excavated area, with relatively few features in the central and southern parts of the excavation (Fig. 2). The features mainly comprised ditches with a few mostly shallow pits and possible postholes. Visibility of features was good on the whole, but there was bioturbation in various places across the site, generally in the form of small and shallow burrows but sometimes in the form of more substantial features. Many of the archaeological features recorded could be assigned to provisional periods based on spot dates from the artefacts found in their fills and on the basis of spatial relationships with more securely dated features. However, some features could not be dated on this basis. The provisional phasing and the date ranges suggested below therefore have some potential to be refined by further analysis. Features were assigned to the following provisional periods:

Period 1: Middle to Late Bronze Age

Period 2: Medieval/Post Medieval

Period 3: Undated

The following section provides an overview of the excavation and evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in the appendices.

Geology

4.1 The substrate (102, 2001) of the site consisted of granite gravel (known locally as rab) with occasional larger stones and boulders. It was overlain by topsoil (100, 2000), which became progressively shallower from the southern end of the site to the northern end, thinning from 0.8m to 0.3m in depth.

Period 1: Middle to Late Bronze Age

4.2 The Middle to late Bronze Age period is represented by three features: a single cremation pit (grave) (2009) situated centrally near the western limit of excavation and two large enigmatic ditches (Ditch A and Ditch B) also situated centrally, but near the eastern limit of excavation. Ditches A and B were orientated at right angles to one another and only Ditch B was fully investigated as Ditch A extended beyond the limit of excavation. Both ditches were linear, wide and ended in broad rounded terminals. However, while ditch B was shallow Ditch A was relatively deep.

4.3 Sub-circular cremation pit 2009 measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.23m depth and had a rounded profile (Fig. 3 section CC, Fig. 5). Its fill (2010) was rich in charcoal and burnt bone, indicating the presence of a cremation burial. Analysis of the 410.7g of burnt bone demonstrated that it is from an adult human individual, possibly into the older date range (Appendix 7) and C14 dating indicates a calibrated radiocarbon age of 1502–1393 cal BC (94.0%), 1334-1326 cal BC (1.4%) at 95.4% probability (SUERC-69739), well within the Middle Bronze Age. Apart from the human bone no finds were recovered from the fill.

4.4 Ditch B was wide with rounded terminals, orientated south-west/north-east and measured approximately 25m in length by 2.35-3.0m in width and 0.14-0.25m in depth. In profile the ditch had a flat base and gently sloping sides. Its morphology, including its wide and shallow profile suggests that it is unlikely to have been part of a field boundary, or enclosure and its interpretation is therefore difficult. However, it was perhaps related in some way to the cremation burial, possibly being associated with a bank screening a cemetery or related activity from the south-east, or it may equally have been related to settlement activity (focused beyond the limits of excavation) in some way. The ditch fills produced pottery of either Middle or Late Bronze Age date (Appendix 3).

4.5 Ditch A was orientated north-west/south-east at an approximate right-angle to Ditch B, ending in a rounded terminal approximately 3m from its south-eastern edge and extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south-east. Ditch A measured approximately 12m in length by 2.8-2.94m in width and 0.74-1.0m in depth (Fig. 3 section AA, Fig. 4). In profile it had steep and somewhat irregular sides and its multiple fills were gravel-rich and suggestive of erosion. The ditch fills contained Late Bronze Age pottery, most notably 9 or 10 sherds likely to be from the same vessel, found within fill 194 (Appendix 3). However, this material was

from an upper fill of the ditch and it is possible that the ditch could have stayed open for a considerable period of time, and its construction may therefore date to the Middle Bronze Age. The size and shape of Ditch A and its general similarity to Ditch B may be indicative of a similar function.

4.6 Some other features, notably the numerous small pits located in the vicinity of Ditches A and B, might have been contemporary with them but in the absence of clear evidence must be treated as undated.

Period 2: Medieval/Post-Medieval

4.7 Medieval/post-medieval activity comprised a pair of enclosure ditches (Ditch E and Ditch F) lying parallel to and extending beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation, which probably defined a small settlement or farmstead; and an outlying field system made up of ditches C, D, G, H, I, J and K, occupying the northern and western part of the site, although seemingly enclosing a large blank space in the centre of the excavation area. These two groups of features are described in more detail below starting with the enclosure ditches.

The enclosure ditches

4.8 A pair of parallel ditches, E and F, ran north to south along the eastern side of the excavation area, returning to the east at their southern end and running beyond the limit of excavation to the north and south-east (Fig. 2). For most of their length they ran in close proximity without intercutting, suggesting contemporaneity; however, the pottery from their fills is of different dates (post-medieval and medieval respectively), indicating that they may rather represent successive redefinitions of the same boundary. The return to the east at the southern end of both ditches indicates that they enclosed an area lying immediately northeast of the site, currently under a late 20th century housing development. The tithe map of 1840 shows a single dwelling (the vicarage) with associated outbuildings in this location (CA 2016b, 23). It is probable that these buildings (demolished in the late 20th century) lay on the site of a medieval settlement or farmstead enclosed by the ditches.

4.9 The inner ditch (Ditch F) measured 34.17m in length by 1.0-1.3m in width and 0.42-0.48m in depth (Fig. 3 section DD, Fig. 6). In profile it had moderately sloping sides, and generally a concave base. Some of its fills were stone-rich, perhaps indicative of the erosion or demolition of a stone-faced boundary bank adjacent to

the ditch. The ditch fills contained medieval pottery including seven sherds likely to be from the same vessel (Appendix 3). The outer ditch (Ditch E) measured 47.5m in length by 1.7-1.9m in width and 0.54-0.75m in depth (Fig. 3, section DD, Fig. 6). Like Ditch F it had moderately sloping sides, and generally a concave base and some stone rich fills. Several sherds of post-medieval pottery were found within its fills.

4.10 The pottery from the fills of Ditches E and F may be indicative of the date at which they were infilled; however, given the possibility of a nearby settlement this material could also be residual. Equally, the ditches may have been regularly cleaned out during their use-lives and the ceramics from their fills may therefore post-date construction by a considerable margin. Both a medieval and post-medieval origin could be argued from the available evidence.

The outlying field system

4.11 Ditches C, D, G, H, I, J and K probably formed the boundaries of a field system associated with the settlement and extending from the eastern side of the site across the northern part of the investigated area (Fig. 2). Ditch K may represent the remains of a hollow-way incorporated into the field system. With the exception of that between ditches C and D, and I and J, there was no stratigraphic relationship between any of these features. However, their spatial patterning suggests that they functioned to define a set of small fields laying either side of the axes defined by ditches G and H, and I, J and K respectively, in addition to an access route into the settlement defined by ditches E and F. The layout of these ditches indicates that there have been changes to the extant pattern of fields; these evidently predated the tithe map of 1840 (CA 2016b, 23) when the boundaries had the same layout as those present today. However, this seems to represent relatively minor adjustments rather than a wholesale reform of the field systems as some of the elements, ditches J and K for example, are aligned with, and directly adjacent to surviving boundaries.

4.12 Ditch D and its recut Ditch C, which curved around the outside of enclosure ditch E on a broadly north-south orientation probably defined the western side of an access route into the possible settlement, which may have reused a possibly relict Middle/Late Bronze Age Ditch A at its southern end. Ditch D measured approximately 35m in length by 0.6-0.8m in width and 0.32-0.55m in depth; Ditch C measured approximately 34m in length by 0.7-0.73m in width and 0.23-0.32m in depth (Fig. 3 section DD, Fig. 6). The fills of both ditches contained a small

quantity of Middle Bronze Age pottery and possibly Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint, but the artefacts were infrequent, small and abraded and almost certainly represent residual material.

4.13 Ditches G and H were both orientated north-west/south-east terminating approximately 4m short of the northern end of Ditch D/C at their south-eastern ends. Ditch H ran parallel to Ditch G 3.0-4.0m to its south, extending for approximately 60m and ending in a rounded terminal approximately 2.4m short of the eastern side of Ditch J. Ditch G was much shorter, measuring approximately 17m in length and also ending in a rounded terminal. Both Ditches G and H were approximately 0.7m in width and Ditch G was 0.13-0.32m in depth, while Ditch H measured 0.2-0.3m in depth (Fig. 3, sections GG and FF, Fig. 7). The space between ditches D and G was partly blocked by Ditch 149, a 2.1m long linear feature with rounded terminals on the same alignment as Ditch G (Fig. 2). These ditches possibly defined a space previously occupied by a field-boundary bank that had been removed by the time of the excavation.

4.14 North-north-east/south-south-west orientated ditch J measured approximately 57.5m in length by 0.46-0.8m width and 0.05-0.2m in depth and ran parallel to ditch K, a much more substantial ditch approximately 33m in length by 2.5m in width on the same alignment, excavated during the evaluation (Fig. 3 section HH, Fig. 8) (CA 2016c). These two ditches may have represented the course of a hollow-way (ditch K), with a boundary ditch (J) along its eastern side, potentially forming a boundary to the field system, or between two field systems. The fills of ditch K contained post-medieval pottery and glass. This implies that this feature was backfilled or silted up in the post-medieval period. The evaluation (CA 2016c) located numerous granite blocks within the topsoil (eval100) between these two ditches and these may be interpreted as the footings for a wall or hedgebank between the two.

4.15 The southern part of the western boundary of the field system was defined by north-north-east/south-south-west orientated quarry ditch I (Fig. 2). This was a very substantial and irregular feature measuring approximately 42m in length. It was only excavated to its full extent in one area (Fig. 3 section II, Fig. 8) where it was 2.5m wide and 0.9m deep. Elsewhere, it was much wider in plan (up to 6.0m) and, where machine-excavated at its southern end, in excess of 2.0m deep.

