Cornwall

Young Archaeologists' Club Handbook

This handbook belongs to:

Introduction

Welcome to your Cornwall Young Archaeologists' Club Handbook.

The Young Archaeologists' Club is a UK-wide club for budding archaeologists to gain practical skills and learn why archaeology matters.

This book is designed to be your companion on and off site, recording your journey with your logbook pages and providing you with helpful information all about Cornwall's archaeology and history.

On many pages you will find QR code links to the Cornwall National Landscapes website, allowing you to explore the topic in more detail.

Before you get started, it is important to familiarise yourself with the health and safety information and code of conduct that we all adhere to as archaeologists.

We look forward to seeing you on site!

The Young Archaeologists' Club team

Health and saftey

Archaeologists often work on construction sites with hidden dangers. Remember to wear safety shoes, gloves, a high-vis jacket and hard hat when you're on site!

Code of Conduct

1. **Be Responsible and Ethical:** Archaeologists should always be honest, avoid exaggerating, and only work on sites and objects they are trained for. Always give credit to others for their work and follow the law.

2. **Protect the Past:** Try to preserve and protect archaeological sites and objects for future study and enjoyment. Archaeologists should only dig where there is a good reason, with all the right consents in place and recording the details carefully.

3. **Gather Reliable Information:** Make sure your work is well-planned and recorded so others can learn from it. Always handle and store any objects you find properly, so they're protected for the future.

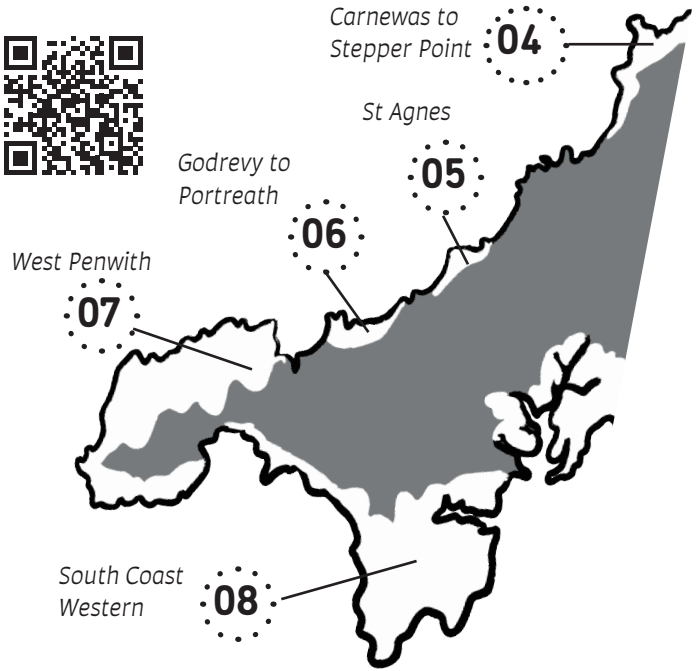
4. **Share your Discoveries:** Tell others about your findings as soon as you can. Share your results with other archaeologists and the public, and respect people's right to information.

