CAS AGM 2015 – PRESIDENT’S REPORT by Professor Valerie Maxfield the retiring President.

This report summarizes the work of all of the Trustees who make up your very hard-working Committee: six main committee meetings have been held in the past 12 months, interspersed with the sub-committees and working parties required to keep Society events running smoothly.

As I reported to you last year, Mick Aston, who died in June 2013, had named CAS as a beneficiary in his will. This legacy (£8,080.47) has now been received; it is in Society's bank account and the committee is giving urgent consideration to an appropriate use for the money.

This year CAS Trustees successfully nominated Pip Richards of the Sustainable Trust, director of the Carwynnen Quoit project, for the award of Heritage Champion presented by Cornwall Heritage Trust in memory of Sir Richard Trant. [Subsequently, the Carwynnen team went on to win a second award, the CBA's Marsh Award for Community Archaeology.] CAS grant-aided this project in 2012, and a report on the work is to appear in Cornish Archaeology.

The RAI Anniversary Prize, which was displayed at last year’s AGM, now has its place in the RCM.

MEMBERSHIP

Jenny Beale, our Membership Secretary, reports a slight upward trend in membership numbers; as of March 24th, there are 443 individual or joint members (Institutions are not included in this figure); there were 438 last year; 83 of these members have not yet renewed their subscriptions (68 in 2014). 36 new members have joined since the AGM last year (27 last year).

Jenny has been our Membership Secretary for the past 12 years, but is now stepping down from the job (though happily not from the committee). As the major interface with you – the membership – and the first point of contact for new members to the Society, this is a...
vital role, and Jenny has fulfilled it efficiently and pleasantly, despite intermittent struggles with various problematic technologies! We are most grateful to her for all the work she has done on our behalf and welcome Konstanze Rahn as our new Membership Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS

This year we continued with our tried and tested editorial team of Peter Rose and Graeme Kirkham, *Cornish Archaeology volume 52*, for 2013, was published in January: it includes articles on Boden fogou and the prehistoric settlement at Bosiliack. CAS members were heavily involved in the excavations at both of these sites. Work is now well advanced on the preparation of volume 53, which will include articles on the Romano-British brooches from Nornour, the excavation of Glasney College in Penryn and the CAS excavations at Hay Close, St Newlyn East. Beyond this there is still a large backlog of articles which have been received by the editors and are in the queue for publication.

We are particularly grateful to Graeme who gives his time freely – and I mean that in both senses of the word. For the last two journals he has refused to accept the customary editorial honorarium, wishing rather that the money be put towards protecting Cornwall's historic environment.

While the back numbers of the journal can now be consulted on line, we continue to get a small but steady income through the Publishers Licensing Society, for library-borrowing of our publications.

All three *Newsletters* were produced on time and their appearance enhanced by the increased use of colour. There have been articles by members about their visits to sites around the world or about their special studies; more space was made available to particular field trips, such as the one to Stonehenge, and to reports of community excavations and projects involving our members. As always, Adrian Rodda welcomes your articles and photographs and volunteers who will write up summaries of the lectures and field trips. So put into action your inner journalist and get writing!

Forty two members have opted to receive their newsletters through email only. Others who might wish to receive them in this way should contact the editor with their email addresses and their home addresses so that our lists can be updated.

LECTURES & DAY SCHOOLS

A very successful lecture series took place this year, with six lectures in Truro and four in Liskeard with topics ranging from mass graves to astronomical alignments, Cornish soils to Bronze Age beads, and a geographical focus which took us around Cornwall, and from Leicester to Lebanon. All were well-attended, with those who went to the Liskeard lectures particularly appreciating the fact that the conundrum of how to turn on the heating in the Hall has now been cracked! Dr Richard Buckley – who last year was prevented by illness from giving the AGM lecture – this year, instead, presented the Corfield Nankivell lecture on the same topic, ‘The King under the Car Park’; Greyfriars, Leicester and the search for Richard III – an exciting high-profile excavation project. For the area reps evening, Peter Cornell, the Arena Reps’ Convenor, had the excellent idea of getting speakers at Truro to repeat their lectures at Liskeard. Jenny Moore, our lectures officer, would welcome hearing from the membership what they would like presentations on – and from whom, in the lecture series. Our warmest thanks to Jenny for organising for us such a stimulating and varied programme, with speakers from near and far.

The biennial *Archaeology in Cornwall* day was held at Truro College on November 15th and was well attended. Christine Wilson had liaised with the College very well, all ran smoothly and the catering was, as previously, excellent; thanks also to Caradoc Peters, our on-site contact, for his help. There was a good range of subjects covered by the nine speakers, all of them from Cornwall except for Bryn Morris and Duncan Garrow, who talked respectively on the Early Bronze Age site at Burnt House, Mabe and the Old Quay Neolithic settlement on St Martin’s, Isles of Scilly. The programme was organised by Andy Jones and Henrietta Quinell.

In July CAS organized and hosted a day school at the Sterts Centre, Liskeard, to hear reports from the Mapping the Sun Project and to tour the Hurlers with the experts involved.

WALKS & EXCURSIONS

As ever, Steve Hartgroves organised a full and varied programme of visits which took us to sites of all periods and types – Iron Age hillforts, rounds, field systems, historic towns, and to Dartmoor on our joint walk with DAS.

We also ventured further afield with a coach trip to the excellent new visitor centre at Stonehenge where we were welcomed by Susan Greaney of English Heritage, who fortified us with tea and cake whilst giving a talk about the developments at the site. It was wonderful to see the monument reunited with its landscape – a visit to Stonehenge is now a totally different experience. We are grateful to Kathryn Conder, a stalwart of the walks, whose photographs and reports have featured in several editions of the Newsletter, for taking over from Steve as Field Events Organiser.

PUBLICITY

Our ever-active Publicity Officer, Christine Wilson, produces and disseminates advertising material for our lectures and other activities which are displayed as widely as possible – but we are always looking for ideas of new places – and liaises with the press. Christine also managed to get us a stall at the Stithians Show in July last year.

And then there is that other public face of the Society, our website run by our web officer, Ryan Smith, keeping us up-to-date with the Society’s activities, hosting our ‘e’ journal and providing links to and material from like-minded bodies. It serves as a most valuable tool for members and, very importantly, for ‘visitors’ – among them, it is to be hoped, prospective members attracted by what is our ‘shop front’.

Pressures of work lead to Ryan’s not standing for the committee for the coming year. Our warmest thanks to him for his endeavours over what is an ever-increasingly important aspect of the Society’s work.

Our website has been running for some years now, and a facelift is due. The committee has decided to employ a professional designer to redesign the site and an initial assessment has been obtained. The website sub-committee (augmented by our new webmaster Millie Holman) will liaise with the designer over its content, features and appearance.

THE AREA REPS

The ARs continue their invaluable work. As usual they met twice, in October 14 and Mar 15, to exchange information, discuss developments and hear presentations relevant to their work. Discussions are ongoing with Ryan Smith, the Society’s webmaster, about upgrading the AR's page on the CAS website, enhancing the amount of information available. Our warmest thanks are due to Peter Cornell whose role as AR convenor is vital in maintaining a network of
representatives and the Monument Watch and to Sheila James for her work in connection with the website.

