

LAND AT TREVASSACK HILL, HAYLE, CORNWALL

Centred on NGR SW 5682 3757

Post-excavation Assessment Report on the Results of
Archaeological Excavation, with Proposals for Further
Analysis and Publication

Cornwall Council Planning Reference: PA15/03787
(Condition 19)

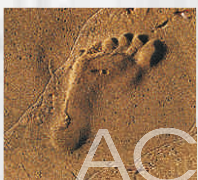
Prepared by:
Abigail Brown
and Paul Rainbird

With a contribution from:
Henrietta Quinnell

On behalf of:
Bovis Homes (South West) Ltd

Report No: ACD1100/4/0

Date: April 2016



archaeology

LAND AT TREVASSACK HILL, HAYLE, CORNWALL

(CENTRED ON NGR SW 56791 37537)

Post-excavation assessment report on the results of archaeological excavation, with proposals for further analysis and publication

Cornwall Council planning reference PA15/03787 (Condition 19)

CONTENTS

	<i>Summary</i>	
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Archaeological and historical background	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methodology	2
5.	Results	3
6.	The finds	4
7.	Palaeoenvironmental assessment	6
8.	Discussion	7
9.	Statement of potential	8
10.	Archive and OASIS	9
11.	Acknowledgements	10
12.	References	10

List of figures

- Fig. 1: Location of site and plan of excavation area
Fig. 2: Plans
Fig. 3: Sections

List of plates

- Plate 1: General view of Area A, work in progress, looking northeast
Plate 2: Southwest-facing section of pit F136 and ditch F132
Plate 3: General view of pit F136 during excavation, looking north
Plate 4: Stone slab 134 and fill 135 in pit F136, looking northeast
Plate 5: Pit F136, fully excavated, view to northwest
Plate 6: Southwest-facing section of pit F139
Plate 7: Amber bead from pit F136
Plate 8: Perforated stone from pit F136

Summary

The archaeological excavation in advance of residential development of a 60m by 40m area on land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall (NGR SW 56791 37537), was undertaken by AC archaeology during February 2016.

The excavation revealed a large pit containing sherds of pottery dated to the Bronze Age, with at the base a charcoal-rich deposit containing an amber bead and perforated worked stone both consistent with a Bronze Age date. In close proximity to the large pit was a small pit which also contained prehistoric pottery. The pits were located within a curving ditch which was undated, but may be an enclosure contemporary with the pits. Three further ditches were undated but are related to the alignment of the current field boundary to the east and probably represents former land division of medieval or early post-medieval date.

This report describes the findings of the excavation and assesses the potential for further post-excavation analyses. It concludes that the main feature of interest is the large pit and that the pit's basal deposit should be subjected to specialist analyses to identify botanical species present and the potential for radiocarbon dating. On conclusion of the specialist works a short report will be prepared for publication in the Cornish Archaeology Journal.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The principal aims of this report are to summarise the results and assess the potential for further analysis, of all information recovered from archaeological strip, map and record excavation carried out by AC archaeology from the 18th to 22nd February 2016 on land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall (NGR SW 56791 37537; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The work was carried out as a condition to planning consent by Cornwall Council for residential development (ref: PA15/03787: condition no. 19) and was commissioned by Bovis Homes (South West) Ltd.
- 1.3 The development area forms an irregular block of land comprising four discrete plots in the parish of Hayle (Plate 1). The total area encompassed by the proposed development is approximately 3.9 hectares. The site is situated on a north facing slope at between c. 27m and 40m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). To the west it is bordered by the Humphry Davy Lane and to the north, the railway embankment forms part of the boundary. The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone and sandstone of the Porthtowan Formation. These were laid down during the Devonian Period, between 374 and 398 million years ago. No Quaternary drift deposits are recorded (1: 50,000 British Geological Survey 2012).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been subjected to a Historic Environment Assessment (Cottam 2015), geophysical survey (Dean 2016; Fig. 2) and trial trenching (Cooke and Valentin 2016). The initial assessment established that the Historic Landscape Characterisation records the field pattern of the area as medieval farmland with little evidence of change within its boundaries during the post-medieval and modern periods. In 1842, the land was largely owned by the Cornish Copper Company, a smelting and founding company whose arrival in Hayle in the mid-19th century saw significant growth in population and industry. Although mining adits are shown on either side of the application area, no

evidence was found for mining, or associated industrial activity, within the site itself. A possible prehistoric barrow and a stone axe have been found in the vicinity of the application area but nothing within the site itself. The subsequent geophysical survey identified a number of mainly linear anomalies, with a curving example. These could represent evidence for early settlement enclosure or land division.

2.2 At the beginning of February 2016, AC archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Cooke and Valentin 2016). The evaluation targeted geophysical anomalies, as well as 'blank' areas to test the efficacy of the survey and established archaeological features in seven out of the thirteen trenches excavated with a series of ditches present, with these likely to relate to two phases of land division. The earliest was probably in the late prehistoric period and the second possibly during medieval times, when it is likely that the present field pattern was established. With the possible exception of a single posthole, albeit in isolation, no evidence for settlement was identified, while the only pre-modern artefacts recovered comprising two small and abraded conjoining sherds of undiagnostic, but probably late prehistoric pottery, from one of the ditches.