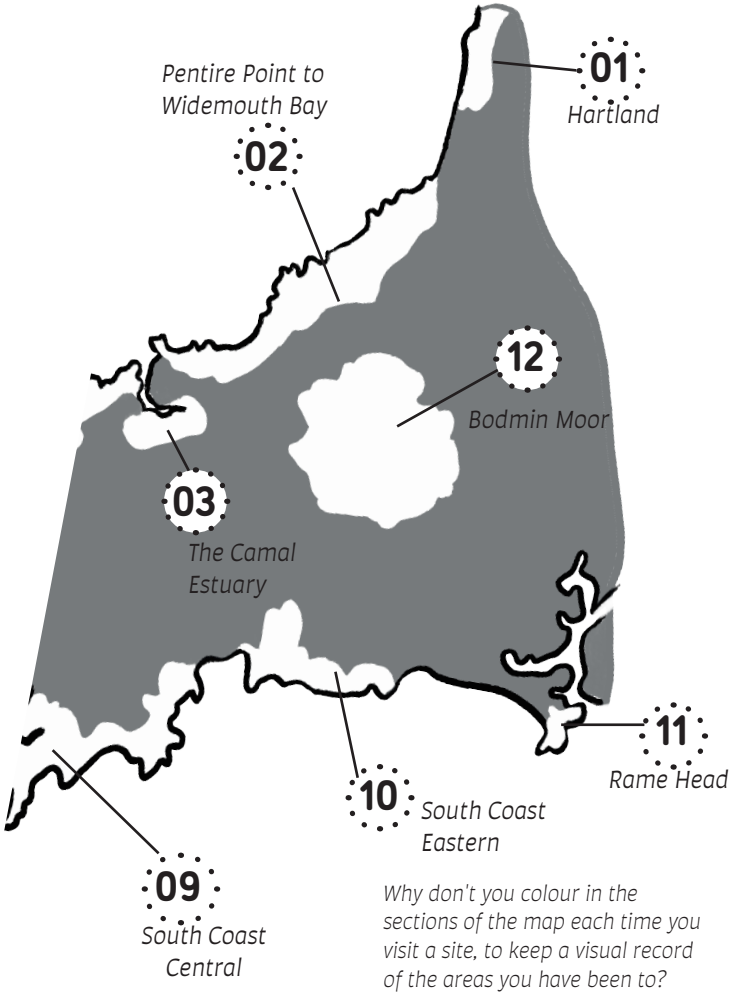
5. **Respect and Support Others:** Treat your colleagues and helpers with respect. Follow health and safety rules, avoid discrimination, and support learning and development opportunities for everyone.

Contents

Cornwall National Landscape Sections

There are 12 distinct sections of the Cornwall National Landscape, which cover 958 sq Km (370 Square miles). In the following pages of this handbook you will find out all about the history of Cornwall's habitation, and the sites of archeological interest in these 12 areas.





Why don't you colour in the sections of the map each time you visit a site, to keep a visual record of the areas you have been to?

Glossary of terms

A.D or CE – An abbreviation for Anno Domini (Latin for 'In the Year of the Lord') or Common Era. It refers to the years after the birth of Jesus Christ.

B.C/B.C.E – An abbreviation for Before Christ or Before Common Era and refers to the time before the year 1 CE. The years count backward, starting from 1 BCE.

Artefact – An object made or changed by humans that help us understand life in the past.

Ceramic – An object made from clay that has been fired in a kiln or fire, such as a plate or bowl.

Conservator – A person who carefully cleans and looks after items that have been found by archaeologists, before they go on display at a museum.

Context – The position of an artefact or feature in the ground and how it relates to everything around it. Context helps archaeologists understand how and when something was used.

Cut – The mark left by human action in the soil, like digging a ditch or a post hole.

Deposit – Material left behind by people, which is different from the surrounding soil. For example, a pit might fill up with rubbish or soil over time, creating a deposit.

Ecofact – Natural remains such as plants or animal parts which are found during an excavation. Ecofacts can help archaeologists find out what plants and animals were present in the past.

Excavation – An excavation is when archaeologists dig under the surface of the soil to find out more about our past, through finding objects and features. Often referred to as a 'dig'.

Feature – A change in the ground caused by humans, like a patch of discoloured soil, a wall, or a group of stones that once formed part of a structure.

Find – Objects recovered during an excavation such as bones, pottery, or a sword.

History – The study of the past through written records, such as books, letters, or inscriptions.

Lithic – A term for stone, often flint.

Microlith – A very small stone tool, often part of a larger tool like a spear.

Midden – An old or ancient dump for household

waste. We can understand a lot about people from the past through the study of their rubbish.

Period – A specific time frame, usually marked by new technology or cultural changes.

Prehistory – The time before written records were made. In Britain, writing was introduced by the Romans.

Sample – Archaeologists will take away some of the excavated material for testing, which can give us dating evidence, or an idea of what animals and plants were present in the sample.

Stratigraphy – Stratigraphy is how layers of history build up in the soil beneath our feet, with the newest layers closest to the surface, and older layers further down.

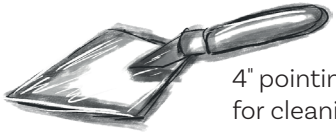
Survey – A way to explore and map a site before digging. This can include walking across the site, using drones, or scanning the ground with special tools.

Trench – A long, narrow ditch dug by archaeologists during an excavation.

Recording – How archaeologists use photographs, drawings, and writing to document the site so the information can be studied and shared later.