Period 5: Undated

4.16 Numerous features remain undated as they did not produce sufficient artefactual dating evidence and could not be tied in to the archaeological sequence using stratigraphic or spatial relationships. These features generally consisted of scatters of small pits or postholes and fell into three broad groups: those in the eastern area of the site, which were at least spatially associated either with Middle/Late Bronze Age (Period 1) ditches A and B, or medieval/post-medieval (Period 2) ditches E, F, C and D, undated features which contained residual Neolithic artefacts and those features distributed more broadly across the site without significant spatial associations. In the following section the former group is discussed first.

Undated features possibly associated with Middle/Late Bronze Age (Period 1) ditches A and B and medieval/post-medieval (Period 2) ditches E and F

4.17 A scatter of 10 undated pits or postholes (118, 120, 125, 187, 189, 206 , 509, 604, 606, and 608) lying between ditches A and B in the eastern area of the site possibly represent activity contemporary with medieval/post-medieval ditches E and F, with the majority perhaps representing a sub-rectangular structure (Fig. 2). Of these Pit 206 (Fig 3, section KK, Fig. 9), which cut ditch B was the only feature with a significant stratigraphic relationship. The pits/postholes were generally sub-circular or irregular in plan and 0.80-0.90m in diameter by 0.2m in depth. The irregularity of some of them suggests that they may be the product of animal burrowing, which is present in this area. Few of the fills contained any archaeological finds and the material that was present could well have been residual. Pit 125 contained a large assemblage of charred hazelnut shells and some indeterminate burnt grain.

4.18 A group of three undated pits or postholes (166, 168 and 170) lying between the southern returns of ditches E and F may also have been associated with activity in the medieval/post-medieval enclosure (Fig. 2). These features were sub-circular in plan in plan and concave in profile, ranging in diameter from 0.23-0.54m and in depth from 0.04-0.1m deep. They lacked any dating evidence and do not form a clear structure.

4.19 Sub-rectangular pit or hollow 134 (Fig. 2) lay on the eastern edge of the excavation area, within the area defined by ditches E and F and extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It was a substantial feature in plan measuring 4.5m in length on a north/south orientation and extending up to 0.75m into the

excavation area. The pit was somewhat irregular both in plan and profile, and only 0.19m deep. Part of the base of the feature was reddened, suggesting burning, but the fill 133 was very similar to the topsoil and contained very little charcoal and no artefacts. This feature could be the product of activity within the medieval enclosure encompassed by ditches E and F, but might well be derived from later activity as suggested by the topsoil-like fill.

Undated features containing Early Neolithic pottery and Mesolithic/Neolithic Flint

4.20 Two widely spaced features situated in the north-eastern and south-eastern corners of the excavation area respectively contained Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint tools and pottery, which were probably residual.

4.21 Ditch L was situated in the southeast corner of the site (Fig. 2) and was curvilinear in plan, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south and ending in a rounded terminal to the north-west. It measured approximately 9.25m in length by 1.10-1.20m in width and 0.45-0.51m in depth (Fig. 3 section JJ, Fig. 9). A single, probably residual flint flake from the fill of this ditch is thought to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic on the basis of its technological characteristics (Appendix 2).

4.22 Pit 135 was situated in the north-eastern corner of the site and had been partially cut away by Ditch D (Fig. 3, section MM, Fig. 10). The pit was oval in plan and measured 1.05m in length by 0.46m in width. Its upper fill (154) contained a rim sherd in a fine gabbroic fabric that is possibly Early Neolithic in date (Appendix 3). The lower fill (153) was rich in charcoal and the geological substrate around the pit was pink in colour, indicating burning and suggesting that the charcoal was a product of burning *in situ*.

Un-associated and undated features

4.23 To the north of the features associated with ditches A and B oval pit 131 (Fig 3, section LL, Fig. 10) was cut into the fill of ditch D and immediately to its south-east sub-circular pit 110 was cut into the geological substrate. Other features in this area mostly comprised tree-throw holes.

4.24 A small group of five undated pits or postholes (2035, 2037, 2039, 2041 and 2043) (Fig. 2) lay near the southern edge of the excavation area, to the west of ditch L. These were all sub-circular in plan and varied in diameter from 0.13-0.57m and in depth from 0.07-0.15m. Their fills were generally charcoal rich and heavily bioturbated.

4.25 In the northern part of the excavation area, to the north of ditches H and G, close to the limit of excavation was a substantial sub-oval pit (eval 205), measuring 3m in length by 2.1m in width. The presence of substantial granite blocks in its fill may suggest that it was a quarry pit, but it produced no dating evidence.

5 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

Stratigraphic Record: factual data

5.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015a). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The fieldwork comprises the following records:

Context sheets	157
Sections (1:10, 1:20)	A4 - 24 A3 - 10
CAD (Digital Survey)	1
Sample sheets	4
Digital photographs	283
Matrices	2

5.2 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good with archaeological remains having survived as negative features. Despite the relative paucity of stratigraphic relationships and artefactual evidence, most contexts can be assigned a preliminary period based on context dates and/or spatial association. On the whole linear features were more easily assigned to a period, whilst discrete pits/postholes remain undated.

Stratigraphic record: statement of potential

5.3 A secure stratigraphic sequence is essential to elucidating the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented. The majority of contexts have already been placed in a chronological period established through artefactual evidence and/or spatial and stratigraphic relationships. There is therefore relatively low potential for the further elaboration of the sequence; however, scientific dating of residues on Middle Bronze Age ceramics from ditch B and on charred plant remains from undated pit 135 may offer some potential for refinement of our understanding of the prehistoric sequence from the site.

5.4 The stratigraphic record forms a complete record of the archaeological features uncovered and the quality of the stratigraphic and spatial relationships between the different elements, combined with good quality ceramic and scientific dating, means that there is good potential to elucidate the function and development of the site. Although the site may have suffered from some truncation in the post-medieval period, to judge from the absence of any evidence for occupation layers, middens, etc., evidence survived as discrete features (pits and postholes), as well as boundary and enclosure ditches. These features contained artefacts and ecofactual data deriving from the construction of the Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and medieval/post-medieval enclosures and use of the field system. The potential for interpreting the function and organisation of the Bronze Age activity and medieval/post-medieval enclosures and field system, is therefore good, although the focus of any settlement activity in both main Periods may have been beyond the limit of excavation.

5.5 One of the most valuable aspects of this project lies in in its potential for integration into our wider understanding of the archaeological sequence in its region (in this case the South West) and potentially the wider UK sequence. With this in mind a set of updated research questions, which seek to integrate our understanding of the Hendra Road sequence into this wider sequence is set out below (Section 8).

Artefactual record: factual data

5.6 All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric to Early Medieval	31	356
	Medieval/Post-Medieval	42	665
	Total	73	1021
Flint	Worked/burnt	16	59
Stone	Objects	2	234
	Building stone	1	171
Metal	Object	1	8

5.7 The finds assemblage consists of a small assemblage of worked flint, including a plano-convex knife and an end scraper, a small assemblage of pottery dating to

the prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods, including a rim sherd from an Early Neolithic carinated bowl and Early and Middle Bronze Age Trevisker ware, along with three pieces of worked stone, including a hammer stone and a roof slate and a single fragmentary post-medieval metal object, possibly a knife or horseshoe tip .

Worked flint

5.8 A total of 16 worked flints (59g) was recorded from the excavation of 10 deposits. Of these, six were retrieved via bulk soil sampling of fill 126 (undated pit 125). The assemblage totalled seven flakes, five chips, one piece of shatter and three retouched tools. One proximal flake fragment from Period 2 Ditch C, and a flake from undated Ditch L (ditch terminal 2025) had linear butts, which may be indicative of soft hammer percussion (Inizan *et al*. 1992, 80); a knapping technology typical of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. Lithics from deposits which have been dated to the Bronze Age were: two flakes and a chip from Period 1 Ditch B (Middle/Late Bronze Age) and a flake from Period 1 Ditch A (Middle/Late Bronze Age). However, none of this debitage was chronologically diagnostic. Fill 115 (of undated pit 114) produced a plano-convex knife. It was made on a secondary blank of blade-like proportions and measured 50 by 18 by6mm. An end scraper was recovered from topsoil 100. It had been made on a moderately thick, teardrop-shaped secondary flake and was a well-made example.

Pottery

5.9 Seventy three sherds of pottery, weighing 1021g were recovered during the course of the excavation. Of these 31 sherds weighing 356g dated to the prehistoric, Roman/post-medieval and early medieval periods and the remainder dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The former group includes a single rim sherd in a gabbroic fabric from an Early Neolithic carinated bowl, but the majority comprises Bronze Age material, with an Early and Middle Bronze Age component consisting of Trevisker ware and a Late Bronze Age component consisting of late Bronze Age plain ware. The Roman/post-medieval and early medieval material consists of two sherds: a sherd from topsoil deposit 600 examined by Paul Bidwell, which may just possibly be from a Roman flagon in a non local fabric, or is more likely from a post-medieval vessel and a sherd possibly belonging to the early medieval grass marked/bar lug tradition. The medieval and post-medieval group largely consists of sherds made in local Cornish cooking pot

fabric, although there are also sherds in South West micaceous fabrics and North Devon wares.

The Worked Stone

5.10 Three pieces of stone were retained and submitted for assessment. These comprise a possible palette fragment with one original bevelled edge, a hammerstone (both topsoil deposit 100) and a roof slate (fill 181 of Period 2 Ditch E), all made of presumably local slate.

Metalwork

5.11 A single item of iron was recorded from Period 2 ditch E (cut 183, fill 181). The item is fragmentary and comprises a broadly triangular body with a rounded tip, which expands in thickness towards the break. It is a possible knife or horseshoe tip and is too fragmentary to be closely dateable.

Artefactual record: statements of potential

Worked flint

5.12 The lithics assemblage from Hendra Road, Stithians is extremely small and at least three items (19%) had been redeposited. The significance of the group is limited by its small size and stratigraphic context, largely in undated deposits. Nonetheless, it includes a number of independently dateable tool types, demonstrating activity in different periods of prehistory.

Pottery

5.13 None of the material merits illustration or petrography. However the residue from Period 2 fill 194 (Ditch A) should be considered for a radiocarbon date as the chronology of this style is still not strongly established.