3. AIMS

3.1 The aim of the strip, map and record excavation was to preserve through controlled excavation the principal archaeological features present which will be damaged or destroyed by the development. The area for the excavation was based on the results of the evaluation and measured approximately 60m by 40m, targeting the linear anomalies identified in the western field (Area A).

3.2 The site specific aims were:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains, particularly the date and function of the curving linear features;
- To confirm the date of the linear features as depicted on historic maps and identified by the geophysics. This will establish when the existing field pattern was formed;
- To establish the nature of the activity of any hitherto previously unrecorded archaeological remains;
- To recover any environmental evidence from archaeological features;
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of any hitherto previously unrecorded archaeological remains; and,
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Cornwall from any archaeological remains encountered.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2016), and adhered to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).

4.2 Excavations comprised the removal of topsoil and non-significant overburden to the top of archaeological deposits or natural subsoil, using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. A constant archaeological presence was maintained during all ground reduction.

4.3 On completion of the machine-stripping of the area, hand cleaning was undertaken in order to identify the presence of archaeological features. The site was recorded in accordance with the AC archaeology *pro forma* recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2*. All plans were drawn at a scale of either 1:50 or 1:20 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. All levels have been related to Ordnance Datum.

5. RESULTS (Figs 1-3; Plates 2-6)

5.1 Introduction

The excavation area was stripped to the natural subsoil (122) which consisted primarily of a weathered sedimentary stone (sand or mudstone), generally angular, moderately sorted, sparse in frequency, within a pale yellow silty clay matrix. Topsoil (120) was a friable dark brown clayish silt up to 0.30m in thickness, while an agricultural subsoil (121) was a moderately compact mid reddish brown clayey silt of around 0.25m thickness. Archaeological features revealed cutting the natural subsoil comprised two pits (F136 and F139) and four linear features (F126, F132, F140 and F410), with all of these discussed in detail below.

5.2 Pits (F136 and F139)

Pit F136 (Detailed plan Fig. 2a and section Fig. 3a; Plates 2-5)

Large pit F136 measured 2.50m long, 1.60m wide and up to 0.44m deep. It was irregular in shape, with the sides gradual and straight except on the southeast side which was vertical. The base sloped gradually to the west side where it became flat. The pit contained two fills (133 and 135). The upper fill (133) was up to 0.30m thick and consisted of brownish yellow silty clay. It contained 58 sherds of pottery dated to the Bronze Age and a possible piece of curated coloured stone (see section 6 below). The primary fill (135) was up to 0.10m thick and consisted of a moderately compact dark brownish grey clayey silt with abundant charcoal flecking. This fill contained an amber bead of probable Bronze Age date and a perforated worked stone. The horizon between primary fill 135 and upper fill 133 was marked by a large, fairly flat stone (134), measuring 0.60m long by 0.44m wide by up to 0.09m thick.

Pit F139 (Detailed plan Fig. 2a and section Fig. 3b; Plate 6)

Shallow circular pit F139 measured 0.48m in diameter by 0.07m deep and was bowl shaped. It contained two fills (137-8). The upper fill (137) consisted of dark brownish grey clayey silt with common small charcoal flecks. It contained 27 sherds of prehistoric pottery. The primary fill (138) consisted of greyish brown silty clay with no finds.

5.3 Linear features (F126, F132, F140 and F410)

All of the linear features had previously been investigated during the evaluation and all except F410 were further investigated during the excavation.

Ditch F126 (Detailed plan Fig. 2b and section Fig. 3c)

Curvilinear ditch F126 measured 0.90m wide by 0.60m deep. The top break of slope was sharp, the sides were steep and irregular, the base break of slope was sharp and the base was concave. It contained a single fill (125) consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay. There were no finds. Ditch F126 was cut by ditch F140.

Ditch F132 (Detailed plan Fig. 2a and section Fig. 3a)

Ditch F132 measured 0.88m wide by 0.37m deep and was northeast to southwest aligned. Its southeast side was steep, almost vertical and straight, with the northwest side being more gradually sloping to a flat base. It had a single fill (131) consisting of brownish yellow clayey silt which contained a single sherd of pottery dated to the Bronze Age and a piece of worked flint which may also date to the Bronze Age. Ditch F132 cut pit F136.

Ditch F140 (Detailed plans Figs 2b-c and sections Figs 3c-d)

Ditch F140 was excavated in two segments ([124] and [128]) and measured up to 0.76m wide by 0.42m deep and was north to south aligned. The sides were steep and irregular with a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (123/127) consisting of light reddish brown clayey silt. There were no finds. Ditch F140 cut ditch F126.

Ditch F410

Ditch F410 was excavated during the evaluation phase and was not further investigated. It was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 1.1m wide by 0.36m deep. It had steep convex to concave edges, a concave base and contained two fills (411-2). Primary fill 411 was a pale yellowish brown silty clay loam containing frequent angular to sub-rounded stone. Upper fill 412 was a yellowish brown silty clay loam. There were no finds.

6. THE FINDS *by Henrietta Quinnell*

6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site during the excavation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage scanned to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. A small group of prehistoric finds were recovered. They are summarised in Table 1.