ROMAN CORNWALL

The Roman group has continued to meet regularly under the energetic chairmanship of Steve Hartgroves. Following up on the decision to focus, in the first instance, on sites of possible Roman military origin, geophysical surveys have been undertaken at a number of promising-looking sites and others are planned. The outcomes so far are what can most optimistically be described ‘as positive evidence of a negation’, for example, surveys which showed Mount Whistle clearly not to be a Roman fortlet and Bodrugan probably not. Work at Carvossa (where earlier excavations produced tantalizingly early Roman imported pottery), due this summer, is awaiting clearance of the land.

The group is looking into the publication of the results of the geophysical survey and field walking at the Roman fort complex at Restormel. An excellent, full interim statement produced by Carl Thorpe (with input from John Smith) for the Duchy of Cornwall, on whose land the site sits, is to be integrated with a fresh geophysical survey and specialist comment on the pottery and glass. Members of the group will be visiting the Restormel Iron lode.

WORKING CLOSELY WITH OTHER HERITAGE BODIES

We continue to be represented on and/or keep in touch with a range of heritage-related bodies around the County:

Jane Marley has kept us up-to-date with Museum matters. At our January meeting we were addressed by Ian Wall, the new Director of the RCM. (See Ian’s article inside this Newsletter.)

Anna Tyacke keeps us up-to-date on the workings of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Cornwall. The Historic Cornwall Advisory Group has, sadly, now been disbanded – a victim of the cuts in County Council funding. Andy Jones provides liaison with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Our secretary is the first point of contact for many of the regional heritage bodies, and recipient of numerous requests for information relating to the Archaeology of the County, which he replies to or passes to the relevant person – the Society is clearly performing an important function in the county as a focus for queries relating to and dissemination of information on archaeological matters, including those relating to planning.

GRANT REQUESTS

During the course of 2014/15 we received a request from the Reading the Hurlers project, a follow-up to the very successful ‘Mapping the Sun’ project. We have granted £500 as matched funding to support the application by Saltash U3A to the HLF, with the request that a summary or full report appears in Cornish Archaeology.

A second grant was pledged towards a project for cataloguing Mesolithic field collections from the North Cliffs, near Camborne, and carrying out further field investigation. The overall cost of the project would be £33,000 and CAS agreed (in principle) to contribute 10%, £3,300. The bulk of the funding was being sought from English Heritage (decision anticipated by the end of April). This Society would look to provide a geophysical survey and volunteers as appropriate.

THANKS TO ALL FELLOW TRUSTEES

Many of the other trustees who take on particular responsibilities I have mentioned above in the sections appropriate to them. And to these I must add our Treasurer, Karen Cole, who is a safe pair of hands with our finances.

Our Secretary, Roger Smith, does a prodigious amount of work on behalf of the Society; he has endeavoured to keep me on the rails and up to scratch over the past 3 years: he services all of the committees most effectively and efficiently and deals with an enormous amount of correspondence in between. Roger is looking to stand down at next year’s AGM – we are actively seeking a replacement, as soon as possible, to shadow him.

Anna Tyack and Iain Rowe have, as in previous years, played vital roles in setting up lectures at Truro and Liskeard respectively. As you will have seen from your meeting papers, we hope to be welcoming fan to the committee very shortly.

STAYING WITH US ON THE COMMITTEE BUT LEAVING POST:

Jenny Beale continues to serve loyally on the committee.

Henrietta Quinnell, who had most kindly extended her role as Past President in view of the death of Tony Blackman, can now stand down from that post as I assume it.

PEOPLE LEAVING THE COMMITTEE:

Steve Hartgroves’s contributions have been mentioned above.

Ryan Smith is resigning his post of webmaster. In addition to maintaining the website, Ryan has taken on the distribution of the Newsletters to members who have opted to receive only the digital version. Under his auspices journals 1 to 39 were put on line and he has improved the Area Representatives information pages. He will be a hard act to follow.

Les Dodd has worked alongside Pete Nicholas in bringing to CAS the capacity to undertake geophysical surveying through a partnership with Saltash Heritage/Tamarside Archaeology.

Carl Thorpe, a popular member of the Society, ever willing, has given many excellent talks and walks, besides his involvement with excavation and post excavation work. Carl plays a very active and important role in the Roman Cornwall group, and will continue to do so.

And finally, our warmest thanks and best wishes for the future go to Jane Marley who has left the museum and is moving to Bath. During her years on the Committee she has provided a vital link between the RCM and CAS. She also took on the role of representing CAS at the Historic Cornwall Advisory Group and has helped out at lectures and provided practical assistance and support in many other ways.

The Committee members have a small token of our respect for and gratitude towards Jane which I have the pleasure to present.

My warmest thanks to all of my fellow trustees who welcomed me, very much a new girl on the committee, most warmly and have always been most supportive and helpful. They are a most delightful, enthusiastic, ever-willing assortment of people. I have very much enjoyed my three years as president – they have flown by.

This last year has been one of much change in heritage-related bodies in Cornwall, partly as a result of public sector funding cuts: the protection of the historic environment is vulnerable and against this background Societies such as ours have an important role to play. As I hand over to my successor I know I leave things in very safe hands: those of Nick Johnson.

As I said when I spoke of him last year, he is an extremely appropriate person to preside over the affairs of this Society – he already knows it well, and is steeped in the Archaeology of the County, its affairs and its personnel. His knowledge and experience will be invaluable to the Society, and I wish him well in the post.
CAS TRUSTEES 2015-16

President: Nicholas Johnson
Past President: Valerie Maxfield
Secretary: Roger Smith
Treasurer: Karen Cole
Joint Editor with Graeme Kirkham, Peter Rose.
Membership Secretary: Konstanze Rahn
Director of Excavations: Andy Jones
Exclusions Officer: Kathy Conder
Lectures Officer: Jenny Moore
Newsletter Editor: Adrian Rodda
PAS: Anna Tyacke
Publicity Officer: Christine Wilson
Survey Group Leader: Peter Nicholas
Webmaster: Millie Holman
Elected: Jenny Beale, David Giddings, Henrietta Quinnell, Laura Ratcliffe, Iain Rowe, Emma Trevarthen.

Treasurer’s Report.

We are in a good financial position. Our total cash balance (10th March 2015) is £67,530. Our liabilities, such as Journals for 2014 and 2015, publication of CAS Excavations, promised grants as matched funding etc, come to £31,000.

Our annual running costs, excluding the journals, which are included in the liabilities, are around £5,000. Under our reserve policy, which requires us to meet current liabilities and have reserves for two years of operation, we have a surplus disbursable reserve of about £26,455.

A more detailed account was available at the AGM. This is just my summary (Ed)

Jane Marley.

