

A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross Environmental Statement

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Trial Trenching Report**

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Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration:

Excavation of Bronze Age Trevisker urn in Trench 158

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Abbreviations

AEL	Anciently Enclosed Land
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
REL	Recently Enclosed Land

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a programme of evaluation trenching along the proposed 12.9km-long route of A30 improvements between Chiverton Cross and Carland Cross, Cornwall (Fig 1). To date 123 out of a total of 161 trenches designed to both investigate anomalies identified by a geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2017) and to test geophysically blank areas, have been excavated.

A total of 217 cut features were identified of which 135 were ditches, 13 gullies, 10 furrows (ridge and furrow), 29 pits, 17 postholes, three stakeholes, three ring ditches or gullies, two beam slots, and one openwork.

Significant features identified include a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint scatter and a Middle Neolithic ditch, possibly part of a structure, at Ventonteague, potential Bronze Age barrows or cairns at Ennis Farm, Ventonteague, and Trevalso. Evidence of Bronze Age settlement, including a pit containing a whole Trevisker urn, was identified at Nancarrow and Marazanvose. Iron Age and/or Romano-British field ditches were identified at Tolgroggan, Nancarrow, and Marazanvose. Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was identified at various locations along the route and field ditches of medieval date were found at Marazanvose and Nanteague, the former possibly representing a settlement. Medieval iron smelting was identified at Nancarrow. Post-medieval enclosure was identified in many of the former areas of downland along the route, and 19th century mining remains were found at Ennis Farm.

The remains found are of potentially National Significance in the case of the possible Middle Neolithic structure, Regional Significance for the flint scatter, Bronze Age remains, possible medieval settlement at Marazanvose and medieval iron smelting. Remains of Iron Age/Romano-British field ditches may range from Regional to Local Significance whilst many of the medieval and post-medieval field systems and the post-medieval mining are likely to be of Local Significance.

Recommendations for mitigation include completing the programme of evaluation trenching, additional geophysical survey, test pitting to locate the extent of the flint scatter, full excavation in several areas, strip map and sample excavation of areas containing evidence for earlier field systems, and a watching brief during construction works. A programme of analysis and publication is recommended following the completion of all fieldwork.

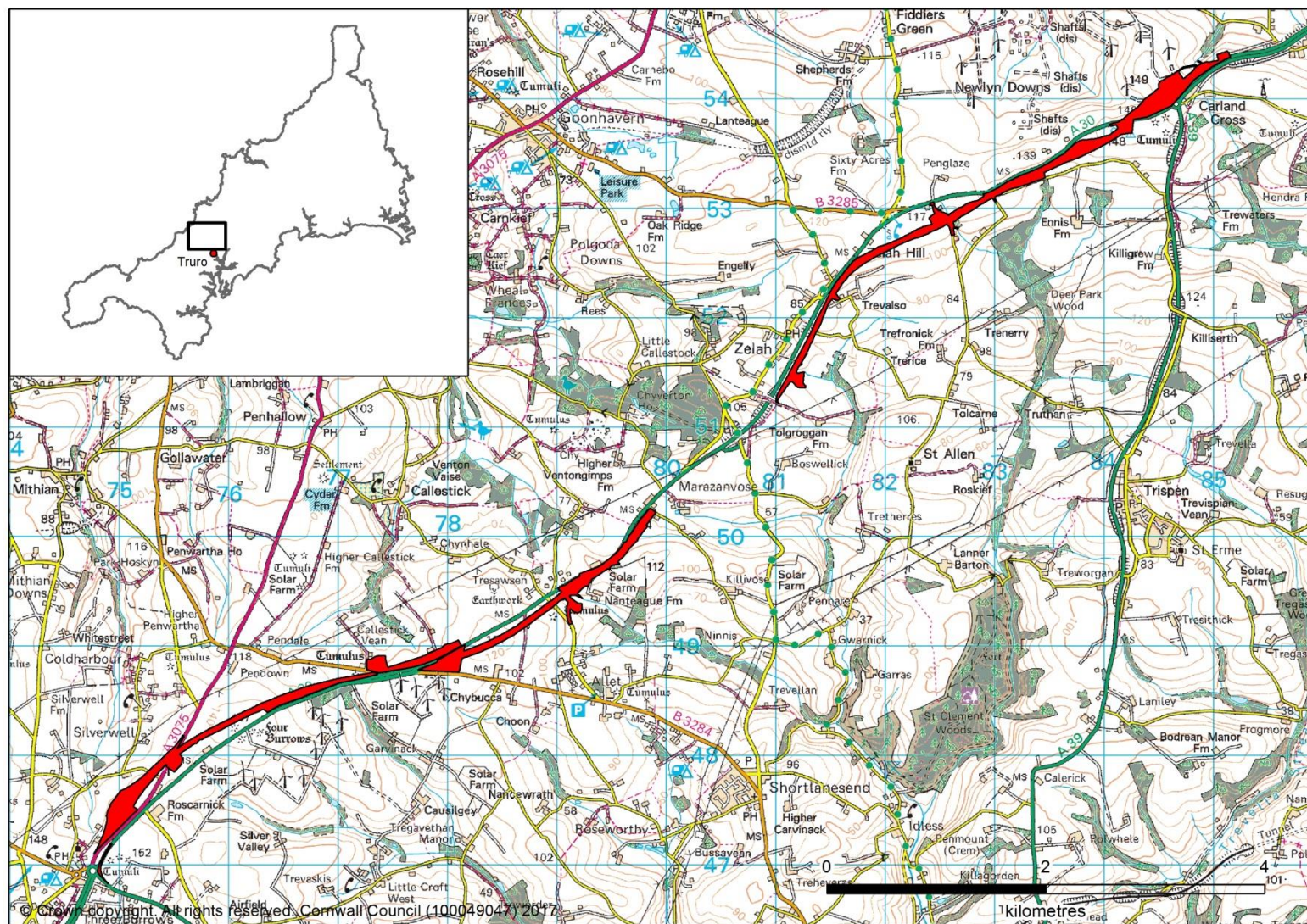


Fig 1 Location map.

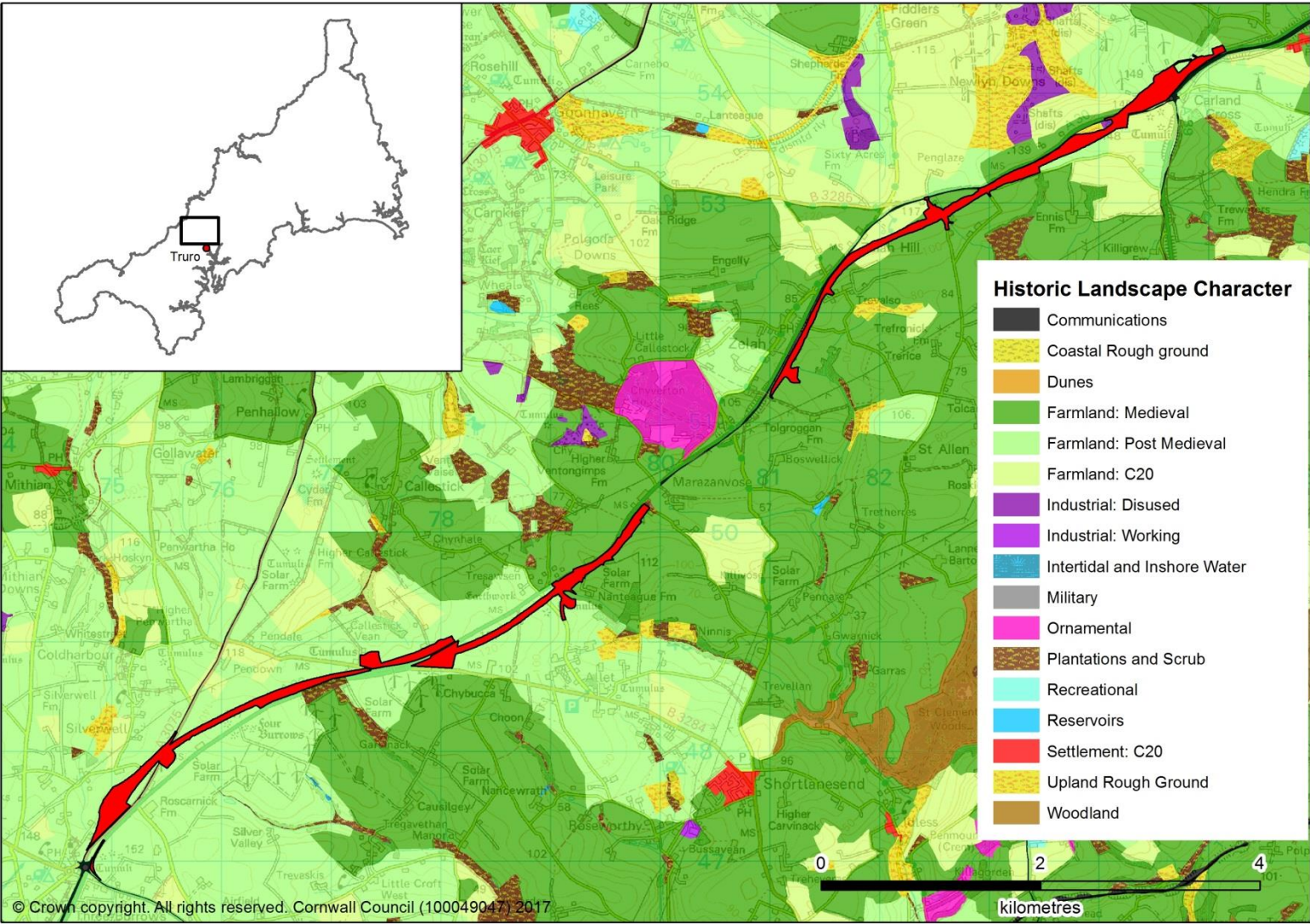


Fig 2 Historic Landscape Character.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) were commissioned by WSP to undertake a programme of evaluation trenching along the proposed 12.9km-long route of A30 improvements between Chiverton Cross and Carland Cross, Cornwall (Fig 1). A total of 161 trenches (all 50m by 1.6m) were designed to both investigate anomalies identified by a geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2017) and to test geophysically blank areas, as well as investigate an area towards the centre of the scheme that had not been subject to geophysical survey. The trenches comprise approximately 3% of the total area covered by the proposed scheme.

Details of the aims and methods of the project can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) reproduced here in Appendix 1.

The topography of the route varies with extensive former downland rising up to around 150m above Ordnance Datum situated at either end of the route, and falling to more sheltered land towards the centre between Zelah Hill to the east and Nanteague Farm to the west. Here the River Allen and a tributary drain either side of a hill standing between Zelah and Marazanvose. The topography closely matches the Historic Landscape Character (HLC), as interpreted by the Cornwall Landscape Assessment (Cornwall County Council 1996; Herring 1998), with Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) concentrated in the central part of the route, flanked by Recently Enclosed Land (REL) to east and west (Fig 2).

The AEL type located in the low-lying land in the centre of the scheme represents the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and irregular field patterns with medieval origins (rather than the straight-sided fields of later enclosure). The type tends to be on relatively sheltered land, not too steep and not too poorly drained, but can extend onto the high downs. Two or three thousand years of agriculture, including some drastic revisions of the layout of fields, has taken its toll of earlier historical features and the main survivors visible at surface are the relatively robust Bronze Age barrows and Iron Age/Romano-British rounds (farming hamlets defended by ramparts); even these are usually ploughed down, their earthworks spread. Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this landscape character type.

The REL type predominates on the higher ground to the south-west and to the north of the eastern end of the scheme. It comprises land enclosed in the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, usually from medieval commons on Upland Rough Ground, and is therefore found generally in relatively high, exposed, or poorly-drained parts of the county. Fields are distinguished by having straight sides and often hedges or walls which have less mature or varied vegetation cover. There are considerably more extant prehistoric archaeological sites in this type than in AEL as this was, until recently, the Upland Rough Ground in which such sites were largely confined. Many will have been destroyed in the process of enclosure and farming but large numbers of barrows and standing stones, and even some stone circles survive in this type. There are a number of important barrow groups along the line of the scheme, mostly close to the existing A30, many of which are Scheduled Monuments (SMs). This is probably due to the use of these upstanding monuments as visible markers for travellers, emphasising the ancient relationship between these monuments and this major routeway across Cornwall.

This report sets out the results from the evaluation followed by an assessment of the significance of the results and recommendations for mitigation in the event of the scheme progressing.

3 Archaeological results

To date, CAU have excavated a total of 123 trenches out of a total of 161 requested by the client, WSP, between July and September 2017. Of the remainder, 11 were abandoned due to a variety of reasons, including difficult terrain/vegetation and accessibility issues. The other 27 trenches were unavailable due to access issues and at this stage it is anticipated that they will be evaluated at a later date.

A total of 862 contexts were recorded of which 217 were cut features (containing a total of 340 fills), two were recorded as built structures (both hedgebanks), one context was as a burnt hearth base, 27 were recorded as Old Land Surfaces, and 275 were layers of topsoil, subsoil, and the natural substrate. Of the cut features 135 have been provisionally identified as ditches, 13 gullies, 10 furrows (ridge and furrow), 29 pits, 17 postholes, three stakeholes, three ring ditches or gullies, two beam slots, and one openwork. The remaining four contexts have variously been described as scoops and burrows.

Context numbers were issued in the format trench number/context number, for example 1/3, 158/5. Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [1/3], deposits in round brackets, (158/5), and structures without brackets, 96/7.

The results are presented below by period with reference to the Area numbers used by the geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2017, Areas 1-69), proceeding from east to west. An additional area at Nancarrow Farm in the central part of the scheme at Marazanvose that was not surveyed has been given Area numbers 70-74 representing the fields in this area. An indication of the HLC is given in brackets in the Area headings: AEL consisting of the Farmland: Medieval type and REL, comprising Post-medieval Enclosed Land and Modern Enclosed Land.

Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2 and the finds are described in Appendix 3. Appendix 4 contains maps (Figs 14-32) and plans and sections (Figs 33-52). The maps follow an east to west sequence, the figure number corresponding to the numbers shown on the inset maps on each figure. Excavated trenches are shown in black outline, unexcavated trenches are coloured in red. Solid black trenches are shown in more detail on Figs 33-52, which combine trench plans with representative sections from each of these trenches.

3.1 Area 1 (REL)

A total of six trenches (T1-T6) were opened in this field (Fig 14), the majority designed to test linear geophysical anomalies. Only one feature was identified, in T1, a shallow linear ditch, [1/3] (corresponding to a geophysical anomaly), containing a single fill. The feature/anomaly does not align with known historical boundaries in an area shown as rough ground on the 1880 OS 25" map.

3.2 Area 2 (REL)

Inaccessible.

3.3 Area 3 (REL)

A total of three trenches (T7, T8, and T10) were opened in this field (Fig 15); a fourth, T9, could not be excavated due to its location on a steep slope. Only one item of note was identified, in T7, a deposit of redeposited sandy gravel, (7/3), filling a shallow depression. It was interpreted as waste material originating from mining activity in the area.

3.4 Area 4 (AEL)

Only one trench, T11, was excavated in this area (Fig 15). It contained a single linear ditch, [11/4], corresponding to a geophysical anomaly, an east-west feature running parallel to the A30 road 33m to the south and the field boundary 33m to the north. The narrowness of the fields thus formed, and the slight curvilinearity of the extant boundaries, suggests a medieval strip field division.

3.5 Areas 5 and 6 (REL)

Not evaluated.

3.6 Area 7 (REL)

A total of nine trenches (T12-T20) were opened in this field (Figs 15 and 16), the majority designed to test linear geophysical anomalies. Few features were identified but there was a concentration of mining-related activity at the western end of the field in T19 and T20.

An apparently clear geophysical anomaly in T12 was not identified as a feature. In T15, a single linear ditch, [15/1], containing two fills, corresponded with a short north-south anomaly. This followed the alignment of the extant field system.

In T17 two parallel ditches or furrows, [17/1] and [17/4], each contained single fills and corresponded with a pair of northwest to southeast anomalies. Four more linear bands of what were interpreted as either natural material or truncated furrows were identified in the rest of the trench, two of these corresponding with another pair of parallel anomalies on the same alignment. It seems likely that these represent the truncated remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

3.6.1 Trench 19

This trench contained a number of mining-related features (Fig 33). At the eastern end of the trench a small section of a clay-lined pit, [19/6], cutting mining waste deposit (19/4) and natural (19/2), was identified. The pit, 0.35m deep, contained two fills above the lining, (19/3) and (19/5). The pit may be a buddle, a settling tank used to separate crushed ore from other material.

A steep-sided pit, [19/9], was exposed in the northern edge of the trench, corresponding with a pit anomaly. It contained four fills, the lower two of which contained 19th century glazed stoneware (Appendix 3). Sherds from a Pearlware bowl with a blue and white transfer pattern were recovered from (19/15) whilst the primary fill, (19/16), contained sherds from a Pearlware handled cup or bowl with a black stone effect.

Another pit (or ditch terminal), [19/11], was identified in the opposite, southern, baulk. This was shallower at 0.18m and contained a single fill.

A large linear feature, [19/18], was identified at the western end of the trench. It appeared to follow a north-south alignment but two geophysical anomalies cross the trench at this point, one aligned northwest to southeast, the other northeast to southwest. The latter has also been identified by the Cornwall National Mapping Programme as a cropmark ditch and is shown as a boundary feature on the 1841-2 St Erme Tithe map. The feature contained two fills, in order of deposition (19/17) and (19/13). The former contained pieces of wooden beams and iron objects and may have covered a length of stone walling or revetment at the south-western edge of the feature. The latter contained iron objects and some fragments of hand-made brick (Appendix 3). The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.5m without reaching the bottom. It may represent an openwork or exposed section of adit.

A large pit-type feature, [19/21], was identified between [19/11] and [19/18], corresponding to a linear anomaly. It contained two fills, in order of deposition (19/19) and (19/20). The former contained Cornish-made ridge tile fragments and some large flat plates of iron. The latter comprised stony material and was found on either side of the feature.

All of these features may be associated with the nearby Wheal Ennis (MCO32374), an unsuccessful lead mine opened in 1851 and closed the following year. It is shown on the 1880 OS 25" map as an 'Old Shaft' with associated spoil heap (which is still extant).

3.6.2 Trench 20

The topsoil in the eastern part of this trench lay over a redeposited natural layer, (20/4). This sealed a deposit, (20/5), that contained fragments of ceramic roof tile, shards of bottle glass, and iron objects. Deposit (20/4) ran up to and sealed a shallow

northeast to southwest ditch, [20/7], that contained a single fill. Another ditch following a similar alignment, [20/9], lay to the west, corresponding to a linear anomaly. It contained a single fill from which some iron objects were recovered.

All of these features may also be associated with Wheal Ennis.

3.7 Area 8 (REL)

A total of nine trenches (T21-T29) were excavated in this area (Figs 16 and 17), the majority designed to test linear geophysical anomalies but with a couple over two sub-oval anomalies. The majority of the linear features identified could be divided into two types: wide shallow depressions and narrower ditches or gullies following a roughly east-west alignment and deeper narrower pairs of ditches following a north-south alignment.

The wider depressions are likely to represent furrows forming part of a medieval ridge and furrow cultivation system. These were identified in T23, [23/4], T25, [25/9], T26, [26/8] and [26/10], and T27, [27/5]. Shallower gullies identified in T24, [24/7] and [24/9], T25, [25/13] and [25/15], T26, [26/9], T27, [27/6], and T28, [28/4], may be related to this field system as either truncated furrows or associated drainage works.

The ditch pairs represent two removed Cornish hedge boundaries and were identified in T23, [23/5] and [23/7], and T26, [26/11] and [26/12]. The boundaries are shown on the 1841-2 St Erme Tithe map and the 1880 OS 25" map.

3.7.1 Trench 24

This trench was designed to investigate a sub-oval anomaly, as well as two linear or curvilinear anomalies that straddled the feature, to the north-west and south-east. The evaluation identified the north-western curvilinear feature as a shallow gully or truncated ditch, [24/7], with a smaller parallel gully, [24/9], inside it to the south-east (Fig 34). The south-eastern curvilinear anomaly was not identified. The north-western feature was also recorded in T25, as [25/10], where it was wider although still irregular. These features seem likely to represent furrows as part of a ridge and furrow field system.

The sub-oval feature was identified as a ring ditch and two sections were dug across it, recorded as [24/8] to the west and [24/17] to the east. The section to the west, which lay upslope and also coincided with a smaller geophysical signature, was shallower, 0.25m deep and 2.2m wide at its top. The cut was steep and convex on the internal edge with a straight gentler slope externally. It contained a sequence of four fills, in order of deposition (24/12), (24/6), (24/11), and (24/3). The primary fill, (24/12), contained charcoal of which a sample was taken (sample 1): this produced a flint weighing 29.6g which contained moderate amounts of sometimes quite large pieces of charcoal. Above this, fill (24/6) contained occasional mottled charcoal and a worked flint core flake. Concentrated along the inner edge sitting within (24/6) was a deposit of large flat slate pieces and sub-angular quartz block, (24/11), possibly representing a collapsed wall or kerb. Above this was an upper fill, (24/3), surrounded by burnt heat-oxidised material belonging to (24/6). This suggests that a fire was set on top of (24/6) before perhaps the ditch was recut and filled with (24/3) (Fig 3).



Fig 3 Part of section through ring-ditch [24/8] showing a collapsed stone wall or kerb to the left and a thin lens of burnt material above it.

The section to the east, [24/17], was deeper, up to 0.7m, and wider, 3.25m. The cut was steep but irregular on the internal edge, with an irregular but gentler slope externally. Only two fills were identified in this section, in order of deposition (24/13) and (24/10). The primary fill, (24/13), contained a large number of stones, generally sorted with larger stone found towards the outside edge of the ditch. A large flat worked stone disc was recovered from this fill. The stone component of this fill was less coherent than (24/11), and hence was not given its own context number, but it may represent the same material, although in this case at the bottom of the ditch rather than the top. The fill contained charcoal of which a sample was taken (sample 2): this produced a flot weighing 25.2g which contained occasional large pieces of charcoal. The upper fill, (24/10), was also stony although less so, and contained worked flint, one gabbroic admixture potsherd (assumed to be of Bronze Age date), and another disc of worked/modified slate.

Within the middle of the feature defined by the ring ditch, towards its centre, a small anomaly was identified as a steep-sided pit, [24/16], 0.29m deep and around 0.6m across. It contained a single fill from which a notched slate was recovered.

The feature defined by the two sections of ring-ditch is likely to be an oval enclosure, possibly a barrow or cairn of prehistoric date. It seems likely that the deviation around the feature by what appears to be medieval ridge and furrow indicates that it survived as an earthwork into the historical period and was skirted around.

3.8 Area 9 (AEL)

A total of three trenches (T30-T32) were excavated in this area (Fig 17). Two were designed to test a sub-rectangular anomaly whilst the third was designed to test a series of linear anomalies. The sub-rectangular anomaly was not identified, although a furrow in T30, [30/6], coincided with the anomaly. A narrower ditch to the north,

[30/4], followed the same northeast to southwest alignment as this furrow and the two seem likely to be an extension of the ridge and furrow system identified in Area 8.

3.8.1 Trench 32

This trench contained a number of features that confirmed the linear geophysical anomalies at its southwestern end and some additional features. A shallow truncated linear ditch, [32/5], spanned the trench at its eastern end. It shared an alignment, northeast to southwest, with the geophysical anomalies to the west. These anomalies were identified as ditches [32/7] and [32/16]. The former was shallow, at 0.24m, whilst the latter was deeper at 0.5m. Both contained single fills, that of [32/16] being particularly stony. A shallow gully, [32/14], ran south-westwards from [32/16], perpendicular to it. Ditch [32/7] corresponds to a removed field boundary shown on the 1880 OS 25" map but not on the earlier 1841-42 St Erme Tithe map and it seems likely that the other features described here date to the same period.

Towards the north-eastern end of the trench two linear features, [32/9] and [32/10], extended into it from the southwest and northwest respectively and terminated about 1m apart (Fig 4). Feature [32/9] was 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep and contained a sequence of two fills, in order of deposition, (32/12) and (32/8). The latter contained three sherds of rusticated Peterborough ware (H Quinnell pers comm) of Middle Neolithic date. The unabraded sherds were widely dispersed throughout the fill and are likely to provide good dating evidence for the feature.



Fig 4 Middle Neolithic ditch [32/9], left, and posthole [32/20] / ditch [32/10], right.

Feature [32/10] was 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep with a steep-sided pit or posthole, [32/20], 0.6m in diameter and 0.37m deep, cut into its terminal. Both features contained a very similar fill, (32/11), and they appeared to be broadly contemporary. If this feature is contemporary with the Middle Neolithic ditch it is possible that it is part of a structure, possibly a house, which may have posts cut into beam slot terminals.

An isolated pit, [32/19], lay 18m to the southwest of [32/10]/[32/20]. It was of similar dimensions to [32/20] and there was a suggestion that it lay within a truncated gully or

ditch, on the same alignment as [32/9]. If this were the case it may either belong to the same structure (which would be at least 12m long) part of another contemporary structure, or alternatively given the absence of finds be of a completely different date. By comparison the Early Neolithic structure 3299 from Penhale, Fraddon was estimated to measure 25m by 7m (Nowakowski and Johns 2015, 23).

3.9 Area 10 (AEL)

A total of five trenches (T33-T37) were excavated in this area (Fig 17). Two were designed to test a sub-circular and sub-oval anomaly whilst the remainder were positioned to evaluate linear anomalies. The sub-circular anomaly and the linear anomalies in the eastern part of the field were not identified in T33, T34, or T35, although a small posthole was identified in T34 on the position of the circular feature and it is possible that the trench coincided with a gap in a ditch circuit or that the geophysics was picking up a post circuit.

3.9.1 Trench 33

The excavation of this trench revealed a subsoil layer, (33/2), from which 407 pieces of flint were recovered. Beneath this was a buried land surface, (33/4), which was cleaned but not excavated, from which a further 40 pieces of flint were recovered. This deposit was not continuous throughout the trench but was concentrated at either end with clean shillet-rich natural separating the two areas. This indicates that (33/4) is unlikely to be of any great depth. The flint assemblage was dominated by blades, both whole and broken, and waste flakes but included a microlith, scrapers, and an awl. The scatter may extend across much of the surrounding area since another 56 flints were recovered from layers and features within this field, including 30 from a similar material in T35, a far higher density than in the rest of the scheme.



Fig 5 Ring-ditch [36/9] prior to excavation.

3.9.2 Trench 36

This trench was designed to investigate a partial sub-oval anomaly. This was found to represent a ditch(s), [36/4]/[36/12] (Fig 36). Both sections were wide, 3.9m and 4.66m respectively, and had shallow sides whose edges were hard to define. Feature [36/4] contained a single fill whilst the larger [36/12] contained two fills, the upper of which contained a single flint blade.

At the southern end of the trench a section of ring-ditch, [36/9], not identified by the geophysical survey, was recorded (Fig 5). The ditch was 0.55m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill, (36/3), from which six pieces of worked flint and a piece of worked quartz were recovered. The distance between the outside edges of the ditch at the baulk was 7.65m and if the feature is roughly circular a diameter of around 12m-13m is implied. It is possible that this feature is associated with a prehistoric or Romano-British structure.

3.9.3 Trench 37

This trench was designed to investigate two parallel anomalies running northwest to southeast, which lay within an area of magnetised natural. The parallel anomalies coincided with a pair of ditches, [37/6] and [37/9], which are likely to represent a removed Cornish hedge of post-medieval date (Fig 37). A field boundary is shown here on the 1841-2 St Erme Tithe map but had been removed by 1880.

Ditch [37/14], which lay 1m to the south-west of [37/9] and appeared to run parallel to it, coinciding with the eastern edge of the magnetised area, contained two fills, neither of which produced finds.

A small irregular sub-oval pit, [37/11], was identified to the west of this. It contained a single fill and no finds.

Between this feature and the western end of the trench lay a deposit of compact silty clay, (37/5), from which a worked flint and a sherd of Bronze Age pottery were recovered. This layer appeared to be a buried old land surface.

At the western end of the trench a section of apparently curvilinear ditch, [37/12], that had not been identified by the geophysical survey (although it did lie on the western edge of the magnetised anomaly) was investigated. It was 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep, containing a single stony fill from which a flint flake, a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, and several fragments of burnt clay were recovered. If the ditch were to form a sub-circular circuit it would enclose a knoll, presumed to be natural but which may be an artificial mound or cairn.

3.10 Area 11 (AEL)

This area comprised two small fields on a slope between a lane to the west and the valley bottom to the east (Fig 18). A trench was opened in each field (T38-T39) but only T39 in the northern field identified any features. Here four ditches were investigated, coinciding with a pair of almost intersecting positive linear anomalies. The ditches are likely to form two pairs of parallel ditches; [39/4] and [39/8] running roughly north-south and [39/10] and [39/12] running east-west. Ditches [39/8] and [39/10] intersected within the trench where it was observed that the former respected the latter and terminated just before it. The east-west field boundary represented by the ditches is shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map and the 1880 OS 25" map, whilst the north-south boundary is likely to represent an earlier removed sub-division of the field. Various layers of what are likely to be colluvium, (39/5), (39/6), and (39/13), were observed at the southeastern end of the trench.

3.11 Area 12 (AEL)

A single trench, T40, in this field was designed to investigate a linear anomaly and an extended pit-type anomaly (Fig 18). The only features identified were two postholes, [40/5] and [40/6], positioned either side of the pit anomaly. Both were around 0.5m in diameter and 0.15m deep and contained single fills.

3.12 Area 13 (AEL)

A total of four trenches (T41-T44) were excavated in this field, with the easternmost pair designed to investigate a variety of linear anomalies whilst those to the west investigated two groups of pit-type anomalies (Fig 18).

3.12.1 Trench 41

Two almost parallel anomalies in T41 were revealed to be a single ditch, [41/8], at the eastern end of the trench and a pair of parallel ditches, [41/10] and [41/13], at the western end (Fig 38). Ditch [41/8], 1.25m wide and 0.73m deep with steep sides, contained a sequence of three fills, the upper of which had been recut by [41/14] to give a much wider, shallower ditch on the southeastern side of the original ditch. The two parallel ditches were much smaller and seemed more representative of a Cornish hedge. However, neither of the two boundaries represented appear on the historical mapping and neither conforms to the extant field alignment.

3.12.2 Trench 42

T42 investigated a pair of parallel anomalies at its eastern end that were found to be two parallel ditches, [42/4] and [42/6] (Fig 39), which corresponded to a removed field boundary shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map. A curvilinear anomaly proved to be two separate ditches that came to terminals only 0.35m apart. The larger feature, [42/10], ran east into the baulk section of the trench. It contained a sequence of three fills and was in many respects similar, in profile, size, and depositional history, to [41/8]. The other ditch, [42/12], that ran west following the trench was much shallower and contained a single fill but seems likely to be contemporary with [42/10] on the basis of a shared alignment. To the east of this, around 14m from the gap between the two ditches, were two interconnecting linear ditches, given one number, [42/14]. This was of similar dimensions to [42/12], lay roughly perpendicular to it, and is perhaps contemporary with it.

The other two trenches in this field did not identify any archaeological remains.

3.13 Areas 14 and 15 (REL)

This area has not yet been evaluated due to access issues. Originally eight trenches were designed for this area (T45-52), subsequently cut to five (T47, T49-T52) following negotiation with the landowner (Fig 19). These two fields had the highest concentration of geophysical anomalies on the route. Some of these appear to relate to a known feature identified by the NMP as a D-shaped cropmark round (MCO8928), likely to be of Iron Age or Roman date. The feature is also visible on Lidar imagery held by Cornwall Council. An anomaly associated with this feature extends to the west into an area of anomalies that seem to represent small enclosures and fields.

Other paired linear anomalies correspond to three curvilinear boundaries shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map, likely to represent medieval strip field cultivation, only one of which remained by 1880. None are extant today.

3.14 Area 16 (AEL)

Inaccessible.

3.15 Area 17 (AEL)

This area was not evaluated due to access issues. Two trenches (T53-T54) were due to be excavated here to investigate a curvilinear and a pit anomaly but these have been removed from the programme of works following negotiation with the landowner.

3.16 Area 18 (AEL)

Two trenches (T55-T56) were designed to investigate a C-shaped anomaly, a sub-rectangular anomaly that may represent the corner of an enclosure, and a linear anomaly that continues running northeast from the C-shaped feature but offset from the line of the sub-rectangular feature (Figs 19 and 20). The excavation of T56

revealed a linear feature 0.75m wide, [56/4], but this was not excavated due to time constraints.

3.16.1 Trench 55

The curvilinear anomaly was found to be a ditch, recorded as [55/6] (crossing the trench northeast to southwest) and [55/8] (northwest to southeast), 0.64m-0.71m wide and 0.33m-0.43m deep (Fig 40). Both sections investigated contained single fills, with that from [55/8] containing an abraded sherd of possibly Bronze Age pottery and a polished greywacke pebble. A shallow gully, [55/7], running from northwest to southeast, appeared to cut the fill of [55/6] although, since the fills were almost identical and [55/7] was so shallow (0.05m deep), this was difficult to establish with any certainty. The offset linear anomaly to the north-east of [55/8] was not identified but it should be noted that the geophysical anomalies and the excavated features do not exactly line up in this area (being around 2.3m offset) and if they are moved to match each other it is clear that the trench missed the southwestern end of the anomaly.

The curvilinear ditch [55/6]/[55/8] seems likely to represent a prehistoric feature, of uncertain form. The unexcavated ditch in T56 may represent part of an enclosure to judge from the geophysical anomalies, and, if so, appears to respect the prehistoric feature. The linear gully, which followed the same alignment as the extant field boundaries (and the enclosure), may represent a former field boundary, perhaps a medieval strip field division of the enclosure.

3.17 Area 19 (AEL)

A total of three trenches (T57-T59) were excavated in this area, designed primarily to investigate linear anomalies (Fig 20).

3.17.1 Trench 57

A linear anomaly following a northeast to southwest alignment at the northern end of the trench was found to represent a shallow ditch, [57/11], containing a single fill. This represents a field boundary shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map and subsequent OS historical mapping.

At the southern end of the trench two pits or ditch terminals, [57/6] and [57/9], were identified lying 1.7m apart (Fig 41). The former extended into the trench for 1.2m and was 2.2m wide and 0.58m deep with irregular sides and base. It contained two fills, the upper of which seemed to continue beyond the terminal/pit to the west, perhaps indicating a recut or that a separate linear feature cut the terminal/pit. Feature [57/9] was much more regular, well-defined, and deeper (0.74m) and extended into the trench for 0.7m. It also contained two fills although these were of different character to those from [57/6]. Both features were roughly aligned northwest to southeast which would conform to the historical field pattern if they do represent field ditches.

A shallow linear feature, [57/13], followed a north to south alignment, which did not conform to the alignment of the extant fields. It may be a natural feature.

3.17.2 Trench 58

A linear band of sandy material, 58/7, edged on one side with the remnants of a stone wall, ran across the trench from northwest to southeast (Fig 42). This was on the line of a removed field boundary shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map that roughly coincided with a linear anomaly (see note above regarding disparity between geophysical and evaluation surveys in this area). It seems likely that this represents the base of a removed hedge bank. No ditches associated with this feature were observed but the feature was not evaluated further. The terminal of a ditch, [58/6], following the same alignment, was identified 9m to the northeast. Although its upper fill contained a sherd of prehistoric pottery this was abraded and it seems more likely that the feature belongs to the extant field system of medieval origin.

A small irregular pit, [58/8] extended into the southern end of the trench. It contained a sequence of three fills, none of which contained any finds. It may be a tree throw.

3.17.3 Trench 59

A single sub-linear anomaly following a northwest to southeast alignment was the target of T59. It was discovered to represent a ditch, [59/4], containing a single fill from which a sherd of late medieval coarseware was recovered. Since it shares its alignment with the removed field boundary 58/7 it is likely that this ditch is contemporary with the field system of medieval origin, the finds evidence reinforcing this interpretation.

3.18 Area 20 (AEL)

3.18.1 Trench 60

This trench was designed to investigate a wide linear anomaly following a northwest to southeast alignment (Fig 20). No feature relating to the anomaly was identified. However, a small pit, [60/5], was identified in the baulk section. It contained a single burnt fill from which four sherds of Bronze Age Trevisker ware were recovered.

3.19 Areas 21-22 (AEL)

A total of three trenches were designed to investigate linear anomalies in these two fields (Figs 20 and 21). T61 in Area 21 and T67 in Area 22 have yet to be evaluated due to access issues whilst T65 in Area 22 has been removed from the programme of works following negotiation with the landowner.

3.20 Area 23 (AEL)

A total of eight trenches were designed to investigate a variety of linear anomalies and blank areas within these two fields (Fig 21). Trench 63 was abandoned since it lay within a waterlogged area. The remaining trenches identified a diverse range of features. This field lay immediately to the north of a field containing a cropmark round and associated field system (MCO8543) likely to be of Iron Age or Roman date. It should be noted that a similar disparity between the geophysical survey and the evaluation trench positions as noted above for Areas 18-19 was observed.

3.20.1 Trench 62

This trench was positioned to investigate an east-west negative linear anomaly at its eastern end and a trend at its western end. The negative anomaly proved to represent a ditch, [62/11], steep-sided and stepped to the south, which contained two fills (Fig 43). The upper of these, (62/7), contained two flint flakes, a piece of furnace lining, and a piece of slag. The ditch did not align with the extant field pattern and is likely to represent an underlying field system, perhaps of Iron Age or Roman date.

Two small features interpreted as postholes, [62/5] and [62/6], were identified towards the centre of the trench. They were of similar size (0.3m-0.4m across and 0.16m-0.22m deep) and profile and both contained single fills and no evidence of stone packing.

At the western end of the trench, protruding from the baulk section, a small pit, [62/9], was identified. It contained a single fill.

3.20.2 Trench 64

This trench was designed to investigate two negative linear/curvilinear anomalies and two trends. Only one of the negative anomalies was recorded as a feature, ditch [64/4], with an irregular concave profile. The anomaly followed a similar alignment to the extant field boundary to the south, and might even be a continuation of the boundary to the east, and may be of medieval date. The other anomaly was not identified as a feature in this trench, which was curious since it was identified in T68 as [68/11] (see below).

A thin layer of grey clay, (64/5) that lay at the northern end of the trench spanning 6.6m, contained a piece of a flint blade.

The only other feature in this trench was an irregular feature identified as an animal burrow, [64/8].

3.20.3 Trench 66

This trench was designed to investigate a geophysically blank area. It was found to contain two roughly parallel ditches running northwest to southeast, possibly a pair lying 2.4m apart, [66/4] and [66/8] (Fig 44). The former was shallower and contained a single fill whilst the latter was deeper, had some evidence for a recut or disturbance, and contained three fills. The disparity between the ditch profiles and sedimentary history may suggest that they are not paired (for example as a Cornish hedge) and if so the deeper ditch seems more likely to belong to the Iron Age or Roman field system. A rubble-filled field drain, [66/10], running northwest to southeast was identified towards the centre of the trench, coinciding with the edge of wetter ground beyond it. This is likely to represent relatively recent agricultural improvements.

3.20.4 Trench 68

This trench was designed to investigate a number of negative linear anomalies, in particular an intersection of two features at its eastern end. Sadly, the disparity between the geophysical and evaluation surveys mentioned above meant that the area evaluated lay just to the north of the apparent intersection. The two anomalies were identified as ditches, [68/14] running northeast to southwest and [68/11] running northwest to southeast (Fig 45). The former was steep and stepped to the southeast, shallower to the northwest, and contained two fills, the upper possibly in a recut.

Ditch [68/11] was larger and the excavation was halted at a depth of 1.2m below the edge of the trench due to safety concerns. It contained at least two fills with no evidence for a recut.

A north south negative linear anomaly towards the centre of the trench was identified as ditch [68/4], which had a V-shaped profile and contained two fills with limited evidence for a recut on its western edge.

The final feature identified in this trench, at its western end, was a shallow gully, [68/6], which corresponded with a linear anomaly running northwest to southeast, interpreted as a drain by the geophysical survey.

The deeper ditches could all form part of an Iron Age or Romano-British field system, perhaps representing re-organisation over a long period of time.

3.20.5 Trench 69

This trench was designed to investigate a negative linear anomaly following a northwest to southeast alignment, apparently a return of the anomaly identified as ditch [68/4] in the adjacent trench. It was identified as ditch [69/8], a shallow U-shaped feature containing a single fill. The ditch had a similar profile to the possible recut in [68/4] and it may represent remodelling of an Iron Age or Romano-British field system.

To the north of this ditch were a number of shallow gullies, [69/4], and [69/6], following a roughly northeast to southwest alignment and protruding from the western edge of the trench, and the slightly deeper [69/10], which entered the eastern side of the trench and followed a north south alignment (Fig 46). A shallow ditch, [69/12] ran across the trench from southeast to northwest and may be a continuation of [66/8]. This appeared to have been cut by [69/10] and is therefore earlier (Fig 6). All of these features contained single fills, one of which, (69/5) from [69/6], produced a flint.

The large number of ditches and gullies may be indicative of nearby settlement activity. They seemed to be constrained by ditch [69/8] to the south and partially by [69/12] to the north, although the latter was cut by one of the gullies and thus predates at least part of this complex of features. The features are perhaps of Iron Age or Roman date, contemporary with the field system and the settlement enclosure or round mentioned previously.



Fig 6 Gullies in T69, [69/12], left, and [69/10] prior to excavation.

3.20.6 Trench 70

This trench was designed to investigate a pair of linear anomalies following the line of a removed boundary shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map and the historical OS mapping. The two anomalies were revealed to be two ditches, [70/5] and [70/6]. The former was steep-sided to the southwest, shallower to the northeast, and had a complex sequence of six fills. At least part of this sequence appeared to be slumped bank material, (70/9), which had entered the ditch from the southwest. The other ditch was shallower and contained two fills, the upper of which, (70/3), was a thin charcoal-rich deposit from which a sherd of modern glazed stoneware was recovered. The lower fill contained a single residual flint.

3.20.7 Trench 71

This trench was designed to investigate paired negative anomalies following the line of a removed boundary shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map and the historical OS mapping as well as two negative anomalies (Fig 47). The paired anomalies were revealed to be two ditches, [71/5] and [71/7], clearly the remains of a Cornish hedge. The fill of [71/7] contained a shard of post-medieval bottle glass.

A northwest to southeast curvilinear anomaly, curving southwards to the east of the trench, was identified as a V-shaped ditch, [71/12], which contained two fills. An

anomaly crossing this on the corner to the east ran from northeast to southwest. This was identified as a ditch, [71/9], steep-sided to the north, shallower to the south, containing a single fill. This ditch lay on the same alignment as [68/14], although the geophysics showed that the anomaly turned to the east before it reached this feature and instead may be the same feature as [64/4], which it more closely resembled in terms of profile and stratigraphy. Both ditches are likely to pre-date the extant field system of medieval origin.

3.21 Area 24 (AEL)

A single trench, T72, in this area did not identify any features (Fig 21) although four worked flints were recovered from a subsoil layer, (72/3).

3.22 Areas 70-74 (AEL)

The fields at Nancarrow Farm at Marazanvose were not subject to geophysical survey and these have been retrospectively numbered following on from the sequence used by the survey. They are included here as part of the east to west sequence of reporting. Since there were no geophysical anomalies to target the trenches were laid out randomly in a generally evenly dispersed distribution. However, following negotiation with the landowner, several trenches were removed from the evaluation leaving a total of ten within these four fields straddling the existing A30 (Figs 22 and 23).

3.22.1 Trench 151

Four trenches were opened in Area 70, to the north of the A30. Only one of these contained a feature, a north-south V-shaped ditch, [151/7], in T151 (Fig 50). The ditch contained a sequence of five fills, one of which, (151/8), may represent a slumped bank, and lay at a change in the natural from reddish material to the west to a more yellowish layer to the east. This change also coincided with a road shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map and the historical OS mapping. However, the road ran northwest to southeast and the ditch may not be associated with it.

3.22.2 Trench 155

This trench contained a northeast-southwest V-shaped ditch, [155/10], at its eastern end. This contained a sequence of five fills, including what may be the remains of a slumped bank, (155/7) (Fig 50). The similarity of the ditch profile and stratigraphy with [151/7] is striking and they also run perpendicular to each other. It seems likely that these two features represent a field system underlying the extant one, perhaps of Iron Age or Romano-British date.

This trench also contained a band of stony material, (155/2), around 16m across towards its centre. Although it was thought that this material might relate to a barrow or cairn, no external ditch, internal features, or any finds were found and it may be an area of stonier natural.

3.22.3 Trench 158

This trench was interrupted by a linear signal identified by the CAT scanner and an area 5m across was left unexcavated towards the southwestern end of the trench (Fig 51). A single feature was identified in this trench, a shallow sub-oval pit, [158/7], which held an almost complete Bronze Age Trevisker ware pot (SF1) (cover photo and Fig 7). The pit was cut into a buried land surface, (158/3). The contents of the pot, (158/6), remain unknown since it remains unexcavated but no cremated bone was observed at the top. The pot itself is around 150mm high and 150mm in diameter around the top. There is a double row of fingernail-impressed decoration around the rim, some of which has been damaged by plough truncation and machining during excavation. The vessel closely resembles **P12** from a Middle Bronze Age pit within a roundhouse at Pennance, St Stephen-in-Brannel. This pot is associated with a radiocarbon determination of 1410-1210 cal BC (Wk-21848; 3043±31) (Jones and Taylor 2010). The fill of the pit, (158/5), was sampled (sample 5) but very little charcoal was recovered and the dried flot weight was 7g.



Fig 7 Trevisker urn SF1 in shallow pit [158/7].

3.22.4 Trench 159

This trench contained two postholes, [159/6] and [159/12], and what appeared to be the terminal of a U-shaped ditch, [151/11], protruding into the trench from the southeast (Fig 51). The latter at least was sealed by two buried land surfaces, (159/7) and (159/4), with a total thickness of 0.32m. These layers were themselves sealed by what has been interpreted as redeposited topsoil, (159/3). The latter seems likely to relate to the A30 road improvements of the 1990s but the former are likely to be of some antiquity, particularly if (159/4) is the same material as (158/3), cut by the Middle Bronze Age pit. It seems likely that the postholes were also sealed by the same deposits since their fills were not observed higher up the soil profile.

3.22.5 Trench 161

This trench was situated in the southwestern corner of Area 74, adjacent to the historic route of the A30. The trench contained two intersecting ditches, the slightly curvilinear north-south [161/6] and the northeast to southwest [161/9] (Figs 8 and 52). Both contained single fills and were shallow and no relationship between the two was identified. They may be contemporary. The fill of [161/9] contained medieval potsherds and some pieces of slag whilst the fill of [161/6] contained an iron object.

To the south of the ditches was a single pit containing quartz and pieces of redeposited burnt soil.

The features were all sealed by a buried soil horizon, (161/3), from which furnace bottom, slag, and medieval pot sherds were recovered. This was itself sealed by a layer of buried topsoil which contained pottery from the Tudor to modern periods. The topsoil also contained a large amount of material from medieval to modern. The quantity of furnace bottom, along with the slag, suggests iron smelting in the immediate vicinity and the medieval potsherds within the ditch and the buried soil horizon seem to date this.



Fig 8 Ditches [161/9], foreground, and [161/6], background.

3.23 Area 25

Three trenches in this field at Marazanvose were designed to investigate a number of linear and pit anomalies (Fig 23). At least two field systems appeared to be represented.

3.23.1 Trench 73

Only one feature was identified in this trench, a U-shaped ditch, [73/4] containing a single fill, corresponding with a linear anomaly forming part of a field system (following a NNW-SSE and WSW-ENE alignment) underlying the extant one (northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest). The return to this anomaly was investigated in T74, [74/21], and T75, [75/4].

3.23.2 Trench 74

This trench was designed to investigate the return of the anomaly discussed above as well as a pair of parallel linear anomalies that appear to conform to the extant field pattern (and run parallel to a removed field boundary shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map), and some pit-type anomalies.

Excavation of the trench revealed a complex series of intercutting features (Fig 48). A shallow gully, [74/10], protruded into the trench from the northeastern end and may be the terminal of a feature identified by the geophysics. A pair of what may have been continuous curvilinear gullies ran for much of the length of the trench. At the northeast end of the trench these were recorded as [74/11] and [74/12] (Fig 9). These ran for a length of around 6m until they reached a ditch, [74/21], that appeared to form part of the same feature as [73/4] and [75/4]. They may have continued beyond the ditch as gullies [74/22] and [74/25] respectively but the relationships were unclear. Gully [74/12] cut through the fill of this ditch whilst the relationship between it and [74/11] was less clear. However, [74/11] was recorded as cutting [74/12] so it must have cut the larger ditch too. Therefore the earliest feature in this part of the trench was [74/21], part of an underlying field system. A sherd of late grass-marked pottery of medieval date (11th-12th centuries AD) was recovered from its single fill but this may

be intrusive. At a later date this feature was cut by a northeast-southwest gully, the northern one of a pair of parallel features identified by the geophysics.