Context	Context Description	Worked flint		Worked stone		Foreign stone (sample)		Amber		Bronze Age pottery	
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
131	Fill of ditch F132	1	8g							1	59g
133	Upper fill of pit F136					1	46g			58	889g
135	Primary fill of pit F136			1	166g			1	0.2g	1	5g
137	Upper fill of pit F139									27	237g
Total		1	8g	1	166g	1	46g	1	0.2g	86	1185g

Table 1: Summary of finds by context

6.2 Bronze Age pottery

The Bronze Age pottery assemblage consists of 86 sherds (1186g). All fabric is gabbroic but the material from context 137, fill of pit F139, contains only 27 sherds (237g) of gabbroic admixture, that is, with non-gabbroic inclusions added to gabbroic clay. It has suffered badly from bioturbation and is either formless or comes from a vessel base(s) and no further description is possible.

Context 131, fill of ditch F132

Context 131 contained a single Bronze Age sherd (59g). This is the upper part of a jar with a flat-topped, slightly everted rim and a band of decoration around the shoulder; this decoration is of narrow incised lines with a horizontal line above a row of tidy chevrons.

Context 133, upper fill of pit F136

Context 133 contained 58 Bronze Age sherds (889g). These derive from at least three vessels:

(a) Everted rim and girth of decorated vessel, two adjoining sherds. Rim diameter c. 280mm. Short everted rim with, unusually, two narrow concave grooves running around its interior. Decoration neatly incised and consists of three horizontal lines immediately below the rim above a zone covered by adjacent triangles infilled by close-spaced parallel lines in alternate directions: there are three horizontal lines below these triangles and below again another band of infilled triangles.

(b) Girth sherd from small vessel, extremely fine incised decoration surviving from the lower part of a decorative scheme as (a).

(c) Thick sherds from lower wall and base from one or more vessels.

Context 135, primary fill of pit F136

Context 135 contained a single Bronze Age sherd (5g). This was a scrap recovered from the residue of palaeoenvironmental processing. It has no distinctive features.

Comment

The general affinities of the sherds are with Trevisker ceramics of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in Cornwall. While the sherd from ditch F132 is a neat version of a decorative Trevisker motif frequent in Middle Bronze Age assemblages such as Trethellan Farm, Newquay (Woodward and Cane 1991, fig. 51, no. 55), the decorated vessels from pit F136 are unusual if not so far unique. There appears to be no close parallel for either the rim form or the decoration of (a). A few examples of close-spaced lines infilling triangles are known but these all use impressed cord and lack the double panel effect (see for example the vessel from Harlyn Bay, Patchett 1944, 30, no. B2 - note however P13, two small sherds with adjacent incised infilled triangles, effectively unstratified from a Bronze Age site at Tremough, Penryn (Quinnell 2014, fig. 3:3). (b) is a finer smaller version of (a). It may be that the presence of these sherds in a pit with structured deposits is not coincidental.

6.3 Amber bead (Plate 7)

An amber bead was found in the primary fill 135 of pit F136, beneath flat stone 134, in association with a perforated stone (see below). The bead is of annular Type 2 (Beck and Shennan 1991, fig. 4.1), nearly circular 8.13 x 8.06mm in diameter with a maximum height of 5.39mm. The perforation is large, 3.40 x 3.20mm. Amber artefacts, especially beads, are not uncommon in the Early Bronze Age of Southern Britain but are generally scarce in the subsequent Middle Bronze Age (Ibid). In the South West the only other definite amber bead known from Cornwall is the damaged example from pit [30] adjacent to the Site 2 cairn at Stannon Down. A radiocarbon determination from associated hazel charcoal calibrated to 1620 – 1430 BC (OxA-13386) and pottery from the pit was of unusual Group 5 Trevisker material probably only current from the 17th to 15th centuries BC (Jones 2004/5). Alison Sheridan (in Jones 2004/5) summarises the other amber finds from the Early Bronze Age of Devon and Cornwall, although the broken bead from Carn Creis, St Just in Penwith is now known to be of stone (Sheridan and Quinnell forthcoming). There is only one possible artefact with amber from the Cornish Middle Bronze Age, a mount within a pin from the Fowey river, although very occasional amber beads are known from contexts elsewhere in Britain (Beck and Shennan 1991, 99). Given the general background of amber deposition, a date in the Early rather than the Middle Bronze Age may be appropriate.

6.4 Stonework (Plate 8)

A worked stone was recovered from primary fill 135 of pit F136, below flat stone 134. Its maximum dimensions are 83 x 80 x 19mm. This is a water worn piece with some rough trimming into a pentangular shape which has become very worn and an hourglass perforation centrally placed and 10mm across. This perforation clearly shows grooves from the boring process around its perimeter. There appears to be no wear as these grooves survive so clearly. The stone used is a fine grained muscovite granite, possibly burnt.

Apart from a number of perforated slates of larger size at Trethellan Farm (Nowakowski 1991), perforated stones are unusual in the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. The position below the slab F134 in association with the amber bead suggests an artefact of some significance at the time of its deposition. It is possible that this was a pebble hammer (Roe 1979). These artefacts have a wide distribution and a date range from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. These always have an hourglass perforation but are usually otherwise unworked. If this is a pebble hammer, it may have re-used a previously rough trimmed and rolled disc. They occur occasionally in Cornwall.