Jane took up her post as the Curator of Archaeology and World Cultures at the Royal Institution of Cornwall in 2004. Over this ten year period Jane injected an incredible amount of enthusiasm into numerous projects and showed herself to be extremely committed to the principles and objectives of the museum sector especially in the South West. There are so many projects to cite but possibly her largest triumph within the museum was her involvement in the development of the Unwrapping the Past gallery in partnership with the British Museum. This project resulted in rehousing the World Cultures collection in a gallery which is one of the most engaging exhibitions in the museum.

In the short period that I worked with Jane I was always impressed by her enthusiasm and knowledge about the archaeological collections and the professionalism with which she carried out her work. Jane was a committed CAS member and active as member of the committee. Everyone at the museum, and I am sure all CAS members who worked with her, will miss her as she takes up her new role with South Gloucestershire Council as their Museums and Heritage Officer. We wish her luck.

Archaeology in Cornwall Conference (Nov 2014) Summaries

Curating Cornish archaeology at the Royal Cornwall Museum. Jane Marley.

The Royal institution of Cornwall had been founded in 1818 and by 1825 its museum was the main archaeological repository for the county. It now holds 27% of the archaeological objects in Cornwall’s museums and archaeology comprises 38% of the museum’s collection. There are also archives on loan from the Duchy Estate, National Trust and English Heritage lodged for safekeeping and reference at RCM. This includes paper reports and notebooks from projects, which may be deposited in the Courtney Library.

The publication of the collections. This may be achieved by funding outside researchers or waiting for relevant research to present itself, eg PhD projects. The curator also has to organise international loans and purchases or loans to and from other museums in Britain, such as the British Museum who contributed to the new Egyptian Gallery.

New for the RCM was a freelance conservator, Laura Ratcliffe, and a new conservation laboratory. Laura has been gathering new information on collections such as the Mylor Hoard, which had been packed in bracken within a jar, suggesting a summer burial.

New exhibitions have involved a Joint project with Plymouth Museum and the Portable Antiquities “Treasure Scheme”. Jane was active in setting up and advising Penlee House Museum when it created its new archaeological exhibition. The new Egyptian Gallery, with its Greek and Roman objects address the National Curriculum themes and hosted many school visits. The setting up of a “Hands-on History Hub” will inform children who come with their families as well as their school visits.

Excavations at Hendraburnick, 2013 – rock art and a propped stone. Dr Andy Jones.

Andy began by explaining that rock art in the South West has until recently been thought to be rare and simplistic, generally confined to cup marks in the granite of West Penwith or Bodmin Moor and the North Cornish Slates. However, over 30 sites have now been found in a variety of settings. They occur on outcropping boulders, fragmented pieces of stone or within or atop monuments. Examples were Tregiffian entrance tomb, Mullfra and Chun Quoits, possibly Carwynnen quoit, the Three Brothers of Grugwith and grounders at Drift and Stithians Reservoirs.

The propped stone at Hendraburnick leans towards the source of the River Camel and is situated near, but not at the top of the field. It is made of a very hard stone, epidiorite or ‘greenstone’, which has probably been sourced from the river valley below and dragged 600m up the slope to sit on the slate bedrock, propped...
at one end by smaller slate stones. It is shaped like an axe, narrower at one end than at the other, and is 5.3m long. It had been suggested to be the capstone of a megalithic ‘quoit’ or chambered tomb but inspection revealed that it sat on a low cairn or platform of slates. There appeared to be at least 30 cup marks on its surface. A smaller, but still substantial, epidiorite stone lay at an angle at its eastern end and may have been a fallen standing stone.

Eight test pits were dug around the stone and its base touching the slate bedrock was cleared. A cup mark on the slate beneath its south side was revealed. A barbed and tanged arrowhead and a segmented faience bead were found. Analysis of the bead confirmed the presence of copper and tin in the glaze and the tin could well have been from Cornwall.

A long trench along the north side showed that the cup marked stone sat on a platform of slate which was edged by a kerb of water rolled quartz stones. This abutted the natural slate outcrop, upon which was another cup mark. Charcoal gave a date of 2570-2350 cal BC, the Late Neolithic, and comparable with sites in Kilmartin, Argyll. There were many smashed pieces of quartz. Study of these has revealed that they had not been used as tools for carving the cup marks. This suggested that the stone had been worked elsewhere and that the quartz had been brought to the site and deliberately smashed there.

Charcoal from the fallen stone at the eastern end gave a date of 1742-1612 cal BC (Early Bronze Age), which showed that the site had been significant, albeit intermittently, over many centuries. There was a piece of a smashed greenstone macehead, similar to finds from Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age sites elsewhere in Britain.

When the lichen was removed off the face of the “capstone” some 60 cup marks could be seen. Long, grooved channels ran down the stone from the upper cup marks in a kind of sunburst pattern and this makes it the most decorated site in the South West. The angle of the stone means that the art is best viewed by moonlight or low sunlight.

Andy suggested that the abundance of smashed quartz might imply night time rituals. Quartz has triboluminescent properties, that is to say, it gives off light when it is smashed and of course reflects moonlight eerily. There is ethnographic evidence for this type of ritual from studies of Native Americans.

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Mesolithic or Neolithic date was cut by the ditch and several pits. Both segments had a burnt earth layer high up in the sequence. There were pits inside and outside the ditch. There were few remaining stratigraphic relationships and no clear evidence of a bank on either side of the ditch. Material has been submitted for dating and the results have been quite surprising. A sample from the primary fill of the ditch returned an early Bronze Age date of 1943-1751 cal BC (95.4% probability) whilst a sample from the burnt earth layer gave a medieval date of cal AD 1151-1262 (89%). A fuller series of dates will be obtained from the ditch but the initial results point to a long-lived feature.

Five pits outside the enclosure made a quincunx pattern, like a 5 on a dice. Two contained Peterborough Ware, flints and hazelnut shells. Four other pits inside the enclosure contained Grooved Ware.

The most remarkable discovery was made in the eastern of a pair of Grooved Ware pits. An almost circular disc had a lozenge pattern on one side, similar to that found in the Ness of Brodger, and checkerboard pattern on the other. This resembled a bone plaque from Shetland and Grooved Ware from Penryn College.

Excavations also revealed a well-engineered road that is probably an 18th century precursor of the Newquay road and an early 19th century brick kiln.

The site report will be published as a monograph.

Recent work at Crane Castle, Illogan and Godrevy barrow, Gwithian. Jacky Nowakowski (CAU)

Crane Castle, an Iron Age Promontory Fort.

Small scale excavations and a topographical and geophysical survey of the site on the North Cliffs, Illogan Parish, near Portreath were commissioned by the National Trust and financed by the Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE) as part of their Unlocking our Coastal Heritage project along the South West Coast Path carried out by CAU archaeologists and volunteers from CAS. The site is about 200 metres west of Bassett Cove at the cliff edge, which is heavily eroded, leaving two parallel but probably shortened ramparts with nothing on their seaward side but fallen cliffs and Crane Island, now offshore, but probably once part of the promontory fort.