Fig 9 Ditches and gullies in T74, [74/11]/[74/12], foreground, [74/21], middle, [74/23], background.

To the southwest of [74/21] a 4.5m length of gully, [74/23], continued along the same line as [74/11] and was of similar dimensions. Its single fill contained a sherd of late grass-marked pottery. Adjacent to this what appeared to be the edge of a pit or another shallow gully, [74/22], protruded from the southeastern baulk.

Beyond these two features to the southwest was a shallow sinuous gully, [74/25], that could not be related to any geophysical features. It snaked its way along much of the central part of trench over a distance of around 26m. It contained a single fill. Beyond this there was an uncertain relationship between [74/25] and two intersecting ditches, [74/14] and [74/17]. The former ran ENE-WNW and contained a single fill. This feature was cut by ditch [74/17], containing two fills, which ran for around 10m northeast to southwest (to the end of the trench).

The presence of grass-marked pottery suggests at least some of the features are earlier medieval in date, although frustratingly this material was recovered from features that appeared to represent two distinct phases of activity. The two parallel anomalies/gullies

are likely to represent a ditched track of post-medieval date running alongside a removed field boundary.

3.23.3 Trench 75

This trench was designed to investigate the return of the anomaly discussed above, as well as a pair of parallel linear anomalies, possibly forming a rectilinear enclosure 43m across. The evaluation found no evidence for any features corresponding to the enclosure anomalies, although the western end of the trench was designed to catch the southern terminal of a possible feature and may have missed it given the discrepancy between the geophysical and evaluation surveys mentioned above (however, the surveys at from this location westwards appear to be more closely aligned).

The anomaly evaluated elsewhere as [73/4] and [74/21], [75/4], had a similar U-shaped profile to the other sections and also contained a single fill. However, here it was observed to be recut on its eastern side by the shallow [75/22]. The yellow fill of this recut was strikingly different to the reddish brown fill of [75/4] (Fig 10).



Fig 10 Section through ditch [75/4] showing recut [75/22], right.

Immediately to the west of this ditch were a truncated posthole, [75/7], and a small concave pit, [75/8]. Both contained single fills containing no finds.

The centre of the trench was blank but there was a concentration of pit and posthole features towards the southwestern end of the trench. A total of ten pits, [75/26], [75/27], [75/34], [75/35], [75/36], [75/39], [75/42], [75/43], [75/44], and [75/47], and seven postholes, [75/29], [75/31], [75/33], [75/37], [75/46], [75/48], and [75/50], were distributed over an area around 7m across. Two stakeholes, [75/40] and [75/51], were also identified.

Only three features were recorded as having a relationship with each other: the shallow pit (or gully) [75/44] was cut at its southeastern end by stone-lined posthole [75/46], which also cut posthole [75/50]. This may represent post replacement of the latter.

Most of the features contained single fills, the exceptions being pit [75/42] and postholes [75/31] (two fills) and [75/48] (three fills). The primary fill of pit [75/42],

situated towards the centre of the group, was ashy and the feature may well be a burnt pit containing redeposited hearth material (Fig 11). The upper fill contained a flint thumbnail scraper and six gabbroic admixture potsherds. An adjacent pit, [75/47], contained a fragment of an elvan muller and a piece of greisen whilst a pit adjacent to this, [75/43] contained a gabbroic admixture potsherd. Other features containing finds included pits [75/35] (five gabbroic admixture potsherds) and [75/44] (three gabbroic admixture potsherds), and posthole [75/37] (elvan muller). Two sherds of a gabbroic admixture fabric were also recovered from the sealing subsoil, (75/28).



Fig 11 Section through burnt pit [75/42] showing ashy primary fill.

The fills of two postholes, [75/46] and [75/50], were sampled (samples 3 and 4). Both contained frequent small pieces of charcoal with dried flots weighing 45.4g and 25.8g respectively.

The postholes (and several pits) appeared to be confined to the perimeter of the group and some of them, [75/29], [75/31], [75/46/50], and [75/48], may represent a structure around 6m across. The possible hearth pit lay roughly at the centre of this along with a cluster of pits and postholes leaving around 1.5m clear of features between it and the perimeter features. The feature may represent a structure of Bronze Age date but its overall shape is not currently determined.

3.24 Area 26 (AEL)

A total of five trenches (T76-T80) were designed to investigate a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies in this field (Fig 26). The pair of northeast-southwest linear anomalies in Area 25 continue through this field and were investigated in T76 (and identified as [76/7]) T79 ([79/7] and [79/11]), and T80 (recorded as [80/15], [80/19], and [80/21]). The section through the latter trench in particular seems to confirm that this feature is a track, or hollow way, flanked by drainage ditches.

Elsewhere in the field ditches or gullies were identified in T77 ([77/8] and [77/9]), T79 ([79/3]), and T80, [80/5]. All followed the same general northeast to southwest alignment as the track. Two conjoining sherds of gabbroic admixture pottery were

recovered from [77/9]. Ditch [80/5] originally had a V-shaped profile but appeared to have been recut to form a much wider and shallower ditch. An additional linear gully in T80, [80/4], followed a north – south alignment.

A shallow scoop in T76, [76/4], contained a single fill from which a Bronze Age gabbroic admixture potsherd was recovered.

A pit-type anomaly in T80 was identified as a pit, [80/10]. This protruded into the trench from the southwest and the excavated part of it was 1.25m across by 0.9m and 0.77m deep. It contained a sequence of three fills, the bulk of which was primary fill (80/11), 0.5m thick. The upper fill may lie within a recut of the pit.

There was little dating evidence from these features other than the observation that some of the linear features are likely to be a continuation of the post-medieval track recorded in T74. The possible Bronze Age sherd from a shallow scoop may indicate that activity related to the features in T75 continued into this area, albeit less intensively.

3.25 Area 27 (AEL)

A total of three trenches (T81-T83) were designed to investigate linear and pit anomalies in this field (Fig 23). Most of the linear anomalies followed the same northeast to southwest alignment as noted in the previous two fields. These were identified as a series of ditches and included [81/3] (although this appeared to lie on a different alignment to the anomaly it was designed to investigate), [81/10], [81/12], and [83/6]. However, a section of one of these anomalies failed to materialise in T82. A spur jutting south from [81/10] was recorded as [81/6]. An anomaly that ran north to south before turning to the southwest was not recorded in T81 but appeared in T83 as [83/8].

Of these ditches only [81/10] showed any degree of complexity. Here, the steep-sided ditch [81/10], at least 0.9m deep and containing a single recorded fill (the feature wasn't fully excavated), was cut by the wider [81/9], at least 2.4m wide and 0.5m deep, and containing three fills. This feature may have been a pit rather than a ditch. Its upper fill contained a fragment of a greenstone whetstone.

Two roughly parallel anomalies running north-south over a distance of around 20m, and linked by a crossing anomaly, were investigated in T82 and T83. The westernmost of the parallel anomalies was found to be a wide shallow ditch, [82/3], containing two fills. The crossing anomaly was found to be a narrower ditch, [83/3], containing a single fill. The easternmost parallel anomaly was not identified.

A pit-type anomaly at the western end of T83 was identified as a pit, [83/10], at least 2.5m across and 0.5m deep, containing two fills.

The only dating evidence from any of these features came from the upper fill of pit [83/9]. The whetstone fragment could be from any period from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval and is not particularly helpful in this respect. The geophysics shows what appears to be two different phases of field system/tracks but these could not be dated by the evaluation.

3.26 Area 28 (AEL)

Three trenches in this field (T84-T86) were designed to investigate a pair of parallel linear anomalies (possibly a continuation of those in Areas 25-27) and a geophysically blank area (Fig 24). The parallel anomalies were identified as ditches, [84/6] and [84/7] / [84/8]. The latter appeared to be recut but may represent a track surface that has migrated over one of the flanking drainage ditches. A small shallow pit was also identified in T84, [84/4].

The other two trenches did not contain any identified features. A 10m-wide baulk was left in the middle of T86 due to a detected service.

3.27 Area 29 (AEL)

No trenches were laid out in this area due to the presence of a high pressure gas (HPG) main (Fig 24). Trenches in Areas 30-34 were constrained by the presence of the same service.

3.28 Area 30 (AEL)

Two trenches in this field (T87 and T88) were designed to investigate a pair of parallel linear anomalies and some pit-type anomalies (Fig 24). One of the linear anomalies was found to be a shallow ditch, [87/4], but the other anomaly was not identified and was probably missed by the trench.

A flint scraper was recovered from the fill of this ditch but another two were found in the topsoil of this field and the ditch fill scraper is likely to be residual and perhaps indicates prehistoric features and/or occupation in the vicinity. An undated pit, [88/5], was recorded in T88. This pit was sub-oval, steep-sided, and contained two fills, the upper of which contained frequent charcoal and burnt quartz. It seems likely that this pit is of prehistoric date.

A series of irregular furrows, [88/9], running north-south close to the western boundary of the field, may be the remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

3.29 Area 31 (AEL)

Only one trench (T89) was opened in this small field (Fig 24). This was constricted by the HPG main to the north and west and a possible service detected to the east. It contained no features.

3.30 Area 32 (AEL)

Five trenches in this field (T90, T92-T95) were designed to investigate a number of anomalies, including a sinuous feature that ran the length of the field from north to south and two pairs of parallel curvilinear anomalies that crossed from east to west at the southern downslope edge of the field (Fig 24).

The long sinuous anomaly was identified as a ditch in three trenches, T90 ([90/8]), T92 ([92/5]), and T93 ([93/4]). The ditch was shallow with a concave profile and contained a single fill in each section excavated. The sinuous nature of the ditch suggests that it may be of medieval origin.

Two wide shallow features at the eastern end of T90, [90/4] and [90/6], are likely to be the remains of furrows relating to a medieval ridge and furrow cultivation system. They were not found in the adjacent T92, which lay at the top of a steep break of slope, and it is likely that the system was confined to the relatively level area north of this point.

The northernmost pair of anomalies were identified in T94 as the remains of a farm track running west from Nanteague. The anomalies represented flanking ditches, [94/4] and [94/7]. The southernmost pair of anomalies was not identified but the remains of a metalled surface, [94/5], was recorded at this location. A sequence of three deposits, buried soil horizons, was identified sealed beneath this surface, to a depth of 0.9m below the current ground level. Both tracks are likely to be of relatively recent origin.

A single flint flake was recovered from the topsoil in F92.

3.31 Area 33 (AEL)

Two trenches in this field, T91 and T96, were designed to investigate areas beyond the limits of the geophysical survey (Fig 24). T91 was constrained by the extant boundary to the northeast and overhead power cables to the southwest.

Two field ditches with concave profiles, [91/5] and [91/6], were identified in T91 lying 15m apart. The former was narrower and shallower but contained the larger finds assemblage which comprised five sherds of Cornish late medieval coarseware, a sherd of Cornish post-medieval glazed red earthenware, and a piece of slag. The latter ditch was wider and contained two sherds of Cornish late medieval coarseware, one with

white-painted decoration applied, and an iron nail. These features are likely to form part of a medieval strip field system. It is possible that [91/5] is related to a removed boundary shown on the 1840 St Allen Tithe map.

Two parallel ditches were identified in T96, [96/4] and [94/6]. These lay 2.1m apart and are likely to represent an unmapped Cornish hedge of post-medieval date, but possibly relating to a boundary of medieval origins.

3.32 Area 34 (AEL)

One trench in this small field at the base of a valley, T100, was designed to investigate a curvilinear anomaly (Fig 24). No cut feature was found in this trench but the anomaly coincided with a change to a gleyed deposit at the eastern end of the trench, (100/3), that may represent a stream bed or, more likely, more waterlogged ground conditions.

3.33 Area 35 (AEL)

No trenches were designed or excavated in this area.

3.34 Area 36 (REL)

Two trenches in this field, T101 and T102, were designed to investigate two linear/curvilinear anomalies and a blank area (Figs 24 and 25). There was no sign of any feature representing the linear anomaly in T101 but the curvilinear anomaly corresponded with a shallow U-shaped ditch, [101/4]. No date could be assigned to the feature but it seems likely to be of at least medieval date. This area is shown as largely unenclosed downland, 'Allet Downs', on the 1840 Kenwyn Tithe map.

3.35 Area 37 (REL)

Three trenches in this field, T97-T99, were designed to investigate a pair of parallel anomalies and a couple of more widely spaced linear features (Fig 25). The larger of the widely spaced linear anomalies was found to represent a pair of parallel ditches, [97/4] and [97/6] 2.36m apart. The parallel anomalies corresponded to another pair of parallel ditches, [98/4] and [98/6], 2.1m apart. They are both likely to represent Cornish hedge boundaries of post-medieval date shown on the 1880 and 1907 OS 25" mapping but not on the 1840 Kenwyn Tithe map.

3.36 Areas 38-45 (REL)

A total of 11 trenches (T102-T111 and T113) were designed to investigate anomalies and areas that lay outside of the area geophysically surveyed in these eight fields (Figs 25 and 26). T104 in Area 39 has been evaluated, and found to be blank, but the remaining trenches have yet to be evaluated due to access issues. The area is shown as largely unenclosed downland on the 1840 Kenwyn Tithe map, but mostly enclosed by 1880.

3.37 Area 46 (REL)

Two trenches in this field, T112 and T114, were designed to investigate a geophysically blank area. Two large pits, [112/9] and [112/13], were identified, the former towards the middle of the trench, the latter at its northeastern end. Both contained a similar sequence of deposition with primary fills slumped at the edges followed by two or three fills (Fig 12). Neither was fully excavated, excavation being halted at a pit depth of 0.65m-0.7m. These are likely to be post-medieval prospecting pits and in fact the geophysical survey shows a linear arrangement of large ferrous responses running from ENE to WSW across this field, two of which correspond with the identified pits.

A ditch, [112/4] was identified in T12, following an ENE to WSW alignment south of the line of pits. The alignment is the same as the extant boundaries to north and south and the ditch is likely to represent a field boundary of nineteenth century date since a number of similar boundaries are shown on the 1880 OS 25" map, enclosing land shown as a large tract of unenclosed downland, 'Callestock Common', on the 1841-2 Perranzabuloe Tithe map (although this field lies within Kenwyn parish and its location is shown on the 1840 Kenwyn Tithe map).

No features were identified in T114.



Fig 12 Section through prospecting pit [112/9].

3.38 Area 47 (REL)

One trench, T115, was designed to investigate a geophysically blank area in this field (Fig 26). No features were identified.

3.39 Area 48 (REL)

Two trenches, T116 and T117, were designed to investigate a geophysically blank area (Fig 27). The only features recorded were a pair of parallel ditches, [117/4] and [117/6], lying 2.2m apart and following a NNW-SSE alignment. The ditches are likely to represent a removed Cornish hedge and correspond to a boundary shown on the 1880 OS 25" map in an area that had previously been unenclosed downland as shown on the c1840 Tregavethan Tithe map.

3.40 Area 49 (REL)

Two trenches, T118 and T119, were designed to investigate a geophysically blank area (Fig 27). Only one feature, a modern field drain, (118/4), running northeast to southwest, was identified.

3.41 Area 50 (REL)

The stretch of proposed road corridor between Area 50 and Area 61 has not been subject to a geophysical survey and all trenches in these areas were randomly positioned (Figs 27 and 28). The geophysical survey covered an area to the north of the road corridor, along an earlier iteration of the route, in these areas.

Two trenches in this field, the of a Scheduled barrow at its eastern end, identified only one field ditch, [121/4] in T121. This V-shaped ditch contained a sequence of three fills and its northwest to southeast alignment was not shared by any of the extant fields of 19th century date. Prior to this the area was unenclosed downland, part of 'Callestock

Common', as shown on the 1841-2 Perranzabuloe Tithe map. It seems likely therefore that this ditch forms part of a prehistoric or Romano-British field system.

3.42 Areas 51-60 (REL)

A total of ten trenches (T122-T132) were designed to investigate areas that lay outside of the area geophysically surveyed in Areas 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, and 60 (Figs 28 and 29). The remaining areas now lie outside the proposed road corridor. The trenches in these areas have yet to be evaluated due to access issues. The area is shown as largely unenclosed downland on the 1841-2 Perranzabuloe Tithe map but enclosed by 1880.

3.43 Area 61 (REL)

Three trenches, T133-T135, were designed to investigate a geophysically blank area, a pair of parallel linear anomalies, and a sub-rectangular anomaly (Figs 29 and 30).

A shallow gully, [133/4], following a northeast to southwest alignment, was identified in T133. The alignment is shared by the extant field system and a removed field boundary to the southeast shown on the historical OS mapping. It may have been made by a sub-soiler.

What is likely to be the same feature as [133/4] was identified in T134 as [134/4]. The two parallel linear anomalies in this trench were identified as a pair of ditches, [134/6] and [134/8], following a northwest to southeast alignment, lying 2.5m apart. The ditches represent a Cornish hedge, shown on the 1880 OS 25" map but not on the earlier Perranzabuloe Tithe map of 1841-2, which shows the area as unenclosed downland, part of 'Callestock Common'.

No features were identified in T135.

3.44 Area 62 (REL)

No trenches were laid out in this small area.



Fig 13 Section through post-medieval field ditch [136/6] showing redeposited bank material sealing ditch fills.

3.45 Area 63 (REL)

Two trenches, T136 and T137, were designed to investigate two linear anomalies (Fig 30). The anomaly in T136 was found to correspond to two parallel ditches, [136/6] and [136/10], following a northwest to southeast alignment, and lying 2m apart. The ditches were both around 1.9m wide and 0.35m deep and were characterised by upper fills of redeposited stony material, presumably derived from a removed bank (Fig 13). This pattern was repeated in the removed boundaries in the fields to the southwest of here and is perhaps an indication that the banks were removed mechanically, bulldozed rapidly. Lower fills contained iron objects, a hook and a horseshoe. The land here is shown as unenclosed downland, part of 'Callestock Common', on the 1841-2 Perranzabuloe Tithe map but enclosed on the 1880 OS 25" map and these ditches correspond with one of these field boundaries.

No features were identified in T137.

3.46 Area 64 (REL)

A total of four trenches in this large field, T138-T140 and T144, were designed to investigate a number of parallel linear anomalies (Fig 30). Three of these pairs of linear features followed a northwest to southeast alignment and were clearly related to field boundaries first shown on the 1880 OS 25" map, the area previously being unenclosed downland, part of 'Callestock Common', as shown on the 1841-2 Perranzabuloe Tithe map. The fourth pair of anomalies followed an ENE-WSW alignment in the southern part of the field.

The anomalies relating to the mapped boundaries were all revealed to correspond to parallel ditches, [138/3]/[138/4], [139/4]/[139/5], [140/3]/[140/4], and [144/5]/[144/8]. They were all between 1.9m and 3m wide and 0.3m to 0.65m deep and contained 2 to 3 fills, some of which contained iron objects including barbed wire. However, in all cases the upper 'fills' of these features was a layer of redeposited natural likely to derive from the former banks when they were mechanically removed, probably by bulldozer.

No features were found corresponding with the ENE-WSW pair of anomalies.

3.47 Area 65 (REL)

A total of six trenches in this large field, T141-T143 and T145-T147, were designed to investigate a two pairs of parallel linear anomalies as well as two pit anomalies and geophysically blank areas (Figs 30 and 31).

A couple of linear features that appeared to be unrelated to the extant field system were identified in T141 and T142. What appeared to be the terminal of a ditch, [142/5], following an ENE-WSW alignment, was U-shaped and contained two fills. The feature in T141, [141/3], corresponding to a short linear or pit-type anomaly, had a similar U-shaped profile and also contained two fills. These features may represent ditches belonging to a field system underlying the extant nineteenth century fields or alternatively may be prospecting pits or trenches.

A large tadpole-shaped anomaly in T142 was found to be a shallow depression 8m across and 0.4m deep containing two fills, (142/6) and (142/7). It was interpreted as a natural feature.

The two pairs of parallel linear anomalies corresponded with ditches in T146, [146/3]/[146/6], and T147, (147/3)/(147/4), the latter unexcavated. The excavated ditches in T146 displayed the same properties as those in Areas 63-65 in having upper fills of redeposited bank material and all are likely to have been removed at the same time, probably in the late 20th century. Both of the boundaries represented here are first shown on the 1880 OS 25" map, the area previously being unenclosed downland, part of 'Callestock Common', as shown on the 1841-2 Perranzabuloe Tithe map.

3.48 Areas 66-69 (REL)

These four areas were mostly a thin strip of land adjacent to the current A30 and only three trenches were designed to go here (Fig 32). None of these were excavated due to access issues.

4 Discussion

The results from the evaluation are presented here by period, where known, followed by an assessment of significance.

4.1 Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (c7000-3300 cal BC)

4.1.1 Area 10

The earliest finds and deposits identified were Area 10 (T33) where a total of 407 pieces of flint were recovered from the subsoil overlying a buried soil horizon. This horizon was not excavated but cleaning of the surface recovered a further 40 pieces. The assemblage was dominated by blades and waste. The flint scatter is likely to extend across this field since the background levels of flint in adjacent trenches were also high, including another 30 pieces from T35. Various other prehistoric features were identified in this and the adjacent, field including possible ring-ditches (some of which may be associated with Bronze Age barrows), and a ditch containing Middle Neolithic pottery. It therefore seems likely that the flint scatter is in an area of prehistoric activity displaying considerable time depth, possibly spanning the Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. The scatter, and the buried land surface, may be considered as of **Regional Significance** since, although larger scatters are known from coastal areas and Bodmin Moor, very few have been recorded from this period in the central part of Cornwall, and prehistoric old land surfaces are scarce and have rarely been investigated (Andy Jones pers comm).

4.2 Middle Neolithic (c3300-2900 cal BC)

4.2.1 Area 9

In Area 9 two lengths of ditch were evaluated within T32. Both terminated within the trench with a gap between them of just under 1m. The northernmost had a pit or posthole in the end of it, the fill of which was indistinguishable from the surrounding ditch fill. The southernmost ditch contained a single fill from which three sherds of Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware (H Quinnell pers comm) were recovered. The sherds were rusticated and unabraded, and found in three separate locations within the fill, all of which strongly suggests that they provide good dating evidence for the ditch. This is only the fourth instance of Peterborough ware found in Cornwall (previous finds at: Helston, Foundations Archaeology 2009; Tregurra, Truro, Taylor in prep; Tregunnel, Newquay, Brett *et al* in prep) and its location within a ditch is thus far unique. It is possible that the two sections of ditch are contemporary and represent a structure (beam slots/postholes), perhaps similar to the more well-known Early Neolithic rectangular houses. Currently the only Neolithic structure known in Cornwall is the longhouse found at Penhale, Fraddon, but that building is much older (Nowakowski and Johns 2015). If the ditches are part of a structure the site could be of **National Significance** since very few Middle Neolithic houses are known in Britain and currently none from Cornwall (Andy Jones pers comm).

4.3 Bronze Age (c2200-800 cal BC)

Several features contained pottery that has been identified as Bronze Age, predominately on the basis of a gabbroic admixture fabric, although decoration on some of the material allowed a more definitive identification as Trevisker ware.

4.3.1 Area 8

A ring ditch or gully in Area 8 (T24) contained potsherds of a gabbroic admixture fabric that has been identified throughout this report as being of probable Bronze Age date, as well as a small quantity of worked flint and a slate disc. Evidence for a collapsed wall

or kerb followed by a burning episode was found in a fill of the ditch and a central pit was identified. It was identified by the geophysical survey as a feature 20m in diameter and it may represent a Bronze Age barrow or cairn, which would be of **Regional Significance**. Charcoal was recovered from fills of this feature and a submission of material for radiocarbon dating would assist with the assessment of the significance of this feature.

4.3.2 Area 10

A ring gully in Area 10 (in T36) not identified by the geophysical survey contained worked flint and a piece of worked quartz. Another section of curvilinear ditch also not identified by the geophysical survey was exposed in the adjacent T37 and contained a gabbroic admixture potsherd, a flint, and pieces of burnt clay. Two linear ditches in both trenches also contained small quantities of flint, although given the background levels in this area these could well be residual. A layer of charcoal-flecked clay at the western end of T37 also contained gabbroic admixture pot and a flint. If the ditch in T37 were to form a sub-circular circuit it would enclose a knoll, presumed to be natural but which may be an artificial mound or cairn. The curvilinear cut features in these two trenches are likely to be prehistoric in date and therefore would be of **Regional Significance**.

4.3.3 Area 18

A ditch in Area 18 (Trench 55) contained gabbroic admixture potsherds. The feature seems to represent a prehistoric ring-ditch which would be of **Regional Significance**.

A pit in Area 22 (Trench 62) contained four Trevisker ware potsherds. These may indicate settlement/agriculture in this area. This would be of **Regional Significance** as few ditched field systems of Bronze Age date have been identified in Cornwall.

4.3.4 Area 73

An area of Bronze Age activity was located in Area 73 to the north of Nancarrow Farm where a whole Trevisker pot was identified in a shallow pit. This was block-lifted and awaits conservation. It was unclear what the contents of the pot were; no cremated bone was observed in the top of the fill but the contents have yet to be excavated/evaluated. Whole Bronze Age pots, especially from non-funerary contexts, are rare in Cornwall and whatever the activity that is represented here the find is of **Regional Significance**. A small amount of charcoal was recovered from the fill of the pit but this unlikely to be useful for radiocarbon dating submission. Excavation of the contents might provide more detail on contents and provide material suitable for dating, which would assist with the assessment of the significance of this feature.

4.3.5 Area 25

A large number of features, from which a number of Bronze Age artefacts were recovered, were identified in Area 25. Pits and postholes in the trench produced elvan mullers, a fragment of greisen, gabbroic admixture potsherds, and a flint. The features appeared to form a possible structure 6m across with an internal burnt pit containing redeposited hearth material and other pits. The feature represented seems likely to be a building but the absence of a foundation cut is not typical of a Cornish Middle Bronze Age house and truncation seems unlikely to be responsible for this absence since the overlying sealing deposit was 0.35m-0.45m thick (this may represent a soil horizon of prehistoric date). It may be earlier, perhaps comparable to an Early Bronze Age structure at Tregurra east of Truro (Taylor in prep), or it may represent a different type of feature, perhaps a timber circle like those at Tremough (Gossip and Jones 2007). An unpublished example of a Bronze Age post-ring with a central hearth but no foundation cut was excavated recently at Victoria, Roche (Taylor 2014). However, the features were relatively slight and may have more in common with ephemeral short-lived buildings typical of the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age periods. A scoop and a ditch in the adjacent Area 26, in Trenches 76 and 77 also produced gabbroic admixture potsherds. This activity is likely to be related to a Bronze Age settlement of unknown size and would be of **Regional Significance**.

4.4 Earlier prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) (c4000-800 cal BC)

A number of features were identified from which generally undiagnostic flint tools were recovered. In many cases these may be residual. They include a posthole identified in Area 73 (T159) from which a single worked flint was recovered. This and other features within this trench were sealed by two horizons of colluvial material possibly representing prehistoric soil horizons. Buried prehistoric land surfaces are scarce and have rarely been investigated and would be considered of **Regional Significance**.

Ditches in Area 22 contained single flints (T69 and T70) whilst a ditch in Area 30 (T87) produced a single flint scraper. All of these may be residual finds.

4.5 Iron Age / Roman (c800 cal BC-AD410)

Several areas containing field systems underlying the extant one(s) were identified. Most of these are likely to be of Iron Age or Roman date although some may represent either Bronze Age or early medieval enclosure.

Ditches in Area 23 formed part of a field system underlying the extant one. A ditch in T62 contained flint but also furnace lining and slag and is therefore likely to be of at least Iron Age date. Ditches in T68, T69, and T71 did not contain dateable finds but are likely to form part of the same field pattern. These are likely to be contemporary with a known round and associated enclosures of Iron Age or Roman date in the field to the southeast.

Ditches in Areas 70 and 71 also appear to form part of a field system underlying the extant one, although in this case the lack of a geophysical survey in this area made it harder to evaluate the full extent of the fields. A ditch in Area 73, sealed by a prehistoric/Roman soil horizon, may form part of the same field system.

Ditches in Area 25 also appeared to form an underlying field system. Although no dating evidence was recovered from sections through these ditches they are likely to be of late prehistoric or Roman date.

Field systems of Iron Age to Roman date are relatively common in Cornwall, especially in Anciently Enclosed Land where geophysical surveys and/or evaluations and excavations have taken place over large areas (*cf* Johns 2008; Gossip and Jones 2007; Jones and Taylor 2010; Nowakowski and Johns 2015; Peacock 1969; Taylor in prep). The field ditches, especially where they can be mapped, adequately sampled and dated over large areas can be considered of **Regional Significance**. If the source of the furnace lining and slag found within the ditch in Area 23 could be located this would also be of **Regional Significance**.

A number of field ditches that did not conform to the extant field system were identified in Areas 1, 13, 26, 27, 30, 36, 50, and 65. These ditches may be considered of **Local /Regional Significance** since they were largely found in isolation and their dating is uncertain.

4.6 Medieval (AD1066-1540)

A number of features, mostly representing field systems and ridge and furrow cultivation, but including a potential iron smelting site, were identified as being of medieval date.

Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was found in Areas 7, 8, 9, 30, and 32. Evidence for this cultivation technique in Cornwall is largely confined to earthwork evidence, much of it identified from aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme (NMP), although some excavation of these features has occurred in North Cornwall (*cf* Jones and Taylor 2009-10; Gent 1997). The remains of this medieval cultivation method might be regarded as of **Regional Significance** where they survive as earthwork features but of **Local Significance** where, as here, they survive only as sub-surface features.

Field ditches and gullies likely to be of medieval date were identified in Area 4, 8, 9, 18, 19, 23, 25, and 32.

A gully in Area 25 at Marazanvose contained grass-marked pottery in the Sandy Lane style 1, indicating a date of around the 11th to 12th centuries AD. Another sherd was found in the fill of an adjacent field ditch thought to be of earlier date and may be intrusive. There was a concentration of activity in this area and it is possible that medieval enclosures, or even a settlement, may be located here. An abandoned settlement of this date would be of **Regional Significance** whilst stock enclosures or fields of this period underlying the extant field system would be considered as of **Local Significance**. The identification of grass-marked ware in sealed contexts itself is of **Regional Significance**.

Two ditches representing narrow strip fields were identified in Area 33. These both contained sherds of Cornish late medieval coarseware of 15th to 16th century date. Another sherd of late medieval coarseware was recovered from a ditch in Area 19. Although this appeared to be a short feature as identified by the geophysical survey and may represent something other than enclosure, it was aligned with the extant field system of medieval origin and may represent a strip field division. Evidence for strip field cultivation is largely confined to a few surviving pockets, cropmark evidence, and documentary evidence in the form of historic mapping. Archaeological evidence for this form of medieval land division/cultivation would be considered of **Local Significance**.

Ditches representing a possible sub-circular enclosure were identified in Area 10. No dating evidence was recovered (apart from possibly residual flint) but this feature may represent a medieval pound. This would be of **Local Significance**.

Evidence for iron smelting in association with late medieval finds was found in Area 74 at Nancarrow Farm in two intercutting ditches and a buried soil horizon sealing them. Furnace bottom material as well as slag was recovered in association with sherds of Cornish late medieval coarseware. This suggests the presence of iron smelting in the immediate vicinity, perhaps associated with the identified ditches. Unfortunately this area was not subject to geophysical survey, which might have identified areas of industrial activity. Evidence for iron smelting from this period is virtually unknown in Cornwall and such a site would be of at least **Regional Significance**. Although the ditch that contained slag in Area 23, mentioned above, was probably of Iron Age/Roman date, if it does turn out to be medieval then it might also indicate iron smelting in this period, which would be of equal significance.

4.7 Post-medieval (AD1540-1900)

Whilst a large number of double-ditched linear features characteristic of removed Cornish Hedges were identified, particularly in the Recently Enclosed Land at the western end of the scheme, only a few contained dateable artefacts or were documented on historic maps. Those identified at the western end of the scheme in Areas 46, 48, 61, 63-65 represent enclosure of 'Callestock Common' whilst those in Area 37 represent enclosure of 'Allet Downs' in the mid to late 19th century. Enclosure of downland near Carland Cross appears to have largely happened prior to the earliest mapping but sub-division continued in the mid to late 19th century in Areas 7 and 9. Remains of ditches in Areas 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 23, 25, 26, 28, 32, and 33 may represent more complex and diverse periods of post-medieval enclosure. The remains of all of these are of **Local Significance**.

Securely dated industrial features of this period were largely confined to mining-related activity at the eastern end of the scheme in Area 7 where a pit, openwork, buried land surface, and a ditch contained a variety of probably 19th century material, including pottery, ridge and roof tiles, hand-made bricks, iron objects, and glass. These may relate to Wheal Ennis (MCO32374), an unsuccessful lead mine opened in 1851 and closed the following year. If this is the case the features are likely to be of **Local Significance**. Probable prospecting pits were identified in Area 46, again of **Local Significance**.

5 Recommendations

The results of the evaluation and the assessment of significance allow for some recommendations to be made for mitigation work in advance of the construction phase of the road scheme. These recommendations are for guidance only and Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) will guide the required mitigation. The mitigation should follow a staged process and mitigation strategies for individual sites and other areas of archaeological potential should be assessed in detail at the detailed design stage through consultation with the SDOHE. All stages of proposed mitigation will need to be supported by WSIs approved by the SDOHE.

5.1 Evaluation

To date 27 of the designed evaluation trenches have yet to be excavated due to issues surrounding access. These include Areas 14 and 15 where the road corridor clips the northern edge of a known enclosure, probably a round of Iron Age or Romano-British date, as well as a complex of ditched anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey. It is recommended that this programme of trenching is completed as soon as is feasible.

5.2 Geophysical survey

Whilst much of the route has been subject to a full geophysical survey several areas were missed out through the survey following an earlier iteration of the route or through access issues. Those areas not fully surveyed include Areas 36, 38-44, 50, 51, 54, 56, and 58-60. Whilst the archaeology of these areas has been characterised by evaluation trenching and found largely to be of low potential there remains the possibility that significant sites, such as prehistoric barrows and field ditches underlying the extant field system, may have been missed. It is therefore recommended that the missing sections are surveyed.

Areas 70-74 at Nancarrow Farm were not surveyed at all due to issues with access. Given that the evaluation has identified some sites of Local and Regional Significance within this area, including a Bronze Age pit containing a whole pot, a buried possibly prehistoric soil horizon of unknown extent, possibly prehistoric or Romano-British field ditches, and a concentration of features and finds suggesting the presence of late medieval iron smelting, it is recommended that, if possible, these areas are subject to a geophysical survey. In the absence of this survey all of these fields should be considered as areas of high potential for significant archaeology and subject to strip map and sample excavation.

5.3 Mitigation in advance of groundworks

It is recommended that all stages of fieldwork carried out in advance of groundworks should have the possibility of public engagement in the form of voluntary participation built into their design.

5.3.1 Test pitting

The Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint scatter in Area 10 is of at least Regional Importance. The extent of the flint scatter remains unknown and this should first be evaluated by a series of square test pits laid out on a grid within the proposed road corridor. It is suggested that pits 1m square would be appropriate. This should cover all of Areas 9 and 10. The frequency of test pits within this area should be determined in consultation with the SDOHE. The pits should be hand-dug down to the level of the top of the buried soil horizon identified in T33. The soil layers should be hand inspected and dry sieved with a mesh size suitable for catching small pieces of debitage. Once the extent of the scatter is determined, this area should be demarcated and subject to full excavation. The methodology for this will need to be determined with the SDOHE but might entail the mechanical stripping of soil layers down to the buried soil horizon. This might include provision for artefact recovery from stripped soil. The resultant surface would then be hand cleaned, any features mapped and recorded, and then excavated, with any finds being recorded and plotted onto a base map.

5.3.2 Full excavation

The presence of Middle Neolithic pottery within a potential structure is unprecedented for Cornwall and is of National Significance. A substantial part of Area 9 within the proposed road corridor should be subject to controlled soil stripping and full excavation prior to the commencement of groundworks on the scheme. The main aims of this work should be to identify the extent of the activity of this period, the nature of that activity, the identification and recording of all elements relating to this activity, and the retrieval of artefacts and ecofacts pertaining to this activity.

Several features, likely to relate to prehistoric / Bronze Age sites have been identified, in Areas 8, 10, and 18. These should be subject to full excavation prior to the commencement of groundworks on the scheme. The main aims of this work should be to make a full record of the features and the retrieval of artefacts and ecofacts associated with them.

Although they have yet to be evaluated, the geophysical and cropmark evidence in Areas 14 and 15 strongly suggests an Iron Age or Romano-British round and associated enclosures and activity. Whilst these areas should be subject to the designed evaluation trenching it seems likely that this area should be subject to full excavation prior to any groundworks.

Subject to the results of further geophysical survey, as outlined above, full excavation of Area 73, or part of it, may be required. The presence of a pit containing a whole Trevisker pot, cut into a buried land surface, suggests that similar, or earlier, finds and features may exist in this location. The main aim of this work should be to characterise the nature and extent of this buried horizon, and any features, artefacts, and ecofacts within or below it.

Also subject to the results of further geophysical survey the southwestern part of Area 74 may need to be subject to full excavation in an effort to identify and record a possible medieval iron smelting site.

A possible Bronze Age structure was identified in Area 25. This was set within what may be a later prehistoric field system and adjacent to medieval activity. Given the significance and complexity of the features it seems that the best mitigation solution in this area would be full excavation. The main aims of this work should be to make a full record of the features and the retrieval of artefacts and ecofacts associated with them.

5.3.3 Strip map and sample

Several areas were identified that contain significant buried archaeology but that are not of enough significance and/or complexity to warrant full excavation. In these cases a programme of strip map and sample prior to groundworks on the scheme is recommended.

Areas recommended for this mitigation include Areas 23 and 24, where a series of ditched features that appear to be contemporary with a known Iron Age or Romano-British round settlement and field system have been identified. Limited evidence for iron smelting was found at the eastern edge of this area.

Ditches in Areas 70 and 71 may also form part of a later prehistoric or Romano-British field system. As mentioned above these areas have not been subject to a geophysical survey. If this is not forthcoming then these two areas should be subject to strip map and sample recording prior to groundworks.

5.4 Mitigation during groundworks

5.4.1 Watching brief

It is likely that many features such as pits and postholes that are too small to be identified by geophysical survey lie along the route of the proposed scheme. Many of the linear features identified by the geophysical survey and confirmed by the evaluation also remain undated. It is therefore recommended that an intermittent watching brief is maintained along the route of the proposed road corridor during initial groundworks outside the areas proposed for more detailed mitigation.

5.5 Collation of archive and production of post-excavation assessment and updated WSI

Following the completion of all stages of fieldwork the results from the project should be collated as an archive and the results of a post-excavation assessment report summarising the results from the fieldwork and proposing an updated WSI for analysis and publication should be produced.

5.6 Analysis and publication

The fieldwork is likely to produce a wealth of material that will require further analysis and publication, probably as a standalone monograph.

5.7 Outreach

Public engagement in the form of voluntary participation in all stages of pre-groundworks excavation should be built into the project. Key information from the results of the fieldwork and analyses should be made available to the public following completion of the publication, perhaps in the form of display panels at service stations at Carland Cross and Chiverton Cross, through lectures, and through the production of a popular booklet.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840. Parish of Kenwyn (licensed digital copy at CRO)

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Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841-2. Parish of St Erme (licensed digital copy at CRO)

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6.2 Publications

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- Jones, A M and Taylor, S R, 2009-10. Discoveries along the Treyarnon South West Water pipeline, *Cornish Archaeol* **48-49**, 243-52
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- Sumo Survey 2017. *A30 Carland to Chiverton*, Cornwall, geophysical survey report (draft)
- Taylor, S R, 2014. *Victoria Service Station Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report*, Unpublished report no. 2014R081, CAU, Truro
- Taylor, S R, in prep. *Down the Bright Stream: The Prehistory of Woodcock Corner and the Tregurra Valley*, Sidestone Press

6.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146690**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Electronic data is stored in the following location:

\\CAU Archive\Sites A\A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross Evaluation 2017 146690

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-302459

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Roundabout, Cornwall Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation trenching

Client: WSP

Client contact: [REDACTED]

Client tel: [REDACTED]

Client email: [REDACTED]

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) has been commissioned by WSP to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the excavation of evaluation trenches along the proposed route of A30 improvements between Chiverton Cross and Carland Cross, Cornwall, and the production of a subsequent evaluation report.

[REDACTED] Senior Development Officer Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE) has been consulted by WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff to inform the potential requirements for archaeological recording during the evaluation stage. This WSI is intended to provide a comprehensive statement on the standards necessary for the recording of archaeological deposits and stratigraphy uncovered during the trenching.

The trenching follows and is informed by a programme of geotechnical test pitting undertaken by CAU (Dudley and Thorpe 2017) and the results from the geophysical survey undertaken by Sumo Survey (2017). The latter has guided the positions of the agreed evaluation trenches. The SDOHE has recommended a 3% sample size in areas shown to have high potential by the geophysical survey (areas 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32), the evaluation of individual anomalies in areas of less potential (areas 1, 3, 6, 7, 13, 17, 18, 19, 36), and test trenches in the remaining geophysically blank areas.

Dependent upon the results from the evaluative fieldwork, further stages of archaeological recording may be needed to mitigate the impact of development. These stages would be undertaken in agreement with the SDOHE and the client and subject to a separate WSI.

This might include one or more of the following elements:

- Strip, map, sample excavation of selected areas.
- Collation of archive and production of archive report.
- Post-excavation assessment and analysis (and archive deposition).
- Final publication (in an academic journal).

Project extent

The evaluation trenches will be excavated along the 12.9 km route of the proposed upgrade to the A30 between Carland Cross and Chiverton Cross, near Truro, Cornwall. The work is expected to take place over the summer of 2017.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the archaeological potential of the proposed road corridor prior to construction works. The objectives are to obtain an archaeological understanding of the features identified by the geophysical survey so that they can be adequately mitigated.

Key objectives are:

- To establish if areas of archaeological deposits survive within the road corridor boundary which will require further stages of archaeological recording (mitigation).
- To locate evidence for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later settlement activity within the area of the proposed development.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the evaluated features.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the road corridor and its environs from any archaeological remains encountered.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Fieldwork

Evaluation trenching

Evaluation trenching will be carried out, in order to adequately assess the archaeological potential of the area of the development and test the results from the geophysical surveys.

In order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the development area 150 trenches, the majority 50m long by 2m wide (a few are shorter or longer as dictated by known services) will be excavated across the site at the locations agreed with the SDOHE. These will not only sample specific features identified through geophysical survey but will also provide a general overview of the archaeology of the project area.

Fieldwork: description

In advance of the evaluation trenching CAU will discuss with the client:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety arrangements.
- Treatment of artefacts.

Recording – general

- The trenches will be excavated by a wheeled mechanical digger. The machine will be fitted with a toothless, flat ditching bucket. The spoil will be stored alongside, and at a safe distance from the edges of the trenches.
- The trenches will be excavated down to the level of the archaeology or the top of the natural subsoil. They will then be hand-cleaned, any archaeological features sampled and recorded.
- Excavation of archaeological features will be restricted to the minimum necessary to assess their likely potential. In the event that very deep ditches are encountered they will be excavated down to a safe working depth. Trenches will not be excavated below the point where shoring or battering is required.
- The positions of the trenches will be located using a GPS unit and marked onto a scaled base map (linked to the National Grid). Prior to the start of the evaluation, the positions of the trenches will be marked out on the ground.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.

- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags, which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be needed from the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- If human remains are discovered on the site the SDOHE and Public Health will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements (Burials Act 1857; Disused Burial Grounds (Amended) Act 1981). If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual material.

All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval (1540-1800) or modern (1800-) finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.

All finds predating 1800 AD will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

Fieldwork: photographic recording

Photographic recording will include colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher) and / or black and white film photography with a SLR camera.

CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2015).

The photo record will comprise:

- General views of the trenches.
- Detailed photographs of recorded features.
- A photo index will be created.

Methodology for the archive standard photography is set out as follows:

- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.
- A tripod will be used to take advantage of natural light and slower exposures.
- A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

Creation of site archive

To include:

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines):
- Any black and white negative film will be catalogued and deposited with the site archive.
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be either converted from colour to black and white negative film and added to the site archive, or deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

- Significant environmental samples will be wet sieved and stored in an appropriate manner.
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.

Archive report

The results from the evaluation trenching will be presented in a concise report. A draft report will be submitted to the Client for comment.

PDF and paper copies of the finalised archive report will be distributed to the Client and the SDOHE.

Preparation of the report will involve:

- producing a descriptive text of the findings;
- producing maps and line drawings as figures within the report;
- selecting photographs for inclusion within the report.;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary - Concise non-technical summary.
- Introduction - Background, objectives, aims and methods.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the evaluation trenching, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation and potential for further analysis.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis.
Recommendations for further archaeological recording.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- References - Sources referred to in text.
- Appendix - A copy of the WSI
- Illustrations - General location plan.
- Trench location plan(s).
- Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
- Selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate).
- Finds drawings (if appropriate).
Photographs (if appropriate).

Analysis and Dissemination

Where no further archaeological recording takes place provision should be made in agreement with the SDOHE for the deposition of the project archive/finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum which is an accredited museum. Where significant remains are recovered publication of the results may be required within an academic journal such as *Cornish Archaeology*.

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

The archiving will comprise the following:

1. All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
2. A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
3. The project archive will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro, or if no finds are recovered initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.
4. Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

- DOCX Word processed documents
- XLSX Spreadsheets
- PDF Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics
- JPEG Site graphics and scanned information
- DNG or TIFF Digital photographs
- DWG AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys
- MXD ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data
- AI Adobe Illustrator graphics

Timetable

The evaluation trenching is anticipated to be commenced during the summer of 2017. CAU will require at least three weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The draft version of the archive report will be completed within 6 weeks of the end of the fieldwork and the final report completed within 2 weeks of receiving comments on the draft. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the SDOHE and a representative of the WSP Archaeology and Heritage Team. Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

1. The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
2. Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.
3. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE and the client, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
4. If significant archaeological remains are discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Progress during fieldwork
- Completion of fieldwork

- Completion of the draft archive report
- Completion of the final report
- Deposition of the archive

References

Dudley, P and Thorpe, C 2017. *A30 Carland Cross to Chiverton Cross, Cornwall – Test Pits: Archaeological Watching Brief, Truro* (CAU)

Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Historic England, Swindon*

Sumo Survey 2017. *A30 Carland to Chiverton, Cornwall*, geophysical survey report.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

Standards



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Project staff

The project will be managed by a nominated Archaeology Projects Officer who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. The project team is expected to include:

Sean Taylor BA MCIfA

Project Officer with CAU, with a range of experience in undertaking archaeological assessments, excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, and also landscape surveys. Also some experience in recording historic buildings. Past projects include supervising the Mitchell to Newlyn East SWW watching brief, and the Tremough, Scarcewater, Tregony, Camelford, and SWW Avon excavations, and managing the Truro Eastern District Centre archaeological mitigation. A large number of assessments have been carried out on road schemes, SWW pipelines, and various smaller projects. Landscape surveys include six assessments on the Lizard as part of the HEATH project and a number of surveys for the National Trust. GIS-led projects include the Seascapes Bristol Channel, China Clay industry assessment, and England's North Sea Ports. Experienced user of AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator, GIS, and GPS and EDM survey equipment. Holder of a CSCS card.

Peter Dudley BA, MA, ACIfA

Project Officer with CAU, Peter is an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA). He has worked in contract archaeology for sixteen years, undertaking project work mainly in Cornwall but also in Devon, Dorset, along England's North Sea coast and in Ireland, gaining experience on numerous excavations, assessments, evaluations, historic building recording, landscape and maritime projects. Through the landscape-based work Peter has developed considerable knowledge in the use of GIS. In the past five years he has undertaken several characterisation projects, including HLC revisions work in Cornwall, Historic Seascape Characterisation for the South West and rapid Historic Area Assessment for a number of North Sea ports including Tyneside, Grimsby and Ipswich. He has also worked in collaboration with other archaeologists, landscape historians and palaeo-environment specialists to study the landscape history and archaeology of west Cornwall's rough ground. The final report, *Goon, Hal, Cliff and Croft* was published in 2011.

Francis Shepherd BA (Hons)

Project Officer with CAU. Since 2004 Francis has worked on various sites, watching briefs, evaluations and assessments. He has an HND in Multimedia Design, specialising in animation and digital image manipulation. Previously he has taught various different IT applications, including Microsoft Office and Adobe Photoshop, to students aged from 16 to 70. He now works exclusively for Cornwall Archaeological Unit, both in the field and as part of post excavation using AutoCAD, Adobe graphics packages, and ArcGIS. He has illustrated several publications most notably the forthcoming A30 Publication and is currently working up illustrations for the forthcoming West Penwith monograph. As well as other tasks his current role sees him managing IT provision for the department, creating specialist graphics and illustrations and working on the English Heritage's National Mapping Project. He has a C.Scope Cable Avoidance Tool Certificate of Competence.