A sample of foreign stone was retained from the upper fill (133) of pit F136. This is a broken fragment of rock of unusual colour (5YR 4/6 yellowish red) of ferruginous composition with quartz veins, possibly from a mineral vein. This was possibly collected for provision of ochre type pigment. Such material is occasionally found on Cornish Bronze Age sites, for example at Scarcewater near St Austell (Quinnell 2010, 116-7).

6.5 Flint

A single flake of poor quality grey flint was recovered from the fill (131) of ditch F132. It is possibly contemporary with the Middle Bronze Age Trevisker sherd from this context.

6.6 Summary and recommendations

Pit F136 contains artefacts which are very unusual, if not unique, in Cornwall. The pottery, the stone artefact, the amber bead and their positioning above and below slab 134 all suggest a pit with a structured deposit more likely to be of Early Bronze Age than Middle Bronze Age in date. The artefacts merit a published note, perhaps illustrated by photographs rather than drawings, and supported by a radiocarbon determination.

7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT *by Cressida Whitton*

7.1 A single bulk soil sample (Sample 1) was recovered during the excavation from the charcoal-rich primary fill (context 135) of pit F136 and assessed for environmental potential. The sample was processed by standard flotation methods in a siraf-type tank, and residues were sieved over 5.6mm, 2mm and 500 micron mesh sieves. The dried flot (250 micron mesh) and finer sieved residues were sorted for ecofacts under a stereo-binocular microscope (10 - 30x magnification). The coarse residue (5.6mm) was sorted for artefacts and charred remains using an illuminated hand lens and an amber bead was recovered. The results are presented in Table 2.

7.2 Summary and recommendations

The results from this sample indicate that there is good environmental potential, with a wide range of well-preserved charred ecofacts, including cereal grain and other potential resource or ritual items (legume/berry) as well as weed species and terrestrial molluscs. Wood charcoal fragments were also frequent and further analysis may identify wood species in the local environment or used for

fuel or in burial practices. It is recommended that the Charred Plant Macrofossils and wood charcoal be subjected to specialist analyses.

Sample no.	Context no.	Sample volume (litres)	Ecofacts present xxx – frequent (250+) xx – moderate (<50) x – occasional (<10)	Environmental potential
1	135	8	xxx - Charcoal (small, < 1 cm hardwood fragments) xx - Charred plant macrofossils (CPM) includes charred grain (wheat/barley type); legume (? half pea); ?berry and weed seeds x – terrestrial mollusc	Yes

Table 2: Results of palaeoenvironmental assessment

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 This excavation identified a number of archaeological features, the majority of which were linear in form and which had been identified in the previous geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. In addition to the previously identified features two pits dating to the Bronze Age period were excavated.

8.2 Linear features

Field boundaries

Ditches (F132, F140 and F410) can be regarded as the remnants of former land division dating to a period prior to the beginning of historic mapping in the mid-19th century. Ditch F140 is primary to this pattern of enclosure as both ditches F132 and F410 terminate at F140 indicating that F140 was an extant feature at the time they were dug. F140 runs parallel with the extant field boundary to its east and it is probable that this pattern of land division dates to the early post-medieval or medieval periods. In this regard, the sherd of Bronze Age pottery and piece of worked flint from the fill of ditch F132 should be regarded as residual in that context.

Possible enclosure ditch

Ditch F126 pre-dates the pattern of land division discussed above. Entering the excavation area from the northwest, it curves to the east before terminating to the southwest. It is cut twice by medieval/post-medieval ditch F140. Unfortunately no dating evidence was found during the excavation phase, although two sherds of very abraded undiagnostic prehistoric pottery conjoining to a single scrap were recovered during the evaluation trial trenching phase (eval. context 304). It is tempting to interpret this ditch as the remains of an enclosure containing and contemporary with Bronze Age pits F139 and F136. The purpose of this enclosure is unknown as there is little evidence to indicate a role in enclosing a settlement, although plough truncation may be regarded as responsible for removing all but the deepest buried features on the site.

8.3 Bronze Age pits

Pit F136

Pit F136 contained at its base a charcoal-rich fill (135) containing an amber bead and a perforated stone disc. A flat stone slab (134) was laid over these objects and the charcoal fill and then the pit was deliberately backfilled with fill 133, which contained the sherds of at least three Bronze Age vessels. Although the pottery has general affinities with Trevisker ware of the Early and Middle Bronze Age, the particular style of the decoration does not appear to have been recorded previously. The amber bead is a rare find in Cornwall and shows affinities with Early Bronze Age activities much further to the east in southern Britain. The deposits and finds in the pit appear to be a good example of a deliberate set of activities known as structured deposition. Structured deposits in pits are known from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in South West England. Structured deposition is where a mix of items, some potentially lost to degradation, have been deliberately deposited (Thomas 1999). Occasionally the pits may be re-used hollows formed by tree throws or specifically dug for the purpose. The possible motivations behind prehistoric artefact deposition in pits are extensively explored in papers assembled by Anderson-Whymark and Thomas (2012). Pits of this type are occasionally used to mark the abandonment of a site (Pollard 2001). Similar deposits may also contain human remains although no human bone was present in this instance.