The archaeologists' Toolkit

There are many elements in an archaeologists' toolkit but here are a few key items you may see on site and what they are used for.



4" pointing trowel, used for cleaning trenches.

Stationary- 4H pencil, sharpener, rubber and permanent marker.

Drawing board and clipboard for recording each stage of your work

Mattock and spade for larger excavations

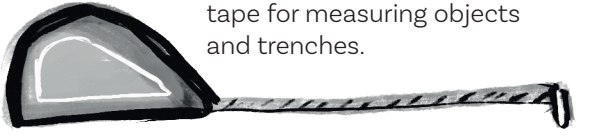
A stiff bristled hand brush for cleaning stones

Small dentistry tools and brushes for fine excavations around delicate finds or bones

A bucket and hand spade for removing loose material.

Recording grid and digital camera.

A hand tape and surveyors tape for measuring objects and trenches.



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Finds bags are used for storing items. Before placing your find in the bag, remember that each item needs to be given a number and photographed with it to create a detailed and accurate record. Special waterproof labels, called Tyvek labels are used to record all of the find details and placed with the object.

Scales. These are a bit like rulers but are placed next to objects when photographed so you can quickly see how big the object is. You can also get larger metre 2 metre length ones for bigger objects or trench depths.

There are many more tools and pieces of specialist equipment used in archaeology. If you spot an object you don't recognise then ask your group leader and they will be happy to explain what it is and its use.

Cornwall through the ages

The following pages take you through some of the eras of human habitation in Cornwall starting 6000 years ago in the Neolithic Era

You can use these pages to understand more about the sites you visit and how human activity has influenced the Cornish landscape.

The Neolithic

4000BC – 2500BC
(6,000 – 4,500 years ago)

- *People use stone tools*
- *People began to settle in one place and make pottery for the first time*
- *The first people to grow crops, keep farm animals and trade with stone axes*
- *People are often buried collectively in large stone tombs*

The landscape was covered with much more woodland than today, and people moved from place to place, living off the land as they roamed. They created Tor enclosures on rocky hilltops with far reaching views.

Around 6,000 years ago, people started to clear the trees to make space for small farms and to grow crops. Heaping stones they cleared from the ground,

they built the first Cornish stone "**hedges**" – walls to pen livestock in or keep wild animals out.

Living in one place gave people time to make art and invent new tools. They made decorated pottery, using clay from the "**Gabbro**" rock of the Lizard and traded this right across England. Axe factories crafting local greenstone produced polished stone axes, used for cutting down trees. Some axes were very beautiful and people may have thought they gave power and magic and prized them highly.

Communities came together to build "**Henges**" - circular ditches surrounded by high banks of earth. Working together, people placed huge stones (or "**menhirs**") in important places, they also built stone circles, stone rows, cairns, quoits, and other massive stone monuments. We think people did this to put their stamp on the landscape, mark the important passing of the seasons, and remember the tombs of people they did not wish to forget.

The Bronze Age

2500BC - 800BC
(4,500 – 2,200
years ago)

- *Metal discovered- tin and copper are mixed to make bronze*
- *People live in roundhouse villages surrounded by fields*
- *People build stone circles and gold is traded with other countries*
- *People are buried in smaller stone graves.*

Gold and tin were discovered in river beds, and copper in the green streaks on rocky outcrops. Getting the metal out of the rock by heating it, or "**smelting**" must have seemed like magic to people at the time as the molten tin, copper, and gold shone brightly like the sun.

So much gold was extracted from Cornwall, it's been named a mini "**Goldrush"**. The gold was taken to

Ireland, France and further, and turned into beautiful jewellery - torcs, rings, and bracelets, even a solid gold cape was found in a Welsh barrow - perhaps made from Cornish gold.

Copper is soft but people learnt to mix it with tin which made bronze, and the new metal became used everywhere. Tin was globally rare, making Cornwall an important place worldwide. Bronze was used to make weapons, tools and jewellery, and became the most used metal.

People built "**round barrows**" to bury their dead and mark out territory. These could be simple mounds of earth, or circular stone mounds, called "**cairns**" or slab stone boxes, called "**cists**", or even larger features, perhaps for someone important. The dead were often cremated with the ashes buried in an urn, sometimes with treasures like beads, a dagger, or bone pin.