On the landward side between the coast path and the inner bank a rectangular area had been enclosed up to the rampart. Since it is a Scheduled Monument permission was given only to explore the ditches before and between the ramparts and not to cut into the banks themselves. One trench across the outer, square enclosure wall was allowed in an attempt to date it. The only find from this trench was a single beach pebble from the make-up of the bank. A shallow ditch was excavated outside the enclosure bank and although this probably follows the entirety of the feature the unexplored enclosure banks are too overgrown to be certain. Charcoal material beneath the bank is a possible indicator of improvement of the heathy landscape prior to the enclosure being set out, and it is unlikely that it is contemporary with the fort.

Upon excavation the Iron Age ditches proved spectacularly deep. Both ditches between the ramparts were cut through bedrock with the landward ditch beyond the outer rampart cut to a depth of 1.5m below the present ground level. The base of the inner ditch was 5.8m below the present top of the rampart. A possible posthole cut into the seaward side of the ditch suggested that a retaining wall may have been erected, either at the time of building to retain the rock thrown up towards the rampart, or later to consolidate slippage from its face. The presence of quartz and other stone in the ditch fill may indicate that the higher, inner rampart was faced on the landward side with stone to make it even more impressive, whilst stones surviving at the top of the inner rampart represent the probable remains of a stone wall or bank. The steepness of the two banks may suggest that its narrow area was intended as a killing zone to entrap attackers who had already stormed the outer bank.

James Gossip excavates the inner ditch.
Of the 60 putative cliff castles on the Cornish coast only The Rumps, Trevelgue, Gurnard’s Head and Mean Castle have been excavated, so this short excavation has added significantly to our picture of Iron Age Society. Intriguingly the only find was of a rim from a finely made Roman period bottle, probably Oxford Colour-Coat. The site is not far from the Roman Villa at Majgor Farm, Illogan. An Iron Age round is located in the Tehidy Woods, just inland from the fort. Flints from the Mesolithic and Neolithic and the existence of now destroyed Bronze Age barrows in the fields nearby show how the area has long been important to prehistoric peoples. The geophysical survey, carried out by ArchaeoPhysica on land outside the enclosure, produced no conclusive results.

**Rediscovering Godrevy barrow, Gwithian, Cornwall 2012**

The second site, a Bronze Age barrow crowns Godrevy Head, Gwithian. Godrevy barrow is a major prehistoric site and a reminder of just how important this coastline was in prehistory and in later Romano-British times. In 1952 the barrow was partially excavated by a young archaeology graduate, Charles Thomas, who, with a small team of friends, cut a long narrow trench across and into the large barrow mound. As well as revealing a major section through the compacted shillet and earth barrow mound make-up, a remarkable dark horizon which represented the old land surface was discovered across the site at the base of the mound. This produced a major scatter of worked flint – some pieces con-join and date to the Mesolithic period which suggests remnant survival of a sealed surface upon which flint was once knapped. Other finds included a Neolithic stone axe and a broken stone quern which suggest a continuing interest in the location even before the barrow was built. No burial or external ditch was found by Charles and his team. The original excavation trenches had remained open, exposed and vulnerable to weathering and footfall erosion.

The results of the 1950s excavations are not widely known and the overall aim of this revisit has been to assess the results of earlier work and then capture new information through topographical, geophysical surveys and a small-scale excavation. In September 2012 the HE team cut back, cleaned up and recorded the ragged exposed sections of the original excavation trench. The dark black horizon was re-exposed and sampled for palaeoenvironmental data (soils and snails) and a small area high up in the barrow mound and adjacent to the main trench was newly excavated. Here under a layer of slates a deposit of cremated bone was discovered alongside four sherds of Romano-British pottery, circa 400 BC – AD 150). The bone was identified as human and submitted for an AMS (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon date, which turned out to be 1616 -1493BC, the Middle Bronze Age.

![Cut into the barrow shows the quartz cap and layers.](http://www.sidestone.com/bookshop/settlement-and-metalworking-in-the-middle-bronze-age-and-beyond)

The discovery of disturbed human bone from the Bronze Age alongside Romano-British pottery from within the barrow mound at Godrevy confirms a suspected complex site history and sheds some light on the discovery of a rare copper alloy penannular brooch which too was found high up in the barrow mound during the 1950s investigation (see Fowler in *Cornish Archaeology* 2 1963). Although Godrevy barrow is principally an Early Bronze Age monument, the ceremonial significance of the site seems to have endured and this major local landmark was respected several thousand years later in the Romano-British period. This new discovery sheds light on the status of the small Romano-British farmstead found and excavated at Porth Godrevy (also as part of the Gwithian project in the late 1950s, see Nowakowski et al in *Cornish Archaeology* 46 2007) located less than ½ mile to the south. Bronze penannular brooches are still relatively rare in the county and this could have been worn by an individual who had some connection with Porth Godrevy.

Geophysical survey of the surrounding landscape, carried out by ArchaeoPhysica, revealed medieval or later ridge and furrow cultivation but no evidence for settlement, defensive structures or other barrows.

The results of this recent work, which combines new survey and excavation data as well as an assessment of the unpublished 1950s excavation archive (kindly made available to the team by Professor Charles Thomas) will be presented in a report and will inform the long-term management of the monument by the National Trust.

These summaries were adapted from articles published in CAS Newsletters 130 and 131 which had been approved by Jacky Nowakowski and by James Gossip. The date of the burnt bone from Godrevy has challenged the assumptions made in the original article that the bone was from a burial made in the Romano British period and connected with the site at Porth Godrevy. However, we still have to explain the 4 pieces of RB pottery and the brooch found high up in the barrow mound. This is probably easily explained – and likely to represent disturbance of a Middle Bronze Age secondary burial placed into the completed monument (rather than an earlier BA primary deposit below the mound – none of which were found but which may still be present beneath un-excavated sections). The RB deposit may have been part of a burial too, from which no bone survived.

The summaries were drafted from notes by Millie Holman and Adrian Rodda, and where possible were sent to the lecturers for comment and edits. Thanks to all the lecturers who corrected and commented on these summaries for us and provided the latest information, such as AMS dates, as well as pictures. James Gossip, Sean Taylor, Andrew Jones and Henrietta Quinell, whose lecture appeared in the last newsletter. The Report on the excavations at Tremough has now been published by Sidestone Press, edited by Andy M.Jones, James Gossip and Henrietta Quinell. See website: [http://www.sidestone.com/bookshop/settlement-and-metalworking-in-the-middle-bronze-age-and-beyond](http://www.sidestone.com/bookshop/settlement-and-metalworking-in-the-middle-bronze-age-and-beyond)

**More reports will appear in NL139.**
The reorganisation of the Royal Institution of Cornwall

I was extremely pleased to be able to attend the Cornwall Archaeological Committee meeting in January and outline the implications of the restructure on the RIC being able to look after and care for the archaeological collections.

At the meeting I described our position and that over the last four years the RIC has had a significant reduction in its revenue funding as a result of public sector cuts. Added to this the gradual decline in visitors to the museum has weakened our opportunity to shore up the budget through more commercial fundraising activity. It was also my view, after being in post nine months last October, that previous restructures had not addressed a fundamental issue as to whether the team structure was right for the new financial reality and to take the RIC forward.