Pit F139

In close proximity to pit F136 was the much smaller pit F139. Pit F139 contained fragments of Bronze Age pottery and a charcoal-rich backfill. This pit was shallow and had suffered badly from bioturbation but could also be the remains of structured deposition.

9. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1 Aims of further analysis

The following broad aims for further analysis have been identified:

1) To produce a short publication report on the results of the investigation, with particular emphasis on the results from pit F136. This will be carried out with reference to specific recommendations outlined in section 9.2 below.

Further analysis and publication of the results of these excavations will also aid fulfilling some of the aims of the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF), these are:

- Aim 2: Encourage works of synthesis within and across periods, settlements, monuments and areas.
- Aim 17: Improve the quality and quantity of environmental data and our understanding of what it represents.
- Aim 20: Improve our understanding of wild and cultivated plants in the past.
- Aim 39: Understand better the relationships of Neolithic and Bronze Age people to plants and animals.
- Aim 49: Improve our knowledge of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age social life.

In addition, the following site-specific aims have been identified:

- To provide further information on a feature containing material which may be unique in the archaeology of Cornwall.
- To establish the chronology of deposition within pit F136.
- To explore whether there is any clear evidence for structured deposits.

9.2 Recommendations for further work and publication

Site descriptions

The aim of this section of a proposed published report will be to produce a brief revised integrated text outlining the results of the work and to more fully establish the chronology, function and nature of the site. This will comprise the following:

- a) Summary descriptions of site stratigraphy and features.
- b) Relevant illustrations (plans, sections and photographs) will be prepared.
- c) Parallels will be sought and further analysis will be undertaken to clarify the nature and function of the deposits, feature and finds from pit F136.

Pottery and stonework

The report on this material will be adapted for publication.

Palaeoenvironmental remains

a) Wood charcoal and charred plant macrofossil remains from the primary fill (135) of pit F136 is recommended for analysis to identify the species present and their potential significance.

b) Charcoal should be assessed for the potential of providing a radiocarbon date from the primary fill (135) of pit F136.

Radiocarbon dating

An appropriate sample to be submitted for radiocarbon dating from the primary fill (135) of pit F136.

Discussion and conclusions

This section will provide a brief discussion of pit F136 in its local and regional contexts, drawing on the individual stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental reports, and any other background reports. It will attempt to create an understanding of the archaeological content of the site, with a particular emphasis on confirming the function and chronology of pit F136.

Publication

It is currently proposed that the brief report on these excavations will be submitted for publication in the journal *Cornish Archaeology*. The current aim is for submission by the end of 2016.

10. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 10.1** The finds, paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology under the unique project code of **ACD1100**. Agreement will be reached with the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro concerning deposition and long-term storage of the project archive. The archive will be prepared with reference to the English Heritage 1991 document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (Appendix 3), the English Heritage 2006 document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) and Brown, D.H., 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*.

