Cotswold Archaeology

Newquay Growth Area
Newquay
Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation

For the

Duchy of Cornwall

CA Project: 3566
CA Report: 11267

November 2011

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Newquay Growth Area
Location:	Newquay, Cornwall
NGR:	SW 8322 6053
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	19 September to 4 October 2011
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Royal Cornwall Museum
Accession Number:	TRURI: 2011.60
Site Code:	NGA 11

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and October 2011 of land within the south-western part of Newquay Growth Area, Newquay, Cornwall. A total of 10 trenches, all of which were targeted on anomalies identified by an earlier geophysical survey, was excavated. The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features within the current evaluation area (south of the railway).

Features of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date were identified in Trenches 1, 6, 7, 8 and 10. A ditch, probably representing part of an enclosure depicted by the earlier geophysical survey, was identified in Trench 7. Further ditches, possibly representing the remains of roundhouses or internal divisions within the enclosure, were also identified in Trench 7. Late Iron Age/Romano-British features comprising pits and/or postholes were identified in Trenches 1 and 7 and are suggestive of settlement activity. A ditch in Trench 8 may represent a small enclosure or roundhouse ditch.

A number of undated features were also identified. Undated pits/postholes identified in Trench 7 may be contemporary with the Late Iron Age/Romano-British activity in the vicinity of these features. A similar interpretation is probable for many of the remaining features, including two slightly curvilinear ditches identified in Trenches 1 and 8.

The exact function of the undated ditches identified in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 remains unclear, although they are likely to relate to land management and/or division. Further archaeological evaluation (within the corridor of the Strategic Route) has been undertaken and is subject to a separate evaluation report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between September and October 2011 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for the Duchy of Cornwall of land at Newquay Growth Area (centred on NGR: SW 8322 6053; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for development. For logistical reasons the evaluation was undertaken at the same time as trial trenching within the corridor of the Newquay Strategic Route.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2011a) and approved by Dan Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mr Ratcliffe, including a site visit on 21 September 2011.

1.3 Further archaeological evaluation, and a watching brief during geotechnical works, was undertaken within the corridor of Newquay Strategic Route. The results of these works are presented in a separate report (CA 2011b).

The site

1.4 Newquay Growth Area (the site, Fig. 1) comprises an area of farmland, covering *c*. 172ha, on the south-eastern outskirts of Newquay. It is bounded by the A3059 to the north, by the A392 to the south, by residential properties to the west and by fields to the east. The current evaluation area, which lies within the south-western part of Newquay Growth Area, comprises five arable fields covering an area of *c*. 10ha. It is bounded by the A392 to the south, by properties fronting on to Trencreek Road to the west, by a railway line and fields to the north, and fields to the east. The proposed Newquay Strategic Route passes through the centre of the site from north to south. The current evaluation area lies on a north-facing slope, the ground descending from approximately 72m to 45m AOD.

1.5 The land is currently occupied by agricultural enclosures characterised on the Cornwall HER as 'anciently enclosed land'.

1.6 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Lower Devonian slates and sandstones of the Meadfoot Group (BGS 2011). The natural geological substrate was encountered within all of the trenches.

Archaeological background

1.7 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been presented in detail in the desk-based assessments prepared by South West Archaeology (2004) and RPS (2007 and 2009). In brief, the proposed development area lies within a landscape where archaeological remains, primarily dating from the Neolithic to Iron Age/Roman periods, have been identified and investigated. Sites include a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement at Tregunnell Hill, an 'open' settlement at Trevithick Manor and a late Iron Age/Roman settlement complex at Manuel's Farm.

1.8 Geophysical survey has been undertaken across a large part of the Newquay Growth Area (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2011a) and within the corridor of Newquay Strategic Route (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2011b). A number of field boundaries, probably dating from the prehistoric to post medieval periods, were identified within the northern and eastern parts of the site. Further anomalies, including probable post-medieval field boundaries and a number of undated pits and ditches, were also identified in these areas. Within the current evaluation area, the geophysical survey identified a possible prehistoric settlement comprising a probable rectilinear ditch system surrounding a small cluster of settlement enclosures.

1.9 The results of the archaeological evaluation within the corridor of Newquay Strategic Route are summarised as follows (CA 2011b):

1.10 Within the northern part of the Strategic Route (i.e. to the north of Quintrell Road), a ditch terminus was identified dating to the Bronze Age, as well as a possible roundhouse with a possible *in situ* floor surface. Limited Late Iron Age to Romano-British activity was also identified in this area. Further Bronze Age activity, comprising a small number of pits, was identified in the southern part of the site (i.e. south of the railway). An intensive zone of Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement activity was also identified within the southern part of the site, this included enclosures, possible roundhouses, pits and possible field system ditches.

1.11 Features associated with medieval and post-medieval agricultural land use were also recorded. The watching brief undertaken during geotechnical investigation works identified one undated pit.

Archaeological objectives

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

1.13 The specific aims of the evaluation were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains,
- Evaluate the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered,
- Evaluate the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site,
- Test areas shown as apparently 'blank' by geophysical surveying,
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site,
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site,
- Begin to develop research strategies for advancing understanding from the evidence encountered on this site with reference to regional and national research agenda.

Methodology

1.14 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 10 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 1). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2011).