In early 2014 the Trustees and staff were engaged in setting a new vision for the RIC and the museum and library which identified the need to raise the profile of the organisation and capture the imagination of existing and future audiences about the collections; creating a dynamic and vibrant cultural hub with a strong Cornish narrative. This ambition within a tight funding environment meant that a new streamlined staff structure needed to be put in place which saw the development of more flexible roles that encouraged innovation in delivery and improved coordination across the whole organisation.

A fundamental change to the roles was the creation of Collection Managers who would now have the responsibility for the care of the entire collections including the archaeological material which makes up approximately 30% or 90,000 objects. Within these new roles there is the retention of significant curatorial expertise. Sara Chambers took up the post of Collections and Exhibitions Manager in April 2015 after being the Curator of Natural History and Mineralogy with 14 years of experience and collection knowledge under her belt. Sadly Jane Marley left the RIC in March with the loss of her experience. However, with Sara now driving this team and with the retention of Anna Tyacke as the Finds Liaison Officer, the care of the archaeological collections is in good hands.

I also mentioned at the Committee meeting that a strong principle behind the reorganisation was the RIC’s willingness to develop stronger partnerships and opportunities for more people to volunteer. The strong links that exist between the RIC and the Cornwall Archaeological Society are fundamental to us achieving our ambitious vision and we look forward to working closely with CAS members, drawing on their knowledge about the archaeological collections as we create exciting exhibitions and events.

Ian Wall, Director RCM.

An Interesting Discovery.

Over fifty years of transcribing descriptions of archaeological discoveries reported in the Cornish Press has produced much fascinating material. One report is particularly intriguing and it appears in the “West Briton” of 6.9.1844.

Interesting Discovery.

A short time since, a boat went down from Newquay to the Cow and Calf Rock, which is correctly known by the name of Carter’s Rock, in search of native guano. In prosecuting their search, they accidentally came across a large flat stone, and on uncovering and lifting it they found deposited in a grave encircled by slate stones, the skull and bones of a human being, which on examination proved to be those of a male.

The grave strongly resembles those discovered in the neighbourhood of the old church in the sands, St Piran. Some doubt has arisen where the body of St.Piran was deposited; there is a chance therefore that this is the identical body, since there is scarcely a doubt that this rock was joined to the mainland. The grave may be found about a foot under the surface and on the south side of the rock. Had the bones been found on the surface we might safely infer that it was the body of some poor, unfortunate mariner; but the grave is nearly perfect.”

The “Cow and Calf” rock or “Carter’s Rock” are two small rock islands representing the seaward extremity of an eroded promontory which once extended into Holywell Bay from Penhale Point, Cubert. Unfortunately we do not know if the orientation of this cist grave was East-West, indicating a Christian burial, and it was highly speculative to associate it with St.Piran, whose remains must lie at the Perran Sands. It could be remains of a barrow cist, Early Christian or Medieval cist grave and does it still exist? An exercise for the CAS?

Michael Tangye (Redruth)

(If you care to follow the instructions for the Online Mapping Archaeological research sites which are included on a flyer with this Newsletter, you will find the HER references to Michael’s discovery. But you won’t find the answer to his question. Ed.)

Reviews. Adrian Rodda


After his history of Falmouth, “The Levelling Sea,” Philip Marsden has cast his net wider across Cornwall and beyond it. He is a writer who researches like a scholar, summarises his research like a journalist and uses language sparingly, but evocatively, like a poet. His research is made in libraries from original documents and notebooks, but is illuminated by his own, often muddy, footfall and exploration over the sites described. Sometimes alone, often walking in the footsteps of antiquarians such as Leland and Polwhele, he also enjoys the enthusiasm of people we know or knew through CAS. His chapter on Bodmin Moor affectionately pays tribute to the discoveries of Tony Blackman and Peter Herring and the theories and observations of the late Roger Farnworth. He relishes the memory of Roger’s companionship and earnest conversation.

Marsden’s brief biographies of people who responded emotionally and intellectually to the places he visited are selectively condensed to portray them as passionate, perhaps eccentric, but certainly important people. He discovers Charles Henderson through his notebooks in the Courtney Library, John Blight from his archive in the Morrab Library and Jack Clemo, the poet, and Peter Lanyon, the artist, not only...
through their works but through interviews with people who remembered them.

In the Courtney he discovered the unpublished history written by John Whitaker, who died in 1808 after 30 years as vicar of Ruan Lanihorne. Marsden writes, "Whitaker discovered a fresh way of revealing the past, through old walls and rubble piles, ruins, fields, oral history and toponymy." This is Marsden's own model for his research and it works. He quotes Oliver Padel's interpretations of Cornish place names whenever appropriate.

In tandem with his discoveries across Cornwall, Marsden describes how he and his family stumbled upon, acquired, modernised and settled into their new home at Ardevora, on the silted up Fal river above Tolverne. He caught the spirit of this place and shares it with us in poetic prose and homely anecdotes.

Do read this book. If you see me at a CAS lecture, ask to borrow it, but be sure to return it. This is a book that I shall definitely want to dip into again. It is a taster for further research about so many people and places that I need to know more about.

A Monastery at Pentewan?
Lynne Hendy. Polmear 2012

I came across this book at the China Clay Museum at Wheal Martyn and recognised the name of a CAS member who contributes reports for the Newsletter. The St Austell area is something of a mystery to me, so when challenged by the question in the title I was intrigued. Lynne considers her own question by examining the history of The Terrace at Pentewan from the Middle Ages to today. To do this she tells us about the quarries where Pentewan Stone was sourced for so many churches and manor houses in Cornwall. The history and uses of Pentewan harbour were woven into her narrative and, perhaps of greatest interest to me because of the Facebook group recently set up to research the site of Tywardreath Priory, Lynne gives a clear and detailed account of its foundation and its dissolution with a useful timeline.

Phillip Marsden's book gives us much to follow up, and so does Lynne's. I did not know that French pirates had kidnapped John Polrudden from his bed in 1500 and carried him off through a tunnel to their ship. Neither did I know that Prior Colyns, the last prior of Tywardreath, was a hopeless alcoholic who recklessly gave away parcels of Priory land to his friends and relations. Lynne also made me think about the challenge of building bridges in Medieval times and how skilled a mason needed to be to build a tunnel or an underground vaulted cell. She touches on Medieval hermitage lighthouses and so much more.

I now know more about the St Austell area, but Lynne has whetted my appetite to keep learning. It's not just china clay!


This exhibition employs all the modern techniques of involving the visitor. You are invited to step aboard a replica Viking ship, built for the museum by local boat building students. You can lift a cover to smell the meat barrel; to enter the exhibition space you hear a lesson in Norse vocabulary. Heavy replica chain mail armour hangs below a polished helmet and a weird wicker woman dressed in colourful clothes explains how Vikings set up markets. Your eyes will wonder at the size of some of the silver ornaments and the beauty of the amber globules and coin hoards displayed.