Worked Stone

5.14 A full description of the worked stone should be included in the publication report, and should take account of the finalised phasing and information from other finds categories.

5.15 The metal assemblage is very limited in its range and provides little potential for further analysis. As a result, recording undertaken at this stage is considered sufficient and no further work is recommended

Biological record: factual data

5.16 All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. A total of four bulk samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains.

Type	Category	Count
Human bone	Cremation burial	1
Samples	Environmental	4

Human bone

5.17 A single deposit of cremated human bone from an older adult individual weighing 410.7g was recovered from Period 1 pit 2009. A calibrated radiocarbon age of 1502-1393 cal BC (94.0%), 1334-1326 cal BC (1.4%) at 95.4% probability (SUERC-69739) was obtained on a sample of the human bone from the deposit. It is possible that the bone collected from the pyre and deposited in the pit was a token amount and may reflect the status of the individual.

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

5.18 Four environmental samples (72 litres of soil) were processed from a range of feature types with the intention of recovering cremated remains and any environmental evidence of funerary or domestic activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA 2012). The flots were large with low quantities of roots and uncharred weed seeds. The charred remains comprised varying levels of preservation.

Period 1: Middle Bronze Age

5.19 Period 2 cremation deposit 2010 (samples 3 and 4) from burial 2009 contained a few tuber fragments and high numbers of charcoal fragments, including those of mature wood. These small assemblages from the cremation pits are comparable with others from Bronze Age cremation related deposits.

Period 3: Undated

5.20 A large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered from fill 153 (sample 2) of Period 1 undated pit 135. These included mature and round wood fragments and may represent hearth debris. A large quantity of charred hazelnut shells and some indeterminate charred grain were recovered from fill 126, of undated pit 125.

Biological record: statements of potential

Human bone

5.21 There is little potential for further analysis of the human remains from the site, however a summary of the human bone report should be included in any publication.

Palaeoenvironmental

5.22 There is potential for further work on a selection of the charred plant and charcoal assemblages. If C14 dating establishes that pits 125 and 135 date from the prehistoric period then analysis of the charred plant remains and hazelnut shells from the pit fills may provide information on the nature of the settlement and surrounding environment. The analysis of the charcoal has the potential to provide information on the species composition and the exploitation and management of the local woodland resource. It also may assist in determining the nature of the local funerary practices during the Middle Bronze Age. The analysis may provide a comparison with other assemblages of a similar date from sites in the wider area such as Trethellan Farm, Newquay (Nowakowski 1991).

Scientific Dating

Radiocarbon dating

5.23 The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2013) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer et al. 2013). Dating was undertaken in order to obtain the date of cremation burial 2009.

Feature	**Lab No.**	**Material**	**δ ^{13}C**	**Radiocarbon age**	**Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability**	**Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability**
Context 2010 Cremation burial 2009	SUERC-69739	Cremated human bone - Unidentified long bone	-24.3‰	3163 ± 30 yr BP	1502–1393 cal BC (94.0%) 1334–1326 cal BC (1.4%)	1494–1478 cal BC (14.7%) 1457–1412 cal BC (53.5%)

6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 The potential for further understanding and analysis of the site is good. There is potential for further scientific dating of charred plant remains/hazelnut shells from

undated pits 125 and 135 and from the Middle/Late Bronze Age periods, and therefore for refined understanding of the chronological development of the prehistoric occupation of the site. In addition, the clarification of the sequence, which scientific dating may enable, has the potential to refine understanding of the ceramic sequence and analysis of the residue from the Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery has the potential to elucidate understanding of the use of the pottery and the nature of the activities undertaken during the Middle/Late Bronze Age period.

6.2 All areas of the site had generally moderate survival of archaeological deposits. The amount of vertical truncation by post-medieval and modern activity cannot be reliably estimated, but is probably average for rural sites in the region. The scarcity of postholes and absence of beam-slots suggests that there may have been some loss of structural evidence or shallow boundaries, or that such features were never present on the site. The stratigraphic potential of the archive is therefore moderate.

6.3 The earliest evidence for activity recorded on site comprised a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint tool from ditch L and an Early Neolithic pot sherd from undated pit (135). There was also a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint tool from medieval/post-medieval ditch C. The flint artefacts and ceramics from the fills of these features, along with the charcoal rich nature of the pit fill are perhaps indicative of sporadic activity, although they may well have been redeposited. C14 dating of charcoal from one of the fills of the pit (context 153, sample 2) may possibly confirm an Early Neolithic date for this feature. C14 dating of hazelnut shell/charred grain from fill 126 of pit 125 may also confirm a prehistoric date for this feature.

6.4 The nature of Middle/Late Bronze Age activity included a ritual component evidenced by the presence of a cremation grave (2009). Other activity of this date is more enigmatic comprising two large ditches (Ditches A and B), which may relate to the use of the site for burial in some way, but may perhaps relate to settlement activity, which, given the quantity of pottery from the ditch fills probably occurred nearby. Radiocarbon dating on residue attached to Middle Bronze Age ceramics from fill 194 of Ditch A provides potential for refining the chronology of the sequence, and analysis of the residues themselves could provide potential to further elucidate the use of the pottery and therefore the nature of the activity.

6.5 The final phase of activity recorded on site comprised evidence for a possible medieval/post-medieval settlement defined by two enclosure ditches (E and F) and

an associated outlying field system and possible hollow-way. In addition, a group of postholes situated between Period 1 ditches A and B and cutting ditch B, possibly represents a sub-rectangular building associated with this phase of activity. Artefacts and ecofacts from the fills of the medieval/post-medieval pits and ditches were scarce and there is relatively little potential for refining the dating of the sequence, or further elucidating understanding the nature of the occupation.

6.6 The original aims of the excavation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. The original specific objectives of the excavation were to: record any evidence of past settlement or other land use prior to destruction by the proposed development, recover artefactual evidence to date any archaeological remains that may be identified, sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy and archive and report on the results at a level appropriate to their significance (section 2.3). All of these aims and objectives apart from the final one have been met. The excavation recorded evidence of possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic activity, along with Middle to Late Bronze Age and medieval/post-medieval activity/occupation. An artefact assemblage comprising pottery, flint, worked stone and metal was recovered, along with an assemblage of biological remains comprising charcoal and human bone. In addition this post-excavation assessment and updated project design sets out a programme and task list for achieving the final specific objective.

6.7 The proposed further analysis of this archive would result in a typescript report, including a descriptive narrative of the stratigraphic sequence, detailed analysis of the Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery assemblage and a discussion drawing the stratigraphic, artefact and palaeoenvironmental data together and interpreting the site in its regional and national context. Such a report would be deposited on the CA website and published in full in a suitable academic journal such as *Cornish Archaeology*.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices, Exeter, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with The Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro (accession number: TBC), which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project.

8 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 The archaeological sequence excavated at Hendra Road is primarily of local and regional significance, and the following updated aims and objectives have therefore largely been defined by reference to *The archaeology of the South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework* (Webster 2007) and *The archaeology of South West England: South West archaeological research framework research strategy 2012-2017* (Grove and Croft 2012). A smaller number of aims and objectives have been developed with more specific reference to the site sequence, in order to elucidate the phasing and development of the site. To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated objectives have been set out to provide a framework for the proposed further analysis.

Objective 1: Refine our understanding of the chronology of occupation, particularly for the prehistoric phase

8.2 The archaeological research strategy for the South West (Grove and Croft 2102) includes a number of research questions relevant to this objective, including: question 11 rigorous dating strategies from appropriate contexts and question 16d radiocarbon dating the Early Neolithic. C14 dating of charcoal from undated (Period 3) pit 135, which contained a sherd of Early Neolithic pottery, of hazelnut shell/charred grain from pit 125 (also Period 3) and of organic residues from Middle Bronze Age pottery from Middle/Late Bronze Age (Period 2) ditch A, would enable the refinement of the phasing of the prehistoric archaeological sequence from the site. This would allow the confirmation/denial of a Neolithic phase of occupation, and possibly establish whether or not ditches A and B were contemporary with one another, and with cremation grave 2009. In addition, further analysis of the medieval/post-medieval ceramic assemblage may allow for a refined understanding of the chronology of medieval/post-medieval settlement on the site by establishing whether ditches E and F were contemporary or constructed in sequence.

Objective 2: Establish the wider landscape and social context of the Early Neolithic activity

8.3 Research question 28 from the South West archaeological research strategy calls for improved understanding of Neolithic settlement and landscapes (Grove and Croft 2012). To this end a literature review focused on locally relevant sources such as *Cornish Archaeology* would help to establish a wider context for the possible Early Neolithic activity recorded on site. In addition, analysis of the

charcoal from pit 135 (if contemporary) may further elucidate the specific nature of activities carried out on the site, including the management of local woodland resources.

Objective 3: Clarify the nature of Bronze Age activity on the site

8.4 The nature of Middle to Late Bronze Age activity on the site is ambiguous. In particular it is not clear whether ditches A and B in the south-eastern corner of the excavated area relate to settlement, or to ritual and funerary activity, although the quantity of pottery recovered from the ditches suggests settlement somewhere in the vicinity. Nor is it clear in what way, if any the ditches relate to cremation burial 2009. Furthermore it is not completely clear whether the undated pits are related to this phase of activity, or a later one. It may be possible to develop a better understanding of the Bronze Age features and what they represent through the refinement of the stratigraphic sequence and the scientific dating of the ceramic residues described in objective 1.

Objective 4: Establish the wider landscape and agricultural context of the medieval and post-medieval settlement and field system.

8.5 Research questions 21b and 42 from the archaeological research strategy for South West England call for research into medieval and post medieval agriculture and improved understanding of medieval farming. The refinement of the ceramic and stratigraphic chronology proposed in objective 1 would help in achieving this objective, if successful, by providing a more precise date for the origin of the ditch system. Further stratigraphic analysis may also help to establish whether the undated possible structure in the south-eastern corner of the site belonged to this period. In Addition, a literature review similar to that described in objective 2 may be able to establish parallels for the site and thereby further elucidate the nature of domestic and agricultural activity on it.