1.15 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological

deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

1.16 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

1.17 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum under accession number: TRURI: 2011.60, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 3-7)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

2.2 The natural geological substrate within each of the trenches comprised yellow-grey clay with abundant shillet and slate inclusions. This was overlain by silt clay subsoil measuring between 0.14m and 0.28m in thickness that was in turn overlain by a sandy silt ploughsoil measuring between 0.21m and 0.35m in thickness. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate and their fills were covered by subsoil, except where re-cutting of earlier features occurred.

2.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within Trenches 2 and 9.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 & 5)

2.4 Two ditches, a pit and two slightly curvilinear ditches were identified. Ditch 104 was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It had a shallow, irregular profile and contained a single undated fill, 103. It correlated with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

2.5 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 107 was located towards the centre of the trench. It had a V-shaped profile and contained two undated fills, 105 and 106. It correlated with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

2.6 Curvilinear ditches 109 and 111/113 were located in the north-western third of the trench. Both ditches contained single, undated fills, 110/112 and 108 respectively. Ditch 111/113 correlated with part of a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

2.7 Pit 115 was identified towards the north-western end of the trench. It contained a single fill, 114, from which a single sherd of probable Romano-British pottery was recovered.

Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

2.8 Undated ditch terminal 303/309 was located at the south-western end of the trench. It was aligned east/west and contained a single fill, 304/310. To the north, shallow undated ditch 305 was identified. It was aligned east/west and contained a single fill, 306. Neither feature was identified by the geophysical survey.

2.9 Wide, shallow ditch 307 was located towards the centre of the trench. It was aligned north-west/south-east and contained a single undated fill, 308. It correlated with a wide linear anomaly visible on the grey scale geophysical plot and may represent part of an enclosure/field boundary ditch.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

2.10 Ditch 403 was located in the south-eastern third of the trench. It had a shallow U-shaped profile, contained a single undated fill, 404 and was not identified by the geophysical survey.

2.11 Towards the north-western end of the trench, possible pit 405 and north-west/south-east orientated gully 407 were identified. Both features contained single, undated fills, 406 and 408 respectively, and were not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 5 (Fig. 4)

2.12 Shallow gully 503 was identified in the southern third of the trench. It was aligned south-west/north-east and contained a single undated fill, 504. No detailed geophysical survey was undertaken within this area.

Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

2.13 Three ditches, all aligned north-west/south-east, and a ditch terminal were identified. Narrow ditch 610 was located at the south-western end of the trench and contained a single undated fill, 611. To the north-east, undated pit/ditch terminal 608 was identified. No detailed geophysical survey was undertaken across this part of the trench but ditch 610 may represent a north-western continuation of a linear anomaly identified to the south-east.

2.14 Narrow ditch 603 was located towards the centre of the trench. It contained a single fill, 604, from which a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery was recovered. It correlated with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

2.15 Narrow ditch 606 was located in the north-western third of the trench. It contained a single undated fill, 607, and was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 7 (Figs 3 & 5)

2.16 Four ditches, a pit/ditch terminal and four small pits/postholes were identified. Intercutting ditches 703 and 705 were located towards the southern end of the trench. The earliest, ditch 705, contained a single fill, 706, from which a single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. This was cut by ditch 703. It contained a single fill, 704 which contained nine sherds of Romano-British pottery. To the north two small pits/postholes, 718 and 720, were identified. Pit/posthole 718 contained a single fill, 719 from which six sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. Pit/posthole 720 contained a single fill, 721 and remained undated.

2.17 Towards the centre of the trench pit/ditch terminal 709 was partially exposed. Sixteen sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery were recovered from the single fill, 710, of this feature. It was cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditch 707 which contained a single fill, 708 from which three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. Both features broadly correlated with a curvilinear anomaly identified by

the geophysical survey. To the north two small pits/postholes, 711 and 716 were identified. Both contained single fills, 712 and 717 respectively, and were undated.

2.18 South-west/north-east aligned ditch 713 was identified towards the northern end of the trench. It contained two fills, 714 and 715. Fourteen sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the upper fill, 715. It correlated with a curvilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 8 (Figs 3 & 6)

2.19 Four ditches and a curvilinear ditch were identified. Ditch 803 was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It was aligned east/west, contained two undated fills, 804 and 805 and was not identified by the geophysical survey. To the north-west curvilinear ditch 806 was identified. It contained a single undated fill, 807 from which a small quantity of ironworking slag was recovered. It correlated with a curvilinear anomaly visible on the grey scale geophysical plot.

2.20 Ditch 808 was located towards the centre of the trench. It was aligned south-west/north-east and correlated with a curvilinear anomaly visible on the grey scale geophysical plot. It contained a single fill, 809, from which twelve sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery were recovered.

2.21 Intercutting ditches 810 and 812 were located at the north-western end of the trench. The earliest, ditch 812, contained a single fill, 813, from which six sherds of Romano-British pottery and a broken flint flake were recovered. It was cut by ditch 810 which contained a single undated fill, 811. Neither feature was identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 10 (Figs 3 & 6)

2.22 Small pit/posthole 1003 was located in the eastern third of the trench. It contained a single undated fill, 1004. To the west, shallow undated ditch 1005 was identified. It was aligned south-west/north-east, contained a single fill, 1006, and was not identified by the geophysical survey.

2.23 Small pit/posthole 1007 was exposed in the western third of the trench. It contained a single fill, 1008, from which eight sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery were recovered.