The Vikings are related to Cornwall with reference to a coin in Penwith, the Tywardreath hoard, quotations from the Anglo/Saxon chronicle and the Battle of Hingston Down when Egbert defeated a combined Cornish and Viking force. Athelstan is also mentioned, as are the settlements at Meanporth and Gwithian.

The exhibition is here for a long time and since a ticket will re-admit me for a year, I certainly intend to see it all again.

A Monument like no other. The restoration of Carwynnen Quoit.
The Sustainable Trust 2012-14

This A4 sized softback gives an account of all the digging, finds, related research which was involved in this community project. Many CAS members became involved in the digging and post excavation work, but they learned much about what we might term "public archaeology". Pip Richards, who inspired and managed the project, recruited artists, poets, lyricists, musicians, teachers and schoolchildren to celebrate the quoit and its history. Local people brought stories and pictures to show how it had figured in their childhood.

Experts, such as Anna Tyacke and Sally Herriot, helped local children to experience Neolithic life. Tom Goskar's specialist photographs of the apparent "rock art" are included and explained. The book publishes the AMS dates from samples of burnt bone and charcoal found on the space between two uprights. But I'm not telling you here! For just £6.00 you can buy the book from me and see all the pictures of the excavation process and the celebrations at each stage in this exciting project.

Excavations at King Edward Mine Museum, Camborne.

King Edward Mine (as it was re-named in 2001) was part of the South Condurrow Mine which was abandoned c.1890. It was re-opened in 1897, and developed as a fully operational/training mine by the Camborne School of Mines. The CSM completely re-furished the mine, both on the surface and underground. In 1921, the adjacent Grenville Mine ceased works and flooded. As both mines were interconnected, King Edward also flooded underground. The surface works continued to be used for teaching mining, ore dressing and surveying.

The CSM moved its teaching to the main School of Mining building in 1974, and the mill complex at KEM became a store. A volunteer group was formed in 1987 to conserve the site as an educational resource. Machinery was rescued and restored in the mill to working order. KEM (and Great Condurrow) finally ceased to be used by CSM in 2005 and was purchased by Cornwall Council. It was already a museum at this time.

In 2013, it was decided to investigate the area between the Assay Office and the engine house used to power the stamps. James Gossip from the CAU was brought in to lead a group of volunteers to dig numerous test pits. Several walls of the boiler-house adjacent to the engine house were uncovered as well as a cobbled surface of the coal-yard. After the initial phase of investigation was completed, the volunteers continued to work exposing the
cobbles of the coal-yard and boiler-house by excavating a layer of topsoil and refuse up to 1m thick. Evidence of the overhead launder, running on an east-west alignment, has been identified by two large post-holes cut into the cobbled surface.

The excavation of the boiler-house has currently been halted due to the depth of rubbish/spoil which will have to be removed by machine. The eastern wall of the boiler-house has been exposed and a sondage was dug internally to determine the level of the floor. It was found that the floor of the boiler-house is considerably lower than the coal-yard.

Finds have included iron rivets, geology cores, pottery, glass bottles, iron launder frames and mining tools. Excavation has also begun on the flue which leads from the chimney stack to the calciner a future aim. Finds have included iron rivets, geology cores, pottery, glass bottles, iron launder, running on an east-west alignment, has been identified by two large post-holes cut into the cobbled surface.

The next stage of the project would complete the conservation work and investigate the cemetery and immediate environment with a geophysical survey and some excavation. One target would be to locate the circular building recorded by Haslam in 1827. This may have been the hermit’s living cell or part of a larger group of cells for a monastery.

James mentioned that a Bronze Age flint knife had been placed under the body of a child which may have been buried in the 16th century. The flint may be interpreted as a favourite, curated piece, a treasured toy, perhaps found by the child in the sands. The excavations associated with the parish church a few hundred yards past the nearby steam in 2004 had found a Bronze Age site and Iron Age pottery. The Oratory is again under water, to a depth of four feet or more. This will happen every winter as it is ground water, not rainwater from above. It is hoped to use ground penetrating radar to discover the depth of the bedrock and the location of a spring on the site. There had been an attempt in the past to drain the chapel, but the pipes were now silted up. It is possible that they could be used again, but the burial of the concrete and digging up of sand from around the chapel in 1980 may have fractured the pipes. It will be necessary to prove to Natural England that drainage will have no adverse effects on the flora and fauna of this SSI.

When the water recedes in the summer it is hoped that specialist conservation builders will consolidate the walls, which are in surprisingly good condition.

English Heritage is considering roofing over the whole structure, possibly with a transparent roof, which would be very expensive. The remaining concrete walls which surround the chapel are scheduled and will probably be used to support it. James showed pictures of protective covers from sites in Italy and Denmark.

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A SUCCESSFUL PROJECT

Let me ask you two questions. How important are Cornwall’s Listed Buildings? Are they in good repair? It’s a certainty that, as a CAS member, you will think they are important. You may well say they form a major part of Cornwall’s heritage and help us to understand our past. You may go further, like Cornwall Council, and say that as part of our historic environment they comprise ‘a unique and irreplaceable resource’. Fine. That’s the easy question, now, for the second. Well, you may say, how would I know? There are a lot of them. (Very true, there are 11,884 Grade II Listed Buildings alone.) And, you might also say, don’t we have people at County Hall to check on them? Take time to think: austerity economics, and a political philosophy antagonistic to the public sector, have led to sweeping cuts, so there are very, very few qualified people to monitor buildings or any other archaeological features. At this stage helplessness could take over. But there is some hope: read on.

In the winter of 2013-14, Cornwall Council’s Historic Environment Information & Policy Team won an HLF grant to survey listed buildings in North and South East Cornwall. They enlisted CAS and other partners (including the Cornish Buildings Group and Cornwall Heritage Trust) who provided funding, and manpower in the form of volunteers. The HE Projects team were awarded the Project, and, fortunately, Cornwall at that time also had the services of Richard Mikulska as Community Archaeologist. With expertise on hand, including that of Jackie Nowakowski, Andrew Richards,
Emma Trevarthen, Jane Powning, Nick Cahill and Eric Berry, all seemed set up, if only volunteers could be found. The first meeting was oversubscribed and in the end no fewer than 42 willing volunteers received training and went out into the field.

Armed with cameras and forms, the participants went to places such as Bude, Port Isaac, Landrake, Polperro, Saltash and St Germans. Close observation and thought, plus argument at times, were needed. Never again will these people pass a gutter or window-frame without a shrewd, knowing glance! Such was the enthusiasm that 540 buildings were recorded and photographed, in excess of the number planned.

So, what did this achieve, besides an excellent report (Heritage at risk: Grade II Listed Buildings Condition Survey, North and South East Cornwall, report number 2014R053, Cornwall Archaeological Unit: www.cornwall.gov.uk/archaeology)? First, it meant that interested groups and individuals worked as teams. Secondly, the volunteers gained an informed insight into our built heritage, which they shared with curious onlookers. It was a successful partnership between the professional experts and the amateurs. Results were fed into the Historic Environment Record. Without them it would have been impossible to have a systematic study of a whole area; now there is a baseline for further research.