Today, you can still see the stone outlines of field boundaries and roundhouses on The Moors. Roundhouses have also been found on the lowlands, along with pieces of decorated pottery known as

"**Trevisker**" ware. Sadly, much evidence of their lives has been ploughed away.

The Iron Age

800BC - AD43
(2,200 – 2000
years ago)

- *The first iron tools are used*
- *People build hillforts, cliff castles and farms called 'rounds'*
- *People trade tin and other goods with the Roman Empire*
- *People are buried in smaller stone graves without mounds*

Iron is a hard metal and can be sharpened for weapons. Cornwall, like most of Britain, had lots of iron ore and the new metal soon replaced bronze for tools and everyday items, as well as sharp blades. Perhaps this made life more dangerous, as people built forts on cliffs and hilltops. The largest hillforts

were settlements of roundhouses surrounded by rings of deep ditches, sometimes cut into the bedrock, and huge banks made of earth and heaped stone. The inner bank would have been topped with wooden fences (or "**palisades**") with heavy wooden gates at the entrances. Some had enclosed areas perhaps for prized cattle and horses.

Cliff castles were on coastal headlands, high up and exposed to extreme weather with crashing seas beneath. These were likely to be ceremonial spaces or strongholds for displaying power. Classical writers from Roman times, tell us the Britons were divided into tribes and territories, dominated by a warrior aristocracy fond of fighting, feasting, and boasting.

Smaller enclosed farmsteads known as "**rounds**" were also protected by large earth banks and ditches (or "**ramparts**"). Hundreds of these were built, suggesting many people felt threatened. They still lived in roundhouses growing vegetables and keeping geese, goats, pigs and sheep. They may have paid "**tribute**" (gifts of livestock or produce) in return for protection to powerful chieftains.

As the climate cooled, they lived less on the uplands and moors and more on the fertile slopes of the

lowlands. Art and pottery styles changed completely, and burials changed to cemeteries of pits, some lined with stone, and the dead placed on their side in a crouched position. Few items are found with their remains, perhaps simply a belt buckle or brooch that fastened their clothes.

Roman Cornwall

Romano British

AD43 -AD410
(2000 – 1590 years ago)

- *The Romans invade Britain and build trading forts in Cornwall*
- *Villages like Chysauster are built by tin traders*
- *Christianity arrives in Cornwall for the first time*

The nearest Roman fortress town was built in Exeter (ISCA DUMNONIORUM) and three smaller forts have been found in Cornwall, all on river crossings: Calstock on the Tamar, Nanstallon on the Camel, and Restormel on the Fowey. Only one or two villas have

been found, but we know the Romans came here for the tin, silver, and gold they traded across Cornwall.

The large Iron Age hillforts were mostly abandoned. The tribal leaders may have remained powerful and did well from connections to the Roman Empire - we have found "**Samian ware**" (typical Roman pottery), glass and metalwork from far away places.

Life in the small, enclosed settlements - or "**rounds**" changed as the enclosures become more rectangular, and the roundhouses became oval. Unique to Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, "**courtyard houses**" were built in the 2nd century AD (over thirty have been found). These were homes with other farm buildings attached, looking onto partially paved courtyards, all confined within thick stone walls.

Cornish tin was in high demand as the Roman Empire's Iberian mines were in decline. Cornwall was part of a large kingdom called Dumnonia and did well from trading with Roman officials who controlled the transport of tin ingots to be sold across the Empire.
By the time the legions left Britain in 410AD, Cornwall

had its first coins, established trading links, wealthy farming communities with fine ceramic table wares, coin hoards and expensive high-status metalwork – but perhaps not as wealthy as the Romans themselves.

Christianity was brought from both the Romans and from saints and missionaries from Ireland. Combined with the ancient pagan landscape and culture, the early Christian church in Cornwall had its own distinctly Celtic character.

The Age of the Saints

The Early Medieval Period

5th –10th Century AD (1500 – 1000 years ago)

- *Spread of literacy*
- *Early Christianity flourished*
- *Traded tin brought wealth to the area*

After the Romans, Britian was divided into small kingdoms. The southwest was known as Dumnonia

and shared a similar language, religion and art to Brittany, Wales, the Isle of Man, Scotland and Ireland. Christianity grew as the "**saints**" travelled around spreading their beliefs, with many giving their name to places in Cornwall: St Neot, St Mawes, St Petroc, St Austell, St Just and dozens more.