Objective 5: Refine our understanding of the chronology and function of the ceramic assemblages

8.6 As noted by Quinnell in her analysis of the pottery (Appendix 3) the Late Bronze Age pottery from fill 194 of Middle/Late Bronze Age (Period 1) ditch A is of a type lacking an established chronology and only recently recognized in Cornwall. As outlined above C14 dating of this material would clearly be useful in refining the chronology. This would contribute to Research Question 14: Widen our understanding of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material culture and Research

Question 16: Increase the use and improve the targeting of scientific dating. In addition more detailed analysis could be made of the medieval/post-medieval pottery from the site, helping to clarify our understanding of local medieval ways of life.

9 PUBLICATION

9.1 The results from the investigations of the Hendra Road, Stithians are of regional significance and merit publication. Evidence for Neolithic activity of any kind remains rare and the presence of Middle/Late Bronze Age ditches potentially related to ritual and/or funerary activity, or settlement is significant. It is proposed that a detailed excavation report is made available online, including on the CA website, and that a full account is placed in *Cornish Archaeology*.

Synopsis of Proposed Summary Report

Early Neolithic settlement, Bronze Age ritual/funerary activity and medieval to post-medieval settlement and field system at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall, excavations June 2016

by Martin Gillard and Dan Stansbie

with contributions by Henrietta Quinell, Jacky Sommerville, Ruth Shaffrey, Katie Marsden, Sarah Wyles and John Allan

Introduction	500
The Early Neolithic activity, Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement and medieval/post-medieval settlement and field system	2500
The artefactual and ecofactual evidence	2000
Discussion	2000
Acknowledgements	50
Total Words	7050
	9 pages
References	2 pages
Illustrations	4 pages

Location plan, site plan, detailed plans of the prehistoric and medieval/post medieval features, photgraphs

Project team

9.2 The analysis and publication programme will be quality assured by **Karen Walker MCIfA** (Principal Post-Excavation Manager) and managed by **Dan Stansbie ACIfA**(Post-excavation Manager: PXM), who will contribute to the discussion as senior author and co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

Ed McSloy MCIfA (Senior Finds Officer: SFO)
Specialist report preparation and liaison.

Martin Gillard (Senior/Project Officer: SPO):
Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and archive

Sharon Clough MCIfA (Environmental Officer (Osteologist):
Specialist report preparation human bone

Sarah Wyles PCIfA (Senior Environmental Officer: EO)
Specialist report preparation plant macrofossil, molluscs and liason

Dan Bashford ACIfA (Senior Illustrator: ILL):
Production of all site plans, sections and artefact drawings

Jon Bennett ACIfA (Geomatics Officer: GO):
GIS applications

9.3 Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the Senior Finds Officer:

- **Dr Ruth Shaffrey**: Worked Stone
- **Henrietta Quinell**: Pottery
- **John Allan**: Pottery

9.4 Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the Environmental Officer:

- **Dana Challinor**: Archaeobotanist (Wood and Charcoal)
- **SUERC** (East Kilbride): Radiocarbon dating

9.5 The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management, and subject to suitable external review.

10 TASK LIST

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION/ COST
Project Management		
	SPM	**2**
Stratigraphic Analysis		
	PO	**2**
	FO	
Research, comparanda		
	PO	**1.5**
Pottery		
Prehistoric pottery analysis and report	Specialist	FEE
Post-medieval pottery analysis and report	Specialist	FEE
Lithics		
Report preparation	FO	0.5
Illustration	SI	0.5
Metalwork		
Report preparation	FO	0.13
Worked Stone		
Report preparation	Specialist	FEE
Charred plant remains		
Report	SEO	1
Charcoal		
Report preparation	Specialist	FEE
Radiocarbon dating		
Analysis	Specialist	FEE
Report preparation	SEO	0.5
Preparation of publication report		
Abstract and introduction	PO	0.27
	SI	
Excavation results	PO	1
	SI	1
Compilation of specialist reports, tables etc.	PO	0.5
Discussion, conclusions	PO	
	SI	1
Acknowledgements, bibliography	PO	0.27
Submission to external referees		
Editing	SPM	1
Revisions	PO	1
SUBMISSION OF PUBLICATION TEXT		
Archive		
Research archive completion	PO	0.5
	FO	
Microfilm / Scanning		FEE
Deposition		FEE
Publication		
Printing page grant	*Cornish Archaeology*	FEE

11 TIMETABLE

11.1 For a typescript and summary or journal article publication project, CA would normally aim to have completed a draft excavation report within six months of approval of the updated publication project design, and a publication draft within a further 3 months. A detailed programme can be produced if desired on approval of the updated publication project design.

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APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSEMENT BY MARTIN GILLARD

A total of 155 contexts were recorded during the excavation and 53 during the evaluation. In the excavation four context numbers were assigned to deposits of anthropogenic/geologic origin (topsoils and natural substrate) and in the evaluation 21 (taking into account 7 separate trenches). The remaining contexts were assigned to periods as detailed below:

Table 1: Number of contexts by period

Period	**No. of contexts (excavation)**	**No. of contexts (evaluation)**
Period 1 Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500 BC-700 BC)	15	5
Period 2 Medieval to Post-medieval (AD1066-AD1800)	81	16
Period 3 Undated	55	12

Potential for further analysis

The preservation of the archaeological sequence and the recovered artefactual evidence means that a comprehensive phasing can be achieved for the majority of excavated contexts. The excavated contexts have already been organised into features and groups. Owing to the relatively simple nature of the stratigraphy and absence of numerous intercutting features it is not thought that further stratigraphic analysis is necessary.

Any potential for refinement of the phasing and dating of contexts from this site is dependent upon further analysis of the ceramic assemblage or radiocarbon dating and is discussed in the relevant statements of potential and appendices.

APPENDIX 2: LITHICS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction and methodology

A total of 16 worked flints (59g) was recorded from the excavation of 10 deposits. Of these, six were retrieved via bulk soil sampling of fill 126 (pit 125).

The artefacts were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded included: raw material; weight; dimensions; colour; description of cortex, where present; degree of edge damage (microflaking), rolling (abrasion) and recortication; and presence of breakage and/or burning. Butt and termination types of flakes were also recorded.

Provenance

With the exception of one from topsoil deposit 100, all of the flints were recorded from cut features: ditch fills (50% by count) and pit fills (43%). Two flakes were recovered as residual items in Period 3 (medieval/post-medieval) Ditches C and G. Four items were retrieved from Bronze Age features (Period 2) and the rest of the features containing lithics were undated.

Raw material and condition

In all cases the raw material was flint. Cortex was present on nine items: on one-third of these it was chalky; on the remainder it was abraded or 'chattered'. The latter is indicative of a beach or river gravel pebble resource, which is typically used in Cornwall as the county has no source of primary (chalk) flint (Lawson-Jones 2015, 114). Three items were broken and condition was otherwise variable: the flints from pit 125 (fill 126) displayed minimal edge damage and rolling, which may hint at stratification. None of the flints had been burnt.

Range and variety

The assemblages totalled: seven flakes; five chips; one piece of shatter; and three retouched tools.

Primary technology

The majority of the debitage did not display chronologically diagnostic features. However, one proximal flake fragment (which may actually derive from a blade) from Period 2 Ditch C, and a flake from Ditch L ditch terminal 2025, both had linear butts which may be indicative of soft hammer percussion (Inizan *et al.* 1992, 80) – a knapping technology typical of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. Lithics from deposits which had been dated to Bronze Age were: two flakes and a chip from Period 1 Ditch B (Middle/Late Bronze Age); and a flake from Period 1 Ditch A (Middle/Late Bronze Age). However, none of this debitage was chronologically diagnostic.

Secondary technology

A microdenticulate, made on a thin secondary blade blank, was retrieved from fill 2027 of ditch terminal 2025. It measured 45 x 15 x 3mm. Very fine serrations had been created along the right dorsal edge and part of the left dorsal edge: these were rather worn and evidence of utilisation was also noted on the reverse of the serrated edges in the form of 'silica gloss'. The latter is quite commonly observed on this tool type, which is thought to have been used for processing silicious plants, but not for harvesting (Saville 2002, 94). Microdenticulates are frequently found on Early Neolithic sites (Richards 1990, 18).

Fill 115 (of undated pit 114) produced a plano-convex knife. It was made on a secondary blank of blade-like proportions and measured 50 x 18 x 6mm. It was typical of its form, with a flat, unretouched ventral surface and a domed dorsal face which featured invasive pressure-flaking. This type of knife was in use during the Early Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 172). An end scraper was recovered from topsoil 100. It had been made on a moderately thick, teardrop-shaped secondary flake and was a well made example. The broad distal end displayed steep, moderately regular retouch. It was only broadly dateable.

Statement of potential

The lithics assemblage from Hendra Road, Stithians is extremely small and at least three items (19%) had been redeposited. The significance of the group is limited by its small size and occurrence, largely, from undated deposits. Nonetheless, it includes a number of independently dateable tool types, demonstrating activity in different periods of prehistory.

Summary of further work

The recording which has been carried out during this assessment is sufficient for archive purposes. A short note summarising the lithics should be included in any publication of the site, with illustrations of the microdenticulate and the plano-convex knife.

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY BY HENRIETTA QUINNELL

Early Neolithic

The single thin, well-made, out-turned gabbroic rimsherd from undated pit 135 (fill 154) is best accommodated in the Early Neolithic and may come from a carinated bowl.

Bronze Age

All the local sherds were either gabbroic or gabbroic admixture. Gabbroic admixture indicates that the gabbroic clay from the Lizard has been mixed with other material, sometimes demonstrably from near the site where the pottery was used. This type of fabric was used for various ceramic styles in Cornwall in the 2nd millennium BC and especially in the local Trevisker style. Usually gabbroic and gabbroic admixture fabrics were used in varying proportions for vessels from different sites.