The Finds

2.24 Quantities of artefactual material including pottery, worked flint and ironworking slag were recovered from 12 deposits (Appendix B).

2.25 Pottery of Late Iron Age/Romano-British type was recorded from eleven deposits. All of which occurs in a dark grey-firing Gabbroic fabric of the kind familiar in Cornish pottery assemblages from the Late Iron Age to Late or post-Roman periods (Quinnell 2004, 109-111). Due to the longevity of the type locally, dating is necessarily broad for unfeatured sherds. Identifiable vessel forms from selected deposits compare with better-dated material from among published site groups, and suggest that the emphasis is with the Roman period, after *c*. 150/200 AD. The largest context group from deposit 715 (the secondary fill of ditch 713) included joining sherds from a dish with a flat, grooved rim; a form derived from Dorset Black-burnished ware (BB1) products dating after 200 AD (ibid. 123); jars with high, everted rims recorded from ditch fills 704 and 715 may also be derived from BB1 forms and date after *c*. AD 150. A vessel probably of this form, recovered from deposit 809 (the fill of ditch 808) features incised lattice decoration also deriving from BB1 cooking pot styles. A high-shouldered neck-less jar with 'lid seating' and cordon below the rim, recovered from ditch fill 715, resembles forms with Early Roman ancestry, but continuing into the 2nd and 3rd centuries (ibid. 118).

2.26 A (broken) flint flake from deposit 813 (the fill of ditch 812) is not dateable, other than very broadly as earlier prehistoric, but is evidently re-deposited within a feature containing Romano-British pottery. Quantities of ironworking slag from deposit 710 (the fill of pit/ditch terminal 709) and ditch fill 807 (the former in association with Romano-British pottery) are undiagnostic of process.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation has revealed a number of archaeological features within the current evaluation area. The majority of features were concentrated within the central part of the site (Trenches 1, 6, 7 and 8) with less archaeological activity identified in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 10. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within Trenches 2 and 9.

3.2 Where archaeological features were encountered there was a variable correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey that had suggested the presence a possible prehistoric settlement, comprising a rectilinear ditch system surrounding a small cluster of settlement enclosures (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2011). In many cases (e.g. within Trenches 1, 6 and 7), exposed features corresponded with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. However, a number of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were not identified during the evaluation (e.g. within Trenches 5, 8, 9 and 10). No evidence for the linear features, depicted by the geophysical survey within the south-eastern corner of the site, was identified in Trenches 8, 9 and 10.

Prehistoric

3.3 A single (broken) flint flake, broadly datable as earlier prehistoric, was recovered from the fill of ditch 812 located in Trench 8. However, it is evidently re-deposited as a quantity of Romano-British pottery was also recovered from the fill of this feature.

3.4 Although no features of prehistoric date were identified during this evaluation, a pit dating to the Early to Middle Bronze Age was identified within Trench 29 (located to the south-east of Trench 10) during the evaluation of the corridor of Newquay Strategic Route (CA 2011b).

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

3.5 Features containing Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery were identified in Trenches 1, 6, 7, 8 and 10. Ditch 713, located in Trench 7 appears on the geophysical survey to form part of a large enclosure. Romano-British pottery was recovered from the upper fill of this feature. Ditches 703, 705 and 707, also identified in Trench 7, contained Romano-British pottery and may represent the remains of roundhouses or internal sub-divisions within this enclosure. It is possible that ditch 603, located in Trench 6, may be a continuation of this enclosure or part of a broadly contemporary field system. Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill of this feature.

3.6 Further Romano-British features suggestive of settlement activity/occupation were identified in Trenches 1, 7 and 8. Ditch 808, located in Trench 8 contained pottery of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date and may represent part of a small circular enclosure or roundhouse ditch. Pit 115 and pit/posthole 718, identified in Trenches 1 and 7 respectively, contained pottery of Romano-British date.

3.7 A continuation of this Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity, comprising evidence of enclosures, possible roundhouse ditches, pits and possible field system ditches, was identified to the east of Trench 7 within Trenches 27, 28 and 29 of a contemporaneous evaluation within the route of the Newquay Strategic Route (CA 2011b). An area of Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity comprising a number of roundhouse ditches, enclosures and other features has therefore been identified in the southern part of the site (south of the railway). The northern and eastern extents of this activity appears to have been successfully defined by the geophysical survey and trial trenching.

3.8 A number of further small-scale Romano-British settlements with Iron Age origins have been identified both in the vicinity of Newquay, at Trevithick Manor, *c.* 0.5km to the south of the proposed development area (CCHER ECO3280), and further away at Restormel located *c*. 25km to the east, which dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period AD (CCHER 169824), located to the south of the proposed development area, where activity dated from the Late Iron Age into the Romano-British period (EHNMR 1300108).