Carolyn Royall BA, PCIfA

Carolyn has been a professional archaeologist since graduating in 1987; initially in field archaeology in Wales and Wiltshire where she worked on a large number of excavations, watching briefs and landscape survey projects. Since 1992 she has been working on the National Mapping Project in many counties and has been heavily involved in developing methodologies for computer-aided desk-top survey work particularly using AutoCAD and more recently GIS software. She has worked with CAU since 1996. Carolyn also has excavation experience and she has been involved in recent CAU excavations at TEDC, Truro and Hayle.

Ryan Smith BSc (Hons) PCIfA

Archaeologist Ryan Smith has worked on a variety of projects with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit over a number of years. Projects undertaken have included the multi-period prehistoric site at TEDC, Truro and the evaluations of sites at St Tudy and Four Burrows. Ryan has directed the Bronze Age and Romano-British excavations at Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven as well as a large number of watching briefs, including St Breock Downs, and Otterham Wind Farm. Ryan is a site supervisor on the Tintagel Castle Archaeological Research Project. Holder of CSCS card.

Laura Ratcliffe, BSc (Hons), MCIfA

Archaeologist Laura Ratcliffe is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). She is an accredited conservator and finds person. Laura has worked on a variety of projects with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. Projects undertaken for CAU have involved the excavations at Victoria, Hayle, The Hurlers and the TEDC site in Truro. Other fieldwork projects include the geotechnical test pitting at Par.

Graeme Kirkham

Graeme Kirkham was a member of CAU staff between 2001 and 2015, when he retired. He has an MA in Landscape Archaeology and has undertaken a wide range of landscape projects, among them survey and inventory-based assessments of the large National Trust rough ground property around St Agnes Beacon and Chapel Porth and the World War II airfield and adjacent rough ground on Predannack Downs, the Lizard. Graeme researched and wrote the English Heritage-funded monograph *Managing the historic environment on west Cornwall's rough ground* (2011). He also contributed to the companion volume, *Goon, hal, cliff and croft: the archaeology and landscape history of west Cornwall's rough ground* (Dudley 2011).

He has experience of working on excavations for CAU at Scarcewater, Camelford and the TEDC site at Truro. Recent work for CAU has included excavations at Constantine Bay and Duckpool in 2016-17. He is currently editor of *Cornish Archaeology*, journal of Cornwall Archaeological Society.

Fuller Hughes BSc (Hons) ACIfA

Fuller has worked on a number of projects with CAU as a site assistant including the Victoria and Truro Eastern District Centre excavations. He has also worked for AC archaeology at sites at Tolgarrick, Truro and Quintrell Downs in the same capacity. He has also participated in a variety of heritage projects in a voluntary capacity including the Carwynnen Quoit restoration and the St Piran's Oratory projects, both with CAU. He is also involved with the Cornwall Ancient Sites Protection Network as a committee member and leader of volunteer groups. Holder of CSCS card and Emergency First Aid at Work certificate.

Sorcha Maddern BA (Hons)

Sorcha has worked on a number of projects with CAU as a site assistant, including the 2017 Hayle excavation. She has also worked for Gerry Martin Associates in East Anglia in the same capacity. She has also participated in a variety of heritage projects in a voluntary capacity including the Carwynnen Quoit restoration, and the St Piran's Oratory, Boden Fogou, and Tintagel excavations, all with CAU.

Alan Burchell BA (Hons)

Alan is ex military and police and has been involved in a large number of research projects since his retirement and subsequent academic study. These include the Ness of Brodgar, Orkney and Gotland, Sweden. Assistant Finds Liaison Officer at the Royal Cornwall Museum since 2017. Holder of Emergency First Aid at Work certificate.

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Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS).

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Sean Taylor

Archaeological Projects Officer

7/7/2017

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

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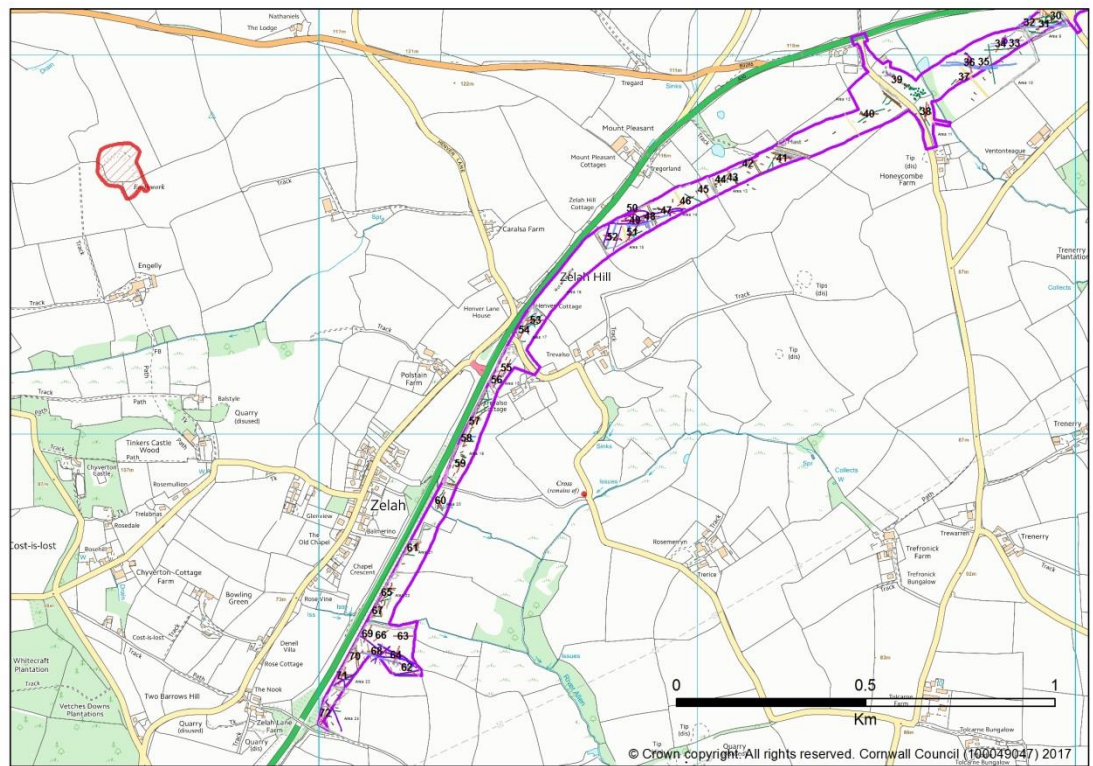
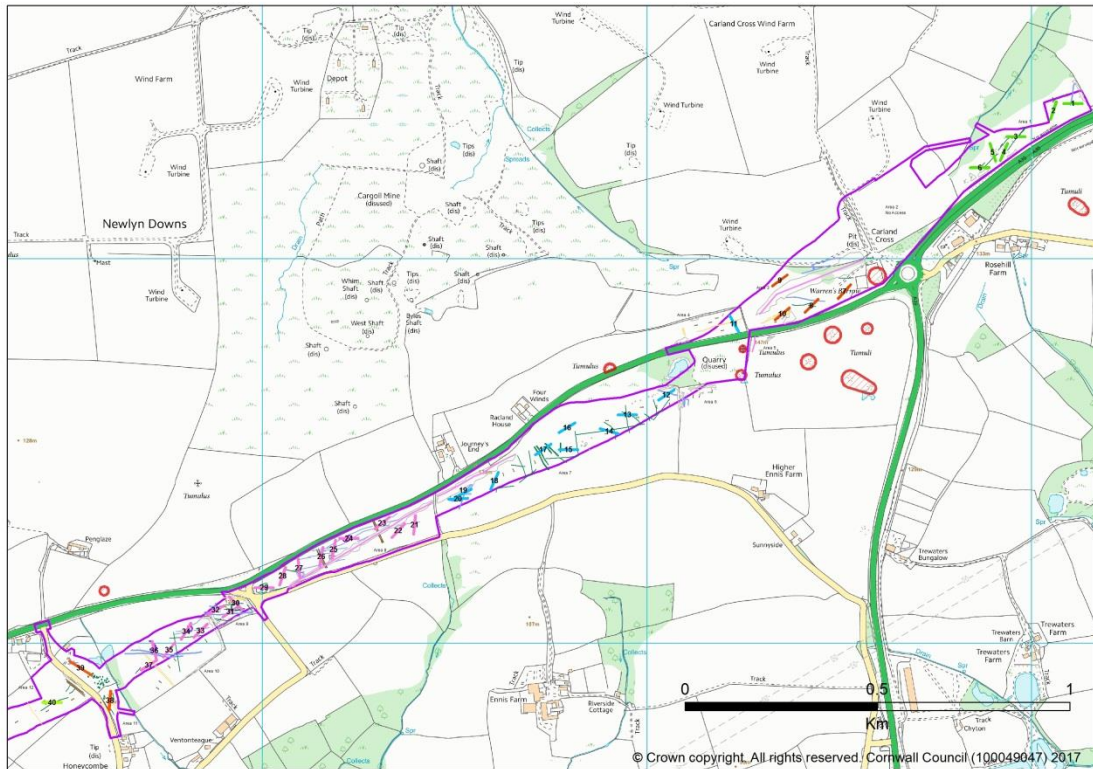
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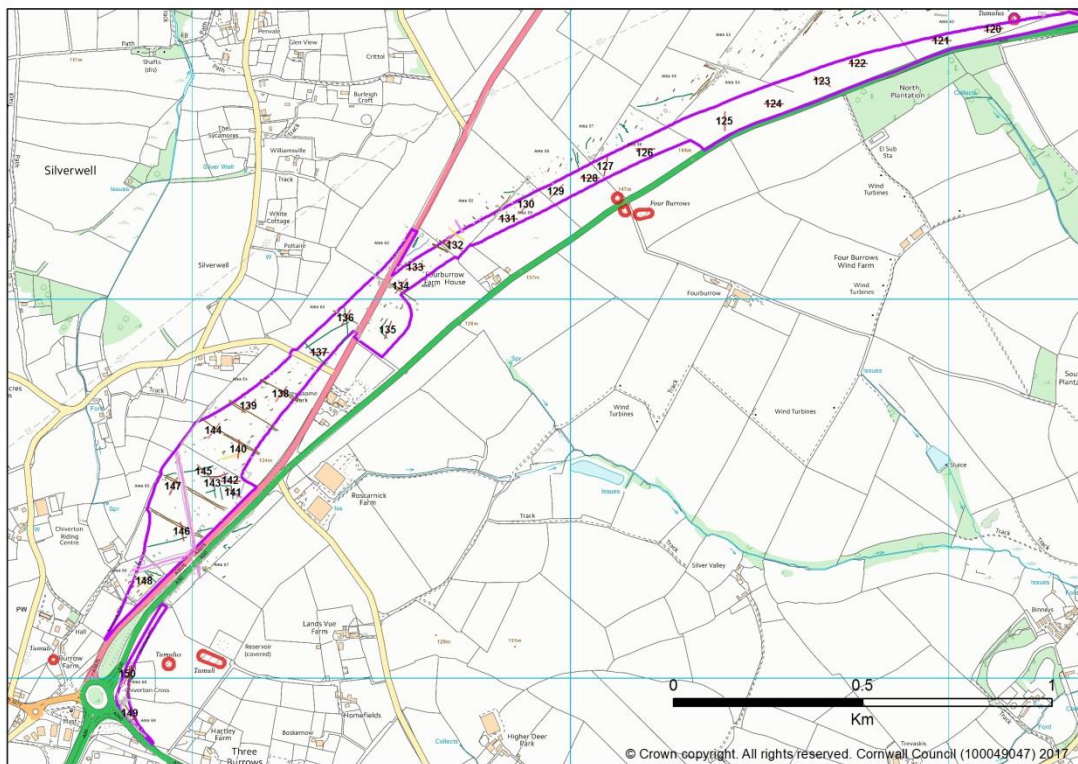
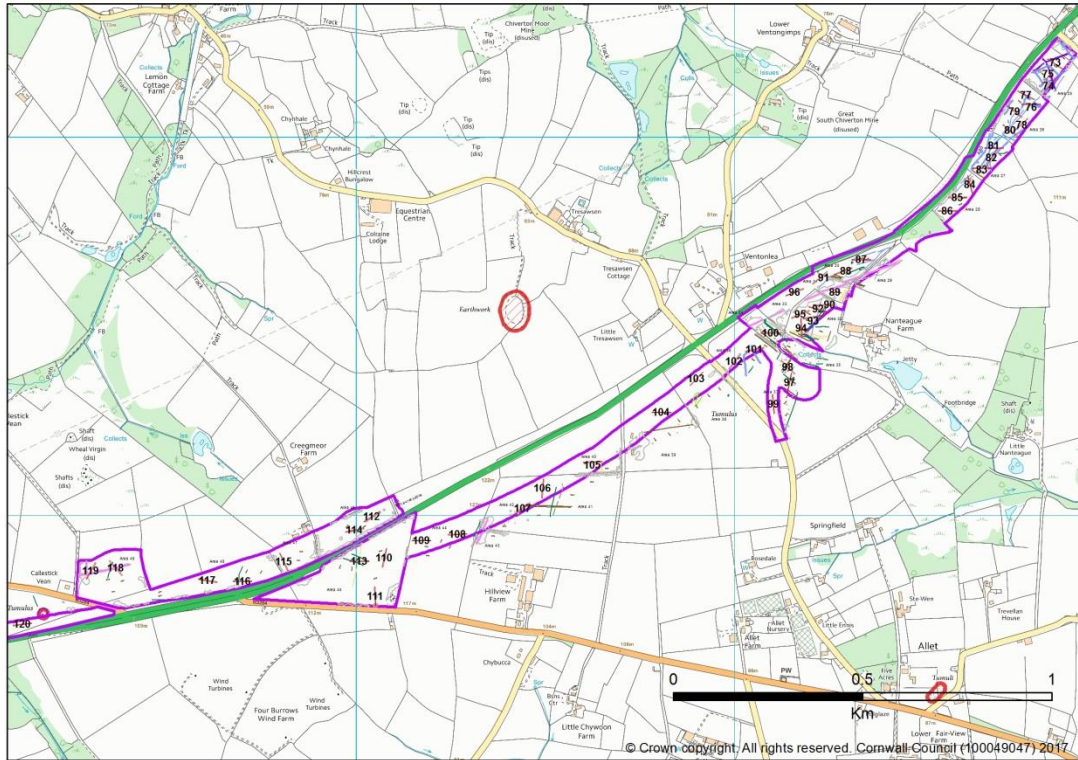
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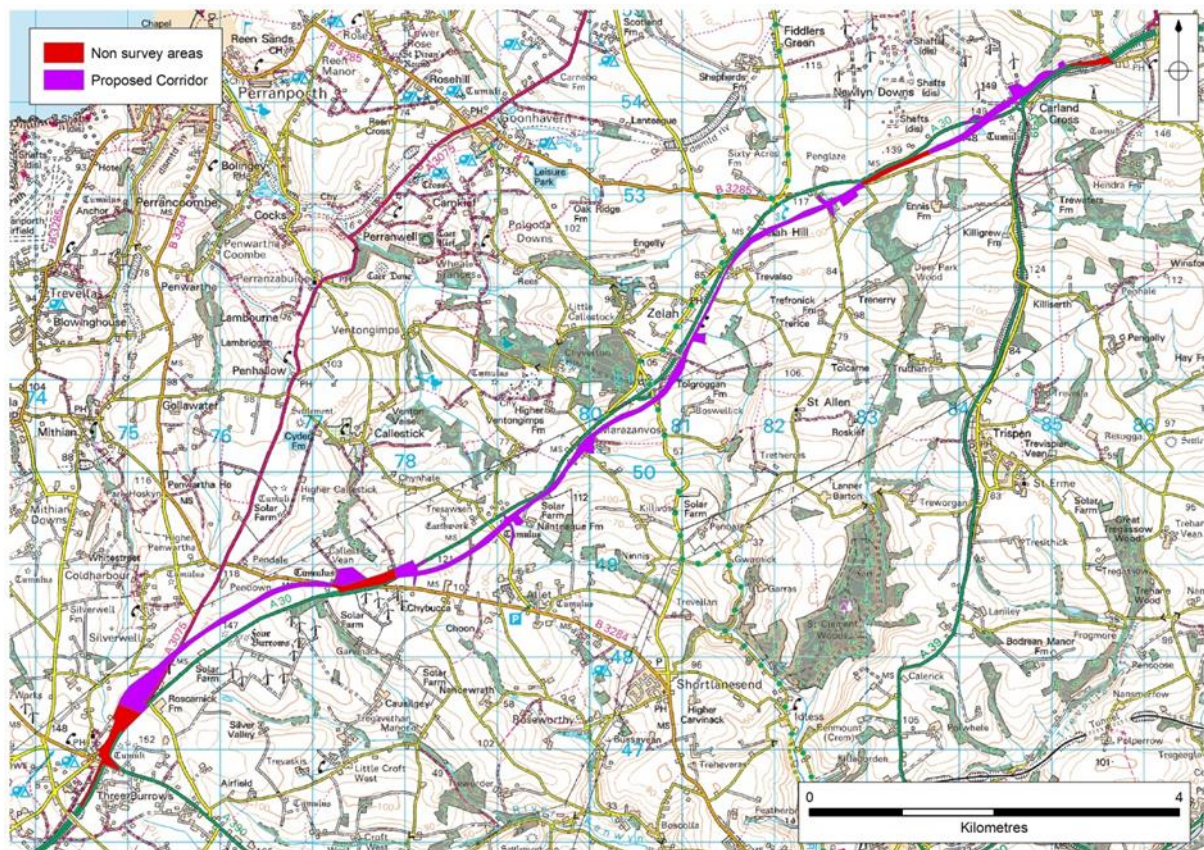
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Figures 1-4: Trench locations.



Appendix 2: Table of contexts

* Cuts are in bold

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
1	1	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish yellow brown compact silty clay 0.54m thick.		
1	1	2	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [1/3]. Mid grey clay with frequent angular shillet and slate pieces, getting smaller in size towards base of fill. Small amounts of iron pan, possibly a natural feature. 0.6m wide by 0.2m thick.		
1	1	3	C	Ditch	Cut of a shallow linear ditch. Sloping sides, steeper on the eastern side but poor edge definition. 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Filled by (1/2).		Unknown
1	1	4	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish red compact silty clay.		
1	2	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish yellow soft silty clay 0.25m thick.		
1	2	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid yellowish red firm silty clay 0.07m thick.		
1	2	3	D	Natural	Natural. Pale reddish yellow and yellow streaked compact silty clay.		
1	3	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay 0.25m thick.		
1	3	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish yellow and yellowish grey banded firm silty clay.		
1	4	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay 0.25m thick.		
1	4	2	D	Natural	Natural. Streaked yellowish red and greyish brown compact silty clay and shillet.		
1	5	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown, loose silty clay 0.25m thick.		
1	5	2	D	Natural	Natural. Greyish red compact stony clay.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
1	6	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown loose silty clay 0.2m-0.25m thick.		
1	6	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay.		
3	7	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown firm sandy loam 0.1m thick.		
3	7	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay.		
3	7	3	D	Layer	Redeposited waste material. Black soft sandy gravel and rock material 0.1m thick sitting in a depression in the natural. Possibly waste relating to old mine workings.		Post-medieval
3	8	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown firm silty loam 0.25m thick.		
3	8	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish red compact gritty silty clay, more stony to the south end of the trench.		
3	9	*	*		Unexcavated - steep slope.		
3	10	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown firm silty loam 0.23m thick. The ground around this trench has undulations in it that may stand further investigation (ridge and furrow?) but nothing showed up in this trench.		
3	10	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled pale yellowish brown and yellowish red compact stony silty clay. More stony material in the northern end of the trench. Utilities trench runs through the southern end of the trench in this layer.		
4	11	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick.		
4	11	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light brownish yellow clay.		
4	11	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [11/4]. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal mottling. 0.2m thick.		
4	11	4	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear ditch of east-west alignment with sloping 45° sides and a flat base. 1.7m wide, 0.24m deep. Filled by (11/3) (25/5).		Medieval
4	11	5	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [11/4]. Mid reddish brown and red mottled friable silty clay. 0.04m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
7	12	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown loose silty clay 0.3m-0.4m thick.		
7	12	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown compact to friable silty clay.		
7	13	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Pale reddish yellow loose silty loam 0.3m thick.		
7	13	2	D	Natural	Natural. Streaked mid greyish yellow and yellowish red compact silty clay.		
7	14	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Pale reddish yellow loose silty loam 0.28m thick.		
7	14	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Light brownish yellow compact silty clay 0.04m thick.		
7	14	3	D	Natural	Natural. Streaked pale yellowish brown and greyish brown compact stony silt.		
7	15	1	C	Ditch	Cut of a shallow linear ditch, north-south alignment with irregularly sloping sides and a concave base. 3.43m wide by 0.75m deep. Filled by (15/2) (15/3).		Post-medieval
7	15	2	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [15/1]. Mid brown dense sandy silt with occasional stones and manganese flecks. 3.43m wide by 0.75m thick.		
7	15	3	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [15/1]. Light yellowish and greyish brown friable silty clay with angular shillet fragments. 2.6m wide by 0.15m thick.		
7	15	4	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown friable silty loam 0.2m thick.		
7	15	5	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellow shillet.		
7	16	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick.		
7	16	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light yellowish brown clay and shillet.		
7	17	1	C	Furrow?	Cut of a linear, north-south aligned furrow or possible natural feature with sloping sides and a flat base. 1.03m wide by 0.12m deep. Filled by (17/2).		Medieval
7	17	2	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [17/1].		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
7	17	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [17/4]. Mid reddish brown friable sandy silt with occasional (15%) sub-angular poorly sorted stone. 1m wide by 0.23m thick.		
7	17	4	C	Furrow	Cut of a linear, north-south aligned furrow. 3.75m wide by 0.23m deep. Filled by (17/3).		Medieval
7	17	5	*		Voided.		
7	17	6	D	Furrow?	Linear band of material, possibly natural or truncated furrow. 1.01m wide.		
7	17	7	*		Voided.		
7	17	8	D	Furrow?	Linear band of material, possibly natural or truncated furrow. 3.21m wide.		
7	17	9	*		Voided.		
7	17	10	D	Furrow?	Linear band of material, possibly natural or truncated furrow. 0.88m wide.		
7	17	11	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Pale - mid brown loose silty clay 0.2m thick.		
7	17	12	D	Natural	Natural. Mid to dark brown compact clay and shillet.		
7	17	13	D	Furrow	Linear band of material, possibly natural or truncated furrow. 1.81m wide.		
7	18	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish yellow brown loose and very dry silty clay 0.15m-0.25m thick.		
7	18	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish red loose silty clay.		
7	19	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Pale greyish brown firm sandy silt 0.25m thick.		
7	19	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish brown firm / friable stony silt and clay.		
7	19	3	D	Fill	Mining waste layer at eastern end of trench. Dark grey compact sandy clay with occasional gravelly stone inclusions. 2.05m wide by 0.35m thick. Fill of possible buddle [19/6]		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
7	19	4	D	Layer	Mining waste layer. Reddish brown, possibly iron stained sandy clay possibly cut by feature [19/6]. 0.15m thick.		19th century
7	19	5	D	Fill	Fill of or layer within pit like feature [19/6]. Dark grey friable gritty sandy silt with occasional sub-angular gravel. 0.35m thick.		
7	19	6	C	Pit	Cut of pit, possibly a settling pit or buddle within the north-east corner of the trench. Within the S-facing section the sides appear to be steep sloping and the floor uneven. Possibly lined with clay (19/7). 0.35m deep. Filled by (19/3) and (19/5). Appeared to cut (19/4).		19th century
7	19	7	D	Fill	Clay deposit lining [19/6]. Pale off-white compact clay. 0.05m thick.		
7	19	8	D	Fill	Upper fill of pit [19/9]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional (15%) poorly sorted stones. 1.7 m wide by approx. 0.3m thick.		
7	19	9	C	Pit	Cut of pit with steeply sloping sides, irregular base and well defined edges. 1.7 m wide by 1.4m deep. Filled by (19/8) (19/14) (19/15) (19/16).	Modern	19th century
7	19	10	D	Fill	Single fill of feature [19/11]. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones. 0.3m wide by 0.18m thick.		
7	19	11	C	Pit	Cut of sub-oval pit or ditch terminal, roughly east-west aligned with straight sides and an irregularly concave base and moderately well defined edges. 0.3m wide by 1.6m long by 0.18m deep. Filled by (19/10).		19th century
7	19	12	*		Voided.		
7	19	13	D	Fill	Upper fill of large linear feature [19/18]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. 5.5m wide by approx. 0.15m thick. Finds: 3x hand made brick fragments, 5x iron nails and 2x iron objects.	Modern	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
7	19	14	D	Fill	Fill of pit [19/9]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional (15%) poorly sorted stone. 0.5m wide by approx. 0.4m thick		
7	19	15	D	Fill	Fill of pit [19/9]. Pale reddish brown friable silty clay with moderate (25%) amounts of shillet. 0.5m wide by approx. 0.4m thick. Finds: 9x pieces of modern glazed stoneware.	Modern	
7	19	16	D	Fill	Primary fill of pit [19/9]. Light grey plastic clay. 0.3m wide by approx. 0.3m thick. Finds: 6x pieces of modern glazed stoneware.	Modern	
7	19	17	D	Fill	Lowest excavated fill of large linear feature [19/18]. Dark brown friable silty sandy clay with frequent larger stones. 5.5m wide by 0.5m thick. Finds: 1 possible cast iron lid fragment, 1 iron nail. 4 iron discs. 2 iron fragments. 1 cuboid iron fragment and pieces of wooden beams. possible stone wall feature at the SW end.	Modern	
7	19	18	C	Openwork	Cut of large linear feature (which appeared to be on a roughly N-S alignment) with sloping sides (45°), base not reached. 5.5m wide by 0.5m deep. mining-related feature. Filled by (19/13) (19/17).	Modern	19th century
7	19	19	D	Fill	Stony fill of large feature [19/21]. Dark brown friable silty clay, appears to be part of a mining-related deposit. Fill not bottomed, 0.35 - 0.65m thick. Finds: 3x Cornish made ridge tile fragments, 3x large flat plates of iron.	Modern	
7	19	20	D	Fill	Upper fill of large feature [19/21]. Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent stone. 0.2m thick.		
7	19	21	C	Pit	Cut of large pit with sloping sides, base not reached. Filled by (19/19) and (19/20).	Modern	19th century
7	20	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Pale reddish brown loose silty clay 0.12m-0.25 thick.		
7	20	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Pale yellowish brown compact silty clay 0.1m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
7	20	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish red firm silty clay.		
7	20	4	D	Layer	Redeposited natural layer. Pale reddish yellow friable silty clay with moderate (30%) shillet inclusions. Only present in the eastern half of the trench, stops at ditch [20/9] and seals it. 0.1m thick.		19th century
7	20	5	D	Layer	Layer underlying (20/4). Mid brown soft silty clay with occasional (15%) small sub-angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. 0.17m-0.28m thick. Finds: x3 fragments post-medieval roof tile, 5x shards of green bottle glass, 1 large iron nail, and 3 iron objects.	Post-medieval	19th century
7	20	6	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [20/7]. Mid brown soft silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones. 1m by 0.27m by 0.19m thick.		
7	20	7	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned ditch or gully with shallow sloping sides, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 0.27m by 0.19m deep. Filled by (20/6).		Unknown
7	20	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [20/9]. Mid to light reddish brown friable silty clay with frequent mixed small and large stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. 0.97m wide by 0.56-0.6m thick variably. Finds: 1 iron nail and 3x iron objects.	Post-medieval	
7	20	9	C	Ditch	Cut of linear ditch of NE-SW alignment with shallow sloping sides and an undulating base. 0.97m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (20/8).	Post-medieval	19th century
8	21	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick.		
8	21	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish brown shillet clay.		
8	22	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown silty clay and shillet 0.15m thick.		
8	22	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid greyish yellow brown friable clay.		
8	23	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick.		
8	23	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish brown sandy silt.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
8	23	3	D	Fill	Redeposited natural, fill of ditch [23/4]. Mid yellowish brown compact sandy silt with frequent (80%) stone. 5m by 1m by 0.2m thick.		
8	23	4	C	Furrow	Cut of shallow, linear, irregular E-W aligned furrow with concave sides and base and poorly defined edges. 5m by 1m by 0.2m deep. Fill by (23/3).		Medieval
8	23	5	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear NW-SE aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and well defined edges. 2.5m by 1m by 0.9m deep. Filled by (23/6).		Post-medieval
8	23	6	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [23/5]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay with moderate sized stones and occasional roots. 2.5m by 1m by 0.9m thick.		
8	23	7	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear NW-SE aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 1m by 0.6m deep. Filled by (23/8).		Post-medieval
8	23	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [23/7]. Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent stone inclusions of varying sizes and occasional roots. 1m by 1m by 0.6m thick.		
8	24	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay 0.25m-0.35m thick.		
8	24	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale reddish yellow brown compact stony clay.		
8	24	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [24/8]. Dark purplish brown loose silty clay with moderate (40%) small shillet and slate fragments and occasional flecks of charcoal. 1m by 2m by 0.09m thick.		
8	24	4	D	Fill	Single fill of gully [24/9]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional (10%) small shillet fragments. 1m by 0.2m by 0.05m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
8	24	5	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch/gully [24/7]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional (10%) small shillet fragments. 1m by 0.92m by 0.05m thick.		
8	24	6	D	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [24/8]. Mid reddish yellow brown compact silty clay with 15% small sub angular quartz and slate pieces and occasional smears of charcoal. 1.6m by 4.9m 0.25m thick. Finds: worked flint core flake.	Prehistoric	
8	24	7	C	Gully	Cut of curvilinear ditch/gully, possibly natural. 0.92m by 0.05m deep. Filled by (24/5).		Medieval
8	24	8	C	Ring ditch	Cut of a roughly N-S aligned curvilinear ditch with steep (45°) sloping sides, a concave, narrow base and clearly defined edges. A stony tumble lies on the NE edge. 2.2m wide and 0.25m deep. Filled by (24/3) (24/6) (24/11) (24/12).	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
8	24	9	C	Gully	Cut of a curvilinear gully, possibly natural, runs parallel, to the east of, to gully [24/7]. 1m by 0.12m by 0.05m deep. Filled by (24/4).		Medieval
8	24	10	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [24/17]. Dark purplish brown soft silty clay with frequent (40%) large sub angular flat slate pieces, mostly sorted towards the base of the fill. 3.25m wide and 0.3m thick. Finds: 3x pieces of worked flint, one sherd of prehistoric pot and one disk of worked/modified slate.	Bronze Age	
8	24	11	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [24/8]. A stony tumble of large flat slate pieces and sub-angular quartz on the NE edge of the ditch, possibly wall or kerb material. Sits above (24/12) and sits within the base of fill (24/6). 1.6m by 2m by 0.15m thick.		
8	24	12	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [24/8]. Mid reddish yellow compact silty clay with occasional pieces of quartz and shillet and occasional (5%) lumps of charcoal (♢1). 1.6m by 1.2m by 0.15m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
8	24	13	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [24/17]. Mid yellowish brown compact to plastic silty clay with frequent (60%) large angular stones, sorted towards the south eastern edge of the ditch and lumps of charcoal (3%). 2.04m wide and 0.42m thick. Finds: 1 large flat worked stone disc.	Unknown	
8	24	14	*		Voided.		
8	24	15	D	Fill	Fill of feature [24/16]. Mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent stones largely sorted towards base of fill. 0.65m by 0.57m by 0.29m thick. Finds: 1 notched slate.	Unknown	
8	24	16	C	Pit	Cut of possible sub oval pit feature with steep sloping sides, an uneven to flat base and moderate defined edges, 0.65m by 0.57m by 0.29m deep. Filled by (24/15).	Unknown	Bronze Age
8	24	17	C	Ring ditch	Cut of a NE-SW aligned curvilinear ditch with steep sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 3.25m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled by, in order of deposition, (24/13) and (24/10).	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
8	25	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown loose silty clay 0.3m thick. Finds: worked flint.	Prehistoric	
8	25	2	D	Natural	Natural yellow compact clay and shillet.		
8	25	3	D	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [25/5]. Mid reddish brown firm to plastic silty clay with moderate (20%) sub angular stones and flecks of burnt earth. 1m by 2.45m wide by 0.17m thick.		
8	25	4	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [25/5]. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay with moderate (25%) amounts of sub angular small stones. 1m by 1.28m by 0.08m thick.		
8	25	5	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear E-W aligned ditch with steep sloping sides, concave base and clearly defined edges. 2.4m wide by 0.21m deep. Filled by (25/3) (25/4).		Medieval

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
8	25	6	D	Fill	Fill of linear feature [25/9]. Dark brownish red friable silty clay with very occasional sub angular stones and some charcoal and burnt clay mottling at the base. 3m wide by 0.15m thick.		
8	25	7	D	Fill	Primary fill of linear feature [25/9]. Mid brownish grey friable clay. 2.35m wide by 0.1m thick.		
8	25	8	D	Fill	Secondary fill of linear feature [25/9]. Pale brownish yellow friable clay with evidence of burnt earth at the base of the fill. 2.18m wide by 0.1m thick.		
8	25	9	C	Furrow	Cut of wide linear ditch or furrow with concave sides and base. 3m wide by 0.25m deep. Probably part of a ridge and furrow arrangement, no sign of the ridge remains. Filled by (25/6) (25/7) (25/8).		Medieval
8	25	10	C	Ditch	Cut of a shallow linear ditch with shallow sloping sides, an irregular base and clearly defined edges. 2.3m wide and 0.22-0.38m deep. Filled by (25/11).		Medieval
8	25	11	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [25/10]. Mid - light greyish red brown friable silty clay, a few stones within fill and shillet on the edges above the cut, pockets of charcoal towards the base of the fill and some roots. 2.3m by 1m by 0.22-0.38m thick.		
8	25	12	D	Fill	Single fill of gully [25/13]. Mid yellowish brown loose silty clay with occasional stones. 0.35m wide by 0.25m thick.		
8	25	13	C	Gully	Cut of linear, NW-SE aligned gully with steep sides, flat base and moderately well defined edges. 0.35m wide by 0.25m deep. Filled by (25/12).		Unknown
8	25	14	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [25/15]. Dark brown loose silty clay with frequent stones. 1m by 0.46m by 0.12m thick.		
8	25	15	C	Gully	Cut of linear, E-W aligned gully with shallow sloping sides, an uneven and flattish base with poorly defined edges. 0.46m wide by 0.12m deep. Filled by (25/15).		Unknown

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
8	25	16	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [25/18]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent (40%) shillet. 1m by 2.7m wide by 0.2m thick.		
8	25	17	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [25/18]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent (40%) shillet. 1m by 2.7m wide by 0.2m thick		
8	25	18	C	Furrow	Cut of shallow, E-W aligned linear ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 2.7m wide by 0.7m deep. Filled by (25/16) (25/17).		Medieval
8	26	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty loam 0.2m-0.3m thick.		
8	26	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish yellow and red compact stony clay.		
8	26	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [26/12]. Dark brown plastic silty clay with moderately sizes stones and small roots. 1m by 1m by 0.17m thick.		
8	26	4	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [26/11]. Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 1m by 1.14m wide by 0.22m thick.		
8	26	5	D	Fill	Fill of linear feature [26/10]. Dark brown silty clay with occasional stones. 1m intervention by 4m wide by 0.12m thick.		
8	26	6	D	Fill	Fill of linear gully [26/9]. Dark brown loam with occasional stones. 1m by 0.27m wide by 0.12m thick.		
8	26	7	D	Fill	Fill of shallow linear feature [26/8]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional small pieces of quartz and shillet. 1m intervention by 2m wide by 0.13m thick.		
8	26	8	C	Furrow	Cut of shallow linear, E-W aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 2.57m wide by 0.13m deep. Filled by (26/7).		Medieval
8	26	9	C	Gully	Cut of linear, E-W aligned gully with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 0.37m wide by 0.12m deep. Filled by (26/6).		Unknown

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
8	26	10	C	Furrow	Cut of linear, E-W aligned cut feature with steep N side, poorly defined S side and moderately defined edges. 4m wide by 0.17m deep. Filled by (26/5).		Medieval
8	26	11	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned ditch with sloping sides, steeper on the SW edge, shallower on the NE edge, concave base and clearly defined edges. 1.14m wide by 0.22m deep. Filled by (26/4).		Post-medieval
8	26	12	C	Ditch	Cut of a shallow NW-SE aligned linear ditch. with sloping sides- steeper on the NE side, shallow on the SW side, an uneven flat base and moderately defined edges. 1m by 1m by 0.17m deep. Filled by (26/3).		Post-medieval
8	27	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark loose sandy clay 0.4m thick.		
8	27	2	D	Natural	Natural. Dark grey plastic clay.		
8	27	3	D	Fill	Fill of linear feature [27/6]. Mid to dark greyish brown stony gravely clay with frequent stones. 0.6m wide by 0.14m thick.		
8	27	4	D	Fill	Fill of linear ditch [27/5]. Dark brown loose silty clay with occasional stones. 2m wide by 0.1m thick.		
8	27	5	C	Furrow	Cut of shallow linear ditch. 2.5m wide and 0.1m deep. Filled by (27/4).		Medieval
8	27	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear, E-W aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, flat base and moderately defined edges 0.6m wide by 0.14m deep. Filled by (27/3).		Medieval
8	28	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose silty clay 0.3m thick.		
8	28	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish red shillet and clay.		
8	28	3	D	Fill	Fill of linear depression [28/4]. Dark greyish brown stony silty clay. 1m by 0.7m wide by 0.1m thick.		
8	28	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear, E-W aligned depression with shallow sloping sides, flat base and moderately well defined edges. 0.7m wide by 0.1m deep. Filled by (27/3).		Medieval

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
8	29	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Reddish brown loose silty clay 0.3m thick.		
8	29	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish red compact to plastic shillet and clay.		
9	30	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick.		
9	30	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown compact clay and shillet.		
9	30	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [30/4]. Pale to mid yellowish red brown friable silty clay with frequent stones. 1.8m wide by 0.2m thick.		
9	30	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear ditch with shallow sloping sides and concave base. 1.8m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (30/3).		Medieval?
9	30	5	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [30/6]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with stones. 1m intervention by 4m wide by 0.15m thick.		
9	30	6	C	Furrow	Cut of wide, shallow linear, N-S aligned ditch/feature with concave sides, irregular base and poorly defined edges. 4m wide by 0.39m deep. Filled by (30/5) (30/8).		Medieval?
9	30	7	*		Voided (stone throw).		
9	30	8	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [30/6]. Pale reddish brown silty clay? With moderate (35%) stones. 1m by 4m wide by 0.24m thick.		
9	31	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick.		
9	31	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown compact clay and shillet.		
9	32	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick. Finds: 1 fragment of iron bar and 3x modern glazed stoneware.	Modern	
9	32	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish grey shillet.		
9	32	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mid greyish yellow clay.		
9	32	4	D	Fill	Redeposited natural fill of ditch [32/5]. Pale reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent (85%) shillet fragments. 1.5m by 2.5m wide by 0.05m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
9	32	5	C	Ditch	Cut of truncated linear, N-S aligned, ditch with concave side, irregular base and poorly defined edges. 1.5m wide by 0.05m deep. Filled by (32/4).		19th century
9	32	6	D	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [32/7]. Dark reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent unsorted stones and roots. 1.4m by 0.63-1.1m wide by 0.24m thick.		
9	32	7	C	Ditch	Cut of linear, NE-SW aligned ditch with steep sloping sides, a U-shaped base and moderately defined edges. 0.63-1.1m wide by 0.24m deep. Filled by (32/6).		19th century
9	32	8	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [32/9]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.25m wide by 0.17m thick. Finds: 3x sherds of Peterborough ware pot.	Middle Neolithic	
9	32	9	C	Ditch	Cut of small linear, N-S aligned ditch with steep sloping sides, concave base and moderately well defined edges. 0.5m wide by 0.28m deep and extending into the trench for 1m. Filled by, in order of deposition, (32/12) and (32/8).	Middle Neolithic	Middle Neolithic
9	32	10	C	Beam slot	Cut of linear, N-S aligned ditch terminal with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 0.6m wide by 0.16m deep, extending into the trench for 1m. Filled by (32/11). Cut by posthole/pit [32/20] at its terminal, although no change of fill was identified.		Middle Neolithic?
9	32	11	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [32/10] / posthole/pit [32/20]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent (60%) shillet inclusions. 1m by 0.4m wide by 0.17m thick.		
9	32	12	D	Fill	Primary/primary fill of ditch [32/9]. Mid reddish brown friable and compact silty clay with moderate amounts of sub angular stones.		
9	32	13	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [32/14]. Pale yellow compact clay with frequent stones. 0.34m wide by 0.05m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
9	32	14	C	Gully	Cut of curvilinear, E-W aligned gully with sloping sides, concave base and moderately well defined edges. 0.34m wide by 0.05m deep. Filled by (32/13).		19th century
9	32	15	D	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [32/16]. Pale greyish brown friable clay with large stones. 0.9m wide by 0.5m thick.		
9	32	16	C	Ditch	Cut of linear, E-W aligned ditch. 0.9m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (32/15)		19th century
9	32	17	C	Posthole	Cut of truncated sub circular posthole with concave sides, a flattened base and poorly defined edges. 0.2m diameter by 0.05m deep.		Middle Neolithic?
9	32	18	D	Fill	Single fill of possible pit [32/19]. Dark reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent small stones. 0.5m by 0.34m by 0.27m thick.		
9	32	19	C	Pit	Cut of possible sub oval pit, heavily truncated with vertical sides, a flat base and moderately well defined edges. 0.5m by 0.34m by 0.27m deep. Filled by (32/18).		Middle Neolithic?
9	32	20	C	Pit	Cut of a circular pit or posthole with steep sides, a concave base and well defined edges. 0.6m diameter by 0.4m deep. Filled by (32/11). Situated at the terminal of [32/10].		Middle Neolithic?
10	33	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay 0.25m-0.3m thick.		
10	33	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil, possibly colluvial. Mid reddish yellow brown compact silty clay 0.1m thick. Finds: two possible worked quartz pieces, 1 piece of glass and 407 pieces of worked flint.	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic
10	33	3	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish brown and reddish brown mottled firm silty clay.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
10	33	4	D	OLS	Buried land surface. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent (65%) stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Surface cleaned but deposit not excavated. Finds: 40 worked flint pieces.	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic
10	34	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown firm sandy silt 0.25m-0.35m thick. Finds: flint, glass, ceramic, medieval coarse ware.	Prehistoric to Post-medieval	
10	34	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid yellowish red brown compact silty clay 0.1m thick.		
10	34	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay.		
10	34	4	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [34/6]. Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with small pieces of shillet and quartz. 0.3m in diameter by 0.16m thick.		
10	34	5	D	Hearth base	Layer of burnt earth. Mid yellowish red compact silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks in the centre. Approximately 0.2m in diameter. Possible base of a fire pit.		
10	34	6	C	Posthole	Cut of a sub circular posthole with the southern edge being vertical, the others steeply sloping and a slightly sloping base. 0.3m in diameter by 0.16m deep. Filled by (34/4).		Unknown
10	35	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown firm silty clay 0.27m thick.		
10	35	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil lying in between stone bands in the natural. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay 0.12m thick. Finds: 30x worked flint pieces.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish yellow firm silty clay and shillet.		
10	36	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick. Finds: 6x worked flint pieces.	Prehistoric	
10	36	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale greyish red shillet.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
10	36	3	D	Fill	Single fill of curvilinear ditch [36/9]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional shillet fragments. 0.55m wide by 0.2m thick. Finds: 6x worked flint and 1x worked quartz pieces.	Prehistoric	
10	36	4	C	Ditch (enclosure)	Cut of linear ditch with sloping sides and an uneven to flat base. Approximately 3.9m wide by 0.26m deep. Filled by (36/5).		Unknown
10	36	5	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [36/4]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium sized stones.		
10	36	6	*		Voided.		
10	36	7	*		Voided.		
10	36	8	*		Voided.		
10	36	9	C	Ring ditch	Cut of ring gully / ditch with concave sides and irregular base and clearly defined edges. 0.55m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (36/3).	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
10	36	10	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [36/12]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay. 7m long by 0.8m wide by 0.18m thick. Finds: 1x flint blade.	Prehistoric	
10	36	11	D	Fill	Lower / primary fill of ditch [36/12]. Mid reddish brown silty clay. 7m long by 0.8m wide by 0.5m thick.		
10	36	12	C	Ditch (enclosure)	Cut of linear ditch with uncertain edges and an uneven base. 4.66m wide by 0.68m deep. Filled by (36/10) (36/11).	Prehistoric	Unknown
10	37	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay 0.3m thick.		
10	37	2	D	Natural	Natural. Id reddish yellow compact silty clay and shillet.		
10	37	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [37/6], redeposited natural. Pale yellowish brown compact silty clay with frequent (80%) shillet inclusions. 1m intervention by 2.3m wide by 0.7m thick. Finds: 1 struck flint pebble.	Prehistoric	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
10	37	4	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [37/12]. Mid purplish brown firm silty clay with frequent stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks and fine roots. Finds: 12x pieces burnt clay, 1x flint flake 1x prehistoric pottery sherd.	Bronze Age	
10	37	5	D	OLS	Layer. Mid yellowish grey compact silty clay and stone 0.1m thick with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds: 1x worked flint 1x sherd prehistoric pottery.	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
10	37	6	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow. N-S aligned linear ditch with concave sides and base with clearly defined edges. 2.3m wide by 0.7m deep. Filled by (37/3).	Prehistoric	Post-medieval
10	37	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [37/9]. Mid yellowish brown compact silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. 1m intervention by 1.81m wide by 0.15m thick.		
10	37	8	D	Fill	Lower / primary fill of ditch [37/9]. Mid yellowish brown compact silty clay with shillet inclusions. 1m intervention by 1.83m wide by 0.52m thick.		
10	37	9	C	Ditch	Cut of linear, N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1.81m wide by 0.67m deep. Filled by (37/8) (37/9).		Post-medieval
10	37	10	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [37/11]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub angular shillet pieces and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.86m by 0.8m by 0.1m thick.		
10	37	11	C	Pit	Cut of shallow sub-oval pit with concave sides and base and moderately clear edge definition. 0.86m by 0.8m by 0.1m deep. Filled by (37/10).		Unknown
10	37	12	C	Ditch	Cut of curvilinear N-S aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, uneven base and clearly defined edges. 1.2m wide by 0.15m deep. Filled by (37/4).	Bronze Age	Bronze Age