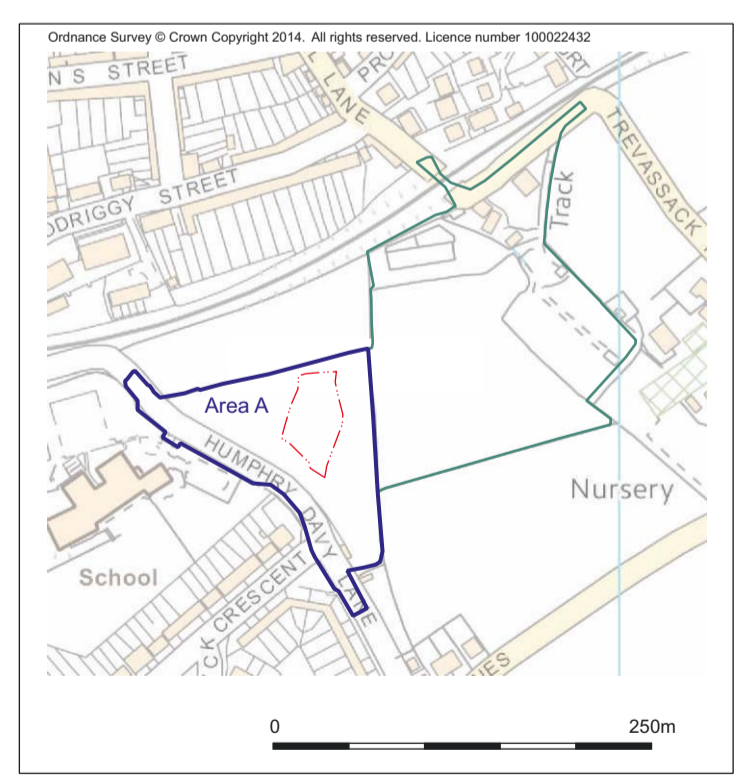
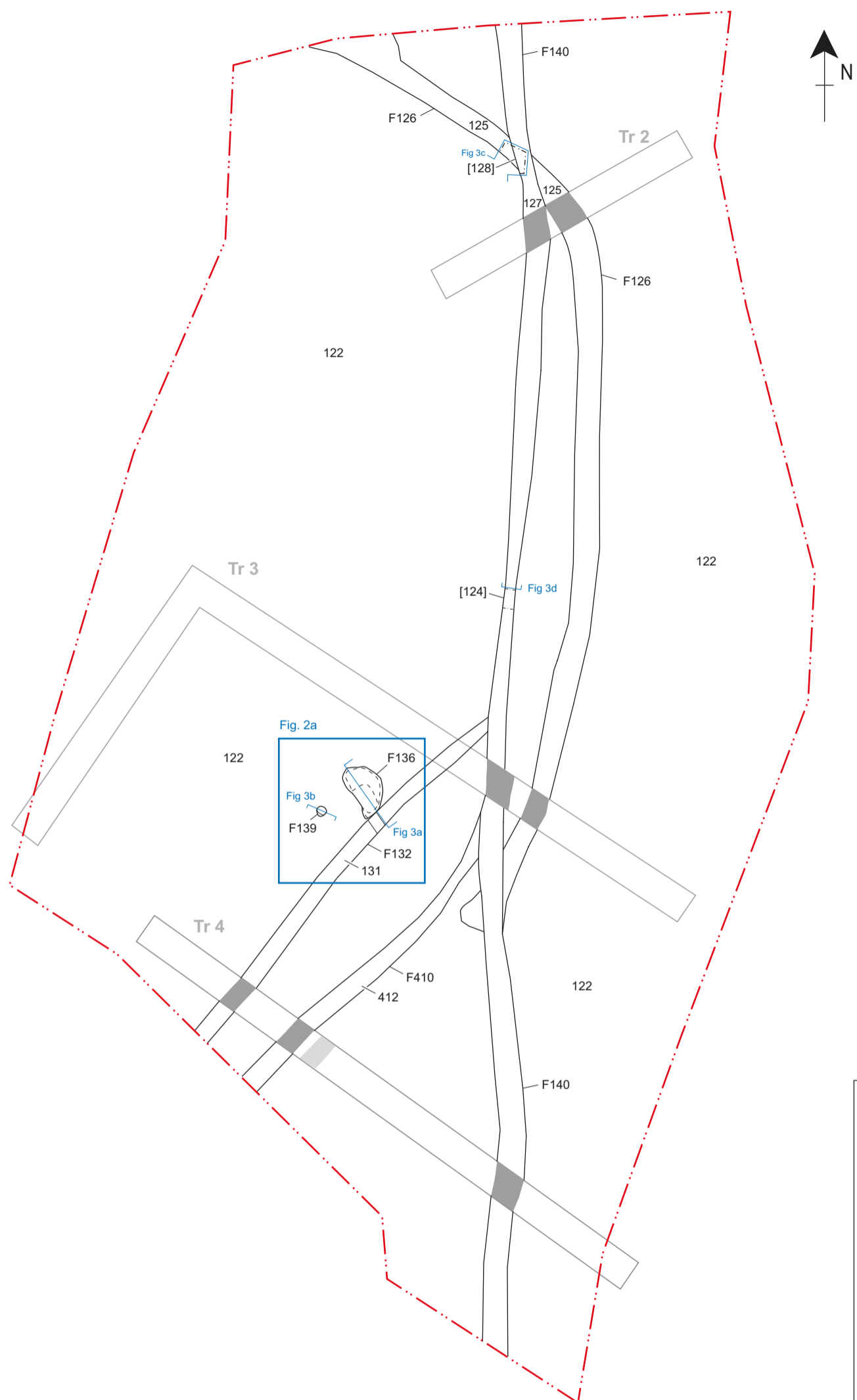
10.2 An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) entry has been created using the unique identifier **242273** and will include a copy of this report and the subsequent publication.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 The archaeological works were commissioned by David Russell of Bovis Homes (South West) Ltd and managed for AC archaeology by John Valentin. The excavations were undertaken by Abigail Brown, Paul Cooke, Emma Church, Naomi Kysh and Adam Pietrzak. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Sarnia Blackmore and Stella De-Villiers. Sean Taylor, Cornwall Council Archaeology Officer, provided useful help and advice during the course of the investigation.