Ther are many different stories of saints. St Ia (of St Ives) came over the sea from Ireland on only a leaf, and St Piran arrived floating on a millstone. Saint Felic had the miraculous gift of being able to communicate with lions, cats, and other feline creatures. Others were hermits, martyrs, and missionaries, their lives becoming intwined with myths and legends. Some were preserved as 'relics' – fragments of bodily remains kept and worshiped, or had monuments built and dedicated to them.

Christianity also brought reading and writing, and the early kings are mentioned in surviving texts of the time. Writing was carved into stones, along with Celtic knotwork patterns - lines that weave together, sometimes from older pagan designs and merging with the new religion of Christianity.

While eastern England became dominated by the Anglo-Saxons, Dumnonia in the west maintained strong links abroad, from Brittany down to Byzantium and the Mediterranean. The traded tin made the tribal leaders grow wealthy. Excavations at Tintagel found evidence of high-status feasting and exotic goods from these far-flung places.

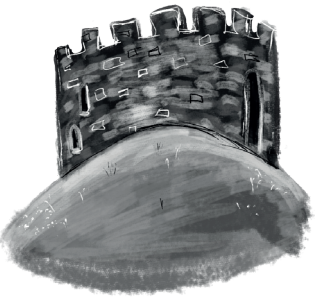
By the 10thC, Cornwall was distinctly different and separate to the rest of Britain, especially with the unique trade in tin. The landscape was scattered with large and small settlements, mines, churches and stone crosses, with plenty of myths and legends to accompany them, including those of King Arthur.

The Norman & Medieval Period

11th – 16th Century

After the Normans won the Battle of Hastings in 1066, they imposed the "**feudal system**" - strict class divisions of nobles,

knights and peasants. The River Tamar became a border, and Doomsday Book (an 11thC record of property across England) shows that little of Cornwall was owned by the Cornish. The largest number of manors was given to Robert, Count of Mortain - the first Earl of Cornwall. Robert built Launceston Castle which was so important that a walled town grew up around it. Though the biggest town was Bodmin, with a population of around 1000 – only men are listed in Doomsday, so numbers of women and children are only guessed at!



Later, castles were also built at Liskeard and Restormel. In 1337 Cornwall became a Duchy, with Lostwithiel as its capital.

For a long time, people had worshipped at sacred springs, and the church began to claim them as Holy Wells. Over 100 such wells exist, many associated with a saint, and these characterise the period in Cornwall. Perhaps these pure waters became more popular as the Black Death hit Cornwall in 1349, with outbreaks recurring until 1352. Larger towns like Truro

and Bodmin lost up to half of their populations.

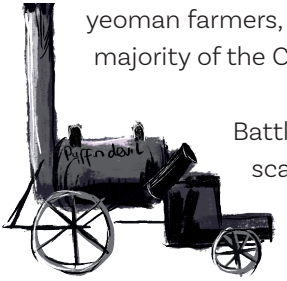
The landscape changed as granite was quarried from moors and mining was expanded further under the ground. Cornish tin was internationally important; mixing with lead to make pewter which was widely used. The tin industry brought great wealth to the Cornish aristocracy and provided much needed employment in areas of poor farmland. The enormous amounts of ore extracted meant millions of tons of soil and rock, once under the ground, then silted up of rivers and streams, creating new marshland and mudflats and changed the landscape in valleys, moors, woodlands and even the coast.

The Beginnings of Industry

17th to 19th Centuries

The English Civil War erupted when arguments between the King and Parliament could not be resolved. Disagreements about power and religion spread

beyond powerful families to everyday folk countrywide. Some wanted the King to rule, and others wanted Parliament. MP's, minor gentry, and yeoman farmers, were divided, though the majority of the Cornish supported the King.