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
10	37	13	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [37/14]. Pale yellowish brown compact silty clay with frequent (80%) shillet. 1.4m wide by 0.17m thick.		
10	37	14	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1.4m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (37/13) (37/15).		Post-medieval?
10	37	15	D	Fill	Lower / primary fill of ditch [37/14]. Mid reddish brown friable coarse sand and grit. 0.46m wide by 0.15m thick,		
11	38	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Brown loose silty loam 0.2m-0.3m thick.		
11	38	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish brown plastic clay.		
11	39	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Pale brown lose and dry silty loam 0.25m thick.		
11	39	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale greyish brown compact silty clay and shillet.		
11	39	3	D	Fill	Single fill of Shallow ditch [39/4]. Pale-mid yellowish grey brown friable silty clay with frequents medium-large shillet fragments. 0.6m by 0.8m wide by 0.12m thick.		
11	39	4	C	Ditch	Cut of possible shallow N-S aligned linear ditch with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.8m wide by 0.12m deep. Filled by (39/3).		Post-medieval
11	39	5	D	OLS	Layer. Dark greyish brown plastic to loose clay with frequent small stones. 0.25-0.3m thick. Possibly colluvium.		Prehistoric?
11	39	6	D	Layer	Layer. Dark greyish black loose to friable silty clay 0.33m thick with frequent (70%) small stones and gravel and possibly charcoal cinders (manganese?). Possibly mine waste layer.		Post-medieval
11	39	7	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [39/8]. Pale - medium reddish brown friable silty clay with frequent shillet inclusions. 1.2m wide by 0.9m by 0.11m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
11	39	8	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow N-S aligned ditch with shallow side to the north, steeper sloping side to the east a flat base and well defined edges. 1.2m wide by 0.11m deep. Filled by (39/7).		Post-medieval
11	39	9	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [39/10]. Mid greyish yellow brown friable silty clay with frequent sub angular shillet pieces. 110m by 0.44m by 0.07m thick.		
11	39	10	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear NE-SW aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, flat base and moderately defined edges 0.44m wide by 0.07m deep. Filled by (39/9).		Post-medieval
11	39	11	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow ditch [39/12]. Pale-mid greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent mixed stones. 1.5m by 0.53m wide by 0.33m thick.		
11	39	12	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear N-S aligned ditch with steeply sloping east side and shallow sloping west side, an irregular base and well defined edges. 0.53m wide by 0.33m deep. Filled by (39/11).		Post-medieval
11	39	13	D	OLS	Layer of possible colluvium. Pale brown compact to plastic clay with occasional manganese flecks. Possible natural colluvium layer.		Prehistoric?
11	39	14	D	Natural	Area of atypical natural. Pale yellowish red plastic clay at S end of trench.		
12	40	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick.		
12	40	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish grey compact clay and shillet.		
12	40	3	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [40/6]. Mid reddish brown compact sandy clay with occasional stones. 0.5m diameter by 0.15m thick.		
12	40	4	D	Fill	Single fill of possible posthole [40/5]. Dark brown compact to friable silty clay with occasional small stones. 0.4m diameter by 0.15m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
12	40	5	C	Posthole	Cut of possible oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and moderate to clearly defined edges. 0.6m by 0.4m by 0.15m deep. Filled by (40/4).		Unknown
12	40	6	C	Posthole	Cut of sub circular posthole with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 0.5m diameter by 0.15m deep. Filled by (40/3).		Unknown
13	41	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty loam 0.3m-0.35m thick.		
13	41	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.18m thick.		
13	41	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled mid reddish yellow and yellowish brown firm silty clay.		
13	41	4	D	Fill	Fill of ditch recut [41/14]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional sub angular quartz and slate. 2.33m wide by 0.3m thick.		
13	41	5	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [41/8], possible slumping. Mid yellowish brown firm to plastic silty clay. 1.17m wide by 0.73m thick. Sits on E side of the ditch - possible slumping.		
13	41	6	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [41/8]. Mid yellowish brown plastic silty clay with frequent sub angular slate fragments. 0.41m wide by 0.26m thick.		
13	41	7	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [41/8]. Mid brownish yellow wet and sticky stony clay with frequent sub angular slate and quartz fragments. 0.26m wide by 0.08m thick.		
13	41	8	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with steep sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.25m wide by 0.73m deep. Filled by (41/5) (41/6) (41/7), recut by [41/14].		Unknown
13	41	9	D	Fill	Single fill of small ditch [41/10]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with shillet fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.66m wide by 0.12m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
13	41	10	C	Ditch	Cut of small linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.66m wide by 0.12m deep. Filled by (41/9).		Unknown
13	41	11	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [41/13]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with shillet fragments. 1.02m wide by 0.46m thick.		
13	41	12	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [41/13]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with shillet fragments. 0.09m wide by 0.21m thick.		
13	41	13	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 1.02m wide by 0.46m deep. Filled by (41/11).		Unknown
13	41	14	C	Ditch	Re-cut of ditch [41/8]. 2.25m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (41/4).		Unknown
13	42	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown plastic clayey loam 0.2m-0.3m thick.		
13	42	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid pinkish orange firm silty clay.		
13	42	3	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow ditch [42/4]. Mid brownish pink firm clayey loam with occasional stones. 1.3m wide by 0.13m thick.		
13	42	4	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base. 1.3m wide by 0.13m deep. Filled by (42/3).		Post-medieval
13	42	5	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow ditch [42/6]. Mid brownish pink firm clayey loam with occasional stones. 1m by 1.9m wide by 0.12m thick.		
13	42	6	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow N-S aligned ditch with sloping sides and uneven base. 1.9m wide by 0.12m deep. Filled by (42/5).		Post-medieval
13	42	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [42/10]. Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 0.73m wide by 0.14m thick.		
13	42	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [42/10]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional small quartz pieces. 0.5m wide by 0.12m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
13	42	9	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [42/10]. Dark grey plastic clay with occasional stones. 0.09m thick.		
13	42	10	C	Ditch	Cut of curvilinear NE-SW aligned ditch with steep sloping sides, a flat base and moderately well defined edges. 0.54m wide by 0.38m deep. Filled by (42/7) (42/8) (42/9).		Unknown
13	42	11	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [42/12]. Dark brown loose silty clay. 1.6m by 0.85m wide by 0.2m thick.		
13	42	12	C	Ditch	Cut of curvilinear E-W aligned ditch. With steeply sloping sides a flat base and moderate to well defined edges. 0.85m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (42/11).		Unknown
13	42	13	D	Fill	Single fill of possible ditch [42/14]. Mid reddish brown plastic clay with frequent small shillet and quartz pieces. 1.21m wide by 0.19m thick.		
13	42	14	C	Ditch	Cut of possible linear ditch with concave sides, a flat base and poorly defined edges. 1.21m wide by 0.19m deep. Filled by (42/13).		Unknown
13	43	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown plastic silty loam 0.25m-0.3m thick.		
13	43	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish brown plastic stony clay.		
13	44	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown plastic silty clay 0.3m thick.		
13	44	2	D	Natural	Natural. Reddish brown silty clay and shillet.		
18	55	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silt 0.7m thick.		
18	55	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale reddish brown cemented shillet.		
18	55	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [55/6]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with moderate amount of shillet and occasional charcoal fragments. 0.63m wide and 0.43m thick.		
18	55	4	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [55/7]. Dark reddish brown compact silty clay with moderate amounts of shillet and occasional charcoal fragments. 0.58m wide and 0.05m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
18	55	5	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [55/8]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with moderate amounts of shillet and occasional charcoal fragments. 0.71m wide and 0.33m thick. Finds: 1 abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery, 1 polished greywacke pebble.	Bronze Age?	
18	55	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with concave sides, a curving to flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.64m wide by 0.43m deep. Filled by (55/3).	Bronze Age?	Bronze Age?
18	55	7	C	Gully	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned gully with gently sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.58m wide by 0.05m deep. Filled by (55/4). Appeared to cut [55/6].		Medieval?
18	55	8	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with concave sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.71m wide by 0.33m deep. Filled by (55/5).		Bronze Age?
18	56	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silt 0.05m-0.1m thick.		
18	56	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale reddish brown cemented clay and shillet.		
18	56	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [56/4]. Mid reddish brown friable sandy silt with moderate amounts of sub angular shillet. 0.75m wide.		
18	56	4	C	Ditch	Cut of ditch. 0.75m wide. Not excavated.		Unknown
19	57	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown firm silty clay 0.5m thick.		
19	57	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish brown compact clay and shillet.		
19	57	3	*		Voided.		
19	57	4	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [57/6]. Mid reddish yellow soft silty clay with occasional small stones. 1.8m wide by 0.51m thick.		
19	57	5	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [57/6]. Pale brownish yellow firm gritty silt with occasional (10%) sub-angular shillet. 2.2m wide by 0.33m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
19	57	6	C	Ditch	Cut of curvilinear ditch with irregular sides and base. Extended into the trench for 1.2m, 2.2m wide by 0.58m deep. Filled by (57/4) (57/5). Old hedge boundary.		Medieval?
19	57	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of possible pit of terminal of ditch [57/9]. Mid yellowish brown compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone fragments, more towards base, occasional charcoal flecks. 1.03m wide by 0.7m thick.		
19	57	8	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [57/9]. Dark brownish grey sticky clay with occasional small flecks and fragments of charcoal. 1.03m wide by 0.04m thick		
19	57	9	C	Ditch	Cut of possible ditch terminal or pit with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and well defined edges. Extended into the trench for 0.7m, 1.03m wide by 0.74m deep. Filled by (57/7) (57/8).		Medieval?
19	57	10	D	Fill	Single fill of Ditch [57/11]. Dark brown soft silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. 1.25m wide by 0.38m thick.		
19	57	11	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with sloping sides, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 1.25m wide by 0.38m deep. Filled by (57/10).		Medieval
19	57	12	D	Fill	Single fill of possible feature [57/13]. Pale yellowish brown soft silt with occasional small sub angular stones. 1.04m wide by 0.15m deep.		
19	57	13	C	Natural	Cut of possible feature. Sloping and uneven sides and base but no clear cut. 1.04m wide by 0.15m deep. Truncated on one side.		Unknown
19	58	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable sandy silt 0.45m thick.		
19	58	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale reddish brown and yellowish brown mottled sandy clay.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
19	58	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [58/6]. Mid reddish brown loose sandy clay with moderate (40%) shillet inclusions. 0.8m wide and 1.15m thick. Finds: abraded prehistoric pot.	Bronze Age	
19	58	4	D	Fill	Upper fill or spread above feature [57/8]. Dark brown friable silty clay with burnt elven and shillet fragments and frequent charcoal. 1.6m by 0.65m wide by 0.15m thick.		
19	58	5	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [58/6]. Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with moderate amount of shillet. 0.36m wide and 0.09m thick.		
19	58	6	C	Ditch	Terminal of linear E-W aligned ditch with steep concave sides, concave base and clearly defined edges. Extends into trench for 1.2m, 0.9m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (58/5) and (58/3).	Bronze Age	Medieval?
19	58	7	B	Bank	Remnants of a hedge bank. Mid reddish brown compact sandy clay 2.6m wide with the remnants of a stone wall along the northern edge.		Medieval?
19	58	8	C	Pit (tree throw)	Cut of irregular feature, possibly a pit with steeply sloping sides, irregular base and poorly defined edges. 0.7m by 0.35m by 0.34m deep. Filled by (58/4) (58/9) (58/10).		Unknown
19	58	9	D	Fill	Lower / primary fill of irregular feature [57/8]. Mid yellowish brown gritty sandy clay, occasional charcoal flecks. 0.67m wide by 0.32m thick.		
19	58	10	D	Fill	Fill of feature [58/8]. Mid yellowish brown compact to friable silty clay with frequent angular stones and very occasional charcoal. 0.7m wide by 0.11m thick.		
19	59	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose silt 0.5m thick.		
19	59	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid brownish yellow friable sandy silt.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
19	59	3	D	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [59/4]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with moderate (25%) amount of shillet. 1.8m wide by 0.35m thick Finds: late medieval potsherd.	Late medieval	
19	59	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with concave sides, irregular to concave base and poorly defined edges. 1.7m wide by 0.35m deep. Filled by (59/3).	Late medieval	Late medieval
20	60	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick.		
20	60	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish friable clay and shillet.		
20	60	3	D	OLS	Colluvial layer at the southern end of the trench. Mid grey loose gritty clay 0.3m thick.		Prehistoric?
20	60	4	D	Fill	Single fill of feature [60/5]. Dark black soft silt with rare stones and frequent charcoal flecks. 0.14m by 0.34m wide by 0.14m thick. Finds: 4 x Trevisker pottery sherds.	Bronze Age	
20	60	5	C	Pit	Cut of oval pit with sloping 45 degree sides, a concave base and moderately well defined edges. 0.34m by 0.1m by 0.14m deep. Filled by (60/4).	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
23	62	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown firm loamy clay 0.15m thick.		
23	62	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown compact sandy clay.		
23	62	3	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [62/5]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones and charcoal flecks. 0.27m by 0.32m by 0.16m thick.		
23	62	4	D	Fill	Single fill of possible posthole [62/6]. Dark reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional sub angular stones and moderate amounts of charcoal mottling. 0.4m by 0.36m by 0.22m thick.		
23	62	5	C	Posthole	Cut of sub circular posthole with near vertical sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.27m by 0.32m by 0.16m deep. Filled by (62/3).		Unknown

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
23	62	6	C	Posthole	Cut of sub oval posthole with vertical sides to the W and concave sides to the E, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 0.4m by 0.35m by 0.22m deep. Filled by (63/4).		Unknown
23	62	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [62/11]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional sub angular stones and charcoal flecks. 0.77m wide by 0.3m thick. Finds: 2x flint flakes, 1 piece of furnace lining, and 1 piece of slag.	Prehistoric / Roman	
23	62	8	D	Fill	Single fill of pit [62/9]. Pale reddish brown friable clay with occasional small sub angular stones and charcoal fragments. 0.65m by 0.4m wide by 0.25m thick.		
23	62	9	C	Pit	Cut of sub-oval pit with stepped sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.65m by 0.4m by 0.25m deep. Filled by (62/8).		Unknown
23	62	10	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [62/11]. Mid yellowish brown compact and wet clay with very occasional sub angular stones. 0.26m wide by 0.13m thick.		
23	62	11	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides with a vertical step on the southern edge towards the base, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.77m wide by 0.43m deep. Filled by (62/7) (62/10).	Prehistoric	Iron Age / Roman
23	63		*		Not excavated - in a bog.		
23	64	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown silty clay 0.4m-0.5m thick.		
23	64	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown plastic clay 0.05m thick		
23	64	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [64/4]. Dark reddish brown compact silty clay with shillet inclusions and flecks of charcoal. 1.47m wide by 0.45m thick.		
23	64	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1.47m wide by 0.45m deep. Filled by (64/3).		Medieval?

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
23	64	5	D	OLS	Layer. Mid grey plastic clay with occasional manganese flecks. 0.05m thick. Finds: 1 piece of a flint blade.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric?
23	64	6	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown compact clay.		
23	64	7	D	Fill	Single fill of irregular feature [64/8]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional sub angular stones and charcoal. 1m by 0.56m wide by 0.27m thick.		
23	64	8	C	Burrow	Cut of irregular feature, possibly a burrow with irregular sides, steeper to the south, irregular base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 0.56m wide by 0.27m deep. Filled by (64/7).		Unknown
23	66	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silty clay 0.4m thick.		
23	66	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellow plastic clay and shillet. Finds: 2x worked flint.	Prehistoric	
23	66	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [66/4]. Dark greyish brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones. 0.6m wide by 0.13m thick.		
23	66	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.6m wide by 0.13m deep. Filled by (66/3).		Unknown
23	66	5	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [66/8]. Dark brown plastic silty clay. 0.1m thick, similar to topsoil.		
23	66	6	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [66/8]. Dark grey plastic clay. 0.2m thick.		
23	66	7	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [66/8]. Pale grey plastic clay. 0.15m thick		
23	66	8	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear SE-NW aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and moderately well defined edges. 0.26 - 0.6m wide by 0.4m deep. Filled by (66/5) (66/6) (66/7).		Iron Age / Roman
23	66	9	D	Fill	Single fill of drain [66/10]. Mid greyish brown loose silty clay with frequent medium sized pieces of rubble shillet and quartz. 0.22m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
23	66	10	C	Field drain	Cut of shallow SW-NE aligned field drain. With sloping sides, steeper on the eastern side, a rounded base and clearly defined edges. 0.4m wide and 0.22m deep. Filled by (66/9).		Post-medieval
23	68	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay 0.25m-0.35m thick.		
23	68	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay 0.2m-0.3m thick.		
23	68	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [68/4]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with occasional quartz and shillet inclusions. 1.26m wide by 0.4m thick.		
23	68	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with steeply concave sides, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 1.26m wide by 0.73m deep. Filled by (68/3) (68/17). Possible recut on the western edge.		Prehistoric-Roman?
23	68	5	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [68/6]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional shillet. 1.6m by 0.72m wide by 0.11m thick.		
23	68	6	C	Gully	Cut of shallow linear N-S aligned gully with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 0.72m wide by 0.11m deep. Filled by (68/5).		Post-medieval?
23	68	7	*		Voided. Duplicate number.		
23	68	8	*		Voided. Duplicate number.		
23	68	9	*		Voided. Duplicate number.		
23	68	10	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [68/11]. Mid reddish yellow brown soft silty clay with occasional (5%) small sub angular stones and charcoal flecks. 1.45m wide by 0.22m thick.		
23	68	11	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned ditch with steeply sides, unknown base and clearly defined edges. 1.45m wide by 0.48m deep. Filled by (68/10) (68/15).		Prehistoric-Roman?
23	68	12	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [68/14]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. 1.4m wide by 0.32m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
23	68	13	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [68/14]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones. 0.53m wide by 0.15m thick.		
23	68	14	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned ditch with steep sloping sides, a vertical step towards the base on the northern side, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.4m wide by 0.4m deep. Contained two fills, (68/13) and (68/12).		Prehistoric-Roman?
23	68	15	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [68/11]. Mid yellowish brown soft silty clay with occasional sub angular stones and quartz. 1.06m wide by 0.31m thick.		
23	68	16	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish red soft silty clay.		
23	68	17	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [68/6].pale reddish brown compact sandy clay with moderate amounts (40%) of shillet. 0.4m wide by 0.3m thick.		
23	69	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown plastic silty clay 0.4m-0.7m thick.		
23	69	2	D	Natural	Natural. Reddish yellow plastic clay.		
23	69	3	D	Fill	Fill of shallow linear [69/4]. Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 0.34m wide by 0.07m thick.		
23	69	4	C	Gully	Cut of a shallow linear NE-SW aligned feature with sloping sides, an undulating base and moderately defined edges. 0.34m wide by 0.07m deep. Filled by (69/3).		Prehistoric-Roman?
23	69	5	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow gully [69/6]. Mie reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional (15%) small quartz and granite fragments and flecks of charcoal. 0.26m wide by 0.08m thick. Finds: flint.	Prehistoric	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
23	69	6	C	Gully	Cut of shallow linear NE-SW aligned gully with shallow sloping sides, uneven base and clearly defined edges. 2.7m long by 0.26m wide by 0.08m deep. Filled by (69/5).	Prehistoric	Prehistoric-Roman?
23	69	7	D	Fill	Single fill of gully [69/8]. Mid reddish yellow brown soft silty clay with occasional shillet and quartz pieces and small charcoal pieces. 1.35m wide by 0.2, thick.		
23	69	8	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear NW-SE aligned ditch with sloping sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.35m wide by 0.23m deep. Filled by (69/7).		Prehistoric-Roman?
23	69	9	D	Fill	Single fill of possible ditch [69/10]. Dark grey plastic clay with very occasional quartz pieces. 0.8m wide by 0.19m thick.		
23	69	10	C	Gully	Cut of linear N-S aligned gully with sloping sides, uneven base and moderately well defined edges. 0.8m wide by 0.19m deep. Filled by (69/9). Cuts [69/12].		Prehistoric-Roman?
23	69	11	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [69/12]. Pale grey plastic clay with occasional quartz pieces. 0.7m wide by 0.23m thick.		
23	69	12	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SE-NW aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 0.7m wide by 0.23m deep. Filled by (69/11). Cut by [69/10].		Prehistoric-Roman?
23	70	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown firm to friable loam 0.45m thick. Finds: 2x iron objects.	Post-medieval?	
23	70	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish brown compact silty clay and shillet.		
23	70	3	D	Layer	Charcoal-rich layer above ditch fill (70/4). Dark reddish black loose silty clay with frequent (70%) charcoal. 1.9m wide by 0.05m thick. Finds: 1x modern glazed stoneware.	Modern	Modern
23	70	4	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [70/6]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with occasional shillet. 3.6m wide by 0.4m thick. Finds: 1x worked flint.	Prehistoric	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
23	70	5	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned ditch with sloping sides, shallow on the E, steep on the W, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 1.85m wide (in plan; in the baulk section the feature was 3.2m+ wide) by 0.6m deep. Filled by (70/7) (70/8) (70/9) (70/10) (70/11) (70/12).		Post-medieval
23	70	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, a concave base and poorly defined edges. 3.8m wide by 0.4m deep. Filled by (70/4) (70/3).	Prehistoric	Post-medieval
23	70	7	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [70/5]. Pale yellowish brown compact sandy silt with moderate (30%) amounts of quartz and shillet. 0.8m by 1.4m wide by 0.25m thick.		
23	70	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [70/5]. Dark reddish brown loose sandy clay with occasional (10%) shillet and some roots. 0.6m by 1.4m wide by 0.35m thick.		
23	70	9	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [70/5]. Mid reddish brown plastic clayey silt with occasional shillet. 0.8m wide by 0.4m thick.		
23	70	10	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [70/5]. Pale yellowish brown plastic silty clay with occasional quartz pieces. 0.8m by 0.1m thick.		
23	70	11	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [70/5]. Dark reddish brown compact sandy clay with occasional shillet pieces. 4m wide by 0.2m thick.		
23	70	12	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [70/5]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay with occasional quartz and shillet. 3.6m wide by 0.3m thick.		
23	71	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown friable silty clay 0.4m-0.6m thick.		
23	71	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish brown and reddish yellow mottled compact gritty clay.		
23	71	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [71/5]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional (15%) sub angular stones. 1.06m wide by 0.33m thick. This fill may be a re-cut.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
23	71	4	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [71/5]. Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with moderate amounts of small sub angular stones. 2.7m wide by 0.2m thick. Sits on eastern side of the feature.		
23	71	5	C	Ditch	Cut of a wide, shallow linear N-S aligned ditch with a shallow sloping side to the east and steeper sloping side to the west, a flat base and well defined edges. 3.4m wide by 0.33m deep. Filled by (71/3) (71/4), this is probably part of a removed Cornish hedge boundary.		Post-medieval
23	71	6	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [71/7]. Dark reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional (5%) sub angular stones. 2m wide by 0.33m thick. Finds: 1x post-medieval bottle glass.	Modern	
23	71	7	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear N-S aligned ditch with sloping sides, steeper to the eastern side, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 2m wide by 0.33m deep. Probably part of a Cornish hedge.	Modern	Post-medieval
23	71	8	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [71/9]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional shillet pieces and some flecks of charcoal. 1.4m wide by 0.5m thick.		
23	71	9	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SE-NW aligned ditch with straight sides, a flat to concave base and clearly defined edges. 1.4m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (71/8).		Medieval?
23	71	10	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [71/11]. Dark brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones. 0.73m wide by 0.3m thick.		
23	71	11	C	Ditch	Cut of curved NE-SW aligned ditch / gully with steeply sloping sides, a concave base and well defined edges, coming to a terminal within the trench. 1.15m long, 0.73m wide by 0.3m deep. Runs parallel to [71/9]. Filled by (71/10).		Medieval?

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
23	71	12	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NW SE-aligned ditch with steeply concave sides, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 1.7m wide by 0.7m deep. Filled by (71/13) (71/14).		Prehistoric-Roman?
23	71	13	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [71/12]. Mid yellowish brown plastic sandy clay with occasional (15%) shillet. 0.87m wide by 0.2m thick.		
23	71	14	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [71/12]. Mid reddish brown plastic sandy silt with occasional (15%) shillet. 1.7m wide by 0.5m thick		
23	71	15	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown compact silty clay 0.3m thick.		
24	72	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish yellow brown firm sandy silt 0.25m thick.		
24	72	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown firm to friable silty clay 0.18m thick. Finds: flint x 4	Prehistoric	Prehistoric?
24	72	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled mid yellowish red and yellow compact clay and shillet.		
25	73	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown compact sandy loam 0.3m thick.		
25	73	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown compact sandy clay.		
25	73	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [73/4]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay with occasional shillet pieces. 0.6m wide by 0.3m thick.		
25	73	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with sloping sides and a wide concave base and clearly defined edges. 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (73/3).		Iron Age / Roman
25	74	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown friable silty loam 0.5m-0.75m thick.		
25	74	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellow plastic silty clay		
25	74	3	D	Fill	Single fill of linear feature [74/10]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 0.4m by 0.3m wide by 0.13-0.15m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
25	74	4	D	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [74/12]. Mid yellowish brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones and lumps of compact yellow clay. 1m by 0.5m wide by 0.25m thick.		
25	74	5	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow linear feature [74/11]. Mid yellowish brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones. 1m by 0.7m wide by 0.08m thick.		
25	74	6	D	Fill	Single fill of gully [74/23]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay with occasional large stones. 0.6m by 0.37m wide by 0.06m thick. Finds: medieval grass-marked pottery	Medieval	
25	74	7	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch / gully [74/22]. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional stones. 0.11m thick.		
25	74	8	D	Fill	Fill of gully [74/25]. Mid reddish yellow brown compact silty clay. 0.87m wide by 0.12m thick		
25	74	9	*		Voided.		
25	74	10	C	Gully	Cut of possible truncated gully terminal with steep sloping sides and a U shaped base and poor edge definition. 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.15m deep. Filled by (74/3).		Post-medieval
25	74	11	C	Gully	Cut of shallow NE-SW aligned gully with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. Around 6m long, 0.7m wide and 0.08m deep. Filled by (74/5). Cuts [74/12]. Uncertain relationship with [74/21].		Post-medieval
25	74	12	C	Gully	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned feature with concave sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. Around 6m long, 0.55m wide by 0.25m deep. Filled by (74/4). Cut by [74/11] and cuts [74/21].		Post-medieval
25	74	13	D	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [74/14]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with moderate (25%) small shillet fragments. 1.1m wide by 0.3m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
25	74	14	C	Ditch	Cut of linear ENE-WSW aligned ditch with shallow concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1.1m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (74/13).		Unknown
25	74	15	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [74/17]. Pale yellowish plastic silty clay. 0.48m wide by 0.3m thick.		
25	74	16	D	Fill	Primary fill of linear ditch [74/17]. Dark reddish brown sticky sandy silt. 0.18m wide by 0.19m thick. Not fully excavated.		
25	74	17	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned ditch with concave sides, unexcavated base and clearly defined edges. 0.48m wide by 0.49m deep. Filled by (74/15) (74/16).		Medieval?
25	74	18	D	Fill	Single fill of possible ditch [74/19]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay with very occasional small shillet fragments. 0.47m wide by 0.34m thick.		
25	74	19	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch with irregular concave sides, unexcavated base and clearly defined edges. 0.47m wide by 0.34m deep. Filled by (74/18). Same as [74/17].		Medieval?
25	74	20	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [74/21]. Mid reddish yellow brown soft silty clay with occasional (5%) sub angular quartz and shillet fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.94m wide by 0.4m thick. Finds: medieval grass-marked pottery.	Medieval	
25	74	21	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned ditch with sloping sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.94m wide by 0.4m deep. Filled by (74/20). Cut by [74/12].	Medieval	Iron Age / Roman
25	74	22	C	Gully	Cut of possible pit or shallow gully with concave sides, flattish base and moderately well defined edges. Protruded into the trench for 0.54m and was 0.11m deep. Filled by (74/7). Possibly a continuation of [74/11].		Post-medieval?

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
25	74	23	C	Gully	Cut of shallow NE-SW aligned gully with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 4.5m long by 0.37m wide by 0.06m deep. Filled by (74/6).	Medieval	Medieval
25	74	24	D	Fill	Fill of gully [74/25]. Duplicate for (74/8).		
25	74	25	C	Gully	Cut of sinuous gully with shallow concave sides and base and good edge definition. Around 26m long, 0.87m wide by 0.12m deep. Filled by (74/8) (74/26). Possibly a continuation of [74/12].		Post-medieval?
25	74	26	D	Fill	Primary fill of gully [74/25]. Dark reddish yellow brown loose silty sand with frequent sub angular shillet. 0.27m wide by 0.12m thick.		
25	75	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown firm silty clay 0.25m thick.		
25	75	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale greyish white clay.		
25	75	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [75/4]. Mid reddish brown sticky clay. 1.68m by .158m wide by 0.54m thick. Recut by [75/22].		
25	75	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned ditch with concave sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.58m wide by 0.54m deep. Filled by (75/3). Fill was recut by [75/22].		Iron Age / Roman
25	75	5	D	Fill	Fill of posthole [75/7]. Mid brown clay. 0.14m diameter by 0.09m thick.		
25	75	6	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [75/8]. Mid brown soft clay with moderate (30%) stones and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.42m by 0.4m by 0.1m thick.		
25	75	7	C	Posthole	Cut of circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.14m diameter by 0.09m deep. Filled by (75/5).		Unknown
25	75	8	C	Pit	Cut of shallow sub circular pit with concave sides and base and poorly defined edges. 0.42m by 0.4m by 0.1m deep. Filled by (75/6).		Unknown

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
25	75	9	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [75/26]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with sub angular quartz and red slate and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.32m diameter by 0.07m thick.		
25	75	10	D	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [75/31]. Dark reddish brown soft silt with moderate (20%) amounts of angular stone and slate and charcoal staining throughout. 0.39m by 0.17m by 0.17m thick.		
25	75	11	D	Fill	Upper fill of pit [75/42]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with occasional (10%) stone and quartz and moderate charcoal flecks. 1m by 0.73m by 0.31m thick. Finds: 1x worked flint, 6x prehistoric pot sherds.	Bronze Age	
25	75	12	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [75/37]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal flecks. 0.2m diameter by 0.23m thick. Finds: 1x elvan muller.	Prehistoric	
25	75	13	D	Fill	Single fill of pit [75/47]. Dark brown loose silty clay with frequent large stones and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.32m by 0.28m by 0.15m thick. Finds: 1x elvan muller frag, 1x greisen piece.	Prehistoric	
25	75	14	D	Fill	Single fill of pit [75/34]. Dark brown compact silty clay with moderate amounts (40%) small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.34m by 0.31m by 0.07m thick.		
25	75	15	D	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [75/48]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional (5%) shillet pieces and moderate amounts of (20%) charcoal. 0.1m by 0.4m by 0.1m thick. Finds: 2x prehistoric pot sherds.	Bronze Age	
25	75	16	D	Fill	Single fill of ephemeral pit [75/36]. Dark brown loose silty clay with occasional charcoal fragments. 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.06m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
25	75	17	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [75/44]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with occasional (10%) shillet and quartz fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.3m by 0.34m by 0.04m thick. Cut by [75/46]. Finds: 3 sherds prehistoric pottery.	Bronze Age	
25	75	18	D	Fill	Primary fill of pit [75/35]. Mid reddish brown compact sandy silt with moderate (15%) amounts of shillet and occasional charcoal flecks. 1m by 0.7m by 0.2m thick. Finds: 5x prehistoric (some Trevisker) pot sherds.	Bronze Age	
25	75	19	D	Fill	Single fill of stakehole [75/51]. Dark brown loose silt. 0.07m diameter by 0.09m thick.		
25	75	20	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [75/43]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 0.35m by 0.3m by 0.1m thick. Finds: 1 x prehistoric pottery sherd.	Bronze Age	
25	75	21	D	Fill	Fill of ditch recut [75/22]. Light brownish yellow plastic clay with occasional small shillet pieces. 0.53m wide by 0.2m thick.		
25	75	22	C	Ditch recut	Recut of ditch [75/4] running along eastern edge of ditch with concave sides, flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.53m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (75/21).		Iron Age / Roman
25	75	23	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [75/4]. Pale greyish brown clay with occasional (20%) small stones. 0.46m by 0.06m thick.		
25	75	24	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow feature [75/27]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay. 0.3m by 0.25m by 0.1m thick.		
25	75	25	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [75/29]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 0.3m by 0.18m by 0.18m thick.		
25	75	26	C	Pit	Cut of shallow circular pit with sloping sides, uneven base and clearly defined edges. 0.32m diameter by 0.07m deep. Filled by (75/9).		Bronze Age

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
25	75	27	C	Pit	Cut of shallow sub oval pit with sloping sides, uneven base and poorly defined edges. 0.3m by 0.25m by 0.1m deep. Filled by (75/24).		Bronze Age
25	75	28	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown compact silty clay 0.35m-0.45m thick. Finds: 2 sherds of prehistoric pottery.	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
25	75	29	C	Posthole	Cut of possible oval posthole with steep sides, a concave base and moderate edge definition. 0.3m by 0.18m by 0.18m deep. Filled by (75/25).		Bronze Age
25	75	30	D	Fill	Primary fill of pit / posthole [75/31]. Mid yellowish grey brown loose gritty clay with moderate (30%) small sub angular gravel sized stones and occasional charcoal flecks throughout. 0.17m by 0.39m by 0.04m thick.		
25	75	31	C	Posthole	Cut of sub oval pit / posthole with concave sides, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 0.39m by 0.17m by 0.21m deep. Filled by (75/10) (75/30).		Bronze Age
25	75	32	D	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [75/33]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay. 0.2m by 0.15m wide by 0.23m thick.		
25	75	33	C	Posthole	Cut of oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base and moderately defined edges. 0.2m by 0.15m by 0.23m deep. Filled by (75/32).		Bronze Age
25	75	34	C	Pit	Cut of sub circular pit with sloping sides, steeper to the east and a flat base. 0.34m by 0.31m by 0.07m deep. Filled by (75/14).		Bronze Age
25	75	35	C	Pit	Cut of linear E-W aligned pit (or ditch) with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 0.7m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (75/18).	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
25	75	36	C	Pit	Cut of sub oval pit with shallow concave sides and a flat base. 0.5m by 0.48m by 0.06m deep. Filled by (75/14).		Bronze Age

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
25	75	37	C	Posthole	Cut of an oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base and moderately defined edges. 0.2m diameter by 0.23m deep. Filled by (75/12).	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	38	D	Fill	Single fill of double cut posthole [75/39] and stakehole [75/40]. A mid reddish brown compact sandy silt with occasional shillet and charcoal flecks. 0.25m by 0.3m by 0.2m thick.		
25	75	39	C	Pit	Cut of sub circular pit or possibly a burrow, irregular concave sides and base and poorly defined edges. 0.25m by 0.3m by 0.2m deep. Filled by (75/38).		Bronze Age
25	75	40	C	Stakehole	Cut of circular stakehole with vertical sides, concave base and clearly defined edges. 0.05m diameter by 0.2m deep. Filled by (75/38).		Bronze Age
25	75	41	D	Fill	Lower fill of pit [75/42]. Dark blackish greyish brown soft silt with sub angular quartz pieces sitting on the cut and abundant fine charcoal and ash throughout the fill. 0.32m by 0.57m by 0.2m thick.		
25	75	42	C	Pit	Cut of a sub oval pit, possibly a fire pit with irregular sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 0.72m by 0.31m deep. Filled by (75/11) (75/41).	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
25	75	43	C	Pit	Cut of an oval pit with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and poorly defined edges. 0.45m by 0.3m by 0.1m deep. Filled by (75/20).	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
25	75	44	C	Pit	Cut of a shallow pit with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. 0.47m by 0.34m by 0.04m deep. Filled by (75/17). Cut by posthole [75/46] at its south eastern end.	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
25	75	45	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [75/46]. Dark brown silty clay with a stone lined post setting and occasional large fragments of charcoal. 0.16m in diameter by 0.15m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
25	75	46	C	Posthole	Cut of square posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.16m by 0.16m by 0.15m deep. Filled by (75/45). Cuts pit [75/44] and posthole [75/50].		Bronze Age
25	75	47	C	Pit	Cut of an oval pit with steeply sloping sides, uneven base and moderately defined edges. 0.32m by 0.28m by 0.15m deep. Filled by (75/13).	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	48	C	Posthole	Cut of a sub circular posthole with vertical sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.4m by 0.4m by 0.5m deep. Filled by (75/15) (75/52) (75/53).	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
25	75	49	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [75/50]. Dark brown compact silty clay with occasional charcoal fragments. 0.14m diameter by 0.11m thick.		
25	75	50	C	Posthole	Cut of a sub circular posthole with steep to vertical sides and a flat base. 0.14m diameter by 0.11m deep. Filled by (75/49). Cut by posthole [75/46].		Bronze Age
25	75	51	C	Stakehole	Cut of an oval stakehole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base and moderately defined edges. 0.07m diameter by 0.09m deep. Filled by (75/19).		Bronze Age
25	75	52	D	Fill	Fill of posthole [75/48]. Mid yellowish brown compact sandy silt with a sub angular lens of shillet, occasional flecks of charcoal. 0.3m by 0.4m by 0.3m thick. Finds: 1x prehistoric pot (Trevisker) rim.	Bronze Age	
25	75	53	D	Fill	Primary fill of posthole [75/48]. Dark reddish brown plastic silty clay with occasional shillet pieces and charcoal flecks. 0.4m by 0.4m by 0.05m thick.		
26	76	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay 0.5m thick.		
26	76	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown and yellowish red compact silty clay.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
26	76	3	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow scoop [76/4]. Mid reddish yellow brown soft silty clay with occasional small shillet fragments, a single charcoal fleck. 1.2m by 1.17m by 0.1m thick. Finds: 1x prehistoric pot sherd.	Bronze Age	
26	76	4	C	Scoop	Cut of shallow sub oval depression or scoop with gently sloping sides, a near flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.2m by 1.17m by 0.1m deep. Filled by (76/3).	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
26	76	5	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay 0.4m thick.		
26	76	6	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [76/7].mid reddish brown plastic sandy silt with occasional shillet. 3m by 1.2m wide by 0.8m thick.		
26	76	7	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 3m wide by 0.7m deep. Filled by (76/6) (76/8) (76/9).		Post-medieval
26	76	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [76/7]. Light yellowish brown plastic silty clay with occasional shillet pieces. 3m wide by 0.8m thick.		
26	76	9	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [76/7]. Light yellowish brown compact silty clay with occasional shillet. 3m wide by 0.8m thick.		
26	77	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay 0.4m thick.		
26	77	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay 0.45m thick.		
26	77	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled reddish yellow and yellowish brown compact silty clay.		
26	77	4	D	Fill	Single fill of gully [77/8]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with occasional (10%) shillet. 1.2m by 0.1m thick.		
26	77	5	*		Voided.		
26	77	6	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [77/9]. Mid brownish red soft silty clay with occasional sub angular flat pieces and charcoal flecks. Some roots. 1.93m wide by 0.27m thick.		
26	77	7	*		Voided.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
26	77	8	C	Gully	Cut of linear E-W aligned gully with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1.2m wide by 0.1m deep. Filled by (77/4).		Unknown
26	77	9	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned ditch. With steeply sloping sides, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 1.93m wide by 0.71m deep. Filled by (77/6) (77/10) (77/11). Possible terminal.	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
26	77	10	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [77/9]. Mid reddish yellow brown sticky and soft silty clay with moderate (30%) slate and quartz pieces and occasional charcoal flecks. 1.67m wide by 0.59m thick. Finds: 2x prehistoric pot sherds.	Bronze Age	
26	77	11	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [77/9]. Pale yellowish white grey sticky clay with frequent (50%) sub angular slate and quartz pieces. 0.3m by 0.93m by 0.13m thick.		
26	78	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown firm silty clay 0.27m thick.		
26	78	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay.		
26	78	3	D	Natural	Natural. mid yellowish red compact silty clay and shillet.		
26	79	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown loose silty loam 0.4m thick.		
26	79	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale brownish grey compact silty clay and shillet.		
26	79	3	C	Ditch	Cut of wide linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1.4m by 0.15m deep. Filled by (79/4).		Post-medieval?
26	79	4	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [79/3]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with occasional shillet pieces. 1.4m wide by 0.15m thick.		
26	79	5	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [79/7]. Light yellowish grey compact clay. 0.9m wide by 0.26m thick. Possibly a recut fill.		
26	79	6	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [79/7]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional small shillet pieces. 0.34m wide by 0.14m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
26	79	7	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SW-NE aligned ditch with sloping sides, the NW side being stepped, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.25m wide by 0.26m deep. Filled by (79/5) (79/6).		Post-medieval
26	79	8	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [79/11]. Mid brown loose loamy silt. 2.44m wide by 0.46m thick.		
26	79	9	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [79/11]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay with occasional (10%) small shillet flakes. 0.72m wide by 0.47m thick. Appears to derive from a slumped bank on the southeastern side of the ditch.		
26	79	10	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [79/11]. Light greyish brown plastic clay. 1.14m wide by 0.2m thick.		
26	79	11	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SW-NE aligned ditch with convex sides, steeper to south east, a sloping base and clearly defined edges. 2.4m wide by 0.86m deep. Filled by (79/8) (79/9) (79/10) (79/12).		Post-medieval
26	79	12	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [79/11]. Light greyish brown plastic clay, very clean. 0.84m wide by 0.19m thick.		
26	80	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose silty clay 0.4m thick.		
26	80	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish grey compact and plastic clay and shillet.		
26	80	3	D	Fill	Single fill of gully [80/4]. Mid reddish yellow brown friable silty clay with occasional small shillet pieces. 0.7m wide by 0.17m thick.		
26	80	4	C	Gully	Cut of curvilinear, roughly N-S aligned gully with shallow sloping sides, shallower to the NW, a narrow stony base and clearly defined edges. 0.7m wide by 0.17m deep. Filled by (80/3).		Unknown
26	80	5	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear N-S aligned ditch with sloping sides, steep to the W, shallow to the E, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 2.5m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (80/6) (80/7).		Unknown

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
26	80	6	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [80/5]. Light yellowish brown compact silty clay with frequent (60%) shillet. 0.5m wide by 0.3m thick.		
26	80	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [80/5]. Mid reddish brown plastic sandy clay with moderate (40%) shillet and occasional charcoal flecks. 1.9m wide by 0.2m thick.		
26	80	8	D	Fill	Upper fill of pit [80/10]. Dark brown loose on the surface /friable silty clay with occasional stones. 1.25m wide by 0.25m thick. May lie within a recut of the pit.		
26	80	9	D	Fill	Fill of pit [80/10]. Dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal lumps, more of a lenses between fills (80/8) and (80/11), does not cover the whole feature. 0.4m wide by 0.05m thick.		
26	80	10	C	Pit	Cut of oval pit with vertical sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.9m by 1.25m by 0.77m deep. Filled by (80/8) (80/9) (80/11).		Unknown
26	80	11	D	Fill	Primary fill of pit [80/10]. Dark yellowish brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones. 1.25m by 0.5m thick.		
26	80	12	D	Fill	Upper fill or layer overlying ditch [80/15]. Dark reddish brown compact silty clay with moderate amounts of shillet and quartz. 2.97m wide and 0.35m thick.		
26	80	13	D	Fill	Middle fill of ditch [80/15]. Dark greyish brown plastic clay with occasional (10-15%) sub angular shillet. 0.03m wide by 0.17m thick.		
26	80	14	D	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [80/15]. Pale greyish brown plastic clay with occasional (5-10%) angular shillet fragments, 1.42m wide by 0.17m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
26	80	15	C	Ditch	Cut of large linear ditch with sloping sides and a wide U shaped base. 2.97m wide by 0.32m deep. Filled by (80/12) (80/13) (80/14). Appears to be associated with linear features [80/19] and [80/21] but the relationship is unclear- possible later additions to the feature?		Post-medieval
26	80	16	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [80/19]. Dark reddish brown very compact silty clay with moderate amount so sub angular shillet (20-30%). 2.09m wide by 0.18m thick.		
26	80	17	D	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [80/19]. Mid brown plastic clay. 1.73m wide by 0.52m thick. Very similar to (80/14).		
26	80	18	D	Fill	Possible primary fill of ditch [80/19]. Light brownish grey loose silt gravel with occasional small sub angular shillet fragments. 1.73m wide by 0.55m thick. This may be another fill of [80/15] depending on interpretation.		
26	80	19	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear N-S aligned ditch with wide irregular sides, a rounded base and clearly defined edges. 1.73m wide by 0.55m deep. Filled by (80/17) (80/18).		Post-medieval
26	80	20	D	Fill	Single fill of possible ditch [80/21]. Light greyish brown plastic clay. 0.82m wide by 0.29m thick.		
26	80	21	C	Ditch	Cut of possible linear N-S aligned ditch or gully with concave sides and a rounded base, clearly defined edges. 0.82m wide by 0.29m deep. Filled by (80/20).		Post-medieval
27	81	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown loose silty clay 0.55m thick.		
27	81	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light yellowish brown compact silty sandy clay and shillet.		
27	81	3	C	Ditch	Cut of a wide shallow linear N-S aligned ditch with shallow concave sides, a concave base and poorly defined edges. 4.5m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (81/4).		Unknown

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
27	81	4	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [81/3]. Mid reddish brown friable sandy silt with occasional (10%) shillet and charcoal flecks. 4.5m wide by 0.2m thick.		
27	81	5	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [81/6]. Mid reddish brown loose silty clay with frequent (50-60%) small angular shillet fragments. 0.83m wide by 0.16m thick.		
27	81	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear ditch with concave sides and base. 0.83m wide by 0.16m deep. Filled by (81/5).		Unknown
27	81	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of pit/ditch [81/9]. Dark brown loose silty clay with occasional stones. 3m wide by 0.27m thick. Finds: greenstone whetstone fragment.	Unknown	
27	81	8	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [81/10]. Dark reddish brown plastic clay with occasional stones. 0.28m thick. Possible terminal. Cut by [81/9].		
27	81	9	C	Pit	Cut of a pit (or ditch) cut into the top of ditch [81/10]. Possibly re-cut. Concave sides and base and moderately well-defined edges. 2.4m+ wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (81/7) (81/13) (81/16). Cuts [81/10].	Unknown	Unknown
27	81	10	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, an unexcavated base, and moderately well-defined edges. 1.75m wide by 0.9m+ deep. Filled by (81/8). Cut by [81/9].		Unknown
27	81	11	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [81/12]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional sub angular shillet. 3.1m wide by 0.17m thick.		
27	81	12	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear E-W aligned ditch with shallow concave sides a flat base and moderately defined edges. 3.1m by 0.17m deep. Filled by (81/11).		Unknown
27	81	13	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [81/9]. Mid yellowish brown plastic clay with small stones. 0.2m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
27	81	14	D	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose clay with frequent stones. Disturbed natural. 0.12m thick. Same as (81/15).		
27	81	15	D	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose clay and frequent mudstone. Disturbed natural. 0.3m thick. Same as (81/14).		
27	81	16	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [81/9]. Mid yellowish brown loose silty clay with frequent mudstone pieces and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.25m thick.		
27	82	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown plastic silty clay 0.3m-0.5m thick.		
27	82	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellow compact clay and shillet.		
27	82	3	C	Ditch	Cut of a shallow linear SE-NW aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1.7m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (82/4) (82/5).		Unknown
27	82	4	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [82/3]. Light yellowish brown plastic sandy clay with moderate (40%) amounts of shillet. 0.5m wide by 0.1m thick.		
27	82	5	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [82/3]. Mid yellowish brown plastic sandy clay with moderate (40%) shillet inclusions. 1.7m wide by 0.25m thick.		
27	83	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish grey brown plastic clay 0.4m-0.6m thick.		
27	83	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light greyish yellow plastic clay.		
27	83	3	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (83/4).		Unknown
27	83	4	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [83/3]. Dark reddish brown plastic sandy clay with moderate (40%) shillet pieces and occasional charcoal fragments. 0.8m wide by 0.2m thick.		
27	83	5	*		Fill of ditch [83/8]. No record.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
27	83	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides, steeper to the E, a concave base and clear edge to the E, poor to the W. 1.6m by 1.4m wide by 0.35m deep. Filled by (83/7) (83/12).		Unknown
27	83	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [83/8]. Mid reddish brown compact sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and charcoal flecks throughout. 1.6m by 1.4m wide by 0.35m thick.		
27	83	8	C	Gully	Cut of gully or truncated ditch. 2.16m wide 0.05m deep. Filled by (83/5).		Unknown
27	83	9	D	Fill	Primary fill of pit [83/10]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 2.5m wide by 0.35m thick.		
27	83	10	C	Pit	Cut of possible pit (or ditch) with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 2.5m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (83/9) (83/11).		Unknown
27	83	11	D	Fill	Upper fill of pit [83/10]. Mid yellowish brown plastic silty clay. 2.5m wide by 0.12m thick.		
27	83	12	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [83/6]. Light yellowish grey plastic sandy clay with occasional shillet. 1.6m by 4.1m wide by 0.35m thick.		
28	84	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown plastic silty clay 0.3m thick.		
28	84	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellow plastic sticky clay.		
28	84	3	D	Fill	Single fill of pit [84/4]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional small stones. 0.75m wide by 0.07m thick.		
28	84	4	C	Pit	Cut of possible pit with concave sides, irregular base and poorly defined edges. 0.75m diameter by 0.07m deep. Filled by (84/3).		Unknown
28	84	5	D	Fill	Single fill of small ditch [84/6]. Dark yellowish brown plastic silty clay. 0.7m wide by 0.2m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
28	84	6	C	Ditch	Cut of small linear SW-NE aligned ditch with steep sloping sides, a U shaped base and moderately defined edges. 0.7m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (84/5).		Post-medieval?
28	84	7	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 0.8m by 0.3m deep. Filled by (84/9).		Post-medieval?
28	84	8	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 2.7m by 1m by 0.3m deep. Filled by (84/9) (84/10).	Unknown	Post-medieval?
28	84	9	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [84/8]. Mid reddish brown plastic sandy clay with moderate (20%) shillet pieces. 2.7m by 1m by 0.15m thick. Finds: iron object.	Unknown	
28	84	10	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [84/8]. Mid yellowish brown compact silty clay with frequent (80%) shillet pieces. 0.7m by 1m wide by 0.2m thick.		
28	85	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick.		
28	85	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid pinkish brown compact sandy clay and shillet.		
28	86	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable sandy loam 0.6m thick.		
28	86	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid pinkish brown cemented silty clay and shillet.		
30	87	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silty lay 0.3m thick. Finds: flint scraper.	Prehistoric	
30	87	2	D	Natural	Natural. Reddish brown friable clay.		
30	87	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [87/4]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional angular stones. 1m by 0.5m by 0.13m thick. Finds: flint scraper.	Prehistoric	
30	87	4	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear E-W aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, concave base and moderately defined edges. 2.1m by 1m wide by 0.13m deep. Filled by (87/3).	Prehistoric	Unknown