Undated

3.9 Undated features were identified in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10. Undated pits/postholes 711, 716 and 720 identified in Trench 7 may be associated with the Romano-British settlement activity in that part of the site. A similar interpretation is probable for many of the remaining features, including the ditches identified in Trenches 1 and 8. The exact function of the undated ditches identified in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 remains unclear, although they are likely to relate to land management and/or division.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Steven Sheldon and Stuart Joyce, assisted by Alexandra Wilkinson, Anthony Beechey, Daniel Sausins and Roy Poulter. The report was written by Steven Sheldon, assisted by Izabela Romanowska. The finds report was written by Angus Crawford. The illustrations were prepared by Jonathan Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Steven Sheldon, and prepared for

deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.19	
102	Layer	Natural Substrate				
103	Fill	Single fill of 104	>1.9	0.97	0.41	
104	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>1.9	0.97	0.41	
105	Fill	2nd Fill of 107	>1.9	1.64	0.41	
106	Fill	1st Fill of 107	>0.6	0.79	0.47	
107	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>1.9	1.64	0.87	
108	Fill	Single fill of 109	0.45	0.44	0.21	
109	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	0.45	0.44	0.21	
110	Fill	Single fill of 111	>7	0.81	0.49	
111	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	>7	0.81	0.49	
112	Fill	Single fill of 113		0.9	0.38	
113	Cut	Curvilinear ditch		0.9	0.38	
114	Fill	Single fill of 115		0.8	0.22	RB?
115	Cut	Circular pit		0.8	0.22	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	
201	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
202	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
301	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	
302	Layer	Natural Substrate				
303	Cut	E/W ditch	>1.1	0.55	0.05	
304	Fill	Single fill of 303	>1.1	0.55	0.05	
305	Cut	E/W ditch	>1.8	0.75	0.05	
306	Fill	Single fill of 305	>1.8	0.75	0.05	
307	Cut	E/W ditch	>1.8	4	0.2	
308	Fill	Single fill of 307	>1.8	4	0.2	
309	Cut	Ditch terminal		0.5	0.04	
310	Fill	Single fill of 309		0.5	0.04	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
401	Layer	Subsoil			0.23	
402	Layer	Natural Substrate			>0.42	
403	Cut	E/W ditch		1.3	0.05	
404	Fill	Single fill of 403		1.3	0.05	
405	Cut	Pit		>0.6	0.15	

406	Fill	Single fill of 405		>0.6	0.15	
407	Cut	NW/SE gully				
408	Fill	Single fill of 407				

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
501	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
502	Layer	Natural Substrate				
503	Cut	ENE/WSW ditch:	>1.8	0.85	0.18	
504	Fill	Single fill of 503	>1.8	0.85	0.18	

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.21	
601	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
602	Layer	Natural Substrate			>0.27	
603	Cut	NW/SE ditch		1.2	0.75	
604	Fill	2nd fill of 603		1.2	0.5	LIA/RB
605	Fill	1st fill of 603		0.5	0.4	
606	Cut	NW/SE gully		0.6	0.3	
607	Fill	Single fill of 606		0.6	0.3	
608	Cut	Ditch terminal		0.5	0.2	
609	Fill	Single fill of 608		0.5	0.2	
610	Cut	NW/SE gully		0.5	0.25	
611	Fill	Single fill of 610		0.5	0.25	

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
701	Layer	Subsoil			0.14	
702	Layer	Natural Substrate				
703	Cut	E/W ditch	>1.8	1.3	0.24	
704	Fill	Single fill of 703	>1.8	1.3	0.24	RB
705	Cut	E/W ditch	>1.8	1.02	0.16	
706	Fill	Single fill of 705	>1.8	1.02	0.16	RB
707	Cut	WNW/ESE ditch	>1.8	>0.61	0.23	
708	Fill	Single fill of 707	>1.8	>0.61	0.23	RB
709	Cut	Pit/ditch terminal		0.98	0.64	
710	Fill	Single fill of 709		0.98	0.64	C3-C4
711	Cut	Pit/posthole		0.5	0.07	
712	Fill	Single fill of 711		0.5	0.07	
713	Cut	NE/SE ditch	>1.8	1.63	0.62	
714	Fill	1st fill of 713	>1.8	1.14	0.23	
715	Fill	2nd fill of 713	>1.8	1.63	0.43	RB
716	Cut	Pit/posthole		0.42	0.1	
717	Fill	Single fill of 716		0.42	0.1	
718	Cut	Pit/posthole	1.1	>0.37	0.29	
719	Fill	Single fill of 718	1.1	>0.37	0.29	RB
720	Cut	Pit/posthole		0.6	0.06	
721	Fill	Single fill of 720		0.6	0.06	

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
801	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
802	Layer	Natural Substrate				
803	Cut	E/W ditch		0.8	0.6	
804	Fill	2nd fill of 803		0.8	0.4	
805	Fill	1st fill of 803		0.3	0.2	
806	Cut	Curvilinear ditch		0.5	0.15	
807	Fill	Single fill of 806		0.5	0.15	
808	Cut	N/S ditch		1.1	0.3	
809	Fill	Single fill of 808		1.1	0.3	LIA/RB
810	Cut	NE/SW gully		0.5	0.1	
811	Fill	Single fill of 810		0.5	0.1	
812	Cut	NE/SW gully		0.5	0.2	
813	Fill	Single fill of 812		0.5	0.2	RB

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
901	Layer	Subsoil			0.28	
902	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 10