Three sherds, from Period 1 (Middle/Late Bronze Age) fill 180 of Ditch B, residual in fill 181 of Period 2 (medieval/post-medieval) Ditch E and fill 503 of ditch 507, have form and decoration distinctive of Trevisker ware. The latter two were expanded rims with complex cord impressed horizontal lines below; the former had traces of incised decoration. Trevisker ware is 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 1990) and a general work by Quinnell (2012).

Three contexts have sherds which may be Late Bronze Age Plain ware, dating from the 11th until the 9th centuries BC in Cornwall. The sherds from Period 1 (Middle/Late Bronze Age) fill 123 of Ditch B are from a simple fairly straight-sided vessel with a little finger nail decoration: these could possibly be Trevisker. The sherds

from Period 1 (Middle/Late Bronze Age) fill 194 of Ditch A, and possibly Ditch A fill 193, come from another simple straight-sided vessel with a simple undifferentiated rim and were almost certainly Late Bronze Age Plain ware. The rim from Period 1 (Middle/Late Bronze Age) Ditch A fill 204 is paralleled by an example from the large assemblage from Higher Besore, the report on which has been prepared and is awaiting publication (Quinnell in Gossip, forthcoming). By this date the use of gabbroic admixture fabrics had ceased. Most Cornish Late Bronze Age Plain ware, and the style was only recognised recently in Cornwall, remain unpublished but a brief comment may be found on the material from a pit group at Scarcewater, Pennance (Quinnell 2010, 106).

If the site was principally occupied from a date late in the Middle Bronze Age through into the Late Bronze Age, the high proportion of gabbroic to gabbroic admixture fabrics would be appropriate.

?Roman

The sherd from topsoil deposit 600 is possibly a Roman fine ware which is uncommon in Cornwall. Paul Bidwell has examined this. He says that it is just possible that the sherd is from a Roman flagon or similar but that it is not an Exeter fabric: he considers it more likely that this is post-Medieval.

?Early Medieval

The single sherd, abraded and non-gabbroic, from topsoil deposit 100 is difficult to place but could belong in the Early Medieval Grass-marked/Bar lug tradition, current from the early 7th century AD until the 11th century.

Medieval

Seven of the sherds from fill 304 of ditch 303 are of a local Cornish Medieval cooking pot fabric and probably derive from the same vessel. The eighth sherd is finer but in the local south western micaceous Medieval to post-Medieval tradition. Other contexts given in Table 2 as 'Medieval' are of cooking pots with a date range from the 12th to the early 15th centuries. The remaining material is a mixture from the late 15th century onward to fairly recent and includes SW micaceous fabrics and North Devon wares.

Recommendations

None of the material merits illustration or petrography. However the residue from context Period 1 (Ditch A fill 194) should be considered for a radiocarbon date as the chronology of this style is still not strongly established. The present author could prepare a text, based on the above, for publication with more detailed references. More detailed analysis of the medieval and later fabrics should be carried out by John Allan.

Table 2: Brief summary of material considered to date before the full medieval period.

Context	Description	Sherd No.	Weight	Comment
100	Topsoil	2	11	Gabbroic
100	Topsoil	1	25	Probably medieval, maybe even something Early Medieval
116	Fill of linear terminal [117]	1	5	Gabbroic, later prehistoric or

				Roman
123	Primary fill of ditch [122]	3	29	Gabbroic similar to 123 but without finger nail
124	Secondary fill of ditch [122]	2	14	Gabbroic, finger nail decoration, either Trevisker or Late Bronze Age
145	Fill ditch [144]	1	3	Gabbroic
154	Secondary fill pit [135]	1	3	Fine gabbroic, out-turned rim, possibly Early Neolithic
158	Fill ditch [157]	2	9	Gabbroic
176	Fill ditch terminal [175]	1	8	Gabbroic, large inclusions, probably MBA
180	Fill ditch [179]	3	39	Gabbroic, traces of incised decoration probably Trevisker
181	Fill ditch [183]	2	73	Gabbroic, expanded heavy Trevisker rim with double opposed twist (plaited) cord impressions beneath
193	Secondary fill ditch terminal [191]	1	30	Gabbroic base angle sherd, possibly same vessel as in 194
194	Third fill ditch terminal [191	9	59	Gabbroic, all sherds probably from same vessel with simple rim, **internal residue**, ? Late Bronze Age plain ware
196	Upper fill ditch terminal [191]	1	10	Gabbroic admixture and so MBA but abraded so possibly residual
204	Fifth fill ditch [199]	1	38	Gabbroic, simple out-turned rim, probably LBA Plain ware
503 e v a l u a	Fill ditch [303]	1	42	Gabbroic admixture, Trevisker rim with cord impressed decoration

t i o n				
600	Topsoil	1	19	Non-local fine ware, just possibly Roman
TOTAL		31	356	

Table 3: Contexts with medieval and post-medieval material.

Context	Description	Sherd count	Weight (g)	comment
100	Topsoil	16	146	Post-medieval
100	Topsoil	12	145	Medieval
107	Primary fill ditch [106]	1	60	Post-medieval
107	Primary fill ditch [106]	2	60	Probably post medieval
160	Primary fill ditch [159]	1	1	Medieval
181	Secondary fill ditch [183]	4	67	Post-medieval
181	Secondary fill ditch [183]	5	143	Late medieval/16th century
3000	Topsoil ?	1	1	Medieval
600	Topsoil	1	16	Post-medieval
304	Fill ditch [303]	8	26	Medieval
TOTAL		**42**	**665**	

APPENDIX 3: THE WORKED STONE BY RUTH SHAFFREY

Introduction

Three pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These comprise a possible palette fragment with one original bevelled edge, a hammerstone (both topsoil deposit 100) and a roof slate (fill 181 of Period 2, medieval/post-medieval Ditch E), all made of presumably local slate.

Range and variety

The roof slate hints at the presence of a slate roofed building nearby. The hammerstone utilised a long thin flat cobble and had percussion wear all around the edge, but concentrated on the ends. Similar cobbles with wear almost exclusively on one end (Wickham-Jones 1983, 341) are sometimes called limpet hammers because of their association with shell middens in Scotland, but they could have been used for any process that required hammering, including flint working.

Recommendations for further work

A full description of the worked stone should be included in the publication report, and should take account of the finalised phasing and information from other finds categories.

Table 4: Catalogue of worked stone.

Context	Function	Comments	Size	Count	Weight (g)	Lithology
100	Worked slate, possible palette?	Approximately square piece of slate, although three of this look rough and may not be original. One edge is bevelled, apparently deliberately so	>80 x >71 x 3mm	1	80	Slate
100	Limpet hammer/ hammerstone	Long thin flat cobble with percussion damage all round its circumference but concentrated on its ends	102 x 53 x 18	1	154	Slate pebble
181	Roof slate	Fragment with roughly oval shaped perforation measuring 8x9mm. Two original edges and the hole is offset	>94 x >130 x 4mm thick	1	171	Slate

APPENDIX 4: METALWORK BY KATIE MARSDEN

A single item of iron, weighing 8g was recorded from ditch 4005 (fill 4006). The item was examined by a specialist conservator (Pieta Greaves) and assessment has included x-radiography to facilitate identification and clarify constructional and compositional details. It is currently stored in an air-tight plastic container with humidy control as appropriate and is considered stable.

The item is fragmentary and comprises a broadly triangular body with a rounded tip which expands in thickness towards the break. It is a possible knife or horseshoe tip and is too fragmentary to be closely dateable.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

The metal assemblage is very limited in its range and provides little potential for further analysis. As a result, recording undertaken at this stage is considered sufficient and no further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 5: RADIOCARBON DATING BY SARAH COBAIN

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the dates of cremation burial 2009. The samples were analysed during October 2016 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland.

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2013) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

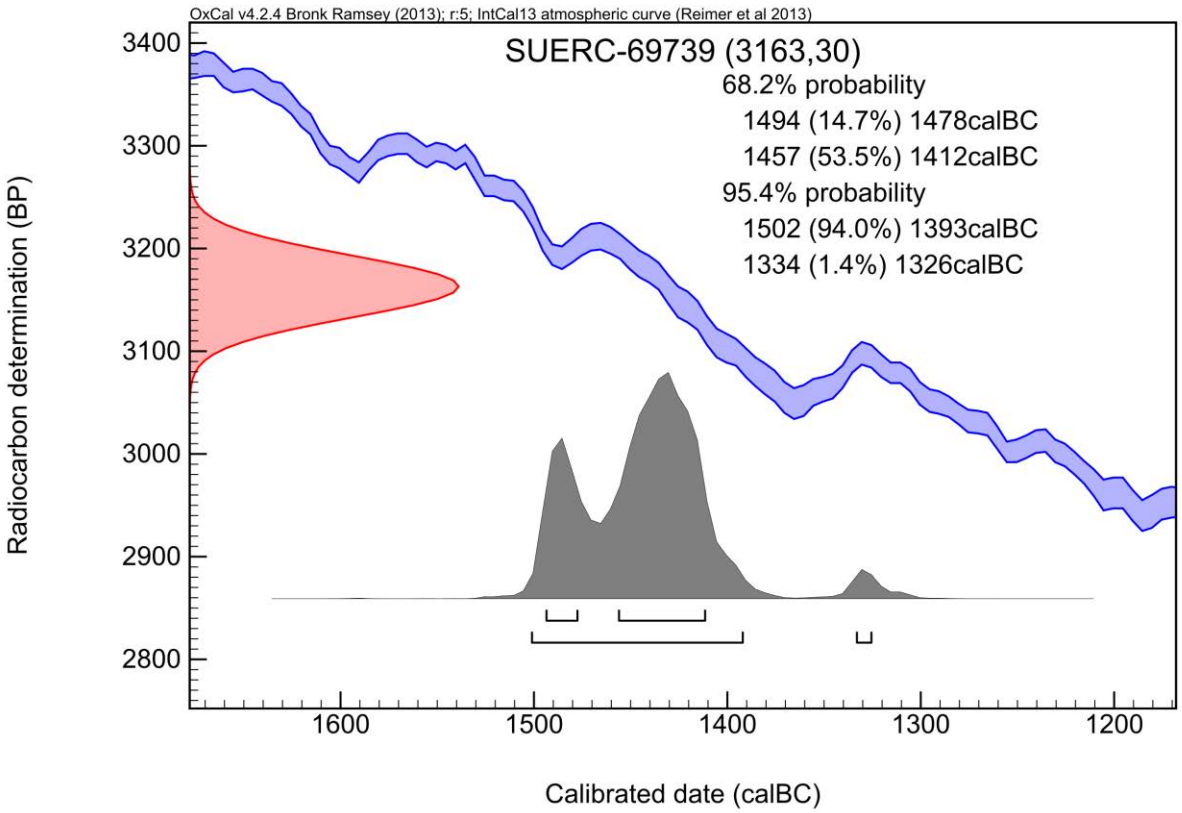


Figure 1: Radiocarbon dating calibration plot.