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
30	88	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.38m thick. Finds: 1x flint scraper, 1x late medieval coarseware pottery sherd.	Prehistoric to late medieval	
30	88	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light reddish brown friable clay.		
30	88	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of pit [88/5]. Dark blackish grey friable silty clay with moderate (20%) sub angular burnt quartz and frequent charcoal. 1m by 0.03m thick.		
30	88	4	D	Fill	Primary fill of pit [88/5]. Light reddish brown plastic silty clay with moderate (40%) amounts of shillet. 0.8m wide by 0.16m thick.		
30	88	5	C	Pit	Cut of a sub oval pit with steep sloping sides, a slightly concave base and poorly defined edges. 1m by 0.22m deep. Filled by (88/3) (88/4).		Prehistoric?
30	88	6	D	Fill	Fill of possible furrows [88/7]. Dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional stones. 1m by 3m wide by 0.14m thick.		
30	88	7	C	Furrow	Cut of possible shallow linear N-S aligned furrows with concave sides and base and moderate edge definition. 3m wide by 0.14m deep. Filled by (88/6).		Medieval?
31	89	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.45m thick.		
31	89	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid brownish yellow friable silty clay.		
32	90	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.35m thick.		
32	90	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled yellowish grey soil with shillet.		
32	90	3	D	Fill	Fill of ridge and furrow feature [91/4]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional shillet. 2.5m by 1.3m wide by 0.18m thick.		
32	90	4	C	Furrow	Cut of northernmost NE-SW aligned linear furrow, with concave sides and base and moderate edge definition. 2.5m by 1.3m wide by 0.18m deep. Filled by (90/9).		Medieval

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
32	90	5	D	Fill	Fill of ridge and furrow feature [91/6]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with very occasional shillet pieces. 2.35m wide by 0.19m thick.		
32	90	6	C	Furrow	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned furrow with sloping side to the E, vertical side to the W, irregular base and well defined edges. 2.25m wide by 0.19m deep. Filled by (90/5).		Medieval
32	90	7	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [90/8]. Dark brown friable to compact clayey silt with moderate (20%) small pieces of quartz and shillet and roots. 0.21m thick.		
32	90	8	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned concave ditch with clearly defined edges. 1.2m wide by 0.21m deep. Filled by (90/7).		Medieval
32	92	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose to friable silty loam 0.3m thick. Finds: 1x flint flake, 1x piece modern glass.	Modern	
32	92	2	D	Natural	Natural. Reddish brown compact to friable silty clay.		
32	92	3	D	Natural	Natural. Greyish yellow plastic clay and quartz.		
32	92	4	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [92/6]. Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 1.1m wide by 0.1m thick.		
32	92	5	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear NE-SW aligned ditch with concave sides, flattish base and clearly defined edges. 1.18m wide by 0.13m deep. Filled by (92/4).		Medieval
32	92	6	D	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [92/5]. Dark brown silty clay with frequent (40%) stones. 1m by 1.18m wide by 0.13m thick.		
32	93	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.4m thick.		
32	93	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled reddish grey cemented clay and shillet.		
32	93	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [93/4]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional sub angular stones and quartz. 1.2m wide by 0.16m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
32	93	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned concave ditch with clearly defined edges. 1.2m wide by 0.16m deep. filled by (93/4).		Medieval
32	94	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose to friable silty clay 0.4m thick.		
32	94	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish brown friable clay and shillet.		
32	94	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [94/4]. Dark brown friable silty clay with sparse stones. 1m by 1.1m wide by 0.18m thick.		
32	94	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, a concave base and moderate edge definition. 1, by 1.1m wide by 0.18m deep. filled by (94/3).		Post-medieval
32	94	5	D	Track surface	Layer of redeposited natural laid down as a trackway surface. Light greyish yellow compact clay with frequent (90%) crushed shillet. 1m by 0.2m thick.		
32	94	6	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [94/7]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay with occasional (10%) small sub angular slate fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and streaks of burnt soil. 1m by 3.3m wide by 0.12m thick.		
32	94	7	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned ditch. Shallow sloping sides, flat to uneven base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 3.3m by 0.12m deep. Filled by (94/6).		Post-medieval
32	94	8	D	OLS	Layer of buried topsoil associated with a trackway. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional (5%) shilled fragments. 0.47m thick.		Post-medieval
32	94	9	D	OLS	Buried soil horizon below (94/8). Mid greyish brown friable silty clay. 0.25m thick.		Post-medieval?
32	94	10	D	Natural	Gleyed clay later beneath (94/9), probably natural but different from that in the rest of the trench. Dark blackish grey plastic clay. 0.05m thick.		
32	94	11	D	OLS	Buried topsoil above the track surface. Light greyish yellow friable silty clay 0.1m thick.		Post-medieval

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
32	95	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.25m-0.35m thick.		
32	95	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish yellow brown firm stony clay 0.1m-0.15m thick.		
32	95	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish yellow sticky plastic silty clay.		
33	91	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.45m thick.		
33	91	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay.		
33	91	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [91/6]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay with moderate (25%) angular stones. 3.6m by 1m wide by 0.5m thick. Finds: 1x iron nail, 2x sherd Cornish late medieval pot.	Late medieval	
33	91	4	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [91/5]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional shillet fragments. 1.48m wide by 0.4m thick. Finds: 1x slag fragment, 4x late medieval pot, 1x post-medieval pot.	Late medieval	
33	91	5	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with sloping sides, flattish base and clearly defined edges. 1.48m wide by 0.4m deep. Filled by (91/4).	Late medieval	Late medieval
33	91	6	C	Ditch	Cult of linear N-S aligned ditch / lynchet with sloping sides, the western edge having a concave base and moderately defined edges, better defined on the eastern side, 3.6m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (91/3).	Late medieval	Late medieval
33	96	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose silty clay 0.6m thick.		
33	96	2	D	Natural	Natural. Pale greyish brown plastic clay.		
33	96	3	D	Fill	Fill of gully [96/4]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay with moderate (30%) small sub angular shillet pieces. 1m by 0.76m wide by 0.09m thick.		
33	96	4	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear N-S aligned ditch, part of a Cornish hedge with concave sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 0.76m wide by 0.09m deep. Filled by (96/3).		Post-medieval

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
33	96	5	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [95/6]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with moderate (30%) amounts of shillet. 0.9m wide by 0.25m thick.		
33	96	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with sloping sides, steep on the eastern side, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 0.9m wide by 0.25m deep. Filled by (96/5).		Post-medieval
33	96	7	B	Bank	Bank of natural seen between ditches [96/6] & [96/4]. Light yellowish grey clay and shillet.		
34	100	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silty clay 0.4m thick.		
34	100	2	D	Natural	Natural. Dark brown and reddish brown friable clayey silt and shillet.		
34	100	3	D	Natural	Possible stream bed at eastern end of trench. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay and shillet. Not excavated.		
36	101	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.33m thick.		
36	101	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled reddish yellow and greyish yellow brown silty clay.		
36	101	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [101/4]. Mid brown friable silty clay with frequent (30%) angular and sub angular shillet and quartz. 1.3m by 0.8m wide by 0.22m thick.		
36	101	4	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.3m by 0.8m wide by 0.22m deep. Filled by (101/3).		Unknown
36	102	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silty clay 0.27m thick.		
36	102	2	D	Natural	Natural. Reddish brown friable silty clay and shillet.		
37	97	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.25m-0.3m thick. Finds: 1 x flint.	Prehistoric	
37	97	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light brownish red friable clay and shillet.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
37	97	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [97/4]. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay with very occasional quartz and shillet. 1m by 0.8m wide by 0.21m thick.		
37	97	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch, the smaller one of a pair marking a Cornish hedge. Sloping straight sides, irregular base and poorly defined edges. 1m by 0.8m wide by 0.21m deep. Filled by (97/3).		19th century
37	97	5	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [97/6]. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay. 2.3m wide by 0.25m thick.		
37	97	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch, the larger one of a pair marking a Cornish hedge with straight sloping sides a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 2.3m wide by 0.25m deep. Filled by (97/5).		19th century
37	98	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick.		
37	98	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light greyish pink plastic clay and shillet.		
37	98	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [98/4]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with moderate (20%) sub angular shillet. 1m by 1.2m wide by 0.2m thick.		
37	98	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch, the smaller one of a pair marking a Cornish hedge with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 1.2m wide by 0.2m deep. Filled by (98/3).		19th century
37	98	5	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [98/6]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with moderate (20%) sub angular shillet. 1m by 2.2m wide by 0.3m thick.		
37	98	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch, the larger one of a pair marking a Cornish hedge with steep sloping side to the north, sloping side to the south, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 1m by 2.2m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (98/5).		19th century
37	99	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable sandy silt 0.25m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
37	99	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light reddish brown compact shillet and clay		
39	104	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay 0.25m-0.3m thick.		
39	104	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish pink compact gritty silty clay.		
46	112	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose silty clay 0.3m thick.		
46	112	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellow compact clay.		
46	112	3	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [112/4]. Mid yellowish brown compact sandy clay with moderate (20%) amounts of shillet. 0.3m by 0.3m by 0.06m thick.		
46	112	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear E-W aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 1m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (112/3) (112/7) (112/8).		19th century
46	112	5	D	Fill	Upper fill of pit [112/9]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. 1.14m wide by 0.43m thick.		
46	112	6	D	Fill	Fill of pit [112/13]. Dark reddish brown friable sandy clay with moderate (20%) amounts of shillet. 0.47m thick.		
46	112	7	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [112/4]. Light reddish brown plastic sandy silt with occasional (5%) shillet fragments. 0.4m wide by 0.1m thick.		
46	112	8	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [112/4]. Light greyish brown plastic silty clay with moderate (20%) shillet pieces. 0.14m by 1m wide by 0.3m thick.		
46	112	9	C	Pit	Cut of oval pit with vertical sides, unknown base (not bottomed) and clearly defined edges, possible prospecting pit. 3.25m across, extending into the trench for 1.27m, and at least 0.65m deep. Filled by (112/5) (112/10) (112/11) (112/12). Not fully excavated.		Post-medieval
46	112	10	D	Fill	Fill of pit [112/9]. Mid yellowish brown plastic clay. 1.46m by 1.25m wide by 0.64m thick to bottom of intervention.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
46	112	11	D	Fill	Primary fill of pit [112/9]. Dark reddish brown silty clay, possible slump material, same as (112/10).		
46	112	12	D	Fill	Fill of pit [112/9]. Dark grey plastic clay with occasional large quartz pieces. 0.2m thick.		
46	112	13	C	Pit	Cut of sub circular pit with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 3.2m across, extending into the trench for 1.2m, and 0.7m deep. Filled by (112/6) (112/14) (112/15). Not fully excavated.		Post-medieval
46	112	14	D	Fill	Primary fill of pit [112/13]. Dark greyish brown friable sandy clay with occasional shillet pieces. 0.2m thick.		
46	112	15	D	Fill	Fill of pit [112/13]. Mid yellowish brown compact sandy clay with occasional shillet pieces, slumped against the edge of the pit. 0.17m thick.		
46	114	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay 0.3m thick.		
46	114	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish pink plastic clay and quartz.		
47	115	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick.		
47	115	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled yellowish grey plastic clay.		
48	116	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown loose silty clay and shillet 0.2m-0.25m thick.		
48	116	2	D	Natural	Natural. Dark yellowish brown plastic silty clay and shillet.		
48	117	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silty clay and shillet 0.28m thick.		
48	117	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish brown friable clay.		
48	117	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [117/4]. Dark brown loose silty clay with occasional stones. 1m by 0.9m wide by 0.15m thick.		
48	117	4	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear N-S aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 1m by 0.9m wide by 0.15m deep. Filled by (117/3).		19th century

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
48	117	5	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow ditch [117/6]. Dark brown loose silty clay with occasional stones. 1m by 1.4m wide by 0.1m thick.		
48	117	6	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow N-S aligned linear ditch with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 1m by 1.4m wide by 0.1m deep. Filled by (117/5).		19th century
49	118	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil, in southern part of trench. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick.		
49	118	2	D	Topsoil	Topsoil, in northern part of trench. Dark brownish grey friable silty clay 0.2m-0.35m thick.		
49	118	3	D	Natural	Natural. Light yellowish grey compact clay.		
49	118	4	D	Fill	Fill of modern linear trench. Light brownish yellow compact clay. 1.6m by 0.4m wide by unknown depth.		
49	119	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.2m-0.25m thick.		
49	119	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light yellowish red compact clay and shillet.		
50	120	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown friable sandy clay 0.25m thick.		
50	120	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled yellow and red plastic silty clay and shillet.		
50	121	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay 0.3m thick.		
50	121	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid brownish red and yellowish grey mottled friable clay and shillet.		
50	121	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [121/4]. Mid grey clayey silt with occasional sub angular stones. 0.8m by 1.06m wide by 0.15m thick.		
50	121	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SE-NW aligned ditch with 45 degree angled sloping sides, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 0.8m by 1.06m wide by 0.4m deep. Filled by (117/3) (117/5) (117/6).		Iron Age / Roman?

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
50	121	5	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [121/4]. Mid brownish grey plastic clay with frequent (90%) sub angular quartz pieces. 0.8m by 0.8m wide by 0.2m thick.		
50	121	6	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [121/4]. Dark brownish grey plastic clay. 0.8m by 0.3m wide by 0.05m thick.		
61	133	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey friable silty clay 0.15m thick.		
61	133	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid pinkish red compact clay and shillet.		
61	133	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [133/4]. Mid greyish brown plastic sandy clay with moderate (30%) amounts of small shillet pieces. 0.5m wide by 1m by 0.1m thick.		
61	133	4	C	Gully	Cut of NE-SW linear gully or truncated ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 0.5m wide by 0.1m deep. Filled by (119/3.). Possibly made by a subsoiler.		Modern
61	133	5	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid grey loose sandy clay and shillet. Not excavated.		
61	134	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown loose silty clay 0.25m-0.3m thick.		
61	134	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish red compact to plastic clay.		
61	134	3	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [134/4]. 0.5m wide by 0.1m thick.		
61	134	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned gully with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 0.6m wide by 0.05m deep. Filled by (134/3). Possibly made by a subsoiler.		Modern
61	134	5	D	Fill	Single fill of shallow linear ditch [134/6]. Dark greyish brown silty clay with stones and quartz, occasional charcoal flecks and some roots. 0.8m wide by 0.15m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
61	134	6	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear ditch with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. 0.85m wide by 0.15m deep. Filled by (134/5) (134/11). Part of a removed hedge boundary.		19th century
61	134	7	D	Fill	Single fill of a shallow linear ditch [134/8]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent stones. 0.8m wide by 0.18m thick.		
61	134	8	C	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear ditch with shallow sloping sides a flat base and moderately defined edges. 1.3m wide by 0.18m deep. Filled by (134/7) (134/12). Part of a removed hedge boundary.		19th century
61	134	9	*	*	Not used.		
61	134	10	D	Fill	Single fill of irregular feature. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay with occasional (30%) stones and 1 large piece of charcoal. 0.35m by 0.3m by 0.11m thick. Possible burrow or root run.		
61	134	11	D	Fill	Fill or lenses sitting above part of ditch [134/6]. Dark black loose silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal and roots. 0.1m thick.		
61	134	12	D	Fill	Fill or lenses sitting above part of ditch [134/8]. Dark black plastic silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. 0.1m thick.		
61	135	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick.		
61	135	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mottled mid brownish red and yellow compact to plastic clay.		
63	136	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid dark brown loose silty clay 0.3m thick.		
63	136	2	D	Natural	Natural. Paly yellowish pink and grey compact / plastic clay and shillet.		
63	136	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [136/6]. Mid pinkish/greyish yellow compact stony clay. 0.1m thick. Redeposited natural.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
63	136	4	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [136/6]. Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones and some roots. 0.2m thick. Finds: 1x hook shaped piece of iron.	Modern	
63	136	5	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [136/6]. Dark almost black soft peat silt with occasional stones and bits of root and wood. 0.1m thick.		
63	136	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.9m wide by 0.29-0.39m deep. Filled by (136/3) (136/4) (136/5) (136/11). Probably part of an old field boundary, paired with [136/10].	Modern	19th century
63	136	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [136/10]. Mid to pale greyish yellow compact clay with frequent shillet and quartz. 0.2m thick.		
63	136	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [136/10]. Dark organic yellowish grey plastic clay mix. 0.15m thick. Finds: 1x iron horseshoe.	Modern	
63	136	9	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [136/10]. Dark almost black loose peaty silt with occasional stones. 0.05m thick.		
63	136	10	C	Ditch	Cut of linear NW-SE aligned ditch, one of a pair with [136/5], with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and well defined edges. 1.93m wide by 0.35m deep. Filled by (136/7) (136/8) (136/12).	Modern	19th century
63	136	11	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [136/6]. Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones. 0.17m thick.		
63	136	12	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [136/10]. Mid yellowish grey brown friable grit with frequent small stones. 0.08m thick.		
63	137	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey plastic silty clay 0.2m-0.3m thick.		
63	137	2	D	Natural	Natural. Might brownish red compact clay with shillet and quartz.		
64	138	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
64	138	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mind brownish pink plastic clay and shillet.		
64	138	3	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear NW-SE aligned ditch with moderately concave sloping sides, steeper on the eastern side , a flat base and clearly defined edges. 2.1m wide by 0.65m deep. Filled by (138/5) (138/6). Part of a removed field boundary, paired with [138/4].		19th century
64	138	4	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear NW-SE aligned ditch with vertical sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 3m wide by 0.55m deep. Filled by (138/7) (138/8) (138/9). Part of a removed field boundary, paired with [138/3].	Modern	19th century
64	138	5	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [138/3], a thin layer of redeposited natural over the fill proper]. Light reddish yellow compact silty clay with frequent (80%) stones. 2.1m wide by 0.5m thick.		
64	138	6	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [138/3]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional stones and lenses of dark waterlogged organic material. 2.1m wide by 0.15m thick.		
64	138	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [138/4], a layer of redeposited natural over the main ditch fill. Light greyish pink compact silty clay and occasional small stones. 3m wide by 0.08m thick.		
64	138	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [138/4]. Dark yellowish brown friable clayey silt with lenses of dark waterlogged organic material. 3m wide by 0.19m thick. Finds: 1x iron spike.	Modern	
64	138	9	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [138/4]. Dark brownish black plastic organic matter and silt, a small lens of material in the base of the feature. 0.33m wide and 0.05m thick.		
64	139	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay 0.25m-0.3m thick.		
64	139	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish pink friable clay and shillet.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
64	139	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [139/4], a layer of redeposited natural over the main ditch fill. Light brownish pink compact clay with frequent (90%) quartz pieces. 2.2m wide by 0.18m thick.		
64	139	4	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and moderately defined edges. 2.8m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (139/3) (139/7). The western part of a removed Cornish hedge, paired with [139/5].		19th century
64	139	5	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 3m wide by 0.6m deep. Filled by (139/6) (139/7) (139/8). Eastern part of a removed Cornish hedge, paired with [139/4].	Modern	19th century
64	139	6	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [139/5], a layer of redeposited natural over the main ditch fill. Light greyish pink compact clay with frequent (90%) quartz stones. 3.2m wide by 0.32m thick.		
64	139	7	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [139/4]. Light greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional quartz pieces. 2.8m wide by 0.1m thick.		
64	139	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [139/5]. Light greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional quartz pieces. 3m wide by 0.27m thick.		
64	139	9	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [139/5]. Dark blackish brown plastic silty clay with burnt roots. 0.6m wide by 0.05m thick Finds: burnt barbed wire (not retained).	Modern	
64	140	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay 0.2m-0.25m thick.		
64	140	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light greyish yellow friable clay and quartz.		
64	140	3	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear E-W aligned ditch with concave sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 2.8m wide by 0.35m deep. Filled by (140/8) (140/9). The western part of a possible removed Cornish hedge.		19th century

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
64	140	4	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear E-W aligned ditch with concave sides, slight step on the northern side, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 2.6m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (140/5) (140/6) (140/7). The eastern part of a possible removed Cornish hedge.		19th century
64	140	5	D	Fill	Primary lens in ditch [140/4]. Dark brown silty clay with waterlogged organic plant matter. 0.65m wide by 0.03m thick.		
64	140	6	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [140/4]. Dark yellowish brown friable-sticky silty clay with occasional lenses of dark organic matter, possibly the same as (140/5). 2.6m wide by 0.48m thick.		
64	140	7	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [140/4]. Mid pinkish grey compact silty clay with frequent shillet fragments. 2.6m wide by 0.12m thick.		
64	140	8	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [140/3]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay with occasional lenses of dark organic material. 2.18m wide by 0.23m thick.		
64	140	9	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [140/3], a layer of redeposited natural over the main ditch fill. Mid pinkish grey compact clay with frequent shillet fragments. 2.8m wide by 0.24m thick.		
64	144	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose loam 0.25m thick.		
64	144	2	D	Natural	Natural. Yellowish brown compact clay and shillet.		
64	144	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [144/5], a layer of redeposited natural over the main ditch fill. Dark reddish pink compact clay with frequent stones. by 2.2m wide by 0.31m thick.		
64	144	4	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [144/5]. Dark greyish brown plastic clayey silt with very infrequent stones and some roots. 2.2m wide by 0.29m thick. Fills with water.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
64	144	5	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SE-NW aligned ditch with vertical sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 2.2m wide by 0.6m deep. Filled by (144/3) (144/4). The south western part of a removed Cornish hedge, similar to that in T136.		19th century
64	144	6	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [144/8], a layer of redeposited natural over the main ditch fill. Dark reddish pink compact clay with frequent stones. 1.9m wide by 0.17m thick.		
64	144	7	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [144/8]. Dark greyish black soft wet peaty clay with occasional stones and roots. 1.9m wide by 0.16m thick.		
64	144	8	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SE-NW aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 1.9m wide by 0.42m deep. Filled by (144/6) (144/7). The, north eastern part of a removed Cornish hedge.		19th century
65	141	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown friable sandy clay 0.25m-0.35m thick.		
65	141	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light grey cemented shillet.		
65	141	3	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear N-S aligned ditch with shallow concave sides, an irregular concave base and clearly defined edges. 1m by 3m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (141/4) (141/5).		Unknown
65	141	4	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [141/3]. Light yellowish red compact clay with moderate (20%) shillet fragments. 1.6m by 1.7m wide by 0.35m thick.		
65	141	5	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [141/3]. Mid reddish brown friable sandy silt with occasional(15%) small shillet fragments. 1.6m by 3.2m wide by 0.17m thick.		
65	142	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose loam 0.25m thick.		
65	142	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid greyish brown loose shillet.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
65	142	3	D	Fill	Upper fill of depression / pit [142/5]. Dark brown sticky clay with very occasional small sub angular stones. 1.37m wide by 0.36m thick.		
65	142	4	D	Fill	Primary fill of depression / pit [142/5]. Dark reddish brown sticky silty clay with frequent (50% medium sized angular shillet fragments. 0.96m wide by 0.11m thick.		
65	142	5	C	Ditch	Cut of a possible ditch terminal, SW-NE aligned linear feature with concave sides and base and moderately defined edges. 1.37m wide by 0.49m deep. Filled by (142/3) (142/4).		Unknown
65	142	6	D	Fill	Upper fill of depression. Mid greyish cream loose stony clay with frequent (90%) stones. 8m across and 0.16m thick. Probably natural.		
65	142	7	D	Fill	Lower fill of depression. Mid brownish yellow loose silty clay with occasional stones. 0.24m thick. Probably natural.		
65	143	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown loose loam 0.3m thick.		
65	143	2	D	Natural	Natural. Reddish pink compact to firm clay and shillet.		
65	145	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid greyish yellow brown firm sandy silt 0.25m thick.		
65	145	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish red silty clay and shillet.		
65	146	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown firm loam 0.3m thick.		
65	146	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid-dark reddish pink compact clay.		
65	146	3	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SE-NW aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and moderate to good edge definition. 2.9m wide by 0.5m deep. Filled by (146/4) (146/5). The south western part of a removed Cornish hedge.		19th century

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
65	146	4	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [146/3]. Mid pinkish red compact clay with frequent (70%) stones. 2.9m wide by 0.28m thick. Redeposited natural.		
65	146	5	D	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [146/3]. Dark reddish yellow brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones. 2.9m wide by 0.22m thick.		
65	146	6	C	Ditch	Cut of linear SE-NW aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and moderately defined edges. 2.9m wide by 0.4m deep. Filled by (146/7) (146/8). The north eastern part of a removed Cornish hedge		19th century
65	146	7	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [146/6]. Mid pinkish red compact clay with frequent (70%) stones. 2.9m wide by 0.17m thick. Redeposited natural.		
65	146	8	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [146/6]. Dark greyish brown plastic clay. 2.9m wide by 0.1m thick.		
65	147	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable sandy clay 0.4m thick.		
65	147	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish pink cemented clay and shillet.		
65	147	3	D	Fill	Fill of ditch fill. Not recorded.		
65	147	4	D	Fill	Fill of ditch fill. Not recorded.		
70	151	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Pale yellowish brown firm gritty silty clay 0.25m thick.		
70	151	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Pale yellowish brown plastic silty clay 0.1m thick.		
70	151	3	D	Natural	Natural. Pale reddish yellow compact clay and shillet.		
70	151	4	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [151/7]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent stones. 1m wide by 0.36m thick. Fill dips down in the middle.		
70	151	5	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [151/7].mid reddish brown friable silty clay with frequent small stones. 1.15m wide by 0.15m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
70	151	6	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [151/7]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional small shillet pieces. 0.53m wide by 0.21m thick.		
70	151	7	C	Ditch	Cut of linear N-S aligned ditch with steep, almost vertical sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 1.15m wide by 0.67m deep. Filled by (151/4) (151/5) (151/6) (151/8) (151/9). Ditch profile almost V shaped.		Prehistoric-Roman?
70	151	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [151/7], only visible in the eastern side of the ditch slot. Mid reddish yellow brown plastic silty clay with very occasional stones. 0.11m thick. May represent a slumped bank.		
70	151	9	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [151/7], only visible in the north facing section. Dark greyish brown friable silt with frequent shillet. 2m wide by 0.24m thick.		
70	152	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown loose loam 0.3m thick.		
70	152	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay and shillet.		
70	152	3	D	Layer	Layer of grey coarse aggregate, possibly from previous A30 road works. Not excavated.		Modern
70	153	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silty loam 0.4m-0.6m thick.		
70	153	2	D	Natural	Natural. Light reddish brown compact sandy silt and shillet.		
70	153	3	D	Natural	Natural at western end of trench. Light yellowish brown compact silty clay and shillet.		
70	154	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay 0.3m thick.		
70	154	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid yellowish and reddish brown mottled friable clay and shillet.		
71	155	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown soft gritty loam 0.3m thick.		
71	155	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay 0.15m thick. Finds: 1x modern black glazed earthenware sherd.	Modern	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
71	155	3	D	Natural	Natural. Pale greyish brown compact and friable clay and shillet.		
71	155	4	D	Fill	Fill of depression[155/5]. Mid reddish brown loose loamy clay with moderate (30%) shillet pieces. 1.2m by 0.6m wide by 0.22m thick. Possibly natural.		
71	155	5	C	Pit	Cut of a natural sub circular depression with irregular sides and base and poorly defined edges. 1.2m by 0.6m wide by 0.11m deep. Filled by (155/4).		Unknown
71	155	6	D	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [155/10]. Dark brown soft silty clay and loam with occasional stones. 1.06m wide by 0.07m thick.		
71	155	7	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [155/10], possible slumping o eastern side of the ditch. Dark brown loose silt with frequent small stones. 0.22m wide by 0.2m thick.		
71	155	8	D	Fill	Fill of ditch [155/10]. Light yellow plastic clay. 0.6m wide by 0.1m thick.		
71	155	9	D	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [155/10]. Mid reddish brown plastic gritty clay with frequent small stones. 0.4m wide by 0.28m thick.		
71	155	10	C	Ditch	Cut of a linear NE-SW aligned feature with steeply sloping sides, a flattish base and clearly defined edges, probably a ditch. 0.9m by 1.06m wide by 0.6m deep. Filled by (155/6) (155/7) (155/8) (155/9) (155/11) (155/12).		Prehistoric-Roman?
71	155	11	D	Fill	Lens of fill of ditch [155/10]. Dark reddish yellow black plastic silt with frequent charcoal and burnt soil. 0.4m wide by 0.03m thick.		
71	155	12	D	Fill	Fill lens within ditch [155/10]. Dark grey compact silt. 0.8m wide by 0.18m thick.		
72	156	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay 0.27m-0.4m thick.		
72	156	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish yellow gritty clay and pale blue broken slate.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
72	157	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. mid reddish brown firm silty clay 0.27m-0.4m thick.		
72	157	2	D	Natural	Natural. Mid reddish yellow gritty clay and pale blue fractured slate.		
72	157	3	D	Fill	Fill of a possible linear depression in the natural. No cut assigned. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay containing frequent charcoal. 0.55m by -0.34m by 0.21m thick.		
72	157	4	D	Fill	Fill of a possible linear depression in the natural. Not cut assigned. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay. 0.43m by 0.12m by 0.18m thick.		
73	158	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown loose dry silty clay 0.46m thick.		
73	158	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil / buried topsoil. Mid reddish brown friable dry silty clay 0.22m thick.		
73	158	3	D	OLS	Buried colluvial soil base. Same as (159/7). Light red friable silty clay with occasional charcoal. 0.1m thick. Cut by [157/7].		Prehistoric
73	158	4	D	Natural	Natural. Light yellowish grey friable clay and small stones.		
73	158	5	D	Fill	Single fill of pit [158/7]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional (5%) angular quartz. 0.87m by 0.55m by 0.15m thick. Finds: complete Trevisker pot (SF1).	Middle Bronze Age	
73	158	6	D	Fill	Fill of interior of buried urn found in pit [158/7]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay. Not excavated on site or to date (19.10.17).		
73	158	7	C	Pit	Cut of sub oval pit with shallow sloping sides, a concave base and poorly defined edges. 0.87m by 0.55m by 0.15m deep. Filled by (158/5).	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age
73	159	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay 0.4m thick.		

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
73	159	2	D	Layer	Redeposited topsoil. Mid yellowish grey brown firm silty clay 0.07m thick.		Modern
73	159	3	D	Layer	Redeposited topsoil. Mid reddish yellow brown firm silty clay 0.09m thick.		Post-medieval?
73	159	4	D	OLS	Buried colluvial soil. Same as (158/3). Mid reddish yellow brown firm silty clay with occasional quartz pieces. 0.25m thick.		Prehistoric?
73	159	5	D	Natural	Natural. Pale yellowish grey and reddish yellow mottled compact gritty clay and shillet.		
73	159	6	C	Posthole	Cut of a shallow sub circular posthole with sloping sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.5m by 0.3m by 0.18m deep. Filled by (159/6).		Prehistoric?
73	159	7	D	OLS	Buried colluvial soil horizon. Mid yellowish red plastic/compact silty clay with occasional sub angular quartz and charcoal flecks. 0.07m-0.1m thick. Sits below (159/4).		Prehistoric?
73	159	8	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [159/6]. Mid yellowish red soft silty sandy clay with small stones. 0.3m by 0.35m by 0.12m thick.		
73	159	9	D	Fill	Single fill of posthole [159/12]. Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.27m in diameter by 0.12m thick. Finds: 1x worked flint.	Prehistoric	
73	159	10	D	Fill	Single fill of gully [159/11]. Dark reddish yellow brown plastic silty clay with occasional stones. 0.67m wide by 0.37m thick.		
73	159	11	C	Ditch	Cut of a possible linear NW-SE aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, a U shaped base and clearly defined edges. Extends into the trench for 0.48m, 0.52m wide by 0.37m deep. Filled by (159/10). .		Prehistoric?

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
73	159	12	C	Posthole	Cut of a sub circular posthole with sloping sides, a concave base and clearly defined edges. 0.27m diameter by 0.12m deep. Filled by (159/9).	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
74	160	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick.		
74	160	2	D	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick.		
74	160	3	D	Natural	Natural. Mottle yellowish brown firm silty clay.		
74	161	1	D	Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown soft silty clay 0.2m-0.3m thick. Finds: 1x clay pipe stem fragment, 3x glass fragments, 2x clinker fragments, 1x slag piece, 1x Cu alloy item, 2x iron objects 1x iron horse shoe, 1x medieval pot sherd, 1x late medieval pot sherds, 6x post medieval pot sherds, 36x modern pot sherds.	Medieval to Modern	
74	161	2	D	OLS	Buried topsoil. Mid reddish yellow brown soft silty clay 0.25m-0.35m thick. Finds: 1x sherd Tudor green ware, 1x post medieval pot sherd, 1x modern pot sherd.	Medieval to Modern	Modern
74	161	3	D	OLS	Buried soil horizon 0.15m thick. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay. Finds: 2x slag furnace bottom, 9x slag fragments, 3x medieval pot sherds.	Medieval	Medieval
74	161	4	D	Natural	Natural. Pale reddish yellow silty clay.		
74	161	5	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [161/6]. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay with occasional (5%) sub angular quartz. 0.78m wide by 0.3m thick. Finds: 1x iron object.	Unknown	
74	161	6	C	Ditch (enclosure)	Cut of curvilinear N-S aligned ditch with convex sides, a flat base and clearly defined edges. 0.78m wide by 0.3m deep. Filled by (161/5).	Unknown	Medieval?
74	161	7	D	Fill	Single fill of ditch [161/9]. Mid-dark yellowish brown loose-friable silty clay with occasional quartz pieces and charcoal flecks. 1.02m wide by 0.17m thick. Finds: 3x slag pieces, 2x medieval pot sherds.	Medieval	

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description	Finds period	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
74	161	8	D	Fill	Single fill of pit [161/10]. Mid reddish brown soft silty clay with moderate (30%) amounts of quartz and lumps of burnt soil. 1.1m by 0.57m and 0.15m thick. Possibly a fire pit.		
74	161	9	C	Ditch (enclosure)	Cut of linear NE-SW aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides, a flattish base and moderately defined edges. 1.02m wide by 0.17m deep. Filled by (161/7).	Medieval	Medieval
74	161	10	C	Pit	Cut of shallow sub circular pit with concave sides and base and clearly defined edges. 1.1m by 0.57m and 0.15m deep. Filled by (161/8).		Unknown

Appendix 3: Finds list (by Carl Thorpe)

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
7	19	13	Clay	3 hand made brick fragments	3	Post-medieval	17th to 18th centuries?
7	19	13	Metalwork	2 large iron nails, 3 small iron nails, 2 iron objects	7	Unknown	Unknown
7	19	15	Pottery	7 rim sherds modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'. 1 bodysherd modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'. All from same vessel a bowl with blue and white transfer print decoration. 1 small body sherd modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware' from separate vessel with 'willow pattern' transfer print decoration	9	Modern	Mid 19th to early 20th centuries AD
7	19	16	Pottery	6 sherds modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware' from same vessel, a handled cup or small bowl with black stone effect	6	Modern	Late 19th to early 20th centuries AD
7	19	17	Metalwork	1 cast iron lid? Fragment	1	Modern	Late 19th to 20th centuries AD
7	19	17	Metalwork	1 iron nail. 4 iron discs. 2 iron fragments. 1 cuboid iron fragment	8	Unknown	Unknown
7	19	19	Clay	4 fragments of ridge tile. Cornish fabric	4	Post-medieval	16th to 17th centuries AD?
7	19	19	Metalwork	3 large flat iron plates	3	Unknown	Unknown
7	20	5	Clay	3 fragment of post-medieval roofing tile	3	Post-medieval	18th to 19th centuries AD?

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
7	20	5	Glass	5 shards green bottle glass	5	Post-medieval	19th to 20th centuries AD
7	20	5	Metalwork	1 large iron nail, 2 iron objects.	3	Unknown	Unknown
7	20	8	Metalwork	1 iron nail. 3 iron objects.	4	Post-medieval?	Unknown
8	24	6	Flint	1 core rejuvenation flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
8	24	10	Flint	1 flint core. 1 snapped flint blade. 1 waste flint flake.	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
8	24	10	Pottery	1 sherd prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age?
8	24	10	Stone	1 stone disc (altered slate?)	1	Unknown	Unknown
8	24	13	Stone	1 large stone disc. Function unknown. Baking plate?	1	Unknown	Unknown
8	24	15	Stone	1 notched slate	1	Unknown	Unknown
8	25	1	Flint	1 miscellaneous retouched flint	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
9	31	U/S	Flint	1 flint fabricator	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
9	32	1	Metalwork	1 cast Cu alloy discoidal brooch	1	Unknown	Prehistoric? modern?
9	32	1	Metalwork	1 fragment of iron bar	1	Unknown	Unknown
9	32	1	Pottery	3 sherds modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'.	3	Modern	19th to 20th centuries AD
9	32	8	Pottery	3 sherds of Peterborough ware with overall decoration of rows of impressed cord 'maggots'	3	Prehistoric	Middle Neolithic
10	33	2	Flint	1 flint core and 7 core rejuvenation flakes. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	8	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	3 flint small (thumbnail) end scrapers. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	4 backed flint points. 1 awl. 7 flint bladelets. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	12	Prehistoric	Mesolithic Prehistoric

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
10	33	2	Flint	9 notched and snapped flint blade waste. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	9	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	40 small waste flint flakes or debitage between 5mm and 15mm in size. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	40	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	69 small waste flint flakes between 15mm and 20mm in size. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	69	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	42 waste flint flakes larger than 20mm in size. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	42	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	23 small round ended flint bladelets. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	23	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	21 flint blades and snapped blades with parallel sides between 9mm and 40mm in size. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	21	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	23 flint blade up to 25mm in size. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	23	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	28 flint blades between 25mm to 60mm in size. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	28	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	1 flint waste flake. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	1 core, 1 core/fabricator, 1 core rejuvenation flake. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	1 possible serrated backed knife. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	1 flint end scraper (thumbnail scraper). Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	10 flint round ended blades. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	10	Prehistoric	Prehistoric

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
10	33	2	Flint	4 notched flint blades. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	4	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	15 flint broken blades/bladelets up to 20mm in size. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	15	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	19 flint blades between 20mm - 40mm in size. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	19	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	3 large flint blades between 45mm to 60mm in size. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	12 waste flint flakes up to 15mm in size. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	12	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	26 waste flint flakes between 15mm - 20mm in size. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	26	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	31 waste flint flakes between 20mm - 50mm in size. Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	31	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Flint	3 large flint blades	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	2	Glass	1 very small square shaped shard of pale blue/green glass. Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	1	Unknown	Unknown - modern?
10	33	2	Stone	1 small triangular shaped flake of vein quartz. Worked? Base of (33/2) at SW end of trench, on top of (33/4).	1	Unknown	Unknown
10	33	2	Stone	1 small fragment of vein quartz. Natural? Base of (33/2) at NE end of trench, on top of (33/4).	1	Unknown	Unknown
10	33	4	Flint	9 small waste flake or debitage	9	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	4	Flint	1 flint blade. 1 waste flint flake	2	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	4	Flint	1 flint microlith point. NE end of trench.	1	Prehistoric	Mesolithic
10	33	4	Flint	2 large flint blades. 4 small flint blades. NE end of trench.	6	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	4	Flint	1 flint fabricator. NE end of trench.	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	33	4	Flint	21 waste flint fragments. NE end of trench.	21	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	34	1	Flint	1 flint blade. 6 flint waste flakes.	7	Prehistoric	Prehistoric

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
10	34	1	Glass	1 fragment of post-medieval glass bottle	1	Post-medieval	18th to 19th centuries AD
10	34	1	Pottery	1 rimsherd Cornish medieval coarseware, Lostwithiel – type ware. Rim from a cooking vessel?	1	Medieval	13th to 14th centuries AD
10	35	2	Flint	3 flint cores	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	1 flint core rejuvenation flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	1 flint blade	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	3 flint primary flakes	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	9 flint waste flakes	9	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	1 flint core	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	1 core rejuvenation flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	1 large flint flake discoidal knife?	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	3 flint blades	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	1 primary flint flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	35	2	Flint	6 waste flint flakes	6	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	1	Flint	2 flint waste flakes	2	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	1	Flint	1 small pebble core	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	1	Flint	2 primary flakes	2	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	1	Flint	1 flint borer or burin	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	3	Flint	1 primary flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	3	Flint	1 flint blade	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	3	Flint	4 flint waste flakes	4	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	3	Stone	1 notched discoidal quartz flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric?
10	36	10	Flint	1 snapped flint blade	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	U/S	Flint	1 flint blade	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	U/S	Flint	2 flint waste flakes	2	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	36	U/S	Pottery	2 conjoining sherds prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	2	Prehistoric	Bronze Age?

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
10	37	3	Flint	1 struck flint pebble	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	37	4	Clay	3 fragments of burnt clay	3	Prehistoric	Bronze Age?
10	37	4	Clay	9 fragments of burnt clay	9	Prehistoric	Bronze Age?
10	37	4	Flint	1 flint primary flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	37	4	Pottery	1 rimsherd abraded prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
10	37	5	Flint	1 flint waste flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
10	37	5	Pottery	1 small sherd abraded prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age?
18	55	5	Pottery	1 sherd prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age?
18	55	5	Stone	1 small highly polished greywacke pebble	1	Unknown	Unknown
19	57	U/S	Flint	1 snapped flint blade	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
19	58	3	Pottery	1 small sherd abraded prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
19	58	U/S	Flint	1 fabricator. 2 waste flakes.	3	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
19	58	U/S	Flint	1 flint waste flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
19	59	3	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish late medieval coarseware.	1	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD
20	60	4	Pottery	3 sherds (conjoining?) Trevisker ware with cord impressed decoration (chevron pattern?)	3	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
23	62	7	Flint	2 flint flakes (1 fabricator?)	2	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
23	62	7	Industrial	1 fragment of furnace lining and one small slag fragment	2	Unknown	Unknown
23	62	7	Stone	1 stone. Natural?	1	Natural	Natural?
23	64	5	Flint	Rounded end of a flint blade	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
23	64	U/S	Flint	2 flint waste flakes	2	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
23	64	U/S	Stone	Natural stone, unworked	1	Natural	Natural
23	66	2	Flint	1 nodular flint waste flake. 1 chert waste flake.	2	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Neolithic?

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
23	66	U/S	Flint	1 large flint core, burnt, and then utilised as a hammerstone or maul	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
23	66	U/S	Flint	1 flint knife blade. Black nodular flint	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Neolithic?
23	69	5	Flint	1 primary flake, nodular flint	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Neolithic?
23	69	U/S	Flint	1 flint waste flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
23	69	U/S	Pottery	1 basal angle sherd Cornish late medieval coarsewares.	1	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD
23	69	U/S	Stone	1 greywacke pebble whetstone	1	Unknown	Unknown
23	70	1	Metalwork	2 iron fragments.	2	Unknown	Unknown
23	70	3	Pottery	1 sherd modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'.	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries AD
23	70	4	Flint	1 flint waste flake. Burnt.	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
23	71	6	Glass	1 shard of dark green post-medieval bottle glass	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries AD
24	72	2	Flint	1 flint awl?	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
24	72	2	Flint	1 flint blade, 1 large flint flake (utilised?), 1 primary waste flake, 1 waste flake.	4	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
25	74	6	Pottery	1 sherd Late grass-marked pottery - Sandy Lane Style 1 (SL1).	1	Medieval	11th to 12th centuries AD
25	74	20	Pottery	1 sherd Late grass-marked pottery - Sandy Lane Style 1 (SL1).	1	Medieval	11th to 12th centuries AD
25	74	U/S	Flint	1 flint pebble	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
25	74	U/S	Pottery	1 rimsherd prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric. Rim from a large storage jar	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	74	U/S	Pottery	4 sherds prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	4	Prehistoric	Bronze Age

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
25	74	U/S	Pottery	2 sherds Cornish late medieval coarsewares	2	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD
25	74	U/S	Pottery	1 rimsherd Cornish post-medieval coarseware (Lostwithiel Ware).	1	Post-medieval	16th to 17th centuries AD
25	74	U/S	Pottery	2 sherds modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'.	2	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
25	74	U/S	Pottery	1 sherd modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware (Yellow ware).	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
25	74	U/S	Stone	1 notched fragment of greywacke stone	1	Unknown	Unknown
25	75	11	Flint	1 broken flint end (thumbnail) scraper	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
25	75	11	Pottery	6 sherds (1 large, flat basal) prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	6	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	12	Stone	1 elvan(?) muller with carefully dressed edges and two convex striated working surfaces	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
25	75	13	Stone	1 fragment of an elvan muller (possibly saddle quern), with edges broken. Two striated working surfaces, 1 flat, 1 slightly concave.	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
25	75	13	Stone	1 fragment of greisen. No evidence for it having been worked. Natural?	1	Natural	Natural?
25	75	15	Pottery	2 conjoining sherds prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	2	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	17	Pottery	3 sherds prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	3	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	18	Pottery	2 conjoining basal sherds, prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric. Internal residue	2	Prehistoric	Bronze Age?
25	75	18	Pottery	2 conjoining rimsherds. Trevisker ware with cord impressed decoration	2	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	18	Pottery	1 sherd prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	20	Pottery	1 sherd prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	28	Pottery	2 conjoining sherds prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	2	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
25	75	52	Pottery	1 rimsherd Trevisker ware with cord impressed decoration	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
25	75	U/S	Flint	Large flint scraper, Burnt?	1	Prehistoric	Neolithic/ Bronze Age
25	75	U/S	Flint	1 chert flake side scraper	1	Prehistoric	Neolithic/ Bronze Age
25	75	U/S	Pottery	5 small abraded sherds prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	5	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
26	76	3	Pottery	1 sherd prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
26	77	10	Pottery	2 conjoining sherds prehistoric pottery, gabbroic admixture fabric. Forms 1 large body sherd.	2	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
26	77	U/S	Flint	1 flint flake utilised as borer?	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
26	77	U/S	Pottery	5 conjoining prehistoric sherds. Gabbroic fabric	5	Prehistoric	Iron Age - Romano- British
27	81	7	Stone	Greenstone fragment used as a whetstone	1	Unknown	Unknown
28	84	9	Metalwork	1 iron object	1	Unknown	Unknown
30	87	1	Flint	1 flint end scraper	1	Prehistoric	Neolithic/ Bronze Age?
30	87	3	Flint	1 flint side scraper	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
30	88	1	Flint	1 flint side/end scraper	1	Prehistoric	Neolithic/ Bronze Age?
30	88	1	Pottery	1 rimsherd from a Cornish late medieval coarseware cream making dish.	1	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD
33	91	3	Metalwork	1 iron nail	1	Unknown	Unknown
33	91	3	Pottery	1 complete profile sherd of a Cornish late medieval coarseware, Lostwithiel Ware bowl	1	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
33	91	3	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish late medieval coarseware with white painted decoration	1	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD
33	91	4	Industrial	1 slag fragment	1	Unknown	Unknown
33	91	4	Pottery	1 rimsherd Cornish late medieval coarseware, St Germans Ware from a cream making dish. 1 bodysherd Cornish late medieval coarseware, St Germans Ware.	2	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD
33	91	4	Pottery	3 sherds (2 basal angles) Cornish late medieval coarsewares	3	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD
33	91	4	Pottery	1 basal angle sherd Cornish post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.	1	Post-medieval	16th to 17th centuries AD
32	92	1	Glass	1 fragment of 'frosted' glass. modern. Light bulb?	1	Modern	20th century?
37	97	1	Flint	1 flint waste flake	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
46	114	U/S	Industrial	1 large vitreous slag fragment	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries AD
46	114	U/S	Pottery	1 sherd modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'.	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries AD
63	136	4	Metalwork	1 hook shaped iron object	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries?
63	136	8	Metalwork	1 iron horse shoe	1	Modern	19th century?
64	138	8	Metalwork	1 large iron spike	1	Modern	19th century?
71	155	2	Pottery	1 sherd modern Black Glazed Earthenware (Jackfield ware).	1	Modern	1870 to late 1880
73	158	5	Pottery	Whole vessel, Trevisker ware. Double row of fingernail decoration just below rim.	1	Prehistoric	Bronze Age
73	159	9	Flint	1 flint fabricator?	1	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
73	159	U/S	Industrial	1 slag fragment	1	Unknown	Unknown

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
73	159	U/S	Metalwork	1 iron nail	1	Unknown	Unknown
73	159	U/S	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish late medieval coarseware	1	Medieval	15th to 16th centuries AD
73	159	U/S	Pottery	1 basal angle sherd North Devon post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	1	Modern	18th to 19th centuries AD
73	159	U/S	Stone	1 greenstone fragment. Unworked.	1	Natural	Natural?
74	161	1	Clay pipe	1 clay pipe stem fragment. Bore diameter Ø= 2mm	1	Post-medieval	circa 1788
74	161	1	Glass	1 fragment of green bottle glass	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	1	Glass	2 fragments of green bottle glass	2	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	1	Industrial	1 clinker fragment	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	1	Industrial	1 clinker fragment	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	1	Industrial	1 large slag fragment	1	Unknown	Unknown
74	161	1	Metalwork	1 Cu alloy disc (button like), 2 fragments of Cu alloy	3	Unknown	Unknown
74	161	1	Metalwork	1 fragment of a horse shoe	1	Unknown	Unknown 19th century?
74	161	1	Metalwork	2 iron fragments	2	Unknown	Unknown 19th century?
74	161	1	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish late medieval coarseware, St Germans Ware.	1	Medieval	14th to 15th centuries AD
74	161	1	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish medieval coarseware	1	Medieval	13th to 14th centuries AD

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
74	161	1	Pottery	1 sherd North Devon post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) with sgraffito decoration	1	Post-medieval	17th to 18th centuries AD
74	161	1	Pottery	5 sherds (2 rims) North Devon post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware).	5	Post-medieval	17th to 19th centuries AD
74	161	1	Pottery	3 conjoining rim sherds of post-medieval, modern Shell-edged Pearlware plate	3	Post-medieval	1780-1805
74	161	1	Pottery	17 sherds modern White Glazed Stoneware, 'Pearlware'.	17	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	1	Pottery	8 sherds modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware (Yellow ware).	8	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	1	Pottery	3 sherds modern Brown Glazed Stoneware	3	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	1	Pottery	1 sherd modern Black Glazed Earthenware (Jackfield ware)	1	Modern	19th century
74	161	1	Pottery	1 rimsherd modern Saltglazed Stoneware.	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	1	Pottery	1 sherd modern terracotta	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries
74	161	2	Pottery	1 sherd Tudor Green ware	1	Medieval	14th to 15th centuries AD
74	161	2	Pottery	1 basal sherd North Devon post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware)	1	Post-medieval	17th to 19th centuries AD
74	161	2	Pottery	1 sherd modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware (Yellow ware).	1	Modern	19th to 20th centuries AD
74	161	3	Industrial	2 fragments of slag furnace bottom	2	Unknown	Unknown
74	161	3	Industrial	4 slag fragments	4	Unknown	Unknown
74	161	3	Industrial	5 fragments of slag/clinker?	5	Unknown	Unknown
74	161	3	Pottery	3 conjoining sherds Cornish medieval coarseware, Lostwithiel – type ware.	3	Medieval	13th to 14th centuries AD

Area	Trench	Context Number	Type (Material)	Provisional Identification	Number	Broad Period	Period
74	161	3	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish medieval coarseware, Lostwithiel – type ware.	1	Medieval	13th to 14th centuries AD
74	161	5	Metalwork	1 iron object	1	Unknown	Unknown
74	161	7	Industrial	3 slag fragments	3	Unknown	Unknown
74	161	7	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish medieval coarsewares, (South-western micaceous ware)	1	Medieval	12th to 13th centuries AD
74	161	7	Pottery	1 basal angle sherd Cornish medieval coarsewares, (South-western micaceous ware)	1	Medieval	12th to 13th centuries AD
74	161	7	Stone	1 fragment of folded greywacke. Natural	1	Natural	Natural
74	161	U/S	Industrial	1 slag fragment	1	Unknown	Unknown
74	161	U/S	Pottery	1 sherd Cornish medieval coarseware, Lostwithiel – type ware.	1	Medieval	13th to 14th centuries AD

Appendix 4: Maps, plans, and sections

The following maps (Figs 14-32) follow an east to west sequence, the figure number corresponding to the numbers shown on the inset maps on each figure.