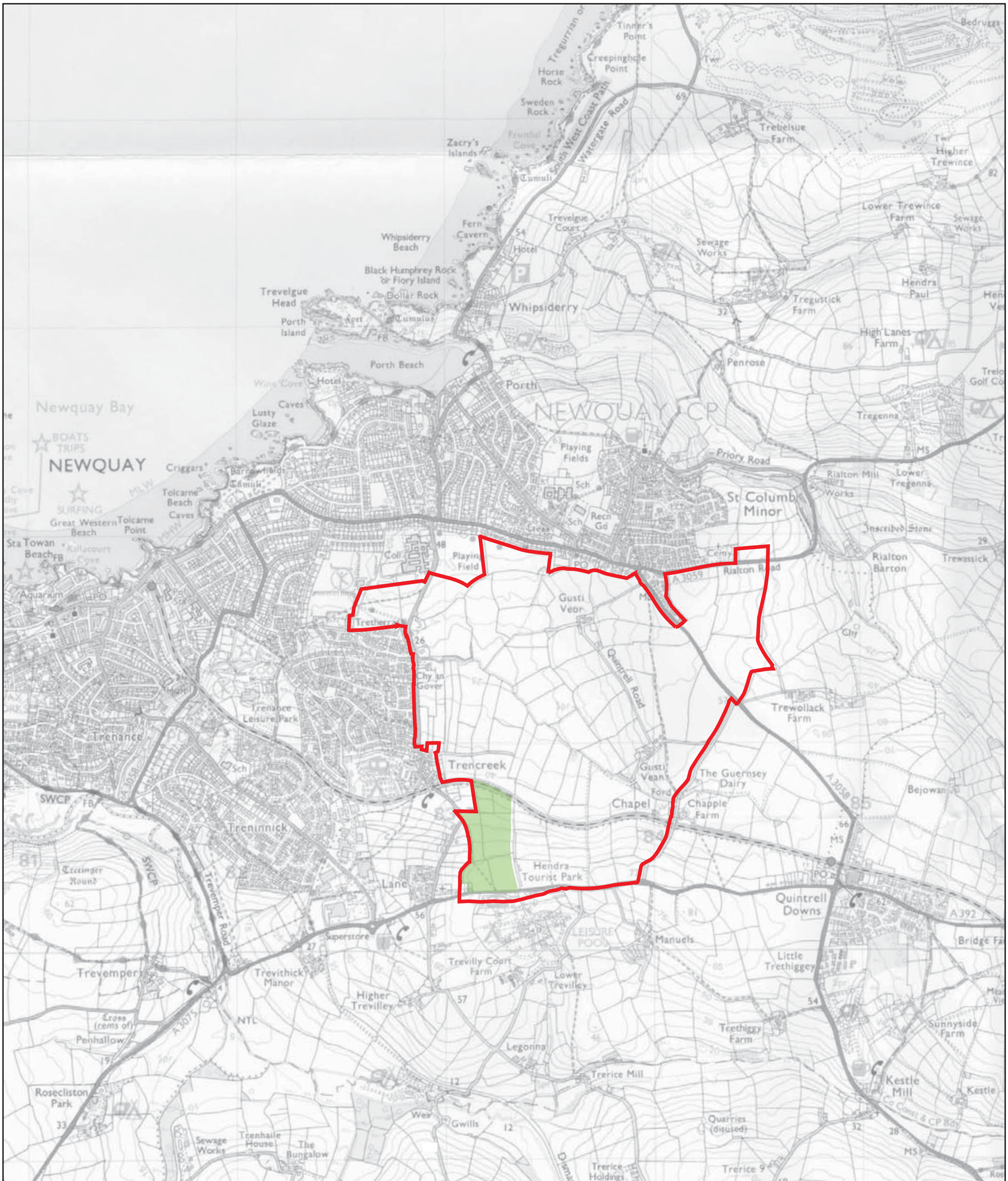
No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1001	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
1002	Layer	Natural Substrate				
1003	Cut	Pit/posthole		0.7	0.13	
1004	Fill	Single fill of 1003		0.7	0.13	
1005	Cut	NE/SW gully	>1.8	1.2	0.19	
1006	Fill	Fill of 1005	>1.8	1.2	0.19	
1007	Cut	Pit/posthole		>0.55	0.1	
1008	Fill	Fill of 1007		>0.55	0.1	LIA/RB

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
114	Roman? pottery: reduced gabbroic (burnt)	1	7	RB?
604	Late Prehistoric/Roman pottery: coarse gabbroic/igneous	1	4	LIA/RB
704	Romano-British pottery: reduced gabbroic (jars, everted rim)	9	66	RB
706	Romano-British pottery: reduced gabbroic	1	1	RB
708	Romano-British pottery: reduced gabbroic (jars, everted rim)	3	12	RB
710	Romano-British pottery: reduced gabbroic (flanged dish) Ironworking slag	16 1	373 50	C3-C4
715	Romano-British pottery: reduced gabbroic (jars, everted rim)	14	184	RB
719	Romano-British pottery: reduced gabbroic	6	34	RB
807	Ironworking slag: dense	3	95	-
809	Late Prehistoric/Romano-British pottery: reduced gabbroic	12	64	LIA/RB
813	Romano-British pottery: reduced gabbroic Worked flint: broken flake	6 1	8 1	RB
1008	Late Prehistoric/Romano-British pottery: coarse gabbroic/igneous	8	27	LIA/RB

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Newquay Growth Area, Newquay, Cornwall	
Short description		
Project dates	16 September to 04 October 2011	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey, PCG 2011 Historic Environment Desk-Based Study, RPS 2007 and 2009 Archaeological Assessment, South West Archaeology 2004	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Newquay Growth Area, Newquay, Cornwall	
Study area (M^2/ha)	*c*. 10ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SW 8322 6053	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Steven Sheldon and Stuart Joyce	
MONUMENT TYPE	Settlement, Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Royal Cornwall Museum TRUI: 2011.60	Pottery, flint and metalwork
Paper	Royal Cornwall Museum TRUI: 2011.60	WSI, pro forma registers, trench recording forms, context sheets, section drawings and photographs
Digital	Royal Cornwall Museum TRUI: 2011.60	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Newquay Growth Area, Newquay, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **11267**		