Oh, one other thing: it was fun! For a layperson, the chance to be instructed and supervised by experts, to go out into the field and record, with enthusiasts from other heritage organisations, and to feel useful, was priceless. Cornwall has 11,884 Grade II Listed Buildings, so there is more to do, plus an enormous number of scheduled monuments which need regular monitoring. CAS already has an active Monument Watch programme run by its network of Area Representatives but more people are desperately needed so there is plenty of opportunity for those of you who want to get involved.

So, are our Grade II Listed Buildings in North and South East Cornwall in good repair? According to our survey: 1% of buildings were deemed to be in bad condition; 3% were poor; 19% fair; and 77% good. Without this project no-one would have known. So, what is the story elsewhere in Cornwall? 

\textit{Roger Smith}

\section*{Help Find Tywardreath Priory}

Recently, a group of archaeologists, historians and local enthusiasts have come together in the search for Tywardreath Priory.

The Priory featured in Daphne du Maurier’s book \textit{The House on the Strand} and there are a number of references to the Priory in historical records throughout the centuries, but the exact site of the Priory has remained a mystery.

The Benedictine Priory was founded around the time of the conquest, and it is suggested that Tywardreath grew up around it. The Priory’s mother house was in Angers, France. The Priory was dissolved around 1536 as part of the Reformation – but prior to this there is a rather long record of reports of the ‘dissolute monks of Tywardreath’ whom, it would seem, were always claiming poverty.

The Priory is believed to have been in the near vicinity of St Andrew’s Church (dedicated 1343) and on or near to land belonging to Newhouse Farm, Tywardreath. Newhouse Farm was recently purchased by social entrepreneurs Trudy Thompson and Josh Taylor of www.bricksandbread.com who, by a lucky coincidence, were enthused by the thought of the Priory being on their land and totally supportive of archaeological and historical examination. They have set up a Facebook page and website http://tywardreathpriory.com (with funding from Par Bay Big Local www.parbaybiglocal.org.uk). The intention is that this will be a community archaeology project and run as a social enterprise.

Local consultation events have been very successful, and a lot of information has been received. However, significant developments have been made through the involvement of Neill Wood and his students from the Camborne School of Mines, University of Exeter Penryn Campus. Neill runs a surveying programme for masters’ students and has several archaeologists on his programme, who are keen to do archaeology-related dissertations. The site at Tywardreath is very complex, with centuries of changes to the environment. There are historical reports from the monks, complaining that they had had to move inland as the Priory was being raided by pirates – the Priory is now at least 1.5 miles from the sea. In addition, there have been many alterations made to the land surrounding Newhouse Farm, over the centuries.

Land adjacent to the church was reputed to have produced quantities of worked stone and so this seemed the most likely area to target. An initial resistivity survey was inconclusive, but Neill and his students were able to use equipment which is not readily available to archaeologists. Although not conclusive on what was very disturbed ground, Neill was able to show that there were a number of anomalies at a depth of 1.8 to 2 m. A student will be undertaking dissertation work on the site over the summer to produce a more detailed survey of the underground anomalies.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{image.jpg}
\caption{Neil Wood’s student setting up a geophysical survey.}
\end{figure}

There are many threads to be drawn together, in the search for the Priory, but overall the intention is that the community of Tywardreath will be actively involved in the search and discovery of the Priory.

\textit{Jenny Moore}

\section*{An Archaeological Walk on Tregonning Hill 15th March 2015}

The first day of a two week holiday, and the day of a guided walk organised by the Cornwall Archaeological Society

On a very cold, but importantly, dry day 8 souls gathered in a small car park at Balwest, prepared for an attack on the heights of Tregonning Hill. A multi-period
walk had been promised by our guide, 
Steve Hartgroves, covering Bronze Age barrows, an Iron Age hillfort and accompanying settlements, medieval field systems, right up to comparatively recent China Clay quarries and workings. All of this was delivered, and more! 

Tregonning Hill stands some 6km west of Helston, and rises to the magnificent height of 194 metres, overlooking Mounts Bay to the SW. It is surmounted by Germoe War Memorial, and an OS trig point. The hill is a SSSI, and the major importance of the site is the occurrence of an extremely rare liverwort, Western Rustwort Marsupella profunda, which is found growing on bare outcrops of weathered granite within and around the old china clay workings. Tregonning Hill is the only known British location for Western Rustwort and internationally it is restricted to this site in Cornwall and a few locations in Portugal and Madeira. 

http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/citation_photo/1007148.pdf

Steve showed us several aerial photos and old maps of the area (which would be referenced throughout the day), pointing out the various barrows and features that we would be visiting, and then we were off! The main track from Balwest is metalled, and gave no difficulties other than the incline, and we soon came to a side track at which point we paused. An old (parish boundary?) wall was our first marker and an obvious kink in the line of the wall, along with a couple of suspicious bumps, marked our first Bronze Age barrow. Continuing on, we soon found ourselves clambering down and up across a wide banked ditch - the fortifications of the Castle Pencaire hillfort at the summit. It’s difficult to actually make out the fortifications on the ground, as quarrying has impacted upon the defences, much stone has been robbed out, (some of which was apparently used for the war memorial which stands within the fort) and what remains is hidden in the extensive undergrowth. We moved on up to the memorial, and sheltered from the biting wind in its lea. A short geology lesson ensued, Steve taking us back to the preCambrian and explaining how the rocks below our feet were formed. 

The views from the summit are extensive, but unfortunately there was a haze to the day, and the distance views were not as clear as they could have been, though the field patterns all around, and particularly to the north could be easily made out. Our prehistoric geology lesson over, we retraced our steps back across the ditch to the track. We continued south for a short distance before bearing off to the right, to an area with an information sign, ‘The Preaching Pit’. Our lunchtime stop, the ‘pit’ is the site of an old quarry, which provided a much needed break from the wind, and commemorates John Wesley’s visits to nearby Kennegy Downs and Breage in the mid-1700s. The pit was used extensively for Sunday School meetings on Whit Sundays, and is still apparently used at Pentecost for multi-denominational services.

After a picnic lunch, we moved further south to look at the main quarry, site of a plane crash in the war. A commemorative plate is apparently in place, quite near to the edge of the quarry, but we didn’t look too hard for it! The quarry was an early China Clay site, having first been discovered here in 1746 by William Cookworthy. We continued to the south-east, toward a lookout house which dates to the Napoleonic era, until we reached an area marked ‘cromlech’ on the map. This was actually a rather nice kerbed cairn dating from the Bronze Age, which I would guess is around 40 metres across. Many of the surrounding kerb stones are still visible, and there is an obvious mound in the centre. This was an undoubted highlight of the walk for me. Retracing our steps a short distance, we turned to the north, where alongside the track was yet another BA barrow. No real distinguishing features, but an obvious ‘bump’ in the landscape.