Excavated trenches are shown in black outline, unexcavated trenches are coloured in red.

Solid black trenches are shown in more detail on Figs 33-52, which combine trench plans with representative sections from each of these trenches.

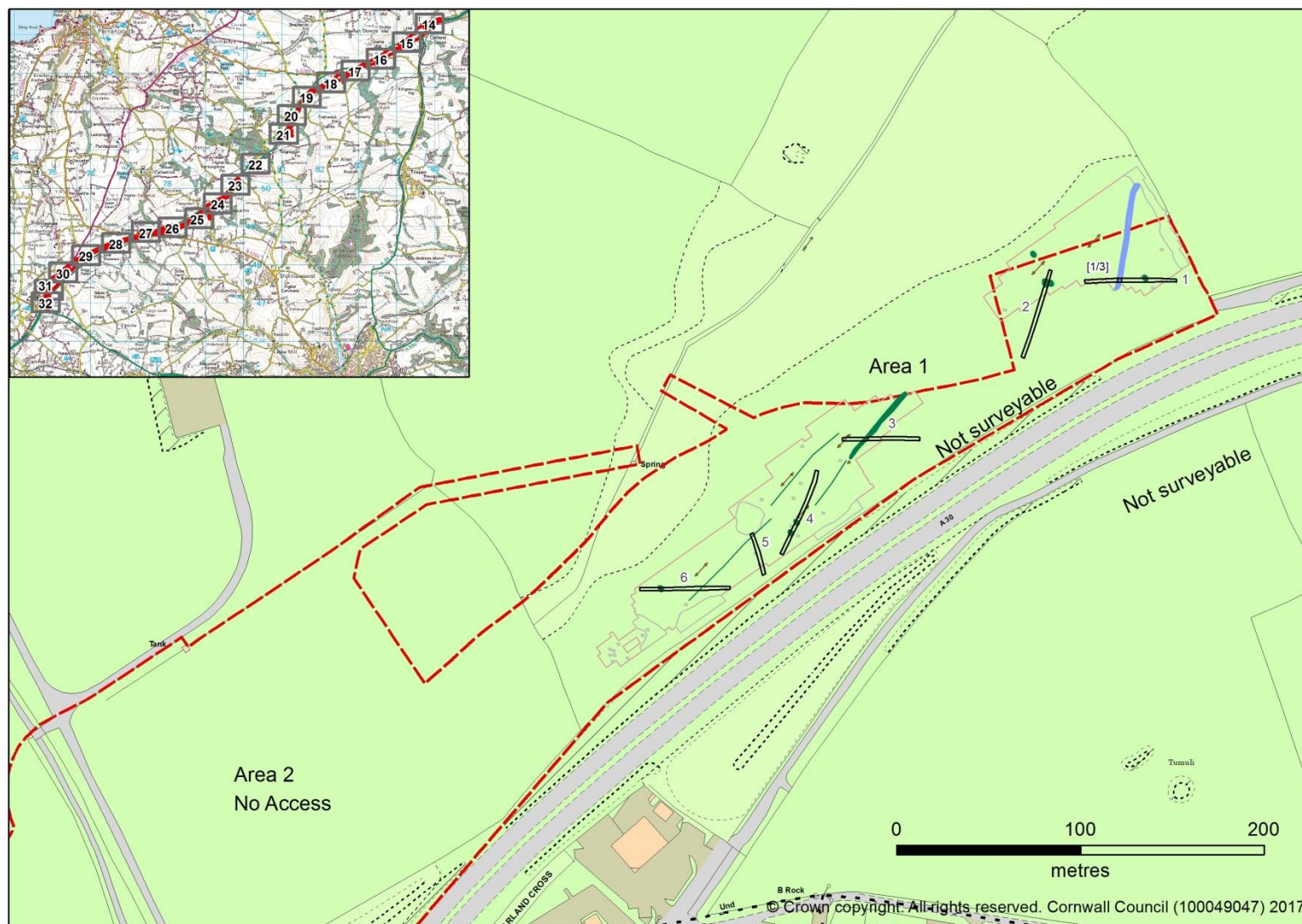


Fig 14 Trench plan (1).

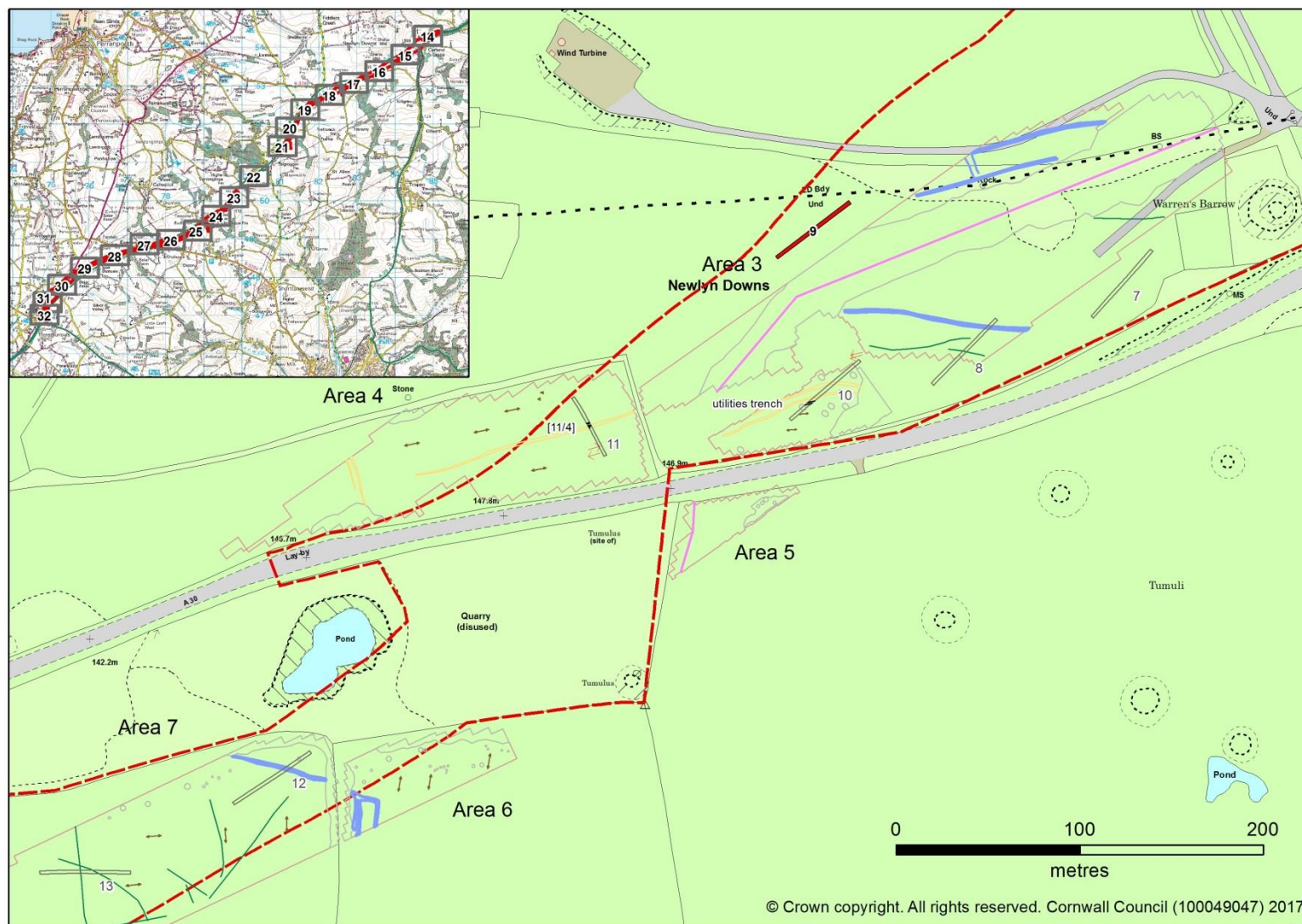


Fig 15 Trench plan (2).

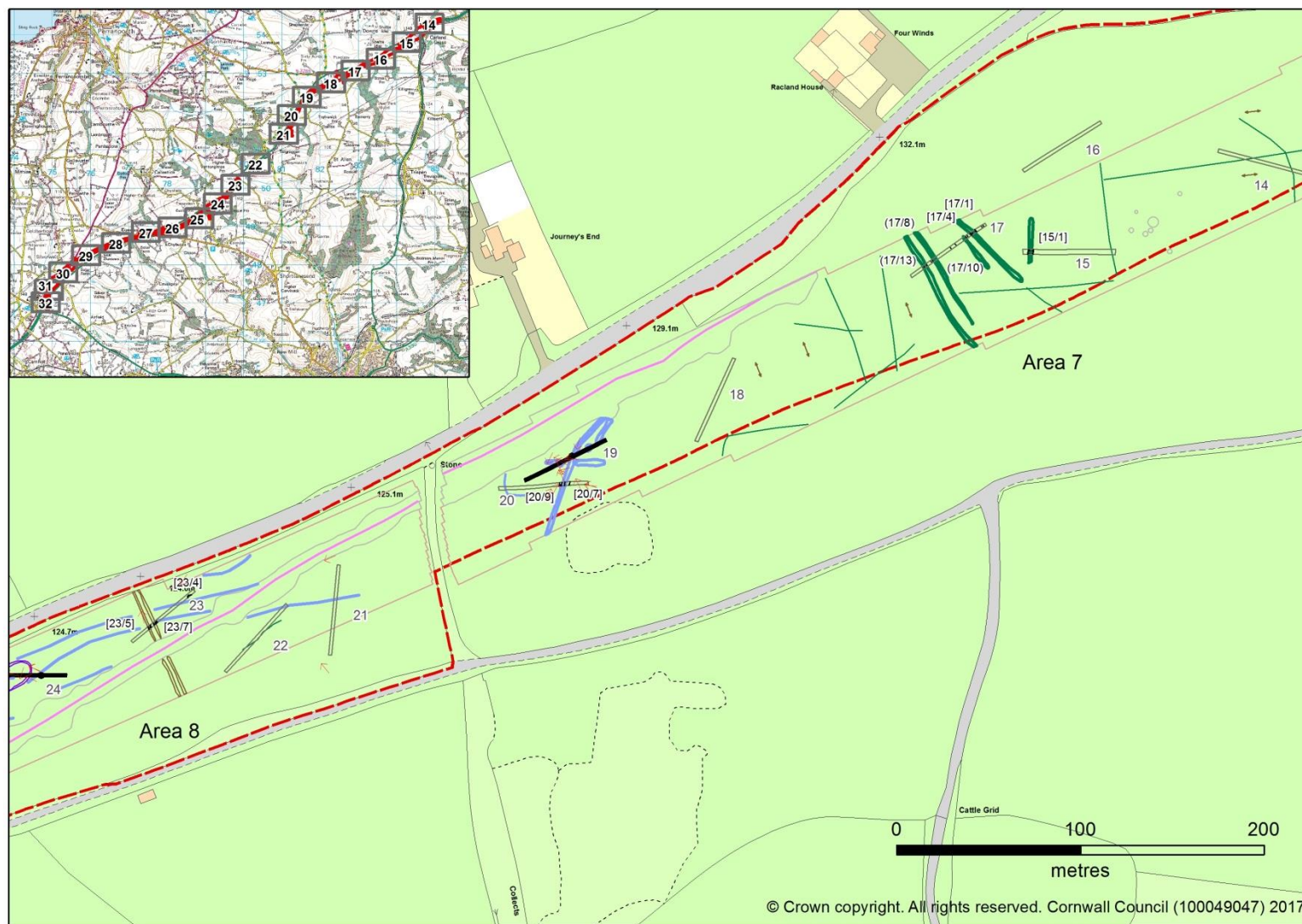


Fig 16 Trench plan (3).

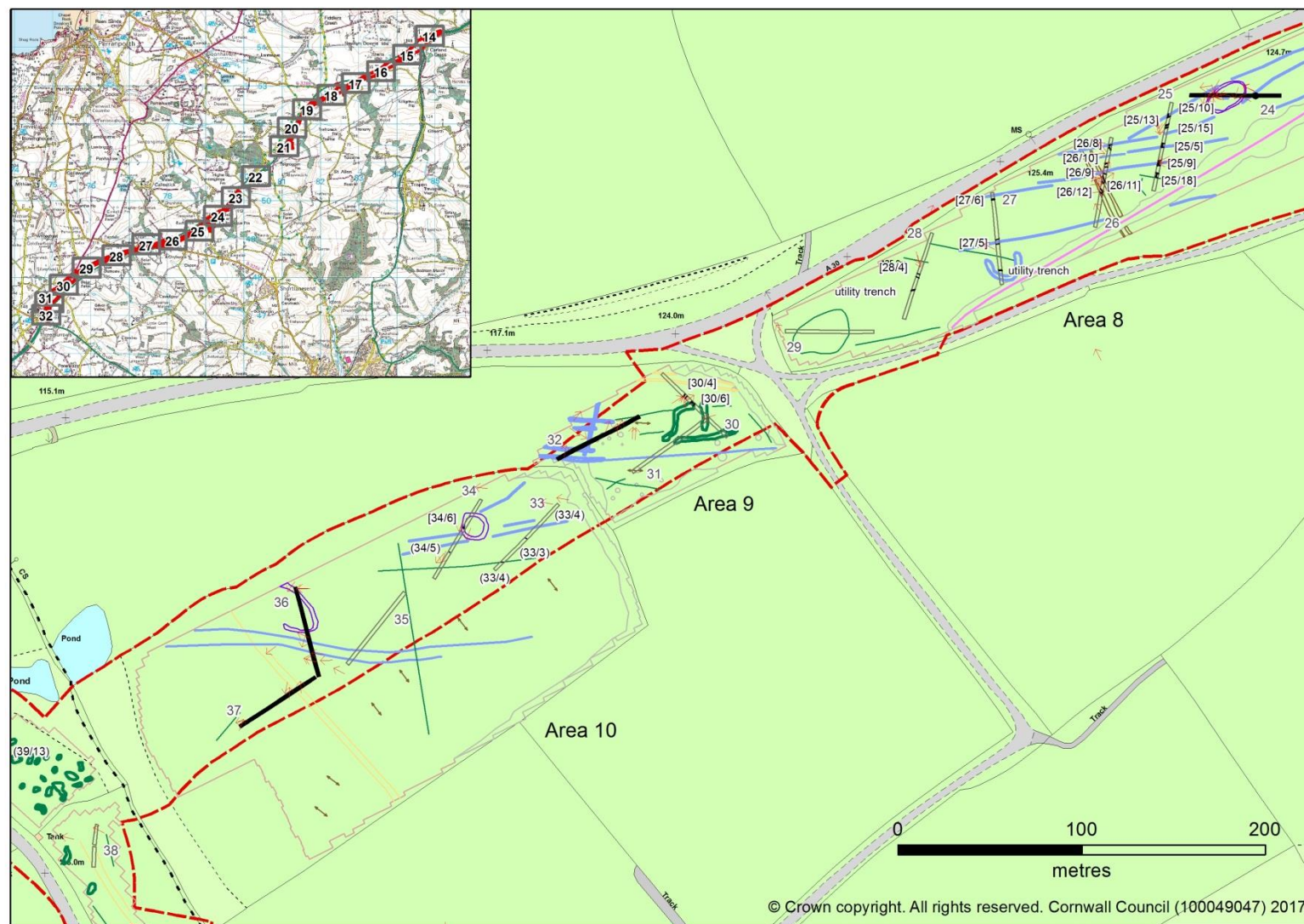


Fig 17 Trench plan (4).

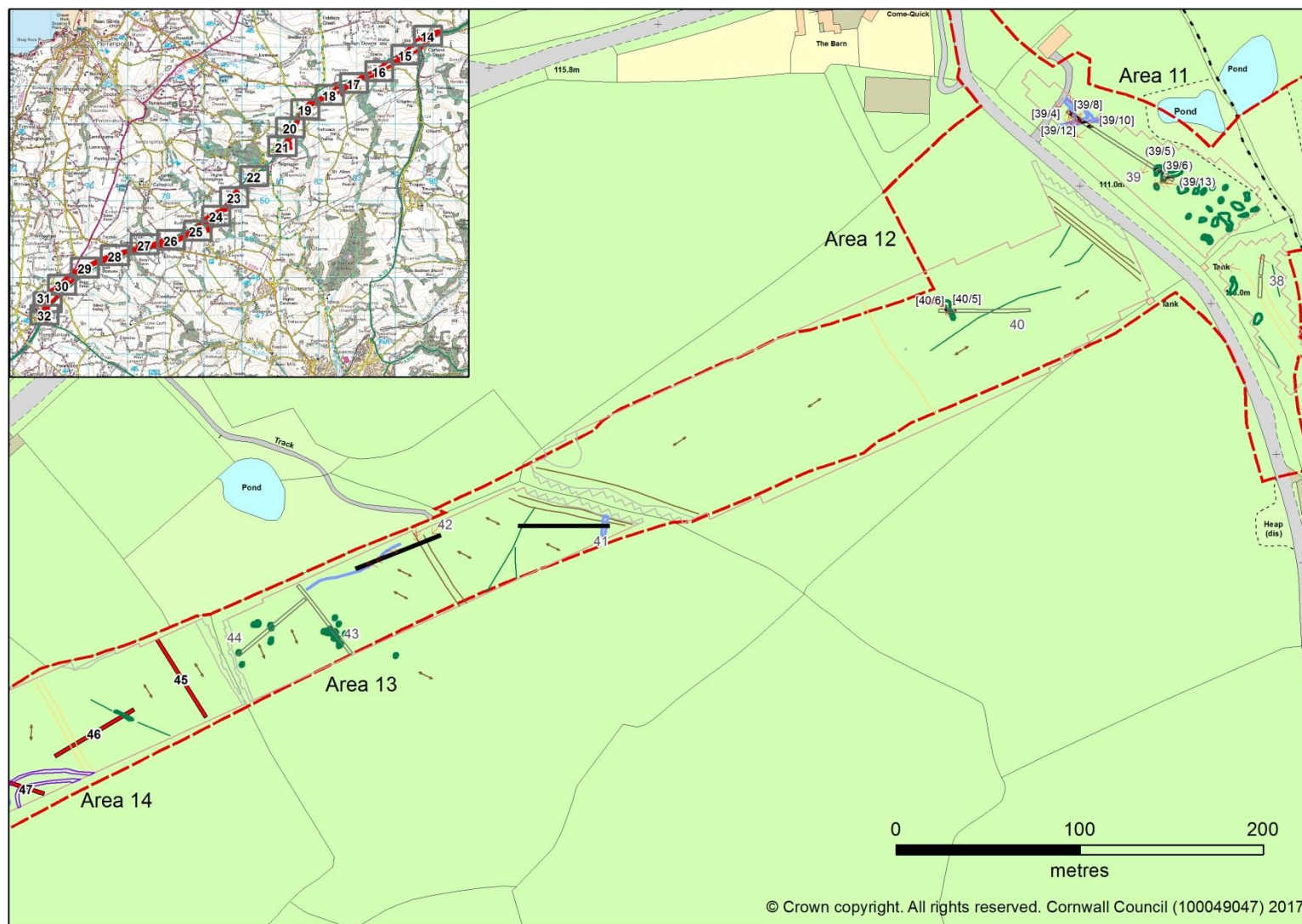


Fig 18 Trench plan (5).

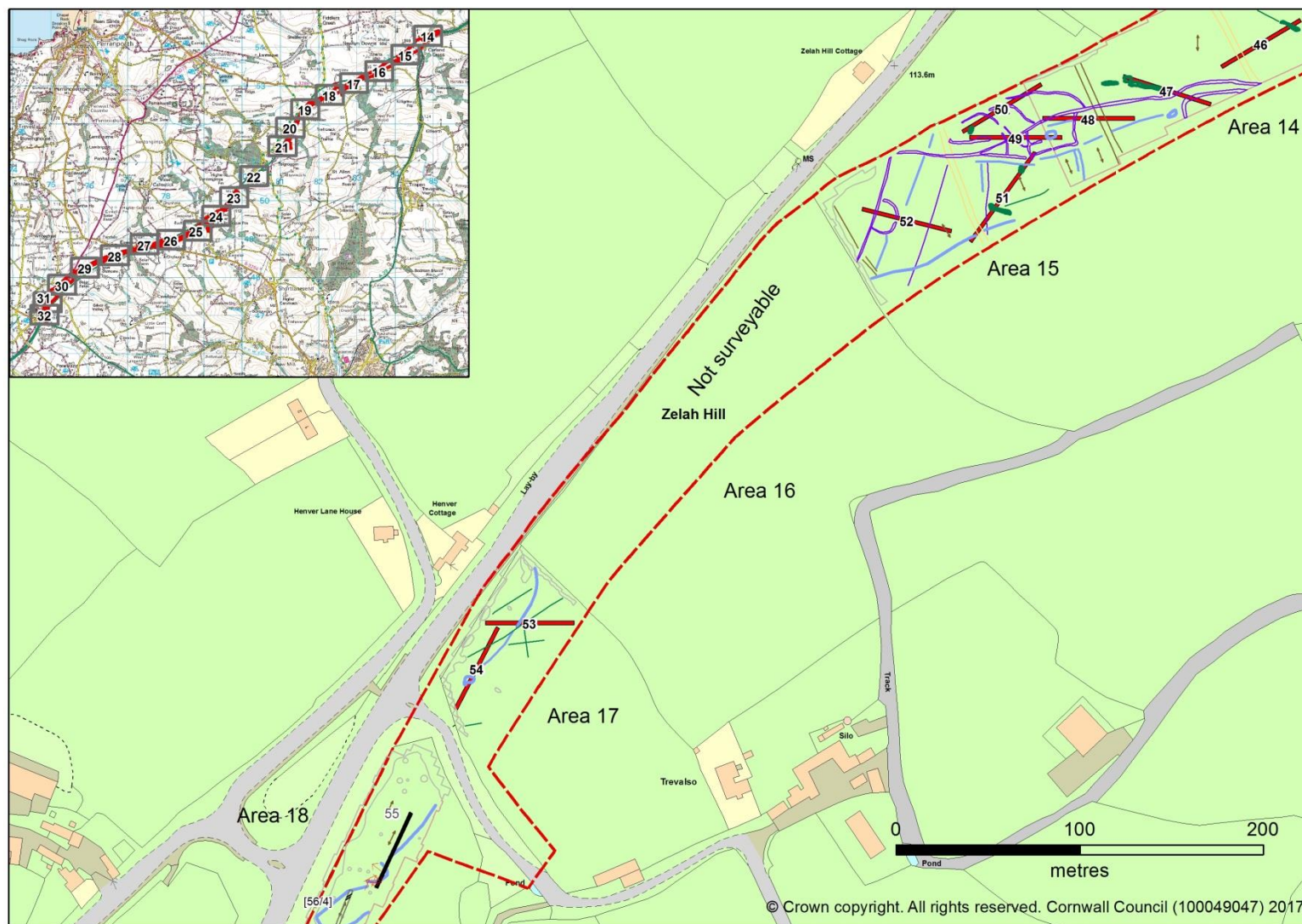


Fig 19 Trench plan (6).

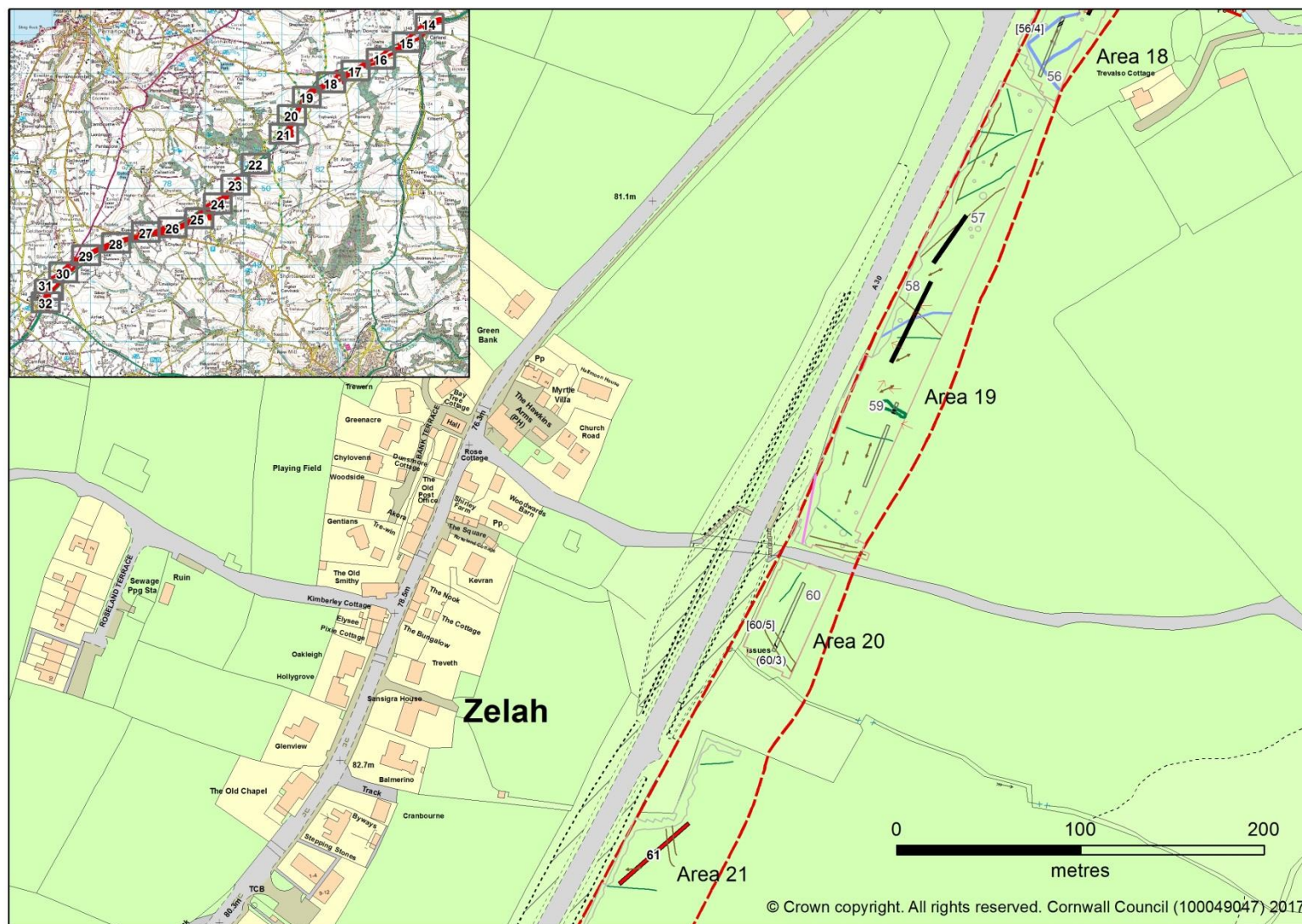


Fig 20 Trench plan (7).

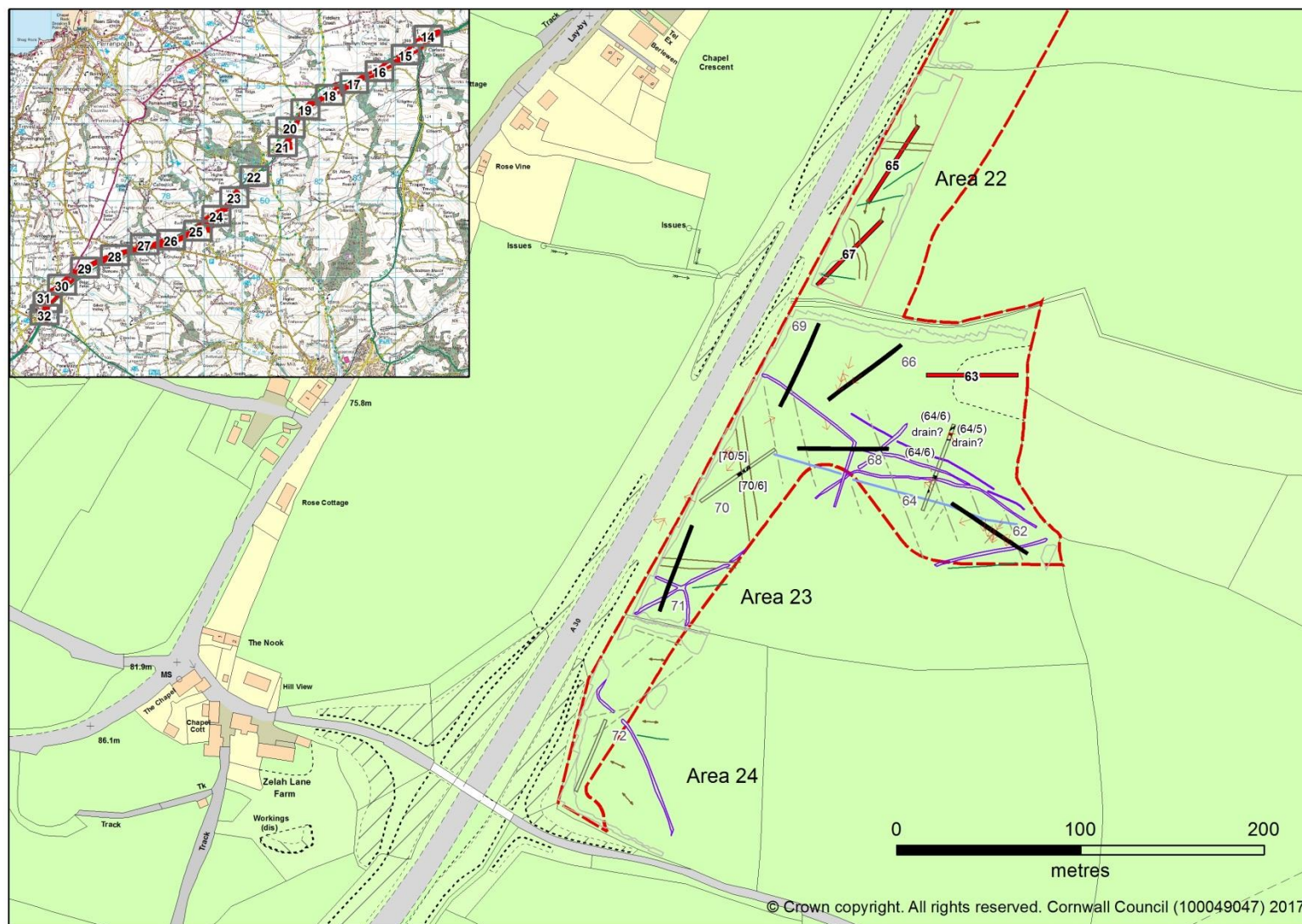


Fig 21 Trench plan (8).

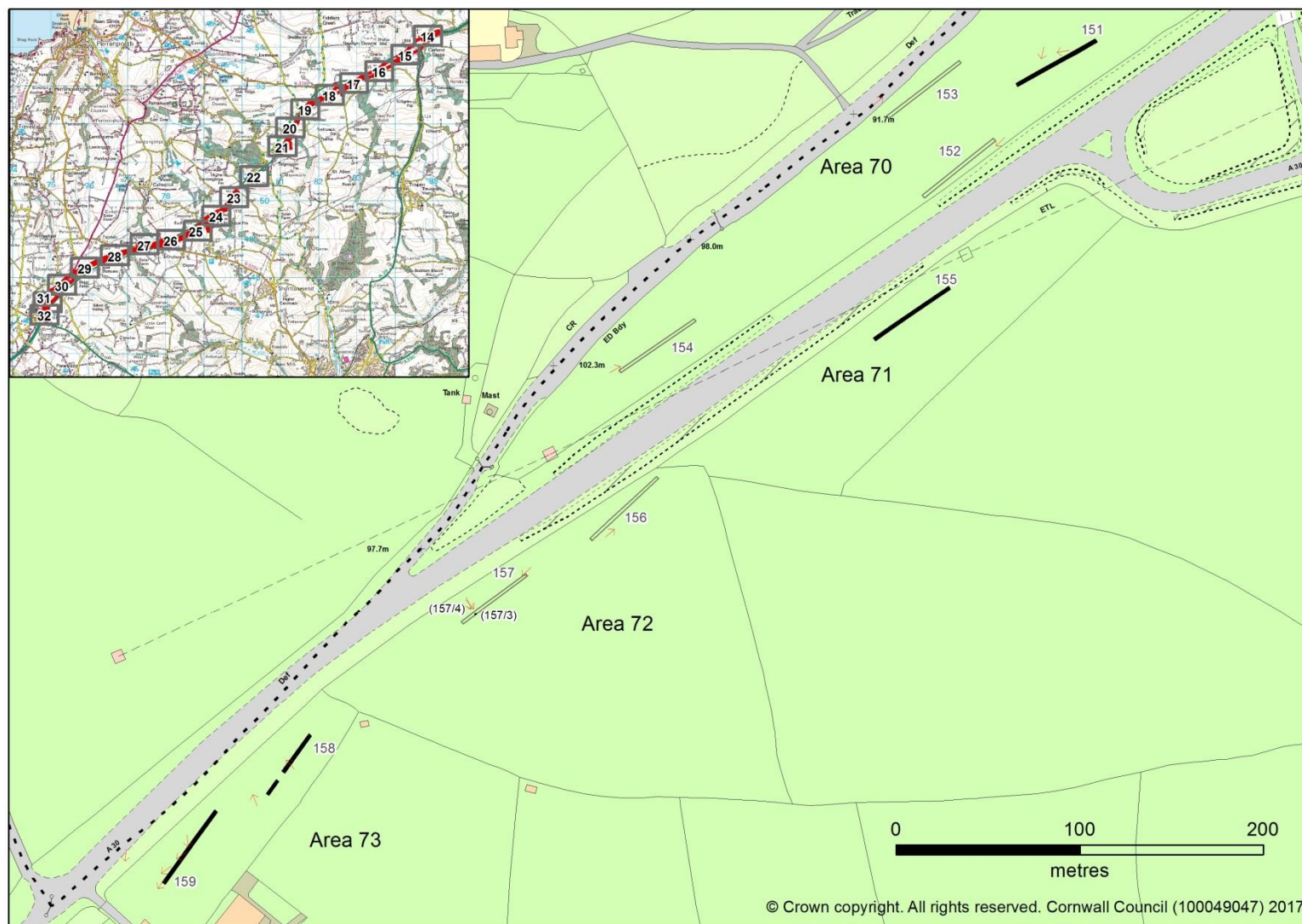


Fig 22 Trench plan (9).

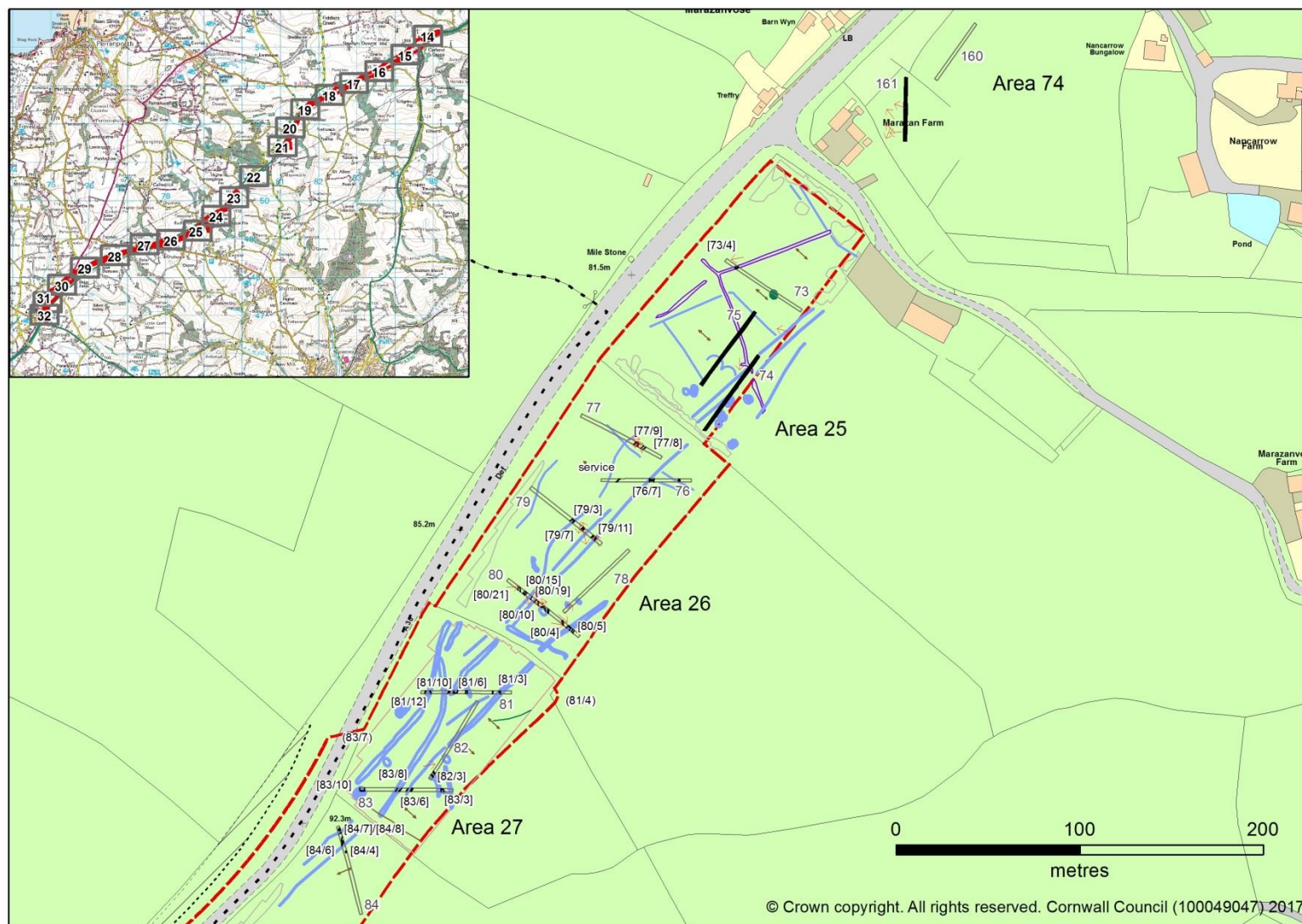


Fig 23 Trench plan (10).

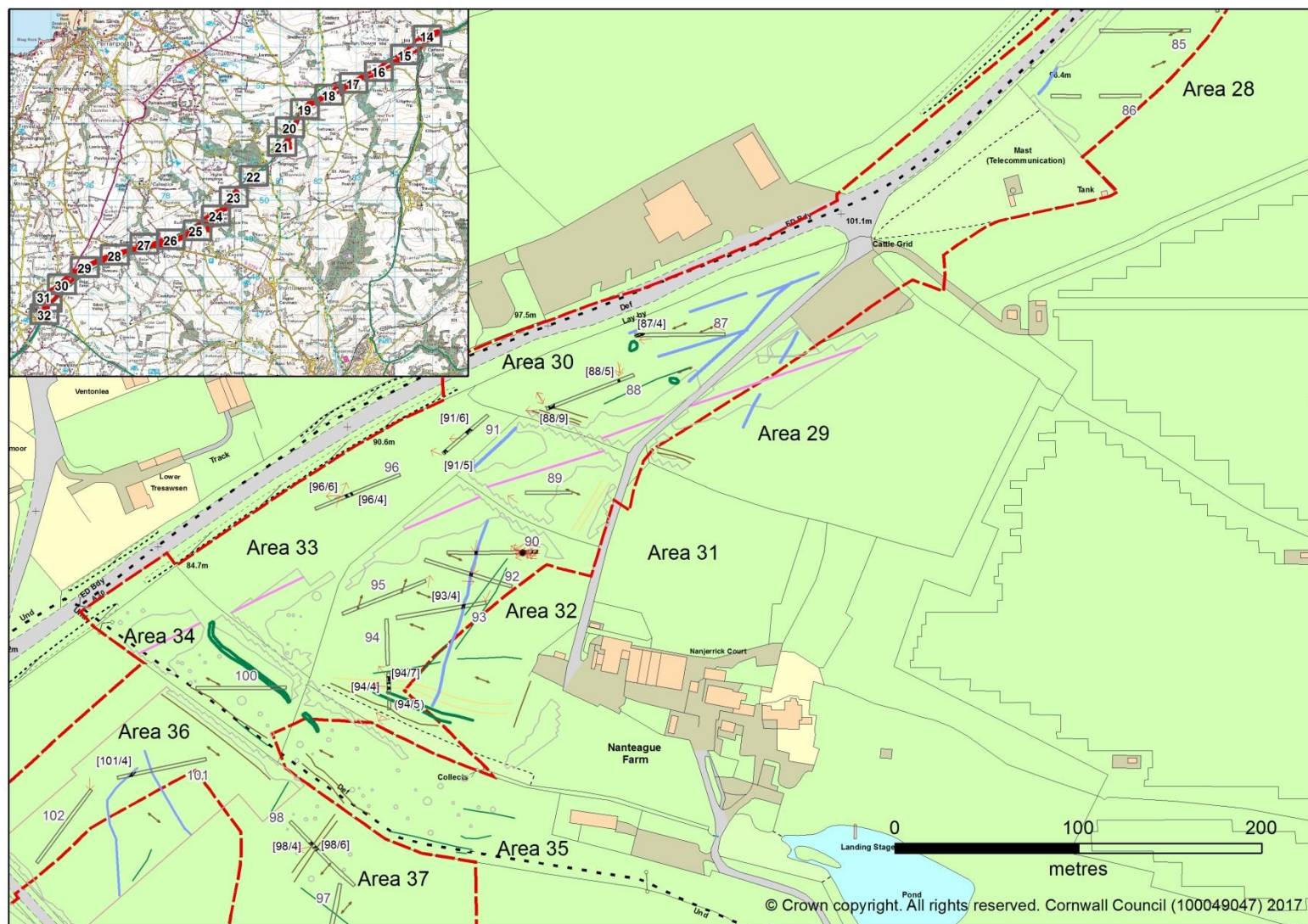


Fig 24 Trench plan (11).

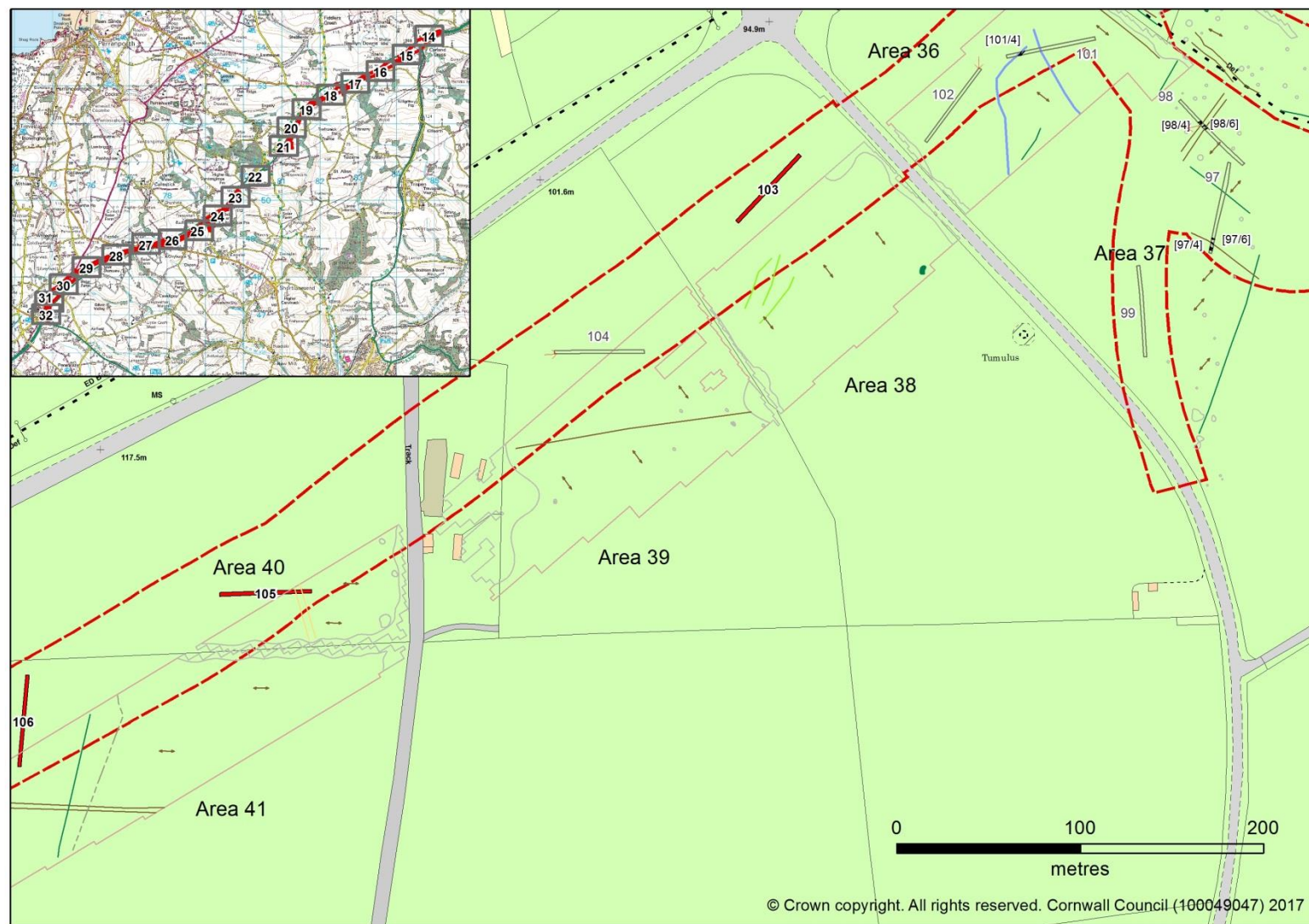


Fig 25 Trench plan (12).