N

site

current evaluation area

0 1km

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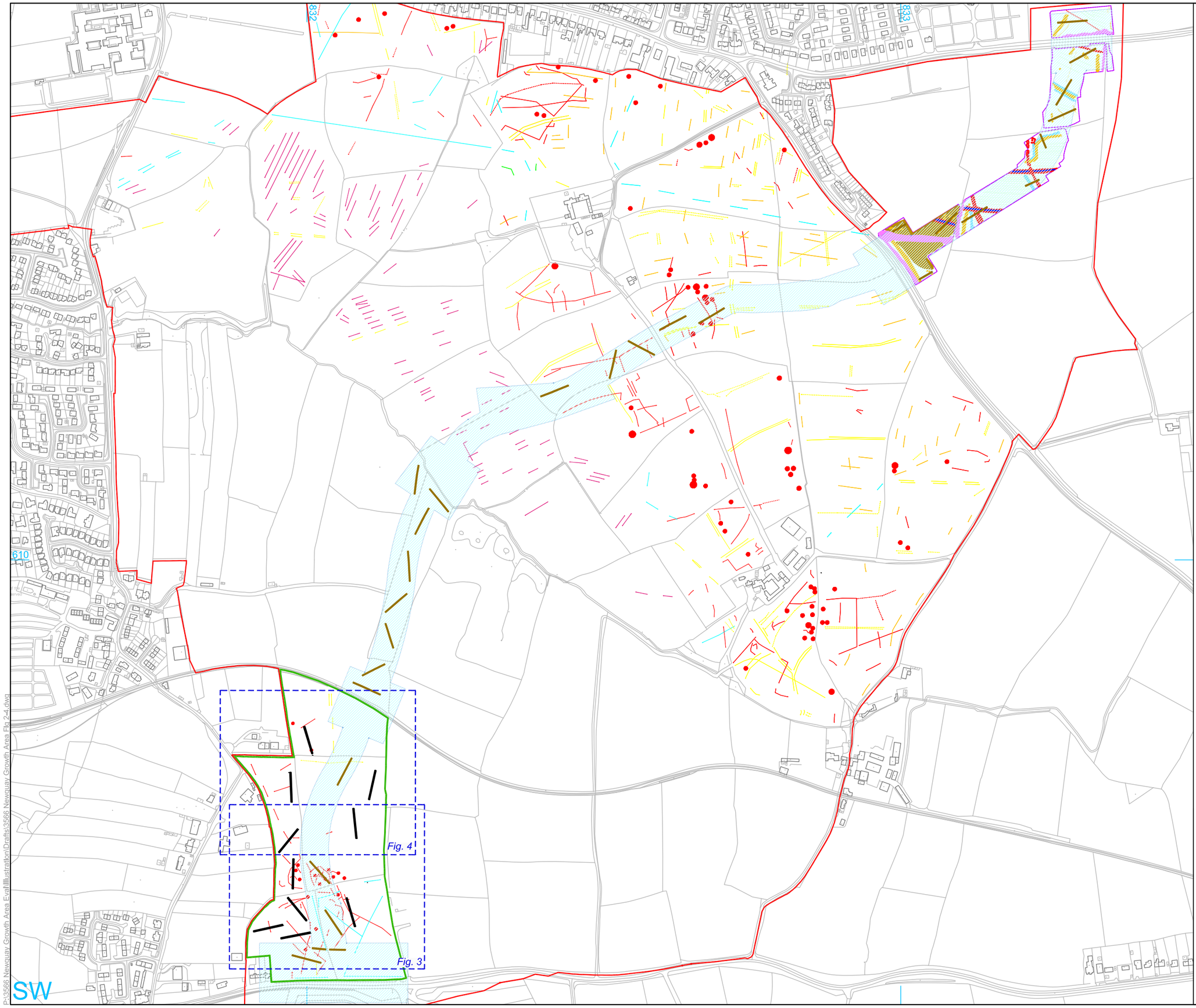
PROJECT TITLE
Newquay Growth Area, Newquay Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	3566	DATE	17-10-2011
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000

FIGURE NO.
1



N

site

current evaluation area

evaluation trench

Newquay Strategic Route

evaluation trench (Newquay Strategic Route)

geophysical survey results

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge and furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
	Scattered magnetic debris
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 200m