12. REFERENCES

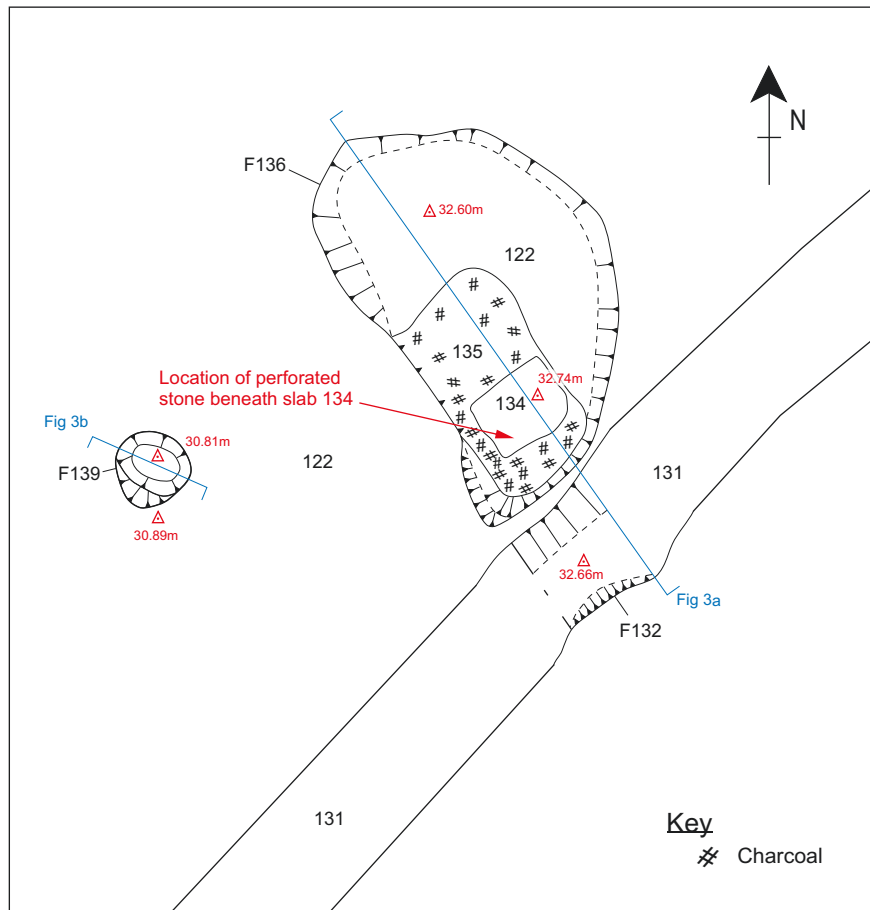
- Anderson-Whymark, H. and Thomas, J., 2012, *Regional Perspectives on Neolithic Pit Deposition*. Oxbow Books.
- Beck, C. and Shennan, S., 1991, *Amber in Prehistoric Britain*. Oxbow Books.
- Cooke, P. and Valentin, J., 2016, *Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished AC archaeology report no. ACD1100/3/0.
- Cottam, S., 2015, *Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall: Historic Environment Assessment*. Unpublished AC archaeology report no. ACD1100/1/1.
- Dean, R., 2016, *An Archaeological Gradiometer Survey, Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall*. Unpublished Substrata report for client, ref. 601TRE-R-1.
- Jones, A.M., 2004/5, Settlements and ceremony: archaeological investigations at Stannon Down, St Breward, Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeology* 43/4, 1-140.
- Jones, A.M. forthcoming, *Preserved in the Peat: Investigation of a Bronze Age Burial on Whitehorse Hill, Dartmoor and its Wider Context*. Oxbow Books.
- Nowakowski, J.A., 1991, Trethellan Farm, Newquay: the excavation of a lowland Bronze Age settlement and Iron Age cemetery, *Cornish Archaeology* 30, 5-242.
- Patchett, F.M., 1944, Cornish Bronze Age Pottery, *Archaeological Journal* 101, 17-49.
- Pollard, J., 2001, The aesthetics of depositional practice, *World Archaeology* 33, 315-33.
- Quinnell, H., 2010, Prehistoric and Roman Stonework, in A.M. Jones and S.E. Taylor, *Scarcewater, Penance, Cornwall. Archaeological Excavation of a Bronze Age and Roman Landscape*, 113-130. BAR Brit Ser 516.
- Quinnell, H., 2014, The prehistoric ceramics, in A.M. Jones, J. Gossip and H. Quinnell, *Settlement and Metalworking in the Middle Bronze Age and Beyond. New Evidence from Tremough, Cornwall*, 53-80. Sidestone Press.
- Roe, F., 1979, Typology of stone implements with shaftholes, in T.H. McK. Clough and W.A. Cummins, *Stone Axe Studies*, 23-48. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 23.
- Sheridan, A. and Quinnell, H., forthcoming, The necklace, in A.M. Jones *Preserved in the Peat: Investigation of a Bronze Age Burial on Whitehorse Hill, Dartmoor and its Wider Context*. Oxbow Books.
- Thomas, J., 1999, *Understanding the Neolithic*. Routledge.
- Valentin, J., 2016, *Project Design for Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation*. Unpublished AC archaeology document no. ACD1100/2/0.
- Woodward, A. and Cane, C., 1991, The Bronze Age Pottery, in J.A. Nowakowski, Trethellan Farm, Newquay: the excavation of a lowland Bronze Age settlement and Iron Age cemetery, *Cornish Archaeology* 30, 103-131.



