

South West
CORNWALL

Caradon

2/910 (C.15.M003)

SX 35707140

PL17 8EJ

REDMOOR MINE*Archaeological Assessment and Site Investigation Results at Redmoor Mine, Kelly Bray, Callington*

Buck, C Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2003, 61pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Trenches were excavated in the southern section of the site. The western side of the section revealed a wall running parallel to the side of the trench. A quantity of loose grey shillet and stone appears to have been used to create the flat area upon which the 'tin floors' and Brunton calciners were sited. Given the presence of remnants of the 'tin floors' and probable remnants of the arsenic calciner footings and shaft kiln, it was recommended that the flat area not be affected by any groundworks and that a new build should be constructed above ground level on raft foundations. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

Carrick

2/911 (C.15.M002)

SW 78573418

TR10 8LX

GLASNEY COLLEGE, PENRYN*Glasney College, Penryn, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation*

Berry, E, Lawson-Jones, A & Mattingly, J Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2003, 34pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cornwall Archaeological Unit

The Lady Chapel was identified by this evaluation. The playing field wall was identified as being of medieval origin and corresponding with the grave yard wall depicted on a 16th century drawing of the site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD

2/912 (C.15.M001)

SW 81243227

TR11 4AY

LANGHOLME, ARWENACK AVENUE, FALMOUTH*Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at Langholme, Arwenack Acenue, Falmouth, Cornwall*

Alexander, M Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, 2003, 24pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: AOC Archaeology Group

Four trenches revealed several features, including a wall, a drain and a soak away of post-medieval date. Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass were recovered from the topsoil contexts, in addition to some late medieval/early post-medieval pottery. Medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains were considered likely to be present across the site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

South West

2/913 (C.15.Q002)

SW 87653490

TR2 5HN

TREWINCE FARM, PORTSCATHO, GARONS***Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed SWW Sewage Treatment Works, Portscatho, Cornwall***

Reed, S & Sage, A Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2003, 23pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Exeter Archaeology

The evaluation revealed an important group of four Neolithic pits. The features appeared to form a 'ritual pit group' due to them containing deliberately broken pottery and large pebbles being placed at the base of one pit. The pits contained the following: charcoal (which was radiocarbon dated), struck flint debitage, pebbles, slate and charcoal. They also produced the largest Neolithic pottery assemblage in South West England. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, NE, UD**North Cornwall**

2/914 (C.15.M004)

SW 91347561

PL28 8RP

PRIDEAUX PLACE, PADSTOW***Archaeological Evaluation at Prideax Place, Padstow, Cornwall***

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2003, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

No archaeological features or deposits of any significance were observed in any of the four trial pits. [Au(abr)]

Penwith

2/915 (C.15.Q005)

SW 42942448

TR19 6BQ

GUN RITH MENHIR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CORNWALL***Gun Rith Menhir Scheduled Ancient Monument Cornwall 670***

Preston-Jones, A & Johns, C Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 23pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cornwall Archaeological Unit

The evaluation involved the re-erection of a single, fallen standing stone. The area around the original ground base was excavated and recorded in advance, no finds were recovered. The area had been disturbed during previous archaeological work. The stone socket itself was oval shaped and north-south orientated. Adjacent to the stone was a small patch of metalling consisting of small stones set in clay. For safety reasons, the stone was socketted into a large granite base stone and set flush back into the ground. The original hedge which the stone had been set against was 'reshaped' in order to gain a better view of the monument which was subsequently noted as appearing more phallic in nature. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PR, UD