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PROJECT TITLE
Newquay Growth Area, Newquay Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3566	DATE	07-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	2
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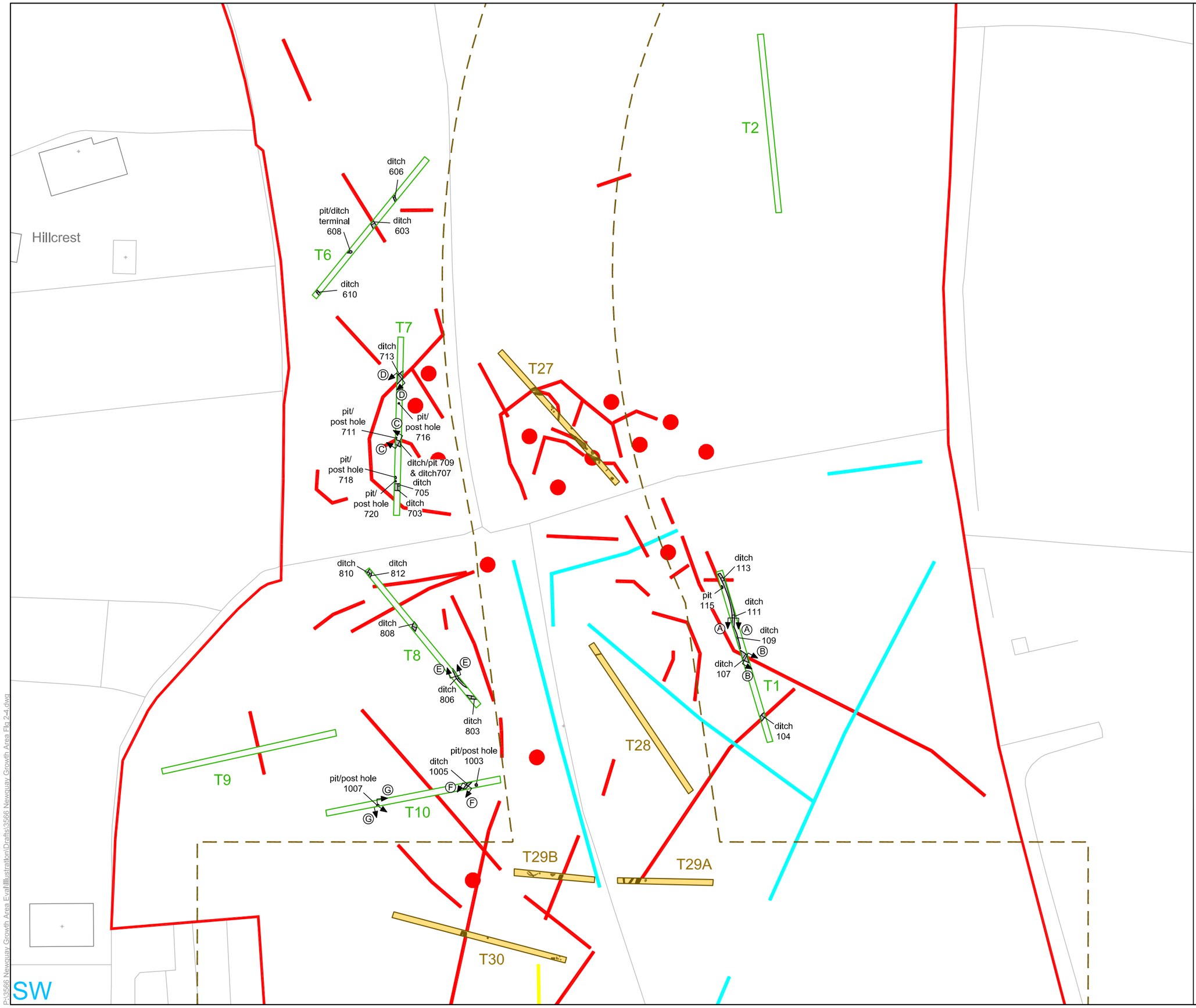

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PROJECT TITLE
Newquay Growth Area, Newquay Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3566	DATE	07-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
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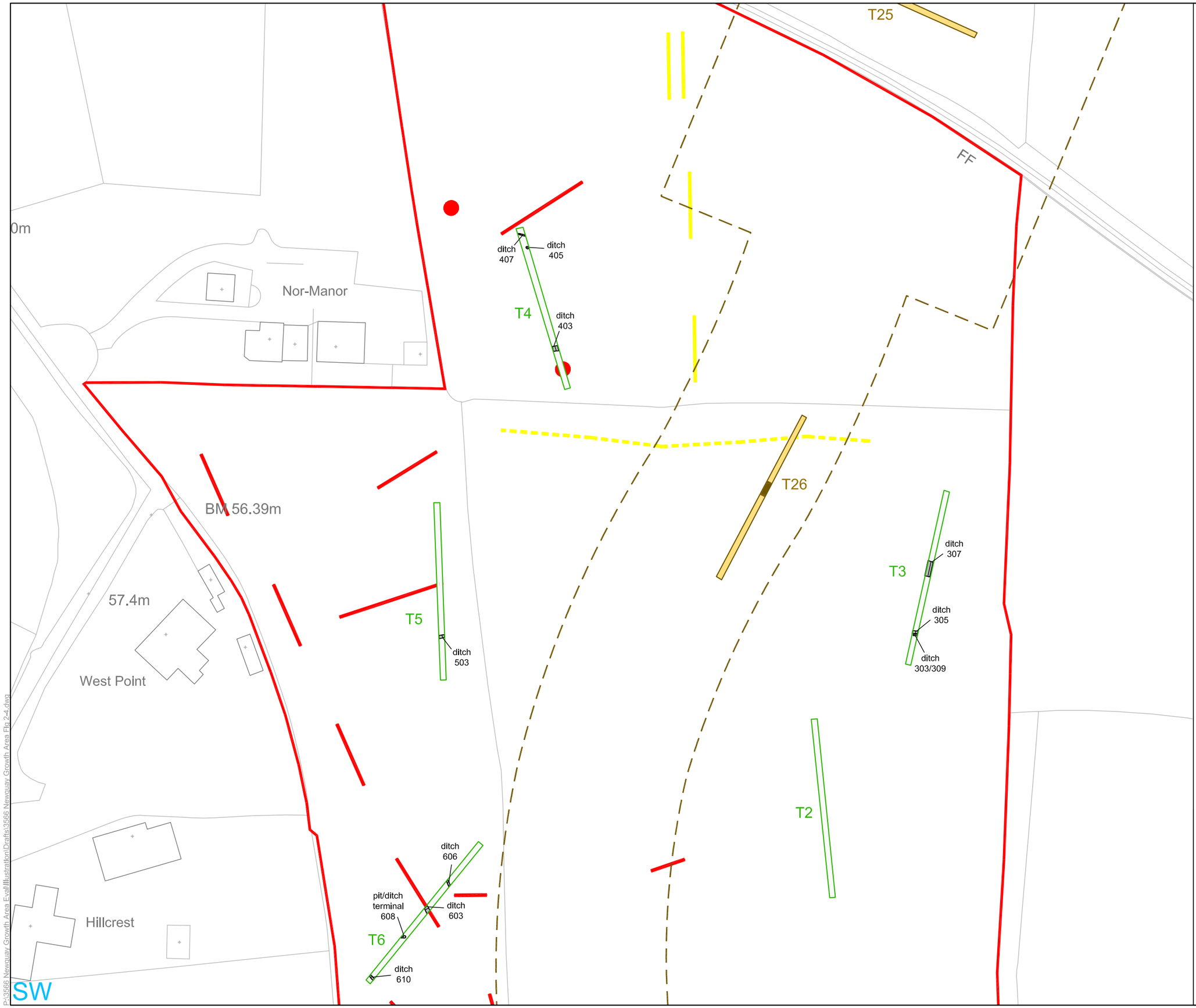