APPENDIX 6: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SARAH WYLES

Four environmental samples (72 litres of soil) were processed from a range of feature types with the intention of recovering cremated remains and any environmental evidence of funerary or domestic activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 5, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.

The flots were large with low quantities of roots and uncharred weed seeds. The charred remains comprised varying levels of preservation.

Period 1: Middle/Late Bronze Age

Cremation deposit 2010 (samples 3 and 4) from grave 2009 contained a few tuber fragments and high numbers of charcoal fragments, including those of mature wood. These small assemblages from the cremation pits are comparable with others from Bronze Age cremation related deposits. Plant tubers, in particular those of false oat-grass, can be found in cremation deposits (Godwin 1984; Robinson 1988) and it is considered that some of these tubers and stems may represent material uprooted while creating a fire break around the cremation site and then used as tinder (Stevens 2008).

Period 3: Undated

A high number of hazelnut (Corylus avellana) shell fragments, a few indeterminate grain fragments and a large quantity of charcoal were observed in fill 126 (sample 1) of undated pit 125. The charcoal included mature wood fragments. The assemblage may be representative of the exploitation of the wild food resource. Although the assemblage is undated, it may by earlier prehistoric in date.

A large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered from fill 153 (sample 2) of undated pit 135. These included mature and round wood fragments and may represent hearth debris. There were no charred plants remains observed within the sample.

Potential

There is potential for further work on a selection of the charred plant and charcoal assemblages. The analysis of the charred plant remains from undated pit 135 may provide information on the nature of the settlement and surrounding environment.

The analysis of the charcoal has the potential to provide information on the species composition and the exploitation and management of the local woodland resource. It also may assist in determining the nature of the local funerary practices during the Middle/Late Bronze Age. The analysis may provide a comparison with other assemblages of a similar date from sites in the wider area such as Trethellan Farm, Newquay (Nowakowski 1991).

Recommendations

It is recommended that the charcoal assemblages from undated pit 135 (sample 2) and period 1 cremation deposit 2009 (samples 3 and 4) are analysed in more detail. It is also proposed that the charcoal assemblage from undated pit 135 (sample 1) is analysed if this assemblage becomes dated.

It is suggested that submitting material from pit 135 for a radiocarbon date should be considered in order to date this feature.

Table 5: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
?Early Neolithic Pit													
135	153	2	16	2500	1	-	-	-	-	-	*****/*****	-	C
Middle Bronze Age Cremation Deposit													
2009	2010	3	10	600	2	-	-	-	*	Tuber frag	*****/*****	-	C
	2010	4	6	200	5	-	-	-	*	Tuber frag	****/*****	-	C
Undated Pit													
125	126	1	40	500	5	*	-	Indet. grain frags	*****	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	*****/*****	-	?P?C

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; ***= 20–49 items; ****= 50–99 items; *****= >100 items, P = plants, C = charcoal

APPENDIX 7: CREMATED HUMAN BONE BY SHARON CLOUGH

Summary

A single cremation deposit from an earth-cut grave was recovered. The cremated bone is dated to the Middle Bronze Age (Period 1) having a calibrated radiocarbon age of 1502–1393 cal BC (94.0% probability).

Aims and methodology

The cremated human remains were subjected to full analysis which sought to identify type of deposit, weight of bone, degree of fragmentation, bone element, number of individuals, demographic and pathologic data and efficiency of the cremation (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays, Brickley and Dodwell 2004).

On site where a deposit was identified as containing cremated bone, it was quarter sectioned and then excavated in spits of 50 mm. These were then processed as environmental samples, which involved wet sieving using flotation and 1mm residue mesh. The dry bone was then removed from the sample and sieved through 10, 5 and 2mm mesh size. The weight of the bone retained in each fraction and spit was recorded and its percentage of the total weight of the cremation was calculated. This enabled the degree of fragmentation to be quantified in each cremation.

The bones retained from each sieve size were examined in detail and sorted into the following identifiable bone groups: skull (including mandible and dentition); axial (clavicle, scapula, ribs, vertebra and pelvic elements); upper limb and lower limb. The separation of the bone into these groups helps illuminate any deliberate bias in the skeletal elements collected for burial. Each sample was weighed on digital scales and details of colour and largest fragment were recorded. Where possible, the presence of individual bones within the defined bone groups was noted. Any unidentifiable fragments of long bone shafts or cancellous bone, which are often the majority recovered from cremations, were weighed and incorporated into any subsequent quantitative analysis. The prevalence of unidentifiable bone is largely dependent on the degree of fragmentation, whereby larger fragments are easier to identify than smaller ones.

It must also be taken into consideration that some skeletal elements are more diagnostic and more easily identifiable than others and, therefore, more often recorded. This may create bias in calculations of the relative quantities of skeletal elements collected for burial.

Fragments below a certain size are not distinguishable as to whether they are human or animal except microscopically or chemically.

Age estimations from cremated remains are dependent on the survival of particular age diagnostic elements. In adult cremations, the most useful age indicators are degenerative changes to the auricular surface (Lovejoy et al. 1985) and pubic symphysis (Suchey and Brooks 1990) and cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985). For subadults unerupted teeth, cranial thickness and size of bones help to identify age.

Sex estimation of adult burnt bone relies on the preservation of specific elements and is uncommon in cremated material. The quantity of warping and shrinkage of the bone during the cremation process must also been taken into consideration when estimating sex using the standard analytical techniques used on dry bone.

Results

(2010) [2009]

The total weight of cremated bone recovered from the burial was 410.7g. As the total weight of bone for an adult from modern crematoria varies from about 1000 to 3600g (McKinley 2000, 404), then this falls short of the complete individual. This may be due to truncation by activity, the depth of the feature was low 0.23m and it was not in a ceramic urn. It may have been in an organic container which has completely decayed.

It is possible that the bone collected from the pyre and deposited in the pit was a token amount and may reflect the status of the individual. Experiments (McKinley 1997) have found that it is fairly easy to collect all the bones from an undisturbed pyre, which often remain in anatomical order. However, it is frequently found that 50% or less of the bone available after cremation is included in the burial (McKinley 2000). Therefore, low weights of bone may indicate intentional deposition of a 'token' amount of the individual.

The majority of fragments, were fairly evenly split between the >10mm and 5-10mm fractions sizes (Table 6). This suggests fairly high fragmentation levels, which has affected the identification of some elements. The maximum fragment size was 47mm. This is slightly above the average, 45.2mm (McKinley 1994, 340-1), although the same study found that on average 50% of the bone was over 10mm, which is not the case with this deposit of cremated bone.

Table: 6 Weight of bone by fraction to determine level of fragmentation

Context	>10mm weight	>10mm %	10-5mm Weight	10-5mm %	5-2mm Weight	5-2mm %
2009	162	39.44	160.4	39.05	88.3	21.49

Table 7: Weight of cremated bone by skeletal area

Context	Total Weight (g)	Skull (g)	Skull %	Axial (g)	Axial %	Upper limb (g)	Upper Limb %	Lower limb (g)	Lower limb %	U Long bone (g)	U Long Bone %	Un-identified (g)	U %
2009	410.7	76.6	18.6	9.6	2.33	8.8	2.14	72.4	17.62	3	0.73	240.3	58.5

Table 7 displays the weights of the identified fragments of bone. 58.5% of the bone fragments were not identified. This is due to the high fragmentation levels, rendering the bone too small to identify. There does not appear to be any collection bias.

The higher amount of long bone and also cranial bone observed probably has more to do with the ease with which they are identified compared to other bones. These bones also have thicker cortical bone than those of the axial skeleton and it is thought that areas of high trabecular bone content (epiphyses and os coxae) will disintegrate easily (McKinley 1998). The resulting high quantities of cranium and long bone identified are not unusual for highly fragmented cremation deposits.

The cremated bone was completely white in colour. There were no other hints of colour observed. This included the small bones, such as phalanges, which have little body fat. This indicates that the position of the corpse on the pyre was good and that the pyre burnt at a sufficient heat (over 645-800°C) and for enough time.

The size of the bone indicated an adult individual, possibly into the older age range. One vertebral body had possible degeneration of the body surface and minor osteophytic growth on the edge. There were no repeated elements and the quantity of bone did not imply more than one individual. There were neither sexually dimorphic features, or animal observed.

Discussion

Un-urned, low weight, well burnt bone is typical of Bronze Age cremation burials. This burial is likely to have been affected by vertical truncation, which reduced the total weight of bone available for examination. However, the entire cremated individual was not generally deposited in the ground in the Bronze Age, it was not important or desired (Rebay-Salisbury 2010). High weighted burials appear to be correlated with primary barrow burials and therefore may be related to status (McKinley 1997, 142). It is likely to have been placed in an organic container, rather than a ceramic one, which has now completely decayed. There was no collection bias observed with all areas of the skeleton represented. The completely white colour of the bone suggested good pyre technology.