Finally heading downhill, discussion turned to the landscape of fields below, and an obvious progression from Iron Age enclosed fields, to medieval strip farming, and finally the much larger fields of today was presented to us. We passed an (inaccessible) Iron Age settlement area, or ‘round’ near the base of the hill, but attention then switched to the ground to our right, which was the site of an old brickworks, with one of the kilns still in place, but the rest left as faint traces on aerial photographs.

As we moved across the north base of the hill, a field boundary was examined - a double bank and ditch identifying it as a partial boundary of another Iron Age Round. All too soon, the path started to incline again, and we knew the end of the walk was not too far away now. I’ll admit to struggling on the final climb back up to the summit, and our small band split into two groups - one lagging to discuss the mine workings between Tregonning and Godolphin Hills, and the rest of us eager to finally get to the top once more for a final look at the views before returning to the cars to make our way home.

So what were my impressions of my first CAS walk? I was impressed with the extent of knowledge shown and imparted by Steve the group leader - from the PreCambrian to Napoleonic times, he covered it all with good humour. The other participants were not slow in coming forward if they had something to add to the discussions, and there were questions aplenty at all stages of the walk. If others are like this, I’ll make sure to coincide my holiday dates again in future!

Alan Simkins, 
http://www.heritageaction.org.uk

The rare brick kiln mentioned in Alan’s report had been restored by CAU.
Sunday 27th September Lizard Soaprock and the origins of English porcelain. A walk with local historian Bob Felce. 11.00-16.00 Meet at Predannack Wollas NT Car Park. (SW 6678 1603). Uncovering the forgotten industrial history of 17th and 18th Century Cornwall on the west coast of the Lizard Peninsula and its links to the earliest production of English porcelain. Recent research into the development of the cliff quarries at Gwern Graze (Soapy Cove), Kynance and Pentreath.

Sunday 18th October - St. Agnes Tinners’ and Wreckers’ Day - with Roger Radcliffe (St. Agnes Museum) 11:00 – 16.00. Meet at Trelawny Road Car Park in the centre of St. Agnes (by the library). Appropriate clothing and footwear advisable (18th century if you wish!). Picnic lunch at Trevaneunce Cove (low water is at 15:07); a suitable locally brewed wreckers' ale will be available at the Driftwood Spars for those so inclined. The day concludes with tea & cakes at St. Agnes Museum (cars will be arranged for the final leg).

Prompted by renewed interest in Winston Graham's Poldark saga (1783 - 1820), this visit to St. Agnes aims to bring alive the period, people and places that inspired his novels. Focused on the 18th century but touching on a few of the more ancient archaeological sites along the way and Blue Hills Tin Streams for a tour of the works led by tin streamer and smelter Mark Wills (demonstrations and details of: water powered tin-stamps, settling ponds, buddle, ball-mill, shaking table, smelter, tin ingots. The layers of history run deep on this site so there is plenty of interest for the archaeologist. Special rate of £5.50 per head). We will need to confirm numbers for Blue Hills Tin Streams so please book a place ASAP (contact Adrian Rodda).

Sunday November 15th - A walk around the Penwith Central Uplands with David Giddings. 11:00 – 16:00. Ceremonial landscape, BA, IA and Romano-Cornish settlement with contemporary fieldscapes, knapping and more. There will be mud. Packed lunch. Wrap up. Meet end of tarmac on the Bosiliack Lane. SW 438341. Near Bosiliack Farm. Cancellation 07970567771.

Can You Help?
Emma Trewarthen and Graffiti. The Cornwall and Scilly HER has recently received some wonderful examples of graffiti and other incised marks from buildings and structures which were previously unknown or at least unrecorded. As many of you will know, an excellent project was carried out in Norfolk specifically to record graffiti in medieval churches and there is potential for a similar project in Cornwall. If you know of any examples of incised marks or graffiti, particularly from military sites, medieval church graffiti, or ritual marks in vernacular buildings or if you would like to express an interest in taking part in a recording project, email her@cornwall.gov.uk. Please indicate if there is a specific theme that interests you.

Cornwall & Devon Archaeological Societies Joint Symposium 2015
IRON AGE HILLFORTS, ENCLOSURES AND LANDUSE IN SOUTH WEST BRITAIN
31st October 2015 at Eagle House Hotel, Launceston 10.00am – 5.30pm
Recent work has seen advances in the way we understand hillforts and enclosures, and the land use of communities who constructed and used them. Different aspects will be addressed for South West Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, with the focus on the Iron Age, but with extensions before and after this period where appropriate. Extensive geophysical survey, new excavations and new approaches to dating have been especially rewarding. Speakers arranged are Catherine Frieman, Ralph Pyfe, Frances Griffith, Andy Jones, Clare Randall, Henrietta Quinell and Eileen Wilkes. See booking form accompanying this newsletter, and on both Societies’ websites, for further details on the programme and the venue.

The cost to include tea, coffee and lunch will be £25 per person. The booking form, together with cheques made payable to ‘Cornwall Archaeological Society’, should be sent, by October 14th, to: Konstanze Rahn, 13 Beach Road, Porthtowan, Truro, Cornwall, TR4 8AA. Telephone 01209 891463.

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USING CORNWALL COUNCIL’S ONLINE MAPPING FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

1. Go to: http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/.
2. Click on M in the A to Z of services.
3. Click on Mapping.
4. Click on Follow this link for our interactive mapping.
5. There are 2 windows.
   - The small one at the top left offers a menu.
   - The lower one allows you to type in your chosen location.
6. To find your location, either type in the name or post code, or close the window and just zoom in on the map. If you have typed in the name you will see a choice of places in that location, such as addresses, streets, and places. Just click on the one you want. Then close the window to make space on the screen.
7. When you have found your location, click on Layers.
8. Return to the small window and click on Layers.
9. You will be given a choice of 9 layers, from Leisure to Historical.
10. Click on Historical and you will have another menu. These range from Sites and Monuments record-points to Protected wrecks.
11. If you are looking for information on specific sites, monuments, findspots etc the following are very useful:
   - Sites and Monuments record-points
     - Access to monuments
     - Listed buildings
12. If you are looking for information covering a wider area, the following are useful:
   - Sites and monuments record – polygons
   - Registered battlefields
   - Registered parks and gardens
   - Event record
   - Landscape assessment - to find this, go to the 9-layer menu and click on Landscape assessment (you can find Historic Landscape Characterisation and Landscape Character Areas).
   - Areas of Historic or Landscape Value, World Heritage Site areas - to find this, go to the 9-layer menu and click on Environment
13. Using Sites and Monuments record-points. Click on the coloured dot that interests you. A window will appear. You can zoom in if you wish. For information, click Link to further information and you will be taken to Heritage Gateway.
14. Using Events record will give access to any detailed reports that are available. Once you have clicked on Events record shaded polygons will appear. If you want the report, just click on the thick outer brown line and the report will open, or, if there is more than one, a choice of reports will be given.
15. The mapping section of Cornwall Council website also has layers describing present day Cornwall, such as Leisure (to show rights of way in the areas of interest).