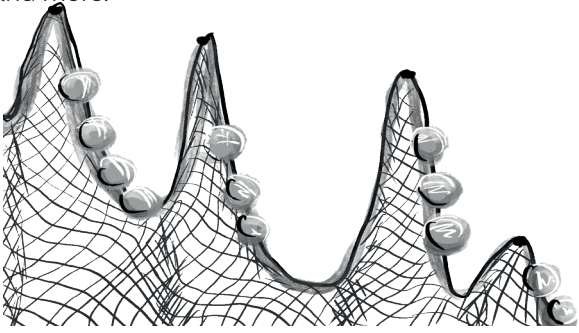
Battles and skirmishes left scars across Cornwall. Iron Age hillforts like Castle Dore (overlooking the river Fowey), Gear Camp (overlooking Helford River), and Castle-an-Dinas (with coastal views north and south) all played a part in the war. Castles like Pendennis, St Michaels Mount, and Restormel, were equipped to use canon and gunpowder. The downs of Goonhilly and Caradon saw foot-soldiers and cavalry mustering for battle. Both Royalist and Parliamentarian armies marched through Truro, Penzance, Bodmin, Launceston, Saltash, Liskeard and Lostwithiel causing damage.

In the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution brought a new demand for Cornish tin, copper, china clay, granite and slate. This meant more roads, railways, canals, and the enlarging of ports, triggering local engineering inventions. Richard Trevithick of Illogan

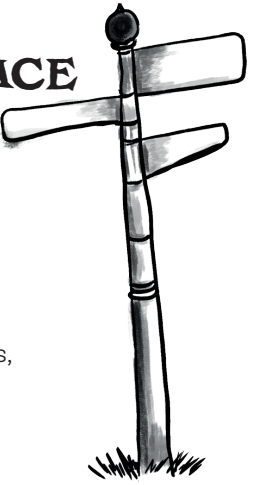
built the first high-pressure steam engine, powering enormous pumps extracting flood water from mines, and the first locomotives for railways, and vehicles for roads.

Methodist preachers set up congregations among large mining communities and this new Christian movement took hold across Cornwall. But it was not all about religion, it was also a time of highwaymen, smugglers, and pirates.

In the 19th century the fishing industry thrived. Nets hanging in the water with floats and weights could encircle huge shoals of pilchards, capturing thousands. Larger boats braved the dangerous waters of the North Atlantic. This booming economy benefited coastal villages, boat-builders, fish factories, net and pot makers, lighthouse keepers and more.



Origins of Place Names



A place name can tell us a lot about the history of the settlement and can be a vital clue when investigating an area. In Cornwall we can see 4 distinct influences on the names settlements are given- Saints, Cornish Language, the Norman invasion and early modern industry.

Cornish Languge

The Cornish language, Kernewek is Celtic language, similar to Welsh. Many place names have their roots in this language. When the Saxons invaded England in 400 AD, bringing the Saxon language (or Old English as we now know it), Cornwall resisted them and only a few more northern areas of Cornwall were influenced by these new English place names. The places named in Kernewek were often descriptive and give us a good clue as to how the landscape looked when they were named. Kernewek did eventually begin to die out and places named after the 1800's were more English in their name.

Saints

In post Roman Cornwall, before Saxon culture spread through the south west, was the age of the saints. Stories of saints in this time began to flourish and were popularised by people travelling round and telling these stories. In some settlements these stories stuck and so did the name of the saint e.g. Saint Austell (Austol)

French Influence

During the Norman invasion the French language was brought to Cornwall, changing some place names and also shifting old Cornish which was more like Welsh into a new middle Cornish. One example of this is the town of Doublebois (two woods).

Modern Industry

The growth of the mining industry in Cornwall is reflected in new place names. In Cornish “Wheal” means mine, so we know that the many places with Wheal in their name were mining centres at one point.