Table 8: Catalogue of cremated bone

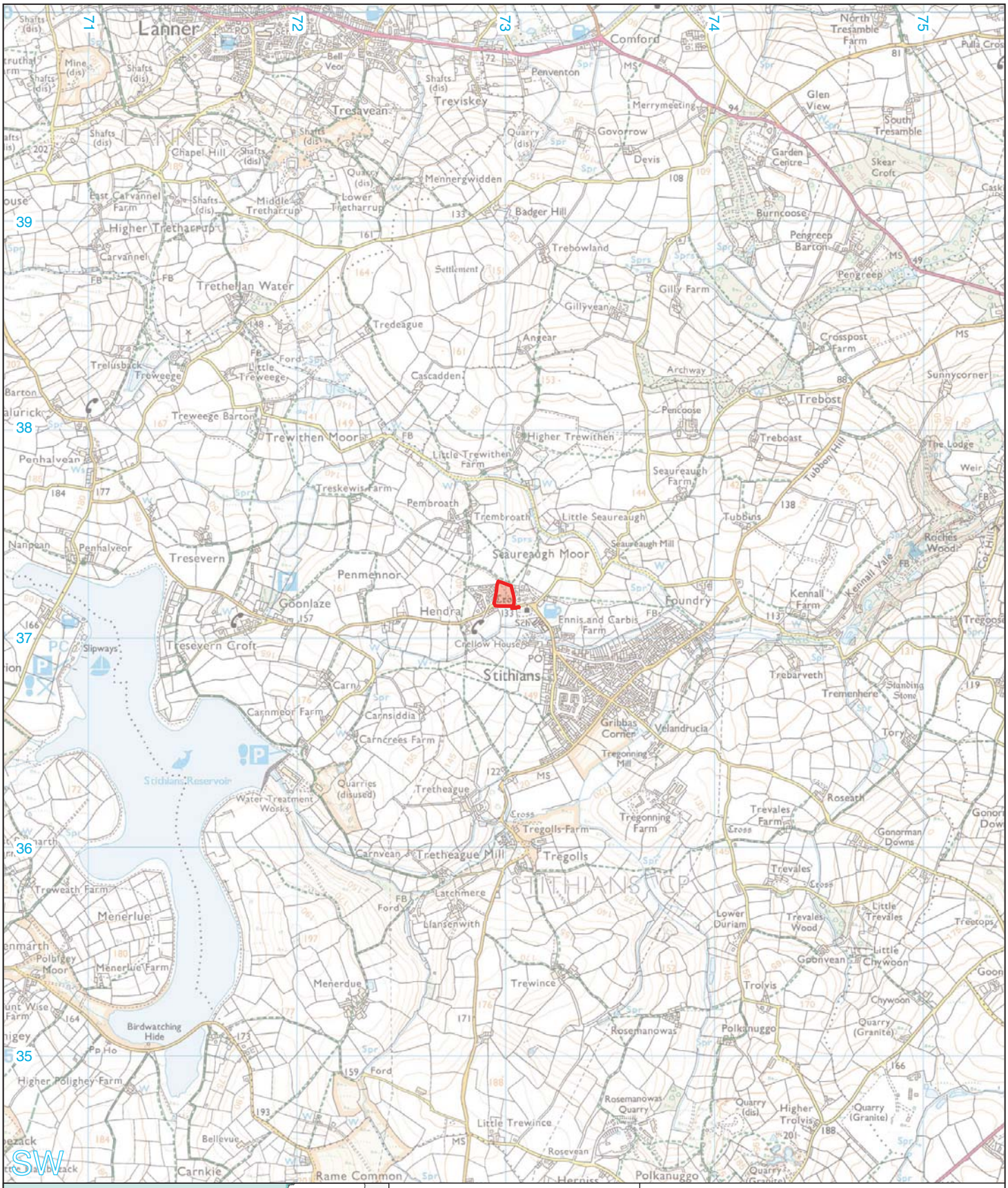
Context	Total weight (g)	Largest Fragment size (mm)	Identified bones	Age	Sex	Bone colour	Comments
2009 (2010)	410.7	47x14	Cranial vault, petrous portion, occipital, zygomatic, ulna, radius, femur, tibia, fibula, ribs, vertebral body frags, phalanges	Adult		white	Vert body had possible djd & slight op. Sutures of cranial vault are sharp & vault is fairly thin, some parts thicker.

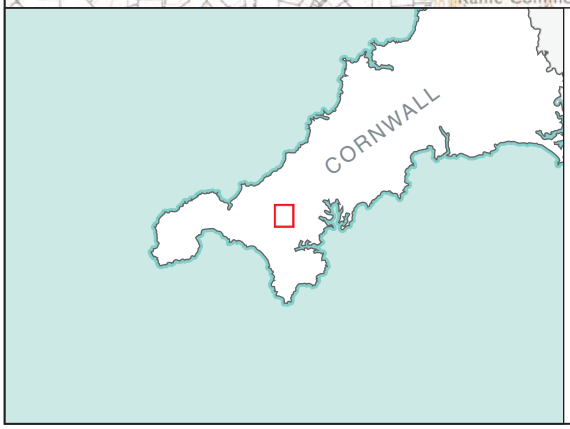
			frags, ilium,tooth root frags				

APPENDIX 8: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall: post-excavation assessment and updated project design
Short description	A programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2016 at the request of Kier Living Ltd. at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall. In compliance with an approved WSI (CA 2016a), c.0.6h was excavated across the development area. The excavation revealed evidence for limited Mesolithic to Early Neolithic activity comprising two flint tools, one from an undated feature and one from a post-medieval ditch and a single sherd of pottery from an undated pit. Evidence was found for Middle to Late Bronze Age funerary activity in the form of the cremation grave of a single, probably older, adult individual, radiocarbon dated to 1502–1393 cal BC (94.0%), 1334-1326 cal BC (1.4%) at 95.4% probability (SUERC-69739). Possible occupation evidence from this Period comprised two enigmatic ditches containing Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery. Evidence for medieval/post-medieval activity comprised a field-system, including a hollow-way along with a quarry pit and parts of two sub-rectangular ditches, which may have enclosed a settlement that would have been outside the excavation area. An undated possible post-built structure, which cut one of the Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches, may also have belonged to this Period. This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national context, and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis to bring the results to appropriate publication.
Project dates	June 2106
Project type	Excavation
Previous work	Indicate whether there has been any previous archaeological work (excavation, survey, geophysics) on the site by yourself or other individual/organisations. If unsure enter 'Not known' Provide brief description of project type and organisation that undertook the work with relevant identifiers, such as HER event number; NMR number; Site Code; OASIS form ID; SM Number; LB Number, e.g. Desk Based Assessment Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2015a) Geophysical Survey Substrata (Substrata 2016) Field evaluation Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2016c)
Future work	Unknown

PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Hendra Road/Stithians /Cornwall	
Study area (M^2/ha)	c. 0.6ha	
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	BT Archaeological Feature BT Burial, RT Cremation, BT Field System, BT Site, RT settlement	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	CL Container, BL Bowl	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	The Royal Cornwall Museum/Accession no. TBC	Pottery, worked flint, worked stone, charred plant remains, charcoal, human remains
Paper	The Royal Cornwall Museum/Accession no. TBC	Context sheets, sections, matrices
Digital	The Archaeology Data Service	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall: Post-excavation assessment and updated project design.* CA report **16690**		





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Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	LJH / LM	PROJECT NO.	880083	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09/02/16	1
APPROVED BY	DC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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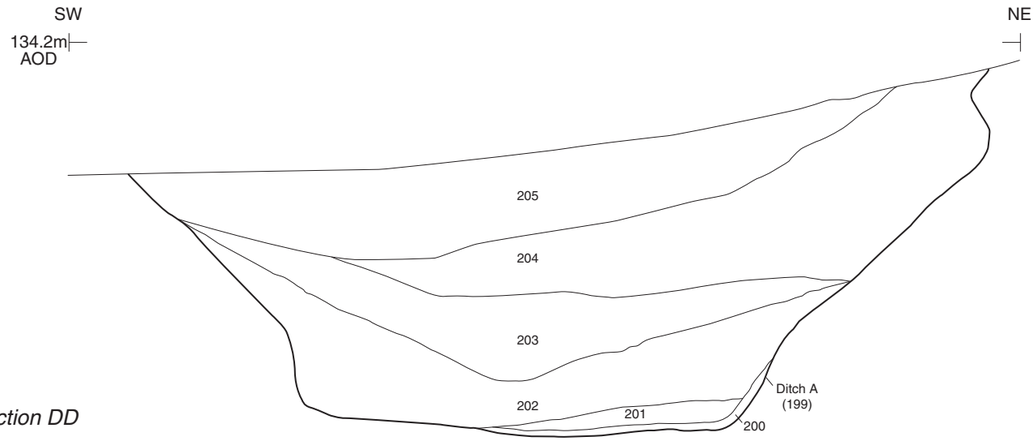
PROJECT TITLE
Land off Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of archaeological features and evaluation trenching

				FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	889005	2
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	27/09/2016	
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A3	1:500 and 1:50 (Inset)	

Section AA



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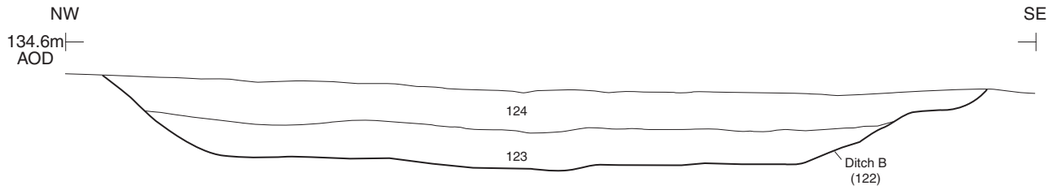

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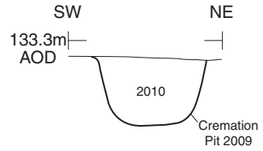