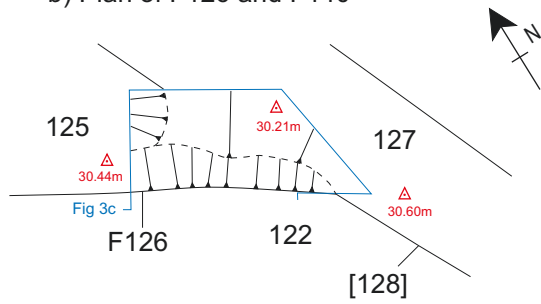
- Key**
- Excavation area
 - Area A boundary
 - Archaeological features excavated within evaluation trenches

Fig. 1: Site location and plan of excavation area

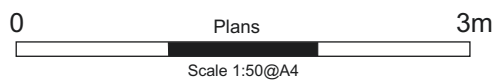
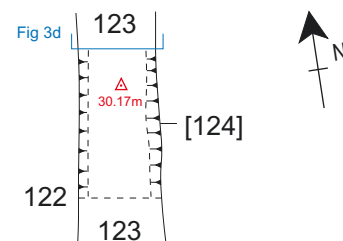
a) Inset plan



b) Plan of F126 and F140



c) Plan of F140



PROJECT

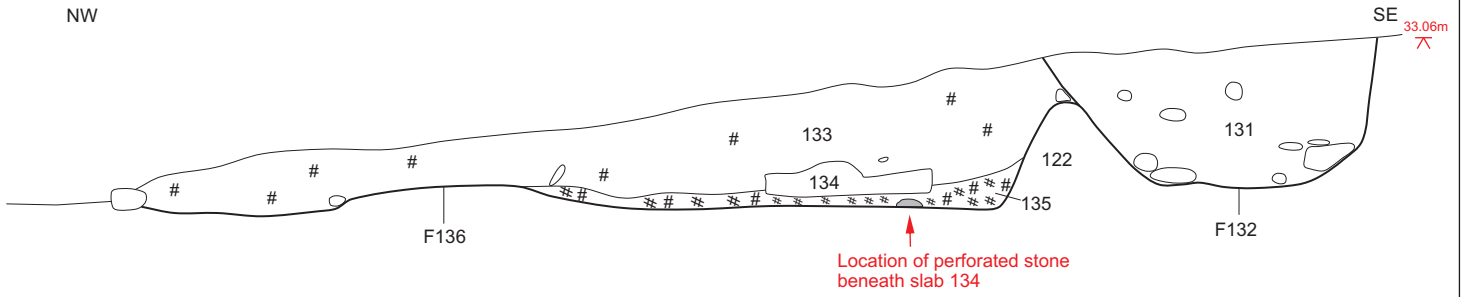
Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall

TITLE

Fig. 2: Plans

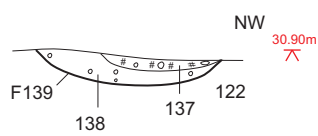
a) Section of F132 and F136

NW

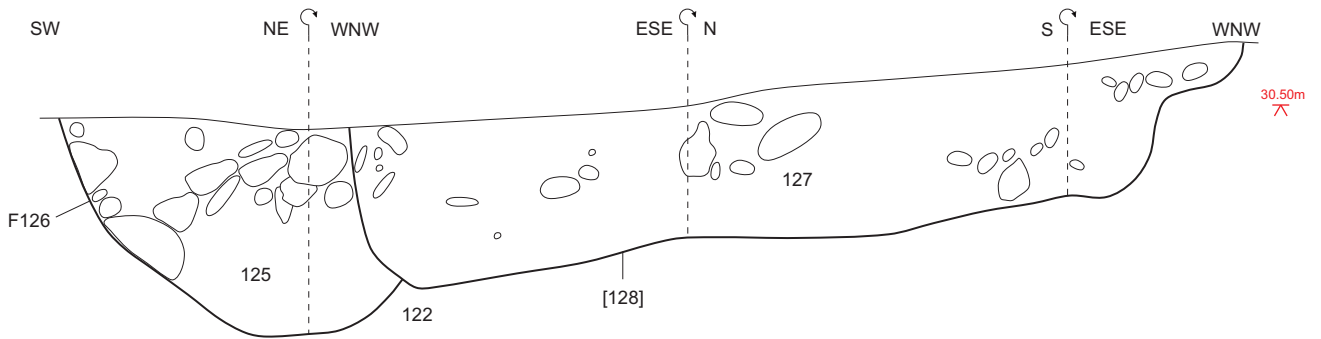


b) Section of F139

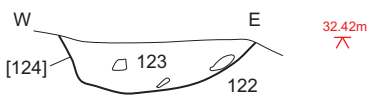
SE



c) Section of F126 and F140

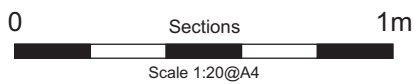


d) Section of F140



Key

- # Charcoal
- Stone inclusions



PROJECT

Land at Trevassack Hill, Hayle, Cornwall

TITLE

Fig. 3: Sections



Plate 1: General view of Area A, work in progress, looking northeast



Plate 2: Southwest-facing section of pit F136 and ditch F132 (1m scale)



Plate 3: General view of pit F136 during excavation, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 4: Slab 134 and fill 135 in pit F136, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 5: Pit F136, fully excavated, view to northwest (1m scale)



Plate 6: Southwest-facing section of pit F139 (0.4m scale)



Plate 7: Amber bead from pit F136



Plate 8: Perforated stone from pit F136

Devon Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Unit 4, Halthaies Workshops
Bradninch
Nr Exeter
Devon
EX5 4LQ

Telephone/Fax: 01392 882410

Wiltshire Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Manor Farm Stables
Chicklade
Hindon
Nr Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP3 5SU

Telephone: 01747 820581

Fax: 01747 820440

www.acarchaeology.co.uk