Elements of place names

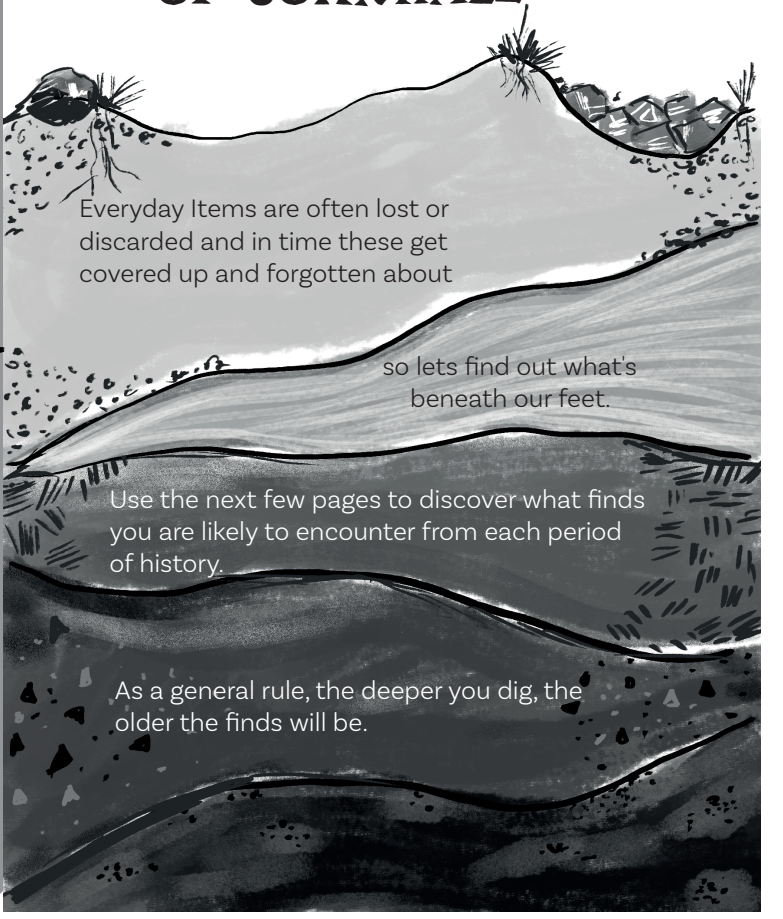
Use these two pages to start discovering the origins of Conrish place names. Some place names may be made up multiple elements.

Can you find the two elements that make up the town name of Redruth?

als	*Cliff*
amal	*Boundry*
auon	*River*
beth	*Grave*
blu	*Parish*
bron/ brea/ bray	*Hill*
karrek	*Rock*
coose/ cot	*Wood*
crellas/ crellow	*Ancient ruin*
dynas/dennis	*Hillfort*
dhu/ du	*Black*
eglos	*Church*
ennis/ enys	*Island or isolated place*
forth/ vor	*Road*
glas/ glaze/ laze	*Green, grey or blue*
glynn	*Valley*
gwels	*Grass*
hal	*Moor*
havrek	*Arable land*
heyl	*Estuary*
havar	*Summer farm*
hendre	*Old farm*
karow	*Stag*
lanner	*Glade or clearing*

melin	*Mill*
meneghy	*Sanctuary*
mor/ vor	*Sea*
morva	*Seaside*
pen	*Head or end*
penare/ penryn/ penm-arth	*Headland*
pendra	*Village or hamlet*
pol	*Pit or pool*
pons	*Bridge*
por/porth/poll	*Cove*
pras/ praze	*Meadow*
ruth	*Red*
sans/ sant	*Holy*
splat	*Plot*
stean/ stenak	*Tin*
towan	*Sandhill/dune*
tre	*Estate*
red	*Ford*
trait/treath	*Beach*
trev	*farm or settlement*
vean	*Small or little*
venton	*Spring*
warne	*March*
wheal/ wheyl	*Mine*
wollas	*Lower*
wortha	*Higher*
wor/worth	*By*

Stratigraphy of Cornwall

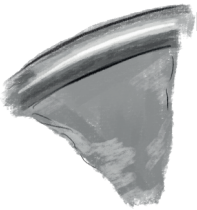


All of the finds listed here are examples of objects that have been found during archaeological investigations in Cornwall.

Modern Era

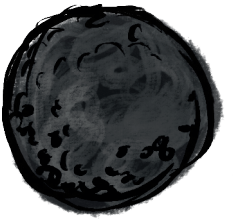
Just below the surface you are going to find items from our most recent past. Expect tin cans, cigarette butts, plastic toys, computer mice and other discarded technology.

From the Georgian era, expect fragments of drinking glasses and bottles



From the Victorian and Edwardian era, detailed patterned pottery, belt buckles and even medals have been found.

Civil War finds



From the 17th Century, we could expect to see canon and musket balls, as well as clay pipes and buttons.

Medieval

Larger objects from the Medieval period include church stone carvings and plague stones.

Smaller finds include thimbles, bells, pewter whistles, spurs, horseshoes and crucifix.