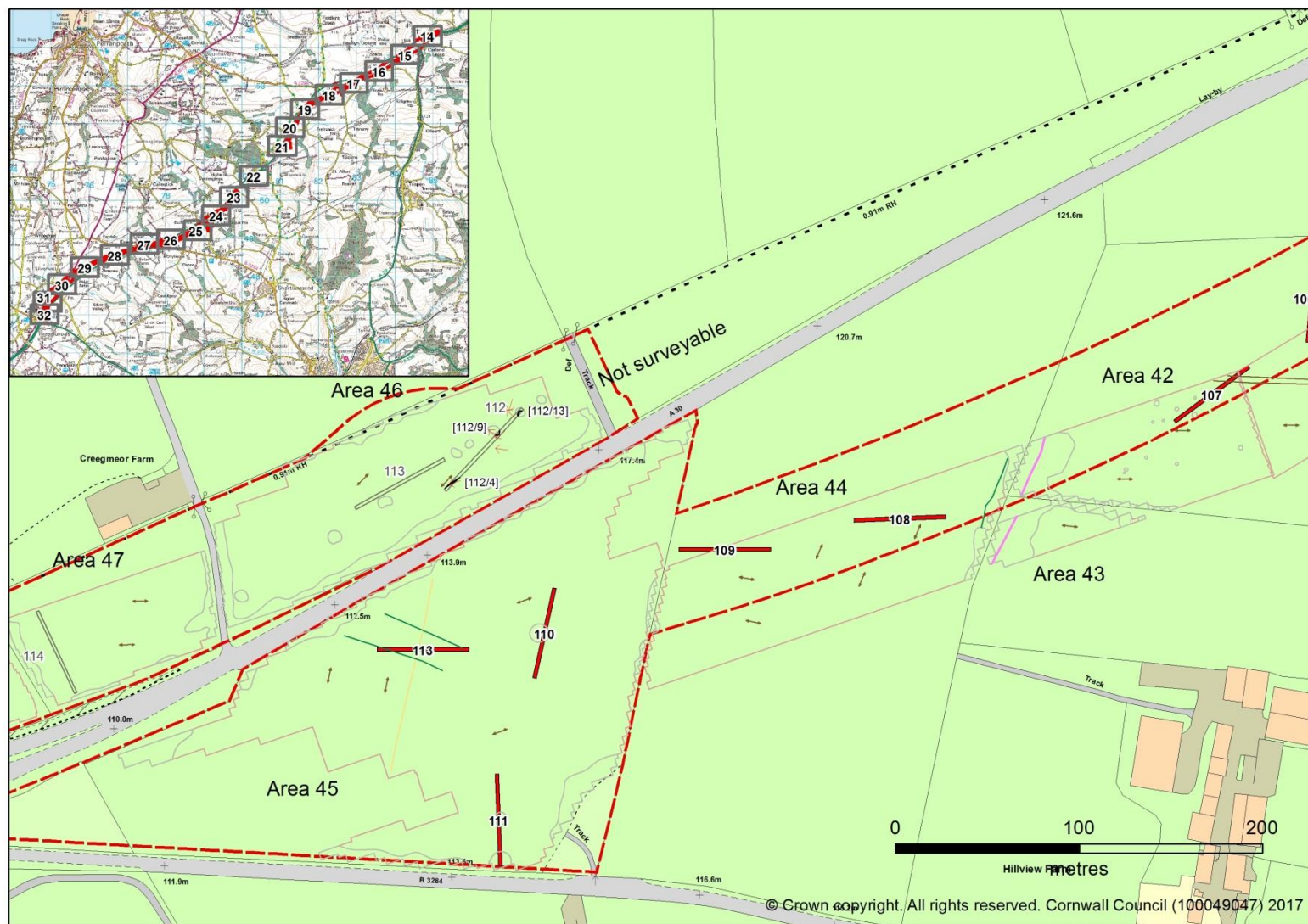


Fig 26 Trench plan (13).

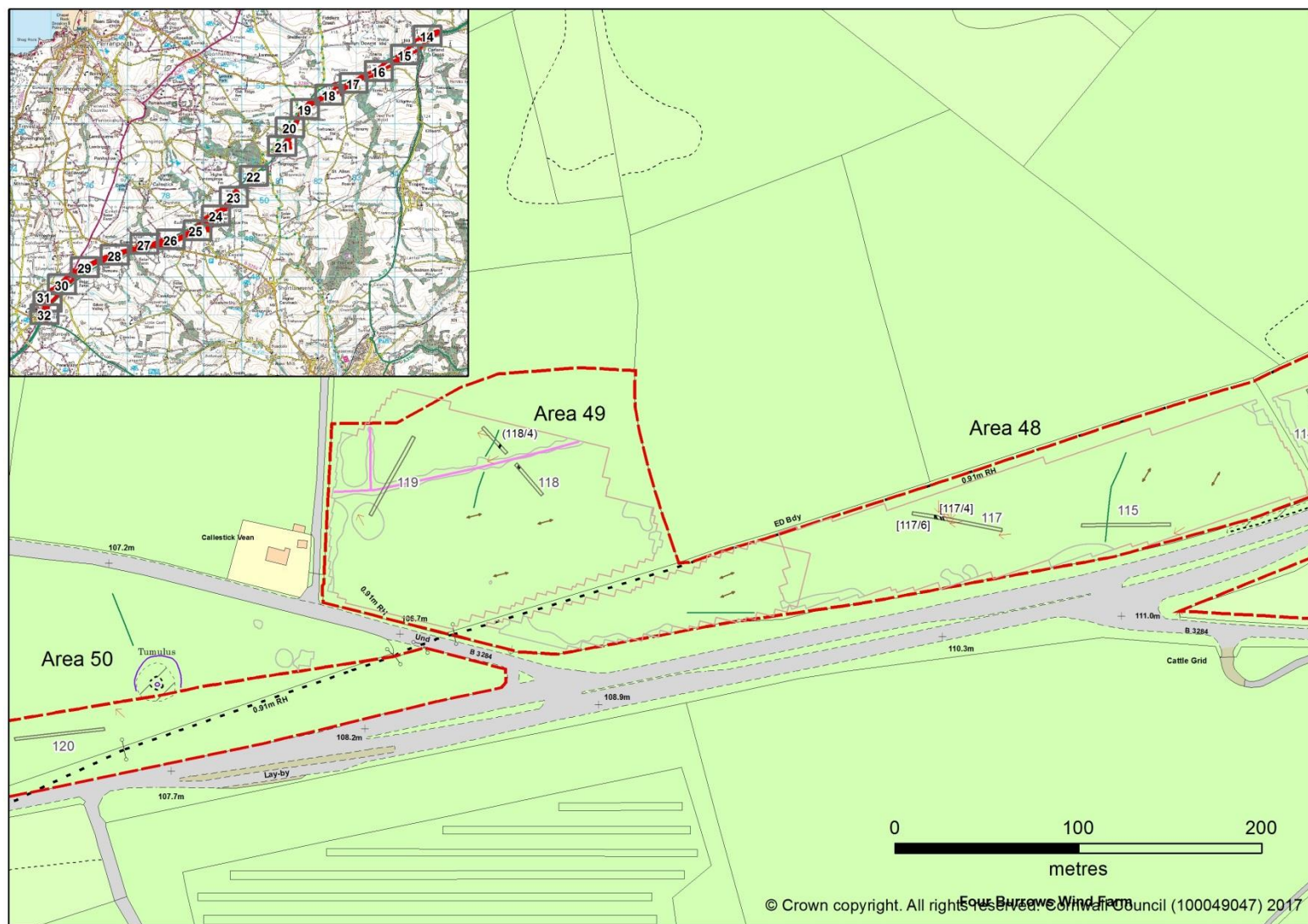


Fig 27 Trench plan (14).

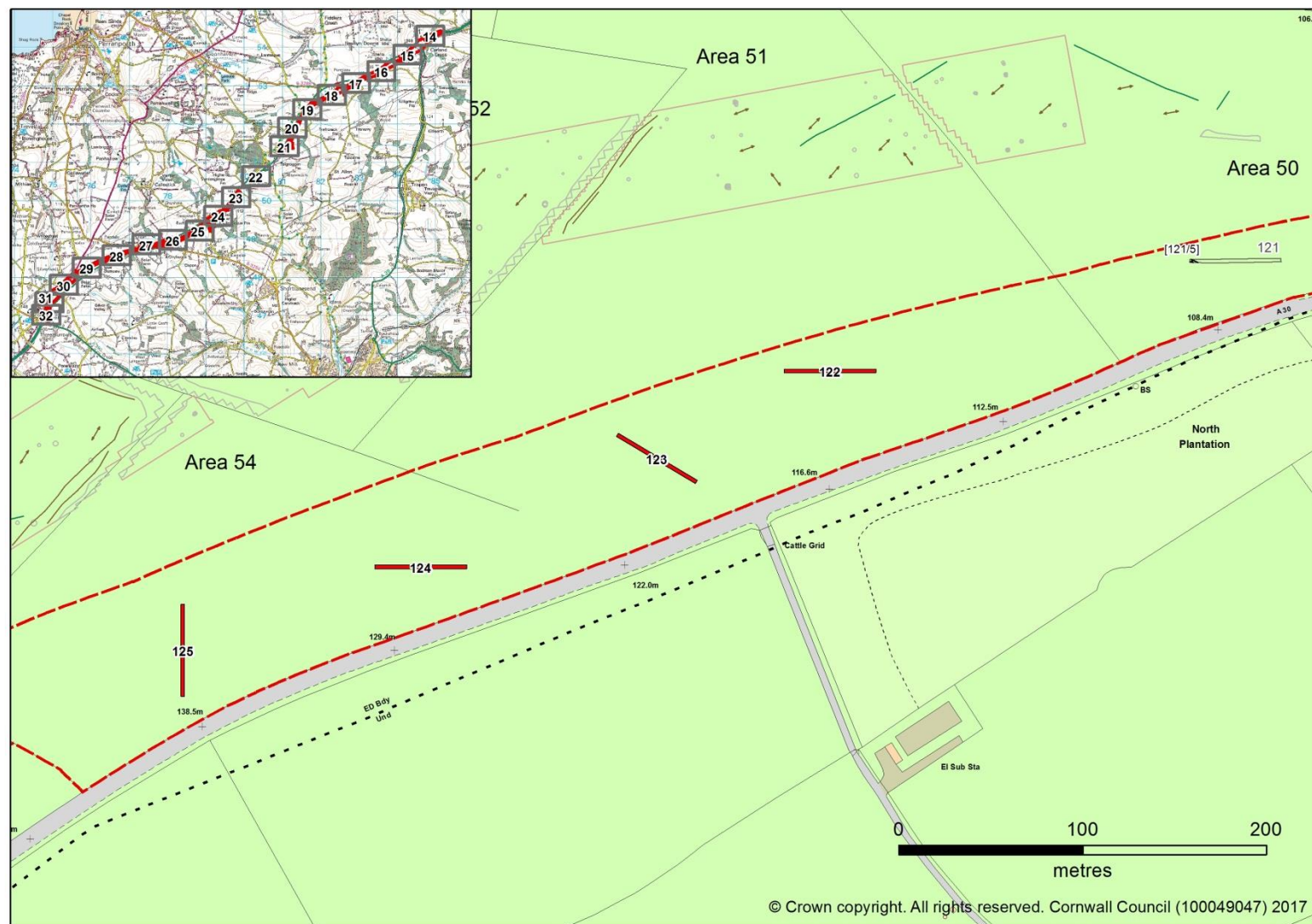


Fig 28 Trench plan (15).

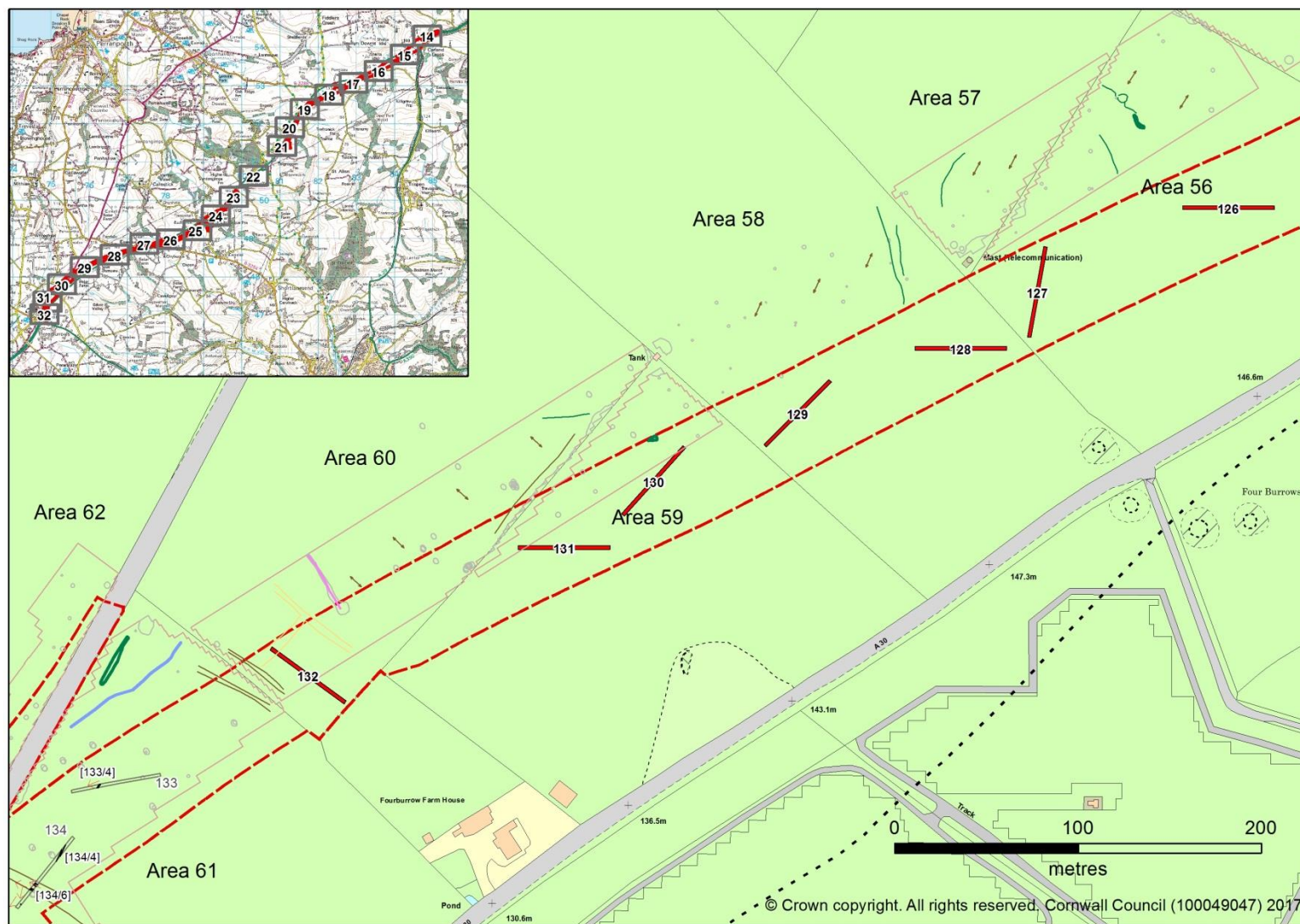


Fig 29 Trench plan (16).

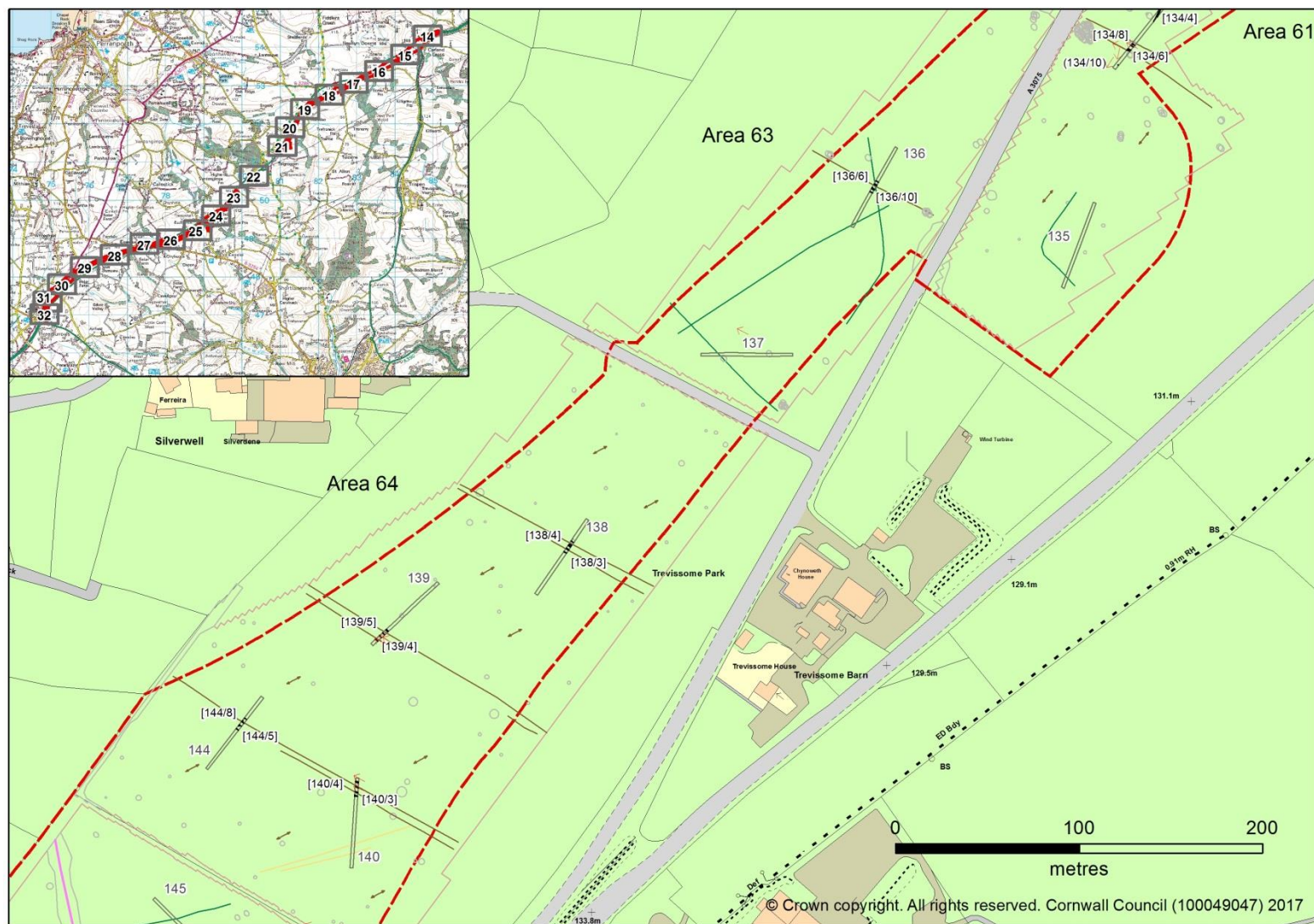


Fig 30 Trench plan (17).

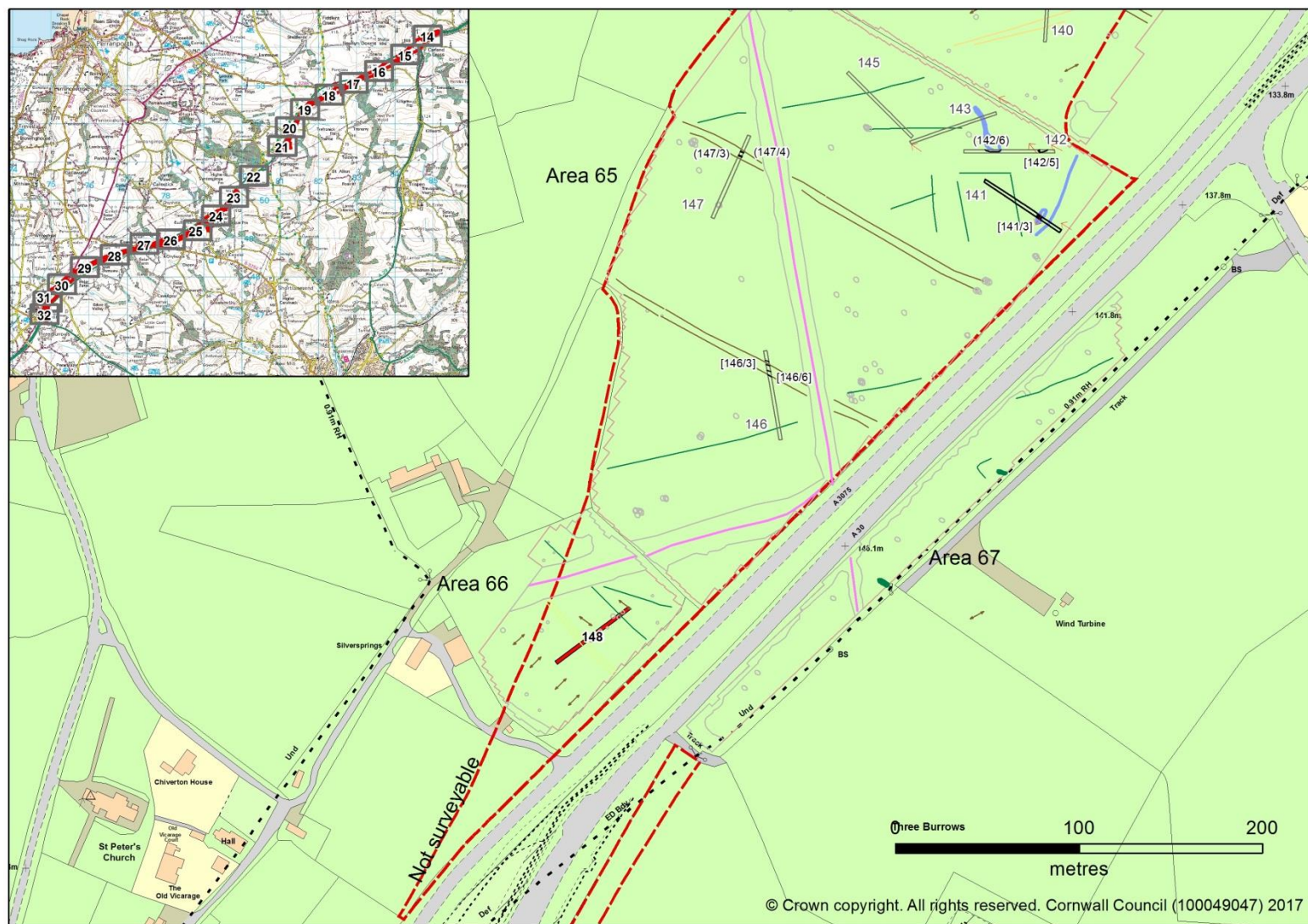


Fig 31 Trench plan (18).

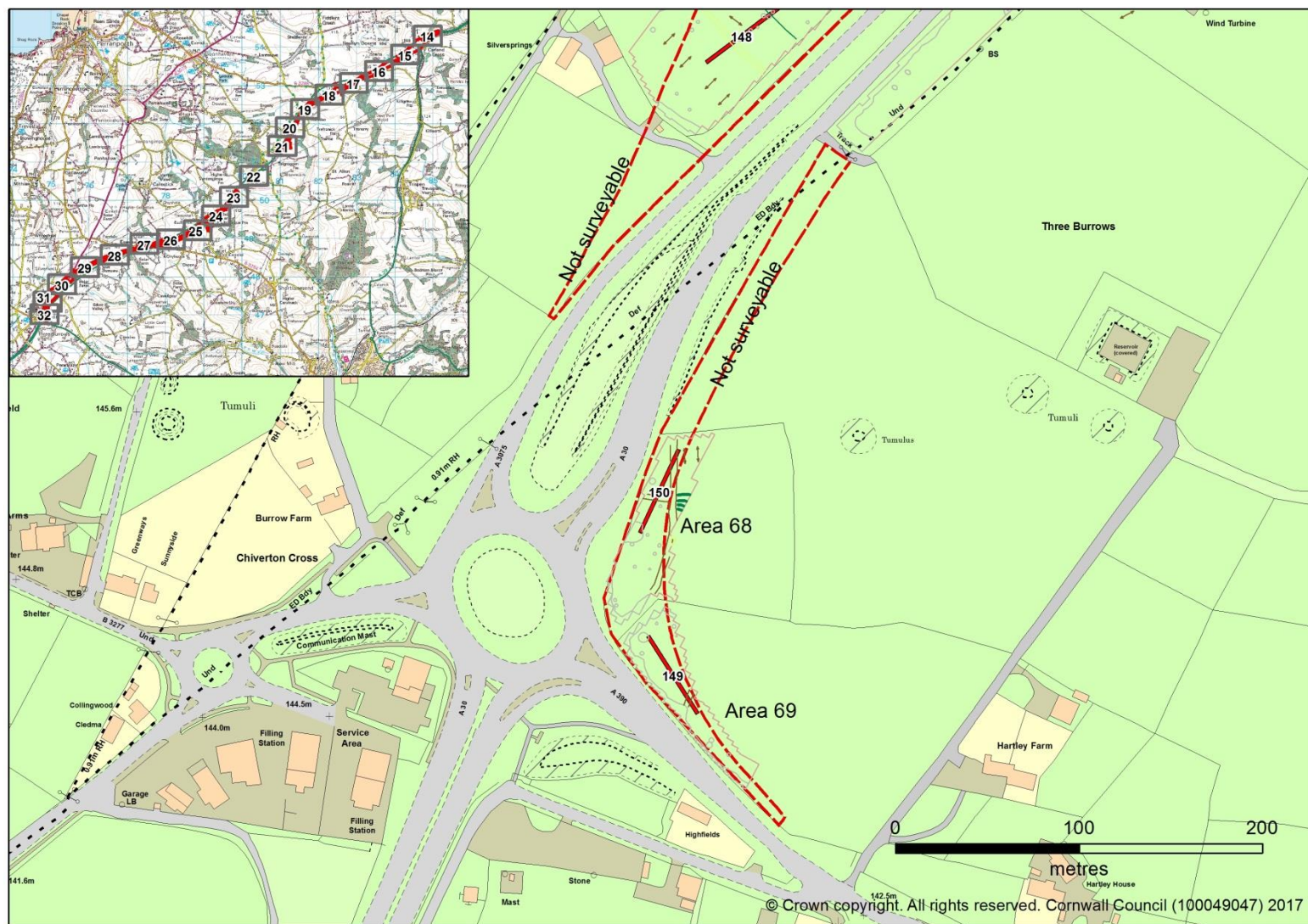


Fig 32 Trench plan (19).

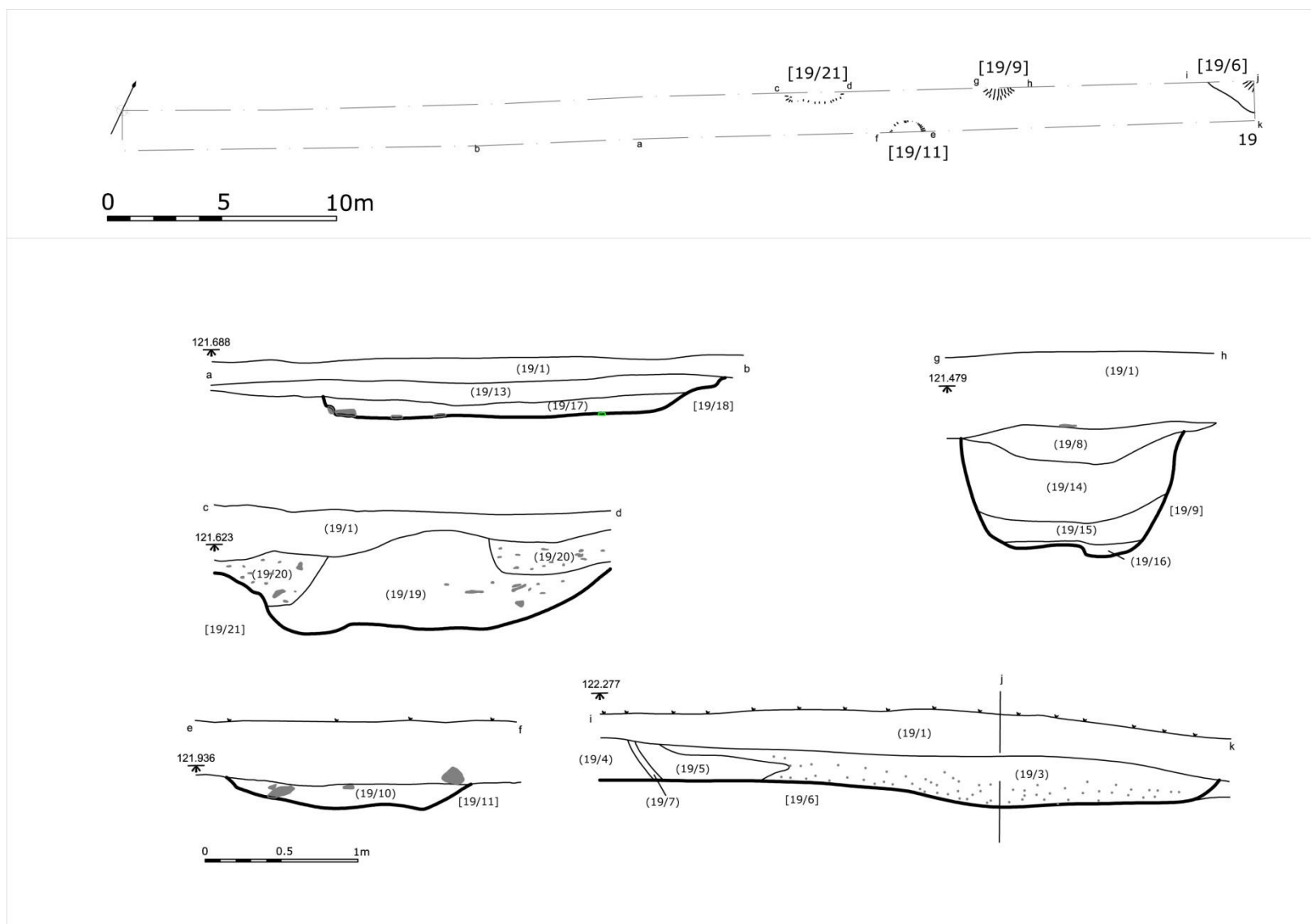


Fig 33 Trench 19, plan and sections.

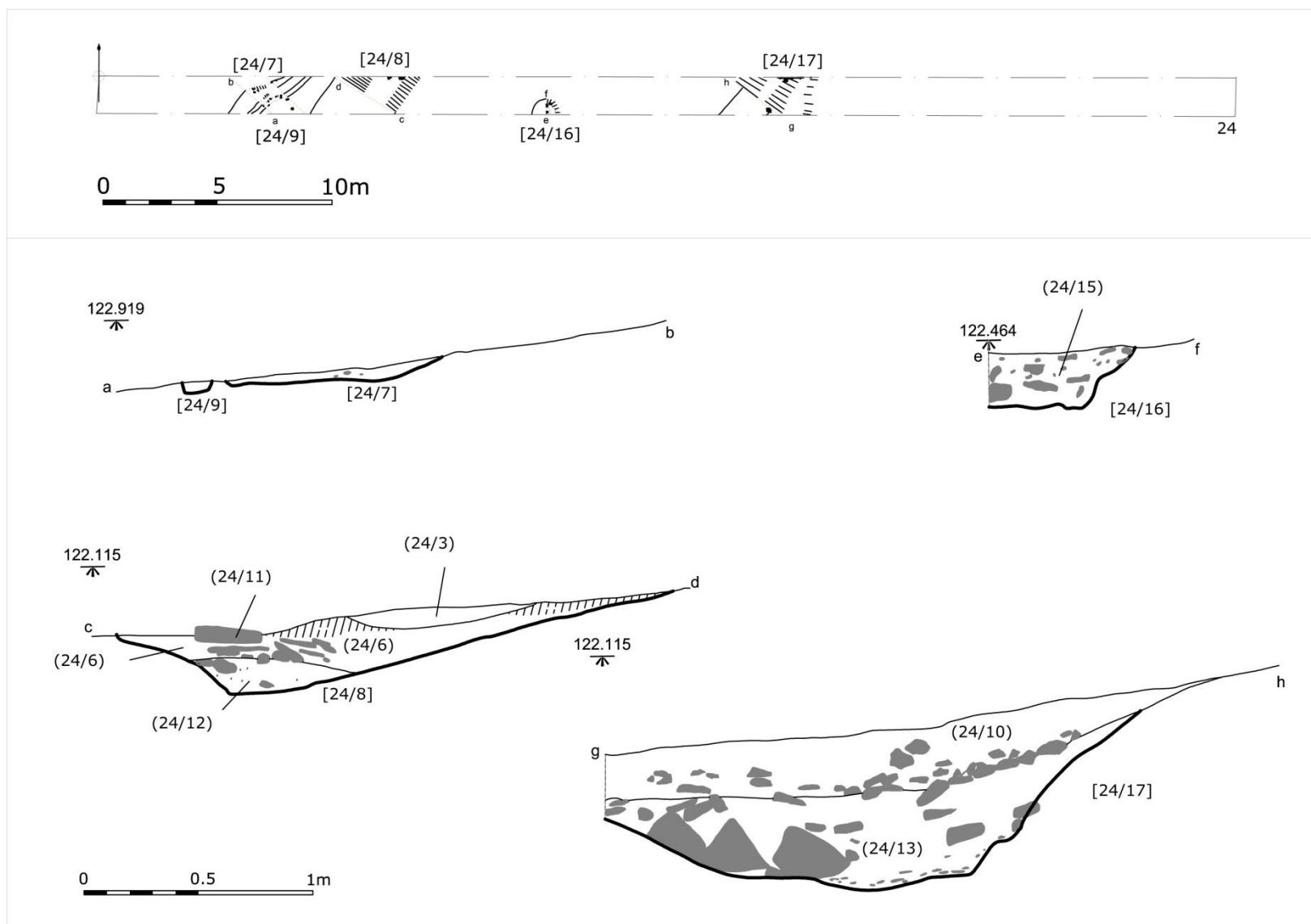


Fig 34 Trench 24, plan and sections.

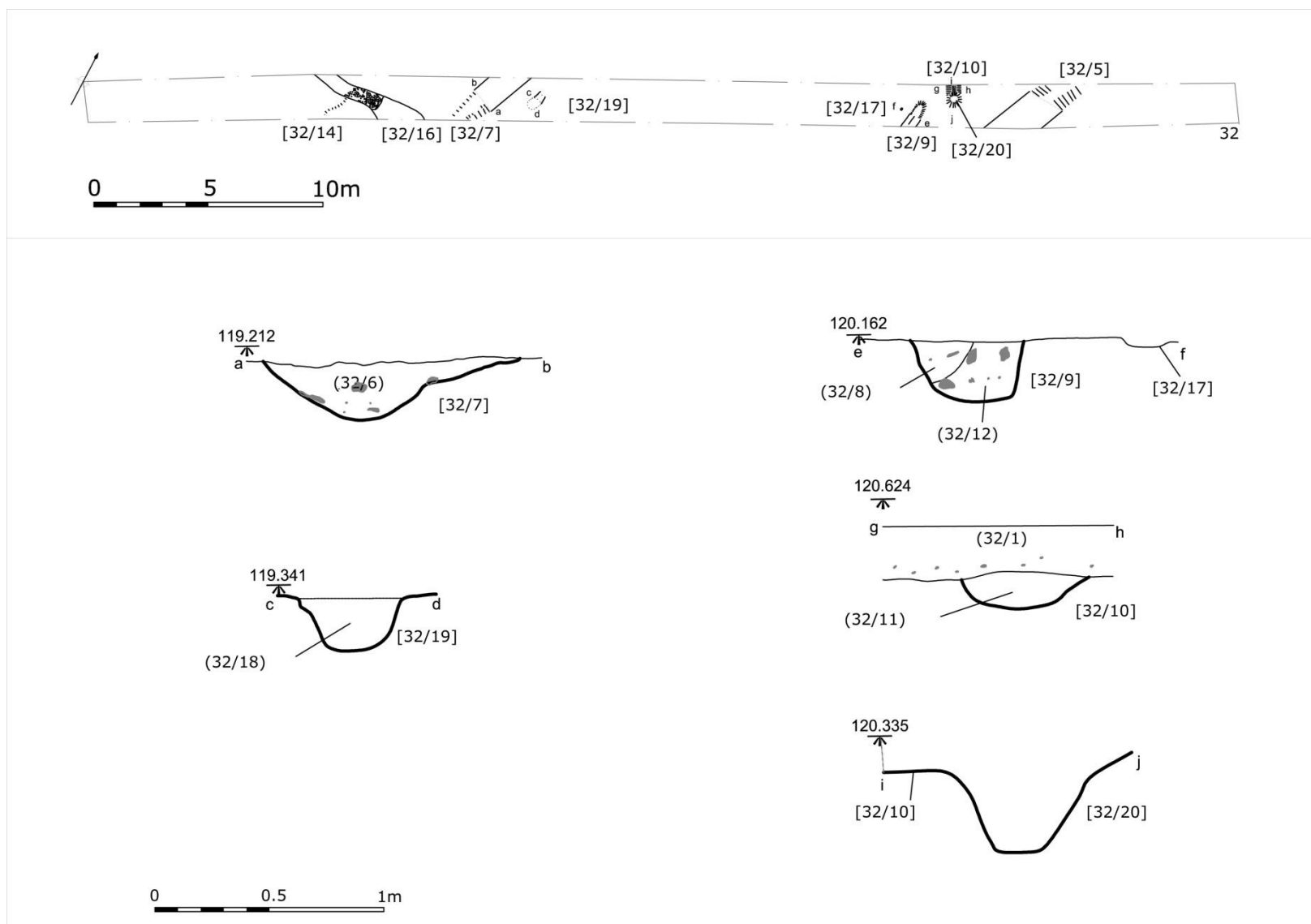


Fig 35 Trench 32, plan and sections.

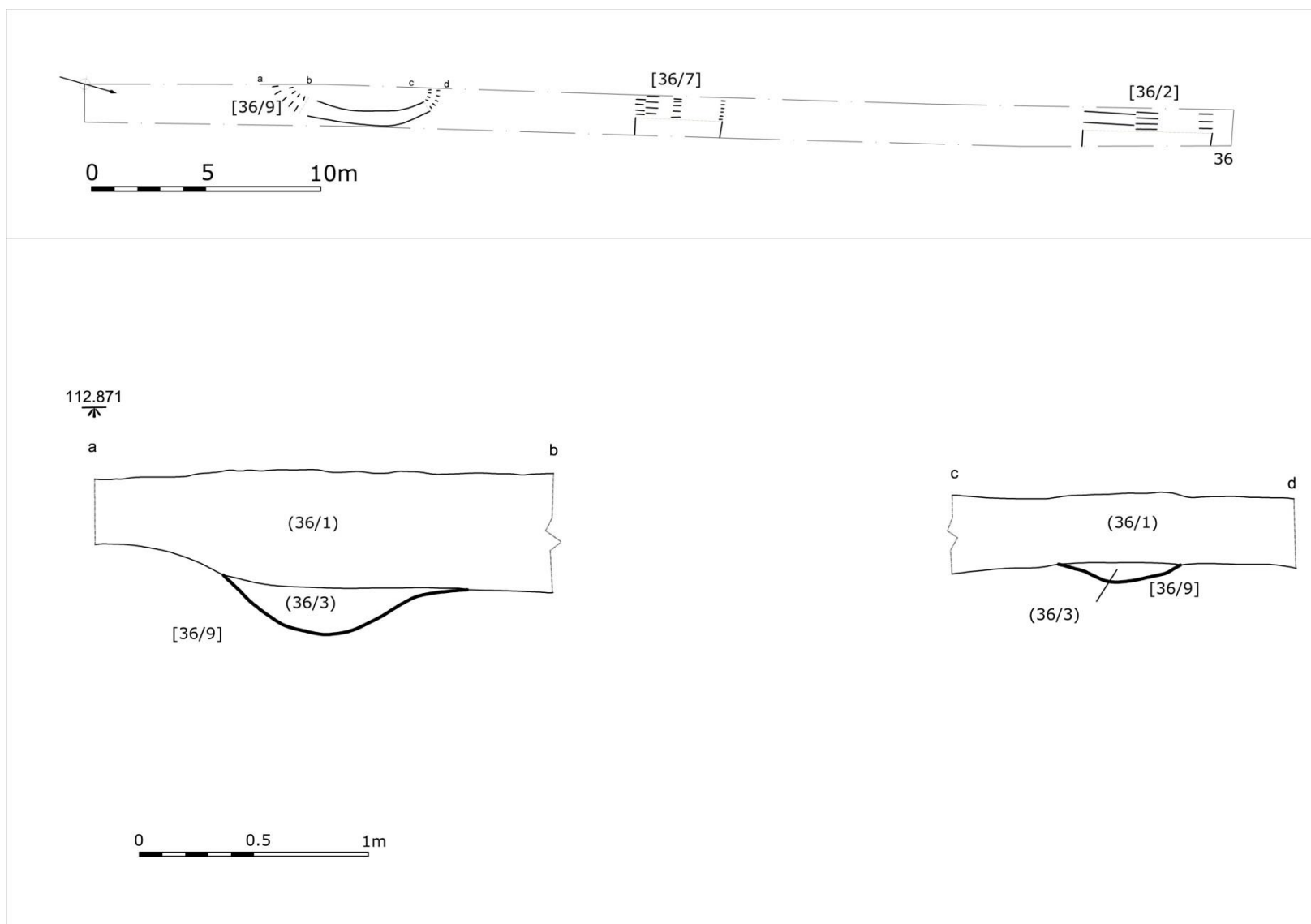


Fig 36 Trench 36, plan and sections.

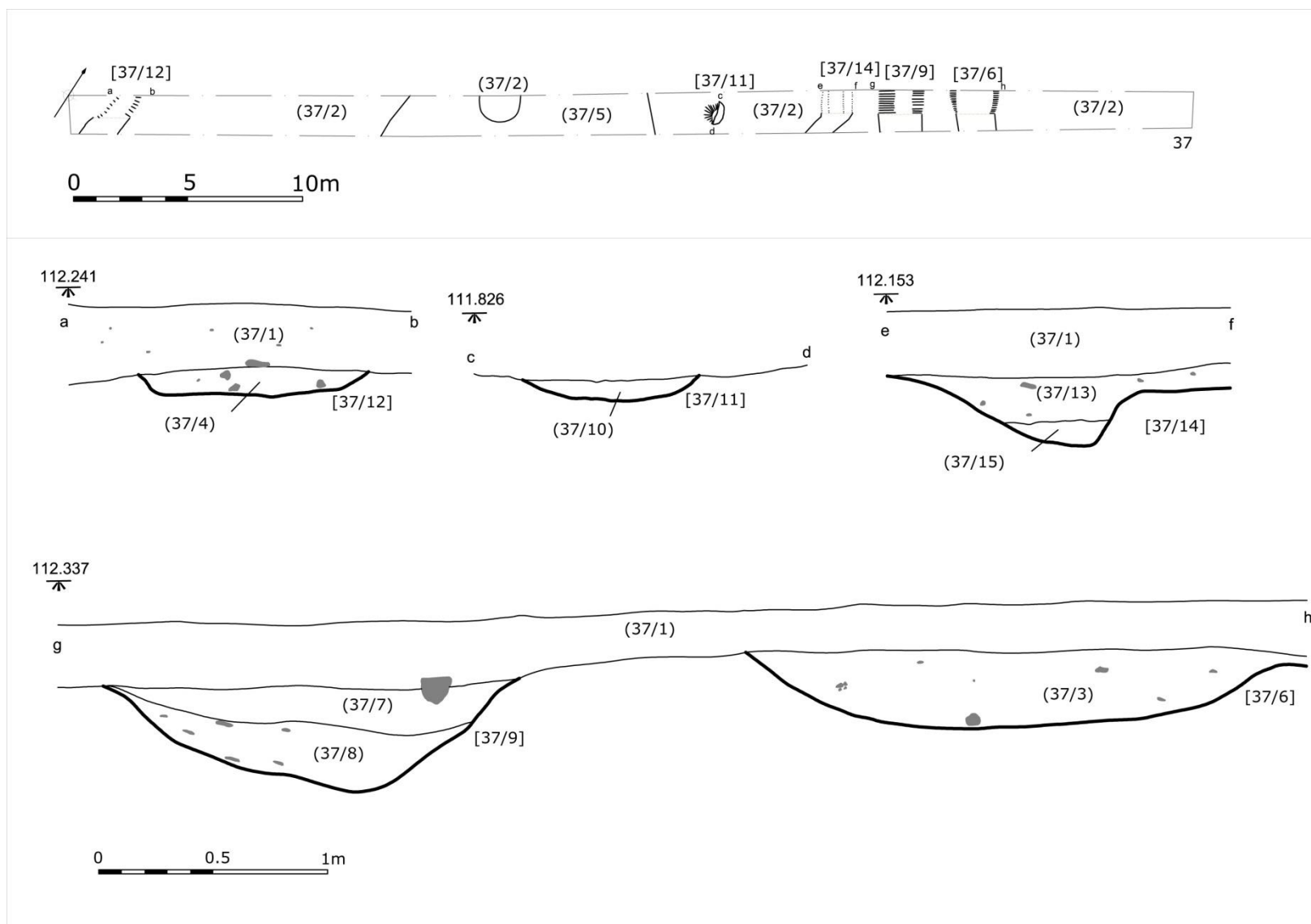


Fig 37 Trench 37, plan and sections.

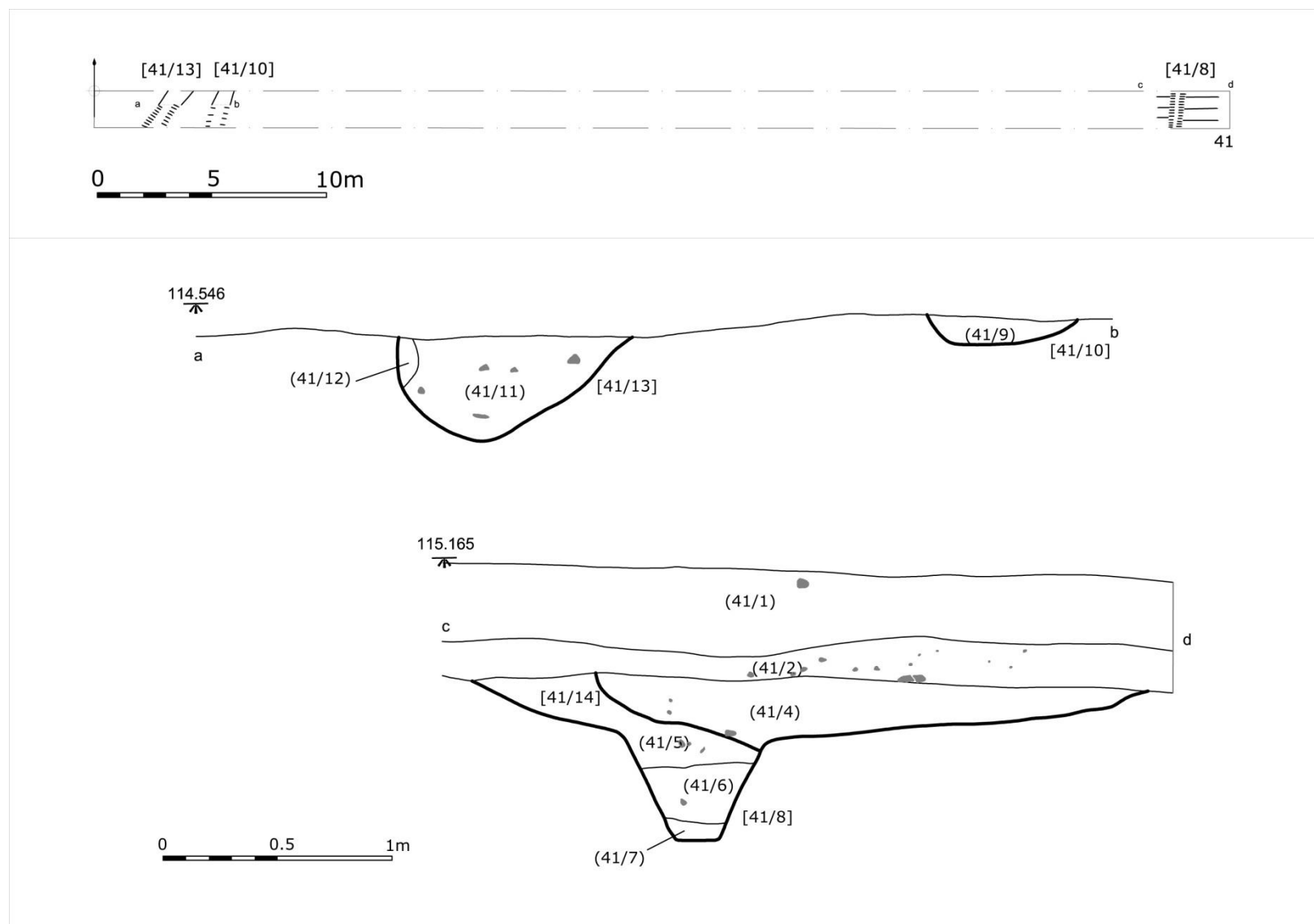


Fig 38 Trench 41, plan and sections.