N

site

evaluation trench

archaeolological feature

Newquay Strategic Route

evaluation trench (Newquay Strategic Route)

archaeological feature (Newquay Strategic Route)

geophysical survey results

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
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	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
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	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object, such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
	Scattered magnetic debris
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Newquay Growth Area, Newquay Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3566	DATE	07-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	LECC	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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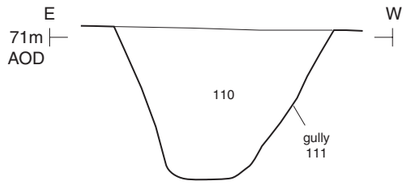
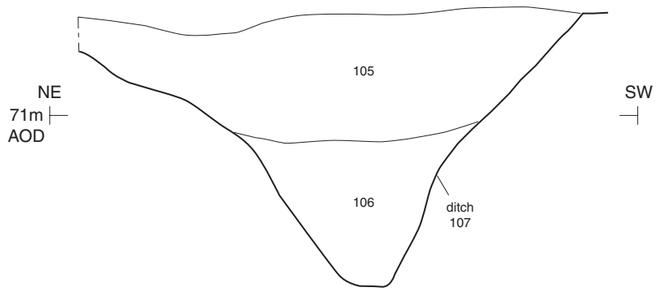
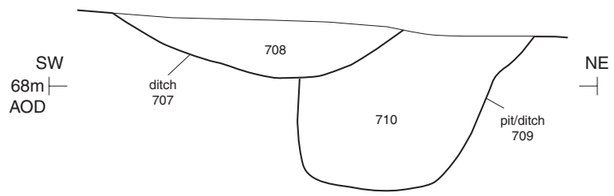
Trench 1, section AA



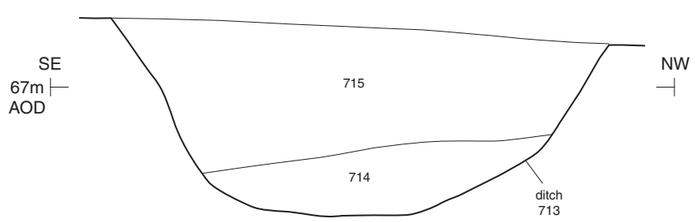
Trench 1, section BB



Trench 7, section CC



Trench 7, section DD



Trench 1, gully 111, looking south (scale 1m)

Trench 2, ditches 707 and 109, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Trench 2, ditch 713, looking south-west (scale 1m)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE
Newquay Growth Area, Newquay Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1 and 7: Sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3566	DATE	07-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
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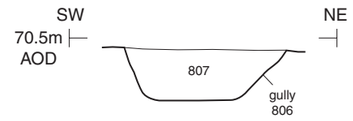
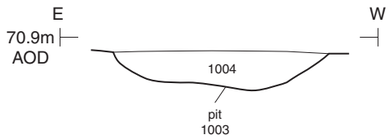
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Trench 8, section EE

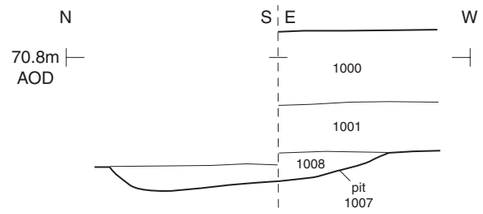


Trench 8, gully 806, looking north (scale 0.5m)

Trench 10, section FF



Trench 10, section GG



Trench 10, pit 1007 (scale 0.5m)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE
Newquay Growth Area, Newquay Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 8 and 10: Sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3566	DATE	07-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	