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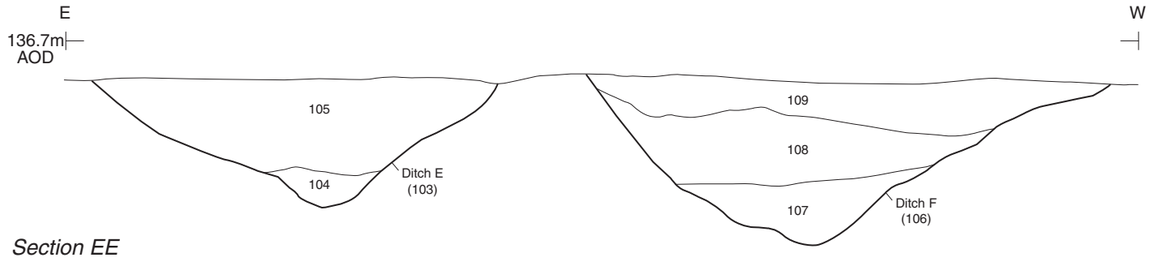
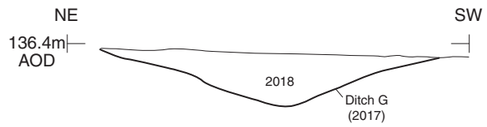


Section EE

Section FF



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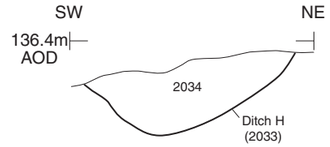
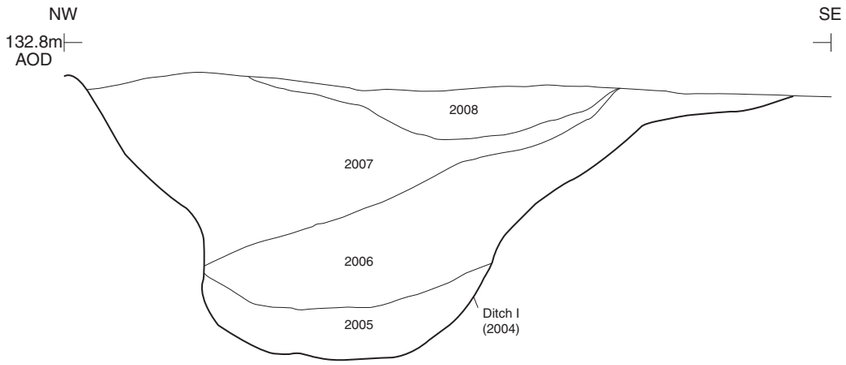
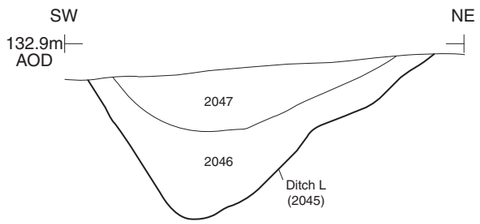


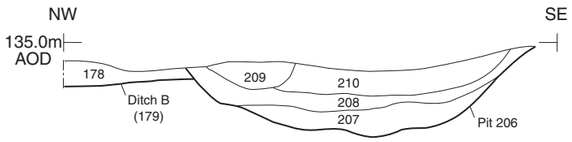
Section II



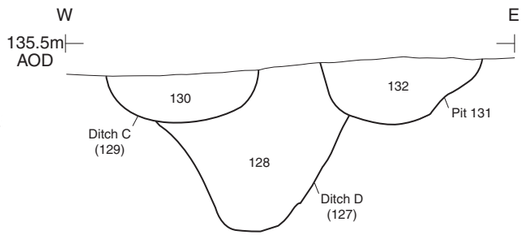
Section JJ



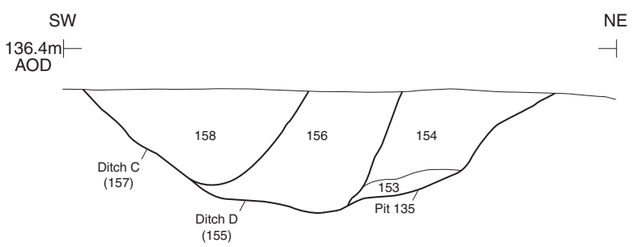
Section KK



Section LL



Section MM



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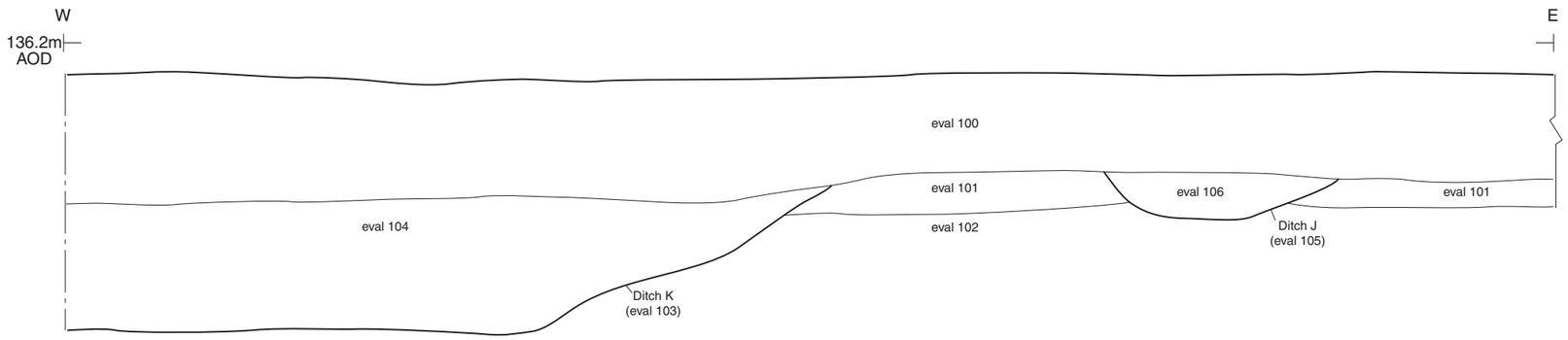

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Sections

				FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	889005	3
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/10/2016	
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A4	1:20	

The site post-excavation, looking south-east

Ditch A, looking north-west (scale 2m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land off Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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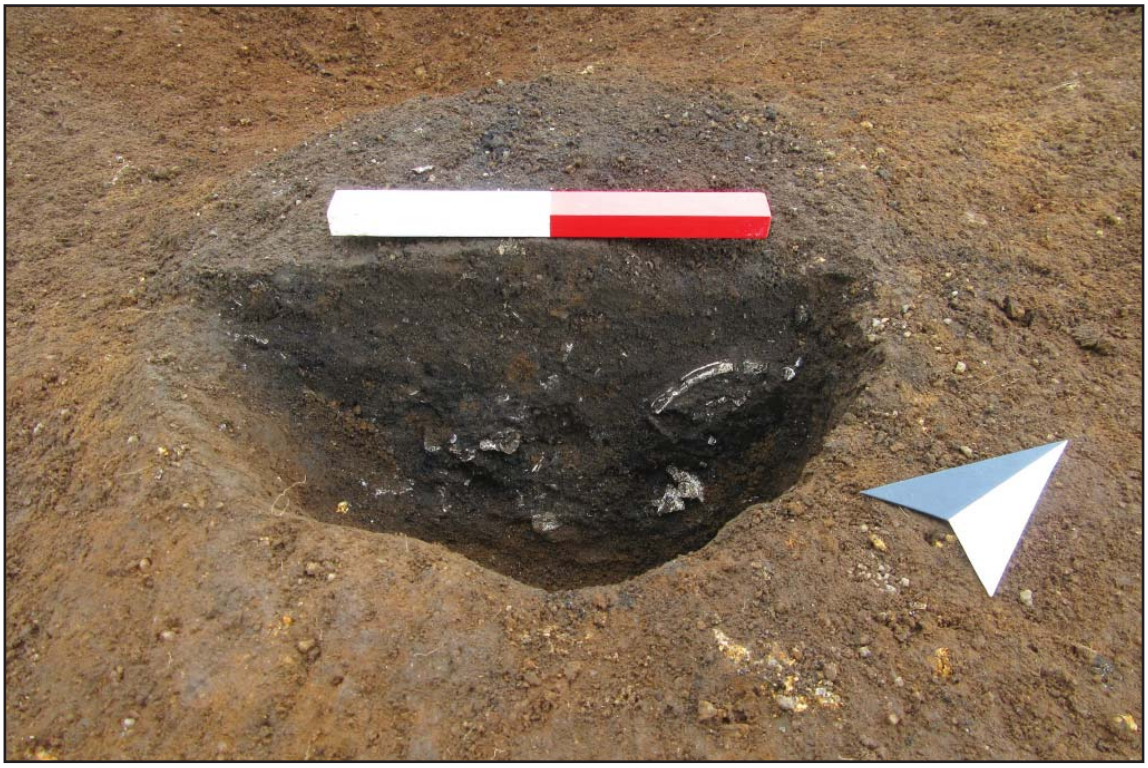
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE @ A4*	**NA**

FIGURE NO.

4

Ditch B, looking north-east (scale 2m)



Cremation Pit 2009, looking north-west (scale 0.2m)

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Land off Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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FIGURE NO.

5

Ditches E and F, looking south (scales 1m)

Ditches C and D, looking south (scale 1m)

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FIGURE NO. **6**

Ditch G, looking east (scale 0.4m)

Ditch H, looking west (scale 0.4m)

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FIGURE NO.

7

Ditches J and K, looking north-east (scale 2m)

Ditch I, looking north (scale 1m)

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FIGURE NO.

8

Ditch L, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Pit 206, looking north-east (scale 0.4m)

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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO. **9**

Ditches C and D and Pit 131, looking north (scale 1m)

Ditches C and D and Pit 135, looking south (scale 1m)

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Land off Hendra Road, Stithians, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
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FIGURE NO.
10

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