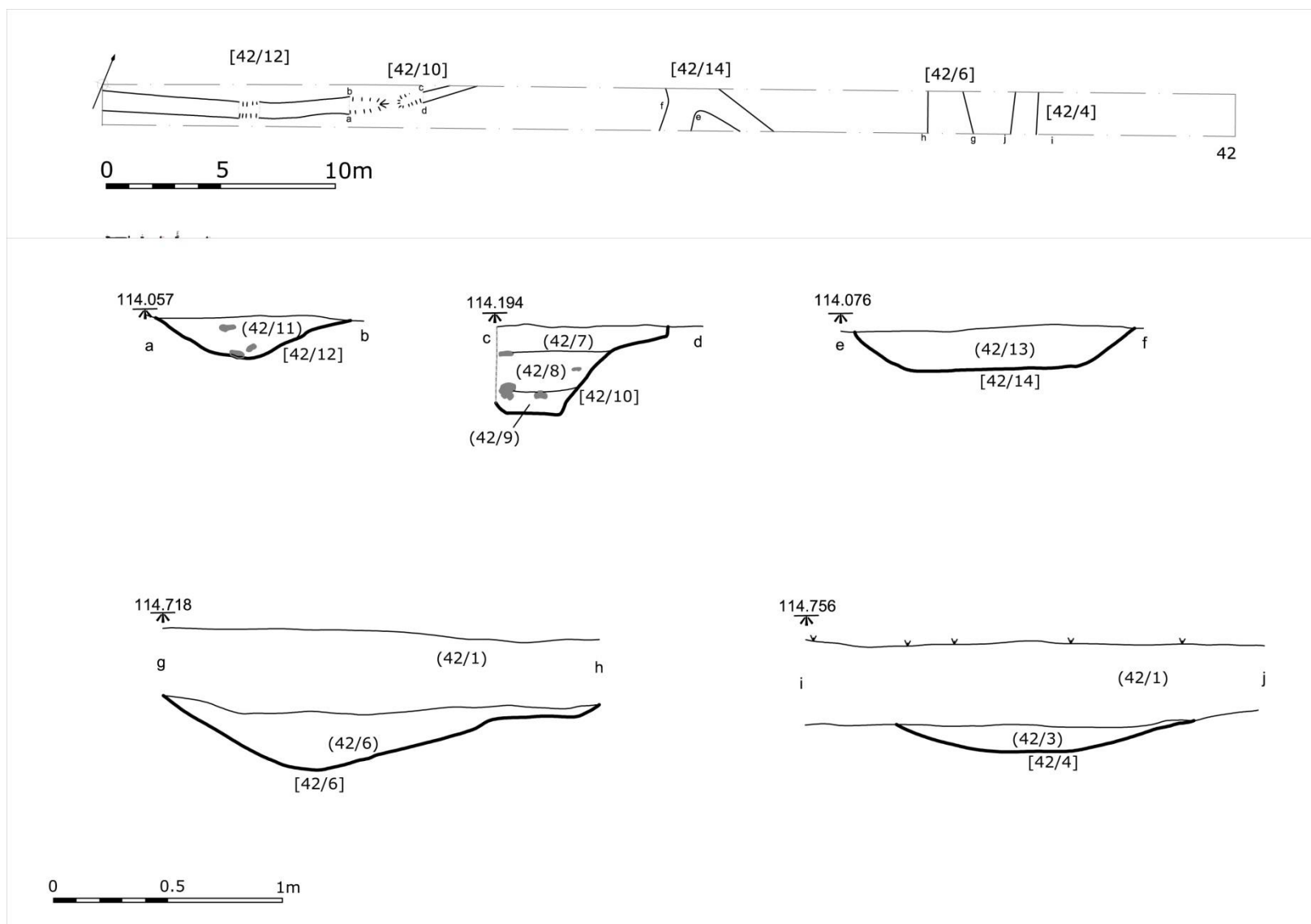


Fig 39 Trench 42, plan and sections.

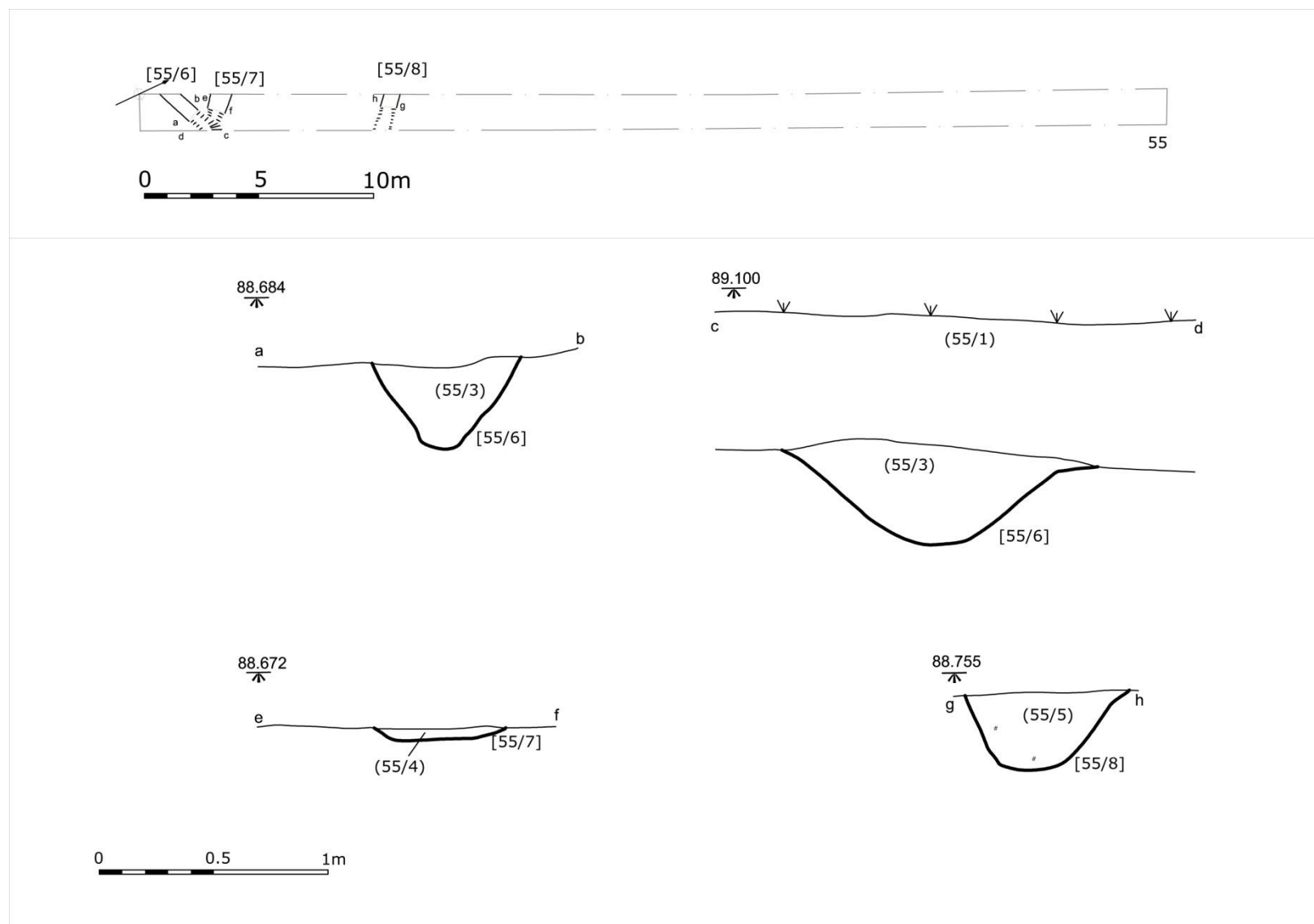


Fig 40 Trench 55, plan and sections.

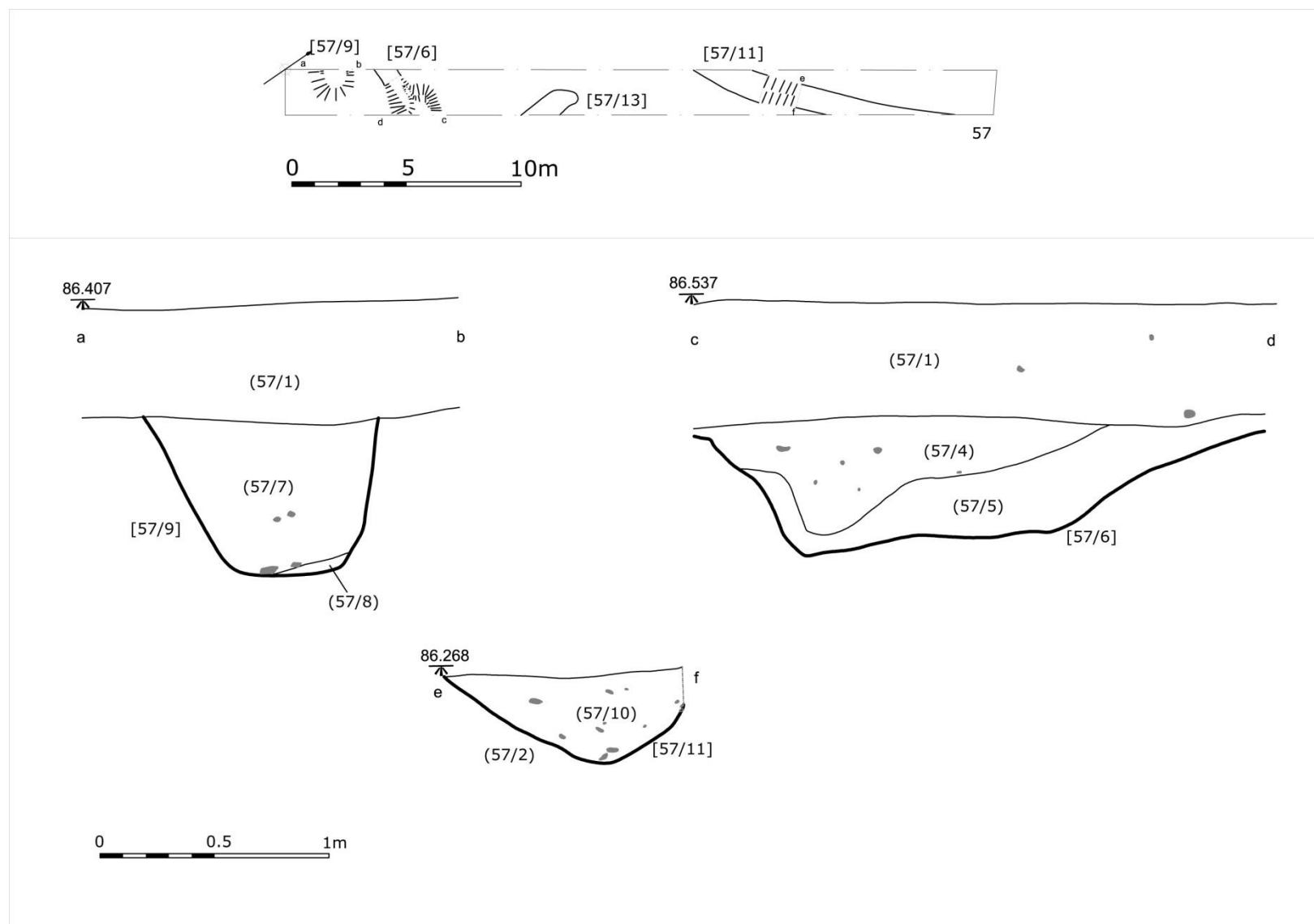


Fig 41 Trench 57, plan and sections.

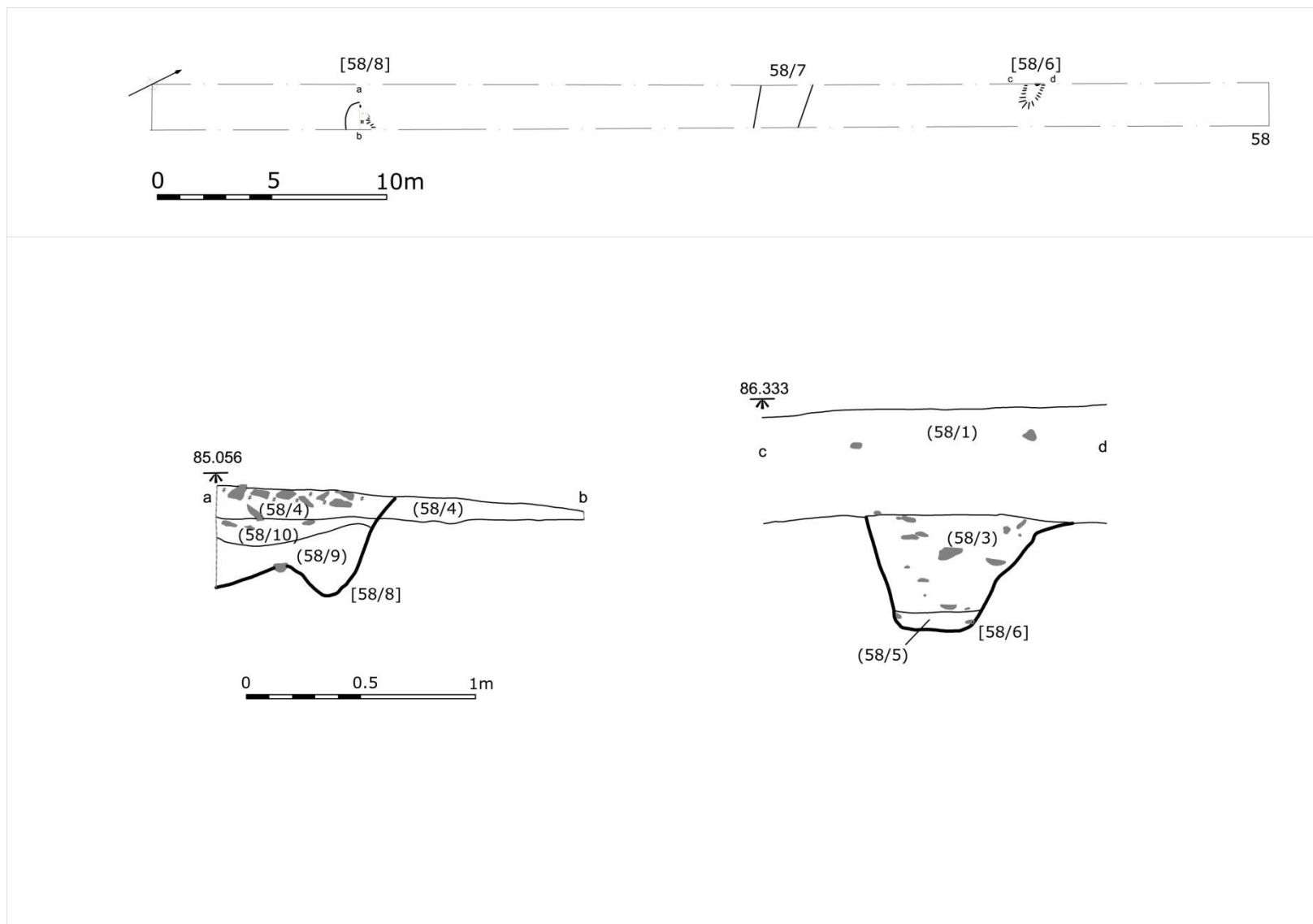


Fig 42 Trench 58, plan and sections.

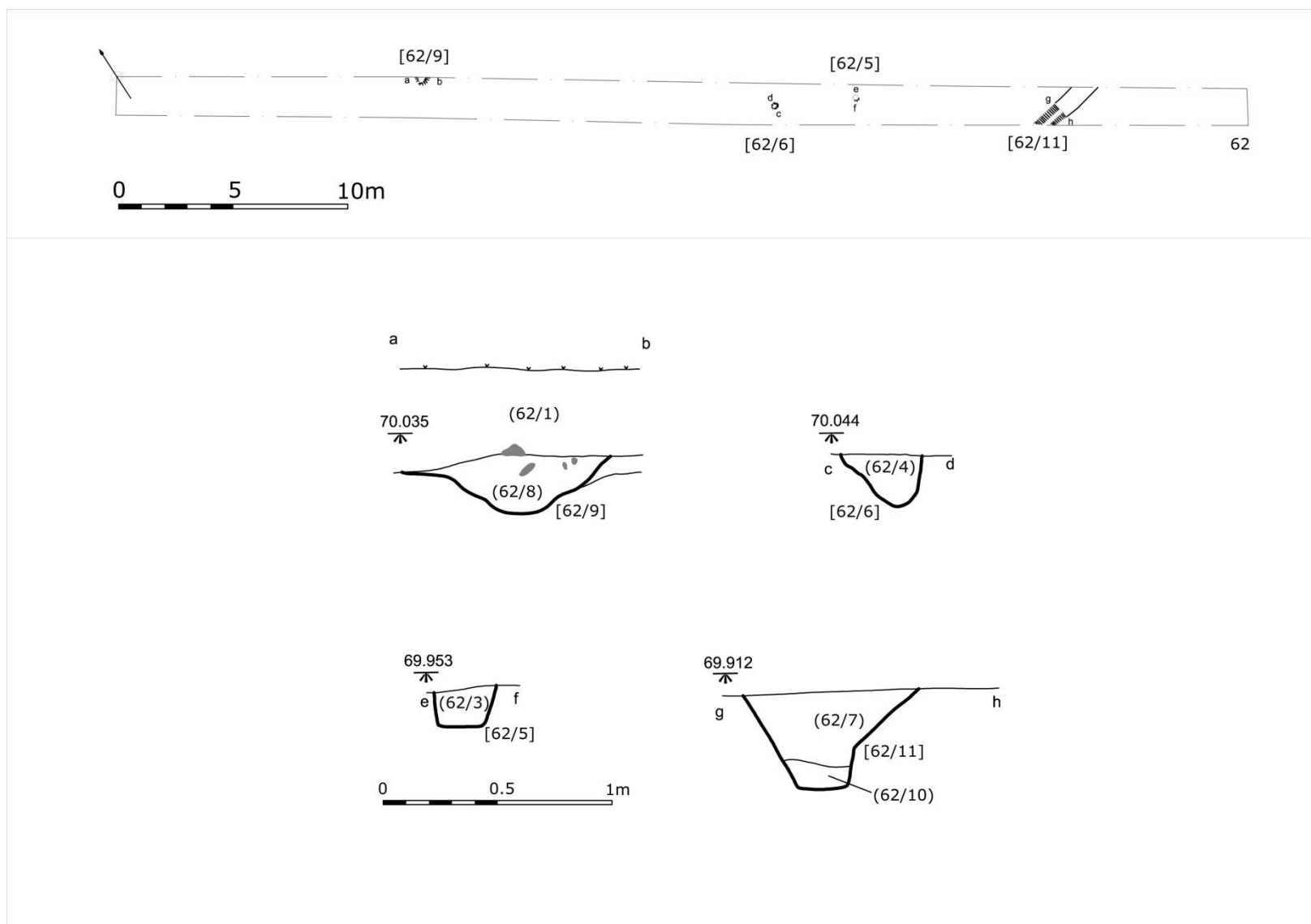


Fig 43 Trench 62, plan and sections.

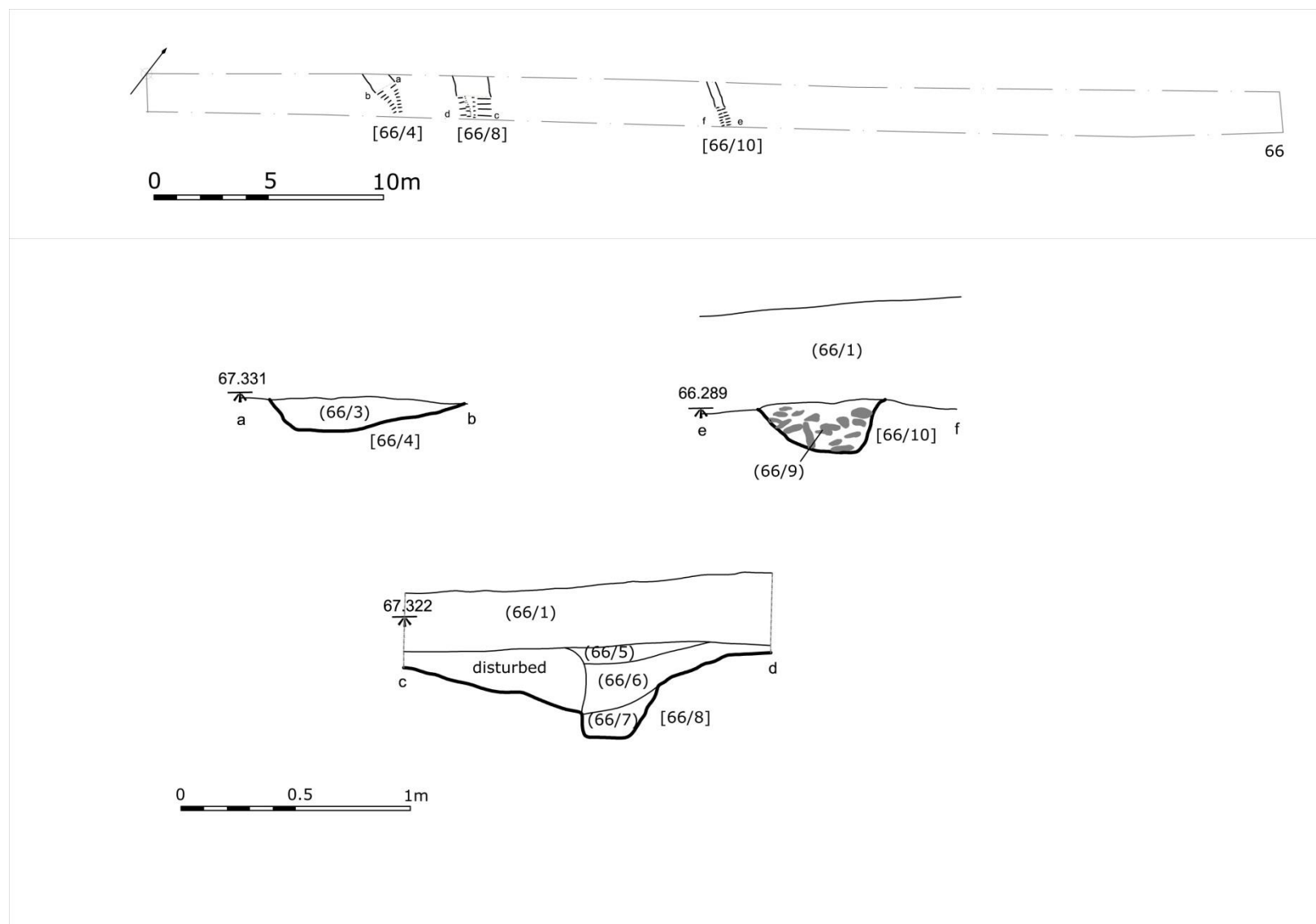


Fig 44 Trench 66, plan and sections.

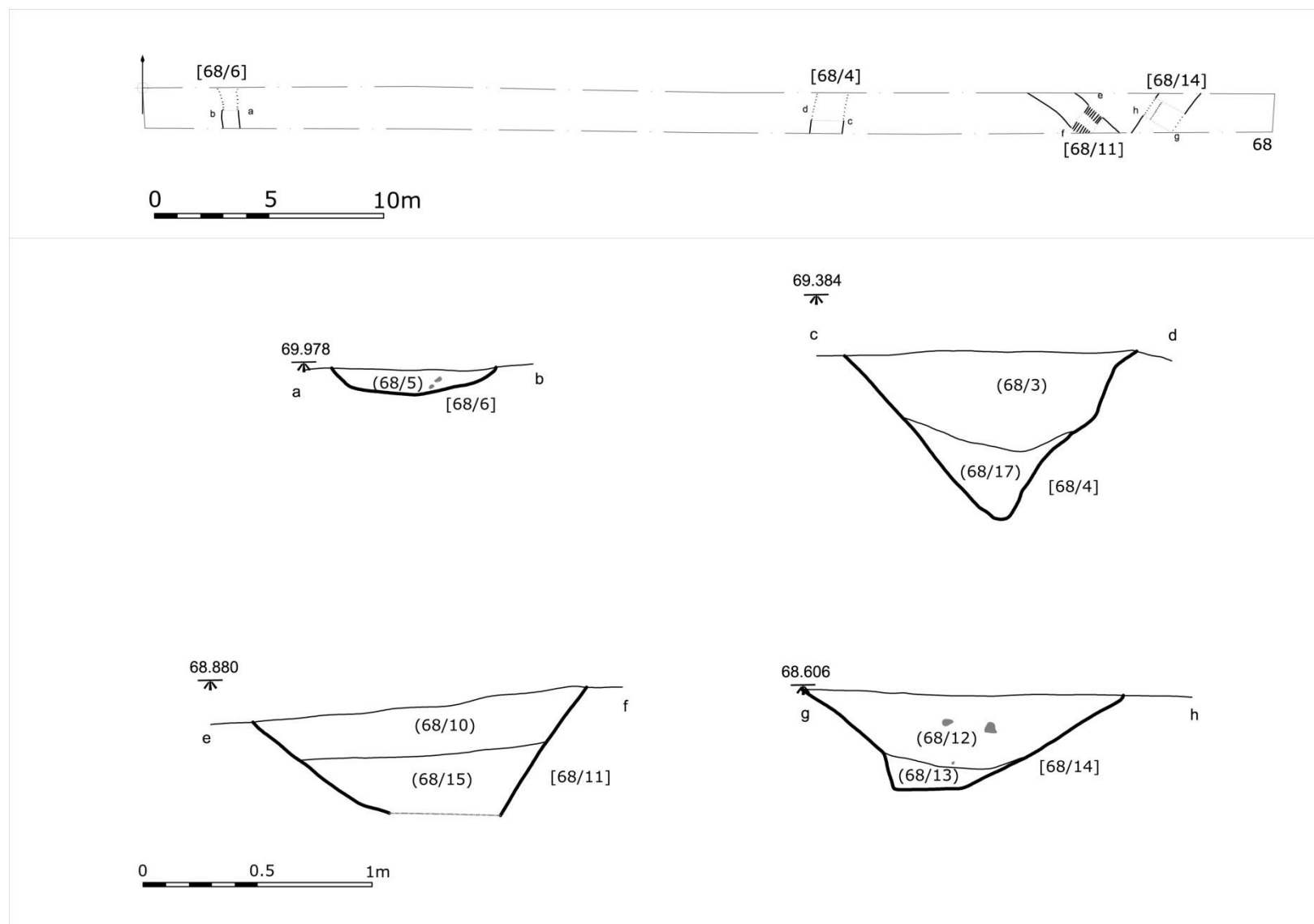


Fig 45 Trench 68, plan and sections.

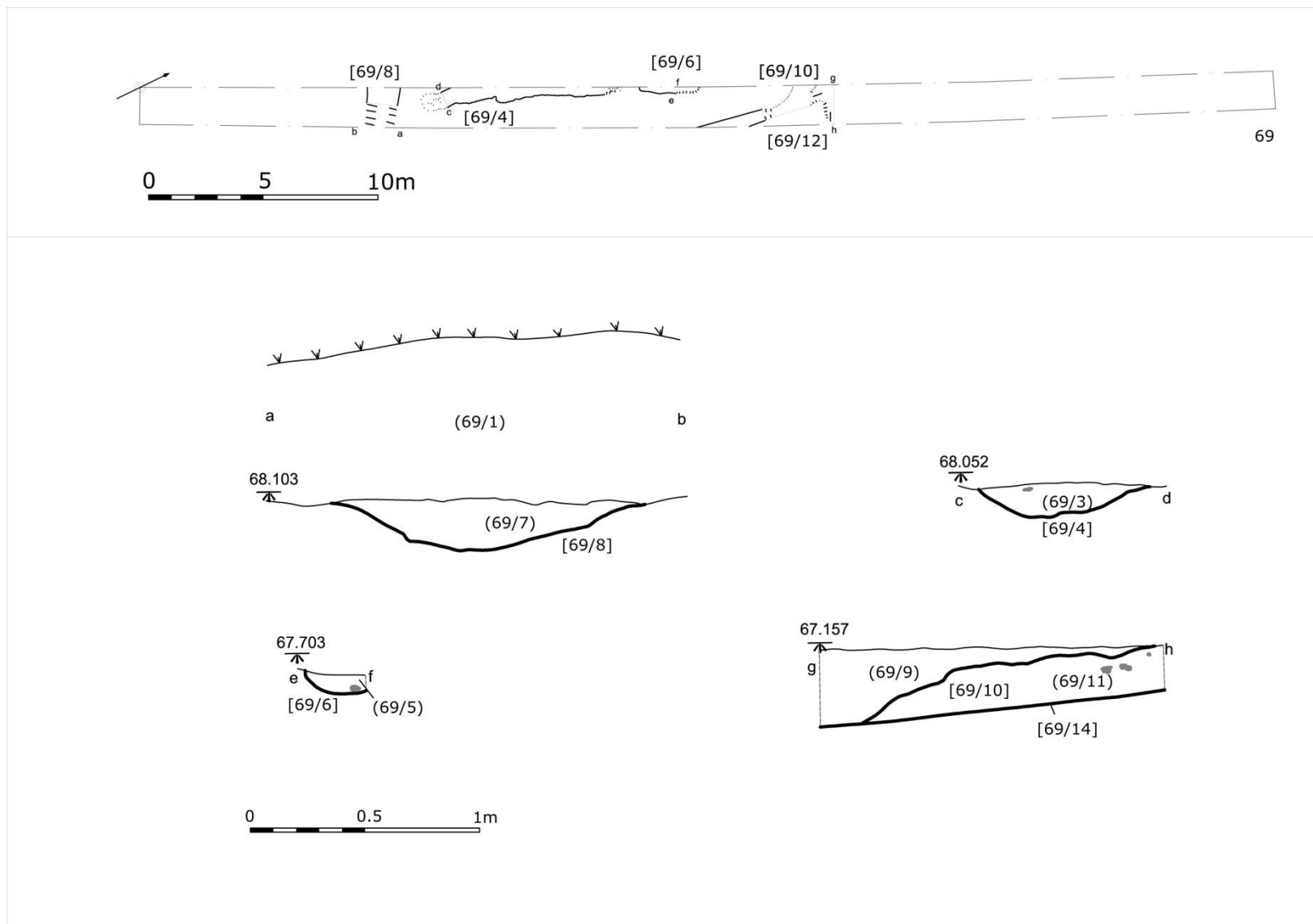


Fig 46 Trench 69, plan and sections.

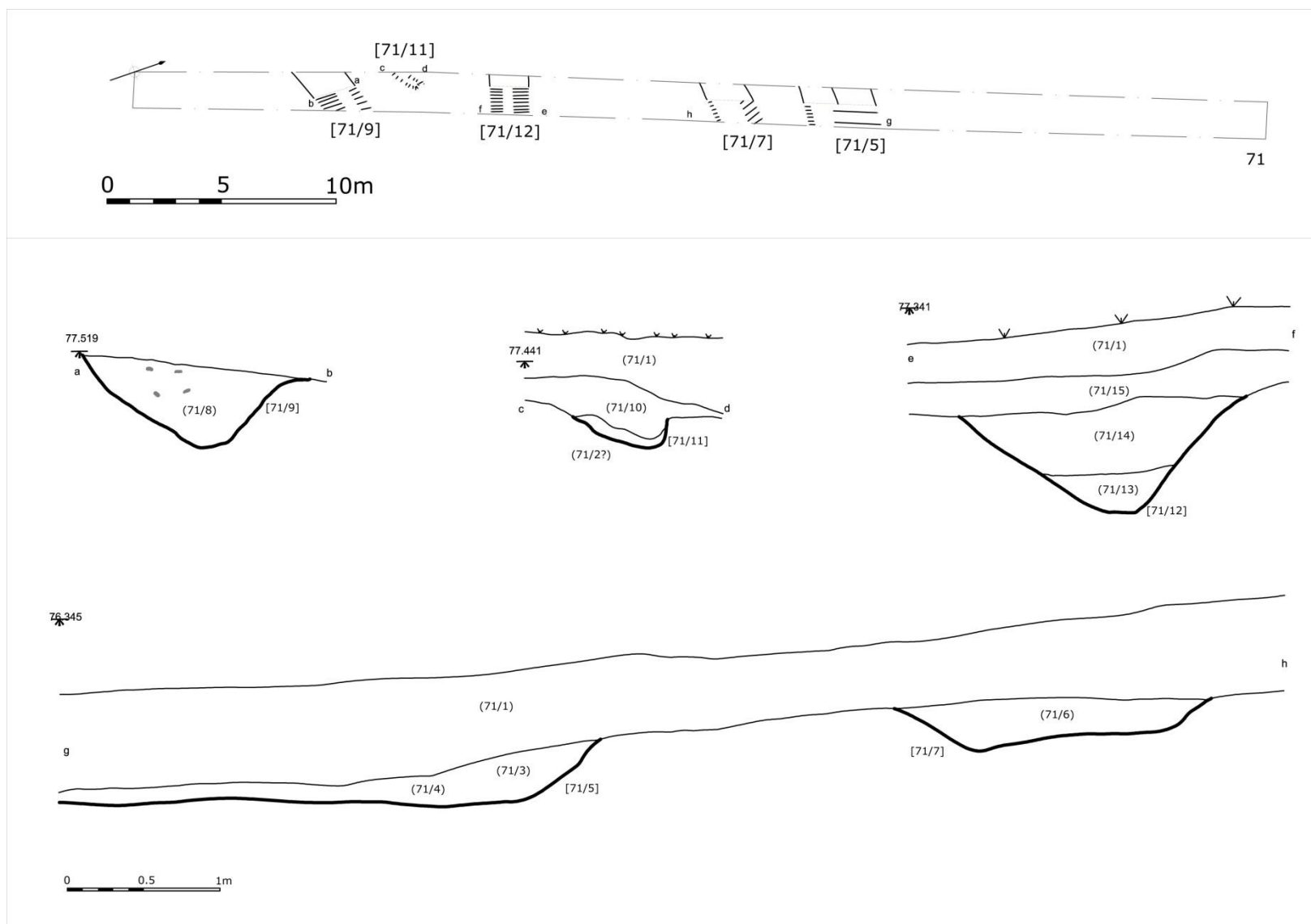


Fig 47 Trench 71, plan and sections.

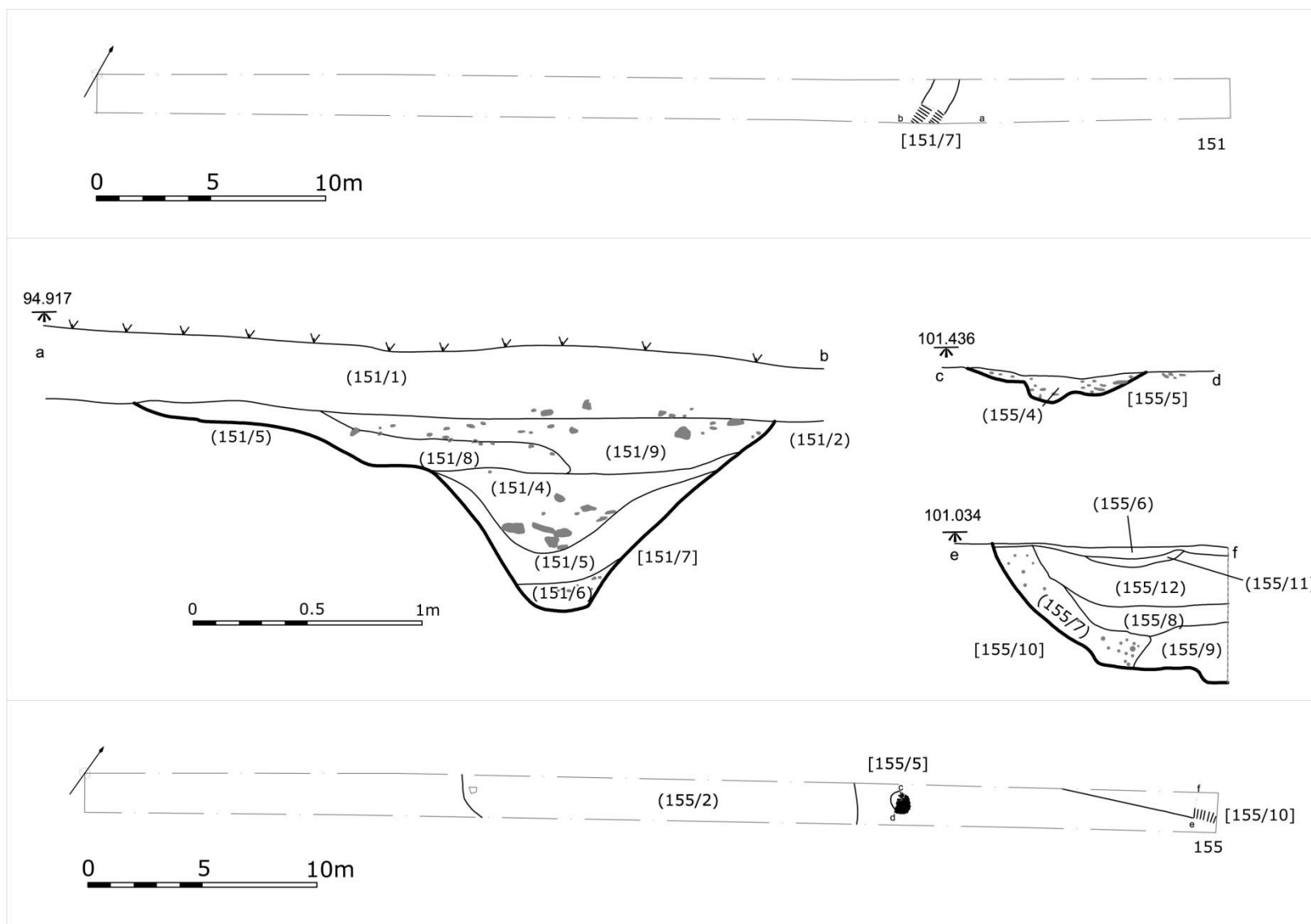


Fig 48 Trenches 151 and 155, plans and sections.

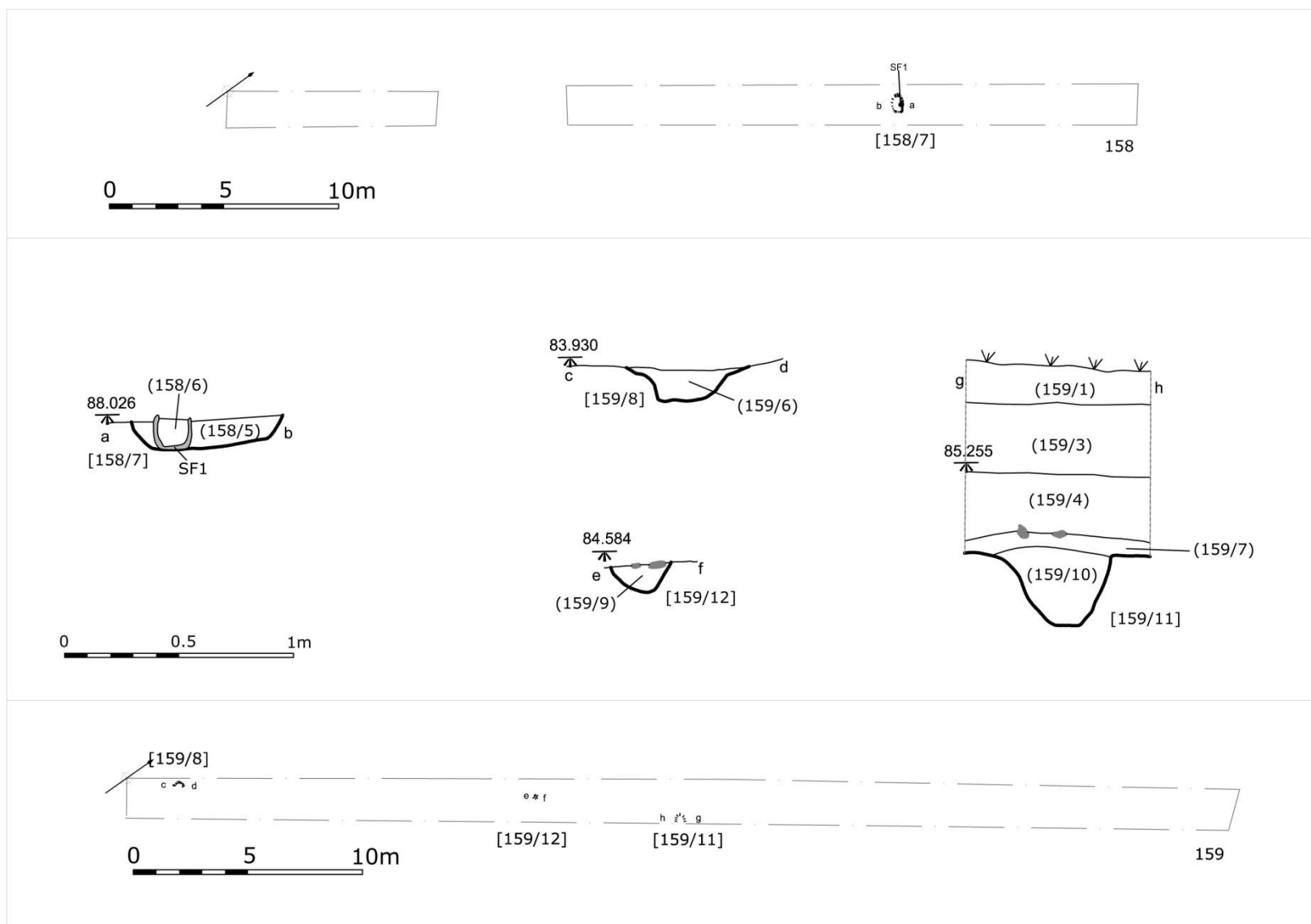


Fig 49 Trenches 158 and 159, plans and sections.

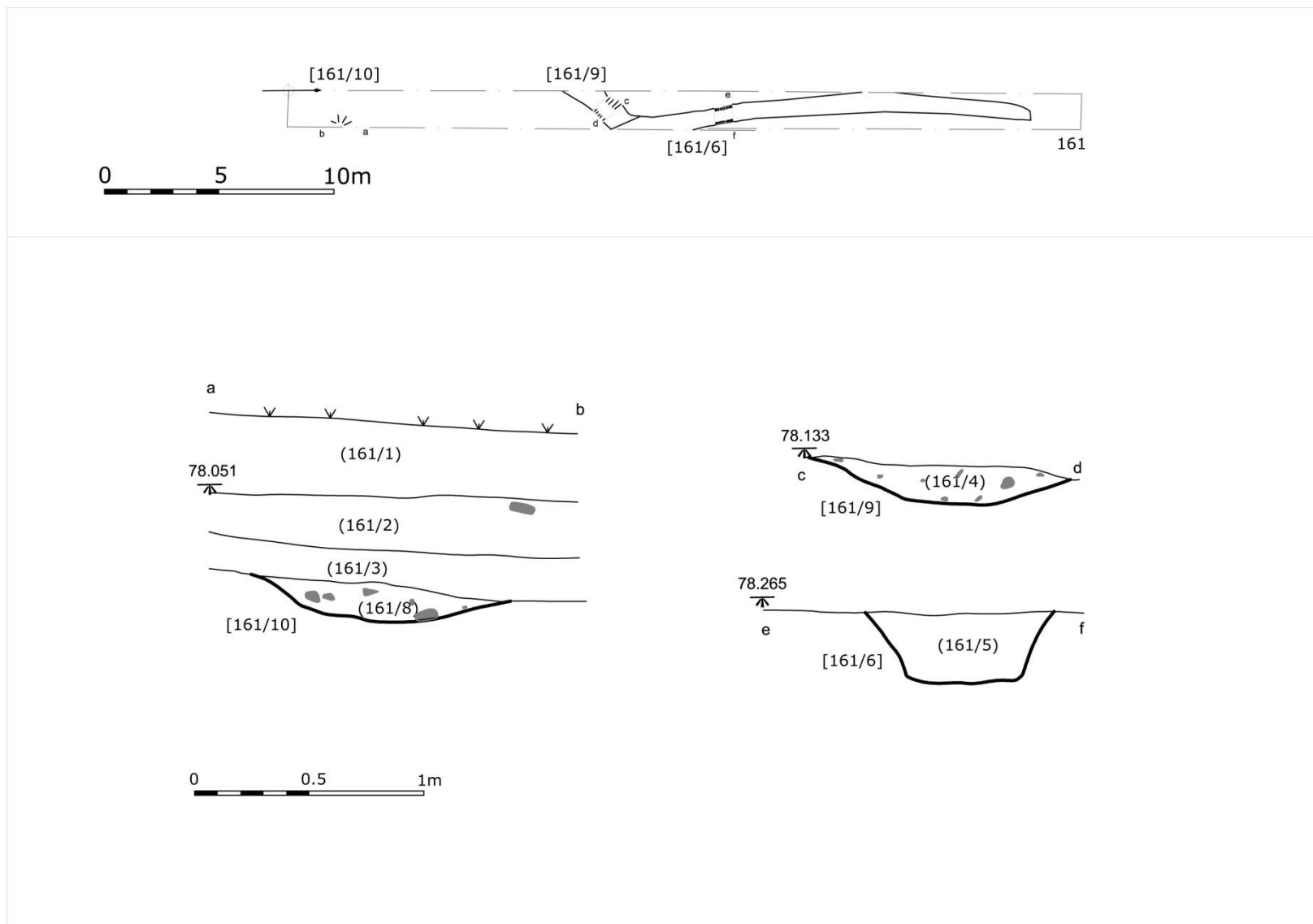


Fig 50 Trench 161, plan and sections.

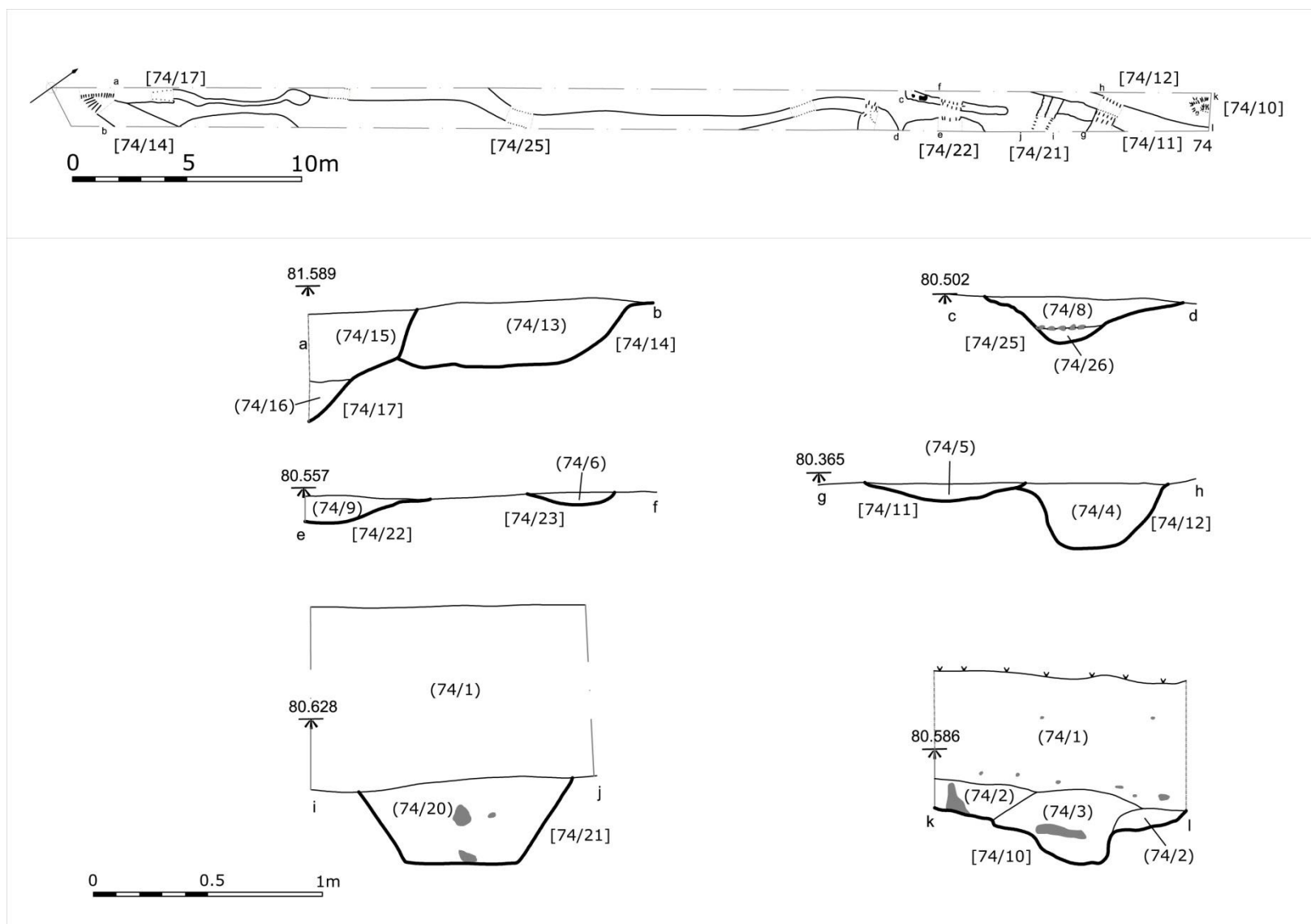


Fig 51 Trench 74, plan and sections.

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