Early Medieval

During the 5th to 10th Century, we see finds of coins, buckles, broaches, bone combs, inkwells and other items of day to day use.

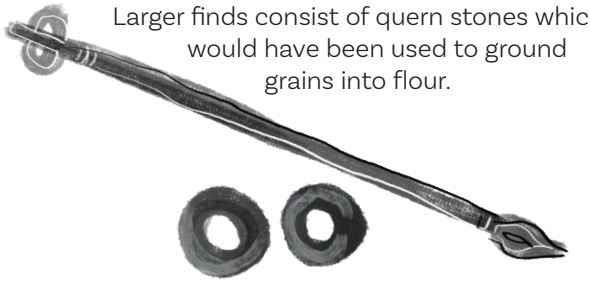
We have also found pottery known as Gwithian or Lostwithiel ware and helmets.

Romano British

Finds from this period include Samian ware pottery and Amphora as well as Roman imported glass. Further evidence of daily life can be found with find of coins, buckles, clothing pins, finger rings and even hobnails from shoes.

Iron Age

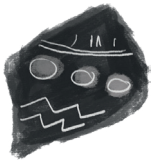
There have been some notable finds in the Southwest from the iron age, such as a sword and mirror on the island of Bryher. Other finds include beads, pottery, scabbard mounts and coins. Larger finds consist of quern stones which would have been used to ground grains into flour.



Bronze Age

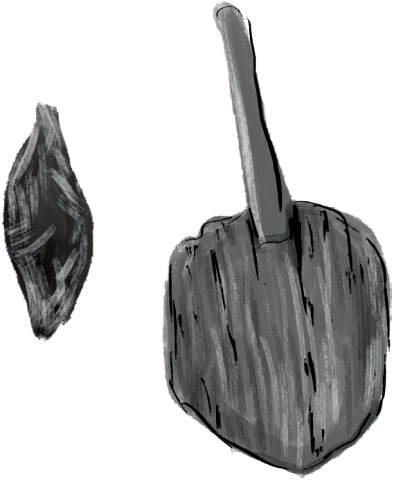
Finds from the Bronze age have included jewellery items of gold armlets, and gold lunula, a crescent shaped necklace/ collar. Copper alloy axe heads, flint axe heads and bronze spearheads have also been found.

Pottery decorated in in simple geometric patterns as well as pottery cremation urns have been found.



One significant bronze age find was the Rillaton cup, found in Liskeard. This gold cup, formed from one sheet of gold and decorated in concentric corrugations is one of few examples found in Northern Europe.

Neolithic



From the Neolithic, we find tools made of flint, antler and stone. We also find smooth burnishing stones and wooden shovels. Fragments of pottery are also found.

Skills Sign off

There are a number of skills to learn when becoming an archaeologist. It is essential to master them, so that sites can be investigated with minimal disruption and any artifacts are preserved in the best condition they can be.

When you have covered and mastered a skill, your supervisor will be able to sign it off for you on these pages.

	Skill	Signed
1.	Site Safety	◯
2.	Code of Conduct	◯
3.	Identifying tools	◯
4.	Planning	◯
5.	Positioning trenches	◯
6.	Using a trowel	◯
7.	Understanding site formation	◯
8.	Understanding site stratigraphy	◯

Skill	Signed
9. Labelling finds in situ	◯
10. Site photography	◯
11. Drawing finds	◯
12. Using a recording grid	◯
13. Collection of samples	◯
14. Artefact recovery	◯
15. Finds processing	◯
16. Artefact recording and storage	◯
17. Closing a trench	◯

Remember, it is always important to practice skills.

When recording your visit to site in your log book, circle the skills numbers you have used.

Log Book

Keeping records is an important part of archaeology, not just for the sites you investigate but for yourself as well.

Use this section to record each activity you attended and ensure that your activity leader has signed it off.

Location: _____ Section: _____

Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Section: _____

Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Section: _____

Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Section: _____

Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Section: _____

Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

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Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

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Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

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Location: _____ Section: _____

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Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

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Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Section: _____

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Signed: _____ Date: _____

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Activity:

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Signed: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Section: _____

Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Section: _____

Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Section: _____

Activity:

Skills used: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Notes

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Links

Cornwall National Landscape

cornwall-landscape.org

Young Archeologists' Club

www.yac-uk.org